



CMS

2025 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: : 30 September 2025

Reporting period: from May 2023 to February 2025

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

National Report format is available through the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS), which has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Through Resolution 12.5 (Rev. COP14) and Decisions 14.27, 14.25 National Reports and 14.2 Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, the Standing Committee and the Secretariat were tasked with developing a new format for National Reports that aligns with the SPMS. However, given that the indicators of the SPMS are not yet in place, and due to the time constraints caused by the exceptionally short intersessional period before COP15, there is insufficient time to substantially amend the National Report format to fully align it with the SPMS.

The Standing Committee therefore agreed to develop a new format for the reporting period after COP15, and to use the previous National Report format for the current reporting period, with only minor adjustments. These adjustments would include a limited number of additional questions on topics that COP14 specifically requested to be reported through National Reports.

Additionally, it was agreed not to attach the full list of species in Appendices I and II for verification by Parties, as this information was collected during previous reporting cycles but could not be fully assessed and reflected in the National Reports format due to a lack of resources. Instead, the Standing Committee agreed to collect information on Range States for species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19 during this reporting cycle, in accordance with Decision 14.234.

A proposal of the National Reports format was circulated by the Secretariat to the Standing Committee members on 13 December and it was agreed through communication procedure, in line with Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by Standing Committee through communication procedure. In addition, as was also the case for reporting prior to COP14, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat from the previous reporting cycles.

Please note that guidance is available for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon).

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, aydin.bahramlouian@un.org

NOTICE: Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

High-level summary of key messages

In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:

This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.

Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2024 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> Conservation of migratory species in Pakistan includes various interventions: legal protection to the species, provision of safe habitat by declaring protected areas, protection of species through enforcement of laws (watch and ward), research and monitoring of species, and awareness raising activities. A summary of the activities is as follows:

- A project titled upscaling of the Green Pakistan Programme is being implemented by the Government of Pakistan. The Wildlife Component of the project include; designation of new protected areas (PAs), improved management of PAs, capacity building of the wildlife department for effective wildlife law enforcement, monitoring and surveys of species and awareness raising activities. The said project has various interventions for conservation of wildlife species including; establishment of check posts at important wetlands to control illegal hunting, establishment of breeding center for reintroduction of species, provision of food supplements for migratory species, protection of marine turtles nesting for safe release, monitoring and surveys of species etc. <https://tbttp.gov.pk/>

- A snow leopard conservation programme is being implemented in Pakistan in collaboration with NGOs like Snow Leopard Foundation and others. The main components of the programme are; to promote landscape approach for snow leopard conservation; to promote participatory conservation to enhance tolerance for snow leopards; and to enhance scientific knowledge on snow leopards, its prey species, and habitat. The programme is engaged with 40,000 households, in 50 valleys spanning 30,075 km², across majestic ranges of Himalaya-Karakoram-Hindukush. The programme effectively addresses human-wildlife conflicts, through creating safety net (livestock insurance schemes), reducing livestock losses (predator proofing of corrals), and conservation education. The extensive research conducted over 40,000 square kilometres from 2006 to date stands out for its groundbreaking scope and methodologies in ecological studies. An initial range-wide assessment of the snow leopard population has been finalized using the camera trapping data. Data from the 981 trap stations operated for 35,312 trap days spread across a 40,000 km² area has been used to fit SCR multisession models with different covariates on density and detection. It will help in enhancing our understanding of their habitats and distributions.

- Some new protected areas were declared during the reporting period including a marine protected area, Churna Island Marine Protected Area (Annex). The total coverage of PAs is above 20% of the country area.

- Ban was imposed on hunting of migratory species in some areas like Balochistan province (Annex).

- Wildlife law of Islamabad Capital Territory was updated as the Islamabad Nature Conservation and Wildlife Management Act, 2024:

<https://pakistancode.gov.pk/english/UY2Fqajw1-apaUY2Fqa-apaUY2Npa5pqaA%3D%3D-sg-jjjjjjjjjjjj>

- Awareness raising on importance of wildlife to get positive attitude has been a strong component of different projects implemented by Government and NGOs (celebration of important days, school nature clubs, preparation and dissemination of awareness material.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Annex I II.pdf](#) - Letter to ban hunting of migratory species (annex-I), Notification of Churna Island Marine Protected Area.

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> 1. Financial constraints
2. Natural disasters (GLOF and flashfloods)
3. Data gaps, capacity issues and weak interagency coordination
4. Remoteness of habitat areas and lack of infrastructure
5. Human-wildlife conflict

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- >>> 1. Effective enforcement of wildlife laws through watch and ward
2. Training and capacity building of staff
3. Use of modern techniques in conservation

4. Research and monitoring of species
5. Awareness raising

I. Administrative Information

Name of the Party

>>> Pakistan

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

>>> 01/12/1987

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> Nil

Report compiler

Name and title

>>> Mr. Muhammad Samar Hussain Khan, Conservator Wildlife

Full name of institution

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Designated CMS National Focal Point

Name and title of designated Focal Point

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Full name of institution

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Telephone

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>>> cons.wildlife@mocc.gov.pk; samar_baloch@yahoo.com;

Representative on the Scientific Council

Name and title

>>> To be updated later

II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)	Party/Signatory
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

III.1 Please confirm that the Excel file “Res. 14.19 species per Party” linked below correctly identifies the **Appendix II** species listed in Resolution 14.19 Guidance on the treatment of species included within aggregated families listed under Appendix II for which your country is a Range State.

The list of Resolution 14.19 species per Parties is available **here**.

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

GUIDANCE TIP:

During the last two reporting cycles, information has been collected on Appendix I and Appendix II species, and the information received still needs to be analyzed. Therefore, this reporting cycle only focuses on bird species identified under Resolution 14.19. This Resolution invites Parties to consider the list of Species in its Annex when preparing National Reports. This question aims at collecting information on Range States of species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19. Parties are therefore invited to review the Range State data which are available in the excel spreadsheet “Res. 14.19 species per Party”. Please confirm that the list is correct, or if amendments are needed, create a line for each species for which you wish to indicate different information from that shown in the Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, please also provide supporting evidence, such as a reference to a scientific paper. A more detailed spreadsheet with Data per countries and territories is available here as background information. The data used for these spreadsheets are based on the CMS standard references for non-passerine and passerine species, as determined by Resolution 12.27(Rev.COP14) Taxonomy and Nomenclature, using its online version HBW-BirdLife Version 9.0 (October 2024)..

Yes, the list is correct

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

IV.1. Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

Yes for all Appendix I species

Please identify any change in the legal statute(s) concerned that has been introduced since the last reporting:

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>> The species are protected under the provincial wildlife laws:

1. Azad Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2014.

<https://law.ajk.gov.pk/assets/lawlibrary/2019-02-13-5c6464173753e1550083095.pdf>

2. Balochistan (Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2014

https://www.cms.int/huemul/sites/default/files/document/cms_nlp_pak_act_XV_2014.pdf

3. Gilgit-Baltistan (Northern Areas) Wildlife Protection Act, 1975

https://www.cms.int/ruddy-headed-goose/sites/default/files/document/cms_nlp_pak_act_1975.pdf

4. Islamabad Nature Conservation and Wildlife Management Act, 2024.

<https://pakistancode.gov.pk/english/UY2Fqajw1-apaUY2Fqa-apaUY2Npa5pqaA%3D%3D-sg-jjjjjjjjjjjjj>

5. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife and Biodiversity (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2015.

https://www.cms.int/ruddy-headed-goose/sites/default/files/document/cms_nlp_pak_act_I_2015.pdf

6. Punjab Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 1974

https://www.cms.int/ruddy-headed-goose/sites/default/files/document/cms_nlp_pak_act_II_1974.pdf

7. Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act, 2020

<http://sindhlaws.gov.pk/setup/Publications/PUB-20-000055.pdf>

IV.2 **Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species **is** prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition during the reporting period?

No

IV.4. Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits (consistent with the definition of "Range State" in Article I of the Convention)?

No

V. Awareness

V.1. Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII may also be relevant).
(select all that apply)

GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolution, Res. **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.18** (Avian Influenza), Res. **14.17** (Communities and livelihoods), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to address aquatic Wild Meat Harvests), Res. **14.14** (CMS Jaguar Initiative), Res. **14.13** (Initiative for Central Asian Flyway), Res. **14.12** (Single Species Action Plan for the Angelshark (*Squatina squatina*) in the Mediterranean Sea), Res. **14.10** (Single Species Action Plan for the Atlantic Humpback Dolphin (*Sousa teuszii*)), Res. **14.8** (Conservation and sustainable management of seagrass ecosystems), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.1** (Samarkand Strategic Plan for migratory species 2024 - 2032), Res. **12.6 (Rev.COP14)** (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31 (Rev.COP14)** (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), Res. **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), and Decision 14.194 (Ecological Connectivity), Decision 14.54 (Marine Wildlife Watching) and Decision 14.223 (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media coverage
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

Impact of actions

V.2. Please provide details for the actions selected in the previous question and indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

>>> Awareness raising activities on importance of migratory species has been undertaken and positive attitude towards these species has been observed in general. In snow leopard habitat areas, due to awareness raising and other conservation activities, the communities have shown more tolerance toward the species in cases of livestock depredation by snow leopards.

V.3. Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

GUIDANCE TIP:

If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown".

Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.

- 3. Good impact

V.4. Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

>>> There is reduction in retaliatory killing of species in cases of wildlife depredation. Moreover, communities have been using social media and other forums to highlight wildlife offences and helped wildlife departments to punish the offenders.

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

VI.1. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

Yes

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe how CMS objectives are incorporated in other sectoral strategies such as transport, construction, agriculture, tourism, education, spatial planning, Sustainable Development Goals and other strategies.

>>> Conservation of migratory species is included in National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

Conservation of migratory species is included in various conservation project being implemented in the country. EIAs are mandatory in all developmental projects in which conservation of wildlife including migratory species is duly considered.

VI.2. Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' in any other national reporting processes?

E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Importance of migratory species and their habitats is considered in all national reporting processes where applicable including; national reports to CBD and other related conventions and forums.

VI.3. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> NGOs, private sector and local community organizations are actively involved in conservation of migratory species including; implementation of project, collaboration with govt. entities, awareness raising, capacity building, research and monitoring.

VI.4. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Private sector has been in collaboration with some NGOs and govt. organizations and have funded different projects for conservation of species in general.

VI.5. Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP14)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species).

Yes

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.

>>> There are data gaps in general which remains the main challenge. However, EIAs are mandatory under the law in all projects and due consideration is given to the conservation of migratory species in EIAs. However, on ground implementation of EIAs remains weak in some areas especially in projects being implemented in remote habitat areas, mainly due to capacity issues of the enforcement departments.

VI.6. To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

GUIDANCE TIP

Please refer to Resolutions **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), Res. **10.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **14.207** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species) for more information.

>>> National Climate Change Policy includes conservation of forestry, biodiversity and other vulnerable

ecosystems including mountains, coastal and marine ecosystems and wetlands with reference to migratory species. Moreover According to the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997, Initial environmental examination or environmental impact assessment (EIA) of all projects is mandatory. In EIAs of new power line projects, their impacts on migratory bird (including birds of prey) are considered. CMS guidelines to avoid birds' electrocution are also recommended in all new power projects. However there is no exclusive legislation in this regard.

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> National Climate Change Policy of Pakistan can be found online on the link below:
<https://mocc.gov.pk/SiteImage/Policy/NCCP%20Report.pdf>

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

VII.1. Have any governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, resulted in improvements during the reporting period?

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> During the reporting period, Pakistan became member of the International Mangrove Center, Shenzhen, China. It is a regional initiative under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands to promote joint actions and inter-regional collaboration for mangrove conservation. Moreover, Pakistan has been part of different regional initiatives which have been working directly or indirectly for conservation of migratory species to wit:

1. Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP)
2. Regional Steering Committee of the South Asia Vulture Recovery Programme
3. Northern Indian Ocean Marine Turtle Task Force
4. South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN)
5. Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP)

To what extent have these improvements helped to make relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive?

3. Good contribution

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>> No assessment was made in this regard however, the referred regional initiatives promote regional collaboration, information exchange and good practices for conservation of species and their habitats.

VII.2. Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

GUIDANCE TIP:

There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.

These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.

The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments may be helpful in giving further context.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Ministry of Climate Change at Federal level deals with policy formulation on wildlife, liaison with international agencies, conventions and coordination with provincial/territorial forest, wildlife and other authorities for conservation of migratory species. Besides there are different bodies consisting of all stakeholders to coordinate on conservation of the species and their habitats like:

1. National Vulture Recovery Committee
2. CITES Management Authority
3. Federal Forestry Board
4. National Coordinating Body for Conservation of Mangroves
5. Project steering committees of different projects.

VII.3. Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs

29, 30 and 32 of **Res. 11.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Synergies and partnerships) and in paragraph 7 of **Res. 14.3** (Engagement in CBD processes including the Global Biodiversity Framework) ?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Dec. 14.6**(CMS Engagement in CBD Processes Including Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Res.8.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD). Guidance documents for integrating considerations relevant to Migratory Species in NBSAPs are available at CMS website.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> All biodiversity-related conventions and others MEAs (CITES, CBD, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, UNFCCC, UNCCD etc.) are dealt by the same organization i.e. Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination, Government of Pakistan. Therefore, there is an active collaboration between the different focal points to develop synergies.

VII.4. Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

Yes

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:

>>> During the reporting period one of the provincial wildlife laws was revised/updated, The Islamabad Nature Conservation and Wildlife Management Act 2024:

https://senate.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1691582175_466.pdf

Moreover, community-based trophy hunting programme is being implemented under the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act 2012 and under the provincial/territorial wildlife laws. Community based trophy hunting of limited number of ungulates; Markhor (*Capra falconeri*), Urial (*Ovis sp.*) Blue Sheep (*Pseudois schaeferi*), Himalayan Ibex (*Capra sibirica*), Sindh Goat (*Capra aegagrus*) is being successfully implemented in Pakistan and is world recognized. The local communities get 80% shares of the revenue generated, which is used for community- based conservation activities and socio-economic uplift. In return the communities protect wildlife with a sense of ownership. As a result, populations of the species have increased, positive attitude of community has been developed towards wildlife and they protect wildlife species with a sense of ownership.

VIII. Incentives

VIII.1. Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?

No, because no such incentives have existed

VIII.2. Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Yes

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> Moreover, community-based trophy hunting programme is being implemented under the Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act 2012 and under the provincial/territorial wildlife laws. Community based trophy hunting of limited number of ungulates; Markhor (*Capra falconeri*), Urial (*Ovis sp.*) Blue Sheep (*Pseudois schaeferi*), Himalayan Ibex (*Capra sibirica*), Sindh Goat (*Capra aegagrus*) is being successfully implemented in Pakistan and is world recognized. The local communities get 80% shares of the revenue generated, which is used for community- based conservation activities and socio-economic uplift. In return the communities protect wildlife with a sense of ownership. As a result, populations of the species have increased, positive attitude of community has been developed towards wildlife and they protect wildlife species with a sense of ownership.

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

IX.1. During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are relevant for conservation of migratory species?

Yes

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>> Implementation of community-based trophy hunting programme in community managed conservation areas is a good example of sustainable use of natural resources. Trophy hunting of limited number of ungulates; Markhor (*Capra falconeri*), Urial (*Ovis sp.*) Blue Sheep (*Pseudois schaeferi*), Himalayan Ibex (*Capra sibirica*), Sindh Goat (*Capra aegagrus*) is being successfully implemented in Pakistan and is world recognized. The local communities get 80% shares of the revenue generated, which is used for community-based conservation activities and socio-economic uplift. In return the communities protect wildlife with a sense of ownership. As a result, populations of the species have increased, positive attitude of community has been developed towards wildlife and they protect wildlife species with a sense of ownership.

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>> Community-based trophy hunting programme has the following positive impacts:

- An innovative financial mechanism
- Increase in ungulate populations
- Reduction in illegal hunting and poaching
- Habitat improvement activities
- Socio-economic uplift of local communities
- Sense of ownership in local communities
- Involvement of local communities in in watch and ward and surveys
- Livelihood opportunities
- Awareness raising one importance of species/positive attitude towards wildlife (Reduction in retaliatory killing of wildlife in cases of livestock depredation or crop damage)

X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

Intentional Taking

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Legal hunting	family Anatidae	3
Illegal hunting	Family Falconidae, Family Accipitridae, Family Gruidae, Order Passeriformes	2
Other harvesting and take		
Illegal trade	Family Anatidae, Family Gruidae, Family Falconidae	3
Deliberate poisoning	Family Anatidae	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?

>>> Effective law enforcement through capacity building of the field staff to ensure watch and ward. Cases were reported during the reporting period in which offenders involved in illegal hunting and trade of species were apprehended.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to Address Aquatic Wild Meat Harvests in West Africa), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19** (Rev.COP14) (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **11.15 (Rev.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31** (Rev.COP14) (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), 14.119-14.121 (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), 14.125 (Asia Pacific Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force), Decision 14.126 (South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force).

>>> No information available.

Unintentional Taking

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Bycatch	3	Sharks and Rays, marine turtles and Cetaceans
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)	3	Sharks and Rays, marine turtles and Cetaceans
Other forms of unintentional taking	3	Migratory sharks, marine turtles and Cetaceans

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22**(Bycatch), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), and Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species) and Dec. 14.31 b) and c). Parties are encouraged to report on the implementation of the recommendation included in Drynan and Baker 2023 “Technical mitigation techniques to reduce bycatch of sharks” provided in Annex 1 to UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.27.1.1/Rev.1.

>>> Engagement with fisher communities in awareness and capacity building activities for reducing bycatch and safe release of non-target species.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning bycatch?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please provide information on any significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species, notably those listed on App. I. Related to the guidance given on the overarching part of Question X.1, this is a key example where you are encouraged to think about activities outside national jurisdictional limits of any vessels flagged to your country (in addition to any other circumstances in which bycatch is a noteworthy pressure on relevant species).

>>> No information available.

Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Wind turbines	Family Accipitridae, family Falconidae	3
Other collisions	Family Accipitridae, Family Falconidae, Family Anatidae	3
Electrocution	Family Accipitridae, Family Falconidae, Family Anatidae, Family Gruidae	3
Vessel strikes	No information available	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?

>>> According to the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997, Initial environmental examination or environmental impact assessment (EIA) of all projects and provisions of safeguards is mandatory. In EIAs of new power projects, their impacts on migratory bird are considered. CMS guidelines to avoid birds’ electrocution are also recommended in all new power lines projects. However there is no exclusive legislation in this regard.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and electrocution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **7.4** (Electrocution of Migratory Birds), **7.5 (Rev.COP12)**(Wind Turbines and Migratory Species, **10.11 (Rev. COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans) and Decision 14.48.

>>> No information available.

Other mortality

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Disease, including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)	N/A	
Unexplained stranding events	N/A	
Accidental/indirect poisoning	N/A	
Disease	N/A	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering other mortality?

>>> To reduce mortality of marine turtles eggs/hatchling eggs are shifted in safe hatcheries for hatching and subsequent release. To protect vultures from poisoning by harmful NSAIDs, veterinary use of Diclofenac is banned in Pakistan. Field staff of the relevant department ensure enforcement. Some projects are going on in collaboration with NGOs and private sectors for conservation of vulture species in Pakistan.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **11.15 (Rev.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Species), Res. **12.6** (Rev.COP14) (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. 14.18 Avian influenza and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).

>>> No information available.

Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	N/A	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?

>>> Strategy for addressing threats of invasive alien species has been drafted in consultation with stakeholders, which is under process for finalization.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species).

>>> No information available.

Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low

Disturbance	Sea turtles	3
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What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing disturbance & disruption?

>>> Filed staff of provincial/territorial wildlife departments ensure safety of key habitat areas through watch and ward.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and disruption?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **12.16** (Rev.COP14) (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), Res. **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and measures to mitigate threats to Important Shark and Ray Ares under Decision **14.61**.

>>> No information available.

Pollution

	Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Marine debris (including plastics)	All marine species	3
Light pollution	Marine turtles	3
Underwater noise	Sea turtles	3
Other pollution	All marine species	3
Fish aggregating devices (FADs)		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing pollution?

>>> Enforcement of relevant laws to control different forms of pollution.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), Res. **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **14.223** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

>>> No information available.

Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Landscape fragmentation/loss of ecological connectivity, physical barriers	N/A	
Habitat degradation	All species in general	3
Mineral exploration/extraction		

Unsustainable land/resource use	All species in general	3
Urbanization	All species in general	3
Mineral exploration/extraction, incl. deep-seabed mineral exploitation		
Fire	All species in general	3
Physical barriers	All species in general	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing habitat destruction/degradation?

>>> Designation of new protected areas and improved management of protected areas.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.6** (Deep-seabed mineral exploitation activities and migratory species) **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)**(Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), and Decisions **14.148-14.150** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).

>>> No information available.

Climate change

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Climate change	3	All species to some extent.

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report concerning climate change?

>>> Designation of new protected areas and habitat improvement through mass afforestation activities to combat negative impacts of climate change.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning climate change?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Decision **14.211** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

>>> Extreme weather events like GLOFs, floods and forest fires.

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Inadequate transboundary management	N/A	

Inadequate legislation	N/A	
Lack of knowledge	N/A	
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	3	Family Accipitridae, Family Falconidae, Family Gruidae

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc?

- >>> 1. Wildlife laws have been amended in some provinces/territories
 2. To improve understanding and knowledge base, research and monitoring of species has been a regular component of various projects implemented during the reporting period.
 3. Capacity building activities were carried out for the field staff to improve enforcement of relevant laws.
 4. Awareness raising activities has been carried out to highlight importance of species.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.?

>>> No information available.

Other (please specify)

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
	N/A	
	N/A	
	N/A	
	N/A	
	N/A	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in other pressures?
 >>> N/A

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other pressures?
 >>> N/A

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?
 CMS Article III(4)(b) states 'Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor...to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species.'

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.

No

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

XI.1. What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?

“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species.

GUIDANCE TIP:

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	N/A			
				N/A

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	N/A			
				N/A

Bats

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	N/A			
				N/A

Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	N/A			

				N/A

Reptiles

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	N/A			
				N/A

Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	N/A			
				N/A

Insects

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	N/A			
				N/A

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

XII.1 During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?

E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7**.

No

XII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

XII.3. During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolution **12.28 (Rev.COP14)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

No

XII.4. Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to enhancing cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach?

E.g. steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways) and Res. **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions 14.130 (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), 14.137 (Flyways), and 14.207 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species).

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Pakistan as a part of various working groups has provided inputs to the following:

- Sooty Falcon Working Group
- Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI)
- (AEWA) International Working Group for the Dalmatian Pelican
- AEWA International Working Group for the Sociable Lapwing
- AEWA African Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Working Group
- CMS Steppe Eagle Working Group
- IUCN Working Group for Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence Indicator Development

Moreover, Pakistan has been part different regional initiatives which have been working directly or indirectly for conservation of migratory species to wit:

- Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP)
- Regional Steering Committee of the South Asia Vulture Recovery Programme
- Northern Indian Ocean Marine Turtle Task Force
- South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN)
- Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP)
- International Mangrove Center (IMC), Shenzhen, China

XII.5. Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision 14.194.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> NBSAP of Pakistan is being aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, 2030. It will all the GBF targets including that of restoration and ensuring connectivity. Moreover, ecological connectivity is considered for designation of new protected areas.

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

XIII.1. Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.

Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the Resolution **Res. 14.16** (Ecological Connectivity) and in “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention. For sharks and rays please refer to <https://sharkrayareas.org>. For marine mammals, please refer to <https://www.marinemammalhabitat.org/imma-eatlas/>.

Partially - to a small or moderate extent

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites?

>>> Important habitat areas are identified and covered in different categories of PAs. 20% of the country area is protected under various categories including; national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, game reserves, community managed conservation areas and others. A workshop was organized on ‘Other effective area-based conservation measures’ (OECMs) in Pakistan: Opportunities, Challenges and Way Forward, on 23-24 December, 2024 in Islamabad, Pakistan’. As a follow-up of the workshop, a national-level strategy is being developed on OECMs including critical areas for migratory species.

XIII.2. Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

Partly / for some areas

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “contribution” may relate to habitat types, and/or geographical coverage/distribution factors, and/or coverage of particular priority species or species groups, and/or factors concerning functional connectivity, and/or any other factor considered relevant to the conservation of migratory species.

The “contribution” may relate to the use of the identified **Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs)** (www.marinemammalhabitat.org) and support to identification of new **Important Shark and Ray areas (ISRAs)** (<https://sharkrayareas.org>).

Regarding Birds of Prey, the “contribution” may relate to the Internationally Important Raptors Sites (relevant to the range of the Raptors MOU, as sites listed in table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MOU).

(If you have information on assessments of management effectiveness, please do not include that here, but provide it instead in your response to question XIII.4).

>>> Management Effectiveness Evaluation has been carried out in some of the protected areas.

XIII.3. Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

Yes

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> During the reporting period, wildlife law of Islamabad Capital Territory was amended as, the Islamabad Nature Conservation and Wildlife Management Act 2024. It gives protection of many migratory species: https://senate.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1691582175_466.pdf

XIII.4. In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

Partly / for some areas

XIII.5. Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

No

XIV. Ecosystem Services

XIV.1. Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species been undertaken in your country since the last reporting?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.

For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.

No

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

XV.1. Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.

Yes

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

- Captive breeding
- Captive breeding and release

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:

>>> NBSAP provides broader guidelines for safeguarding genetic diversity. There are many species specific intervention in the country focused on migratory species; captive breeding of selected species (cranes etc.) is done by local communities in some areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, which is regulated through permitting system by Provincial Wildlife Department. The captive breeding aims at reducing pressure on wild populations. Moreover, a captive breeding of vulture species for release in wild is being done by Punjab Wildlife Department at Changa Manga. The captive breeding of other species is regulated through appropriate rules and regulations laid down by provincial wildlife departments.

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>> There is no specific strategy in this regard. NBSAP provides broader overview to encourage captive breeding of species for release in wild (if required). The internationally recognized captive breeding and release guidelines are generally followed in such activities. IUCN During the reporting period some consignments of captive Asian houbara were imported from UAE and released in wild to augment wild populations.

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

XVI.1. Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

Yes

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

>>> <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/pk/pk-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

GUIDANCE TIP:

Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

>>> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) fully acknowledge conservation of migratory species in context of CMS. (<https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/pk/pk-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>)

Pages: vi (Executive Summary), 25, 36, 46, 47 & 48.

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

>>> NBSAP is an approved document which provides guidelines for conservation and management of biodiversity of the country. The strategy is based on provincial strategies and action plans whereby each province is committed to conserve biological diversity in its jurisdiction. The NBSAP of Pakistan is being aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) to include new targets under the GBF.

XVI.2. Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

>>> 1. The NBSAP of Pakistan is being aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) to include new targets under the GBF.

2. Strategy for addressing threats of Invasive Alien Species has been drafted which is under process for formal approval.

3. A national workshop on "Exploring Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs): Opportunities and Challenges". was held on 23-24 December 2024 in Islamabad, Pakistan. The concept of corridors and connectivity to reduce barriers was widely discussed at the workshop. As a follow-up of the workshop a strategy on OECM is being developed to designate OECM in Pakistan which will cover the concept of corridor and ecological connectivity

4. Access and Benefit Sharing Act has been drafted which is under process for formal approval.

5. Pakistan has successfully restored mangroves in the Indus Delta, with an overall 300% increase in mangrove cover since 1990.

6. Vulture Conservation Strategy and Action Plan of Pakistan is being implemented by the concerned provincial wildlife departments in collaboration with NGOs.

Please describe the monitoring and efficacy of measures taken in regard to these relevant action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work and their integration into delivery against other relevant international agreements.

GUIDANCE TIP:

In answering this question, compilers can provide link to relevant reports under other agreements.

>>> Monitoring of the activities is done through government departments, NGOs and IGOs.

XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention on Biological Diversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

XVII.1. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Partly / in some areas

XVII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Yes

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)
- Formal recognition of rights
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms (legislation, policies, etc.)
- Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

GUIDANCE TIP

Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans).

>>> Communities are actively involved in conservation under community-based trophy hunting programme. Communities have been provided 80% revenue generated through the trophy hunting, which is used for community-based conservation activities and socio-economic uplift of the communities. To reduce human-wildlife conflict, especially in snow leopard habitat area various interventions have been undertaken including; livestock insurance schemes, livestock compensation schemes, vaccination of livestock, construction of predator-proof corrals, hiring of wildlife guards from local communities and development of community-based eco-tourism sites. Moreover in coastal areas, fisher communities are being involved in conservation of marine species; including awareness, training and capacity building in safe release of sea turtles and cetaceans entangled fishing gears.

During the reporting period, under WWF River Dolphins Rivers Initiative- Asia (year 2023), communities have been involved in conservation of Indus River dolphin. 232 fishers have been registered in the Bhulan Dost/Saheli programme in Sindh and Punjab and equipped them with tools to record and report data on dolphin sightings, threats, etc., thereby empowering them to monitor and protect the Indus River dolphin and its habitat. Surveyed 340 fishers in Sindh and Punjab to assess their traditional ecological knowledge in order to better understand threats to the Indus River dolphin.

https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/river_dolphin_rivers_initiative_summary.pdf

XVII.3. How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country in the area of traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species?

3. Positive advances have been made

Please provide details on the progress made (where applicable).

>>> Communities are involved in conservation activities and are working with government departments to protect wildlife including migratory species.

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

XVIII.1 During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in the area of knowledge, data and capacity building? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

XVIII.2 Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:

GUIDANCE TIP

Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions 14.130/14.131 (AEMLAP), 14.134 (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), 14.148-14.151 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Decisions 14.207-14.208 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), and 14.182 (Illegal and Unsustainable Taking of Wildlife).

Education campaigns in schools

>>> Nature clubs and Snow Leopard Clubs have been established at school level which undertake different awareness activities. Moreover information on wildlife species have been included in syllabus and other activities include development and dissemination of awareness materials on wildlife. Research and surveys were conducted for population assessment of snow leopard and other migratory species under donor funded projects and by academia.

Public awareness campaigns

>>> Awareness raising on importance of wildlife to get positive attitude has been a strong component of different projects implemented by Government and NGOs (celebration of important days, school nature clubs, preparation and dissemination of awareness material).

Capacity building

>>> Various training and capacity building activities have been undertaken for the field staff including; research and monitoring of species, controlling illegal wildlife trade and use of modern techniques in wildlife conservation.

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

>>> Pakistan as a part of Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme has been contributing in PAWS- Population Assessment of the World's Snow leopards. Following the PAWS protocols, an initial range-wide assessment of the snow leopard population was made using the camera trapping data. A total of 828 cameras were placed over 26,540 trap days, resulting in 4,712 photos of snow leopards obtained from 65 different locations. Among the 53 unique individuals identified, the majority (53%) were detected only once, with an overall recapture frequency of 2.28 times per individual. The estimated population size for snow leopards in this highland crossroads was 127 (95% CI 88-182) adult animals, with a mean density of 0.13 (95% CI 0.09-0.19) animals per 100 km².

Reference: Nawaz, M. A., Hameed, S., Din, J. U., Ali, H., Ahmad, S., Durbatch, I., Ghaznavi, M., Farooque, M., Iftikhar, N., & Khan, M. S. H. (2025). From Shadows to Data: A Robust Population Assessment of Snow Leopards in the Highland Crossroads. bioRxiv, 2025-03.

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>> The population surveys and other research activities are jointly conducted by wildlife departments, academia and NGOs. A list of publications is as under:

1. Kazmi, F.A., Shafique, F., Hassan, M. orcid.org/0000-0002-5524-9765 et al. (6 more authors) (2022) Ecological impacts of climate change on the snow leopard (*Panthera unica*) in South Asia. Brazilian Journal of Biology, 82. e240219. ISSN 1519-6984. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1519-6984.240219>.

2.

Ali H, Din JU, Bosso L, Hameed S, Kabir M, Younas M, Nawaz MA. Expanding or shrinking? range shifts in wild ungulates under climate change in Pamir-Karakoram mountains, Pakistan. PLoS One. 2021 Dec 31;16(12):e0260031. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0260031. PMID: 34972110; PMCID: PMC8719741.

3. Hameed S, Din JU, Ali H, Kabir M, Younas M, Ur Rehman E, Bari F, Hao W, Bischof R, Nawaz MA. Identifying priority landscapes for conservation of snow leopards in Pakistan. *PLoS One*. 2020 Nov 5;15(11):e0228832. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0228832. PMID: 33151925; PMCID: PMC7644022.
4. Din, J. U., Nawaz, M. A., Norma-Rashid, Y., Ahmad, F., Hussain, K., Ali, H., & Adli, D. S. H. (2020). Ecosystem Services in a Snow Leopard Landscape: A Comparative Analysis of Two High-elevation National Parks in the Karakoram-Pamir. *Mountain Research and Development*, 40(2), R11-R19. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/27002396>.
5. Rashid, W., Shi, J., Rahim, I. u., Dong, S., Khurshid, M., Ali, A., & Yousafzai, M. T. (2023). Spatial and seasonal variation of livestock depredation by large carnivores in the Pamir Mountains of northern Pakistan. *Conservation Science and Practice*, 5(7), e12951. <https://doi.org/10.1111/csp2.12951>.
6. Khan, T. U., Mannan, A., Hacker, C. E., Ahmad, S., Amir Siddique, M., Khan, B. U., Din, E. U., Chen, M., Zhang, C., Nizami, M., & Luan, X. (2021). Use of GIS and Remote Sensing Data to Understand the Impacts of Land Use/Land Cover Changes (LULCC) on Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*) Habitat in Pakistan. *Sustainability*, 13(7), 3590. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13073590>.
7. Islam, M., Sahana, M., Areendran, G., Jamir, C., Raj, K. & Sajjad, H. (2023) Prediction of potential habitat suitability of snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) and blue sheep (*Pseudois nayaur*) and niche overlap in the parts of western Himalayan region. *Geo: Geography and Environment*, 10, e00121. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1002/geo2.121>.
8. Rashid, W., Shi, J., Rahim, I. u., Qasim, M., Baloch, M. N., Bohnett, E., Yang, F., Khan, I., & Ahmad, B. (2021). Modelling Potential Distribution of Snow Leopards in Pamir, Northern Pakistan: Implications for Human-Snow Leopard Conflicts. *Sustainability*, 13(23), 13229. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132313229>.
9. e Hani, U., Haq, S. M., Shabbir, R., Waheed, M., Jabeen, A., Hussain, M., ... & Bussmann, R. W. (2024). Geospatial assessment of climate and human pressure on Snow Leopard habitat in the Trans-Himalayan region of Pakistan. *Global Ecology and Conservation*, e03024.
10. Ahmad, S., Ali, H., Asif, M., Khan, T., Din, N., Rehman, E.U., Hameed, S., Din, J.U. and Nawaz, M.A., 2022. Spatial Density Pattern of Himalayan Ibex (*Capra sibirica*) in Pakistan. *Global Ecology and Conservation*, p.e02288.
11. Ahmad, S., Rehman, E. U., Ali, H., Din, N., Haider, J., Din, J. U., & Nawaz, M. A. (2022). Density Pattern of Flare-Horned Markhor (*Capra falconeri*) in Northern Pakistan. *Sustainability*, 14(15), 9567.
12. Din, J. U., Bari, F., Ali, H., ur Rehman, E., Adli, D. S. H., Abdullah, N. A., ... & Nawaz, M. A. (2022). Drivers of snow leopard poaching and trade in Pakistan and implications for management. *Nature Conservation*, 46, 49-62.
13. Ali, H., Din, J. U., Bosso, L., Hameed, S., Kabir, M., Younas, M., & Nawaz, M. A. (2021). Expanding or shrinking? range shifts in wild ungulates under climate change in Pamir-Karakoram mountains, Pakistan. *PloS one*, 16(12), e0260031.
14. Din, J.U., Hameed, S., Ali, H., Norma-Rashid, Y., Adli, D.S.H. and Nawaz, M.A., 2021. On the snow leopard Trails: Occupancy pattern and implications for management in the Pamir. *Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences*.
15. Nawaz, M.A., Khan, B.U., Mahmood, A., Younas, M., Din, J.U. and Sutherland, C., 2021. An empirical demonstration of the effect of study design on density estimations. *Scientific Reports*, 11(1), pp.1-9.
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22. Muhammad, K. 2024. Accounting for pas-toralists in Pakistan. *League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development*, Ober-Ramstadt, Germany.
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XVIII.3 What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Other skills development
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation

XIX. Resource Mobilization

XIX.1 During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.

Yes, made available for activities within the country

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

The same

XIX.2. During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

Yes

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

The Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Private sector

Non-governmental organization(s)

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

The same

XIX.3. Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.

- >>> 1. Effective enforcement of wildlife laws through watch and ward
2. Training and capacity building of staff
3. Designation of protected areas and their management
4. Research and monitoring of species
5. Awareness raising