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**NGOs and the Environment in
Pakistan Safiya Aftab**

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Mailing Address: PO Box 2342, Islamabad, Pakistan.
Telephone ++ (92-51) 278134, 278136, 277146, 270674-76
Fax ++(92-51) 278135, [URL:www.sdpi.org](http://www.sdpi.org)

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NGOS and the Environment in Pakistan

Safiya Aftab

Abstract

This paper looks at the development of NGOs dealing with environmental issues in Pakistan and briefly reviews their activities. NGOs are uniquely placed to deal with environmental concerns as they tend to work at the grassroots level, and are therefore in a position to initiate or suggest behavioural changes in communities. NGOs with environment related programs are classified into two categories, those running environmental programs as part of a broader participatory development program, and those involved exclusively with environmental issues. The latter have been mainly concerned with awareness raising campaigns and advocacy. The author concludes that the mantle of activism in the field of environment seems to have fallen on the development NGOs, which is not surprising in view of the strong development-environment nexus in the country.

Introduction

In early development thinking, the terms "growth" and "development" were used interchangeably and were considered synonymous with social welfare. The 1960s, in particular, were characterised by the prevalence of the "trickle down" theory of growth, whereby considerations of equity and "quality of life" were ignored.¹ These considerations, however, re-emerged in the lexicon of development economists some years later, when it became obvious that the fruits of development had not permeated to the poorer classes of society.² With the commencement of the 1990s, however, this particular debate has assumed a new dimension as environmental considerations too have begun to figure prominently in the development literature. The 1990s have seen a shift from an emphasis on growth to one on transformation.³ The challenge that confronts us now is to modify production techniques to make them environmentally friendly, without cutting back on production. But the modification of production techniques, or the transformation of resource use practices requires behavioural changes at the most elementary level, i.e. the community level. This is where non-governmental organisations, or NGOs, come in.

David Korten classifies NGOs into four major groups, signifying progressively higher stages of development.⁴ In the initial stages of their inception, most NGOs operate as welfare or relief organisations. Some then progress into operating as small scale local development organisations. A very small minority go on to work in the fields of sustainable systems development. In Pakistan, most NGOs fall into the first category.

1. In Pakistan, the advocates of this model were Haq (1967) and Papanek (1967).

2. This is particularly true of Pakistan where the growth rate of the GDP has been over 6 percent throughout the 1980s, but the social indicators have not shown any noticeable improvement. Interestingly enough, this realization has come about at a time when free market capitalism has become the dominant paradigm in almost all economies of the world, and is no longer rivalled by an alternative ideology of any kind.

3. This is the central theme of the Brundtland Commission Report. See WCED (1987).

4. Korten (1990).

In recent years, however, there has been renewed interest in NGO activity on the part of donor agencies, which has prompted some NGOs to move into rural development and community based development activities. The donor initiative towards the NGO community has been led by agencies such as the World Bank and the UNDP. According to a recent publication of the World Bank, 40 percent of projects approved by the Bank's Executive Directors in 1991 had NGO involvement.⁵ The Bank has also been active in involving NGOs in consultations about the Global Environment Facility prior to the GEF Participants Meeting in May 1991. The UNDP has been particularly active in promoting funding for NGOs involved in environmental issues. In 1992, the Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment (LIFE) Programme was launched by the UNDP in 24 developing countries including Pakistan. Under LIFE, the UNDP supports projects that relate to water supply and sanitation, solid and liquid waste disposal, air pollution and environmental education. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) NGO Small Grants Programme is another funding programme managed by the UNDP, the IBRD, the UNEP and the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel. This is operational in 30 developing countries and supports projects that conserve biodiversity, reduce global warming and check the depletion of the ozone layer and pollution of international waters, the four priority areas of the GEF.

Conventional wisdom would postulate that the government would be averse to this trend, and would be eager to reassert its role as the formulator of development and environmental policies. But it has been observed that even in a country like Pakistan where long term planning is still in vogue, and is very much the prerogative of the government, the government is happy to hand over a substantial share of the responsibility for preventing environmental degradation to the private sector. One reason for this is obviously financial constraints. With budget deficits averaging around 8 percent of the GDP, the government is hardly in a position to take on any additional development expenditure.⁶

The organizational structure of most NGOs is such that many of them are involved in community development at the grassroots level. As such, they are better placed to directly communicate with the target population and to promote local participation and the effective use of low cost technologies. NGOs also have a "watchdog" function in that they act as a pressure group, and can coerce various public departments to enforce existing environmental legislation, as well as to enact new legislation where necessary. NGOs can be particularly helpful to the government in identifying potential problem areas for action. Most NGOs that are involved in environmental projects in Pakistan are not exclusively dealing with the environment, but are also involved in rural development or community development. This is not surprising or undesirable, however, because the environmental concerns in Pakistan are very closely interconnected with development goals. Like most countries of the South, the environmental activists in Pakistan are more concerned with issues such as the protection of rangelands and watersheds, the depletion of the forest area, the management of solid waste and the conservation of biodiversity, all issues that have strong development overtones. It would, therefore, be relevant for our purposes to assess the environmental impact of the activities of rural development NGOs, as well as NGOs working exclusively on environmental issues.

In recent years, the participatory model of rural development has generated much debate in the development literature. This model of activity is particularly relevant for NGOs whose areas of interest include environmental issues, as the very concept of sustainable development implies bringing about a change in lifestyles on a grassroots level. A necessary feature of participatory rural development, (PRD), is that people must be involved in the development process from the design stage onwards. NGO involvement in participatory rural development has been particularly high as PRD is a time intensive,

5. World Bank (1992) pp i.

6. See Pakistan Economic Survey 1992-93, Statistical Section pg 116.

labour intensive and necessarily small scale activity, and thus is not conducive to government intervention. It is important, however, to maintain an objective view of PRD, an exercise which is difficult these days when PRD has become the "bible" of the development theorist. It must be remembered that PRD is costly and time consuming. It must be small scale, otherwise it may generate considerable hostility from dominant social groups in the area. It also requires the services of an exceptionally dedicated workforce and a leadership that is both visionary as well as practical minded. For these reasons, the process of participatory rural development may be difficult to replicate. Given these caveats, it still appears to be one of the most suitable methods for initiating sustainable development processes.

The AKRSP as a Model⁷

The participatory approach to development is identified, in Pakistan, primarily with the operations of the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, a non profit NGO that operates in three districts of the Northern Areas. The AKRSP follows a model of community based participatory rural development with particular emphasis on income generating activities. Briefly, the modus operandi of the organisation is as follows. The AKRSP negotiates with representatives from each village to form a Village Organisation (VO). Then VO then collectively decides on one particular "productive physical infrastructure" (PPI) project which, it feels, will most benefit the villagers in terms of increasing their incomes. The AKRSP then provides the villagers with the necessary technical expertise and a part of funds to complete the project. The labour force requirements are usually met from labour available in the village. Part of the contract of the AKRSP with the villagers is that a proportion of incomes generated from the project are saved, and these savings are then used as collateral to get medium and long term loans from commercial banks for land development and other purposes. The AKRSP also runs training programmes for the villagers in agriculture, livestock and the use of pesticides. By all accounts, the success of the programme has been considerable. The programme has expanded rapidly, and 74 percent of all rural households in the area of operation are now covered by Village Organisations. After ten years of the operations of the AKRSP in Gilgit, per capita income in the area increased by 90 percent in real terms. Although all of this increase cannot be attributed to the AKRSP alone, yet the achievements of the programme are likely to have easily surpassed those of any government run rural development programme in the country.

In the first eight years of operation, 60 percent of all PPIs funded and built by the AKRSP were irrigation feeder channels. Managing water resources is an important component of all rural development schemes in the Northern Areas as irrigation water comes from seasonal river flows and from melting snow and glacial ice. Water sources are generally located far away from irrigable land, and in areas where water is abundant in the season, there is a tendency to apply large doses of water sporadically, a practice which has caused severe land erosion problems in the area. The construction of irrigation channels has diversified the distribution of water, and thus helped to abate the continuous erosion of soil nutrients. AKRSP plans to carry out detailed technical evaluations of water management processes in the area to further improve water use efficiency. As more land becomes suitable for plantation, the need for such evaluations has become more urgent. The AKRSP suffered a severe setback during the floods of September 1992, which caused massive damage to the existing network of channels. However, reconstruction work started rapidly, and it is estimated that about 60 percent of previously damaged channels had started functioning again at least partially. One reason for the extensive flooding witnessed in the area in 1992 was the extensive deforestation that has taken place there over a period of years.

7. This section relies on information contained in AKRSP reports mentioned in the list of references.

Winters in the area are extremely harsh, and alternative sources of fuel are not generally available. The people are thus heavily dependent on firewood for fuel. The extent of scarcity of fuel can be judged from the fact that even fruit trees are sometimes cut in the winter months, a practice that is rare in an area where income from fruit selling is substantial.

The AKRSP started off with a very ambitious afforestation programme, aiming to plant a million trees in the first phase of its operations. This programme was eventually abandoned but the Forestry Department of the Agriculture Section chalked out a new programme which involved importing suitable plant species into the Northern Areas and planting saplings along irrigation channels and on marginal land that is unsuitable for annual crops. AKRSP field engineers were specially trained in afforestation for the purpose. In 1991, the AKRSP launched a Sustainable Forestry Development Programme, and Forestry ceased to be a component of the Agriculture Section. The Forestry Section is essentially following up on the initiatives begun by the Agriculture Section. Villagers have been encouraged to plant trees on one fourth of the new areas brought under irrigation by the construction of the irrigation channels. Over 12 million trees have been planted by VOs to date in the project area. AKRSP afforestation experts have launched training programmes for farmers to encourage them to plant saplings along irrigation channels and on marginal land that is unsuitable for annual crops. The tree plantation drive in the Northern Areas has a strong agroforestry component though, as new varieties such as mulberry have been introduced in the area which can be used for fodder as well. The emphasis is on planting quick growing varieties.

The AKRSP has not been as active in land development projects as in irrigation infrastructure ones. Although VO savings have been used as collateral with commercial banks to get medium and long term land development loans, yet there are no land development PPIs. Land development in the area would mainly imply terracing of lands, which is an expensive project and a potentially infractious one, as property disputes are likely to arise in these circumstances.

The brief account above serves to highlight AKRSP's activities in forestry and irrigation, but the most meaningful contribution of the organisation lies not in its project activities, but in its contribution to the institutionalisation of community decision making activities. The formation of the village organisations has ensured that each village now has a decision making body which can direct and monitor any sort of public action programme. As mentioned before, sustainable development practices require behavioural changes at the grassroots level, and this is where the VOs can be most effective. Public awareness of environmental issues is on the increase in the Northern Areas, as more and more people realise that practices such as illegal logging only serve to impoverish them. This became evident when villagers in the six villages surrounding the Chaprote Forest in Gilgit decided to form a Reform Committee in 1986 to ban illegal logging. The AKRSP was not instrumental in the formation of the committee, but has agreed to help the villagers to orchestrate an effective campaign against illegal timber companies. According to the AKRSP charter, only those projects can be supported as PPIs which, in the long run, are income generating. This effectively rules out investment in sanitation projects or projects promoting the efficient use of energy, such as the introduction of fuel efficient stoves or solar heaters.

Replicating the AKRSP Model

The success of the AKRSP, coupled with the increased interest of donor agencies in NGOs prompted the Pakistan government to support the replication of the AKRSP programme throughout the country. Thus it endorsed the mission of the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) which was set up in August 1992, and started operations in five regions soon after. The establishment of the NRSP was followed, in

November of the same year, by the establishment of the Rural Support Programmes Network, a coalition of fifteen NGOs, at least two of which, the Sarhad Rural Support Corporation (SRSC), and the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) are adopting the AKRSP model.

The Sarhad Rural Support Corporation or the SRSC was founded in 1989 expressly with the objective of replicating the AKRSP's *modus operandi* in the Frontier. The SRSC started operations in two districts of the NWFP, Kohat and Charsadda in 1990. Like the AKRSP, the major PPIs of the SRSC have also been irrigation channels, although land restoration projects have also been initiated.⁸ The SRSC's agriculture programme includes afforestation as one of its three major objectives. Kohat district, in particular has been targeted for forestry development.

In 1991, the SRSC carried out an extensive environmental impact review in conjunction with the IUCN. The purpose of the review was to assess the environmental impact of the SRSC's ongoing projects. The IUCN report acknowledged that the SRSC projects, which are primarily small scale agricultural improvement packages, are not likely to have an adverse effect on the environment. However, the report recommended that the SRSC carry out an environmental appraisal of each PPI to assess the magnitude of possible adverse effects on the environment. The report goes on to provide a checklist of potential environmental effects of the SRSC's major PPIs. The SRSC is perhaps the first NGO in the country following an integrated rural development strategy, to conduct an environmental impact assessment of its activities.

The BRSP was the next NGO which was set up with the intention of replicating the AKRSP's experience. The BRSP is a successor to the Pak-German self help project, and, as such, had seven years of development experience behind it. The organisation started functioning in 1991, and operates in five regions in Balochistan. The mode of operation is once again similar to that of the AKRSP in that the villagers are encouraged to form self help organisations (SHOs) and to implement a community development scheme (CDS) which is financed by the BRSP. The BRSP is different from the AKRSP in that the projects supported by it include schools and street improvements; in fact about 20 percent of PPIs funded by the BRSP relate to the construction of school buildings. This is a significant departure from the *modus operandi* of the AKRSP. Other than the school buildings, most of the BRSP's projects relate to water supply and sanitation projects, and the construction of link roads. The physical conditions in the province of Balochistan are such that agriculture and forestry are not likely to be significant components of the BRSP's programme.

The inception of the BRSP was followed a year later by the creation of the NRSP. It had a very ambitious mandate, i.e. to universalize the AKRSP model all over the country. The NRSP started functioning in five regions in Punjab, Sind and Azad Kashmir, and, by the end of August 1993 community organisations had been formed in a total of 484 villages.⁹ Small infrastructure schemes were identified as the priority needs in the majority of the villages in which social sector surveys were conducted. Once again, link roads were identified as the priority needs in over half of the small infrastructure needs surveys, closely followed by schemes for the supply of drinking water and the construction and maintenance of irrigation channels.

It is as yet too early to assess the environmental impact of the work of the NRSP and the BRSP. However some fears have been expressed that an uncritical replication of the AKRSP methodology may be both

8. Water logging and salinity are major problems in the Punjab and in NWFP.

9. NRSP Third Quarterly Report July-September 1993

unsuitable as well as costly.¹⁰ The social and economic conditions in the rest of the country are somewhat different from those of the Northern Areas, particularly with respect to income distribution, which is much more equitable in Gilgit and Baltistan where there are a number of small farmers who benefit equally from any improvements in physical infrastructure. The same is not true of most areas in the Punjab and the NWFP. PPIs that favour land development and the enhancement of physical infrastructure tend to favour farmers who own large landholdings. The recognition of this reality was in fact the basis for the earlier formation of the Swabi Irrigated Agriculture Project (SIAP), another member of the RSP network.

SIAP is the research and development arm of the agricultural development component of the Swabi Salinity Control and Agricultural Rehabilitation Project (SCARP).¹¹ The Asian Development Bank and the Swiss Development Corporation which are funding the Swabi SCARP wanted to promote some form of social organisation in their project area to ensure the improved management of the watercourses in the area, as well as to protect the interests of the small farmers, as there was a fear that the Water Users Associations were being dominated by the large farmers. The watercourse is the essential unit of social organisation in the context of on farm water management. Farmers who benefit from a watercourse can be organised into groups which can then be given the responsibility of overseeing the efficient use of the resource. The task before SIAP is to see that the small farmers do have a say in the decisions made by each such group. SIAP's experiment, if successful, can prove to be a role model for NGOs wishing to initiate sustainable development practices through participatory organisations.

Two other components of the RSP network are the Kalam Integrated Development Project (KIDP) and the Malakand Social Forestry Project (MSFP). The former commenced operations in 1982 as a forestry project, but now has a village development programme which deals with agricultural research and extension. Though the KIDP has encouraged villagers to form village organisations and implement physical infrastructure schemes, yet the emphasis of the project is still on training villagers in afforestation techniques. The MSFP operates with three components, i.e. the improvement of hillsides, farm forestry and women in forestry. Coordination between the three components takes place through a participatory process called Village Level Land Use Planning (VLUP). The village gets income from the sale of grasses, shrubs etc. and the local organisation of each community deposits this income in a "natural resource" account. The money is then used to implement community development schemes.

The RSP network is primarily a network of community development organisations, and almost all NGOs that comprise it are engaged in development projects; from the AKRSP and the NRSP which follow an integrated rural development approach with activities in almost all sectors of development to the Malakand Social Forestry Project which focuses almost entirely on forestry or SIAP which is exclusively concerned with the management of water resources. However these NGOs are ideal vehicles for the propagation of sustainable development practices as they are following the participatory approach to development. The basic function of each of these NGOs is to transfer technology and technical know-how to the rural population through a local organisation, called variously as the Village Organisation, the Community Organisation, the Water Users Organisation or anything else.

10. Notably in Smillie et al (1992).

11. The Swabi SCARP (Salinity Control and Agricultural Rehabilitation Project) is a huge project with several components regarding land reclamation and on farm water management. It is funded by the Asian Development Bank and the Swiss Development Corporation.

Other Notable NGOs

In recent years, a number of smaller NGOs as well as donor assisted projects and community development organisations have included environmental projects in their research agenda or in their project activities. As part of the research done for this paper, a list of NGOs dealing with environmental issues in Pakistan was prepared, and about thirty NGOs were requested to provide information on their organisation.¹² About thirteen NGOs responded to our request. In the following paragraphs, we attempt to present a brief summary of NGO activities in the field of environment and sustainable development.

Most NGOs who consider themselves to be "environmental" NGOs are involved in research on environmental issues. The Pakistan government approved the country's National Conservation Strategy in March 1992, and thereafter a number of conservationists and environmental planners made a concerted effort to bring environmental issues to the forefront of the public agenda. The most prominent amongst the NGOs that were involved in the formulation of the NCS was the IUCN. The IUCN runs the most comprehensive environmental research programme in Pakistan. It covers, to quote from its newsletter, policy formulation, training and institution building, field programmes, public awareness and environmental education. The primary function of the IUCN in Pakistan is to monitor the implementation of the NCS, and for this purpose it has undertaken a review of existing environmental legislation, a survey of industrial pollution, and has carried out environmental impact assessments of Port Qasim and the Kasur Tanneries. The IUCN is also supposed to provide support (in the form of technical facilities or information), to NGOs involved in environmental research, and to assist in forming a network of NGO support organisations that would assist the IUCN in its function of providing technical support. The IUCN thus has a fairly eclectic agenda.

Most other NGOs involved in environmental projects in Pakistan are considerably more selective about their area of intervention or research. Since most NGOs are involved in rural development or community organisation, they are more concerned with projects on irrigation¹³ and water resource management and on forestry. The emphasis may be on research on these issues, as is the case in the SDPI in Islamabad, or a more practical hands on approach which may involve assisting communities in the construction and maintenance of these facilities, as is the case of Sungi, an NGO based in Islamabad that runs its projects in four districts in the NWFP. Water supply and sanitation projects are also fairly well represented in the research programs of Pakistani NGOs, once again because of the close linkage of these projects with community development. NGOs such as the Orangi Pilot Project in Karachi and Baanhn Beli, whose area of operation is the remote Thar desert in Sindh, are particularly actively involved in such operations. Forestry is another area of interest for NGOs. Almost all rural development NGOs working in a particular area have introduced tree plantation programmes in some form or the other in their project region. The tree plantation drives became particularly pertinent after the devastating floods of September 1992, that swept through the Northern Areas, the NWFP and the plains of Punjab. It is interesting to see that many NGOs became especially active after the floods, and many projects involving construction and repair of irrigation water channels were started in the wake of this disaster, as the floods effectively laid the network of irrigation channels to waste.¹⁴

NGOs have also been involved in formulating and executing mass awareness programmes on environmental issues, which may include environmental education programmes to be run in schools and

12. Not counting the 15 NGOs that form the RSP network.

13. Irrigation water accounts for more than 90 percent of the country's food and fibre crop production.

14. NGOs particularly active at this time were Sungi, the Himalayan Jungle Project and Pattan Taraqqiati Tanzeem.

colleges. The IUCN has been particularly active in this context, through its Journalists Resource Centre and the Teachers Resource Centre. Information dissemination services are also provided by NGOs such as the Urban Resource Centre and SEMRIC, a subsidiary of the Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE) in Karachi. In addition, the Aurat Foundation acts as a centre for dissemination of information on women's studies, but it has also added a strong environmental education component to its programme and is publishing pamphlets and short stories on the effects of deforestation and water pollution on the everyday lives of families in rural areas.¹⁵

NGOs and the NCS

The Pakistan National Conservation Strategy is the most comprehensive environmental profile of the country. Although Pakistan's contribution to the production of CFCs is negligible, the country suffers from severe environmental degradation as it houses almost 2 percent of the world's population and has limited resources, both natural and otherwise. The population growth rate is amongst the highest in the world - a fact that can have alarming consequences not only for development objectives but also for environmental conservation. Agriculture is the backbone of the economy, yet agricultural productivity is low and the management of irrigation, forestry and soil and water conservation is poor. The alleviation of these problems requires the active participation of NGOs that can assist in the formation and institutionalisation of community organisations at the grassroots level. The defining feature of the environment is that it is common property, and the sustainable use of this common property is best coordinated through community organisations.

The NCS relies heavily on NGOs for the implementation of its core programme areas (see Annex Table 1). To quote: "Nine of the fourteen NCS Programme areas rely on community organisations for their implementation, while a tenth can only be implemented by community organisations."¹⁶ NGOs are, however, severely constrained by the lack of trained manpower. For instance, the first priority programme area of the NCS relates to the maintenance of soils in croplands; but most NGOs do not have the resources, human or otherwise to conduct research into salt resistant plant species and techniques of saline agriculture. The same is true of programmes on the abatement and prevention of pollution. While NGOs can, and have formed effective pressure groups to lobby for the enforcement of pollution controls, very few are in a position to provide an accurate measure of pollution levels in cities or to suggest appropriate modifications in production techniques. Increasing energy efficiency is another area where NGOs have not been particularly active, as is the preservation of cultural heritage. Both of these programme areas require the employment of trained personnel.

In general, it has been observed that NGOs working on environmental issues in Pakistan do not seem to "strike out on their own". Those with a strong rural development base tend to work in the fields of irrigation management and the improvement of livestock quality, while those with a welfare or relief approach focus on issues such as sanitation and the provision of clean drinking water. Some specialised NGOs focus on forestry development, although this has recently assumed more importance in organisations following integrated rural development schemes. Some have been active in family planning and population control projects, but there is a consensus that population control is largely an issue to be dealt with under the aegis of the Social Action Plan rather than the NCS. A small number of foreign based

15. Details of NGO activities are given in Annex II.

16. The Pakistan National Conservation Strategy, pg xxvii.

NGOs are involved in the preservation of wildlife and the conservation of bio-diversity.¹⁷ NGOs that have been formed in recent years with a mandate to concentrate on environmental issues tend to confine themselves to mass awareness campaigns and lobbying tactics; i.e. they act as pressure groups. As such, they have an important role to play, as the "watchdog" function of environmental NGOs has been duly acknowledged in the literature.¹⁸

Concluding Remarks

The expansion of NGO activities in Pakistan is a relatively recent phenomenon, but the NGO movement seems to have established its credentials within a short span of time. NGOs are gradually moving from welfare and relief activities to development projects, and thence to the institutionalisation of sustainable development practices. The past four or five years have witnessed the mushrooming of NGOs concerned with environmental issues, but, as yet, these organisations seem to have adopted the role of advocates rather than activists. The mantle of activism in the field of environmental issues appears to have fallen on the shoulders of development NGOs.

The focus of attention of Pakistani NGOs thus seems to be on irrigation management and forestry issues, with a smaller number of organisations involved in water supply and sanitation and mass awareness programmes. The development-environment nexus in Pakistan thus seems to be quite strong. This may appear to be an anomaly, but there is now a growing consensus that the environmental concerns of the North and South are often divergent. Countries of the North may be better equipped to deal with issues such as the depletion of the ozone layer, pollution control and the effects of climate change, while the developing countries can concentrate on issues that have a more direct bearing on development and growth.

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17. Of these, at least one, the Himalayan Jungle Project has branched into welfare and relief activities, and some development work since the floods of September 1992 that badly affected the project area.

18. See, in particular, sections on NGOs in the Pakistan National Conservation Strategy and the UNCED report on the Earth Summit, Rio.

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Annex I

The NCS Priority Programme Areas

1. Maintaining soils in croplands.
2. Increasing irrigation efficiency.
3. Protecting watersheds.
4. Supporting forestry and plantations.
5. Restoring rangelands and improving livestock.
6. Protecting water bodies and sustaining fisheries.
7. Conserving biodiversity.
8. Increasing energy efficiency.
9. Developing and deploying renewables.
10. Preventing/abating pollution.
11. Managing urban wastes.
12. Supporting institutions for common resources.
13. Integrating population and environment programmes.
14. Preserving the cultural heritage.

Annex II

NGOs Working for the Environment

Name	Location	Area of Activity	Primary Focus	Environmental Works	Comments
IUCN	Karachi, Offices in Ibd and Peshawar.	All over the country.	Environment	Mass awareness programs, projects, networking, research, technical support	IUCN has been particularly active in the formulation of the NCS.
SUNGI	Islamabad	Haripur, Abbotabad and Mansehra	Community Development	Irrigation, Forestry, air pollution, holding public hearings on environment issues	Sungi has been involved in the preparation of the report of the South Asian countries on the GEF.
Himalayan Jungle Project	Islamabad and Kohistan	Palas valley in Kohistan	Conservation and Rural Development	Forestry	During the floods of 1992, the HJP began to work as a relief agency. So far, the project has carried out conservation studies on wildlife, forest management and habitat mapping.
Pattan Taraqqiati Tanzeem	Islamabad.	Sargodha, Multan and Muzaffargar	Rural Development	Tree plantation	PTT initially started work as a flood relief agency.
ACTIONAID Pakistan	Islamabad	Kalinger, Haripur	Rural Development	Water supply and sanitation. There are plans to start work on soil erosion soon.	Actionaid Pakistan has an integrated rural development approach, which is strongly environmentally aware
Aurat Foundation	Lahore and Islamabad	All over the country	Womens studies	Publication of pamphlets and other materials on women and the environment	The AF has been instrumental in the introduction of smokeless stoves to rural women
Pakistan Environmental Protection Foundation (PEPF)	Peshawar	Peshawar	Environment	Pollution control and deforestation	So far the PEPF has concentrated on carrying out mass awareness programs on pollution. Some projects on pollution and deforestation are in the pipeline
Society for Conservation and Protection of the Environment (SCOPE)	Karachi	Karachi	Environment	Mass awareness and public interest litigation. Water purification schemes	SCOPE has primarily worked as a pressure group, but has now started an information assistance and technical support component by the name of SEMRIC. The NGO is thus preparing to move towards research.

Continued...

Name	Location	Area of Activity	Primary Focus	Environmental Works	Comments
Baanhn Beli	Karachi	Thar Desert	Welfare and Relief	Provision of water, repairing and digging wells	Baanhn Beli works in one of the most remote areas of the country. Its approach is one of participation
Environmental Protection Society of Pakistan	Lahore	Lahore and Karachi	Environment	Mass awareness campaigns on pollution, organising seminars etc	Essentially functions as a pressure group
Urban Resource Centre (URC)	Karachi	Karachi	Promoting networking of NGOs and individuals and to promote research on urban issues	Housing	The centre maintains a library of information on urban issues, and organizes seminars and meetings.

Annex III

NGOs Dealing with Environmental Issues in Pakistan

SHEHRI
206-G Block 11
P.E.C.H.S.
Karachi.

Environmental Management Society (EMS)
Dr. M.N. Gazdar
141, Sindhi Muslim Housing Society
Karachi.

Environmental Protection Society of Pakistan (EPSOP)
Dr. Parvez Hassan
c/o Hassan and Hassan (Advocates)
PAAF Building, 7-D Kashmir Egerton Road,
Lahore.

International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI)
1-B Danepur Road
GOR 1, Lahore.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
1 Bath Island Road
Karachi 75530.

Journalist Resource Centre for the Environment
1 Bath Island Road
Karachi 75530.

National Management Consultants (NMC)
Dr. Junaid Ahmed
Mezzanine Floor, PIDC House
M.T. Khan Road
Karachi.

Pakistan Environmental Protection Foundation (PEPF)
House No. 63, St 2
Defence Officers Colony
Khyber Road
Peshawar Cantonment
Peshawar.

Pakistan Environmental Planning and Architectural Consultants Ltd.(PEPAC)
25 Main Gulberg
P.O Box 1446
Lahore.

Pakistan Forum of Environmental Journalists
5 Temple Road
Lahore.

Society for the Conservation and Protection of Environment
17/7 (Office Towers)
Rimpa Plaza
M.A. Jinnah Road
Karachi

Urban Resource Centre (URC)
Mr. Kenneth Fernandes
Coordinator URC
D-30, Paradise Palace Apts
255 Sarwar Shaheed Road
Karachi 74200

Shirkat Gah
Ms. Khawar Mumtaz
14/300 Nisar Road
Lahore Cantt
Lahore.

Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment(SCOPE)
Mr Tanveer Arif
511 Al-Amin Tower
Block 10, University Road
Gulshan-e-Iqbal
Karachi.

Baanhn Beli
Mr Javed Jabbar
48-B Block 6
P.E.C.H.S
Karachi

Environment Conservation Forum
Sheikh Waseem Sultan
325 Syed Park, Sant Nagar
Lahore.

Friends of Earth and Trees
Sultan A. Barq
118-A Garden Block
Garden Town
Lahore.

Greener Karachi Society
c/o Merin (Pvt) Ltd.
LA/8A Block 22
Federal B Area
Karachi.

Gunyar Youth Welfare Association
Muhammad Hanif Qazi
P.O Gunyar via Thana Malakand Division
N.W.F.P

Hazara Welfare Association
Begum Gohar Ayub Khan
P.O Box 144
Tariq Omar Plaza
Haripur, Hazara.

Pak-German Fuel Efficient Cooking Technologies
Moin A. Khalid
31-C Circular Road
P.O Box 896, University Town
Peshawar.

Pakistan Wildlife Conservation Foundation
Lt. Gen. (Retd) Habibullah Khan
5-B Fifth Central Lane,
Defence Housing Society
Karachi.

Society for Energy Environment and Development
515 Panorama Centre, Building No 2
Saddar
Karachi.

The Scientific and Cultural Society of Pakistan
Mohammad Zaheer Khan
B-7 St. 25, Model Colony
Malir
Karachi.

World Wide Fund for Nature
Dawood Ghaznavi
Ali Institute of Education
Ferozepur Road
Lahore.

Suraiya Farrukh
21 Muslim Town No 2
Sargodha Road
Faisalabad.

National Environment Action Team
Kaiser Javed Khatana
3-A Kalsoom Plaza
Blue Area, Islamabad.
Ph: 813446.

Sungi Development Foundation
Mr. Omar Asghar Khan
No. 21, 2nd Floor, Block 13-W
F-7 Markaz
Islamabad.
Ph: 220878, 852263, 256330.

Aurat Foundation
Ms. Shehnaz Ahmed
House 14, St 41, F-6/1
Islamabad.
815414.

PIEDAR
Mr. Ayub Qutub
2nd Floor, Yasin Plaza
74 West, Blue Area
Islamabad.
Ph: 211015.

Pattan Taraqqiati Tanzeem
Mr. Sarwar Bari
20-A Nazimuddin Road
F-10/4
Islamabad.
Ph: 281344.

Appna Sehat
Dr. Mohammad Amir
House 8, St 32/1, F-8/1
Islamabad.
Ph: 250108, 857135.

ACTIONAID Pakistan
The Rural Support Programmes Network
House 28, St 2, F-8/3
Islamabad.
Ph: 858126, 858121.

Sarhad Rural Support Corporation
Mr. Javed Majid
109, Defence Officers Colony
Street No 2-B
Peshawar

Dir District Development Project
Mr. Laiq ur Rehman
Deputy Project Director
Timargara
Dir

Swabi Integrated Agriculture Project
Mr. Michel Taymans
P.O Box 104
Mardan

Balochistan Rural Support Programme
Mr. Qazi Azmat Isa
5-A Sariab Road
P.O Box 233
Quetta

Kalam Integrated Development Project
Mr. Mark Treacy
Kalam Swat

Orangi Pilot Project
Mr. Tasneem Siddiqui
Street 4, Sector 5-A
Qasba Township
Karachi

Trust for Voluntary Organisations
Dr. Anis A. Dani
St. 49, F-6/4
Islamabad

PATA Project
Dr. Hammad Uwais Agha
1- Park Avenue, College Colony
Saidu Sharif
Swat

Idara e Kissan
Dr. Amir Bokhari
3-C 1, Gulberg III
Lahore

Integrated Rural Development Programme
Mr. Klaus Berger
P.O Box 61, Charsadda Road
Mardan

Malakand Social Forestry Project
Mr. Mumtaz Khan
P.O Box 9, Saidu Sharif
Swat

Chitral Agriculture Development Project
Mr. Sardar M. Abbas
Jaghor
Chitral

Agha Khan Rural Support Programme
Mr. Hussain Wali Khan
Babar Road, P.O Box 506
Gilgit

NRSP
Najma Siddiqui
46, Agha Khan Road
F-6/4, Islamabad

Sarhad Rural Support Corporation
Mr Sartaj Khan
109 Defence Colony
Khyber Colony St #2B
Peshawar

Annex IV

Glossary

ADC	Agricultural Development Component.
AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme.
BRSP	Balochistan Rural Support Programme.
CDS	Community Development Scheme.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product.
GEF	Global Environment Facility.
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature.
KIDP	Kalam Integrated Development Project.
LIFE	Local Initiative Facility for Urban Environment.
MSFP	Malakand Social Forestry Project.
NCS	National Conservation Strategy.
NGO	Non governmental organisation.
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme.
PPI	Productive Physical Infrastructure.
PRD	Participatory Rural Development.
RSP	Rural Support Programmes.
SCARP	Salinity Control and Agricultural Rehabilitation Project.
SCOPE	Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment.
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute.
SEMRIC	SCOPE Environmental Management Resource and Information Centre.
SHO	Self Help Organisations.
SIAP	Swabi Irrigated Agriculture Project.
SRSC	Sarhad Rural Support Corporation.
UNDP	United Nations Development Program.
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme.
VDP	Village Development Programme.
VLUP	Village Level Land Use Planning.
VO	Village Organisation.

SDPI is an independent non-profit research Institute
on Sustainable development

Mailing Address: PO Box 2342, Islamabad Pakistan

Street Address: 3rd Floor, Taimoor Chamber, 10-D West,
Fazal-ul-Haq Road, Blue Area, Islamabad.

Telephone: +(92-51) 2277146
2278134 2278136 2270674-6

Fax: +(92-51) 2278135

URL: www.sdpi.org e-mail: main@sdpi.org