

COMMUNITY CONSERVED
AREAS IN SOUTH ASIA

Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

South Asian region is the home of thousands of years' old civilisation. A range of indigenous natural resource management systems evolved in the region in relation to diverse social, cultural and ecological realities of local communities. Pakistan is no exception to that. Its community conservation initiatives are the outcome of time-tested approaches and values that have proven as effective in addressing natural resource issues as any other 'developed' conservation model of the world. Though, due to a number of reasons, this entire heritage is at risk. However there are still certain pockets where indigenous principles and practices are intact and play a key role in the conservation and protection of natural resources. Centuries old participatory natural resource models have never been an alien phenomenon to the people of Pakistan. This report seeks to highlight these. It attempts to negate the perception that conservation is the legacy of modern day Protected Area (PA) systems. After the failure of modern PAs to meet their objectives, the policy makers and the conservation pundits in Pakistan decided to shift from traditional “top down” approach to a “bottom up” approach by involving the stakeholders in planning, implementation, monitoring and recognising Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) as legal entities. The main thrust of this policy shift was to link biodiversity conservation with local socio-economic development and provides communities with viable alternatives.

This report briefly analyses the present extent and status of these CCAs in Pakistan. It also looks at relevant institutional, legal and procedural issues, and provides suggestions on how to strengthen CCAs in this part of the region. The report is an outcome of a participatory process and brings together the experience of experts and managers of CCAs in the country. The data gathered for the report was carefully analysed through peer review and detailed in-house discussions within the Sustainable Specialist Group – Central Asia (SUSG-CAsia). The study also suggests remedial measures and makes recommendations for new and existing CCAs.

Keywords: Pakistan, protected areas, community, conservation, forest, game, hunting, law, women

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ACRONYMS ABBREVIATION AND GLOSSARY

- ◆ AKRSP: Agha Khan Rural Support Program
- ◆ Dane: Conservation System in Kalashi Culture
- ◆ Gordawars: Sikh Temples
- ◆ Guzaras: Forests managed by the forest department with extensive rights of the communities to meet their needs accordingly
- ◆ Hujjati and Perhteik: Deferred Grazing system
- ◆ IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature
- ◆ Jirga: Tribal councils in Pushtoons to decide inter and intra conflicts
- ◆ Kalpavriksh: A Leading Environmental Action Group in India
- ◆ Katas: A Hindu Temple in Chakwal
- ◆ Mehrd: Tribal councils in Balochs to decide inter and intra conflicts
- ◆ Mirdom: Ruler Family of Gilgit Baltistan
- ◆ Mon: Compulsory community duties
- ◆ Nani Mander: Hindu Temple in Hinglaj area
- ◆ NCCW: National Council for the Conservation of Wildlife
- ◆ KPKK: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- ◆ Pardoom: leopard
- ◆ Pargure: Traditional Conservation System in Pushtoon areas
- ◆ Punchaite: Traditional Village Councils in Punjab and Sindh provinces
- ◆ Qalangi: Collection of grazing charges/revenue
- ◆ Rakh: Traditional Conservation System
- ◆ Saq: Traditional Conservation System in Chitral
- ◆ Shahpir: Wolf
- ◆ STEP: Society for the Environmental Protection
- ◆ WWF-P: World Wide Fund for Nature-Pakistan

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Every effort was made to contact and meet with the key stakeholders to ascertain their views.

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Introduction

There is a general perception that conservation is limited only to the modern day Protected Area (PA) system and is the liability only of governmental officials while people living in and around these areas have neither the capacity nor the will to manage these areas. On the other hand there are century-old alternative models where natural resources have been managed and conserved efficiently by local people. This was done because natural resources were and continue to be important to fulfill their food security requirements, livelihood as also cultural and spiritual needs. This tradition is still active and functioning in many parts of the world although lacking respect, recognition and support from modern society.

Pakistan has an extensive network of ‘modern’ PAs mainly established to address the ecological, cultural, spiritual and aesthetic needs of the country. The PA network as it exists now does not fulfil the objectives for which it was established due to a number of reasons. The most important reasons are the lack of scientific surveys to declare these areas as protected; lack of capacity of the government to manage these PAs and lack of interest by the government to work with communities, lack of coordination among various government agencies and consequently the lack of ownership by the communities.

In addition, conflicts among communities and between the community and government agencies play a major role in the large scale degradation of resources by dependent communities. The flaw in the system is that neither were custodian communities ever consulted nor was their consensus obtained when respective governments decided on the creation of Protected Areas. This ultimately weakened the regulatory bodies to implement conservation initiatives in their true spirit. After this failure, the policy makers and the regulatory bodies decided to shift from traditional “top down” approach to a “bottom up” approach by involving the stakeholders in planning, implementation, monitoring and recognising Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) as legal entities. The main thrust of this policy shift was to link biodiversity conservation with local socio-economic development and provides communities with viable alternatives. This report briefly analyses the present extent and status of these CCAs. It also looks at relevant institutional, legal and procedural issues, and provides suggestions on how to strengthen CCAs in Pakistan.

Methodology of Data Collection

Secondary data was collected and reviewed before primary data collection. Key stakeholders responsible for the management of CCAs were identified prior to the initiation of dialogues/meetings. Meetings were held with a range of actors that included policy makers, government officials, field managers, local intellectuals and community representatives from CCAs. The meetings were held with a view to involve the relevant stakeholders in the study and to discuss issues, opportunities and suggestions that they may have had regarding CCAs in Pakistan. The team met separately with CCA Committees of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and Balochistan that are mainly composed of representatives from the custodian communities and are actively pursuing local peoples’ claims of access rights to CCAs and have voiced from time to time their concerns regarding the legal and indigenous rights of their respective

areas. Other than the committee members a number of local people also attended these meetings and shared their views regarding their respective CCAs. They discussed legal, institutional, social and economic issues faced by them in managing CCAs. On the whole, these meetings provided a good insight into key issues prior to writing this report. The list of the Participants is attached as Annexe 1.

Study Objectives

The objective of this study was to characterise the general management concerns including, socio-cultural, political and economic issues and challenges faced by CCAs in Pakistan. The study also suggests remedial measures and recommendations that are a result of mutual deliberation with policy makers, implementers and representatives of the custodian communities of the country. The specific objectives of the study are as under:

Deepen the understanding of the CCA phenomenon with respect to the types of CCAs that can still be found in the South Asian region, or are newly emerging, and their status;

- Analyse these initiatives, distil and discuss lessons learned and policy implications;
- Bring together community representatives, government officials, NGOs, and individual experts to discuss the case studies and lessons, and work out a national and regional plan of action.

CCAs in Pakistan

Pakistan, the home to 160 million people, is the land of different socio-cultural and biological contrasts with an area of 803,940 sq km. The country comprises of four provinces, i.e. Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA), Gilgit Baltistan, Federal Capital territory and Azad Jammu & Kashmir. Pakistan borders with India, Iran and Afghanistan. The Hindukush, the Karakorum and the gigantic Himalaya enhance the country's geopolitical, socio-cultural and ecological importance. All of its areas are famous for their rich cultural and biological diversity and are considered to be the custodian of endemic and endangered flora, fauna, their habitats and ancient cultures.

PAs have been primarily established for the conservation of flora and fauna in their natural state. For an area to be internationally recognised as a PA, it has to satisfy prescribed criteria and belong to one of the six internationally recognised categories with different objectives of management. PAs in Pakistan include 24 National Parks, 99 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 96 Game

Box1: What is a CCA

CCAs can be defined as natural and modified ecosystems (with minimal to substantial human influence) – providing significant biodiversity, ecological services and cultural values—voluntarily conserved by indigenous peoples and other local communities through customary laws or other effective means. These include a huge diversity of efforts: from continued traditional protection of sacred sites, catchment forests, indigenous territories, nesting/feeding/wintering sites of water birds, turtle nesting sites, sustainable fishery sites, and others, to a revived interest and engagement of communities in protecting natural ecosystems and resources, and community attempts at saving natural habitats from the penetration of destructive commercial and industrial forces.

Source: Community Conserved Areas: A Bold Frontier for Conservation

Reserves and 16 Unclassified Areas covering a total of 8,993,969 ha of land representing 10.20 per cent of the total land area of Pakistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir (see Table 2).

Table 1: Distribution of PAs in Pakistan

Region/ Province	National Parks	Wildlife Sanctuaries	Game Reserves	Community Game Reserve	Private Game Reserves	Un-classified
Azad Kashmir	6	0	8	-	-	0
Balochistan	2	15	7	1	5	6
Punjab	3	37	19	-	13(CBOs)	-
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4	6	38	84	15	-
Sindh	1	35	14	-	08	4
Federal Territory	1	1	1	-	-	0
Gilgit Baltistan	5	5	9	-	12	0
Totals	22	99	96	85	53	10

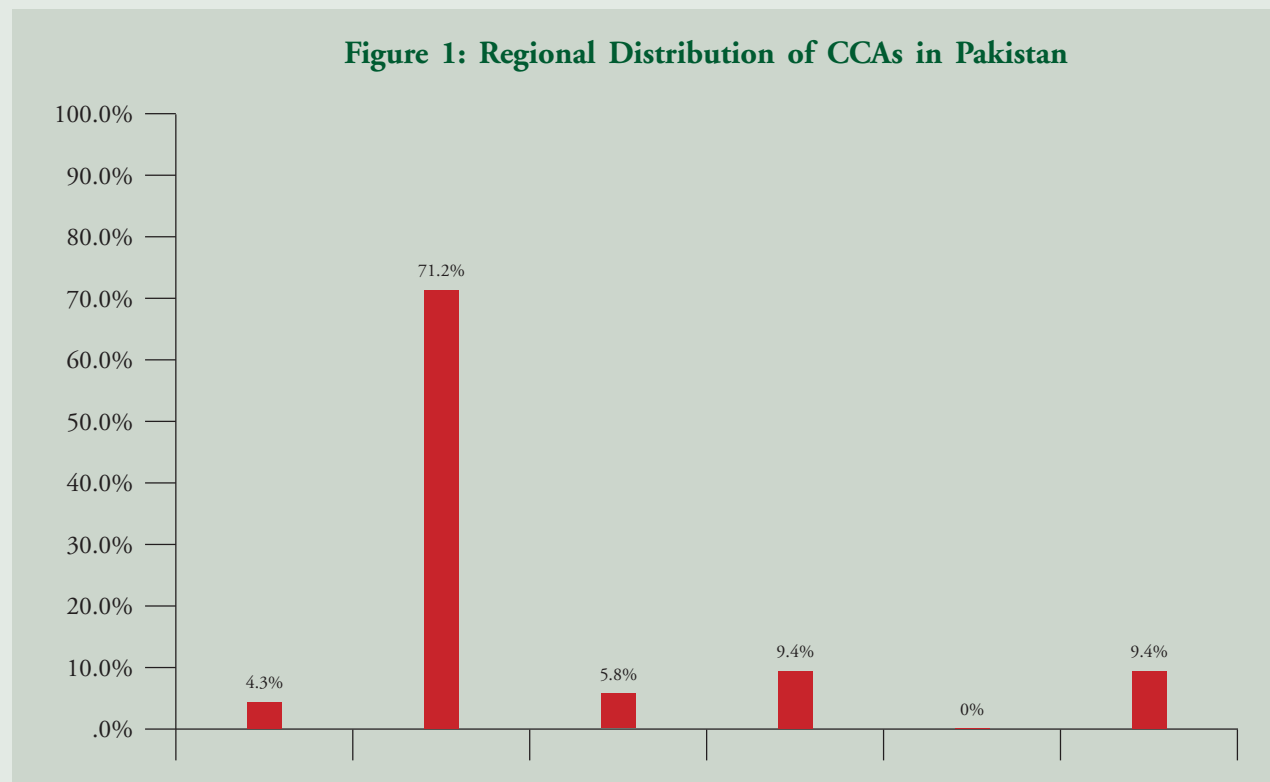
In Pakistan most communities have a long history of participation at the village level as part of their survival strategy. Mosques and the Jirga in Pukhtoos, Mair in Baloch, Mon in Chitral, Dane in Kalashi, Puchaite in Punjabi and Sindhi culture have/had strong elements of dialogue and consensus. These institutions have been acknowledged as effective institutions for centuries, particularly for their contribution to the conservation and protection of local natural resources in their respective areas. In most places, these institutions still exist and perform their role as they did in the past, however in certain areas due to changing social norms and values these institutions have been replaced by more formal ones. Though CCAs have existed for centuries, the ‘modern’ CCA is a new phenomenon in the conservation history of Pakistan and is in its infancy when compared to some other parts of the world. However, it is quite evident that this regime has successfully inculcated in the people, a culture that makes them recognise their role and responsibilities and become effective partners in conservation and developmental efforts.

The importance of CCAs was realised in late eighties when Pakistan signed different international treaties such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which also calls for the involvement of custodian communities in conservation efforts. As a result the National Conservation Strategy (NCS), Provincial Conservation strategies and District Conservation strategies were devised that also call for the conservation of natural resources, their sustainable development and the improved efficiency in the use and management of resources.

The recognition and establishment of CCAs has proved to be an effective tool to conserve the country’s biodiversity. Torgar, Tooshi, Hushy, Bar Valley, etc. are the few examples that have significantly contributed towards natural resources conservation. On the recommendations of devised strategies most of the provinces including Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir either revised or are in process of revising their Forest & Wildlife Acts accordingly. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan, Sindh, Punjab and Azad Jammu & Kashmir declared certain areas as Private Game Reserves with the similar objectives that Game Reserves enjoy. However, in Community Game Reserves hunting and other management options rest with the owners of these Reserves. The owner can exercise the same powers in

the Community Game Reserves as exercised by an officer in the Game Reserves. Community controlled hunting areas were declared and notified mainly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan and managed jointly by the relevant governments and the communities to encourage the sustainable use of the available natural resources while few areas such as Torghar, Toshi, Astore are managed independently by the custodian communities and have emerged as successful conservation models, having successfully cultivated a sense of ownership among the custodian communities to conserve and protect their natural resources efficiently.

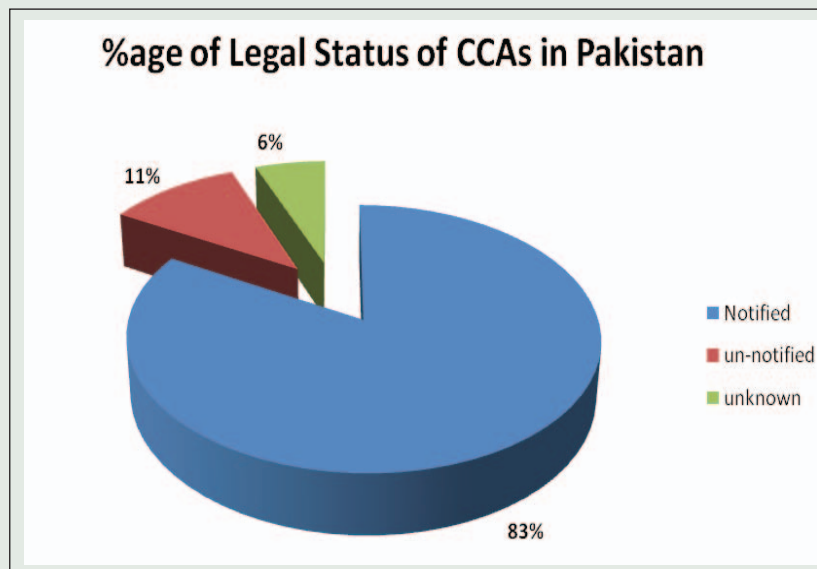
This study has revealed that Pakistan has 138 classified and unclassified CCAs however this figure may fluctuate after a detailed investigation in future. The regional distribution of CCAs in Pakistan is given in the Figure below.



In the mid seventies, the advent of government institutions and modern notions of conservation in various forms led to the deterioration of time-tested local resource management institutions (pargure, rakh). It also impacted the long standing commitment and ownership of local communities for nature. The local communities of Chitral and Gilgit Baltistan, once the custodians of their environment retaliated harshly to government's increasing role in resource management activities and modern alien notions. This resulted in irreversible damage to the fragile resource base. The concept of CCAs was further strengthened when it was realised that resource ownership is an important issue for natural resource management and neither the government nor the donors had the capacity to reach out to communities or deal with conflicts arising as a result of ownership issues at the grassroots level. It was then decided that local communities should be involved or given a free hand to address property rights issues and deal with conflicting claims over scarce resources. It was also decided that voices of marginalised societies should be incorporated into the legal and policy framework. The main thrust of this policy shift was to link biodiversity conservation of the protected areas with the local socio-economic

development. The idea was to reduce the dependency of local communities on natural resources and provide them with viable alternatives through innovative approaches including trophy hunting and economic valuation of other natural resources that often were taken for granted by the government. Today potential wilderness areas supporting various forms of natural as well as cultural diversity have been declared as CCAs through notifications to ensure sustainable management of resources. At the initial stage the government's desire to give voice to the new players in the natural resource sector was received half heartedly by the regulatory bodies. However, with the passage of time and as a result of significant improvement, this change has been adopted positively. So far the combined number of both unclassified and classified CCAs in Pakistan is approximately 138. This figure is the outcome of secondary data review and deliberation with different stakeholders and the number may change after a more detailed study in the future. Although the figure provided in the report includes both classified and unclassified CCAs, it is possible that number of unknown CCAs have not been recorded due to lack of sufficient time and resources. The percentage of CCAs in Pakistan based on their legal status is shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Percentage of Legal Status of CCAs in Pakistan



Despite initial criticism regarding the involvement of local communities in conservation efforts most conservation experts are now of the opinion that these initiatives have successfully cultivated a sense of ownership and need for conservation among the communities. At present CCAs in Pakistan are operational in different ecosystems types and initiated by the communities themselves. However, CCAs are under severe constraints that include, lack of capacity to manage the areas efficiently, deficient baseline data, lack of comprehensive management/conservation

Box 2: Major Gaps in Formal PAs

Area under properly protected cover is not enough
Some of our natural ecosystems are poorly represented
Resources are inadequate to ensure the proper management of existing protected areas - mostly our protected areas are "protected on paper"

Gaps in the system which do not allow the managers to properly and systematically assess the performance of their management and ensure improvement.

plans, unavailability of qualified and adequate personnel, community conflicts, resources ownership, legal cover of the CCAs, lack of a permanent institution or coordination mechanism to formulate common policy, non-cooperative behaviour of regulatory bodies and policy makers towards CCAs and lack of awareness about the need and importance of this relatively new regime. The provincial status of CCAs is given below.

4.1 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) is known for its special geo-political situation and rich cultural and natural heritage. Both the Forest and Wildlife Departments of the province are relatively strengthened with professional human resource and provide an enabling environment for new initiatives like community forestry, joint management of protected areas and implementation of international treaties and agreements. The Forest Act of 1927 and Wildlife Act of 1975 are the legal tools to manage natural resources of the province. KPK is also considered a pioneer in declaring community protected areas and has either recognised them through notifications or is in the process of revising its Acts to accommodate the new management regimes. Community-based conservation of natural resources was introduced in KPK in the early nineties with the declaration of Community Game Reserves and conservation of key wildlife areas in different parts of the province. The efforts got further impetus with the introduction of the unique approach of sustainable harvesting of available resources and benefits sharing with local communities. A brief case of Tooshi Community Game Reserve is given in Box 3.



Tooshi Shasha • Credit: Tahir Rasheed

Box 3: Tooshi Community Game Reserve

Tooshi lies in the foothills of Hindukush Mountains and to the northeast of Chitral town at a distance of 16 kms. It stretches from Khora Lasht Shali in the south to Parsan in the north. The Tooshi Community Game Reserve covers more than 12 villages. In total 12 Village Conservation Committees share their resources including capital generated from Trophy Hunting. The exclusive topography of the Tooshi Game Reserve makes it home to unique floral and faunal diversity. The Game Reserve is also the habitat of the Snow Leopard with fairly frequent sightings from December to the end of February. The total population of Markhor in the area is estimated round 320. The slopes are covered with holly oak trees and shrubs such as *Rosa webbiana*, *Artemesia maritime*, *Astragulus sp.*, *Tamarix sp.*, and alpine grasses mainly dominate the vegetation. The area was declared as a game reserve in 1979 and encompasses an area of 1,045 ha. On 16 December 1998 the area was re-notified as a Community Game Reserve and extended to 20,000 ha by addition of buffer areas in the east, north and south.

All the Village Conservation Committees are responsible for the management of the natural resources in collaboration with the Wildlife Department. For this purpose individual committees have hired Community Game Watchers (one from each village). The watchers through their Village Conservation Committees report to the Wildlife Department. The villages located in close proximity to the Tushi Game Reserve i.e. Dolomuch, Shahre Sham, Kanisghir represented by Alburhan village Conservation Committee (Decendents of Royal family of Chitral), Seen, Seenlasht, Bilpuhk, represented by Seen Village Conservation Committee and Boriough Village Conservation Committee have been categorised as primary beneficiaries claiming almost 50 per cent of the income generated through trophy hunting. In return for benefits the Village Conservation Committees have agreed that for the conservation of Tooshi resources and to ensure the regeneration process they would delay moment of their livestock to summer pasture for a couple of months.

The Sarhad Provincial Conservation Strategy (SPCS) is one of the main policy documents that deals with sustainable development issues of the province. There are also district conservation strategies for the two districts of Chitral and Abbotabad with the technical assistance of IUCN Pakistan to address the issues more specifically. There are 84 Community Game Reserves and 15 Private Game Reserves declared under the Wildlife Rules in KPK. The 1927 Forestry Act has also been revised to support Joint Forest Management allowing communities to play an effective role in natural resource conservation. The communities are also involved in forest management by forming Forest Cooperative Societies. This experiment could not succeed due to number of reasons that include failure of the stakeholders in consensus building, lack of capacity of the implementers, political hijacking of the program, lukewarm support of the Forest Department and power struggle to control the resources.

4.2 Balochistan

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan with an area of 347,200 sq km that is 47 per cent of the total area of Pakistan. The forests and natural resources of Balochistan comprise a range of ecosystems. The ownership of natural resources, other than those managed by the Forest and Wildlife Departments, is claimed by local communities. It is not easy to reserve new forests/PAs, and therefore the only viable option to increase forest and wildlife areas under sustainable management would be through agreements with local communities for collaborative management. The communities will do so only if they are given incentives for sustainable management. The regulatory frameworks are the most important factor determining the success or failure of forestry and forest resource management. The important legal

**Box: 4 Torghar Conservation through Sustainable Use,
Habitat and Species Conservation Project.**

The wilderness of northeast Balochistan has long been famous for its abundant and diverse wildlife. Its mountains once contained abundant populations of Sulaiman Markhor, Afghan Urial, leopard, and, in some places, Black Bear. Torghar was considered one of the most important wildlife areas of the Qillasaifullah District. Since the late 1970s, the Afghan war initiated a steady flow of refugees, weapons, and ammunition. With modern weapons (mostly Kalashnikovs) and, the ready availability of ammunition, seasonal migrants and local residents increased their hunting of local wildlife. By the early 1980s; the Sulaiman Markhor and Afghan Urial populations were drastically reduced, while species like gazelles and leopards became extinct. While producing a film commissioned by the Government of Baluchistan (GoB) in 1984, Sardar Gilgit Baltistaneer Tareen realised that wildlife in his home province had depleted significantly, and that the Suleiman Markhor was near extinction. Discussions ensued with: tribal representatives of the area who, being hunters themselves, recognised the pace and nature of depletion; conservation experts from the US Fish and Wildlife Service; and the GoB Wildlife Department. From these discussions emerged the idea of developing a Conservation Plan. This was initially promoted by the tribal leader Nawab Taimur Shah Jogizai. The Nawab's son, Mahboob Jogizai, identified the Torghar Mountain to be the best place to implement the project. In Pakistan Torghar has emerged as a successful model of biodiversity conservation through sustainable use. Torghar is located in the northern most part of the Toba Kakar range of Balochistan. Torghar means black mountains in the Pashto language. The Torghar Mountains were considered one of the most important habitats for Straight horned Markhor and Afghan Urial but by early 1980s due to uncontrolled hunting the combined population of this wild goat and wild sheep were reduced to less than 200 animals. In 1984 the community of Torghar initiated the wildlife conservation project for their mountain. Later, Society for Torghar Environmental Protection (STEP) comprising of community representatives of the area was established to help the community to conserve and manage their resources on sustainable basis. According to the latest survey held in December 2005, there are 2540 Markhor and 3145 Urial in the Torghar conservancy. Markhor is listed as protected and is on appendix 1 of CITES. The CITES Conference of the Parties in June 1997 approved a specific quota of Markhor trophies for Pakistan, based on a petition by SUSG-CAsia and the Government of Pakistan, citing the success of Markhor conservation in Torghar. The success of the programme lies mainly in the fact that the seeds of conservation were planted, both, by the inhabitants of the mountain themselves, and by concerned outsiders. Their working together has been a participatory process – rather than being based on predefined procedures. The problems and paradoxes in the implementation of the programme which emerged have been recognized and discussed openly by every actor, while the solutions drawn always resulted from wide scale suggestions.

instruments in Balochistan for forests are the Balochistan Forest Regulation, 1890 and The Forest Act, 1927, while Wildlife Act of 1974 deals with the wildlife issue. The wildlife was managed by the Game Department but then in February 1967, this was merged with the Forest Department. Currently one Conservator of Forests and two assistant Conservators of Forests assist Chief Conservator of Forests in matters related to wildlife conservation and management.

Many of the existing PAs were established without comprehensive ecological criteria being used for their selection. The existing network of PAs is not representative of the biodiversity of the province. Furthermore, many protected areas are communally owned and government has no control over land use except for the regulated hunting of wildlife. There are two national parks, 14 wildlife sanctuaries, eight government game reserves, five private game reserves and one community conservation area. The PAs were established under the provincial wildlife laws (Wildlife Act of 1974). The Wildlife Act recognises only three categories i.e. Wildlife Sanctuary, National Park, and Game Reserve while CCAs are yet to be recognised. In addition to these statutory PAs, other types have been created such as Private Game Reserves, and Community Conservation Areas. However, only two national parks, two game sanctuaries and two game reserves with a total area of 852, 333 (2.5 per cent) meet the IUCN Guidelines for Protected Areas (IUCN, et al. 2000). An area of over 178,000 ha in Dureji is being co-managed for sport hunting of urial and ibex while in Qilla Saifullah an area of 1,800 sq km with a core area of 300 sq km is being managed by local communities for sport hunting of urial and markhor. In addition to Torghar there are five other private game reserves.



Sulaiman Markhor in Torghar CCA • Credit: Luc Belon

4.3 Punjab

Most of Punjab Province's land constitutes plain land, which meets most of the food requirements of the people of Pakistan. The focus there has mainly been on agriculture for which a number of initiatives have been taken by respective governments. Rangelands in the southern parts, the Pothohar region riverine forests and few patches of pine forest on Muree hills of the province are regions where the local people use these areas for subsistence. Both the Forest and Wildlife Departments are governed by the Forest Acts of 1927 and 1974 respectively. Punjab has three national parks, 37 wildlife sanctuaries, 19 game reserves. Although no formal CCAs exist in Punjab province, the Wildlife Department is striving to proactively promote the concept of community involvement by establishing Community Based Organisations (CBOs) in the communal lands of Pothohar region where local wildlife, especially ungulates and birds are found.

These areas have been mapped and compartmentalised as potential areas for community-based conservation. This exercise was followed with visits to the CCAs to encourage them to organise and establish CBOs (formal structures) in their respective areas. After the awareness and mobilisation activity, elections were held to elect the President, Secretary and Treasurer and a CBO account was opened to be operated by two of the office bearers. The CBO is registered through the Wildlife and Parks Department. The CBO's Shamilat (communal land) and the watershed area is notified by the Wildlife and Parks Department. The performance of CBOs is reviewed on a yearly basis by the Wildlife Department. Community members' participation in training courses provides them with a sense of empowerment and sometimes also motivates offenders within the community, to give up illegal hunting and poaching. This arrangement is at an early stage and is being managed by the Punjab Wildlife Department. While most CBOs have at present very little say in decision-making and conservation efforts, a few such as Kala Bagh have little involvement of the government institutions in the management of their areas.

The Forest Department is governed by the Forest Act of 1927 with few amendments. At present the revised version of Forest Act of 2009 has been submitted to the concerned authorities for approval. The revised Act accommodates and encourages collaborative management in the province. As per discussions with the forest officials, there are no 'Forest CCAs' in Punjab.

4.4 Gilgit Baltistan

The history and rationale of community-based conservation efforts in Gilgit Baltistan are quite old. The commonality in demographic features and socio-cultural practices in almost all the districts of Gilgit Baltistan have resulted in similar types of natural assets and associated problems. Local people have traditionally enjoyed usufruct rights for grazing animals in pastures, collection of fuel wood and some timber for their construction needs. Communities have a history of regulated use of these natural resources through unwritten but mutually agreed laws. Unfortunately, there were no local traditions for conservation of wildlife, even after abolishment of princely states in Gilgit Baltistan, and wildlife was hunted both by local people as well as outsiders. The wildlife population further suffered due to other factors such as loss of habitat through overgrazing and deforestation. After the abolishment of Mirdoms (ruler family of Gilgit Baltistan), natural resources started to degrade at a very fast rate. The root cause for this was the loss of tenure of local people over the natural resources in their respective areas. The government took ownership of most of the forests and wildlife, but the local population continued using these resources. The relative degradation of forests, pastures and wildlife correlates highly

with the degree of government control. Recent researchers conclude that forests and wildlife that have been under complete government control are the most degraded resources (Rasheed, T. unpublished). In comparison, pastures and other resources owned and managed by local communities (and not regulated by the government) are in good shape as a result of wise use, since sustainability of these resources is essential for the subsistence of local people. The factors leading to degradation of natural resources under state institutions, and those that are under community management, are: efficiency, equity and accountability. The CCAs of Gilgit Baltistan are governed through the Forest Act Amendment Order (Gilgit Baltistan), 1993 and Gilgit Baltistan Wildlife Preservation Act, 1975. Twelve Community Controlled Hunting Areas (CCHAs) have been declared by the authorities to further the process of conservation and protection. It is the only territory of Pakistan that has revised its policies, laws and acts according to the ground realities but these have yet to be approved by a competent forum. The communities are well organised to run day to day affairs and are one of the pioneers in initiating the concept of sustainable natural resource management.

4.5 Sindh

The province of Sindh is located in the eastern part of the country. The diverse ecosystems here provide habitats for diverse resources. It is home of the pre-historic Indus valley civilisation and is also rich in floral and faunal diversity. From time immemorial the superabundant waters of river Indus have sustained the forests and wildlife that has flourished in this region through the ages. The seals, painted pottery and other artefacts from different civilisations, provide evidence of the existence of the two horned Rhinoceros and Tiger, besides a variety of other animals. Other important animals include ibex, urial, chinkara, houbara, falcons, cranes, waterfowl, etc. According to the Sindh wildlife officials there are no community game reserves in the province. However, eight private game reserves are recognised by the department to encourage conservation of floral and faunal diversity. The Sindh Forest and Wildlife Departments are separate entities and well organised as multi-disciplinary governmental organizations entrusted with responsibilities for protection and management of millions of acres of state forestry, wildlife and rangelands resources of the province. Forest and Wildlife Acts of 1927 and 1974 respectively have provided legal cover to the regulatory bodies in management and conservation efforts of the province. No community conserved forest area is reported from Sindh however plantations on private areas under Section 38 are being carried out by the Department.

4.6 Azad Jammu Kashmir

Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK) located in the northeast of the country covers an area of 3,297 sq km with an estimated population of about four million. AJK has diverse biological and cultural resources. The people have a long tradition of use of natural vegetation resource of different legal categories i.e. Guzaras and Reserved Forests. The Guzara forests are primarily the property of local communities but their management rests with the Forest Department. Guzaras are also intended to satisfy the bonafide domestic needs of timber, fuel wood and fodder/grazing etc. Guzaras mostly fringe the reserved forest and serve as buffer zones absorbing most of the pressure from the use of resources. Initially Guzaras could sustain the needs of right holders but over the past decades their productive potential has decreased very sharply due to a tremendous increase in the number of right holders and their livestock. This has resulted in a severely degraded condition of Guzaras particularly the easily accessible parts near habitations. The degradation is a result of the overuse for timber, fuel wood and

grazing. The AJK Wildlife Preservation, Conservation and Protection Act 1975 is being implemented in AJK and the revised Ordinance 2009 is under process of approval from the Government while the Forest Regulation of 1930 is still in practice with few amendments. Six national parks and eight game reserves were declared by the Wildlife Department. However, both the Act and Regulation don't recognise CCAs. Discussions with the concerned officials revealed that even unclassified PAs have not been established in AJK.

5. Legal and Institutional Situation

Regulatory frameworks are the most important factor determining the success or failure of natural resource management. Very few community forests or PAs are at present recognised by the prevailing laws and regulations and none have an approved management plan to implement. Policing for conservation has not proven effective because of the weak enforcement due mainly to social, economic and political factors. Many local communities depend on these forests and protected areas for their subsistence. Although not permitted under law, local people gather fuel wood and graze livestock in the public forests and PAs.

Numbers of socio-cultural, economic and political factors are responsible for the poor governance of the PA system in Pakistan and CCAs are no exception to that. The major challenges and factors for better governance include the nature of benefits and costs sharing mechanism; high rate of dependency on natural resource base for subsistence and livelihoods; lack of alternate sources of energy and livelihood means; conflict over benefit distribution and usufruct rights; scarcity of needed resources within relevant government and community institutions to implement laws and regulations and lack of locally available competent human and sustainable financial resources. The laws passed by the British during the colonial rule as a way of gaining control over natural resources, are outdated and unable to accommodate the custodian communities in conservation efforts. To address this issue provinces have either revised or are in the process of revising their Forest and Wildlife Acts and Policies accordingly. NGOs such as the SUSG-Central Asia, WWF-Pakistan, IUCN-Pakistan, Rural Support Programs and even government institutions are assisting communities in managing CCAs by applying modern tools such as developing conservation plans, GIS mapping and conducting periodic surveys with the involvement of custodian communities. They are also catalysing regional cooperation among the West and Central Asian states as they strive to manage shared ecosystems and wildlife resources.

Serious efforts to conserve wildlife started with the establishment of a Wildlife Enquiry Committee in the early 1970s. The committee recommended establishment of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and game reserves. To halt the decline of wildlife and habitats, wildlife legislation was enacted in 1974 while the Environmental Regulations 2000 empower the "Federal Agency" to designate "environmentally sensitive areas". However, so far no such areas have been designated. At the federal level, the Forestry wing of the Ministry of Environment is responsible for the overall coordination, policy formulation and monitoring of certain projects. The office of the Inspector General of Forests (IFG) is the focal point to carry out the said tasks while Forests and Wildlife Departments are the major regulatory bodies in all the provinces including AJK and Gilgit Baltistan.

The important legal instrument in Pakistan for the conservation of forests is the Act of 1927. The ownership of forests and PAs, other than those managed by Forest and Wildlife Departments, is claimed by local communities. It is not easy to reserve new forests, and therefore the only viable option to increase

areas of special concern (forests and biodiversity hotspots) under sustainable management would be either through the CCA approach or by working out agreements with local communities for collaborative management. The communities will do so only if they are given ownership rights and incentives for sustainable management. The list of Biodiversity related Laws, Acts and Policies of Pakistan (to date) is given in Annexe 2 while list of classified and unclassified CCAs is annexed as Annexe 3.

There are no provincial forest, wildlife, natural resource management policies in Pakistan. However, the federal government has prepared certain policies such as those related to forests, wildlife and biodiversity from 1991 to 1999 but these are extremely broad-based and barely address the specific needs of the provinces. In the three provinces and in Gilgit Baltistan separate Forest and Wildlife Departments are responsible for the management of state-owned protected areas. Colonial traditions and even laws are still in practice in most of the provinces with very limited participation of civil society. The KPK Forest Ordinance of 2002 introduced the concepts of “social forestry” and community-based natural resource management, but community involvement and rights remain at the discretion of the responsible government agency. The KPK Forest Ordinance of 2002 defines two categories of forests managed in collaboration with local communities, i.e. the Village Forests and Guzara Forests. Although communities receive a hefty sum as their share out of timber harvesting (80 per cent), the role of communities and the status of such forested areas are yet to be clearly defined. This legal uncertainty and ambiguity hampers the management efforts to a great deal.

At present, select local communities in KPK and Gilgit Baltistan residing in close proximity of PAs/CCAs enjoy usufruct rights and are formally organized into Village Conservation Communities (VCCs). In Chitral and Gilgit Baltistan there is also a trust fund called the Village Conservation Fund established to look after their management affairs. These institutions are recognised through notification by the respective departments while few have registered themselves under Social Welfare Act/Companies Act. The president and general secretary of the VCCs enjoys the powers of a DFO and can impose fines and issue notices. Community Wildlife Watchers, paid out of the Village Conservation Funds have been hired. In comparison to the formal structure, local organisations are more efficient, ensuring equity for sustainability, and accountability to their members. Therefore, wherever local institutions have management responsibility, the use of natural resources is sustainable and the health of the ecosystem is good. Findings of the consultation with communities and other actors involved in CBNRM processes indicate that secure tenure rights and resource access for forest-dependent communities are required for successful community-based natural resource management and conservation.

6. Traditional CCAs in Pakistan

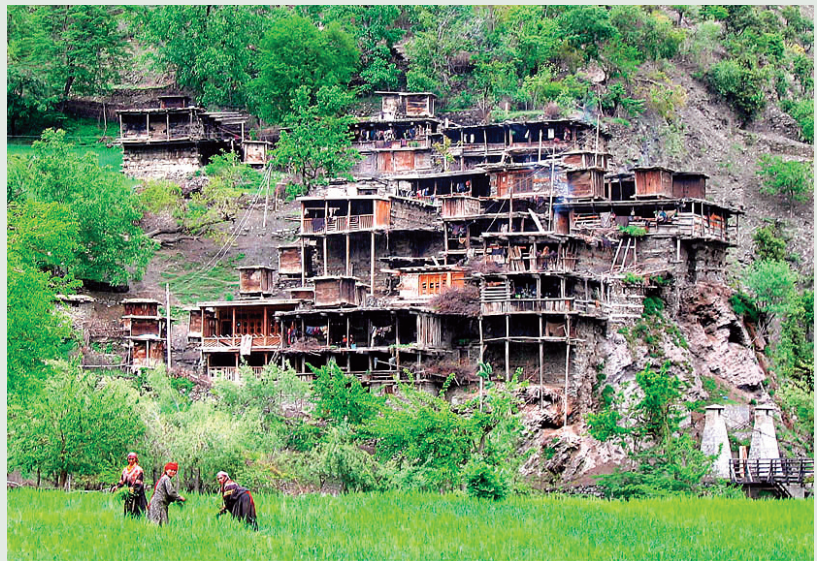
In Balochistan, KPK and Gilgit Baltistan of Pakistan the history of CCAs dates back to centuries. There were no written formalities to run the day-to-day affairs of CCAs at that time. There is little literature available regarding status of traditional CCAs and tools applied for their conservation except for stories told by veteran community members. In Chitral and Gilgit Baltistan of Pakistan where livelihood means are limited and available resources too meagre to meet the daily needs for survival, local communities over a period of time have developed and adopted practices for the sustainable utilisation of resources without compromising on future needs. In Chitral and Gilgit Baltistan the history of getting organised for conservation or development is inextricably linked to the evolution of culture and professions in society.



Indidegnous People of Kalasha, KPK • Cerdit: Hameed Ahmed

Due to strong cultural moorings in most of mountainous areas of Pakistan, communities have had indigenous management systems, and have used traditional knowledge and values as successful tools for conserving their natural resources for centuries. These indigenous management systems are known as Pargure, Rakh, Saq, Hujjati, Perhteik, Pechheik, etc. People working as as custodians for the community had a very important role in managing these resources. They were supposed to ensure equitable distribution of benefits to

the whole community. Harvesting of natural resources and indiscriminate hunting were strictly controlled. Indigenous resource management institutions were quite effective in managing resources on a sustainable



Indidegnous Architecture • Credit: Hameed Ahmed

basis. These institutions had long-term interests in the protection of natural resources. However due to changes in social institutions and associated values, these have also been subject to rapid change. One can now count these institutions on fingers tips in Pakistan. There are only few traditional communities left in Chitral and Gilgit Baltistan that are determined to protect their natural heritage.

Benefits of CCAs

CCAs provide numerous benefits that are related to the various use and non-use values of resources. Consumptive use (Hunting for meat, collection of medicinal plants, etc.) and non-traditional (Trophy hunting) non-consumptive benefits either traditional or non-traditional nature are provided by CCAs. In term of consumptive or non-consumptive use, the inhabitants of mountainous communities are highly dependent on wild resources. They have had strong value systems to protect, conserve, and ensure sustainable use of these resources for centuries.

No study has been conducted to understand the full range of consumptive and non consumptive use benefits of natural resources in general and CCAs in particular. To know the worth of any species or ecosystem and also provide a judgement of relative merit, usefulness, and importance values (economic, social, cultural and ethical), it becomes quite imperative to ensure the support of custodian communities at the meso-level. This is particularly important in countries like Pakistan where the

investment for the protection and management of wild resources has always been a liability. The veracity of this is seen in the Northern Mountains and two areas of Balochistan (Torhgar and Dureji) in particular, where the focus of policy makers, regulatory bodies and conservation based non-governmental organisations like SUSG-CAsia, WWF-Pakistan, etc. has shifted from absolute protection to wise and sustainable use of these resources.



Trophy Hunting in Torhgar • Credit: Esa Khan Samalani



Urial in Shah Noorani CCA, Balochistan • Credit: Esa Khan Samalani

Cultural Attributes of CCAs in Pakistan

Indigenous methods of controlling indiscriminate hunting and genocide of wildlife are age-old codes of conduct, strictly followed by hunters. Laws were framed to save wildlife as much as possible. Seasonal hunting, restriction of hunting of females, site of super natural beings (fairies) and honour for life of predators were some important codes of conduct for hunters quite commonly practised in Northern Mountains. Strong cultural beliefs were an integral part of these societies and played a significant role in the conservation of nature and natural resources. Recent research also shows strong linkages between culture and biological diversity and suggests that success in conserving biological diversity may well be interrelated to the maintenance of cultural diversity. Conversely, the loss of cultural diversity is part and parcel of the same socio-economic and political processes leading to biodiversity loss. In modern times, human beings continued fascination with animals has manifested itself in many ways, from cave paintings to the granting of powerful attributes to different species, and this is obvious from the inclusion of these in common language usage. Cave and stone paintings of animals are frequently seen in Gilgit Baltistan, Swat and Chitral valleys of KPK and Zhob district of Balochistan. Kalashi people attach special value to natural resources especially ungulates and their paintings and wooden statues are integral part of religious rituals. Jewellery made from animal hide is also liked by the women who wear it on special occasions.

In Pakistan there are certain attributes associated with animals, such as bravery linked to the lion and leopard, while grace is associated with gazelles. Foxes are supposed to be cunning. One can easily find names of the animals such as Pardoom Khan (leopard), Shahpir (Wolf) given to the local people to denote bravery and other attributes. People of the area also keep horns of ungulates and furs of the cat species as status symbols. A person who keeps maximum animals, horns or furs is considered to be most prestigious person in the area. Due to the strong bond of these people with wild animals, traditional codes of conduct are established to impose restrictions on shooting of female goats during pregnancy and rearing. Poets and writers have also written tales, poems and proverbs on wild animals by highlighting their importance and discouraging indiscriminate hunting in the area.

One famous traditional custom especially in the Gilgit Baltistan and Chitral is known as Sumas. After a hunt, the meat of ibex, markhor or deer is cooked and sent to neighbours, relatives and friends and accompanied by singing in praise of the hunt.

Pakistan is also a culturally rich state. Although no cultural or religious site has been recognised as a CCA in Pakistan, a number of sites could be named as de facto CCAs. Hindu's Nani Mandir in Hinglaj, Katas, Sikh Gordawars, ancient mosques, shrines, historical forts and different archaeological sites are under the control of government however the communities have a say in their maintenance and management.

Community Perception of CCAs

The survey data from focus group discussions made it possible to learn about the perceptions of custodian communities about CCAs. During the discussions it was observed that community members who were above 50 years of age (including women) were quite vocal and clear about the importance and need of CCAs as compared to the new generation that had a more sound educational background. Community members came up with various perceptions regarding the management status and benefits generated in their respective CCAs. Almost all the oldtimers of the community were of the view that the creation and sustenance of such areas were leading to more effective

resource management and contributing meaningfully to local development efforts. On the other hand, 50 per cent male respondents below 50 years of age wanted a change in their present land use. However, 70 per cent women in the same category still advocated strengthening CCAs as these areas made a significant contribution to their livelihood needs. 90 per cent of the total respondents rated the sustainable use of wild resources as an effective tool for conservation, provided the process remained transparent. However they were of the opinion that communities should be fully involved in marketing of these resources and proceeds should be distributed equitably among the stakeholders. Most of the respondents felt that traditional knowledge, management systems and values are eroding at a rapid pace and may have a negative impact on conservation efforts in general and CCAs in particular.

Some actual and anticipated benefits shared by the communities are given in Table 2.

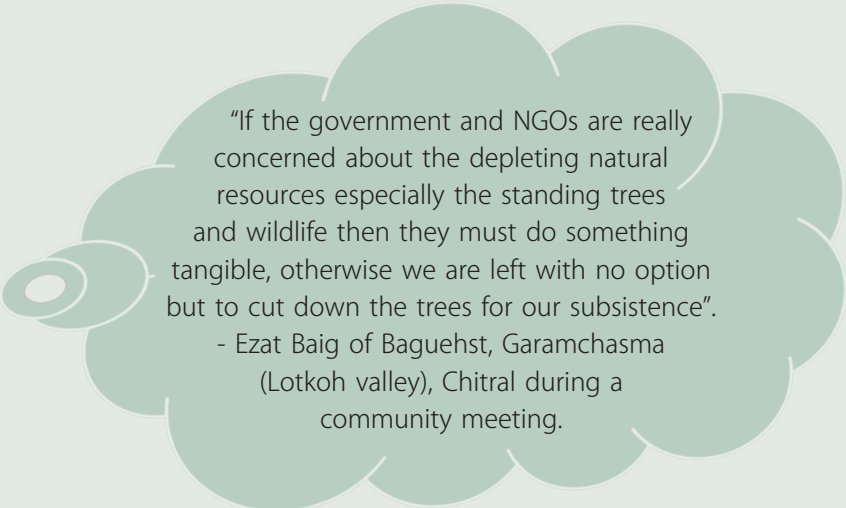
Table 2: Actual and Anticipated Benefits of CCAs

General Community Perception about CCAS							
Benefits received	Impact on Natural Resources (+ve)			Anticipated benefits	impact on Natural Resources (+ve)		
	Low	Moderate	High		Low	Moderate	High
Awareness level about NRs raised				Alternate source of livelihood (employment opportunities)			
Concept of market valuation of local resource introduced				Alternate sources of energy available			
Cash income for local development generated				Infrastructure development get a boost			
Better linkages and safety nets established				Education/ scholarship opportunities available			
Infrastructure improved				More income/cash be generated through enhanced trophy hunting quota			
Rural livelihoods diversified				Community endowment for the sustainability of conservation efforts created and maintained			
Capacity of local communities in NRM enhanced				Sustainable harvesting initiatives of other wild resources including economics plants and game birds initiated			

Sources: Personal communication with CCAs representatives of Gilgit Baltistan and Chitral

Women and CCAS

The degradation of resources has a major impact on women's lives. It is the women who primarily collect fuel wood and cut grass for forage. They have to invest a lot of their time in this activity. Little efforts are being made to conserve and promote sustainable use of natural resources outside of the less than 11 per cent area under state control. Women of Gilgit Baltistan, Kalshi and the Ismaili women of Chitral are extensively involved in the decision making process of CCA management. However, this important segment of society is seldom engaged in the management process in other parts of the country. Cultural as well religious values and taboos are blamed for this neglect. Despite this neglect there is a consensus among the policy makers and NGO activists that to address conservation issues both in state owned PAs as well as CCAs, women need to be involved right from the planning to implementation stage.



"If the government and NGOs are really concerned about the depleting natural resources especially the standing trees and wildlife then they must do something tangible, otherwise we are left with no option but to cut down the trees for our subsistence".

- Ezat Baig of Baguehst, Garamchasma (Lotkoh valley), Chitral during a community meeting.

Threats and Issues to CCAs

Modern CCAs have a short history in Pakistan. Since their inception in late eighties they have gone through various phases. Nevertheless, this regime is struggling to be recognised as an institution in the country. Following are certain threats/issues faced by the CCAs in Pakistan.

Lack of Awareness

The literacy rate of Pakistan especially in the rural areas where most of the CCAs are situated is low compared to the rest of the country. The environment and its related components have hitherto been neglected, especially by educational institutions. Therefore, even though people living in CCAs are aware of their surrounding flora and fauna, they have little awareness about the need, importance, cultural, economical and ecological values of the natural resources they possess. Very little effort has been made by stakeholders to create awareness in communities regarding conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Due to the low literacy level and lack of required skills, awareness regarding all aspects of the environment in general and CCAs dynamics in particular is below average. However a comparative study (Rasheed 2011. unpublished) of awareness levels among the local communities especially those engaged in resource management activities in CCAs reveals that awareness level regarding natural resource

management including the pros and cons associated with conservation efforts is slightly higher in Gilgit Baltistan as compared to other areas.

Insufficient Inventories and Scattered Unpublished Secondary Data

In most of the CCAs there is insufficient primary and secondary data available about anthropogenic aspects, status, genetic richness and habitat conditions. Where some information exists it is either not shared or confined to scientists and the managers of the respected CCAs. Published data is also not known to most people except the authors and a few academics. Moreover, a lot of the information remains on files as raw data. Lack of adequate field staff and proper training of existing staff, combined with limited financial capital are the basic factors impairing the efficiency of this institution.

Weak Policies and Laws

Weak implementation of present policies and laws is another reason for the degradation in CCAs. The relevant departments either lack the capacity/will to implement the approved laws and regulations pertaining to biodiversity conservation or lack sufficient resources to do so. In a society where justice is influenced by the privileged due to inadequate conservation laws and policies and/or lengthy procedures, there is a need to develop a wide-ranging social justice system allowing the communities to have and implement powers and authorities related to conservation efforts.

Despite the fact that communities are actively involved in conservation efforts, there is at present no regulatory framework that addresses these dynamics. This aspect has over time and space led to dysfunctional CCAs. Critical issues including roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders has neither been defined nor documented.

Lack of Political Will/Underestimating the Role of Natural Resources

Lack of political will to realise the importance of natural resources in supporting human welfare is one of the main issues hindering the management efforts within CCAs in Pakistan.

Legal Uncertainty and Lack of Dispute Settlement Mechanisms

Local communities though empowered to support conservation efforts, have not been extended sufficient rights to take actions based on customary law. Legal ambiguity relating to the management of CCAs is one of the key issues that need to be addressed. This is the single most important issue on which the future of the CCAs depends. Local communities despite being declared as custodians of natural resources, lack the authority to exercise legal action. There are several issues that policy makers should keep in mind while reviewing and reforming regulatory frameworks. Of particular importance is the need to provide legal cover, rationalise statutory laws with customary laws, and mitigate the limitations of granting “soft rights” to communities. To date, no efforts have been made in this direction and as a result, established CCAs in Pakistan are paying the price for this.

Lack of a Well-Defined Social Justice System

Conservation efforts within CCAs in Pakistan have suffered in the absence of a well-defined social justice system as also the lack of authority to communities to implement rules and regulations. There is a dire need to bring into place a social justice system empowering the local communities to exercise authority with regard to natural resources management.

Lack of Alternate Livelihood Options

People living in CCAs are burdened by extreme poverty and there is a lack of high income livelihoods. Compelled by the isolated geography and traditional lifestyles, local communities are dependent on natural resources for all their daily amenities and means of livelihood. The means of livelihoods in most CCAs at present are barely enough to meet day to day needs of the local populace. In addition to being dependent on the natural resources to support their livelihood needs, communities also depend on these very resources for fodder, fuel wood and Non Timber Forest Products. Hunting of wild animals is mainly carried out to supplement protein requirements and generate income by trading products i.e. skin, bones, trophies etc. Traditional means of livelihoods adopted and practiced by local communities are low yielding in terms of cash capital and insufficient to meet the emerging challenges. Local communities directly involved in conservation efforts within the community controlled areas are given little inducements for their efforts. Neither the government nor non-government organisations have made any serious attempt to draft an all-encompassing strategy to diversify local livelihood options. The impact of seasonality and related natural disasters on local livelihoods is also more pronounced in CCAs compared to any other region in the country. There are no initiatives from either the government or the private sector to provide assistance to the marginalized segments of society in times of disasters and seasonality. The terms and conditions to pursue financial support from banks in the form of micro-credit etc. are too complicated and expensive. Further, revenue generated through the commercial use of natural resources barely trickles down to the marginalised segment of society as it is hijacked by the elite.

“We too have the right to live. We can’t compromise with our lives while caring for wild animals. What does conservation mean to me if I am a dead person? To survive this harsh climate we need fuel and if we are not going to find it anywhere else, then we will collect it from the forest. This is the only option we have at present”. Response obtained during community consultations in Gilgit Baltistan (Hunza Valley)

Erosion of Indigenous Practices

The real custodians of ecosystem services are the communities settled near forests and pastures for centuries. Many of these communities have devised their own traditional and customary systems for conserving the natural resources they own. The nomadic and transhumance communities of Balochistan, Chitral and Gilgit Baltistan move with their herds between upland pastures and lowland pastures maintaining an old tradition of natural resource management that includes shared household and community systems for herding, grazing, and customary ways of managing pastures/rangelands and communal lands. Since these resources remain valuable to mountain communities, the people guard and regard them as an extension of their own life. Erosion of social institutions, cultural changes, outmigration and the modern educational system are few of the reasons for breakdown of these systems.

Demarcation of Boundaries

Geographical boundaries of most CCAs are not well defined. There are no satellite and/or GIS images and maps and it is thus difficult to observe trends in habitat changes as also species composition.

As a result of no clear delineation of boundaries, intra and inter community conflict often surfaces occasionally leading to physical violence and destruction of natural resources in undefined demarcated areas. Ambiguity of actual boundaries sometimes also results in conflict over distribution of benefits generated through trophy hunting and derails management efforts in CCAS.

Lack of Skilled Human Resources

Successful management of CCAs is attributed to many essential factors including the availability of qualified human resources. CCAs in Pakistan are not being run optimally mainly due to lack of locally available professional human resources. The day to day affairs of community organizations responsible for the management are based mainly on ad hoc planning and carried out by individuals neither accustomed nor trained accordingly. As a result, the community is unable to protect these areas adequately.

Mega Projects

Mega projects such as roads, dams, mining and tourism initiatives are a big threat to CCAs. Neither the government nor the executing bodies consult or involve custodian communities before executing these projects.

Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

The extent to which CCAs have achieved conservation objectives in Pakistan is somewhat limited. A decade of experience in implementing and targeting natural resource management especially the biodiversity in CCAs has taught us a number of lessons.

With no research in the social or biological sectors, one cannot hope to fully understand the delicate linkages between the community, government and CCAs and thus no concrete remedy can be suggested. However, the interventions and management prescriptions suggested below are the result of detailed deliberations with the community representatives of both recognised and non recognised CCAS, government officials and professionals from leading conservation organisations including SUSG-CAsia, WWF, IUCN, STEP, etc.

Adequate Planning

Although each CCA has a history and an informal or formal structure that takes care of day to day affairs, majority of these areas have no management plans or resources to either develop these plans or implement them. Following actions are recommended to achieve this initiative:

- A detailed and comprehensive socio-ecological baseline should be established for each CCA.
- A detailed biological assessment should also be carried out to know the exact status of the ecosystem.
- Natural resources should be primarily managed to maintain and enhance their ecological and environmental values through a conservation approach.
- A CCA report should be prepared to include adequate and representative samples of the full range of Pakistan's biodiversity, to help maintain natural ecosystems, and associated cultural heritage.
- There are no management plans for most of the CCAs. The complex issues presently confronting CCAs can be overcome through putting in place a CCA system plan which must be continually

updated in collaboration of major stakeholders. Until such time as this plan is prepared the availability of brief action/conservation/micro plans should be mandatory to register any CCA in Pakistan.

Legal Cover to CCAs

The present uncertainty in the management of CCAs is due to the absence of concerted efforts on the part of the government to extend legal status to the community in the management of these areas. Customary laws have also been sidestepped. To address this issue following measures are recommended:

- A consultative process of discussion needs to be organised to identify gaps and flaws in the existing wildlife laws, policies and suggest revisions according to the ground realities and the changing trends in natural resource management.
- CCA managers need to establish permanent institutions and coordination mechanisms and work towards a common policy. There is also need to harmonise existing policies, monitor the CCAs and resolve any inter-institutional conflicts.
- Regulatory bodies responsible for the management of the natural resources need to provide relevant capacity building on participatory paradigms involving communities.
- Customary laws need to be integrated into existing statutory ones to provide the community with more legal powers to carry out management activities.

Indigenous Management Systems

There is a need to strengthen indigenous management systems to enhance conservation. Moreover, such practices will help planners to understand the psyche and cultural background of local communities. Projects thus planned will not alienate these communities and in fact ensure their participation in such endeavours. Indigenous management systems should be reactivated and blended with the contemporary model to ascertain maximum results. Following specific points are recommended:

- Values and indigenous practices are the result of centuries of experience of local communities. These are time honoured and, in most cases are still acceptable by the people. It is essential that all the stakeholders involved appreciate the intellectual integrity and respect and continue to learn from such systems in ways that allow them to better understand and articulate their own values as conservationist biologists and planners.
- Regulatory institutions need to be prepared to change their plans as they become informed about traditional values and ethics and even be prepared to make the required commitments to uphold these value systems.

Conflict Resolution

Emergence of conflicts is common place when it comes to participatory management of natural resources. Regrettably no serious efforts have been made both by government or conservation NGOs to understand the nature of conflicts and to devise a comprehensive conflict management strategy. There has been merely lip service to address conflicts. The following could help in addressing

this lacuna:

- There is a need to draft and put into action a comprehensive conflict resolution strategy encompassing the range of dynamics relating to conflicts. This could include the nature of conflicts, parties involved in the conflicts, frequency of emergence, underlying reasons and remedial measures. All this should be in consultation with relevant stakeholders.
- Conflict resolution institutions/committees need be reactivated where they existed or were established.

Education and Awareness

- Despite a few efforts to educate local communities and other stakeholders regarding the importance of natural resources and issues faced, lack of awareness levels remain one of the main obstacles in managing CCAs. These efforts could not produce the required results because they were either planned in isolation or limited to students/teachers and other literate segments of the society. Policy makers and communities are usually neglected in awareness campaigns. In order to create and maintain the required awareness level among the illiterate masses which constitute more than 60 per cent of the entire rural population, specific awareness raising campaigns need to be planned and implemented.
- Appropriate promotional material preferably in local languages that could highlight the need and importance of the CCAS needs to be developed and disseminated among relevant stakeholders.

A Social Justice System in CCAs

The centuries old harmony between human population and the environment in these climatically unfriendly and topographically difficult areas was and is attributed to a local social justice system, empowering the local leadership to take prompt actions against the offender. The erosion of this system and introduction of a 'modern' legal justice system resulted in mismanagement. Revival of this system according to the emerging needs will contribute significantly in the protection and preservation of fragile natural resource base.

Alternate Livelihood Options

Conservation of biological diversity by virtue of its integral role in sustaining livelihoods and other dynamics of human survival is essential. The existing structures and adopted framework for conservation are weak and inefficient both in their approach and enforcement. Rural communities particularly in mountain regions are heavily dependent on natural resources to meet a variety of daily needs. This is more significant as a result of the fact that the alternate livelihood options are neither available nor within the purchasing power of resource short communities. To diversify livelihood options and patterns following actions are recommended:

- There is a need to develop detailed micro-plans for custodian communities. These plans need to keep in mind issues that affect the lives of local communities, vulnerability factors, remedial measure to cope with issues, potential partners for networking, alliance establishment, identification of potential safety nets and indicators etc.

- Skills of local community members need to be enhanced in alternate sectors of income generation.
- Potential markets for local produce including agricultural crops and traditional items need to be explored and linkages established

Human Resource Development

Availability of adequately trained personnel is a prerequisite for the better management of CCAs. To provide qualified and disciplined staff following actions are suggested to be undertaken in CCAs:

- There is a need to prepare and implement staff training programmes specifically for CCAs.

New Safety-Nets for the Poorest of Poor

The poorest of the poor, who in reality spend a life primarily dependent on natural resources, are most vulnerable to extreme climatic conditions and natural disasters due to the absence of adequate safety nets. In order to protect the fragile livelihoods of this segment of society against disasters and extreme climates following actions are needed to be undertaken collectively:

- There is a need to establish an endowment fund/revolving fund.
- There is a need for appropriate policy changes to provide soft loans exclusively to this segment of society.

Involvement of Women in CCA Management

Women living in CCAs need to be engaged in the decisionmaking process of modern CCAs keeping in view their constructive role in the management of such areas. Religious leaders and activists need to also be encouraged and engaged to address different cultural as well religious values and taboos that are mainly blamed for this degradation.

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ANNEX-1

Name of Respondents Interacted During the Study

Name	Designation	Organisation	Province
Mr. Umeed Khalid	Conservator	National Council for the Conservation of Wildlife	Islamabad
Mr. Rizwan Irshad	Scientific Officer	Ministry of Environment	Islamabad
Dr. Ejaz Ahmed	Deputy Director General	WWF-Pakistan	Islamabad
Mr. Hamid Sarfaraz		IUCN, Pakistan	Islamabad
Mr. Naeem Ashraf	Assistant Inspector General Forests	Ministry of Environment	Islamabad
Mr. Masood Arshad	Manager Programme	Wetland Project	Islamabad
Mr. Asad Lodhi	DFO, Mardan	Wildlife Department	KPK
Mr. Shazada Gul	President/Chairman	Alburhan Village Conservation Committee, Chitral	KPK
Mr. Imtiaz Hussian	DFO, Wildlife	Wildlife Department, Chitral	KPK
Mr. Guldiyar Khan	Office Assistant	Wildlife Department, Chitral	KPK
Muhammd Safdar	General Secretary	Village Conservation Committee Goleen, Chitral	KPK
Mr. Itbar Shah	Representative	Arkari cluster, Chitral	KPK
Mr. Amir wali	Manager	Baguesht Supra Cluster, Chitral	KPK
Mr. Daulat Khan	Member	Village Conservation Committee, Ozhoor, Chitral	KPK
Muhammad Buzurg	Range Officer	Protected Areas Management Project-Chitral Gol National Park	KPK
Mr. Khursheed Ali	Do	Do	KPK
Ms. Arjumand Nizami	Delegate Pakistan	Intercooperation	KPK
Mr. Nadeem Bukhari	Project Manager	Intercooperation	KPK
Mr. Ibrahim Khan	Head KPK	WWF-Pakistan	KPK
Mr. Iftikhar	Assistant Professor	University of Peshawar	KPK
Mr. Babar Khan	Head GILGIT BALTISTAN	WWF-Pakistan	Gilgit Baltistan
Syed Tajdar Hussain Shah	Coordinator	Pakistan Wetlands Programme, Gilgit	Gilgit Baltistan
Mr. Babar Ali	Chairman	Shahi Khyber Imamabad Development Organisation	Gilgit Baltistan

Mr. Akbar Khan	Member	Bar Valley Conservation Organisation	Gilgit Baltistan
Mr. Suffat	Member	Gulkin Natural Resource Conservation Organization	Gilgit Baltistan
Mr. Sanaullah	Member	Bunji Conservation Committee	Gilgit Baltistan
Mr. Ahmad Said	Site Manager	Northern Alpine Wetlands Complex-Pakistan Wetlands Programme	WWF-Pakistan
Mr. Ibrahim Wali	Social Organsor	WWF-Chitral/ISLT	WWF-Pakistan
MR.Riaz Ahmed	Deputy Director	Wildlife Department	Punjab
Mr. Kaleemullah Sheerazai	DFO Extension	Forest Department	Punjab
Mr. Atifullah Niazi	DFO	Forest Department	Punjab
Rai Muhammag Rafique	Senior Research Officer	Punjab Forestry Research Institute	Punjab
Representative of Kala Bagh	Community Activist	Kala Bagh CBO	Punjab
Mr. Saleem Sheerani	Secretary Forests and Wildlife	Forest and Wildlife Department	Balochistan
Mr.manzoor Ahmed	Chief Conservator Forests and Wildlife	Forest and Wildlife Department	Balochistan
Mr. Mazhar Liaqat	Park Manager	Hingol National Park	Balochistan
Mr. Ghulam Muhammad	Project Manager	IUCN, Pakistan	Balochistan
Sardar Gilgit Baltistaneer A. Tareen	Chairman	SUSG-CAsia	Balochistan
Mr. Muhammad Anwar	Monitoring Specialist	Habitat and Species Conservation Project	Balochistan
Mr. Attaullah Pandrani	Project Manager	Black Bear Project	Balochistan
Mr. Paind Khan	Director Environment	STEP	Balochistan
Nawabzada Mehboob Jogaizai	Director Community Affairs	STEP	Balochistan
Mr. Khushal Khan	Community Activist	Torghar	Balochistan
Mr. Yousaf Qureshi	Director	Protected Areas Management Project	AJ&K
Ms. Fahmida Firdoss	Director Conservation	Wildlife Department	Sindh
Mr. Fayaz Ahmed	Deputy Conservator Wildlife	Wildlife Department	Sindh
Mr Abdul Qadir Shah	Coordinator	IUCN Pakistan	Sindh
Mr Fayaz Rasool	Deputy Manager	Karachi Port Trust	Sindh
Mr. Najam khursheed	Freelance Consultant	Karachi	Sindh
Mr. Ali Hassnain	Manager Conservation	WWF-Pakistan	Sindh
Mr. Usama Anwar	Site Manager	Nawabshah	Sindh
Mr. Jehangir Durrani	NRM Specialist	Thatta	Sindh

ANNEX - 2

Laws Related to Biodiversity in Pakistan

FORESTRY	
1	Cutting of Trees (Prohibition) Act, 1992
2	The Forest Act, 1927
3	Notification for the Grant of forest Concessions to Villagers of Hunza, Nagar and Ghazar District, 1975
4	Regulation for the Control of Private Forests in Chilas Sub Division in Gilgit Agency, 1971
5	Forest Act Amendment Order (NAs) [Gilgit Baltistan], 1993
6	NAs [Gilgit Baltistan] Forest Rules, 1983
7	The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871
8	NAs [Gilgit Baltistan] Cattle Trespass Act, 1976
9	The N.W.F.P Hazara Forest Act, 1936
10	Forest Rules for the Application in Former N.W.F.P, 1950
11	North West Frontier Protection of Trees and Brushwood Act, 1949
12	Hazara District Protected Forest Rules, 1973
13	Hazara Forest and Local Government Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978
14	Hazara Forest and Local Government Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978
15	North West Frontier Province Ordinance [KPK] 2002
16	North West Frontier Province [KPK] Forestry Commission Act, 1999
17	North West Frontier Province [KPK] (Conservation and Exploration of Certain forest)
18	Hazara District Protected Forest Rule, 1973
19	NWFP [KPK] Forest Officers Powers, Duties and Rewards Rules, 1973
20	West Pakistan Firewood and Charcoal Restriction Act, 1964
21	The Punjab Goats Restriction Ordinance, 1959
22	The Punjab Forest (Sale of Timber) Act, 1913
23	The Punjab Plantation and maintenance of trees Act, 1974
24	NAs [Gilgit Baltistan] Cattle Trespass Act, 1976 (Notification No. LA-RESETF-9(1)/76 dated 20 Sep 1976)
25	Gilgit Private Forest Regulation 1970 (Notification No. REGHC.NTF-15/71 dated 4 Feb 1971)
26	Forest Act Amendment Order 1993 (KANA Notification No. 26(8)/92-NA-I-VII dated 9 May 1983)
27	Northern Area Forest Rules 1983 (KANA Notification No.D-5(4)/81-VII dated 9 Mar 1983)
28	Northern Area [Gilgit Baltistan] Forest Rules, 1986
29	The Kohat Mazri Control Act, 1954
30	The Plant Breeders Rights Act (Draft)

WILDLIFE

31	Islamabad Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and management) Ordinance, 1979
32	The Wild Birds and animals Protection Act, 1912
33	The Prevention of Cruelty to animals Act, 1890 (Act No. XI of 1890s)
34	Northern Area [Gilgit Baltistan] Wildlife Preservation Act, 1912
35	Pakistan Animal Quarantine (Import and Export of Animals and Animal Products) Ordinance, 1979
36	The Pakistan Plant Quarantine Act, 1976
37	NAs[Gilgit Baltistan] Wildlife Preservation Act, 1975
38	Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, c1912
39	The Punjab Wildlife (Protection, preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 1974
40	North West Frontier Province wildlife [KPK] (Protection, preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 1975
41	Sindh Wildlife Protection Ordinance, 1972
42	Sindh Wildlife Protection Ordinance, 1972
43	Sindh Wildlife Protection (Amendment) Act 1976
44	The Balochistan wildlife Protection Act (1974) and Rules (1975)
45	The Glanders and Factory Act, 1899
46	The Dourine Act, 1910

Strategy/Policy/Plan

The Pakistan National Conservation Strategy, 1992
 Sarhad (KPK) Provincial Conservation Strategy, 1996
 NAs [Gilgit Baltistan] strategy for Conservation Strategy 1996
 Balochistan Conservation Strategy, 2000
 Sindh strategy for sustainable Development, 2003
 Punjab sustainable Development Strategy (Draft), 2008
 Chitral Integrated Development, 2007
 National Operational Strategy (CDM), 2006
 Medium term Development Framework
 Vision 2030
 Five Year Plans
 The Forestry Sector Master Plan, 1992
 Coastal Bio-diversity Action Plan, 1998
 Coastal Environmental Management Plan 1996
 Pakistan Wetlands Action Plan, 2000
 Forest Working Plans of all Forest Divisions in the province
 Islamabad Green city Program, 2008
 National Forest Policy, 1894
 National Forest Policy, 1956
 National Forest Policy, 1962
 National Forest Policy, 1975
 National Policy on Forestry and Wildlife
 National Forest Policy, 1988 (included in National Agricultural Policy)
 Pakistan Forest Policy, 1991
 Pakistan Forest Policy, 2002 (Draft)
 The Pakistan Environmental Policy, 2005
 National Energy Conservation Policy
 Pakistan Wetlands Policy (Draft), 2008

ANNEX - 3

ID	Site Name	Province	Protected Area	Ecosystem Type	Indigenous people	Settled Community	Recognized As Protected Area	f Yes How	Establishment Date	Conflicts	Management Objective	Languages	Who Takes Management Decisions	Management Conservation Plans
1	Hapursi (Kalat)	Balochistan	Private Game Reserve	Dry Temperate	Yes	Yes	No	Un-notified	1992	Yes	Traditional use	Brahvi	Managed by Individual	No
2	Tobati (Kalat)	Balochistan	Private Game Reserve	Dry Temperate	Yes	Yes	No	Un-notified	2001	Yes	livestock cultural	Brahvi	Managed by Individual	No
3	Daher (Khuzdar)	Balochistan	Private Game Reserve	Tropical Thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Un-notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Cultural	Brahvi	Managed by Individual	No
4	Gaj kolachi	Balochistan	Private Game Reserve	Sub Tropical thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Un-notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Cultural	Brahvi	Owned by Individual	No
5	Lohindo (Khuzdar)	Balochistan	Private Game Reserve	Tropical Thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Un-notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Cultural	Brahvi	Owned by Individual	No
6	Torghar (Qilla saif ullah)	Balochistan	Community Game Reserve	Dry Temperate	Yes	Yes	No	Un-notified	1984	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Pashto	Community	Yes
7	Nanser kuhay (Bunair)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Dry Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Pashto	Community & Govt KPK	Yes
8	Arkari (Chitral)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Dry Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1997	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Khawar/ Kalashi	Community & Govt KPK	Yes
9	Begusht (Chitral)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Dry Temperate	Yes	No	Yes	Notified	1997	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Khawar/ Kalashi	Community & Govt KPK	Yes
10	Tooshi Shasha (Chitral)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Dry Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Khawar/ Kalashi	Community & Govt KPK	Yes
11	Goleen Gol (Chitral)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Dry Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Khawar/ Kalashi	Community & Govt KPK	Yes
12	Madaklasht (Chitral)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Dry Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Khawar/ Kalashi	Community & Govt KPK	Yes
13	Manur (Chitral)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Dry Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Khawar/ Kalashi	Community & Govt KPK	Yes
14	Gehrait (Chitral)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Dry Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Khawar/ Kalashi	Community & Govt KPK	Yes

15	Pungi Banda (Hango)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2001	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Khawar/ Kalashi	Community & Govt KPK	No
16	Kaigah nullah (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2000	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Sarai / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
17	Dhok Lohran (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1994	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Sarai / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
18	Dhok Dheri (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1994	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Sarai / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
19	Drabokach (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1995	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Sarai / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
20	Usterzai Payan (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1994	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Sarai / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
21	Kanra Cheenah	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1995	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Sarai / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
22	Shamshattu (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Sarai / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
23	Soor Dag (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Sarai / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
24	Jatta ismail khan (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Sarai / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
25	(Kohat)Lak Kana	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Sarai / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
26	Dareesh khel (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Sarai / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
27	Dowarrow / Alagada (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Sarai / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
28	Sumari Bala (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Sarai / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
29	Darwazai banada (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Sarai / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No

30	Shazadi Banda (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Saraiki / Pashoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
31	Shazadi Banda (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Saraiki / Pashoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
32	Kamar (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Saraiki / Pashoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
33	Dhandidal Khel (Kohat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Saraiki / Pashoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
34	Koohi Barnol (Mardan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical broad leave	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1995	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Pashoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
35	Sori Malandri (Mardan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical broad leave	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1996	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Pashoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
36	Mohal Kalu (Mardan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical broad leave	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2002	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Pashoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
37	Palsala Dhanaka (Manshra)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1999	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Hindko/ Photon	Community & Govt KPK	No
38	Batal (Manshra)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1999	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Hindko/ Photon	Community & Govt KPK	No
39	Besak (Swabi)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1996	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Pashoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
40	Naranji (Swabi)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1996	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Pashoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
41	Baga hills (Swabi)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1994	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
42	Dab Manpithai (Swat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
43	Alam Ganj (Swat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
44	Amluk Banr (Swat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1998	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashoo	Community & Govt KPK	No

45	Sigram (Swat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1999	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No
46	Dehnan Pattay (Swat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1999	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No
47	tang Banr (Swat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2004	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No
48	Punipir (Swat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2004	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No
49	Dewan Shah (D.I Khan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Tropical thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2004	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Saraki / Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No
50	Totai (Malakand Agency)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical cheer pine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2005	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No
51	Khanori (Malakand Agency)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical cheer pine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2005	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No
52	Brah (Malakand Agency)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical cheer pine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2005	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No
53	Sheva Kumar (Swabi)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2005	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No
54	Garyalla karnar (Mardan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical broad leave	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2005	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No
55	Garu Amankot	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical broad leave	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2005	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No
56	Kohi dara (Mardan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical broad leave	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2005	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No
57	Mohib banda (Nowshera)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical broad leave	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2005	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No
58	Adenzai (Lower Dir)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2005	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No
59	Tangi dara (Lower Dir)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2005	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pasho	Community & Govt KPK	No

60	Thath Solhan (D.I Khan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Tropical thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2005	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Saraiki / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
61	Takrara / Hathala (D.I Khan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Tropical thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2005	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Saraiki / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
62	Mankial (Swat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2005	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
63	Bhan (Swat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2005	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
64	Shekh sultan (Tank)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2006	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
65	Rakh sardaran (HariPur)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2004	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Punjabi	Community & Govt KPK	No
66	Village plovian (D.I Khan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Tropical thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2007	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Saraiki / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
67	Mapal (D.I Khan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Tropical thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2007	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Saraiki / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
68	Babarr (D.I Khan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Tropical thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2007	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Saraiki / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
69	Michen khel (D.I Khan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Tropical thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2007	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Saraiki / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
70	hussain zai (D.I Khan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Tropical thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2007	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Saraiki / Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
71	Nakhtar Banda (D.I Khan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical broad leave	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2007	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
72	Village Musabad Mouza Gandhi khel khel (Mardan)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2007	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashtoo	Community & Govt KPK	No
73	Rakh Sarkar Mouza momin mughal khel (Bannu)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2007	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashtoo/Banes	Community & Govt KPK	No

74	Village Pahar Khel thall (Lakki Marwat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2007	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
75	Dara Tang Mouza Choki jand (Lakki Marwat)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2007	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
76	Pharhana (Manshra)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
77	Kariar (Manshra)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
78	Khwojagan (Manshra)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
79	Lassan thukral (Manshra)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
80	Sheikh Abad (Manshra)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
81	Saji Kot (Abbatabad)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
82	Sher Khanai (Malakand Agency)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical cheer pine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
83	Bazdara (Malakand Agency)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical cheer pine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
84	Has are ratkan (Malakand Agency)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical cheer pine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
85	Zarwandi uba (Malakand Agency)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical cheer pine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
86	Dheri Julagram (Malakand Agency)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Sub Tropical cheer pine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
87	Ralk Baiyan (Ralk Haripur)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
88	Bhalli Ghari (Manshra)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No

89	Behali (Manshehra)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
90	Jaboo (Manshehra)	KPK	Community Game Reserve	Moist Temperate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2008	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
91	Rakh tiyal (Haripir)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1999	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Punjabi	Community & Govt KPK	No
92	Rakh Saeed Taj mohammad (Haripir)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1999	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Punjabi	Community & Govt KPK	No
93	Rakh Raja Gurasap Khan (Haripir)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1999	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Punjabi	Community & Govt KPK	No
94	Rakh Sultan mohammad khan (Haripir)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1999	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Punjabi	Community & Govt KPK	No
95	Rakh Syed Ali Shah (Haripir)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1999	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Punjabi	Community & Govt KPK	No
96	Rakh Malak banaras Khan (Haripir)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1999	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Punjabi	Community & Govt KPK	No
97	Rakh Nadir Khan (Haripir)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1999	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Punjabi	Community & Govt KPK	No
98	Rakh Rafiqat Shah (Haripir)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1999	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko / Punjabi	Community & Govt KPK	No
99	Manji wala (Haripir)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Sub Tropical	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1995	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Hindko	Community & Govt KPK	No
100	Sharqi baizai main khan (Lakki Marwat)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Sub Tropical broad leave	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2001	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
101	Lalmi Gul (Mardan)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Sub Tropical broad leave	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	1995	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Pashro	Community & Govt KPK	No
102	Daraban Kalan (Mardan)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Tropical Thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2004	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Saraiki / Pashroo	Community & Govt KPK	No
103	Musazai Sharif (D.I Khan)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Tropical Thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2004	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Saraiki / Pashroo	Community & Govt KPK	No
104	hathala (D.I Khan)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Tropical Thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2004	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Saraiki / Pashroo	Community & Govt KPK	No
105	Jhandar Abdul satrar (D.I Khan)	KPK	Private Game Reserve	Tropical Thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	2006	Yes	Conservation through sustainable use	Saraiki / Pashroo	Community & Govt KPK	No

106	Meharao (Khair Pur Mirs)	Sindh	Private Game Reserve	Arid / Riverine	Yes	Yes	No	unknown	—	No	Spiritual	Sindhi	Individual	No
107	Keti Khorro (Larkana)	Sindh	Private Game Reserve	Riverine Forest	Yes	Yes	No	unknown	—	Yes	Livelihood & cultural use	Sindhi	Community	No
108	Keti jatoti (Naushero Ferroz)	Sindh	Private Game Reserve	Riverine Forest	Yes	Yes	No	unknown	—	Yes	Livelihood & cultural use	Sindhi	Managed by Individual	No
109	Awad (Sanghar)	Sindh	Private Game Reserve	Riverine Forest/ Wetland	Yes	Yes	No	unknown	—	Yes	Spiritual	Sindhi	Managed by Individual	No
110	Halalo Pachran (Jamshoro)	Sindh	Private Game Reserve	Riverine Forest	Yes	Yes	No	unknown	—	Yes	Livelihood & cultural use	Sindhi	Managed by Jam Tribe	No
111	Makhi Forest (Sanghar)	Sindh	Private Game Reserve	Riverine Forest	Yes	Yes	No	unknown	—	Yes	Livelihood & cultural use	Sindhi	Managed by Makhdoom Tribe	No
112	Hamal lack (Qambar, Shaddad Kor)	Sindh	Private Game Reserve	Wetland	Yes	Yes	No	unknown	—	Yes	Livelihood & cultural use	Balochi/ Sindhi	Managed by Chandro Tribe	No
113	Marhobola Khan (Thatta)	Sindh	Private Game Reserve	Wetland	Yes	Yes	No	unknown	—	Yes	Livelihood & cultural use	Sindhi	managed by Mahro Tribe	No
114	Koral Kund Kangar Berry	Panjab	CBO	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Punjabi	Punjab Wildlife Department/ Community	No
115	Kallar Kahar (Chakwal)	Panjab	CBO	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Punjabi	Punjab Wildlife Department/ Community	No
116	Jhelum (Jhelum)	Panjab	CBO	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Panjabi	Punjab Wildlife Department/ Community	No
117	Tilla jogian	Panjab	CBO	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Un-notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Panjabi	Punjab Wildlife Department/ Community	No
118	Kalabagh (Mianwali)	Panjab	CBO	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Un-notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Panjabi/ Saraiki/ Pashto	Punjab Wildlife Department/ Community	No
119	Sher shah (Jhelum)	Panjab	CBO	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Un-notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Panjabi/ Saraiki/ Pashto	Punjab Wildlife Department/ Community	No
120	Mourjhang (Chakwal)	Panjab	CBO	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Un-notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Panjabi/ Saraiki/ Pashto	Punjab Wildlife Department/ Community	No
121	Nila Wahan (Chakwal)	Panjab	CBO	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Un-notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Panjabi/ Pashto	Punjab Wildlife Department/ Community	No

122	Lehri (Jehlum)	Panjab	CBO	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Un-notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Panjab	Punjab Wildlife Department/Community	No
123	Mamonka (Bahawalnagar)	Panjab	CBO	Sub Tropical Thorn Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Un-notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Panjab/Saraiki	Punjab Wildlife Department/Community	No
124	Taunsa (Muzaffargarh)	Panjab	CBO	Riverine Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Un-notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Saraiki	Punjab Wildlife Department/Community	No
125	Kund (Khushab)	Panjab	CBO	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	No	Notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Panjab/Saraiki	Punjab Wildlife Department/Community	No
126	wildlife lovers conservation organization (Jehlum)	Panjab	CBO	Scrub Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notified	—	Yes	Livelihood Conservation	Panjab	Punjab Wildlife Department/Community	No
127	Bar Valley	Gilgit Baltistan	Community Controlled Hunting Areas	Alpine Ecosystem		Yes	No	Un-notified	—	Yes	Livelihood & Conservation	Burushaski	Community & Govt Gilgit Baltistan	Yes
128	Hushay	Gilgit Baltistan	Community Controlled Hunting Areas	Alpine / Sub Alpine		Yes	Yes	Notified	—	Yes	Livelihood	Balti	Community & Govt Gilgit Baltistan	Yes
129	Sharqillah	Gilgit Baltistan	Community Controlled Hunting Areas	Sub Alpine Ecosystem		Yes	Yes	Notified	—	Yes	Livelihood	Sheen, Sheina	Community & Govt Gilgit Baltistan	Yes
130	Khyber	Gilgit Baltistan	Community Controlled Hunting Areas	Alpine Ecosystem		Yes	Yes	Notified	—	No	Livelihood & Conservation	Blushaski, Wakhi	Community & Govt Gilgit Baltistan	Yes
131	KVO	Gilgit Baltistan	Community Controlled Hunting Areas	Alpine Ecosystem		Yes	Yes	Notified	—	Yes	Livelihood & Conservation	Wakhi	Community & Govt Gilgit Baltistan	Yes
132	Gulkin	Gilgit Baltistan	Community Controlled Hunting Areas	Alpine Ecosystem		Yes	Yes	Notified	—	No	Livelihood & Conservation	Wakhi	Community & Govt Gilgit Baltistan	Yes
133	Shimshal	Gilgit Baltistan	Community Controlled Hunting Areas	Alpine Ecosystem		Yes	Yes	Notified	—	Yes	Livelihood & Conservation	Wakhi	Community & Govt Gilgit Baltistan	Yes

134	Shkwar	Gilgit Baltistan	Community Controlled Hunting Areas	Alpine With Kail & Birth Truth		Yes	Yes	Notified	—	Yes	Livelihood	Sheina	Community & Govt Gilgit Baltistan	Yes
135	Baltistan Control Hunting Area	Gilgit Baltistan	Community Controlled Hunting Areas	Alpine Sub Alpine		Yes	Yes	Notified	—	Yes	Livelihood & Conservation	Balti	Community & Govt Gilgit Baltistan	Yes
136	Kerambur	Gilgit Baltistan	Community Controlled Hunting Areas	Alpine Ecosystem		Yes	Yes	Notified	—	No	Livelihood & Conservation	Shina,Khwar	Community & Govt Gilgit Baltistan	Yes
137	Shinakey	Gilgit Baltistan	Community Controlled Hunting Areas	Alpine Ecosystem		Yes	Yes	Notified	—	No	Livelihood & Conservation	Sheina	Community & Govt Gilgit Baltistan	Yes
138	Iskoman	Gilgit Baltistan	Community Controlled Hunting Areas	Alpine Ecosystem		Yes	Yes	Notified	—	No	Livelihood & Conservation	Sheinaa, Kuwar, Wakhi	Community & Govt Gilgit Baltistan	Yes