

Impacts of the Shortcomings in the Current Legal Regime of ICT Wildlife and Liability Under the Federal Law: Wildlife Regime of Recent Incidents

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Abstract

The article is aimed upon analyzing the impacts of the shortcomings in the current legal regime of ICT Wildlife and its liabilities under the Federal law - wildlife regime of recent incidents. Several recent reports have highlighted the increasing problems with wildlife in Islamabad, including conflict between humans and wildlife, animal cruelty and pollution. The current federal wildlife law has fallen short of effectively managing and protecting these species, leaving the citizens of Islamabad without an adequate solution to their wildlife problems. This chapter seeks to examine the liabilities that exist under the current federal wildlife law for those involved in recent incidences or activities that threaten local wildlife, as well as what measures could be taken to effectively mitigate these issues going forward. This article followed the Doctrinal research methodology where the writer did the investigative examination of the recent wildlife incidents in ICT, liabilities of the recent incidents of wildlife, assessed them in legal terms keeping in view the relevant acts, ordinance and rules and challenges being faced by the IWMB federal wildlife. The author discovered several gaps and grey areas in the ICT's current wildlife law framework. Long processes, paperwork, and approvals are typically associated with bureaucratic systems, delaying urgent conservation efforts.

Keywords: *Wildlife, Liabilities, Recent Incidents, Federal law, and Islamabad Capital Territory*

1. Introduction:

Due to grey areas and shortcomings in the current legal regime Flora Fauna's and natural habitat of Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) is being affected badly due to which incidents pertaining to wildlife are intensifying day by day. The article is aimed upon analyzing the impacts of the shortcomings in the current legal regime of ICT Wildlife and its liabilities under the Federal law - wildlife regime of recent incidents. Recent reports have highlighted the increasing problems with wildlife in Islamabad, including conflict between humans and wildlife, animal cruelty and pollution. The current federal wildlife law has fallen short of effectively managing and protecting these species, leaving the citizens of Islamabad without an adequate solution to their wildlife problems. This article seeks to examine the

liabilities that exist under the current federal wildlife law for those involved in recent incidences or activities that threaten local wildlife, as well as what measures could be taken to effectively mitigate these issues going forward. Rapid decline in local biodiversity over the last several years and must be addressed through improved education and economic opportunities for these communities. Firstly, this article will discuss how a conflict-based approach towards conservation could be implemented, which would involve preventing conflicts between humans and animals through legal measures rather than attempting to control or eliminate animals from urban areas altogether. This would include implementing regulations that restrict hunting or illegal trapping activities as well as creating buffer zones between residential areas and natural habitats where possible to reduce human-wildlife contact. Additionally, it is important that all levels of government are involved in enforcement efforts so that any violations can be swiftly addressed by appropriate agencies. Secondly, it will look into how animal welfare laws need to be strengthened in order to ensure humane treatment for local wildlife species. Laws should include stipulations on proper handling and transportation of wild animals as well as penalties for anyone found guilty of animal cruelty such as poaching or illegal trade activities. In addition, locals should also be educated about respecting wild animals living near their homes and what actions they can take when conflicts arise with these species. Finally, it will explore how wildlife protection laws must be tightened in order to protect sensitive habitats from further degradation due to air pollution or water contamination caused by industry or development projects. These laws should not only include fines for companies who violate them but also measures that encourage businesses to take proactive steps towards reducing their environmental footprint such as investing in green technology solutions or partnering with non-profit organizations working on conservation initiatives within Islamabad.

2. Analysis of Recent Wildlife Incidents In ICT:

In this section recent wildlife incidents in Islamabad Capital Territory are being analyzed which leads towards extinction of Wildlife in ICT and its impact upon the wildlife is deadly / lethal.

2.1. Ground Water Extraction and Their Effects on Biodiversity:

Ground water extraction has an impact on the environment of the hills, since the level of water table surrounding the hills decreases and the flora of that region suffers. To safeguard the natural environment of Islamabad's Margallah Hills National Park, environmentally friendly water harvesting should be undertaken. The pumping of groundwater in watershed regions has also been linked to the mortality comprised of branches, shrubberies, even entire trees, like the poplar. Peat oxidation, erosion, and descending can occur quickly because of water extraction techniques like under the ground water pumping (Cooper a et al., 2014).

2.2. Effects of Noise Pollution on Wildlife Species:

Eateries and automobiles in the National Park also aid to noise pollution, which has an impact on fauna in the surrounding region. According to the WHO, one of the most common dangerous kinds of pollution is noise. According to research, Caterpillars' hearts pulse more quickly in response to loud noise, and bluebirds produce limited young as a result. The capacity of many creatures to live is hampered by noise pollution, which makes it harder for wildlife to make use of sound for navigating, locating food, conceiving, and to avoid competitors (Tolliday. et al., 2021).

2.3 Effects of Light Pollution on Wildlife Species:

In a national park at night, restaurants and moving traffic also contribute to light pollution, which affects the neighboring animals. In contrast to daytime sleep, those that are nocturnal stay awake at nighttime. Light pollution, which transforms night into day, significantly alters their nocturnal environment. The development of human-generated light, according to research "reflects the most significant change that humans have contributed to their ecosystem" for animals that stay up late.

"Predators use light to hunt, and species of prey use dark as cover," "Cloudy horizons close to cities are several hundred times or possibly thousands of times brighter now than they were more than two centuries ago. Only recently have humans realized the profound impact that this has had on nighttime ecology (Button, Mary. 2021). As with moving a heavy machinery across the terrain, adding light to the environment has the potential to disturb habitat in same manner (Stevenson, Julia Kampelman. 2018).

2.4 Solid Waste and Edible Food Left Over Impact on Wildlife:

In the MHNP, restaurants are also dishing out takeout meals that have an impact on the local fauna. Additionally, the visitors throw away the extra food so that God will bless them. It is creating a significant problem with conflicts between humans and animals. Wildlife can often eat food waste, but they also have the potential to grow totally dependent on it. Access to food waste by wildlife might have a big influence on both people and the environment. This can become apparent if wildlife's habitat and conduct alter as a result of having access to leftover food, when wildlife access to food debris impacts other organisms and biological processes, and if this leads to a spike in dispute among animals and people (Newsome et al., 2017).

2.5 Murder of a Wildlife Guard / Ranger While on Duty:

On 20-01-2018 January Syed Safeer Hussain Shah martyred who was shot dead on trail 6 of Margalla Hills National Park while he was responding to a complaint in national park with his teammates to protect the wildlife. It was a blind murder. A case No. 7644, 18/18 was registered in Police Station Margalla but the murderers were never traced neither the victim compensated by the IWMB due to lack of resources / law. There is an apprehension that timber mafia was behind the murder (Altaf, Arsalan. 2018).

2.6. Forest Fires in MHNP in Summers Until the Monsoon Rains:

Wildfires flare suddenly in the MHNP throughout summertime, and because there aren't adequate resources, there aren't enough laws in place, as well as there aren't enough technologies, the crew is forced to put out the fires themselves, putting their own lives in danger while doing so. The preserved woodland on Margalla Hills was completely devastated by a massive fire. Despite nearly 15 hours of arduous work, the blaze that started on Sunday in Trail-3 of the MHNP was put out (Correspondent APP, 2022). The sole preventative step IWMB might consider to discourage the general population is to request that the administration of the district implement Section 144. The blaze season begins in April and lasts until June, when the annual monsoon rains begin. On Friday, while wildlife personnel put out one of the initial several summertime wildfires in Margalla Hills, the district magistrate issued Section 144, prohibiting tourists from grilling in the region because it may start a blaze (Shahid, Jamal., 2023).

2.7. Interference By CDA in Affairs of IWMB:

IWMB member Mr. Waqar Zakaria said IWMB could provide proof that the group safeguarded the national park at an appearance before the Islamabad High Court. The rich and powerful classes, according to the chief justice, took control of operations and demolished sanctuaries for animals. Honorable Chief Justice Mr. Justice Athar Minallah stated that despite the bureaucracy's 40-year opposition, the board was established on the basis of the court's directives (Correspondent, The Express Tribune, 2021). While CDA is a mafia and its officers are bureaucrats on deputation, the IWMB is still in its infancy. They are professionals in red tape and tolerating any dispute. Recent, obvious example: On Tuesday, personnel from the Environment Wing surprised Captain (R) Muhammad Usman, the new Chairman of the CDA, by taking him to the Margalla Hills to officially inaugurate a path, a project that did not at all fall under CDA authority. The only organization in charge of opening, maintaining, and often monitoring trails in the Margalla Hills is the IWMB (desk, News., 2022). MHNP is one of

the protected areas that CDA is responsible for developing as a place for sustainable development; nevertheless, CDA is illegally monetizing the area that is protected in breach of IWMB regulation from 1979; A committee of the parliament commanded the local administration of Islamabad on Wednesday to stop raising a road from native town around the MHNP that crosses the MHNP and links the city to Haripur. At a meeting of the Senate Standing Committee on MoCC, the directives were delivered. Rina Saeed Khan, chair of the IWMB, claims that the CDA started the project without undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (Shahid, Jamal., 2023). Due to the Board Members of the IWMB, including the Chairwomen, being very honest and working zealously to protect National Park, i.e. MHNP, even with their own money without consideration or appreciation by the people or government, the Land Mafia seated in CDA even attempted to take over the IWMB; On Sunday, there was resistance to the government's proposal to transfer authority of the IWMB to the Ministry of Interior and restrict its functions to advisory ones. In accordance with the proposed revisions to the Islamabad Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Ordinance, 1979 IW(PPC&M) O, 1979 the board would provide reports to the Ministry of Interior, which is in responsibility of managing the Islamabad Capital Territory (Shahid, Jamal.. 2023).

In its 2019 report, the Pakistan's Auditor General's Office found 79 cases of unlawful encroachment, containing four "major" eateries in the MHNP in Islamabad. According to the AGP's assessment, there is an irregularity in that the Directorate of Regional Environment of MCI has taken the place of the CDA's Horticulture Department as the "authorized officer" for carrying out the rule. The study found that the IWMB failed to effectively manage encroachments, which was its primary duty. According to a CDA notification included in the audit report, places like the Military Grass Farm, the Margalla Reserve Forest, properties in neighboring villages, and a Two Kilometer Area from the Uppermost Water Spot of Rawal Lake are Reflected Part of the MHNP. The study pointed out that these National Park-adjacent areas' boundaries were not well delineated. The audit finds that the management's failure to demarcate the National Park's boundaries was a serious error. The research found that because there was no border delineation, the department was unable to define its authority (Abbasi, Kasim., 2022). There is also issue of conflict between IWMB and (CDA) Environment Wing as their staff on more often tests the patience of IWMB by removing previous compost soil from MHNP without any lawful authority and this practice is undertaken by the CDA staff mostly when IWMB's officials try to stop them CDA staff even don't stays away from fighting with them showing the IWMB staff that they have authority and whatever they do is lawful causes the IWMB officials demoralize and brain drain (Pakistan, Associated Press of., 2021).

2.8. Improper Service Structure / Career for IWMB Staff:

Lack of facilities / no service structure / proper law wing hierarchy and low salary packages for IWMB officers / officials no special incentives for IWMB as CDA or other Government Authorities. Even no GPF and Pension, Telephone ceiling, Houses of Estate Office, Plot schemes / health insurance / medical / hospital panel benefits due to which the officers / officials at IWMB are not that passionate to work with their heart here unlike CDA who has plots for their employees who has completed ten years of their job (Arshad, Atta Bari. 2018) a promising career with proper service structure / hierarchy. Personnel being promoted across all cadres, and seniority disputes among several cadre are also being peacefully addressed. In relation to this, some 100 officers and officials who had been waiting for promotions for a while have now been promoted to the next level. Similar to that, the procedure for promoting 37 more officers is well along and should be finished in the span of two weeks. CDA has reaffirmed that the authority's current administration adheres to the values of fairness and openness in all matters of administration. Forming committees for the purpose of departmental promotion allows for the dignified resolution of officers' long-standing elevation matters in compliance with regulations

and processes (Web, CDA., 2020). Whereas since inception of IWMB till date not even a single officer / official is promoted which is causing brain drain amongst the officers / officials of IWMB.

2.9. Leopard Sightings Panic Saidpur on 17-11-2022:

A leopard was seen in the village of Saidpur while residents who were driving and performing acts of daily life were harassed in bad way and were compelled to their houses different people have had different opinion as they were of view that they were five or two IWMB officials from their investigations came to conclusion that the leopard was seen after the sun set whereas residents residing therein the Saidpur village were saying there was three Leopards at the spot which were sighted some people also witnessed them through their roofs of the houses hence there was panic all around due to the Leopards unusual sight in the vicinity, only one home along the edge or boundary of the MHNP had leopards inside, where some goats were present. They departed and returned to the jungle MHNP is home to leopards. Leopards are top predators, and their existence in the MHNP indicates a healthy environment, demonstrating how well the IWMB has protected the local animals. Over time, Saidpur village has grown illegitimately. Common leopards are a threatened species, and the national park serves as their haven. The convicts are advancing towards the National Park Area as Saidpur grows. Regarding leopard encounters, IWMB has SOPs. In order to sensationalize the fact that people are encroaching on and invading the habitat of leopards rather than the towns where humans live, new laws and IWMB modifications are essential (Shahid, Jamal., 2022).

2.10. Commercial Activities on (MHNP) Needs of Revocation of the NOCs, Licenses, Leases Rented by CDA Under Their Law of 1960:

Commercial Activities Being Run On Margallah Hills National Park (MHNP) which are having devastating effect of wildlife / national park creatures there is Need of Revocation of the NOCs , Licenses , Leases granted by CDA under their law of 1960 on the basis of (Leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant) "Later laws abrogate earlier, contrary ones." a Latin maxim stating that in cases of disagreement between two laws or legal documents, the later-adopted legislation must be deemed to be obligatory upon the parties necessitated.

IWMB is formed under the IW(PPC&M) O, 1979 with mandate for protection preservation, conservation and management of wildlife and legal custodian of MHNP in ICT.

The protected Margalla Hills National Park (MHNP), where the biological system is plainly collapsing with each passing day, is home to a number of eateries, hotels, and retail establishments: There is no end in sight for unmanaged commercial activity there (Correspondent, The News., 2021) which is glaring violation of the IW(PPC&M) O, 1979 hence disturbing Flora and Fauna of MHNP. As per the IW(PPC&M) R, 1983 rule 3 (i) and (ii) ;" Board duties include ; i) Making any policy actions, creating plans and programs, and carrying these out with reference to the conservation ,management and protection of wildlife, including zoos in the Islamabad Capital Territory. ii) Examine and approve any plans for development related to the administration of fauna (including zoos)" (Pakistan, Associated Press of., 2021).

IWMB is a key stakeholder tasked with managing the national park in accordance with these regulations. The IWMB has not examined or approved the issuance of any licenses, NOCs, or permits for any businesses or commercial activities in Margallah Hills National Park, Islamabad. Nevertheless, the restaurants and hotels assert that the CDA has granted them licenses, and some even assert that these licenses are irrevocable, in violation of the Board's authority. According to a CDA official, environmental protection is not their duty. "It is our obligation to keep parking lots, highways, and other public spaces clean. Pak-EPA is also concerned with problems like animal conservation, ecosystem preservation, and walking trails. The right cannot dispute its right to issue no objection certifications for settlement development inside its area of jurisdiction, which includes the national

park, even if one agrees with the CDA's case. It appears that it had approved the operation of these hotels in national parks and other protected areas as a result. But when the Pak-EPA was called for comment, its representatives said that the Pak-EPA had not given any organization a NOC for building inside the national park's limits. The property owned and was under the care of CDA. Development competition has, however, been ignited by the growing urbanization of the Federal Capital and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces that surround the national park. In an effort to boost tourism, six different locations in recent years— There have been 17 eateries and 20 enterprises built at Damm-e-Koh Viewpoint, Damm-e-Koh Road, Saidpur Village, Pir Sohawa, Mandla, and Nurpur (Lohay Dandi Track). Besides to the ten businesses each built at Mandla and Nurpur, these dining establishments also consist of Dhaba at Damm-e-Koh, Sunshine Resort, Refreshment Center, Maryam Tuck Shop, Subhan Tuck Shop, View Point Shop, Cool Bite Tuck Shop, View Point Shop, Wild Mild Restaurant at Damm-e-Koh Road, Des Pardes, Charsi Tikka, Dera Shinwari Restaurants at Saidpur Village and Monal (Desk, NNPS., 2022).

Due to the commercial operations of nearby hotels, restaurants, and kiosks, MHNP in Islamabad is suffering irreparable degradation (i.e., noise and pollution, endangering wildlife breeding, destroying the park's peace, and dumping solid and plastic waste). The IWMB claims there was a littering issue at Trails where individuals threw plastic bottles while hiking in the national park. The board has been effective in implementing a strict prohibition on plastic bags and rubbish at the hiking trails of MHNP, according to Assistant Director of IWMB Sakhawat Ali in an interview with APP; Plastic bags were already outlawed on all lines by the IWMB a year ago. He recalled that in the past, visitors would bring water bottles, which they were encouraged to either leave at the trailhead or throw away in the trash cans. In order to decrease the consumption of plastic belongings and avoid garbage, the board, according to Sakhawat, had handed hikers cotton bags to carry their water bottles in while on the trails (Pakistan, Associated Press of., 2019).

As per Section 21 (4) (iv) of IW(PPC&M) O, 1979, *“In a national park, cutting or dividing any area for agricultural, mining, or various other uses is banned.”* (Pakistan, Government of., 2023) These restaurants / hotels, kiosks are digging land for various purposes and are installing STPs and Septic Tanks without consulting the IWMB.

If any permission, lease, NOC, extension or license is granted to hotels / kiosks / food points / restaurants by the CDA same is liable to be revoked under Islamabad Wildlife (Protection, Conservation and Management) Ordinance, 1979, as CDA was governed under ordinance of 1960 whereas IWMB is governed under Ordinance of 1979. Hence IWMB laws should have an overriding effect.

2.10.1. Unlawful Building of Kahayaban-E-Margallah, Gt Road to Sector D-12, Sector of Islamabad Intersecting MHNP:

The IWMB, a key stakeholder in managing the Margallah Hills National Park, has been criticized for not being consulted on the EIA for a proposed three Lane Highway. The scheme, which is illegal and poses a threat to the park's sanctity and wildlife, was banned by the Islamabad High Court in Professor Z.B. Mirza Vs CDA. The IWMB raised concerns about the proposed Kahayaban-E-Margallah, a three Lane Highway, in a 34th emergency Board meeting IWMB. The IWMB also attended a public hearing of EIA and registered a protest against the construction. The IWMB argued that the proposed highway would add irreversible degradation to the park, threaten wildlife, segregate access, and destroy the serenity and beauty of Islamabad. They urged FWO to observe the law and stop the construction inside the National Park, but the FWO did not respond. The IWMB has been urged to follow the law and stop the construction within the park (Correspondent, Express Tribune., 2021).

2.10.2. Constructions Being Carried Out in Islamabad Capital Territory Inside the Premises of the Wildlife Sanctuaries Sheer Violation of Section 20 of the IW(PPC&M) O:

The Islamabad High Court has issued a detailed judgment on the IW(PPC&M) O 1979, which aims to protect, preserve, and manage wildlife in the ICT. The ICT as a whole is covered by the Ordinance and includes the Margalla Hills as an integral part. The Federal Government has issued a Wildlife Sanctuary Notification, declaring certain areas within the Capital Development Authority's jurisdiction as wildlife sanctuaries. These areas include public open spaces within the city limits, The Kurang river, Mohra Noor, Thal, Belgh, and C.D.A. Nursery at ChakShahzad are the boundaries of the Bannigallah hills. The notification attempts to use the authority granted by Section 20 of the Ordinance's Subsection (1) (Justice Athar Minallah, Chief Justice IHC. "Prof. Zahid Baig Mirza Versus Capital Development Authority Through Chairman & Others.", 2022).

2.10.3. Laws / Rules Not Amended to Delegate Authority, From the Level of the Federal Government to An Appropriate Lower Authority:

IW(PPC&M) O 1979, which includes the term "Federal Government," in 15 sections requires the authority of the Federal Government to be delegated to the IWMB, which is under the MoCC. The Cabinet decided in November 2017 to amend the Acts/Rules and replace the Federal Government with appropriate authorities as circulated vide Cabinet Division's u.o. Note. No. 19/CM/2017-D dated 24th November, 2017:



It takes years to alter the IWMB's regulations and act, which makes the board less active and compromises the IWMB's effectiveness.

2.10.4. No National Wildlife Institute & National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory in Pakistan:

There is no "Wildlife Institute of Pakistan" and National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory in the nation's capital, operating under the auspices of the IWMB. These type of institutions could be recognized internationally, foster research by academics interested in specializing in wildlife, provide training programs, academic courses and advice on wildlife research and management.

2.10.5. Leopard Who Unchained in DHA Putting the Lives of Locals in Danger:

Police in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) sued "unknown suspected" of, reportedly holding a leopard incarcerated in a DHA Phase II area. At least six people were hurt when a wild leopard attacked a gathering of bystanders in Sector 2 of DHA housing society, including two workers of the wildlife department. Despite an eight-hour attempt by Islamabad police, Rescue services, and the ICT district administration, the leopard eluded imprisonment. In noon, a large wild leopard unexpectedly entered the area, according to eyewitness accounts, and assaulted a security officer. A security guard was knocked to the floor when a leopard nipped him in the abdomen (Desk, News., 2023).

IWMB workers suffered severe injuries during this operation as a result of weak regulations, a lack of clarity about culpability, and lack of facilities / equipment.

2.10.6. Extinction of Grey Goral From MHNP:

Roberts in 1997 discovered that there are 38 mammal species from eight distinct groupings. The lone grey goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), a species of mammal, has been seen in the past but currently looks to be dwindling since no individuals. Since 2018, there have been reports of this species in the area of the MHNP. This indicates that the species might not be present in the park anymore. The disappearance of such crucial ecological species will result in a severe loss to the diversity of the MHNP. According to a research on this, *Naemorhedus goral* is in danger of going extinct, hence precautions must be made (Abbas et al., 2012, 2015). The necessity for precise enforcement of the laws in the national park is highlighted. The general population should be made more cognizant of the fauna of MHNP through electronic media and print media, likewise additional facilities for learning, recreation, and study should be made accessible. Furthermore, data must be gathered and updated annually (Aslam, I., et al., 2021).

Since promulgation of IW(PPC&M) O 1979 the subject of Wildlife in Islamabad was look after by the Horticulture Directorate of CDA, CDA Foresters have no concept of a Nation Park based on Natural Ecology.

2.10.7. Death of Common Asian Leopard on GT Road:

Recently, two vehicles attacked and killed an endangered Common Asian Leopard while it was hunting its prey on the Grand Trunk Road, which is close to the Taxila-Sangjani area. After arriving on the spot, the IWMB staff was unable to find the body for further examination. The eyewitness didn't help the detectives pinpoint the exact spot (Pakistan, Associated Press of., 2022).

The removal of a dead animal's body is illegal, and because there was a lack of public understanding that murdering an endangered species is a terrible crime, people didn't care about wildlife in general. Additionally, the lack of severe sanctions encourages individuals to commit such crimes more frequently. People around the spot even didn't cooperate with the IWMB officials if laws are made strict people for sure shall cooperate hence resulting in safeguarding the endangered species.

2.10.8. Dormant Website of IWMB:

Website of IWMB is inactive / dead. Among the roughly 2 billion websites accessible today, hundreds are controlled by various governmental agencies and organizations. Sadly, regional administrations might not leave a favorable first impression on individuals who visit their website if they have been reluctant to amend and renew it. This is only one of the key benefits of having a successful government website. The website for an organization is actually one of the most important resources one could have for serving the needs of the public and interacting with the local group. A government website's primary goal may be these two things, and good websites excel at both. Ideally, your organization is already aware of the goals of a government website and created it with those goals in mind. Whatever the case, there is always potential for development. Additionally, if your organization is new, you'll want to have a successful website and make an excellent first impression on the community at large when people come (Team, GovOS., 2022). If website of the IWMB is developed at par with the latest Information Technology trend it would also lure the tourists and donor agencies. Lack of funds results in deprivation of the IWMB to avail such a facility and maintain it on regular basis.

3. Liabilities of the Recent Incidents of Wildlife and Its Assessment in Legal Terms:

By assessing these legal liabilities related to recent episodes involving wildlife in Islamabad from multiple perspectives – economic injustice resulting from affected businesses & families' experiences as well as legislative enforcement & compensation measures – government entities will then be best

equipped to handle future occurrences effectively & with greater precautionary diligence towards protecting both people & ecosystems within Pakistan's capital region.

3.1. Honorable Islamabad High Court Orders Dated 11-01-2022 Passed in Writ Petition No. 4245/2014 Titled Prof. Zahid Baig Mirza vs CDA, etc. (105 pages):

The Writ Petition was filed by Prof. Zahid Baig Mirza who was a resident of Islamabad working as Consultant EIAS and Baseline studies of flora and fauna and visiting professor of Biodiversity, Zoogeography Paleontology, taking the plea that management of the CDA has been vested in a Board constituted by the Government and the Board shall discharge its functions based on appropriate improvement, housing, and urban design principles, and shall be governed on matters related to policy by guidelines as the Federal Government may from at any point make, under section 11 of CDA Ordinance, 1960, the Authority is obliged to prepare a Master Plan and Master programme approved by Federal Government and under section 12 to prepare Schemes are prepared for land use, zoning and preservation, section 2 (a); for preservation, natural beauty section 2(i). The municipal functions under MAO 1960, include planting of trees and preservation thereof to prohibit felling (sections 94 to 89). In 1966 the Federal Government enacted "The Islamabad (Preservation of Landscape) Ordinance III of 1966" to prohibiting removal, destruction, causing damage or committing any act which is injurious to the landscape of Islamabad. In 1969, the Authority made "The Islamabad Capital Territory Municipal Bye-Laws, 1969" and vide Chapter XIV thereof, provisions relating to Arboriculture, Gardens & Parks were provided and violation of the Bye-Laws was made punishable offence. In 1979, the Federal Government enacted the IW(PPC&M) O 1979 for protection, preservation, conservation and management of wildlife and setting up of a National Park in the ICT. Section 21 of the Ordinance empowered the Federal Government to declare any area to be national park. In exercise of its powers u/s 21 of IW(PPC&M) O 1979, the Federal Government Vide SRO No. SRO No. 443(1)/80 dated 28-4-1980 adopted by CDA vide No. 3(15)/75- CDA III (4), declared certain areas to be "Margallah Hills National Park" which areas inter alia included Margallah Reserve Forest in several compartments. Margallah hills are catchment area for rains. Section 21 (4) (iii) prohibits felling, tapping burning, damaging or destroying of, or taking, collecting or removing therefrom, any plant or tree. The Petition particularly related to Margallah Hills National Park of which protection, preservation, conservation and management has been miserably neglected by the Respondents endangering this national asset to destruction and ultimate extinction, inter alia, of its flora, fauna, wildlife, forests water. For purposes of compliance of IW(PPC&M) O 1979, the Federal Government was empowered to constitute a Board consisting of such members as the Chairman CDA may appoint. Under section 41 the Federal Government is empowered to make Rules for purposes of the Ordinance LXX of 1979 to on matters mentioned in the said section. In exercise of its powers u/s 41, the Federal Government made Islamabad Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Rules, 1983. The Capital Development Authority and the Federal Government failed to perform their statutory functions under the laws mentioned above which has already and continues to, adversely affect the wildlife, flora and fauna of Islamabad, the environment and even the climate which has far reaching injurious and destructive consequences. The Chairman CDA has failed to appoint a Board as contemplated u/s 4 of Ordinance LXX of 1979 and the Respondents have failed and neglected in appointing requisite staff for protection of Margallah National Park and to raise or provide sufficient funds for carrying out statutory purposes. In 1992 The Capital Development Authority made "The Islamabad Capital Territory (Zoning) Regulation 1992" whereby entire Islamabad territory was divided into 5 Zones. Zone-3 consists of Margallah Hills National Park as notified u/s 21 of Ordinance LXX of 1979 and other protected ranges, forest areas and un-acquired land falling between Margallah Hills and North Murree Road. It is clear that there was a statutory intendment to maintain, preserve and ensure green

effect of Islamabad. In 2008 CDA made CDA (Environmental Protection) Regulation, 2008, which clearly includes protection of environment in general. Regulation No. 3 of the Regulations provides that the CDA shall by notification establish a CDA Environmental Protection Committee which consists of official and non-official members who represent various sections of the civil society. The petitioner highlighted importance of the MHNP by raising its importance being major source of rains in ICT, major source of drinking water, wildlife, flora and fauna, major source of rare old trees, depicting MHNP as lungs of ICT, main habitat of biodiversity, mammals, birds, wild flowers and ecosystems. The petitioner highlighted that Pakistan is signatory to International Conventions i.e; i) International Convention for the Protection of Birds, 1950. ii) International Plant Protection Convention, 1951. iii) Declaration of the United Nations Conference Environment, 1972. iv) Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972. v) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, 1973. vi) Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979. vii) World Charter for Nature, 1982. viii) U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, 1989.

Therefore it necessitates Federal Government to take the steps to save the nature from destruction. The Petitioner prayed ; that Honorable IHC may be pleased direct the Respondents to act in accordance with law and to perform its functions and all acts that are prescribed, mandated and delegated to the respondents in the various statutes and Environmental laws; take all the steps prescribed by law for Protection, Preservation Conservation and Management of the Margallah Hills National Park; to adopt such measures as are necessary for preservation of the flora, fauna and the precious top soil of the Margallah Hills National Park and prevent any further destruction, and to formulate and implement effective policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks and systems for protection of the national park and preventing its degradation ;to provide requisite infrastructure for purposes of protection and management of the MHNP; and devise mechanisms for financial sustainability of the MHNP and allocate appropriate institutional and financial resources for management of the MHNP.

The IHC in its verdict on the Writ Petition decided that; The Islamabad Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation, and Management) Ordinance 1979 was enacted to form a national park in the ICT and to provide for wildlife protection, preservation, conservation, and management. The 1979 Wildlife Ordinance applies to the whole Islamabad Capital Territory. The Margalla Hills are an important part of the "National Park" mentioned in section 2 clause (1), which refers to any area declared as such under that provision. Section 4 describes the establishment of the Board of Wildlife Management. Section 20 allows for the establishment of a wildlife sanctuaries. In exercise of its powers under section 20, the Federal Government issued Notification on April 27, 1980 regarding declaration of specific areas to be wildlife sanctuaries and in exercise of its powers under section 21, the Federal Government issued Notification on April 28, 1980 regarding declaration of specific areas to be Margallah Hills National Park (MHNP). Flora and Fauna are living entities, and human survival on this planet is dependent on their ability to survive and thrive. They unquestionably have right given upon them by nature as living beings. It is their inherent right not to be dispossessed of the environments that nature has provided for them. As a consequence, it is the responsibility of the state to safeguard and preserve the rights of wildlife and flora. It is consequently the State's responsibility to make sure that habitats that are naturally occurring are not harmed or disrupted with until there are compelling grounds why it should done so, and only soon after the government carried out adequate care to guarantee that such disruption will not lead to ecological deterioration. It was also held by the IHC that Regardless of the global agreements previously mentioned, it is the responsibility of the government as well as every public functionary to safeguard the environment as well as conserve, protect, and rebuild habitats, native flora and fauna, and manage it for the good of future generations

as well. As it undermines individual worth, deterioration of the environment also affects the right granted by Constitution of the Pakistan's Article 14 . Environmental deterioration and the negative effects of changes in the climate have serious implications for the proper utilization of all protected rights. It was also held in the verdict of IHC that It is the responsibility of the state to take proactive actions to guarantee that human endeavors have no negative impact on the ecosystem. The state has a fundamental commitment to establish the appropriate circumstances and environment for its citizens to exercise their liberties without creating harm to the environment. The obligation is not just to avoid violations of the right to life, but also to take proactive measures to avert any danger to that right. Prudence is an obligation that should be represented in the activities and behaviour of public officials. It was also held in the verdict of IHC that ; Every public servant has a responsibility to ensure that any possible environmental harm is prevented and that each EIA is completed in a timely and effective manner. After all, it is the State's job to ensure that the laws that are put into action are adhered to in their full through the use of its public employees. Given the preceding, it is stated that the State and its public employees have a responsibility to protect the Margalla Hills, its flora, and wildlife, as well as to undo any harm that has been caused by eliminating any illegal violations of the previously mentioned laws. It is also an obligation to ensure that any those who violate people's rights are punished and held liable. The State is responsible for preserving and protecting the purity and beauty of the Margalla Hills.

It was also held in the verdict of IHC that; up until the 1970 transfer of ownership to the CDA following the passage of the Ordinance of 1960, a section of the land confined in the Margalla Hills was owned and operated by the Forest Department of the Government of Punjab. In accordance with section 21 of the Wildlife Ordinance of 1979, the Federal Government proclaimed the Margalla Hills region to be a core area of the National Park through a notification dated April 28, 1980. It was given a special status as a consequence in terms of management, conservation, and preservation. Due to its issuance for the objectives of its management, protection, and preservation, the area covered therefore was designated a notified area under the special law. As a result, the provisions of the Ordinance of 1960 were superseded by the IW(PPC&M) O 1979 and the rules created thereunder, and they were excluded to the degree to which they were inconsistent with or in conflict with them. The latter Act has the character of a special law and prevails over all other laws with regard to the conservation protection and management of the area designated as the Margalla Hills. Due to this categoric and clear verdict it is established that the CDA's intrusion in the affairs of IWMB is illegal and ultra vires of the law made thereafter. This is a landmark judgement regarding Margalla Hills National Park in perspective of IW(PPC&M) O 1979. Actually the IWMB was constituted in 2015 very first time upon institution of this Writ Petition or else the CDA and other departments were looking after the affairs of IWMB. This judgment also discussed almost all the relevant federal laws which are in clash / conflict with the IW(PPC&M) O 1979 i.e. The Islamabad (Preservation of Landscape) Ordinance, 1966, The CDA Ordinance, 1960, Master Plan of Islamabad and Description of National Park in the Master Plan, The Zoning Regulations of 1992. Report of the Islamabad Environmental Commission is also part of this landmark judgment from page 76 to 105 which was based upon Writ petition No. 1276/2011 Shiraz Shakeel vs CDA. Report of the Islamabad Environmental Commission', 19 October 2015 in their recommendations recommended ; Restructuring CDA; Expanding CDA's expert team, which consists of scientists, horticulturists, zoologists, urban planners, architects, and landscape specialists, is important. Contrary to popular belief, the CDA does not today consist mostly of bureaucrats with little to no experience in urban planning or environmental protection. The offices of Member and DG Environment, as well as other crucial practical positions, should go to environmentalists who possess

the required credentials and experience (Justice Athar Minallah, Chief Justice IHC. “Prof. Zahid Baig Mirza Versus Capital Development Authority Through Chairman & Others.”, 2022).

4. Relevant Acts, Ordinance and Rules:

The problem on the regulatory side is, once there is encroachment made in Margalla Hills National Park there is no regulatory mechanism in the IW(PPC&M) O 1979, to monitor and regulate activities of the encroacher or to remove them by the IWMB at their own. Although CDA have resources man power and budget too to remove the encroachers but they don't do that rather they facilitate the encroacher / businessman by granting them NOC / license to run the business without consulting IWMB on the matter.

It is necessary to consider what repercussions exist within the scope of existing laws for individuals caught engaging in activities which violate established conservation regulations. Under Section 26 (1) of IW(PPC&M) O 1979 Penalties.—(1) Anyone that kills or assists in the unlawful killing of an endangered species in a manner that is not in conformity with the requirements of this Law or its regulations is subject to a penalty of up to two thousand rupees, a term of incarceration that may not exceed a year, or both (Pakistan, Government of. “Pakistan Code., 2023).

Under Section 26 (2) (iii) of IW(PPC&M) O 1979 other violation of this Ordinance or other regulation for which there is no specified punishment is penalized by a fine that may reach Rs. 1000 (Pakistan, Government of. “Pakistan Code., 2023).

According to the gravity of the offense, anybody found guilty under the IW(PC&M) Ordinance 1979 may receive a sentence of up to six months to twelve months in jail or a fine of one thousand rupees to two thousand rupees. However, considering the slight danger that such penalties provide, there hasn't been much of a deterrent effect on potential violators thus far. The violation of Sections 20 and 21 of the IW(PC&M) Ordinance (1979)—which both deal with the natural habitat of the wildlife—is not subject to any specific penalties, and the maximum fine under Section 26 (2) (iii) of that ordinance is only 1000 Rupees (One Thousand Rupees Only) , which is a pittance for those who violate them.

4.1. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife and Biodiversity (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2015, The KPW&B(PPC&M) A2015:

The wildlife laws of Pakistan's provinces and the federal government vary. Each province has its own legislation governing the management, protection, and conservation of Wildlife. For example, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Has The KPW&B(PPC&M) A2015 (Wildlife and Biodiversity (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2015) which contains Twelve (12) chapters and Seventy One (71) sections and Four (04) Schedules seems quite interesting and much comprehensive updated and effective legislation which is evident from this fact that the Act has fourth schedules which determines value of the penalty and a punishment of Rupees Forty Five Thousand in fines, three years in prison, or both; plus the value of the property or three months in jail as a substitute (Wildlife and Biodiversity (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2015).

Buffer Zone is well defined in the KPW&B(PPC&M) A2015 which is an international practice means a region within or outside a designated area that may serve as a point of transition that links the designated area's core zone and its multiple use zone with regard to the preservation and exploitation of the natural resources therein; (Wildlife and Biodiversity (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2015)

Biosphere Reserve is well defined in the KPW&B(PPC&M) A2015 which is also an international practice ; By publishing a notice in the official gazette, the government may designate a region as a biosphere reserve, which consists of an essential zone, a buffer area, and a multiple-use zone, and then manage it in the way that has been specified, when the region has the ability to promote ways that

integrate the protection of ecosystems with its long-term sustainable utilization (Wildlife and Biodiversity (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2015).

Wildlife employees in KPK are declared as proper force vide Section 4 the KPW&B(PPC&M) A2015 For the purposes of this Act, the whole government wildlife establishment, except ministerial employees, must be regarded to be a Wildlife Force and shall be established in the way specified (Wildlife and Biodiversity (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2015).

As per section 7 of the KPW&B(PPC&M) A2015; A fund that belongs to the Board and is to be known as the "Biodiversity and Wildlife Fund" will be created. The Fund will be funded and managed in accordance with any applicable regulations (Wildlife and Biodiversity (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 2015).

To preserve the environment and lessen the most urgent dangers to the variety of life on Earth, a wildlife fund was established. People can enhance conservation efforts, rescue the environment, and a world of life by contributing to wildlife charities (WWF'S MISSION & Vision, 2023).

4.1.1 The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Force Rules, 2017:

In the light of Section 69 read with section 04 of KPW&B(PPC&M) A2015 The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Force Rules, 2017 are formulated which consists upon 21 sections and Three Appendixes (The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife Force Rules, 2017) which are comprehensive rules giving a sense of protection and privilege being force to the employees of The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Wildlife department. Hence making the Wildlife department of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa more powerful and raising sense of security amongst the wildlife staff and creating a sense of deterrence and rigidity of law amongst the general public hence making the violators of the Wildlife law realize that the violations shall be very tough to bear.

4.2. The Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997:

The act is promulgated to protect and conserve environment The Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997 (Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997) has an interesting and important thing that is section 20. The Federal government could create as many environmental tribunals required by keeping in view the territorial jurisdictions by notifying in the official gazette. The Tribunal is of vital in nature it shows the gravity of an offence which shall be tried by the tribunal and appeal against orders of the tribunal is to be heard by the High Court two judges as per section 23 of the PEPA, 1997.

4.3. The Capital Development Authority Ordinance, 1960:

CDA has its ordinance of 1960 as per chapter two section 4 of the ordinance there shall be an authority by the name of CDA under the ordinance (2) The Authority will be a corporation with perpetual succession, a common seal, and the authority to own both movable and immovable property, subject to the restrictions of this Ordinance. It will also have the right to sue and be sued under the aforementioned name (THE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ORDINANCE, 1960, 2023). An authority is much powerful and autonomous than any of other department as the authority could take its decisions at its own without seeking approvals all the time from Federal Government.

CDA's Ordinance Section 6. Defines the Constitution of the Board. (1) The Board must have at least three members, who must be chosen by the federal government. (2) From within its members, the Federal Government must choose a Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Finance Advisor (THE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ORDINANCE, 1960, 2023). Here its evident CDA's Board does not contain any of the member from IWMB hence making it independent for the tasks assigned to the authority. Whereas IWMB ordinance contains a member from CDA as a part and parcel of the Board hence making the IWMB Board much compromised with respect to CDA Board.

CDA's Ordinance Section 7. States that Compensation and working conditions. Each member of the board, including the chairman, will be paid according to the terms of service set forth by the federal

government (THE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ORDINANCE, 1960, 2023). It is good to involve the interest of the members and chairman in the form of financial advantage since it is made clear that the payment of compensation to the Chairman and members of CDA is covered under CDA's ordinance which not a covered under IWMB's Ordinance.

5. Challenges Being Faced by the IWMB:

Challenges faced by the IWMB: An Interview with Rina Saeed Khan, Chair IWMB. It is important to note that all of the Board's members, including the Chair, operate without compensation out of a sense of altruism. Political unrest, encroachments, and a lack of financing were the three issues she mentioned when questioned about the difficulties her Board is currently facing. It is a modest Board that manages 17000 hectares (42,000 acres) of land near to Islamabad, the country's capital. Since there aren't enough Wildlife Guards on the ground due to a lack of financing, areas of the MHNP like Allahditta- Shah and the vicinity of the Quaid-i-Azam University are ignored. The chairwomen of the IWMB revealed that 22 Wildlife Guards who are known as park rangers are in field who were appointed on the contingent basis in past but are regularized now, due to this reason the Wildlife guards could not focus and look after the outskirts of the ICT but they could only take care of the main sectors of ICT that is the reason Wildlife is being nurtured there and it is flourishing there well (Saiyid, Dr. Dushka H., 2023).

5.1. Encroachments:

The Chairwomen revealed in the interview that there are three kinds of encroachments in the MHNP that are institutional, commercial and residential thirty two (32) towns make up the national park, creating a highly complex landscape. The CDA paid many of the villagers and gave them other property after forming the MHNP in 1980, but some of the locals persisted. From the Ridge Trail, which has not yet been formally launched, several of these settlements may be seen. An order is issued by the IHC banning encroachments in the MHNP in the middle of last year, 2022. It questioned the validity of the Naval Golf Course, declared the Monal Restaurant's intrusion to be illegal, and questioned the Remount Veterinary Force's (RVF) assertion to 8000 acres in the main MHNP. She further revealed that Monal restaurant got the interim reprieve from the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan but the case is still pending and shall be decided by the court on merit sooner. She told that La Montana and Gloria Jeans are two other eateries that may be found in the national park, and there are yet more that are awaiting approval to open their doors there. Along with creating backups in traffic on the road leading to Pir Sohawa, this poses a serious threat from waste and rubbish. While part of the waste from the restaurants is flushed, a sizable portion is dumped in the national park. The Pir Sohawa Road is being littered by those driving up it in their SUVs, automobiles, and motorcycles. The sides of the road are cluttered from bottom to top, and it will take a Herculean effort to clear them up. Upon orders of the Islamabad High Court CDA in cooperation with the survey of Pakistan is doing delineation of the villages and fencing of the demarcated area shall be undertaken too. She told that due to this demarcation the trend of constructing buildings in the protected area of MHNP will be discouraged hence resulting in safeguarding the MHNP unharmed area (Saiyid, Dr. Dushka H., 2023).

5.2. Management:

The Chairwoman told that the IWMB was established by her predecessor, Dr. Anis-ur-Rahman, over the course of five years, she has since solidified it. She told that she prefers that the Board to continue to be autonomous and meet at least once a month, if not more. All of meetings of IWMB are recorded in minutes, and the government audits their financial records. Vaqar Zakaria, a former member of the board and a current board member, looks after the newly recruited staff and trains them, He is now working with Hagler Bailly to create an IMWB management strategy. His management team is made up of a director, deputy and assistant directors of wildlife, a deputy director of administration, an accountant, etc. Prior to her appointment, the Islamabad Zoo was closed by an IHC court decision, and

under her leadership, IWMB converted it into a facility for the rescue and rehabilitation of wounded and missing species. Due to a tiny portion of the MHNP being traversed by the new Margalla Avenue, IWMB exchanged property for the Zoo, and the CDAs board graciously agreed to the trade it was added by the Chairwoman. She told that due to good management skills of IWMB they get calls from the Wildlife departments of Pakistan regarding leopards particularly when they're injured, there is no fully constructed animal rescue center in IWMB but its PC-2 is prepared. The Chairwoman told in the interview that, environmentalist Raza Ali Dada has developed a very attractive design that would cost Rs 500 million. IWMB hope to include this funding in the budget, but if not, IWMB will simply continue using their present temporary solutions. Six black bears—four of whom were being used for amusement purposes on Punjabi streets—and a Bengal tiger are saved by IWMB's efforts Bengal tiger's bones were particularly fragile since as he was deprived of the sun light. Due to his non-native status and high maintenance costs, IWMB restored him to health with the aid of IWMB's volunteers and IWMB is making an effort to move him to South Africa. She maintained that only penalties or raising the penalties are not enough other measures in parallel should be taken which is need of hour, which includes enforcement measures and revamped procedure to identify the violators which are causing harm to nature and process to hold the culprits accountable before the court of law. There should be enough deterrence that violators may deter before undertaking violation of wildlife laws. She added that educational and counselling mechanisms should also be adopted so that violations which take place due to ignorance of law may also be avoided (Saiyid, Dr. Dushka H., 2023).

6. Conclusion:

Shortcomings in the current legal regime of ICT Wildlife are affecting the Wildlife of the Capital badly, Federal Government is responsible for inadequate wildlife laws. The Federal Government has the power to enact and enforce legislation, has a duty to protect wildlife and their habitats. Excessive bureaucracy and red tape is slowing down the process of enacting robust wildlife protection laws. They might point out that the time-consuming procedures, paperwork, and approvals often associated with bureaucratic systems could delay urgent conservation efforts. Furthermore, red tape might deter individuals and organizations from participating in conservation initiatives due to the complex regulatory requirements. Due to CDA's unwarranted meddling in the activities of the IWMB, which prevents the IWMB from expanding and performing its functions, CDA may also be held partially responsible for recent wildlife-related occurrences in the capital. If Islamabad wants to fulfill its aim of conserving healthy ecosystems while protecting the population from dangerous wildlife interactions, the present federal wildlife law must be significantly modified which includes integrating conventional tactics with increased enforcement measures encompassing multiple tiers of government if long-term solutions for managing sensitive ecological systems while assuring humane treatment of all species living in the region is to be achieved. ICT's Wildlife Laws / Rules needs doesn't not delegate authority; from the level of the federal government to an appropriate lower authority, website of IWMB is not developed upon modern scales, there is no "Wildlife Institute of Pakistan" and a "National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory" in the nation's capital which may contribute to the preservation of wildlife. Penalties need to be revised under the IW(PC&M) O 1979 maximum sentences of up to six months to twelve months in jail or a fine of one thousand rupees to two thousand rupees and violations of section 20, 21 of IW(PC&M) O 1979 is only Rs. 1000.

7. Recommendations:

There is need to revisit the Penalties in the IW(PPC&M) O 1979 immediately in order to create more deterrence among the public, particularly violations of section 20, 21 of IW(PC&M) O 1979 which is only Rs. 1000 needs to be enhanced as per gravity of the offence appropriately to create sense of deterrence in violators. To give a sense of protection to the staff of IWMB the employees of IWMB

should be given the status of Force and rules thereof need to be made. The concept of Buffer Zone, Biosphere Reserve, Biodiversity and Wildlife Fund, Constitution of a Wildlife Tribunal at par with the status of the Sessions court needs to be incorporated / established in the IWMB's Ordinance. Website of IWMB needs to be developed upon modern scales a "Wildlife Institute of Pakistan" and a "National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory" in the nation's capital needs to be established which could greatly contribute to the preservation of wildlife. IWMB be made that much autonomous like CDA its ordinance may be revisited on model of CDA being the capital wildlife department which may be the role model for the rest of provinces of Pakistan it should have an authority under which the Board may be constituted. The federal government is required to safeguard wildlife and their habitats, and it has the authority to pass and enforce laws. Red tape culture be minimized regarding the matters pertaining to IWMB as this is the department who is voice of voiceless plants and animals as pressing conservation measures could be postponed by the lengthy processes, paperwork, and permissions frequently connected with bureaucratic systems. Wildlife Laws / Rules needs to be amended to delegate authority; from the level of the federal government to an appropriate lower authority, website of IWMB needs to be developed upon modern scales. Wildlife Institute of Pakistan" and a "National Wildlife Forensic Laboratory" in the nation's capital needs to be established which would greatly contribute to the preservation of wildlife. CDA's unlawful interference with the Islamabad Wildlife Management Board's (IWMB) operations needs to be stopped so that IWMB's ability to grow and carry out its duties be encouraged.

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