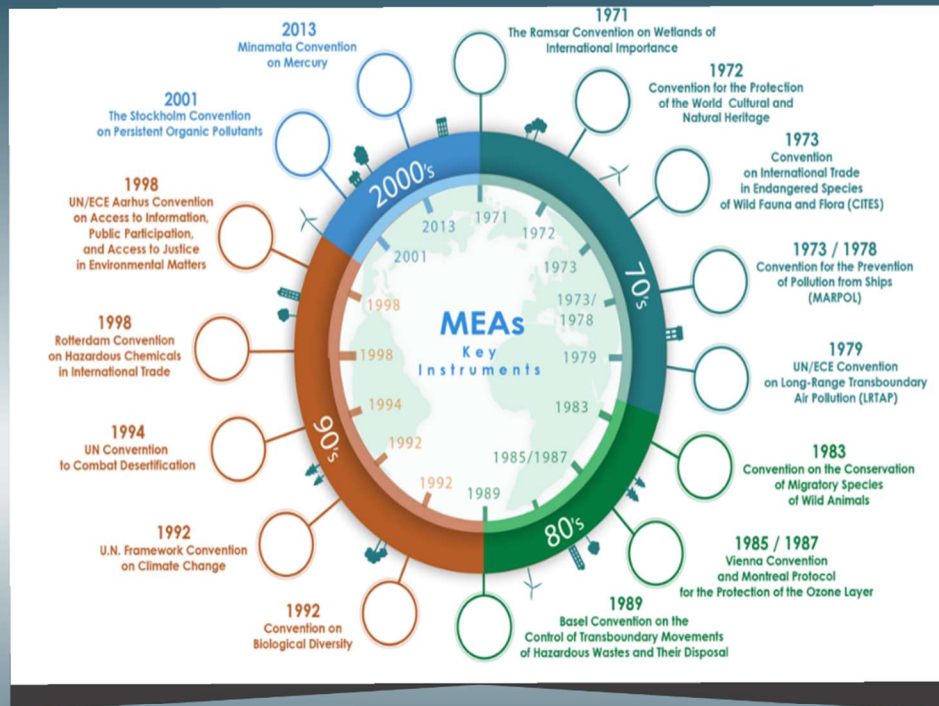


# multilateral Environmental Agreements



## ACTION PLAN 2022



**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**  
CLIMATE CHANGE, FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

**Message:**

The instrument of Multilateral Environmental Agreements have proved an important mechanism for long-lasting solutions to global environmental problems. States committed to each other in order to manage natural resources and protect the global environment. The international environmental agreements negotiated in the 20th century reflect commonality of global interests in maintaining the robustness and integrity of our planet and set up procedures through monitoring the health of environment and provide benefits to all parties.



It is with pride that Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has taken lead in formulating the Provincial Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) implementation Action plan. The Action plan translates the obligations under 15 MEAs. It includes the 15<sup>th</sup> MEA, “Minamata Convention on Mercury” ratified by Pakistan in December 2020, and the same has been incorporated in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2014.

The Provincial Govt. has a special focus on the sustainability of the environment, therefore, the primary objective for developing this action plan is to manage human impacts on environment and natural resources keeping in view the potential of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. For the first time the Govt. of. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has allocated a special budget to tackle the issue of Climate Change which directly and indirectly translates these multilateral agreements into reality, so as to assure effective compliance and enforcement of these legal instruments at the national level in achieving a cleaner environment.

**MAHMOOD KHAN**  
**Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

**Foreword:**

The past three decades have witnessed the rapid proliferation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). Indeed, judged by the number of MEAs, the period since the second world war has been a spectacular success for proponents of multilateralism. Less successful, however, has been the implementation of these agreements.



The formulation of Provincial MEAs Action Plan shows the keen interest of Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its willingness to put Multilateral Environmental commitments and obligations into practice, i.e., by incorporating treaties into provincial law, promulgating regulations, and establishing an adequate monitoring and enforcement infrastructure.

The Provincial MEAs Action Plan defines the measures that can respond to environmental challenges that range from climate change to persistent organic pollutants and the role of public and private sector in implementation of these obligations. More importantly, the environmental issues are now viewed within the framework of sustainable development.

**SYED MUHAMMAD ISHTIAQ**  
**Provincial Minister for Environment**

**Message:**

The Government of Pakistan is signatory to 15 Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). The common tasks under these conventions are related to enforcement of laws & regulations and research & development for the protection of the environment.



Formulation of MEAs Action Plan by the Govt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) is a pioneer exercise. The Action plan covers 167 actions under 15 MEAs including legislative gap identification, capacity building, regulatory regimes, communication & advocacy, implementation arrangements and clearly defined roles for both the Federal & Provincial entities. It also includes exact parameters of all MEAs, align with national policies, action plan, strategies supporting implementation including (a) Recommendations (b) Actions (c) Timeline on each (d) Priority (e) Category of Action (f) Resource Allocation, and (g) Responsibility.

The Climate Change, Forestry, Environment & Wildlife Department, acknowledges the efforts of provincial departments, civil society, academia and partners for their valuable recommendations. The Action plan aims to balance environmental protection & conservation of natural resources with other policy goals and enhancement of economic growth.

**MUHAMMAD ABID MAJEED**  
**Secretary**  
**Climate Change, Forestry, Environment & Wildlife Department**

**Message:**

It has now been more than three decades since representatives of 113 nations assembled in June 1972 for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE), the Stockholm Conference. It was the beginning of a “new journey of hope” where the environment was placed firmly on the global agenda.



In Pakistan, after 18<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment, there is a strong need for establishing mechanisms for implementation of environment related laws, international treaties & conventions at provincial level and coordination with Federal Government for negotiating the same at international forum. To address this need, the Environmental Protection Agency, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa formulated its Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEAs) Action plan in June 2016. The **MEAs Action Plan** outlines the details of the specific activities to propose & address each Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) aligned with the targets and obligations proposed in the relevant MEAs, and narrates how to implement the same at Provincial level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as well as to establish and strengthen a coordinating mechanism with the Federal Government.

In this regard, the role of provincial line departments, public & private organizations, team of EPA and experts is highly appreciated. Moreover, the valuable recommendations of academia are also considerable. We also appreciate Honorable Minister & Secretary Climate Change Forestry, Environment & Wildlife Department for their support and guidance in accomplishing this task.

In conclusion, I believe that MEAs are not only legal instruments to achieve shared international environmental management and policy objectives but they are also an important tool for us to advance our common interests towards sustainable development and protection of the environment.

**MUHAMMAD ANWAR KHAN**  
**Director General**  
**Environmental Protection Agency**

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>ADP</b>	Annual Development Plan
<b>AF</b>	Adaptation Fund
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CITES</b>	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (of Wild Fauna and Flora)
<b>COP</b>	Conference of Parties
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>CCFE&amp;WD</b>	Department for Climate Change, Forestry, Environment & Wildlife
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GEF</b>	Green Environment Facility
<b>KP</b>	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
<b>MEAs</b>	Multilateral Environment Agreements
<b>ODS</b>	Ozone Depleting Substances
<b>POPs</b>	Persistent Organic Pollutants
<b>UNCCD</b>	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization

## Glossary of Terms

**Accession:** 'Accession' is an act by which a State signifies its agreement to be legally bound by the terms of a particular treaty. It has the same legal effect as ratification, but is not preceded by an act of signature.

**Adoption:** Adoption by a country of an international agreement refers to the process of its incorporation into the domestic legal system, through signature, ratification or any other.

**Amendment:** also adds to or modifies an existing agreement, but is not a separate agreement.

**Amendments to the Convention and Annexes:** Amendments are instrument to amend the core provisions of the treaty or its annexes. The procedure for amending an MEA may be specified in the amendment provisions of the treaty itself or governed by Chapter IV of the 1969 VCLT and 1986 VCLTSIO. Amendment is a four step process; the text of the proposed amendment needs to be circulated amongst the parties; the parties must adopt the amendment by consensus; each party decides whether they want to become bound by the amendment or they want to 'opt out'. Parties decide the procedure for 'Entry into force'.

**Compliance:** COP is used to consider and approve cooperative procedures and institutional mechanisms to promote compliance with MEAs. The compliance mechanisms may involve a role of implementation committees formed to address due process, the role of experts, standing, triggers, application, and consequences for non-compliance. There is generally no clear binding means of international enforcement in MEAs. Each party may use trade relations or devices to influence compliance with instruments. Compliance is often based on the obligations of Parties to submit national communications and report on key indicators. These reporting provisions are also applicable to the reviews of treaty effectiveness and environmental monitoring functions.

**Conference of the Parties (COP):** The COP is the supreme decision-making body of the Convention. All States that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP, at which they review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts and take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention, including institutional and administrative arrangements<sup>1</sup>.

**Convention:** the most commonly used term for a legally binding agreement between States and/or international organizations. This may also be expressed as a 'treaty', 'agreement', 'charter', 'accord', 'final act', 'pacts', 'covenant', or 'protocol'. Regardless of the descriptor used, an agreement is only legally binding if Parties display a clear intention to so bind themselves.

**Depositary:** The depositary collects participant's information about signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, accession and withdrawal. It should inform about the date on which the convention will come into force in accordance with its provisions. It should inform about amendments, new annexes and protocols adopted with respect to the convention<sup>2</sup>.

**Entry into Force:** Once the agreement has been adopted, it is open for signature to all negotiating Parties for a limited period of time. The next step is ratification, approval,

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<sup>1</sup> <http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6383.php>

<http://cdkn.org/resource/multilateral-environmental-agreement-negotiators-handbook-pacific-region-2013/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.informea.org/terms/depositary>



acceptance or accession by which national governments formally agree to be bound by the MEA. The treaty will specify the time-frame and requisite number of instruments of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession deposited by States to trigger the entry into force of the treaty.

**Framework conventions:** an agreement that provides a decision-making and organizational framework for the adoption of subsequent complementary agreements. Such agreements contain obligations of a general institutional nature, often including information-gathering provisions (e.g. Article 4, UNFCCC). They are usually designed as a first step towards the adoption of specific obligations in subsequent protocols on the same matter (e.g. Article 3, Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC). Generally, only the Parties to a framework convention can become Parties to a subsequent protocol and there are no limits to the number of protocols that may be adopted. While there is an expectation that a protocol will be developed following the adoption of a framework convention, Parties to a non-framework convention are not precluded from adopting a protocol.

**Protocol:** a subsequent and separate legally binding agreement that adds to or modifies an existing convention for State Parties.

**Settlement of Disputes:** MEAs contain provision for dispute settlement among Parties based on the standard procedures used in other treaty contexts, such as compulsory, binding arbitration and conciliation (UNFCCC, Article 14; CBD, Article 27; Stockholm Convention/POPs, Article 18). Dispute settlement is subject to negotiation between the parties and is resolved through mutual consent of parties involved in the dispute. While Parties are bound to follow such processes, they are generally not bound to accept the decision outcomes. Parties seldom avail themselves of these provisions for dispute resolution.

**The Scientific Council:** Also known as the subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice is established with the MEA to provide timely advice relating the implementation of the convention. The scientific councils have mandates designed to deliver specific outputs. The council makes recommendations to the COP based on scientific and technical knowledge.

**The Secretariat:** The function of the secretariat is to prepare for, and service, meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, and subsidiary bodies of the Convention and the Protocol, and to coordinate with other relevant international bodies.

**Withdrawal:** Parties can withdraw from the MEAs after entry into force after informing the depository in writing.

# Section I. Introduction and Background

## Chapter 1: Introduction and Background of Multilateral Environmental Agreements

### Introduction

Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) is a legally binding agreement between several States and/or other subjects of international law such as international organizations. MEAs address specific global environmental concerns and are part of integrated efforts to address those concerns. MEAs are living instruments complimented through meetings of parties, technical, scientific and policy making groups. They play a key role in implementation of international environmental laws and conventions in different countries and ensuring global participation. MEAs facilitate global efforts to address environmental issues and are complimentary to national and regional agreements. UNEP and UN agencies strengthen implementation of MEAs through sub-programs (e.g. UNFCCC). Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (DELC), a division within UNEP, has categorized the MEAs under three broad themes<sup>3</sup>:

1. Biodiversity- and Land-related (Briefing Notes in Section II, chapters 1-6)
2. Climate- and Atmosphere- related (Briefing Notes in Section II, chapters 7-8)
3. Chemicals and Waste (Briefing notes in Section II, chapters 9-12)

Full text of these MEAs, as downloaded from their official websites, appears as a separate booklet. Please see Annex 1 for the download information.

### History and Context

Environmental agreements can be divided into two generations using United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit conference of 1972, as a divider separating the two generations. The first generations of environmental agreements address the preservation of a particular natural resource, such as wild life, air and marine environment, for example the Ramsar Convention. As opposed to the First generation of environmental agreements which are use-oriented and sectoral the second generation of environmental agreements take a more holistic approach focusing on sustainable development and wise-use of natural

## MEAs

### Biodiversity and Land Related

1. Ramsar Convention
2. Convention on Migratory Species
3. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
4. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
5. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
6. Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety
7. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

### Climate and Atmosphere Related

8. Vienna Convention
9. Montreal Protocol
10. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
11. Kyoto Protocol

### Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Related

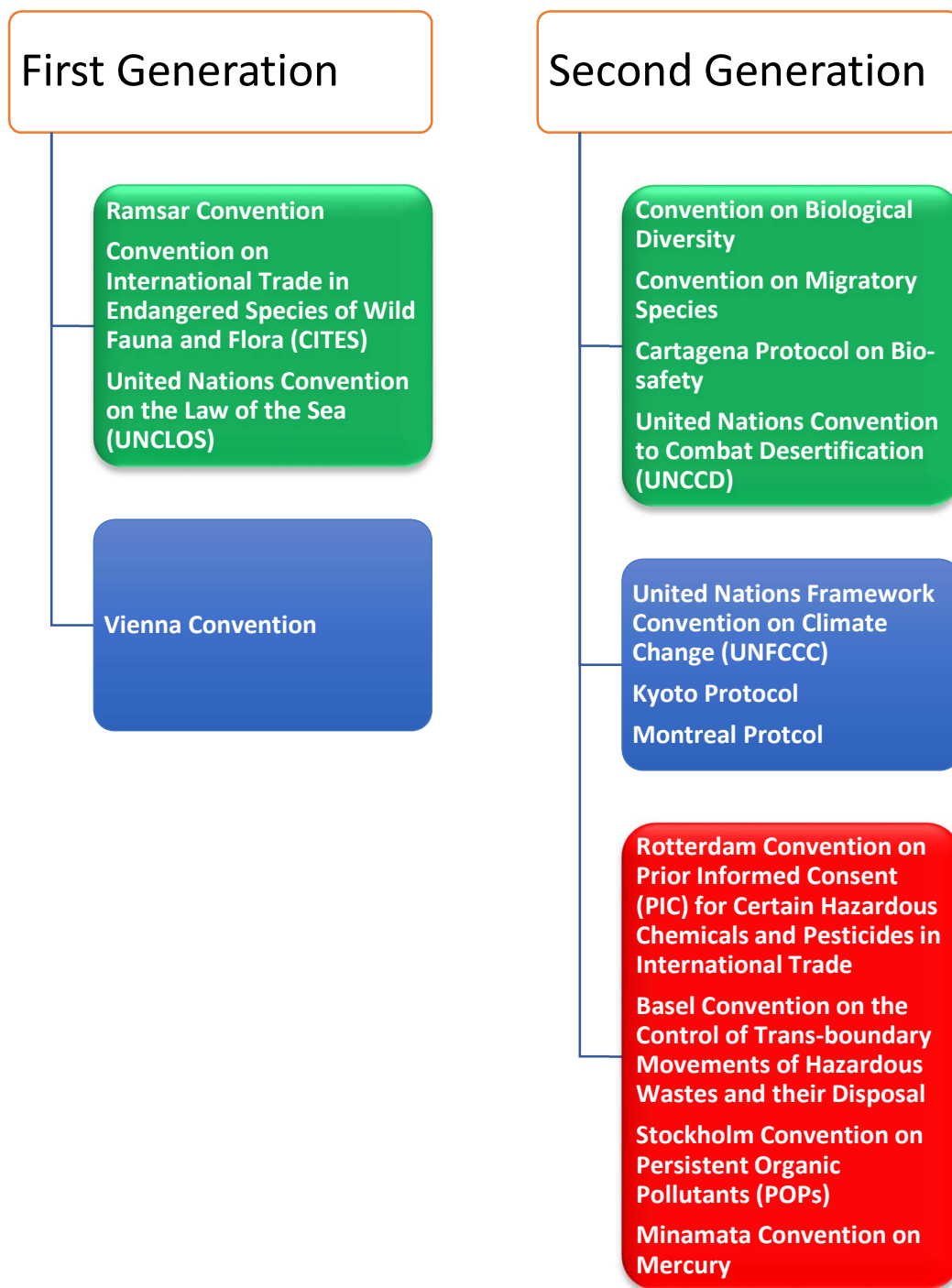
12. Rotterdam Convention
13. Basel Convention
14. Stockholm Convention
15. Minamata Convention

(See Annex I for MEAs' download information)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.unep.org/delc/MEAImplementationSupport/tabid/54401/Default.aspx>

resources<sup>4</sup>, Figure 1 lists the first and second generation of environmental agreements signed by Pakistan, different colors depict the cluster each MEA belongs to (red = Biodiversity- and Land-related, yellow = Climate- and Atmosphere- related, Green = Chemicals and Waste related).

**Figure 1: List of first and second generation of environmental agreements signed and ratified by Pakistan**



<sup>4</sup> [http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/negotiators\\_handbook.pdf](http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/negotiators_handbook.pdf)

## Development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements

MEA development can be divided into four steps<sup>5</sup>.

### 1. Pre-negotiation

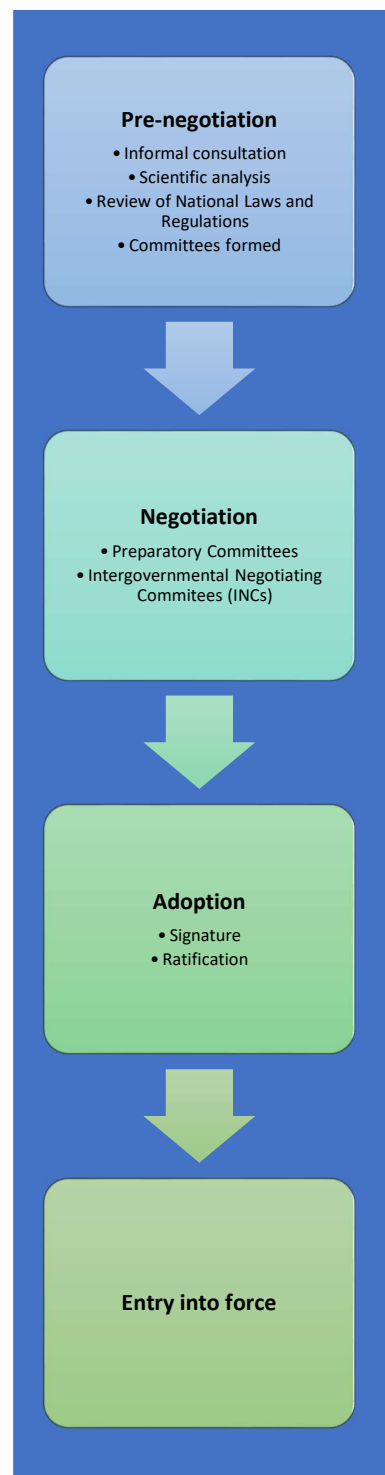
During the pre-negotiation phase national governments and inter-governmental organizations present environmental issues whose ramification transcend national boundaries and have global consequences. Through informal consultation, scientific analysis, and assessment of national legal regimes countries decide whether action is needed to address the environmental concern, and if so, at what level. Scientific analysis is a key component of the pre-negotiation phase. Scientific bodies will be requested to investigate the environmental issue and its implications on a national, regional, and global level. Scientific analysis involves problem-identification, fact-finding, issue-definition and issue-framing. Agreed rules of procedure, programme of work and agenda are also discussed during this phase to organize the work.

During this phase environmental issues are highlighted, garner national and international political support, with awareness raising on the issue. Outputs from this phase include expert reports, compendium of views, secretariat paper and Intergovernmental Negotiating Committees (INCs) are formed during this phase.

### 2. Negotiation

INCs, formed in phase 1, help draft the negotiation texts through formal negotiations during which views of the states are consolidated, negotiating positions decided, and disagreements recorded. The preparation of a negotiating text is a process of refining and reframing the views of blocs and countries, and is repeated in other negotiations phases. Negotiation texts are revised during this phase by incorporating, where necessary, new proposals, alternate texts and bargaining from states until an agreement is reached. Working groups within the INCs play an active role in negotiations of MEAs. The outcome of this process is the actual MEA text.

## MEA DEVELOPMENT



<sup>5</sup>In the Pakistani context the Ministry of Climate Change has been playing a major role in development of MEAs and the steps mentioned in the main text. It has also been liaising with the MEAs secretariats for obtaining the necessary information and in some cases, submitting reports required under each MEA. For more information on federal and provincial responsibility please refer to section II of the report.

### **3. Adoption**

The MEA text is then adopted through consensus or majority voting. Any reservations, conflict resolutions, or amendments are addressed during this stage at the Conference of the Parties (COP); after which the states can sign or ratify the agreement.

### **4. Entry into Force**

Where a State definitively signs or ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to a treaty that has already entered into force, the treaty enters into force for that State according to the relevant provisions of the treaty. Treaties often provide for entry into force for a State at a specific time after the date the State definitively signs or deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession; or on the date the State definitively signs or deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Multilateral Environmental Agreements Negotiator's Handbook, UNEP 2007

## Chapter 2: Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) in Pakistan

Environmental degradation is considered fundamentally linked to poverty in Pakistan. Approximately one-fourth of the country's population, like that of most developing countries, is poor and directly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods whether agriculture, hunting, forestry, or fisheries<sup>7</sup>. Poverty combined with a rapidly increasing population and growing urbanization, is leading to intense pressures on the environment. These resulting environment related challenges and issues have caused an imbalanced social and economic development in the recent decades in Pakistan. According to Ministry of Finance<sup>8</sup>, Pakistan's economy loses more than Rupees. 465 billion annually to environmental hazards.

Complementing domestic regulations such as Pakistan Environmental Protection Act [PEPA], 1997 at federal level whereas Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2014 at provincial level, Pakistan is signatory to several MEAs (Figure 1) and has consented to few international non-legally binding instruments, such as Agenda-21 and Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. Priorities and objectives of domestic regulations and international MEAs vary significantly from one instrument to another while the common aspects include the sustainable development and use of natural resources and the protection of the environment in such a way as to ensure its judicious use.

### Uptake of MEAs in Pakistan

The Government of Pakistan accords high priority for implementation of international legal instruments in the country. As a party to various Conventions and Protocols (Figure 1), Pakistan has been participating in different Conferences of Parties (COPs), Meetings of Parties (MOPs), and international consultative and technical meetings organized by the United Nations and other international fora. Pakistan has been actively participating in and keeping liaison with institutional elements of each of these MEAs, i.e. COPs, the secretariat, advisory bodies, subsidiary bodies, clearing-house mechanisms, for effective decision-making regarding the overall implementation and development of programme of work and strategic plans, budget and the revision of annexes to the treaties<sup>9</sup>.

Government designated national focal points for each MEA that was ratified. The Ministry of Climate Change<sup>10</sup>, Government of Pakistan is the focal Ministry that deals with these 15 environment related conventions and protocols whereas the implementation of these MEAs is the responsibility of the provincial EPA. A National MEAs Secretariat was established at the Ministry of Environment in April 2007 to serve as the centrum/focal organization for major environment and sustainable development related international conventions and treaties for coordination and enhancement of implementation of MEAs in the country. The MEA secretariat has helped in strengthening of the capacities to meet the country's obligations or

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<sup>7</sup> World Bank, World Development Indicators 2014

<sup>8</sup> Pakistan Economic Survey 2013- 2014

<sup>9</sup> Hussain and Gillani, 2012. Fulfilling environment related international commitments through implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements in Pakistan. *Science Vision*, Vol.18 No.1&2; pp. 11-20.

<sup>10</sup> Previously this ministry was called Ministry of environment and Climate Change Division

responsibilities under these agreements; enhancing coordination among implementing agencies; public education and awareness; strengthening scientific basis for decision making; and strengthening international partnerships.

To date there has been a lack of concerted attempts at the federal level to develop coherent and comprehensive action plans for MEAs except for CBD, UNCCD, Ramsar, Vienna Convention/Montreal Protocol and UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol. Based on a review of policies, strategies and programs that are related to MEAs' implementation, Table 1 has been made to illustrate the measures taken by Federal Government to support implementation. However, it is by no means an exhaustive list for national communication reports – on the implementation status of various MEAs - have been deliberately left out. Including all of them would have made this list too long, in addition to the fact that many of these are not easily available.

**Table 1: National Policies, Action plan and Strategies supporting Implementation of MEAs**

Policies		Action Plans		Strategies	
National Environment Policy (2005)	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	National Land Use Plan (NLUP)(2004)	<div><div></div></div>	National Conservation Strategy (1992)	<div><div></div></div>
National FBR (CD)M Policy	<div><div></div></div>	National Environment Action Plan (NEAP)	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	National Biosafety Guidelines 2005	<div><div></div></div>
Pakistan Energy Conservation Bill (2010)/ National Renewable Energy Policy (2006)/ National Energy Conservation Policy (2006)	<div><div></div></div>	National Environment Action Plan - Support Programme (NEAP-SP)	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	Pakistan National Operational Strategy for Clean Development Mechanism (2006)	<div><div></div></div>
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife and Biodiversity (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2015	<div><div></div></div>	Building Energy Code of Pakistan for Energy Efficiency & Conservation Measures	<div><div></div></div>	National Implementation of SAICM – A Guide to Resource, Guidance and Training Materials	<div><div></div></div>
Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act (2010)	<div><div></div></div>	National Action Plan to Combat Desertification	<div><div></div></div>		
National Forestry Policy (2011)	<div><div></div></div>	Biodiversity Action Plan	<div><div></div></div>		
Trade Policy (2009-10)	<div><div></div></div>	National Action Plan for Wetlands (2002)	<div><div></div></div>		
National Rangeland Policy (2011)	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>	Pakistan Clean Air Programme (PCAP)	<div><div></div></div>		
National Climate Change Policy (2012)	<div><div></div></div>	National Implementation Plan for phasing out OF POPS from Pakistan Under Stockholm Convention	<div><div></div></div>		
Strategic Trade Policy Framework (2012-2015)	<div><div></div></div>	National Action Plan for the Implementation of Rotterdam Convention	<div><div></div></div>		
National Wetlands Policy (2011)	<div><div></div></div>				
<div><div><div>Legend</div><div><div><div>Biodiversity</div><div></div></div><div><div>(Relation to MEAs):</div><div></div></div><div><div>Desertification</div><div></div></div><div><div>Climate Change and Atmosphere</div><div></div></div><div><div>Chemicals and hazardous wastes</div><div></div></div><div><div>Direct Implementation of MEAAP</div><div></div></div><div><div>Facilitates Implementation of MEAAP</div><div></div></div></div></div></div>					



## **Implementation of MEAs**

### **a. Regulatory arrangements:**

Under the Section 31 of the Pakistan Environment Protection Act, 1997, the Parliament and Federal Government in Pakistan have powers to make laws to implement provisions of the international environmental agreements, respectively. Similarly, the provincial governments are empowered to adopt and include various MEAs as mentioned in Schedule under Section 32 of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Act, 2014. This is to enable the Provincial Government to implement international environmental agreements and report it to the federal government accordingly being custodian of these MEAs to which Pakistan is a party.

As of 2010, based on the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment to the Constitution Bill, 'Environmental pollution and ecology' was devolved to the provinces, making it the legislative domain of the Provincial Assemblies. This has increased the responsibilities of provincial EPAs with regard to implementation of MEAs in addition to its own regulatory functions, particularly, in case of inadequate technical and financial support from the secretariat established for the purpose at federal level.

### **b. Institutional arrangements:**

Implementation of MEAs takes place in the provinces, requiring an effective liaison between MEAs Secretariat at federal level with the provincial governments and Environmental Protection Agencies to monitor progress and to send timely reports to the MEAs international secretariats. The implementation has not been exemplary so far<sup>11</sup>; partly due to challenges faced by government which include:

- Lack of access to technical information relating to MEAs;
- Limited awareness and understanding of the complexities of mechanics of MEAs;
- Weak coordination among key stakeholders; and
- Lack of logistic and technical support from the funds allocated for the implementation of MEAs in effective and efficient manner.

### **c. Federal Institutions:**

The Action plan has some significant actions related to Federal Board of Revenue (Customs) and WAPDA (PESCO, TESCO). It has been proposed that references will be made to their in-charge Ministries in Federal Government for the implementation of the same.

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<sup>11</sup> Hussain and Gillani, 2012. Fulfilling environment related international commitments through implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements in Pakistan. *Science Vision*, Vol.18 No.1&2; pp. 11-20.

## Chapter 3: Action Planning Post-18th Amendment

The responsibilities of the Federation or the state are two-fold, first the state must take part in development and secondly it must be involved in the action planning of the MEAs. Most importantly, it has to coordinate with all the federating units (provinces) in reporting the implementation of the MEAs to the MEA secretariat. Post eighteenth amendment to the constitution of Pakistan, which represents a paradigm shift from a largely centralized to a decentralized federation in Pakistan, this has transferred the responsibilities of implementation, monitoring and coordination to the provincial EPAs while the MOCC has been left with coordination with the MEAs secretariat.

The state must take part in the MEA development process described in chapter 1. Provinces need to be involved in identifying environmental issues and conducting scientific analysis of these issues as identified in the 'pre-negotiation' phase of MEA development. The responsibility of the 'negotiation' and 'adoption' phase of MEA development lay with federal government. When an MEA enters into force the responsibility of action planning and implementation is divided between the federation and the province. Signing the agreements, and attending the COP is also the responsibility of the state.

Once the MEA has been signed it is the state's responsibility to implement it. Liaising with MEA secretariat for providing authentic texts, information sharing, and gathering is the responsibility of the state. The secretariats may help states in identifying the relevant authorities, and seek technical and scientific help in how to implement the MEAs. The state must share this information and extend technical and financial support to the provincial governments in order to play an active role in building their capacity to ensure effective implementation.

In order to fulfill the MEA objectives and goals the federal government and provinces need to conduct risk assessments for indicating the threats to flora, fauna, water bodies, Green House Gas (GHG), and movement of GMOs. Risk management as a result of increased GHG emissions, release of chemicals and hazardous waste is a step towards implementation of MEAs. The risks need to be managed according to MEA obligations to ensure conservation, preservation, and international cooperation. Reporting to MEA secretariats on the progress of implementation of MEAs is the responsibility of the federation; provinces are responsible for providing information which will feed into the report.

Federation and provinces need to work together to secure funding for the implementation of the MEAs. The project design and scope should help provinces create international linkages and gear them towards implementation of MEA action plans.

The federal and provincial responsibilities in implementing the MEAs are summarized in the table 2 below.

Table 2: Federal and Provincial Responsibilities on MEAs Implementation

Federal Responsibility	Provincial Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Liaison with MEA Secretariat for guidance on risk management</b></li> <li>– <b>Risk assessments and reporting to the MEA Secretariat</b></li> <li>– <b>Capacity building of provincial focal points on MEA action planning and implementation</b></li> <li>– <b>Coordinating for the implementation of MEAs by provinces as per action plan</b></li> <li>– <b>Preparing National Communication Plan</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Conducting risk assessment, risk management, and reporting to the federal government</li> <li>– Developing and implementing the action plans</li> <li>– Designing and implementing projects for MEAs implementation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Taking part in MEA negotiations and progress review along with provincial representatives<sup>12</sup></b></li> <li>– <b>Signing the agreements and making amendments</b></li> <li>– <b>Attending COPs</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Identifying environmental issues faced by the province</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Assisting provincial governments in securing funds</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Securing funds for implementation of projects</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> Proposed by the provincial Environmental Protection Agency as per approved Action Plan.

## Section II. Briefing Notes and Action Plans for Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)

### Section II(a). Common Actions of All Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

Recommendations	Actions	Timeline <sup>13</sup>					Priority	Responsibility <sup>14</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5		
<b>Development of Communication strategy</b>	Organize annual sensitization seminars on MEAs with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media</li> <li>CSOs and corporate sector</li> <li>Government and academia</li> </ul>						High	Concerned department & CCFE&WD <sup>15</sup>
	Revisit and revise school curriculum for primary and secondary grades to integrate knowledge on specific issues						Medium	DESE <sup>16</sup>
<b>Training</b>	Conduct a training needs assessment of all relevant and appropriate line departments						High	CCFE&WD
	Organize and conduct high level training on MEAs of 30 – 40 key personnel from line departments						High	CCFE&WD
	Develop partnerships and collaborate with academia and research institutes for support on research and development <sup>17</sup>						High	CCFE&WD
<b>Governance arrangements for MEA Implementation</b>	Form and notify an implementation committee on MEAs and a working group						High	CCFE&WD
	Working Group to meet twice a year for regular monitoring of implementation activities						High	CCFE&WD
	Working Group to develop progress reports and submit to relevant provincial and federal authorities for further reporting to MEA secretariats						High	CCFE&WD

<sup>13</sup>Timeline: 1= 2022-2023, 2 = 2023-2024, 3 = 2024-2025, 4 = 2025-2026, 5 = 2026-2027

<sup>14</sup>This column represents responsibility for implementation of actions by concerned government departments.

<sup>15</sup> CCFE&WD: Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department

<sup>16</sup> DESE: Department for Elementary and Secondary Education

<sup>17</sup> Once the topics of research have been identified an assessment should be carried out whether it can be undertaken by one or more academic institution or would extra funding be required for the research

# Chapter 1: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

## a. Background:

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was negotiated with the coordination and support from United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). Biological diversity refers to all life on earth, including plants, animals, fungi, and micro-organisms. It is a global asset which needs to be preserved for future generations. Anthropogenic activities have resulted in direct and indirect losses to biodiversity. The objective of the CBD is to reverse some of these losses by conserving biological diversity, and encouraging its sustainable use. CBD aims to ensure a fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources<sup>18</sup>.

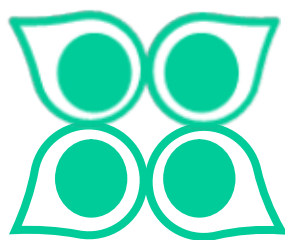
### Key Information under CBD

Adopted in: **1992**

Secretariat: Montréal, Canada

Signed by Pakistan in: **1992**

Ratified by Pakistan in: **1994**



1 national report every four years/1 thematic report every year

The three goals of the CBD are:

- Promote the conservation of biodiversity,
- Sustainable use of its components,
- Ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

CBD operational bodies include the Conference of the Parties (COP), Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), Subsidiary Body on Implementation, Intergovernmental Committee, and working groups. The COP is the decision-making body of the Convention. It meets every two to three years to review the conservation status of migratory species and the implementation of the Convention, and provide guidance and make recommendations to the parties.

The custodian department for this MEA is Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department. The secondary responsibility falls on the following departments:

Department for Planning and Development; Department of Agriculture; Department of Tourism, Department of Law Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, and Department for Elementary and Secondary Education.

<sup>18</sup><https://www.cbd.int/>

## Major Obligations of the State of Pakistan:

The Biodiversity Convention provides a number of general obligations for member states. These include in particular a commitment to develop national strategies, plans or programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Member states must also integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programs and policies. Generally, member states are required to promote the sustainable use of biological resources by integrating consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making, adopting measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity; protecting and encouraging customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements; supporting local populations to develop and implementing remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced; and encouraging cooperation between its governmental authorities and its private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources.<sup>19</sup>.

## Responsibilities of Federal and Provincial Governments:

Federal Responsibility	Provincial Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– <b>Liaison with MEA secretariat for guidance on risk management</b></li><li>– <b>Risk assessments and reporting to the MEA secretariat</b></li><li>– <b>Identifying and managing protected areas according to the CBD objective</b></li><li>– <b>Capacity building of provincial focal points on MEA development and action planning</b></li><li>– <b>Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of MEA action plan</b></li><li>– <b>Preparing national Communication Plan</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Conducting risk assessment, risk management, and reporting to the federal government</li><li>– Designing and implementing projects</li><li>– Developing and implementing the action plans</li><li>– Designating Protected areas and maintaining them</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– <b>Taking part in MEA negotiations</b></li><li>– <b>Signing the agreements and making amendments</b></li><li>– <b>Attending COP</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Identifying environmental issues faced by the province</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– <b>Assisting Provincial Governments in securing funds</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Securing funds for implementation of projects</li></ul>

<sup>19</sup> International Environment Law Research Centre, <http://www.ielrc.org/content/f0301.htm>

## b. Action Plan for CBD

Each proposed action is to be initiated by the custodian department, Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department.

CBD <sup>20</sup> Recommendations	Actions	Timeline <sup>21</sup>					Priority	Category of Action <sup>22</sup>	Responsibility <sup>23</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5			
<b>Legislation</b>	Conduct a legislative gap assessment study for MEAs to gauge existing regulations and the gaps for implementation in KP Province						High	C	CCFE&WD DLPH <sup>24</sup>
	Enact Model Wildlife Law, develop comprehensive protected Areas legislation and bio-safety regulations to protect species presently subject to illegal trade						High	CI-BDL	CCFE&WD, DLPH
<b>Identification/ Monitoring</b>	Establish computerized databases, collect data on the implementation of activities and outputs and establish biodiversity Centre(s)						High	CI-BDL	CCFE&WD
	Produce "State of the Environment" report which provides periodic assessments of key elements of biodiversity and indicators of progress/failure towards biodiversity conservation						High	CI-BDL	CCFE&WD
<b>Conservation<sup>25</sup></b>	Prepare Protected Areas (PA) system review and identify priority species and genetic resources						High	S	CCFE&WD
	Prepare PA system plan and enhance PA Management						High	S	CCFE&WD
	Identify priority areas for international designation Develop regional conservation programs, evaluate existing programs, strengthen capacity and scope						Medium	S	CCFE&WD

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/pk/pk-nr-05-en.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> Timeline: 1 = 2022-2023, 2 = 2023-2024, 3 = 2024-2025, 4 = 2025-2026, 5 = 2026-2027

<sup>22</sup> Category of Action: C = Common; CI – BDL = Cluster of Biodiversity and Land Related; S = Specific to MEA

<sup>23</sup> This column represents responsibility for implementation of actions by concerned government departments.

<sup>24</sup> DLPH: Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights

<sup>25</sup> We assume CCFE&WD to be monitoring conservation and biodiversity management activities already, if not, these should be named part of CCFE&WD's duties and added to CCFE&WD's standard operating procedures. Therefore, CCFE&WD has to take stock of ongoing activities, study and see if these are part of their SOPs, if not, these have to be included and if additional resources (staff and equipment) is required, additional budget has to be allocated for procurement of such resources.

	Share biodiversity information with planners and defense agencies						Medium	CI- BDL	CCFE&WD
	Compile directory of conservation initiatives						Medium	S	CCFE&WD
	Determine the method for calculating the surface area of the network of terrestrial protected areas						High	S	CCFE&WD
	Encourage effective public participation in EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) process and conduct EIA for all major projects						High	CI-BDL	CCFE&WD



## Chapter 2: Cartagena Protocol on Bio-Safety

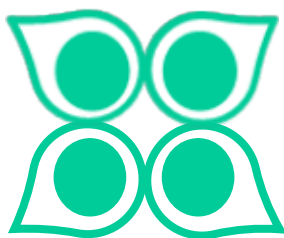
### a. Background:

The Cartagena Protocol (CP) on Bio-safety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is an international treaty governing the movements of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology from one country to another.

#### Key Information under CP

Protocol Adopted in: **2001**

Secretariat: Montréal, Canada



Signed by Pakistan in: **2001**

Ratified by Pakistan in: **2009**

1 National Report Every four years

The Protocol seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. It establishes an *advance informed agreement* (AIA) procedure for ensuring that countries are provided with the information necessary to make informed decisions before agreeing to the import of such organisms into their territory. The Protocol contains reference to a *precautionary approach*. The Protocol also establishes a *Bio-safety Clearing-House* to facilitate the exchange of information on living modified organisms and to assist countries in the implementation of the Protocol.<sup>26</sup>

CP operational bodies include the Conference of the Parties (COP). It meets every two to three years to review the status of implementation of the Convention, and provide guidance and make recommendations to the parties.

The custodian department for this MEA is Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department. The secondary responsibility rests on the Department of Planning and Development, Department of Agriculture, Customs Department (a federal institution), Department of Law Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, and Department for Elementary and Secondary Education.

#### Major Obligations of the State of Pakistan:

Before importing LMOs the state must make its decisions in accordance with scientifically sound risk assessments (see Article 15). The Protocol sets out principles and methodologies on how to conduct a risk assessment (see Annex III of the Protocol). In case of insufficient relevant scientific information and knowledge, the Party of import may use precaution in making their decisions on import. Parties may also take into account, consistent with their

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cartagena-protocol-en.pdf>

international obligations; socio-economic considerations in reaching decisions on import of LMOs (see Article 26).

Parties must also adopt measures for managing any risks identified by the risk assessment (see Article 16), and they must take necessary steps in the event of accidental release of LMOs (see Article 17).

### **Responsibilities of Federal and Provincial Government:**

Federal Responsibility	Provincial Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Liaison with MEA secretariat and Biosafety clearing house exchange of information</b></li> <li>– <b>Risk assessment, management, and reporting to the MEA secretariat</b></li> <li>– <b>Capacity building of provincial focal points on MEA development and action planning</b></li> <li>– <b>Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of MEA action plan</b></li> <li>– <b>Preparing National Communication Plan</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Conducting risk assessment, risk management, and reporting to the federal government</li> <li>– Designing and implementing projects</li> <li>– Developing and implementing the action plans</li> <li>– Public awareness and participation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Taking part in MEA negotiations</b></li> <li>– <b>Signing the agreements and making amendments</b></li> <li>– <b>Attending COP</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Identifying environmental issues faced by the province</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Assisting Provincial Governments in securing funds</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Securing funds for implementation of projects</li> </ul>

## b. Action Plan on Cartagena Protocol

Each proposed action is to be initiated by the custodian department, Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department.

CP <sup>27</sup> Recommendations	Actions	Timeline <sup>28</sup>					Priority (high, medium, and low)	Category of Action <sup>29</sup>	Responsibility <sup>30</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5			
Policy/ Planning	Facilitate the establishment and further development of effective biosafety systems for the implementation of the Protocol						High	S	FBR (CD) <sup>31</sup>
	Liaison with biosafety clearing house to facilitate the exchange of scientific, technical, environmental and legal information on, and experience with, living modified organisms						High	S	FBR (CD)
	Integrate biosafety issues and the implementation of the Biosafety Protocol into the relevant sectors						High	CI- BDL	FBR (CD)
Legislation	Conduct a legislative gap assessment study for MEAs to gauge existing regulations and the gaps for implementation in KP Province						High	C	CCFE&WD DLPH <sup>32</sup>
	Develop provincial biosafety framework and establish a mechanism for funding it						Medium	S	CCFE&WD
	Establishes clear rules on jurisdiction and responsibilities among agencies and permitted users and clarifies rights of ownership to biological resources						Medium	CI- BDL	CCFE&WD DLPH

<sup>27</sup> [https://bch.cbd.int/protocol/issues/cpb\\_stplan\\_txt.shtml](https://bch.cbd.int/protocol/issues/cpb_stplan_txt.shtml)

<sup>28</sup> Timeline: 1 = 2022-2023, 2 = 2023-2024, 3 = 2024-2025, 4 = 2025-2026, 5 = 2026-2027

<sup>29</sup> Category of Action: C = Common; CI – BDL = Cluster of Biodiversity and Land Related; S = Specific to MEA

<sup>30</sup> This column represents responsibility for implementation of actions by concerned government departments.

<sup>31</sup> CD: Customs Department (a federal institution)

<sup>32</sup> DLPH: Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights

<b>Advanced Informed Agreement</b> <sup>33</sup>	Conduct impact assessments and needs assessment to meet the objectives of the convention					High	CI-BDL	CCFE&WD
	Evaluate, apply, share and carry out risk assessments and establish local science-based capacities to regulate, manage, monitor and control risks of LMOs					Medium	CI - BDL	CCFE&WD
	Archive bio-safety dossiers and safeguard of confidential information by fostering information sharing					Medium	CI - BDL	FBR (CD)
	Risk assessment of contained use activities							
	Risk assessment of applications for the deliberate release of LMO, GMOs in the environment or for the placing on the market of GMOs, GMO-based or GMO-derived products					High	CI - BDL	CCFE&WD
	Propose protection measures related to human health and the environment, to the attention of the Bio-safety Advisory Council or the authorities					High	CI- BDL	CCFE&WD
	Enhanced public awareness of biosafety					Medium	C	CCFE&WD

<sup>33</sup>We assume CCFE&WD to be undertaking biosafety activities already, if not, these should be named part of CCFE&WD's duties and added to CCFE&WD's standard operating procedures. Therefore, CCFE&WD has to take stock of ongoing activities, study and see if these are part of their SOPs, if not, these have to be included and if additional resources (staff and equipment) is required, additional budget has to be allocated for procurement of such resources

## Chapter 3: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

### a. Background

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international treaty to prevent species from becoming endangered or extinct because of international trade. Under this treaty, countries work together to regulate the international trade of animal and plant species and ensure that this trade is not detrimental to the survival of wild populations. Any trade in protected plant and animal species should be sustainable, based on sound biological understanding and principles.

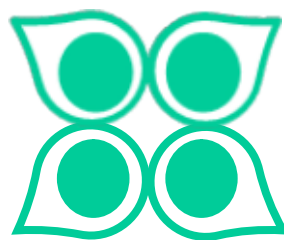
#### Key Information under CITES

Adopted in: **1973**

Secretariat: Geneva, Switzerland

Signed by Pakistan in: **1973**

Ratified by Pakistan in: **1976**



An annual report (on trade) and a biennial report (on implementation) are required of CITES Parties.

Species protected under CITES are listed in one of three appendices.

- Appendix I includes species threatened with extinction and provides the greatest level of protection, including restrictions on commercial trade.
- Appendix II includes species that, although currently not threatened with extinction, may become so without trade controls. It also includes species that resemble other listed species and need to be regulated in order to effectively control the trade in those other listed species.
- Appendix III includes species for which a range country has asked other Parties to help in controlling international trade.

Permanent committees (Standing, Animals, and Plants Committees) provide technical and scientific support to member countries. Each Party designates Management and Scientific Authorities to process permits, make legal and scientific findings, and monitor trade. The Conference of the Parties (CoP) meets approximately every three years to review CITES implementation and assess the status of trade in species. Through the adoption of resolutions and species proposals, the CoP develops practical solutions to complex wildlife trade problems. Non-governmental organizations, representing conservation, animal welfare, trade, zoological, botanical, and scientific interests, participate as non-voting observers at CoPs and Animals, Plants, and Standing Committee meetings<sup>34</sup>.

The COP is the governing body of CITES. Other operational bodies of CITES include the Standing Committee (SC), the Plants Committee (PC) and the Animals Committee (AC).

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<sup>34</sup> <https://www.cites.org/>

The CITES Secretariat interprets Convention provisions and assists CITES parties and committees.

The custodian department for this MEA is Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department. The secondary responsibility falls on Department of Customs which is a federal department, Department of Planning and Development, Department of Agriculture, implementation, Department of Law Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, and Department for Elementary and Secondary Education.

### **Major Obligations of the State of Pakistan:**

The state must designate one or more Management Authorities in charge of administering the licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise them on the effects of trade on the status of the species.

### **Responsibilities of Federal and Provincial Government:**

Federal Responsibility	Provincial Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Liaison with MEA secretariat for guidance on trade monitoring</b></li> <li>– <b>Capacity building of Federal and Provincial focal points on MEA development and action planning</b></li> <li>– <b>Preparing national Communication Plan</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Developing and implementing the action plans</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Taking part in MEA negotiations</b></li> <li>– <b>Signing the agreements and making amendments</b></li> <li>– <b>Attending COP</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Identifying endangered species</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Assisting Provincial Governments in securing funds</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Securing funds for implementation of projects</li> </ul>

## b. Action Plan on CITES

Each proposed action is to be initiated by the custodian department, Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department.

CITES Recommendations	Actions	Timeline <sup>35</sup>					Priority (high, medium, and low)	Category of Action <sup>36</sup>	Responsibility <sup>37</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5			
<b>Legislation</b>	Conduct a legislative gap assessment study for MEAs to gauge existing regulations and the gaps for implementation in KP Province						High	C	CCFE&WD, DLPH <sup>38</sup>
	Improve trade monitoring of species listed in CITES (Appendix I, II and III) by introduce and maintain issuance of standardized permits						High	S	CCFE&WD, FBR (CD) <sup>39</sup>
	Report violations of CITES and other federal wildlife laws						High	S	CCFE&WD, FBR (CD)
<b>Trade Monitoring<sup>40</sup></b>	Conduct impact assessments and needs assessment to meet the objectives of the convention						high	CI- BDL	CCFE&WD
	Provide effective measures to prevent trade of prohibited specimen of species as per CITES						High	CI- BDL	CCFE&WD
	Maintain records of trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III						Medium	CI- BDL	FBR (CD)
	Reduce the rate of biodiversity loss and to achieving relevant globally-agreed goals and targets by ensuring that CITES and other multilateral instruments and processes are coherent and mutually supportive						High	CI- CBL	CCFE&WD

<sup>35</sup>Timeline: 1 = 2022-2023, 2 = 2023-2024, 3 = 2024-2025, 4 = 2025-2026, 5 = 2026-2027

<sup>36</sup> Category of Action: C= Common; CI – BDL = Cluster of Biodiversity and Land Related; S = Specific to MEA

<sup>37</sup> This column represents responsibility for implementation of actions by concerned government departments.

<sup>38</sup> DLPH: Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights

<sup>39</sup> CD: Customs Department (a federal institution)

<sup>40</sup> We assume CCFE&WD to be monitoring trade and licensing activities related to biodiversity already, if not, these should be named part of CCFE&WD's duties and added to CCFE&WD's standard operating procedures. Therefore, CCFE&WD has to take stock of ongoing activities, study and see if these are part of their SOPs, if not, these have to be included and if additional resources (staff and equipment) is required, additional budget has to be allocated for procurement of such resources.

	Establish computerized species-specific trade databases						High	CI - CBL	CCFE&WD FBR (CD)
	Obtain advice from scientific authority for CITES if needed through federal authorities						High		FBR (CD)
	Determine trends in trade and ensure that trade in wildlife is sustainable						Medium	S	CCFE&WD
	Enhance CBO/NGO capacity for preventing trade of endangered species and strengthen capacity and scope; Submit an annual report containing the data on all trade in specimens of species covered by CITES, share it annually with MEA secretariat						High	C	CCFE&WD
<b>Permits and Licenses</b>	Designate one or more Management Authority responsible for issuing CITES permits and certificates						High	CI- CBL	FBR (CD) CCFE&WD



## Chapter 4: Ramsar Convention

### a. Background:

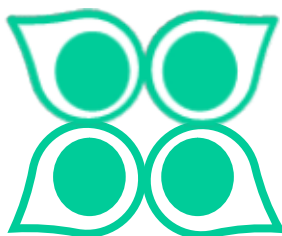
The Convention on Wetlands is an intergovernmental treaty adopted in the Iranian city of Ramsar. Ramsar is the first of the modern global intergovernmental treaties on the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. The mission of the Ramsar Convention is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world". There are 19 Ramsar sites in Pakistan, two of which are found in KP<sup>41</sup>, namely Tanda Dam (Kohat District) and ThanedarWala (Bannu District).

The treaty reflects the original emphasis upon the conservation and wise use of wetlands primarily as habitat for water birds. Over the years the Convention has broadened its scope of implementation to cover all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognizing wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation and for the well-being of human communities.

### Key Information under Ramsar Convention

Convention Adopted in: **1971**

Secretariat: Gland, Switzerland



Signed by Pakistan in: **1971**

Ratified by Pakistan in: **1976**

Number of national reports required of Parties per year: 1

The Convention has 162 (06/2012) Contracting Parties, or member States, in all parts of the world. The Parties have created the List of Wetlands of International Importance (the Ramsar List which is the keystone of the Convention) with more than 2,040 wetlands. These wetlands cover more than 192 million hectares and have a status for special protection as Ramsar sites. The central Ramsar message is the need for sustainable use of all wetlands.

Every three years the Parties meet at the Conference of the Contracting Parties (the COP), where they adopt decisions to administer the Convention and guide its implementation. Between the COPs, the Parties are represented by the Standing Committee, which meets yearly. The Standing Committee is guided by the framework of the decisions made by the COP. Two advisory bodies develop technical guidance to help the Standing Committee and the COP formulate policies: the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (the STRP) and the Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) Oversight Panel. They are all supported by the Convention's Secretariat and the International Organization Partners (IOPs) which the Parties have formally recognized as official partners of the Convention.

<sup>41</sup> [http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/sitelist\\_07\\_october\\_2015.pdf](http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/sitelist_07_october_2015.pdf)  
<http://www.norbalwet.org/ramsar-convention-on-wetlands/>

The custodian department for this MEA is Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department. The secondary responsibility fall on Department for Planning and Development, Department of Agriculture, Department Irrigation, Department for Tourism, Department of Law Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, and Department for Elementary and Secondary Education.

### **Major Obligations of the State of Pakistan:**

Pakistan is obligated to designate suitable wetlands for inclusion on the List of Wetlands of International Importance. Formulate and implement planning to promote conservation of listed wetlands and as far as possible the wise use of all wetlands. Arrange to be informed at the earliest possible time if the ecological character of any listed wetland has changed, is changing or is likely to change as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference, and report any such changes to the Ramsar Convention. Promote the conservation of wetlands and waterfowl by establishing nature reserves on wetlands. Encourage research and exchange of data and publications. Promote the training of personnel in the fields of wetland research and management. Consult with other contracting parties to the Convention to review and promote the implementation of the Convention.

### **Responsibilities of Federal and Provincial Government:**

<b>Federal Responsibility</b>	<b>Provincial Responsibility</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Liaison with MEA secretariat for guidance on risk management of Ramsar sites</b></li> <li>– <b>Risk assessments and reporting to the MEA secretariat</b></li> <li>– <b>Capacity building of provincial focal points on MEA development and action planning</b></li> <li>– <b>Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of MEA action plan</b></li> <li>– <b>Preparing national Communication Plan</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Conducting risk assessment, risk management, and reporting to the federal government</li> <li>– Designating and managing Ramsar sites</li> <li>– Developing and implementing the action plans</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Taking part in MEA negotiations</b></li> <li>– <b>Signing the agreements and making amendments</b></li> <li>– <b>Attending COP</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Identifying environmental issues faced by the province</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Assisting Provincial Governments in securing funds</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Securing funds for implementation of projects</li> </ul>

## b. Action Plan on Ramsar Convention

Each proposed action is to be initiated by the custodian department, Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department.

RC Recommendations	Actions	Timeline <sup>42</sup>					Priority	Category of Action <sup>43</sup>	Responsibility <sup>44</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5			
<b>Policy/ Planning</b>	Develop a provincial wetland policy to implement the National Wetlands Policy						Medium	CI – BDL	CCFE&WD
<b>Legislation</b>	Conduct a legislative gap assessment study for MEAs to gauge existing regulations and the gaps for implementation in KP Province						High	C	CCFE&WD, DLPH <sup>45</sup>
<b>Identification/ Monitoring</b>	Promote, cooperate in and support research into protection of Ramsar Sites						Medium	S	CCFE&WD
	Ensure implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of all mega projects						High	CI – CBL	CCFE&WD
	Develop and implement plans which ensure food and water security						High	S	DA <sup>46</sup> DI
<b>Wise-use of Wetlands<sup>47</sup></b>	Obtain advice from scientific authority for RC if needed through concerned federal authority						High	S	CCFE&WD
	Include wetland conservation considerations in provincial land-use planning to promote wise-use of wetlands						High	CI – BDL	DLG&RD <sup>48</sup> (Building Control Authority), DICTE, CCFE&WD
	Conduct impact assessments and needs assessment to meet the objectives of the convention						High	S	CCFE&WD
	Initiate community based conservation projects						Medium	CI- BDL	CCFE&WD

<sup>42</sup>Timeline: 1= 2022-2023, 2 = 2023-2024, 3 = 2024-2025, 4 = 2025-2026, 5 = 2026-2027

<sup>43</sup> Category of Action: C= Common; CI – BDL = Cluster of Biodiversity and Land Related; S = Specific to MEA

<sup>44</sup> This column represents responsibility for implementation of actions by concerned government departments.

<sup>45</sup> DLPH: Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights

<sup>46</sup> DA: Department of Agriculture

<sup>47</sup>We assume CCFE&WD to be monitoring activities on wetlands already, if not, these should be named part of CCFE&WD's duties and added to CCFE&WD's standard operating procedures. Therefore, CCFE&WD has to take stock of ongoing activities, study and see if these are part of their SOPs, if not, these have to be included and if additional resources (staff and equipment) is required, additional budget has to be allocated for procurement of such resources.

<sup>48</sup>DLG&RDD: Department of Local Government and Rural Development

	Evaluate traditional land management systems						Medium	CI- BDL	CCFE&WD
<b>Linkages and Outreach</b>	Consult neighboring parties about implementation of the Convention, especially in regard to trans-boundary wetlands, shared water systems and shared species						High	S	CCFE&WD
	Share regional expertise and data to enhance exchange of information						Medium	CI -BDL	CCFE&WD

## Chapter 5: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS)

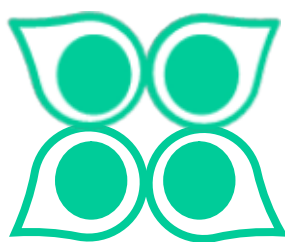
### a. Background:

Migratory species are vulnerable to a wide range of threats, including habitat shrinkage in breeding areas, excessive hunting along migration routes, and degradation of their feeding grounds. CMS, also known as the Bonn Convention, recognizes that states must be the protectors of migratory species that live within or pass through their national jurisdictions, and aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their ranges.

### Key Information under CMS

Convention Adopted in: **1979**

Secretariat: Bonn, Germany



Signed by Pakistan in: **1981**

Ratified by Pakistan in: **1987**

National Report to be submitted 6 months prior to COP

Migratory species threatened with extinction are listed on Appendix I of the Convention. CMS Parties strive towards strictly protecting these species, conserving or restoring the places where they live, mitigating obstacles to migration and controlling other factors that might endanger them. Migratory species that need or would significantly benefit from international cooperation are listed in Appendix II, and CMS encourages the Range States to conclude global or regional agreements.

CMS operational bodies include the Conference of the Parties (COP), the Standing Committee, the Scientific Council and a Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The COP is the decision-making body of the Convention. It meets every two to three years to review the conservation status of migratory species and the implementation of the Convention, and provide guidance and make recommendations to the parties.<sup>49</sup>

The custodian department for this MEA is Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department. The secondary responsibility fall on Department for Planning and Development, Department for Tourism, Department of Law Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, and Department for Elementary and Secondary Education

### Major Obligations of the State of Pakistan:

Pakistan is obligated to protect the species listed in Annex II of the convention, where applicable. Protecting and conserving the habitat of the migratory species and ensuring cooperation and information sharing with Range states is also a state responsibility.

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<sup>49</sup> <http://www.cms.int/>

## Responsibilities of Federal and Provincial Government:

Federal Responsibility	Provincial Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Liaison with MEA secretariat for guidance on risk management</b></li> <li>– <b>Risk assessments and reporting to the MEA secretariat</b></li> <li>– <b>Capacity building of provincial focal points on MEA development and action planning</b></li> <li>– <b>Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of MEA action plan</b></li> <li>– <b>Preparing national Communication Plan</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Identifying endangered species and protecting their habitat</li> <li>– Conducting risk assessment, risk management, and reporting to the federal government</li> <li>– Developing and implementing the action plans</li> <li>– Communicating the information to relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Taking part in MEA negotiations</b></li> <li>– <b>Signing the agreements and making amendments</b></li> <li>– <b>Attending COP</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Identifying issues faced by the migratory species</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Assisting Provincial Governments in securing funds</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Securing funds for implementation of projects</li> </ul>

## b. Action Plan on CMS

Each proposed action is to be initiated by the custodian department, Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department.

CMS Recommendations	Actions	Timeline <sup>50</sup>					Priority	Category of Action <sup>51</sup>	Responsibility <sup>52</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5			
<b>Legislation</b>	Conduct a legislative gap assessment study for MEAs to gauge existing regulations and the gaps for implementation in KP Province						High	C	CCFE&WD DLPH <sup>53</sup>
	Prevent hunting of animals listed on Annex I and II of the CMS through supporting laws, rules and regulations						High	S	CCFE&WD DLPH <sup>54</sup>
<b>Identification/ Monitoring</b>	Promote, cooperate in and support research into migratory species and range states						High	S	CCFE&WD
	Ensure immediate protection of migratory species that scientists classify as being threatened with extinction						High	CI-BDL	CCFE&WD
<b>Conservation and protection of Migratory Species<sup>55</sup></b>	Obtain advice from scientific authority for CMS if needed through concerned federal authority						High	S	CCFE&WD
	Protect habitat and prevent degradation of feeding grounds of migratory species							CI-BDL	CCFE&WD
	Promote integration among government institutions and range states							S	CCFE&WD
	Promote community based conservation projects							CI-BDL	CCFE&WD

<sup>50</sup>Timeline: 1 = 2022-2023, 2 = 2023-2024, 3 = 2024-2025, 4 = 2025-2026, 5 = 2026-2027

<sup>51</sup> Category of Action: C = Common; CI – BDL = Cluster of Biodiversity and Land Related; S = Specific to MEA

<sup>52</sup> This column represents responsibility for implementation of actions by concerned government departments.

<sup>53</sup> DLPH: Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights

<sup>54</sup> DLPH: Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights

<sup>55</sup> We assume CCFE&WD to be undertaking conservation of migratory species already, if not, these should be named part of CCFE&WD's duties and added to CCFE&WD's standard operating procedures. Therefore, CCFE&WD has to take stock of ongoing activities, study and see if these are part of their SOPs, if not, these have to be included and if additional resources (staff and equipment) is required, additional budget has to be allocated for procurement of such resources.

	Evaluate traditional management systems						CI-BDL	CCFE&WD
	Revisit and revise school curriculum for primary and secondary grades to integrate knowledge on Subject Issue					Medium	C	DESE
	Educating stakeholders on the importance of conserving migratory animals and their habitat					Medium	CI-BDL	CCFE&WD
	Control poaching and hunting of animals through mass awareness campaigns and encourage the role of media					High	CI - BDL	CCFE&WD
<b>Linkages and Outreach</b>	Exchange information with outside institutions, especially those of range states to protect migratory species					High	S	CCFE&WD



## Chapter 6: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

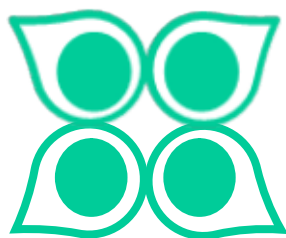
### a. Background

Desertification, along with climate change and the loss of biodiversity were identified as the greatest challenges to sustainable development during the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. Established in 1994, UNCCD is the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management. The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the dry lands, where some of the most vulnerable ecosystems and peoples can be found. In the 10-Year Strategy of the UNCCD (2008-2018) that was adopted in 2007, Parties to the Convention further specified their goals: "to forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas in order to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability".

### Key Information under UNCCD

Convention Adopted in: **1994**

Secretariat: **Bonn, Germany**



Signed by Pakistan in: **1994**

Ratified by Pakistan in: **1997**

National Report to be submitted 6 months prior to COP

The 195 parties work together to improve the living conditions for people in dry lands, maintain and restore land and soil productivity, and mitigate the effects of drought. The UNCCD is particularly committed to a bottom-up approach, encouraging the participation of local people in combating desertification and land degradation. The UNCCD secretariat facilitates cooperation between developed and developing countries, particularly around knowledge and technology transfer for sustainable land management.

As the dynamics of land, climate and biodiversity are intimately connected, the UNCCD collaborates closely with the other two Rio Conventions; the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to meet these complex challenges with an integrated approach and the best possible use of natural resources<sup>56</sup>.

In line with Article 24 of the UNCCD, the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) is established as a subsidiary body of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to provide it with information and advice on scientific and technological matters relating to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought. The CST meets in conjunction with the ordinary sessions of the COP. It is meant to be multidisciplinary, open to the participation of all Parties, and composed of government representatives competent in the relevant fields of expertise.

<sup>56</sup> <http://www.unccd.int/en/about-the-convention/Pages/About-the-Convention.aspx>

The custodian department for this MEA is Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department. The secondary responsibility fall on Department for Planning and Development, Department of Agriculture, Department Irrigation, Department of Law Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, and Department for Elementary and Secondary Education

### **Major Obligations of the State of Pakistan:**

Pakistan is obligated to combat desertification through sustainable land management practices and poverty reduction strategies to help the communities who are dependent on land vulnerable to desertification.

### **Responsibilities of Federal and Provincial Governments:**

<b>Federal Responsibility</b>	<b>Provincial Responsibility</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Liaison with MEA secretariat for guidance on sustainable land management</b></li> <li>– <b>Poverty reduction strategies and risk assessments, reporting to the MEA secretariat</b></li> <li>– <b>Capacity building of provincial focal points on MEA development and action planning</b></li> <li>– <b>Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of MEA action plan</b></li> <li>– <b>Preparing national Communication Plan</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Conducting risk assessment, risk management, and reporting to the federal government</li> <li>– Designing and implementing projects to implement sustainable land management practices and poverty reduction</li> <li>– Developing and implementing the action plans</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Taking part in MEA negotiations</b></li> <li>– <b>Signing the agreements and making amendments</b></li> <li>– <b>Attending COP</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Identifying issues pertaining desertification and communities dependent on vulnerable land</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Assisting Provincial Governments in securing funds</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Securing funds for implementation of projects</li> </ul>

## b. Action Plan on UNCCD

Each proposed action is to be initiated by the custodian department, Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department.

UNCCD <sup>57</sup> Recommendations	Actions	Timeline <sup>58</sup>					Priority	Category of Action <sup>59</sup>	Responsibility <sup>60</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5			
<b>Legislation</b>	Conduct a legislative gap assessment study for MEAs to gauge existing regulations and the gaps for implementation in KP Province						High	C	DA DI CCFE&WD DLPH <sup>61</sup>
<b>Sustainable land management<sup>62</sup></b>	Identify priority program areas for initiating project/activities to address desertification						High	S	DA <sup>63</sup> DI <sup>64</sup>
	Develop criteria for sustainable use of land resources and to enhance productivity						High	S	CCFE&WD
	Provide guidance and framework for sustainable development of natural resources						Medium	CI-BDL	CCFE&WD DA DI
	Evaluate traditional land management systems by promoting the UNCCD/Sustainable land management (SLM) agenda within the governing bodies						High	S	CCFE&WD DA DI
<b>Research and Training</b>	Produce report describing the state of the environment and severity of the problems of desertification						High	S	CCFE&WD DA DI
	Strengthen current research on biophysical and socio-economic factors and on their interactions in affected areas to enable better decision-making						High	CI- BDL	CCFE&WD
	Conduct provincial capacity self-assessment to facilitate implementation of the resulting action plans to tackle desertification/land degradation						Medium	S	CCFE&WD

<sup>57</sup> <http://www.unccd.int/Lists/SiteDocumentLibrary/10YearStrategy/Strategy-leaflet-eng.pdf>

<sup>58</sup> Timeline: 1= 2022-2023, 2 = 2023-2024, 3 = 2024-2025, 4 = 2025-2026, 5 = 2026-2027

<sup>59</sup> Category of Action: C= Common; CI – BDL = Cluster of Biodiversity and Land Related; S = Specific to MEA

<sup>60</sup> This column represents responsibility for implementation of actions by concerned government departments.

<sup>61</sup> DLPH: Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights

<sup>62</sup> We assume EPD to be monitoring sustainable land management activities already, if not, these should be named part of EPD's duties and added to EPD's standard operating procedures. Therefore, EPD has to take stock of ongoing activities, study and see if these are part of their SOPs, if not, these have to be included and if additional resources (staff and equipment) is required, additional budget has to be allocated for procurement of such resources.

<sup>63</sup> DA: Department of Agriculture

<sup>64</sup> DI: Department of Irrigation

## Chapter 7: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol

### a. Background on UNFCCC

Climate change is a complex problem, which, although environmental in nature, has consequences for all spheres of existence on our planet. It either impacts on or is impacted by global issues, including poverty, economic development, population growth, sustainable development and resource management. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It recognizes that the climate system is a shared resource whose stability can be affected by industrial and other emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.<sup>65</sup>

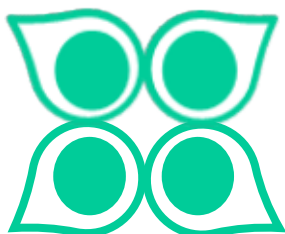
Under the Convention, governments are required to:

- Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions, national policies that address climate change and, best practices on climate mitigation and adaptation
- Launch national strategies<sup>66</sup> for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to expected impacts, including the provision of financial and technological support to developing countries
- Cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change

### Key Information under UNFCCC

Convention Adopted in: **1992**

Secretariat: Bonn, Germany



Signed by Pakistan in: **1992**

Ratified by Pakistan in: **1994**

The ultimate objective of the Convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations "at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human induced) interference with the climate system." It states that "such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner."

A subsidiary body for scientific and technological advice and a subsidiary body for implementation were established to assist the signed parties in effective implementation of the Convention. The Conference of the Parties, 192 countries to date, can also cooperate with, and are supported by, numerous other international organizations and other groups, including scientific bodies, UN agencies, and other conventions. These include the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which publishes comprehensive reviews on climate change science every five to six years, as well as other technical reports and papers.

<sup>65</sup>Methane, Nitrous Oxide, Water vapor, Hydrofluorocarbons, Per fluorocarbons, Sulphur hexafluoride

<sup>66</sup>Obligatory for developed countries identified in Annex I and Annex II of UNFCCC (<https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf>)

Under the UNFCCC, Annex I countries were expected by the year 2000 to reduce emissions to 1990 levels. Developing countries (Non-Annex I Parties) were to report in more general terms on their actions both to address climate change and to adapt to its impacts - but less regularly than Annex I Parties do. Pakistan is part of the Non-Annex I Parties.

### Major Obligations of the State of Pakistan:

UNFCCC sets forth some key commitments and principles for all its signed parties. For Pakistan this translates to assessing the impacts of climate change on national development and population, to launch strategies to take measures to minimize both the causes and adverse impacts of climate change while promoting sustainable development and, to participate and cooperate in exchange of information and technology to combat climate change, collectively.

### Responsibilities of Federal and Provincial Government:

Federal Responsibility	Provincial Responsibility
<b>Develop National GHG Inventory (National Communication) of anthropogenic emissions and submit regular updated reports to UNFCCC secretariat</b>	Develop provincial sectoral GHG emissions inventory and database to understand the impacts of changing climate on economy and population
<b>Monitor the implementation of the MEA</b>	Design, resource and implement projects to adapt to climate change impacts and to mitigate climate change
<b>Represent country in relevant international and regional meetings</b>	Integrate objectives of the convention to provincial policies and plans and regularly revisit planning to cater to changing climate
<b>Assist provincial Governments in securing resources and technology for climate mitigation and adaptation</b>	Report on progress to Federal Government

The custodian department for this MEA is Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department. The secondary responsibility falls under Department for Planning and Development, Department for Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, Department for elementary and Secondary Education and most sectoral line departments including Agriculture, Livestock, Irrigation, Energy, Transport, Industry etc.

### b. Background on Kyoto Protocol

Kyoto Protocol<sup>67</sup> operationalizes United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by committing industrialized countries to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions<sup>68</sup>. It set binding emission reduction targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community in its first commitment period. Overall, these targets add up to an average five per cent emissions

<sup>67</sup> Kyoto Protocol: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf>

<sup>68</sup> Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>); Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>); Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O); Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); Perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

reduction compared to 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008 to 2012, with specific targets varying from country to country, acknowledging 'common but differentiated responsibilities'.

During the second commitment period, Parties committed to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020; however, the composition of Parties in the second commitment period is different from the first.

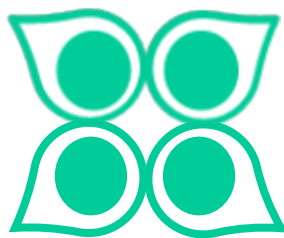
The Protocol ratified by 177 countries to date, established an adaptation fund to minimize impacts of changing climate on developing countries. It also established three flexible mechanisms to assist Annex I parties in meeting their national targets cost-effectively: an emissions trading system; joint implementation (JI) of emission reduction projects between Annex I parties; and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), which allows for emission reduction projects to be implemented in non-Annex I parties (developing countries). These mechanisms help to:

- Stimulate green investment and help Parties meet their emission targets in a cost-effective way
- Stimulate green investment in developing countries; making "leap-frogging" more economical, that is, the possibility to skip older, dirtier technology for newer, cleaner infrastructure and systems, with obvious longer-term benefits

### **Key Information under Kyoto Protocol**

Protocol Adopted in: **1997**

Secretariat: Bonn, Germany



Signed by Pakistan in: **1997**

Ratified by Pakistan in: **2005**

The operational bodies of the Protocol include Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. The decision making body, Conference of the Parties (COP) shall meet annually to define mechanisms, modalities, rules and guidelines for implementation of this Protocol.

### **Major Obligations of the State of Pakistan:**

Pakistan does not have any binding targets but as party to the protocol it can participate in the Kyoto Protocol by developing and submitting national inventories on GHG emissions to secretariat, developing and registering programmes to mitigate climate change and adapt to changing climate's impacts, to develop projects to access funds from Adaptation Fund and carbon credits from Clean Development Mechanism and strengthening national human and institutional capacities on climate change.

### Responsibilities of Federal and Provincial Government:

Federal Responsibility	Provincial Responsibility
<b>Develop National GHG Inventory (National Communication) and submit to UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol secretariat</b>	Develop provincial sectoral GHG emissions inventory and database and provide this detail to federal government
<b>Monitor the implementation of the MEA</b>	Design and implement projects to access funds from Adaptation Fund and market mechanisms identified in Kyoto Protocol
<b>Represent country in relevant international and regional meetings</b>	Integrate objectives of the protocol to provincial policies and plans and regularly revisit planning to cater to changing climate
<b>Assist provincial Governments in securing resources from Adaptation Fund and Clean Development Mechanism</b>	Report on progress to Federal Government

### c. Action Plan on UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol

The climate change related MEAs, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol deal with climate adaptation and mitigation. Whereas the convention calls for unified actions to address climate change, the protocol sets binding targets for certain countries for GHG reduction as well as developing market mechanisms through which UNFCCC objectives can be achieved. Actions for these two MEAs are not mutually exclusive, and can be undertaken to achieve objectives of both therefore, one action plan has been developed for these two MEAs.

Each proposed action is to be initiated by the custodian department, Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department.

Recommendations	Actions	Timeline <sup>69</sup>					Priority (high, medium, and low)	Category of Action <sup>70</sup>	Responsibility <sup>71</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5			
<b>Legislations and Regulations</b>	Conduct a legislative gap assessment study for MEAs to gauge existing regulations and the gaps for implementation in KP Province						High	C	CCFE&WD DLPH. <sup>72</sup>
	Integrate climate change considerations into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions						Medium	CI – CC	CCFE&WD
	Enact laws and regulations as necessary to fill gaps for effective implementation						Medium	CI – CC	CCFE&WD DLPH
	Develop a training programme <sup>73</sup> for scientific, technical and managerial personnel <sup>74</sup> to strengthen human and institutional capacities on climate action						High	CI – CC	CCFE&WD
	Evaluate GHG emission reduction potential to 2020, and climate change impact on various economy sectors, on the population and ecosystems						High	CI-CC	CCFE&WD
	Conduct research on the social and economic impacts of climate change						Medium	CI-CC	CCFE&WD

<sup>69</sup>Timeline: 1= 2022-2023, 2 = 2023-2024, 3 = 2024-2025, 4 = 2025-2026, 5 = 2026-2027

<sup>70</sup> Category of Action: C= Common; CI - CC= Cluster of UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol; CI-Atm= Cluster of Vienna and Montreal Protocol; S = Specific to MEA

<sup>71</sup> This column represents responsibility for implementation of actions by concerned government departments.

<sup>72</sup> DLPH: Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights

<sup>73</sup> This training programme should include capacity building activities, specialized courses for technical resources and exchange programmes with universities and other line departments to promote peer to peer exchange of knowledge and information

<sup>74</sup> Training should be provided to key personnel from public and private sector; government officials, researchers, technical experts etc.



<b>Data, Information and Knowledge Exchange</b>	Develop emissions inventory by sources and removals (sinks) of all greenhouse gas emissions						High	CI- CC	CCFE&WD
	Publish the inventory and update it periodically						High	CI- CC	CCFE&WD
	Develop data archives related to the climate system to fully understand causes, effects, magnitude and timing of climate change in KP Province in collaboration with Met department						High	CI- CC	CCFE&WD
<b>Develop Programmes for Climate Action</b>	Identify existing programs that mitigate climate change and contribute to adaptation to climate impacts						High	CI- CC	CCFE&WD
	Develop and implement new programs and projects to mitigate climate change and to adapt to climate impacts						High	CI- CC	CCFE&WD
	Develop criteria for climate smart and climate proof development planning						High	CI- CC	DP&D. <sup>75</sup>
<b>Resource mobilization</b>	Assess financial and technological needs for climate mitigation and adaptation in KP province						High	CI-CC	CCFE&WD
	Develop schemes to mobilize financial resources from international financial institutions, facilities and funds (GCF,GEF,AF,PPCR etc.) for climate action						Medium	CI-CC	CCFE&WD

<sup>75</sup> DP&D: Department for Planning and Development

## Chapter 8: Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol

### a. Background on Vienna Convention

The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer<sup>76</sup> is often called a framework convention, because it served as a framework for efforts to protect the globe's ozone layer. The Vienna Convention did not require countries to take concrete actions to control ozone depleting substances. But in 2009, the Vienna Convention became the first Convention of any kind to achieve universal ratification.

The Parties to the Vienna Convention meet once every three years, back to back with the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, in order to take decisions designed to administer the Convention. The objectives of the Convention are for Parties to:

- ❏ Promote cooperation by means of systematic observations, research and information exchange on the effects of human activities on the ozone layer
- ❏ Adopt legislative or administrative measures against activities likely to have adverse effects on the ozone layer

### Key Information under Vienna Convention

Convention Adopted in: **1985**

Secretariat: Nairobi, Kenya



Accession by Pakistan in: **1992**

This Convention benefits from services of various international bodies and scientific committees, in particular the World Meteorological Organization, International Atomic Energy Agency, and the World Health Organization as well as the Co-coordinating Committee on the Ozone Layer. United Nations Environment Programme serves as the secretariat for the MEA, and Conference of Parties (COP) shall review, adopt and update rules for implementation of the Convention.

### Major Obligations of the State of Pakistan:

Under the Convention, Pakistan has to co-operate with international community in sharing research and information to better understand and assess the effects of humans on ozone layer and effects on humans and environment of modified ozone layer. Similar to other signed parties, Pakistan has to formulate measures to control, reduce and prevent activities that cause harm to ozone layer.

<sup>76</sup> Vienna Convention: <http://ozone.unep.org/pdfs/viennaconvention2002.pdf>

## Responsibilities of Federal and Provincial Government:

Federal Responsibility	Provincial Responsibility
Report a summary of measures adopted under the convention every two years to secretariat	Share progress pertaining to the MEA with federal government
Monitor the implementation of the MEA	Adopt appropriate policies and legislations to control production and consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODS)
Represent country in relevant international and regional meetings	Integrate objectives of the convention to policies and plans
Assist provincial Governments in securing resources to reduce and control activities that harm ozone layer	Provide data and information on production and consumption of ODS

The custodian department for this MEA is Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department. The secondary responsibility falls under Department for Planning and Development, Department for Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, Department for Elementary and Secondary Education Customs Department (Federal), Department for Trade (federal) and Department for Industries, Commerce & Technical Education.

### b. Background on Montreal Protocol

The Montreal Protocol<sup>77</sup> on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (a protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer) is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion.

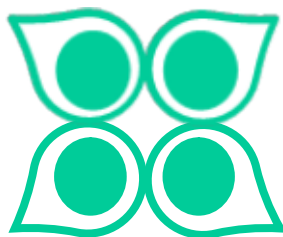
#### Key Information under Montreal Protocol

Protocol Adopted in: **1987**

Secretariat: Nairobi, Kenya

Signed by Pakistan in: **1992**

Ratified by Pakistan in: **1992**



Under the Protocol, implanting agencies (UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP and World Bank) provide financial and technical support through the Multilateral Fund Secretariat (MLFS) for phasing out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) in industries in developing countries. Pakistan is not an ODS

<sup>77</sup> Montreal Protocol: <http://ozone.unep.org/pdfs/Montreal-Protocol2000.pdf>

producing country but to meet its domestic needs imports a few substances (i.e. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC), Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), Halon gas, Methyl Bromide etc.). Thus, Pakistan has to control its import of ODS and assist the local industry for phasing out the use of ODS.

### Major Obligations of the State of Pakistan:

The Protocol stipulates controlled consumption of ODS.<sup>78</sup> based on baseline years identified for each group of ODS aiming for phasing out, identification of sectors and industries which consume and/or produce ODS, replace ODS producing technology with non-ODS producing technology and strengthening capacities for effective implementation of this Protocol.

### Responsibilities of Federal and Provincial Government:

Federal Responsibility	Provincial Responsibility
<b>Gather and annually report statistical information on production and consumption of ODS to secretariat</b>	Gather data and information on production and consumption of ODS in the province
<b>Monitor the implementation of the MEA</b>	Adopt appropriate policies and legislations to control production and consumption of ODS
<b>Represent country in relevant international and regional meetings</b>	Integrate objectives of the Protocol to policies and plans - Control import of ODS
<b>Assist Provincial Governments in accessing financial and technical support of the MLFS</b>	Develop projects on ODS control and phase out and reach out to federal government for support on resource mobilization form international source

The custodian department for this MEA is Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department. The secondary responsibility falls under Department for Planning and Development, Department for Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, Department for Elementary and Secondary Education Customs Department (Federal), Department for Trade (federal) and Department for Industries, Commerce & Technical Education.

<sup>78</sup>Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), Halons, Other fully halogenated CFCs, Carbon tetrachloride ,1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform), Hydrochlorofluorocarbons ,: Hydrobromofluorocarbons, Methyl bromide, Bromochloromethane

### c. Action Plan on Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol

The atmosphere related MEAs, Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol deal with phasing out of Ozone Depleting substances (ODS). Whereas the convention calls for protection of ozone layer by deploying alternate technologies and chemicals to replace ODS, the protocol sets binding targets for phasing out of specific ODS. Actions for these two MEAs are not mutually exclusive, and can be undertaken to achieve objectives of both therefore, one action plan has been developed for these two MEAs.

Each proposed action is to be initiated by the custodian department, Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department.

Recommendations	Actions	Timeline <sup>79</sup>					Priority (high, medium, and low)	Category of Action <sup>80</sup>	Responsibility <sup>81</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5			
<b>Legislations and Regulations</b>	Conduct a legislative gap assessment study for MEAs to gauge existing regulations and the gaps for implementation in KP Province						High	C	CCFE&WD DICTE DLPH <sup>82</sup>
	Harmonize Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol's objectives in appropriate policies, strategies and measures						Medium	CI-Atm	CCFE&WD
	Enact laws and regulations as necessary and required to fill gaps for effective implementation						Medium	CI-Atm	CCFE&WD, DICTE DLPH
<b>Development of Communication strategy</b>	Conduct public awareness campaign on environmental effects of the emissions of controlled substances and other substances that deplete the ozone layer						Medium	S (Montreal)	CCFE&WD
<b>Research</b>	Develop partnerships and collaborate with academia and research institutes for support on research and development <sup>83</sup>						High	C	CCFE&WD, HED

<sup>79</sup>Timeline: 1= 2022-2023, 2 = 2023-2024, 3 = 2024-2025, 4 = 2025-2026, 5 = 2026-2027

<sup>80</sup> Category of Action: C= Common; CI - CC= Cluster of UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol; CI-Atm= Cluster of Vienna and Montreal Protocol; S = Specific to MEA

<sup>81</sup>This column represents responsibility for implementation of actions by concerned government departments.

<sup>82</sup> DLPH: Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights

<sup>83</sup> Once the topics of research have been identified an assessment should be carried out whether it can be undertaken by one or more academic institution or would extra funding be required for the research

	Conduct research on alternative substances and technologies that can replace ODS						Medium	CI-Atm	CCFE&WD, HED
	Conduct research on the social and economic effects of ozone depletion						Medium	S (Montreal)	CCFE&WD, HED
	Develop ozone layer monitoring system in lieu of contribution to Global Ozone Observing System if aligns with political interest						Medium	S (Vienna)	CCFE&WD, HED
	Develop inventory of ODS production in KP Province						High	CI-Atm	CCFE&WD, HED
	Publish the inventory and update it periodically						High	CI-Atm	CCFE&WD, HED
	Develop data archives and information platform for exchange of key information on ODS with counterparts in other provinces						Medium	CI-Atm	CCFE&WD, HED
<b>Trainings</b>	Conduct training of industrial technicians and staff on application and use of non-ODS production technologies(Already working & New Entrants)						High	CI-Atm	DICTE <sup>84</sup>
<b>Develop Programs for phasing out of ODS<sup>85</sup></b>	Identify existing (federal and/or provincial) programmes that aim at reduction of consumption of ODS						High	CI- Atm	CCFE&WD
	Develop and implement new programmes and projects to phase out ODS <sup>86</sup> by conversion of technology used by refrigerator manufacturers, and identification and application of non-ODS producing technologies in other industries						High	S (Montreal)	CCFE&WD

<sup>84</sup> DICTE: Department for Industries, Commerce & Technical Education

<sup>85</sup> We assume EPA to be monitoring ODS reduction activities already, if not, these should be named part of EPA's duties and added to EPA's standard operating procedures. Therefore, EPA has to take stock of ongoing activities, study and see if these are part of their SOPs, if not, these have to be included and if additional resources (staff and equipment) is required, additional budget has to be allocated for procurement of such resources.

<sup>86</sup> Group 1 and 2 of Annex C in Montreal Protocol

	Develop control of trade criteria for ODS hand in hand with federal authorities						Medium	CI-Atm	CCFE&WD
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	Assess non-ODS production technology needs in KP province for relevant industries						High	CI-Atm	DICTE
	Explore opportunities for technology transfer based on need for ODS replacement technology in industries in KP Province						High	CI-Atm	DICTE
	Increase efforts to mobilize financial resources from Montreal's multilateral fund for phasing out of ODS						High	S (Montreal)	CCFE&WD
	Through federal authorities, investigate opportunity for financial assistance from WMO Special Fund for Environmental for monitoring of ozone layer						High	S (Vienna)	CCFE&WD

## Chapter 9: Rotterdam Convention

### a. Background

The Rotterdam Convention is a multilateral environmental agreement pertaining to the chemicals and hazardous waste related cluster to promote shared responsibilities in relation to importation of hazardous chemicals. The convention promotes open exchange of information and calls on exporters of hazardous chemicals to use proper labeling, include directions on safe handling, and inform purchasers of any known restrictions or bans. Signatory nations can decide whether to allow or ban the importation of chemicals listed in the treaty, and exporting countries are obliged to make sure that producers within their jurisdiction comply.

### Key Information under RC

Convention Adopted in: **1998**

Secretariat: Geneva, Switzerland



Accession by Pakistan in: **1992**

### Objectives

- To promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm;
- To contribute to the environmentally sound use of those hazardous chemicals, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.

The Convention covers pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons by Parties and which have been notified by Parties for inclusion in the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure. The chemicals listed in Annex III include pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons by two or more Parties and which the Conference of the Parties has decided to subject to the PIC procedure. One notification from each of two specified regions triggers consideration of addition of a chemical to Annex III of the Convention. Severely hazardous pesticide formulations that present a risk under conditions of use in developing countries or countries with economies in transition may also be proposed for inclusion in Annex III.

Once a chemical is included in Annex III, "Decision Guidance Document" (DGD) containing information concerning the chemical and the regulatory decisions to ban or severely restrict the chemical for health or environmental reasons, is circulated to all Parties.

Parties have nine months to prepare a response concerning the future import of the chemical. The response can consist of either a final decision (to allow import of the chemical, not to allow



import, or to allow import subject to specified conditions) or an interim response. Decisions by an importing country must be trade neutral (that is, decisions must apply equally to domestic production for domestic use as well as to imports from any source).

The operating bodies of the convention include Conference of the Parties (COP), Open-Ended-Working Groups (OEWG), and Implementation & Compliance Committee.

The custodian department for the implementation of this action plan is Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department and secondary responsibility Planning and Development Department, Department of Health, Department of Agriculture, Department of Industries, Customs department (Federal), Department of Law Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, and Department for Elementary and Secondary Education.

### **Major Obligations of the State of Pakistan:**

As a part to the convention Pakistan must designate one or more national authorities, which are the primary contact points for matters related to the operation of the Convention and are authorized to perform the administrative functions required by the Convention. Designated National Authorities (DNAs) are also the key contact point for matters related to the Convention for other Parties and the Secretariat.

### **Responsibilities of Federal and Provincial Government:**

<b>Federal Responsibility</b>	<b>Provincial Responsibility</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Designating National Authorities to liaison with MEA secretariat for guidance on labeling, safe handling, of harmful chemicals through risk management, risk assessments and reporting to the MEA secretariat</b></li> <li>– <b>Maintaining a record of Decision Guidance Documents</b></li> <li>– <b>Capacity building of provincial focal points on MEA development and action planning</b></li> <li>– <b>Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of MEA action plan</b></li> <li>– <b>Preparing national Communication Plan</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ensure proper handling and labeling of harmful chemicals</li> <li>– Conducting risk assessment, risk management, and reporting to the federal government</li> <li>– Obtaining information on Decision Guidance Document</li> <li>– Developing and implementing the action plans</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Taking part in MEA negotiations</b></li> <li>– <b>Signing the agreements and making amendments</b></li> <li>– <b>Attending COP</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Identifying health issues faced by the communities due to the</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Assisting Provincial Governments in securing funds</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Securing funds for implementation of projects</li> </ul>

## b. Action Plan on Rotterdam Convention

Each proposed action is to be initiated by the custodian department, Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department.

Rotterdam Convention Recommendations	Actions	Timeline <sup>87</sup>					Priority	Category of Action <sup>88</sup>	Responsibility <sup>89</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5			
<b>Legislation</b>	Existing legislation should be reviewed and revised for updating remaining pesticides and industrial chemicals						High	S	DA, DICTE DLPH, CCFE&WD
<b>Import response</b>	Import responses to be obtained for pesticides and industrial chemicals						High	S	DA FBR (CD) <sup>90</sup> DICTE <sup>91</sup>
	Enhanced Inter-Departmental coordination and encourage a consultative process in implementing the RC						Medium	CI - CHW	CCFE&WD
	A technical advisory group needs to be established for providing inputs to Designated National Authorities (DNA) in the province for improvement in coordination between Public and private sectors. Establishment of procedures to communicate import decisions						High	S	FBR (CD) DICTE
	Improvement in Monitoring and Evaluation procedures and mechanisms						Medium	CI- CHW	CCFE&WD
	List of Annex III Chemicals needs to be displayed on the website of line departments along with Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS); Pesticides and chemicals need to be notified in light of existing legislation						High	S	DICTE
<b>Export notification</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation procedures and mechanisms to be put in place						High	S	FBR (CD) DICTE
	Development of Database of these Pesticides/Chemicals used in the province						High	S	FBR (CD) DICTE
	Establish a Data Management Cell						High	S	FBR (CD) DICTE
<b>Severely Hazardous Pesticide</b>	All the fragmented information, regarding SHPF, needs to be compiled at the provincial level						High	S	DICTE

<sup>87</sup>Timeline: 1= 2022-2023, 2 = 2023-2024, 3 = 2024-2025, 4 = 2025-2026, 5 = 2026-2027

<sup>88</sup> Category of Action: C= Common; CI - CHW = Cluster of Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Related MEAs; S = Specific to MEA

<sup>89</sup> This column represents responsibility for implementation of actions by concerned government departments.

<sup>90</sup> CD: Customs Department (a federal institution), FBR: Federal Board of Revenue

<sup>91</sup> DICTE: Department of Industries, Commerce and Technical Education

<b>Formulations (SHPF)</b> <sup>92</sup>	Capacity building of stakeholders on Harmonized System codes and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)						High	S	CCFE&WD
<b>Research</b>	Develop partnerships and collaborate with academia and research institutes for support on research and development <sup>93</sup>						High	C	CCFE&WD, HED
<b>Partnership</b>	Industry Involvement, including public-private partnerships and the use of economic instruments at provincial levels						High	C	DICTE
<b>Training</b>	Conduct a training needs assessment of all relevant and appropriate line departments Mobilize resources for implementing the MEA and to enhance capacity for sustainable domestic resources mobilization including through the use of economic instruments						High	C	CCFE&WD

<sup>92</sup> We assume CCFE&WD to be monitoring chemicals and hazardous wastes already, if not, these should be named part of CCFE&WD's duties and added to CCFE&WD's standard operating procedures. Therefore, CCFE&WD has to take stock of ongoing activities, study and see if these are part of their SOPs, if not, these have to be included and if additional resources (staff and equipment) is required, additional budget has to be allocated for procurement of such resources

<sup>93</sup> Once the topics of research have been identified then an assessment should be carried out whether it can be undertaken by one or more academic institution or would they require extra funding to be undertaken

## Chapter 10: Basel Convention

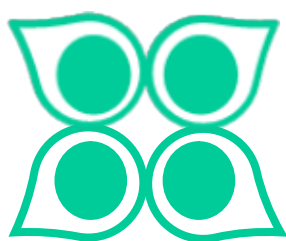
### a. Background

The Basel Convention on the “Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal”, usually known as the Basel Convention, is an international treaty that was designed to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations, and specifically to prevent transfer of hazardous waste from developed to less developed countries (LDCs). The Convention is also intended to minimize the amount and toxicity of wastes generated, to ensure their environmentally sound management as closely as possible to the source of generation, and to assist LDCs in environmentally sound management of the hazardous and other wastes they generate.

#### Key Information under BC

Convention Adopted in: **1989**

Secretariat: Basel, Switzerland



Signed by Pakistan in: **1992**

Ratified by Pakistan in: **1994**

In addition to conditions on the import and export of the above wastes, there are stringent requirements for notice, consent and tracking for movement of wastes across national boundaries. It is of note that the Convention places a general prohibition on the exportation or importation of wastes between Parties and non-Parties. The exception to this rule is where the waste is subject to another treaty that does not take away from the Basel Convention. The United States is a notable non-Party to the Convention and has a number of such agreements for allowing the shipping of hazardous wastes to Basel Party countries.

Basel Convention calls for an overall reduction of waste generation. By encouraging countries to keep wastes within their boundaries and as close as possible to its source of generation, the internal pressures should provide incentives for waste reduction and pollution prevention. Parties are generally prohibited from exporting covered wastes to, or import covered waste from, non-parties to the convention.

#### Objective

The objective of the Basel Convention is to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects of hazardous wastes. Its scope of application covers a wide range of wastes defined as “hazardous wastes” based on their origin and/or composition and their characteristics, as well as two types of wastes defined as “other wastes” - household waste and incinerator ash.

The operating bodies of the convention include Conference of the Parties (COP), Open-Ended-Working Groups (OEWG), and Implementation & Compliance Committee.

The custodian department for the implementation of this action plan is the Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department and secondary responsibility Planning and Development Department, Department of Health, Department of Agriculture, Industries Customs

department (Federal), Department of Law Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, and Department for Elementary and Secondary Education.

**Major Obligations of the State of Pakistan:**

As a signatory to the convention, Pakistan is required to observe the fundamental principles of environmentally sound waste management (article 4). Pakistan needs to decide whether it needs to enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements on hazardous waste management with other parties or with non-parties, provided that such agreements are “no less environmentally sound” than the Basel Convention(article 11). Where applicable, Pakistan can decide to facilitate Transboundary movement of hazardous chemicals provided that the principles of environmentally sound management and non-discrimination are observed and if it is carried out in accordance with the Convention’s regulatory system.

Federal Responsibility	Provincial Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– <b>Liaison with MEA secretariat for guidance on risk management</b></li><li>– <b>Risk assessments and reporting to the MEA secretariat</b></li><li>– <b>Capacity building of provincial focal points on MEA development and action planning</b></li><li>– <b>Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of MEA action plan</b></li><li>– <b>Preparing national Communication Plan</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Conducting risk assessment, risk management, and reporting to the federal government</li><li>– Designing and implementing projects</li><li>– Developing and implementing the action plans</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– <b>Taking part in MEA negotiations</b></li><li>– <b>Signing the agreements and making amendments</b></li><li>– <b>Attending COP</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Displaying information regarding the hazardous chemicals to ensure proper dissemination of knowledge</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– <b>Assisting Provincial Governments in securing funds</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Securing funds for implementation of projects</li></ul>

## b. Action Plan on Basel Convention

Each proposed action is to be initiated by the custodian department, Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department.

Basel Convention Recommendations	Actions	Timeline <sup>94</sup>					Priority	Category of Action <sup>95</sup>	Responsibility <sup>96</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5			
<b>Legislations and Regulations</b>	Conduct a legislative gap assessment study for MEAs to gauge existing regulations and the gaps for implementation in KP Province						High	C	CCFE&WD, DICTE, DH DLPH <sup>97</sup>
<b>Trainings</b>	Provide guidance documents on the protection of human health and the environment from the negative effects of improper management of hazardous wastes and other wastes and chemicals imported into or generated in the province						high	S	CCFE&WD DICTE <sup>98</sup> DH <sup>99</sup>
<b>Partnerships</b>	Industry Involvement, including public-private partnerships and the use of economic instruments at provincial levels						High	C	DICTE
	Develop partnerships and collaborate with academia and research institutes for support on research and development <sup>100</sup> Promote public-private partnerships, and strengthen the operation of the Basel Convention Coordinating and Regional Centres (BCRC) as agreed with federal authority						High	C	CCFE&WD, HED DICTE
<b>Management of Waste<sup>101</sup></b>	Mainstream Sound Management of Chemicals and Hazardous Wastes						high	CI - CHW	DICTE

<sup>94</sup>Timeline: 1= 2022-2023, 2 = 2023-2024, 3 = 2024-2025, 4 = 2025-2026, 5 = 2026-2027

<sup>95</sup> Category of Action: C= Common; CI - CHW = Cluster of Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Related; S = Specific to MEA

<sup>96</sup> This column represents responsibility for implementation of actions by concerned government departments.

<sup>97</sup> DLPH: Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights

<sup>98</sup> DICTE: Department of Industries, Commerce and Technical Education

<sup>99</sup> DH: Department of Health

<sup>100</sup> Once the topics of research have been identified then an assessment should be carried out whether it can be undertaken by one or more academic institution or would they require extra funding to be undertaken

<sup>101</sup> We assume CCFE&WD to be monitoring chemicals and hazardous wastes already, if not, these should be named part of CCFE&WD's duties and added to CCFE&WD's standard operating procedures. Therefore, CCFE&WD has to take stock of ongoing activities, study and see if these are part of their SOPs, if not, these have to be included and if additional resources (staff and equipment) is required, additional budget has to be allocated for procurement of such resources

	Introduce safe chemicals and wastes management as a new focal area, expanding the existing POPs focal area, obtain information on international best practices						High	S	DICTE
	Conduct a legislative gap assessment study for MEAs to gauge existing regulations and the gaps for implementation in KP Province						High	C	DICTE
	Promote waste minimization at source, waste avoidance, and transformation into waste resources						Medium	CI-CHW	DICTE
	Develop a life-cycle approach to materials and the promotion of materials efficiency and sound natural resource use. Address the production cycle along the entire supply chain						Medium	CI-CHW	DICTE
	Integration of waste management activities in land-use planning and infrastructure development						Low	CI-CHW	LG&RD (Building Control Authority), DICTE
	Integration of waste issues in poverty reduction strategies						High	CI-CHW	CCFE&WD
<b>Resource mobilization</b>	Mobilize resources for implementing the MEA and enhance capacity for sustainable domestic resources mobilization including through the use of economic instruments						High	CI-CHW	CCFE&WD

## Chapter 11: Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic pollutants (POPs)

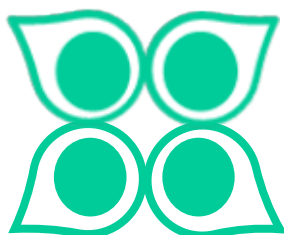
### a. Background

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of humans and wildlife, and have harmful impacts on human health or on the environment.

### Key Information under Stockholm Convention

Convention Adopted in: *2001*

Secretariat: Geneva, Switzerland



Signed by Pakistan in: *2001*

Ratified by Pakistan in: *2008*

Exposure to Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) can lead to serious health effects including certain cancers, birth defects, dysfunctional immune and reproductive systems, greater susceptibility to disease and damages to the central and peripheral nervous systems. Given their long range transport, no one government acting alone can protect its citizens or its environment from POPs.

Key elements of the Convention include the requirement that developed countries provide new and additional financial resources and measures to eliminate production and use of intentionally produced POPs, eliminate unintentionally produced POPs where feasible, and manage and dispose of POPs wastes in an environmentally sound manner. Precaution is exercised throughout the Stockholm Convention, with specific references in the preamble, the objective, and the provision on identifying new POPs.

### Objective

The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.

The operating bodies of the convention include Conference of the Parties (COP), Open-Ended-Working Groups (OEWG), and Implementation & Compliance Committee.

The custodian department for the implementation of this action plan is Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department and secondary responsibility Planning and Development Department, Department of Health, Department of Agriculture, Department of Industries, Commerce and Technical Education, Department of Law Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, and Department for Elementary and Secondary Education.



## Major Obligations of the State of Pakistan:

As a party to the convention, Pakistan is obligated to eliminate the intentional and unintentional release of POPs from all economic activities. Ensure environmentally sound management and disposal of intentionally released POPs.

### Responsibilities of Federal and Provincial Government:

Federal Responsibility	Provincial Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– <b>Liaison with MEA secretariat for guidance on risk management</b></li><li>– <b>Risk assessments and reporting to the MEA secretariat on intentionally and unintentionally release POPs</b></li><li>– <b>Capacity building of provincial focal points on MEA development and action planning</b></li><li>– <b>Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of MEA action plan</b></li><li>– <b>Preparing national Communication Plan</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Conducting risk assessment, risk management, and reporting to the federal government on POPs</li><li>– Environmentally sound Management of intentionally released POPs</li><li>– Designing and implementing projects</li><li>– Developing and implementing the action plans</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– <b>Taking part in MEA negotiations</b></li><li>– <b>Signing the agreements and making amendments</b></li><li>– <b>Attending COP</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Securing funds for implementation of projects</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– <b>Assisting Provincial Governments in securing funds</b></li></ul>	

## b. Action Plan on Stockholm Convention

Each proposed action is to be initiated by the custodian department, Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department.

Stockholm Convention Recommendations	Actions	Timeline <sup>102</sup>					Priority	Category of Action <sup>103</sup>	Responsibility <sup>104</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5			
<b>Legislations and Regulations</b>	Conduct a legislative gap assessment study for MEAs to gauge existing regulations and the gaps for implementation in KP Province						High	C	DH, CCFE&WD DICTE, DLPH. <sup>105</sup>
<b>Intentionally produced POPs <sup>106</sup></b>	Participate actively in the preparation of the Community Implementation Plan (CIP)						High	CI – CHW	DICTE <sup>107</sup>
	Through regulations work towards elimination of all releases of any new chemicals exhibiting POPs characteristics in order to protect the environment and human health, and participate in the task of expanding the lists of chemicals covered by the Stockholm Convention						High	S	DICTE DH <sup>108</sup> WAPDA
<b>Unintentionally produced POPs</b>	Carry out projects that improve the accuracy of emission factors for major domestic release sources						High	S	DICTE
	Evaluate current releases of dioxins, furans, PCB, and HCB into water and the air where no assessments are available						High	S	DICTE DH

<sup>102</sup>Timeline: 1 = 2022-2023, 2 = 2023-2024, 3 = 2024-2025, 4 = 2025-2026, 5 = 2026-2027

<sup>103</sup> Category of Action: C= Common; CI – CHW = Cluster of Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Related; S = Specific to MEA

<sup>104</sup> This column represents responsibility for implementation of actions by concerned government departments.

<sup>105</sup> DLPH: Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights

<sup>106</sup> We assume CCFE&WD to be undertaking POPs management activities already, if not, these should be named part of CCFE&WD's duties and added to CCFE&WD's standard operating procedures. Therefore, CCFE&WD has to take stock of ongoing activities, study and see if these are part of their SOPs, if not, these have to be included and if additional resources (staff and equipment) is required, additional budget has to be allocated for procurement of such resources

<sup>107</sup> DICTE: Department of Industries, Commerce and Technical Education

<sup>108</sup> DH: Department of Health

	Estimate future releases into water, the soil, and the air, while taking into consideration the source categories identified in the Convention's Annex C						High	S	DICTE DI
	Improving the precision and efficiency of source inventories and annual estimates of PFBR (CD)D/F, PCB, and HCB releases (total releases into the air and water)						High	S	DICTE
	Regulate emission requirements for stoves, furnaces, and boilers to be placed on the market						Medium	CI- CHW	CCFE&WD
<b>Development of Communication strategy</b>	Provide citizens with information and education on the combustion of wood and other biofuels by means of brochures, information campaigns, and information events; Improve awareness of POPs, their management, and obligations concerning their release. Permit applications should examine the possible formation of dioxin and furan releases in industrial and energy production processes;						Medium	CI – CHW	CCFE&WD, DICTE, DH
<b>Research</b>	Develop partnerships and collaborate with academia and research institutes for support on research and development <sup>109 110</sup>						High	C	CCFE&WD, HED
	Produce new data on POPs created during industrial processes and combustion to support the environmental permit process and companies' environmental management systems						High	S	DA,DICTE
	Adopt provincial taxation and charge systems that promote emission reductions						High	S	DICTE, Excise Department
<b>Training</b>	Implementing training on POPs releases for the environmental permit and monitoring authorities, as well as for people responsible for energy production, waste management, and industrial facilities that might produce POP releases						High	S	CCFE&WD, DICTE

<sup>109</sup> DI: Department of Irrigation

<sup>110</sup> Once the topics of research have been identified then an assessment should be carried out whether it can be undertaken by one or more academic institution or would they require extra funding to be undertaken

<b>Stockpiles and wastes</b>	Carry out a systematic survey of POPs releases from high-risk municipal and industrial landfills, with measures taken to prevent these releases as necessary						High	S	DICTE
	Develop and improve inventories of current and earlier waste flows containing POPs						High	S	DICTE
<b>Contaminated sites</b>	Assess contaminated sites with regard to POPs, so that the relevant sites can be identified and the necessary risk management measures can be initiated						High	S	DICTE, WAPDA
<b>Monitoring of environmental concentrations of POPs</b>	Monitor concentration of POPs existing in the province by conducting risk assessments						High	S	DICTE
	Participate in the development of the environmental monitoring needed to assess the effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention						High	S	DICTE, CCFE&WD

## Chapter 12: Minamata Convention on Mercury

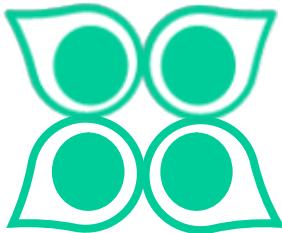
### a. Background

It is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury and its compounds. It addresses specific human activities which are contributing to widespread Mercury pollution. Implementation of this agreement will help to reduce global Mercury pollution over the coming decades.

#### Key Information under Minamata Convention

Convention Adopted in: **2013**

Secretariat: Kumamoto, Japan



Signed by Pakistan in: **2013**

Ratified by Pakistan in: **2020**

Key elements of the Convention include finding the alternative use of mercury and controlling emissions and release of mercury and its compounds to air, land and water. It addresses the regulation of informal sector of Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM).

#### Objective

The objective of the Minamata Convention is to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.

The custodian department for the implementation of this action plan is Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department and secondary responsibility, Department of Health, Department of Industries, Commerce and Technical Education, Department of Law Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights, Department of Mines and Minerals, Federal Board of Revenue and Higher Education Department.

#### Major Obligations of the State of Pakistan:

As a party to the convention, Pakistan is obligated to reduce and where feasible, eliminate the use and release of mercury from ASGM. Control mercury air emissions from industrial production/operation. Phase out or take measures to reduce mercury use in certain products such as batteries, lights, cosmetics etc. Reduce the use of mercury in dental amalgams. Phase out mercury in manufacturing processes. Safer storage, disposal and strategies to address contaminated sites.

## Responsibilities of Federal and Provincial Government:

Federal Responsibility	Provincial Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Liaison with MEA secretariat for guidance on risk management</b></li> <li>– <b>Risk assessments and reporting to the MEA secretariat on Mercury and its compounds</b></li> <li>– <b>Capacity building of provincial focal points</b></li> <li>– <b>Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of MEA action plan</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Conducting risk assessment, risk management, and reporting to the federal government</li> <li>– Environmentally sound Management of Mercury and its compounds</li> <li>– Designing and implementing projects</li> <li>– Developing and implementing the action plans</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Taking part in MEA negotiations</b></li> <li>– <b>Signing the agreements and making amendments</b></li> <li>– <b>Attending COP</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Securing funds for implementation of projects</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Assisting Provincial Governments in securing funds</b></li> </ul>	

## b. Action Plan on Minamata Convention

Each proposed action is to be initiated by the custodian department, Climate Change, Forestry, Environment and Wildlife Department.

Minamata Convention Recommendations	Actions	Timeline <sup>111</sup>					Priority	Category of Action <sup>112</sup>	Responsibility <sup>113</sup>
		1	2	3	4	5			
<b>Legislations and Regulations</b>	Formulation of Policies and Legislation in the light of the obligations of the Minamata Convention						High	C	DH, CCFE&WD DMM, DLPH. <sup>114</sup>
	To create an enforcement mechanism through effective regulatory framework and monitoring, inspection and verification system.						High	C	DH, CCFE&WD DMM, DLPH
	Conduct a legislative gap assessment study for MEAs to gauge existing regulations and the gaps for implementation in KP Province						High	C	DH, CCFE&WD DMM, DLPH
	Formulate national action plan focusing on ASGM (Artisanal and small scale Gold Mining) Impose Bans and Penalties						High	C	DH, CCFE&WD DMM, DLPH
<b>Management of Waste</b>	Promote waste minimization at source, waste avoidance, and transformation into waste resources						High	CI – CHW	DICTE DH. <sup>115</sup>
	Development and adoption of comprehensive standard operating procedures for safe handling of Mercury and Mercury compounds						Medium	CI – CHW	DICTE DH.
	Ensure proper record and maintenance of data for illegal trafficking						High	CI-CHW	DICTE DH
	Develop technical guidelines for safe use and disposal of equipments and instruments containing Mercury and Mercury compounds.						High	CI-CHW	DH
	Risk identification and management of contaminated sites						Medium	CI-CHW	DICTE & DMM

<sup>111</sup>Timeline: 1 = 2022-2023, 2 = 2023-2024, 3 = 2024-2025, 4 = 2025-2026, 5 = 2026-2027

<sup>112</sup> Category of Action: C= Common; CI – CHW = Cluster of Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Related; S = Specific to MEA

<sup>113</sup> This column represents responsibility for implementation of actions by concerned government departments.

<sup>114</sup> DLPH: Department of Law, Parliamentary Affairs and Human Rights

<sup>115</sup> DH: Department of Health

	Integration of waste issues in poverty reduction strategies. To prevent, minimize and control mercury waste and its Trans-boundary movement.						High	CI-CHW	CCFE&WD CD
<b>Development of Communication Strategy</b>	Training of personnel involved in the collection, storage and transportation of these ASGM+Mercury compounds.						High	C	CCFE&WD DICTE
	Provide guidance documents on the protection of human health and the environment from the negative effects of improper management of mercury and its compounds						High	S	CCFE&WD DICTE DH
<b>Research</b>	Conduct research on indigenous and alternate solutions for the processes involving mercury handling.						High	C	CCFE&WD, HED. <sup>116</sup> , DICTE, DH

<sup>116</sup> HED: Higher Education Department



## Annex I MEAs Download Reference

Cluster		MEA	Link
<b>Biological Diversity and Land Related</b>	1.	Convention on Biological Diversity	<a href="https://www.cbd.int/convention/text/">https://www.cbd.int/convention/text/</a>
	2.	Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety	<a href="http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/text/">http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/text/</a>
	3.	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	<a href="https://www.cites.org/eng/disc/text.php">https://www.cites.org/eng/disc/text.php</a>
	4.	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)	<a href="http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/current_convention_text_e.pdf">http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/current_convention_text_e.pdf</a>
	5.	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species	<a href="http://www.cms.int/en/node/3916">http://www.cms.int/en/node/3916</a>
	6.	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	<a href="http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf">http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf</a>
	7.	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	<a href="http://www.unccd.int/en/about-the-convention/Pages/About-the-Convention.aspx">http://www.unccd.int/en/about-the-convention/Pages/About-the-Convention.aspx</a>
<b>Climate and Atmosphere Related</b>	8.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	<a href="http://unfccc.int/key_documents/the_convention/items/2853.php">http://unfccc.int/key_documents/the_convention/items/2853.php</a>
	9.	Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC	<a href="http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf">http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf</a>
	10.	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	<a href="http://ozone.unep.org/pdfs/viennaconvention2002.pdf">http://ozone.unep.org/pdfs/viennaconvention2002.pdf</a>
	11.	1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer	<a href="http://ozone.unep.org/pdfs/Montreal-Protocol2000.pdf">http://ozone.unep.org/pdfs/Montreal-Protocol2000.pdf</a>
<b>Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Related</b>	12.	Rotterdam Convention on prior Informed Consent (PIC) for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	<a href="http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/1048/language/en-US/Default.aspx">http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/1048/language/en-US/Default.aspx</a>
	13.	Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	<a href="http://www.basel.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/1275/Default.aspx">http://www.basel.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/1275/Default.aspx</a>
	14.	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic pollutants (POPs)	<a href="http://www.pops.int/documents/convtext/convtext_en.pdf">http://www.pops.int/documents/convtext/convtext_en.pdf</a>
	15.	Minamata Convention on Mercury	<a href="http://www.mercuryconvention.org">http://www.mercuryconvention.org</a>

## Annex II MEAs Summary-

Cluster	S#	MEAs	Recommendation	Actions	Responsibility
<b>Biological Diversity and Land Related</b>	1.	Convention on Biological Diversity	3	11	CCFE&WD, DLPH
	2.	Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety	3	12	CCFE&WD, DLPH, FBR (CD)
	3.	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	3	12	CCFE&WD, DLPH, FBR (CD)
	4.	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)	5	12	CCFE&WD, DLPH, DA, DI, DLG&RD, DICTE, FBR (CD)
	5.	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species	4	13	CCFE&WD, DLPH
	6.	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	NA	-	-
	7.	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	3	8	CCFE&WD, DLPH, DA, DI
<b>Climate and Atmosphere Related</b>	8.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	4	14	CCFE&WD, DLPH, DP&D
	9.	Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC			
	10.	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	6	19	CCFE&WD, DICTE, DLPH, HED
	11.	1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer			
<b>Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Related</b>	12.	Rotterdam Convention on prior Informed Consent (PIC) for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	7	14	CCFE&WD, DLPH, HED, DA, DICTE FBR (CD)
	13.	Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	5	12	CCFE&WD, DLPH, HED, DH, DLG&RD, DICTE FBR (CD)
	14.	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic pollutants (POPs)	9	18	CCFE&WD, DLPH, DH, HED, DI, DICTE, WAPDA, EXCISE, FBR (CD)
	15.	Minamata Convention on Mercury	4	14	CCFE&WD, DLPH, DH, DMM, DICTE, HED
<b>Common Actions for All MEAs</b>			3	8	CCFE&WD, Concerned Departments
<b>Total</b>			<b>59</b>	<b>167</b>	



**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**  
CLIMATE CHANGE, FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA