

Biodiversity Conservation Project

Maintaining Biodiversity in Pakistan With Rural Community Development

PROJECT PROCESS EVALUATION

LESSONS LEARNED DURING THE PRIF
(PILOT PHASE 1995-1999)

June 1999

UNDP

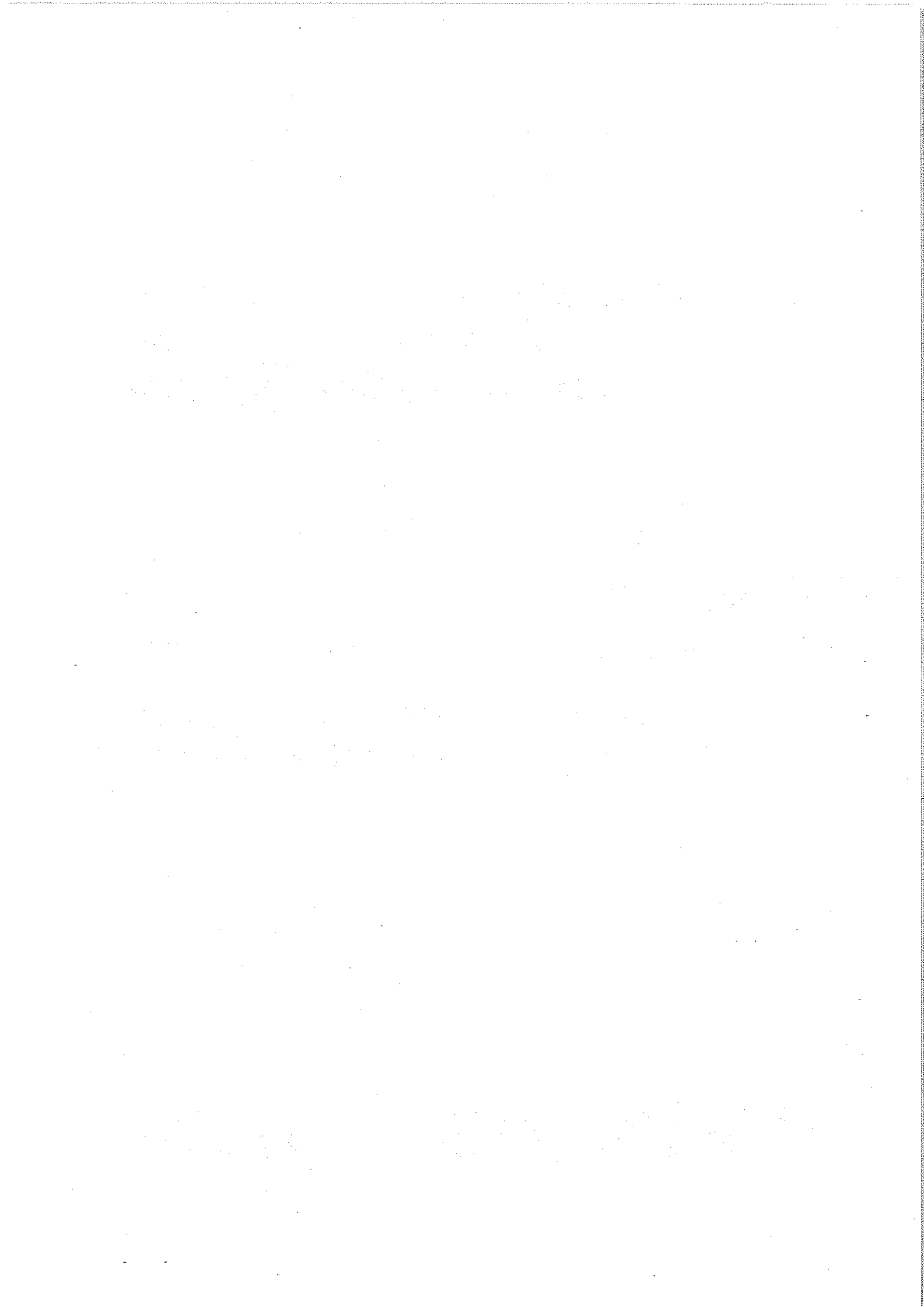
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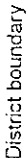



IUCN

The World Conservation Union



PRIF PILOT PROJECT SITES

Legend

-  Province boundary
-  District boundary
-  Project office
-  Pilot Project Site
-  District:

- 1 Gilgit
- 2 Chitral
- 3 Swat
- 4 Skardu
- 5 Ganche
- 6 Buner
- 7 Diamer

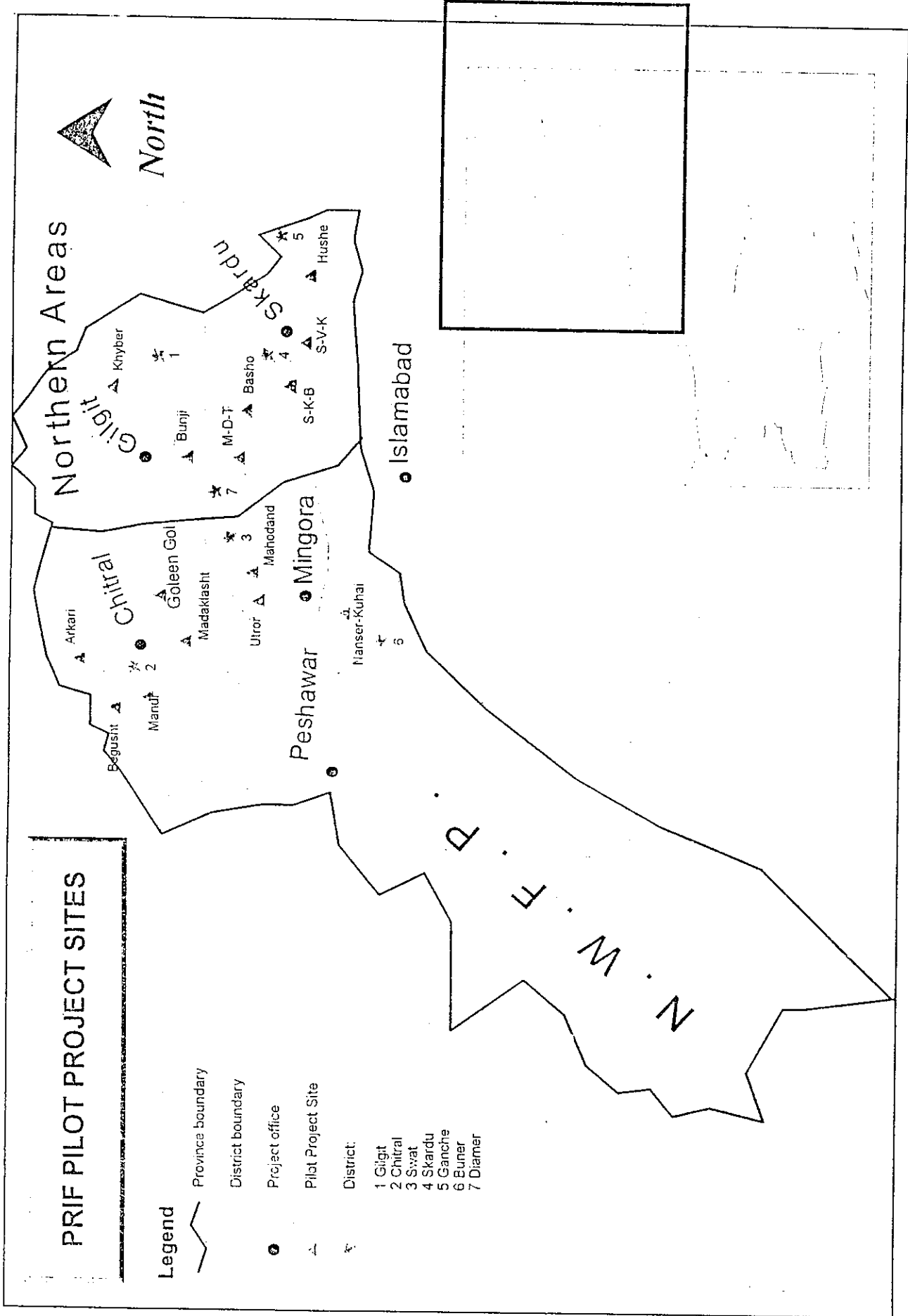


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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AKRSP	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme
AC	Assistant Commissioner
CITES	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species
CKNP	Central Karakorum National Park
DC	District Commissioner
DCC	District Conservation Committee
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GoP	Government of Pakistan
HVO	Hushe Village Organisation
HWO	Honorary Wildlife Officer
KKH	Karakorum Highway
KNP	Khunjerab National Park
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MACP	Mountain Areas Conservancy Project
M-D-T	Mushkin-Dashkin-Turbuling (villages)
NAFPWD	Northern Areas Forest Parks and Wildlife Department
NACS	Northern Areas Conservation Strategy (IUCN)
NAs	Northern Areas (of Pakistan)
NDO	Naunihal Development Organisation (Nagar, Gilgit District)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NWFP	North West Frontier Province (of Pakistan)
NWFPWD	North West Frontier Province Wildlife Department
PA	Protected Area
PFI	Pakistan Forest Institute
PPI	Productive Physical Infrastructure (AKRSP entry point intervention)
PPM	Project Process Monitoring
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRIF	Pre-Investment Feasibility (GEF pilot project phase)
RFO	Range Forest Officer
S-K-B	Skoyo-Karabathang-Basingo (villages)
SKIDO	Shahi Khyber Development Organisation
S-V-K	Shagharthang Valley & Kachura
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
ToP	Terms of Partnership
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VCC	Village Conservation Committee
VCF	Village Conservation Fund
VDO	Village Development Organisation
VMP	Village Management Plan
VO	Village Organisation
WO	Women Organisation
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
VMP	Village Management Plan.
VWG	Village Wildlife Guide

Preface and Acknowledgements

This consultancy report tries to consolidate a new approach to project M&E, namely *project process monitoring & evaluation*. The idea behind this concept is to analyse and evaluate the social and institutional processes that have led to the establishment of community conservation areas under the UNDP implemented GEF pilot project *Maintaining Biodiversity in Pakistan with Rural Community Development* (PAK/93/G41), better known as "Biodiversity (Conservation) Project". This document builds upon a series of case studies conducted with project staff of both Northern Areas and NWFP in 10 project sites where the project has been successfully implemented (see Gloekler, 1997a,b,c; Wahid et al, 1997, 1998a,b; Hamid et al, 1997; Gloekler et al 1998a,b, 1999). Furthermore, the document draws conclusions from additional tasks carried out as part of this consultancy, namely backup support for social organisation and linkages, gender strategy formulation, rural household energy conservation, ecotourism, and general technical support. This report aims to consolidate the lessons learned during the PRIF phase of the project and put forward recommendations for the project phase of the *Mountain Areas Conservancy Project* (MACP) which will build upon the PRIF experiences of the pilot project.

The completion of this report would not have been possible without the support and team efforts of the tireless staff of the "Biodiversity Project" in both the Northern Areas and the NWFP. Indeed, this document incorporates views and contributions from all field staff of the project. The photographs in this report were provided by Aljoscha Gloekler, Ali Yar Khan, Pervaiz Ahmed Khan, Amjad Tahir Virk, Siobhan Warrington and Arif Hussain.

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Consultant M&E Advisor

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The aims of this document are to look into the processes IUCN, the NAFPWD, NWFP Wildlife Department and the communities have gone through in order to implement the novel approach of community based wildlife management of *Maintaining Biodiversity in Pakistan With Rural Community Development*. To understand these processes, this consultancy report looks into the institutional and social context of natural resource management at the watershed and catchment levels and the local processes that have culminated in community-based conservation efforts. Also, the implementation process of the Biodiversity Project, the PRIF phase of the Mountain Areas Conservancy Project, is analyzed. In this context, each project component as implemented in both Northern areas and NWFP is described, explained and analyzed. Finally, this report presents boxed-in recommendations and 'lessons learned' within the main text, which were drawn from project process monitoring case studies and visits and interactions with communities, shared experiences between IUCN project staff and interactions with local administration and other NGOs. Recommendations and lessons learned aim to explore institutional mechanisms at valley and "conservancy" levels for long term sustainable conservation measures.

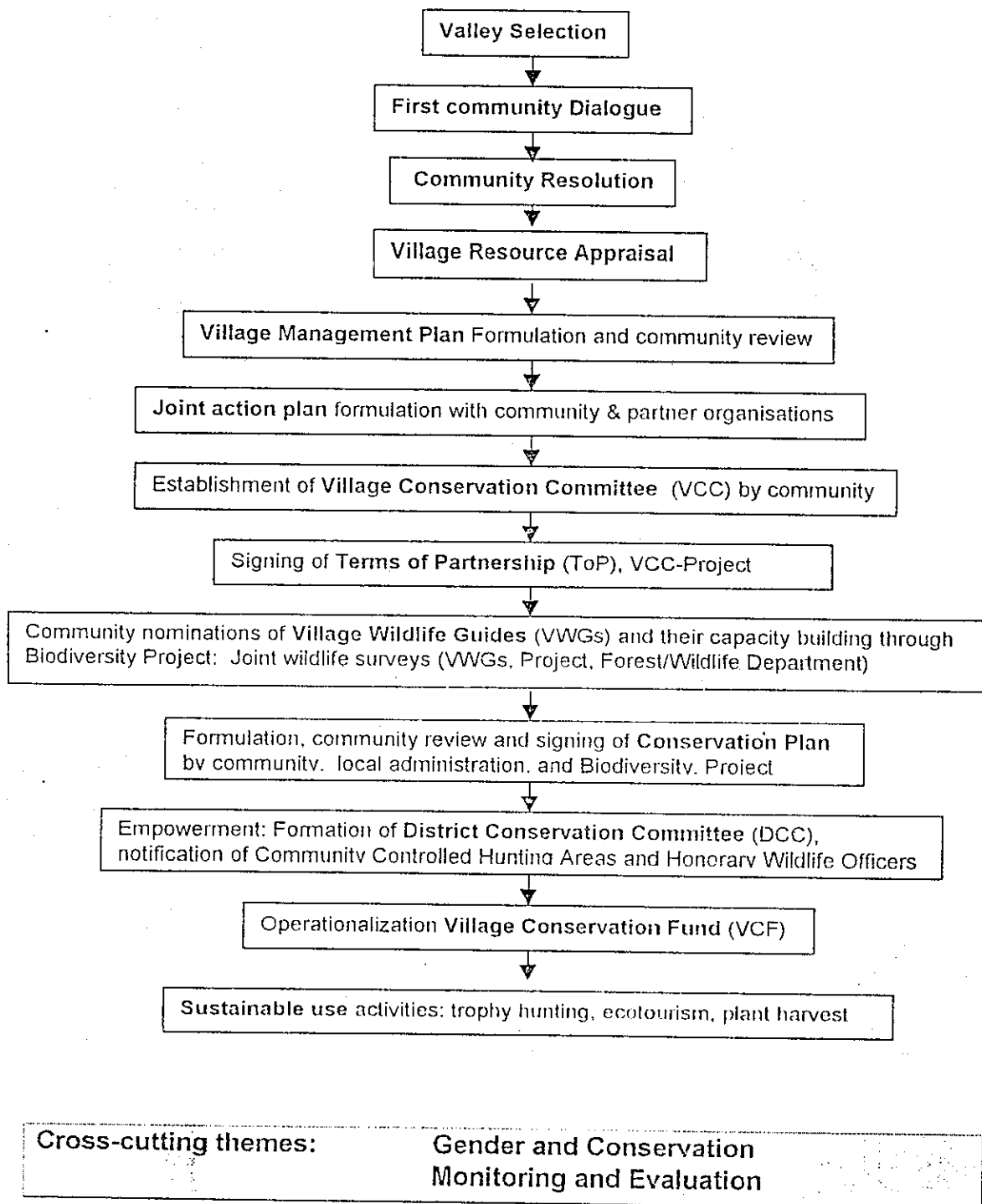
1.1 The Aims of the Biodiversity Conservation Project

The concept of community-based management of wild resources is being tested in the UNDP implemented GEF pilot project *Maintaining Biological Diversity in Pakistan with Rural Community Development* ("Biodiversity Conservation Project"). The principal aim of this project implemented on the ground by IUCN-Pakistan in Northern Areas and the NWFP Wildlife Department in NWFP is to test if conservation of Pakistan's biodiversity can be enhanced by providing rural communities with the technical skills and necessary legal empowerment to manage wild species and habitats for long term sustainable use. To test this concept, technical support has been provided through capacity building in wildlife survey techniques and recommended sustainable harvest criteria for wild ungulates and other wildlife species. Legal empowerment has been provided through establishment of institutional mechanisms for collaborative management of wild species with participation of local communities and government staff. These mechanisms include joint management committees and valley level wildlife conservation plans. The hypothesis of this approach is that enhanced technical capacity and transfer of legal authority to the communities of the Northern Areas and NWFP will result in conservation of biodiversity.

1.2 The Project Process

Every development or conservation project has its own unique intervention logic or strategy. Often, a project cycle approach is used. This has also been the case with the PRIF phase of the project under review. For testing this novel approach to community conservation of biodiversity, a process approach has been followed in order to feed back into the project cycle any lessons learned during the pilot phase of the project. Schematically, the processes of project implementation are given in Fig. 1.

Figure 1: Project Implementation Processes



Conceptually, the above project processes can be grouped in terms of *dialogue*, *planning*, *capacity building*, and *empowerment* processes:

Table 1: Project Processes

PROJECT PROCESS	CATEGORY
1. Valley selection	DIALOGUE
2. First dialogue	DIALOGUE
3. Community resolution	DIALOGUE
4. Establishment of Village Conservation Committee(s)	DIALOGUE
5. Signing of Terms of Partnership (VCC-Project)	DIALOGUE
6. Village Resource Appraisal	PLANNING
7. Compilation of Village Management Plan (VMP)	PLANNING
8. Formulation of Conservation Plan	PLANNING
9. Training of Village Wildlife Guides (VWGs)	CAPACITY BUILDING
10. Joint wildlife population surveys	CAPACITY BUILDING
11. Environmental awareness & education	CAPACITY BUILDING
12. Establishment of Village Conservation Fund (VCF)	CAPACITY BUILDING
13. Infrastructure support	CAPACITY BUILDING
14. Establishment District Conservation Committee (DCC)	EMPOWERMENT
15. Ratification of Conservation Plan by DCC	EMPOWERMENT
16. Nomination of Honorary Wildlife Officers by DCC	EMPOWERMENT
17. Notification of Honorary Wildlife Officers by GoP	EMPOWERMENT
18. Notification of Community Controlled Hunting Areas by GoP	EMPOWERMENT
19. Sustainable use activities: trophy hunting, ecotourism, forest/medicinal plant harvest	"Way To Sustainability"

2.0 DIALOGUE PROCESS

This process refers to the negotiations with partner organisations and other sources regarding the *selection of a valley* for incorporation into the Biodiversity Conservation Project. Criteria for this selection process include ecological and social criteria pertaining to the presence of important species and social institutions within the watershed under question. Also, this process includes the "first contact" between the project site and the project team. Usually *this "first community dialogue"* entails the presence of Biodiversity Project staff, AKRSP and representatives of the NAFPWD/NWFPWD. Subsequent to the first dialogue, villagers are urged to submit a written *resolution* why they want to establish a community conservation area and how they want to go about the conservation of biodiversity in their watershed. After a suitable committee has been formed by the villagers for the purpose of transparent and representative management of conservation efforts at the watershed level, a *Terms of Partnership* agreement (ToP) is drafted between the project and the villagers/village conservation committee which states the responsibilities of each "partner in conservation". Initial wildlife surveys with participation of village-nominated Village Wildlife Guides are also an integral part of this process. These surveys help to determine the area's potential regarding wild resources and the villagers' ability to effectively monitor their quality and quantity as well as protecting them from outside threats through poaching.

2.1 Selection of Valleys

Initially, the project field team set out in 1995 to define selection criteria for valley selection of pilot sites. These criteria included ecological and social aspects based on wildlife related technical input from the project and institutional maturity criteria based on concepts borrowed from AKRSP. Criteria were as follows:

Ecological Criteria:

- ✓ Important mammals (type and approx.)
- ✓ Birds (presence)
- ✓ Habitat condition
- ✓ Ecological zone(s)
- ✓ Wild economic plants (abundance)

Social Criteria:

- ✓ Accessibility (#entry points)
- ✓ Poaching (severeness)
- ✓ Local institutions (type)
- ✓ Ecotourism (potential)
- ✓ Economic activities (livelyhood)

These criteria were then applied in evaluating candidate valleys in Gilgit and Baltistan regions,



Community dialogue at Shaghar-thang village. Nov. 1995.

initially. Brief reconnaissance field surveys were made and selection was done in collaboration with the major partner organisation, AKRSP. Candidate valleys were ranked on a matrix by the participants consisting of AKRSP and project staff. A strong bias towards social criteria introduced through the presence of AKRSP staff was accepted because the success of the pilot project would largely depend on the social acceptance and institutional capacity of pilot site communities. The first batch of valleys selected in 1995 included Khyber in Gojal, Hushe in Ghanche district, and Skoyo-Karabathang-Basingo (S-K-B) in Rondu. In a second round of valley selection, Shagharthang Valley & Kachura (S-V-K), Bunji, and Mushkin-Dashkin-Turbuling (M-D-T) were selected through the same process in 1996. Basho was

¹ See Tetlay, Khaleel A. *Operationalizing the Institutional Maturity Index in Gilgit Region*. AKRSP Gilgit.

LESSON LEARNED

As the project team completely relied on the social organisation expertise of AKRSP during the initial period of the project, it was prudent to put proportionately more emphasis on capacity of local institutions (only 1/10 on the criteria check list). However, once internal capacity for doing community mobilization developed among project staff, it became apparent that AKRSP's institutional maturity criteria¹ of local institutions are largely irrelevant regarding conservation of common wild resources. Areas where AKRSP has initially not been well accepted, such as Dashkin and Bunji are by now show-case models of community conservation.

selected as one additional site in 1997. In NWFP, the initial batch of valleys included Beghusht, Arkari (Chitral) and Nanser & Kuhai (Bunair), and the second round included Goleen Gol, Madaklasht (Chitral) and Mahodand and Utror (Swat Kohistan).

2.2 Community Dialogue

Whereas in Northern Areas and Chitral, this process was conducted by project staff and AKRSP, in other parts of NWFP, the project staff (NWFP Wildlife Department) conducted the dialogues on their own or sometimes with the help of ERP and other partner organisations. In the first dialogue at Basho site, the participation of the NAFPWD in the *first dialogue* was also very positive and fruitful. Whereas community dialogue is an ongoing process, the *first dialogue* with village based institutions and community representatives provides the entry point for community mobilization and project implementation. Often this first dialogues takes place in several "installments", particularly when a community is split up in several villages and hamlets in geographic isolation. Examples for this are Bunji-Bulachi, S-K-B, Arkari and M-D-T.

Analysis: *The project teams have made special efforts to hold first dialogues at the "doorstep" of the communities, which often entailed extensive footwork to remote villages and small settlements holding tenure to important strategic areas rich in wildlife and entry points for potential outside poachers. Whereas this process consumes a lot of time and resources, it is one of the most vital project components. After postponing the first dialogue with Bulachi villagers (Bunji site²) for almost two years for one reason*

Shagharthang Valley:

A Case Study in Community Mobilization at the Watershed Level

The correlation between a high level of socio-economic development and relative self sufficiency in natural resources (wood, fodder) from below the water channel may not be a universally applicable formula, but definitely applies to Kachura village. Vice versa, this correlation applies negatively to the villages in the upper valley. Soq, Shagharthang and Staqchan have a high level of dependence on wild natural resources and very low levels of socio-economic development. This situation presents a dilemma in terms of social representation at the watershed level. The better situated more vocal and well-versed VO s of Kachura tend to hold control over social channels in regard to the development process and linkages between the valley community and outsiders. Thus, one VO, Bismillah VO of Ghaziabad, has not only dominated village politics during the old regime of the rajas, but also continues its social influence over the valley through manipulation of the development process in its favour and over-representation in watershed level decision making. At times it appeared that competition over natural resources between the various groups has been fierce and jealousies and social conflicts imminent. However, while stakes on natural resources are voiced by all parties, access to markets for timber and wildlife products is through the entry point VOs (Kachura). Also, for social networking, upper valley communities have no capacity on their own at present. After internal rivalries between the various stakeholder VOs constituting the watershed level decision making body "Kachura Development Organisation" culminated, the project team held a watershed level meeting at Kachura in which all watershed stakeholder groups were represented through their VO representatives (100% VO coverage). In this meeting, an open election among the VOs was held for constituting a Conservation Committee representing the watershed level community. Social engineering of this process was project team led, albeit with full participation from all hamlets of the valley.

² Also see 1998(b). Gloekler et al.

Dashkin Village, Astore



or another, the important strategic location and guardianship role of this small and extremely remote settlement became apparent when poaching of three Astor markhor (*Capra falconeri falconeri*) by outsiders was reported during the 1997 winter wildlife population survey. Prior assurance from community leaders of Bunji that Bulachi is an integral part of their area and that the area is under complete control through a few key individuals with whom the project also has contact did not help. Only subsequent to the first dialogue as late as May 1998, did it become clear that this settlement exists in complete isolation.

The first dialogue turned out such a vital learning process in this case, that all prior ideas regarding Bunji project site had to be reconsidered. Similar to the "Bulachi experience" in Bunji, Shagharthang Valley and Kachura³ provided the project team with surprises in regard to community mobilization (see box below). In Beghusht Cluster, The NWFPWD dealt with one VO more intensively, due to the fact that this "model VO" was pointed out by AKRSP as a "community partner in conservation". Most dialogues and benefits thus accrued to this particular VO which was, similarly to the case of VO Bismillah (see box above), pointed out as the representative institution of Beghusht watershed by AKRSP. The NWFP project unit decided to play along and provided a water channel to VO Yorghoz. On the other hand, NWFP project staff have come up with a unique solution to a problem based on community mobilization. In Kumrat project site (Dir), which was later on dropped, the local community has been

LESSONS LEARNED Community Mobilization

1. Community dialogue is one of the most crucial project processes upon which all subsequent project implementation relies. Extreme caution must be taken to conduct first dialogues with all user groups in a watershed which hold usufruct rights over wild natural resources. The success of MACP will largely depend upon thoughtful and thorough community dialogues.
2. Watershed decision making vis a vis outside agencies is often done by dominant local institutions. Before accepting existing decision making structures as valid for conservation, great care should be taken to thoroughly explore the representativeness of any existing local level leadership structure or institution.
3. Great care should be taken in delegating community mobilization tasks to partner organisations such as AKRSP. This process is issue and programme specific and cannot be separated from its technical objectives. Therefore the project team must aim to further develop its own capacity for community mobilization under MACP.

hostile to any outside efforts to introduce socio-economic development. To break a deadlock in project implementation, the project team began community dialogues with the surrounding villages in Swat Kohistan and Dir together with the Upland Rehabilitation Project (EC) working in the area. By virtue of being

³ Also see 1998(a). Gloekler et al.

related through kinship, the neighbouring villages won over to the cause of conservation began to exert pressure from "within". Until so far, the project is in a deadlock, but the community mobilization strategy used has proven successful to some extent and could become a model for similar social situations under MACP in the future .

2.3 Community Resolution and Valley Conservation Committee (VCC) Formation

The written resolution is an important process which enables a community to discuss the aims and objectives of conservation among themselves subsequent to the first dialogue. The resolution should contain a valley or village specific declaration regarding the community objectives in participating in the overall project. Furthermore this document should carry the signatures of the main representatives of the valley/village. Once the resolution has been received by the project, a suitable institution at the watershed level has to be identified or formed. This institution will be responsible to carry out all responsibilities regarding the conservation of wild resources, supervise watch and ward activities, liaise with the concerned government authorities and NGOs and private parties who want to "buy into" local wild natural resources.

Lesson Learned VCC Formation at Bunji

Often, some type of existing village forum can be used for the purpose of community based management of conservation. In the case of BCC, Bunji Zaitu Committee would not have been able to accommodate representation from Bulachi due to socio-cultural differences. Bunji Young Welfare Society was too Bunji-centric, and existing VOs also did not represent the community sufficiently. Ultimately, the formation of a new institution build upon support from existing local social know how proved justified and helped the implementation process.

Analysis: *To build sufficient awareness for a community to be able to formulate a resolution, often more than one dialogue are needed. The next issue often accruing is that this resolution only carries the name of a handful of village elites, who made the decision to "do biodiversity" for the whole of the village or watershed. To prevent a handful of village notables to hijack the process, thorough social investigation needs to be done by the project team in order to gather enough 'intelligence' about the social set up, local level leadership structures, land-ownership, usufruct rights, and social conflicts within the watershed and with other user groups who may have concessions over wild natural resources in the area. During the PRIF experience, not one site has proven 'trouble free' in regard to social set up and local level leadership. Indeed it can be assumed that social factors by nature are bound to throw up issues for follow up dialogues. In fact, local social set up can be taken as a process indicator of change. We may sometimes even go as far as to consider "lack of social conflict" as indicating stagnation and/or lack of awareness. Thus, during*

initial dialogues throughout, most project sites presented a picture of "complete harmony" and enthusiasm for conservation. Once a community becomes aware of various "problems", social conflict issues are brought up in nearly every context of NRM. These social conflicts are usually age old issues smoldering in every community. Through the introduction of new arbitration and institutional mechanisms, these conflicts are normally suppressed temporarily, but never completely resolved. Take for instance pasture use rights. Nearly every community has some conflicts over pastures among its members or with other user groups. These conflicts are never completely resolved, only suppressed in the context of a socially perceived need, i.e "to derive common benefits from wildlife uses under certain conditions and assumptions". In this regard, the formation Village Conservation Committees represents the single most important institutional process at the watershed level to enable a community to deal with its common resource issues and problems. Each community features different intrinsic 'problems' pertaining to wild resource natural management. These problems are determined by ecological and cultural factors. Thus, In forested areas, forest management issues usually represent the most obvious resource

RECOMMENDATION[®]

Under MACP, VCCs should be facilitated in by-laws formulation and government registration under any of the suitable acts. This process should not be mandatory but left to the communities to decide.

management conflict issue. To socially resolve the issue of forest management, community mobilization must aim at strengthening existing local level leadership structures dealing with forest management. In M-D-T (Astore) project site, the Zaitu Committee has been the relevant decision making body in this regard (see VMP M-D-T, 1997). Internally always at loggerheads, this structure had the socially perceived need to abolish deregulation of timber concessions. Dealing with a handful of key individuals from one village, the project initially did not make any headway in establishing an effective valley level committee. Now looking again at the age old institution of the zaitu, project staff are able to

recruit authority and social know-how from this institution to strengthen novel concepts of collaborative management through Joint Forest Management Committee formation. By mediating between the NAFPWD and the zaitu, representatives from both institutions are able to join hands and form new decision making bodies. A similar situation exists in NWFP, where project staff from the Wildlife Department have successfully worked out new structures from within the old jirga system. Village Development Organisations operate with the participation of the jirgas at Kuhai-Nanser (Bunair) Community Conservation Area, and jirga elders ("spin gin") themselves point out the benefits of having 'junior' community members participating in this 'ecodevelopment' institution (Hameed et al, 1997). Often, the formation of new decision making structures based on old local level leadership is not easy. This is particularly the case when these structures are aimed to become sustainable long lasting and truly community-led institutions. The experience of Bunji

Conservation Committee formation has demonstrated that simply forming a VCC does not suffice. Once a community has formed a committee by consensus of its members or representatives of its constituent hamlets, this prototype body needs to be assisted in translating the aims of conservation into institutional policy. This entails the formulation of issue specific by-laws incorporating provisions for regular meetings, elections of office bearers, roles and duties of the latter, overall aims and objectives and strategies to carry them out. Intensive negotiations with Conservation Committee representatives addressed all technical issues of conservation in Bunji area. This process took nearly six months. After by-law formulation, the committee re-elected its members specifically to fit the new posts of duties.

2.4 Terms of Partnership (ToP) Between the VCC and the Project

As an integral part of the dialogue process, it is vital for the establishment of sustainable long term community-based conservation efforts to define clear roles in the temporary partnership between the implementing agency and the communities. Such roles, on part of the community institution, if properly defined, take the character of institutional by-laws. It is an extremely delicate process to facilitate community institutions in by-laws formulation, and more than often 'social engineering' and 'streamlining' of village politics are required to put the new institutions on the right track towards conservation.

Analysis: The project experience at Basho provided an interesting lesson learned: Due to collaborative commitments with other partner organisations, the project felt obliged to sign a ToP with the existing local watershed level institution.

LESSON LEARNED

The ToP process demonstrated to the project that ToP formulation and signing needs to be thoroughly planned and based on analysis of the existing institutional conditions and their potential for conservation. All stakeholders must be involved and often a good degree of 'social engineering' is needed to put local institutions on the right track towards conservation.

However, this so-called Basho Development Organization (BDO), although theoretically enjoying the representation of all Village Organisations in the watershed, in practice was dominated by a handful of influentials. The ToP with BDO thus became meaningless, because the majority of the valley population were unclear about this

institution's existence, its aims and objectives and membership. To circumnavigate the problem, of major 'social engineering' or 'institutional surgery' upon this "recommended" institution, the ToP with the seven villages of Basho was eventually signed between Village Conservation Committees (one per user group) and an intermediary structure, the Joint Conservation Committee. This JCC consists of all stakeholders, including BDO, the NAFPWD, AKRSP, IUCN, and others (also see organogramme in Annexure I). The formulation of the VCCs was facilitated by BDO through valley level dialogues upon the explicit request of all major working partners (NAFPWD, AKRSP, Biodiversity Project). At Bunji, the ToP included comprehensive by-laws of the VCC itself which were designed in collaboration with community members

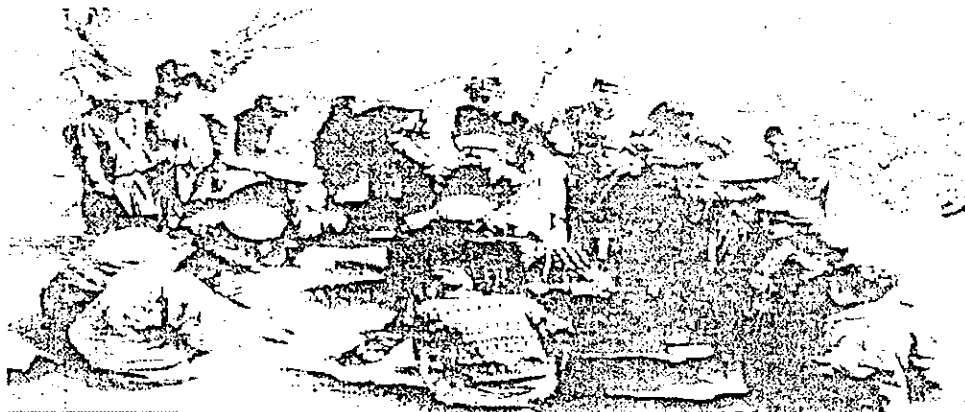
belonging to the different institutions, namely the Zaitu committee and the Bunji Young Welfare Committee. At Khyber, the ToP was signed with SKIWO, the local registered welfare organisation which incorporated all four VO's and WO's. Later on, SKIWO was re-named and registered as SKIDO, "Welfare" being exchanged for "Development". At Hushe, this process was the most simple. The ToP was signed with the VO. In NWFP, the Department has facilitated communities to form Village Development Organisations. ToPs are consequently signed with these.

3.0 PLANNING PROCESS

This process entails the *appraisal* of wild and social resources of a watershed level community that has been selected as a project site and all subsequent planning exercises. These namely include the formulation of a *Village Management Plan (VMP)* and a *Joint Action Plan* to address the developmental needs identified in this document. These two documents are based on the resource appraisal plus technical expertise regarding different sustainable use options. The village management plan provides a comprehensive outline of the area's potential for resource conservation and "eco-development".

3.1 Village Resource Appraisal

Subsequent to first dialogue and receiving a community resolution, the project team carries out village resource appraisals visiting all watershed level hamlets for maximum interaction with the community. This exercise is based on participatory research methodology (PRA) involving local resource persons from the communities in order to assess and plan wild natural resource management. Appraisal teams usually consist of male and female project staff and members of partner organisations (AKRSP, NAFWPD, ERP).



Village Resource Appraisal (mapping) at Turbuling, Astore, March 1997.

Analysis: *Village resource appraisals are the entry point for joint planning of conservation activities at the watershed (community) level. Much criticism has been made of PRA-based methods, mainly for being too time consuming and for raising community expectations. Experiences during the PRIF have demonstrated the vital importance of this project process for mutual learning and*

subsequent tailor made action by the project and communities. Where it has not been possible to visit seemingly insignificant or remote settlements belonging to a particular site for conducting these appraisals (Bulachi) the lack of understanding resulting from this has had detrimental repercussions on the ability to plan and implement project activities. Being an open ended learning process, PRA-based planning has been the best available method to accommodate the very specific type of inquiry needed to explore all the socio-economic and technical issues involved in wild natural resource management. Particularly in regard to local knowledge this type of participatory inquiry and learning has strong points.

RECOMMENDATION[®]

Under MACP, PRA-based methodology and the process of Village Resource Appraisal should be strengthened through the exploration of more specific tools for newly arising resource management issues. These new tools may then be refined and standardized. One such tool should be *mapping* of forest usufruct areas and their concessionary right holders within a watershed. Another could be *impact diagramming* of presence/absence of species (i.e. snow leopard, markhor) and their impact upon other species, communities and habitats within an ecosystem. Such type of mapping and diagramming will become important for VCC formulation according to user groups by "social organizers" and awareness building about community interaction (predator-prey) within an ecosystem among villagers. Also, PRA based planning should draw on the expertise of wild resource managers by explicitly involving shepherds, hunters, farmers, and traditional herbal doctors at the valley level instead the hamlet level as under the PRIF.

3.2 Village Management Plan Formulation

The data generated through village resource appraisals is compiled and edited in the form of a Village Management Plan. This planning document describes the integral (male/female) village profile, namely social, economic, and natural resource base trends and an analysis of resource utilization with a comprehensive plan of action regarding project related sustainable use initiatives and needs. Detailed resource maps and historical trend analysis provide for a comprehensive profile of the area. The action plan including responsibilities of different stakeholders, and a schedule for the different activities is chalked out during a joint planning meeting between the project staff, partner organisations and the community. The objectives of this plan are

1. To provide a comprehensive social and natural resource profile and document changes of resource use over the last decades in the area for future reference;
2. To establish potential issues and resource use strategies;
3. To consolidate valley profile, community based planning and action plan in one comprehensive document;
4. To identify potential developmental needs and linkages

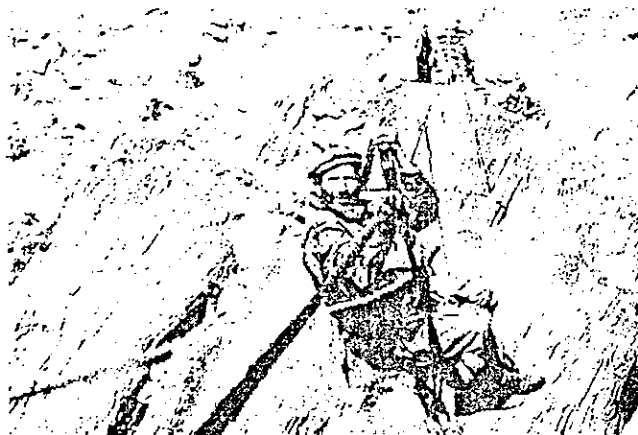
The VMP is compiled by project staff. Usually, an initial English draft version is translated into Urdu and then presented to the community for review among its members. The document is also presented to AKRSP and other partner organisations for review and suggestions.

Analysis: *The practice of handing the VMP back to the community for review has been a very successful concept.*

However, project staff realized soon that this

project document was often read by no more than a handful of village leaders.

To prevent this important participatory process to be hijacked by a few key individuals, villagers were urged to review this document in village meetings by reading out point after point in front of a majority of household representatives from the village(s). This practice, needless to say is an important strategy to also reach the female strata of society. Separate review sessions for males and females are necessary in project sites other than in Gojal area. Still, much more emphasis needs to be put on community review of the conservation planning process. Under MACP, the environmental education and awareness component should focus on this process.



Socio-economic conditions in the villages are often harsh. Here: a rope suspension trolley over the Indus river and a ten hour march on foot are the only means of access to Bulachi village (25 households) situated at 10,172 feet asl.

RECOMMENDATION[®]

Village Management Plans constituted the most important project planning document under the PRIF. Under MACP, once VMP and conservation plan will be merged into one comprehensive planning document, great care must be taken not to ignore the many social issues which the VMPs addressed. Most importantly, the action plan section of VMPs has to be integrated into the future conservation plans.

4.0 CAPACITY BUILDING PROCESS

This process incorporates the activities which enhance local capacity for the implementation of the plans and strategies formulated by the community and project staff for the conservation of wild resources within a community conservation area. Namely, these activities are

1. **technical capacity building:** This includes VWG training and environmental education and awareness building;

2. establishment of effective sustainable financing mechanisms to pay for the recurrent costs of conservation through Village Conservation Funds.
3. **Infrastructure support:** small scale development projects which enhance physical capacity of community based conservation efforts

4.1 Training of Village Wildlife Guides

Village Wildlife Guides (VWGs) are nominated by the community from among their old village hunters and sent for technical trainings organized by IUCN (NAs) and the NWFPWD. The project provides binoculars to the VCC/community institution supervising the project at the local level, who in turn issued these to the VWGs. A ToR for VWGs is integral part of the conservation plan, so that the VCC can reassure the smooth functioning of VWGs (see Annexure 2). VWGs share their experiences with other community members and conduct



VWGs and project staff scanning wildlife habitat for Astore markhor. Bulachi, May 1998.

joint surveys with project and NAFPWD & NWFPWD staff. Their duties include the monitoring and watch & ward of wildlife in the project valleys, and they report directly to the Valley Conservation Committee (NAs) or VO/Village Development Organisation (NWFP). Their main functions however is to assess wildlife populations by conducting surveys on the basis of which the District Conservation Committee recommends harvest quotas for different viable species.

Lessons Learned

Nomination and Training of VWGs⁹¹

Nominations of VWGs by the community sometimes do not meet the objectives of the project. Wildlife guides' initial trainings in wildlife surveys with project staff ensures that VWGs 'unfit' for the job can be replaced by the community with better activists. In the future, this role of cross-checking community nominations should be largely carried out by VWG trainers recruited from the most experienced existing guides. These VWG (master) trainers will take over the role of capacity building leading the process towards self-sustainability.. This concept has been tried with good results during the July 98 VWG training in Gilgit.

Analysis:

Overall, the performance of VWGs is satisfactory, however, emphasis now has to be given to further intensive training of VWGs as resource persons for M&E of Wildlife, and most importantly, for the implementation of the Wildlife Conservation Plans. VWGs ought to become clear about each of the Wildlife Conservation Plan items and the mechanisms and criteria for the sustainable harvest of species. Criteria for the sustainable use of wild species (ibex) are not yet fully clear to VWGs and VCC members. Another issue is that some VWGs nominated by the villagers were either bad guides or could not point out animals due to a lack of experience. This has been mainly due to the fact that



VWGs in action: Hushe, 4-1997.

the role of the VWG has been unclear to some of the community members and main decision makers—particularly in Bunji. By now, a number of good guides have been trained and reconfirmed through joint surveys. It is imperative to continue awareness raising among the community and the VCCs regarding the importance of VWGs and their role in conservation. The remuneration of VWGs for their time and effort during surveys is in some cases still carried by the project, particularly in the case that their Village Conservation Funds have not started yielding yearly profits. During the second Bunji survey (Dec. 97), senior, more experienced VWGs from other project sites were included in the survey to experience the chance to work in a different community area.

This experience has proven valuable regarding the need to increasingly use community activists to implement the project. This will be particularly important in regard to training of VWGs.

4.2 Joint Wildlife Surveys

All joint wildlife surveys both in NWFP and Northern Areas proved an extremely valuable opportunity for project team, NAFPWD staff and community members. Wildlife guides are now well aware of the importance of technically sound survey techniques and have also significantly contributed towards the area specific refinement of survey methodology (for a complete breakdown of joint wildlife survey results in NAs and NWFP see Annexures 3 & 4)

Analysis: *The fixed points repeated survey method experimented with during the PRIF of the project are now an internalized part of VWG's work. The different objectives of winter and summer surveys must be clarified once more however, due to the fact that during the last summer survey in NAs (Bunji, May 98) the objective was tilted. This was due to the intensive attempt to secure an Astor markhor quota for the Northern Areas. Since trophy-sized animals disperse and are not spotted easily during summers, the survey was a failure from the markhor quota point of view. Summer surveys should always have the objective to determine the composition of populations regarding females and yearlings, which dwell at lower altitudes at rocky hideouts. Regarding ibex population surveys, this activity has been going on for the longest period (since 1995) in the*

RECOMMENDATIONS⁹

1. Wildlife guides are often very knowledgeable regarding wild resources other than ungulates. Medicinal plant and game bird monitoring may become areas in which VWGs could also be encouraged and trained to take a lead.
2. Regarding forest management, the concept of "Community Forest Guards" should be explored and institutionalized.

tilted. This was due to the intensive attempt to secure an Astor markhor quota for the Northern Areas. Since trophy-sized animals disperse and are not spotted easily during summers, the survey was a failure from the markhor quota point of view. Summer surveys should always have the objective to determine the composition of populations regarding females and yearlings, which dwell at lower altitudes at rocky hideouts. Regarding ibex population surveys, this activity has been going on for the longest period (since 1995) in the

project sites where this specie represents the most abundant wild caprinae. Ibex numbers observed therefore represent an important benchmark and impact indicator for the success of the project in the future.

4.3 Infrastructure Support

Initially, the project set out to provide small infrastructure projects as community incentive for conservation. The rationale of this strategy was to raise awareness towards conservation while providing an incentive with direct benefit for community based wild natural resource management. The approach was taken from AKRSP and entailed the same process, i.e. a first, second and third dialogue in conjunction with the infrastructure scheme. Also, the concept of self-help, community contribution towards the scheme in terms of free labour and subsequent community responsibilities of sustainable maintenance, were important concepts adopted from the AKRSP ("Productive Physical Infrastructure"-PPI) approach. A total of 15 projects worth Pak Rs 6,332,391/- were given in NAs and NWFP. Most infrastructure projects were water channels for irrigation and land development. This was arguably one of the most appropriate schemes in relation to resource conservation, as it was argued that through land development more fodder and wood can be grown to alleviate

COMMUNITY CONSERVATION CENTRE BUNJI "	
<u>Covered Area:</u>	1,414 sft
<u>Base Price:</u>	Rs.275/sft
<u>Type of Structure:</u>	RCC framed single unit of ground floor placement with ample provision for light and sanitary use with efficient disposal of waste water.
<u>Cummulative Total Price:</u>	Rs. 400,000
(exerpts from the construction estimates through a private engineer)	

pressure from high pastures and natural forests. Such channels were given to Khyber, Hushe, Skoyo, Karabathang, and in NWFP to Arkari, Beghusht, Manur Gol, Golen Gol, Mahodand, and Utror Gabral. Not all communities under the project expressed land development as their major concern, however. Thus, at Basingo, Nanser, Kuhai, Utror Gabral, and Madaklasht, drinking water supply schemes were given with the justification that these schemes represent important entry point incentives for the female population, which

otherwise is often not involved in conservation related activities, at least during the beginning of the project. Bunji area received a community conservation centre, the rationale of which is the provision of a platform for conservation related awareness raising, capacity building, and information sharing in the wider region.

Analysis: *When the Biodiversity Project entered the scene in Northern Areas and NWFP, local need was carefully appraised through thorough village need assessments and resource appraisals, with free participation of all village men using participatory appraisal methodology. As in the case of AKRSP interventions, the villagers very carefully considered the most viable options for their mutual benefit. Great care has been taken to consider equity at the watershed level, particularly in regard to equal benefit of infrastructure schemes to the whole community (all households). At Hushe and Khyber as well as Karabathang, and Skoyo this was ensured by virtue of these communities being ethnically and*

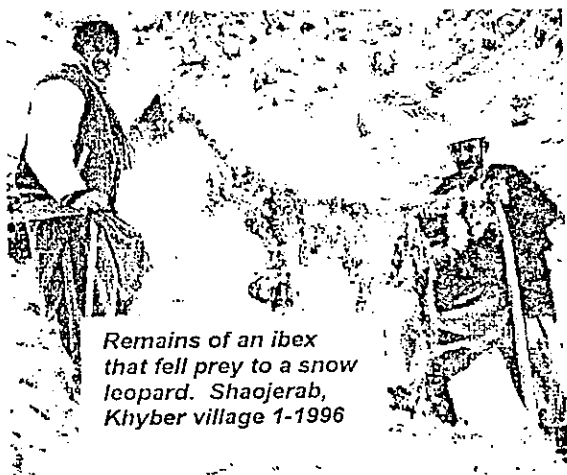
socially homogeneous. In Beghusht, problems arose in sharing the benefits (maximum of \$ 12,000 per valley/scheme). The water channel was given to one village, according to the other valley community members, with valley wide consensus (see Wahid, 1998a). The equity dilemma became a lesson learned for the Northern Areas project team, who decided to emphasize sustainable financing mechanisms for the recurrent costs of conservation through the establishment of larger Village Conservation Funds instead of infrastructure projects. This community entry point incentive proved extremely efficient, and the communities which did not receive any infrastructure projects appreciated this type of incentive. Thus, it was assumed as justified to drop direct infrastructure support and co-finance all infrastructure work under MACP by involving partner organisations. Another problem with infrastructure projects has been the dependence on outside expertise, which was in many cases provided by AKRSP against payment. Cooperation between the two working partners in this respect has been poor. Overall however, the option to provide infrastructure support helping local conservation efforts has been a very important option for the project, and under MACP efforts should be made to continue the provision of similar small scale support through co-financing or as demonstration activities.

The water channel at Skoyo (Skardu District) was originally given by AKRSP and completed with financial assistance from the Biodiversity Project. It represents an impressive self-help engineering feat at 13,000 ft. asl. The channel is fed by glacial melt during June-July only and supplies irrigation water during this season of drought to the village. (emphasis added).



4.4 The Costs Of Conservation: Valley & Conservancy Conservation Funds

In order to adequately address the issue of self-sustainable management of wild resources, a community needs to delegate some of its members for the task of monitoring these resources in order to determine harvest quotas.



Remains of an ibex that fell prey to a snow leopard. Shaojerab, Khyber village 1-1996



The VCF may be the only long term practical solution to help prevent retaliatory snow leopard killings by villagers losing their livestock.

This has been achieved through the nomination of Village Wildlife Guides (VWGs). However, if adequately trained and experienced, these

Table 2: Status of Village Conservation Funds in Northern Areas and NWFP (in Pak Rs.)

Project Site	Project Contribution	Community Contribution	Others*	Total
Northern Areas				
Bunji	340,000	110,000		450,000
Basho	170,000	55,000		250,000
Shagharthang-Kachura	255,000	62,000	10,000	327,000
Khyber	37,000	176,000	260,000	473,000
Hushe	50,000	50,000	357,000	457,000
Skoyo-Karabathang-Basingo	290,000	50,000	30,000	370,000
Mushkin-Dashkin-Turbuling	255,000	40,000		295,000
Sub Total	1,397,000	543,000	657,000	2,622,000
North West Frontier Province				
Arkari	337,500	112,500	16,600	466,600
Begusht	187,500	62,500	5,000	255,000
Nanser-Kuhay	170,000	60,000		230,000
Madaklasht	170,000	100,000		270,000
Goleen Gol	253,000	160,500	(US \$ 1,470)	413,500
Manur Gol	170,000	70,000		240,000
Sub Total	1,288,000	565,500	Rs. 21,600 US\$ 1,470	1,875,100
Grand Total	2,685,000	1,108,500	Rs. 678,600 US\$ ** 1,470	Pak Rs 4,497,100 US\$** 1,470

*Income from sustainable use activities such as trophy hunting, game bird hunting, and donations.

** VCF contribution Goleen Gol from markhor hunt at "Gehrait Conservancy"

specialists need to be remunerated correspondingly. For this purpose, the Biodiversity Project has introduced the concept of a Village Conservation Fund (VCF), which works according to the principles of a revolving fund, the interest of which will yield enough money to pay for the services of VWGs and other conservation activities.

Analysis: *Initially, this fund was experimented with at Khyber by floating this idea to the villagers. In initial dialogues discussing this concept with Khyber community, the project offered to match any amount the community would put into this fund—a commitment the project realized it could not fulfill, after Khyber community decided to put a very large sum into the VCF. Subsequent negotiations led to the establishment of a Rs 140,000 fund, about 25% of which came from the project, the rest from the community. An issue which arose from similar subsequent community negotiations was the number of VWGs such a fund needs to sustain. The issue in this regard is:*

➤ *what will be the minimum requirement of the conservation fund to remunerate one VWG?*

Currently, the project deems it prudent to suggest a minimum "salary" of Rs. 1,333/- per VWG per month. "Salary" entails the costs of one VWG and all his work related expenses, including helpers during surveys, travel, etc. This would mean, that initially

◆ Lesson Learned

The VCF has proven a powerful and effective community entry point incentive in regard to conservation related activities. By initially depositing a sufficient amount to pay for the services of VWGs, the community as a whole will benefit. This, initially needs convincing arguments in order that all community members understand the benefits. For arguments sake, it has proven successful to hint on the benefits reaped through trophy hunting and wildlife viewing (Hushe, Khyber, Kunjerab, Bar). Once the fund grows through the profits obtained by sustainable harvest of wild resources, social sector services like school teachers, dispensers—even small projects like micro hydels can be realized through the interest of this fund. Another very important issue, compensation for livestock losses through predators may also be addressed through this fund. It will be only then that the whole community may realize the importance of conservation. Already, communities have ploughed back into their VCFs significant amounts of money earned through trophy hunting, so that livestock loss compensation may become a viable option soon.

an amount of Rs. 100,000/- would need to be deposited to pay for one VWG--That is, at the current fixed deposit interest rate of 16%. Currently, in project sites where no infrastructure support is

RECOMMENDATION[®]

Great emphasis should be given to the establishment of transparent control mechanisms of conservancy funds under MACP. A conservancy fund management committee should be formed by drawing from existing management structures, i.e. DCCs and VCCs in the different conservancies.

given, It is expected that a minimum of 25% of the total fund will be contributed by the community, the rest by the project. The total amount needed depends on the size and number of entry points that need to be watched by a community to prevent outsiders from poaching. In regard to conservancy level conservation funds, the main issue that will arise will be that of transparent control. Whereas the Valley Conservation Funds are largely controlled by communities themselves, conservancy funds will have a larger number of stakeholders, i.e. DCC(s), VCCs.

4.5 Environmental Education and Awareness

The environmental education and awareness component of the project emphasized participatory initiatives at the community level. These ranged from workshops with school teachers, establishment of nature clubs, production of a quarterly children's bulletin, preparation of handout of Quranic verses related to natural resource management in Urdu, a workshop for journalists, and numerous follow up activities at the village level.

Analysis: *Whereas NWFP project staff mainly focused on the establishment of local nature clubs for children with various activities like debates and drawing competitions, in the Northern Areas, linkages with WWF, AKRSP, and the various partners of the NACS provided a multitude of opportunities for EE and awareness raising. Nature clubs have been very effective to focus on the young generation in communities. A major workshop was organized in Northern Areas during 3-5 July, 1997. One result of this was an action plan made by teachers and community activists for activities in their respective schools/community areas. Follow up activities included workshops and community campaigns for women, who in the case of Bunji started to introduce environmental awareness in women's religious studies/group activities. Linkages with WWF were very fruitful for the exchange of experiences in community based environmental education.*

Lesson Learned.

Environmental education has been a component which was introduced to communities subsequent to village resource appraisals and VMP formulation. Under MACP, this component must be integrated into the planning process from the very beginning. During PRA, various impact diagramming exercises can be very useful to determine existing levels of awareness about ecological relationships.

5.0 THE EMPOWERMENT PROCESS

This process of 'advocacy' was designed to enable the communities to assume greater 'ownership' over common wild natural resources and thus enable them to better manage these resources in collaboration with the concerned government authorities. The establishment of a *District Conservation Committee* aims to provide a forum for the community to raise issues and problems regarding NRM with district level administrators of the local government. In addition, *Wildlife Conservation Plans* aim to provide a technical and para-legal framework for collaborative management of wild resources by the community and the NAFWPD and NWFP Wildlife Departments. Notification of *Honorary Wildlife Officers* and *Community Controlled Hunting Areas* will provide communities with legal powers to prevent outside threats through poaching, logging, or intrusion.

5.1 District Conservation Committee (DCC)

Establishment of District Conservation Committees has been an important process regarding community empowerment. For the first time ever, elected representatives of valley level communities are able to voice issues and participate in decision making at a common forum with district level government representatives. The first DCC was notified by the DC Gilgit on June 27, 1996, and the first meeting took place on Jan. 25, 1997. At present, 7 DCCs have been established and met. These are: Gilgit, Ghangche, Skardu, Diamer and Ghizer in the Northern Areas and Chitral and Buner in the NWFP. The objectives of these committees are as follows.

- 1- To support the community's initiatives to conserve their natural resources
- 2- To strengthen the resolve of the villagers to manage the wildlife species by themselves.
- 3- To coordinate implementation of the project along the working partners, i.e. IUCN, AKRSP, NAFWPD, NWFPWD and local communities.
- 4- To solicit participation of the line departments at the district level.
- 5- To review and approve conservation plans (see 6.2).

DCCs consist of the following members:

1. District Commissioner (Chair)
2. Elected community representatives (one per project site)
3. Divisional Forest Officer (NAFWPD or NWFP Wildlife Department)
4. IUCN representative
5. WWF representative
6. Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, Field Management Unit Manager (where applicable)
7. Assistant Commissioner
8. Divisional Superintendent of Police

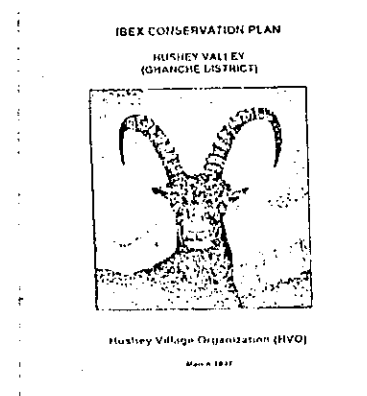
Table 3: Status of the District Conservation Committee Meetings

	Gilgit	Ghanche	Skardu	Chitral	Bunair	Diamer	Ghizer
DOF	12-06-96	14-05-96	27-01-97	04-02-97	30-12-97	31-03-98	1999
Facilitator	IUCN	IUCN	IUCN	NWFPWD		IUCN	WWF
1 st meeting	25-01-97	23-10-96	03-11-96	05-04-97	04-1998	25-05-98	05-1999
2 nd meeting	14-06-97	13-03-97	04-02-97	30-09-97	09-06-98	17-03-99	
3 rd meeting	05-09-98	14-07-97	28-10-97	29-12-97	10-11-98		
4 th meeting		29-04-98	12-09-98	20-06-97			
5 th meeting		03-1999	03-1999				

Analysis: The frequency of DCC meetings varies according to officials' availability and 'will to meet'. Up to date progress is presented in table 3. The DCC has proven to be the 'cutting edge' of peoples' empowerment for conservation by virtue of providing a regular and government recognized forum to discuss any issue in regard to wild natural resource management.

5.2 Formulation of Conservation Plans

Subsequent to the VMP, a conservation plan is prepared to ensure the practical application of the VMP. The process of developing the conservation plans for protection and sustainable use of wild resources has helped communities to realize the areas of greatest immediate potential both in financial and conservation terms. This potential varies from one community conservation area to the next. Some areas have potential for trophy hunting of one of the great game species present, most importantly Himalayan ibex (*Capra sibirica*) and markhor (*Capra falconeri*) (Khyber, Hushe, S-K-B, SVK, Arkari, Golen Gol), whereas other areas have potential for collaborative forest management (Basho, M-D-T, Mahodand & Utror, Madaklasht), medicinal plant exploitation and cultivation (all sites), ecotourism (Hushe, Mahodand & Utror, Basho), game bird hunting and trapping (all sites), or management of wild fish stocks (Begusht, Mahodand & Utror). Some areas have been important hunting grounds of great game species in the past (Bunji, Madaklasht,) but now only contain remnant populations of wildlife due to indiscriminate over-hunting. The plans address conservation needs by providing baseline data of the present condition and status of wild resources and by providing relevant conservation measures. Sometimes the plans thus take the shape of 'wildlife recovery plans' (Bunji), 'ibex conservation plans' (Khyber, Hushe, S-K-B), 'wildlife and forest conservation plans' (Basho), or 'forest conservation plans' (M-D-T). The NWFP Wildlife



Lesson Learned

(?)
Without any sustainable use options for direct economic benefits, it was feared that the community may lose interest in conservation. In order to demonstrate that conservation 'pays off,' conservation plans should therefore always aim at targeting some use initiatives. In some cases this may mean ecotourism in others trophy hunting, small game bird harvest or non-timber forest product exploitation

Department has given the title of 'biodiversity conservation plan' to all of their plans. Conservation plans are the most important document to advocate community empowerment. All plans are signed by the concerned District Commissioner, District Forest Officer, and Project Coordinator subsequent to thorough review by the District Conservation Committee (DCC). The plans are valid for a five year period subsequent to their signing date, and annual review is the



Drawing competition among school children for the cover page of the S-K-B Ibex Conservation Plan (1995).

responsibility of the community and the DCC. The plans are written in English and include a complete Urdu translation. Monitoring & Evaluation formats are attached at the end of the plans.

Analysis: *Trophy hunting of ibex and markhor has been the most successful sustainable use activity laid out in the 'first generation' of conservation plans for Hushe, Khyber, Shagharthang-Kachura, Skoyo-Karabathang-Basingo, Arkari, and Golen Gol. Specific 'markhor conservation plans' were produced in NWFP to accommodate four trophy hunting permits under the CITES exception for annually six Astor markhor in Pakistan. The NWFP Wildlife Department has also been successful in implementing provisions for a collaborative game bird harvest programme as per conservation plans for Arkari and Begusht Community Conservation Areas. One controversial issue with the NWFPWD biodiversity conservation plans has been the uniformity of all these plans. Whereas each conservation plan in NAs provides a concise framework of very specific strategies in regard to the status and potential of available resources, the 8 NWFP plans seem like replications of one single conservation plan.*

RECOMMENDATION[©]

Under MACP, the project team should aim to also technically facilitate such conservation plans produced by communities outside the 'conservancies' of the project. In the long run (post withdrawal scenario) such institutional mechanisms should be in place that conservation plans will be formulated, reviewed and ratified without project assistance. MACP staff will need to have explored such mechanisms during year five at the latest.

5.3 Community Controlled Hunting Areas and Honorary Wildlife Officers

In order to empower the communities of the Northern Areas to prevent poaching and apprehend violators, one representative each from all community conservation areas was given legal recognition as Honorary Wildlife Officer. The ToRs of these Honorary Wildlife Officers (HWOs) were agreed to in a

consultative meeting between the NAs Forest, Wildlife and Parks Department (NAFWPD) and NA administration officials during 1998. This has provided a 'go-ahead' for notifications of HWOs from the DCC nominated individuals from Community Conservation Areas. In the different DCCs of the Northern Areas, 12 HWOs, including 4 from WWF coordinated conservation areas, were nominated. Notification of HWOs was passed on 15-10-1998 by the Chief Secretary, Northern Areas (see **Annexure 5**). In NWFP, the notification of "Honorary Game Wardens" for all the sites was done by the Secretary, Forestry, Fisheries & Wildlife Department (for a sample see **Annexure 6**).

As in regard to Community Controlled Hunting Areas, all Biodiversity Project sites have been mapped and delineated on paper in order to determine their overlap with existing protected areas. De- and re-notification of such PAs was necessary in the case of those sites which fell into the Baltistan and Astore Game Sanctuaries. The whole of Baltistan Game Sanctuary, and large parts of Astore Game Sanctuary were re-declared as Community Controlled Hunting Areas. The notification proposal, after having been prepared by the project and officials of the Wildlife Department, has been endorsed and forwarded by NA administration to KANA division, Islamabad for approval, which was given on 21-10-1998 (see **Annexure 7**). Likewise, in NWFP, notifications of the Community Controlled Hunting Areas were issued by the provincial government of NWFP (for a sample see **Annexure 8**)

RECOMMENDATION[®]

The status of Community Controlled Hunting Area should become the prerequisite for any hunting permit quota allocation for Himalayan ibex and Astore markhor to communities in the Northern Areas and NWFP. To save time and repeated re-notification procedures, MACP should aim to get all conservancies notified as Community Controlled Hunting Areas in one notification.

6.0 SUSTAINABLE USE ACTIVITIES (Trophy Hunting, Economic Plant Harvest, Ecotourism)

The ultimate aim of the project is to ensure that communities make better use of their wild natural resources in a sustainable way which does not jeopardize the resource base for coming generations. The PRIF has demonstrated that certain key activities enhance awareness and provide direct benefits to communities in this regard. These sustainable use activities are laid out in conservation plans with detailed criteria to prevent over exploitation of existing resources.

6.1 Trophy Hunting

The first emphasis on sustainable use has been on trophy hunting of Himalayan ibex. This species represents the most common wild ungulate of the Northern Areas. At the same time this species is also one of the most persecuted species due to indiscriminate poaching. Ibex Conservation Plans were produced, ratified and implemented since 1996 in the Northern Areas (Khyber, Hushe, S-K-B). To test and demonstrate the usefulness of these plans, three trophy hunts were organized by the project in December 1997 in Hushe and Khyber

Valleys. After the success of two of these hunts, the ibex quota for Northern Areas was reviewed by the NAFPWD and increased to 15 permits for the 1998-99 hunting season.

Analysis:

During the first hunting season for the project (1997-98), the project facilitated the hunts. The 'outfitting' role was dropped in year two and delegated to professionals. A review workshop on the trophy hunting season 97-98 was held at IUCN Gilgit in May 1998 with participation of the NAFPWD, WWF, and IUCN. This collaborative review and policy formulation workshop was extremely effective in discussing quota allocation, permit and hunting procedures, as well as the role of private outfitters with subsequent joint policy formulation through the government for the benefit of all stakeholders. During the 1998-99 hunting season, in Northern Areas 15 trophy hunting permits for ibex were issued to 10 international and 5 national hunters. Total revenue from these permits was Rs 1,490,000/- of which Rs 1,110,000 went directly to the communities. In NWFP, three permits for markhor were issued to German hunters. A total amount of US \$ 1,406 was transferred to the community VCF of Golcen Gol. A joint review workshop along similar lines as the previous year's was organized by the project in Gilgit during May 1999. This workshop however was more high-profile, and besides participation of all senior NAFPWD staff, project staff, and WWF, outfitters, conservation specialists and community representatives also participated. The outcome of this workshop were recommendations and decisions regarding the streamlining of the joint survey process, quota allocation, registration of outfitters, and the establishment of a snow leopard predation compensation fund. Other issues included the criteria for eligibility of communities to participate in the DCCs, obtain ibex and markhor quotas and the issue of re-investing the proceeds from trophy hunting into conservation and/or eco-development. The overall benefits of trophy hunting, besides being a significant income generating opportunity, have been an increased level of awareness towards conservation of wildlife including non-game and even predator species such as snow leopard, regular monitoring and watch and ward, and improved common wild resource management



Successful trophy hunt in Shagharthang Valley (Feb. 1999).

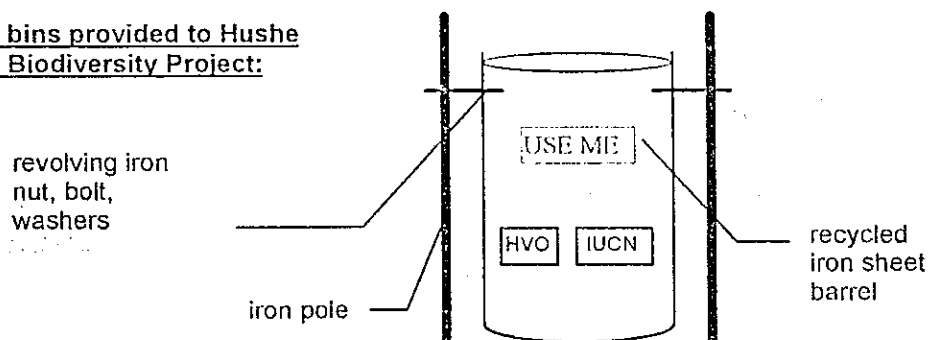
6.2 Ecotourism And Ethnotourism Development

During the PRIF, ecotourism was earmarked as an important sustainable use activity relating to awareness building and eco-development of communities. Even though the potential benefits of ecotourism were mentioned in community dialogues from the beginning of the project, actual implementation of some ecotourism interventions started fairly late in the PRIF. An initial consultancy report outlined existing tourism potential (Mock, 1996). With IUCN's involvement in the establishment of Central Karakorum National Park (CKNP), further efforts were made to assess potential and recommend follow up interventions. Ironically, these became the major focus of ecotourism related work by the Biodiversity Project up to date. Exclusively designed for Hushe Valley, which also is one of the major entry point communities of CKNP, some ecotourism interventions were launched to build the capacity of local community activists and community based efforts (see 6.2.1-6.2.7). Also, the project in the Northern Areas during 1998 hired a consultant to explore and document a new trek from Basha via Shagharthang and Satpara to Skardu for community based tourism development in the future.

6.2.1 Waste containment:

Recently the Noorbakhshia Youth Federation in coordination with the Village Organisation Hushe has begun to set up a cleanup campaign in Hushe and vicinity. This campaign so far focuses on the most popular trekking route towards Gondogoro Pass. This year, through placing posters at strategic locations, this initiative looks forward to receive good responses from foreign tourists in terms of participating in this initiative as well as making small contributions in cash in order

Waste bins provided to Hushe by the Biodiversity Project:



to extend this programme and thus demonstrate that the community can handle waste management on their own. IUCN has produced some waste disposal bins which have been erected at campsites and hotels in and around Hushe to strengthen this initiative. Also, posters to alert tourists of the importance of waste management have been prepared for Hushe hotel and campsite owners. These posters still hang out at campsites and hotels of Hushe (also see Annexure 9)

6.2.2 Hot Showers:

During discussions with hotel/campsite owners, a proposal for the installation of hot showers was formulated. These showers should be small, walled in units

containing a shower and a dressing room. Several hotel/ campsites owners have expressed an interest to install such units and designs were made in consultation with IUCN. Since this is a private income generating activity, IUCN can only help in the procurement of parts but not in financing such initiatives.

6.2.3 Post Cards:

The production and sale of locally produced post cards has been another intervention at Hushe. These feature drawings of wild animals done by schoolchildren from Hushe. A small caption on the back mentions the purpose of these cards: to provide funds for primary education. These cards, at a production cost of Rs 2/- (raw materials) sell in local shops for Rs. 10/-, the profit going for primary education. Initially, the Biodiversity Project provided the raw materials (envelopes and plain post cards/stickers with caption) free of cost to the community.

RECOMMENDATION[®]
The use of community-based volunteers has proven very effective. Under MACP an effort should be made to take advantage of this cost-efficient practice to augment existing project expertise through volunteers by advertizing project specific technical "task profiles" for suitable experts.

6.2.4 Souvenirs:

Already, some typical items are available for sale at hotels/campsites at Hushe. These include: Balti wool caps, small goathair rugs, and locally woven cloth. However, these items are not attractive enough to enhance local income. The IUCN Biodiversity Project has provided local women with the idea to produce some other items. One such item already produced and available at shops is a passport pouch made from local wool cloth. This pouch currently sells for Rs. 70/- on an initial trial basis. This is a private initiative and the profits will go to the individuals producing these pouches (for more detail see 7.1 B). This activity has generated about Rs. 26,000/- during 1997. For 1998, the women producing the souvenirs have earmarked a fraction of the proceeds to be contributed towards the Village Conservation Fund.

6.2.5 Promote ibex viewing opportunities for Tourists:

Even though this activity has been outlined in most conservation plans for various communities where ibex constitute the most important big game species, wildlife viewing has so far only been promoted by village activists in Khyber and Hushe. Occasionally, Village Wildlife Guides take visitors to view ibex on an ad hoc basis, and this form of "soft" ecotourism has become an interesting additional tourist attraction besides the more income generating trophy hunting.

6.2.6 Community Tourist Centre:

A funding proposal for US\$ 30,000/- has been prepared by the project to establish a community tourist centre with office, conference hall, and small self-contained tourist cottages on adjacent plots around the centre. The proposal also earmarks funds for awareness and capacity building campaigns, erection of several public toilets, some furniture and several more waste bins in and around Hushe village. Approval for this proposal is still pending.

6.2.7 Promotion of Ecotourism in Minapin, Nagar Valley:

The project has sponsored the salary of one foreign volunteer working in Minapin Valley from within the community-based *Naunehal Development Organization* (NDO) to promote ecotourism and community-based environmental initiatives.

Lessons Learned⁴

1. By focussing the majority of its efforts on one project site, Hushe, the project has taken advantage of a multiplier effect using "community momentum" of awareness. Constituting the only project site where tourism features prominently as a source of income, the decision to invest almost all project efforts into this one valley, has paid off. Instead of being thinly spread, ecotourism promotion has been focused and demonstration activities have provided show-case models for future replication.
2. Sponsorship of a volunteer based in a community-based partner organization (NDO) has been a very fruitful strategy to minimize costs while maximizing impact on community awareness and initiatives.

This area falls into the Central Karakorum National Park 'cultural zone' and constitutes an important tourist entry point with outstanding scenic beauty and tourist potential. The 6 month volunteer efforts in collaboration with NDO have led to the completion of two valuable reports⁴. Follow-up efforts by another volunteer from Lancastershire University are under way to implement some of the valuable ground work done during the initial 6 months of this initiative.

6.3 Medicinal and Economic Wild Plants

The medicinal plant component of the PRIF initially focused on regional surveys of ethnobotany in the Northern Areas and NWFP. Shakeel Haider Zaidi (Medicinal Plant Botanist, PFI) and Qutub-ud-Din Marwat (Plant Taxonomist) found approximately 100 medicinal plants during their surveys in NAs and NWFP.

This initial work was later reviewed by Dr Danna J. Leaman, Executive Secretary of the Medicinal Plants Specialist Group of IUCN. She recommended that the survey and research work be limited to the project valleys; that these activities should focus on the identification of priority species and locations for further activities; and that the resultant survey findings, cultivation and phytochemical studies should support specific community-based resource management strategies and activities.

To further assess the project approach and identify practical steps, consultative meetings were held between the Pakistan Forest Institute (PFI), the HEJ Institute of Chemistry, Karachi, AKRSP and the Biodiversity Project in



Ferula foetida or "sap", globally classified as "vulnerable", grows in abundance in Bulachi (Bunji project site). Through proper training, locals can benefit from this nearly untapped wild resource and contribute to its long term conservation.

⁴ Cobham, Tania. 1997. *Development of Ecotourism Potential in Nagar with Special Emphasis on Minapin*. IUCN&NDO, Gilgit. Cobham, T. 1998. *Tourism & Environment Committee Action Plan*. NDO.

NWFP and NAs. These consultative meetings recommended to: (I) provide guidance in identification, collection and drying of medicinal plants to local communities, (ii) develop a handbook in *Urdu* with figures, local names and uses of economically important medicinal plants for training purposes, and (III) cultivate profitable plants on experimental plots in areas with natural habitats of the species.

In view of these recommendations, the project team organized a one-day training workshop on June 24, 1998 for the community activists of Northern Areas to confirm the local existence and status of key medicinal plant species, their distribution and usage within the project areas. 13 local herb specialists with prior knowledge were further trained in this workshop and provided with locally made diggers and plant pressing equipment to collect dry and label the key medicinal and economic wild plants found in their areas. The collected samples were then identified down to species by Dr Rubina Rafiq (National Herbarium). A total of 124 species were thus successfully identified and listed by their local and scientific names, occurrence, and local uses (see Baig, 1999).

Apart from community-based research efforts and capacity building of *Medicinal Plant Guides* the project has also provided villagers with provisions for the better and sustainable use of existing wild plant resources in the conservation plans. Thus, the Bunji Wildlife Conservation Plan contains provisions for sustainable wild harvest of *Ferula foetida*, found abundantly in the Bulachi area, and the Basho Forest and Wildlife Conservation Plan contain provisions for the design of Non-Timber Forest Product Plans which will be produced by the community with technical assistance from the project working partners (in this case IUCN, NAFPWD, AKRSP). In NWFP, the Biodiversity Conservation Plans of Beghusht and Mahodand and Utror also emphasize sustainable harvest and cultivation of medicinal plants.

In NWFP, efforts regarding medicinal plants have also included mushroom cultivation as a gender sensitive intervention. A total of 196 bags of spawn were introduced in four project sites, out of which 184 produced successful crops of a total market value of Rs 2,039/- (Ziaullah, 1998). This project has build awareness regarding the income generating potential of mushroom cultivation.

RECOMMENDATION⁶⁾

The PRIF has demonstrated that significant potential for sustainable harvest and cultivation of medicinal and wild plants exists in Northern Pakistan. The PRIF also set the stage for implementing such activities. Intensive efforts must be made under MACP to realize the provisions and potential in the future conservancies. For this, technical support by in-house and outside experts will be imperative. This component has high potential to become the first financially lucrative conservation activity for both male and female community members and therefore needs to be targeted as a high priority gender intervention.

7.0 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES (Gender & Conservation, M&E)

In every conservation or development project there are certain issues and themes which run like a red thread through the project. Many lessons can be learned from such cross-cutting themes such as gender issues, monitoring and evaluation. Both of these concepts were insufficiently applied to the project in the beginning but picked up during the second half of the PRIF.

7.1 Gender and Conservation

The PC II of the project *Maintaining Biological Diversity in Pakistan with Rural Community Development* did not include any type of gender strategy or framework for incorporating women in the project process. Whereas significant ground work has been achieved during the establishment of a Women in Development (WID) section in January, 1997, the project had no clear vision on gender issues until recently.

To familiarize project staff with the concept of *gender in development*, a one day workshop was organised in April 1997 in collaboration with AKRSP. IUCN's new WID section staff who also participated in the workshop took up "gender sensitization" among staff subsequent to the workshop.



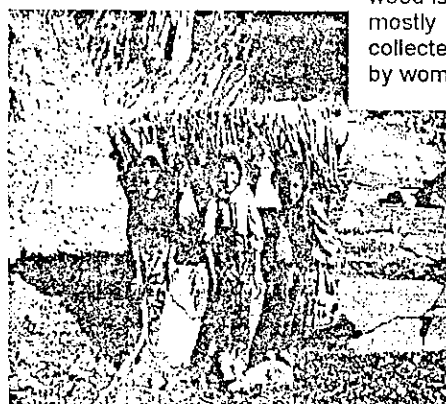
Weaving of local goat hair mats is a typical male task in Northern Areas.

Work with communities has proven difficult at times regarding women issues. Particularly in Astore, a cultural backlash towards the project and village women's involvement with outside agencies in general, has been experienced during the initial dialogues with communities.

Through the tireless efforts of the WID staff of the project, much has been achieved in regard to involving women in the overall project process. In Hushe, a very successful local souvenir production effort has proven that women can significantly contribute to project related activities --in this case eco-tourism (see Warrington, 1997a), and more recently, through a PEP/PEC grant from IUCN for innovative conservation initiatives, traditional birth attendants (TBAs) from project sites in Baltistan have been trained and will serve as focal points for conservation related follow-up activities (see Gul, 1998a). Also, environmental education has become an area where women from project sites have become involved through the project (see Warrington, 1997b). Many other areas have been explored, some of which proved successful, others were abandoned. Initially, "low input-high output" type of activities were given preference in order to test the potential of women's involvement in the project. It now has proven that women are a very important stakeholder group, not only due to the fact that most of NRM related work in the area is mainly done by women, but also

because the project now has developed concrete activities which have proven popular and successful for the involvement of women as well as men.

The important task remaining for the project now is to make the transition from an ad hoc activity centred approach in regard to women to an integrated gender strategy incorporating a framework for action that addresses the needs of both men and women regarding conservation of biological resources in the mountainous environments of Northern Pakistan and the NWFP.



Fuel wood is mostly collected by women

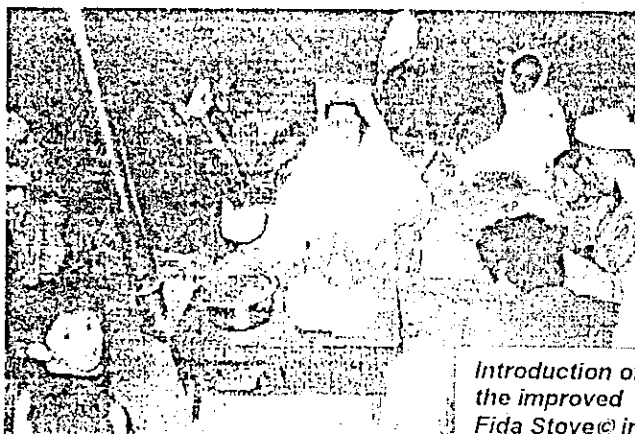
For this purpose, a second gender workshop was organized by the project in November, 1997. The aims of this workshop, conducted by project WID staff, were to build upon the level of gender awareness created among staff subsequent to the first workshop and to consolidate lessons learned during 1997. In addition, the workshop aimed to lay out a structure for the urgently perceived need to come up with a gender strategy. Thus, while incorporating many relevant project experiences and materials relating to gender and development/conservation, an effort was made to steer the workshop content and exercises towards concrete results regarding the formulation of a project gender strategy (see IUCN, UNDP, GoP 1998).

Until now, women have been involved in the village resource appraisal exercises and several follow up activities resulting from these have been initiated by project staff. Namely, these were:

- Fuel and Stove Use/action research (Khyber, Gojal)
- Souvenir production (Hushe, Baltistan)
- Environment Education/Awareness Programmes.
- Water Supply Scheme (Basingo, Baltistan)
- TBA Trainings (Baltistan)

7.1.1 Energy Conservation:

Being one of the important mandates of the Biodiversity Conservation Project, fuel efficient stove development and related activities to reduce the pressure on the natural forests are also an activity which directly affects the social condition of rural women. To test the feasibility of this project component, a joint pilot project between AKRSP, IUCN, AKHB and BACIP in the Northern Areas in regard



Introduction of the improved Fida Stove in Khyber Village (winter 98/99)

to designing a locally implemented stove cum space heating system suitable to

the cultural, geographical and ecological context of the Northern Areas of Pakistan, more specifically, Gojal in upper Hunza⁵, was launched in mid-1997. The initial proposal of this project was followed by village based action research in Khyber village, which was carried out by men and women of the community who received training in research methodology from IUCN for this purpose⁶. A workshop which constitutes the planning and designing phase of the pilot project and served to set up a concrete action plan for the partner organisations and concerned communities has subsequently been held in Gilgit⁷. Besides the partner organisations involved in this project, 20 men and women representatives from 7 villages of Gojal participated in this workshop. Men and women, both during the action research and the workshop, participated actively in this activity and demonstrated that gender issues are addressed in Gojali society by men and women both within the village and in collaboration with outside agencies. The community representatives from Khyber identified the Fida Stove from among the different stove systems presented in the workshop as their intervention of choice. Subsequent to the workshop, a local stove maker began producing this stove for Khyber at subsidized rates (labor cost or 20% of the total price of Rs 1,850/-). The new stove was tried and its performance tested in a 12 hour comparative study by the villagers (see Gloekler, Gul et al. 1999). The new stove proved highly heat efficient as compared to the traditional sheet metal stoves in use and further replication of this project in other areas of Gojal shall become an important activity regarding this component under MACP.

7.1.2 Ecotourism: Souvenir/handicrafts Production:

To address women's involvement in ecotourism activities, around 30 village women have been trained in souvenir making for tourists. This activity has been characterized by its high level of cost efficiency. Thus, during the one day workshop conducted by project WID staff, women were trained in the design/production of different local wool (*patti*) products, such as purses as well as passport, spectacle and pencil cases. These items were then sold for Rs 75-100 by the women through a local tourist shop owned by a village activist. According to follow up information, Rs. 26,000/- profit was made by the women through this activity. The women decided to work together in four different groups, the size of which has increased due to the success of this initial trial. The income then is shared among the group members. For next year, the women decided to produce a limited number of these items in order to maintain quality control. In addition, they decided to contribute 10% of the profit made next year towards the Village Conservation Fund.

⁵ IUCN, AKRSP, AKHB. 1997. *Operation Elusive Heat: Proposal For A Heat Efficient Stove Cum Space Heating Project*. Gilgit.

⁶ Warrington and Gul. 1997. *Village-Based Research on Fuel-Efficient Stoves and Heaters: Village Khyber, Gojal*. IUCN, Gilgit

⁷ IUCN. 1997. *Workshop Report: Household Energy-Efficiency & Appropriate House Design*. (12th-13th November 1997. IUCN, Gilgit.

One criticism by an evaluation team for the AKRSP which is also active in the village, has been that there has been no transparent mechanism regarding the marketing of the items through the local shop. In order to prevent the possibility of fund embezzlement by middlemen in such type of small scale projects, a rudimentary form of bookkeeping should be considered for future activities.

7.1.3 Environmental Education and Awareness:

An environmental education workshop was organised by IUCN in Gilgit from July 3 to 5, 1997 with the participation of IUCN resource persons from the Education and Communication Units, Karachi. Some 17 male and female community activists, mainly school teachers, from all present project sites and other communities participated in this workshop. Themes were to identify common environment related issues and problems among the communities and how these can be addressed through community awareness raising efforts and actions. Community activists worked out action plans for follow up actions. Some themes in this regard were:

- ◇ involving children in community plantation efforts
- ◇ village clean-up campaigns
- ◇ clean drinking water awareness raising and channel clean-up campaigns

Since this workshop, several follow up activities have been launched through the Assistant Coordinator Gender and Education, motivating teachers in the project sites to launch drawing competitions among school children for subsequent publication in bulletins and project newsletters. Furthermore, educated women and female school teachers have begun to use schools as forums for conservation related awareness raising and community campaigns. Women religious forums have also been involved in this regard.

7.1.4 Drinking Water Supply Scheme (Basingo):

When IUCN entered the scene at Skoyo Karabathang and Basingo project sites, local need was carefully appraised through a thorough village need assessment with free participation of all village men using participatory appraisal methodology. As in the case of AKRSP interventions, the villagers very carefully considered the most viable options for their mutual benefit. Basingo villagers initially requested for the funds to complete their AKRSP initiated link road. This request was turned down as a link road would have very little relevance to IUNC's biodiversity conservation aims. The community instead opted for their second most urgently perceived community need, a drinking water supply scheme. Again, this project is not directly related to the conservation aims of the Biodiversity Conservation Project, but men and women argued that the lack of clean drinking water is the main problem the community faces. The water pipes for Basingo have been transported on

RECOMMENDATION[©]

A broad based formulation workshop to launch the existing project gender strategy should be held with the participation of all major stakeholder groups of the project at the onset of MACP. Aims shall include sensitization, gaining of conceptual clarity and concrete planning for cooperation between working partners, include religious leaders, NRM related community activists, Northern Areas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Forests, NGOs. Participants thus shall include:

- ✓ Northern Areas Administration
- ✓ UNDP
- ✓ Community representatives
- ✓ IUCN and Partner NGOs of MACP

foot to the village, and IUCN has provided the labour costs for installing the water pipes as Basingo's contribution to the Village Conservation fund. The source for the water supply scheme, a natural spring above the last settlement, has been identified, and dialogues regarding sanitation and hygiene behaviour and problems have begun in order to create follow-up linkages with the Water and Sanitation Extension Project (WASEP). Other follow up linkages were created with the Family Planning Association of Pakistan to train Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) at Basingo. The formation of a WO is in the process, as the primary target group for the water supply scheme are women, whose workload, hauling water, will be directly affected. The rationale for providing this scheme to the villagers was to test how this incentive, besides being the best community entry point incentive, could help to establish women forums that can also be used for conservation related follow up activities.

7.1.5 Traditional Birth Attendant Training:

A traditional birth attendant (TBA) training has been financed by the Biodiversity Project and implemented through the Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP). The rationale for this training component is to test the feasibility to involve women in broader conservation activities subsequent to addressing their most immediate needs, in this context reproductive health, child birth delivery and preventative health care. In the workshop held in Skardu from 13th October to 8th November 1997, 9 women from three project sites were trained as TBAs by the Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP)⁸. This project activity has furthermore attracted follow up funding from the PEN/PEC seed grants for innovative initiatives in conservation (IUCN Geneva) in order to organise trainings for these new women interest groups in NRM and conservation related activities. Identified activities in this regard include natural forest management (women groups in Soq, Staqchan, Shagharthang), and women plantations (Hushe). Another component of this grant will be refresher trainings for the trained TBAs.

7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

The project has four levels of M&E:

1. Community M&E—Wildlife surveys and annual M&E formats of Conservation Plans and VMPs, regular VCC/VO meetings;
2. Project M&E—Project Process Monitoring case studies for each project site, QPRs and annual reviews, wildlife surveys & survey reports;
3. Government M&E—DCC Meetings & Minutes, wildlife surveys;
4. External M&E—Evaluations by GEF/IUCN, Mid term project review (Independent Evaluation/Formulation Mission)

⁸ Gul, Warrington, et. al. 1997. Traditional Birth Attendant Training for Women from Baltistan Project Sites. IUCN, Gilgit.

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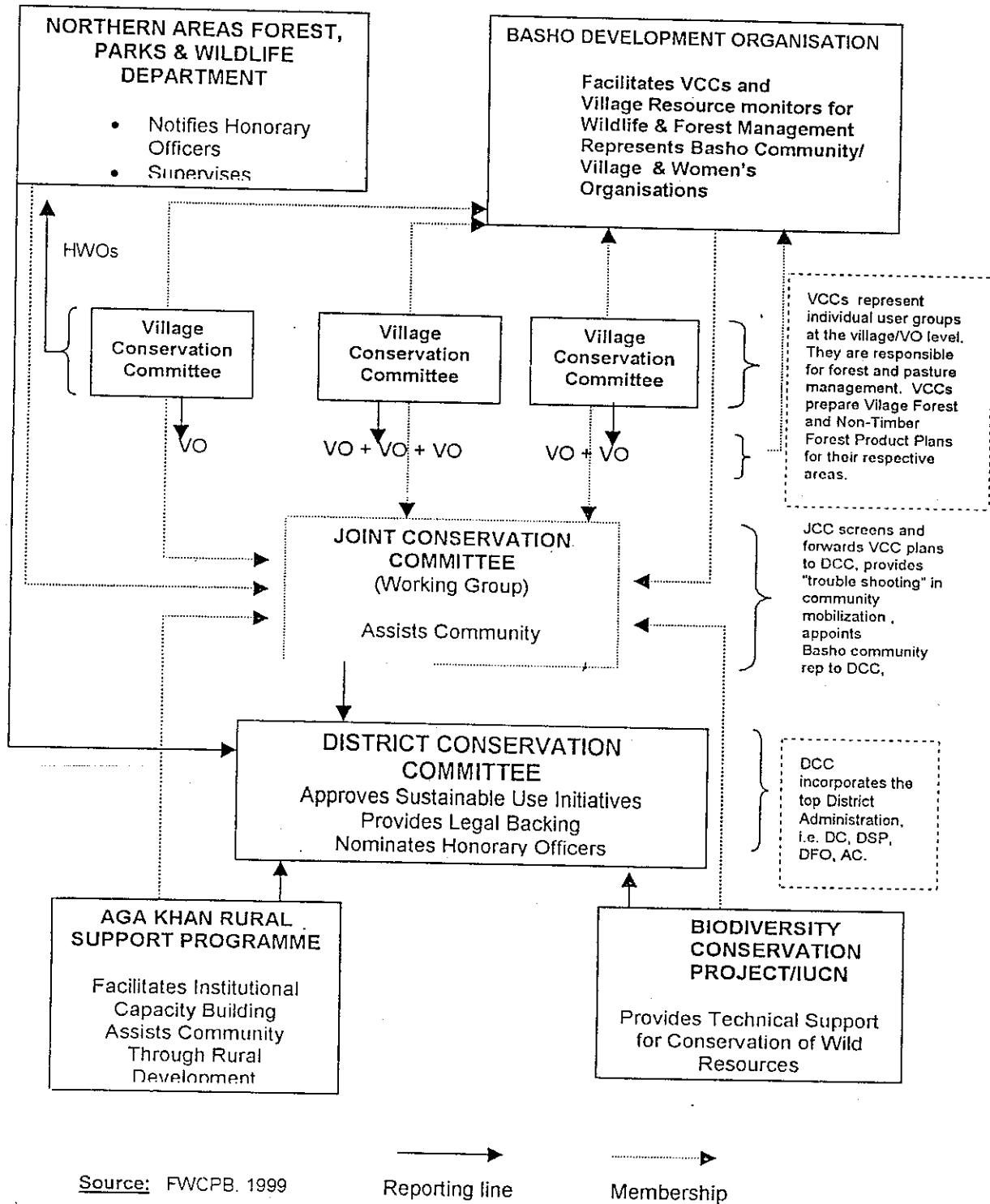
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ANNEXURE 1

ORGANOGRAMME SHOWING INSTITUTIONAL & IMPLEMENTATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE BASHO CONSERVATION PLAN



Terms of Reference for Village Wildlife Guides

The Village Wildlife Guide (VWG) will be selected by the Village Organization (VO) and the Biodiversity Project Team through mutual consensus.

The Biodiversity Project Team will:

- provide necessary training for the VWG;
- provide binoculars to the VO who will then issue these to the VWG on a loan basis;
- assist the VWG in preparing a Species Conservation Plan for the VO;
- pay an honorarium/per diem to the VWG (based on a daily rate agreed to with the VO) for the number of days participating in wildlife surveys with the Project Team;
- not be obligated to pay the VWG for any other services rendered to the VO.

The Village Wildlife Guide will provide the following services to the VO:

1. **MONITORING WILDLIFE**

Record the following information on standard forms during surveys of ibex (and markhor, if present) in December-January (rutting) and May-June (after snowmelt):

- the date, location, survey conditions and total number of animals observed;
- the age and sex of animals observed, if known;
- dead ibex (or markhor) and the cause of death, if known;
- the age, sex and horn length of dead animals.

Record the following information on standard forms for snow leopard and wolf:

- the date, location and number of predators or predator signs observed by (or reported to and confirmed by) the VWG;
- the date, location, number and type of livestock reported killed by predators.

Record any other wildlife information as directed by the VO.

Assist the VO in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Species Conservation Plan in cooperation with the local Forest Department.

2. **PROTECTING WILDLIFE**

The VWG will help the VO organize "Watch and Ward" activities to:

- protect wildlife from illegal hunting and report any such incidents to the VO;
- advise on actions required to protect wildlife from outside poachers;
- advise on pasture use by livestock and monitor village rules on grazing.

3. **GUIDING WILDLIFE ACTIVITIES**

The VWG will help the VO organize and guide activities associated with:

- approved trophy hunting;
- regular wildlife surveys;
- wildlife viewing opportunities for tourists and other visitors to the area

BIG GAME SURVEY RESULTS OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROJECT SITES IN NORTHERN AREAS SINCE 1995

Project Site	Survey Time	Total No. Observed			Male			Female			Kids			Unidentified			Trophy Size Male			Estimated Population	
		I	M	U	I	M	U	I	M	U	I	M	U	I	M	U	I	M	U		
Khyber	Nov. 1995	43	-	-	09	-	-	18	-	-	05	-	-	11	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
	Feb. 1996	63	-	-	22	-	-	23	-	-	11	-	-	07	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
	Jun. 1996	76	-	-	16	-	-	40	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Dec. 1996	37	-	-	11	-	-	15	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Feb. 1997	150	-	-	37	-	-	61	-	-	52	-	-	06	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
	May 1997	26	-	-	07	-	-	06	-	-	05	-	-	06	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hushey	Dec. 1997	95	-	-	26	-	-	54	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
	Feb. 1998	128	-	-	30	-	-	51	-	-	35	-	-	03	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
	Dec. 1998	152	-	-	20	-	-	71	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Skoyo-Karabathang Basingo	Dec. 1995	101	-	-	39	-	-	38	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
	Jan. 1996	643	-	-	238	-	-	297	-	-	97	-	-	11	-	76	-	-	-	-	-
	Jan. 1997	319	-	-	72	-	-	141	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
	Jun. 1997	347	-	-	165	-	-	90	-	-	58	-	-	34	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
Bunjil	Dec. 1998	636	-	-	260	-	-	162	-	-	151	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
	Dec. 1995	28	58	-	15	21	-	06	22	17	05	-	-	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jan. 1996	218	84	-	52	22	-	96	40	68	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
	Sep. 1996	37	-	-	15	13	-	15	-	17	-04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Feb. 1997	64	42	-	25	25	-	23	16	14	09	-	-	02	04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dashkin-Mushkin	Dec. 1998	21	10	-	6	15	-	-	11	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dec. 1997	15	05	-	8	8	-	-	5	2	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	May 1997	28	13	-	15	13	-	-	7	10	06	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shagrathang Kachura	Dec. 1996	37c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Feb. 1997	78	-	-	30	-	-	24	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	08	-	-	-	-	-
Kachura	Nov. 1998	234	-	-	57	-	-	142	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	09	-	-	-	-	-
	Nov. 1998	234	-	-	57	-	-	142	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	09	-	-	-	-	-

I= Himalayan ibex (*capra ibex siberica*)
 M= Atore Markhor (*capra falconeri falconeri*)
 U= Ladakh urial (*ovis vignei*)
 C= Age and sex compositions was not available.

a= Trophy sized male was considered to be 10 years old or above
 b= Most of the surveys were partial surveys (Only at accessible sites)

The population estimates are based on extrapolation of number observed to available habitat in the area and the information obtained from local hunters and shepherds.

Big Game Survey (Summary) Results For NWFP Project Sites since 1997

PROJECT AREA	MONTH, YEAR	SPECIES, ACTUAL NOS COUNTED
Arkari	December, 1997	198 ibex
Beghusht	December, 1997	Nil
Goleen Gol	December, 1997	57 ibex; 6 markhor
Madaklasht	December, 1997	10 ibex
Manur Gol	December, 1997	Nil
Nanser	November, 1997	86 goral
	June, 1998	56 goral
Kuhay	June, 1998	47 goral
Mahodand	December, 1997	13 ibex, 28 markhor

ANNEXURE 5

Notification of Honorary Wildlife Officers For Northern Areas

Government of Pakistan
Northern Areas Secretariat

No. F&A-101(F)/98

Gilgit, the 1st October, 1998NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred under section-3 of the Northern Areas Wildlife Preservation Act, 1975 read with Section-30 and 42, and as recommended by the concerned District Conservation Committees (DCC), the Provincial Government for Northern Areas is pleased to appoint the following persons as Honorary Wildlife Officers to assist the Forest/Wildlife Officers of Northern Areas Forestry, Parks and Wildlife Department in implementation of the provisions of NAs Wildlife Preservation Act, 1975 and rules made thereunder and carrying out activities in relation with affairs of Controlled Hunting Areas mentioned against their names for a period of three years with immediate effect :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Controlled Hunting Area</u>
1.	Mr. Babar Ali s/o Shafqat Ali R/O village Khyber Chairman Shahi Khyber Imamabad Development Organization Khyber.	Khyber
2.	Mr. Akbar Khan S/O Roza Ali R/O Barkot Village Member, Bar Valley Conservation Organization.	Bar Valley
3.	Mr. Muhammad Faqir s/o Dadu Khan R/O Hussainabad, Member Shinaki Area Conservation Organization.	Shinaki
4.	Mr. Siffat ud Din S/O Baydameya R/O Gulkin village Member, Gulkin Natural Resource Conservation Organization.	Gulkin
5.	Mr. Dinar Baig S/O Safar Baig R/O Immit, Member Karambar valley Conservation Organization.	Karambar valley
6.	Haji Ibrahim S/o Yamen R/O village Hushey President Hushey Conservation Committee Hushey.	Hushey
7.	Haji Mirza S/O Muhammad Member, Shagarihang-Kachura Conservation Committee Kachura.	Baltistan (Shagarihang - Kachura valley)
8.	Mr. Muhammad Yunus Shehzad S/O Muhammad Ismail R/O village Ghuntho(Nazimzabad)	Baltistan (Basho valley)

Basho, Member Basho Conservation Committee
Basho.

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 9. | Mr. Ghulam Rasool S/O Ghulam Hussain
R/O Village Skoyo, P.O. Dambudas,
Tehsil Rondu, Dist. Skardu. | Baltistan (Skoyo- Krabathang-
Basingo Area) |
| 10. | Mr. Sanaullah R/O Village Bunji,
Member Bunji Conservation Committee. | Astore (Bunji Area) |
| 11. | Mr. Musa Ali R/O village Bulache
Member Bunji Conservation Committee. | Astore (Bulache Area) |
| 12. | Mr. Nisar Ahmed S/O Muhammad Sharif
R/O Dashkin, Tehsil Astore, Diامر. | Astore (Dashkin-Mushkin Area) |

2. The above Honorary Wildlife Officers shall perform the following duties as permissible under relevant provisions of the Act and Rules made there under:-

- i) Demand production of shooting license or special hunting permit for all the game animals and birds from person involved or suspected to be involved in the commission of wildlife offence.
- ii) To search any person, premises, vehicles, packages or covering to satisfy himself as to whether or not any illegal hunting has been committed.
- iii) To seize any wild animal or bird dead or alive or any product of wild animals together with any fire arm, net, snare, bow, arrow and any vehicle or any thing what so ever used or suspected to be used in the commission of an offence.
- iv) To apprehend violators and bring to the attention of Village Conservation Committee and to the local Forest/Wildlife Officer.
- v) To lodge complaint in the nearest Wildlife office/court against any person involved or suspected to be involved in the commission of wildlife offence.

(ABDUL LATIF KHAN)
CHIEF SECRETARY

DISTRIBUTION

1. Secretary KAINA and SAFRON Division, Islamabad.
2. Secretary Food & Agriculture NAs, Gilgit.
3. Inspector General of Police NAs, Gilgit.
4. Chief Conservator of Forests NAs, Gilgit.
5. Director Parks & Wildlife NAs, Gilgit.
6. Deputy Commissioner, Gilgit, Skardu, Diامر, Ghizer & Ghanche.
7. Deputy Director Press Information Deptt. Gilgit.
8. Divisional Forest Officer, Gilgit, Skardu, Diامر.
9. Coordinator, Biodiversity Conservation Project, IUCN, Gilgit.
10. Coordinator WWF NAs, Gilgit.
11. Community Representatives concerned

ANNEXURE 6

Notification of Honorary Game Wardens For NWFP (sample)

NOTIFICATION

GOVERNMENT OF N. W. F. P.
FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE DEPTT.
DATED PESHAWAR, THE 19-2/1997.

NO: GOVT: I (WFD) VIII-10/92. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section-3 of the North West frontier Province, Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 1975 (N. W. P. Act-V of 1975) read with section 35 and 40 thereof, the Government of the North West frontier Province is pleased to declare the representatives of the village Organization of Arkari and Begusht Chitral of Biodiversity Conservation Project NWFP Unit mentioned in the attached list which may be read as a part of this notification as Honorary Game Wardens and vest them with the following powers, namely:-

1. To demand the production of shooting licence, shooting permit for all the game animals and birds from any person involved or suspected to be involved in the commission of wildlife offence.
2. To search any person, premises vessel, vehicles, animals, packages, receptacle or covering to satisfy himself as to whether or not any illegal hunting has been committed.
3. To seize any wild animal dead or alive together with any fire arm, net, snare, bow, arrow and any vehicle or vessel or any thing whatsoever used or suspected to be used in the commission of an offence and arrest the offender without warrant.
4. To lodge complaint in the nearest wildlife office/court against any person involved or suspected to be involved in the commission of wildlife offence.

3d/-xxx
Secretary to Govt: of NWFP,
Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife Deptt;

Encl: NO: GOVT: I (WFD) VIII-10/92/241-73 Dated Peshawar, the 19/2/1997.

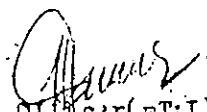
Copy forwarded to:-

1. P. S. to Governor, NWFP, Peshawar.
2. P. S. to Chief Minister, NWFP, Peshawar.
3. P. S. to Minister for Wildlife Department, NWFP.
4. P. S. to Chief Secretary, NWFP.
5. Secretary to Govt: of NWFP, ROAD Department.
6. Secretary to Govt: of NWFP, Home Department.
7. Secretary to Govt: of NWFP, Information Deptt:.
8. Inspector General Police, Peshawar.
9. Managing Director, Forest, Dev: Corporation, NWFP.
10. Chief Conservator of Forests (E/W) & (T/C) Peshawar.
11. All Commissioners in NWFP.
12. All Deputy Commissioners, IN NWFP.
13. All Dy: Inspector General of Police NWFP.
14. Conservator of Wildlife, NWFP, Peshawar.
15. Director of Information, NWFP for wide publicity through T. V. Radio and Press.
16. Manager Govt: Printing Press, NWFP for publication in the next official Gazette.

Section Officer (W.T.I).

LIST OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VILLAGE ORGANIZATION OF
ARKARI AND BEGUSHT CLUSTERS OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION
PROJECT NWP UNIT, DECLARED AS HONORARY GAME WARDENS UNDER
THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 3 OF THE NWP WILDLIFE (PROTECTION,
PRESERVATION, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT) ACT, 1975.

<u>S.NO:</u>	<u>NAME.</u>
1.	Mr. Itbar Shah, Chief Representative Arkari Cluster.
2.	Syed Hassan Shah, Member Cluster/Local Council, Arkari.
3.	Mian Gul, President of Besti Pasyon Village Organization and Member of Cluster.
4.	Bad Shah Gul, Chief Representative of Begusht Supra Cluster.
5.	Amir Wali, Manager Begusht Supra Cluster.
6.	Hazar Khan, General Secretary Begusht Supra Cluster.


Section Officer (WT:I).

ANNEXURE 7

Notification of Northern Areas' Community Controlled Hunting Areas

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
Kashmir Affairs & Northern Areas
and States & Frontiers Regions Division

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 22 of Northern Areas Wildlife Preservation Act, 1975, read with Sections 1(2)(b)(iii), 28(1) & (2) and 80(1)(b) of Pakistan Forest Act, 1927, the Provincial Government for Northern Areas is pleased to declare the following areas, managed jointly by the Government and the concerned communities, to be Controlled Hunting Areas for the conservation of flora and fauna, with immediate effect:

<u>Locality</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Area</u> (Miles ² /Km ²)	<u>Boundaries</u>
Khyber Controlled Hunting Area	Gilgit/ Tehsil Hunza	125/320	Reference: Survey of Pakistan Sheet No: 42 L (Scale 1: 250,000) Coordinates: 36° 33'-36° 43'N, 74° 32'-74° 50'E North: It starts from grid reference AP 9473 and runs towards a peak 18724ft/5708m in Lop Gahar Group mountains and follows the upper contour and passes through the catchment areas of Khondil Nullah and runs towards peak 17890ft/5454m and Krigoze peak 15738ft/4798m and ends at Nazim Khan Bridge at BL 2462. East: From Nazim Khan Bridge at BL 2462, it runs towards a peak 17870ft/5448m and passes through the eastern contour of this peak up to a point on Hunza River near the eastern end of Batura Glacier at BL 2654. South: From BL 2654 a point at the Hunza River near the eastern end of Baltora Glacier, it follows the northern edge of Baltora Glacier and passes through the points Shandial, Put Mahl, Kukhil and reaches at Lupdur Nullah at AP 9664. West: From grid reference AP 9664 at Lupdur Nullah, it runs along the eastern flank of Batura Glacier and passes through a peak 13585ft/4142m and ends at a point grid reference AP 9473 in Lup Gahar Group mountains.
Bar Controlled Hunting Area	Gilgit/ Tehsil Chalt	350/900	Reference: Survey of Pakistan Sheet No: 42 L (Scale 1: 250,000) Coordinates: 36° 13'-36° 36'N, 74° 04'-74° 30'E North: It starts from grid reference AP 6559 and runs east, towards the Batura Group over peaks 19276ft/5877m, 22541ft/6872m, 22590ft/6875m (Soni Pakkush) and

22409ft/6821m till the grid reference AP 9451 at the peak 25540ft/7774m (Batura peak).

East: From peak 25540ft/7774m (Batura peak) at grid reference AP 9451, the boundary runs southwest towards grid reference AP 8645 and then over the right bank ridgeline of Shittinbar river till it meets the Bola Das river at grid reference AP 7427, downstream of Torbutuo Das.

South: From grid reference AP 7427, downstream of Torbutuo Das on the Bola Das river, the boundary runs on the left bank ridgeline of the Chaprot nullah, towards grid reference AP 7024. From grid reference AP 7024, the boundary follows the ridgeline towards the grid reference AP 5824 on the undemarcated state boundary.

West: From grid reference AP 5824, the western boundary moves northwest, till it meets the sub-divisional boundary at peak 19558ft/ 5953m with grid reference AP 5232. From grid reference AP 5232 the boundary moves north over the peaks 18944ft/ 5766m, 20646ft/6284m, 19617ft/5971m, 19211ft/ 5847m till it touches the grid reference AP 6559.

Shinaki
Controlled
Hunting Area

Gilgit/
Tehsil Aliabad

90/230

Reference: Survey of Pakistan Sheet No. 42 L
(Scale 1: 250,000)

Coordinates: 36° 14'-36° 26'N, 74° 21'-74° 35'E

North: The boundary starts at grid reference AP 9040 on the Muchiohul glacier and runs southwest along the right bank moraine of the glacier, upto the right bank embankment of the bridge across the Hassanabad nullah at grid reference BL 0225. From BL 0225, the boundary runs along the right bank of the Hassanabad nullah till the nullah meets Hunza river on the extreme eastward point on the boundary, at grid reference BL 0424.

East: From grid reference BL 0424 the boundary runs along the right bank of Hunza river till the Maiun nullah meets Hunza river at grid reference AP 8717.

South: The southern boundary starts from grid reference AP 8717 and then follows the right bank of Hunza river upto the southern most point after Spiko, close to the suspension bridge, at grid reference AP 8219.

West: From grid reference AP 8219, the western boundary follows over the right bank ridgeline of the West Maiun nullah, moving northwest, to the top of the Muchiohul glacier at AP 9040.

Ghulkin
Controlled
Hunting Area

Gilgit/
Tehsil Gulmit

40/100

Reference: Survey of Pakistan Sheet No: 42 L
(Scale 1: 250,000)

Coordinates: 36° 23'-36° 27'N, 74° 35'-74° 53'E

North: The boundary starts from the peak 24970ft/7600m at grid reference BL 1043 and then moves northwest towards peak

18520ft/5637m, running along right bank moraine of Passu glacier, including Pasu Ghar, upto the eastern most point on the boundary at grid reference BL 3047.

East: From grid reference BL 3047 the boundary runs south along the 9000ft/2739m contour line, including Borut Lake and excluding Selsoni (Hussaini), upto the snout of the Ghulkin glacier at grid reference BL 3042. From grid reference BL 3042, the boundary runs upto the southern most limit of the Ghulkin village at BL 2839.

South: From grid reference BL 2839 the southern boundary runs over the ridgeline separating the Gulkin and the Gulmit glaciers upto the peak 24044ft/7320m at grid reference BL 1239.

West: From grid reference BL 1239, the western boundary runs upto the peak 24970ft/6700m at grid reference BL 1043.

Karambar
Controlled
Hunting Area

Ghizher/
Tehsil Ishkuman

250/640

Reference: Survey of Pakistan Sheet Nos. 42
H & 42 L (Scale 1: 250,000)

Coordinates: 36° 21'-36° 43'N, 73° 50'-74° 18'E

North: It starts from grid reference AP 5273 on the peak 21747ft/6619m in the Koz group and follows the sub-divisional boundary towards the Yashkuk group till the peak 23434ft/7133m (Kampire Dior) at grid reference AP 7363.

East: From grid reference AP 7363, the boundary runs towards peak 19276ft/5867m and then towards grid reference AP 6559. It then runs over peaks 19211ft/ 5847m, 19617ft/5971m, 20646ft/6284m, 18944ft/5766m upto grid reference AP5232 over peak 19558ft/5953m. From grid reference AP 5232, the boundary moves over Baj Gaz An (pass) upto the grid reference AP 4828.

South: From grid reference AP4828 the boundary runs west (sheet no 42 H) over peaks 16980ft/5168m and 17250ft/5250m on the right bank ridgeline of the Pakhor Gol (nullah) upto grid reference NA 7398 on the Karambar river downstream of Bar Jangal.

West: From NA 7398 the boundary runs upstream of the Karambar river towards Imit, Bhurt till grid reference AP 4566 on the Karambar river. From grid reference AP. 4566 the boundary runs towards peak 21907ft/6668m (Koz Sar) till grid reference AP 5273 on the peak 21747ft/6619m in the Koz group.

Hushey
Controlled
Hunting Area

Gangche/
Tehsil
Masherbrum

225/576

Reference: Survey of Pakistan Sheet No: 52 A
(Scale 1: 250,000)

Coordinates: 35° 23'-35° 42'N, 76° 12'-76° 33'E

North: It starts from grid reference ND 1907, a point in the northeast of Masherbrum Glacier and runs through the base of Masherbrum peak 25697ft/7823m and extends towards east up to a point ND 4011 in the north of Chogolisa Glacier.

East: From ND 4011 in the north of Chogolisa Glacier, it runs along Chogolisa Glacier and passes through the meeting point of Chogolisa and Charaksa glaciers (NJ 4198) up to a point in the extreme northeast of Charaksa Glacier at NJ 5087.

South: From NJ 5087, it runs in the north of Nangma Glacier and passes through a peak 19508ft/5939m and intersects the jeepable track along the Hushey River in the north of Mingiolu village (area) and further extends up to the Hambrook peak 21220ft/6460 m at grid reference NJ 1688.

West: From NJ 1688 at Hambrook peak, the boundary stretches towards Aling Glacier and finally ends in the northeast of Mastherbrum Glacier at a point grid reference ND 1907.

2. The following Wildlife Sanctuaries are also declared as Controlled Hunting Areas in terms of the Section 5 and 22, of the NAs Wildlife Preservation Act 1975, read with provisions of the Pakistan Forest Act 1927 mentioned under Item-1 of this notification, with modified boundaries as specified below:

<u>Locality</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Area</u> (Miles ² /Km ²)	<u>Boundaries</u>
Astore Controlled Hunting Area	Diamer/ Tehsil Astore	269/688	<p>Reference: Survey of Pakistan Sheet No 43 I/43 M (Scale 1: 250,000)</p> <p>Coordinates: 35° 25'-35° 53'N, 74° 34'-75° 02'E</p> <p>North: It starts from grid reference NB 5614, the confluence of the Indus and Gilgit rivers and follows left (southern) bank of the Indus River up to Bulache Gah at NB7911.</p> <p>East: From NB 7911 at Bulache Gah, it follows the district boundary between Diamer and Skardu districts up to Trongo Pir at NG 9781.</p> <p>South: From Trongo Pir at NG 978, it follows the foot tack towards south and meets Urdung Gah at NG 9274 and then proceeds along the right (northern) bank of Parishing Gah and joins Astore River at NJ 8270 and then turns towards southwest along the right bank of the Astore River up to the Indus River next to the Ram Ghat Bridge (Shah Pul) at NG 5993.</p> <p>West From NG 5993, the meeting point of the Astore and Indus rivers, it follows the left bank of the Indus River and ends at the confluence point of the Indus and Gilgit rivers at NB 5614.</p>
Baltistan Controlled Hunting Area	Skardu/ Tehsils Skardu & Rondu	765/1728	<p>Reference: Survey of Pakistan Sheet No 43 I/43 M (Scale 1: 250,000)</p> <p>Coordinates: 35° 13'-35° 45'N, 74° 49'-75° 28'E</p> <p>North: It starts from Bulache Gah at grid reference NB 7911 and follows the left (southern) bank of the Indus River up to a point where Shigarthang-Kachura Nullah falls into the Indus River about 25 km short of Skardu town at NH 3983.</p>

ANNEXURE 8

Notification of Community Controlled Hunting Areas in NWFP (sample)



Government of N.W.F.P.
Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife
Department.
Dated Peshawar the 16/4 /1997

NOTIFICATION

NO. SOFT-I(FFD)VIII-10/92. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 (i) of the North West Frontier Province Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Act, 1975 (N.W.F.P. Act-V of 1975), the Government of North West Frontier Province is pleased to declare the area specified in the table below to be Community Game Reserve with immediate effect.

Locality	District	Area	Boundaries			
			North	North-West	East	South
Arkari	Chitral	100000 (Hectares)	International boundary of Afghanistan	International boundary of Afghanistan	Tehsil boundary of Mulkho Tehsil with Lutkho	Muzhigram and watershed of Besti gol and Agram gol. Ridge Separating Shaghor gol and Ishperu Arkari.

This game reserve will be managed by Arkari Community Organization Chitral in adherence to North-West Frontier Province, Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife Department Notification No. SOFT-I(FFD)/VIII-10/92, dated 27-06-1993.

This Notification does not vest any ownership rights in favour of any person except as contained in the revenue record.

Sd/-
Secretary to the Govt: of NWFP
Forestry Fisheries and Wildlife
Department.

Endst: NO..SOFT-I (FFD)VIII-10/92, /2957-67

dated 16/4 /1997.

Copy forwarded to :-

1. P.S to Governor NWFP, Peshawar.
2. P.S to Chief Minister NWFP, Peshawar.
3. P.S to Minister for Forestry, Fisheries & Wildlife, Revenue, Excise & Taxation, Auqaf & Minority Affairs, NWFP.
4. P.S to Chief Secretary NWFP, Peshawar.
5. Managing Director, Forest Development Corporation, Peshawar.
6. Chief Conservator of Forests (S/F) & (T/C) Peshawar.
7. Commissioner Malakand.
8. Deputy Commissioner Chitral.
9. Conservator of Wildlife NWFP, Peshawar.
10. The Manger, Govt: Printing Press NWFP for Publication in the next issue of the official Gazette and also supply thirty copies to this department.
11. Budget & Accounts Officer (Forests) Govt: of NWFP, Forestry, Fisheries & Wildlife Department.

Section Officer (Forests-I)

Annexure 9

COMMUNITY INITIATIVES IN ECO-TOURISM

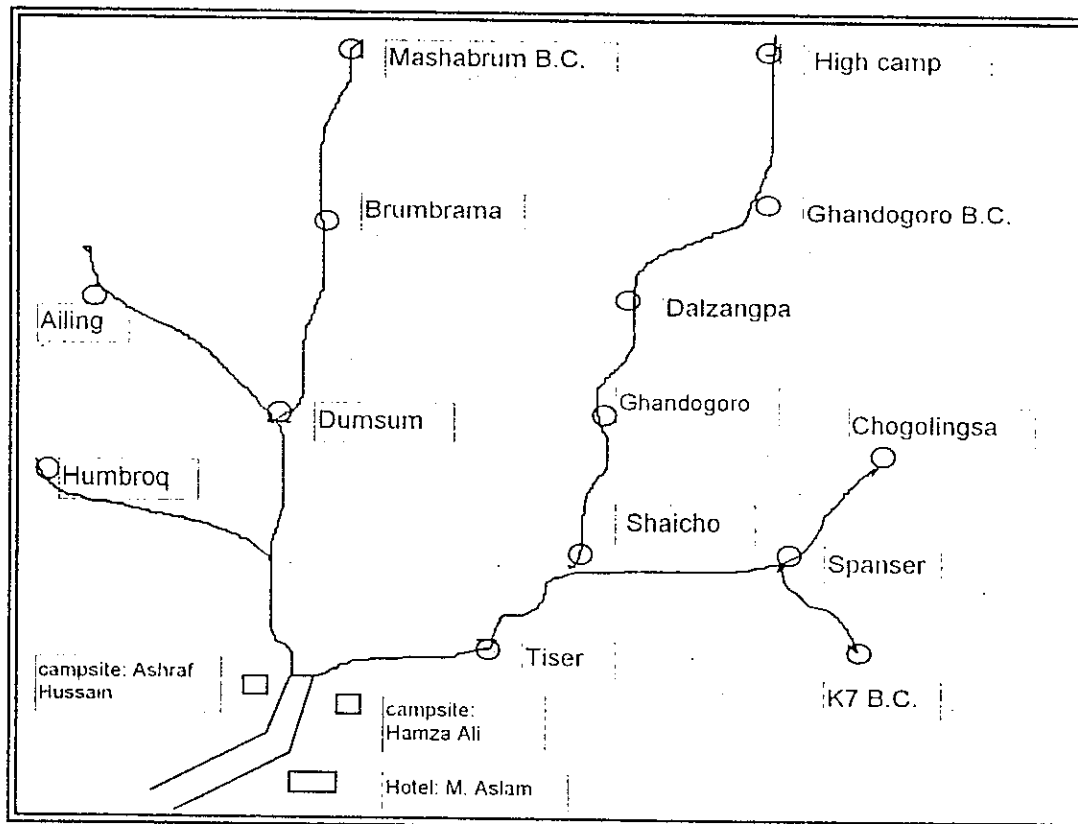
WELCOME TO HUSHE

Dear guests,

The community of Hushe would like to invite you to participate in our community conservation project regarding environmental protection.

WHERE TO PUT YOUR WASTE?

The community, with the help of the IUCN Biodiversity Project, has installed a number of waste disposal bins and pits for your convenience. Please throw all your garbage in these bins/pits and make sure that your group members, porters, guides, cooks, etc. do likewise. The community will then dispose of all accumulated garbage in a proper way so that our environment will remain an unspoiled attraction to you and a resource for us. The below sketch map shows you the locations where you can dispose of your waste along the most popular trekking routes and camp sites. At camps, particularly on glaciers please burn your waste yourselves and take whatever solid waste you can carry back with you to the village.



We would be very grateful to you if you could also make a small contribution in money (all currencies accepted) to this self-help initiative which is only possible through your generosity. Feel free to give any amount you wish and sign the receipt book kept by the hotel/campsite staff.

HUSHE FOREST

Hushe is surrounded by beautiful forests, mainly consisting of juniper, which is one of the world's slowest growing evergreen trees (one tree needs 240 years to reach maturity). Please make sure that your group members, guides, porters, etc. do not take any wood from our forests, as this is the only source of fuel for us to survive the harsh, long winters where temperatures of minus 20 degrees Celsius are common. Please use only kerosene or gas to prepare your meals. The government of Pakistan has recently imposed a complete ban on the felling/cutting of trees from natural forests of the Northern areas. In case of any breach of law, the offender will be brought to books by the Forest Department officials with the active assistance of the community. We wish you a pleasant stay and hope you enjoy passing through our forests.

GUIDED TOUR THROUGH HUSHE VILLAGE

If you are interested to learn about Hushe village and its people, see a traditional house from the inside, drink a cup of tea there and chat with the inhabitants, please ask your hotel/campsite staff about Further details. Unfortunately we can offer this tour only to women, as our reputation may suffer otherwise.

ENJOY YOUR STAY!

**Northern Areas Forest Department
Hushe Village Organisation
Noorbakhshia Youth Federation
Anjuman Fidayan Alivet**

