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PART-I

FOREST & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

Karachi, dated the 19th October, 2022

NOTIFICATION

No. SO-IV/FT&WL/6-26/MISC/2022: In exercise of the powers conferred by section 83 of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act, 2020, the Government of Sindh are pleased to make the following rules, namely:-

CHAPTER-I PRELIMINARY

1. **Short title and commencement.** (1) These rules may be called the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Rules, 2022.

(2) These rules shall come into force at once and shall deemed to have taken effect on and from commencement of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020.

2. **Definitions.** (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them that is to say:-

- (i) "Act" means the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act, 2020 (Sindh Act No. XXXIII of 2020);
- (ii) Appendix-I" means the list of species that are the most endangered among CITES-listed animals and plants, which are threatened with extinction and CITES prohibits international trade in specimens of these species appended to these rules;
- (iii) "Appendix-II" means the list of species that are not necessarily now threatened with extinction but that may become so unless trade is closely controlled appended to these rules;
- (iv) "advance protection party" means the deployed wildlife protection police and advance party of the dignitary at any falconry area in province;
- (v) "advance hunting party" means the falcon carrier staff of the dignitary;
- (vi) "bird of Sindh" means peafowl *pavo cristatus*;
- (vii) "breeding season" means the time period when wild animals or birds are ready to mate or indulge in the process of reproduction to produce offspring's;
- (viii) "CITES" means Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of wild flora and fauna;
- (ix) "CMS" means the Convention on Migratory Species as ratified by the Government of Pakistan;
- (x) "Committee" means committee of experts constituted under

these rules;

- (xi) "community game reserve" means an area declared as game reserve under this act to be managed and organized in collaboration with the local community;
- (xii) "community participation" means engagement of local community in conservation of wildlife species;
- (xiii) "communities" means a group of more than one community, association of different individuals joined together and registered under the Act and these rules;
- (xiv) "compensation" means money awarded, offered, accepted in recognition of loss sustained by the wildlife and Government;
- (xv) "compounding amount" means sum of amount mentioned against each category in the third Schedule plus value of specimen at Form VII (A) calculated on per head basis at the time of compounding;
- (xvi) "conservation" means protection of wildlife for sustainable use;
- (xvii) "conservation association" means an association between registered individual or public group engaged with the Department for the purpose of conservation of wildlife species;
- (xviii) "conservation partnership" means an association and or link between two or more people with the Department for the purpose of conservation of wildlife species;
- (xix) "conservation, protection and management principles" means set of instructions constituted under the Act for the purpose of conservation, protection and management of wildlife species;
- (xx) "conservation and management sanction" means sanction or allocation to the registered private breeding farms for the conservation and management of wildlife species at registered site or locality;
- (xxi) "cultural diversity" shall have the meaning as provided in the Convention on Biological Diversity and ratified by the Government of Pakistan, which refers to the traditional lifestyle, traditional knowledge, and economic activities of forest dwelling/ dependent people;
- (xxii) "dealer permit" means a written permit or certificate issued by the Department to be used in relation to trade of captive bred wildlife species subject to rules and the Act;
- (xxiii) "desert land" means an arid land with usually sparse and slow growing vegetation characterized by warm climate, sparse precipitation and soil(s) of desert and/or hill sands, which contain rich baskets of wildlife and habitat;
- (xxiv) "Divisional level officer" means the officer incharge of a territorial wildlife District or Division;
- (xxv) "ecosystem" means the complex of living organisms (plants, animals and microbes their physical environment in conjunction with the nonliving components air, water and mineral soil and all their interrelationship in a particular unit of space;
- (xxvi) "ecosystem services" means the services provided by the ecosystem which include food and water; food and disease control, cultural services such as spiritual, recreational and cultural benefits, and supporting services, such as nutrient cycling by wildlife which maintain the conditions for life on earth;
- (xxvii) "enquiry book" means the proforma of enquiry of any wildlife offence appended to these rules;
- (xxviii) "export permit" means a written permit or certificate or no objection certificate issued by the Conservator Wildlife Department for the purpose of export approval exhibiting specific number of animals or items to the specific country on specific date as the case may be;
- (xxix) "falconry area" means the area allotted (excluding protected areas) by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and/or Government;
- (xxx) "falconry" means the process of lawful keeping or training or hunting of falcons or birds of such category;

- (xxxi) "fine" means a penalty involving payment of money by the offender as a punishment for the offence committed under the Act and these rules;
- (xxxii) "First Offence Report Book" means the book printed in quadruplicate written with carbon paper, the original of which shall not be detached from the book, the duplicate be submitted to trial court along with the computerized printed copy, triplicate be made over to the Investigation Officer, and the quadruplicate be sent to the Deputy Conservator;
- (xxxiii) "flag" means the flag of Sindh Wildlife showing the sketch of the Sindh Ibex standing on hilltop with white background as a sign of protection and peace for wildlife;
- (xxxiv) "form" means a Form appended to these rules;
- (xxxv) "game fishing" means the sports fishing wherein finding and catching the fish is its primary reward rather than the culinary or financial value of the fish and is done with rod and reel, hook, lure and/or bait rather than with nets or other aids;
- (xxxvi) "*Inamkhor*" means a person who is not a wildlife employee but is an informer who provides assistance in findings related to wildlife offence(s) and in lieu of his service he becomes eligible for reward from the compounding amount of that offence;
- (xxxvii) "improvised" means created and performed spontaneously or without preparation;
- (xxxviii) "IUCN's Red List" means a list of threatened species founded in by the IUCN, which is inventory of the global conservation status of biological species;
- (xxxix) "import permit" means an import permit issued under these rules;
- (xl) "*Jamandar*" means a person responsible for specific piece of work assigned to him by the officer;
- (xli) "KPAC" means Khirthar Protected Area Complex consisting of Khirthar National Park, Mahal Kohistan and Hub Dam wildlife sanctuary;
- (xlii) "lease" means a written permit in relation to an interest in the property for a specific period of time without transferring ownership of said property but right of possession is transferred to the interested party;
- (xliii) "labour" means the services rendered by the villagers on payment of wages or voluntarily for carrying out the purposes of the Act and these rules;
- (xliv) "logo" means the Sindh Wildlife Logo showing sketch of the Sindh Ibex standing on hilltop;
- (xlv) "marine protected area" means an area around or within marine ecosystem to be declared and notified as protected area under the Act where every biotic and non-biotic interference is prohibited;
- (xlvi) "national park" means a natural area to be protected and notified under Act to maintain the ecological, biological and or cultural significance and integrity for present and future generations;
- (xlvii) "native species" means the wildlife species native to the Province;
- (xlviii) "*Nekmar*" means a person of the locality of the Province enjoying good reputation in such locality or area;
- (xlix) "non-breeding season" means the time period when wild animals or birds are ready to mate or indulge in the process of reproduction to produce offspring's;
- (l) "non-timber forest produce permit" means the permit issued for regulating non-timber products of any habitat;
- (li) "ordinary shooting permit" means a permit issued for hunting of game birds under these rules;
- (lii) "offender" means a person who violates the provisions of the Act, rules, regulations, manual or guidelines;
- (liii) "owner" means the owner of private land and includes bonafide lessee of Government land;
- (liiv) "open hunting" means hunting outside game reserves at non-protected wildlife habitats;

- (lv) "private mini zoo" means a registered site under the Act to house limited number of captive bred wildlife species for the purpose of providing general recreation or education facility to the general public;
- (lvi) "penalty" means a punitive measure imposed under the Act and these rules;
- (lvii) "protected" means to maintain the status of a wildlife species with aim of conservation;
- (lviii) "preservation" means preservation of wildlife with no concept of its hunting;
- (lix) "peacock feather permit" means a written permission issued under the Act specifying therein conditions for collection and sale of wild peacock feathers;
- (lx) "personal surety bond" means a written undertaking entered into with the defendant with sureties for his appearance as and when required before the officer or Magistrate, as the case may be;
- (lxi) "perishable property" means the property subject to speedy and natural decay including food products, agricultural produce, wild plant products, meat of game animal, derivatives, articles, wild fish and other wildlife living or dead;
- (lxii) "private game reserve" means a game reserve held in private ownership permissible and declared under the Act for the purpose of permissible hunting of wildlife species;
- (lxiii) "private captive breeding farm" means a breeding farm held in private ownership permissible and declared under the Act for the purpose of logical captive breeding of permissible wildlife species;
- (lxiv) "queen of Indus river" means Indus blind Dolphin, which is endemic to Pakistan;
- (lxv) "range land" means the grasslands, shrub lands, woodlands, wetlands, and deserts grazed by wild animals or livestock owned by Government;
- (lxvi) "rehabilitation center" means an area especially reserved for housing and keeping wildlife in an environment similar to their natural habitat;
- (lxvii) "safari park" means an area set up for watching wildlife in their natural condition by walking on foot staying at camps or by moving on vehicle in accordance with the guidelines conveyed to the visitors of safari park by the staff of the Department deployed at such safari;
- (lxviii) "*sapurdnama*" means the book showing printed in duplicate used when any property seized has to be made over to Sapurdar in Form-I, a receipt of which shall be obtained from him on the original copy, and a copy shall be made over to him and when the articles are taken back, a receipt shall be issued to the Sapurdar on his counterfoil, and entries also completed in the original foil;
- (lxix) "scavenger" means an organism that feeds on dead animals and plant material present in its habitat;
- (lxx) "Schedule" means the Schedule to the Act;
- (lxxi) "section" means a section of the Act;
- (lxxii) "special permit" means a permit issued for hunting of selected species of birds and mammals included in the First Schedule of the Act and also for collection of specimen for research purpose;
- (lxxiii) "taxidermy" means the art of preserving the skin of animal, stuffing and mounting them;
- (lxxiv) "transit permit" means permit issued for regulating movement of captive bred animals in transit;
- (lxxv) "trapping permit" means a written permission issued for such list of species as approved by the Council for trapping not killing of those animals which are usually considered as vermin or harmful for general public interest like wild boar;
- (lxxvi) "trophy tag" means written description, information or instruction on or around trophy;

- (lxxvii) "trophy hunting" means capturing or taking any dead body or any horn, antler, tooth, tusk, skin, claw, hoof, egg shell or any other durable part of wildlife species for lawful possession;
- (lxxviii) "vermin" means wild animal appeared to be carrier of disease or any other harm to human health as a result of scientific research and recommendation of the entity notified by the Government;
- (lxxix) "waste-land" means the land except notified forest lands, graveyard, uncultivable land, sacred places and the land recorded at settlement as part of the village site shown as "Khali" or "Banjar") in annual records;
- (lxxx) "wildlife management" means the application of the principles of science of Habitat Ecology, Wildlife Biology, Park Management, Environmental Science, Rangeland Management, Forestry, Botany, Geography, Zoology, Resource Economics, Statistics, Genetics, Sociology, Public Administration, Forest and Wildlife Engineering, GIS, Wildlife Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Marine Sciences, Fisheries, Park Management, Civil Defense, Philosophy, legal, Law Enforcement, Electronics, Information Technology and many other sciences accompanied by native indigenous knowledge of ecosystems, habitats and species for protection, conservation and or preservation of wildlife; and is not procurement of service but an application of the techniques;
- (lxxxix) "wildlife refuge" means places in wild habitats where wildlife resting, nesting and breeding takes place and offspring are cared in natural environment; and disturbance at such places is strictly prohibited;
- (lxxxii) "wildlife smuggling" means the taking of wildlife away from its habitats illegally within the Province or Pakistan and/or across the international borders;
- (lxxxiii) "wildlife protection" means the protection of wildlife from threats, crime, violence by way of formal, improvised, legal, scientific and insitu techniques which are not procurement of services but set of technical actions required to be taken in a situation manner;
- (lxxxiv) "wildlife rehabilitator" means any certified and experienced person authorized under permit to rescue, handle and rehabilitate wildlife in consultation with the Department.
- (lxxxv) "wild mammal of Sindh" means Sindh Ibex
- (lxxxvi) "zoological garden" means a place or site to keep or house the wildlife species of indigenous and or exotic origin for the purpose of either breeding of endangered or threatened wildlife species for propagation and or providing public recreation or education or research facility to the general public.

(2) The words and expressions used but not defined in these rules shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in the Act.

CHAPTER - II

COUNCIL AND MANAGEMENT OF FUND

3. **Nomination of Non-official Members of the Council.** (1) The Chief Conservator Wildlife shall submit a panel comprising of at least three names to be nominated by the competent authority for being the member of the Council established under section 3 of the Act

(2) Prior to sending the names, the Chief Conservator Wildlife shall seek the consent from the concerned persons for inclusion of their name in the panel. The services rendered, if any, by the nominated members in each category will be highlighted.

4. **Maintenance of the Fund.** (1) The officer in charge of a Division shall exercise the financial powers as provided under the Sindh Financial Rules of Government time being in force.

(2) A proper cash book shall be maintained by the subordinate offices that utilize amounts from the 'fund'.

(3) Complete with all vouchers supported by conservation and management sanction from Chief Conservator Wildlife under these rules, shall be rendered every month to Chief Conservator Wildlife.

(4) The Divisional Level Officer shall open a new DDO account preferably at Sindh Bank for operation of any amounts related to Fund.

(5) The Divisional Level Officer shall maintain prescribed acquaintance rolls at Form-II for the labour employed by them through Labour/Jamandar and follow other usual account forms and procedure as prescribed in the Forest Codes, Revised

Accounting Systems for Forest and Wildlife Department 1978 and Manuals. The responsibility for the safe custody of Government/public money rests with the wildlife officers who will furnish the required security by way of safe, whose security shall be maintained by sealing it after office timings.

(6) The Council shall grant approval upon a plan of operation, the conservation, management and development plan of operations submitted to the Council through Secretary of the Council.

(7) The council shall monitor the progress of approved plans by deputing any officer or officers.

CHAPTER-III PROTECTION, PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION

5. **Presumption that wildlife belongs to government.** (1) The Department shall take efforts to protect wildlife in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

(2) The Department and the Officers are competent to handle native wild origin wildlife in the Province. The handling of wildlife species by any stranger is strictly prohibited until permitted.

(3) The provision stated under sub-rule (2) shall not apply on captive bred wildlife.

6. **Power to declare protected areas.** (1) The Department shall continue to explore new avenues for wildlife in the province for recognizing the need for establishment of protected area such as national park, wildlife sanctuary, marine protected area, game reserve and or any kind thereof with the purpose to extend, exhibit, implement scientific principle of wildlife management with law enforcement.

(2) The primary purpose of protected area shall be protection of biological diversity including diverse cultural, social, health and economic benefit for present and future procreations deserving the right to see the natural values intact and protected.

(3) The purposes of notifying a protected area shall be:-

- (a) to protect an area which is weak, vulnerable and ecologically sensitive, wherein biological diversity, landscapes, waterscapes and cultural diversity have existed together during the process of centuries;
- (b) to preserve ecological integrity and conserve biodiversity;
- (c) to protect ecosystem, habitats, species naturally occurring;
- (d) to protect threatened or rare species;
- (e) to ensure sustainable use of natural and biological reserves;
- (f) to promote nature-based tourism;
- (g) to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of endangered and vulnerable species; and
- (h) to promote research on biological diversity conservation.

(4) The Department shall issue a notification in accordance with section 8, after observing the following steps:-

- (a) to carryout initial wildlife survey of the area and enlisting significant genetic, biological, ecological and cultural resources;
- (b) the description, the size and boundaries;
- (c) the description of habitats of native species of wild fauna and flora of unique provincial, national or international importance;
- (d) community survey, their rights and recommendations;
- (e) the view point of the Board of Revenue and details of land tenure.

(5) The list of declared protected areas of Sindh at **Form-III**.

7. **Prohibition of actions.** (1) In case the Department receives any application from the proponent requesting therein for relaxation any of the action, which is prohibited under section 9 (1) of the Act, such request shall be forwarded to the Committee, which shall consist of the following:-

Sr.	Name	Designation
1.	The Secretary, Forest & Wildlife Department	Chairperson
2.	Elected Member of Provincial Assembly (MPA) of concerned area.	Co-Chairperson
3.	Country representative or Head IUCN Karachi.	Member
4.	Director Conservation WWF, Sindh, Pakistan.	Member
5.	Ecological, Environment, Climate Change and Social activist having experience of national level Non-Governmental Organization, to be nominated by the Secretary Forest & Wildlife on the recommendations of Chief Conservator Wildlife.	Member
6.	Environmental Journalist having experience of minimum 400 articles related to field to be nominated by the Secretary Forest & Wildlife.	Member

7.	Chief Conservator Wildlife.	Member / Secretary
8.	Deputy Conservator of Wildlife of the concerned wildlife division or relevant incharge officer not below the rank of BS-17.	Member

(2) The above Committee shall be notified by the Department for a period of three years.

(3) On receipt of application received from Department, the Committee shall complete all proceedings within a period of forty five (45) days.

(4) The Committee shall determine the larger public interest with respect to existing or proposed land use; evaluate losses to the wildlife, habitat and recovery from the proponent.

(5) Such recovered amount shall be remitted in to the Fund for utilization upon the improvement of concerned habitat and wildlife law enforcement at the permanent tracks made by the proponent.

(6) The committee shall submit its recommendations to the Department and the recommendations shall be placed before the competent authority for orders.

8. **Preparation of Management Plan.** (1) A management plan for protected areas may necessarily contain following details:-

- the details of the area, the purpose of management and the prescriptions;
- the terms and conditions coordinated policy, enforcement and regulatory framework;
- the rights of the communities and community based natural resources management;
- a zoning of the areas indicating what activities may take place in different parts of the area and the conservation objectives of such parts;
- the development of economic opportunities within and adjacent to the protected areas in terms of the integrated development plan framework; and
- the development of local management capacity and knowledge exchange and the provisions as elaborated in the Convention on Biological Diversity Program of Work for Protected Areas;

(2) The Management Plan shall address the domestic and international laws policies and strategies namely, Adis Ababa Guidelines, CBD, CMS BONN CONVENTION on migratory species, CITES, RAMSAR CONVENTION, UNECCC and treaties ratified by Government of Pakistan.

(3) The final version of the wildlife management plan shall be approved by the Council.

9. **Protection of wildlife.** (1) If any contravention to the provisions of the Act and these rules takes place, the wildlife officer or official authorized in this behalf shall take efforts to prevent the commission of wildlife offence.

(2) Any field officer or official who is first witness to the offence shall be the complainant in the First Offence Report (FOR), and shall register the same without delay.

(3) It shall be the responsibility of the registering officer of FOR to ensure submission of copies of such FORs to the trial court and Deputy Conservator Wildlife, Assistant Conservator Wildlife, District Wildlife Officer shall ensure that such entry is made in the monthly offence register in Form-IV (A) maintained by prosecution branch of their office.

(4) Upon noticing any violation, under section 21, a civil citizen may also lodge FOR/FIR under the Act.

(5) After registration of FOR, the officer not below the rank of sub-inspector wildlife shall be the investigation officer in such complaint brought before him upon violation of the Act. He shall however seek previous sanction from the officer incharge of the wildlife division. Upon registration of such FOR the officer concerned shall dispatch through all convenient measures for investigation and submission of the case for trial subject to provision of this Act and these rules.

(6) F.O.R shall be in Form-IV, monthly offence register in Form-IV (A) enquiry book in Form-V, Challan Form-V (A), Seizure Memo Form-VI and Confiscation Memo shall be in Form-VI (A).

(7) During the course of wildlife law enforcement, if a situation arises as cognizable under the Act and these rules, if Wildlife Officer considers it appropriate to carryout preliminary enquiry on Form-V for finding and ascertaining relevant facts and the relevant details of the omission or commission of offense, before registration of a formal criminal case under the Act. In case, the offence is of petty nature, an Officer shall take action according to law and release the birds or reptiles by issuing warning in writing to the offender.

10. **Prevention of the Commission of Wildlife Offence.** (1) The Deputy Conservator Wildlife, Assistant Conservator Wildlife, District Wildlife Officer, Inspector Wildlife, Sub-Inspector Wildlife, Wildlife Head Guard, Wildlife Guards and other wildlife field staff posted in their jurisdiction shall be responsible for protection of wildlife of the area.

(2) In case of non-availability of the concerned jurisdiction field staff at any wildlife related crime scene, any wildlife related emergency or as may require for the purpose of the Act and these rules, the Officer under this Act upon his personal observation and/or information provided by any person, may immediately call any of the nearest available wildlife staff for action as required by this Act and rules.

(3) If any case detected by the law enforcement agencies as mentioned at section 79, shall inform the Department and shall handover the property along with *Masheernama* to the Department for further investigation and proceeding under the Act.

(4) In case of non-compliance to the provisions of sub-rule (2), the persons responsible shall be liable to disciplinary proceedings under the relevant laws and rules.

11. **Search against reasonable suspect.** (1) A Wildlife Officer not below the rank of an Inspector may search any person, premises, vessel, vehicle, consignment containing wildlife, without obtaining order or warrant from a Magistrate, so as to satisfy himself whether or not an offence under this Act has been committed.

(2) Every searching officer of wildlife upon detection of offence shall prepare a *Masheernama* on the spot stating therein the details of his initial findings that shall include details of wildlife crime scene, list of wildlife recovered, any items recovered from offender who is under arrest, shall be followed by F.O.R and further legal proceedings if not compounded.

(3) The wildlife officer intending to search any suspect, if so required, shall inform the subject situation verbally to other side.

12. **Power to arrest without warrant.** (1) Wildlife law enforcement officer/official of all ranks that includes Wildlife Guards, Wildlife Head Guards, Wildlife Sub-Inspectors, Wildlife Inspectors, Wildlife Ranger, Assistant Conservator Wildlife, District Wildlife Officer, Deputy Conservator Wildlife, Conservator Wildlife and Chief Conservator Wildlife as mentioned in sub-section (1) and (2) of section 64, may arrest without warrant upon detection of any wildlife offence. He shall forthwith communicate such particulars of the offence for which arrest has been made to the arrested person and inform him of the grounds of such arrest.

(2) If the wildlife offence is of heinous nature and the custody of the offender is required for investigation, it shall be requested under section 167 Cr.P.C to Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence.

(3) The custody may be locked-up at any police station if Department has no lock-up of its own.

(4) Where wildlife law enforcement arrests any person without warrant other than a person accused of non-bailable offence, he shall inform the person so arrested that he is entitled to be released on bond and/or bail and that he may arrange such sureties.

(5) The person so arrested shall be entitled to have a friend or relative or other person who is known to him or who is likely to take an interest in his welfare be told by officer or his sub-ordinate who has made the arrest.

(6) When some delay to entitlement under sub-rule (5) is necessary in the interest of investigation or prevention of crime or apprehension of the offenders or any other solid reason as required by circumstance shall not be more delay than is so necessary.

(7) The person so arrested shall be deemed to be in lawful custody and be handed-over to officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector Wildlife of the area or concerned wildlife jurisdiction. Upon receipt of such offender/offence property and details therein the officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector Wildlife shall perform according to the provisions of the Act.

(8) If required the help of female police of the concerned police station shall be obtained.

(9) In case of an offender is found in the commission of offence under the Act in any remote area, the person so arrested, shall be taken before a member of the Local Council or a well-known *Nekmard* of the locality. If required, the property so seized shall be made over as *Amanat* and a written receipt shall be obtained. The Member of the Local Council or *Nekmard* shall be required to sign the report made by the arresting officer and the statement of the accused may be recorded. The offender may be released on bond on with the undertaking to appear in person for joining investigation of the offence.

13. **Power to release on bond person arrested.** (1) An Officer not below the rank of Inspector Wildlife upon receipt of application in writing from accused may release arrested person on personal bond or upon surety of *Nekmard* of the locality, if the offence is bailable.

(2) The bond so presented shall mention therein the details of CNIC and the amount of surety bond to appear in person as and when required for further enquiry duly attested by *Nekmard* of the area.

(3) If the offence is non-bailable the person so arrested shall not be released.

14. **Procedure of compounding of an offence.** (1) The compounding of offence shall be such as to establish a compromise whereby wildlife law enforcement officer not below the rank of Inspector Wildlife upon written request and or statement of the offender may recommend to accept sum of money as defined in Third Schedule of the Act plus value of the specimen/species as at **Form VII (A)** until determined by the department or council.

(2) The compounding shall only be done when person involved in wildlife offence provides undertaking upon bond (if offender is within any city premises) stating therein for not repeating the wildlife offence in future. If the offender is in remote area then such undertaking may be on a plain paper before Wildlife Officer. In both of circumstances stated therein the surety regarding conduct of offender by the *Nekmard* of the vicinity is mandatory.

(3) The Assistant Conservator or officer not below the rank of BS-17 upon recommendations of the Wildlife Inspector who is incharge of that case, subject to condition that offence is compoundable in accordance with the provisions of the Act, shall decide in writing and sign in **Form-VII** for endorsing the recommendation of the acceptance of the compounding amount from the offender as per Third Schedule plus rates of value as under section 85 of the Act.

(4) The non-bailable offence under the Act shall not be compounded but proceeded for trial.

(5) The conduct of officers who recommend for compensation shall be as follows:-

- (a) The powers such as those conferred by section 26, 27 and 28 shall be exercised upon application in writing and possibly to maintain electronic record of the statement or willingness of the offender to pay compensation.
- (b) At the same time when the amount of damage done is insignificant, if it is necessary to take compensation at all it would be manifestly inequitable to drag a herdsman a long distance in order to make a petty payment to the Wildlife Officer.
- (c) The money receipts for compensation recovered from offender shall be issued from the receipt book which shall be printed in triplicate. One copy shall be made over to the accused and one submitted to the Deputy Conservator Wildlife through proper channel with the accounts. The duplicate and triplicate copies shall always be written with double faced carbon paper.
- (d) The compensation receipt bearing seal shall show clearly the amount of compensation type of wildlife on account of which the compensation has been paid by offender the rate at which compensation is recovered
- (e) The compensation recovered from the accused/offender must be entered in the cash book as soon as the compensation amount reaches the hands of the authorized wildlife officer. Such entry shall not be delayed even by one day. The safety of cash book is very important and any security lapse shall amounts to initiation of disciplinary and criminal proceedings.
- (f) If wildlife officer not below the rank of Wildlife Inspector is in any remote area of wildlife habitat and he is in possession of compensation amount recovered from offenders, he shall keep in safe custody; the amount of compensation collected by him and shall remit such amount into government in state treasury. The copy of challan so remitted shall be submitted to the superior office.
- (g) The Wildlife Ranger, Assistant Conservator Wildlife, District Wildlife officer or as case may be shall maintain cash books and enter all cases compounded by the Wildlife Inspectors.
- (h) The offence reports and one counterfoil each of the compensation receipts shall be submitted by Wildlife Ranger to the Assistant Conservator Wildlife or District Wildlife officer who shall submit to the Deputy Conservator Wildlife along-with the monthly accounts. These shall be checked by Head clerk/Assistant and filed in the office.
- (i) The property after compounding the offence shall vest in Government and the alive native wildlife shall be immediately released in wild. Any tools, vehicles, implements used in wildlife offence may be confiscated or as in the opinion exercised in good faith by the Officer.
- (j) If property so recovered is native and belongs to other province, it shall be handed over to authorities concerned.

- (k) If property so recovered is exotic captive bred herbivore, frugivorous or fancy bird species then it may be handed over back to owner if he is willing to get certificate of lawful possession.
- (l) If property so recovered is Big cat, it may be shifted to Government nearer zoo facility or rehabilitation center, as the case may be subject to Act and the rules.
- (m) If there is no any government facility or rehabilitation center or a wildlife center then property so taken in custody may be given to any interested person on *superdari* on given undertaking for proper care subject to these rules.
- (n) Under no circumstances native wildlife trapped from wild shall be given back to offender.
- (o) The officer not below the rank of Wildlife Inspector who is empowered to recommend sum of amount as compounding under the Act shall maintain a register of compounding cases in **Form-VIII**.
- (p) Monthly and progressive totals shall be made and the figures shall tally with the Budget Control Form and the cash book entries.
- (q) If the offender has agreed to pay the compensation amount during pendency of trial, the Department may withdraw the case subject to permission of the court, the compounding shall be dealt in the manner as already prescribed.
- (r) The responsibility for the safe custody of the Government money rests with the wildlife officers.
- (s) If an accused applied for compounding at the time of arrest and later re-tract, in such case, accused may be given one more chance to pay the compensation, if accused agrees to pay compound the procedure outlined above may be followed, otherwise, he shall be prosecuted.
- (t) When the offence is compounded, such report shall be communicated to the Trial Court for information and such report shall be deemed to be disposal of case by the Department and would not be liable for further trial.

15. **Procedure of prosecution of non-compounded offence.** (1) If offence is not compoundable, the offender found second time involved in the wildlife crime or in the opinion of the said officer the said case requires to be sent for summary trial, the officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator wildlife, District Wildlife Officer and Deputy Conservator Wildlife is empowered to accord sanction for criminal prosecution **Form-IX** and summary trial of the offence under code.

(2) The investigation upon Wildlife offence that is booked shall be completed in all respect within a period of forty-five days and challan of the un-compounded offence must be submitted complete in all respect covered with prosecution sanction before the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence summarily.

(3) The investigation officer of the case who is an officer not below the rank of Wildlife Inspector shall present the challan before trial court.

(4) The prosecution register in **Form-X** of the cases sent for trial shall be maintained along with serial number for the year.

(5) The officer presenting prosecution before the trial court shall submit therein seizure memo if any to the effect that property belongs to wild habitat.

16. **Procedure for custody of offender.** The provisions of Code related to the custody of offender shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

17. **Seizure Memo.** (1) The details of the material articles relevant to the case shall be filled up carefully and submitted along with the challans.

(2) The Seizure Memo shall be obtained back from the court when the case has been decided and the entries in the prosecution Register shall be made and signed.

(3) The officer not below the rank of Deputy Conservator Wildlife shall pass appropriate orders in respect of such property.

18. **Procedure of seizure of property.** (1) Every officer seizing property involved in offence under the Act shall rely upon the *Masheemama* prepared immediately at the crime scene stating therein the details of the offence, fill seizure Memo in **Form-VI**, carryout enquiry on **Form-V** and register offence on **F.O.R** in **Form-IV**

(2) If native wildlife recovered from illegal possession shall be released immediately in the wild. The rehabilitation cost of wildlife recovered from illegal possession shall be borne by the offender.

(3) The electronic and written record of released wildlife shall be prepared on the spot and maintained.

(4) The wildlife of exotic origin shall not be released.

19. **Confiscated property vest in Government.** (1) If the property so confiscated is a vehicle, machinery, vessel, weapon and or anything that may be used in wildlife protection shall be utilized in an effective manner under the order in writing by Deputy Conservator Wildlife of respective jurisdiction and such order shall preferably be passed once appeal time is passed.

(2) In case if the property is un-licensed, un-registered and or non-custom paid (NCP) there shall be no right of appeal/review.

(3) If the property so confiscated which is harmful and remained prohibited shall be destroyed publically maintaining record on Form-VI (A) and electronic records, health and safety protocols.

20. **Procedure of disposing of perishable property and live specimen of wildlife.** (1) The officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator Wildlife shall order for setting free the confiscated native wildlife in the wild at their habitat.

(2) While releasing it shall be necessary that there exist appropriate habitat at the place of releasing native wildlife.

(3) The *Masheernama* for release of the birds shall be made duly signed by the head / incharge of the releasing team.

(4) In case, any of sub-ordinate staff got custody of native wildlife species and in his opinion the prompt release is necessary for saving the life of such custody, he may release immediately by making video record of such release supported by statement of at least two wildlife officials, if making video is not possible then statements of at least two wildlife officials is necessary who witnessed such release. The officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator Wildlife shall issue post-facto approval.

(5) In case if wildlife so recovered is of exotic origin same shall be handed over to nearest zoo and or be released at the rescue and rehabilitation of the Department.

(6) The Department may establish the Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centers and refuge for the animals of wild origin that suffered trauma.

(7) The Department may allow any welfare oriented NGO, welfare trust and or welfare oriented individual subject to given under taking in writing for providing conducive environment, accommodation and or open vast areas for housing of animals.

(8) There shall be no breeding of exotic species at the said facility.

(9) The Department may participate in the management of the said facility for technical purpose. The NGO or welfare trust shall remain bound to follow the technical guidelines of the Department.

(10) The Department may establish and/or grant license for establishment of aviary subject to provisions of Act and these rules.

(11) In case the property is perishable and subject to speedy and natural decay shall be disposed of immediately.

(12) If the property seized and confiscated is perishable shall be disposed of preferably through open auction and or through possible transparent manner by exercising good faith.

21. **Procedure when offender is not known.** (1) When a wildlife offence is committed, the Wildlife Officer shall arrest the offender, if the offender is not known, he shall make efforts to trace and arrest him.

(2) If an offence has been committed and the offender is not known, or has escaped arrest on the spot, an immediate report in writing shall be made to the nearest, Police station, Mukhtiar, Mayor or Chairman of the Local Council and *Nekmard*(s) of the area.

(3) If the offender has been recognized while making his escape the wildlife officer concerned, by notice under section 40, in writing, shall call upon the offender to appear in person and endorse the copy of letter to the Mayor or Chairman of Local Council and police station concerned. The notice shall also be pasted on his house door if person so required does not appear within the period mentioned in the notice. In case of his failure to appear, the wildlife officer shall submit prosecution before trial court stating therein the details of offence and efforts taken by wildlife officer for the discharge of the case.

(4) If the offender remains untraced, a report shall be submitted by Wildlife Inspector of the area to the Deputy Conservator Wildlife through Assistant Conservator Wildlife/District Wildlife officer giving briefly the circumstances under which it has not been possible to trace the accused..

(5) If the offender is not known, the provisions provided in the Code shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(6) The Police station concerned shall be required upon to produce him, and on his arrest, his statement under section 40 shall be taken in presence of arresting officer.

(7) If the Member of Local Council or *Nekmard* happens to be absent, such report shall be made in the presence of wildlife staff.

(8) The Deputy Conservator Wildlife shall take efforts to get the ID of the offender blocked from NADRA.

(9) If the arrest is made the fingerprints of the offender shall be recorded at the nearest police station.

22. **Procedure of enquiry by exercising powers of Civil Court.** An offender previously released on bond with undertaking to appear in person has failed to appear before the officer exercising his powers under section 40, his appearance shall be enforced with the assistance of concerned police station.

23. **Killing or capturing in self-defense.** (1) It shall not be an offence if any person has sufficient reason to kill any wildlife (predator or harmful) by any means in the immediate defense of his own life or that of any other person to the extent that:

- (i) he shall immediately report the nearest office of the Wildlife with brief oral and written description of situation and incidence;
- (ii) the killed or injured animal being property of Government shall be handed over to the Wildlife Officer;

Provided that the accused shall submit proof that predator as previously caused any harm or injury to a person, livestock or property and his action falls within the section 99 of Pakistan Penal Code 1860;

Provided further that burden of proof shall be upon the person claiming the exception, to prove as per Article 121 of Qanoon-e-shahadat order 1984;

(2) Upon receiving such information the officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator Wildlife shall conduct detailed enquiry for determining the facts. If found correct, shall be deemed no offence as stated under section 41.

24. **Value of wildlife, trophies and procedure thereupon.** (1) The Wildlife Officer is responsible for protecting and producing wildlife so that several diverse values shall be realized. This endeavor requires an awareness of all values of wildlife to be increased in masses for the diverse public and private interests in wildlife.

(2) Wildlife values shall be deemed to be in financial, tangible, intangible, measurable as well as immeasurable, multi-disciplinary, intra institutional aesthetic, ecological, environmental, geographic, anthropological, biological, social, emotional, scientific, philosophical, recreational, eco-tourism and educational. It may turn to negative value in the benefit of human race, if abused.

(3) The Department shall take steps to minimize human wildlife conflict by conducting awareness campaign.

(4) The Department with the previous approval of the Council shall, by notification in the official gazette, determine and fix from time to time, the value of wildlife and trophies possessed, hunted, trapped, captured, or killed in violation of any provision of the Act. In case if the Council does not exist, the Department shall notify on recommendations of Chief Conservator Wildlife.

(5) In case of any confiscation of the wildlife of native or exotic origin where compounding value is not fixed, the officer not below the rank of Deputy Conservator Wildlife or equivalent shall compound the offence.

25. **Power to establish check post.** (1) The purpose of establishment of check post shall be protection of wildlife in transit due to human action which includes trapping, netting, poaching, illegal hunt, illegal trade, quarrying from protected areas and illegal cutting of trees, vegetation, shrubs and herbs from wildlife habitats.

(2) The location of establishment of check post shall possibly be highway, motorway, link roads, Kacha roads at provincial borders, international exits and entry points, dry ports, sea ports, city markets known for wildlife trade, fish markets and or any important location of possible illegal wildlife transit, smuggling, trade and as the case may be.

(3) An Officer not below the rank of Deputy Conservator Wildlife shall issue an order for establishment of check post. A copy of such order shall be forwarded with intention to pass on information to concerned District and Session Judge, Deputy Commissioner/Collector, Senior Superintendent of Police, Collector of Customs, Assistant Commissioner, Commandant Rangers, Commandant Coast Guards, Commandant Maritime Security Agency, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mukhtiarkar, Station House Officer and relevant agencies.

(4) It shall be necessary to take assistance for deployment of wildlife staff if any check post of above mentioned government organizations are already working at such place which in the opinion of Deputy Conservator Wildlife, the wildlife protection staff deployment is required.

(5) The wildlife staff deployed at such check post shall maintain a register i.e. *Roznamcha* mentioning therein details of duty officials, wildlife protective actions and disposal in **Form-XI**.

(6) If during the operational duties at check posts if any wildlife offence is detected, it shall be assigned to an officer not below rank of Sub-inspector of wildlife further proceed in the matter in accordance with the Act and these rules.

(7) During performance duties on check posts, the staff shall be required to wear the uniform as may be determined by the Department.

26. **Patrolling for protection and prevention of wildlife crime.** (1) The wildlife staff shall be required to patrol the protected areas, wildlife habitats, highway, motorway, link roads, Kacha roads at provincial borders, international exits and entry points, dry ports, sea ports, city markets known for wildlife trade, fish markets and or any important location of possible illegal wildlife transit, smuggling, trade and as the case may be.

(2) During performance duties for patrolling, the staff shall be required to wear the uniform as may be determined by the Department.

(3) The Wildlife Protection Patrolling Vehicles shall contain painted description as provided under sub-rule (4) or as may be notified by the Department and shall be mandatory for each such vehicle. The violation of this sub-rule shall amount to disciplinary proceedings.

(4) The vehicle logo shall as far as practicable be printed in a description as follows:-



27. **Detection of any wildlife offence.** (1) Upon detection of wildlife offence, the wildlife guard on the spot at any habitat or any protected area or any check post, highway, motorway, link roads, Kacha roads, provincial borders, international exits, entry points, airports, dry ports, sea ports, city markets known for wildlife trade, fish markets and or any important location of possible illegal wildlife transit, smuggling, trade, residential areas, upon any report of *Inamkhor* or informer or through any source of information shall register FOR on behalf of state or may proceed for enquiry before such registration of case.

(2) If any wildlife officer / official is involved or in abetment or any mischief of any wildlife crime, beyond reasonable doubt, he shall be subject to initiation of criminal proceedings as stated in the Act and these rules.

(3) The Wildlife officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector Wildlife shall without delay reach on spot and shall:

- (a) prepare a *Masheernama* stating therein the details of crime scene dimensions, crime focal point dimensions, establish security to the crime scene, identify any threat to evidence in case outside in open air, identify potential evidence, capture photographs, take notes, preserve evidence and take sample, information and data of initial arrest, his initial findings and relevant facts duly signed by him and the duty wildlife guards;
- (b) seize any wildlife, dead or alive, which has been hunted, killed, captured or acquired otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these rules;
- (c) seize any fire-arm, net, trap, snare, bow, arrow or any vehicle or vessel or anything whatsoever used or suspected to have been used in the commission of an offence under the Act and these rules;
- (d) seize and check the license of the arms and registration papers of the vehicle, vessel and/or any machinery recovered if any;
- (e) place a mark indicating that the same has been so seized;
- (f) having all done as mentioned above and being satisfied with the legality related to registration as per law the weapons, the vehicle, the vessel and or any machinery used in wildlife offence, and if the wildlife offence is bailable as per provisions of the Act, the officer not below the rank of Wildlife Inspector shall provide an opportunity subject to written application or statement submitted by the offender requesting for compounding of the said wildlife offence. Such statement shall be deemed to be recorded in writing or shall be reduced to writing as per provisions of the Act and these rules.

(4) The Investigation officer of the case shall be an officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector Wildlife and shall submit the facts and recommendation after investigation of the wildlife offence for its compounding or trial in accordance with the Act to the Assistant Conservator Wildlife or District Wildlife Officer or Deputy Conservator Wildlife.

(5) It shall be duty of every wildlife officer to keep watching upon the activities and movement of the hunters, poachers, trappers, woodcutters, illegal wildlife traders in any locality of the wildlife habitats, protected areas and to maintain such data thereof in *Roznamcha*.

(6) Every wildlife officers not below of rank of Sub-Inspector upon information of suspected activity regarding wildlife crime provided by the wildlife guards, *Inamkhors*/informer and any source, shall maintain a register of wildlife offenders of his jurisdiction and a dairy under section 172 of the Code.

(7) Upon any information related to wildlife offence, every wildlife Officer shall prevent commission of offence and may carryout pre-arrest investigation/enquiry in Form-V for wildlife law enforcement.

(8) A wildlife Officer under preceding sub-rules shall send a notice to every wildlife offender for recording statement under section 40 and also restraining him not to harm wildlife ever in future. If such wildlife offender appears in person and gives undertaking on stamp paper duly attested jointly by elected Councilor of his ward and Mayor or Chairman of the Local Council and or an officer not below the rank of BS-17, the concerned wildlife officer shall not initiate criminal proceedings and status shall be deemed to be successful prevention of the wildlife crime.

(9) Any new situation if arises that is not provided or covered in the Act and these rules, the provisions of Code shall be guiding principle for dealing with wildlife offence and the officer not below the rank of Deputy Conservator Wildlife and shall be the authority to take any decision in good faith as explained under section 82 of the Act. However, he shall communicate such situation explaining circumstances to his immediate superior.

(10) If wildlife crime has been committed and offenders are at large, it shall be duty of the officer to follow and detect at once. In case, if abetment by any local resident the details shall be filled in F.O.R Form-IV and enquiry book in Form-V and action shall be taken as the case may be.

28. **First Offence Report Register.** (1) All wildlife offence reports made out by any wildlife officer shall be entered in a First Offence Report Register maintained in the office of Wildlife Inspector, Wildlife Ranger, Assistant Conservator Wildlife, District Wildlife Officer, Assistant Director Wildlife, Deputy Director Wildlife and Deputy Conservator.

(2) In the First Offence Report Register, the book number and the foil number of the First Offence Report book shall be entered along with the serial number of the report in the year.

(3) The disposal of each First Offence Report shall be shown in the First Offence Report Register.

(4) The report shall be filed only under orders of the officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator Wildlife, District Wildlife Officer and Assistant Director Wildlife. A report shall be sent to higher officer for reference and record purpose.

(5) Copies of First Offence Report Register shall be made out monthly and submitted to the Deputy Conservator Wildlife and Deputy Director Wildlife along with an abstract of the First Offence Reports received and disposed of. The offence reports, entries regarding which have been submitted previously, and which are disposed of during the month shall be shown by their yearly serial number.

(6) The officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator wildlife, District Wildlife Officer and Deputy Conservator Wildlife shall be empowered to accord sanction for criminal prosecution and summary trial of the offence under the Code. Officers below these ranks shall not be authorized to submit challan for trial of the offence.

(7) The Deputy Conservator Wildlife may not file an application for revision or for an appeal in any wildlife case without the sanction of the Conservator Wildlife.

29. **Recovery of wildlife from illegal possession.** (1) The Wildlife Officer upon recovery of any wildlife species from illegal possession and tools used in wildlife offence shall examine, determine and fill the following details in FORM-VI.

- (a) Weapons, vehicles, tools or any other item involved in wildlife offence;
- (b) whether the property so recovered is illegal possession of captive bred wildlife species;
- (c) whether it is a wild trapped specimen;
- (d) the person from whom such property has been recovered is not an illegal trader but a well reputed subject to certified by an officer not below grade 17;
- (e) if above conditions are checked and found satisfactory and recovered wildlife is captive bred herbivore, frugivore or fancy birds then the person from whom such property has been recovered, may be given certificate of lawful possession for that property on given undertaking that he shall provide conducive environment to the said property and shall not be involved in illegal trade, abetment and or transit.

(2) The preceding sub-rule shall not be applicable to any native carnivore, migratory birds, raptors, native passerines.

(3) If the action as defined in clause (d) of sub-rule (1) is not covered within forty-eight hours of the recovery, the Investigation Officer shall proceed for confiscation of the property under section 33. The copy of the confiscation memo shall be attached with offence papers in case trial is initiated. However in case of offence of petty nature, the filling of confiscation memo is sufficient for record keeping.

30. **Attempt to trade and smuggle.** (1) If wildlife so recovered under the preceding rule is an attempt to smuggle, the native wildlife subject to their fit health and as decided for subsequent action by wildlife Investigation Officer and or officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector wildlife with prior approval from officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator Wildlife or equivalent may release in wild on the spot in order to save the specimen from possible mortality.

(2) In case a consignment of significant quantity of raptors are apprehended by any other agency and they intend to handover it to the Department for its future legal course as per law, in that case, the first joint step to be taken in presence of the command of both Departments to fix or install micro-chips in the wildlife so recovered so that any chance of replacement of the recovered specimen diminishes. When micro-chipping is done, the legal proceedings shall be followed in accordance with the Act.

31. **Procedure of related to native wildlife species.** The Wildlife Officer shall upon recovery of native wildlife shall -

- (a) prepare *Masheernama* and initiate investigation in reporting to officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator Wildlife;
- (b) check the fitness of the recovered wildlife for its survival in wild and if required provide medical aid;
- (c) release the native wildlife in its appropriate habitat subject to preparation of release *Masheernama* and electronic record;
- (d) enter data in release register kept at office for record;
- (e) transfer the exotic wildlife at rehabilitation center subject to preparation of release *Masheernama* and electronic record.

32. **Fire at National park, wildlife sanctuary and wildlife habitats.** (1) No person shall set on fire any National Park, wildlife sanctuary and any other notified wildlife habitats, including grass lands within one kilometer without giving notice to the Deputy Conservator Wildlife, or officer / official authorized in this behalf.

(2) Any person desirous of burning on land within hundred yards of a notified wildlife habitat, cuts wood, grass, weeds or other cut-materials shall collect such cut-material into heaps and fire them in such a way as not to endanger the wildlife habitat.

(3) No fire shall be lightened within three-four meters of a tree trunk in any notified wildlife habitat and all fires lit near trees of any kind shall be carefully extinguished and no fire shall be left alight and un-attended.

(4) The headman of the nearest village shall assist to produce the offender, if he is proved to be from his village and is at large, in case of transgression of the provisions of these rules.

(5) The Officers headed by rank not below grade 17 shall assess the damages caused due to such fire and may fix the responsibility upon officials for negligence or upon the local person who is proved to be involved in such crime. The criminal proceedings shall be initiated as per provisions of the Act.

33. **Prevention of exotic species.** (1) The Department shall not introduce or support such proposal of any exotic species of wildlife which includes organic resources, animals, birds, fish, reptiles, vegetation, soil, insects and other exotic life forms of fauna and flora brought by ships at port or any other means, and shall be prevented.

(2) The exotic wildlife species (mammals, reptiles, birds, insects etc.) possessing potential threat of conversion into invasive species shall not be allowed to import. In case, any such application is received, the recommendation of the CITES Management Authority, or Scientific Authority of Pakistan shall prevail both in case of CITES and Non-CITES.

(3) Each district wildlife officer shall visit all pesticide shops to make sure that the dealer and users of pesticides and weedicides as well as poison coated seeds are aware of the toxicity of the poison and ensure that steps are taken that it may not harm wildlife.

(4) Each Divisional level wildlife Officer from time to time issue lists of alien invasive species that cannot be released in the wild.

(5) In case of any abetment in crossing entry point by any official, the criminal case shall be registered under the Act.

34. **Duty of Officers of Law Enforcement Agencies.** In case of non-assistance and non-cooperation by any Police Officer, Rangers Officer, Coast Guard, Marine Security Agency and Custom Officer and/or Forest Officer, the Department shall report to head of such concerned agency or parent department by recording the reasons thereof.

35. **Prevention of wildlife cybercrime.** (1) Upon noticing any wildlife cybercrime, the officer not below the rank of BS-17 shall assign the Wildlife Inspector to carryout preliminary enquiry on the prescribed proforma without unnecessary delay.

(2) Upon the recommendations of enquiry, the officer not below the rank of BPS-17 shall take necessary measures and assign the case in writing to any of the official subordinate to him who is well conversant with the Act so as to register F.O.R on behalf of State. He shall prepare a *Masheernama* stating therein the details of such wildlife cybercrime, crime focal point dimensions that include website address, social media account name, IP address and any other detail, capture photographs / screen shots, take notes, preserve evidence by downloading any photograph.

(3) The Investigation officer shall be an officer not below the rank of Wildlife Inspector who shall submit the facts and recommendation after investigating of the case, the wildlife cybercrime for its trial as per Act to the Assistant Conservator Wildlife or District Wildlife Officer or Deputy Conservator Wildlife.

(4) The Investigation Officer during investigation shall seek assistance from cybercrime wing of FIA in writing. Upon such request, the Cybercrime Wing shall assist in the case and share relevant information of the person operating any social media platform, website and its IP address and or relevant information so required to assist in reaching the culprits.

(5) Upon request by officials of the Department, the FIA Cybercrime Wing shall take necessary steps for blocking such digital platform as per information.

(6) The Investigation Officer shall present the challan within forty five days before trial court after obtaining criminal prosecution sanction under section 88.

(7) The display of live wildlife animals in the name of awareness by the means of social media shall be prohibited. The information may be on aired by means of photographic presentations by qualified persons.

36. Prevention of cruelty to wild animals. (1) The following shall be deemed to have been considered the cruelty to wildlife animals and shall be prevented in accordance with provisions of the Act:-

- (i) quail fight;
- (ii) wild animals in circus, forced performance of monkeys and any other wildlife;
- (iii) extracting *sanda* oil;
- (iv) wild boar and dog fight;
- (v) trapping birds;
- (vi) mongoose and snake fight;
- (vii) selling pelican oil;
- (viii) use of wildlife in black magic by *Aamil*;
- (ix) trapping and trading of scorpion;
- (x) inflicting physical injury, mal-handling, wild trapping keeping wild animals out of natural habitat;
- (xi) conducting testing and surgeries of wildlife at veterinary schools and industrial complexes;
- (xii) forced performance of wildlife in theatres, streets and by means of digital media;
- (xiii) forced performance and display of wildlife at business centers;
- (xiv) any other form of cruelty inflicted upon wildlife;

(2) Any person involved in the cruelty of wildlife referred to in the preceding sub-rule, shall be subjected to legal proceedings as per spirit of section 21 and relevant sections shall be followed whereas for compounding section 26 and 27 shall be followed. Compounding value on Form VII (A) until determined by the council or department.

37. Related to use of wildlife in Black Magic. (1) The Department shall prevent the use of wildlife in black magic by the *Aamils*.

(2) Upon detection of offence, the legal proceedings including registration of criminal case shall be followed.

(3) The recovered wildlife subject to health and fitness shall be released in wild otherwise shall be rehabilitated and released.

38. Related to bear baiting and possession. (1) The bear baiting, fighting, forced begging and keeping them in circus is prohibited.

(2) Upon information on bear baiting event, fighting and/or forced begging and kept in circus, the officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector Wildlife shall register FOR mentioning details therein and shall dispatch by all means, the seizer liable to confiscation of the unlawful possession of bear. He shall submit the report without further delay to officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator Wildlife, District Wildlife Officer, Deputy Conservator Wildlife. Upon receipt of the report the bear shall be confiscated. The bears found in unlawful possession of an individual shall be liable to confiscation.

(3) The confiscated bears shall in no case be returned to offender.

(4) A confiscated bear shall forthwith be sent by the Department for release into Bear Recue sanctuary of Bio-Resource, Research Center at Balksar as already notified by the Department. If their detention becomes essential for purpose of enquiry may in no case exceed five working days from its confiscation.

(5) The fine for keeping the bears in unlawful possession shall be recovered as mentioned in Third Schedule, per head.

(6) The provision of cruelty to Animals Act shall inter-alia be applicable for causing in cruelty to bears.

(7) Bears confiscated in a group shall not be considered as a single offence and instead shall be treated as one head one offence.

(8) In case of a bear confiscation from a baiting event, the feeding charges till their transportation to rehabilitation center shall be the liability of the offender or offenders and shall be recovered from the offender or offenders on an actual basis.

(9) The case shall be discharged upon confiscation of bear and recovery of compensation from the organizer of the bear baiting event.

(10) Volunteer surrender of the bear by its unlawful possession holder is encouraged and no legal proceedings shall be initiated upon such surrender.

(11) The Department shall issue a certificate of lawful possession upon a request from an educational and research institute.

(12) Bears. The following shall be the Bears:-

English Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status		CITES
		IUCN Red List	Pakistan	
Asiatic Black Bear,	Ursus thibetanus	Vulnerable A2cd+3d+4d	Critically Endangered or C2a (i); D	Appendix-I
Himalayan Black Bear	Selenarcos thibetanus			
Brown bear Grizzly bear	Ursus arctos	Least concern	Critically Endangered or C2a (i); D	Appendix-II

39. **Related to Turtle.** (1) The poaching, catching, trapping, netting of native fresh water and sea turtles and terrestrial tortoises and using them as hole, parts, products or derivatives thereof for any purpose, shall be prohibited.

(2) The trading, transportation, petting, caging, smuggling and export of native Turtles and Tortoise as live or dead, as a whole, parts, products, and derivatives thereof shall be prohibited.

(3) The Turtles and Tortoises found in unlawful possession shall be liable to be confiscated under the provisions of the Act and these rules.

(4) The confiscated wild Turtles and Tortoises, their parts, products or derivatives thereof shall in no case be returned to offender.

(5) The confiscated live Turtles and Tortoises shall in no time be released by Department in the nature and their detention if inevitable for purpose of enquiry shall in no case exceed fifteen days from its confiscation.

(6) Turtles confiscated as group shall not be considered as one offence but each head of Turtles and Tortoises shall be treated as a separate offence because they were captured, trapped, poached separately in a separate offence.

(7) The Turtles being scavengers and crucial members of fresh water ecosystems are rendering vital ecosystem services of clearing and purifying the water bodies by eating out all types of floral and faunal dead waste pollutants that shall be recognized as being beneficial to humanity and other living entities and are equal to rupees one thousand per day or as determined by the Department or Council from time to time only for their role as water purifier.

(8) The compensation for prohibiting the Turtles and Tortoises from rendering their ecosystem services and causing them shock by withdrawing them from habitat shall be recovered at the rate of rupees twelve thousand per head.

(9) The value of a Turtle and Tortoise, confiscated as dead and the one that dies during pendency of enquiry is fixed as rate of rupees twenty thousand per head and shall be recovered from the offender in addition to fine and compensation, while compounding the offence under provisions of the Act.

(10) The parts, products and the derivatives of Turtles and Tortoise recovered and confiscated shall be determined in terms of "heads" of Turtles exploited and used and the value shall be charged as rate of rupees twenty thousand per head.

(11) The cost incurred for holding of Turtles and Tortoises outside habitat and its feeding during pendency of enquiry, its transportation and repatriation shall be recovered from the offender on actual basis while compounding the offence or rupees one thousand shall be recovered in lump-sum for each head of animal.

(12) The exotic but not native turtle imported earlier shall be subjected to certificate of lawful possession for keeping as pet upon payment of license fee amounting to rupees five hundred per head.

40. **Land Tortoises.** The following shall be the Land Tortoises:-

English Name	Scientific Name	Conservation status	
		IUCN Red List	CITES
Central Asian Tortoises	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	Vulnerable	Appendix-II
Indian Star Tortoises	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	Low Risk	Appendix-I

41. **Freshwater Turtles.** The following shall be the freshwater Turtles:-

	English Name	Scientific Name	Conservation status	
			IUCN Red List	CITES
i)	Indian Narrow headed soft shell Turtle	<i>Chitra indica</i>	Endangered	Appendix-II
ii)	Indian Soft Shell Turtle	<i>Nilssonina gangetica</i>	Vulnerable	Appendix-I
iii)	Indian Peacock Soft Shell Turtle	<i>Nilssonina hurum</i>	Vulnerable	Appendix-I
iv)	Indian Flap shelled Turtle	<i>Lissemys punctate</i>	Low Risk	Appendix-II
v)	Black Spotted Turtle	<i>Geoclemys hamiltonii</i>	Vulnerable	Appendix-I
vi)	Brown Roofed Turtle	<i>Pangshura smithii</i>	Near threatened	Appendix-II
vii)	Indian Roofed Turtle	<i>Pangshura tecta</i>	Low Risk	Appendix-I
viii)	Crowned River Turtle	<i>Hardella thurjii</i>	Vulnerable	Appendix-II

42. **Sea Turtles.** The following shall be the Sea Turtles:-

S. No	Name of species	Scientific Name	Conservation status
1.	Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Endangered
2.	Olive Ridley	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Vulnerable
3.	Leather Back	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Vulnerable
4.	Hawksbill	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Critically Endangered
5.	Loggerhead	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Endangered
6.	Flat back Sea Turtle	<i>Natator depressus</i>	Threatened
7.	Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Critically Endangered

43. **International Convention listed species, recovery and disposal of foreign origin case property.** (1) The applications concerning imports, exports, re-export or any other related matter shall be forwarded to CITES Management Authority of Pakistan in accordance with the Act and these rules.

(2) In case of any attempt of shipment of wildlife that is held / intercepted at the airport, sea port, dry port, railway station, road and any other location in the Province, on account of without having legal papers, the wildlife officer shall advise the concerned custom officer to deport the said shipment as it is the responsibility of the said airline, shipping company or any transport agencies to load cargo having legal papers.

(3) If smuggling of the wildlife species of exotic origin that is intercepted or held at airport, sea port, dry port, railway station, road and any other location in the Province after crossing international entry from abroad into Pakistan, the CITES Management Authority of Pakistan shall play guiding role in repatriation of exotic wildlife species. The criminal proceedings as per Act and the Rules shall be initiated.

(4) An Officer not below the rank of BS-17 of concerned jurisdiction may request the Trial Court on Form- XXXVI to provide supervision of the Magistrate for conducting the raid for the recovery of CITES and other International Convention Appendix species from illegal possession, in the Province of Sindh.

44. **Power to sanction rewards.** (1) The rewards may be granted to staff who participated in wildlife law enforcement action, private *Inamkhor*/informer, employees of other law enforcement agencies as specified in the reward sanction order as in Form-XII.

(2) Any person performed gallantry for the purpose of protection of the wildlife under the Act and these rules, may be appointed as Wildlife Guard by the Department subject to approval of the competent authority, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner/Collector of the concerned District and Deputy Conservator of the Division concerned, for the reasons recorded in writing of such gallantry performance. Such proposals shall be reviewed once a calendar year and announced preferably on day of national importance.

45. **Wildlife Protection Police.** (1) There shall be mandatory training of all newly recruited wildlife guards and all existing wildlife guards below forty three years of age shall be sent for four months at Police Training School for learning discipline and skills of law enforcement and eight months training at Forests and Wildlife School. In case, if existing wildlife guards below forty three years is unwilling to go for training, he shall stand disqualified for next promotion except appointed upon differently abled quota.

(2) There shall be mandatory training of Wildlife Inspectors and Junior Clerks (directly recruited) for four months at Police training school for learning discipline, skills of law enforcement, preparation and submission of prosecution and eight months training at Forests and Wildlife School.

(3) There shall be mandatory training of newly appointed Assistant Conservator Wildlife and Wildlife Ranger for four months at Police Training School for learning discipline, skills of law enforcement, preparation and submission of prosecution and one year training at Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar or Forest and Wildlife Academy Ghora Galli on the subjects including Wildlife Management and Handling Techniques, Habitat Management, Wildlife Law Enforcement, Watershed and Flood Plain Management, Range Management, Ecology, Geography, Resource Economics, Sociology, Public Administration, Marine Sciences, Forest Habitats of Pakistan, Wildlife Survey Techniques, Surveying and Map Reading and any other required.

(4) The training mentioned under sub-rule (2) and (3) shall be mandatory for all new recruits, failure shall constitute reason for disqualification from future service (s) and associated benefits in the department.

(5) The provision of Police Act and Police Rules prevailing in the Province of Sindh shall be applicable wherever required for the purpose of discipline and training.

Staff of the Department. (1) The field staff of the Department shall be responsible for achieving the objectives of the Act and the Rules in the Province.

(2) Every staff of the Department shall hold the status of civil servant as defined in the Civil Servants Act, 1973. For the purpose of this Act and the rules, he shall deemed to be the public servant as defined under section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860).

47. **Public Prosecutors.** The Officer not below the rank of Inspector shall submit challan before trial court, accompanied by prosecution sanction obtained as per provisions of the Act and these rules for summary trial.

48. **The uniform code.** (1) The uniform code / pattern of Sindh wildlife Department officers / officials shall be as under:-

SUMMER:

Olive Green color (Olive Green P Cap & A pair of Trousers).

Beige shirt with Sindh Ibex logo on top of the left pocket and name plate on top of the right pocket (office)

Olive Green color T-shirt with Sindh Wildlife Departmental printed on back side (field)

On Friday white or grey color *Shalwar Qamees* (Optional).

Black shoes and socks, (*Peshwari Chappal/Oxford Boot*).

WINTER:

Olive Green upper (jacket) with printed Sindh Ibex logo on right and left arm of the jacket and name plate on the right top of Pocket, remaining same as explained above.

On Friday white & Grey color *Shalwar Qamees* with black waist coat in office & optional in the field.

WILDLIFE INSPECTOR (BS-14)

Malasia color shalwar qamees with 3-x metallic shoulder ranks of silver colour putting on each shoulder.

Black berret / black P cap.

Black shoes and socks, (*Peshwari Chappal / Oxford Boot*).

Black belt with Sindh Wildlife Department endorsed on its buckle.

WILDLIFE SUB INSPECTOR (BS-12)

Malasia color shalwar qamees with 2-x metallic shoulder ranks of silver colour putting on each shoulder.

Black berret / black P cap.

Black shoes and socks, (*Peshwari Chappal/Oxford Boot*).

Black belt with Sindh Wildlife Department endorsed on its buckle.

WILDLIFE HEAD GUARD (BS-09)

Malasia color *Shalwar Qamees* with chindi of RED colour attached on both Arms with 3x seniority Bars of black colour.

Black Berret /Black P Cap.

Black Shoes and socks, (*Peshwari Chappal/Oxford Boot*).

Black belt with Sindh Wildlife Department endorsed on its buckle.

WILDLIFE GUARD (BS-05)

Malasia color *Shalwar Qamees*

Black Berret /Black P Cap

Black Shoes and socks, (*Peshwari Chappal/Oxford Boot*).

Black belt with Sindh Wildlife Department endorsed on its buckle

GENERAL

Malasia Color *Shalwar Qamees* is common to all ranks for all days.

(2) On each pattern uniform Pakistan flag size of which shall be pasted 2x3 inches on right Arm (3 inches down to shoulder)

49. **Engagement of Inamkhor.** (1) The engagement of *Inamkhor* (informer) shall be for the purpose of information, assistance in detection, prevention of the wildlife crime.

(2) The Engagement under sub-rule (1) shall be on the case to case basis and on the terms and conditions as may be determined by the officer not below the rank of BS-18.

(3) The Engagement of *Inamkhor* shall be confidential and his particulars shall not be publicly disclosed on account of safeguard to his life.

(4) In case he is liable to be produced as required by the court he shall be provided witness protection as provided in the Witness Protection Act, 2014.

(5) The *Inamkhor* shall be eligible to receive amount as decided by the officer from the reward money obtained through the compounding.

50. **Multilateral Environmental Agreements.** The guidelines shall be followed in letter and spirit in case of MEAs where Government of Pakistan is party for the purpose of reaching goals related to protection of wildlife, bio-diversity, transboundary protection of wildlife species, environment, forestry, and ecosystem and as the case may be. Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan shall be the focal point for such Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

51. **Trans-Boundary Protection.** (1) The transboundary conservation of Wildlife shall refer to an ecologically connected area of potential wildlife habitat, landscape, marine protected area those are lying into different regions i.e. provinces and countries;

(2) The protection to the wildlife of other Provinces, territories and countries shall apply *mutatis mutandis* as to the protection of wildlife to the Province of Sindh.

(3) If a species, under its instinct or habitat requirement migrates or due to local movement enters into the territorial limits of the Province, the species shall be protected.

(4) The province may enter into MoU for transboundary wildlife protection and conservation.

(5) If there is no MoU executed between two bordersharing region, countries, provinces, states and the wildlife species is trapped by human action, the same shall be repatriated to its origin through nearest border check post by handing over to concerned officials.

52. **Rescue of Indus Dolphin.** (1) The Department shall take every possible effort to rescue Indus Dolphin which stranded from Indus River to Canals and Distributaries.

(2) The Department shall appoint and train from within the native fishermen community of Indus region.

(3) Rescue of stranded Indus Dolphin is noble cause, ergo, Laxity in rescue of Indus Dolphin shall be an offence under the Act and these rules.

(4) For the purpose of rescuing Indus Dolphin, the Irrigation Department Government of Sindh shall assist the Department by reducing the flow of water into the Canal and Distributaries.

(5) The sister departments upon approached by the Department, shall assist in the noble cause of the protection and conservation of Indus Dolphin.

53. **Indus Dolphin Safari.** (1) The Indus Dolphin Safari established for watching the animals in its natural habitat for awareness and eco-tourism shall be by promoting the use of sail boats. The Department with the previous approval of Council shall regulate the licensing of Indus Dolphin Safari subject to terms and conditions.

(2) The use of motorized boats creating noise results in stranding of Indus Dolphin shall be prevented.

(3) The habitat of Indus Dolphin shall not be polluted during such safari trips.

54. **Eco-Tourism.** The Department shall register eco-tourism operator and/or operating firm and issue license under the Act and the eco-tourism operator so registered shall be subject to fulfillment of the following conditions:-

- (i) The tour operator shall inform prior to visit observe all the guidelines communicated by the concerned officer.
- (ii) The safety and security shall be responsibility of the operator.
- (iii) The code of conduct to be followed by visiting party shall be responsibility of the operator.

55. **Protection of trees and habitats.** (1) The Department recognizes importance of arid zone flora as significant resting, nesting, perching, feeding sites of wildlife species and vital for human life. Their removal is prohibited until permitted.

(2) While compounding the cases of such flora mentioned under sub-rule (1) the age in years shall be determined by the officer not below the rank (BS-17). The compounding amount shall not be less than three thousand rupees per year until as determined by the council or department.

(3) The protection and preservation of young and old trees growing at different ecosystems, habitats, deserts, mountains, state lands, forests, wetlands, riverine areas, coastal belts, canals, railway lines, road sides, parks, urban centers, metropolitans, government offices in manner hereinafter as following:-

- (a) The declaration of any tree as "heritage tree" shall be under the Act;
- (b) Local Council as defined in the Local Government Act, 2013 or any other organization may also identify such trees and send request to the Department for formal declaration;
- (c) The protection of such trees shall be the responsibility of department, concerned Local Council or organization in whose jurisdiction such tree is growing;
- (d) The removal of such trees shall be strictly prohibited until de-notified;
- (e) The removal of such trees may be allowed subject to public health and safety;
- (f) The trees so declared shall be preserved, protected, and in case of requirement on the grounds of development, it may preferably not be removed;
- (g) The trimming, if necessary, shall be regulated by order in writing by the Mayor or Chairman or Administrator, as the case may be, of the concerned Local Council, and head of the concerned office in case of any government department or any other organization.

56. **Tree protection order for State land, riverine, deserts, coastal and hilly areas.** (1) The Department shall maintain Tree Preservation List (TPL) of the trees declared protected.

(2) Old standing trees shall be treated as wildlife refuge and cultural heritage being companion of human in the past period.

(3) The Department shall issue a Tree Protection Order under section 21 for declaring any individual tree or groups of trees in the interests of amenity. Such order shall prohibit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, willful damage, willful destruction of trees without written consent of the person(s), department(s), on whose request the order for preservation was issued. Cutting roots is also a prohibited activity and requires the consent of Deputy Commissioner/Collector concerned.

(4) The Department shall not be required for maintenance work to a tree just because it is protected. However, the relevant Local Council, Department and authority may encourage good tree management to enhance the amenity provided by protected trees.

(5) Trees shall be protected in different ways depending on age, size, location and risk of their removal.

(6) The Department shall inspect regularly to make sure the trees remain safe and healthy.

(7) Any person interested in placing a tree on the tree preservation list (TPL) in any area of the Province he may send application duly recommended by the concerned Local Council and/or any department, as the case may be.

(8) The protection of wildlife of historic and architectural value is significant and the values of such trees shall be calculated in terms of their age and slow growth rate in arid zone.

57. **Procedure for issuance of tree protection order.** (1) The Department shall serve notice to people or through advertisement in leading local newspapers for information of general public with an interest in the land by inviting representations about any of the trees covered by the tree protection order after consideration of any objection and comment, the Department shall decide whether or not to issue the order.

(2) The expenses of advertisement whose draft duly approved by an officer not below the rank of BS-17 under the Act and these rules shall be borne by the interested individual or group of individuals.

(3) Before making an order, the Department shall depute an officer not below the rank of BS-17 to visit the site of the tree or trees in question and record other information that may be essential or helpful in the future. That may include the following:-

- (a) information of people with a legal interest in the land affected by the order;
- (b) the tree or trees importance as a wildlife habitat; and/or;
- (c) trees which are not to be included in the order.

(4) Where a tree preservation order is justified, the officer shall gather sufficient information to enable an accurate order to be drawn up. The officer shall record the number and species (or at least the genus) of the individual trees or groups of trees to be included in the order and their location and GPS coordinates.

(5) The aggrieved person may exercise his right of appeal within one month of the issuance of Tree Protection Order before Secretary of the Department being the Appellate Authority. The order passed by the Appellate Authority shall be final and binding and there will be no further provision of appeal in this behalf.

(6) The mills manufacturing value-added wood products utilizing Prosopis, Tamarix, Callotropis, Salvadora and all other naturally growing and slow growing native woods cutting from state lands are strictly prohibited.

(7) Tapping/extraction of Gughra by artificial means that include inflicting injury/Tukka to the plant shall be deemed to be unlawful. The cutting and extraction of Gughra (*Commiphora spp*) growing in its natural environment on Government lands is strictly prohibited. The violation shall be treated as contravention of the section 21 and Fourth Schedule of the Act.

58. **Related to wildlife habitats.** (1) The Deputy Commissioner/Collector and Deputy Conservator Wildlife shall be responsible to protect the dry zone vegetation growing upon state lands, wildlife habitats except notified forests managed by Sindh Forest Department.

(2) The transit of wood or vegetation from wildlife habitats except notified forest lands shall require a Transit Pass issued by the Deputy Commissioner/Collector of the District. Such permits shall strictly be restricted to privately owned land only.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner/Collector before issuing such transit pass shall ensure that the material in transit is not cut or removed or collected from the State land.

- (4) The saw mills, factories while purchasing such wood shall ensure that –
- (i) wood meet the criteria such as legal rights of the seller to harvest;
 - (ii) compliance with the provisions of the Act and rules;
 - (iii) third parties' legal rights and tenure; and
 - (iv) compliance of relevant trade.

(5) The duties of the wildlife law enforcement shall be to protect arid zone plant, prevent plant theft; taking plants from officially protected areas; an officially designated areas that include state lands, range lands, waste lands, deserts, mountains, taking plants without or contrary to required authorization, transport, or trade.

(6) The factories sawmills shall be informed in writing to refrain from purchasing illegal wood the violation in this behalf shall be dealt in a manner as provided in the Act.

(7) The Divisional Forest Officer concerned shall register the factories of wood based industries, sawmills and private wood dealer(s) and he shall require such industries, sawmills and private wood dealer(s) for submitting an undertaking in writing to the effect that they shall not purchase illegally harvested native plants, vegetation from any person. The violation in this behalf shall be subjected to provisions of the Act.

(8) Such proclamation shall be made in newspapers for general awareness of the people.

(9) The Deputy Commissioner/Collector of the concerned District shall issue upon application subject to consent of the Department that vegetation, plants so required to be removed from habitats shall in no way harm the population dynamics of the native wildlife of the area.

(10) In case any person involved in violation of cutting plants, vegetation and trees shall be subjected to criminal proceedings under the Act and Code.

59. **Protection of fresh water bodies and wetlands.** (1) The quality of surface water including rivers, streams, springs, swamps, lakes, deep-water aquifer and coastal water which support human life, wildlife and its habitat shall be protected by stopping entry of toxic compounds and pollutants.

(2) The Department shall ensure the careful management of the healthy water because the role of wetlands is vital as wildlife habitat, in prevention of erosion, desertification, protection from flooding and betterment of environment.

(3) The throwing of meat, abdominal viscera in the water-bodies including rivers, streams, springs, swamps, lakes and coastal water shall strictly be prohibited.

(4) The violation of sub-rule (3) shall be treated as contravention of the section and Fourth Schedule.

60. **Emergency provisions.** (1) If there is any threat detected to wildlife species due to:

- (i) natural disaster;
- (ii) fire;
- (iii) drought;
- (iv) natural stranding from its habitat;
- (v) recovered from illegal possession or received by the Department or found injured;
- (vi) human action except permitted; or
- (vii) any other cause,

and brought in the knowledge of the Officer under the Act. If it is not humanly possible to cover all the situations that may arise, the Officer shall make every possible effort to save the life of the wildlife in question.

(2) If situation as stated under sub-rules above the wildlife emergency shall stand prevailed immediately without issuance of an order in writing. However the officer not below the rank of Deputy Conservator Wildlife may issue a formal order for the prevailing emergency and may circulate by means of media.

(3) The Officer may seek assistance from the district administration, the departments or agencies or persons who are bound to assist the Department.

(4) The Department shall train its staff for dealing with such emergency for the purpose of saving the life of the wildlife.

(5) If there is any threat detected to native wild sparrows, small passerine or other birds, small reptiles, the wildlife officer subject to fitness and health shall immediately release in wild.

(6) If there is threat detected from poaching, trapping, netting or illegal hunting, the Officer shall perform in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

(7) It shall be the responsibility of the officer under the Act or these rules, to take rescue efforts, rehabilitation for saving the life of wildlife.

(8) If as a result of prevailing drought conditions in arid regions or at any wildlife protected area or habitat, the Department shall take necessary steps to ensure water for wildlife.

(9) If any threat such as fire emergency or as the case may be is noticed by any person and instead of taking effort, the person preferred to make video for fun, shall be an offence under the Act and these rules.

(10) In case of flagship and umbrella species of wildlife of Sindh, such emergency shall be the administrative, financial, medical and legal emergency.

Explanation-I. The "flagship species" under this sub-rule shall mean the species that may be threatened, endemic, migratory and may be at the verge of extinction. They are used as an ambassador to draw society's attention towards the need to conserve them. In the Province the Indus Dolphin, the Ungulates and Carnivore of the Province, Common Peafowl, Pangolin, Wild Ass, Blue bull, Owls, Black Bear, Alexandrine parakeet, Dry Zone Lizards, Crocodile, Gharial, Woodpeckers, Indian Roller, Sea and fresh water Turtles, Land Tortoise, local and international migratory Raptors and any other flagship species as declared in writing by the Deputy Conservator Wildlife in connection with the situation arises.

Explanation-II. The difference between flagship and umbrella species that a flagship species is a selected species that is raised to support biodiversity conservation in a given social context, whereas an umbrella species is a species chosen to indirectly protect many other species in the same or transboundary ecological community in biodiversity conservation.

(11) During wildlife emergency, if any officer of the Department displayed as required by the Act and these rules and spent from his pocket an amount not exceeding ten thousand rupees for saving the flagship wildlife, the amount so spent shall be reimbursed immediately without any further delay upon submission of acquaintance role with an endorsement and video evidence from officer not below the rank of Deputy Conservator Wildlife, the Chief Conservator Wildlife shall reimburse such payment with additional of ten percent of the amount so spent, as an appreciation from the fund with post-facto approval of the Council as an when during the meeting of the Council.

(12) Failure to perform shall cause sufficient reasons for initiation of criminal proceedings under the Act and the Code.

CHAPTER-IV REGULATION OF HUNTING

61. **Game Reserve.** (1) The Department shall continue to explore new avenues for wildlife in the province for establishment of game reserve and shall continue to review the existing game reserves and take steps to declare more game reserves with intention to regulate hunting and ecotourism.

(2) The Department shall take efforts for shifting of existing open hunting system to designated game reserves in every District of the Province.

(3) The modern day objectives of game reserves may include in that area an addition of ecotourism, game fishing, wildlife watching, captive breeding of game species, wildlife photography, camping facility, off-roading, horse riding, swimming, bow and arrow practicing, rope climbing, boating, night marching, environmental education, taxidermy and interpretation.

(4) The wildlife related tourism and game sport shall be recognized as the resource of substantial income generation which may benefit business community, local community, wildlife conservation and Government subject to sustainable tapping and wisely planned use of wildlife resources.

(5) For the purpose of sport, hunting at a game reserve shall be regulated by special or ordinary permit which shall specify maximum number of mammals, birds, and fish and/or any species and may be issued by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Conservator Wildlife.

(6) For the game fishing, a permit for fishing with hook/fishing rod may be issued by the Deputy Conservator Wildlife.

62. **Hunting.** (1) Hunting shall be conducted in a safe, responsible, sustainable and ethical manner. Only game species such as partridges, quails, sandgrouse, pheasants and ducks specified in Second Schedule and mammals also known as the big game as Sindh Ibex, Urial, Chinkara, Hogdeer, Bluebull, Blackbuck, Wild boar, Wild hare as mentioned in First Schedule of the Act shall be hunted subject to rules.

(2) The hunting after sunset and before sun rise shall be strictly prohibited; upon violation criminal proceedings shall be initiated under the Act and these rules.

(3) The ordinary permit shall be issued for shooting of game birds as mentioned in the notification so issued from the list of the Second Schedule.

(4) The special permit shall be issued for hunting big game mentioned in the First Schedule. The name of species so hunted and relevant details shall be mentioned in the permit.

(5) The use of automatic weapons, in use of law enforcement agencies and pre-charged pneumatic air guns (PCPs), explosives, dynamite, electric current, pesticides, poisons, nets, spring guns, snares, cruives of basket traps for purpose of killing or catching fish, wounding or killing of other wildlife other than game, shall be prohibited in all forms of hunting.

(6) The hunting of animals shall be prohibited at water drinking sources, salt-licks, paths leading to water and salt-licks. at dawn and dusk.

(7) In case of big game the hunting of mature male shall be allowed after necessary survey process.

(8) In case of big game, the killing of female shall not be allowed under any circumstances.

(9) The killing or capturing of any animal by an aid of artificial lights by employing camels or other animals as screen, following on vehicle and shot from vehicle for killing or otherwise, no person shall lie in wait and create disturbance near water source and salt licks shall be prohibited.

63. **Wildlife Survey.** (1) It shall be the duty of every territorial wildlife division to carry out wildlife survey and enter data upon prescribed proforma at Form-XIII and update computerized and digital data of the survey. Failure to perform the wildlife survey duties shall be liable to initiation of disciplinary proceedings leading to removal from service and or initiation of criminal proceedings.

(2) The Deputy Conservator wildlife of each division before commencement of the hunting season, for the purpose of the census of game birds outside the national parks, wildlife sanctuary and or any prohibited area, shall call report from every wildlife district and submit report to Chief Conservator Wildlife on or before the date as may be specified by him.

(3) The Department shall take efforts to shift from open hunting system to notified game reserves, community reserves, community managed reserves, jointly managed reserves, private reserves, until such shift is carried out, the existing open hunting system shall be operative by opening and closing talukas in every district each year on alternative basis.

64. **Hunting Season Process.** (1) Upon receiving survey reports and recommendations, the Chief Conservator Wildlife shall submit to the Department for approval of commencement of hunting season from the Minister Incharge, Advisor and or Special Assistant of the Department.

(2) Upon approval, the Department shall publish the notification for information of public the details containing the name of species, the bag limit, the shooting days, areas open for hunting, hunting season start and ending date and relevant details thereupon.

(3) The department on the recommendations of deputy conservator wildlife on the scientific, administrative, natural disaster or any other ground may close any area for hunting subject to the approval of competent authority

65. **Shooting of animals during hunting season.** (1) Every ordinary shooting permit shall be issued for a period of one year on payment of rupees four thousand and may be renewed after every year on payment of such fees as determined by the Council or Department.

(2) The shooting permit may be issued to any foreigner who is bonafide traveler, is present in the Province by virtue of his official posting or any other reason, on payment of fees of US\$100 or equivalent PKR as may be determined by the Council or Department, as the case may be.

(3) The holder of such permit shall be entitled to shoot game birds as provided under these rules.

66. **Particulars required for issuance of permit.** The particulars required for issuance of permit, special permit or license shall be mandatory for the issuing authority.

67. **Registers.** There shall be a separate Register in respect of licenses, permits, special permits issued under section 46 and any other relevant section of the Act and these rules, to be maintained by an authorized officer.

68. **Data Base Record.** The Department shall take efforts for computerizing the records of permits, license etc. which may be accessible for general public.

69. **Ordinary Shooting Permit.** (1) Every ordinary shooting permit issued under these rules shall have a recent photograph (Passport size) of the holder thereof duly attested by the authority issuing the permit in **Form-XIV**.

(2) If an ordinary permit issued under these rules, in case of missing or accidentally destroyed, the issuing Authority may re-issue to the permit holder on payment of the fee as may be prescribed by the officer not less than BPS-17.

(3) An ordinary shooting permit may be granted only to such persons including foreigners being entitled to carry short guns under the Arms Act, 2013.

(4) A retainer shall not be entitled to shoot any game animal unless he is in possession of a valid shooting permit under these rules in his own name.

(5) An ordinary permit for shooting of game birds shall be valid for Shotgun.

(6) The shooting shall be carried out only for the period of hunting season as notified by the Department. If any person violates this sub-rule, he shall be liable to be proceeded under the Act and the Rules.

(7) It shall be responsibility of the permit holder to opt for safety measures during shooting. The issuing authority of the permit shall not be responsible for any incident whatsoever while shooting.

(8) In case of any complaint by local resident of the area, the Deputy Conservator Wildlife having jurisdiction shall conduct detailed enquiry for further action that may lead to the cancellation of the shooting permit by issuing authority.

(9) Being aggrieved by the orders of the Deputy Conservator Wildlife, the permit holder may appeal to the Department within thirty days of the passing of such order.

(10) Any kind of dealing of the wild animals that include all native birds, all migratory birds, native reptiles, native mammals, native amphibians, arthropods, native insects (except locusts during invasive stage) wildlife, that are illegally hunted, trapped, captured or obtained via illegal means is strictly prohibited and shall be subject to initiation of criminal proceedings under this Act and Code.

(11) The use of pointer dogs for hunting of game birds as per law shall be allowed.

(12) The ordinary permit issued by authorized officer shall be in possession of the Hunter during the shooting.

70. **Special Permits.** (1) The special permit shall be issued only to the holder of valid arm license subject to exemption as provided in the Arms Act, 2013 on payment of fees of **rupees fifteen thousand** in addition to the value of the animal so fixed for the purpose of hunting in **Form-XV**.

(2) The special permit may be issued to any foreigner subject to Arms Act, 2013 and who is bonafide traveler, is present in the Province by virtue of his official posting or any other reason and desires to hunt big game. The permit shall be issued on payment of fees in **US\$200** or equivalent **PKR** or as may be determined by the Council or Department, as the case may be.

(3) The special permit shall be valid for a period specified in the special permit which shall not be more than a week.

(4) In case the special permit holder has not availed such period specified therein, the issuing authority may upon request extend the period for such special permit.

(5) The special permit shall be valid and contain such terms and conditions regarding the type of rifle used in the hunting.

(6) The holder of special permit shall be entitled to hunt the game animal as specified in the First schedule of the Act or as specified in the special permit.

(7) No female or cubs of any game species is allowed to be hunted. In case of any violation, the criminal proceedings shall be initiated under the Act.

71. **Hunting wild boar.** (1) The permit shall be issued by the Deputy Conservator Wildlife on payment of fees of **rupees of five thousand** on the terms and conditions as prescribed in the permit for hunting mature male wild boar in **Form-XVI**.

(2) No person shall use permit except for the purpose it has been granted. If any of his party member found hunting, shooting snaring, trapping or netting of wildlife shall be liable to legal proceedings under the Act.

(3) The number of trackers shall be entered in the permit so issued.

(4) The season for hunting shall be non-breeding.

(5) Hunting, killing, capturing, trapping, netting of wild boar, pregnant sow or female, piglets or boar shall be prohibited.

(6) Weapons used by the Law Enforcement Agencies and no other automatic weapon shall be allowed to be used by the ordinary or special permit holder for hunting purpose.

(7) There shall be no fees for special permit issued for collection of specimen for scientific and research purpose. The mode of capture shall not be by the use of arms except the tranquilizer gun.

72. **Production of Permit:** The following persons may require the holder of such ordinary or special permit for production of such permit:-

- (a) All Wildlife Officers;
- (b) All Forest Officers;
- (c) All Gazetted Officers of other Departments;
- (d) All Police Officers or officers of Law Enforcement Agencies;
- (e) All Magistrates; and
- (f) Member of the Local Council, Town Committee and Cantonment Board.

73. **Game Fishing.** (1) The permit for game fishing shall be granted under these rules on payment of prescribed fees rupees two thousand in Form-XVII.

(2) The permit shall be valid at game reserves, coastline including prescribed limits of Sea within Pakistan economic zone and as approved by the Council on the proposal of Pakistan Game Fish Association.

(3) The license shall be subject to renewal every year.

(4) The record keeping of such game fishing is mandatory for claiming any title/record. The certificate issued by Pakistan Game Fish Association shall be valid for the purpose mentioned above.

(5) Game Fish sport related association; registered for this purpose under these rules shall be authorized body to conduct tournament and record keeping of game fishing.

(6) All non-fish species shall be released back into habitat immediately by the angler.

(7) No game fishing shall be allowed during breeding season.

(8) The record keeping that includes game fish taxidermy, electronic records jointly certified by Pakistan Game Fish Association and the Department shall be valid for contesting at international tournaments.

(9) The bag limit and size in game fishing varies with different game fish species as provided in Form-XVII which shall be subject to any change or update, from time to time with the approval of the Council.

74. **Trophy hunting with community participation in non-protected areas.** (1) The trophy hunting program shall be allowed subject to community participation for protection of game species in non-protected community lands and game reserves.

(2) The trophy hunting shall not be encouraged with aim to generate revenue but as an incentive to community for protection of game species.

(3) The community organization so interested shall submit proposals in writing accompanied by Management Plan of the area and the target game species of Ungulates, Antelopes and also for Game Fishing.

(4) The Chief Conservator Wildlife shall call report from Deputy Conservator Wildlife of the concerned jurisdiction with respect to the proposals received from the community organization.

(5) The approval order shall be issued subject to consent of the Council, CITIES Management Authority of Pakistan and with approval of the Competent Authority.

(6) The special permit in Form-XV shall be issued in favor of successful bidder in the open auction of community based trophy hunting program on payment of fee rupees fifteen thousand.

(7) For the purpose of fixation of the number of mature and over-mature male animals to be hunted under trophy hunting program as per allocated quota, a survey shall be conducted of mature male animals. Only up to ten percent of the total count of mature males shall be allowed for hunting.

75. **Allotment of areas as falconry grounds during hunting season, concept and procedure thereupon.** (1) Subject to allotment by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan, the dignitaries shall be allowed falconry at government owned deserts, non-protected desert range lands, coastal strips, gentle rocky foot hills, plains, non-protected state lands. Any private title of ownership shall stand excluded from such allotment letter.

(2) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan allots area to dignitaries for falconry. Such lists shall be sent to Government for issue of license as per provisions of the Act. The Department shall issue license after obtaining approval from Government.

(3) In case of any dispute arises as a result of any claim by private owner of the said revenue land the Deputy Commissioner/Collector of the District concerned shall be the competent to resolve such dispute.

(4) The dignitary who obtained temporary falconry rights at state lands within various districts, as per Ministry of Foreign Affairs's declaration shall pay a compulsory falconry fee of One Hundred Thousand (100,000) USD per Dignitary per area for ten days only. (For stay beyond 10 days, an additional One Hundred Five Thousand (105,000) USD) shall be paid. (The period of allocation and payment correspond to ten days).

(5) A fee of One Thousand USD (1000 USD) shall be charged under section 52 and under section 49 on account of following breakup:-

- (a) Import of each Falcons= 450 USD
- (b) Re-export of each Falcon= 450 USD
- (c) Certificate of Lawful Possession (temporary)= 100 USD
- (d) Bag limit of Houbara is hundred (100) birds. Excess if any shall entail a fine of One Thousand dollars (1000 USD) per bird.

(6) The fees so charged shall be remitted into account of the fund establish under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Act.

(7) Hunting is only allowed through falconry and use of firearm is prohibited.

(8) The number of Houbara Bustard hunted shall be reported to the Liaison Officer of the Department attached with the particular hunting party preferably on daily basis.

(9) Only notified dignitary by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan, shall be allowed for falconry.

(10) All camp sites shall be closed down and the area to be vacated within seven days of the departure of the dignitary.

(11) A list of advance party members of the notified dignitary shall be provided to the Department.

(12) Advance party may establish its camp in falconry area.

(13) A representative not below the rank of Wildlife Inspector of the Department shall be housed at the camp to coordinate and streamline falconry.

(14) Temporary import and re-export of falcons shall be allowed in accordance with the provisions of CITES.

(15) A proper record shall be maintained at the port of entry from where re-export of the same falcons is allowed.

(16) Trapping, netting and taking of live Houbara Bustard, their eggs and chicks from their habitat shall strictly be prohibited.

(17) Trans-boundary export of Houbara Bustard, their chicks and eggs shall not be allowed.

(18) Any violation shall be dealt with in accordance with the Act.

(19) Falconry shall be carried out without damaging flora and fauna of the area.

(20) The camping sites and other areas occupied by the falconry parties shall be restored to their original condition.

(21) A photographic record of camping sites before and after restoration shall be maintained jointly by the respective falconry party and Department.

(22) The existing tracks shall be used as much as possible to access the falconry area.

(23) The base camp shall preferably be established in naturally clear and flat lands so as to avoid mechanical shifting of landscapes including sand dunes and vegetation.

(24) During falconry, camping and travelling in Houbara Bustard habitat, vehicles speed shall be regulated for safety reasons with least disturbance to local communities.

(25) Solid waste and sewage generated at the camp sites shall be collected in proper facility/septic system and disposed of outside natural areas.

(26) At the time of restoration of camp site, septic tanks should be dismantled and filled with at least one meter of soil cover below the surrounding natural surface level.

(27) The campsites shall be selected away from human habitation and to this extent fuel tanks shall be daily checked for leaks and if found any shall be plugged immediately. Used oil and vehicle related waste shall be transported from the natural habitat and disposed of properly.

(28) The respective dignitary may liaison with local administration for adoption/funding of developmental projects for social uplift of the local communities. A list of project is mentioned below:

- (a) Establishment of vocational and technical training centers.
- (b) Establishment of Solar farms/cities.
- (c) Water sources exploration.
- (d) Construction of Water Reservoir.
- (e) Exploration of Geothermal Energy sites and development of their infrastructure.
- (f) Renewable Energy.
- (g) Jobs for local Residents in respective states/countries.
- (h) Human Skill Development for resident populace in respective states/countries in educational and training areas.

(29) Prior to start of falconry, the areas so allotted require appropriate protection from poaching, trapping, netting and illegal hunting.

(30) The Chief Conservator Wildlife shall ensure to take all necessary strides for protection of wildlife in the area on the basis of last year allotment.

(31) The deployment of wildlife protection staff and advance protection party of the dignitary consisting of locals shall necessarily be made by all possible means as requested by their representatives.

(32) The permit shall be issued on **Form-XVIII**.

76. Pakistani Nationals. (1) The citizen of Pakistan is eligible to get special hawking permit.

(2) The falconry shall be undertaken upon getting a special permit issued as provided under section 48. The fees for issuance of such license is rupees five million (Rs.50,00,000/-) for Pakistani nationals.

(3) The special permit holder shall carryout falconry at game reserves of the Department.

(4) Certificate of lawful possession of exotic captive bred falcon that is not Saker and Peregrine, shall be issued subject to the production of its molecular taxonomy certificate issued from the country of origin and verified by Hussain Ebrahim Jamal Institute at Karachi University, Punjab Forensic Laboratory and Bio-Resource Research Center Islamabad. Upon getting certificate of lawful possession from the Department, such captive bred falcon shall be micro-chipped.

(5) Illegal hunting of Houbara Bustard with gun is strictly prohibited. Whosoever contravenes shall be punishable as per provisions under illegal hunting.

(6) The permit shall be issued on **Form-XVIII**.

77. Upon allotment by Government. (1) Government may, upon the request in writing from dignitary or his State, shall grant such permission under section 48; provided that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan shall be informed accordingly by sending the license so issued to facilitate the arrival of such dignitary.

(2) Such dignitary who got temporary falconry rights shall pay a compulsory falconry fee of One Hundred Ten Thousand (110,000) USD per Dignitary per area for 20 days only.

(3) The other provisions for falconry rights shall mutatis mutandis apply as in the case of foreign dignitaries.

(4) The permit shall be issued on **Form-XVIII**.

78. Utilization of falconry fees. (1) The falconry fees shall be utilized with the approval of the Council and in line with the policy guidelines circulated by Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(2) During hunting and falconry season in the month of October to February for five months only up to ten "Negahban" shall be engaged, if required by dignitary subject to approval of Chief Conservator Wildlife. The wages shall not be paid from government money.

79. General clauses related to hawking / falconry. (1) The season for falconry shall commence from 1st November every year for the period of three (03) months and end on 15th February.

(2) No person shall deal or sell raptors/falcons. Any person contravenes the provisions of this rule shall be compounded at the rate of rupees of fifty thousand (Rs.50,000/-) for each falcon and shall also be liable to confiscation of such birds. The birds so confiscated shall be released immediately in a wild.

(3) A special permit shall be issued under these rules for hawking/falconry as provided under section 48 on payment of fees of US\$100,000/- for foreigners and Rs.5,000,000/- for Pakistani Nationals.

(4) Illegal hunting of birds with gun during falconry is strictly prohibited. Whosoever contravenes shall be punishable as per provisions under illegal hunting.

(5) Code of Conduct shall be strictly followed.

(6) The bag limit shall be 100.

(7) Only sustainable falconry of Houbara Bustard is allowed.

Hunting wild boar with dogs. No person shall hunt wild boar or any wildlife species with dogs except pointer dog used in partridge bird shooting.

CHAPTER-V

POSSESSION, TRADE AND TRAFFICKING OF WIDLIFE

81. Taxidermy concept and procedure: (1) The applicant shall be given a license or permit to carry out taxidermy for a period of one year on payment of fees rupees five thousand and may be renewed after every year on payment of such fees as determined by the Council or Department.

(2) The taxidermist who is permit/license or certificate holder shall maintain a register of taxidermy mentioning details therein **Form-XIX**.

(3) The taxidermist shall not undertake any illegally obtained animal brought to him for taxidermy.

(4) The license or permit shall be liable to cancellation upon violation.

(5) The license or permit holder taxidermist shall ensure health and safety measures at its work place or studio or as the case may be.

(6) The art of taxidermy shall be promoted.

(7) The Department may, subject to terms and conditions, register any institute formed by the Taxidermists for the purpose of teaching taxidermy on payment of fees of rupees fifty thousand per annum and may be renewed after every year on payment of rupees ten thousand until determined by the Council or Department.

82. **Restriction on dealing.** (1) No person shall involve trade of captive breed animals, wildlife trophies or meat, blood thereof, or process or manufacture goods or articles from trophies or meat, unless he is in possession of a valid license or permit issued under the provisions of this Act and the rules.

(2) The person who is already holding a private wildlife captive breeding farm, private mini zoo, private game reserve license holder shall be entitled to trade in captive bred exotic species (imported) and native herbivore mammals such as Chinkara, Hog deer, Cheetal and Blue bull.

(3) The permit shall be issued on payment of fees rupees fifteen thousand and may be renewed after every year on payment of such fees as determined by the Council or Department.

(4) Any kind of dealing of the wildlife animals that include all native birds, all migratory birds, native reptiles, native mammals, native amphibians, arthropods, native insects (except locusts during invasive stage) which are illegally hunted, trapped, captured or obtained via illegal means shall be prohibited and shall be subjected to criminal proceedings under the Act and Code.

(5) Any person interested in trade of captive bred wildlife shall obtain a dealer's license under the Act subject to fulfillment of following terms and conditions:-

- (a) An officer not below the rank of the Assistant Conservator Wildlife or equivalent or any one authorized in this regard by the Chief Conservator Wildlife in FORM-XX may issue Hereinafter referred as "Dealer's Permit" Upon request by citizen of Pakistan, living in the Province. There shall be a separate "Dealer's Permit" in FORM-XX (A) only for lawful dealing in captive bred fancy bird species only.
- (b) An Application accompanied by undertaking on stamp paper duly attested by notary public and countersigned by an officer not below the rank of BS-16, ensuring therein for the proper housekeeping, safety and security of captive bred wildlife kept in possession for authorized trade and not dealing in wild trapped species.
- (c) No objection certificate (NOC) from concerned Council or Cantonment Board or Co-operative Housing Society and the association of the particular market shall be mandatory requirement for getting this permit.
- (d) A report to the extent of appropriate housing arrangement, to be issued by an officer not below the rank of Wildlife Inspector, shall be mandatory prior to issuance of the permit.
- (e) The permit holder shall be authorized to deal according to the list approved by the Council. Such list may include captive bred species such as fancy birds and captive bred native and exotic herbivore mammals.
- (f) The dealer permit holder may purchase the captive bred wildlife from any registered breeder under the Act and rules and maintain records in case any breeding takes place from his purchased stock.
- (g) The certificate, permit or license holder shall be responsible for proper housing, sanitation, veterinary and health care of at his shop. In case of any negligence, he shall be given notice in writing for improvement, if permit holder ignored the directions, he shall be compounded with an amount of rupees fifty thousand, if violation is noticed second time his license shall be cancelled and proceedings under the Act and rules shall be initiated.
- (h) The permit holder shall not possess, purchase, sale or offer for sale any wildlife (wild or captive-bred) which is injured or maimed and is still alive.
- (i) The permit holder shall maintain the record of sale and purchase in register to be inspected at any time by wildlife officer.
- (j) The dealer may sell his possession to any intending purchaser mentioning the intricacies on the cash memo. The bearer of such cash memo provided by the Certified Dealer of the Department shall be eligible for getting a new Certificate of Lawful Possession.
- (k) It shall be responsibility of the Dealer to maintain and provide appropriate housekeeping that should not amount to cruelty to animal.
- (l) The dealer may be divided into following sub-categories of captive bred wildlife:-
 - (i) Ornamental / fancy bird dealer
 - (ii) Indigenous Herbivorous captive bred wildlife animal dealer.
 - (iii) Exotic species dealer
- (m) The dealer shall guide every purchaser of the exotic animal not to release it in the wild.

- (n) The Dealer Permit holder shall bound to assist the department in case if any custody, property related to a wildlife offence is kept as *Amanat* at his facility. There shall be no charge on account of providing such facility in the interest of government work.
- (o) The Dealer shall maintain record of his dealings and shall assist the Department during inspection at any time. The following heads shall be inspected:-
- (i) Maintenance of Registers;
 - (ii) Data of staff;
 - (iii) Housekeeping, Sanitation;
 - (iv) Display of information boards inside the shop;
 - (v) First aid kits.
- (p) The issuing authority shall not be responsible for any security lapse on the part of Dealer permit holder. The security lapse means any negligence that resulted in any damage to the animals or area or masses or property, such violation shall constitute sufficient reasons to initiate proceedings under the Act by the Department. The aggrieved party shall also have right to initiate criminal proceedings under Pakistan Penal Code.
- (q) If the purchased captive bred stock is from the outside province, the dealer shall be responsible to carry transit document which include the dealer certificate under the concerned provincial laws, the cash memo showing details of purchased items from the registered dealer of the other province, No Objection Certificate and the transit permit from the Officer not below the rank of BS-17 under the Act and the Officer authorized under the Act of concerned province or territory or country.
- (r) In case if first time violation of transit rules is found, the concerned dealer shall be compounded worth rupees twenty five thousand rupees, in case if second time violation is found, the permit shall be cancelled and proceedings under the Act and rules may follow.
- (s) In case if transit is found without lawful papers, the same shall be seized followed by confiscation under the Act and rules.

83. **Certificate of Lawful Possession.** (1) The Department shall issue certificate or permit or license of lawful possession of species of wild origin born in captivity and not trapped from wild in **Form-XXI**.

(2) The Department shall, with the approval of the Council, publish by notification, the list of native or exotic captive bred animals that can be possessed.

(3) The certificate, permit or license for possession of trophy that is legally hunted from the country or abroad shall be issued on **Form-XXI (A)** by an officer not below the rank of the Assistant Conservator Wildlife or equivalent or any one authorized in this regard by the Chief Conservator Wildlife.

(4) The lifetime certificate, permit or license for stuffed specimen shall be issued.

(5) The certificate, permit or license to any citizen of Pakistan living in the Province shall be on payment of fees which may be determined by the Council or Department from time to time, as follows:-

Specification	Amount
Captive Bred Native Bird	Rs. 500
Captive Bred Native Herbivore animal	Rs. 2000
Taxidermy/Stuffed specimen other than Big cat	Rs. 1000

(6) If any person at the time of migration from Sindh Province to any other territory/province, may take with himself such lawful possession of wildlife to his new destination with a transit permit issued by the issuing authority.

(7) No such certificate, permit or license shall be granted for possession of any wild animal.

(8) The certificate, permit or license may be issued to any foreigner who is present in the Province for more than three months by virtue of his official posting, business or any other cogent reason.

(9) The certificate, permit or license in respect of exotic animals shall be given upon production of the cash memo and sale certificate provided by the authorized dealer or importer or captive bred wildlife breeder.

(10) It shall be responsibility of applicant to provide conducive environment and housing of the captive bred wildlife.

(11) The certificate, permit or license holder may purchase the animal from a dealer and may sale or gift such animal to any person so interested.

(12) The certificate, permit or license may sell his possession to any intending purchaser who shall be eligible for getting a new license for this purpose.

(13) The licensee may gift his actual lawful possession or its off-springs. A new license shall be acquired by new owner for this purpose.

(14) The display of such licensed captive bred wildlife except song birds and partridges shall strictly be prohibited. Only captive bred song birds may be displayed by their owners at shops.

(15) The Certificate Of Lawful Possession for native or exotic wildlife belonging to Carnivore, Insectivore, Chiroptera, Primates, Pholidota, Perissodactyla, Rodentia, shall strictly be prohibited except exotic Big cats already present in the Province.

(16) The wildlife divisions shall issue certificate or permit or license in their respective jurisdictions.

(17) The certificate or permit or license for stuffed specimen shall be issued on Form-XXI (A) subject to approval by officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator Wildlife or equivalent on application, stating therein the source of the said specimen by legal hunt and or by succession.

(18) The request for issuance of certificate or permit or license of taxidermy specimen of preserved species such as Leopard, Indus Dolphin or as case may be, shall be allowed when such request is accompanied by two witnesses one atleast BS-18 level officer endorsing the facts that such killing was not a willful hunt but a natural mortality.

(19) The request for issue of certificate or permit or license of exotic species such as Lion, Tiger, Zebra, Giraffe, Arabian Oryx, Llama, Red Deer, Fallow Deer, and or any captive bred possession that suffered mortality during possession shall be allowed when such request is accompanied by postmortem certificate issued by certified veterinary doctor.

(20) The certificate or permit or license in case of native captive bred Chinkara Deer, Blue Bull, Black Buck, Hog Deer, Sindh Ibex, Urial and spotted deer shall be valid for concerned district only.

(21) The possession certificate, permit or license for captive bred Song Birds, Parrots, pet Partridges, Chakor and other fancy birds shall be valid for the entire Province.

(22) The certificate or permit or license in case of peacock shall be valid for concerned district only.

(23) The possession of Carnivore species of native wildlife shall be prohibited.

(24) The licensee may purchase captive bred animal from an authorized dealer or a license holder.

(25) If any person who violates the provisions of the Act and these rules shall be punishable as per provisions of the Act.

84. **Exotic captive bred wildlife.** (1) The certificate, permit or license in respect of exotic animals shall be given upon production of the cash memo and sale certificate provided by the authorized dealer or importer or captive bred wildlife breeder.

(2) The applicant shall undertake to the effect that such possession shall not be released by him into the wild.

(3) The certificate or permit or license in case of exotic mammals and exotic captive bred song birds, exotic parrots and other exotic fancy birds shall be valid for the entire Province.

(4) If any person at the time of migration from Province to any other territory, he may take with him such lawful possession to his new destination. For travelling purpose he shall require to obtain a transit permit from the issuing authority.

(5) It shall be responsibility of the licensee to provide appropriate housekeeping that should not amount to cruelty to animal.

(6) The licensee may sell his possession to any intending purchaser who shall be eligible for getting a new license for this purpose.

(7) The licensee may gift his actual lawful possession or its off-springs. A new license shall be required for this purpose.

(8) The display of such lawful possession at public places shall be prohibited under the conditions that amount to cruelty to animals.

(9) The grant certificate, permit or license to any citizen of Pakistan living in the Province shall be on payment of fees which may be determined by the Council or Department from time to time, as follows:-

Specification	Amount
(i) Captive Bred Exotic Birds excluding Bajri and love birds	Rs. 1000
(ii) Captive Bred Exotic mammal/ reptile	Rs. 3000

85. **Certificate of lawful possession of exotic Big cats.** (1) The permits of mini zoo, breeding farms, import permit holders or any other issued under the repealed Sindh Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1972 shall only be valid for captive bred species of herbivore nature, and for the purpose of possession of Big cats, a new certificate or permit or license shall be required to be obtained in Form-XXII.

(2) The certificate or permit or license holder under section 49 issued for Big cats only shall be entitled to possess Big cats of captive bred nature.

(3) The certificate, permit or license shall not be valid for possession of Big cats at residential areas. The Department shall take action on the report of concerned Local Council, Co-operative Housing Society that will be competent to allow or disallow keeping Big cats within their premises.

(4) If anyone found in the illegal possession of Big cats that is without certificate, permit or license issued under section 49, a compounding amount of rupees two hundred thousand with an additional rupees five thousand per day shall be imposed until and unless the owner makes a suitable housing arrangement.

(5) The display of Big cats at public places, processions, gatherings, circus, electronic or print-media talk shows and during traveling in the vehicle shall be prohibited.

(6) In case of violation of preceding sub-rule, the provisions under section 21, 24, 25, 26, 27 and relevant sections shall apply, if not compounded then as prescribed under section 29.

(7) The compounding amount shall be rupees two hundred thousand.

(8) In case, if the non-residential area of the certificate, permit or license is declared as residential area then decision of concerned Local Council, Town Committee, Cantonment Board, Co-operative Housing Society to allow or disallow such possession of wildlife within the premises shall be binding upon bearer.

(9) The issuing authority shall not be responsible for any security lapse in case of the possession of Big cats. The security lapse means any negligence that resulted in any kind of damage to the animals, area, masses or property. Such violation shall constitute sufficient reasons to initiate proceedings under the Act by the Department. The aggrieved party shall have right to initiate criminal proceedings under Pakistan Penal Code.

(10) The de-knuckling and de-clogging of Big cats shall be prohibited.

(11) The applicant, who desires to seek certificate, permit or license shall furnish an undertaking on stamp paper duly attested by notary public and countersigned by an officer not below the rank of BS-16, ensuring therein for appropriate housekeeping of the Big cats, safety, security in a conducive environment, in case of violation, he shall be bound to pay fine amounting to rupees five hundred thousand.

(12) No objection certificate (NOC) from concerned Council, Cantonment Board, Cooperative Housing Society shall be mandatory requirement for availing this license.

(13) A report to the extent of appropriate housing arrangement to be issued by officer not below the rank of Wildlife Inspector shall be mandatory prior to issuance of this certificate.

(14) The certificate or permit or license holder shall be responsible for proper veterinary and health care of the Big cats. Rabies vaccine, yellow fever and other required vaccines and their record keeping shall be mandatory to show as and when required during inspection. In case of any negligence, he shall be compounded an amount of rupees fifty thousand only.

(15) The possession of Big cats shall be subjected to inspection by an officer not below the rank of Inspector Wildlife who shall sign the maintenance register and shall update office record for captive bred Big cat population.

(16) The owner shall be responsible to inform in case any epidemic, viral or any serious nature disease is noticed by him. Any attempt to suppress such facts shall be compounded worth rupees five hundred thousand.

(17) The owner shall ensure postmortem in case of mortality and maintain such record. The owner may sell stuffed specimen and or any parts of his possession which suffered mortality. The cash memo and relevant details shall be maintained.

(18) An officer not below the rank of BS-17 at any Wildlife Division shall issue certificate, permit or license after seeking approval from his immediate superior.

(19) The applicant shall submit an application along with the cash memo and sale certificate provided by the authorized dealer or importer or captive bred wildlife breeder for issuance of certificate, permit or license. In case, if applicant has no such receipt, cash memo then he is eligible to get this certificate or permit or license by furnishing statement recorded under section 40, before a BS-17 officer of the Department.

(20) The cross breeding of two different Big cat species shall be prohibited.

(21) The certificate or permit or license holder shall be entitled to sell offsprings from within his legal possession to eligible person having a certificate, permit or license issued by the Department.

(22) It shall be the responsibility of the owner to maintain register of each and every offspring and not to sell to any person who is not eligible for such possession.

The reference and consent for sale by the previous owner or seller shall be valid for issue of new certificate or permit or license. The owner may share a video or photo of his licensed possession and license number.

(23) The lifetime certificate, permit or license for stuffed specimen of Big cats that suffered mortality during possession shall be allowed upon request in writing supported by postmortem certificate issued by certified veterinary doctor. The fees of such certificate shall be rupees five thousand.

(24) Any person at the time of migration from Province of Sindh to any other territory may take with him such lawful possession of Big cats to his new destination with a transit permit subject to fulfillment of prevalent laws and rules of that particular Province.

(25) In case, if Big cats are found in intra provincial transit without lawful papers and permit, the same shall be compounded at rupees one hundred thousand.

(26) In case, if medical aid is required for Big cat and travelling is inevitable, then, the owner shall adopt safety and security measures. During such travelling within or outside the city, the display, unnecessary showoff, letting sit Big cats in the vehicle so public see it, shall be prohibited.

(27) The certificate or permit, license may be issued to any foreigner who is present in the Province by the virtue of his official posting, business or any other reason for more than twelve months. The fees for such request shall be rupees fifty thousand per head.

(28) No Big cat shall be released in the wild. If found doing so, the owner shall be compounded worth rupees ten hundred thousand.

(29) The certificate or permit or license shall be valid for only one place as mentioned at the time of application/request. In case of any change of address the certificate holder shall inform at least thirty days in advance.

(30) The certificate, permit or license holder shall be responsible to address the concerns of the neighbor. In case of any conflict, the decision of the concerned Local Council, Cantonment Board, Cooperative Housing Society shall be binding.

(31) No new application for import of Big cats shall be allowed. The certificate, permit or license holder is eligible to apply for the export of his exotic captive bred stock of Big cats, subject to observance of rules and fulfillment of provisions of CITES. The provisions of section 51 and 52 shall apply and such application for export shall be forwarded to CITES Management Authority, Ministry of Climate Change Government of Pakistan.

(32) The certificate, permit or license holder shall implanting of microchip in each individual and shall carryout DNA Barcoding of his stock from Hussain Ebrahim Jamal Institute University of Karachi, Punjab Forensic Laboratory and Bio-resource Research Center, Islamabad, The Sindh Forensic DNA and Serology Laboratory (SFDL) shall be eligible for DNA certification purpose on payment of fees by the applicant.

(33) Any unforeseen situation arising out of result of any act of omission or commission wherein actions under section 32 and 33 become inevitable, it shall be subjected at the feeding, shifting and housing cost of the owner.

(34) The applicant shall have minimum 400 square yards area, fifty percent of which should be reserved for vegetation such as grassy ground, trees and dead wood logs including an elevated artificial rockery. There shall be two rooms minimum size 10x10x8. The rooms shall have stepwise elevated shelves so Big cats can sit and rest in privacy. The floor of the rooms shall be painted preferably green and have one side gentle slope for allowance to water runoff after washing. Outside courtyard there shall have minimum two dens, partition and water pool having drainage and its water be replaced daily.

(35) The fees for grant of license shall be rupees thirty thousand per head per year or as determined by Council or Department.

(36) The license shall be subjected to renewal each year on payment of fees as at the rate determined in the preceding sub-rule. There shall be a late fee of rupees five thousand per head if license is not renewed within three months from the start of each Financial Year.

(37) The certificate or permit or license holder shall assist the Department as provided under section 11 as and when required in connection with matters pertaining to welfare of any other Big cats.

(38) Any unforeseen situation arising out of result of any act of omission or commission, the issuing authority of the permit shall have sole prerogative to decide in accordance with relevant laws and technical requirements.

(39) The maintenance of standards set by Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA) and World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA), if required, subject to examination by an officer not below the rank of BS-17, shall be guiding technical principles and binding upon the owner and certificate, permit or license holder.

86. Import of Captive-Bred Wildlife. (1) The Chief Conservator Wildlife or officer authorized by him not below the rank of BS-17 shall grant certificate, permit or license in the Form-XXIII under section 51 of the Act for import and export of captive bred species on payment of fees amounting to rupees twenty thousand per year as determined by the Council or Department.

(2) The permit holder shall be eligible subject to following rules to apply for the import and export of captive bred exotic animals, trophies, skins as per Pakistan Trade Control Act of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012 (Act No.XIV of 2012) and CITES.

(3) The applicant shall mention in his application the purpose for such import.

(4) No wild trapped import shall be permitted.

(5) The importer shall preferably bring with him certificate of the DNA bar-coding of the imported captive bred mammal species, if such shipment is due to the re-exported.

(6) No carnivore species shall be imported.

(7) No primates shall be imported.

(8) The Department shall publish by notification, the list of captive bred exotic wildlife that may be imported in the Province.

(9) The import permit holder shall provide conducive environment to his lawful possession in such a way that it shall not amount to cruelty as defined under section 47.

(10) The import permit shall be valid for the address mentioned at the time of getting such license. In case of change of address the permit holder shall inform at least fifteen days in advance.

(11) The imports shall be subjected to fulfill the requirement of CITES Management Authority of the country of origin and shall be produced as and when required.

(12) The application of importer shall be forwarded to CITES Management Authority, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan which is the regulatory authority related to International Wildlife Trade.

(13) The Sindh Forensic DNA and Serology Laboratory (SFDL), Hussain Ebrahim Jamal Institute University of Karachi, Punjab Forensic Laboratory and Bio-resource Research Center, Islamabad shall be eligible for DNA certification on payment of fees by the applicant.

(14) The importer shall, in addition to the license granted under these rules, be required to possess Dealer Permit issued under the Act subject to his intention to deal in such imported wildlife.

87. Export of captive bred wildlife. (1) The certificate, permit or license issued under section 51, shall be valid for export of captive bred species of native and exotic origin subject to condition that -

- (i) the permit holder shall be eligible to apply for the export of captive bred animals;
- (ii) the applicant shall mention in his application the purpose for such export;
- (iii) no native wild trapped export shall be permitted.
- (iv) the permit holder shall submit a certificate showing DNA finger prints of his stock for this purpose. Such certification shall accompany the shipment from the railway station, dry, sea and airport port of embarking of journey;
- (v) the permit holder shall provide conducive environment to his lawful possession in such a way that it should not amount to cruelty as defined under section 47 of the Act;
- (vi) the exports shall be subject to fulfill the requirement of CITES Management Authority of Pakistan and Pakistan Trade Control Act of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012 (Act No.XIV of 2012) and CITES;
- (vii) the application of exporter shall be forwarded to CITES Management Authority, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan that is the regulatory Authority related to International Wildlife Trade;
- (viii) the Sindh Forensic DNA and Serology Laboratory (SFDL), Hussain Ebrahim Jamal Institute University of Karachi, Punjab Forensic Laboratory and Bio-resource Research Center, Islamabad shall be eligible for DNA certification on payment of fees by the applicant.

(2) The Department shall publish in notification the list of captive bred exotic and indigenous wildlife which may be exported subject to approval of the Council.

88. Import and re-export. The following principles for re-export shall be applicable for export of foreign items that were previously imported:-

- (i) The import permit holder shall be eligible to apply for the re-export of captive bred wildlife, Skins of Herbivore and any other captive bred stock which he imported earlier.
- (ii) The import permit holder / applicant shall submit a certificate showing DNA finger prints of his stock from the country of origin for this purpose.
- (iii) For already present stock in the Province the intending person shall maintain DNA Bar-coding records for this purpose that shall be valid for application for re-export.

(10) The Department shall not be responsible for any security lapse at private game reserve.

(11) The owner shall not release exotic carnivore or any other alien species in wild.

(12) In case of any complaint by local residents of the area, the Deputy Conservator Wildlife of the concerned jurisdiction shall conduct detailed enquiry that may lead to cancellation of the license of private game reserve by issuing authority.

(13) Being aggrieved with the orders under sub-rule (12), the license holder may prefer an appeal/review, within thirty days of the passing of such order to the Secretary of the Department being an Appellate Authority whose decision shall be final and shall be binding upon parties.

(14) The owner shall assist the Department during inspection of the private game reserve at any time.

(15) The owner shall maintain the register of private game reserve, its staffing, proper housekeeping, sanitation and habitat condition, display of signboards and medical first aid kit thereat.

(16) The owner shall allow hunting in non-breeding season and shall follow the schedule of hunting announced by the Department.

(17) For the hunting of game birds, the owner shall allow hunting to such person who is bearer of valid ordinary shooting permit issued by the Department.

(18) For the hunting of mammals, the owner shall allow hunting to such person who is bearer of valid special shooting permit issued by the department.

(19) It shall be responsibility of the owner not to allow any person to hunt within the confines of the private game reserve, if he is not in possession of a valid arms license.

(20) In case any exotic animal escapes from within the confines of the game reserve, the same shall immediately be reported to the Department without fail.

(21) The owner shall preferably maintain the DNA finger prints / X-rays of his game animals, which will be helpful for CITES listed species.

(22) Any kind of dealing of the wild animals that include all native birds, all migratory birds, native reptiles, native mammals, native amphibians, arthropods, native insects (except locusts during invasive stage) that are illegally hunted, trapped, captured or obtained via illegal means are strictly prohibited and shall be subject to initiation of criminal proceedings under this Act and Code.

(23) In case of private game reserve's wildlife related offence, the owner or his private wildlife guards engaged by him, may lodge F.I.R to relevant Police station. Sindh Wildlife field protection staff shall have no role except assistance in valuation of the loss, to be furnished on the direction of competent trial court for proceedings.

(24) The management of the private game reserve shall remain bound to assist the Department in case any custody, property related to a wildlife offence is kept as *Amanat* at the cages. There shall be no charges on account of providing such facility in the interest of government work.

(25) The management of the private game reserve shall assist the Department during inspection at any time. The following heads shall be inspected:-

- (a) Maintenance of Registers;
- (b) Data of staff;
- (c) Housekeeping, Sanitation and Habitat condition;
- (iv) The exports shall be subject to fulfillment of the requirement of CITES Management Authority of Pakistan and Pakistan Trade Control Act of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2012 (Act No.XIV of 2012).
- (v) The application of exporter shall be forwarded to CITES Management Authority, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan which is the regulatory authority related to International Wildlife Trade.
- (vi) The Sindh Forensic DNA and Serology Laboratory (SFDL), Hussain Ebrahim Jamal Institute University of Karachi, Punjab Forensic Laboratory and Bio-resource Research Center, Islamabad shall be eligible for DNA certification on payment of fees by the applicant.

89. **Private Game Reserve.** (1) The permission for private game reserve shall be granted for the purpose of promotion and regulating the hunting of local indigenous captive bred game species over a private land.

(2) The private game reserve shall be allowed upon application by a private land owner on prescribed proforma in Form-XXIV on payment of fees amounting to rupees fifty thousand per year until as determined by the Council or Department.

(3) The applicant shall fill up the proforma as aforesaid and submit the same to the Officer who shall, on receipt of such Proforma, send it to the Mukhtiarkar for verification of the title of ownership.

(4) The Mukhtiarkar concerned shall send the application form duly attested with his official seal stating therein:-

- (a) that the land on which private game reserve is established belongs to the applicant;
- (b) that the area on which private game reserve is established shall have no human population within and in the buffer zone of five hundred meters from physical boundaries of the such game reserve;
- (c) that the area on which private game reserve is requested to be established is not a livestock grazing ground; and
- (d) that the game reserve shall not be allowed in low flying and international border zone.

(5) The permission shall be granted for establishment of private game reserve to group of applicants who will take the land on lease or through entering into an agreement with any individual, group of persons or any organization or Government Department. The minimum valid period of lease or agreement for establishing a private game reserve shall be for ten years as required on technical grounds. The applicant shall seek no objection certificate from the owner of such land for the land use in question.

(6) The record of land under sub-rule (4) shall duly be verified by the Mukhtiarkar concerned and the same procedure shall be followed for verification of title of ownership as prescribed under sub-rule (5).

(7) The Chief Conservator Wildlife upon receiving such application and report thereon from Mukhtiarkar shall call report from Deputy Conservator Wildlife, Assistant Conservator Wildlife or District Wildlife Officer of the concerned area.

(8) The minimum area in possession for obtaining private game reserve shall be hundred acres.

(9) The owner shall be sole responsible for security, safety and all precautionary measures related to wildlife and human life.

(d) Display of signboards;

(e) First aid kits.

90. **Private Mini Zoo.** (1) The officer not below the rank of BS-17 or as notified by the Chief Conservator Wildlife shall grant certificate or license for private mini zoo **Form-XXVI**, on payment of fees rupees twenty thousand per year, until determined by the Council or Department.

(2) The license holder shall provide conducive environment to his lawful possession in such a way that it shall not amount to cruelty to animals under the Act and these rules.

(3) The license shall only be valid for the address mentioned at the time of getting such license. In case of change of address, the certificate holder shall inform at least fifteen days in advance.

(4) If any person at the time of migration from the Province to other territory, he may take with him such animal to his new destination outside Province subject to wildlife laws/rules of concerned Province.

(5) The off-springs original and carnivore of the captive bred animals of the private mini zoo may be sold, gifted and exchanged with any permit or license holder and shall maintain such records.

(6) In case of misuse of provisions of sub-rule (5), the license shall liable to be cancelled. The misuse includes any attempt to claim ownership, sale and or any attribution to any seized animal. The Department shall carryout DNA sampling of the species, if proved contrary, the legal action under the provision of the Act and these rules shall be taken including confiscation of animal.

(7) The Department with the approval of Council shall, by notification issue two separate lists, each of such captive bred animals that may be possessed one in residential area and second outside the residential area subject to issue of No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the concerned Local Council, Cantonment Board, Cooperative Housing Society, as the case may be.

(8) In case if the license of private mini zoo is obtained earlier for any non-residential area and later-on Government notifies it as a residential area, the private mini zoo shall be subject to No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the concerned Local Council, Cantonment Board, Co-operative Housing Society, as case may be.

(9) In case of any complaint in writing bearing CNIC of the applicant from the neighborhood sharing the boundary wall and or the street, the permit holder shall be responsible to address the grievances. In case of failure the wildlife officer may examine the complaint and decide it accordingly.

91. **Household/Mini breeding farm.** (1) The household/mini breeding Farm shall be allowed upon application by any household subject to no objection certificate of the concerned member of ward of Local Council and immediate neighbors adjoining the wall of his/her house on prescribed proforma in **Form-XXVII** on payment of fees of rupees ten thousand per year until as determined by the Council or Department.

(2) The license permit so issued shall entitle the holder to breed exotic finches, love birds and exotic parrots.

(3) The Department with the approval of Council shall, by notification, publish such list of captive bred birds that may be kept for breeding in house/mini breeding farm.

(4) The household/mini breeding farm shall not be required to obtain Dealers Permit. However the owner of such household/mini breeding farm may sell the captive bred love birds, finches and exotic parrots

92. **Private Wildlife Captive Breeding Farm.** (1) The breeding Farm shall be allowed upon application by a private land owner on prescribed proforma in **Form-XXVIII** on payment of fees rupees fifty thousand per year until determined by the Council or Department.

(2) The purpose of such Farms shall be the breeding of native animals which may be classified in the following sub-categories:-

- (i) Ornamental birds (applicable only for bird breeding farms).
 - (ii) Indigenous game species.
 - (iii) Exotic species subject to given undertaken that same shall not be release in native ecosystems.
- (3) The record of land shall duly be verified by the Mukhtiarkar concerned and the procedure shall be followed for verification of title of ownership as prescribed under rule (89).
- (4) The Chief Conservator Wildlife upon receiving such application shall call report from Deputy Conservator Wildlife, Assistant Conservator Wildlife or District Wildlife Officer of the concerned area.
- (5) The minimum area in possession for obtaining breeding farm license shall not be less than -
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| (a) Ornamental Bird | one thousand Sq. yard |
| (b) Game Birds | one acre |
| (c) Game Animals | two acres |
| (d) No breeding of any native carnivore primate and apes is allowed. | |
- (6) The owner shall be responsible for security, safety and all precautionary measures related to human life and wildlife at captive breeding farm.
- (7) The Department shall not be held responsible for any security lapse at captive breeding farm.
- (8) The captive breed license holder shall not keep, possess and breed any native carnivore species.
- (9) In case of any complaint by local residents of the area, the Deputy Conservator Wildlife of the concerned jurisdiction shall conduct detailed enquiry and if found any irregularity, may cancel of the license of captive breeding farm.
- (10) Being aggrieved of the orders the license holder may prefer an appeal/review within thirty days of the passing of such order to the Secretary of the Department being the Appellate Authority.
- (11) The owner shall assist the wildlife officer during inspection all or any of the following documents, at any time:-
- (a) Registers;
 - (b) Staffing;
 - (c) Housekeeping and sanitation at captive breeding farm;
 - (d) Display of signboards;
 - (e) First aid kit.
- (12) The owner shall maintain register of details of the purchase, sale, exchange or gift of the stock of the farm accordingly.
- (13) The owner shall sell the product of the captive breeding farm by giving and maintaining cash memo records bearing name of his company under the dealer's license obtained under the Act.
- (14) In case any exotic animal escapes from within the confines of the captive breeding farm, the same shall be reported to the Department immediately.
- (15) The owner may maintain the DNA bar-coding data and genetic x-rays of his captive breeding stock.
- (16) In case of any outbreak of disease, the owner of the breeding farm shall immediately quarantine the Farm, stop all sale of animals, inform those buyers who have purchased stock from the farm within the past two months, inform the Department and take all other necessary measures to ensure that the disease is contained to the limits of the farm, identified and treated.
- (17) Any kind of dealing of the wild animals that include all native birds, all migratory birds, native reptiles, native mammals, native amphibians, arthropods, native insects (except locusts during invasive stage) which are illegally hunted, trapped, captured or obtained via illegal means, shall be prohibited and shall be subject to initiation of criminal proceedings under the Act and Code.
- (18) The management of the captive breeding farm shall remain bound to assist the Department in case if in its custody, the property related to a wildlife offence is kept as *Amanat* at the Farm. There shall be no charges on account of providing such facility in the interests of government work.

CHAPTER-VI Zoo Licensing

93. **Licensing of larger Zoo.** (1) The leave for establishment of zoo shall primarily be given for keeping native species only, and such exotic species shall be allowed which have similar climatic conditions in their country of origin. No permission for import of exotic carnivore species shall be permitted.

(2) An application for establishment of a Zoo under section 17 read with section 46 shall be made to the Chief Conservator Wildlife in Form-XXIX. The record of land shall duly be verified by the Mukhtiarkar concerned and the procedure shall be followed for verification of title of ownership as prescribed under rule (89).

(3) The application received under sub-rule (a) shall be scrutinized by the Chief Conservator Wildlife or Officer in his behalf. Following scrutiny and subject to satisfaction of the Department, the applicant shall remit a non-refundable fee amounting to rupees ten thousand in favor of the Department vide demand draft or postal order. Upon receipt of the fees the officer not below the rank of BS-17 on the directions of Chief Conservator Wildlife shall visit the site and shall submit his findings to the Chief Conservator of Wildlife.

(4) The reference being it complete in all respects shall be placed before the Council for consideration and approval for grant of larger zoo license. After getting approval of the Council the reference shall be processed for approval of the Competent Authority i.e. Chief Minister, Sindh.

(5) The Council may make such inquiries and call for any information from the applicant as it may consider necessary.

(6) On receipt of approval under sub-rule (c) and after enquiry, if any, called for under sub-rule (d), the applicant shall be issued license on payment of fees amounting to rupees one hundred thousand and shall be renewed per annum as determined by the Department or Council.

(7) A zoo licensed under these rules shall make an application to the Department three months before the expiry of the period of validity of the license.

(8) The licensed zoo shall comply with the directions and guidelines issued by the Department from time to time for the purpose of maintenance and upkeep of the zoo.

94. **Classification of zoos.** (1) For the purpose of deciding standard and norms for licensing of zoo and monitoring and evaluating its performance, the zoo, on the basis of area, number of visitors, number of species and animals, endangered species and number of animals of endangered species in its collection shall be taken into consideration and the zoo shall accordingly be classified into following four categories as specified in the Table:-

S. No.	Category of zoo	Criteria for Qualifying to the category						
		(3)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)	Registration Authority	Area of the zoo (Acres)	No. of visitors in a year (in lakhs)	No. of species	No. of animals	No. of endangered species	No. of animals of endangered species
1.	Large	Chief Conservator Wildlife	75 and above	7.5	75	750	20	100
2.	Medium	-do-	Less than 35	3.5	35	350	10	50
3.	Small	-do-	Less than 10 except mini zoo	1.0	10	100	3	15

(2) The Chief Conservator Wildlife may, by order in writing, allow a mini zoo to keep animals of endangered captive breed species subject to the conditions, specified in that order with regard to the area of the zoo, housing, upkeep and healthcare facilities including deployment of veterinarian and supervisory level staff.

95. **Maintenance of record and submission of inventory.** (1) Every zoo shall maintain record of the births, acquisitions, deaths and disposals of animals of each species in its collection in the manner and in the format determined by the Department and the inventory of the animals in the collection of each zoo and annual report of its activities along with the details mentioned above for each financial year and shall produce as and when required by the officer of the Wildlife:

(2) Provided that the details in respect of the native animals along with the detailed reasons of death identified on the basis of the post-mortem examination reports shall be updated at the zoo record and shall be required to be produced upon inspection.

96. **General requirements.** (1) Every zoo shall establish and sustain population of physically, genetically and behaviorally healthy captive breed wildlife for furthering the cause of wildlife conservation and shall cause display of healthy animals for credible conservation message to the visitors.

(2) Every zoo shall adopt proper landscaping and planting of species to provide a naturalistic environment within the zoo to enable the visitors to have communion with nature and get motivated for living in harmony with nature.

(3) Every zoo shall regulate the movement of visitors to the zoo in such a manner that zoo animals are not unduly disturbed, stressed or provoked. The zoo shall be closed to visitors at least two day in a week.

(4) Every zoo, which is surrounded by human landscape, shall be encompassed by a perimeter wall of at least two meter in height from the ground level from all sides.

(5) No residential colony shall be constructed within the zoo premises; provided that where such colonies already exists it shall be separated from the zoo premises by a boundary wall with a minimum height of two meters from the ground level. The entry to the residential colony shall not be through the zoo premises.

(6) Every zoo shall carry out its operations in a manner that causes minimum stress on natural resources and produces the minimum of solid wastes and effluents and shall also put in place the practices of effective waste management through reducing, reusing and recycling and disposing the effluents and the solid wastes in a manner causes least adverse environmental impact.

(7) Every zoo shall refrain from display of sick, injured, infirm and tethered animals for the visitors and shall be housed in off-display facilities specially earmarked for; and shall be provided appropriate upkeep and healthcare to such animals.

(8) Every zoo shall refrain from housing of domestic animals and pets within the zoo premises and adequate safeguards shall also be put in place to prevent the entry of domestic livestock, stray animals and pets into the premises of the zoo.

97. **Administrative and staffing pattern:** (1) The zoo operators shall post an officer of appropriate rank as "whole time in-charge" of the zoo with the powers to take decision and ensure that adequate financial resources and infrastructural support is made available to such officer for proper housing, up-keeping and healthcare of the zoo animals and managing the zoo in a planned manner.

(2) Every zoo operator shall provide adequate scientific and technical staff support to the officer-in-charge of the zoo for carrying out the responsibilities of housing, up-keeping and health care of zoo animals, research and visitor education as specified in the Table below, namely:

S. No.	Category of Staff	Large Zoo	Medium Zoo	Small Zoo	Mini Zoo
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Curator	1	1	1	Mini Zoos shall avail the assistance of appropriately qualified individuals available locally
2.	Veterinarian	2	1	1	
3.	Education Officer	1	1		
4.	Wildlife Biologist	1	1	1	

98. **Development and Planning:** (1) Every zoo shall develop and prepare the master plan approved by the Council.

(2) Zoos which are in operation at the time of the commencement of these rules shall prepare and get the master plans approved by the Council.

(3) The master plan referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2), shall inter alia, include all round development of the zoo for a period of twenty years which shall be revised every ten years along with a detailed layout plan prepared on the basis of the theme adopted by the zoo, indicating the locations of greenbelts, lawns, gardens, animal display area, visitor facilities, support infrastructure for animal up-keeping and healthcare, buildings for administrative and maintenance units.

(4) At least thirty percent of the area earmarked for the zoo shall be kept under green belt and natural vegetation and the area for animal housing shall not exceed thirty percent area of the zoo.

(5) Every zoo shall take adequate care to locate and design all *Pakka* buildings including the visitor facilities in such a manner that the natural landscape of the zoo and animal enclosures are not masked and the cleanliness and hygiene of the zoo is not affected.

(6) Every zoo shall prepare a plan indicating the names of the species and maximum number of animals of each species to be housed in the zoo, having due regard to the congeniality of the climatic conditions of the locality for the general health and wellbeing of the species, availability of the space and infrastructural support for proper up-keeping and healthcare of the species, proximity of the zoo to the habitat range of the species and the past record of the zoo in management and breeding of the species. No zoo shall compromise on housing and up-keeping the standard of animals for accommodating new species or additional animals of the species in its collection. Such plan shall be subject to the approval of the Council.

(7) Every zoo shall design quarantine facility for newly arrived rescued wildlife species for specific period.

(8) The designs and dimensions of every enclosure shall be determined having due regard to the biological behavior of the species and the number of animals to be housed therein.

(9) No new enclosure for endangered species shall be erected without prior approval of the Council.

(10) Every zoo shall provide appropriately designed and effective standoff barriers at every animal display enclosure to regulate the movement of visitors in a manner that visitors get unobstructed view without reaching in the vicinity or proximity and getting the opportunity to physically touch or provoke the animals; and shall also display adequate sign boards so as to give warning to the visitors to keep a safe distance from the animals.

99. **Upkeep and healthcare of animals.** (1) Every zoo shall house and maintain the animals in its collection in socially and behaviorally viable groups. No animal shall be separated from the group unless doing so is necessary for the security and welfare of the animal or other animals in the group.

(2) Every zoo shall provide all the animals in its collection timely supply of quality food of such a composition and in such quantities that nutritional and behavioral requirement of each animal are fully met and adequate safeguards shall be taken to ensure that no animal remains under-nourished on account of dominant animals not permitting other animals getting their share of food and the zoo operator shall ensure round the clock supply of potable water to all the animals in the zoo.

(3) The timing of distribution of food, placement of food and way of distribution of food to the animals shall be regulated in such a manner that the animals get maximum opportunity to express natural instincts and skills and behavior related to feeding.

(4) As a safeguard against feral animals, free ranging wild animals and scavengers sharing the feed of the zoo animals, each animal shall be provided feed in the feeding cells specially earmarked for the purpose and such feeding cells shall be so designed that these may also serve as indoor enclosures for the animals during extreme weather conditions as well as for secure stay during the night.

(5) The left over feed, excreta of animals and all other wastes shall be removed promptly from the feeding cells and are washed and disinfected as per the advice of the Wildlife Veterinary Officer; and the solid and the liquid waste generated during the process shall be disposed of in such manner that has no adverse impact on the hygiene and cleanliness of the zoo and the landscape surrounding the zoo.

(6) The curatorial and the veterinary staff shall keep a close watch on the general behavior and health parameters of the zoo animals. The animals shall be handled only by the staff having experience and training in handling the individual animal.

(7) Any animal that shows any sign of dullness, loss of appetite, injury or abnormal behavior shall be thoroughly assessed and provided medical attention promptly.

(8) Every zoo animal shall be screened for parasitic loads as per written schedule prepared by the zoo in consultation with the veterinary officer and prophylactic medicines administered as per clinical requirements and vaccination of animals against infectious diseases shall also be done, as prescribed by the Veterinary Officer from time to time.

(9) All staff involved with up-keeping and healthcare of zoo animals shall be screened against zoonotic diseases once every year and those found positive to any communicable disease shall be provided appropriate treatment till they get cured and freed of the infection. During the period of such treatment and infected employees shall be kept away from the responsibility of up-keeping and healthcare of the animals.

(10) Every zoo shall maintain detailed records of observations of biological and social behavior and health status of the animals including feed intake, medication and treatment provided in the keeper's diary, daily reports, animal history cards and treatment cards, and shall send/publish in annual report.

100. **Veterinary and infrastructure facilities.** (1) Every zoo shall:

- (a) have veterinary facilities appropriate to the size and type of the animal collection of the zoo;
- (b) have a full-fledged veterinary unit with all basic diagnostic facilities, comprehensive range of drugs, operation theatre and in-patient wards; provided that a mini zoo shall has treatment room facility.

(2) No zoo owned by Government shall acquire sophisticated and costly diagnostic equipment unless there is adequate technically qualified manpower available to operate and use the same.

(3) Every zoo shall have a postmortem room, isolation ward, quarantine ward, animal restraining and tranquilizing equipment and a veterinary care reference library and laboratory.

(4) Tranquilization of any animal shall be done by trained staff of the zoo by exercising utmost care.

(5) Every zoo operator shall provide each zoo the veterinary support staff as specified in the Table below; namely:-

S. No.	Support Staff	Large zoo	Medium zoo	Small zoo
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Lab. Assistant	1	1	-
2.	Stockman or compounder	2	1	1

(6) Every zoo shall have linkages with the recognized institutions and organizations working in the field of wild animal healthcare with the objectives to provide for -

- (a) the assistance in scientific diagnosis of diseases of serious nature and advice on the effective remedial treatment;
- (b) the training and enhancing technical skills of zoo staff; and
- (c) the development of protocols for preventive medicine and vaccination.

101. **Post-mortem and disposal of carcasses of animals.** (1) Every animal died in the zoo shall be subjected to a detailed postmortem examination by registered veterinarian to determine conclusively the cause of the death.

(2) The findings of the post-mortem examination referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be recorded in standard register and shall be maintained for future reference and research.

(3) In the event of the postmortem report being inconclusive and no specific reason for death is identified, the zoo authorities shall send the samples of the tissues organs, blood and viscera etc. for further examination to the qualified diagnostic laboratory having adequate technical specialization for further investigation and identifying the cause of death.

(4) Every zoo shall ensure that the carcasses of the dead animals, after the post-mortem has been conducted, are disposed of, by burying or burning in a manner that does not have any adverse impact on the hygiene and cleanliness of the zoo:

(5) Provided that the carcasses of Big cats shall be disposed of by burning in the presence of the Director of the zoo or any officer in his behalf:

(6) Provided further that the carcasses of animals died due to Anthrax or such other communicable diseases shall not be opened and subjected to post-mortem as a safeguard against spread of the disease and shall be buried intact.

102. **Acquisition and breeding of animals.** (1) Every zoo shall keep and maintain animals of various species in their collection in such a sex ratio that optimizes breeding and helps in developing a self-sustained population of each species.

(2) For the purpose of safeguard against inbreeding within zoo population, the zoo administration shall introduce unrelated animals to zoo stock through exchange, loaning and getting gifts of animals from other zoos.

(3) Every zoo shall, with a view to prevent inbreeding and the loss of heterozygosity, shall maintain the animal history cards, general *stud and herd book* for the animals of endangered species housed in the zoo and put appropriate identification marks and transfer or exchange animals with other zoos.

(4) No zoo shall acquire single animal or genetically non-viable number of animals unless such acquisition is necessary for pairing of single animals or making the group genetically/ biologically viable.

(5) Every zoo shall acquire mates for single and unpaired animals on priority basis and in case of failure to find a mate for single and unpaired animal within a period of six months, the unpaired or single animal shall be transferred or exchanged or given on breeding loan to any other zoo.

(6) For the purpose of transportation of animals from one place to another, the standard protocols in this respect shall be followed without fail.

(7) Subject to approval of the Council, the Department may assign the responsibility of conservation breeding of the identified critically endangered species to identified zoo having technical capabilities and housing facilities, preferably close to the distribution range of the species.

(8) The incharge of zoo operator shall be responsible for maintaining a larger area earmarked for shifting of the surplus animals.

(9) Every zoo shall take effective measures to safeguard against escape of the animals from the premises of the zoo and in the event of any accidental escape, immediate action shall be taken to retrieve the escaped animals.

(10) No zoo shall release any captive animal into the wild.

(11) Every zoo shall ensure that no hybridization of species or races of same species takes place in the zoo.

103. **Research and training activities.** (1) Every zoo shall carry out collaborative research for evolving innovative strategies for providing the animals housed in the zoo a better quality of life, enhanced longevity, higher genetic and behavioral viability and improved reproduction potential. For the purpose to achieve the goal, every zoo, other than mini zoos, shall make arrangements for meticulous recording of data on the social behavior, group dynamics and reproductive biology of the species housed in the zoo and developing a database to be shared with other zoos, researchers and institutions.

(2) Captive wildlife/ husbandry and animal behavior trained staff should be included in zoo staff. Peer review publication at least twice in five years research conducted in zoo premises, and one per annum refresher training of zoo staff should be arranged to reduce animal stress zoo should strictly follow the visitor timings. Every genera of zoo animals maintained at the facility should have separately designed operational, feed and veterinary protocol manuals.

104. **Education and outreach activities.** (1) Every zoo shall educate the visitors to the zoo and the people at large about the significance of wildlife conservation for the general wellbeing of the people and keeping the life support system of nature intact and the efforts shall be made to make people aware about the role played by the zoos in this regard and the ways and means through which general public can participate and contribute.

(2) No physical handling or performance by animals shall be permitted as part of educational activity.

105. **Visitor's facilities.** (1) Every zoo operator shall provide adequate facilities for visitors at appropriate and convenient place in the zoo including for physically handicapped persons.

(2) Every zoo shall have first aid facilities including snake anti-venom serum and lifesaving drugs, readily available in the zoo premises.

CHAPTER-VII

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION FOR CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE

106. **Procedure of registration of NGO intending to do wildlife conservation in the Province.** (1) If Non-Governmental Organization intends to contribute the services for the welfare of wildlife in the province it shall be required to submit an application stating therein reasons, the list of expertise on their pay role and source of their funding.

(2) The Department shall evaluate such request and subject to previous sanction of the Council, NGO shall be registered.

(3) Upon registration, NGO shall be entitled to submit proposal accompanying for the approval of the Council subject to deliberations of the meeting and inputs of the departmental representative, the Council may accept or reject the proposal.

(4) It shall be responsibility of the proposing NGO to carry out their audits according to the requirements of the Donor or as the case may be.

(5) The NGO may run a wildlife welfare center, breeding center for native wildlife species such as pheasants, partridges, parrots, herbivore mammals, birds, raptors or as the case may be, subject to approval of the Council.

(6) The NGO shall maintain the DNA record of the breeding stock periodically.

(7) Any individual or group of pet lover may also apply from individual platform for captive breeding of song birds, finches and to participate in national and international level contests subject to approval of the Council and terms and conditions thereupon.

(8) If any registered NGO found in violation of provisions of the Act or these rules, the Department shall cancel the registration, forthwith.

107. **Wildlife Department Internship.** Internship in the Department shall be encouraged with aim to provide an opportunity for students/researches to familiarize themselves with wildlife protection, preservation, conservation and management in accordance with the Act and these rules.

108. **Volunteers of wildlife.** (1) Volunteering for protection of wild flora and fauna shall be encouraged as a tool of conservation strategy of defenceless wildlife.

(2) Every division and district level office shall maintain the record of wildlife volunteers.

(3) Volunteering for tasks such as observe, monitor wildlife for research, anti-poaching measures, during natural disasters and taking care of injured, captured or abandoned wild animals or as allowed by officer not below the rank of BS-17.

(4) Volunteers shall provide services for welfare free of costs.

(5) Every volunteer shall fill up on **Form-XXXV** showing his consent for becoming a volunteer.

109. **Local leaders for wildlife conservation.** (1) Engagement of local leaders from a community who exercise influence in a wide range of native area for effective conservation of wildlife shall be encouraged.

(2) The department shall encourage the volunteer role of the elected members of the Local Council, Town Committee, Cantonment Board concerned in protection of wildlife.

(3) The members of the Local Council, Town Committee, Cantonment Board may assist the Department in anti-poaching measures by informing any violation in their areas.

110. **Joint Management.** (1) The Joint Management agreement shall be for the purpose of sustainable and scientific management of trophy hunting, shooting, ecotourism, game fishing, wildlife watching, captive breeding of game species, wildlife photography, camping facility, off-roading, horse riding, swimming, bow and arrow practicing, rope climbing, boating, night marching, environmental education, taxidermy and interpretation and reaping non-timber forest produce subject to the terms and conditions.

(2) The Department on receipt of proposal and subject to approval of the competent authority may enter in Joint Management of a protected area i.e game reserve only.

(3) The joint management concept shall not award any title of ownership to the applicant. The trees, habitat and the wildlife in this area shall deem to be the property of Government. The cultivation of agricultural crop and change in land use shall be strictly prohibited, if violated shall be liable to cancellation.

(4) There shall be mandatory bank guarantee not less than of five million rupees for display of the code of conduct to be submitted by an applicant.

(5) The size of area and its remoteness from human settlements is limiting factor in the jointly managed Game Reserve which should be away from cities and towns; on the larger and preferably remote area.

(6) The Department, for the purpose of joint management concept, shall not incur any single penny from the State Exchequer. The investment from private sector for achieving the objectives mentioned under sub-rule (1) shall be given tenure safeguard subject to the approval of competent authority.

(7) The partners in this model for wildlife protection, conservation and management shall not claim any ownership over the land, habitat and wildlife at the end of the period.

(8) The Department shall make a baseline study of five selected game reserves for determination of the existing facilities and potential of development for the implementation of this concept.

(9) Following advertisement and upon expression of interest by local conservation association registered under the Act or these rules for the purpose of wildlife conservation in the Province or a group of individuals, the Department shall carryout technical analysis by the committee of at least one officer of BPS-18 and two officers of BPS-17 of the Department.

(10) The development and subsequent harvest for achieving economically profitable level require longer duration. The duration of such conservation partnership agreement may be upto sixty years subject to periodical review after every five years.

(11) The sharing system of the income shall be from the net profit at the ratio of 80:20 (private: government).

111. Community participation and conservation arrangements. (1) The State lands and community lands that are treasure of wildlife shall be protected as provided under the Act and/or these rules.

(2) The participation of community shall be ensured by the Department for protection, conservation and management of wildlife.

(3) Subject to approval of the Competent Authority, the Department may enter into conservation arrangements with community for dry zone game bird hunting areas, wetlands, areas of high water quality or scenic value, areas that contain soils generally not listed for cultivation.

(4) The conservation arrangement shall be aimed to promote eco-tourism, scientific and controlled game management including following: -

- (a) native biodiversity;
- (b) eco-tourism;
- (c) trophy hunting program with community participation;
- (d) the ecological character of a declared Ramsar wetland;
- (e) carry out activities that promote the protection and conservation of biodiversity;
- (f) permit access to the place by specified persons;
- (g) contribute towards all the costs incurred under the agreement;
- (h) spend any money paid to them under the agreement in a specified manner;
- (i) refrain from, or control, activities that may adversely affect the species, ecological community, or habitat, covered by the agreement;

112. Community Game Reserve. (1) Subject to no objection certificate issued by Deputy Commissioner/Collector of the District; and with the approval of the Competent Authority, the Department may declare any State land as community game reserve and enter into conservation agreement with the community whose representative of conservation association is already registered with the Department. Such conservation agreement may be for the purpose of trophy hunting and reaping non-timber forest produce subject to terms and conditions. The community game reserve shall be allowed upon application by a private land owners subject to approval of management plan from the council, on prescribed proforma as Form-XXV on payment of fees amounting to rupees one hundred thousand per year until as determined by the Council or Department.

(2) The community game reserve managed by the community shall not award any title of ownership to the community.

(3) The size of area and its remoteness from human settlements is limiting factor for establishment of any reserve as follows:-

- (a) Community Game Reserve should be away from cities and towns.
- (b) It can only be established on the larger and preferably remote area.

(4) The wildlife related tourism and game sport shall be recognized as source of substantial income generation for the benefit of business community, local community, wildlife conservation and to the Government subject to sustainable tapping, wisely planned use of wildlife resources.

(5) The Department shall provide external security cover to safeguard wildlife as per provision of the Act but not through input of Government money for development of any infrastructure inside the game reserve area.

(6) The investment from private sector for achieving the objectives of modern day community game reserves that include an addition of ecotourism, game fishing, wildlife watching, captive breeding of game species, wildlife photography, camping facility, off-roading, horse riding, swimming, bow and arrow practicing, rope climbing, boating, night marching, environmental education, taxidermy and interpretation.

(7) The community shall seek permission in writing from Deputy Commissioner/Collector for construction of infrastructure.

(8) The cultivation of agricultural crop shall be strictly prohibited.

(9) Upon request so received, the Department shall assist technically in conducting baseline study through third party to be sponsored by the community for determination of the potential of such area.

(10) Upon expression of interest by any local conservation association for wildlife conservation registered under the Act and these rules for the purpose of wildlife conservation in the Province or a group of individuals, the Department shall scrutinize the proposal in terms of its legality, soundness and guarantee to the provisions of the Act.

(11) It shall be the responsibility of the community management to ensure for security, safety and all precautionary measures related to wildlife and human life inside the community game reserve.

(12) The Department shall not be held responsible for any security lapse inside such area.

(13) The owner shall not release exotic carnivore species in the community game reserve.

(14) In case of complaint by local residents of the area, the Deputy Conservator Wildlife of the concerned jurisdiction shall conduct detailed enquiry for further necessary action.

(15) The community management shall assist the Department during inspection at any time. The following heads shall be inspected:-

- (a) Maintenance of Registers;
- (b) Data of staff;
- (c) Housekeeping, Sanitation and Habitat condition;
- (d) Display of signboards; and
- (e) First aid kits.

(16) The community management shall allow hunt in non-breeding season and shall follow the schedule of hunting announced by the Department.

(17) For the purpose of hunting:-

- (a) the community management shall allow hunting to such person who is bearer of shooting license or permit of the Department;
- (b) the private management shall maintain register of such details accordingly.

(18) In case of trophy hunting, the foreign hunter shall be assisted to take trophy to his country as per provision of CITES.

(19) It shall be the responsibility of the private management not to allow any person to hunt if he is not in possession of a valid Arms license.

(20) A schedule of minimum fees to be charged per species and maximum number of animals to be shot per gun per shoot is to be displayed at prominent place inside game reserve.

(21) Any kind of dealing of the wild animals that include all native birds, all migratory birds, native reptiles, native mammals, native amphibians, arthropods, native insects (except locusts during invasive stage) that are illegally hunted, trapped, captured or obtained via illegal means is strictly prohibited and shall be subject to initiation of criminal proceedings under the Act and Code.

(22) In case of community game reserve wildlife related offence, the owner or private wildlife guards engaged by him, may lodge F.I.R at relevant Police station. Sindh Wildlife field protection staff shall have no role except assistance in valuation of the loss to be furnished on the directions of the competent trial court for proceedings.

(23) For the purpose of verification of the title of land involved in community game reserve, the procedure laid down in rule 89 shall be followed.

CHAPTER-VIII MISCELLANEOUS

113. **Euthanasia of the animals.** (1) No animal shall be euthanized unless it is expedient for the health of other animals or relieving the animal from unnecessary suffering or agony and whenever such exigency arrives, the action may be taken in accordance with the scientific protocols.

(2) The action under sub-rule (1) shall be subject to the proposal submitted by Wildlife Veterinary officer with the approval of Department.

114. **Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Manual.** There shall be Wildlife Manual in Appendix, for the purpose of wildlife and better guidance of the management, adaptation of wildlife conservation techniques, wildlife law enforcement for protection, preservation, conservation and management or as the case may be. The Department shall update and notify the Wildlife Manual periodically subject to approval of the Council.

115. **Management Plan of Private and Community Game Reserve.** There shall be management plan for every private or community game reserve, approved by the council. In case the Council is not functional same shall be approved by the Department.

116. **Delegation of Powers.** The Department with the approval of competent authority shall by notification delegate all or any power under these rules on the request of head of following institutions:-

- (i) Civil Armed Forces deployed at border regions;
- (ii) Federal Board of Revenue;
- (iii) Maritime Security Agency;
- (iv) Any law enforcement agency;
- (v) Any Department, Government of Sindh.

117. **Rights in waste-lands.** Subject to the right and powers of Government as defined in the Act or these rules, no person shall have right to extract or sell any trees, brushwood growing in all state lands, waste-lands which are the property of the Government forming wildlife habitat, except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner/Collector or other officer authorized by Government on this behalf and under such conditions as the Deputy Commissioner/Collector may impose.

118. **Engagement of Village Negahban and issue of management orders.** (1) The Deputy Conservator Wildlife with the approval of Council followed by given undertaking by two *Nekmards* of the area regarding the conduct, may appoint temporary *Negahbans* from indigenous communities of wildlife habitats living in the area since more than three generations to protect the wildlife of state lands and/or waste-lands. Such Engagement Form-XXXII shall be on need basis and purely temporary and liable to be termination at any time without any prior notice.

(2) The Engagement of *Negahbans* from indigenous communities of wildlife habitats shall be made only after the assurance obtained in writing from any private entity regarding payment of the salary of such *Negahbans*. The payment of the salary of *Negahbans* mentioned under sub-rule (1) shall not be paid from state treasury.

(3) The *Negahbans* so engaged shall perform their duties under the command of an officer not below the rank of Wildlife Guard of the Department and shall be eligible to wear specially designed caps and get *Negahbans* cards.

(4) The Deputy Conservator may issue general or special protection orders to *Negahbans* appointed under sub-rule (1) for the protection of wildlife, prohibition of the removal of vegetation, barking, boring, girding or otherwise injuring of any kind of vegetation and for the regulation of the lopping of trees or brushwood from such waste-lands for village requirements.

(5) Misuse of powers in this regard shall amount to initiation of criminal proceedings under the Act and Code.

119. **Adaptation of Laws/Rules and Regulations.** The laws, rules and regulations, in force, shall be applicable to the extent of wildlife protection, preservation, conservation and management.

120. **Certified wildlife Healer.** (1) Volunteer services for the welfare of wildlife species which suffered trauma, injury, orphanage, disability or any shock shall be encouraged on terms and conditions.

(2) A certificate on Form-XXX for such purpose shall be issued following submission of willingness on Form-XXX (A) by person so interested. The bearer of such certificate shall hereinafter be referred as wildlife healer.

(3) The Healer shall:-

- (a) provide wildlife welfare services purely on volunteer basis subject to his consent;
- (b) understand HSE standard, zoonotic disease, cautious approach to contact, behavior of the animal, other relevant protocols and shall abide by.
- (c) not to claim any expenses for the purpose;
- (d) be authorized to handle and rehabilitate traumatized wildlife species handed over by the Department;
- (e) not to engage himself in any wildlife trade or un-authorized activity;
- (f) not to display the animal by means of social media;
- (g) adopt appropriate health and safety;
- (h) to keep updating the Department regarding the custody;
- (i) upon successful rehabilitation of the wildlife inform and join for release of wildlife in its habitat;

- (j) to assist the Department in periodical inspection and maintain relevant record of the treatment, feeding, fitness and as the case may be.
- (k) Any other as allowed by officer not below the rank of BPS-17

121. **General Transit Permit.** (1) The trapping and translocation of wildlife inter and intra provincial shall be prohibited.

(2) The inter and intra provincial translocation of captive bred wildlife for trade purpose shall be restricted until issued in Form-XXXI subject to application and on payment of three hundred rupees as fees until determined by the Council or the Department, shall be called as General Transit Permit valid for land, water and air transport.

(3) The holder of certificate, permit or license of lawful possession issued under section 49 of the Act shall be entitled to obtain such permit, if he desires to travel to other province with his lawful possession which is captive bred wildlife.

(4) For certified dealers or license holders shall be eligible for General Transit permit. There are no restrictions on the number of captive bred wildlife animals from his stock to be transported.

(5) The Officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator Wildlife shall issue the General Transit Permit.

(6) The transportation or translocation shall be done by providing conducive environment and ensuring the comfort of the captive bred wildlife so it shall not amount to cruelty to animals.

(7) During transit there shall be no display of the species.

(8) Safety and security measures shall be adopted. In case of any security lapse the responsibility thoroughly lies on the applicant.

(9) The applicant shall abide by the wildlife laws in force in the relevant Province.

(10) The validity of the General Transit Permit shall be for seven days from the date of issue.

(11) The wrongful issuance of the General Transit Pass by the Officer and misuse by the carrier shall amount to initiation of criminal proceedings under the Act and Code.

(12) The staff of the Department for the purpose of the Act and the rules is authorized to handle, translocate, shift and carry wildlife on road, by air or train with observance of due safety protocols within the Province.

122. **Production of Wildlife Documentary.** The officer not below the rank of Deputy Conservator Wildlife may grant permission to applicant who is interested in making of wildlife documentary in the province subject to the condition that:

- (a) The purpose of making such documentary is scientific, educational and awareness raising and no government expenses shall be involved upon such private production.
- (b) Applicant shall undertake that he shall not harm wildlife during filming and not share the details of delicate locations. The provisions of the Act and these rules shall apply in case of violation.
- (c) The applicant shall get approved the script and draft of the background commentary of the documentary.
- (d) The production of the documentary shall acknowledge the department and or assistance provided by any government agency.
- (e) The applicant shall comply with the instructions of the wildlife officer.
- (f) The health, safety and security shall be the responsibility of the applicant. The department shall not be held responsible in case of any untoward situation.

123. **Precedence/suppression of other rules.** The provisions of these rules shall have precedence over or supersede the provisions of contrary contained in any other rules except the provisions of protected areas and wildlife protection.

124. **Standing orders:** The provisions of the Forest Act or rules, regulations, instructions, standing orders shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act and these rules shall apply wherever required for the purpose of the Wildlife protection, preservation, conservation, management and administration.

125. **Treasure Trove.** During the course of time, if any treasure trove is found at a historical and rich wildlife habitat, the possible losses to be sustained by wildlife shall be recovered from proponent as per the assessment made by the committee constituted under Rule (7) and same amount shall be incurred upon the recovery and rehabilitation of the habitat.

126. **Oath.** (1) Every wildlife officer or official for the purpose of allegiance to the duties and responsibilities assigned under the Act shall take Oath on affirmation in English, Urdu or Sindhi. Those who are already serving in the Department shall also be subjected to the Oath. Every Deputy Conservator or BS-18 level officer shall arrange oath taking ceremony at his Division in Form-XXXIII.

(2) The Chief Conservator Wildlife, every Deputy Conservator Wildlife, District Wildlife Officers and Deputy Director Khirthar Protected Areas Complex shall maintain record of all servants who have taken/made the oath/affirmation on Form-XXXIV. Such record should be maintained in a separate register for every designation. A copy of the form, oath/affirmation shall be pasted on the next page, and thereafter entries shall be made in the register.

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF SINDH

FORM-I

SAPURDNAMA

(See Rule 2 (ixviii) read with section 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

1. Details of Property seized
2. Detained under section/Rule
(a) from whom
3. Wildlife Offence No. and short description:
4. CNIC No. of offender..... Cell No.
5. Address
6. Details of under taking:
7. Application of offender (if any): Yes No (In case yes, please attach application)
8. Video statement of Offender: Yes---No (In case yes, please attach or save details on electronic device)
9. Any other details

PROVIDED GIVEN IN SUPERDARI OF Nekomard

10. Name of *Nekomard*
11. Consent given by *Nekomard* to intervene: Yes---No (if yes attach application/ consent statement)
12. Video statement of *Nekomard*: Yes No (In case yes, please attach or save details on electronic device)
13. CNIC No. of *Nekomard* Cell No.
14. Address of *Nekomard*
15. Details of undertaking

PROVIDED GIVEN IN SUPERDARI OF WILD LIFE DEPARTMENT STAFF

16. Name:
17. Designation:

Date:

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

FORM-II

(See rule 4 (5) read with section 7 of the Sindh Wildlife Protection Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

**ACQUAINTANCE ROLL & MB FOR OPERATION
CARRIED OUT ON PIECE WORK SYSTEM**

Wildlife Habitat:

Period from to Sr. No. dated/20.....

S #	Name of Labour Jamadar	Particulars of work	Qty/ work/ unit	Rate	Amount	Acquaintance
1		Wildlife Rescue Wildlife habitat improvement Daily wages Any other as required by the Act/Rules				Certified that amount viz Rs..... has been received by me. Signature/Thumb impression of Labour Jamadar
					Total:	
1. Certified that the work has been physically checked by me on site upto the extent of 100%.				This amount of Rs...../- only has been disbursed by me		Acquaintance by: Wildlife Ranger /Park Ranger/Field Officer
2. Certified that the work done in the bill has actually been carried out under my supervision						
3. Certified that the work actual commensurate with actual expenses.						

Wildlife Inspector/Guard

Wildlife Ranger/Park Ranger/Field Officer

4. Certified that the works checked by the Wildlife Ranger/Park Ranger/Field Officer upto extend of 100%.

5. Certified that the works checked by the DCW/DWO upto the extend of 60% to 80%.

This amount of Rs..... only has been passed by me

Wildlife Ranger/Park Ranger/Field Officer

Sanctioned and passed by:
Deputy Conservator Wildlife
District Wildlife Officer

Head Clerk/Accountant

FORM-III

LIST OF PROTECTED AREAS.

(See rule 6 (5) read with section 8 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

NATIONAL PARK				
S. No.	Name of protected area and date of notification	District	Taluka	Area in hectares
1.	Khirthar National Park No. WL&FT(SOI-DCF-993)/74 dated 31.01.1974	Karachi & Dadu	Kohistan	308733
WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES				
1.	Takkar	Khairpur	Sohra	45,513.344
2.	Hudero Lake No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-943)/77 dated 25-03-1977	Thatta	Thatta	13,468.416
3.	Keenjhar Lake (Kalri) Lake No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-943)/77 dated 25-03-1977	Thatta	Thatta	1,320.940
4.	Haleji Lake No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-943)/77 dated 25-03-1977	Thatta	Thatta	1,704.273

5.	Lung Lake No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-11)/82 dated 04-07-1977	Larkana	Kambar	19.179
6.	Drigh Lake No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-681)/77 dated 18-12-1977	Larkana	Kambar	164.268
7.	Mahal Kohistan No. WL&FT(SOI-DCF-992)/74 dated 31-01-1974	Dadu/Jamshoro	Mahal Kohistan	70,577.090
8.	Hub Dam No. WL&FT(SOI-DCF-992)/74 dated 31-01-1974	Karachi	Karachi	27,219.151
9.	Ghondak Dhoro No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Jacobabad	Kashmore	30.92
10.	Miani Dhand No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	56.66
11.	Samno Dhand No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Hyderabad	Hala	22.66
12.	Gulsher Dhand No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Hyderabad	Hala	24.282
13.	Dhroung Block No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Shikarpur	Khanpur	2,097.965
14.	Lakhat No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Nawabshah	Sakrand	101.175
15.	Kot Dinghano No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Nawabshah	Sakrand	30.252
16.	Mohabat Dero No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Nawabshah	Kandiro	16.188
17.	Bijoro Chhach No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Thatta	Thatta	121.41
18.	Norung No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Thatta	Thatta	242.82
19.	Cut Munarki Chhach No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Thatta	Thatta	404.70
20.	Sadnani No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Thatta	Thatta	83.772
21.	Shah Lanko No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Thatta	Thatta	60.705
22.	Hilaya No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Thatta	Thatta	323.76
23.	Majiran No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Thatta	Thatta	24.282
24.	Gullel Kohri No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Thatta	Ghorabari	40.47
25.	Marho Kotri No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Thatta	Ghorabari	161.88
26.	Munarki No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Thatta	Jati	12.141

27.	Khadi No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Thatta	Mirpur Bathoro	80.94
28.	Keti Bunder North	Thatta	Keti Bunder	8,948.322
	No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977			
29.	Keti Bunder South No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Thatta	Keti Bunder	23,046.046
30.	Khat Dhoro No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-269)/77 dated 25-09-1977	Larkana	Dokri	10.522
31.	Runn of Kutch No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-612)/81 dated 09-11-1980	Badin & Tharparkar	NagarParkar, Mithi, Islamkot, Diplo, Badin &Tando Bago, Pano Aqil, Rohri, Nara, Khipro & Sanghar Nawabshah	320463
32.	Nara Desert No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-151)/80 dated 17-08-1980	Sukkur, Khairpur & Sanghar	Pano Aqil, Rohri, Nara, Khipro, Sanghar	223590
33.	Deh Akro-II No. SOI(IMP)S&GAD/Wildlife/4-88 dated 11-05-1988	Nawabshah	Nawabshah	20243
34	Chinkara Wildlife Sanctuary No. FT&WL(SOI)68/88/2016-17 dated 01-02-2017	Tharparkar		
GAME RESERVE				
1	Hala No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-77)/1981 dated 16-07-1981	Hyderabad	Hala	953.473
2.	Sahib Samo	Hyderabad	Hala	348.473
3.	Deh Khalifa No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-76)/1981 dated 16-07-1981	Thatta	Ghorabari	428.982
4.	Deh Jangisar No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-76)/1981 dated 16-07-1981	Thatta	Mahal keti Bunder	313.642
5.	Mirpur Sakro No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-76)/1981 dated 16-07-1981	Thatta	Mirpur Sakro	777.024
6.	Nara No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-75)/1981 dated 16-07-1981	Khairpur	Sohra	109,966.39
7.	Sumbak, Surjan, Eri & Hothiano No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-1374)/76 dated 18-06-1976	Dadu/Jamshoro	Thano Bula Khan	40,631.88
8.	Mando Dero No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-73)/1981 dated 16-07-1981	Sukkur	Rohri	1,234.335
9.	Dosu Forest No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-74)/1981 dated 16-07-1981	Larkana	Ratodero	2,312.212
10.	Khipro Forest	Sanghar	Khipro	3,885.254
11.	Tando Mitha Khan	Sanghar	Khipro	5,343.294
12.	Pai Forest No. WL&FT(DCF-GEN-28)/82 dated 11-07-1982	Nawabshah	Sakrand	1,969.270
13.	Indus River (From Guddu Barrage to Sukkur Barrage. 27-12-1974	Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Ghotki	Ubaro, Kashmore Mirpur Mathelo Kandhkot, Ghotki Shikarpur, Pano Aqil Sukkur	44.200

FORM-IV (A)

MONTHLY OFFENCE REGISTER

(See Rules 9 to 31 read with sections 2 (xxviii), 24, 32, 33, 58, 71, 73 and 89 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Sr. NO.	FOR No: and relevant sections	Disposal		Any other details	Remarks
		Compounded <small>(Please mention order No.)</small>	Sent for trial <small>(Please mention order No.)</small>		
1	2	3	4	5	6

FORM-IV

FIRST OFFENCE REPORT

(See Rules 9 to 31 read with sections 2 (xxviii), 24, 32, 33, 58, 71, 73 and 89 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

**SINDH WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SINDH**

سندھ والڈائف ڈیپارٹمنٹ حکومت سندھ سندھ وائلڈ لائف ڈیپارٹمنٹ حکومت سندھ

ڈاکوہ میں لاشیں پائی گئیں
 گم کی اطلاع دی گئی
 First Offence Report Form (S.W.F.R.)

35
 ڈاکوہ
 Book No.

854
 No.

First Offence Report Form (S.W.F.R.) & SS of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020.

سندھ وائلڈ لائف پروٹیکشن، بحفاظت، تحفظ، پرورش و انتظامیہ ایکٹ 2020 سے متعلقہ سیکشن 2 (xxviii) اور 32، 33، 58، 71، 73 اور 89 کے تحت لاشیں پائی گئیں اور اطلاع دی گئی۔

وقت اور
 مقام
 Date and Time of Report

تاریخ
 Date

ضلع
 District

تعلقہ
 Taluka

وائلڈ لائف اسٹیشن
 Wildlife Station

نمبر
 No.

1	Date & Time of Report تاریخ و وقت رپورٹ کرنے والے وقت
2	Name of Offender & Complete Address مذنب اور پورا پتہ گم کی اطلاع دی گئی ہے
3	Name & Designation of Complainant شکایت کرنے والے کا نام و عہدہ ڈاکوہ کے ایف۔ او۔ آئی۔
4	Offence Details جرائم کی تفصیلات ڈاکوہ میں مینڈرین لاشیں پائی گئیں اور اطلاع دی گئی
5	Distance of Wildlife Station from Place of Offence وائلڈ لائف اسٹیشن سے جرائم کرنے والے جگہ سے ڈاکوہ سے ڈاکوہ وائلڈ لائف اسٹیشن تک
6	Steps taken لینے گئے اقدامات ڈاکوہ میں مینڈرین لاشیں پائی گئیں اور اطلاع دی گئی ہے

Signature of Complainant

ڈاکوہ ایف۔ او۔ آئی۔ کے ایف۔ او۔ آئی۔

Name & Complete Address of Complainant

ڈاکوہ ایف۔ او۔ آئی۔ کے ایف۔ او۔ آئی۔

Prayer of Complainant

ڈاکوہ ایف۔ او۔ آئی۔ کے ایف۔ او۔ آئی۔ کے ایف۔ او۔ آئی۔

FORM-IV (A)
MONTHLY OFFENCE REGISTER

(See Rules 9 to 31 read with sections 2 (xxviii), 24, 32, 33, 58, 71, 73 and 89 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Sr. NO.	FOR No: and relevant sections	Disposal		Any other details	Remarks
		Compounded <small>(Please mention order No.)</small>	Sent for trial <small>(Please mention order No.)</small>		
1	2	3	4	5	6

FORM-V
ENQUIRY BOOK

(See Rules 9 to 31 read with Section 40 (c), 24, 32, 33, 58, 71, 73 and 89 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

SINDH WILD LIFE DEPARTMENT
ENQUIRY REGISTER AND REPORT
US 40 (C) 58 ENQUIRY REPORT
مذکورہ ذیل

First Report _____ پہلا رپورٹ _____ Offence No. _____ گھم نمبر

Date of first report _____ تاریخ پہلا رپورٹ _____ Where the offence was committed _____ جہاں الجرم کیا گیا

Property attached Wildlife Protection Act 2020 _____ مذکورہ ذیل ملکیت تحفظ جانور 2020 کے تحت

Enquiry _____ تفتیش _____ Date of commencement _____ شروع کی تاریخ

Further Description of Offence _____ مزید تفصیلات الجرم

Extra Property attached _____ مزید ملکیت

Name and Residence of offender _____ جرمی کا نام اور رہائش گاہ

Offender's statement under sec: 40 _____ جرمی کا بیان سیکشن 40 کے تحت

For what sum he/she is willing compound Rs. _____ کیس کو کتنی رقم پر چھوڑنے کو تیار ہے

Value of Damage Rs. _____ تلف کی قیمت

How Prisoner was Disposed of _____ جرمی کو کس طرح سزا دی گئی

Prosecution Witness _____ تفتیشی گواہ

Previous Warning of Punishment _____ پہلے کی سزا کی اطلاع

Register No _____ رجسٹر نمبر

Section No. _____ سیکشن نمبر

Date _____ تاریخ

Signature _____ دستخط

FORM-V (A)
CHALLAN

(See Rules 9 to 31 read with sections 2 (xxviii), 21, 58, 73 and 89 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

District: _____ Police Station: _____

In the Court of: _____

Charge Sheet No: _____ F.O.R NO: _____

Charge or information name and offence and circumstances connected with it, in concisedetail, and under what section of the law charged مختصر حالات متعلقہ مقدمہ و غیر حوالہ قانون متعلقہ ٹوہہ وغیرہ وغیرہ	Name and address of witness شاہدن جا نالا ۽ انڀريس مڪمل	Property (Including Weapons) Found, with particulars of where when and by whom, found and whether sent to Magistrate برآمد ٿيل ملڪيت عدالت کي موڪلي وئي آهي يا نه ۽ تفصيل ملڪيت	Name and addresses of accused person sent for trail		Name and address of accused persons not sent up for trail whether arrested of not including absconders (show abs: in red ink) جوابدارن جا نالا ايڊريس جو چالان نه ٿيندا ٿورن گرفتار ٿيا آهن يا نه رپورٽن جا نالا ڳڙهي معن سان لکندا	Name address and occupation of complainant or information ٿالو ۽ انڀريس ڦريدي يا اطلاع ڏيندڙ جو
			In custody حراست ۾	On bail ضمانت تي		

REMARKS

(1) جناب اعليٰ: عدالت سڳوري کي نهايت با ادب استدعا آهي ته مذڪوره ڪيس جي FIR جي ملاحظه مان حقيقت نيڪ روشن ڪري هوندي.

(2) جناب اعليٰ: عدالت سڳوري کي باادب استدعا آهي ته

(3) تنهن ڪري عدالت سڳوري کي نهايت با ادب استدعا آهي ته انصاف جي بهتري لاءِ هي چالان/ چارج شيٽ مذڪوره جوابدار خلاف وٺڻ فرمائيندا سرڪاري وڪيل صاحب جن جي موجودگي ۾ هي ڪيس هلائڻ ۽ ڪيس جي فيصلي جي سنڌ عنايت ڪرڻ فرمائيندا ته ڪار سرڪار جي بهتري ٿيندي:-

تفصيل ورجوعات

بيان شاهد ڪم	FIR ڪاپي	تفصيل گرفتاري
حليه فارم	مشيرنامه	تاريخ ۽ وقت گرفتاري
	جاء گرفتاري	جوابدار
	ریماتو آرپڻ	ٿوہہ ٿيو:-
عدالت ۾ پيش	چالان تيار	رپورٽ ٿيو:-
		جام ٿوہہ:-

FORM-VI
SEIZURE MEMO

(See Rules 9 to 31 read with section 32 and 71 of Sindh Wildlife Protection,
Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

**TO BE FILLED ON RECOVERY OF WILDLIFE
FROM ILLEGAL POSSESSION**

S. No.	Details	Remarks (if any)
	Name of person involved in wildlife offence and from whom recovery has been made: His Profession: CNIC No: Address:	
	Details of Offence and property: (1) Wildlife species: (dead or alive) (2) Weapons (3) Vehicles (4) Tools (6) Any other item used in wildlife offence	
	Enquiry Book and page number: F.O.R Number: Sections/Rules mentioned in the F.O.R:	
1.	whether the property so recovered is illegal possession of captive bred wildlife species	
2.	whether it is a wild trapped specimen	
3.	Whether illegal hunt dead or alive. Details thereof	
4.	Previous wildlife offence record of the offender	
5.	Cost on rehabilitation and repatriation if required to other Province or Territory. The cost shall be calculated by the Officer on real time basis	
6.	Any other detail/information	
	Seizure memo is to be signed by officer not below the rank of Inspector	Name of Officer and Signature: Designation: District: Official Seal:

FORM-VI (A)
CONFISCATION MEMO

(See Rules 9 to 31 read with section 33 and 71 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

TO BE FILLED AT THE TIME OF CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY IS USED IN WILDLIFE OFFENCE

ORDER UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE ACT

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 33 of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020, the property detained (as per seizure memo attached) is hereby confiscated for the purpose of the Act.

The disposal of the property shall be

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Seizure memo is to be signed by the officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator Wildlife.

Name of Officer and Signature:
Designation:
District:
Official Seal:
Date:
Reference No:

FORM-VII**COMPOUNDING ACCEPTANCE ORDER**

(Not applicable for non-compoundable and non-bail able offense)

(See Rules 9 to 31, 39, 40, 62 and so, read with Sections 26, 27, 28, 62 and 85 Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Category: (Please tick the relevant: (a) Pre-Trial, (b) During Trial on submission of offender before Trial Court

Whereas, offender namely S/o
 R/o
 CNIC No: Cell No: involved in
 wildlife crime no: F.O.R number Book number apprehended
 in wildlife offense for time, vide his application dated
 has requested/consented for payment of compounding amount and has furnished undertaking
 regarding abstention from involvement in such offence.

Whereas, the Act and the Rules lay down guiding principles, accordingly, compounding amount means sum of amount mentioned against each category in the Third Schedule plus value of specimen at Form VII (A) calculated on per head basis at the time of compounding;

Whereas the Act and the rules 39 lays down guiding principles for calculation of compounding amount in turtle related cases (Applicable if offence against turtles)

Whereas, the Act and rule 40 lays down guiding principles for calculation of compounding amount in Bear related cases (Applicable if offence against Bears)

Whereas, Name and Signature of Wildlife Inspector who accepted application and recommended:

Name and Signature of Wildlife Guard

Signature of *Nekmard*

Name of *Nekmard*

CNIC No:

Cell No:

Now, therefore in view of the details and facts of law given above and in exercise of the powers vested in him vide section 27 (a) (b) undersigned is pleased to accept and endorse the recommendations for the acceptance of the application of the offender for payment of compounding amount which means value plus compensation as per schedule of the Act and the value of property as per rules. The amount of compounding is

The applicant is warned to be careful in future and not to get involved in wildlife offense.

- (i) The property involved in wildlife offence and seized by the officer is hereby (details of property as per seizure memo).
 (ii) The property involved in wildlife offence and seized by the officer is hereby confiscated Under Section 33
 (Please tick the relevant column)

*Any Other detail which in the opinion of the officer is necessary to incorporate

NAME AND SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORISED OFFICER
 WITH OFFICIAL SEAL

REFERENCE NO:

DATE:

FORM-VII (A)
SCHEDULE OF VALUE

(See Rule 2 (xiv), 2 (xv) 14, 24 (5) 62 and so, read with sections 2 (lix), 26, 27, 28, 62 and third schedule of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

S. No.	Specie	Value until determine by the council or the department
1.	Sindh Ibex	Equivalent to highest the amount received in the bid of trophy hunting per head.
2.	Urial	Equivalent to the highest amount received in the bid of trophy hunting per head.
3.	Chinkara Deer	Rs. 200,000/- (Rupees two hundred thousand) per head.
4.	Hog Deer	Rs. 200,000/- (Rupees two hundred thousand) per head.
5.	Cheetal	Rs. 300,000/- (Rupees three hundred thousand) per head.
6.	Wild Ass	Rs. 500,000/- (Rupees five hundred thousand) per head.
7.	Cheetah	Rs. 1,000,000/- (Rupees ten hundred thousand) per head.
8.	Wild wolf	Rs. 500,000/- (Rupees five hundred thousand) per head.
9.	Hyena	Rs. 500,000/- (Rupees five hundred thousand) per head.
10.	Wild Langur	Rs. 500,000/- (Rupees five hundred thousand) per head.
11.	Black Buck	Rs. 250,000/- (Rupees two hundred fifty thousand) per head.
12.	Blue bull	Rs. 300,000/- (Rupees three hundred thousand) per head.
13.	Wild Rabbit	Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand) per head.
14.	Wild Fox	Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand) per head.
15.	Wild Jackal	Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand) per head.
16.	Otter	Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand) per head.
17.	Wild Cat	Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand) per head.
18.	Fishing Cat	Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand) per head.
19.	Pangolin	Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand) per head.
20.	Crocodile	Rs. 100,000/- (Rupees one hundred thousand) per head.
21.	Indus Dolphin	Rs. 500,000/- (Rupees five hundred thousand) per head.
22.	Other mammals	As determined by compounding officer for every single specimen (per head).
23.	Birds	As determined by compounding officer for every single specimen (per head).
24.	Reptiles	As determined by compounding officer for every single specimen (per head).
25.	Vegetation (Xerophytic) Rule 55 (2)	Not be less than three thousand rupees per year of the determined age
26.	Other wildlife	If compoundable and as determined by compounding officer.
27.	Quail fight and any other;	Rs. 10,000/- (Rupees ten thousand)
28.	wild animals in circus, forced performance of monkeys and any other wildlife;	Rs. 10,000/- (Rupees ten thousand) per head.
29.	extracting sanda oil;	Rs. 500/- (Rupees five hundred) per head and confiscate.
30.	wild boar and dog fight;	Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand).
31.	trapping birds;	1) small birds: Rs. 10,000/- (Rupees ten thousand)
		2) Raptors: Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand)
		3) any other: If compoundable and as determined by compounding officer.
32.	mongoose and snake fight;	Rs. 2000/- (Rupees two thousand) and confiscate.
33.	selling pellican oil;	Rs. 5000/- (Rupees five thousand) and confiscate.
34.	use of wildlife in black magic by <i>Aamil</i> ;	Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand).
35.	trapping and trading of scorpion;	Rs.1000/- (Rupees one thousand) per head and confiscate.
36.	inflicting physical injury, mal-handling, wild trapping keeping wild animals out of natural habitat;	If compoundable and as determined by compounding officer.

FORM-IX

PROSECUTION SANCTION ORDER

(See rules 15 read with section 29, 59, 88 of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Subject: PROSECUTION SANCTION UNDER SECTION 29 AND 88 OF THE ACT.

Whereas, for the protection of wildlife which is vital service provider for this earth; the ecosystem and for human life, on account of the importance of wildlife, its delicate nature, significance, vitality, defenselessness and for the betterment of the human race, Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020 and the rules, hereinafter shall be referred as "the Act" and "the Rules", protection to "wildlife" under section 21 and Schedule IV of the Act is granted and extraordinary jurisdiction conferred by powers has been vested with the expectation of protection of wildlife.

Whereas, "wildlife" has been defined under section (ix) of the Act; under section 39 of the Act there is presumption that "Wildlife" belongs to Government; Section 9(1) (2) and/or other sections, as the case may be, guide for actions prohibited and contraventions under the Act; Section 2(xxviii) defines "F.O.R" means first Offense Report; Section 2(lxii) defines "wildlife offence"; Section 2(xvi) defines "Officer" for the purpose of the Act; Section 29 (1) and (2) and 58 defines the procedure for the prosecution of non-compounded offence; Section 2(lviii) defines "Trial Court" and Section 30 and 88 expects for the dispatch of all convenient measures for the arrest and trial of the offender

Whereas, on detection of the wildlife offence a F.O.R No..... dated under section was registered at wildlife protection police station by the officer named

Today on the offence papers have been brought before undersigned by the investigation officer with a request to accord prosecution sanction for submission of offence papers/challan before "Trial Court" as defined under section 2(lviii) of the Act.

Being satisfied with the offence papers, investigation details and Challan enclosures, presented before undersigned, Prosecution Sanction is hereby accorded U/S 29(2) for submitting the offence papers U/S 30 and U/S 88 for trial of the offence summarily U/S 60 before Honourable Court of District & Sessions Judge being 'Trial Court' U/S 2(lviii).

You, Mr. are directed to submit the offence papers/challan and assist Trial Court during the Summary Trial/Proceedings as described within the meaning of Section 59 of the Act.

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Ref. No. _____

Date _____

To,
Mr.
Designation
District

Copy forwarded with compliments:
Honourable District and Sessions Judge for information.

FORM-X

PROSECUTION REGISTER

(See rule 15 (4) read with section 64 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Sr. NO.	Reference No.	FOR No: and relevant sections	Name of Trial Court	Any other details	Remarks

FORM-XI
ROZNAMCHA

(See Rules 25 (5), 45, 46, 47 and 48 read with section 64 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Name and designation	Date / Time	Details
1	2	3

FORM-XII

REWARD SANCTION ORDER

(Not applicable for non-compoundable and non-bail able offense)

(See rule 44 read with section 27 and 63 of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Whereas, wildlife offence duly booked under section..... mentioned in the F.O.R No dated..... by..... at.....

Whereas, the offender(s) vide application/consent in writing requested for payment of compounding as per the law.

Whereas, the application of offender duly analyzed and recommended by the investigation officer, on the grounds as stated under section 27 of the Act.

In view of the facts narrated above and having been satisfied with such facts, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 63 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020, read with rule 44 of the Rules, the undersigned is pleased to sanction reward @..... out of the total sum of money..... recovered as compounding amount from the offender involved in wildlife crime No, ibid.

The reward shall be distributed among concerned staff who participated in wildlife law enforcement action, private *Inamkhor* informer, employees of other law enforcement agencies as specified/detailed below:

S.No	Name and Designation	Name of Department	Amount of Reward Granted

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority
Reference No.
Dated

*Any other detail which in the opinion of the officer may be incorporated:

FORM-XIII
WILDLIFE SURVEY

(See rule 63 read with section 21 of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation,
Conservation and Management Act 2020)

(The sheet is subjected to further sub-division for ease of work)

Name of Officer/Official:

Area:

Date:

WILDLIFE SURVEY SHEET

TYPE OF WILDLIFE	SPECIES NUMBER OF SIGHTING GPS Coordinates (if taken)
Birds of Sindh	
Game Birds	
Migratory waterfowls	
Raptors	
Mammals of Sindh	
Game animals	

Reptiles of Sindh	
Marine wildlife species	
Invertebrates of Sindh	
Any others	

FORM-XIV

ORDINARY SHOOTING PERMIT/LICENSE

(See rules 65, 69, and 72 issued under section 46 read with section 21 and 43 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Code No. _____
Permit No. _____



Name _____
 Father's Name _____
 CNIC No. _____
 Passport No. _____
 Permanent Address _____
 Temporary Address (if any) _____
 Arms License No. _____
 Issued by _____
 Registered at Police Station _____
 Date of issue _____
 Fee _____
 Name of Game Reserve _____
 Valid for _____
 Validity date _____

Bag limit: as per notification:
 Not valid for National Park, Sanctuary, strict reserve or as the case may be.
 The Act and the rules lay down guiding principles hence may be referred.

 Signature of issuing authority
 Official seal of issuing authority

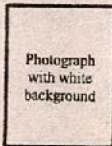
Dated

FORM-XV

SPECIAL HUNTING PERMIT/LICENSE

(See Rules 70, 71 and 72 issued under section 46 read with section 21 and 43 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Code No. _____
Permit No. _____



Name _____
Father's Name _____
CNIC No. _____
Passport No. _____
Permanent Address _____
Temporary Address (if any) _____
Arms License No. _____
Issued by _____
Registered at Police Station _____
Date of issue _____
Fees: _____
Name of Game Reserve _____
Valid for _____
Bag limit: As per notification _____
Validity date _____

The Act and the rules lay down guiding principles hence may be referred.

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated

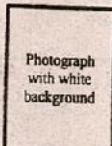
FORM-XVI

HUNTING WILD BOAR PERMIT/LICENSE

(see rules 70, 71 and 72)

(Issued under section 46 read with section 21 and 43 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Code No. _____
Permit No. _____



Name _____
Father's Name _____
CNIC No. _____
Passport No. _____
Permanent Address _____
Temporary Address (if any) _____
Arms License No. _____
Issued by _____
Registered at Police Station _____
Date of issue _____
Fees: _____
Name of Game Reserve _____
Valid for _____
Bag limit: As per notification _____
Validity date _____

The Act and the rules lay down guiding principles hence may be referred.

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated

FORM-XVII

GAME FISHING PERMIT/LICENSE

(See Rules 73 and 72 issued under section 46 read with section 21 and 43 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Code No. _____

Permit No. _____

Photograph
with white
background

Name _____

Father's Name _____

CNIC No. _____

Passport No. _____

Permanent Address _____

Temporary Address (if any) _____

Fees: _____

Name of Game Reserve or water reservoir _____

Valid for _____

Bag limit: As per rules _____

Date of issue _____

Validity date _____

Fees. _____

The Act and the rules lay down guiding principles hence may be referred.

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated _____

GAME FISHING SIZE AND BAG LIMIT

GAME FISHING						
#	Common name	Scientific name	Local name Urdu/Sindhi	Legal size (cm)	Legal size (inch)	Bag limit
1	Goonch	<i>Bagarius bagarius</i>	Goonch/ Fauji Khaggo	75	30	2
2	Indian Knifefish	<i>Chitala chitala</i>	Patra/ Gandanh	20	8	5
	Brown Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Trout	18	7	5
3	Common Snakehead	<i>Channa striata</i>	Sawl/Shakar or Mundhi	15	6	10
4	Greater Snakehead	<i>Channa marulius</i>	Phool Dar Sawl/Chitta	20	8	5
5	Mahaseer	<i>Tor putitora</i>	Mahasher	25	10	1
6	Rohu	<i>Labeo rohita</i>	Narian/Kurrara	20	8	3
7	Thala	<i>catla catla</i>	Thaila/Theari	13	6	5
	Mrigal	<i>Cirrhinus cirrhosis</i>	Mirgal/Morakh i or Mori	20	8	10
	Eurasian Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Chaina/Gulfam	No	No	No
10	Silver Carp	<i>Hypophthalmic molitrix</i>	Silver	No Limit	No Limit	No Limit
11	Grass Carp	<i>Ctenopoma muriei</i>	Grass	No Limit	No Limit	No Limit
12	Wallago	<i>Wallago attu</i>	Parhin/Jarrko	20	8	10
13	Giant River Catfish	<i>Sperata seenghala</i>	Singhara/sceng ari	20	8	3
14	Tilapia (Nile)	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Dhaya	No Limit	No Limit	No Limit
15	Kalbans	<i>Labeo Kalbasu</i>	Kalabans/Dai	13	5	5

Saltwater fish legal size and Bag limits

Please note that this document is subject to regular updates and changes

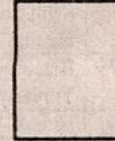
1	All Emperors	<i>Lethrinidae</i>	Mulla	30	12	5
2	Red bass/2-spot snapper	<i>Lutjanus bohar</i>	Potha	45	18	2
3	Indian Threadfin Trevally	<i>Alectis indica</i>	Partal	17	12	20
4	All other Bream Species	<i>Acanthopagrus or rhabdosargus</i>	Capertaan Dhandia Kissi	20	8	20
5	Two bar seabream	<i>Acanthopagrus bifasciatus</i>	Captain/Dhulla	30	12	5
6	King Soldier bream	<i>Argyrops spinifer</i>	Dhand	30	12	5
7	Blacktip Trevally	<i>Caranx heberi</i>	Peela Kakaan	51	21	20
8	Brassy Trevally	<i>Caranx papuensis</i>	Pathar Kakaan	60	24	20
9	Giant Trevally	<i>Caranx ianobilis</i>	Galpat	55	22	10
10	Bigeye Trevally	<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Kala Kakaan	42	17	20
11	Mahi Mahi	<i>Corvphaena hippurus</i>	Abroose	60	24	10
12	Dentex	<i>Dentex dentex</i>	Dathi	40	16	5
13	Threadfin	<i>eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Rammus	60	24	5
14	Dusky tail Grouper	<i>Epinephelus Bleekeri</i>	Ghisser	N/A	NJA	N/A
15	Brown spotted Grouper	<i>Epineohelus chlorostigma</i>	Ghisser	30	12	5
16	Spiny cheek Grouper	<i>Epinephelus diacanthus</i>	Dhamba	NJA	NJA	N/A
17	Brown Marbled Grouper	<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	Ghisser	NJA	NJA	N/A
18	Orange Spot Grouper	<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	Ghisser	30	12	5
19	Striped Grouper	<i>Eoineohelus latifasciatus</i>	Ghisser	65	26	5
20	Malabar Grouper	<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i>	Ghisser	NJA	NJA	NJA
21	Comet grouper	<i>Epinephelus morrhua</i>	Ghisser	60	24	
22	Greasy grouper	<i>Epineophelus tauvina</i>	Ghisser	60	24	
23	Potato grouper	<i>Epinephelus tukula</i>	Ghisser	75	30	5
24	Kawa Kawa	<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Chukki	0	0	10
25	Barramundi	<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Dangri	58	24	2
26	Blackspot snapper	<i>Lutjanus fulviflamma</i>	Heera	20	8	15
27	Golden snapper	<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	Sonaira Heera	35	14	5
28	Mangrove Jack	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Kanarcha	35	14	5
29	Bigeye Snapper	<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	Kunla	20	8	20
30	Indian Snapper	<i>Lutjanus Madras</i>	Nawaz Shariff	20	8	20
31	Blubberlip Snapper	<i>Lutjanus rivulatus</i>	Chaya	35	14	5
32	Red Snapper	<i>Lutjanus campechanus</i>	Heera	35	14	5
33	Emperor Red Snapper	<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>	Heera	40	16	5
34	Flathead (All)	<i>Platycephalus indicus</i>	kukker	30	12	10
35	Giant grouper	<i>Promicrops lanceolatus</i>	Ghisser	75	30	1
36	Cobia	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Sangra	75	30	3
37	Parrot Fish	<i>Scaridae</i>	Poona/tota	25	10	10
38	Queenfish	<i>Scomberoides commersonianus</i>	Aal	45	18	20
39	Narrow Barred Spanish Mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Surmai	75	30	5
40	Amberjack	<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	Saafi	75	30	10
41	Greater Barracuda	<i>Sphvraena barracuda</i>	Kund	75	30	5
42	Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Dawaan	0	0	5
43	Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Dawaan	0	0	5
44	Longtail Tuna	<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Dawaan	0	0	5
45	Tiger Croaker	<i>Otolithes ruber</i>	Swatchi	23	10	5
46	Bengal Corvina	<i>Daysciaena albida</i>	Goli	48	20	5

FORM-XVIII**FALCONRY PERMIT/LICENSE**

(See Rules 75, 76 and 77 issued under section 46 read with section 21 and 45 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Code No. _____ Permit
No. _____

Name _____
CNIC No. _____
Passport No. _____
Permanent Address _____
Temporary Address (if any) _____
Fees: _____
Permit/License valid for _____
Bag limit: As per rules _____
Date of issue _____
Validity date _____
Grounds of Permit/License: _____



The Act and the rules lay down guiding principles hence may be referred.

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated

FORM-XIX**TAXIDERMY PERMIT/LICENSE**

(See rules 81 issued under section 46 read with section 54 of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

(A taxidermy license to deal in wild animals trophies or meat thereof and to manufacture goods or articles from such trophies or meat for total number of stuffed, animals/birds/reptiles or articles made there from)

Issued date _____
Permit No. _____

Photograph
with white
background

In consideration of the sum of Rs. _____ (Rupees _____) only
received from Mr. _____ S/o _____
shop/ R/o No. _____
whose photograph duly attested.

This license valid upto 30th June 20_____, is issued to him. The license holder shall be entitled to buy, sell or otherwise deal in stuffed animals/birds/reptiles.

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated

FORM-XX**DEALER PERMIT/LICENSE**

(See rules 82 issued under section 46 read with section 53 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Dated _____

Permit No. _____

Photograph
with white
background

In consideration of the sum of Rs. _____ (Rupees _____ only) received
from Mr. _____ S/o _____
CNIC No. _____ M/S _____
Address _____
_____ whose photograph duly attested.

- 1/- The person who is already holding a private wildlife captive breeding farm, private mini zoo, private game reserve license holder shall be entitled to trade in captive bred exotic species (imported) and native herbivore mammals such as Chinkara, Hog deer, Cheetal and Blue bull.
- 2/- He shall maintain such register or record of his dealings in such manner as may be prescribed, and shall produce them for inspection at any reasonable time when all upon to do so.
- 3/- He shall sale his lawful stock only to license holder intending purchaser.
- 4/- The purchaser shall obtain NOC if he intends to shift his purchased captive bred stock to outside limits of civil district.
- 5/- He shall not deal in wild animals which includes birds, mammals and reptiles.
- 6/ This license valid upto 30th 20_____ is issued to him.

Dated _____

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

FORM-XX (A)**BIRDS DEALER PERMIT/LICENSE**

(See rule 82 issued under section 46 read with section 53 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

(NOT VALID FOR CARNIVORE AND PRIMATE SPECIES, APES)

Code No. _____
Permit No. _____

Photograph
with white
background

In consideration of the sum of Rs. _____ (Rupees _____ only)
received from Mr. _____ S/o _____
CNIC No. _____ Cell No. _____
Address _____
_____ whose photograph duly attested.

- 2/- This license valid upto 30th JUNE 20 _____.
- 3/- The license holder shall be entitled to buy and sell only captive bred fancy birds.
- 4/- No any carnivore species (wild or captive bred) animals is allowed. In case if found trading/dealing in Wild trapped species. This license shall be subject to cancellation & legal action as per law.
- 5/- He shall maintain such register or record of his dealings in such manner as may be prescribed, and shall produce them for inspection at any reasonable time when all upon to do so.
- 6/- He shall obtain NOC before transportation.

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated _____

FORM-XXI**CERTIFICATE LAWFUL POSSESSION PERMIT/LICENSE**

(See rules 83 and 84 issued under section 46 read with sections 21, 49, 50 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Code No. _____
Permit No. _____

Photograph
with white
background

Name _____
Father's Name _____
CNIC No. _____
Passport No. _____
Permanent Address _____
Temporary Address (if any) _____
Date of issue _____
Fee _____
Valid for Captive Bred _____
Validity dated _____

The Act and the rules lay down guiding principles hence may be referred.

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated _____

FORM-XXI (A)**TROPHY POSSESSION PERMIT/LICENSE**

(See Rule 83 (3), (4) issued under section 46 read with sections 21, 49, 50 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

Code No. _____

Permit No. _____

Photograph
with white
background

Name: _____

Father's Name: _____

CNIC No: _____

Passport No: _____

Permanent Address: _____

Temporary Address (if any): _____

Fees: _____

Type of specimen: _____

Date of issue: _____

Validity date: _____

The Act and the rules lay down guiding principles hence may be referred.

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated _____

FORM-XXII**CERTIFICATE OF LAWFUL POSSESSION**

(For Big cats Only)

(See rules 85 issued under section 46 read with sections 21, 49, 50 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

This certificate/permit/license number _____ of _____ granted
to Mr. _____

CNIC No: _____ Cell No. _____

For lawful possession of Big cats (enter species and number _____
bearing microchip
number _____

at address _____

The terms and conditions are attached. If anything missing in the attached ToRs, the
provisions of the Act/Rules shall be governed.

Fees Paid Rs. _____ (Rupees _____ only)

This certificate is valid upto 30th JUNE _____ New shall be issued on expiry.

The owner shall keep this in safe custody and produce when required

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated _____

FORM-XXIII**IMPORT/EXPORT (CAPTIVE-BRED SPECIES OF WILDLIFE)
PERMIT/LICENSE**(See rules 86, 87 and 88 issued under section 46 read with 51 of Sindh Wildlife
Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)**(NOT VALID FOR CARNIVORE AND PRIMATE SPECIES)**

Code No. _____

Permit No. _____

Photograph
with white
background

Name _____

Father's Name _____

CNIC No. _____

Company Name _____

Passport No. _____

Permanent Address _____

Temporary Address (if any) _____

Fee _____

Valid for _____

Date of issue _____

Validity date _____

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated _____

FORM-XXIV**PRIVATE GAME RESERVE**(See rule 89 issued under section 46 read with section 15 of the Sindh Wildlife
Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)Photograph
with white
background

Name of Private Game Reserve _____

Name of Owner _____

CNIC NO. _____

Address _____

Fee _____

Date of issue _____

Validity date _____

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated _____

(Following certificate to be obtained by applicant from Mukhtiarkar)

Title of Land _____

Deh _____ Survey No. _____

Signed by (Mukhtiarkar) _____

Countersigned by Assistant Commissioner _____

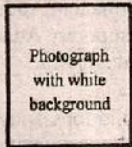
Date: _____



FORM-XXV

COMMUNITY GAME RESERVE

(See rules 112 issued under section 46 read with section 16 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)



Name of Community Game Reserve _____

Name of Registered Conservation Association _____

Name of representative of the Association _____

CNIC No. _____

Address _____

Conservation arrangement number _____

Fee _____

Date of issue _____

Date of validity _____

Signature of issuing authority
 Official seal of issuing authority

Dated

(Following certificate to be obtained by applicant from Mukhtiarkar)

Title of Land _____

Deh _____ Survey No. _____

Signed by (Mukhtiarkar) _____

Countersigned by Assistant Commissioner _____

Endorsed by Deputy Commissioner/Collector _____

Date:

FORM-XXVI

PRIVATE MINI ZOO PERMIT/LICENSE

(See rule 90 issued under section 46 read with 21, 49 and 50 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

(NOT VALID FOR CARNIVORE AND PRIMATE SPECIES)

Code No. _____
Permit No. _____

Photograph
with white
background

Name _____
Father's Name _____
CNIC No. _____
Passport No. _____
Permanent Address _____
Temporary Address (if any) _____
Date of issue _____
Fee _____
Valid for Captive Bred species _____
No. of captive bred animals _____
Validity date _____

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated _____

(No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the concerned Local Council, Cantonment Board, Cooperative Housing Society, as the case may be)

This NOC is with reference to application by..... for permission to grant Private Mini-Zoo in the limits of..... (name of council, board or society).

Subject NOC is issued in favor of the applicant for private mini zoo under Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act. 2020.

FORM-XXVII

MINI HOUSEHOLD BREEDING FARM

(See rule 91 issued under section 46 read with 56 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

(NOT VALID FOR CARNIVORE AND PRIMATE SPECIES)

Code No. _____
Permit No. _____

Photograph
with white
background

Name _____
Father's Name _____
CNIC No. _____
Passport No. _____
Permanent Address _____
Temporary Address (if any) _____
Date of issue _____
Fee _____
Valid for Captive Bred species _____
No. of captive bred animals _____

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated _____

(No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the concerned Local Council, Cantonment Board, Cooperative Housing Society, as the case may be)

This NOC is with reference to application by..... for permission to grant Mini Household Breeding Farm in the limits of..... (name of council, board or society).

Subject NOC is issued in favor of the applicant for Mini Household Breeding Farm under Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act. 2020.

FORM-XXVIII**PRIVATE WILDLIFE CAPTIVE BREEDING FARM**

(See rule 92 issued under section 46 read with 56 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

(NOT VALID FOR CARNIVORE AND PRIMATE SPECIES)

Photograph
with white
background

Name of Farm _____
 Name of Owner _____
 Address _____
 Cell No. _____ District _____
 License Valid for 20.....20.....
 District _____
 Date of Issue _____

Signature of issuing authority
 Official seal of issuing authority

Dated

(Following certificate to be obtained by applicant from Mukhtiarkar)

Title of Land _____

Deh _____ Survey No. _____

Signed by (Mukhtiarkar) _____

Countersigned by Assistant Commissioner _____

-Date:

FORM-XXIX**LICENSING OF LARGER ZOO**

(See rule 93 to 105 read with section 17 of Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

**APPLICATION FROM FOR ZOO LICENSING
UNDER SECTION 17 READ WITH SECTION 40 OF THE ACT**

To,

The Chief Conservator Wildlife,
 Sindh Wildlife Department,
 Government of Sindh, Karachi.

We want to apply for license under section 17 read with section 46 of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020 and the Rules. A draft Bank Draft for Rs.10,000/- for processing fee Drawn in favour of the department is also enclosed. The required information in respect of _____ is as under:-

- 1) Name of the Zoo:
- 2) Location and area of the Zoo:
- 3) Date of Establishment:
- 4) Name and address of the Zoo Operator:
- 5) Total number of visitors to the Zoo during the last three years: (Year wise):
- 6) Total number of days on which zoo is open to visitors during a calendar year:
- 7) Number of animals/ species exhibited by the zoo:

Stock position during the current financial year			
Number of species	Stock Position on the close of preceding year	Births/ Acquisitions/ Deaths/ Disposal	Stock as on the date of application
Mammals			
Birds			
Reptiles			
Amphibians			
Fishes and			
Invertebrates			

- 8) Total number of enclosures:
- (i) Open air enclosures:
 - (ii) Closed cages
 - (iii) aviaries
 - (iv) _____ (any other)
- 9) List of endangered species bred during last 3 years:
- 10) Veterinary facilities:
- a) Whole time veterinarian available or not:
 - b) Facilities available in the Veterinary Hospital:
 1. Operation theatre/surgical room
 2. X-ray facility
 3. Squeeze cages
 4. In-door patient ward
 5. Quarantine ward or Isolation ward
 6. Dispensary
 7. Veterinary care reference library
 8. Nursery for hand-rearing of animal babies
 9. Pathological laboratory
 10. Tranquilizing equipment/drugs
 11. Post-mortem room
11. Whether the following facilities exist in the zoo:
- a) Kitchen
 - b) Food store
 - c) Deepfreeze
 - d) Portable water facility
 - e) Food distribution van/rickshaw etc.
12. Sanitary care and disease control: Whether:-
- i) Pollution free water to animals for drinking is available?
 - ii) Proper drainage system exists in enclosures?
 - iii) Regular disposal of refuse material is done?
 - iv) Preventive measures like deworm and vaccination are being provided?
13. Amenities to visitors: Whether:
- a) Public facilities like toilets/ bathrooms exist?
 - b) Sufficient number of drinking water taps available?
 - c) Visitor information desk and nature interpretation centre exist?
 - d) Zoo education facilities have been provided? Kiosks and restau
 - e) rants are available at the zoo?
13. Safety measures for visitors: Whether:-
- a) Effective stand-off barriers have been provided around enclosures?
 - b) Adequate number of warning signboards exists?
 - c) First-Aid measures are available?
14. Budget of the Zoo for the last 3 years Revenue Grants Total expenditure:
15. Annual Report, Guidebooks, Brochure or any other publication (copies enclosed)
16. Master plan/ detailed project report of the zoo (enclose a copy).

Signature of the Applicant
Name of the Applicant

Date:

CERTIFICATE TO BE FILLED UPON APPROVAL

This is to Certify that MS..... is licensed Zoo under Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020. The terms and conditions are applicable.

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated

FORM-XXX**CERTIFIED WILDLIFE HEALER**

(See rule 120 read with section 21 of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

This is to certify that Mr

CNIC No: Cell NO:.....

Address

is certified Wildlife Healer of Sindh Wildlife Department subject to following:

1. His services shall be purely volunteer for the welfare of the wildlife taken over by him according to his consent.
2. He understands HSE standards and understands zoonotic disease, cautious approach to contact, behavior of the animal, other relevant protocols and shall abide by.
3. He shall not claim any expenses for the purpose.
4. He is authorized to handle and rehabilitate traumatized wildlife species handed over by the Department.
5. He shall not engage himself in any wildlife trade or un-authorized activity.
6. He shall not display the animal by means of social media.
7. He shall adopt appropriate health and safety measures.
8. Upon successful rehabilitation of the wildlife, he shall inform and join for release of wildlife in its habitat.
9. He shall assist the Department for periodical inspections and maintain relevant records of the treatment, feeding, fitness and as the case may be.

Dated

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

FORM-XXX-A**(WILDLIFE HEALER CONSENT FORM)**

(See rule 120 read with section 21 of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

I S/o
 CNIC No. R/o
 Cell No.
 profession do hereby give my consent to register my name as
 Wildlife Healer for extending my services free of cost for bonafide reason (s) :

- (a) provide wildlife welfare services purely on volunteer basis subject to his consent;
- (b) understand HSE standard, zoonotic disease, cautious approach to contact, behavior of the animal, other relevant protocols and shall abide by.
- (c) not to claim any expenses for the purpose;
- (d) be authorized to handle and rehabilitate traumatized wildlife species handed over by the Department;
- (e) not to engage himself in any wildlife trade or un-authorized activity;
- (f) not to display the animal by means of social media;
- (g) adopt appropriate health and safety;
- (h) to keep updating the Department regarding the custody;
- (i) upon successful rehabilitation of the wildlife inform and join for release of wildlife in its habitat;
- (j) to assist the Department in periodical inspection and maintain relevant record of the treatment, feeding, fitness and as the case may be.
- (k) Any other as allowed by officer not below the rank of BPS-17

That, I am aware of Sind Wildlife Protection laws and well conversant with the limitations of handling wildlife being wildlife healer.

That, I shall show good behavior, act with responsibility and abide by health, safety, environmental and wildlife related standards. In case of any untoward adverse situation arising out during my working as volunteer, none other than me must be held responsible.

Signature of issuing authority
 Official seal of issuing authority

Dated

FORM-XXXI**(TRANSIT PERMIT/LICENSE**

(See rule 121 read with see section 21, 39, 49, 50, 53, 55, 73 and 89 of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Mr. _____ S/o _____
holder of _____ Permit/license No. _____ dated _____ are
hereby allowed to carry _____ (captive bred) animals/birds
from _____ to _____ by train / by road/ by
boat/by air.

Following Formalities and observing condition.

1. The translocation shall be by road in a specialized animal carrier.
2. During transit there shall be no display of the species.
3. Safety & security measures shall be adopted and in case of any security lapse the responsibly shall be of the applicant.
4. He shall abide by the relevant Wildlife laws of the relevant province.

This permission is valid for Seven (07) days from the date of issue.

Signature of issuing authority
Official seal of issuing authority

Dated _____

FORM-XXXII**ENGAGEMENT ORDER OF NEGHBAN**

(See rule 118 read with section 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

With the approval of the Council and subject to given assurance by two *Nekmards* of the area and assurance regarding payment of fix monthly salary by _____ at the rate of _____ Rupees.....
Mr _____ S/o _____
R/o _____ CNIC No:.....
Cell No. _____ is appointed as temporary Neghban at Wildlife Habitat _____ Taluka _____ district On the following terms and conditions:

1. His job shall be purely temporary and for a period of 89 days and liable to be extended subject to good performance and availability of salary.
2. His job shall be non-pensionable.
3. The nekmard Mr _____ has given assurance regarding the good conduct of _____ temporary appointee Mr _____ and regarding dedication to his duties on the backside of this temporary Engagement order.
4. He shall report for duty to.....
5. He shall obey the official orders as required by the Act and the rules.
6. He shall carryout patrolling in the area..... and report without delay any violation regarding wildlife noticed by him.
7. He shall protect wildlife of his jurisdiction.
8. He shall enjoy tenure security subject to good conduct and dedication to duties.
9. Any condition according to situation stated therein.....

FORM-XXXIII**OATH**

(See rule 126 read with section 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 81 and the schedule-IV of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

I, _____ do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the duties and responsibilities assigned to me under the Act, rules and/or assigned by the Department.

That, I, as an _____ Officer Sindh Wildlife Department, will discharge my duties and perform any functions honestly to the best of my ability and faithfully in accordance with the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act, 2020 and these rules, and will always work in the interest of the Department.

That, I will not allow my personal interest to influence my official conduct or my official decisions and that in the performance of my functions, whether in the protection, preservation, conservation and management of wildlife as provided under the Act and Rules. I will act without fear or favour, affection or ill will.

May ALLAH almighty help and guide me (Ameen)

FORM-XXXIV

(THE REGISTER TO BE MAINTAINED)

(See Rule 126)

S. No.	Name of Govt. servant	Whether an "Oath" or "Affirmation" was taken/made	Date on which oath/affirmation was taken/made	Designation of officer before whom the oath/affirmation was taken/made	Signature of officer	Any substance not covered in column 1-6
1	2	3	4	5	6	

FORM-XXXV

(VOLUNTEER CONSENT FORM)

(See rule 108 read with section 21 of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

I S/o
CNIC No. R/o
..... Cell No.
profession do hereby give my consent to register my name as
Wildlife Volunteer for extending my services free of cost for bonafide reason (s) :

- 1. Observe and monitor wildlife for research
- 2. Anti-poaching and information
- 3. During emergency and natural disasters and taking care of injured, captured or abandoned wild animals
- 4. Any other as allowed by officer not below the rank of BPS-17

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(details of volunteer services).

That, I am aware of Sind Wildlife Protection laws and well conversant with the limitations of handling wildlife being a volunteer and any other situation which is not covered by a volunteer.

That, I shall show good behavior, act with responsibility and abide by health, safety, environmental and wildlife related standards. In case of any untoward adverse situation arising out during my working as volunteer, none other than me must be held responsible

Name of applicant and Signature
Date

For official use:
Name and signature of official
Status of application: (approved)
(not approved)

FORM-XXXVI**APPLICATION FORM FOR PROVISION OF MAGISTERIAL COVER FOR
RECOVERY OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF LISTED WILD
TRAPPED SPECIES**

(See rule 43 read with section (iii), (lviii), (xli), (xlii), 21(1) (2), 39, 47 (1) (a) (b), 49, 53, 61, 62, 67, 68, 69 73(1) (2), 21, 39, 49, 50, 53, 55, 73 and 89 of the Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020)

In the Court of (Honourable Trial Court)
It is respectfully submitted that, there is a credible information that offender(s)
.....
at address.....
.....
are in illegal possession of wild trapped species:

S. No.	Name of species	International Convention and Appendix number
1	2	3

Pakistan is signatory in the above mentioned International Conventions and such an act of illegally possessing the wild trapped species for trade or other purpose is sheer violation of not only domestic wildlife laws but breach of international conventions. As required by the law the species so illegally possessed must be recovered and released in wild or as required according the scientific requirements and provisions of the Act.

Since, the matter is of national as well as of international importance, and above all, for the purpose of law, the Honourable Trial Court is most respectfully requested to pass orders for magisterial supervision for recovery of the illegally possessed defenseless wildlife. Upon recovery the proceedings as required by the Act shall be initiated in the interest of justice.

Name and Signature of Applicant
Official seal

Dated

Appendix

(See rule 114)
WILDLIFE MANUAL

I) Wildlife Manual lays down special emphasis upon some of the well-known concepts, knowledge, techniques which are adopted across the world by wildlife managers in the Province. Wildlife protection, conservation, preservation and management is the science as well as an art. Indigenous knowledge, social as well as cultural wisdom, and field experience has great significance in wildlife management.

II) Wildlife management requires trained field staff and specialized form of departmentalized accounting system instead of pre-audit or centralized system. The firms/technicians/vendors providing services for wildlife conservation and management are not available in the market, therefore wildlife conservation and management achieved as a departmental activity by the wildlife staff. It is not procurement of goods and services to be purchased or hired from market but application of techniques or interventions to be employed by wildlife professionals.

III) The wildlife management is very specialized and continuous process on account of scientific reasons, few are listed below:-

- (a) Wildlife species are shy to human presence.
- (b) It is highly desired that core zones, hideouts, nesting, resting and breeding sites of wildlife are known to wildlife staff but remain out of sight of common people particularly outsiders.
- (c) Different wildlife conservation and management techniques are applied in under different field conditions. The knowledge obtained through education, experience, art and improvisation serve as a guiding tool. Normally, institutions do not teach wildlife conservation techniques as they are based upon field experience and science of wildlife biology.
- (d) Genuine hunters, particularly from indigenous communities are always good biologists and conservationists for their specific area. They possess local knowledge and experiences of ages and generally know the core zones and hideouts of the species, therefore wildlife managers need to optimally exploit such knowledge and experience through consultative efforts and motivation.

- (e) In wildlife conservation activities small amounts are required for payment of daily wages workers and also sometimes for small petty purchases from the village markets or as the case may be. The wildlife protection, preservation, conservation and management duties carried out by wildlife staff are mostly under adverse circumstance and are exposed to threats to their life. Wildlife conservation and management is a friendly approach, sound and practical financial administration and regulations must be provided.
- (f) In Sindh, different types of wildlife habitats/ecosystems exist, including sandy desert, Rann of Kutch, Khirthar National Park, including western ranges, wetlands, Karoonjhar Hills, Takkar area of Khairpur, Riverine, Inland, Mangroves and Marine Ecosystems. These habitats are not only home of many wildlife species, but also diverse indigenous human communities, whose knowledge and services can be utilized for wildlife welfare. The induction of native communities include Meghwar, Kolhi, Bheel, Bagri, Rebari, Dedh, Jogi, Mohana, Kochra, Jhabir etc.

IV) Need for Wildlife Conservation: Each species, on the planet, is important for the continuance of the food chain. Wildlife and their habitat have many benefits for the existence of humans as well as the flora. It adds to the part of the biological diversity in the region and maintains ecological balance. It also provides for economic activities, including tourism and many other. Wildlife is important for the smooth flow of energy along the food chain of the nature.

V) Destruction of Habitats: Habitat destruction, defined as the elimination or alteration of the conditions necessary for animals and plants to survive, not only impacts individual species but the health of the global ecosystem. Habitat loss is primarily, though not always, human-caused. The destruction of habitats is the biggest threat to wildlife survival. Wildlife is product of habitats which are mainly forest, water bodies and other habitats are continually being encroached through expanding urbanization. This is leading to the loss of habitat for many species. Wildlife habitat is a living area necessary of an ecosystem. Destruction means to change something so much that it no longer exists as it was once. Habitat + destruction = a home to species that has been changed to the point it no longer exists. Habitat destruction occurs when enough change has happened to an area that no longer supports the natural wildlife. This change can actually be in many forms, including destruction, fragmentation, and degradation.

VI) Hunting And Poaching: Regulated hunting is a management tool and may bring results whereas unregulated hunting brings disaster. Modern technology includes modern firearms and many other methods of trapping and poaching for commercial purposes. Poaching of wild animals is rampant for their horns, antlers, skin, fur, bones, products and feathers, etc. Illegal global trade of wildlife and its byproducts is said to be almost in billions of dollars. Illegal hunting and poaching must be controlled for a better and healthy wildlife.

VII) Entertainment with Animals: A number of animal species are hunted and trapped for entertainment. These animals are trained to perform at the circus or in TV shows, etc. This cause stress and brings anxiety to animals. For human entertainment, animals are chained and kept in iron cages, away from their wild-homes. They are also treated with drugs to curb their normal activity and movement. The behavior of these animals is changed due to the conditions they are forced to live in. They are put in small cages, are packed with other animals, leaving insufficient space for their movement. They are also made to survive on insufficient food and water. Therefore, strict implementation of regulations needed to save wildlife from such abuse.

VIII) Livestock Grazing: Livestock species, like buffaloes, sheep, goats, camels, cows and others compete for food with wild species, and when maintained in larger numbers result in degradation and destruction of habitat of many wildlife species thus put survival of wildlife in danger. Populations of herbivore wild species directly hit through livestock grazing competition. Livestock also cause spread of zoonotic diseases in wild species, like foot and mouth disease and anthrax.

IX) Using Animals for Research: Animals are often hunted or poached for research purposes. Studies are carried out on medical and cosmetic products on wild animals. This often end up with the death or harm to the health of these animals. They also undergo behavioural changes, their body is hurt after passing through a painful procedures. This exercise should be brought under regulations.

X) Wildlife Conservation Strategy: There are two strategies for conservation of wildlife. One is in-situ conservation and the other is ex-situ conservation.

a) The **in-situ conservation** involves conservation of species in their natural habitats. The establishment of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves are examples of in-situ conservation. This is the other name of protection and conservation wherein to achieve conservation in general habitat through controlling human exploitation, hunting, and poaching. The target is achieved through management of habitat, and if such measures are not sufficient, protected areas are notified. In-situ conservation/management requires balanced management of the population of the species and its habitat. Species population management is control on exploitation (hunting checks) while habitat management will requires controlling human influence

(livestock, human encroachment, urbanization, overharvesting resources, maintenance of prey-predator balance, habitat development etc. and creating protected areas is one way of habitat protection (keeping designated area out of direct human exploitation.

b) The **ex-situ conservation** is involved for such species which are almost extinct from wild or in serious conditions. Preservation and breeding of endangered species under partially or fully controlled conditions; a very temporary arrangement with the hope that someday conditions will be suitable to allow survival of such species in wild. The establishment of enclosures, zoos and in certain cases where intensive care is required ex-situ conservation and even gene banks establishment are few options. In the event of a rapid decline in the population of a species, due to environmental or genetic factors, ex-situ conservation serves as an ideal option. Captive breeding of endangered species, or those species which have permanently lost their habitats are examples of ex-situ conservation.

XI) **Native seed collection and broadcasting for ecosystem restoration:** Globally the Wildlife management has undergone a shift of direction from an emphasis on utilization of resources to one that focuses more on stewardship and restoration of native ecosystems and regulating ecosystem services. The emphasis on ecosystem management demands for planting of native species to satisfy a wide range of wildlife resource objectives. Collection of local native seeds is the first step in a lengthy process of making native species available habitats. Seed collection is performed using mechanical seed strippers, vacuums or by hand. Seed collectors should be deployed at known populations of targeted species and monitor for seed ripeness. Following the collection of seed its preservation is important. Efforts should be made for preservation of seed, genes and vegetative parts of target species. In seed or gene banks, germ plasmas (genetic material) of wild and cultivated plants are preserved at low temperature. Application of cryopreservation under very special conditions may also bring results. Flora species extinct in wild can be brought back using this technique.

I. **Wildlife Protection, Conservation and Management Techniques:** Climatically the Province is situated in arid or semi-arid zone, receiving less than 250 mm rain / year and following are the ecosystems or wildlife habitats:-

- Terrestrial habitats
- Freshwater habitats
- Estuarine habitats
- Marine habitat

Few wildlife protection, conservation and management interventions are as follows:-

- 1) **Protection By Law:** Laws should be enacted to protect wildlife. The law for wild life conservation in the province first came into force in 1972 as Sindh Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1972. Updated Sindh wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act 2020 was passed by the Provincial Assembly and assented by the Governor and enacted as an Act of the Legislature of Sindh. There is dire need that updating of wildlife laws should be a continuous feature.
- 2) **Establishment of Protected Areas:** Protection of wildlife by establishment of network of Protected areas is a critical tool for safeguarding biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem balance, preserving important habitats, building resilience to climate change, providing global food security, maintaining water quality, conserving natural resources, driving economic success, curbing the spread of diseases and pests, and providing many other benefits to wildlife and human health. In order to reap the greatest benefits from protected areas for future and that of the planet, we need to:
 - (i) protect areas important for biodiversity and ecosystems;
 - (ii) ensure that conservation supports land connectivity wherever possible;
 - (iii) pursue conservation in various regions to ensure that the global system of protected areas is representative of our planet's diverse nature and ecosystems;
 - (iv) support indigenous peoples' land rights and promote indigenous-led conservation; and
 - (v) increase funding for conservation and protected area management and transition toward reliable long-term funding sources.

Most conservation biologists now agree that protected areas are an essential part of any strategy to preserve genetic and species diversity; however it is also agreed that the international system of protected areas is insufficient in its current state for achieving biodiversity goals. There is need to work in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities to determine what conservation efforts are best suited to their land- and seascapes, and wildlife. Establishment of national parks, wildlife reserves, sanctuaries, zoological garden etc. serve many purposes:-

- (i) to conserve species in their wild state;
- (ii) to conserve species, genetic and cultural diversity for future generation;
- (iii) to provide scientific, educational and recreational opportunities; and
- (iv) to earn revenue by attracting tourists.

In protected area a particular species or groups of different species including animals, birds, and plants depend on their habitat for their air, food, water, shelter and all other essential requirements for their survival. There has been tremendous progress between 1972 and 1980 when the number of protected areas were declared in the Province. Still these protected areas do not cover representative and viable samples of all significant bio-geographical subdivisions within the Province and quality of management is to be improved.

- 3) **Restoration of degraded habitat:** Restoration of degraded habitat particularly in arid conditions, like in the Province of Sindh, is possible by adopting dry zone afforestation technique followed by proper protection from livestock and deforestation. Strict implementation of wildlife laws is necessary to achieve the goal.

- 4) **Rainwater Harvesting:** The Province lies in arid zone receiving less than 180 mm annual rainfall. Large tracts of deserts and arid lands if handled with

rainwater harvesting techniques may give results. Rainwater conservation or rainwater harvesting can be carried out by making improvised check dams, gully plugging and contour bund and many other techniques based upon local indigenous knowledge.

- 5) **Protection by better Financial Governance:** Wildlife conservation is not procurement of services. In past Wildlife Department could easily source materials and services for its conservation work in remote and inaccessible locations under the provisions of departmentalized post-audit accounting system which was specially designed for this sector during the decade of 1960. This accounting system must be restored to carry out conservation activities on day to day basis. The experiment of pre-audit accounting system has resulted in failure. Even when development funds are available, the department has not been able to do little with them due to remoteness and wilderness of protected areas and also constraints of procurement rules constraints which do not support on ground conservation realities. Addressing this issue would be important for running an effective conservation program while rest of the province have same post audit system for conservation activities.
- 6) **Salting:** Salt cakes are spread randomly in open areas particularly in the habitat of ungulates. This improves their digestive system and fulfills nutrient requirement.
- 7) **Controlling Exotic Invasive Plants:** Invasive or aggressive plant species are often easily established, but once established they expand beyond those areas for which they were intended. Invasive species are generally non-native species that cannot compete native species and reduce the diversity of natural plant communities. Wildlife species in Sindh have evolved with the native plant communities and derive the greatest benefits from the variety of native plants. Controlling the expansion of non-native plant species contributes to conserving wildlife.
- 8) **Creating Snags:** Partially dead standing trees that provide a number of important benefits such as nesting, resting, breeding and feeding sites for a variety of wildlife. Snags are to be maintained in general habitat for providing habitat and protection to different species for food chain maintenance.
- 9) **Loose Bark:** To loosen the bark of a dead tree as in case any tree dies and forms "bark cavities". Bark cavities are used for cover, as roost sites for forest dwelling bats, and as nest sites for different kinds of creepers as well. Insects become abundant in the decaying wood and provide a valuable food source for insect eaters like woodpeckers and sparrows.
- 10) **Perch Sites:** Perch sites are provided for many birds including songbird's raptors and kingfishers. Different species of wildlife prefer different types and sizes of snags in a variety of habitats.
- 11) **Fencing and tree shelters:** There are variety of fence types, including woven wire, high-tensile strength, and electric fences. There are also a number of commercially available tree shelters
- 12) **Establishing Permanent Vegetation:** Vegetation provides numerous benefits for wildlife. In most cases, the plants provide either food, cover or both, hence this practice is crucial in wildlife management.
- 13) **Establishment Of Conservation Breeding Centers:** Wildlife protection, preservation, conservation and management are a complicating process and a long-term process requiring highly trained manpower, therefore, the

Department shall take necessary steps to manage wildlife on scientific ground. The wildlife management shall be a continuous exercise. The establishment of breeding centers of native species for subsequent release in wild is being adopted globally.

- 14) **Habitat Improvement:** Many species of wildlife use edge habitat for nesting, feeding, and traveling. The main goal of habitat's edge improvement is to increase available food and cover along a habitat edge by providing a variety of vegetation types and layers, from the shortest herbaceous vegetation to the tallest trees. Multiple layers present in vegetation provide more places where wildlife can feed and find nesting, resting, or escape. In addition, research suggests that the nesting success of birds is greater along "complex" edges with multiple layers of vegetation than along "simple" edges with fewer layers of vegetation.
- There are several methods to enhance edge of habitat including planting, letting natural succession occur, and cutting.
- 15) **Habitat Openings:** Herbaceous openings in the forest canopy where enough sunlight reaches the forest floor to support herbaceous vegetation. Herbaceous openings can be of varying size and shape. They provide food, nest sites, and cover for selected species of wildlife. Fields, orchards, haul roads, log landings, utility right-of-ways, or openings created within a forest area may all function as herbaceous openings that provide wildlife habitat.
- 16) **Nesting Structures:** One of the most popular ways to improve habitat for wildlife is to provide nest boxes or structures. Nest boxes, platforms, and other types of nesting structures provide nest sites for wildlife in areas where natural nest sites (particularly cavities) are absent or available only in low numbers.
- 17) **Encouraging Native Wild Fruit Trees:** Encouraging tree and shrubs is a technique used to enhance the growth of specific species, individuals, or groups of plants for food, fodder or cover and refuge for wildlife. It also involves removing other plants that are shading it and competing for sunlight. Most releases are "crown releases." However, in some cases, releasing roots from competition may also be used. Crowns of selected species are usually released from overhead shading on at least three sides to help increase growth. When a tree or shrub release is to improve wildlife habitat, the trees and shrubs selected for release should be those that provide quality food or cover for wildlife, such as fruiting shrubs.
- 18) **Old Fruit Trees:** Wild fruit trees provide food for a wide variety of Sindh's wildlife. For example, Peafowl feed heavily on fruit of salvadora other animals that benefit from fruit trees include the deer, ibex, urial, songbirds, and small mammals. Also, as fruit decays on the ground, it creates an environment that is favorable for the presence of earthworms, that's why partridges can sometimes be seen feeding under fruit trees. On some properties, old, decadent fruit trees can be found in abandoned fields or young forests. Old fruit trees provide clues to past land use, hence need to be preserved for future generations.
- 19) **Spring Seep Management:** Spring seeps are natural water sources wherein fresh water from underground flows to the surface to form small streams or small bodies of water. Spring seeps can be found in forests or fields, but are often located along hillsides or at the bases of mountains where groundwater flows to the surface. These areas usually have a small round the year source of fresh water. Spring seeps provide a variety of important benefits for wildlife.
- In the winter, groundwater is typically warmer than air and ground temperatures. Even during the coldest weather, seeps typically remain unfrozen with flowing water and support green vegetation at a time when herbaceous vegetation is scarce. During severe winter, when other sources of water are frozen for extended periods of time, spring seeps are used heavily by wildlife. In early spring, seeps are one of the first areas where vegetation grows. Thus, this food source is available at a critical time of year when most other food sources have been depleted. Amphibians and reptiles benefit from seeps that contain slow-moving water. Because most spring seeps do not support fish populations, amphibian eggs can develop without heavy loss to fish predation. Reptiles such as turtles benefit from the fresh spring water and soft mucky bottom of some seeps where they can bury themselves, seeking relief from very hot weather or hibernating during the winter months. Amphibians and reptiles also benefit from the plant and insect food available around seeps. The most important management practice for spring seeps is to protect them from any activities that could degrade the seep, such as clear-cutting beside the seep or pollution.
- 20) **Stream Bank Fencing:** Livestock with free access to streams destroy wildlife and fish habitat, increase erosion and sedimentation, and degrade water quality. Stream bank fencing excludes livestock from sensitive riparian areas. After livestock are excluded, a buffer zone of vegetation grows between the stream and the fence. This new riparian streamside vegetation provides food, cover, and nesting sites for birds and small mammals. Many kinds of birds, including herons, egrets, bluebirds, belted kingfishers, mallards, and pheasants, use streamside vegetation for summer feeding and nesting. Streamside vegetation improves fish habitat by enhancing water quality,

providing protective cover, and increasing available food for fish. Stabilized stream crossings provide limited areas where livestock can have access to the stream for drinking and/or crossing the stream.

- 21) **Small Ponds:** Small ponds are wetland habitats that fill with water during a rainy season and then dry up later in the year. Most people consider temporary ponds to be synonymous with vernal pools. "Vernal" means "of, relating to, or occurring in the spring," and these ponds fill with water in the spring and dry up in the late summer or early fall. However, there are also autumnal ponds, which fill with water in autumn. Small ponds are found where small depressions and swales collect runoff or intercept seasonally high water tables. Although the water supply from these ponds is temporary, it is critical because small ponds are the breeding and hibernating grounds for amphibians like red spotted newts and spring peepers. Small ponds do not support fish populations so amphibian eggs can develop without high losses to fish predation. These special circumstances make small ponds essential for the survival of many amphibian populations. Ecologically, amphibians are both predators that prey on small invertebrates and prey contributing to the survival of many other predators. Since the late 1970s, scientists around the world have been reporting decline in amphibian populations. This decline makes conservation of small ponds habitats increasingly important. In addition to providing breeding and hibernating habitat for amphibians, temporary ponds also support a complex web of interactions between a variety of organisms that include aquatic insects, salamanders, frogs, turtles, snakes, large and small mammals, waterfowl, and songbirds. The best way for landowners to provide temporary ponds for wildlife is to protect any existing ponds from destruction. Many small ponds have been destroyed during development and other land-use changes. (Unfortunately, small ponds are difficult to identify during the dry season, and many people don't realize the value of what looks to them like a mud hole). Small ponds should be protected from destruction because of the important function they serve within a larger habitat area. Usually, restricting any potentially degrading activities around a small pond is necessary to maintain the pond's healthy environment. Some successful attempts have been made to create small ponds for wildlife. These newly created temporary ponds may help offset some of the losses of natural temporary ponds. However, small pond creation requires special circumstances that do not exist on all habitats.
- 22) **Palatable Grasses:** Native palatable grasses care and management is one of the important management techniques. The dense bunches of grass interspersed with open spaces between the bunches provide valuable nesting and foraging cover for game birds such as grey partridges and other ground-nesting grassland species. The grasses provide excellent cover for wildlife. One of the most important benefits of grasses is that, if left uncut, they remain upright throughout the winter, providing valuable cover for many animals at a time of year when most other plants have died or are dormant. Planting grasses for wildlife is popular practice due to the high-quality habitat that is provided by a stand of grasses. Establishing grasses require more patience than effort. After planting, it may take from one to four years for a full stand of grasses to develop.
- 23) **Wetland Restoration:** Restoration of degraded wetlands is very important. Wetlands not only provide breeding, nesting, and feeding habitat for many species of fish, amphibians, waterfowl, shorebirds, and songbirds, they are important for recharge and purification of ground water and help to reduce erosion and flooding. Wetlands must be given due priority.
- 24) **Wildlife Corridors:** A wildlife corridor is a habitat "patch" that connects two or more areas of suitable habitat that are isolated from one another. There are essentially two major types of wildlife corridors. The first type is a corridor that exists on a landscape scale. An example of a landscape-scale corridor is a forested ridge top that connects, like a "bridge" of wilderness, between two or more habitats that are great distances apart. Corridors that are present on the landscape level are generally thought to be serving a connective function, benefiting species that require large expanses of undeveloped habitat because they have large home ranges, disperse over long distance, or need to travel long distances to find mates.
- A second type of corridor exists on a smaller scale on agriculture lands, usually on a local level, generally connecting two isolated habitats that are not necessarily separated by large distance. These "strip habitats" provide food and cover for wildlife. If the hedgerow connects two habitats, such as two woodlots on agriculture land, it may be used as a travel route between the woodlots by some species. This type of corridor can be added to a property, providing additional habitat and potential travel lanes for wildlife. Another type of wildlife corridor that occurs on a local scale is the buffer strip of vegetation along a stream or river that varies in width. Depending on the length and width of the buffer strip, these areas may function as travel corridors in addition to providing wildlife with valuable food and cover. Changes in land-use often result in the fragmentation of wildlife habitats, and habitat patches like forests become smaller and more isolated. Perhaps the best reason to plant corridors is that the original landscape was interconnected. New corridors would re-establish some of those past connections. Corridors can also function as a habitat patch, providing wildlife with food and cover whether the animal lives in the corridor or just travels through.

The species of wildlife that will benefit from wildlife corridors will depend on what plants and other habitat components exist in the corridor, where it is located, and what species of wildlife are present in the adjacent habitat. Small mammals, such as the squirrel, grey mongoose, monitor lizards and songbirds are some of the species that may use wildlife corridor for feeding, nesting, or movement.

Wildlife Conservation is the practice of protecting wild plant and animal species and their habitat. Wildlife plays an important role in balancing the environment and provides stability to different natural processes of nature. The goal of wildlife conservation is to ensure that nature will be around for future generations to enjoy and also to recognize the importance of wildlife and wilderness for humans and other species.

Wildlife conservation has become an increasingly important practice due to the negative effects of human activity on wildlife. An endangered species is defined as a population of a living species that is in the danger of becoming extinct because the species has a very low or falling population, or because they are threatened by the varying environmental or prepositional parameters.

- 25) **Better living condition:** Each animal tries to find the most suitable places for its different activities, depending upon its nature and requirements. Some species would like to live in shade others in open places, some rest in some safer refuge, while other select open area for remaining alter to approaching danger. The animals are to be encouraged to live under undisturbed conditions.
- 26) **People awareness:** This is the most effective method of preserving wildlife. Common people need educated on need of wildlife conservation and protection. For any conservation programme, there is a great need of educating people to get their participation. Following methods likely to be adapted:
- (a) celebration of wildlife week every year.
 - (b) publicity through media and film shows.
 - (c) holding tours, essay competitions, lectures, seminars, etc.
 - (d) setting up nature clubs in educational institutions.
 - (e) publication of wildlife books and journals.
 - (f) establishment of natural history museums etc.
 - (g) any other.
- 27) **Public support:** The devastation of wildlife habitats by faulty agricultural methods, unregulated grazing, expanding area under urbanization; industrialization and human development has gone to such extent that the conservation of wildlife can only be made possible by mobilization of public opinion in its support. Public support should be enlisted for the execution of wildlife policy through education and demonstration. Human race is standing at a juncture where, through years of unabated destruction of habitats several species faced extinction, endangered and many have become vulnerable. In this era of climate change wildlife conservation has assumed much importance and it is necessary that we educate our future generations about the importance of wildlife conservation. Raising awareness through various platforms, through textbooks read by children in schools, through figures, text, figures, stickers and diagrams, through art performance, print, electronic and social media. We need to engage the young at schools, colleges, universities towards this issue. It is important that we introduce them to the issue of wildlife conflict at an early stage of their life, only then we can raise sufficient awareness among them.
- 28) **Trained Wildlife Service:** Wildlife; protection, preservation, conservation, management and administration is multidisciplinary service. Wildlife Management is the application of the principles of science of Habitat Ecology, Wildlife Biology, Environmental Science, Rangeland Management, Forestry, Botany, Geography, Zoology, Resource Economics, Statistics, Genetics, Sociology, Public Administration, Forest and Wildlife Engineering, GIS and RS, Wildlife Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Marine Sciences, Fisheries, Park Management, Civil Defense, Philosophy, legal, Wildlife Law Enforcement, Electronics, Information Technology, fire, safety, ethics, equal employment opportunity, supervision and many other disciplines accompanied by native indigenous knowledge of ecosystems, habitats and species for protection, conservation and or preservation of wildlife. Recruitment from candidates having natural science education background supported by post recruitment training and continuous learning is significant to provide greater efficiency and effectiveness in addressing wildlife conservation mission. Every member of the wildlife staff should possess basic concepts of above fields and some must be masters the skills, ibid so they contribute for betterment of wildlife. In order to enhance the ability of employees to identify, adapt, and respond to the changing needs of the field, continuous learning is pre-requisite. Training heavily contributes to performance, its effectiveness, morale and efficiency. It is important to providing employees with the skills mentioned above, knowledge, and abilities necessary to address wildlife protection and management mission. In this era of the state-of-the-art advances in occupational specialties, technology, and equipment, the wildlife

field skills are mostly not readily available in the market and can be achieved through recruitment of the specialists of the relevant field and subsequent continuous trainings. Wildlife management must not be taken as procurement of service but application of set of techniques by the trained professionals.

Wildlife management needs to be sensitized for reforestation and other conservation and management of habitat through sowing, planting, seeding and reseeding activities. The wildlife staff should understand the biological and operational aspects of growing, handling, and storing floral materials. Conservation efforts are made with a goal to preserve the nature, and the endangered species for the future procreations.

A wildlife manager must have multidimensional approach. He should be:

- (a) Geographer for knowing the distribution of habitats and their associated fauna and flora.
- (b) Wildlife Biologist for knowing the habitat, behavior and ecology of species.
- (c) Ecologist for evaluation of the ecosystem of the vicinity, role of species being considered, and monitoring design.
- (d) Geneticist to ensure genetic diversity and adaptation of floral materials.
- (e) Silviculturist for knowing characteristics of the species, seed storage methods and doable propagation methods.
- (f) Hydrologist for watershed knowledge, codes, and maps.
- (g) Range Conservationist for adjustment of grazing systems and allotment plans to prevent destruction of habitat and regeneration.
- (h) Zoologist for knowing the internal systems of animals.
- (i) Botanist and taxonomist for identification of flora and their response to climate change.
- (j) Nursery culturist for growing plants for future afforestation program;
- (k) Public administrator for the staffing and management.

Beneficial versus commercial aspect of wildlife and captive bred species of wild origin: Globally great importance is being given to the commercial aspect of wildlife and to take sustainable benefits. The beneficial aspect of wildlife should now get precedence over the commercial aspect. It is only then love of wildlife can be created in the minds of the people without which maintenance of ecosystem becomes extremely difficult. The commercial aspect of wildlife should be as far as possible subordinate the overriding requirement of an integrated economic policy. The captive breeding of native wildlife should be encouraged in private sector for selected and listed herbivore ungulates, frugivore and song bird species, such as parrots, which are sometime kept as pet by people.

30) **Wildlife habitat handling:** The wildlife must be protected both in natural habitat and artificial habitat by establishing protected areas, protecting habitat, increasing forest cover, growing botanical gardens, parks and urban forests. Varieties of useful wild food crops, plants, animals and microbes should be preserved for future generations. The wild plants and animals should be conserved as a gene bank. The habit of animals should be guarded and well protected. The protected areas need to be established to preserve the habitat or migratory or wide ranging animal species. Unique ecosystem should be conserved on top priority basis. Ecosystem to be determined for exploited species during productive periods. Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management techniques are not procurement of services but are a set of actions that are required to be taken according to need and situation. The trained staff plays vital role.

31) **Wildlife population status surveys:** Census is essential to ascertain population-status of a species in an area. A census may not be confined merely to sampling but it may include both the main species on which information is desired and the related species. It is desirable to include ecological-factors as well. Studying population growth gives wildlife manager an insight into how species interact with each other and within their environments. This is especially meaningful when considering the potential impact of climate change and other changes in environmental factors.

32) **General Methods:**

- (i) Attempt to complete enumeration of target species;
- (ii) Sampling of the habitat;
- (iii) To attempt complete enumeration;
- (iv) Plot less sampling;
- (v) GPS Techniques;
- (vi) Infrared surveys.
- (vii) Any other method as required.

33) **Quadrat Method:** Sampling area is divided into small squares called quadrat. Suitable for sampling plants, slow moving animals and some aquatic species. In this method, habitat areas are selected for sampling; any size, any shape, depending upon the area, terrain and species. This may be smaller for herbs, larger for trees and may be very large for animals.

34) **Mark Recapture Method:** Sample animals are caught up, marked, and then released to mix thoroughly with the rest of the population and recaptured to estimate the size of the population mathematically.

35) **Distance Sampling Method:** It is a widely-used group of closely related methods for estimating the density and abundance of biological populations.

The main methods are:

➤ **Line transect:** A series of straight lines (track lines) is traversed by an observer. This may be achieved in various ways, depending on the study species.

➤ **Point transect:** In this method, points are selected randomly and count number of organism present at each point from this number the population size is estimated.

36) **Camera Trapping Method:** The use of automatic cameras triggered by passing animals, record medium to large mammals and terrestrial birds in the field. Photographs provide objective record or evidence of an animal's presence and identity. Its types are:

- (i) active camera trap Noted only motion of animal.
- (ii) passive camera traps noting motion as well as stripes.

37) **Other Methods:**

- Hand capturing
- Noosing
- Trapping
- Marking individuals noose
- Total counts
- Nesting or resting structure
- Line transects
- Aerial survey
- Individual recognition
- Trapping
- Counting dung
- Counting foot prints
- Any other doable method

38) **Habitat management:** There are five major biomes found in the world: aquatic, desert, forest, grassland, and tundra. They may be further classified into various sub-habitats that make up communities and ecosystems. The purpose of habitat management is to improve existing habitat to benefit wildlife by adopting better habitat management interventions for the welfare of the wildlife in an area, their quality, health, status of associate species and the food chain can be maintained according to the ecological needs.

39) **Rehabilitation of endangered species:** Under this objective, it is proposed to rehabilitate some threatened species of animals as well as flora in some protected habitats of its erstwhile distribution.

40) **Captive breeding programme:** Captive breeding programme at departmental level may be enhanced for species whose survival in wild is threatened at its natural habitat.

41) **Wildlife on Coastal Region and Marine Protected Areas:** There are four types of coastal habitat, i.e. mangroves, salt marshes, sea grass meadows and coral reefs. These have been extended protection under the Act. Such habitats are significant, and every possible effort shall be made to save them for well-being of the planet and future generations.

42) **Protection of Waste-Lands:** It is necessary to protect such government lands which are rich baskets of wildlife in following way:-

- (a) prohibit the breaking up of state lands, waste-land for protecting the home/habitat of wildlife;
- (b) protect catchment basins, streams, hill torrents, deserts, mountains;
- (c) protect the banks and beds of rivers, streams, torrents, and rivers;
- (d) to protect steep slopes;
- (e) to protect wastelands which, though are not situated in any of the positions as mentioned in sub-rule above, are of such value as for wildlife protection, that their breaking up or occupation brought in notice of by Deputy Commissioner/Collector by Deputy Conservator Wildlife, would in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner/Collector is harmful to wildlife, the Deputy Commissioner/Collector shall issue an order prohibiting the breaking up or occupation of such wasteland, and defining the area to which such prohibition shall extend, and may cause the limits of such area to be demarcated on the ground with boundary mark so far as may be necessary;

The Deputy Commissioner/Collector may with consultation of the Department, from time to time, revise such orders by altering the boundary of the protected land to exclude any particular plot the protection of which may appear to be unnecessary.

- 43) **Management Plans:** The concrete method of perpetuating wildlife is to bring under a regular management plan. Such management plans ensure sustainability of wildlife and techniques for its protection, preservation, conservation and management. All wildlife habitats should be brought and managed under an approved management plan.
- 44) **Wildlife Research:** In dealing with wildlife, whose protection, preservation, conservation and management often extend beyond a century, extensive research is necessary not only to find the most intensive method of management. Wildlife research and education which are the pre-requisites of an effective wildlife policy should be organized on suitable lines.
- 45) **Supplemental Feeding:** Supplementary feeding is the additional supply of feed containing energy, protein or vitamins and minerals to wildlife that may be lacking in the wildlife habitats, deserts, water bodies, range lands or as the case may be. Supplementary feeding is a common tool in wildlife management but shall be opted wisely because it may lure animals away from undesired places; and that supplementary feeding stimulates 'nuisance' behavior i.e., increased tolerance for humans and selection for human facilities. Research emphasizes that individual variation is an important component of behavioral ecology and should be considered in wildlife management and conservation. Following factors need to be kept in mind while deciding supplementary feeding:-
- (a) habitat condition and trend;
 - (b) human-induced environmental changes and their effects on habitat and nutrition;
 - (c) climate change;
 - (d) pollution;
 - (e) habitat quantity and quality
 - (f) invasive species;
 - (g) anthropogenic disturbances;
 - (h) human-provisioned food sources
 - (i) nutrition and *in situ* conservation
 - (j) nutrition and *ex situ* conservation

While taking decision to provide supplementary feeding to wildlife at open habitats the random spreading of cereals and pretentious grains may be a viable choice.

- 46) **Reintroduction of Species:** Species reintroduction is the process whereby a previously driven out species is released and attempt made to bring it back. Reintroducing species may increase tourism by encouraging visitors to the area bringing benefits to the local economies.
- 47) **Broadcasting of Native Seeds:** Broadcasting native seed is an efficient tool in wildlife management and habitat improvement. Wildlife managers should ensure the collection of native seeds from the habitats.
- 48) **Planting of Native Fodder species:** Planting native species is an efficient tool in wildlife management and habitat improvement. Wildlife managers should ensure the collection of native seeds from the habitats.
- 49) **Wildlife Species Handling:** Wildlife handling describes how to respond to and interact with animals within the animal's environment. Proper handling techniques can reduce animal pain and distress and improve animal welfare. Animal handling methods require training, skill, and behavioral knowledge of the species. Wildlife Department should recruit and train wildlife handlers.
- 50) **Wildlife Rescues:** Sanctity of life is a humane concept common in all laws, religions and philosophies. Whenever there is any threat detected to wildlife not only rescue team but everyone who is nearby responds. Every year, thousands of young wild animals are rescued by kind people wanting to help them.

There are few points to be kept in mind whenever a wildlife emergency arises is to contact Wildlife Department, Police and Rangers or as the case may be.

In case of native live animals that belong to wild and confiscated from illegal trade there is need to return them immediately to wild habitat to which these belong. In case if any trial is in pendency before trial court, the learned judge may be assisted as required by law to save the life of wildlife.

In case, if any Indus Dolphin stranded into a canal or minor, immediately inform the nearest police station, wildlife officer and irrigation department officer. Also inform local residents, and keep eye upon Indus Dolphin until rescue team arrives for shifting the stranded Indus Dolphin to its habitat.

Do not "rescue" the young ones of large carnivores such as bears, jackals, wolves, hyenas etc. Rescuing them is likely to be very dangerous for you as well as for the young one. Upon noticing a dead mother of any other large carnivore, and a young one nearby, carefully note the location of the animals, and call wildlife department.

In case a person removing them from their habitat it amounts to kidnapping them. If the mother appears suddenly, she will be very angry, dangerous and likely to attack. This is also true of other large carnivores. If you see a young one who seems to be alone, leave the area immediately, and contact wildlife officer who will determine how to relate to the cub according to their own policies. In most cases, the young ones are not really orphaned at all, and it's

mother will reappear. If the young one genuinely orphaned, wildlife officers will be able to take the cub to a wildlife rehabilitation facility.

Before picking up a young wild rodent who appears to be orphaned, stand at a distance (so you don't deter the mother from returning) for half an hour to an hour and look for the baby's mother. She may reappear momentarily. Even if the mother does not reappear, you should leave the young rodent alone if she appears lively, active, and not in any difficulty. However, if the mother does not reappear after an hour and the baby runs toward you, appearing very oddly friendly, as if she is asking for something very insistently, she may have been separated from her mother and may be starving. In this case, the animal will need to be rescued. If the baby appears clearly injured or very cold and still, then she definitely needs help right away. Call a wildlife officer for assistance.

If you see a young wild rabbit who appears to have all his fur, is at least eight inches long, has his eyes open, and is able to hop, he does not need to be rescued. He has already left the nest and is able to survive on his own. If you find him sitting in the road, simply move him well off to one side of the road. If the young cottontail is clearly injured, if you can see that he is bleeding or if he has his eyes closed and seems cold, listless or unable to move, then he does need to be rescued and should be taken wildlife officer or a licensed wildlife healer. If the young cottontail seems very small, if his eyes are not yet open, if he seems to be too young to hop, or if you suspect that he may have been removed from his nest by a cat, then he'll need to be rescued and taken to wildlife officer or healer. Often, a small baby cottontail who needs to be rescued will be lying down, not sitting, as if ready to hop, and he will often feel cold or appear to be in shock.

As a general rule, a wild adult mammal who is not moving away from you is either ill or injured. Do not attempt to rescue large adult mammals by yourself. Contact wildlife department or a licensed wildlife healer.

Don't ever approach injured hyenas, jackals, wolves, leopards, bears or any other large carnivores. They will become frightened and will attack. Even if you find an injured deer, don't approach the animal. Stay a distance away, and call a wildlife officer. Often, the local police department will be able to contact a wildlife officer, even after normal hours.

In the case of large injured wild mammals, the options for helping them effectively are often very limited. It's good to be aware of this when contacting a wildlife officer. Don't insist that the animal be kept alive if the animal will not be releasable back into the wild; it may not be the kindest outcome for the animal.

If you find an injured small animal, you may rescue and transport to a wildlife officer. Be aware, though, that even very small mammals may bite, and some may carry disease.

If you find an injured bat, move the bat by placing a piece of cardboard underneath the bat, and placing the animal in a cardboard box. In rare cases, bats may carry rabies, so do not touch the bat with your hands. If someone else has touched the bat, keep a record of that person's name and contact information to give to the wildlife officer.

If you come across a wild animal in a trap, do not release the animal, since he is likely to be badly injured, and, if released, will probably die slowly and painfully. Instead, call the wildlife department. Describe the situation, and ask them to come look at the trap and the animal.

Wild animals are quite different from domestic animals. A three-legged dog may lead a happy life, but a jackal who is missing a paw has an injury that will prevent him from having a good quality of life, and it is unkind to leave him alive to suffer.

While helping wildlife is an act of kindness, it's important to know that deciding to rescue and transport any wild animal is entirely your own choice. There are certain risks of disease or injury, and you are liable for any harm or injury that may be incurred.

There is need to treat and rehabilitate injured animals, to not only help them heal, but prepare for an eventual return to the wild. Our wildlife rescue teams are constantly pushing back against the common wisdom of what can't be done.

- 51) **Water for wildlife:** Water is essential for wildlife to thrive, but it isn't just for drinking. Amphibians like newts, frogs and toads use water as shelter and breeding grounds. Butterflies get valuable minerals and salts from slightly muddy water, and birds use water to bathe and remove parasites. In urban and suburban areas adding bird baths and container water gardens is one of the options. However in larger wildlife habitats rain water harvesting in ponds or clean water supply may serve the purpose. A well-designed and maintained pond is a haven for all sorts of plants, birds and animals. It is a complex habitat full of algae and plants, scavengers, predators, herbivores, decomposers and parasites. Some species spend their whole life in the pond. For instance water snails and small crustaceans, while others use it for only part of their life cycle, such as pond skaters. A pond provides essential drinking and bathing water for birds and mammals. To plant a range of native

plant species around the edge may encourage greater diversity of wildlife. Sindh lies in arid zone receiving less than 180-250 millimeter annual rain fall which is very small quantity. Wildlife Department should take sufficient steps to ensure availability of water in the habitats.

- 52) **Why National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Marine Protected Areas and Wildlife Habitats:** The struggle to balance use and preservation is not unique to the national park system. In fact, it is a defining factor for protected areas through the world. The increasing rareness of natural areas intensifies the demands placed on protected areas to provide opportunities for recreation and tourism. As communities search for means of economic development and governments work with shrinking budgets, the contributions that protected areas are expected to make to community and economic development will grow, in addition to the traditional demands of recreation and tourism. Scientists are realising the fundamental importance of preserving biological diversity to maintain the invaluable flow of goods and services provided to humans by natural systems. Most conservation biologists now agree that protected areas are an essential part of any strategy to preserve genetic and species diversity; however, most of them also agree that the international system of protected areas is insufficient in its current state for achieving biodiversity goals. Reserves alone are unlikely to maintain viable populations of many species because they usually are small and isolated from one another. A further limitation is that many of the currently designated protected areas do not achieve in practice, the measures of protection they have been granted on paper.

Historians have traced the practice of establishing protected areas when forest areas were first protected in sub-continent nearly 2000 years ago. The inspiration for establishing protected areas and the objectives sought through their management even the people working for the creation of protected areas at a particular time and place have not been united in their objectives. The concept of parks was conservation and public enjoyment and later turned as wooded spaces set aside by landowners for their own use for sport hunting, but their primary purpose "was the prosaic supply of venison, other meat, wood, and timber" for the landowners. The idea of parks for public enjoyment gained prominence during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, due to large part of

the spreading of industry. Because the national parks were viewed primarily as travel destinations and sources of national pride, the main criterion of site selection was the presence of spectacular scenic beauty or unique natural features. The area boundaries of many parks have also been greatly influenced by economic pressure. Park proponents repeatedly have had to prove that the lands they sought to protect was "worthless" for any other form of use, such as mining or logging. This de facto requirement of national park lands reinforced the emphasis on spectacular scenery, as the areas of highest value regarding scenery and natural wonders were generally also the most rugged and least desirable for other economic interests. There is great ever increasing need to explore new sites to declare them protected by the Act and these rules.

- 53) **Use of Information Technology in Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management:** Information Technology helps in creating threatened wildlife database and to monitor and visualize its population and distribution, habitat use and preferences, planning and management of conservation programmes, progress of conservation activities and comparison of historical and present wildlife diversity. The use of satellites to map areas and discover where wild animals live, hunt and migrate. They can also track landscape changes that affect animals living in the habitat, whether these are due to human interference or natural occurrence. The innovations based upon Information Technology shall be encouraged. Sindh Wildlife Department shall take onboard Academia and Researchers for achieving desired goals.

- 54) **Internship:** Students and researchers who are interested in gaining hands-on experience in wildlife protection, preservation conservation and management field and can avail internship program, An internship can provide students with practical experience and professional skills needed to be competitive in the field. Students who have prior volunteer experience are highly encouraged to take part. By taking part in Internship, Students can gain valid Internship Certificate as a reference to support them in future prospects.

Internships can be paid, seasonal positions lasting one or two semesters, unpaid (volunteer) part time positions, or short-term full-time positions. It all depends on the need of Department, career goals and availability. Internship can be done in any of the following section like wildlife sanctuary supporter, wildlife rescuer, wildlife caretaker, wetlands monitor, wildlife reserve supporter, animal handler, supporter of wildlife rescue centre and working in an office-type environment.

- 55) **Eligibility Criteria for internship at Sindh Wildlife Department.** Students from Institutions and Universities of the Province pursuing final year (Bachelors degree) and post-graduate (Masters degree). Internship program shall also provide an opportunity for non-Sindh Wildlife Staff to engage with wildlife protection, preservation, conservation and management. Students pursuing graduation/post-graduation/Diploma in any of the following subjects:-

- i. Any subject related to Wildlife Protection/Conservation/Management;
- ii. Wildlife Biology;
- iii. Geography Marine Science;
- iv. Zoology/Botany Information Technology Law;
- v. Sociology/Criminology;
- vi. Public Administration.

The applicant should not be in a regular job either in Public/Private Sector. The applicant should not be more than thirty years of age. The applicant should be bonafide Citizen of Pakistan. Application must contain recommendation of the Head of Institute in official letter of the academic institution where the candidate is pursuing his/her studies. Interested candidates should apply by filling an application form. In case of an internship being part of an ongoing academic course, the application must be submitted by the candidate along with a recommendation from the University/College.

Duration of the internship (Start and end date) should be clearly indicated. Internship applications shall be reviewed and shortlisted applicants shall be informed about the status of their internship. Duration of the internship shall not be more than three months and wildlife department shall not provide stipend. Sindh Wildlife Department shall not grant academic credits for an internship. Only the University can grant this. Sindh Wildlife Department may assist the student, by providing relevant information as requested by the academic department. Certificate shall be issued to interns, on satisfactory completion of their internship assignment and submission of their outputs. Interns are required to give an undertaking prior to joining the internship programme.

The interns will be issued a card for the duration of Internship. Interns will be taken through respective divisional brief overview within a week of joining the internship. Group of 5 interns shall be assigned an official Guide. Interns shall be provided with required logistic support based on their assignment. The Intern appointed by Sindh Wildlife Department will have to sign a Code of Conduct Policy of Sindh Wildlife Department. The interns shall be required to submit an output (Presentation, Report, Paper, and Data) at the end of the internship. Interns shall be required to give feedback on their internship experience.

56 **Wildlife Protection and Conservation Volunteers:** The importance of wildlife conservation goes beyond saving our flora and fauna. Wildlife conservation may also be defined as the conscious human effort to protect soil, water, plants, animal species and their natural habitats. Wildlife conservation ensures a healthy ecological balance for future generations and to enjoy natural world and the species that live within it. Animal, plant and marine biodiversity keeps ecosystems functional and healthy ecosystems allow humans to eat, survive and thrive. When species are at risk, our ecosystems suffer, as a result human beings suffer - specifically those in under resourced communities. The role of community volunteers hold a deep respect for the delicate human-animal relationship and play a hands-on role in protecting wild species to prevent extinction. Volunteering with animals and wildlife is a rewarding, fun and unique service to the voiceless life.

As more wildlife species are becoming endangered in the wild, volunteering at wildlife sanctuaries or in the wild to conduct research on these species is gaining popularity worldwide. Just as there are humans in need across the globe, animals are also in need of help and welfare which can be provided through number of ways:-

a) **Wildlife Animal Rehabilitation Center:** Wildlife Rehabilitation Center acts as a safe haven for injured wildlife animals that have been rescued from illegal trading, poaching and related animal atrocities to rehabilitate the animals and when possible, release them back into the wild. Wildlife that has been rescued from poachers is often times unable to survive in the wild. These animals are given the opportunity to live out the rest of their lives in the best way possible at the rehabilitation center. The three most common daily tasks at rehabilitation centers include food preparation, general maintenance at the Wildlife Rehabilitation Center and the cleaning of enclosures and sometimes hand-feeding of animals which are suffering any disability.

Volunteers can work closely at Wildlife Rehabilitation Center and observe unique animals they never thought they would have the opportunity to see. Wildlife Rehabilitation Center have very little funding therefore are mostly short-staffed and in need of extra helping hands. They need both financial and hands-on assistance to continue and expand their efforts.

b) **Wildlife Veterinary Programs:** Wildlife Veterinary is a specialized field different from livestock veterinary field. Volunteer opportunities and internships shall take place at Wildlife Rehabilitation Center under the supervision of certified wildlife veterinarian. Often these programs receive very little funding and are in need of volunteers. These kinds of programs, may however be symbiotic and allow learners to gain hands-on experience.

- c) **Research-based Programs:** In order to gain a better understanding of the status of endangered wildlife species, volunteers are needed in research-based programs. A large part of these programs include conducting surveys and physically count the wildlife, factors which may be affecting the population status and how to monitor the movements and behavior of target species.
- d) **Sindh Wildlife Department may offer volunteering for:**
- (1) **Sea Turtles:** To help save sea turtles at Coastline of Sindh by involving volunteers whether they are teens, adults or even children joining a family volunteer vacation. There are seven species of sea turtles, five of which are endangered that include olive ridley, hawksbill, loggerhead, green turtle and the leatherback. The soft sands along the coast line of Sindh have remained breeding ground of endangered green sea turtles. The past records also show for olive ridley and leatherback breeding. These habitats are threatened due to climate change, human activity, such as use of illegal nets for fishing, overfishing, pollution and human actions. Volunteer tasks at sea turtle conservation program may vary such as night patrols, build barriers around nests and assist hatchlings in their return to the sea. Other programs take place in sanctuaries, where sea turtles that have been injured receive rehabilitation before release back into the sea and or as required by the situation.
 - (2) **Indus Dolphin Stranding:** Endemic fresh water Indus Blind Dolphin is native to Indus River in Sindh. With the construction of Barrages and Dams on Indus its habitat fragmented. Indus Dolphin mortality records show that it has remained victim of reduced flow of water in Indus River, pollution, illegal fishing and the canal stranding. The role of volunteers who live along the various canals is potentially important to inform Sindh Wildlife Staff if they notice stranded Indus Dolphin and any such illegal activity which can be harmful for Indus Dolphin.
 - (3) **Fresh Water Turtles:** Fresh water turtle species native to Indus River system have been subjected to poaching and illegal trade. The involvement of volunteers may cause significant results in prevention and prohibition of crime against fresh water turtles.
 - (4) **Pangolin Volunteers:** Pangolin is native to the Province and Pakistan. Due to poaching and wildlife trafficking they are facing an uncertain and difficult future. There is great space for volunteer work against poaching and illegal trade to save them from extinction.
 - (5) **Poachers of Wildlife:** Poaching may be in the form of illegal hunting, killing and trafficking of wildlife. Maintaining Earth's biodiversity is critical as we rely on it for ecosystem and it's services which makes life possible. To have any hope of achieving this, poaching must be stopped by all means encouraging the role of volunteers.