

Management Plan for Central Karakoram National Park Operational Document



Developed and edited by Ev-K2-CNR and CKNP Directorate Staff:

Maurizio Gallo, Ashiq Ahmad Khan, Maria Teresa Melis, Muhammad Aurangzaib, Arif Hussain, Riaz ul Hassan, Sadia Munir, Abid Ali, Yasir Abbas Rizvi.

With the contribution of:

Agostino Da Polenza, Stefania Mondini, Elisa Vuillermoz, Franco Mari, Yasir Abbas, Nadeem Nazar, Ruby Pyara, Muhammad Raza, Muhammad Ismail, Sandro Lovari, Research team of Baltistan University, Karakoram International University

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1. Introduction

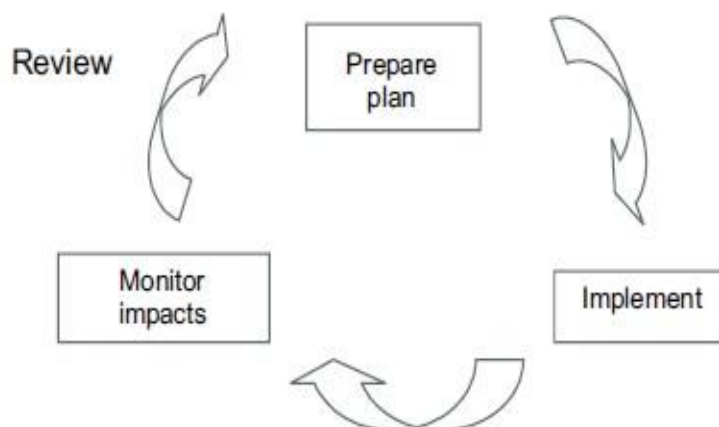
1.1. Management Plan Planning Process

After 5 years since CKNP MP approved and keeping the same management planning process system, the document is set to be revised and updated considering the new emerging issues and trends.

The planning process is a circular flow of activities composed by three main steps:

- Preparation of the Management Plan
- Implementation of the Management Plan
- Monitoring and review of the Management Plan

Exhibit 1: Management planning process



Starting from the consultative approach and the related indications described above, the management plan process was planned in the following four steps.

STEP ONE – Planning

Description

1.1. Planning team

During this step, a coordination board including a technical staff (national and international research experts) and an institutional part (Park Directorate) composed the team.

1.2. Preliminary values and objectives for the CKNP of the next five years.

- long term conservation of the environmental and cultural features: the planning indications have to act in order to preserve these heritages for the future generations;
- re-establishment of the CKNP biophysical integrity and definition of land use parameters: in nature exists a natural dynamic balance, to respond to the pressure of different factors (including human activities). The objective of the planning process is to act on the limiting factors, restoring this process and the CKNP integrity also through the definition of land use parameters;

- guaranteeing to the National Park the necessary tools to reach its achievements: it is essential to assure to the Park the necessary tools, staff, equipment, structures and related fund to accomplish its institutional activities and role.
- support the traditional and sustainable use of natural resources, historic and cultural heritage: the planning process has to define an appropriate regulation to achieve this goal, also considering the basis of customary use-rights;
- promotion of economic and social well-being of CKNP local communities living in the Buffer Zone Valleys: Park activities have to consider the promotion of sustainable activities supporting the needs of local communities;
- development of sustainable tourism and recreational development of the area: at local, national and international level, following the standard of the sustainable use for protected areas, with direct benefit for local communities.
- Promoting Eco-Tourism opportunities

1.3. Collection of background information

Collections of all the relevant available data - both published from different organizations and institutions, and not published but present only as internal reports (grey data) were conducted.

Starting from the analysis of the different data collected, it appears necessary to improve the knowledge of some specific topics:

1.4. Climate change effects, mitigation and adaptation

- resource management and protection (focus on biological, ecosystemic and physical resources of the area);
- human use (focus on aspects of use by people including traditional use, tourism, recreation etc.)
- administration (focus on operational, manpower and financial resources required for a protected area).
- legislative aspects (focus on the development of Park rule and regulations)

STEP TWO – Implementation

Description

The activities are focused on the promotion of a social, economic and environmental development of the area, including the implementation and the management of the Central Karakoram National Park and the enhancement of the local communities and institutions capacities to face climate change.

Field investigations were carried out through a strong relationship between the different “vertical” and “horizontal” research activities developed in the area.

All the different collected data were geo-referenced in order to produce digital maps. This assures to produce reliable boundaries for the Park and the related zone system on the basis of the “hot spot areas” (e.g. sensitive or critical areas) individuated with this approach.

During the fieldwork, meetings with representatives of Institutions, involved NGO’s and local communities were also held, to explain the research management objectives and related results as well

as to better understand the field results and to receive a specific feedback to re-calibrate the approach if necessary.

- Assess limitations and assets (environmental, economic, political, administrative, legal etc.).
- Review the regional inter-relationships (review effects of the protected areas on the region and effects of developments in the region on the protected area).
- Reviewing boundaries of the area and dividing the area into management zones (e.g. zones for intensive tourism development, controlled resources, production zones, full protection zones).
- Designing management programmes and Operational Plan on different aspects.

STEP THREE - Evaluation and consultation of the Management Plan for CKNP

Description

- Distribution of the zero-draft document to all the relevant stakeholders and local communities.
- Analysis, evaluation of the document, sharing of the document with representatives of Institutions, stakeholders and discussion on the management suggestions with local communities.
- All the relevant indications and suggestions received will be considered.
- Improvement of the data with the possibility of activating further researches to fill the gaps of missing data.
- Preparation of the 1st draft document on the basis of: institutional and local feedbacks, improved data, possible redrawing of some aspects – border delineation, zoning system and related management indications
- Preparation of the final draft
- Submission of the final document to the competent Authorities for official approval.

STEP FOUR - Monitoring and revising

Description

It is important to underline that all the different components of one Park are under dynamic pressure. Thus, they would be expected to change with time; in the same way, the management techniques need to be updated in relation to know-how improvements and changes.

Starting from these remarks, any Management Plan has to be considered with a limited life span. After this period, it has to be submitted to periodic monitoring revisions. With regard to the CKNP Management Plan, initially it was suggested to reduce the revision process to three years, compared to the five years usually considered for such programs. During the Operational Plan development, the need of activating several interventions has been highlighted, thus a period of five years is considered more opportune for the Operational Plan Implementation, it being understood that in this period the validity of the border and zoning system, as well as the related management indications, will be monitored. The possible redrawing of some parts has to be considered.

The monitoring and revising process foresees:

- the realization of the interventions as described in the Operational Plan, which also comprises specific researches and analysis to improve missing data; further activities could be added as deemed opportune in order to solve specific needs. Specific indicators, described in the Operational Plan, will be used to monitor the objectives achievement.
- the development of a Monitoring Plan, with the aim of considering, through specific indicators, the results related to the conservation achieved within the Park, and the improvements in livelihood and socio-economic conditions of the local communities.

Output

The output of this step will be the amended version of the Management Plan of the Central Karakoram National Park.

Timing

The drawing of future Amended versions should be done following the participatory approach with relevant stakeholders and local communities.

The Management Plan for CKNP developed by Ev-K2-CNR contains a broad strategic approach designed to guide the long-term management of the National Park. It is aimed at all those with responsibilities or influence over the area.

2. Legal framework

The creation of National Park in Pakistan is not as old as in many other countries of the world; however, the creation of wildlife refuges is not a new concept. The ex-rulers of various states practiced this before, and even after the creation of Pakistan. However, at Government level, it started with the promulgation of Wildlife Protection Ordinance in 1959 and issuance of the Wildlife Protection Rules in 1960 that authorized the establishment of sanctuaries and reserves for game in Pakistan. Wildlife was formally recognized as an important natural heritage.

Following the 1966 and 1967 World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) expeditions in Pakistan to assess the state of the environment, recommendations were made to the Government of Pakistan for the establishment of parks and reserves. The Wildlife Inquiry Committee, appointed in 1968, had additional functions, which included the selection of suitable areas to be set aside as national parks or reserves and making recommendations concerning legislative, administrative and other measures to set up and maintain them. It was well recognized that in order to conserve wildlife, Pakistan needed an extensive network of well- maintained reserves and that this network should include samples of all the various habitats and their associated fauna, including predators such as wolves and leopards. The Wildlife Inquiry Committee completed its work in October 1970 and recommended the establishment of 46 wildlife sanctuaries. These, according to the committee, would be devoted to preservation of flora and fauna in their natural state and entrance and other activities would be controlled by permit. Forestry practices were prohibited, as were the collection of grass, firewood, building materials. After formal rules were promulgated in 1974-75, the Government of Pakistan initiated the process of establishing National Parks, with first in Punjab, followed by the second in Sindh and third in Gilgit Baltistan (Northern Areas then). The process is continued and several National Parks have emerged on the map of Pakistan and all provinces with majority being only on paper. CKNP was created in 1993 under the same Act. The National Park Rules, applicable to CKNP, are detailed in Northern Areas Wildlife Preservation Act 1975.

The basic objective for the creation of a National Park is, obviously, to control and reverse the process of degradation, which has been largely due to unsustainable uses of people there in, or around such areas. Where such rules have thus to be strict enough to protect the natural ecosystems from uses that threaten their natural health, followed by the precious services that these provide. Accordingly, the Wildlife Preservation Act was promulgated to achieve this objective. The rules appear stricter now as would have been in 1970s. This is because of tremendous increase in populations, followed by increase in demand of local community for the use of natural resources that were available closer by. Lack of positive awareness and positive attitudes and increase in exploitative awareness further added to the process of degradation in ecologically important sites. Accordingly, it is generally being felt that it would have been much easier and useful if the 1975 wildlife rules were applied in mid or late 1970s through undertaking quicker actions to identify all such areas, which were ecologically important and had closer links to National economy and sustainable livelihoods, as compared to 1990s or later.

The problem became chronic when some of the protected areas were decreed but were neglected for needful management for decades. In addition to a long list of reasons, lack of needful funding, political will, fear and the lack of capacities of the concerned department were some of the obvious reasons for it.

Decades of delays in practical management had serious repercussions. People living in or around such areas, did continue with their unsustainable practices without any check. Since the park didn't do anything to divert people to alternate uses, people's dependence on park resources continued and grew further with growth in human and livestock populations. Even if some had no rights or concessions inside the protected areas in the past, they claimed to have these later. This made the situation rather complicated for the managers to either manage the existing protect areas or create new ones, even when they had acquired certain levels of skills and money, or they had the support of certain resourceful NGOs to help them out. When serious attempts were initiated to bring the unsustainable uses under control, the community who were living therein or who, in fact, had no alternatives to base their livelihood upon resisted this. This created conflicts and until this date, there is hardly any protected area, especially National Parks that has been accepted by the people. Non-acceptance by people has serious repercussions for national parks; they are not protected the way trues demand for. Being fearful of strong resentment, the park staff also shows flexibility in the execution of park rules, and may sometimes even not tell the people what the rules are? They understand and believe that if the people know about the rules to the area, they are living close by or within it; they will never accept any site to be protected as a national park.

The Government departments have been searching a mechanism whereby their presence in a National Park is least resisted. This is done either through keeping people ignorant of the law or avoiding interference in their traditional use systems even if it proves to be fatal to the park resources. As an alternative management system, it is being tried to involve people in the planning and management of a National Park. This is normally done through social motivation and grant of economic incentives for them to help in the minimum protection of resources that are contained within the designated area. Although it helps occasionally to save the park's staff from possible embarrassment, the problem stays and are emerged from time to time in a rather more serious form. Most of the time that should have been utilized by the park staff in finding the status of the resources or making plans to protect these, is largely wasted in resolving such problems. Quite often, the solutions thus sought are not actually focused on protecting park resources; these are often focused on keeping the community cool. As a result, the conservation objectives for which a national park is created are thus never achieved.

The management of a national park, in the eyes of law, is a straight forward mechanism. *Just follow the rules, implement and punish those who violate the rule.* However, for reasons, explained earlier, this mechanism has become next to impossible to be acted upon. With the pleasant exception of just one or two, all national parks in Pakistan face serious problems and challenges of community being not adhering to park rules. It is the cases with Protected Areas of GB, including CKNP.

Existing Customary Laws and Application to Management of Natural Resources

United Nations in its Universal Declaration (Agenda 21: Chapter 26) titled "Recognizing and Strengthening the Role of Indigenous People and their Communities" has called on Governments to recognize that the lands of indigenous people and their communities should be protected from activities that the indigenous people consider to be socially and culturally inappropriate through adoption or strengthening of appropriate policies and /or legal instruments at the national level (or intergovernmental organizations). Government of Pakistan being a signatory to this declaration has the moral responsibility to harmonize the customary laws (and rights of indigenous people) to evolve indigenous people friendly rules.

This is often being advocated that the customary laws/practices, being adopted since long times by the local communities for the management of their resources in light of their sustained livelihoods, are reasonable alternatives to statutory laws for the protection of natural resources. It is further advocated that if such customary laws/practices are equally effective in protecting park resources, these may also be useful in promoting the management of a National Park?

In order to see if there is anything good in the existing customary laws/practices and if these are effective enough to be wholly or partially accepted as substitute for the statutory laws and park rules of CKNP, these were reviewed. These were further assessed to see their impacts on the conservation of natural resources and park's biodiversity. The findings are given in the following section:

Customary Laws in Gilgit Baltistan and in CKNP Area

Customary laws, established by communal practice and usage for generations and passed down through oral tradition, are familiar, effective and continue to be practiced to a greater or lesser extent throughout the Gilgit and Baltistan. Yet few of them have been documented so far.

There are many opportunities for reforming statutory laws governing natural resources in Gilgit and Baltistan to converge with elements of customary law, thus adding greater legitimacy and efficacy to the state's efforts towards conservation of natural resources in the region. The history of Gilgit and Baltistan and discussions with researchers and resource persons born and raised in GB indicate that Gilgit and Baltistan even today can be described according to the political and legal systems that were in existence prior to Independence. Certain areas had been ruled by local Rajas since ancient times; in some parts of Gilgit and Baltistan, the law of the Rajas survived till as late as 1972. Other areas had been settled by the British in the 1800s and were under British law. Certain historically tribal republics remain as such after their conditional accession to Pakistan. Due to these historic differences, the universe of the research was divided into three domains that correspond to the politico-legal systems:

- a. Rajgiri Areas: Punial, Ishkoman, Gupis, Yasin, Hunza, **Nagar**
- b. Settled Areas: Astore, Chilas, **Gilgit**, Godai/Bubin, **Khaplu/Karmang/Shigar** and **Rondu**
- c. Tribal Areas: Darel, Tangir.

The three domains would ensure that any possible variations in the customary laws regarding natural resources in Gilgit and Baltistan could be encompassed and that research findings would fairly represent the reality of the universe (Russell, 1994).

The customary legal system in Gilgit and Baltistan is structured around the principles of shared space and shared blood relations. In each of the three areas Rajgiri, Settled and Tribal – different combinations and permutations of these two principles, underlie the management and use of natural resources. The customary regulatory system is based on collective responsibility that in most cases aims at using natural resources in a sustainable manner.

This collective responsibility is built into the structure of the customary regulatory institutions, which are similar in all three areas, although there are local variations on specific powers and duties. Members of the communities select the functionaries of these institutions and compensate them; therefore, all members of a community have a stake in their performance. People listen to the customary authorities because they are members of the community, rather than outsiders.

These results suggest that there would be relatively little difficulty in harmonizing customary and statutory law at the operational level. Introducing the concept of collective property rights into the current statutory system would be more complicated, but feasible through consultation and consensus building. Harmonization in the sense of equity would undoubtedly be the most difficult issue to resolve, given long-standing vested interests in the benefits of natural resource exploitation.

“Harmonization” in the sense does not mean diluting customary law, incorporating it into statutory law and expecting that it would then disappear. Rather, it means understanding and respecting customary laws as a sophisticated and dynamic legal system, with at least as long a regulatory history as statutory law if not longer, and which already reformed itself to incorporate elements of the statutory law.

Long-term, effective regulation of natural resources in Gilgit and Baltistan will require reciprocal recognition of customary laws and corresponding reform to incorporate many elements of it into statutory law. The implications for sovereignty have been addressed and resolved in countries that have already taken steps to recognize and provide for the survival of the customary legal traditions practiced in their territories.

Customary practices in Buffer zone valleys of CKNP

The establishment of parks on traditional lands has a varying impact on indigenous peoples' lives. Indigenous values and customary practices communities to use all areas and resources while at the same time protecting them. These customary values and practices are borne out of generations of experience. They are the knowledge accumulated as the result of trial and error processes, and are embedded in customary laws and practices passed on to the next generation by the socialization process and through teachings beginning at a young age. Customary practices often transcend into spiritual beliefs, and have laws in place to regulate them. Respect for customary laws, or appropriate new protocols concluded and implemented by chosen representatives of indigenous institutions, communities, and peoples must be promoted and incorporated within national frameworks governing national parks.

International agreements and processes are placing increasing emphasis on recognition of indigenous property rights and equitable sharing of benefits. Pakistan is already a party to many of these agreements and is an active participant in global processes. The country has an excellent opportunity to contribute to these processes by taking the results of this study to the next phase of ground-breaking work on the nexus between customary and statutory law for natural resource conservation – substantive legal reform that promotes sustainable livelihoods for natural resource-dependent communities in Gilgit and Baltistan.

All of the National Parks of GB, including CKNP and DNP, have been created under the Northern Areas Wildlife Preservation Act 1975. Certain acts are mentioned in the Act inside a National Park. Working in the Park and interaction with the communities reveal that certain rule which are prohibited in a National Park is in conflict with the traditional use right of the user communities. In order to ensure that provisions in law, which may not result in the violation of rules at the cost of conservation of the natural resources of the national parks, there, is provision for the relevant Government authority to relax such rules to address the possible conflicting situation in a more realistic manner.

The customary practices of fifteen valleys around CKNP assesses through interviews with structured questionnaire and open-ended questions. The VCSDPs are annexed with management plan.

3. Zoning

The borderline of the CKNP has been drawn with the aim to include the most relevant ecosystems present in the area, while excluding following items from the Park area:

- Villages
- roads (only limited access roads, used by locals under CKNP authorization, are included within the Park area, and the road from Askoli to Paju in construction)
- mining areas
- main agricultural areas near the villages

Relevant ecosystems have been assessed in order to include (i) the different habitats of the area, as well as (ii) large wild mammals (ungulates and carnivores), following therefore an “umbrella approach” where the protection of these species may assure the conservation of a large habitat needed by other species.

The proposed border for CKNP is represented by the red line on the Park map (for more details, see map annexed). This comprises an area of about **10,594.4 Km²**, comparable to the one related to the first delineation in 1996 (10,432 km²).

The CKNP border limits an area of 10,594.4 Km².

The core zone covers an area of 7,588.4 Km²

The Buffer Zone cover an area of 2,961.0 Km²

The Buffer Zone Valleys cover an area of 1,494.5 Km²

The total area is 12,043.9 Km²

3.1. Core Zone (CZ)

By occupying the largest portion of the CKNP, with an area of about 7,588.4 km², the Core Zone aims at preserving a unique ecosystem, representative of the CKNP area. It is populated by important species, where long-term conservation and preservation have to be ensured.

On the one hand, this area is potential both for flora and fauna, on the other hand, the presence of a relevant number of high peaks, many of them over 7,000 m a.s.l., and glaciers covering about the 38% of the whole Park surface, is attracting a reasonable number of visitors. To preserve the nature integrity, the Park has designated specific corridors where tourists are allowed to enter, with basic facilities to reduce as much as possible their impact on this fragile, yet highly valuable, zone.

Within the Core Zone the following zones are included:

- Strictly Conservation Zone (SCZ);
- Touristic Trails.

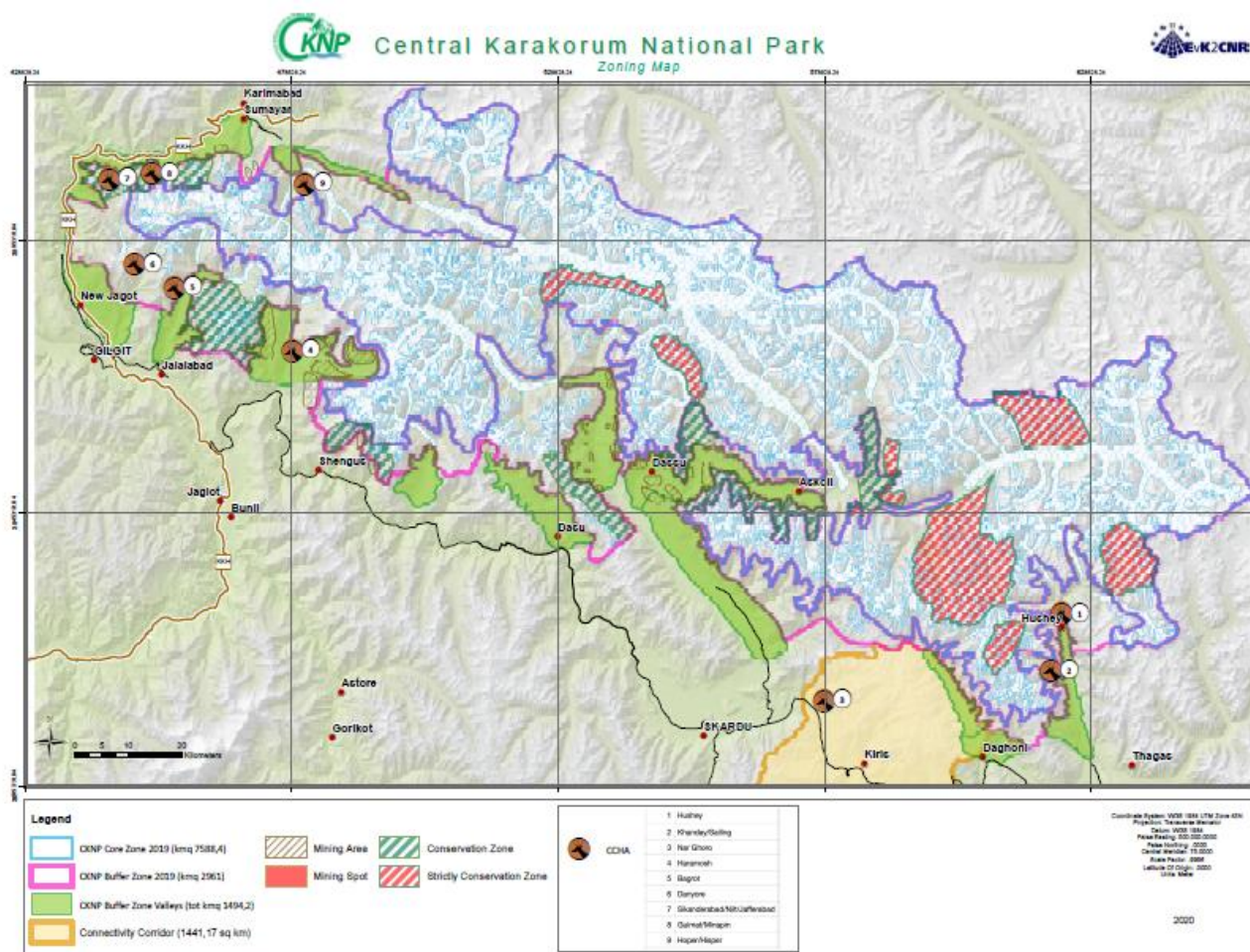
3.1.1. Strictly Conservation Zones (SCZ)

These portions of the Core Zone, are established to ensure the highest level of conservation of the ecosystems and/or threatened species of flora and fauna representative of the Park's area.

Therefore, neither human presence nor any kind of activities are allowed inside it, including trekking and climbing. SCZs were individuated on the basis of the presence of endangered large mammals,

such as musk deer, urial, snow leopard, brown bear, or ibex. These species have been chosen both for their role as “umbrella species”, and for their need to live in large and well conserved territories. Moreover, they are able to preserve other species and ecosystems of the area.

Exhibit 2: CKNP zoning map



3.1.2. Touristic trails

A net of trails each represented by a corridor of about 250 meters on both trail's sides, starting from the Buffer Zone and continuing for the majority of their length inside the Core Zone, attracting mountaineers and trekkers at worldwide level. The detailed list of treks with indication of their uses and services, is attached to this document. This net is developed with a sustainable approach considering the quality and type of services provided during treks, and it includes different trails as below described.

3.1.2.1. Visitors Intensive-Use Trails

This group of treks include the most famous and historically and traditionally representative routes for the tourism in the CKNP area.

Within this group of treks, three main touristic corridors are included: Baltoro, Gondogoro to Hushey and Biafo to Hisper. The first two are the main route for trekkers and mountaineers where campsites and services for visitors are available and managed by CKNP Directorate in cooperation with the local community having use rights in each campsite.

3.1.2.2. Discovery and Occasional Trails

Discovery trail represents a network of trekking routes connecting different peaks, which are grouped on the basis of their attendance: these routes and peaks are generally barely frequented, nevertheless every year they attract a reasonable number of visitors. The main trails are track and signage and pedestrian bridges exist. Spaces for camping are accessible and water is available, but they are not equipped with services. While trekking, visitors are not allowed to leave the trails and they should ensure not to impact the nature nor the landscape scenario, in order to preserve natural resources.

Occasional treks are also characterized by a net of trekking routes and peaks but with a lower level of attendance recorded in the last few years. Therefore, the natural presence surrounding this area is becoming more relevant, and should be preserved.

3.1.2.3. Cultural Trails

In addition to the above trails there are other itineraries not addressed to mountaineering and adventure tourists only but also to those people who are interested in cultural aspects and heritage such as Forts, Mosques, rock carving, hot springs, Buddhist Stupas. Most of them are located outside the Park and in the Buffer Zone.

These trails are not included in the tables about the CKNP entrance and indications because, in some cases, they first run through the Park's outer areas and then enter again, with the purpose of rediscovering these places cultural meanings.

They partially cover and extend some of the previously mentioned treks, but with an enriching approach and a cultural point of departure and arrival. Along some of these treks, tourists have the possibility to be accommodated in local lodges and sometimes-exclusive boards.

3.2. Buffer zone (BZ)

The Buffer Zone, considered a part of the CKNP, is spreading over about 2,961.0 km² area. This is not a continuous buffer around the Park, but it is mostly located around human settlements, where the communities are heavily dependent on local natural resources as pastures and forests. With the support of the Park staff, the aim of this zone is to reach a harmonic interaction between nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

It should underline as the choice to include the Buffer Zone inside the Park Boundaries and to allow in its inside a sustainable use of renewable natural resources from local communities, is successful. This has allowed reaching, for the first time from Park constitution, a participatory sharing as well as the further approval of a Management Plan for the CKNP.

This promotes the conservation of natural ecosystems and landscapes, as well as the traditional forms of land use that are sustainable, together with social and cultural aspects.

The Buffer Zone contains two other sub-areas: The Conservation Areas (CA) and the Community Controlled Hunting Area (CCHA):

3.2.1. Conservation Areas (CA)

These areas are located inside the Buffer Zone and are focused on the conservation of the endangered species. Musk deer, Markhor, Brown bear, Snow leopard, Lynx...), and/or of particular vegetation and flora, and/or vulnerable ecosystems.

In these areas, the presence of endangered and threatened species and ecosystems is leading to specific protection and conservation actions. Therefore, foreign and national tourists/visitors should request a prior permission to the CKNP Directorate before entering these areas.

Due to the high attendance rates, this area is the most affected by the human presence and waste production. Since the conservation of nature is a priority, visitors and tourists are requested to take responsibilities for individual disposal of waste products. Specific waste management guidelines are subsequently reported.

3.2.2. Community Controlled Hunting Areas (CCHA)

The number of CCHA is increased in these last five years and some other requests had already been presented.

Exhibit 3: Community Controlled Hunting Areas in and around CKNP

S #	Name of CCHA	Important wildlife species	Area (sq.km)
CCHA around CKNP			
1.	Haramosh	Markhor, ibex	601
2.	Danyore	Markhor, ibex, snow leopard	483
3.	Bagrot	Ibex, snow leopard	482
4.	Sikarnderabad/ Nilt/ Jafferabad	Ibex, snow leopard, markhor	50
5.	Gulmat/ Minapin	Ibex, snow leopard, markhor	210
6.	Hoper/ Hisper	Ibex, snow leopard	1153
7.	Kanday/ Sailing	Ibex, snow leopard	105
8.	Hushey	Ibex, snow leopard	583
9.	Nar/ Ghoro	Ibex, snow leopard, urial	116

Biafo-Dumudo Upper Braldo Shigar has recently been proposed for new CCHA having an area of 161 sq. km, important species are Ibex, Ladakh urial, Brown bear, Snow leopard. Consecration and development plan approved and the area will be declared as first ever CCHA of Shigar valley very soon.

Regarding Nar Ghoro, it is not really inside the CKNP Buffer Zone, but it is located in the Connectivity Corridor between CKNP and DNP.

Exhibit 4: Community Controlled Hunting Areas

Year	CCHA	Allocated Quota	No. of Hunt
Astore Markhor			
2014-2015	Sassi Haramosh	04	01
	Jutial		01
Total		04	02
2015-2016	--	04	--
	Total	04	--
2016-2017	Doyan	04	01
	Kargah		01
	Total	04	02
2017-2018	DMT	04	01
	SKB		01
	Total	04	02
2018-2019	Jutial	04	01
	Sassi Haramosh		01
	Bunji		01
	Doyan		01
Total		04	04
Blue Sheep			
2014-2015	KVO	08	02
	Shimshal		03
Total		08	05
2015-2016	Shimshal	08	01
Total		08	01
2016-2017	KVO	14	01
	Shimshal		04
	Total	14	05
2017-2018	Shimshal	14	09

Year	CCHA	Allocated Quota	No. of Hunt
Total		14	09
2018-2019	KVO	14	03
	Shimshal		05
Total		14	08
Himalayan Ibex			
2014-2015	KVO	60	20
	Khyber		07
	Gulkin		03
	Passu		09
	Shimshal		01
	Hussaini		02
	Qurumber/Imit		05
	SKB		02
	Hushey		10
Total		60	59
2015-2016	KVO	60	07
	Khyber		21
	Gulkin		07
	Passu		10
	Hussaini		02
	Misgar		04
	Gulmit		02
	SKB		01
	Hushey		09
	Kanday		05
	Imit		03
Total		60	71

Year	CCHA	Allocated Quota	No. of Hunt
2016-2017	KVO	80	28
	Khyber		17
	Gulkin		08
	Passu		09
	Hussaini		09
	Misgar		03
	Gulmit		07
	SKB		01
	Hushey		15
	Kanday		04
	Qurumber		01
	Ishkoman		03
	Imit		04
Total		80	109
2017-2018	KVO	95	14
	Khyber		08
	Gulkin		03
	Passu		11
	Hussaini		08
	Misgar		05
	Gulmit		05
	Chupursun		02
	Hushey		07
	Kanday		02
	Qurumber		05
Total		95	70
2018-2019	KVO	95+07=102	14
	Shimshal		01

Year	CCHA	Allocated Quota	No. of Hunt
	Khyber		12
	Gulkin		03
	Passu		09
	Hussaini		07
	Misgar		07
	Gulmit		03
	Chupursun		01
	Ramanji		01
	Bar		01
	Kurumber		05
	Hushey		06
	Kanday		04
Total		95+07=102	74

3.3. Buffer Zone Valleys (BZVs)

In the revised zonation of CKNP, Buffer Zone Valleys have been included as a new zone in MP that include the villages that have use right inside the park. In 2018/19 Ev-K2-CNR in collaboration with CKNP Directorate and Department of Park and Wildlife organized several consultative sessions and meetings with LSOs, VCCs and VO during the last years have been organized several meetings with the communities and VO to analyze the emerging threats to natural resources and specially under climate change situation and its impacts to the lives of local inhabitants.

4. Management Structure

4.1. Administrative Arrangements

The CKNP is currently being managed by a Project Director with a team of approximately 40 members including project director, ecologist, admin & finance officer, range forest officer, game inspectors, game watchers and supporting staff at Park Directorate office- Skardu. Further, two field sub offices/ visitors' registration centers have been established at Askoli and Hushey having CKNP building while one rented building is situated in Hisper and Minapin where registration process of visitors take place. The proposed staff should continue their duties and accomplish the activities by achieving the park objectives according to below mentioned organizational chart.

Exhibit 5: Existing CKNP management structure (organogram)

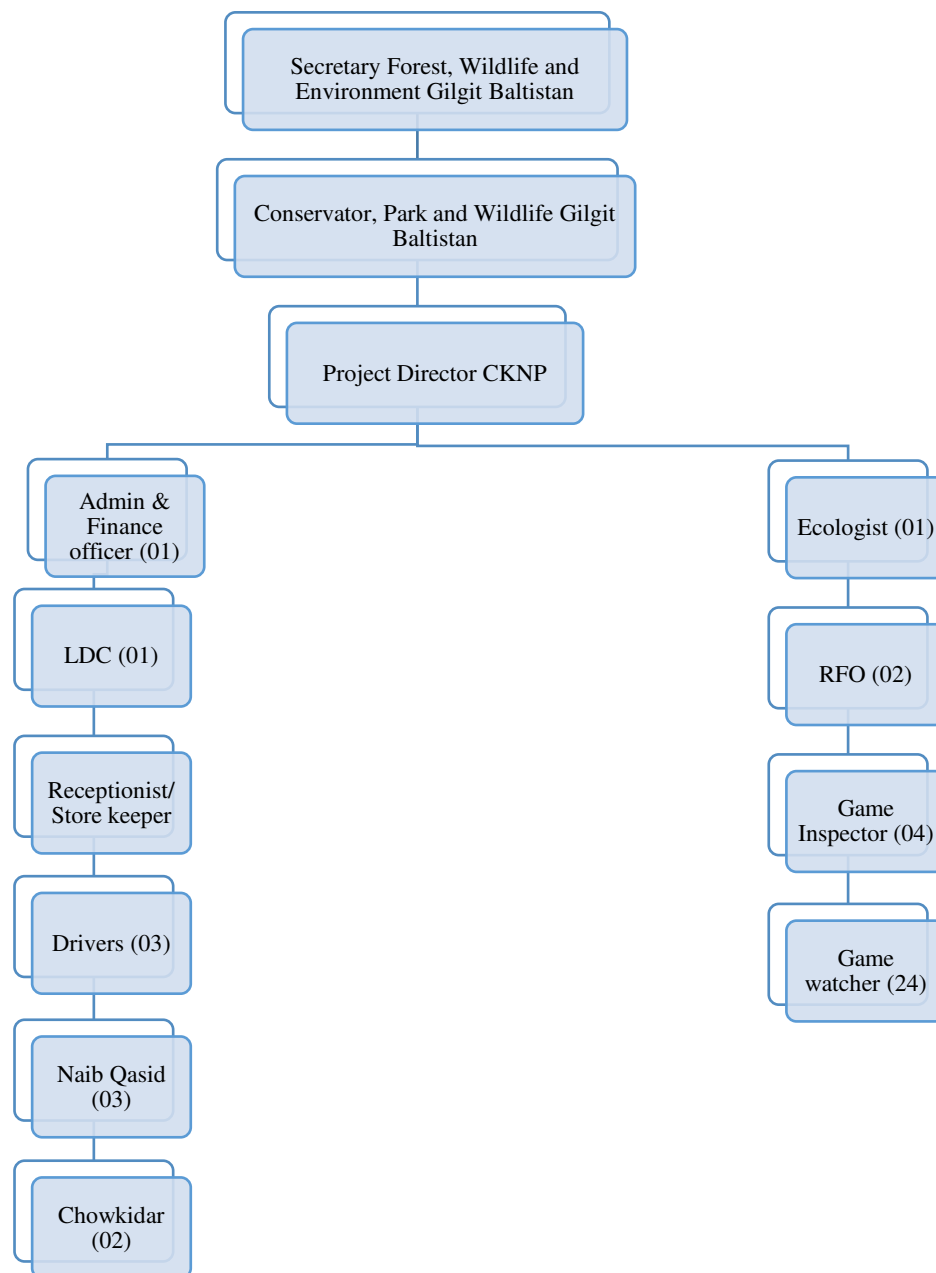


Exhibit 6: Proposed CKNP management structure (organogram)

(Suggested by Forest, Wildlife & Environment Department- Gilgit- Baltistan)

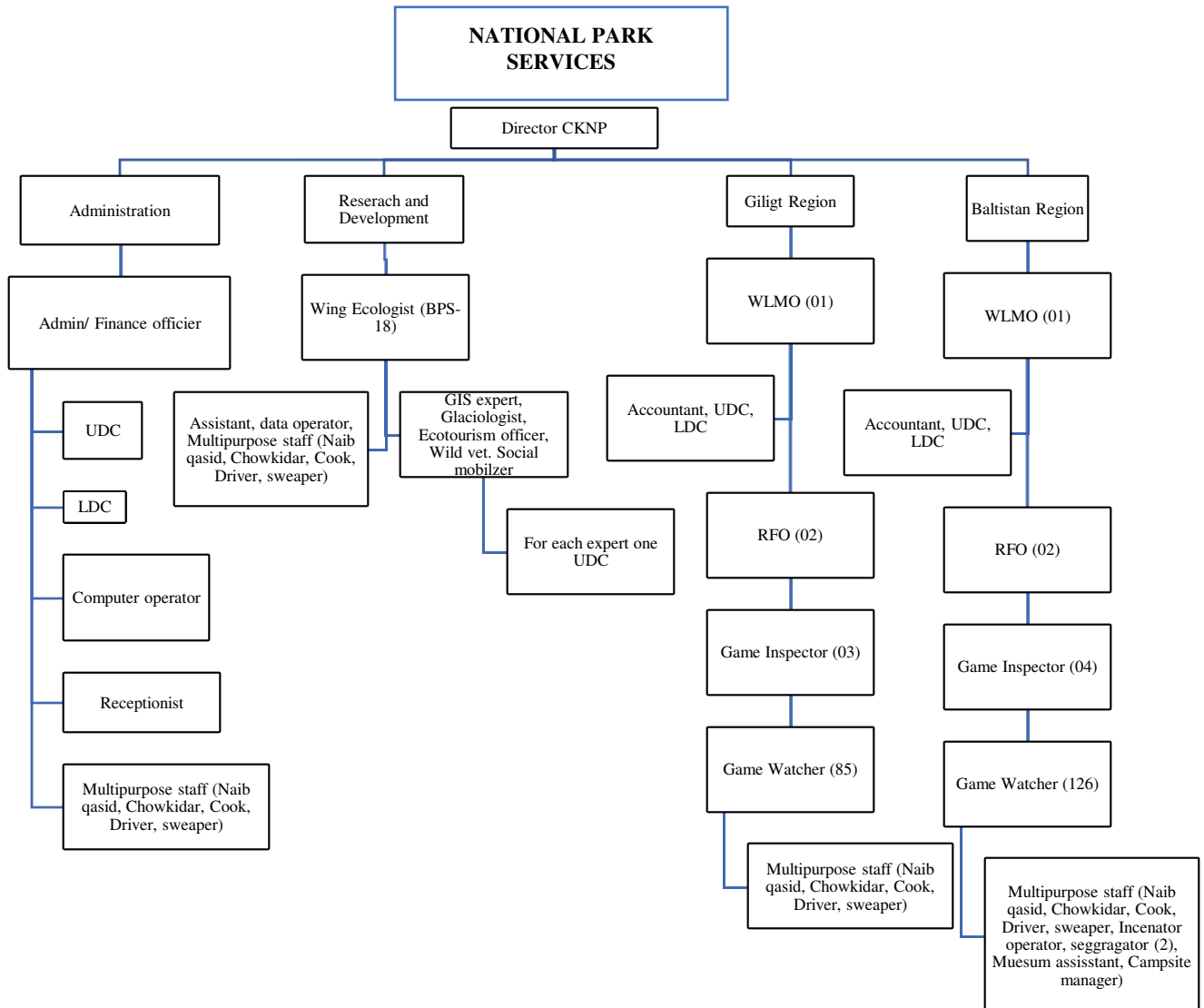


Exhibit 7: Positions and Terms of References for all Park Staff (existing and new)

S.#	Name of position and Basic Pay Scale	Qualification	Experience	Functions
1	Director (BPS-19) or a lump sum salary package	Degree of M.Sc. in Forestry from a recognized Pakistan or foreign university.	Twelve years' experience in technical and financial administration should be computer literate and possess communication and presentation skills in English. (age limit 45) Similar experience in National Parks	Recruit staff for government executed component and engage consultants; facilitate coordination and collaboration with controlling authorities, project partners and stakeholders in the privilege of CKNP management and project activity implementation, supervision of all technical and financial affairs of the CKNP directorate; provide leadership to project staff ; be responsible to enforce regulation in connection with protection of park resources; be responsible to involve stakeholder communities in the participatory management of park resources.
2	Ecologist (BPS 18)	M.Sc. in Biological Sciences from a recognized Pakistani University or abroad	10-year experience relevant work. Strong scientific back ground in ecological assessments, conservation planning and wildlife species management and conducting trainings, particularly in the remotest mountain areas of GB. (age limit 45)	Park Ecologist will be responsible for ecological assessments; development and implementation of thematic as well as conservation plans; train project staff in the data collection, use of equipment, data record, analysis and application, establish baseline information, set biological indicators as part of a community-based wildlife monitoring system and standard wildlife monitoring protocol; guide and coordinate biodiversity research in the project areas, collection of park entry and camp sites flat fee, manage waste in CKNP, and report to the Project Director on regular basis.
3	Admin/Finance Officer (BPS-17)	Degree of M.A. from a recognized university; experience in accounting and/or administrative matters will be given preference.	Four years relevant working experience in a government or non-government organization with skills to use computer soft-wares will be required. (age limit 40)	Assist the Director in dealing all administrative and finance matters within budgetary limits, administrative and accounting procedures; prepare statement of accounts, maintain record of official business matters and accounts matters, prepare salary bills of project staff and check field activity bills/ vouchers provided by field staff, prepare checks for signature of Director and further disbursement of cheques and cash to claimants. Maintain the record of all project

S.#	Name of position and Basic Pay Scale	Qualification	Experience	Functions
				equipment's and vehicles.
4	Glaciologist/ hydrologist BPS (17)	Masters/M.Phil. in glaciology or water resources	Three years relevant working experience in a government or non-government organization	Glaciologist needs to analyze snow and ice and their physical properties, particularly movement of glaciers and to analyze changes in response to climate change and how these changes in turn influence climate and surrounding environment.
5	Wildlife veterinarian BPS (17)	DVM/M.Phil. in wildlife veterinary	Three years relevant working experience in a government or non-government organization	The duties of a wildlife vet may include sedating animals for procedures, performing exams, giving vaccinations, taking blood samples, administering fluids, performing surgeries when needed.
6	Eco-tourism Officer (BPS 17)	Masters in tourism, hospitality management	Three years relevant working experience in a government or non-government organization	He/She has to work in partnership to develop plans and solutions to improve the viability and sustainability of transport, travel for visitors and waste management
	Social organizer (BPS 16)	Master in Social Sciences	At least three years of relevant work experience in mountain areas of Pakistan (age limit 40)	Social organizer will be responsible for keeping liaison and coordination with partner organizations, communities and other stakeholders concerned; will initiate dialogues with target communities of un-approached valleys; mobilize communities for participatory resource conservation; establish social structures for smooth implementation of project activities; facilitate field implementation of social mobilization related activities; resolve inter and intra community conflicts, if arise over common resource uses, and assess and conduct trainings of the village activists and communities
5	GIS Analyst (BPS 16)	Master Degree in GIS from a recognized Pakistani or Foreign University	At least 2 years of relevant work experience in Mountain Areas particularly in Application of GIS in Natural Resources Management (age limit 40)	Develop maps of National Park, Valleys, resources, Data analysis through GIS. Verify GPS coordinates of vantage points of wildlife surveys, taking coordinates of plantations, signage, tracks, and camp sites and manage them properly and develop maps as per need. Train staff in GIS and Remote sensing.

S.#	Name of position and Basic Pay Scale	Qualification	Experience	Functions
				Assist Ecologist in Ecological assessment and monitoring and report him on regular basis
6	Veterinarian (BPS-16)	Master Degree in Veterinary Sciences from a recognized Pakistani or Foreign University/college	At least 2 years of relevant work experience in Mountain Areas in managing Livestock diseases, vaccination and treatment, having knowledge about wildlife diseases (age limit 40)	To assess the wildlife and livestock diseases. Assist in Livestock vaccination and insurance schemes. Assessment of predations of livestock by predators and give indicators, results and out puts for its better management. Assist Ecologist in Predation Assessment, database development, analysis, reports and proposals writing. Report Ecologist regularly.
7	Range Forest Officer BPS-16	Degree of B.Sc. in Forestry or equivalent from a recognized Pakistani or foreign university.	At least two years working experience in the capacity of a Forester or Game Inspector or other kinds of forestry related activity.	Be responsible to control, guide and supervise protective field staff including Game Inspector, Game watchers etc., facilitate smooth relationship with community appointed wildlife Guides/Watchers, submit periodical wildlife population census reports, register forest and wildlife offense cases if community conservation committees fail to resolve at local level, and execute other project activities /official tasks as may be given from time to time on need basis.
8	LDC (PBS-7)	Matric pass	Having 1-year experience in relevant field	Assist the admin office in drafting, typing and account matters and also support the other project staff in letters drafting and report writing.
9	Receptionist (PBS-7)	Matric pass	1 year working experience	Maintain telephone directory, attend calls and record keeping, maintain dispatch and receive letters daily etc.
10	Game Inspector (BPS-11)	Metric with science, higher qualifications will be given preference.	At least two-year experience in the capacity of Game Watcher or Forest Guard (BPS-5), any additional experience in the relevant field will be given preference.	Supervise duties of Game Watchers, obtain monthly and seasonal wildlife assessment census reports including forest and wildlife offence reports from Game Watchers, compile these reports and furnish to higher authorities, Coordinate efforts with community wildlife guides and register offence cases on the recommendation of community conservation committee President or his nominee for

S.#	Name of position and Basic Pay Scale	Qualification	Experience	Functions
				proper legal action, be vigilant in respect of any illegal anti-conservation movements in the respective jurisdiction and take into confidence the community conservation committee members for preventive measures or otherwise.
11	Game Watcher (BPS-7)	Matric (preference will be given to science)	Field experience in conservation related activities from Forest Department or NGOs will be given preference.	Game Watchers will be charged with responsibilities of protecting wildlife and their habitats including forests, pastures and rangelands; conducting ocular wildlife population assessment and surveys; and furnishing monthly and periodical census and observation reports to the Game Inspector concerned; and also coordinate activities with community appointed Wildlife Guides (if any) in protecting natural resources and where required enforce regulatory laws. Be responsible to accomplish the activities assigned by the office including camp site management, waste management, signage, trails and other interventions in their respective duty areas.
12	Driver (BPS-4)	Middle pass with Driving License issued by appropriate government authority	3 years driving experience.	Driving and maintaining official vehicles, maintaining Log Books, etc.
13	NaibQasid (BPS-1)	Middle Pass; higher qualification will be preferred.	Previous working experience will be preferred.	Help all directorate staff in providing facilities, petty office works; Assist Diary/Dispatch Clerk; maintain clean environment in the office premises
14	Chowkidar (BPS-1)	Primary Pass	Experience preferable.	Security and Watch-ward of office premises and government assets.
15	Cook/ Sweeper (BPS-1)	Primary pas will be preferred	Experience preferable	-Having experience in high altitude cooking in field, physically fitness -Office cleaning and relevant jobs
16	Camp Manager	FA or equivalent will be preferred		Overall responsible for overall camp management and report to Ecologist

S.#	Name of position and Basic Pay Scale	Qualification	Experience	Functions
17	Camp Supervisor	Matric pass will be preferred		Supervise waste crew to ensure cleanliness and waste transportation. Report to manager
18	Waste crew	Primary pass will be preferred	Experience preferable	For cleaning of camp sites regularly according to assigned tasks
19	Visitor Registration Assistant	Primary pass	Experience preferable	To assist the registration in charge/manager
20	Visitor Registration watch man		Experience preferable	Security and Watch-ward of registration center premises and government assets.

4.2. Park Management Structure

4.2.1. Governance for the management of the CKNP

Desirable management of CKNP shall require the presence and availability of major stakeholders on relevant committees to discuss the issues that are both conflicting and damaging to ecological health of the park, or interventions that may be essential to undertake to maintain in CKNP close to natural state, if not completely natural. Various organizations such as CKNP Directorate and Evk2CNR have been working on the structures and functions of such committees and have recommended these to be useful for the management of the CKNP. Accordingly, the management plan thus prescribes as under:

4.2.1.1. CKNP sub-committee

Proposed Functions

- Discuss and provide guide on policy and legal issues related to maintaining ecological health of the CKNP as represented of the Karakoram landscape with natural features and elements of global significance.
- Address trophy hunting issues that are to be decided by wildlife management board
- Undertake/ endorse decisions of CKNP management committee related to promotion of tourism or facilitation of tourists
- Decide upon any conflicting issue and suggest solutions
- Guide on the generation of additional financial resources for the promotion of conservation and sustainable development. The committee may guide on the sustainable marketing of local resources, especially medicinal plants from places that do not affect negatively the ecology of the area
- Decide on fixing a percentage to be charged to miners that shall ultimately be spent on improving the health of the national park resources.
- The committee shall meet at least twice a year.

Propose Structure

- Chaired by secretary Forest, Wildlife & Environment, CCF, Conservator Parks, Wildlife, and Director of CKNP (as member secretary).
- Other members include provincial secretaries such as agriculture & livestock, tourism, minerals, provincial/national & international NGOs/ Universities based in GB with mandate in CKNP and two community members from Baltistan region and one from Gilgit region.

4.2.1.2. CKNP Management Committee

Proposed Functions

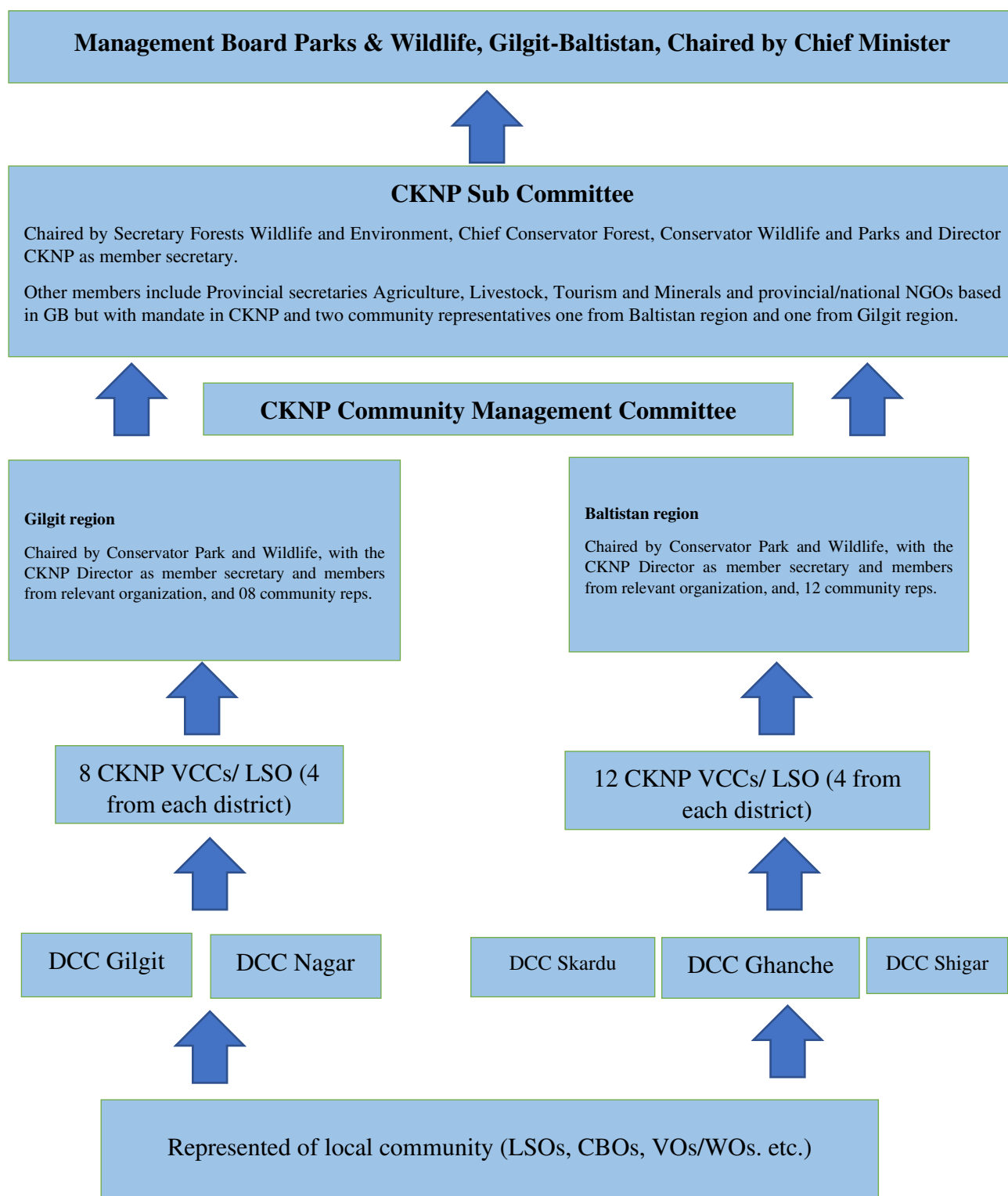
- Make sure that CKNP maintains its ecological health and does not deteriorate due to excessive uses of its natural resources. This should be made possible through building consensus in meetings of the committee, seeking guidance from relevant experts/ departments.
- Undertake issues related to visitor facilitation, maintenance of camping sites, cleanup operations, rescue etc.
- Responsible to distribute funds (entry fee) among the deserving communities.
- Resolve conflicts among members communities related to the entire park.
- Pick points of discussions and needful approval by the sub-committee.
- The committee shall meet at least twice a year.

Proposed Structure

- Chaired by Conservator Park and Wildlife, with the CKNP Director as member secretary and members from relevant organization, and twenty community reps including chairman.

Graphical representation of the above committee is given below;

Exhibit 8: Structure and role of CKNP Sub-Committee and CKNP Community Management Committee (CCMC)



5. Visitor Fees and Entrance

5.1. Fees

The proposed fee mechanism is integrated with the last version of the management plan and based on two main fees:

The actual system is based on two main fees:

1) Royalty Fee for expeditions 2) Permit Fee

1. Paid for CLIMBING Peaks above 7,500 mt.
2. Paid for TREKKING inside restricted zone (Baltoro - Hushey - Hispar).

In the proposed fee system, entry fee is included in CKNP fee with following guidelines of collection;

- Free entrance for local communities of CKNP buffer zone valleys
- CKNP is a free entrance area for local communities' people of CKNP surroundings
- Foreign visitors need to pay in Islamabad at the moment of issuance of the climbing permit and restricted zone trekking permit
- Foreign visitors that plan a trekking in open zone will pay in the CKNP VRC the CKNP fee.
- National visitors and Gilgit-Baltistan people will pay in the CKNP VRC the CKNP fee.

5.1.1. Royalty Fee

Currently the Royalty Fee for expedition (**for foreign climbers only**) is collected in Islamabad that remains with the Gilgit Baltistan Council, but it is proposed to be transferred to CKNP and to be used to improve the quality of CKNP services and facilities provided. In order to contribute to the process, the management plan of CKNP is suggesting amendment/relaxation to the existing and procedures for Tourism Policy of Gilgit Baltistan and particularly to the Trekking Permit Rules 1996. This is in light of the experience gained from the planning process of CKNP.

Government of Pakistan has announced 40% discount on the original fee that makes a huge difference. The details of fee are given here:

- Zero royalty fee for peak up to 6500 m.
- 10% royalty fee on mountains situated in Gilgit, Damir and Ghizer except on Spantik/Golden Peak.
- 05% royalty fee on all peaks during winter season (December-February)

40% Discount on royalty fee on all peaks except as mentioned in (i) & (ii) above as detailed below:

Original Fee				With 40% Discount			
S.#	Height of the Peak (m)	Royalty Fee (7 members)	Each Additional Member	S.#	Height of the Peak (m)	Royalty Fee (7 members)	Each Additional Member
1.	K2-8611	\$ 12000	\$ 3000	1.	K2-8611	\$ 7200	\$ 1200
2.	8001-8500	\$ 9500	\$ 3000	2.	8001-8500	\$ 5400	\$ 900
3.	7501-8000	\$ 4000	\$ 1000	3.	7501-8000	\$ 2400	\$ 300
4.	7001-7500	\$ 2500	\$ 500	4.	7001-7500	\$ 1500	\$ 180
5.	6501-7000	\$ 1500	\$ 300	5.	6501-7000	\$ 900	\$ 120

Expedition on K2 are charged 7,200 USD up to seven participants whereas 1,200 USD are charged for each additional member. Peaks of 8001 to 8,500 are charged with 5,400 USD until 7 participants (+ 900 USD for each additional member). Peaks with altitude between 7501 and 8,000 is charged with 2,400 USD until 7 participants (+ 300 USD for each additional member). Peaks with altitude between 7001 and 7,500 is 1,500 USD until 7 participants (+ 180 USD for each additional member). Peaks with altitude between 6501 and 7,000 constitutes 900 USD until 7 participants (+ 120 USD for each additional member).

At the same time for Trekking, Groups pay for Permit Fee is 50 USD per person (also for expeditions under 6.500 m). Expedition with Pakistani members pay only half of the amount requested.

Documents Required:

All applications for climbers/trekkers in respect of foreign tourists for the Peaks/Treks located in Gilgit-Baltistan are submitted in Gilgit-Baltistan Council Secretariat through designated tour operators registered with Department of Tourist Services Government of Pakistan including 7 sets of following documents:

- Application from tour operator on their letter head
- Application form for mountaineering expedition
- Name list of members of expedition
- Route map of proposed peak/trek
- Passport copies of members of expedition
- Visa application form (duly filled) of foreign climbers/trekkers
- CV of Expedition members
- Copy of license of tour operator company

Procedure and Process

- After receipt of complete application from tour Operator Company, the same is forwarded to concerned departments/agencies for obtaining requisite clearances.
- Time required 4-6 weeks as per existing Pak Visa Regime.

Increasing of Royalty Fee

Comparing the Royalty Fee in use at the moment with that are imposed for example in Nepal, it is necessary to upgrade the fees applied in Pakistan for the next years going to a percentage of 20% discount on the previous rate. However, the original fee needs to be regularized.

Original Fee				With 20% Discount			
S.#	Height of the Peak (m)	Royalty Fee (7 members)	Each Additional Member	S.#	Height of the Peak (m)	Royalty Fee (7 members)	Each Additional Member
1.	K2-8611	\$ 12000	\$ 3000	1.	K2-8611	\$ 10000	\$ 2500

2.	8001-8500	\$ 9500	\$ 3000	2.	8001-8500	\$ 7900	\$ 2000
3.	7501-8000	\$ 4000	\$ 1000	3.	7501-8000	\$ 3300	\$ 800
4.	7001-7500	\$ 2500	\$ 500	4.	7001-7500	\$ 2000	\$ 400
5.	6501-7000	\$ 1500	\$ 300	5.	6501-7000	\$ 1250	\$ 200

5.1.2. Permit Fee

Trekking permit is required for foreigners from federal government (GB council) and also to pay trekking fee to walk through treks in Baltoro area or restricted areas. Trekking fee is 50 US\$ per person for one month for treks situated in 8 restricted areas of Gilgit-Baltistan.

Waste Management Fee

This fee was proposed and implemented in alternate of pollution fee, climbers and trekkers need to pay this at the time of issuance of trekking and climbing permits. It was a difficult task to implement this as tour operators had very strong concerns but they were made understand about the utility and benefits of this fee. However, unfortunately, this fund remained unavailable to CKNP directly and it hampers waste management activities a lot and tour operators and tourists found complaining against CKNP for badly managing the litter. Waste management fee is 68 US\$ for each member of mountaineering expedition and 50 US\$ per person for one month of trekking groups.

5.1.3. CKNP Fee

The proposed new fee system shall enhance the value and simplify the process including all the fees (including entry fee) into a single payment called as Aggregate Fund and foreign tourists will need to pay in Islamabad or at the VRC points for Pakistani nationals. These new rates need approval from GB government to be implemented.

Exhibit 9: CKNP fee structure

Visitor& Fee category		CKNP FEE	CKNP Share		Community Share	Total	Currency
		Entry	2.5		7.5	10	
		WMF	152		38	190	
Foreign Expedition (restricted zone)			154.5		45.5	200 per member	USD
		Entry	2.5		7.5	10	
		WMF	112		28	140	
Foreign Trekker (Restricted Zone)			114.5		35.5	150/ per member	USD
		Entry	2.5		7.5	10	
		WMF	72		18	90	
Foreign Expedition (Open zone)			74.5		25.5	100 per member	USD
		Entry	2.5		7.5	10	
		WMF	40		10	50	
Foreign Trekker (Open zone)			42.5		17.5	60 per member	USD
		Entry	125		375	500	
		WMF	2000		500	2500	
Pakistani Expedition (All zones)			2125		875	3000 per member	PKR
		Entry	125		375	500	
		WMF	1520		380	1900	
Pakistani Trekker (All zones)			1645		755	2400 per member	PKR
		Entry	12.5		37.5	50	
		WMF	80		20	100	
GB Exp/Trek/Tourist Group			92.5		57.5	150 per member	PKR

5.1.4. Fee distribution Mechanism

The following CKNP fees mechanism has been devised after thorough consultations with all the relevant stakeholders and the organizations working in this field as well as the lesson learnt from the

previous mechanism with partial or without involvement of the CKNP Directorate. This fee mechanism approval from the competent authorities will be vital for the Park Directorate to enforce the mechanism jointly with local communities to keep clean the largest protected area of the country, the fresh water towers and the most important fragile mountain ecosystems harboring a unique biodiversity.

The Directorate of the Central Karakoram National Park is the institution responsible for managing and administering fees collection for the entry of tourists into CKNP.

The objectives of fee implementation are to support local communities, compensate use right holders and coverage of CKNP costs as per below scheme;

75% of community share from entry fee shall be used for socio economic development and conservation efforts against proposals to be submitted to CMC every year. CMC shall decide after reviewing the proposals and availability of funds.

The CKNP Fee for Foreign Visitors will be collected, all together at the time of issuance of Trekking and Climbing permit and the fees will be transferred to GB Government account and at the end transferred to CKNP Directorate, for the others in the CKNP VRC.

The management plan of CKNP that was approved by the government in 2015 proposes that the ownership of the royalty fee of the K2 and other peaks inside CKNP to be shifted to the CKNP directorate accordingly, the same for the trekking permit fee and waste management fee.

The fee revenue will be utilized for following intervention in CKNP

1. Peak's and base camps cleanup campaigns (high altitude camps)
2. Trail maintenance
3. Mobilization and awareness raising
4. Rescue and first aid services (Concordia Rescue Team)
5. Promotion
6. Measures for climate change mitigation (fuel efficient services, afforestation)
7. Base camp management
8. Campsite management
9. Facilitation of porters, sardars and cooks setting up eco-friendly sheds etc.
10. Training and capacity building of porters, high altitude porters, climbers/mountaineers and sponsorship of Pakistani Expeditions
11. Use-right holder communities
12. Eco -toilets
13. Waste management mainly along the glaciers area

Monitoring Mechanism

A committee will be constituted with the approval of competent authority for monitoring and regulation of the royalty fee. A Member from the following departments will be included in the committee.

- Government Forest Wildlife and Environment Department GB
- Government Planning and Development Department GB
- Government Environmental Protection Agency GB

- Government Finance Department GB
- Government Tourism Department GB
- Directorate Of CKNP

Exhibit 10: CKNP use rights contributes

Aggregate valley	Use rights %	Potential tourism destination and respective right holder communities of treks and campsite
Astak-Shengus	4.1	
Baghica-Tormik	2.4	
Bagrote	4.3	
Basha	13.3	Basha (Arindu)
Daghoni	0.6	
Danyore- Jutal- Juglot	3.6	(very few groups go to Rakaposhi via Juglot)
Ghulmat	2.6	Ghulmat, Minapin, Pisan
Haramosh	3.1	Very few groups treks from Arindu to Haramosh
Hushey area	8.1	Hushey
Lower Braldu	4.9	
Miachar	0.6	
Nagar	17.2	Hisper, Hoper, Nagar
Shigar	4	
Thallay	2.8	
Upper Braldu	28.3	Upper Braldu (mainly Askoli, Testay, Kurfay) and Mondrog (rights on Bardumal camp, and the Baltoro pasture), Surungo and Thongal (right only on panama glacier Dumurdo area)
Total Use Right	100%	

5.1.5. Campsite Fee

The management of campsites as well as the overall waste produced in CKNP, particularly along the Visitor Intensive Use Zone needs to be addressed properly. The Campsites have to be considered only along the trails in the tourism zones mentioned in the Management Plan for CKNP and have to be kept in complete wilderness (without any infrastructure or service), except along the Visitor Intensive Use Zone.

Along the Visitor Intensive Use Zone following points will be considered:

- The CKNP Directorate will be responsible for ensuring effective control and good management of the Campsites through a **campsites supervisor**;
- Campsites should be in designated and delimited areas;
- Separate areas for pack animals are mandatory;
- Fodder for pack animals has to be carried from outside the park;
- Animals have to be vaccinated in accordance with the veterinarian indications and have to be marked after vaccination;
- It is mandatory to create, by the campsites, a fenced area where animals must stay;
- Services have to be built and maintained using an environmentally responsible process (with the approval of CKNP);

The campsite fee has to be paid only for the campsite that are located before Goro2 along the trekking to Baltoro Base Camp.

The road construction that is in process (probably completed in the next 2 years) that will reach Paju campsite will change the number and distribution of the campsites

The campsites fees have to be paid by the tourists (normally through the Tour Operators companies) at the campsite management (with the approval of CKNP) these amounts could change year by year proposed by the communities in charge but always previous approval from CKNP Directorate.

Waste management inside the campsites

Campsite managers (from the community/ CKNP Directorate) shall be in charge of the campsites and they have to perform following duties:

- Maintain and clean the campsite
- Collect the waste generated in the campsite and segregate in different packs
- Transportation of the waste to collection point (Askoli Medan, Hispar, Hushey)

The proposed fee for each night in the campsite is:

PAID for	AMOUNT (<i>per night</i>)
Mess tent	600 PK
Kitchen tent	600 PKR
Member tent	500 PKR

The following are the categories of Baltoro Campsites, facilities and staff required management:

Categories of Baltoro Area Campsites

1. BIG CAMPSITES (managed by the communities)	2. SMALL CAMPSITES	3. GLACIER CAMPSITES
Paju	Bardumal	Goro
Urdukas	Khorburtse	Concordia
Jula		Base Camps
		Ali Camp

Facilities required

<i>for Category 1</i>	<i>for Category 2</i>	<i>for Category 3</i>
Paju, Jula and Urdukas: 6 toilets for tourists and 6 for porters (minimum) – 4 washing places – 1 Store	Korophong, Bardumal, Khorburtse: 2/3 toilets and washing places	Gore II, Concordia, Base Camps, Ali Camp: No fix building (only tents) – Eco platforms (tour operators in charge of waste management)

Staff required

No.	Designation	No(s)	Criteria	Responsibilities	Paid By
1.	Camp site managers	1 for managed camp sites	Not necessary from the Community use rights	Will be in charge for the overall maintenance and facilities.	Community
2.	Camp Site Supervisors	1 for each main campsite		Who will keep daily visitors list and registration?	CKNP Directorate
3.	Waste crew	1/2 for each campsite	selected from use right holding communities	who will responsible for the overall maintenance of facilities (toilets, lavatories) Recyclable-waste disposal?	CKNP

Notes

- In the main campsites Cat. 1 (Paju, Urdukas) total 4/5 people will be employed.
- In the other campsites Cat. 2 and Cat 3, the involved people should be 2/3.

5.1.6. Waste management outside the managed campsites

The campsites as well as the overall waste management in CKNP, particularly along the Intensive Visitor Use Trails in Baltoro, Hushey and Biafo, Hispar, is one important component, which needs to be addressed properly. Therefore, for the improvement of the existing system the below mechanism has been devised after thorough consultations with all the relevant stakeholders and the organizations working in this field. This mechanism will be enforced and developed jointly with local communities in order to keep the largest protected area of the country clean and, in turn, to protect the most fragile mountain ecosystems and its unique biodiversity.

Mainly Tour Operators will manage waste management outside the campsites.

Expedition groups

Waste Management costs for the expedition groups shall be covered by **Tour Operators** that have to: Organize the collection of the not burnable waste produced in the base camp and in the higher camps;(bags given by CKNP staff) bags cover the transportation costs of all the waste produced out of the park boundary to a designed storage area.

Trekking Groups

Waste Management costs for the trekking groups shall be covered by **Tour Operators** that have to: Organize the collection of not burnable waste daily produced along the trekking route (using the bags given by CKNP staff at the entry point or during the briefing session); cover the transportation costs of all the waste produced out of the park boundary to a designed storage area.

Special Notes

- In case **Tour Operators** do not abide the law, CKNP staff shall charge those tour operators from 200\$ up to 1000\$ which will be collected at exit/entry points.
- At the entry points, the CKNP staff will provide the bags to the groups (guides) for the waste segregation and transportation outside the Park.
- Guides and cooks employed by the **Tour Operators** should be trained by the CKNP Staff on how to manage the waste collection and transportation.
- CKNP Directorate should construct a waste storage point in each Park Exit Point. It is mandatory to locate in each entry/exit point a waste storage where the tour operator guides deposit the segregated waste coming down from trekking routes or expedition.
- Along Baltoro, from above Urdukas Tour Operators should manage the waste management.
- CKNP will be responsible to cover the incinerator costs, the eco platform, maintenance and cost of transportation of human waste. If needed, CKNP can organize a cleanup campaign in any part of the park. EPA, Forest Dept, Tourism Department and communities will ensure the compliance with the SoPs (Standard Operating Procedures)

Briefing and Debriefing Process

The briefing and de-briefing process has to be carried out in GB Tourism Department Offices in Gilgit or Skardu together with CKNP Staff and with the cooperation of EPA.

Contents of debriefing are:

- Verify the report of CKNP camp sites supervisors/managers about the waste management and respect of the environment;
- Verify the equipment carried out and the paying back the deposit (when Garbage Deposit will be operative);
- Feedback from expedition or trekking (summiteers, problems, etc.).
- the CKNP Directorate and EPA in consultation with the Tourism Department GB.

Garbage Deposit

In Nepal, in Mount Everest National Park, the Garbage deposit is a procedure activate 12 years ago, and after initial difficulties, now is going in the direction of force the Expedition Groups to take back all their equipment without leaving some stuff on the mountain in the higher camps or in the BC.

These systems reduce the waste leaved in the park, simplifying the cleaning activities and reducing their cost.

How it works:

- Before the starting of the expedition each group pay to the Park authorities an amount as deposit
- The equipment of the expedition passes through a control with the Park staff and is enumerated and quantified, and listed (especially oxygen bottles, gas bottles, tents, etc.)
- At the end of the expedition, the equipment is checked again: if some items are not present and remain behind, the amount leaved in advance as deposit, is not given back partially or completely.

In the next years similar Garbage Deposit has to be implemented to reduce the costs for CKNP Directorate in the cleaning activities; the foreign climbers already know this mechanism and in the current opinion in climber's behavior about **“leave the mountains as they are before you're coming”**, they will accept and appreciate the introduction in Baltoro area.

Implementation of Garbage deposit mechanism.

PHASE 2 To be implemented	Authority for Management
Garbage Deposit (fee)	Garbage Deposit administrated by the CKNP Directorate. This process has to be implemented in the future.

Expedition Groups

- The deposit it is proposed to be paid during the briefing at the Tourism Department offices to the CKNP Directorate staff (that has always to be present during briefing and debriefing).
- The proposed amounts to be deposited are as follows:

NO	PEAKS CATEGORY (ELEVATION WISE)	AMOUNT
1	Peaks above 8,000 m	1,500 USD till 7 participants + 100 USD for each additional member
2	Peaks between 7,000 m and 8,000 m	1,000 USD
3	Peaks between 6,500 m and 7,000 m	600 USD

Checking of Equipment by CKNP Staff

For each expedition group, at both entrance and exit of the Park, CKNP Staff must check the following equipment lists:

At the entrance:

Generators: No _____ Oxygen cylinders: No _____
Batteries: No _____ Solar panels: No _____
Small tent BCs and High Camps: No _____ Mess tents and Kitchen tents: No _____
Epi gas bottles: No _____ Climbing ropes and fixed ropes: Mt _____
Kerosene stoves: No _____ Special equipment: Type _____ No _____

At the exit:

Generators: No _____ Oxygen cylinders: No _____
Batteries: No _____ Solar panels: No _____
Small tent BCs and High Camps: No _____ Mess tents and Kitchen tents: No _____
Epigas bottles: No _____ Climbing ropes and fixed ropes: Mt _____
Kerosene stoves: No _____ Special equipment: Type _____ No _____
Waste (3kg/-per member every 10 days in the CKNP) Kg _____

Deposit return

The Garbage Deposit will be withheld as indemnity to cover further expenses for the material, and left waste transportation in the following cases:

- The lists do not match;
- The quantities of waste consigned at the exit point will not correspond to the right calculated amount.

Assumption of proportional class with respect to percentage of:

- The quantity of equipment left in the Park;
- The waste not transported.

5.2. Entry for Research Purposes

The process adopted to develop the CKNP Management Plan has set environmental and socio-economic research as a base for the Park management. The current knowledge of the CKNP region was merged with recent research results deriving from activities carried in the framework of the SEED (*Social Economic Environmental Development*) and SHARE (*Stations at High Altitude for Research on the Environment*) projects. With this assumption, the entrance to the Park for scientific research purposes shall be treated as priority and researchers need to pay as well.

5.3. Regulating the Flow of Visitors

Buffer zone area is a free entrance area for local communities and Gilgit-Baltistan people, but people coming from down country, foreigner visitors and researchers, which stay only in the Buffer Zone

area, are requested to pay the Entry fee (8 USD for visitors from other countries and 20 PKR for Pakistani national).

For visitors (Pakistani people, foreigner visitors) and researches that are moving in the other Park's areas outside this Buffer Zone, a specific authorization with related fees and deposit payment has to be considered following the regulations in force in these specific areas as reported in this document in the previous chapters and detailed in Part III Thematic Management Guidelines, the Tourism Sector.

So, all the visitors and groups are requested to register at the CKNP entry points situated in Skardu, Askoli and Hushey, by filling in the specific entry form and by paying the fees related to entrance and waste management in agreement with the rules of the areas that will be visited. Afterwards, while going out it is asked them to transit through one of the CKNP points in Skardu, Askoli, Hushey and Hisper to fill in the exit form.

These questionnaires are a very important management tool, to improve the CKNP Directorate knowledge about: (i) the number of visitors in the different areas in different periods of the year, (ii) their origin and expectations, (iii) effectiveness of the area, tourism activities and structures management.

It is important to underline that every environment has a typical carrying capacity linked to a specific factor. However, if this limit is exceeded, a negative feedback is triggered and it subsequently involves a related negative impact on the environment.

Visitor limitations suggested

The flow of mountaineers and trekkers is going to increase in the last years remaining for the moment below the sustainable level. At the same time, the Commercial Expeditions start for the 8000 meters peaks with a huge number of climbers including Nepali Sherpa for each peak.

For these big expeditions, it is necessary to put some limitation because the number of people in a base camp and on the mountain cannot be over certain limitation.

As preliminary approach, a rough estimation for the Park's carrying capacity related to mountaineers and trekkers was conducted from the available data.

The indication is that during each season, the Park can only accommodate and manage the following visitors:

Max. 12 mountaineers per expedition

Max. 10 expeditions per peak

Max. 120 mountaineers per peak

Max. 8000 trekkers/ visitors

These maximum entrances threshold must be yearly evaluated by CKNP according to the environmental impact of tourism in the previous years.

Proposal of Revised Rates of Park Entry and Waste Management Fee

Directorate of CKNP is currently collecting CKNP Waste Management Fee from visitors but not entry fee not yet implemented. In order to implement the waste management activity and to provide incentives to the local communities in shape of park entry fee, it is proposed to revise/enhance the existing fee rates for the coming year. This proposal developed after thorough consultation with all relevant stakeholders and secretary FW&E.

Visitor Category/ Zone	Existing Rates	New Proposed Revised Rates			Proposed Revenue Share	
		Park Entry Fee	Waste Mgt Fee (WMF)	Total	CKNP 25% Park Entry & 80% WMF	Use right community 75% Park Entry & 20% WMF
Foreign Expeditions per person (Restricted Zone)	68 USD	10 USD	190 USD	200 USD	154.5 USD	45.5 USD
Foreign Trekker per person (Restricted Zone)	50 USD	10 USD	140 USD	150 USD	114.5 USD	35.5 USD
Foreign Expeditions per person (Open Zone)	Not notified	10 USD	90 USD	100 USD	74.5 USD	25.5 USD
Foreign Trekker per person (Open Zone)	Not notified	10 USD	50 USD	60 USD	42.5 USD	17.5 USD
Pakistani National Expeditions (all zones)	PKR 3500 / group)	500 PKR	2500 PKR	3000 PKR / person	2125 PKR	875 PKR
Pakistani National Trekkers (all zones)	PKR 3000 (per group)	500 PKR	1900 PKR	2400 PKR / person	1645 PKR	755 PKR
GB Expedition/ Trekking/ Tourists Groups (all zones)	PKR 500 (per group)	50 PKR	100 PKR	150 PKR /person	92.5 PKR	57.5 PKR
Locals residing CKNP buffer zone (peripheral valleys), stakeholders, researchers (students and scientists)						Exempted

6. Regulations for Visitors in the Park

To ensure that the Central Karakoram National Park wildlife, ecosystems and landscapes are protected, the following rules have to be followed.

Tourists may enter the Core Zone, but along the touristic treks only, following specific rules:

- proceed by feet and follow the trails (without leaving them);
- respect the Park and behave responsibly, with particular attention to conscientious waste disposal and to take back all the equipment carried in the Park;
- do not damage park signs;
- do not interrupt the peace with bothersome noises;
- do not carve graffiti or any other inscriptions on the stones;
- avoid the use of nylon bags and plastic and/or glass bottles and boxes;
- use kerosene and butane gas for cooking in the designated areas only;
- lighting up fires to cook or to burn waste (with the exception of paper) is not permitted;
- Tour Operators and CKNP Directorate Staff are mainly in charge of collecting, segregating and transporting waste outside the CKNP Park;

Camp in the designated campsites following these indications:

- along Intensive Visitor Use Trails, camping is permitted only in the designated equipped areas;
- along Discovery and Occasional Trails, camp is permitted only in the designated (not equipped) areas with water availability;
- in the Buffer Zone, Community Controlled Hunting Area and Conservation Area, camp is permitted only in the designated areas;
- regarding energy/power supply systems, in the camps along the Intensive Visitor Use Trails, and Discovery and Occasional Trails, it is required to prefer environmentally friendly energy supply systems. In case of use of generators, the maximum power allowed is up to 4 Kw;
- climb peaks and trek in the *Strictly Conservation Zone* is not permitted

Exhibit 11: CKNP regulations

ACTIVITY		Hunting	Game bird hunting	Fishing	Presence of livestock (small animals)- Sheppard grazing	Presence of livestock (large animals)- free grazing	Presence of pack animals (horses, mules and donkeys)	Presence of dogs	Wood, shrub, bush, and timber utilization only by local communities' members	Mining (only for authorized hotspots by local communities' members)	Collection of medicinal plants, flowers and no wood products and extraction of roots only local communities' members
BUFFER ZONE VALLEYS		✓ Only authorized trophy hunting in CCHA	✓ With license only	YES, with license	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	✓ Following a sustainable approach
BUFFER ZONE		✓ Only authorized trophy hunting in CCHA	✓ With license only	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ With poor authorization	✓ Following a sustainable approach
COMMUNITY CONTROLLED HUNTING AREAS (CCHAs)		✓	✓ With license only	✓ With license only	✓	✓	✓	*	✓	*	✓ Following a sustainable approach
CONSERVATION AREAS (CAs)		✓	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓ Following a stricter sustainable approach
CORE ZONE (CZ)		*	*	*	*	✓	*	*	*	*	*
STRICTLY CONSERVATION ZONE (SCZ)		*	*	*	*	Not recommended	✓	*	*	*	*
TOURIST TRAILS	VISITORS INTENSIVE USE ZONE	*	*	*	*	*	✓	*	*	*	*
	DISCOVERY TRAILS (DTs)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	OCCASIONAL TRAILS (OTs)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

7. NATURAL RESOURCE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

7.1. Hunting

According to the Northern Areas Wildlife Preservation Act (1975), hunting is forbidden in protected areas. In their surroundings, hunting is allowed and well managed in Community Controlled Hunting Areas (CCHA)/Community Managed Areas, where a limited number of licenses are issued by the local Government to hunt wildlife.

While the Core Zone of the park should then be intended as an area where hunting is totally forbidden, Controlled Hunting Areas could only be set up in the Buffer Zone of the Park.

As basic criteria for a Trophy hunting programme, following list of measures are proposed to adopt as trophy hunting procedure:

- Basic information on population size has to be collected, including number of males, females, yearlings and kids. Data should be collected regularly (at least yearly, even better if twice/year – on spring and autumn), following a standardized method (cf. Ev-K2-CNR, WWF, CKNP and Wildlife Department protocols; as to replications: same vantage points, same people involved). Surveys will have to be carried out under the supervision of the CKNP Directorate, jointly by trained staff of the Park and the support of authorized departments and NGOs. A third independent party should evaluate minimum population size.
- A trophy-hunting programme may start after at least 3 consecutive years of data collected through surveys.
- A trophy hunting programme may start after at least 2 years from the end of illegal hunting.
- If illegal hunting is happened when the TH programme is running, the programme should be stopped for at least 2 years; a process of denotification of CCHA can be activated, if illegal hunting not controlled.
- At least 30% of the community share (80%) of hunting fees should be invested for conservation (i.e. watch & ward system, carnivore conservation, compensation programmes) and the programme will be approved by the Wildlife Department GB and with final approval of Chief Secretary, with support of CKNP Directorate.
- At least 30% of the community share (80%) of hunting fees should be invested for conservation programs, direct or indirect, which will be submitted to the CKNP Directorate to assess if they are aligned with Operational Plan. As indirect programs of conservation are meant those that, though not being focused on a specie or on a habitat, are able to assure a proven and effective support to conservation. Examples are:
- winter fodder provision or adoption of pastures rotational use, in order to limit the pastures exploitation from livestock and to allow their use also for wildlife;
- the use of fuel-efficient stoves, able to limit the wood consumption as well as facilitate new plantations, in order to guarantee a reduced vegetation exploitation.
- It is not allowed to carry away wild specimens without prior authorisation and release of related certificate of animal products health for exportation from the Wildlife Department GB.

7.2. Fishing

Fishing activities are regulated through GB Fisheries Act 1975 amended/updated 1999 & 2002 & 2005 and in accordance with this Act under section 9. (I) “the provision for fishing will be restricted or banned for a mentioned period in the protected areas like Fish Sanctuaries and Fish Reserve”.

The Core Zone should be intended as a Fish Reserve where any fishing activity is restricted.

In the Buffer Zone fishing is allowed, except breeding period, and the following regulations have to be followed:

- it is mandatory to request a license to the Fisheries Department or any other officer authorized by him in his behalf on payment of fees under the current abovementioned rules.
- it is not allowed to carry away wild specimens without authorization and release of related certificate of health of animal products for exportation of Fisheries Department GB.

7.3. Pasture and Grazing (Small, big livestock and pack animals)

The presence of domestic animals is allowed in the Buffer Zone and in the Core Zone, only after prior participation in vaccination campaigns and when accompanied by a shepherd, with the following conditions:

- a) In the Buffer Zone the grazer will strictly follow the instructions of the range experts on the following aspects of grazing:
 - Number of animals according to the carrying capacity of the respective range units;
 - The animals have to be with a shepherd and not leaved alone in free grazing areas;
 - The animals have to follow a vaccination program in agreement with the CKNP staff; and
 - Adapting to rotational use of different range units, when necessary.
- b) In the Core Zone cows and hybrids are allowed during summer months, while yaks can remain in the Core Zone all the yearlong.
- c) When essential in the interest of some endangered animal species or Park visitors, the graziers would vacate certain portion of their grazing unit for specific period of time. They may do so under an agreement with the CKNP Directorate that shall determine the exact conditions and obligations on both parts and the duration for which it shall stay valid.

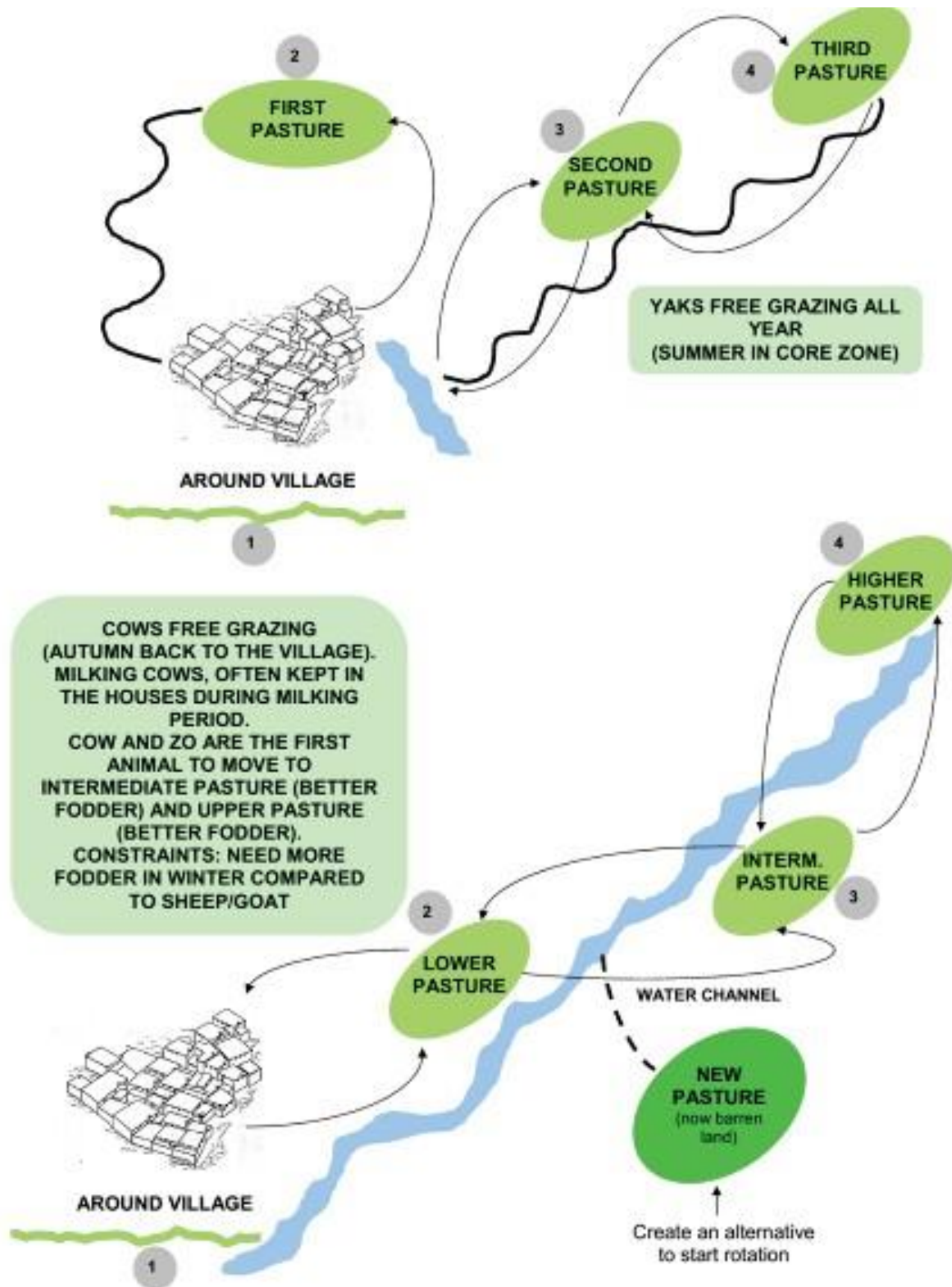


Exhibit 12: Pastures Use- Rotation

7.4. Wood Management (Wood, Shrub, Bush and Timber)

The two main uses of timber are: i) for constructions (civil buildings, furniture, etc) and (ii) fuel wood. In the first category the following are found:

- a) Timber: forests with timber trees and with considerable dimensions in height and diameter (*Pinus Wallichiana*, *Picea Smithiana*);
- b) Poplar planted and cultivated;
- c) Juniper (in areas where a) and b) are not present).

In the second category the following are found:

- a) Timber branches
- b) Poplar branches
- c) Juniper branches and trunk
- d) Fruit trees (using branches after seasonal pruning)
- e) Riparian trees
- f) Betula (Birch)
- g) Coppicing
- h) Shrub
- i) Artemisia

In general, the cutting of trees for construction purposes is prohibited inside the Park.

The cutting of Poplar trees planted and cultivated outside the Park, in areas closed to villages is allowed.

The practice of planting Poplar trees should be extended into the valleys where it has not been introduced yet, and should be developed in collaboration with local communities (each family should plant about 20/30 poplar trees every year).

Pilot areas in the valleys where timber forest is present should be identified, and in such areas sustainable forest management systems should be developed according to the criteria indicated below.

Concerning Juniper trees, it is important to achieve a level of primary protection inside the Park, and a sustainable management in the areas outside the Park. However, the use for construction purposes is prohibited.

The collection activities for fuel wood use should be progressively reduced in the Buffer Zone by replacing the wood gathered inside the Park with the external plantings. Those should consider the most suitable species for fuel wood use and the practice of coppice cutting should be introduced in communities where it is still unknown. Anyhow, the collection of fuel wood in the Buffer Zone is allowed in a sustainable way.

At the same time, fuel-saving stoves compatible with the local traditions, should be promoted and disseminated. Pilot studies on collective biogas and more efficient thermal insulation systems in buildings could facilitate the further reduction of timber consumption.

The extension to all valleys of the customary laws introduced in some areas where, for instance, the collection of Artemisia is prohibited or fining systems in favor of local communities in case of cutting of trees in the forest, should be promoted and developed.

Cutting of trees in the buffer zone or in the core zone will be rationalized and regulated under the prescribed Forest Rules.

PILOT AREAS need to be identified and a forest management system for the sustainable use of forest resources should be experimented, starting with the establishing of Forest Management Committee.

It is proposed that cutting of trees or shrubs could be allowed where the local communities have no other alternative sources. Furthermore, community's commitment for participation in social forestry programme and using fuel saving devices is considered paramount to eradicate invasive plant species, safeguard against forest fires or any other management purpose which is in line with the management and conservation requirements of the Park.

Cutting and removal of trees by the concessionists: Standing trees and wood of any kind except Pinus Wallichiana, Picea Smithiana, and Juniperus spp, may be taken by any concessionists (person holding a cultivated land or tenants, including artisan that are permanently residing in a village) as may be required for meeting the firewood needs or making agricultural implements with the prior permission of CKNP Directorate and under supervision of Forest, Wildlife or CKNP field staff.

The vegetation resources being already depleted, care is required for the license to be limited to the minimum requirements of the concessionists for his firewood needs, agricultural instruments, construction of dwelling houses/ cattle sheds.

Livestock (sheep, goats), should not be allowed for grazing on forested pastures where the forests were recently cut within the last 5 years or where natural regeneration is expected or already visible in the form of saplings and younger trees and has been notified by the park authorities as regeneration zone.

Moreover, regarding firewood collection the following rules should be followed:

- Specific forest areas or tree species with special characteristics such as big age, ornamental value, religious or cultural significance etc. must be identified and restricted for felling;
- The number of trees that could be harvested from a natural forest must be determined/restricted in cases where such a forest stand has unique ecological significance, is used for nesting or shelter by birds and wild animals or has certain scientific, aesthetic, cultural or religious importance;
- The total amount of firewood that could be allowed for collection must be determined and restricted on the basis of household requirement for household with different numbers of members. Such figures are already available with AKRSP and WWF but must be determined if not available for specific cases, if not already;
- Ways and means for alternate source of livelihood and energy will be explored
- Selling of firewood to the market is totally restricted;
- The trees or shrubs, allowed for cutting must be utilized in full with zero or minimum possible wastage for all trees/shrubs in general and conifers in particular;
- In these areas, livestock grazing should be controlled and generally prohibited.

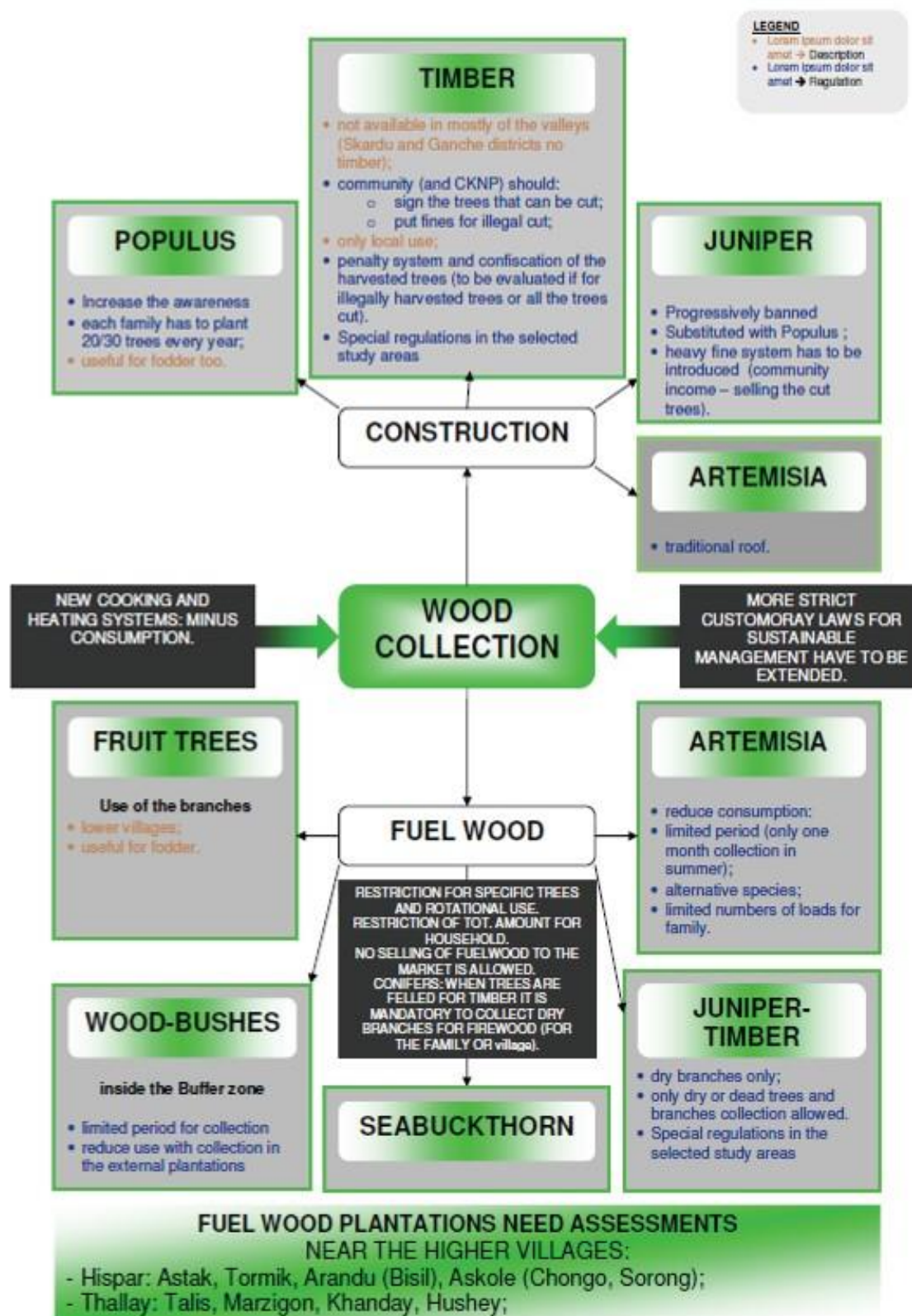


Exhibit 13: Wood use

7.5. Mining

The mining activity inside the Park is currently not allowed. For selected areas, called Mining Spots, mining is allowed following specific rules and with the authorization and supervision of CKNP Directorate.

Mining specific rules are:

- Only local inhabitants are allowed to get license for exploration or exploitation;
- Only local inhabitants are allowed to work in the mines;
- A work permit should be released by mining department (per year, per group), previous authorization from CKNP Directorate to be conducted before;
- Maximum 2 months of permanence in the mine; (mining activities are not allowed in the two months of wildlife births: April, May
- Limited number of workers;
- Only low impact blasting techniques are allowed;
- Only hanging drill machines are allowed;
- EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) for major mining activities to be conducted before award of work permit;
- Submit mining feasibility studies to CKNP for approval.

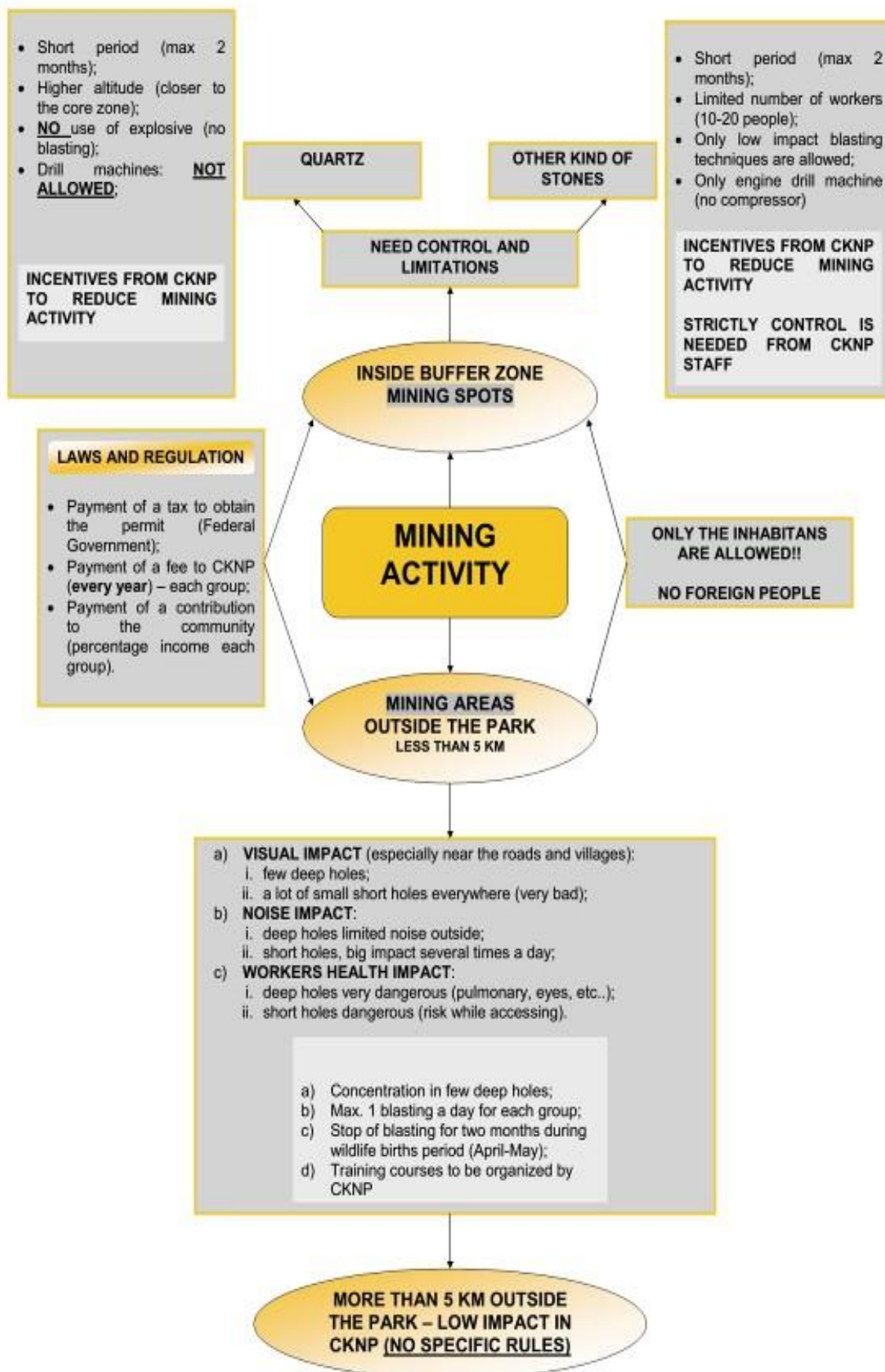


Exhibit 14: Mining activity

7.6. Plants Collection (Medicinal plants, flowers, no wood products and extraction of roots)

The collection of medicinal plants, flowers, no wood products and the extraction of roots is not allowed in the Core Zone, while it is permitted in the Buffer Zone following a sustainable use approach.

The direct collection of such plants together with the presence of livestock may affect their reproduction and therefore needs to be regulated. The CKNP Directorate should become a reference for such regulatory requirements:

- Delimit the areas where livestock cannot enter (within the Conservation Areas);
- Develop indications for the definition of a specific plan for *Artemisia* (reduce consumption, limited period: only 1 month in summer; reduce number of loads per families, introduction of alternative species for fuel wood). This harvesting process may start first from some valleys and later extended to other valleys in accordance with the relevant customary laws already operative;
- Check the possibility of cultivations for some species, with the aim to promote a new source of income for local communities.

8. Operational Plan

A Management Plan is a comprehensive document that describes the back ground and scientific justification for each action. A document like this may guide the management of a park for a decade, if not more. However, when it comes to the implementation of a Management Plan, various hurdles and barriers delays make it hard to commence implementation from the date that has been envisaged by the writers of the plan. It is often delayed to a time when all the interventions or most of them, suggested by the plan, stay invalid and of no enough use for the park.

Realizing the above, it becomes rather urgent to utilize the findings that are revealed by the planning process to be sure and worth implementing, instead of waiting for the entire planning document to be completed, approved by the relevant authorities, support sought and then implemented. This is with this idea that a field version/ operational plan has been prepared that is based primarily on the vision and mission of the comprehensive planning document, which is yet in the process for finalization, encompassing the core issues, yet working through smaller interventions in the first year and a half to prepare ground for massive corrective actions in the future.

As indicated earlier, this operational plan shall cover the management prescriptions with management actions that are possible to do with in next 5 years; however, there may be other actions that shall address the same management issues but need longer period for implementation. Such management actions may be part of the next operational plan that shall include lessons from the implementation of operational plan (2014).

Management Prescriptions

The operational plan proposes various management prescriptions that has to be adopted during 2020-2025 to contribute to the management goals in general and plan objectives in particular. Each of the proposed management prescription shall be supported by various management interventions to be developed jointly by the park staff and partner.

These are as under:

1. Make the park, and its rules for different management zones, known to its users
2. Protect the Wildlife species of the park
3. Determine a feasible mechanism for meeting the energy demands from alternate sources in the long run, while minimizing the loss of natural vegetation because of uses as fuel, in the short term
4. Ensure the sustainable uses of M&A Plants and wild vegetables
5. Protect Forests and other natural vegetation from over uses
6. Identify a minimum of 3 pastures that are ecologically important with number of livestock, and wildlife species that occur there.
7. Determine the average number of livestock that such pastures may support in summers
8. Determine the ecological interactions between livestock and wild animals (in the context of diseases, predatory pressures, health of pastures, etc.)
9. If overstocked, arrange to reduce a minimum of 10% of livestock heads on such pastures and monitor impacts very closely
10. Identify a minimum of 5 pastures where losses of livestock because of predators were, comparatively, more in the last 10 years.
11. Gather information on predators that cause losses to livestock

12. Any customary law/indigenous mechanism that provide protection to predators or suggest a mechanism that protect livestock for being killed by predators?
13. Needful incentives (economic, biological, social) that may motivate community to support the conservation of wildlife species, including predators such as snow leopard
14. List of land use practices in the buffer zone that may trigger environmental disaster in the near future (10-20 years) in the form of landslides, pest epidemic, livestock/poultry diseases, contamination of drinking water
15. Nature of activities that are needed to protect the sanctity of “ecologically important” zones
16. Nature of activities that shall motivate the defense forces to support conservation of species, forests and habitats in areas under their control
17. Review of existing conflicting interest (Livestock economy vs. overuses of pastures; livestock economy vs. predatory losses; trophy ungulates vs. predators etc.)
18. Review of livestock insurance schemes to provide economic protection to local farmers against predatory losses and feasibility (field demonstration) for the adoption of the best mechanism under the local context
19. Need for strengthening the available social institutions (VCCs, LSOs), formulating management committees at Skardu and Gilgit levels and ways for their effective functioning
20. Need assessment/Gap analysis for strengthening the management staff of the park
21. Wildlife surveys of ecologically important species (endangered and other species of special concern) *in ecologically important sites*
22. Identification of important areas for Medicinal and aromatic plants and wild vegetables; and the seasons of their availability
23. Current level of harvest and impacts of such harvest
24. Current status of indigenous knowledge and needful actions for its preservation
25. Testing the cultivation of economic medicinal plant species and scope for their profitable marketing
26. Surveys of natural springs/ drinking water sources, their quality, sources of contamination, if any and protection from such pollutants (a minimum of 5)
27. Training needs of the social organizations for them to effectively contribute to the protection of critical park resources, and sustainable uses of resources, that are permitted under the park rules for economic gains
28. Training modules, and its implementation, for developing conservation leadership amongst the officials of the Forest and Wildlife Department; and organizational skills amongst selected community members
29. Training of trainers on the identification of Conservation issues, Valley Conservation Planning and implementation and subsequent monitoring
30. Development of Community hunting areas to sites of ecological interest through better planning for biodiversity conservation and regulating grazing and fuel wood collection pressures
31. Ways and means for the generation of money to undertake community based or community related interventions and compensating members of community who:
 - Participate in watch-n-ward
 - Participate in surveys
 - Reduce their livestock numbers to maximize food for wild ungulates
 - Sustain livestock losses because of predators such as Snow leopards and lynx but do not kill any in retaliation

- Demonstrate practices that motivate other members of community to refrain from bad practices
- 32. Training needs to improve livelihood sources and security against possible food shortages
- 33. Effective financial mechanism to manage and utilize money collected from visitors
- 34. Feasibility for the establishment and administration of an endowment fund
- 35. Role and needful support for local NGOs/CBOs to undertake various actions, prescribed by the plan in accordance with their capacities
- 36. Coordination mechanism between the Park Management and researchers of various institutions for the identification of field issues and support to undertake research on emerging issues
- 37. Identification of cases of climate change impacts and testing coping strategies for demonstration purposes
- 38. Assess the feasibility of creating a Biosphere Reserve, consisting of trans-Himalayan protected landscape and the un-protected corridors in between.

Implementation Guidelines

1. Establish committees at village and valley levels with ToRs, developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, striking a balance between incentives for improved and sustainable livelihood and responsibilities for conservations of biodiversity with focus on pastures, predators and forests for conservation and protection against excessive uses
2. Establish an Advisory committee at Skardu/Gilgit that could be consulted and advice sought on critical park issues and needful strategies
3. Scientific solutions are working best for ecological issues such as over populations of species that degrade their habitats, prey and predator ratios, deadly diseases, translocation of wild populations etc.; however, in case of CKNP, the issues are mostly social in nature and may thus need social solutions
4. There may be issues that the people have been or being resolving through indigenous approaches. Encourage and support such solutions as first line of defense.
5. Establish a group of managers and researchers to tackle research and management issues through mutual consultation and cooperation
6. Establish priorities for management interventions, starting with the easiest ones, followed by others, for implementation within the specified period.
7. Establish performance indicators for each management interventions to judge the level of implementation of each
8. Document the lessons, obtained from the implementation of each management interventions with reasons for the successes and failures, if any

Monitoring and Subsequent Corrections

Implementation of the plan is never a successful process if not based on regular monitoring while monitoring is of no use if its results are not translated into actions in the form of corrections.

Since this will be the start of the implementation process, this document suggests developing a monitoring mechanism that is in built in the process, re-enforced by outside monitoring. As seen in the logical framework, each of the management interventions has a performance indicator that could be used to follow the monitoring of various activities to see if it is being done, as planned? However, after every 3 months, individuals or group who may not only judge the performance of the implementation process

but also may suggest improvement or suggest removing the bottlenecks, if any must arrange an independent monitoring.

Any activity, related to the monitoring of the implementation process must be documented for use in the development of plans of operations.

A video documentary, catching the base line first, followed by developments that become visible on ground, could be the most effective tool in generating interest for the park and revealing the success stories of the plan implementation to relevant audience.

Expected Outputs

CKNP is one of the best areas, rich in natural ecosystems, habitats of diverse nature and species of global, national and local significance. However, there has been no management plan in the past that has been approved by the GB Government or implemented wholly or partially. Accordingly, there are no lessons that could guide the management for making decision on resolving issues. The issues being mostly social in nature have never been tackled through social tools and thus some have become chronic over the time.

The current efforts may best be seen as starting point for gaining the confidence of people over the park management and of the Park management over the wisdom of the people. By implementing, the proposed operational plan for 2020-25 shall set a stage for the future interventions and this must be seen as a major output of this exercise.

Based on the findings emerged from the CKNP Management Plan drafting and in line with the participatory approach with local communities and the PC-1 Phase II draft, the priority actions deemed necessary to provide CKNP with an executive structure and to cope with the various aspects related to the management of a protected area, are reported in the Operational Plan document. These aspects take into account: natural preservation features, needs and expectations of local communities, as well as the potential impact of the various anthropic activities conducted both within Protected Area, and in the adjacent area but that could have effects inside.

This document has been structured in two complementary sections: the first one is functional to ensure the proper structuring of the various aspects related to the management of CKNP, while the second one, through the implementation of specific Conservation and Sustainable Development Valley Plan, means to achieve a sustainable use of renewable natural resources by local communities. The timeline considered for the realization of the different action lines is 5 years, corresponding to the period indicated useful to pass from the first version of the approved Management Plan, to the next version realized through an amendment process. All information and data collected from the implementation of the programme described below are therefore functional to the realization of this implementation process.

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Appendix 1: Approval of Central Karakoram National Park Management Plan

**GOVERNMENT OF GILGIT BALTISTAN
GILGIT BALTISTAN SECRETARIAT
FOREST WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT**

No. FW&E-1(13) CKNP/2015


Gilgit dated 20th March, 2015

From : Section Officer (Wildlife)

To : 1. The Conservator of Parks & Wildlife G.B.
✓ 2. The Director CKNP Skardu.
3. Mr. Riaz-ul-Hassan EVK2 CNR, Islamabad

Subject:- **APPROVAL OF CKNP MANAGEMENT PLAN.**

I am directed to convey the approval for execution of Management and Operational Plan for Central Karakoram National Park (CKNP), approved by the Wildlife Management Board in its meeting held on 26th February, 2015.


(Muhammad Musa)
Section Officer (Wildlife)

Copy to:-

1. The Secretary Finance GB Gilgit
2. The Secretary Tourism and Sport GB Gilgit
3. Dr. Babar Khan Head WWF GB Gilgit
4. The Director Environmental Protection Agency Gilgit
5. Mr. Mayoore Khan WCS Gilgit.

Appendix 2: Impose fee system for visitors in CKNP

No. CPW-3(1)/2013
GOVERNMENT OF GILGIT-BALTISTAN
CONSERVATOR PARKS AND WILDLIFE
GILGIT BALTISTAN CIRCLE GILGIT.

Dated the 7th March, 2014

SUBJECT: - IMPOSE FEE SYSTEM FOR VISITORS IN CENTRAL KARAKURAM NATIONAL PARK.

Mem.

The competent authority (Secretary, Forests, Wildlife & Environment Gilgit-Baltistan) has imposed Park Entry Fee keeping in view the peculiar nature of Central Karakuram National Park and longer duration for stay of tourist in the Park Areas vide NO. FW&E-CKNP-3(4)/F/2013 dated 6th March, 2014 with immediate effect. The rate of Park Entry Fee & Camp site flat fee is as under:-

S#	Visitors	Name of area Baltoro Hushey Hisper	Park Entry Fee	Camp site flat fee	Total Fee	Disbursing Mechanism
1	i). Foreigner ii). SAARC iii). National		10\$ 08\$ 05\$	90\$ 72\$ 42\$	100\$ 80\$ 47\$	A). Out of the total collection of Park Entry Fee 75% share will be provided to local right holder communities and 25% to Government (CKNP). B). Out of total collection of camp site flat fee 40% share will be provided to the right holder communities and 60% share to Directorate of Central Karakuram National Park (CKNP).
		Arindu Minapin		Amount per Night	Total	
2	i). Foreigner ii). SAARC iii). National		10\$ 08\$ 05\$	10\$ 08\$ 05\$	As per night stay	Disbursing mechanism as indicated above.

(Signature)
CONSERVATOR PARKS & WILDLIFE
GILGIT-BALTISTAN

DISTRIBUTION.

1. The Commissioner, Baltistan
2. The Secretary, Home GB, Gilgit
3. The Secretary Tourism, Sports & Cultural and Youth Gilgit-Baltistan.

4. The Conservator of Forests, Gilgit Circle.
5. The Conservator Forests, Baltistan.
6. The Deputy Commissioner Gilgit/ Skardu /Ghanche / Hunza-Nagar
7. The Director CKNP, Skardu.
8. The Chairman Pakistan Association of Tour Operators (PATO) Islamabad.
9. The Resident Rep. of EVK2CNR, Pakistan
10. The CEO Mountain & Glaciers Protection Organization (MGPO).
11. The Head WWF- GB, Gilgit.
12. The Director Seed Project.
13. The President Alpine Club Pakistan (ACP) Islamabad.
14. The Baltistan Association of Tour Operators (BATO) Skardu.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Forest, Wildlife and Environment Gilgit-Baltistan for information with reference to No quoted above please.

(WALAYAT NOOR)
CONSERVATOR PARKS & WILDLIFE
GILGIT-BALTISTAN

Appendix 3: Proposed Amendments in the draft 2011 Act, The Gilgit Baltistan Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) – Article 16 – National Parks

1. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette declare any area to be National Park and may demarcate it in such a manner as may be prescribed to protect and conserve the landscape, fauna, flora and/or geological features of special significance and biological diversity in the natural state.
2. The Government shall involve the user community/communities in the protection, conservation, and management activities of the National Park.
3. A National Park shall be accessible to the public for recreation, education and research, subject to such restrictions as the Government may impose.
4. Provision for access roads and the constructions of rest houses, hostels and other buildings and infrastructure in the National Park along with amenities for the public may be so made, and the forest therein shall be so managed and forest produce obtained, and the wildlife therein shall be so managed, as not to impair the objectives of the establishment of the National Park.
5. The following acts shall be prohibited in a National Park:
 - a) Hunting, shooting, trapping, killing or capturing of any wild animal.
Except for trophy hunting programs only, in authorized Community Controlled Hunting Areas, within the Buffer Zone (where existing) and the Conservation Areas.
 - b) Carrying of arms, pet animals and livestock, firing any gun or doing any other act which may disturb any wild animal or performing any act which interferes with serenity and tranquility of the Park and breeding places of wild animals.
Exceptions: Trophy hunting programs, in authorized Community Controlled Hunting Areas, within the Buffer Zone (where existing) and the Conservation Areas as well as in the peripheries below 2300 m (nearby areas outside park) for game birds shooting for valid license holders. While, the presence of domestic animals is allowed in the Buffer Zone (where existing) and in the Core Zone, only after prior participation in prescribed campaigns such as vaccination and when accompanied by a shepherd, with the following conditions:
 - i. *Buffer Zone (where existing) the grazer will strictly follow the instructions of the range experts on the following aspects of grazing:*
 - *Number of animals according to the carrying capacity of the respective range units;*
 - *The animals have to be with AND GUARDED BY shepherds in free grazing areas;*
 - *The grazers have to follow a vaccination program for their animals in agreement with the Park staff; and adapting to rotational use of different range units, when prescribed.*
 - ii. *With the exception of Yaks that may stay in the Core Zone in winters also, cows and hybrids are allowed during summers only.*
 - iii. *When essential in the interest of some endangered animal species or Park visitors, the graziers would vacate certain portion of their grazing unit for specific period of time.*
 - iv. *They may do so under an agreement with the Park Directorate that shall determine the exact conditions and obligations on both parts and the duration for which it shall stay valid.*
 - v. *Pet animals are allowed in the Buffer Zone (where existing) only when accompanied by a shepherd.*
 - vi. *Commercial logging, grazing, felling, tapping, burning or in any way damaging or destroying collecting or removing any plant or tree.*

- c) *In the Buffer Zone (where existing and required/essential), PILOT AREAS need to be identified and a forest management system for the sustainable use of forest resources may be adopted with the following conditions.*

General: The cutting of trees or shrubs are allowed, where; appropriate and essential either, because of the absolute dependence of community with no alternative sources; community's commitment for participation in social forestry programme and using fuel saving devices or this is required to eradicate invasive plant species, safeguarding against forest fires or some other management purposes which is in line with the management and conservation requirements of the park.

Specific: (Buffer Zone, where existing)

Cutting and removal of trees by the concessionists:

Standing trees and wood of any kind except Pinus Wallichiana, Picea Smithiana, and Juniperus spp, may be taken by any concessionists (person holding a cultivated land or tenants, including artisan that are permanently residing in a village) as may be required for meeting the firewood needs or making agricultural implements, free of charge. No license shall be required to apply for but information must be given to the beat guard or CKNP game watcher within 24 hours of felling of a tree for keeping a record in the Government files.

The vegetation resources being already depleted, care is required for the license to be limited to the minimum requirements of the concessionists for his firewood needs, agricultural instruments, construction of dwelling houses/ cattle sheds.

Livestock (sheep, goat), should not be allowed for grazing on forested pastures where the forests were recently cut within the last 5 years or where natural regeneration is expected or already visible in the form of saplings and younger trees and has been notified by the park authorities as regeneration zone.

Moreover, regarding firewood collection the following rules should be followed:

Specific tree species with special characteristics such as big age (monumental), ornamental value, religious or cultural significance etc. must be identified and restricted for felling.

The number of trees that could be harvested from a natural forest must be determined/restricted in cases where such a forest stand has unique ecological significance, is used for nesting or shelter by birds and wild animals or has certain scientific, aesthetic, cultural or religious importance.

The total amount of firewood that could be allowed for collection must be determined and restricted on the basis of household requirement for household with different numbers of members. Such figures are already available with AKRSP and WWF but must be determined if not available for specific cases. Selling of firewood to the market is totally restricted.

The trees or shrubs, allowed for cutting must be utilized in full with zero or minimum possible wastage for all trees/shrubs in general and conifers in particular.

The collection of medicinal plants (Artemisia included) in the Buffer Zone (where existing) is allowed, with the authorization of the institution in charge and under a sustainable use approach.

d) Construction of all kind of buildings*

e) Clearing or breaking up any land for cultivation, mining or for any other purpose.

The collection of stones for mining is allowed in selected mining spots of the Buffer Zone (where existing) only, but regulated on case to case basis by the Park authorities.

f) Polluting surface and subterranean water flowing in and through the National Park.

g) Polluting by littering, illicit waste disposal (chemical, physical or otherwise), or any other means deemed as negatively affecting the soil.

The Core Zone is restricted for any consumerism uses, except specified under specific notifications including use by Tourists too; however, tourists must follow specific trekking routes (zones that should be mentioned in Park Management Plan) and observe various restrictions, detailed in the Management Plan for keeping the park free of solid waste and other forms of pollutants.

h) Use of vehicular transport except on recognized roads and routes, and

i) Damaging park infrastructure and visitors' facilities.

* Provided that Government may, for scientific purposes or for the betterment of the National Park or for providing incentives and/or concessions to the adjacent communities for participatory management, authorize the performing of one or more of aforementioned acts on the explicit written request of community/communities to the Government. The Chief Conservator of Forests and Wildlife shall justify the need for such an action and certify in writing that it does not impair the objectives of the establishment of the National Park.

Any other amendment that may be required from time to time must be recommended by the Park Community Management Committee which is representative for each sub-units of the Park itself.

Appendix 4: Report on detailed consultative meetings with communities and stakeholders of Central Karakoram National Park for sharing of revised Management Plan for CKNP and taking feedback

Summary of progress review meetings with stakeholders

There is a genuine need to examine stakeholders' perception of CKNP management system, biodiversity conservation and buffer zone valleys development due to overlapping roles and conflicting priorities among key governmental agencies in GB. The need to understand the priorities and role of each stakeholder group assist to support MP formulation and implementation, along with effective practices. Within this context, stakeholders' consultative workshops were organized to examine stakeholder perspectives towards CKNP management.

CKNP has evolved over time to conserving biodiversity and natural ecosystems. CKNP contributes to the livelihood of local communities, enhance visitors' well-being, and provide recreational opportunities. But the CKNP implemented management system has also influenced how local communities interact with the NP and led to people-park conflicts. This has been witnessed because of lack of access,



imposition of land use restrictions, banning of illegal hunting and forest cutting, human-wildlife conflicts, etc. These issues are dire in these remote valleys of the country due to the greater dependency on natural resources by local communities. As an alternate strategy, integration of conservation and development programs have been advocated and implemented to ensure socio-economic sustenance of local communities. Most commonly, tourism development in CKNP could be a robust tool in poverty reduction and local empowerment. The key issues that escalate human-CKNP conflicts are the absence of commitment and coordination by local authorities, and overlapping management roles among different agencies, effective enforcement and monitoring of conservation values. Additionally, there is evidence from CKNP that lack of infrastructure and financial resources contribute to poor management performance. CKNP faces management challenges in delivering their conservation and socio-economic benefits. The role of planning and evaluation are important factors for effective management to mitigate local conflicts, and involve stakeholders in a participatory approach to assist in sustainable development and decision-making.

Stakeholders consistently mentioned three key management issues with CKNP:

- a) lack of community consultation in decision making**
- b) ineffective management practices to conserve biodiversity**
- c) low competence and skills of the NP staff**



Conservation Status in CKNP

Conservation practices and the sustainable use of resources in CKNP have faced several challenges, including lack of management resources, overlapping roles among governmental entities, and fragmented responsibilities among stakeholders, which has created obstacles for successful environmental protection. In addition, issues with policy implementation, lack of tourist infrastructure, people-park conflict issues, and visitor activities have negatively impacted the environment. These problems have been exacerbated because low priority by the government for environmental issues in comparison to others. Additionally, weak MP/OP implementation capability has resulted from workforce shortage, inadequate resource provision, confused status of CKNP Directorate and limited financing.

Involvement of local communities and social organizations

Stakeholders indicated that local residents and social organizations (LSOs, VCCs) were not involved in the planning and management of CKNP. Further, official authorities do not support any initiatives and activities that are proposed to assist in the management. Others maintained that private consultants that are responsible to collect input from locals and visitors handle the planning and design. An official from forest department noted: Because these designs are difficult for the department to create on its own, it collaborates with the private sector but the questionnaires must be created and people's opinions must be collected. But, getting people's opinions is not enough, you must organize workshops for the park and invite locals. In addition, a significant number of the participants expressed negative attitudes towards management plans as they are never implemented and if something implemented, the process that lacks stakeholder consultation. The majority blamed the centralized nature of forest and wildlife departments for exclusion of the public and other stakeholders and lack of authority to CKNP directorate. Participants also pointed out that sometimes the conflicts between local organizations within the same valley make the situation worse. There should be more coordination between various local organizations working under the same domain.



Development Initiatives for Buffer Zone Valleys

The MP implementation phase witnessed lack of community development initiatives for the socio-economic uplift of the communities. There is need to approve and implement VCSDPs in its full spirit and will result more satisfied buffer zone community and less conflicts and currently the conflicts are enormous.

CCHAs and Hunting License

Due to the positive results and monetary benefits of wildlife conservation in form of trophy hunting, several communities intend to declare their territories to be designated as community hunting areas and some existing CCHAs are facing the issue of no hunting in their areas. Thalley has applied to be declared as CCHA since long and even wildlife surveys have been conducted but the issues is still pending. Bagrot is a buffer zone valley of CKNP and also a CCHA but from last several years, no hunting is being practiced over there and the community is complaining and annoyed from Parks and Wildlife Department because their conservation endeavors are not bringing any result as the community wants to initiate so many development activities in their valley with funds (01 permit for Ibex was given to Bagrot in 2019-20). In response CKNP Director said that declaring a site as CCHA is not enough as it needs some promotion and the best way is to contact the local outfitters which are in contact with hunters within the country and internationally. Moreover, the community behavior and attitude also count a lot. Bar valley in Nagar district was the first valley where trophy has been hunted legally, but due to the bad behavior of the people in the community now hunters do not prefer that area as compared to Khyber, Hushey and other CCHAs in the region. Also, in Kanday area, these were the local people who promoted their area along with conservation initiatives. Participants urged to process the pending applications of CCHAs and to increase hunting license for Baltistan.

Agriculture

Walnut trees are decreasing, it should be promoted as the crop and tree as an iconic identity of GB. Overall crop productivity is decreasing and the reason is because of less even no diversification in cropping pattern of Gilgit Baltistan. Potato becomes the main cash crop for the farmers of various mountainous valleys. The practice of mono cropping as since long only potato is being cultivated which can be a source of decrease in soil nutrient value and leads to desertification. Moreover, seeds of various crops are for higher yields and are hybrid so after certain time period hybrid seeds lose its productivity due its genetic makeup. Farmers need awareness about these to have sustainable yields and better productivity. Participants shared that post-harvest losses in their valleys are huge. The stone fruit processing factory established by Ev-K2-CNR in Skardu should be replicated elsewhere as well. Organic farming initiatives should be supported technically and financially.



Wildlife Monitoring

CKNP lacks game inspectors and watchers. One member of field staff has to monitor hundred square kilometers, which is not possible. Stakeholders emphasized to appoint more wildlife guards and watchers as due to conservation initiatives the population of Ibex is on the rise and animals are coming to community agricultural fields and even to villages. As compared to lack of staff in wildlife department,

the forest department is much better. It was also suggested by the participants in various stakeholders'-consultative workshops that till staff issue of new appointments in wildlife department resolved why not forest guards also work as wildlife watcher. As the wildlife and forest areas are more or less the same and both are sister organizations so it's quite possible. The participants also mentioned of establishing wildlife check posts and watch towers as majority of illegal hunters are inside the community and due to this the offenders are not being punished. In one way, the proposed check post will control poaching and on the other hand, it will record tourist data as well which will be beneficial for future planning. They are also several cases that offenders who are convicted never paid fine.

Waste Management

Tourists visit CKNP to enjoy the beauty of nature and leaves the litter behind both human and solid waste. It was noted that VCCs could play a significant role in this regard if they are provided with technical and financial support. Director CKNP added when CKNP tried to implement a fee mechanism for waste, the community and tour operators did not accept it fully and they are facing difficulties in implementation. He further added that CKNP Directorate has submitted one PC-1 to forest and wildlife department for waste management activities so they will try to resolve the issue. Ev-K2-CNR also emphasized to implement a waste management system to all touristic destinations in GB but particularly to famous mountain base camps and treks. Ev-K2-CNR along with CKNP staff work in extreme conditions in touristic season to remove, safely transportation, and further disposing off the waste and they are ready to provide any technical assistance in this regard.

It was emphasized to launch waste management system (currently only in Baltoro region) in other valleys of CKNP as well. Rush Lake, Golden Peak and particularly Rakaposhi in Nagar district due to its beauty and close proximity to KKH, are receiving a lot of trekkers in touristic season. Residents of the area being benefitted by this tourism flow, but the Rakaposhi and its based camp is also victim of unsustainable practices of tourists.

Research on Glaciers

Glaciers are melting and due to climate change GLOF has become a great threat to the lives and infrastructure of the people. In many valleys of CKNP including Bagrote there is serious danger of Lake Outburst. There is a need to create awareness in the nexus of deforestation and glacier melting so that the natural environment could be conserved. Moreover, since long no research and monitoring missions have been organized from WAPDA, CKNP, World Bank, EPA GB and Ev-K2-CNR.

Customary Practices

Director CKNP stated that customary practices for using natural resources are very good, but the communities are not even implementing good customary practices itself. There are rules that wood or timber will be harvested according to the actual need to avoid wastage of resources but several communities do not implement this. Local community organizations should identify good customary practices, after further improvement those could be used as a replacement of statutory rules, and there were suggestions to bring old lambardar system under mainstreaming with necessary improvements.

Pastures

Participants of the consultative workshops were of the view that within the communities, the livestock-rearing trend is decreasing due to less economic returns and lack of interest of young generation, but due to the increasing population, the livestock number is also increasing and putting more pressure on alpine pastures. In some pasture due to unknown reason some species are vanishing, this might be due to climate

change, as livestock do not visit even such areas. Therefore, we need to understand this phenomenon with proper scientific research. CKNP pastures are also victims of drought in previous years.

CKNP Office in Gilgit

A CKNP representative office in Gilgit is required with local staff because it is not possible for the communities of Nagar and Gilgit to reach CKNP Headquarter Skardu.

After the meeting with the Stockholders, the CKNP Directorate and the Communities of the Buffer Zone Valleys, the general feedback is that the adopted management Plan was positive for the protection of the ecosystem but it needs some revision and update and this document introduce the necessary upgrade.

The suggestions of the CKNP Directorate are the resumed in these points:

Following are my additional comments which may be incorporated during gap analysis/ revision of MP & OP wherever fits.

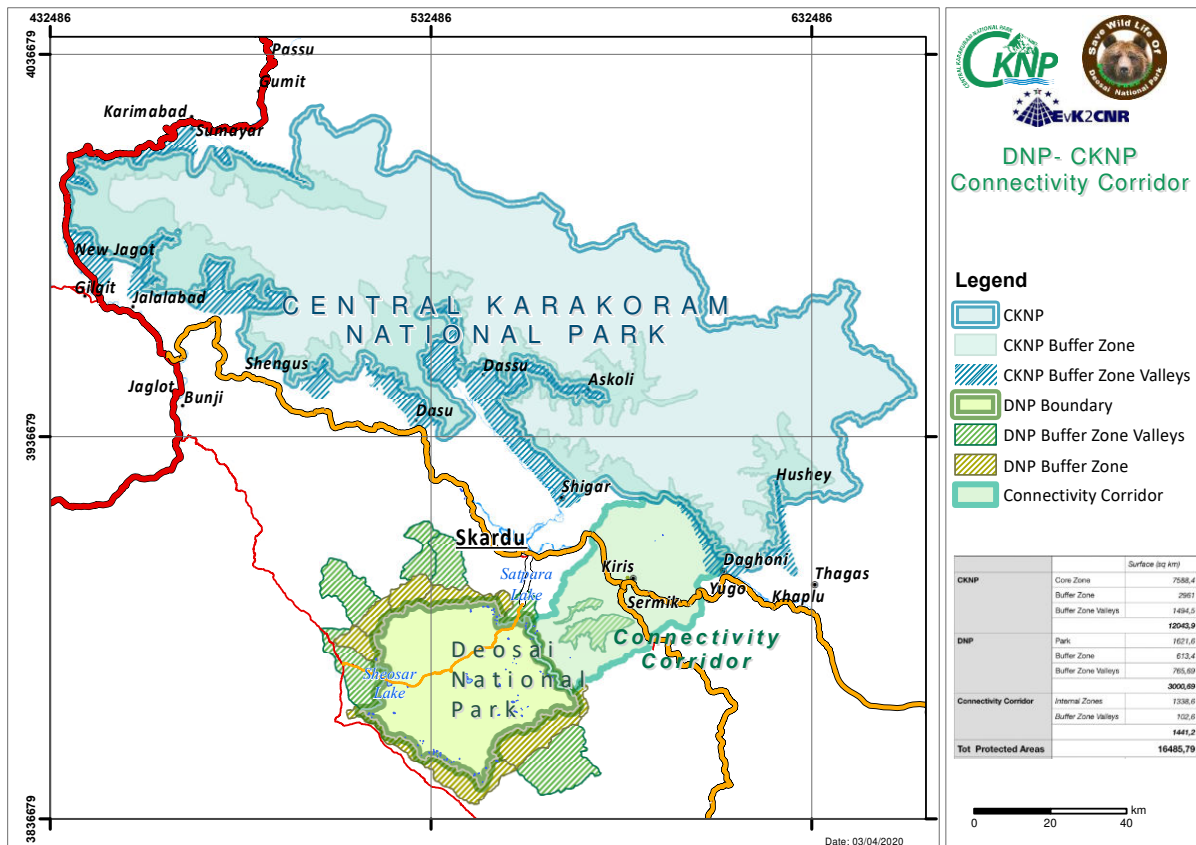
- 1. Waste management fee utilization mechanism be clarified*
- 2. Camp sites and waste management strategy be clarified*
- 3. Strategy to reduce human carnivore conflict be included*
- 4. CMC strengthening*
- 5. Eco tourism guidelines/regulations*
- 6. Interventions for subsistence mountain agriculture, agro-forestry etc.*
- 7. Infrastructure, mobility, communication, field gears (sub offices, VRCs, information desks, watch towers, trails, foot bridges etc.)*
- 8. Community mobilization sector*
- 9. Community incentives sector*
- 10. Fuel efficiency sector to pay back ecosystem services*
- 11. Biodiversity museum, research and student's internship program*
- 12. Capacity building and institutional development sector*
- 13. Adequate Human resources according to catchment divisions, valley and wildlife population (at least 60 Game Watchers and 7 Game Inspectors as per valleys, catchment and districts)
Incorporation of more professionals like Glaciologist etc.*
- 14. Sustainable campsite & waste management wing with required equipment*
- 15. Wildlife, visitor, climbing, trekking, rescue information management system*
- 16. CNKP promotion strategy*
- 17. Wildlife distribution mapping*
- 18. Buffer zone & CCHA management*
- 19. Mechanism for receiving/disbursing Mountain Royalty Fee and revised CKNP Entry & Waste Management Fee in accordance with the use right holder communities share.*

New Connectivity Area between CKNP and DNP

A connectivity area is a link of wildlife habitat, generally native vegetation, which joins two or more larger areas of similar wildlife habitat. Connectivity areas are critical for the maintenance of ecological processes including allowing for the movement of animals but also to create a unique habitat in which the opportunities to be in the middle of two National Parks create a virtuous circle that promote the Park themselves.

By providing landscape connections between larger areas of habitat, connectivity area enable migration, colonization and interbreeding of plants and animals.

Exhibit 15: CKNP-DNP- Connectivity area map



CKNP and DNP are mountain areas endowed with rich biodiversity, natural beauty and important resources. DNP is focused on the conservation of Himalayan brown bears and CKNP is famous being the biggest glaciated park in the world, if connected together would form a contiguous conservation and sustainable development area. Both the national parks are on the UNESCO's tentative list of world heritage sites and the connectivity area can become an opportunity for the local inhabitants to their socio-economic status through conservation and eco-tourism and diversified interesting touristic, cultural and outdoor opportunities for travelers and same time a perfect location for awareness and education about protected areas. The connectivity area between CKNP and DNP has enormous potential to improve and support management and conservation of natural resources, gene flow, and contribute to the resilience of the landscape in a changing climate.

The needs of connectivity area is also expressed in the approved management plans of CKNP (2015) and DNP (2016). The proposed connectivity area is very wide and crossed by the Indus River, which is surely not promoting the transition of species between the two Parks, but the morphological features forced to adapt the traditional definition of the ecological corridor to the real situation in the area. Thus, after map analysis, consultation with the communities and local stakeholders, and in order to propose a connectivity area between the two National Parks, feasible, functional and having the real scope of improving CKNP and DNP management and conservation of the natural resources, and is a relevant supporting tool to improve Pakistan CBD commitments and initiatives to promote sustainable development.

Different habitats/ecosystems types and urban environment are, frequently interrupting the inter-park gap between the two landscapes of DNP and CKNP. Accordingly, as such, there is no contiguous ecosystem that combines the two for the establishment of a traditional ecological corridor.

The DNP and CKNP are close to each other separated by the mighty Indus and human settlements but this area beyond the buffer valleys of the both national parks will be managed through a connectivity area for improved natural resource conservation and socio-economic benefits. The management guidelines of connectivity area proposes a unique management committee that will be called as Joint Management Committee (JMC) with representation of both the national parks and chaired by chief conservator/conservator or secretary parks and wildlife.

Appendix 5: Customary Laws for Management and Conservation of Natural Resources in, and around CKNP

Customary laws are different in different areas according to the local customs, norms, value system, climate, forest and agriculture. These laws are locally practiced in accordance with the needs and requirements of the local people from centuries and controlled by local leaderships, communities and notables of the areas. A few examples of customary laws in relation to conservation needs of natural resources in the CKNP are reported below.

Askoli village of Braldu area Shigar

In Askoli village of CKNP, Artemisia (herb) is being collected between May 1 up to June 1 from Chogobroq (pasture), while between October and November it is being collected from Jula area. There is no information on the impacts of such collection

The dry wood is being collected from specific areas like Padma, Biafo, Kurfong and Jula.

The local communities of Askoli have set procedures/ rules for grazing their livestock in pastures. They start with *Dumordu area* in the months of March, and continue up to May, proceeding then to Chogobroq where they stay till mid of July. They then further move on to Biafo area and stay till October. In the months of September and October, when harvest of the crops and its storage is over, livestock are brought back from pastures to the villages where free grazing is then practiced throughout winter.

This grazing pattern is being adopted for all types of livestock except the *Zo* (cross breed of Cow and Yak) since *Zo* is physically stronger and can conveniently stay over the pastures all the year round. This helps the livestock owners to avoid the shortage of fodder in the village for their remaining animals, when back from the pastures. This way of livestock grazing, which is in fact the rotational grazing system, is being adopted by several other valleys also. However, this has yet to be determined scientifically if this grazing pattern is helping to keep the pasture biodiversity intact?

Basha valley of Shigar

The inhabitants of Basha harvest artemisia herbs in the months of March and November but the number of man/donkey loads for each house-hold is not fixed. The Artemisia is mostly used in roofs of the houses to stop rainwater seepage. However, in one of the villages called *Bain*, collection of Artemisia is totally banned. Though this provides for an excellent opportunity to find the comparative impacts of both use systems, the study has not been undertaken.

The cutting of green wood from the natural forest is banned for the last 15 to 20 years, in one of the valleys. The ban has been imposed by the locals and is being supported by the relevant Government department. The locals mostly subsist on fallen and dry wood for their domestic usage with none of the wood being transported to other areas. If someone is caught with the fresh wood, he is fined and the wood being seized and confiscated. In some locations of the valley, collection of dry wood is allowed only for 15 days.

The natural resource use pattern is quite different in Arindu, the last village of Basha where the locals are closer to the natural forests of Juniper and Birch. The locals do not follow any customary rules/regulations for the collection of wood. They would collect as much as they need or want sometimes.

Arindu stays cut off from the main villages in winter, and are dependent more upon the natural forests. With no alternative sources of energy in hand, there are more pressures on the natural forests. Moreover, being poorer than rest of the neighboring communities, with no support from Government or Civil Society Organizations, they do not follow any regulatory systems of their own and also do least care for the government rules and regulations.

The **Arindu** community doesn't allow the outsiders to enter their pastures. This is a precaution against any possible attempt by Government or NGO to confiscate their user rights which are free at the moment. This is a vulnerable community with greater potential to damage the park resources if not helped out immediately.

Haramosh valley

Each house hold keeps livestock as main profit earning business and meet the basic needs of milk, meat and butter. In Haramosh valley, the pastures are distributed among villages (hamlets) and each household has to graze their livestock in the designated pastures only. Most of the locals have constructed shepherd huts in pastures where they reside during the summers. Generally, the free grazing system is practiced whether herded by hired shepherds or done individually by owners themselves.

Each house hold collects annually almost 350 to 400 human/donkey loads of firewood each season for their domestic energy uses. The forest cover of Haramosh is better as compared to the other villages. The commercial use practice that happened in the past is no more done, yet they cut wood for construction, though under a permit by the Forest Department. The community does have user rights (There has been an agreement signed between the community and government / GBFD for joint management of forest in the valley, and as per the agreement, local community members residing outside Haramosh are allowed to transport timber outside valley for construction of a house, but more often, such Haramoshies living at Gilgit, Danyore and other parts of the district / Gilgit have been misusing the agreement. They have been cutting and transporting huge volumes of timber (without any working plans) from the local forests.)

Rondu valley

The villagers bring firewood and herbs for medicinal uses from the surrounding *nullahs*. In Rondu, there are some *nullahs* where people from Mehndi village own agricultural land. An example is the Lee Phoro *nullah*. Respondents said that due to cultivation and standing crops, livestock are not allowed for free grazing, however, they are only housed in the evenings after they have grazed in other nearby *nullahs*.

Nialli in Shigar

In Nialli nullah of Shigar, respondents said that violations do sometimes take place. If the offender is from surrounding villages where the Nialli people have affine relationships, they just push the animals out but do not fine the owners. If the offender comes from another area or from a village not socially connected to Nialli, is fined in cash or kind.

Jalalabad and Gilgit

Respondents in Jalalabad and Gilgit reported that there are occasional conflicts over the use of a particular pasture. It happened on the shared pastures in Bilchar and Tehsot. As a result of the continuous fighting for grass, herbs and firewood the Settlement Department divided most of the shared pastures. This was reported to be one major reason for people not sharing anything and not working together.

Mehndi and other villages in Rondu

(Mehndi village is not part of CKNP. Thowar part of Rundu is part of CKNP)

In Mehndi and other villages in Rondu, respondents reported that although all villages have their own *nullahs*, sometimes people still fight over ownership and use rights. They said whenever there is a dispute over pasture use; they consult the government records maintained by the Settlement Department and decide upon the issue accordingly.

Wildlife and Hunting

Generally, the customary law permits people to capture and kill wild animals for sports, domestic use as food, and to save livestock from predators, while statutory law has restrictions unless a wild animal is killed in self-defense.

In Nialli Shigar, uncontrolled hunting has caused serious damage to wildlife populations. According to locals, Ibex are left few in numbers while bears have totally disappeared from the area. The locals are not happy with this since they don't have access to the previously available free source of meat and other animal products, and also the fun of hunting.

Against this, if someone is caught hunting in Bagrote and Jalalabad villages, he is fined one or two oxen by the Dubani **Development Organization**.

Forests

Residents of villages having use rights may take from that nullah any amount of firewood and herbs they need.

In Jalalabad before 1996, there was no restriction on wood collection and hunting. Restrictions were imposed when the people established the Dubani Development Organization (Community based Organization). Now instead of paying fee to the forest department to get permits for cutting wood from another forest, this is being arranged by the local CBO from the village that owns the forest. The fee is given to the villagers from whose forest the wood is being cut, rather than to the Forest Department. The fee for construction wood is more than the fee for fire wood. The beneficiaries then use this money for development work in their own village. If extra wood is left after construction, it must be sold back to the village forest committee.

The local forest committee imposes fine, in either cash or kind, in case any wood is cut from prohibited area. The fine thus collected is spent on some development work in the village. If the fine is in the form of animals, then the animals are cooked and eaten by the whole village together on a special occasion. Quite often, the fine for cutting wood and hunting is taken by whoever catches the poacher, either the Forest Department or the local forest committee, but occasionally, both organizations fine the poachers separately.

It is believed that owing to increase in human population, people use more wood now as compared to a few generations earlier. Respondents said that despite all the restrictions and laws, the wood is still cut in required magnitude by locals.

Water Rights and Distribution

In Gilgit Baltistan, communities usually have a traditional right to utilize a water source that flows within their village boundaries. Water from such a source is considered common property. A neighboring village is not allowed to use the same source of water without the consent of the owning village. In the past, traditional water rights were established for irrigation water; currently, it is also an important issue

in relation to piped water supply schemes. In villages where water is abundant throughout the year and where it is only used for irrigation, water rights are not strongly enforced. In villages with a seasonal water shortage, use rights can become more of an issue as they affect the allocation of water.

Water use rights entitle specific people to utilize a particular water source. In most villages, communities have also developed systems to determine the quantity of water to be used by a single household. A single household's allocation is determined by the size of its landholding. In villages where water is short, communities have developed indigenous systems for water distribution to overcome shortages.

Birds like partridges (*chukar*) are hunted for meat while the eagle are hunted to save livestock. Partridge feathers are used as pillow fillings because unlike cotton, these feathers do not attract insects. The horns and hides of ibex fetch good money in the market.

(Source: Customary laws governing natural resource management in Northern Areas (Gilgit- Baltistan) by IUCN Pakistan.

Appendix 6: Revised list of CKNP valleys and villages

S.No	Valley	Villages	Total number of villages	Remarks/CBOs
A	District Ghanche			
1	Hushey	Hushey	1	Valley Conservation Committee (VCC) Hushey
2	Kanday	Old Kanaday, New Kanday	2	Wildlife Conservation and Welfare Organization/Valley Conservation Committee Kanday
3	Marzi Gon	Marzi Gon, Bale Gon	2	NO VCC
4	Talis	Talis	1	NO VCC
5	Kharkoo	Kharkoo	1	Local Support Organization (LSO) Kharkoo
6	Daghoni	Daghoni Balghar	2	Local Support Organization (LSO) Dagghoni-Balghar
7	Thalay	Bordas, Parangus, Tasso, Harangus, Chundu, Yarkhore, Haltaghari, Broqpa, Baltoro, Daltir, Khasumik	11	Local Support Organization (LSO) Thalay
B	District Skardu			
8	Marpai & Markunja	Ghzwapa, Totkhor, Markunja	3	Local Support Organization (LSO) Marapi, Shigar Town Management Society (TMS) Markunja Shigar
9	Churka	Churka, Skhora	2	Village Conservation Committee (VCC) Chorka Shigar
10	Alchori	Turoopi, Hashupi, Pharingbama, Hurchus, Alchori proper, Sildi, Kashmal, Yuno, Thanduro, Hyderabad, Baha	11	Valley Conservation Committee (VCC) Alchori Shigar SKY Development Organization Kashmal Shigar
11	Lower Braldo	Dassu, Dassu bala, Hoto, Teston, Nit, Chaqpo, Foljo (Apoaligon), Bianco Sedar, Ho	10	Local Support Organization (LSO) Lower Braldo

S.No	Valley	Villages	Total number of villages	Remarks/CBOs
12	Upper Braldo	Pakora, Chongo, Sino, Thongal, Surongo, Kurfay Monxong, Askoli, Tistey	10	Local Support Organization (LSO) Upper Braldo, Village Conservation Committee (VCC) Askoli
13	Basha	Thorgo, Hamisil, Chutrun, Dogoro, Bein, Niaslo,Doko, Saisko, Besil, Arindu	10	Local Support Organization (LSO) Basha & Village Conservation Committee (VCC) Arindu
14	Tissar	Tissar, Lagaf, Chumik	3	LSO in progress
15	Ghulabpur	Kahon, Kayo, Soq, Khurid, Soqgo, Ticho	6	Valley Conservation Committee Gulabpur shigar& Shoopu Faloopa Welfare Organization Ghulabpur
16	Baghicha & Khomera	Baghicha, Khomera	2	AGAH Welfare Organization, Bagicha Komerah
17	Tormik	Dasu, Badipa, Youchung, Chumik, Bazgang, Harimal, Khilajing, Melding, Toq, Kashipa, khaipa, bareskor, pano, kushumal, gialsakhor, Surbo	16	Valley Conservation Committee (VCC) Tormik
18	Astak	Jamshaidabad, Khirizang, Choksum, Balay xong, Lagaf, Stonging, Khakchung, Mapo, Lacho, Manjar, Rijang, Shano, Burdia, Soosa, Tugla	15	Jamsheed Welfare Organization (JWO) Astak
19	Shengus	Chamachu, Shengus	2	No VCC
C	District Gilgit			
20	Haramosh	Shoote, Hanochal, Sasi, Shatot, Khaltaro, Dache, Jutial, Barchi, Iskere	9	i) Wildlife Conservation & Social Development Organization (WCSDO) Haramosh ii) Haramosh Development organization (HDO)/LSO Haramosh

S.No	Valley	Villages	Total number of villages	Remarks/CBOs
21	Bagrot	Jalalabad, Hamaran, Taysot & Masingot, ,Girche, Sinakir, Hoppey, Datuche, Farfooh, Bulche, Chira, Sat Gussoner	11	Dubani Development Organization (DDO)/LSO Bagrote
22	Danyore	Danyore, Sultanabad Juglot Gooro	3	Wildlife Conservation & Social Development Organization (WCSDO) Danyore -Juglot
23	Jutal-Rahimabad	Jutal, Rahimabad	2	Local Support Organization (LSO) Rahimabad Social Welfare Society (SWS) Mehdiabad Jutal
D	District Hunza Nagar			
24	Skandarabad	Skandarabad	1	Akbar Development Organization (ADO), Skandarabad, Nagar/Valley Conservation Committee
25	Jaffarabad-Thole	Jaffarabad, Nilt, Thole	3	Nonihal Development Organization (NDO) Nagar
26	Rakaposhi	Ghulmat, Pisan, Minapin	3	Rakaposhi Local support Organization (RLSO) Nagar
27	Miachar-Dadimal	Miacahr, Dadimal	2	No VCC
28	Phekar	Phekar, Hakuchar	2	No VCC
29	SAS	Shayar, Askqordas, Sumayar	3	Rakaposhi Development Organization (RDO) SAS valley Nagar
30	Nagar Proper	Nagar Proper (23 mohallas)	1	Nagar Welfare & Development Organization (NWDO) Nagar Khas
31	Hoper	Hoper	1	Hoper Conservation & Development Organization (HCDO) Hoper Nagar
32	Hisper	Hisper	1	Valley Conservation Committee (VCC) Hisper
			152	

Appendix 7: Population data of CKNP Buffer Zone Valleys

				2012/2013		2016/2017	
X	Valley #	Valley	Village	Household	Population	Household	Population
DISTRICT GANCHE	1	Hushey Area	Hushey	170	901	189	1123
			Kanday	166	1079	171	1198
			Machulo			432	3815
			Marzigond	73	416	69	561
			Talis	231	1409	243	1928
	Tot			640	3805	1104	8625
	2	Daghoni	Kharkoo	757	5829	1016	8977
			Daghoni	428	2739	558	4370
	Tot			1185	8568	1574	13347
	3	Thalley	Bordas	208	2240	250	1842
			Parangus				
			Harangus				
			Tassu	195	1550	64	425
			Chundu			137	911
			Yarkhore	180	1440	219	1289
			Haltaghari	100	800	128	893
			Broqpa	50	400	68	270

			Baltoro	182	1456	187	1165
			Daltir	170	1360	300	1891
			Khasumik	70	560	125	637
			Lodas			38	194
			Gagorik			64	359
			Dahang			30	184
	Tot			1155	9806	1610	10057
	TOT			2980	22179	4288	32029
DISTRICT SHIGAR	4	Shigar	Ghzwapa	97	849	530	3837
			Totkhor				
			Markunja	408	3031	514	3780
			Churka	619	5010	709	5491
			Skhora				
			Turoopi				
			Hashupi	388	3276	525	3840
			Pharingbama	112	937	180	1175
			Hurchus	257	2250	311	2711
			Alchori				
			Sildi	81	621	95	737

			Kashmal	52	410	64	470
			Yuno	84	640	120	809
			Thanduro				
			Hyderabad	109	1045	109	1045
			Baha				
			Tissar	492	4404	596	5620
			Lagaf				
			Chumik				
			Kahon				
			Kayo				
			Soq				
			Khurid				
			Soggo				
			Ticho				
			Tot			2699	22473
	5	Lower Braldu	Dassu	166	1190	160	1190
			Dassu Bala				
			Teston	62	473	75	563
			Nit	104	983	149	1113
			Chaqpo	62	433	62	433

			Foljo	86	689	139	979
			Biano Sedar	107	935	91	878
			Ho	41	217	41	217
	<i>Tot</i>			<i>628</i>	<i>4920</i>	<i>717</i>	<i>4183</i>
	6	Upper Braldu	Pakora	47	338	72	534
			Hoto	34	242	34	278
			Chongo	31	268	41	354
			Sino	38	264	61	518
			Thongal	51	421	70	573
			Surongo	43	339	36	368
			Kurfay	43	410	58	541
			Monxong	19	166	28	210
			Askoli	64	654	99	840
			Tistey	45	482	63	600
	<i>Tot</i>			<i>415</i>	<i>3584</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>4816</i>
	7	Basha	Thorgo	87	575	127	780
			Hamisil	100	585	86	648
			Chutron	61	507	72	643
			Dogoro	92	816	129	991
			Bein	54	531	70	712
			Niaslo	74	668	84	750

			Doko	62	527	79	671
			Saisko	226	1764	287	2609
			Besil	128	1146	145	1416
			Arindu	130	1063	149	1337
			Arindu Gon				
	<i>Tot</i>				<i>1014</i>	<i>8182</i>	<i>1228</i>
	TOT			<i>4756</i>	<i>18929</i>	<i>6260</i>	<i>19973</i>
District Skardu	8	Baghicha and Tormik	Baghicha	73	569	118	716
			Khomera	65	489	65	489
			Dasu	155	1038	224	1264
			Badipa	80	655	80	655
			Youchung	65	520	65	520
			Chumik				
			Bazgang	75	600	75	600
			Harimal	73	584	73	584
			Khilajing	50	400	50	400
			Melding	74	592	74	592
			Toq	50	400	50	400
			Kashipa	78	624	78	624
			Khaipa				

			Bareskor	60	480	60	480
			Pano	68	544	68	544
			Kushumal				
			Gialsakhor	65	520	65	520
			Surbo	75	600	75	600
	Tot			1106	8615	1220	8988
	9	Astak and Shengus	Jamshaidabad	50	400	50	400
			Khirizang	70	840	70	840
			Choksum	45	540	45	540
			Balay Xong	113	1356	113	1356
			Lagaf	37	436	37	436
			Stonging	101	1156	120	1156
			Kakchung	32	364	32	364
			Mapo	126	1324	160	1324
			Lacho	28	230	28	230
			Manjar	7	54	7	54
			Rijing	70	840	70	840
			Shano	58	840	125	890
			Burdia	66	795	66	795

			Soosa	89	1004	89	1004
			Tugla	43	514	43	514
			Chamachu	100	1143	100	1143
			Shengus	74	823	81	669
	<i>Tot</i>			<i>1109</i>	<i>12659</i>	<i>1236</i>	<i>12555</i>
	TOT			2215	21274	2456	21543
DISTRICT GILGIT	10	Haramosh	Shoote			150	1050
			Hanochal	223	2141	270	
			Sasi	270	2700	256	1670
			Shatot				
			Khaltaro	108	854	108	854
			Dache				
			Jutial	330	2276	330	2276
			Barchi	200	2000	140	980
			Iskere	390	3900	450	3150
			Dasso				
	<i>Tot</i>			<i>1512</i>	<i>13871</i>	<i>1704</i>	<i>9980</i>
	11	Bagrote	Jalalabad			1376	9260
			Hamaran	31	280	31	280

			Taysote	149	717	205	815
			Bilchar	85	493	157	538
			Girche	12	96	12	96
			Sinaker	96	846	96	846
			Hopey	120	812	120	812
			Datuchi	170	1242	140	985
			Farfoo	372	3169	361	2801
			Bulche	201	1462	210	1490
			Chirah	125	794	125	794
	Tot			1361	9911	2833	18717
	12	Danyore/Jutal/Juglot	Danyore	1721	15488	3660	24657
			Sultanabad	564	4740	1000	6517
			Jutal	509	3772	700	4900
			Rahimabad	297	2369	450	3200
			Juglot Gooro	200	1499	600	4200
	Tot			3291	27868	6410	43474
	TOT			6164	51656	10947	72171

DISTRICT NAGAR	13	Ghulmat	Skandarabad	303	2579	387	2939
			Jaffarabad	225	2264	329	2550
			Nilt	184	1730	205	1633
			Thole	113	1273	185	1365
			Ghulmat	265	2297	408	2747
			Pisan	201	1422	186	1534
			Minapin	209	1738	281	2087
	Tot			1500	13303	1981	14855
	14	Miachar	Miachar	390	2848	2725	477
			Dadimal	140	964	187	1331
			Phekar	512	4203	767	5312
			Hakuchar	72	492	66	517
			Shayar	177	1278	185	1302
			Askqordas	622	4235	644	3661
			Sumayar	819	5815	1129	6326
	Tot			2732	19835	5703	18926
	15	Nagar	Nagar	380	2204	1581	8467
			Hopar	243	1315	709	5640
			Hisper	168	1260	162	980
		Tot			791	4779	2452
	TOT			5023	37917	10136	48868
	TOT			21138	172185	34265	219216

Appendix 8: List of Treks- CKNP

S. No	NAME OF TREK	Open/Restricted Zone
A	HIGH FREQUENCY TOURISM TREK	
1	ASKOLI – GHANDOGORO LA – HUSHEY Askoli – Concordia – Ghandogoro la – Hushey GHANDOGORO PEAK Ali Camp – Ghandogoro peak (open summit)	Restricted Zone
2	ASKOLI – K2 BC – ASKOLI Askoli – Concordia – K2 BC AND back PASTORE PEAK K2 BC – Pastore peak (open summit)	Restricted Zone
3	ASKOLI – GASHERBRUM BC Askoli – Gasherbrum BC AND back	Restricted Zone
4	SNOW LAKE Askoli – Namla – Snow lake AND back BAINTHA BRAK Snow lake – Baintha brak BC CORNICHE PEAK Snow lake – Corniche peak (open summit)	Open Zone
5	BIAFO – HISPER Askoli – Biafo glacier – Snow Lake – Hisper la – Hisper glacier – Hisper village OR vice versa	Open Zone
6	SNOW LAKE Hisper – Snow lake AND back HISPER PEAK Hisper la – Hisper peak (open summit)	Open Zone
B	DISCOVERY TREK	
7	CHOGO BROQ VIEW POINT Askoli – Chogo Broq AND back	Open Zone
8	SKHORA LA Testey – Skora la – Skora Shigar	Open Zone
9	LATOK BC Askoli – Baintha Lhukpar glacier – Latok BC AND back	Open Zone
10	HARAMOSH LA Arindu – Chogo Lungma glacier – Haramosh la – Kutwal lake – Haramosh OR vice versa	Open Zone
11	KUTWAL LAKE Sassi Haramosh – Barche – Kutwal lake AND back	Open Zone

S. No	NAME OF TREK	Open/Restricted Zone
12	SPANTIK BC Arando – Chogo Lungma glacier – Laila BC – Spantik BC AND back	Open Zone
13	RAKHAN GAALI Jalalabad – Bagrot – Rakhan Gaali – Jutial Haramosh – Khaltaro – Sassi OR vice versa	Open Zone
14	RAKAPOSHI BC Bagarot – Hinarchi glacier – Rakaposhi BC AND back	Open zone
15	RAKAPOSHI BC Juglot – Rakaposhi BC AND back	Open Zone
16	NILT – JAGLOT Nilt – Biachin – Haltar la – Haraj – Barit Jaglot	Open Zone
17	RAKAPOSHI BC via Ghulmat Ghulmat – Rakaposhi BC AND back	Open Zone
18	RAKAPOSHI BC via Minapin Minapin – Rakaposhi BC AND back	Open Zone
19	DIRAN BC via Minapin Minapin – Tagafari – Diran BC AND back	Open Zone
20	DIRAN BC via Hopper Hopper – Bualtar glacier – Diran BC AND back	Open zone
21	GOLDEN PEAK BC Hopper – Barpu glacier – Golden peak BC AND back	Open Zone
22	RASH LAKE K2 view point Hopper – Barpu glacier – Rush lake – Hisper valley NagarKhas – Hooro – Rush lake –Rush lake top K2 view- Barpu glacier – Hopper village OR vice versa	Open Zone
23	TRIVOR (TRAVOUR) PEAK BC Nagar Khas – Shikam Khai – Phorosh Pati – Changa Bul – Miza Basa – Nazar Beg – Trivor (Travour) Peak BC	Open Zone
24	DASTAGIL SAR BC Nagar Khas – Shikam Khai – Phorosh Pati – Changa Bul – Nazar Beg –Dastagil Sar	Open Zone
25	HOPPER – SUMAYAR Hopper – Hopper glacier – Bwaltar peak BC – Chmar bakor – Sumayar	Open Zone
26	ASTAK LA Dambudas – Astak – Astak la – Tormik – Dasu OR vice versa	Open Zone
27	GONLO LA Tormik – Gonlo la – Chutrun Basha OR vice versa	Open Zone
28	THALLEY LA Shigar – Thalley la – Khasumik Thalley OR vice versa	Open Zone

S. No	NAME OF TREK	Open/Restricted Zone
29	SHINGKhang LA Khasumik Thalley – Shingkhong La – Bardumal – Askoli OR vice versa	Open Zone
30	THALLEY – KANDAY Harangus Thalley – Harangus La – Iqbal Top – Kanday OR vice versa	Open Zone
31	MACHULO LA K2 view point Kharkoo – Machulo la K2 view– Machulo OR vice versa	Open Zone
32	IQBAL TOP K2 view point Kanday – Iqbal top K2 view AND back	Open Zone
33	HUMBROK K2 VIEW POINT Hushey – Humberg K2 view AND back	Restricted Zone
34	DOUBLE PEAK Hushey – Aling glacier – Double peak BC and back (or cross to thalley)	Restricted Zone
35	MASHABRUM BC Hushey – Dumsum – Mashabrum BC AND back	Restricted Zone
36	K6 & K7 BC Hushey – Saicho – Chataksa glacier – K6 & K7 BC AND back	Restricted Zone
37	LAILA PEAK VIEW POINT Hushey – Saicho – Dalsangpa – Laila peak BC – Khuyusang AND back	Restricted Zone
C	OCCASIONAL TREK	
38	LUKPO LA Joula camp – Chotkal glacier – Latok BC – Sim la – Sim glacier – Braldu glacier – Shimshal	Open Zone
39	KHURDOPIN LA Snow lake – Khurdopin la – Khurdopin glacier – Shimshal	Open Zone
40	KERO LUNGMA LA Arando – Kero Lungma la – Kero Lungma glacier – Haigatum glacier – Hisper	Open Zone
41	GANTO LA Astak – Goropha la – Goropha glacier – Ganto la – Arando la – Chogo lungma glacier – Arando	Open Zone
42	HOLTER TOP Gooro Juglot – Barti – Darchit – Holter Kam – Khai – Rahimabad OR vice versa	Open Zone
43	SUMAYAR – PHEKAR Sumayar – Chabaran – Uskoo Dadar – Phekar OR Vice versa	Open Zone
44	SUMAYAR – MINAPIN Sumayar – Silkiang – Gieng tur – Kachaili – Minapin	Open Zone
45	YAZGIL LA Hisper – Hisper glacier – Jutmaru glacier – Trivor BC – Yazgil la	Open Zone

S. No	NAME OF TREK	Open/Restricted Zone
S. No	NAME OF TREK	Open/Restricted Zone
46	HIKIMUL LA and PEAK Bisil – Hikimul la – Tsibu glacier – Hoo	Open Zone
47	ARINDU – TURMIK	Open Zone
48	DASSU – CHUTRUN Dassu – Tiston – Simbi la – Thorgo – Chutrun	Open Zone
49	WEST MUSTAGH PASS Askoli – Joula – Pangma glacier – Chiring glacier – Mustagh pass and back	Restricted Zone
D	CULTURAL TREK	
50	UPPER BRALDU VALLEY TOUR Askoli – Kurfay – Mongrong – Thal Brok – Tistey AND return to Askoli Askoli – Surongo – Thongal – Sulphur ponds – Sino AND return to Askoli	Open Zone
51	KARIMABAD TOUR Karimabad – Baltit – Altit – Eagle Nest – Sacred Rock	Open Zone
52	KARIMABAD – ASKOLI Karimabad – Nagar – Hisper – Snow Lake – Askoli OR vice versa	Open Zone
53	ASKOLI – SHIGAR [VIA SKORO (SKORA) LA] Askoli – Kurfay – Mongrong – Tistey – Skoro la – Skoro (Skora) – Churka – Shigar	Open Zone
54	SHIGAR – GZWAPA	Open Zone
55	SHIGAR – ARINDU Shigar – Tissar – Chutrun – Arindu AND return Bisil – Dogoro – Thorgu	Open Zone
56	SHIGAR – KHAPLU (VIA THALLEY LA) Shigar – Yeolba – Thalley la – Chomik – Bokma – Dagghoni – Kharkoo	Open Zone
57	SHIGAR – DAGHONI Shigar – Lamsa – Nar – Gone – Gol – Keris – Gon – Ghowari – Kuro – Yugo Dagghoni	Open Zone
58	KHAPLU TOUR	Open Zone
59	KHAPLU – TAGAS Khaplu – Saling – Machulu – Talis – Haldi – Tagas – Sino	Open Zone
60	SKARDU TOUR	Open Zone

Summary:

HIGH FREQUENCY TOURISM TREK	= 6
DISCOVERY TREK	= 31
OCCASIONAL TREK	= 12
CULTURAL TREK	= 11
TOTAL TREK	= 60

Appendix 9: List of Peaks in Central Karakoram National Pak as per CKNP Tourism Peak

S. No	NAME OF PEAK	Open/Restricted Zone	Height (m)	Royalty fees \$
A	PEAKS (HIGH FREQUENCY TOURISM TREK)			
1	K2	Restricted Zone	8611	7200 (60 %) 500 (5% winter)
2	Broad Peak	Restricted Zone	8051	5600 (60%) 400 (winter)
3	G1	Restricted Zone	8080	5600 (60%) 400 (winter)
4	G2	Restricted Zone	8035	5600 (60%) 400 (winter)
5	Trango towers	Restricted Zone	6363	1500
B	PEAKS (DISCOVERY TREK)			
6	G4	Restricted Zone	7952	2500
7	Baintha brak	Restricted Zone	7285	2500
8	Latok 1 (Biafo)	Restricted Zone	7151	2500
9	K6	Restricted Zone	7282	2500
10	K7	Restricted Zone	6934	1500
11	Spantik peak	Open Zone	7027	2500
12	Golden peak	Open Zone	Another name of Spantik	2500
13	Laila peak (Hushey)	Open Zone	6986	1500
C	PEAKS (OCCASIONAL TREK)			
14	Uli Bhiafo towers	Restricted Zone	6417	1500
15	Paju peak	Restricted Zone	6610	1500
16	Pastore peak	Restricted zone	6205	1500
17	Marble peak	Restricted zone	6256	1500
18	Angel peak	Restricted zone	6858	1500

S. No	NAME OF PEAK	Open/Restricted Zone	Height (m)	Royalty fees \$
19	Cathedral towers	Restricted Zone	5828	1500
20	Chogolisa	Restricted Zone	7665	2500
21	Mashabrum (Baltoro face)	Restricted Zone	7821	2500
22	Latok 2 (Choktal)	Restricted Zone	7145	2500
23	Mashabrum (Hushey)	Open Zone	7821	2500
24	Diran peak	Open Zone	7266	2500
25	Rakaposhi	Open Zone	7788	2500
26	Haramosh peak	Open Zone	6666	1500
27	Trivor	Open zone	7577	2500
28	Distaghil Sar	Open zone	7885	2500

All the other peaks have to be considered as Occasional and a permit from CKNP is required.

Summary:

Total Peaks	= 28
Peaks along HIGH FREQUENCY TOURISM TREK	= 5
Peaks along DISCOVERY TREK	= 8
Peaks along OCCASIONAL TREK	= 15

Appendix 10: Existing and proposed procedures for tourism policy Gilgit Baltistan

	EXISTING PROCEDURE	PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN THE PROCEDURE
1	<p>Expeditions and Trekking Parties:</p> <p>Trekking and expedition parties are regulated by Gilgit Baltistan Council through Trekking Permit Rules 1996 as Tourism is subject of Gilgit Baltistan Council and not of the GB Assembly as per GB Self-Empowerment and Governance Order 2009. Therefore, regulatory authority of tourists (Issuing Trekking Permits and Expedition Licenses) are not mandate of Tourism Department GB.</p>	<p>The powers may be transferred/delegated to GB Tourism department.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>The GB Council may accommodate one officer from GB Tourism department in their office in order to keep the data consolidated.</p>
2	<p>Registration of Guides, Tour Operators and Hoteliers:</p> <p>The Tour Operators, Travel Agencies, Hoteliers and Guides are being regulated by the Department of Tourists Services (DTS) under the Capital Administration and Development Division Islamabad through following acts:</p> <p>Pakistan Hotel and Restaurants Act 1976 and Rules 77</p> <p>Pakistan Travel Agencies act 1976 and Rules 77</p> <p>Pakistan Guides Act 1976</p> <p>The DTS in case of all other provinces have been transferred to respective provinces while in case of GB, the same is neither with the GBC nor with the GB govt. this subject is being dealt by the DTS in CADD, the logic of which is not understood. This department has taken up case with IPC endorsed by KAGB, however no response yet.</p> <p>Tour Operators, Guides cannot be controlled with this arrangement.</p>	<p>It is Proposed that the DTS along-with relevant laws required to be shifted to the Tourism Department Gilgit Baltistan to regulate the private sector in Gilgit Baltistan</p>
3	<p>Briefing and De-briefing for trekking & Expedition Parties:</p> <p>Briefing and debriefing of parties depend on their convenience and can take it with Alpine Club of Pakistan in Islamabad or Tourism Department GB. However, there is no central mechanism of consolidation of data for briefing and de-briefing. A party briefed at Alpine club of Pakistan does not further inform any other forum and straight away start trekking or expedition. Later on, their de-briefing is undertaken at the place of initial briefing.</p>	<p>The liaison Officer/ Mountain Guides required to be bound to follow the rules and regulations laid down at the Trekking Permit Rules 1996 for trekking and expeditions in GB.</p> <p>A central Office need to be established which has the complete information of all Tour companies, guides, Liaison Officers, either in GBC, or GB Tourism department.</p>

	EXISTING PROCEDURE	PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN THE PROCEDURE
4	<p>Other category of tourists: All kind of other tourists visiting Pakistan or GB except trekkers and expedition parties are regulated through General Visa Policy announced by the Ministry of Interior from time to time. Categories of visa's and their procedures are available on the ministry of interior website (www.interior.gov.pk).</p> <p>For the foreign tourists visiting Gilgit Baltistan, the data is being collected by the Special Branch through entry points i.e KKH, Khunjerab Border Sost, Shandur Pass, Gilgit Airport and Skardu Airport, which is consolidated by the department at the end of the year. A consolidated District wise report of tourists in GB is being submitted by the Special Branch to Chief Secretary Office at Daily Situational Report (DSR)</p>	<p>It is high time that we facilitate the tourists during their entry/exit related operations by constructing Tourist Facilitation Centers at Entry Points with proper waiting lounge and lavatories. Harassment of tourists have been witnessed at these points which may be avoided through deputing professional officers/officials in the tourist seasons. These facilitation Centers /Entry Points be authorized to interrogate the tourists at entry point completely through thorough checking in one window operation system. Accumulation of long queues across KKH to dispatch them in convoys may also become vulnerable and potential threat one day.</p> <p>Visa of Arrival facility may also be reactivated at Sost Immigration Post keeping in view the PR of China and central Asian states as potential source of visitors.</p> <p>A consolidated data of credentials can be shared to GB Tourism department.</p> <p>Once the tourists are entered in the open zones/ urban centers, no further interrogations are required as being reported now. The data collected from entry points may be shared with all security agencies on the same day instead of separate collection by all agencies as per current practice.</p>
5	<p>Domestic Tourists</p> <p>The data of domestic tourist is being collected by the Tourism Department GB through District offices from records of Hotels in concern districts.</p>	<p>The district police and other agencies collecting tourist data need to be consolidated.</p>
6	<p>Foreign Registration Office (FRO):</p> <p>There is FRO in Gilgit where registration of foreigners is being made who stay more than three months in GB.</p>	<p>This office needs to be reactivated for intended genuine stays.</p>
7	<p>Foreign Research Students:</p> <p>All research students are required to obtain Research Visa from concern Embassy of Pakistan in their Country and NOC from Ministry of Interior in Pakistan to conduct research in any province of Pakistan. Besides this NOC there is no further requirement of any permit/license. The Embassies of Pakistan abroad issue Research Visa after clearance of Ministry of Interior for which the research tourist required to submit request separately to Ministry of Interior in Pakistan. The Ministry of Interior does not treat application if research tourists don't have Research Visa from the concern Embassy. It's like chasing once own tail.</p>	<p>There should be an internal system between the concern embassy and Ministry of Interior to give clearance within 4 weeks as per approved policy by the Prime Minister of Pakistan for clearance by security agencies. Once cleared, the researchers should not be disturbed as being reported.</p> <p>A clear policy is required from Ministry of Interior about tourist intended to conduct research in Pakistan.</p>
8	<p>Extension of Visa in Pakistan:</p> <p>On the Ministry of Interior Website, it is already mentioned that the regional passport offices shall extend visa for two months after collection of necessary fees from nationals of 24 friendly nations of Pakistan. The information is available in Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan website. www.moi.gov.pk.</p>	<p>These friendly countries may be allowed to enter GB from Sost border by extending VISA ON ARRIVAL FACILITY at Khunjarab Border</p>

	EXISTING PROCEDURE	PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN THE PROCEDURE
9	Federal Tourism Cell: There is absolutely no interagency coordination and sharing of information after the devolution of the subject of tourism in true spirit of the 18th amendment in the constitution.	The role of a Tourism Cell at Federal is justified by the fact that Tourism is not a regional or local phenomenon rather it's a global phenomenon and involves the whole international comity of nations thereby raising the role of the Foreign Office and the Missions abroad.
10	Information Desks at Airports: At airports both Gilgit and Skardu, Tourist Information counters by the tourism department have been established which is being made operational shortly All entry/exit points need to be well facilitated with Tourist Facilitation centers including the Airports.	This will further assist in coordination as well as collection of accurate data.
11	Organizational mandate and capacity issues: Practically speaking, the department of tourism in GB was only mandated to develop tourist attractions and promote them, through the meager resources provided by the GB Government from its Annual Development Plan. Since the department is a newly established entity during 2005-06, the scope of functions was increased manifold additionally assigning the subjects of Sports and Culture, Youth Affairs and Archaeology & Museums. The expansion of the department and its strengthening at district level has been many times taken up with the provincial government but in vain. This incapacitation of the department is due to lack of resources both financial as well as human resource.	Expansion of the Department both in terms of human and financial resources is required to be taken seriously for which a case has already been stands submitted with finance Department GB
12	Operation of Special Flights During Tourists Season: Airlines and road Transport are integral parts of Tourism. Currently the cancellation rate of PIA flights is extremely high (45 % in Gilgit and 27% in Skardu) Improvements towards predictability of travel are vitally essential for tourism development, particularly package tour groups from abroad, domestic including business tourists to enable shorter and punctual travel	Additional PIA flights to GB will further ease down the tourist concerns. Operating C-130 flights purely on commercial lines during Tourist Season (May to October) to Gilgit and Skardu from Islamabad is the rising demand. This will fill up the gap created due to the disturbed frequency of PIA flights to both these stations. The Ministry of Defense may play role in getting this facility extended during tourist season.
13	Security within Gilgit Baltistan: Under the new circumstances developed due to the unhappy incident that took place at base camp (Diamer face) of Nanga Parbat, the security dynamics now changed altogether. There was no such specific requirement of security of foreigners in the past except the road bound routine security measures in general by the LEAs in GB.	The Special Branch and other agencies gather information from all entry-exit points as well as from the hotels where these foreigners stay in transit. However, under the new circumstances, on road security measures need to be beefed up. The district Administration and Police have a greater responsibility to ensure security of all kind within the territorial jurisdiction of their districts. The security measures already in place and security measures off road need to be reviewed and additional check points need to be established on restricted treks for ensuring security. Seasonal check point on the restricted trail/trek beyond the last populated village must be established where normal human traffic ends. This will ensure proper security related measures.

	EXISTING PROCEDURE	PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN THE PROCEDURE
14	<p>Trophy Hunting:</p> <p>The Forest, Wildlife and Parks department GB offers Trophy Hunting of precious wildlife who completes their life cycle and have become trophies of international bidding. This is a huge source of revenue out of which the 80% share goes to communities controlling the illegal practices of hunting through their notified Community Control Hunting Areas (CCHA).</p>	<p>The CCHA's are very effective and the same model can be replicated in the tourism industry involving the mountain communities shouldering them the responsibilities of watch and ward. These communities can be trained for community Policing through the revenue realized from Trophy hunting available with Forest and Wildlife Department GB.</p>

Appendix 11: Entry and Exist Forms

FORM No.

(For official use Not be filled by visitor)



VISITOR ENTRY

Personal Information

Family name _____ First name _____ Nationality _____ Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female

Passport/CNIC No _____ Age _____

Visit Information

Purpose of the visit ☐ Trekking ☐ Camping ☐ Other _____

Which areas do you intend to visit?

☐ Concordia ☐ Broad Peak BC ☐ K2 BC ☐ G1 G2 BC

☐ Gandhogoro Pass (1a) ☐ Hushe ☐ Biafo ☐ Dumurdo ☐ Trango

☐ Mashabrum ☐ K7 ☐ Rakaposhi BC ☐ Other _____
(specify which base camp)

Form which point you will exit? ☐ Askoli ☐ Hushey ☐ Hisper ☐ Minapin ☐ Arindu

Expected duration of your stay in CKNP area: ☐ Weeks _____ ☐ Days _____

Tour Operator Company Name _____

Guide Name: _____ Licence No: _____

To be filled by CKNP Staff

Receipt No _____ Date _____

Location: ☐ Askoli Registration Centre ☐ Hushey Registration Centre ☐ Hisper Registration Centre
☐ Minapin Registration Centre ☐ ArinduRegistration Centre

Fee Recieved

ENTRY FEE	VISITORS	
	FOREIGN	NATIONAL
	<input type="radio"/> 10 \$	<input type="radio"/> 5 \$

Thank you for your COOPERATION!

FORM No.
(For official use Not be filled by visitor)



VISITOR EXIT

Personal Information

Family name _____ First name _____ Nationality _____ Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female

Passport/CNIC No. _____ Age _____

Place visited

- ☐ Concordia ☐ Broad Peak BC ☐ K2 BC ☐ G1 G2 ☐ Gandogghoro Pass (1a) ☐ Hushey Valley ☐ Hisper
- ☐ Minapin ☐ Other _____ (specify)

Tour Operator Company Name: _____

Guide Name _____ Licence No: _____

Central Karakoram National Park facilities and key services

Please, give us your feedback about CKNP facilities and services

	Very good	Good	Sufficient	Bad	Very bad
How was pre-visit information about the Park?	1	2	3	4	5
How useful the signage regarding the Park are?	1	2	3	4	5
How is Park Staff in terms of friendliness and cooperation?	1	2	3	4	5
How is the condition of toilets on the glaciers?	1	2	3	4	5
How is the access to basic health facility?	1	2	3	4	5
How did you feel your safety inside the Park?	1	2	3	4	5
How are the services provided in the main campsites?	1	2	3	4	5

Have you visited CKNP Website? ☐ YES ☐ NO

To be filled by CKNP Staff

Receipt No _____

Entry Form No _____

Location: ☐ Askoli Registration Centre ☐ Hushey Registration Centre ☐ Hisper Registration Centre
☐ Minapin Registration Centre ☐ Arindu Registration Centre

Thank you for your COOPERATION!

OPERATIONAL PLAN

The priorities are given in various shades (High: Green, Medium: Blue, Low: Light Grey)

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
Section 1 – PARK MANAGEMENT							
Section 1 is composed of three components:							
1A: Definition of the necessary Park's organizational structure, while ensuring resources for its operation;							
1B: Implementation of the base knowledge through the realization of specific management, research, in addition to the activation of a process allowing the Park's direct control, both in term of execution and availability and use of collected data							
1C: Increasing the involvement and participation of stakeholders in the management process, with particular consideration for local communities							
1A. Park Organization and Identity							
1	Park organization, structures and identity	1.1	Improve CKNP functionality	1.1.1	Complete CKNP staffing, organogram and definition of the new positions	It is necessary to adopt an efficient and improved organizational structure to meet the various needs considering the findings emerged during the reviewing and updating of the CKNP Management Plan for the various sections of the organization and for the technical and conservation purposes and provision of the necessary funds. Some new positions are also envisioned keeping in view the necessity of expertise required for smooth and effective function of CKNP as following;	New Organizational structure, organogram and new staff ToRs developed such as veterinary officer/technician and social mobilizers for buffer zone valleys. Approval from competent authorities achieved and proposals from CKNP Directorate developed and submitted. This new organogram has to enter into next PC4
					Director Park (BPS-19)	A senior position as an in charge of the park	01 contract position exist but regular position needs to be created

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
					Ecologist (BPS 18)	Responsible for ecological assessments and overall health of the park	01 contract position exist and regular post is created but the current contract incumbent needs to be adjusted on regular position
				1.1.2	Appointment of a glaciologist/hydrologist BPS (17)	CKNP is famous for its glaciers and water resources and the whole Pakistan being an agrarian economy is dependent on precious water resources. A technical person with glacier studies background is necessary to be the part of CKNP team. Glaciologist needs to analyze snow and ice and their physical properties, particularly movement of glaciers and to analyze changes in response to climate change and how these changes in turn influence climate and surrounding environment.	Request for the appointment made Post created One glaciologist or hydrologist appointed
				1.1.3	Appointment of a wildlife veterinarian BPS (17)	The duties of a wildlife vet may include sedating animals for procedures, performing exams, giving vaccinations, taking blood samples, administering fluids, performing surgeries when needed.	Request for the appointment made Post created One wildlife vet officer appointed
				1.1.4	Eco-tourism Officer (BPS 17)	The purpose of the post is to assist in the development and implementation long-term policies, actions and projects within the National Park management plan, that aim to reduce the negative and enhance the benefits of tourism on	Post created and tourism officer appointed

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
						the area and capitalize on the benefits that visitors bring. He/She has to work in partnership to develop plans and solutions to improve the viability and sustainability of transport, travel for visitors and waste management	
				1.1.5	GIS Analyst (BPS 16)	Develop maps of National Park, Valleys, resources, Data analysis through GIS	Post created and GIS analyst appointed
				1.1.6	03 Range Forest Officer (BPS-16)	Park has no regular RFO but there are two RFO working on contract basis, 03 RFOs in total required to supervise field staff, one position of RFO is for Gilgit/Nagar region, two for Baltistan	02 regular posts already created One more need to be created 03 regular RFOs in placed
				1.1.7	02 positions of Social Organizer (BPS-16)	Majority of the park issues are social linked with communities and other stakeholders, SO needs to make liaising	02 positions need to be created and at least one female SO
				1.1.8	01 UDC (BPS-14)	Assist the admin office in drafting, typing and account matters and also support the other staff in letters drafting and report writing	01 regular post of UDC need to be created 01 person appointed
				1.1.9	01 LDC (BPS-11)		01 regular post already exists but need to be Adjusted One contract post already exists

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
				1.1.10	09 Game inspector (BPS-11)	Supervise Game Watchers, obtain monthly and seasonal wildlife assessment census reports including forest and wildlife offence reports	03 posts already created and 06 need to be created and regularized
				1.1.11	211 Game watchers (BPS-09)	Protecting wildlife and their habitats including forests, pastures and rangelands; conducting ocular wildlife population assessment and surveys; and furnishing monthly and periodical census and observation reports to the Game Inspector concerned	05 posts already created and 206 need to be created and regularized
				1.1.12	01 Data Entry Operator (BPS-14)	Keep the record of all surveys, assessments and tourists, make analysis and computer graphics	Post created and data entry operator appointed
				1.1.13	01 female Receptionist (BPS-07)	Attend calls and record keeping, maintain dispatch and receive letters daily	01 regular post need to be created 01 post project post already exists
				1.1.14	04 Driver (BPS-04)	Support staff	02 posts already exist and 02 posts need to be created
				1.1.15	Naib qasid		01 regular post exists 02 more posts need to be created
				1.1.16	Chowkidar		02 regular posts already exist and 02 new posts need to be created
				1.1.17	Sweeper		02 new posts need to be created

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
				1.1.18	02 Incinerator Technician	To maintain incinerator machine	02 regular posts need to be created
				1.1.19	02 Waste segregator	Segregate various types of the waste into burnable, non-burnable and recyclable	02 regular posts need to be created
				1.1.20	04 Assistants/Helpers Visitors Registration Center	Filling and assisting tourists in their registration, fee collection, helping and guiding tourists in filling entry exit forms	04 regular posts need to be created
				1.1.21	Establishment of equipped regional office for the improved functioning of CKNP	CKNP, in order to operate efficiently must have field office in Gilgit region, more entry points, visitor centers, desks, first aid services with necessary equipment such as radio, internet, rescue sub office in Gilgit	List of new field offices, infrastructure, entry points similar to the existing Hushey entry point developed and offices established through PC 1 documents
		1.2	Participatory Management	1.2.1	The executive structure for the institutional management of the CKNP has been activated and operational	The CKNP management board has two main levels: Sub Committee (SC) and Community Management Committee (CMC). Both structures refer to the CKNP Directorate to make the identified guidelines applicable according to the developed ToRs of these two committees	Both the levels have been activated, election of the representative members and SC meeting twice a year and CMC meeting at least once a year conducted, ToRs of both committees developed and committees are functional
		1.3	Improve CKNP staff capacity building	1.3.1	Performance appraisal of the park staff and trainings courses as per their identified needs.	CKNP staff should thoroughly perform the assigned tasks. Moreover, on the basis of the organizational structure defined in point 1.1.1, specific trainings and courses are defined, in order to improve performance and particular	Evaluation and TNA reports are available for needed training courses/topics and identified training and refresher courses organized

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
						abilities of the staff. Some of the priority topics for training and courses are listed in the activities of this document (OP).	
		1.4	Increase CKNP identity	1.4.1	improvement of CKNP existing website periodically	The Park's website is the "business card" of the protected area. It has the function to attract people to visit the area, but also it must give clear indications about the regulations that should be followed required to avoid negative consequences to the CKNP fragile environment. The website should include valley level information and linking it to various COs website, other PAs websites and web portal.	Website updated with more available information in various sections and linked to the GB Parks and Wildlife Department web platform
				1.4.2	Developed and achieved uniformity at all levels	This can be achieved through creating and adapting uniform signage, eco-friendly structures and building, vehicles, boards, staff uniforms For example, K2 is the iconic symbol of CKNP, it can be used with green color for logos etc.	Standardization and homogeneousness achieved at various levels for better park identity and promotion
				1.4.3	Increase the development of CKNP visibility material	Visibility material is necessary to develop a corporate image which should cover all sectors and activities of CKNP and to make these available at various venues such as exhibitions, educational institutes, airports, tourist information centers and embassies	Hands books, maps, souvenirs with image of K2 /mugs, guides books developed according to the new available information/ surveys

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
		1.5	Improve CKNP effectiveness	1.5.1	Development of leaflets about park rules and regulation and code of conduct, ethics, slogans, highlight parks vision and mission	To ensure the protection of various ecosystem and resources effectively inside the park for long term if rules and regulations are well known and applied.	Material realized and disseminated
				1.5.2	Awareness campaigns on CKNP rules and code of conduct at local, provincial, national and international level		Awareness campaigns organized
				1.5.3	Installation of new and available identification signs in different areas	The signage should be developed according to the CKNP corporate image as given in point 1.4 with relative regulations and installed at the proper identified sites	Park signage realized and positioned
		1.6	CKNP long term sustainability	1.6.1	Linking CKNP with other PAs such as DNP and KNP through connectivity areas and also establishment of world heritage sites and Biosphere Reserve (BR)	A protected area, even if extended, may not ensure biodiversity conservation overtime. In order to overcome this issue, it is necessary to link together the various protected areas, creating connectivity areas which allow the continuation of migration which may result in genetic diversity. It is necessary to take action at the institutional level to create the necessary consensus for the creation and implementation of BR and connectivity areas	Areas identified and mapped between CKNP, DNP and KNP and mapped through studies and surveys.
							Institutional meetings and workshops held. Dossier prepared and submitted and notified as world heritage site
2	Financial management	2.1	Supporting the CKNP with Government procedures to	2.1.1	Develop the new PC1 for the implementation of the OP and hiring of the new staff.	CKNP must be annually guaranteed to operate fulfilling its institutional role. Being a National Park, the relative funds - at least the ordinary	PC 1 developed PC 4 Developed

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
			guarantee Annual Governmental Allocations		Develop PC 4 for the regularization of the staff and their possible rotation system among the different national parks in GB	ones- must be issued by the competent institutions. On the basis of the previous points, a specific document defining CKNP needs including the following points, has to be produced taking into account 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.3.1. Priority activities to be carried out. Based on the findings, a 5-years basic program together with the necessary annual funds need to be established. This could also be annually revised on the basis of any identified needs.	5 years plan developed and submitted to Planning Department for approval
		2.2	Implementation of Park Entry fee mechanism	2.2.1	Already developed mechanism for collection and disbursement of park Entry Fee by CKNP Directorate need to be initiated and examination of its medium-term effectiveness and any subsequent changes.	The visitors' entry fees mechanism is in placed but not initiated yet, it is vital for the participatory management of the park. But being highly variable over the years (not programmable since they are linked to possible fluctuations in tourist numbers) they cannot be substituted to the ordinary funds made available by the competent institutions. It is suggested that funds linked to visitors could be used by CKNP and community for managing the park (e.g. For the participatory management of the park as it has be disbursed with a ratio of 20:80) against annual VCSDP from the community against their involvement directly in conservation, promotion and development initiatives and approved by CMC.	Fees collection and disbursement method available. The annual plans to be approved by CKNP Sub Committee and CKNP Community Management Committee.

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
		2.3	Waste Management Fee	2.3.1	Develop mechanism of reimbursement of waste management fee to CKNP from Department	Waste management fee mechanism is in place but its further transfer to CKNP efficiently needs to be initiated in a systematic way so that CKNP can use this fund for glacier and mountains cleanup. The funds must be transferred to CKNP well before the start of touristic season and for that CKNP need to develop and submit proposal annually. Against annual plan for waste management revised/proposed rates of waste management fee should approved and implemented	Funds transfer mechanism to CKNP is in place. Proposals are available, submitted and its subsequent approval from Conservator Parks and Wildlife Department
		2.4	Royalty and permit fees	2.4.1	Transfer of royalty fees paid by tourists (Mountain Royalty by climbers) and trekking permit fee (by trekkers) from Federal level to GB-CKNP.	Identification of a transfer's criterion of these fees to be transferred to GB-CKNP. The intended or potential funds to be utilized by CKNP mainly for conservation, development, cleanup of higher camps, rescue and first aid. A working paper need to be developed by Park and Wildlife Department and CKNP for the transfer criteria and its further utilization.	Working paper developed, funds transfer criteria established, activities chalked out and monitoring mechanism is in place. Committee with approval of the competent authority for monitoring, regulating of the royalty and permit fees has been created. <u>Proposed in new CKNP fee section of MP</u>
		2.5	Campsite fee	2.5.1	It should be merged with waste management fee Currently it is being practiced by Community Accordingly, they will get their share from CKNP	The fee has to be paid by the tourists at the, these amounts could change year by year proposed by the communities in charge but always prior approval from CKNP Directorate	Fee implemented Notification available Fee collection record available

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
		2.6	Simplify the fee collection system	2.6.1	Implementation of fees collection system as proposed new CKNP fee	The proposed new fee system shall enhance the value and simplify the process including all the fees (including entry fee) into a single payment called as Aggregate Fund and foreign tourists will need to pay in Islamabad or at the VRC points for Pakistani nationals. These new rates need approval from GB government to be implemented.	New CKNP fee system adopted and implemented
3	Legal Framework	3.1	Legal support for management rules	3.1.1	Analysis of the Customary Laws with the new Statutory Laws in relation to the sustainable use of natural resources.	<p>New forest act is approved and in place and the new wildlife act has been drafted and in process of approval. So, the use of natural resources by local communities is mainly done following customary laws - which may be different in different communities- rather than the new statutory laws.</p> <p>It is important to verify which of these customary laws and statutory laws are in line with the sustainable use of natural resources measures identified for the different Park areas, indicating which changes would be necessary.</p>	<p>Analysis made and new proposed rules available.</p> <p>Proposed rules submitted to department/ competent authority for amended rules and improvement of the GB draft wildlife Act</p>
				3.1.2	Possible improvement of customary practices	A proper management of Protected Area should take into account the long-term conservation of natural ecosystems and the basic needs of local communities, especially when it regards mountain areas where populations are in critical situations. The indications that are being developed with the zoning of CKNP	<p>Analysis made and new proposed rules available.</p> <p>Proposed rules submitted to department/ competent authority for amended rules and improvement of the GB draft wildlife Act</p>

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
						follow this principle: prohibiting activities potentially impacting the areas dedicated to conservation, but allowing a sustainable use of natural resources in other areas of the Park. In some cases (e.g. grazing) statutory laws are very restrictive, and do not allow the use of natural resources by local communities even with the use of sustainable methods. In some specific cases, it is then necessary to propose the amendments of the existing laws at the GB level, verifying which can be the implementation process	
1B. Research							
4	Research activities in CKNP	4.1	Promotion and management of research activities	4.1.1	Develop a list of primary research themes for the CKNP keeping in view the impacts of climate change and emerging issues	During the updating of the CKNP MP a number of themes, for which it would be important to gather basic data, emerged. Some of the primary research topics are listed in the activities of Section 2 of this document.	List of research topics identified and implemented as a priority for CKNP management conducted as per list and finding or results available
				4.1.2	Improve coordination between CKNP and research institution/academia	It is necessary to promote the research activities according to the objectives set out in point 4.1.1. Cooperation with national and international research institutes, with extensive experience on different topics, in order to jointly develop projects aimed at responding to national and international calls	Cooperation agreements defined for joint projects

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				4.1.3	Internship/ research program	CKNP should fund and facilitate internship program and research studies and a percentage of funds to be fixed for such purposes	Internship plan developed and implemented and research reports are available
		4.2	Improved knowledge on glacier behavior and dynamics	4.2.1	Glacier dynamic studies, mass balance, changes in glacier extent and volume	The Central Karakoram glaciers are a strategic resource for Pakistan, because they provide fresh water for civil use, hydropower production and farming. The glaciated Karakoram is therefore a key area for studying the effects of ongoing climate change on present and future meltwater discharge.	Study reports are available
				4.2.2	Assessing the magnitude and rate of ice ablation and evaluating the derived melt water and discharge flows		
				4.2.3	Spatial distribution of debris free ice by applying remote sensing investigations		
		4.3	Analysis of the impact due to natural hazards	4.3.1	Evaluating possible climate change impacts on ecosystem and natural resources, and development of mitigation interventions.	The studies carried out for the implementation of the CKNP Management Plan and relative projections, indicate a potential impact on the Park's ecosystems and natural resources in the medium /long term, due to climate change. To cope with this, it is needed to adopt specific intervention strategies in time such as cryosphere and permafrost studies	Reports and mitigation interventions available
				4.3.2	Assessment of impacts caused by natural phenomena such as landslides and GLOF, and development of risk maps and intervention strategies.	The CKNP area is particularly vulnerable to natural hazards determining critical and dangerous situations. These phenomena have to be analyzed and, as far as possible, specific thematic risk maps for CKNP and adjacent area	Report with risk maps developed Intervention strategies defined Coordination with GLOF project established

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						should be developed (Buffer Zone Valleys). The CKNP Directorate should make close coordination with ongoing GLOF project for determining the hazards and possible adaptation and mitigation measures.	
		4.4	Avifauna	4.4.1	Bird species diversity, identification, and status of identified species including key threats to the birds of the CKNP and distribution of rare species in various areas of the Park	The bird diversity is yet to be documented as stated by, no availability of quantitative data on species status and distribution is the key challenge for conservation and management of birdlife diversity of the Park.	Reports available
				4.4.2	The identification of flyways and resting areas of Migratory birds	The accurate flyway and their resting areas in and around CKNP to be identified	Reports available
		4.5	Pasture Management	4.5.1	Assessment of the pastures and rangelands to identify the status of palatable and nutritious grass species and develop procedures for their conservation	The grazing lands of CKNP are deteriorating as a result of overgrazing of livestock and removal of natural vegetation for firewood. It is important to assess the status of palatable and nutritious grass species in pastures.	Report available Palatable and nutritious grass species assessed and an improvement plan developed
				4.5.2	Determine the carrying capacity of selected potential pastures in CKNP valleys	Local herders graze their livestock in pastures of CKNP buffer zone where it is needed to monitor the quantity and quality of nutritious grass and other vegetation in order to limit the livestock access if needed	Reports on carrying capacity and maps of potential pastures available
1C: LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS SOCIAL MOBILISATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING							
5	Local community	5.1	Capacity building and participation of local communities	5.1.1	Promote the establishment of community	Such reliable and accountable community organizations are the pillars for the joint implementation	COs established in all valleys SO hired

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
	involvement and trainings				Organizations (Cos) at village/valley level (if not present) and to be further strengthened	of the MP. The social mobilization process has to be strengthened with the full support of all stakeholders.	
				5.1.2	Community mobilization through field meetings with CKNP buffer zone valley communities and their capacity building through trainings and sensitization about their role in park management and protection of natural resources	The participative approach supposes a direct involvement of local communities in the activities related to Park Management. Thus, the knowledge of local communities on natural resources management needs to be implemented.	Reports of the community meetings, development initiatives trainings organized
				5.1.3	Approval and Implementation of VCSDPs	The draft VCSDPs are the detailed documents for the conservation and sustainable development at valley level. The drafts have been developed by Ev-K2-CNR in 2016-17 and need to be approved and implemented	VCSDPs approved and implemented
				5.1.4	Make functional and strengthen CMC	CKNP CMC is established partially which is needed to be finalized, make functional and strengthen in order to manage the local community situation in a smooth manner as well as better implementation of MP	CKNP CMC functional office established

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<p>The participatory approach used during the updating of the Management Plan aims at creating a tight integration between the conservation of the CKNP ecosystems and the sustainable use of renewable natural resources by local people, still highly dependent on such resources. To achieve this, the CKNP has been divided into 15 Management Units corresponding to the 15 buffer zone valleys around the Park. For each valley, the preparation of a specific Conservation and Sustainable Development Valley Plans have been developed. This management tool, for the buffer zone situated inside the Park, takes into account all the issues related to the management of natural resources, while for the buffer zone valleys situated outside the CKNP boundaries, only those aspects and activities whose effects may also occur within the Protected Area, are considered.</p> <p>Section 2 is composed by two components:</p> <p>2A- Conservation and sustainable use of renewable resources inside CKNP;</p> <p>2B- Management of natural resources ON Buffer Zone valleys</p>							
2A- CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES INSIDE CKNP							
6	Wildlife	6.1	Training for CKNP Staff	6.1.1	Capacity building of CKNP field staff through short courses/ trainings on wildlife management	CKNP Directorate is directly responsible for the sustainable management of this resource and other Parks' natural resources; it is therefore essential to carry out specific training courses for the Park staff on different topics.	Course developed and training report available
				6.1.2	Wildlife data collection, analysis and description	To properly manage the resource, it is necessary to rely on updated and reliable field data so it is essential to have at least one person trained on the subject.	One staff trained; report developed
				6.1.3	Strengthening of field staff for watch & ward practices	A proper management must rely on an effective and widespread control system such as patrolling and watch & ward practices. The field staff need to be strengthened through provisioning of logistic support, human resource and field equipment	System to become Operative

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		6.2	Establishing wildlife surveys	6.2.1	Collect data on presence, density and distribution of target species, with particular reference to endangered ones	Large mammals can be taken as reference species for the surveys but extension of data collection to other species with particular consideration to threatened species. Moreover, it is necessary to develop inventories for the various species found in the park including aquatic fauna, herpetofauna, insect fauna and avifauna	Target species identified, monitoring methods established and field data collected Inventories of various species developed
		6.3	Improve conservation areas for different target species	6.3.1	Definition of additional wildlife protected areas for wildlife, on the basis of the results of specific research on the different species.	During the zoning process, the fauna protection areas have been identified based on the presence of large mammals. On the basis of data collected in the frame work of the activities indicated in point 6.2.1, it may be necessary to define new conservation areas in order to preserve other species in the long-term.	Additional conservation areas established.
		6.4	Assess illegal hunting, fishing and capturing of wildlife	6.4.1	Analysis of the presence, distribution and relative impact of illegal hunting, wildlife illegal capturing in the CKNP area, and instructions for the setting up of control and mitigation mechanisms.	The illegal activities cause a severe damage not only in terms of conservation, but also for local communities, as unsustainable resources exploitation does not support the availability of such resources in the medium / long-term.	Report produced and intervention measures defined
		6.5	Developing and accessing sustainable Trophy Hunting (TH) program in CCHA and	6.5.1	Assess effectiveness of TH procedures related to the local community's income and wildlife conservation	TH program can be considered a valuable conservation tool if: a. a sustainable harvesting of trophy heads that does not create imbalances in the population, is performed	Conservation protocols are available, Wildlife survey reports are available

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
			establish new CCHAs in potential buffer zone areas like Braldo Basha		and implementation proposal	<p>b. the majority of the income generated by the programmes remain available to local communities, which in turn must invest a part of it on nature conservation programmes.</p> <p>c. In CKNP, TH is structured according to these patterns, but an analysis of the results obtained so far should be conducted in order to develop, where appropriate, more sustainable operational protocols.</p>	<p>CCHA conservation plan is available</p> <p>Proper auditing of funds in relation to conservation activities are available</p>
				6.5.2	Strict implementation of TH funds for conservation (out of total funds given to the communities, 30% must be used on conservation initiatives)	It has been reported that trophy hunting funds are not being properly implemented by the CCHAs so annual audit of the CCHAs should be carried out to assess their conservation activities such as development of water points, salting points and hiring of community watchers etc.	Audit report available
		6.6	Status of the brown bear in CKNP	6.6.1	Population distribution, habitats identification and potential threats to the brown bears in CKNP	In CKNP, brown bears have been poorly studies. Data gathering in bear habitat is difficult due to rough terrain, poor access, harsh climatic conditions, and expensive logistics. For example, surveying glacial areas in the Central Karakoram Range such as Baltoro area, Bradlo (Ho), Biafo, Panma glacier and valleys of Nagar requires trekking for weeks, so it is suggested to provide all logistics arrangement for surveyors and researchers involved in such nature of tasks.	<p>Population distribution available</p> <p>Habitats Identified</p> <p>Potential threats identified</p> <p>Conservation measures developed</p>

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
		6.7	Snow leopard	6.7.1	Snow leopard habitat management, identification of refuge sites and restoration of prey species	Proactive planning is required not only to conserve snow leopard populations but also to maintain ecosystem processes, functions and services. The large spatial requirement of snow leopard and ongoing anthropogenic activities and climatic threats to their habitat highlight the need for a land use planning and habitat management. Apart from the spatial needs managing snow leopard habitats by restoring prey population is also equally important to ensure the population persistence of snow leopard.	A management plan for snow leopard habitats available Refuge sites identified and declared Restoration measures for Markhor, Ibex and Urial developed
		6.8	Status of Ladakh Urial	6.8.1	Assessment and population status and distribution of Ladakh Urial	Urial sighting is reported in CKNP seasonal wildlife surveys, it needs to be extended on the basis of previous investigation to an extent in developing a comprehensive conservation and management plan and its subsequent implementation. CKNP region could be the only single area hosting more than 50 individuals in Baltistan region.	Population distribution Threats identified Habitats identified Conservation/ Management Plan developed Plan Implemented
		6.9	Status of common otter	6.9.1	Historical and current distribution status of common otter in CKNP	Common otter known to be commonly found at the banks of Shayok and Shigar rivers but now its sighting rarely reported. There have not been any dedicated investigations of otter population status in CKNP region and its surrounding areas.	Status available

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				6.9.2	Factors affecting otter population in the Park and surrounding.	The probable cause of decline in otter population could be. To determine the common otter population and its distribution, identification of potential habitats and understanding the potential threats to the species in CKNP region is necessary to develop and implement conservation and management measures.	Population and its distribution determined
		6.10	Development and implementation of conservation measures for common otter	6.10.1	Notification of areas such as wetlands and river banks as suitable otter sanctuaries.		Areas notified as otter sanctuaries
				6.10.2	Strict enforcement of ban on killing of otters and on export of otter skins		Monitoring reports on otter available
		6.11	Avifauna	6.11.1	Identifying and declaring key bird areas	Declaring the key birds' areas like forest patches and wetlands in and around the Park as no-hunting zones	Key bird areas identified and declared
				6.11.2	Setting up bird-refuge at some selected sites	Some sites in Hoper, Hisper, Bagrote, Shigar, Hushey, Nagar proper can be declared as bird refuge sites after field investigations	Shooting birds in key bird areas banned
				6.11.3	Revising the law banning on shooting of rare and endangered species and promotion of bird watching	Vultures, Lesser Kestrels, Snowcocks, and Snow Partridges	
				6.11.4	Regulating use of pesticides and inorganic fertilizers in buffer zone valleys	Most of the identified species were found around the settlements, agricultural fields and vegetative areas	Issues discussed with communities and suitable IPM techniques identified and implemented
				6.11.5	Study on ecology and status falcons	Scientific studies on falcons	Reports available
		6.12	Fish and aquatic fauna	6.12.1	Study on ecology and status of fish and aquatic fauna	Scientific studies on falcons	Reports available

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
		6.13	Status of wolf	6.13.1	Study on ecology and status wolf	Scientific studies on falcons	Reports available
7	Aromatic/Medicinal Plants & Non-Wood Forest Product (NTFP)	7.1	Training for CKNP Staff	7.1.1	Capacity building of CKNP field staff through short courses/ trainings on NTFP	CKNP Directorate is directly responsible for the sustainable management of this resource and other Parks' natural resources; it is therefore essential to carry out specific training courses for the Park staff on different topics.	Course developed and training report available
				7.1.2	NTFP data collection, analysis and description	To properly manage the resource, it is necessary to rely on updated and reliable field data so it is essential to have at least one person trained on the subject.	One staff trained; report developed
				7.1.3	Watch & Ward practices and strengthening for field staff	A proper management must rely on an effective and widespread control system.	System to become operative
		7.2	Improve conservation areas for all the different target species	7.2.1	Definition of any conservation areas for Aromatic/ Medicinal Plants & NTFP, on the basis of the results of specific research on the different species.	In the zoning process, specific zones for all Ar./Med. & NTFP conservation were not realized yet. It may be necessary to define new conservation areas in order to preserve certain species in the long run.	Any additional conservation areas established.
		7.3	Assessing use of Ar/Med Plants & NTFP	7.3.1	Identify the Ar /Med Plants & NTFP, develop field survey for use, harvesting and assessment of the impact of these activities on their conservation.	A list of medicinal plants together with their use have been prepared by Ev-K2-CNR, including harvesting time and methods of collection but this does not cover all the areas of the park, the surveys need to be extended and the potential threats should be listed	Survey developed with: list of medicinal/aromatic plants and NTFP, with related use/harvesting an indication of the potential impacts of harvesting and other activities on their conservation

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
		7.4	Evaluating marketing potential of Ar./Med & NTFP	7.4.1	Development of sustainable procedure for field harvesting of certain aromatic and medicinal plant and evaluation of their possibility of cultivation.	A sustainable system for the collection (such as quantities, periods and methods) able to ensure the long-term conservation of these species, have to be developed. At the same time, the possibility of their cultivation has to be evaluated: this would limit the collection in nature and create an additional income for local communities	Report available on sustainable sampling techniques in nature (quantity, timing and methods) and indication of which plants can be grown and how.
				7.4.2	Identify market and supply mechanism for medicinal/aromatic plants and NTFP.	The establishment of Ar./Med plants & NTFP fair trade could become an additional income for local communities. The real market potential of such products will be assessed, focusing on those that can be collected or grown in a sustainable way, according to the results of the analysis carried out in Section 7.2.1.	Marketing analysis developed
				7.4.3	Experimental cultivation of certain medicinal /aromatic Plants and marketing.	Realization of experimental crops in properly identified local communities, the potentially cultivable species according to the instructions in point 7.2.1. a pilot project should be initiated and evaluated in this regard.	Pilot project (cultivation and trade) realized
				7.4.4	Local community involvement in sustainable harvesting/cultivation of Ar. /Med & NTFP and marketing.	Dissemination of best practices defined for the sustainable harvesting and cultivation of Ar. l Med & NTFP to local communities, supporting the activation of a marketing program	Workshop organized
8	Vegetation	8.1	Training for CKNP Staff	8.1.1	Capacity building of CKNP field staff through short courses/ trainings on vegetation management	CKNP Directorate is directly responsible for the sustainable management of this resource and other Parks' natural resources; it is therefore essential to carry out specific training courses for the Park staff on different topics.	Course developed and training report available

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				8.1.2	Vegetation data collection, analysis and description	To properly manage the resource, it is necessary to rely on updated and reliable field data so it is essential to have at least one person trained on the subject.	One staff trained; report developed
				8.1.3	Watch & Ward practices and strengthening for field staff	A proper management must rely on an effective and widespread control system.	System to become operative
		8.2	Improve conservation areas for target vegetation	8.2.1	Definition of additional protected areas for vegetation, on the basis of the results of specific research on the different species.	In the zoning process, smaller areas for conservation of important forests, were not identified. It may be necessary to define specific conservation areas (forest sanctuaries) to preserve certain areas in the long run.	Any additional conservation areas established.
		8.3	Assess illegal harvesting	8.3.1	Analysis of the presence, distribution and relative impact on vegetation in the CKNP area (Valleys Conservation Plan), and instructions for the setting up of control and mitigation mechanisms.	The illegal activities cause a severe damage not only in terms of conservation, but also for local communities as unsustainable resources exploitation does not support the availability of such resources in the medium/ long-term.	Report produced and intervention measures defined.
		8.4	Sustainable utilization of vegetation	8.4.1	Decrease of reliance on Park vegetation areas for timber and firewood	The availability of firewood and timber for external use (not for selling) is a main issue for local communities, most of all for those living in villages located in higher altitudes, where alternative sources to wood are difficult to be found. Thus, it is necessary to assess operational interventions able to increase other sources and decrease the impact on Park vegetation area.	Report on the Assessment and on Management indications

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9	Pasture and Livestock	9.1	Evaluating pasture status and related carrying capacity	9.1.1	Development of an effective method to determine the pastures grass biomass in order to assess its potential and livestock/wildlife carry capacity through field verifications	For the sustainable management of pastures, it is necessary to determine the carrying capacity of each pasture in terms of livestock. It is therefore necessary to be able to count on a reliable methodology, given the size of the area to be investigated. Partner organizations (SLF, WWF, EvK2CNR) active in certain valleys of CKNP and directorate should coordinate closely with the projects for assessment of the pastures and their carrying capacity.	Methodology available and survey conducted
		9.2	Reducing pasture over use	9.2.1	Based on 9.1.1 results through meetings with community members, some pastures which are reported to be degraded by overuse are selected and evaluated	It is important to critically determine the causes of the pasture's deterioration in the CKNP area and fully understand the role played by grazing, particularly with regard to low-altitude pastures near the villages which seem to be the most exploited.	Report developed
				9.2.2	Development of interventions and measures to reduce pasture over use	It is pertinent to assess the pasture related issues and developing and implementing the pasture management interventions. Rotational grazing system and water harvesting for the pastures could be important interventions to lessen the burden on degraded pastures and water harvesting techniques could be useful to avoid desertification and impacts of climate change.	Alternative solutions/ measures are available on the bases of assessment
				9.2.3	Activation of pilot's program for rotational pasture use system		Pilot program for rotational grazing system activated
							Guidelines developed and applied

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				9.2.4	Activation of pilot program of water harvesting for pastures' irrigation		Pilot program for water harvesting launched
		9.3	Emerging trends in livestock rearing and changes in pastoral system	9.3.1	Information collection regarding recent changes and trends in pastoral system. Immigration and lack of interest of young generation	Livestock rearing plays a key role not only in agrobiodiversity conservation and maintaining the high rangeland ecosystem, but also in cultural traditions, livelihood strategies, and all aspects of socioeconomic development in the high mountain areas of Central Karakoram. However, livestock is increasingly coming under pressure due to lack of fodder availability, restrictions on grazing and movement and less economic returns. Furthermore, livestock herders are facing immense livelihood challenges, due to climate change, and the younger generation is unwilling to continue with traditional herding, which poses a severe threat to this traditional occupation. Availability of fodder, animals' deaths due to diseases and predators' attack, improving the condition of the pastures, and raising the living standards of the local herders are growing challenge. The recent trends also reveal that buffer zone communities are hiring paid professional herders as compared to the past when communities' members take their animals themselves to the alpine pastures	Livestock trends available and documented
			Changes in livestock aspects related to livelihood options	9.3.2	Changes in livestock aspects related to livelihood options		

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
		9.4	Assessing livestock disease and improve vaccination activities	9.4.1	Analysis of livestock sanitary conditions in representatives' areas of CKNP and surrounds.	The presence of disease in livestock creates a dual impact, both at productivity level and for the possible transmission to wildlife of pathogens agents. It is thus important to get a comprehensive picture of the livestock health status and present diseases present, on whose basis targeted vaccination programs could be activated.	Report available
		9.5	Assess predation impact	9.5.1	Identify areas or valleys for a pilot project (where retaliatory killings of predators were more in the last 03 years) comparing the community farming system, management and protection used, with respect to the predation.	Livestock predation can have negative impacts, both causing economic damages and illegal killing of protected and endangered species such as snow leopard. It is thus necessary to get a realistic framing of the issue and, based on this find solutions applicable to the conflict reduction. Close coordination of CKNP with SLF project for assessing predation impacts in various valleys of CKNP and in Buffer Zone Valleys	Report on the pilot project and operational guidelines for the reduction of predation developed. Coordination with SLF established
		9.6	Evaluating effectiveness of livestock insurance scheme	9.6.1	Assess effectiveness of predation insurance scheme in the valleys where it has been applied	To reduce conflicts due to livestock predation, specific "predation insurance schemes were initiated by Ev-K2-CNR, CKNP Directorate, WWF-P and Snow Leopard Foundation to reimburse the preyed head and to be self-sustainable in time, relying on the direct involvement (even economic) of local communities. The effectiveness of the implemented program has to be assessed. On the basis of the evaluation its further extension to other valleys.	Evaluation report available Meetings with local communities carried out, insurance scheme activated in new valleys on the basis of evaluation report

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10	Tourism	10.1	Identify new promotional strategies for eco-touristic activities in CKNP	10.1.1	Eco-touristic promotional activities should be developed in collaboration with GB Tourism Department.	Tourism is the most important revenue for the Park sustainability, therefore promotional strategies in different markets including the local ones, should be identified.	Report with promotion indications
				10.1.2	Drafting the new eco-tourism Protocol/ strategy for CKNP. The documents should be prepared in collaboration with GB Tourism Department.	Eco-tourism activities within the Park should be undertaken in accordance with a protocol which guarantees environmental respect and the sustainable presence of tourists in a protected area	Protocol / strategy document available
				10.1.3	Exploration of new eco adventurous treks and organize trips for educational institutes	To diversify the tourism in parks, it's necessary to explore new treks and prepare new itineraries	New treks identified, itineraries available, trips for institutes organized
		10.2	Review of existing waste management system and its further improvement	10.2.1	Existing CKNP waste management system has to be reviewed for timely waste collection and disposing such as dedicated funds and staff, and installation of incinerators and proper arrangement for the operation of incinerator.	The collection of waste products inside the park, becomes truly sustainable only if supported by an appropriate method of waste disposal with minimum residual pollution. Therefore, the installation of waste disposal system such as incinerators are absolutely necessary.	Review report available New machines installed on potential site and possibly in Minapin area Funding plan developed
				10.2.2	Procurement, installation, maintenance and management of eco-platform for the collection and disposal of human waste on the most popular	The presence of campsites over glaciers requires systems for the disposal of human waste and its transport away from the Glacier, these eco-platforms require regular maintenance and the presence of dedicated staff. The existing eco	Plan for new installations and maintenance developed; Funding plan available

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					campsites located on the glacier.	plates are very old and need to be replace by new ones and also new eco plates are required for other touristic camp sites	
		10.3	Revival and future sustainability of Concordia Rescue Team	10.3.1	The rescue team went idle in post Ev-K2-CNR/SEED project due to funding constraints and it has to be revived with dedicated staff, funding plan for the rescuers involved and equipment and training. Funds from royalty fee could be channelized for rescue team and its future sustainability.	Rescue Team is one of the fundamental services for Park's visitors, especially considering remoteness of the area with communication difficulties	Revival plan available Funds available Dedicated staff employed Rescue team is operational
				10.3.2	Availability of First aid	Equipped First aid facility must be available to rescue team and entry points and base camps so that tourists could be facilitated	First aid equipment and medicine available on Baltoro, Hushey and Hisper-Hoper areas
		10.4	Campsites management and extraordinary maintenance activities	10.4.1	Development of a regulation, in accordance with the communities, including recruitment of local staff (for management and cleaning) from both communities and CKNP. A campsite Supervisor appointed by CKNP will check the overall functioning and, if necessary, may apply fines for mismanagement to the community itself	The campsite network along Baltoro requires the implementation of an effective management system in collaboration with local communities, according to a protocol agreed by CKNP, with assessment criteria and eventual fines to be applied to the communities in charge, if they the services and cleanliness standards requirements are not met	Improve Protocol among CKNP communities for the proper management of campsites and for the management of waste and transportation outside the Park.

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				10.4.2	Campsites along the route included in the "Highly intensive tourism trails require extraordinary maintenance which must be carried out by the community under the supervision of CKNP staff in an environmentally friendly manner and with minimal environmental impact.	Ordinary maintenance plans are in charge to the communities managing the campsites; the extraordinary maintenance of toilets and lavatories requires interventions planned by CKNP on the basis of eco-compatible technologies projects and usable by both porters and tourists.	Preparation of financial covering plans for extraordinary maintenance.
		10.6	Assess environmental impact regarding the rearing and use of pack animals for carrying services	10.6.1	Develop an analysis of the potential impact of pack animals in the touristic areas where it is allowed. Assessment may lead to development of protocol document for pack animals.	Animals for transport are used over high frequency tourism treks and have impact especially for their stay over glaciers (use of fodder, fencing, carcasses removal, etc.) are aspects that should be studied in-depth.	Report available. Protocols available
				10.6.2	Establishment of mule sheds in camp sites		Mule shed available
				10.6.3	Establishment of porter sheds		Porters shed available
		10.7	Assess socio-economic implications of tourism	10.7.1	Develop an analysis of direct/indirect impact (income, change of behavior, etc.) in the local communities in the different touristic areas of CKNP.	The touristic activity differently affects local economies from one area to another, and a study of this contribution should be developed even with the re-balancing perspective between the different communities in the valleys around the Park.	Report available.

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
		10.8	Assess environmental impact of tourism	10.8.1	Develop an analysis of direct/indirect environmental impact in the high touristic area and implementation of new strategies	A study about the impacts of touristic activities in the Park and their possible limitation should be developed.	Report available.
		10.9	Promotion of new touristic itineraries	10.9.1	Develop and promote new short tourist itineraries/trekking but with opportunity to visit K2 view point and wildlife observation in view of CKNP touristic guide	As in other National Parks, treks focused on the vision of K2 are particularly attractive if done in few days. These treks should therefore be promoted and documented. Short itineraries of 2 -3 days for common trekkers particularly national tourists	Availability of specific maps and brochures, also on CKNP web portal Itineraries available View point infrastructure developed with equipment
2A- CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES IN BUFFER ZONE VALLEYS							
11	Mining	11.1	Assess environmental impact of mining in CKNP	11.1.1	Definition of mining activities impacts and indication of possible solutions to make these activities more sustainable.	A number of direct (e.g. blasting and subsequent environment destruction, pollution) and indirect (e.g. increase of human presence) impacts on the ecosystem due to mining activities are shown and should be better investigated. It is important to verify the possibility of making these activities more sustainable.	Report and guidelines available. EIA report available
				11.1.2	Trainings and awareness raising, incentives, alternatives for safe mining		Training reports available
12	Water	12.1	Evaluating water quality in CKNP valleys	12.2.1	Realization of water sampling programme for chemical and microbiological analysis of water-bodies in CKNP and other water collection points in villages such as springs	Based on a specific sampling program, water samples along water ways and of water sources in the villages are collected by properly trained Park's game watchers. These samples shall be analyzed at KIU Water Laboratory or UoBs following specific international standards, defined in collaboration with CNR-ISE.	Report and database available.

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
				12.2.2	Development of a Water Safety Plan at valley level (villages)	On basis of the achieved results, a Water Safety Plan is structured where the measures to be carried out in order to increase the water quality far the different uses, is structured.	Report with management indications available.
13	Pasture and Livestock	13.1	Reduce pasture overuse	13.1.1	Threat analysis and development of alternative measures to reduce pasture over-use	The pastures at lower altitudes and near the villages seem to be greater degraded due to an increase in the use of livestock, which in turn is linked to a reduced availability of winter fodder forcing to graze these surfaces.	Guidelines developed and applied.
		13.2	Improving fodder availability	13.2.1	Intervention to increase fodder availability during winter/spring periods, with particularly attention on: fodder seeding in farming areas, methods of fodder conservation, implementation of cultivations waste profit. Analysis of the past interventions required	The limited food availability in winter seems to be one of the factors having the greatest impact on the physical state and productivity of livestock, making more vulnerable to disease. It also indirectly affects the pastures' conditions that are loaded in advance and then longer exploited.	Guidelines developed and applied. Interventions initiated and report available
14	Vegetation	14.2	Promote the use of fuel-efficient stoves	14.2.1	Promotion of fuel-efficient stoves uses in local communities	The use of high efficiency stoves with a good reduction in the consumption of fuel (wood) allows to ensure a living comfort by reducing the consumption of wood and also the impact on vegetation.	Community sensitized on the efficiency of stoves
		14.3	Development of sustainable natural	14.3.1	Identification of potential areas for plantation	Identification of the areas where the plantation could be sustainably managed. These areas will be individuated on the basis of their	Individuated areas.

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
			vegetation management			vegetation n (closed/opened forest, Artemis a, etc.). Priority will be given to conifers closed forests.	
				14.3.2	Development of plantation management plan	On the basis of areas identified within 14.3.1, specific applied management indications will be assessed, in order to allow a different use of natural vegetation from local communities, by assuring the long- period survive of the resource as well as the ecosystem conservation.	Natural vegetation management plan with indicators available and
				14.3.3	Implementation of vegetation management plans in selected areas	In the areas assessed within 14.3.1 the management indications formulated under 14.3.2 will be applied. The results will be analyzed through specific indicators. These activities will be carried out under the control and supervision of the Vegetation Committee constituted with in14.3.4.	Management plan applied and results assessed.
				14.3.4	Constitution of Vegetation Committee with representatives from CKNP and local communities	The activities of applied management of natural vegetation in selected areas will be carried out under direct control and supervision of a committee, which comprises representatives of local communities and of CKNP.	Committee established and operational
		14.4	Reducing pressure in natural resources	14.4.1	Collection of <i>Picea smithiana</i> seeds and <i>Pinus wallichiana</i> seeds	Collection and conservation of seeds following standard protocols from local communities. Part of these seeds will be used for re-forestation programs, while a part will be sold by generating an economic income for communities.	Seeds collected and conserved, ready to be used or sold

Objective No	Sector	Prescription N	Objective Management Prescription	Activity No	Activity Management Intervention	Description	Means of verification
				14.4.2	Establish nurseries of fast-growing multipurpose tree species	Nurseries are vital for promotion of social forestry in surrounding valleys of the Park. The nurseries once established need supervision, monitoring and facilitation from CKNP. The Juniper nursery in Keris Valley once established under SEED project is in very bad shape.	Nurseries established
15	Tourism	15.1	Identifications of a network of hotels and lodges for tourism in areas and Villages nearby of the greater CKNP points of interest.	15.1.1	Preparation of an Ecotourism Services Protocol, including the identification and information about the Hot Springs nearby the Park, and creation of sanitary accommodation to make them more accessible.	The accommodation availability and their quality are not adequate and require the development of private business activities on the basis of a protocol agreed with the CKNP Directorate.	Report and guidelines Available List of networks of hotels
		15.2	Information services for tourists on the roads of access to CKNP and in the transition zone such as Bagrote and Minapin areas	15.2.1	Creation and development of information centers/ desks external to CKNP and in Buffer Zone alleys signs external to CKNP about the Park for and touristic cultural routes.	The establishment of Park information desks with the availability of maps illustrating the Park area should be developed.	Information centers/ desks developed Report available
16	Agriculture	16.1	Explore possibilities for double cropping	16.1.1	Check areas where double cropping is feasible and, once identified, organize capacity building activities	Identifications of areas where double cropping could be applied (extending double cropping from lower areas into higher parts of CKNP).	Areas identified and capacity-building activities organized.
				16.1.2	Off season vegetable production		
				16.1.3	Efficient water irrigation system such as solar pumps		
				16.1.4	Fruit plants cultivation		

MAPS