"CCAs of Pakistan" Situation Analysis

Achieving Aichi Targets through CCAs in South and East-Asia: opportunities and constraints

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PROTECTED AREAS OF PAKISTAN

Despite the limitations, Government as now several sites under legal protection

⇒ No. of protected areas 200+

⇒12% against agreed 17%

⇒No marine area yet

⇒ Legal categories

- National parks
- > Wildlife Sanctuaries

Game Reserves (State / Private)

Reserved / Protected Forests



Major Gaps in Formal PAs

- Resource use conflicts are not resolved prior to notification
- Some eco-systems are not sufficiently represented
- Resources are inadequate to ensure the proper management of existing protected areas



Situation Analysis (legal)

- National forest policies have made a big progress in the last three decades but the regulatory frameworks have remained unchanged since their enactment, almost a century ago.
- The regulatory frameworks are the most important factor determining the success or failure of forestry/PAs/CCAs, therefore
 - NWFP Forest Ordinance revised 2001
 - Provinces including AJK & NAs decided to draft a new Forest & Wildlife Acts that would:
 - replace the old regulatory frameworks; and
 - provide an enabling environment to meet the present needs and future challenges.

Major Issues





Conclusion and Policy Recommendations





Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

- Strengthen the cultural identity of indigenous peoples and local and mobile communities, in particularly regarding natural resource management and conservation
- Document and re-affirm the cultural dimension of conservation
- Involve indigenous communities in conservation policy and planning
- Clarify and protect the intellectual property rights of indigenous people / communities

