



Management Plan for Central Karakorum National Park





Pakistan



Gilgit - Baltistan



Italy



Ambasciata d'Italia
Islamabad



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CKNP Management Plan

Version 1.1

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MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CENTRAL KARAKORUM NATIONAL PARK

INDEX

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CENTRAL KARAKORUM NATIONAL PARK

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Management Plan Planning Process	1
2.	LEGAL FRAMEWORK	8
3.	ZONING	12
3.1	Park Zones	12
3.2	Buffer Zone (BZ)	13
	Conservation Areas (CA)	13
	Community Controlled Hunting Areas (CCHA)	13
3.3	Core Zone (CZ)	14
	Strictly Conservation Zones (SCZ)	15
	Touristic trails	15
	High Frequency Tourism Treks (Ex - Tourism Focused Zone in CKNP IPMP)	15
	Discovery Treks (Ex - Low Frequency Tourism Area in CKNP IPMP)	15
	Occasional Treks (Ex - Occasional Tourism Area in CKNP IPMP)	16
	Cultural Treks	16
4.	MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	17
4.1	Existing Administrative Arrangements	17
4.2	Structural Adjustments for the Management of CKNP	19
5.	VISITORS ENTRANCE AND FEES	22
5.1	Royalty, Permit, Pollution Fee	22
5.2	Entrance	22
	5.2.1 Entrance For Research Purposes	23
5.3	Fees Mechanism	23
	5.3.1 Entry Fees	24
	5.3.2 Waste Management Fee and Campsite Rate	26
	5.3.3 Waste management outside the managed campsites	30
5.4	Visitors Registration	33
6.	REGULATIONS	35
7.	NATURAL RESOURCE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT	37
7.1	Hunting	37
7.2	Fishing	38
7.3	Pasture And Grazing (Small, Big Livestock And Pack Animals)	38
7.4	Wood Management (Wood, Shrub, Bush And Timber)	40
7.5	Mining	43
7.6	Plants Collection (Medicinal Plants, Flowers, No Wood Products And Extraction Of Roots)	45
8.	OPERATIONAL PLAN	46

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: INSTITUTIONAL APPROVED DOCUMENTS	47
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Appendix 1.1: Provisional Approval Of The Integrated Park Management Plan For Central Karakorum National Park.....	47
Appendix 1.2: Impose Fee System For Visitors In Central Karakorum National Park.....	48
APPENDIX 2: PROPOSED AMENDMENTS IN THE DRAFT 2011 ACT, THE GILGIT BALTISTAN WILDLIFE (PROTECTION, PRESERVATION, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT) ARTICLE 16 – NATIONAL PARKS.....	50
APPENDIX 3: REPORT ON DETAILED CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS WITH COMMUNITIES OF CENTRAL KARAKORUM NATIONAL PARK FOR SHARING OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CKNP AND FEEDBACK	53
APPENDIX 4: LIST OF VILLAGES AND VALLEYS.....	103
APPENDIX 5: LIST OF CKNP PEAKS AND TREKS.....	107
APPENDIX 6: PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN THE EXISTING PROCEDURES FOR TOURISM POLICY OF GILGIT BALTISTAN AND PARTICULARLY TO THE TREKKING PERMIT RULES 1996	114
APPENDIX 7: VISITORS REGISTRATION FORMS	118
APPENDIX 8: OPERATIONAL PLAN	120
APPENDIX 9: THEMTIC MAPS.....	140
Appendix 9.1: CKNP Boundaries Map.....	140
Appendix 9.2: CKNP Use Rights Map.....	141
Appendix 9.3: CKNP Glaciers Map	142
Appendix 9.4: CKNP Land Cover Map.....	143
Appendix 9.5: CKNP Zoning Map	144
Appendix 9.6: CKNP Tourism Map	145

PREAMBLE

The Central Karakorum National Park, better identifiable as the Park of K2, is situated in the Northern area of Pakistan by bordering with China and India.

The definition of the CKNP Management Plan started from a paramount concept: the design of a management plan not strictly “closed” which has given the possibility of further improvements, revisions and updates. Each design phase has been defined by specific documents and each plan revision has been based on the feedbacks received through a participative approach, which saw directly involved the local communities, the institutional and governmental bodies and the stakeholders.

The documents which characterized the different phases of the aforementioned process are given below:

- *CKNP Integrated Management Plan, Information Requirements and Strategies – Version 0.0*, December 2009;
- *Updating phase of CKNP Management Plan – Version 0.1*, June 2012;
- *Integrated Park Management Plan for CKNP – Version 1.1*, March 2013;
- *Management Plan for CKNP – Integration and Operational Plan – Version 1.1*, April 2014

We believe necessary to underline as the document *Integration and Operational Plan of the CKNP Management Plan*, shows:

- i. the new Park Boundaries and internal zoning system, as well as the proposed new rules defined upon a process of evaluation and consultation with the local communities, government and stakeholders, by complementing the previous version of the Management Plan;
- ii. the Operational Plan which contains the actions deemed of high priority for the CKNP management, functional to ensure the proper structuring of the various aspects related to the CKNP Directorate management, as well as the achievement of the sustainable use of natural resources both internal and external (but that could have effects inside the Park).

During 2014, moreover, many Ev-K2-CNR and KIU research programs, aimed at find strategies for Park management, concluded their field activities, while for some others, the end is foreseen for June 2015. Therefore, in the document *Research Baselines for CKNP Management Plan*, both the Part I of the *Integrated Park Management Plan for CKNP – Version 1.1* of March 2013, describing the research preliminary results, as well as the final results achieved in the last months have been included.

The title of the volume *Management Plan for CKNP – Integration and Operational Plan – Version 1.1*, April 2014 has been thus modified by finally becoming **Management Plan for CKNP**. This shall be considered as the overall framework through which the CKNP Directorate should build the next phases of the Park implementation and the basic tool for the conservation of present ecosystems and a sustainable use of natural resources by local communities.

**MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR CENTRAL KARAKORUM NATIONAL PARK**

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 Management Plan Planning Process

The lack of a definitive boundaries delineation of the Park, as well as the lack of the Protected Areas internal zonation definition (functional to define the different management indications), have been identified in the CKNP notification produced in 1996.

Thomas and Middleton (2003) defined the planning process as 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.

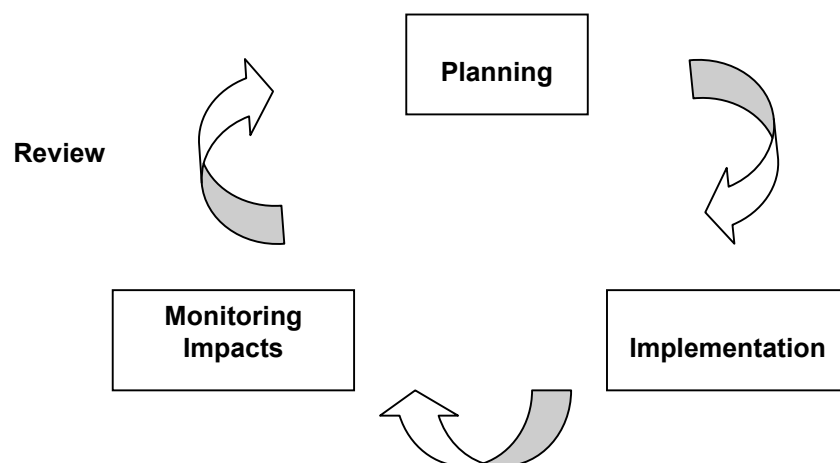


Exhibit 1: Management planning process (redrawn from Thomas and Middleton, 2003)

For the CKNP, such process has been divided into four closely linked phases as reported in the following scheme (Exhibit 2). This process, on the basis of the findings raised during their implementation, has undergone a time change different from what initially planned.

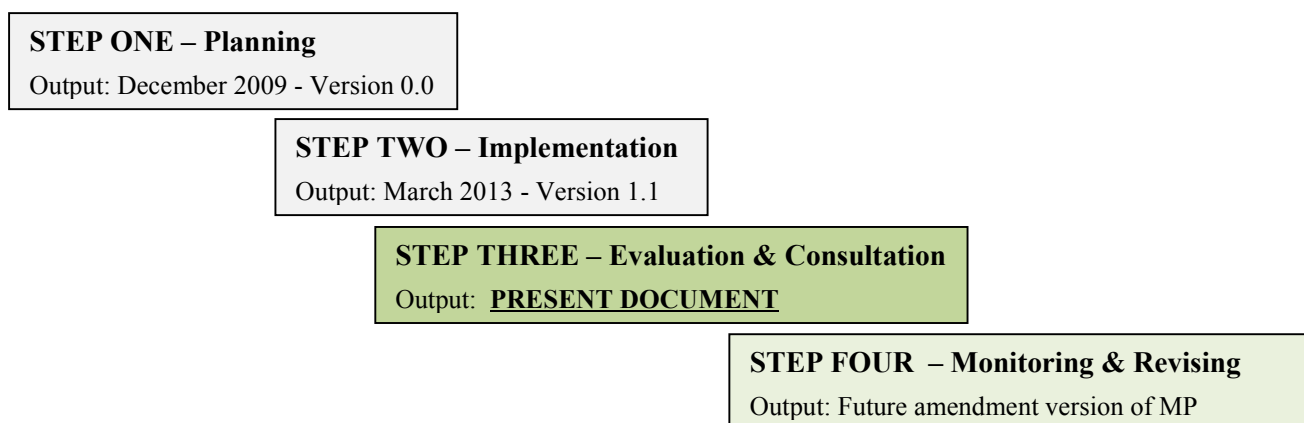


Exhibit 2: Scheme of the management planning process used in the development of CKNP Management Plan.

To better understand the current process structure, it is useful to summarize the process followed so far, highlighting the type of approach and the results obtained in the different phases.

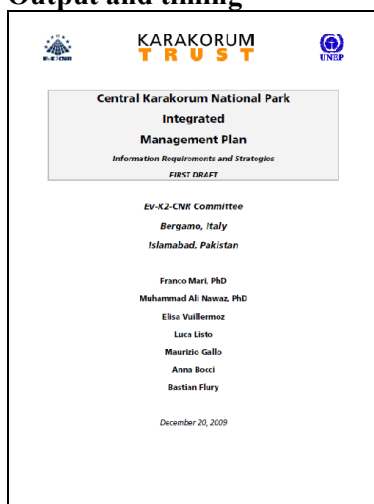
STEP ONE – Planning

Description

In this preliminary phase, all available data and information regarding the CKNP area were analyzed, both in terms of scientific publications and technical documents, together with the various Management Plan proposals for the Park implemented by different institutions, but never formally approved at the institutional level.

The analysis pointed out the need of having valid data available, to be used for the setting of boundaries delineation and the Park's internal zonation. A poor reliability of data in some areas compared to the field surveys carried out, together with a concentration of data collection in the peripheral areas of the Park, was underlined.

Output and timing



The summary document prepared in December 2009 (*CKNP Integrated Management Plan, Information Requirements and Strategies - Version 0.0*) contained the indications for the structuring of research activities, useful to obtain the necessary data for the planning of CKNP.

STEP TWO – Document implementation

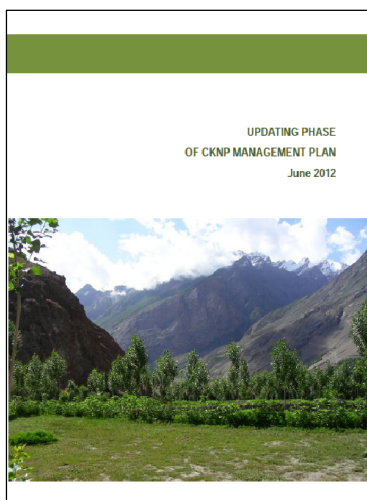
Description

Starting from the information contained in the document produced as output of the previous phase, specific research activities were activated. Such activities provided both base data to obtain the boundaries and zoning tracing, and those related to local communities needs in terms of the use of natural resources.

This research have been set according to a scheme including:

- "Vertical" research and activities, focused on specific themes;
- "Horizontal" research and activities, which, through a multidisciplinary approach, connect and integrate with each other the "vertical" ones.

Output and timing



The first phase of this work was completed in June 2012 with the realization of the document *Updating phase of CKNP Management Plan – Version 0.1*, which contained the first results of field researches promoted within the CKNP and outlined the basis to activate the CKNP planning process.

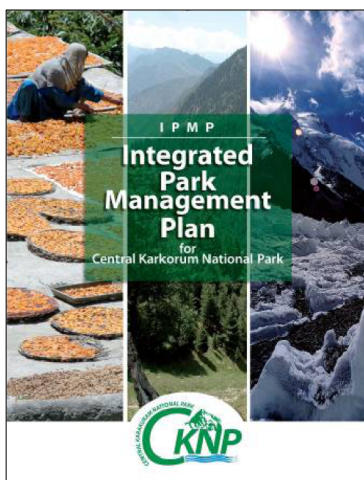
This first analysis, on the one hand allowed to better structure the continuation of research activities, on the other hand highlighted the main points on which setting up the CKNP Management Plan structure, as indicated below:

1. the necessity of reliable basic data for Park and Zoning System delineation;
2. the natural resources use by local communities is made for subsistence, due to the hard life condition in mountain area in general and in CKNP in particular;
3. the natural resources use by local communities follow a customary governance system, sometimes very different between near communities, than following the government laws;
4. the methodology used in the previous Management Plans developed follows a conservationist approach, considering as priority the necessity to preserve the pristine wilderness managing the PAs as “island” by not allowing any extraction of resources even by local communities.

Starting from this analysis a new approach for the CKNP Management Plan was developed:

1. Definition of reliable base data for the entire area of CKNP, crucial for the realization of the following thematic cartography and for the delineation of the Park’s boundaries and its internal zonation:
 - Digital Elevation Model
 - Land Cover Map
 - Glacier Cadastre
 - Catchments Division Areas
 - Geological Map
 - Landslide Susceptibility Map
 - Wildlife Distribution (ungulates and carnivores, chosen as “umbrella species”).
2. Participatory Approach application: the Park does not accomplish a function of conservation only but should also considers local communities needs, especially at high mountain areas where communities live in a critical and acute conditions.
3. Delineation of a straightforward Management Plan, immediately operative in the CKNP contest; thus excluding villages, main roads, mining areas and agricultural areas near the villages.

Consequently, the risk of having to deal with problems not often directly connected with the Park activities, which would lead to further delay the opportunity for CKNP to adopt a management tool and then continue with the operational phase, was avoided.



This approach led, in October 2012, to the draft of the first version of the Management Plan for the CKNP and related research protocols (Version 1.0), which was then implemented, arriving in March 2013 to the *Integrated Park Management Plan for CKNP - Version 1.1*, which allowed the real structuring of the CKNP through the definition of:

- Park's boundaries;
- A Core Zone and a Buffer Zone inside the Park boundaries;
- Core Zone and Buffer Zone internal zonation;
- Management indications within the different identified areas.

This version was provisionally approved by the Gilgit Baltistan Chief Secretary on November 6, 2013, subject to incorporation of comments put forth by the relevant Departments (**Appendix 1.1**).

STEP THREE – Evaluation and consultation

Description

Taking into consideration the application of a “Participatory Approach”, CKNP boundaries and internal zonation and the related management indications contained in the Management Plan have been shared and discussed with both the competent institutional bodies, following up on the requirements recommended by the Government of Gilgit Baltistan in the provisional approval, and local communities living in the vicinity of the Park.

With regard to local communities, this significant consultation phase took place between March 14 and July 2, 2013 and main outputs are reported in detail in **Appendix 3**. While, the complete list of villages and valleys is reported in **Appendix 4**.

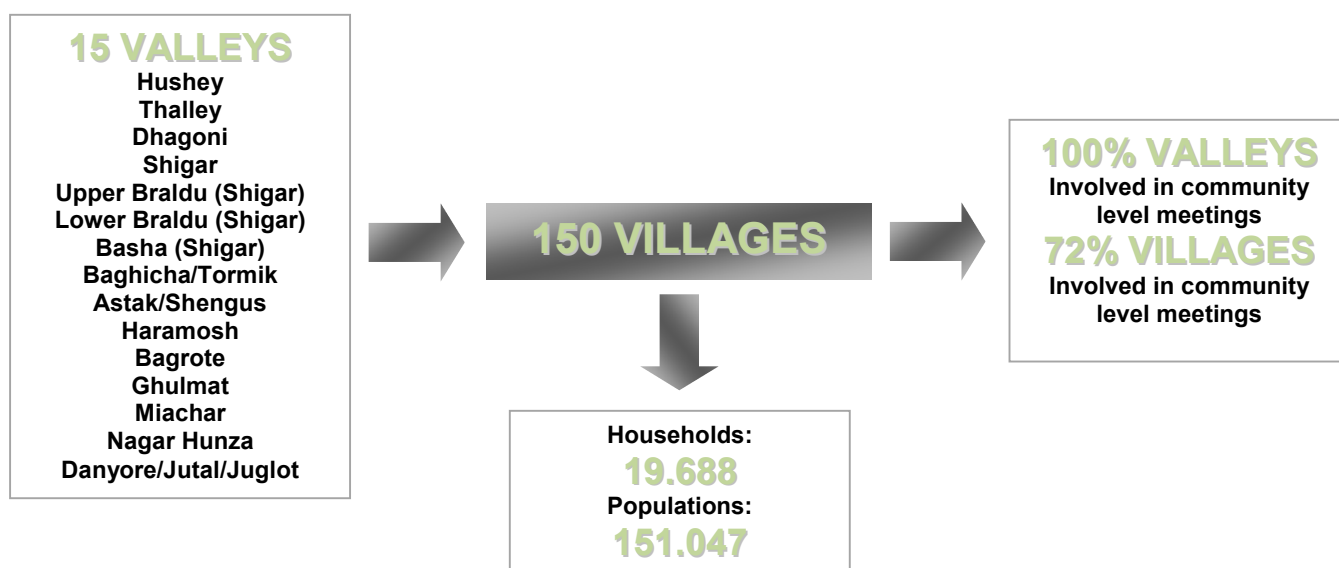


Exhibit 3: Evaluation and consultation process – Local Community

The process involved the entire CKNP area, as shown in the diagram, while allowing to obtain important data on the use of traditional natural resources, on the villages having use rights within the CKNP boundaries. Consequently, following public meetings with communities and institutions held during the implementation phase of the Management Plan planning process, different advices, comments, feedbacks emerged and allowed the updating of some Park management rules with regards to the following topics: zones, admission (including the admission for research purposes), fees, rules (movement and stay), specific indications for activities to be carried out within the Park.

The process of consultation have been also carried out at levels of local Government and stakeholders, as described in the following diagram and table.

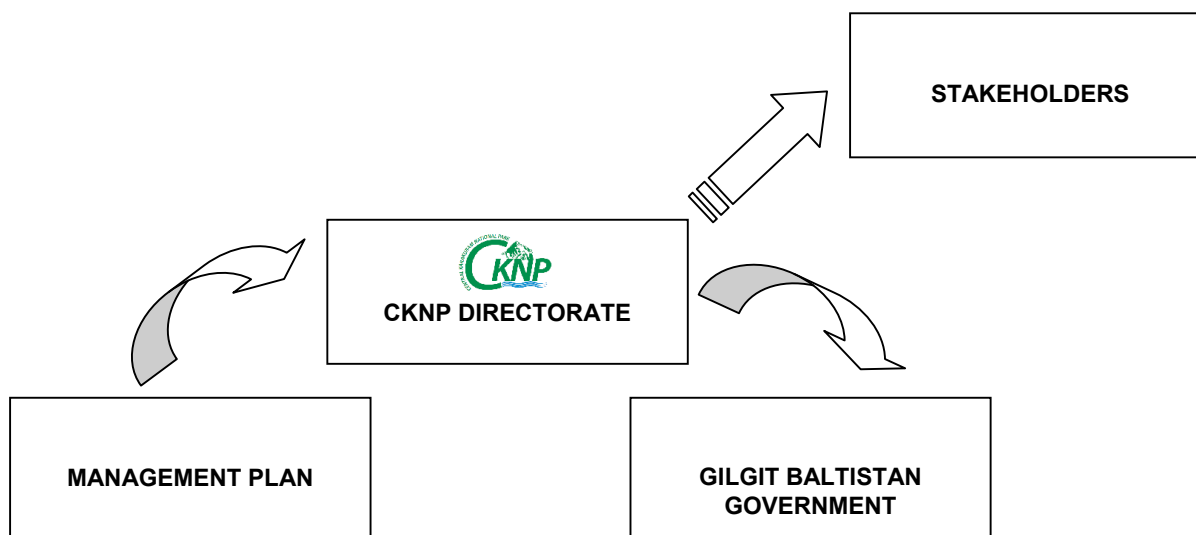


Exhibit 4: Evaluation and consultation process – Local Government and Stakeholders

GILGIT BALTISTAN GOVERNMENT	STAKEHOLDERS
Chief Minister	WWF – PAKISTAN
Chief Secretary	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP)
Forests, Wildlife and Environment Department	MGPO (Mountain Glacier Protection Organization)
Tourism, Sports, Culture and Youth Department	Alpine Club of Pakistan (ACP)
Planning and Works Department	Pakistan Association Tour Operators (PATO)
Home & Prisons Department	CKNP Communities
Environmental Protection Agency	Baltistan Association Tour Operators (BATO)
Services and General Administration, Information and Cabinet Department	

Table 1: Local Government and Stakeholders

During the meetings with relevant local governments representatives, different priority issues have been discussed, particularly:

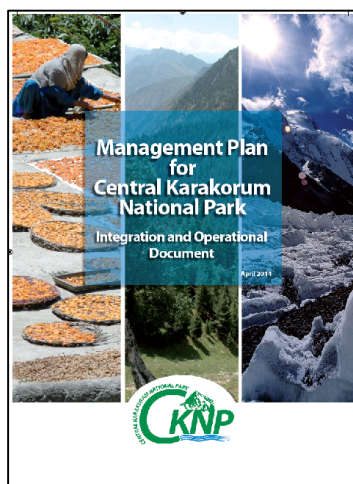
- Entry Fee proposal;
- CKNP Directorate responsibility for Campsites management;
- Institutional and Financial future of the CKNP Directorate (PC IV; PC1-Phase 2).

All the meetings have been fruitful and with positive feedbacks.

Output and timing

This process led to the drafting of the present document (*Management Plan for CKNP – Integration, Maps, Operational Plans*) which complements the version 1.1 of the Management Plan of CKNP with the information agreed with the institutional bodies and local communities, thereby leading to a version of the Management Plan which makes the CKNP operating.

In particular :



- In Chapter 3, Park's boundaries and internal zonation are shown. Moreover, for each Park's area, the proposed new rules aimed at ensuring both CKNP's functionality and conservation of present ecosystems, and a sustainable use of renewable natural resources by local communities.
- In light of the experience gained from the planning process of CKNP Management Plan, Chapter 2 describe the legal framework applicable to CKNP (Northern Areas Wildlife Preservation Act 1975) and in **Appendix 2** the amendments of the Draft Act -2011, The Gilgit Baltistan Wildlife (Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) – Article 16, are proposed.
- In Chapter 8, the development of the Park Operational Plan is reported: on the basis of the main feedbacks received during the Management Plan development process and in line with the participatory approach towards local communities, in this document priority activities needed to provide CKNP with an executive structure as well as the means needed to deal with the several issues linked to a protected area management. Starting from this approach, the Protected Area is subdivided into 15 management units. Each unit correspond to one Park Valley and for each unit a Conservation and Sustainable Development Valley Plan should be developed, by considering not only the natural resources management aspects, but also needs and expectations of local communities. Also the potential impact of the anthropic activities carried out inside the protected area, as well as in the area near its boundaries, will be assessed. The intervention lines indicated in the Operational Plan (**Appendix 8**) should be realized and monitored during the phase following the Management Plan development (Step Four – Monitoring and Revising) as below described.
- **Appendix 9** shows the new thematic maps on the new boundaries of the Protected Area and its internal zonation.

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 Karakorum National Park.

Timing

The drawing of eventual 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. This was practiced by the ex-rulers of various states 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 recognised 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-recognised 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, this was resisted by the community who were living therein or who, in fact, had no alternatives to base their livelihood upon. This created conflicts and till 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 the

rules 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 get 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. Same 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. And 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.p 78).

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.

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, 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.

Based on ground realities, the Government of GB has initiated a process whereby the existing rules (1975) would be amended to make them effective and according realities on ground.

In order to contribute to the process, the management plan of CKNP is suggesting amendment/relaxation to the draft Act of 2011. This is in light of the experience gained from the planning process of CKNP.

The details of proposed amendment and relaxation are given in the *Appendix 2*.

3. ZONING

3.1 Park Zones

In order to facilitate the maintenance of Central Karakorum National Park ecological integrity while, at the same time, providing sustainable management opportunities for local communities and visitors, a zoning system has been implemented.

This consists of two main zones, the Buffer Zone and the Core Zone, for a total of 10,557.73 Km², as per below table:

	SURFACE
BUFFER ZONE	2,950.9 km ²
CORE ZONE	7,606.83 km ²
TOTAL	10,557.73 km ²

Table 2: CKNP Zones and respective surfaces

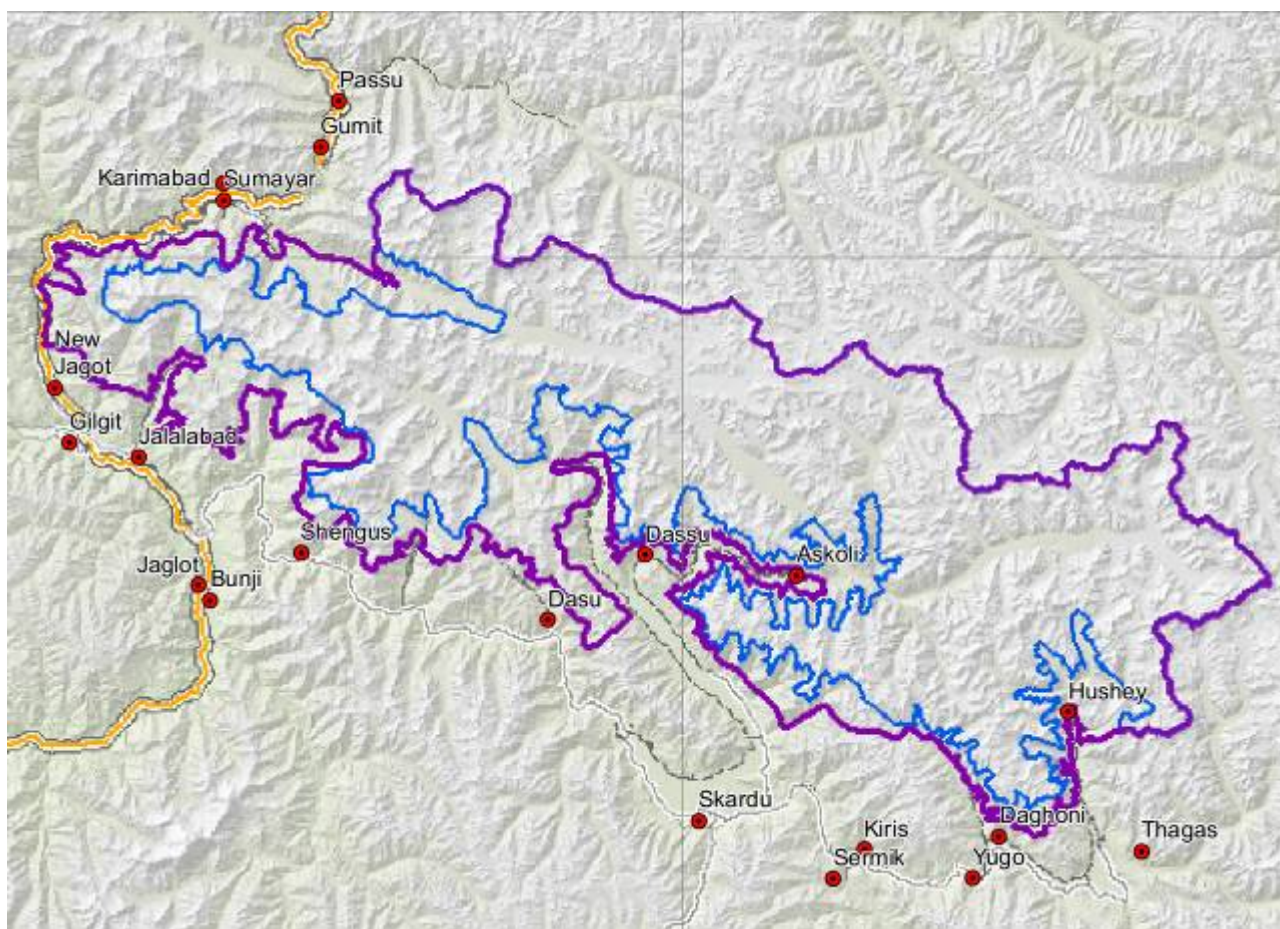


Exhibit 5: CKNP Boundaries

The Buffer Zone, which is part of the Park, is represented on the map as the area between the red line (Park boundary) and the blue line.

It offers the possibility to local communities to use renewable natural resources in a sustainable way.

On the contrary, the Core Zone, represented on the map as the area within the blue line, includes areas with an higher degree of protection and corridors for tourists with basic facilities.

Since in some locations, environmentally sensitive areas and touristic sites cohabit, specific indications for the use and conservation were developed.

3.2 Buffer Zone (BZ)

The Buffer Zone, considered a part of the CKNP, is spreading over about 2,950.9 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 an harmonic interaction between nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

It should underlined 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 to reach, 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):

Conservation Areas (CA)

These areas are located inside the Buffer Zone and are focused on the conservation of the endangered species (e.g. 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, national and SAARC tourists/visitors should request a prior permission to the CKNP Directorate before entering these areas.

Community Controlled Hunting Areas (CCHA)

As for the Conservation Areas (CA), the Community Controlled Hunting Areas (CCHA) are characterised by a considerable presence of wildlife (in particular ungulates). As per IUCN Red List, most of them, like Markhor, are threatened or endangered and thus under protection by national and international agreements.

The difference is that in these areas a Trophy Hunting Program was established on ungulates populations reaching specific standards, as effective measure for the conservation of the whole wildlife.

Actually the CCHAs are notified by the Wildlife Department of Gilgit Baltistan if, after four consecutive seasonal wildlife surveys, the number of target species is considered viable. The survey request for its

activation can be promoted by the local community of the area or by any organization. It is also mandatory that there should be a community organization established, so that the funds can be delivered to it, if the trophy hunting takes place. In case of CCHAs in/around CKNP Buffer Zone, the role of CKNP in assessing wildlife population should be considered.

The 80% of the incomes generated by the selling of a hunting licence fee for the harvesting of a trophy male goes to the local communities, and these have to use 30% of this fund for nature conservation programs in the area.

To ensure that this harvesting does not affect the target population, a specific monitoring program, based on scientific research, is carried out periodically within these Areas.

Actually there are 6/7 Community Controlled Hunting Areas in the following places inside the CKNP Buffer Zone, as showed in the below table.

COMMUNITY CONTROLLED HUNTING AREAS	SPECIES	ANIMALS ASSIGNED			
		2011	2012	2013	2014
Hushey	Ibex	4	3	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>
Kandey	Ibex	1 <i>assigned but not harvested</i>	<i>none</i>	1	<i>none</i>
Danyore to Goro Juglote	Ibex and Markhor	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>none</i>
Bagrote	Ibex and Markhor	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>none</i>
Skindarabad	Markhor	<i>not working yet</i>			1
Gulmat/Menapin	Ibex	<i>declared in 2006 but not working yet</i>			

Table 3: Community Controlled Hunting Areas

The CCHAs in process for notification (not yet declared) are:

- Haramosh Sassi: where both Markhor and Ibex are found;
- Hisper: for Ibex;
- Hoper: for Ibex;
- Thallay: for Ibex.

3.3 Core Zone (CZ)

By occupying the largest portion of the CKNP, with an area of about 7,606.83 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 has 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.

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.

Touristic trails

A net of trails (*High Frequency Tourism Treks, Discovery Treks, Occasional Trek, Cultural Treks*) 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.

High Frequency Tourism Treks (Ex: Tourism Focused Zone in CKNP IPMP)

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 campsites.

While the Biafo - Hisper trek is not as maintained as the other high frequency tourism treks but it should be promoted since it is very relevant from a naturalistic point of views and it is served by two CKNP Entry point (Hisper and Askoli).

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.

Discovery Treks (Ex: Low Frequency Tourism Area in CKNP IPMP)

This trek 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 (Ex: Occasional Tourism Area in CKNP IPMP)

These 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.

The main trails are tracked but there are no services, simple spaces for camping are present and water is available.

Cultural Treks

In addition to the above treks 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 treks 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.

4. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

4.1 Existing Administrative Arrangements

The Central Karakorum National Park (CKNP) is currently managed by Project Director with team of 50 members including project Director, Ecologist, Social Organizer, Admin & Finance officer, Range Forest Officers, Game Inspectors, Game Watchers and support staff, and Park Directorate office is established at Skardu. Further the two sub field offices/ visitors registration centers have been established at Askoli and Hushey having CKNP buildings while the one rented building is situated in Hisper where registration process of visitors is in progress. The same staff should continue their duties and accomplished the activities by achieving the Park goals according to below mentioned organizational chart (Exhibit 6).

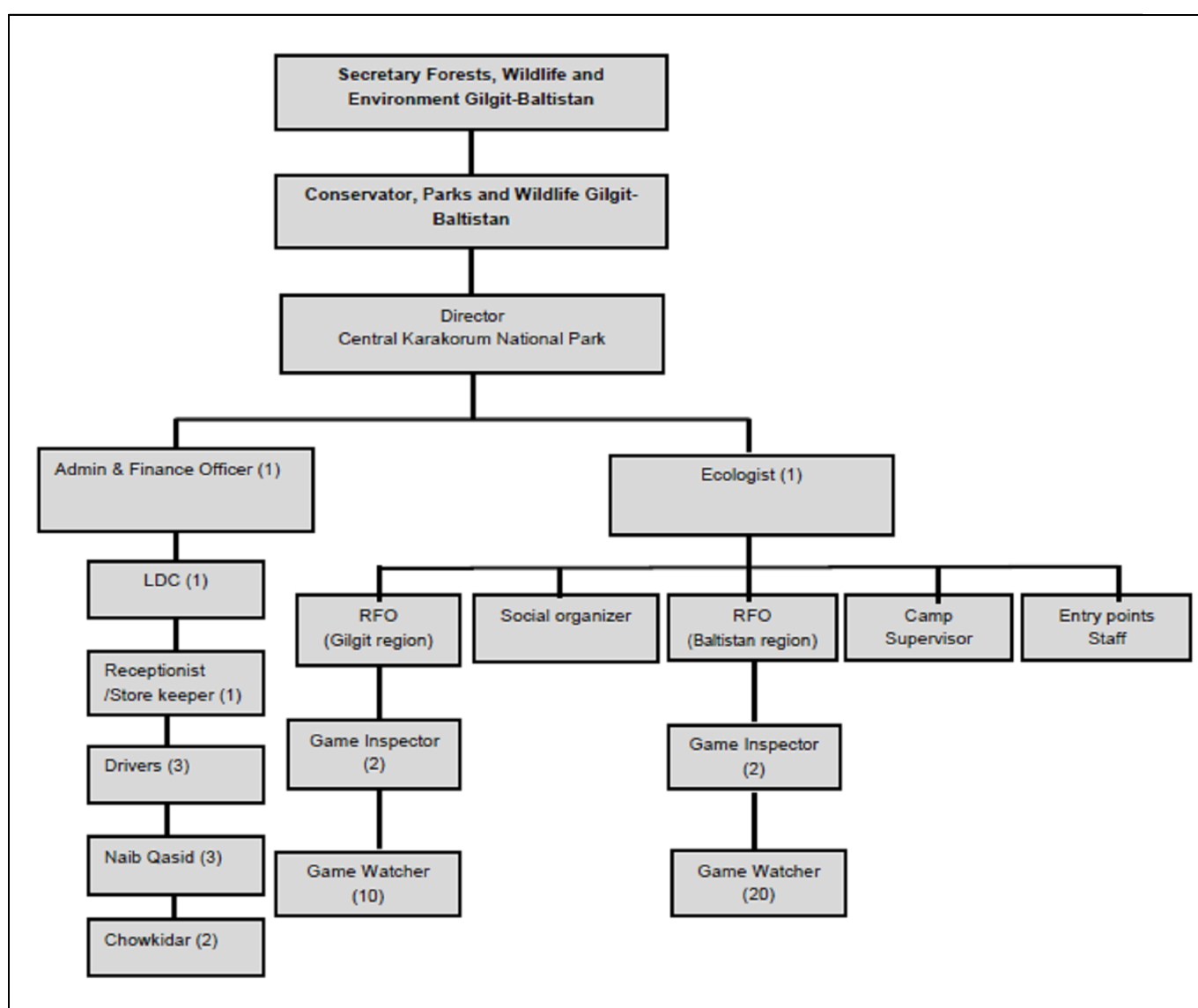


Exhibit 6: CKNP Management Structure (Organigram). Management structure and manpower requirements including specialized skills during establishment and operation phases of CKNP

Terms of reference of CKNP Staff are given below, as per revised PC-1, Participatory Management and Development of Central Karakorum National Park Gilgit Baltistan.

NAME OF POSITION	QUALIFICATION	FUNCTION
Director	Degree of M.Sc. in Forestry from a recognized Pakistan or foreign university.	Recruit staff for government executed component and engage consultants. Facilitate coordination and collaboration with controlling authorities, project partners and stakeholders in the dispensation of CKNP management and activity implementation, responsible for all technical and financial affairs of the CKNP Directorate. Provide leadership to the staff, initiate, guide and facilitate scientific research professionals. 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.
Ecologist	M.Sc. in Biological Sciences, Natural Resource Management from HEC recognized University or abroad.	Ecologist will be responsible for ecological assessments. Development and implantation of thematic as well as conservation plans. Train project staff in the collection, analysis and application of biological data, establish baseline information, set biological indicators as part of a community-based wildlife monitoring system. Coordinate biodiversity research in the project areas and report to the Director on regular basis.
Admin/Finance Officer	Degree of M.A. from a recognized university. Experience in accounting and/or administrative matters will be given preference.	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 staff and check salary bills prepared by RFOs for field staff, prepare checks for signature of Director and issue cheques against salaries of other claims.
Social organizer	Master in social sciences.	Social scientist will be responsible for keeping liaison and coordination with partner organizations, communities and other stakeholder concerned. Will initiate the dialogues with target communities. 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.
Range Forest Officer	Degree of B.Sc. in Forestry or equivalent from a recognized Pakistani or foreign university.	Be responsible to control, guide and supervise protective field staff including Game Inspector, facilitate smooth relationship with communities appointed wildlife guides/watchers, prepare salary bills of subordinate field staff, and disburse monthly salaries and other amounts payable to staff, furnish monthly cash accounts to Director & Admin, send periodical wildlife population census reports, register forest and wildlife offense cases if community conservation committees fail to resolve at local level, any other official task as may be given from time to time on need basis.
Receptionist	Metric Pass	Maintain telephone directory, attend calls and record keeping, maintain dispatch and receive letters daily.
Game Inspector	Metric with science, higher qualifications will be given preference.	Supervise duties of Game Watchers, obtain periodical wildlife census reports including forest and wildlife offence reports and furnish to higher authorities, coordinate efforts with community

NAME OF POSITION	QUALIFICATION	FUNCTION
		wildlife guides and register offence cases on the recommendation of community conservation committee President on his nominee for 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.
Campsite supervisor	Matric (preference will be given to science)	Supervise on facilities maintaining and collection of campsites flat fees. Supervise on the correct carrying out of recyclable waste management procedures.
Entry point staff	Matric (preference will be given to science)	Responsible for entry point offices, registration procedures and entry fee collection.
Game Watcher	Matric (preference will be given to science)	Game Watchers will be charged with responsibilities of protecting wildlife and their habitats including forests, pastures and rangelands. Conducting ocular wildlife population surveys and furnishing periodical census and observation reports to the Game Inspector concerned and also coordinate activities with community appointed Wildlife guides (in any) in protecting natural resources and where required enforce regulatory laws.
Driver	Middle pass with driving license issued by appropriate government authority	Driving and maintaining official vehicles, maintaining log books, etc..
Naib Qasid	Middle pass higher qualification will be preferred.	Help all directorate staff in providing facilities petty office works. Assist diary/dispatch clerk. Maintain clean environment in the office premises.
Chowkidar	Primary pass	Security and watch-ward of office premises and government assets.

Table 4: Term of Reference of CKNP Staff as per revised PC-1, Participatory Management and Development of Central Karakorum National Park Gilgit Baltistan.

4.2 Structural adjustments for the management of CKNP

Desirable management of CKNP shall require the presence and availability of major stakeholders on relevant committees to discuss issues that are both conflicting and damaging to the ecological health of the park, or interventions that may be essential to undertake to maintain CKNP in nearly natural state, if not completely natural. Various organisations such as CKNP Directorate, Ev-K2-CNR and WWF-P have been working on the structures and functions of such committees and have recommended these to be useful for the management of CKNP.

Accordingly, the management plan thus prescribes as under:

Notify the following committees for these to be functional with immediate effect:

1. CKNP Sub Committee

Proposed Functions

- Discuss and provide guidance on policy and legal issues related to maintaining ecological health of CKNP as representative of the Karakorum 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 the CKNP Management Committee related to promotion of tourism or facilitation of tourists;
- Decide upon any conflicting issue related to tourist entry fee or its distribution;
- 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;
- The committee shall meet at least once a year.

Proposed Structure

- Chaired by Secretary Forests Wildlife and Environment and Conservator Park and Wildlife and Director CKNP as member secretary;
- Other members include Provincial secretaries Agriculture, Livestock, Tourism and Minerals and provincial/national NGOs based in GB but with mandate in CKNP such as Ev-K2-CNR, WWF, SLF.

2. CKNP Management Committee

Proposed Functions

- Make sure that CKNP maintains its ecological health and doesn't deteriorate due to excessive uses of its natural resources. This they may do through building consensus in meetings of the committee, seeking guidance from relevant experts/departments;
- Undertake issues related to visitors facilitation, maintenance of camping sites, clean-up operations, rescue, etc;
- Responsible to distribute money charge to visitors among the deserving communities;
- Resolve conflicts among member communities related to the entire park;
- Pick points of discussion and needful approval by the Sub Committee;
- The committee shall meet on quarterly basis in the first 2 years, adhering to half yearly meetings subsequently or as decided by the committee.

Proposed Structure

- Chaired by an elected community representative with CKNP Director as member secretary and members from organisation such as WWF, IUCN, Ev-K2-CNR, AKRSP, MGPO, 8 community raps including Chairman;
- Only community raps will have the right to vote.

Graphic presentation of the above committee is given below.

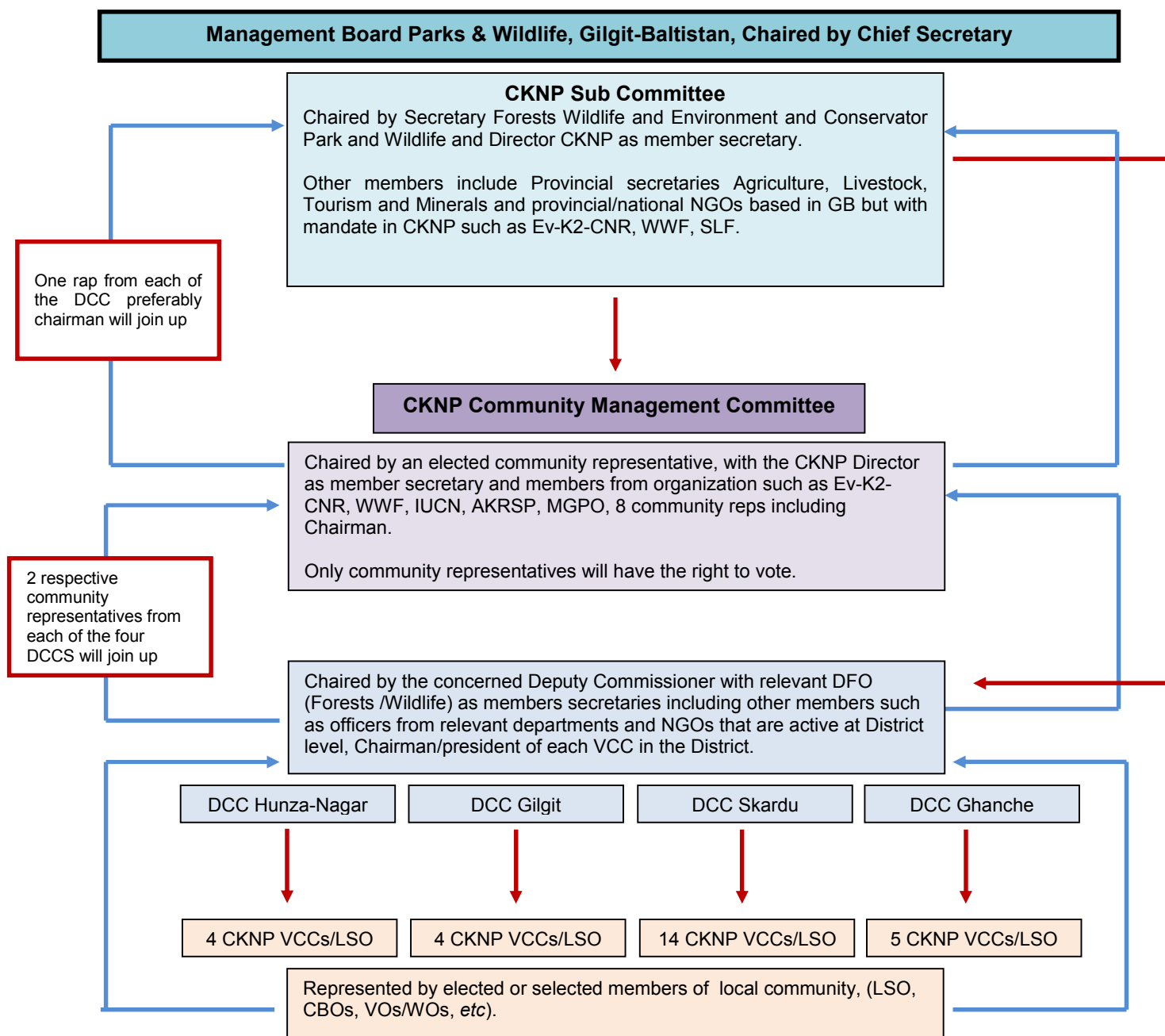


Exhibit 7: Structure and Role of CKNP Sub Committee and CKNP Community Management Committee (CCMC)

5. VISITORS ENTRANCE AND FEES

The system hereby illustrated is actually effective. In any case it could be susceptible to amendments and variations, according to the CKNP Directorate operating costs and after previous consultation with the stakeholders, without any considerable variation on what is foreseen by the management plan. The final amendments and variations shall be subjected to the Gilgit Baltistan Department of Forests, Wildlife and Environment by allowing the correct management and sustainability of the visitors entrance inside the park.

5.1 Royalty, Permit, Pollution Fee

1. Paid for CLIMBING Peaks above 7500 mt.
2. Paid for TREKKING inside restricted zone (Baltoro – Hushey).
3. Paid for waste management (only for expedition groups).

Paid by the Tour Operators, to the Federal Government in Islamabad, but it is proposed to be transferred (particularly the pollution fee amount) to Gilgit Baltistan Tourism Department and to be used also 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.

The details of proposed amendment are given in the **Appendix 6**.

5.2 Entrance

The visitors entrance in the Central Karakorum National Park is regulated as follows:

	FOREIGN, NATIONAL AND SAARC VISITORS	GILGIT BALTISTAN INHABITANTS
BUFFER ZONE	✓	✓
COMMUNITY CONTROLLED HUNTING AREAS	✓	✓
CONSERVATION AREAS	✓ <i>prior permission from CKNP Directorate requested</i>	✓

CORE ZONE		✓ <i>Prior permission from CKNP Directorate requested (except for the visitors going on the High Frequency Tourism and Discovery Treks)</i>	✓
TOURISTIC TRAILS¹	HIGH FREQUENCY TOURISM TREKS	✓	✓
	DISCOVERY TREKS	✓	✓
	OCCASIONAL TREKS	✓ <i>Prior permission from CKNP Directorate requested</i>	✓
STRICTLY CONSERVATION ZONE		×	✓ <i>Prior permission from CKNP Directorate requested</i>

Table 5: Visitors' admission for CKNP.

5.2.1 Entrance For Research Purposes

The process adopted to develop the CKNP Management Plan has set environmental and socio-economical 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, must **ALWAYS** be priory authorized by the CKNP Directorate.

5.3 Fees 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 was 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 harbouring a unique biodiversity.

In particular, entry fees are recognized with the objective of supporting local communities, use right contribute, coverage of CKNP costs and support the activity of the Gilgit Baltistan Government, as per below scheme.

¹ In addition to the HFTTs, DTs and OTs, there are Cultural Treks. Most of them are located outside the Park and in the Buffer Zone.

These treks are not included in this table 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.

The Directorate of the Central Karakorum National Park is the institution responsible for managing and administering fees collection both for the entry of tourists into CKNP and for the Camp sites flat fees including waste management.

The following tables represents the two implementation phases of the CKNP fees mechanisms: Phase 1 is going to be implemented; Phase 2 will be implemented when an agreement between Federal Government in Islamabad and Gilgit Baltistan Government will be realised.

PHASE 1 Immediately implemented	Authority for Management
CKNP Entry Fee	CKNP Directorate & CKNP Community Management Committee (CCMC)
Campsites Flat Fee	CKNP Directorate & CKNP Community Management Committee (CCMC)
PHASE 2 To be implemented later	Authority for Management
Mountain Royalty Trekking Permit	Mountain Royalty's amount depends on the peak and it is paid only by expeditions. Trekking Permit has to be paid only for restricted areas (50 USD/person). Both are actually paid to the Federal Government in Islamabad. In the future it is expected to be paid to the GB Tourism Department.
Garbage Deposit (fee)	The current POLLUTION FEE should be removed and substituted with the Garbage Deposit administrated by the CKNP Directorate. This process has to be implemented in the future.

Table 6: Implementation phases of fees mechanism for CKNP.

The tables of CKNP treks and peaks (**Appendix 5**) with respective owed fees, are enclosed to this document.

5.3.1 Entry Fees

The following are the **official** entry fee rates for CKNP (as per **Appendix 1.2**):

PAID BY	AMOUNT	DISTRIBUTION MECHANISM
Foreign Visitors	10\$	At the end of the year the CKNP Directorate shall transfer the collected amount to the CKNP Community Management Committee (CCMC) as per below Distribution Mechanism scheme and Use Right Contribute table.
SAARC Visitors	8\$	
National Visitors	Equal to 5\$	
GB inhabitants	No fee	

Table 7: Entry fees for CKNP.

The entry fees will be distributed following the next Distribution Mechanism Scheme:

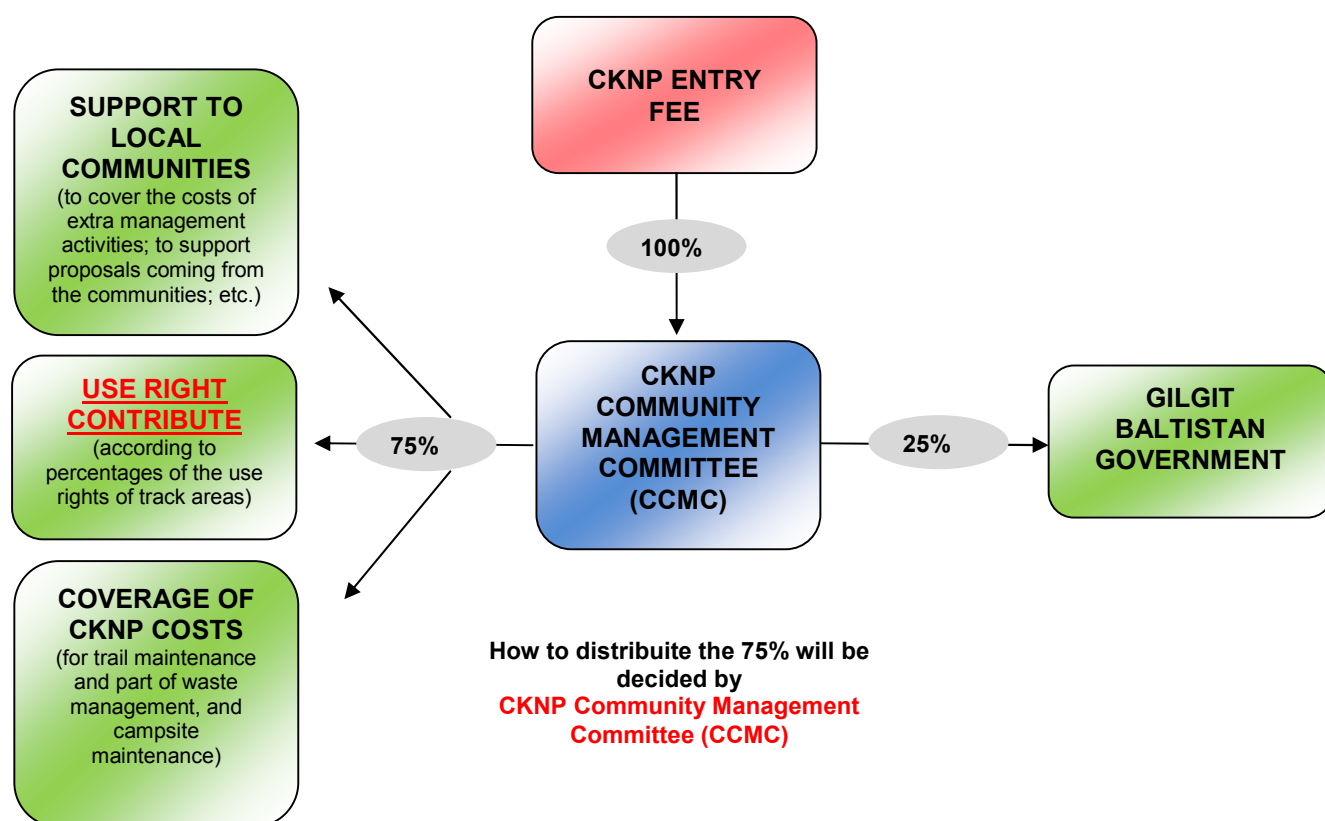


Exhibit 8: CKNP Fees Distribution Mechanism.

The use rights percentages are defined considering the percentage of the area of jurisdiction of the aggregate valleys on the total of valleys' use rights, on the total Buffer Zone surface.

The CKNP Use Right Contribute table for the distribution of entry fees to the local communities is as following.

AGGREGATE VALLEY	USE RIGHTS %	POTENTIAL TOURISM DESTINATIONS AND RESPECTIVE RIGHT HOLDER COMMUNITIES OF TRACKS AND CAMP SITES
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	

AGGREGATE VALLEY	USE RIGHTS %	POTENTIAL TOURISM DESTINATIONS AND RESPECTIVE RIGHT HOLDER COMMUNITIES OF TRACKS AND CAMP SITES
Miachar	0.6	
Nagar	17.2	Hisper, Hopper Nagar
Shigar	4	
Thalley	2.8	
Upper Braldu	28.3	Upper Braldu (mainly Askoli, Testay, Kurfay) and Mondrong (rights on Bardumal camp and the Baltoro area Pastures), Surungo and Thongal (rights only on Panma glacier Dumurdo area)
TOTAL USE RIGHTS	100%	

Table 8: CKNP Use Rights Contributors.

The detailed list of villages having use rights within the Park boundaries is attached to this document (**Appendix 4**).

5.3.2 Waste Management Fee and Campsite Rate

The management of campsites as well as the overall waste produced in CKNP, particularly along the high Frequency Tourism treks in the Baltoro region, is one of utmost important components, which needs to be addressed properly.

The campsites along the trails in CKNP have to be mapped for the different 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 High Frequency Tourism Treks.

Along the High Frequency Tourism Treks following points will be considered:

- The CKNP Directorate will be responsible for ensuring effective control and good management of the Campsites;
- 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 has to be built and maintained using an environmentally responsible process (with the approval of CKNP);
- Payment for the campsite use is mandatory and has to be paid to CKNP staff (at a flat rate) at Askoli Medan Entry Point for Baltoro Area, Hushey Entry Point for Hushey Area, Hisper Entry Point for Hisper Area; for Arindu and Minapin areas, campsite fees (calculated on the basis of the duration of stay) will be paid at the respective Entry Points, once established;

- For Groups going to Ali camp and Gandogoro La, the Hushey Rescue Team may charge their additional service fee directly on the spot (not to CKNP staff).

The competent authority has imposed Park Entry Fee and Campsite flat fee with immediate effect from March 2014 (**Appendix 1.2**). Concerning Hushey and Hisper Area campsites, it is proposed that the application of such flat fee should be wholly applied only when those campsites will become fully managed and operative.

The **official** campsites fees for CKNP are as following:

Baltoro Area

PAID BY	AMOUNT (per person per night)	TOTAL NIGHTS → 6 going up 4 nights, coming down 2 nights	TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE PREPAID	COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION MECHANISM
Foreign Visitors	15\$		90\$	Collected by CKNP Directorate (Askoli Medan Entry point – PREPAID). Distribution Mechanisms: 40% to the right holder communities of treks 60% to the CKNP Directorate
SAARC Visitors	12\$		72\$	
National Visitors	7\$		42\$	
GB inhabitants	No fee		No fee	

Table 9: Campsites fees for Baltoro Area.

Hushey Area

PAID BY	AMOUNT (per person per night)	TOTAL NIGHTS → 6	TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE PREPAID	DISTRIBUTION MECHANISM
Foreign Visitors	15\$		90\$	Collected by CKNP Directorate (Hushey Entry point – PREPAID). Distribution Mechanisms: 40% to the right holder communities 60% to the CKNP Directorate
SAARC Visitors	12\$		72\$	
National Visitors	7\$		42\$	
GB inhabitants	No fee		No Fee	

Table 10: Campsites fees for Hushey Area.

Hisper Area

PAID BY	AMOUNT (per person per night)	TOTAL NIGHTS →	TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE PREPAID	DISTRIBUTION MECHANISM
Foreign Visitors	10\$		90\$	Collected by CKNP Directorate (Hisper Entry Point – PREPAID). Distribution Mechanisms: 40% to the right holder communities 60% to the CKNP Directorate
SAARC Visitors	8\$		72\$	
National Visitors	5\$		42\$	
GB inhabitants	No fee		No Fee	

Table 11: Campsites fees for Hisper areas.

Other Areas

Arindu Area

PAID BY	AMOUNT (per person per night)	TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE PREPAID	DISTRIBUTION MECHANISM
Foreign Visitors	10\$	As per stay	Collected by CKNP Directorate (Arindu Entry Point (to be established) – PREPAID). Distribution Mechanisms: 40% to the right holder communities (Arindu) 60% to the CKNP Directorate
SAARC Visitors	8\$	As per stay	
National Visitors	5\$	As per stay	
GB inhabitants	No fee	No Fee	

Table 12: Campsites fees for Arindu areas.

Minapin Area

PAID BY	AMOUNT (per person per night)	TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE PREPAID	DISTRIBUTION MECHANISM
Foreign Visitors	10\$	As per stay	Collected by CKNP Directorate (Minapin Entry Point (to be established) – PREPAID). Distribution Mechanisms: 40% to the right holder communities 60% to the CKNP Directorate
SAARC Visitors	8\$	As per stay	
National Visitors	5\$	As per stay	
GB inhabitants	No fee	No Fee	

Table 13: Campsites fees for Minapin areas.

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

Categories of Baltoro Area Campsites

1 BIG CAMPSITES(managed)	2 SMALL CAMPSITES	3 GLACIER CAMPSITES
Joula	Korophong	Gore II
Paju	Bardumal	Concordia
Urdukas	Khorburtse	Base Camps
		Ali Camp

Table 14: Categories of Baltoro Area Campsites.

Facilities required

<i>for Category 1</i> BIG CAMPSITES (managed)	<i>for Category 2</i> SMALL CAMPSITES	<i>for Category 3</i> GLACIER CAMPSITES
Joula, Paju 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)

Table 15: Facilities required for campsites.

Staff required

NO.	DESIGNATION	NO(S)	CRITERIA	RESPONSIBILITIES	PAID BY
1.	Camp site managers	1 each for 4 managed camp sites	Not necessary from the use rights Community)	Will be in charge for the overall maintenance and facilities.	CKNP Directorate
2.	Camp Site Supervisors	2 for each 3 campsite (6)	Based on the community contribution and past mechanism selected from use right holding communities	Who will keep daily visitors register.	Community
3.	Waste crew	2 for each 3 camp sites (6)	selected from use right holding communities	who will responsible for the overall maintenance of facilities (toilets, lavatories) Recyclable-waste disposal.	CKNP Directorate

Table 16: Staff required for campsites.

Notes

- In the main campsites Cat 1 (Joula, 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.

5.3.3 Waste management outside the managed campsites

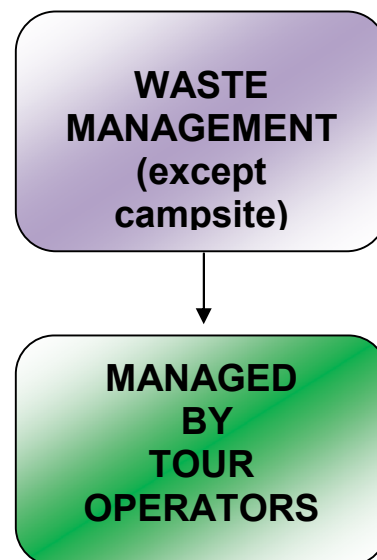
The campsites as well as the overall waste management in CKNP, particularly along the High Frequency Tourism Treks (HFTTs) in Baltoro region, is one of utmost important component, which needs to be addressed properly. Therefore for the improvement of the existing system the below mechanism has been devised 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 harbouring a unique biodiversity.

Waste management (except the campsites) will be managed mainly by **Tour Operators**.

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 **using the bags given by CKNP staff at the entry point (or during the briefing session)**;
- Cover the transportation costs from the base camp to the Park Exit Point (Incinerator) or to a designed storage area out of the park boundary;



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 the waste management should be managed by **Tour Operators**.
- 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) to be prepared by the CKNP Directorate and EPA in consultation with the Tourism Department GB.

Briefing and Debriefing Process

The briefing and de-briefing process has to be carried out in GB Tourism Ministry 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 (partially);
- Feedback from expedition or trekking (summiteers, problems, etc).

Garbage Deposit

(Phase 2 – not yet approved – to be implemented later)

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 8000 m	1500 USD till 7 participants + 100 USD for each additional member
2	Peaks between 7000 m and 8000 m	1000 USD
3	Peaks between 6500 m and 7000 m	600 USD

Table 17: Deposit Amounts.

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 ____

Epigas 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

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;
- Starting from the minimum amount of 200\$.

5.4 Visitors Registration

For CKNP, as well as for other regions with protected areas, eco-sustainable tourism is the economic sector that is most consistent with the park's vision, objective and regulations. Future development in this sector requires careful planning, marketing and improvement of all services. In Parks, management activities should be oriented to respond to tourists' expectations, environment protection and landscape conservation. The decision making process has therefore to include information and knowledge on tourists' attitudes, trends, expectations and characteristics.

Knowledge about visitors characteristics it's one of the main factor to take into consideration while promoting sustainable tourism. Data related to visitors trends and flows are basic and required to better plan future investments and prospect demands. Collection of data on visitors could therefore guarantee informed and aware decisions. These data could be useful in different Park's management areas as well as for different people, organizations and potential users. The diagram below resumes areas where data collected could be helpful:

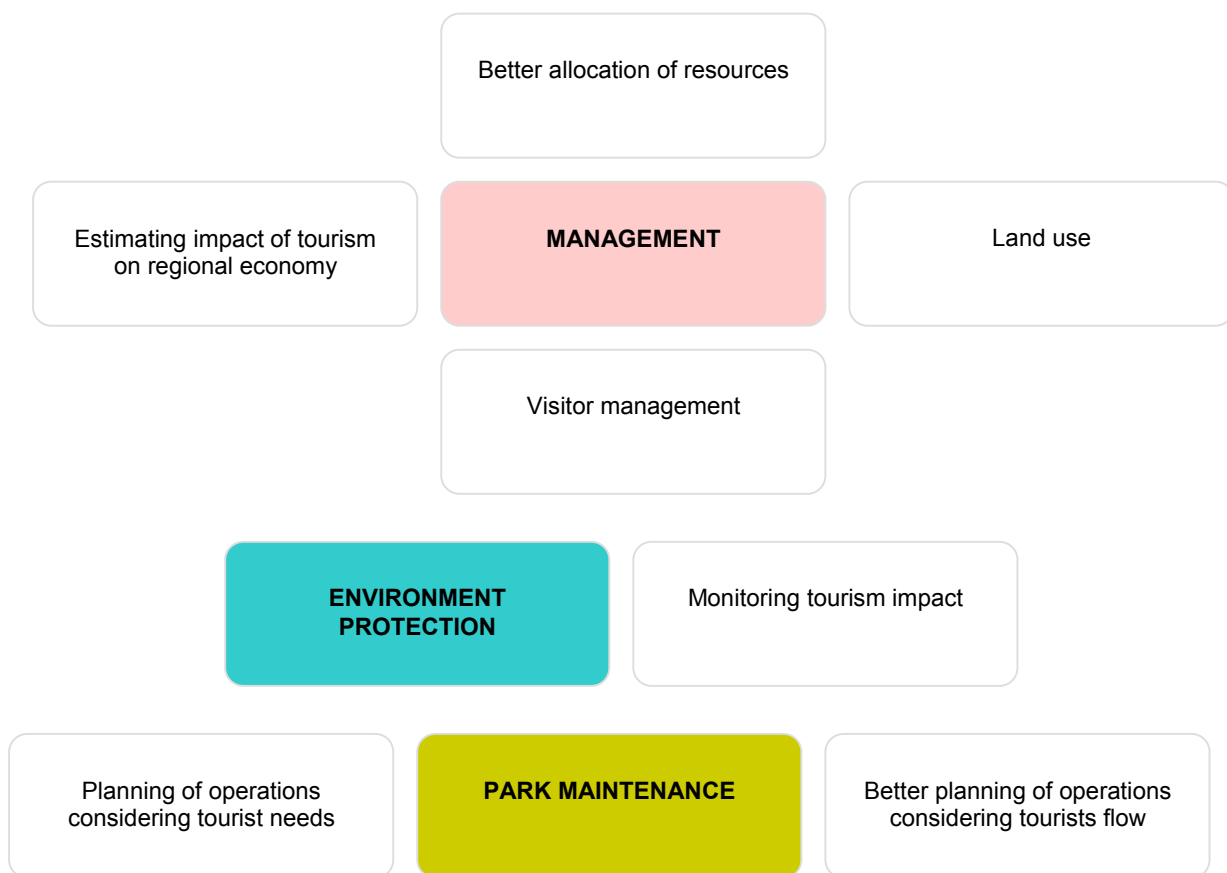


Exhibit 9: Interest Areas for Data Collection.

Three registration gates have been set up in Askoli, Hushey and Hisper (locations selected due to their strategic position and unavoidable gateways for almost all CKNP visitors). One more registration gate shall be set up in Minapin.

The visitor registration procedure that Ev-K2-CNR in cooperation with CKNP Directorate has conceived is simply based on data collection, through proper Entrance and Exit Registration forms (reported in the **Appendix 7**) to be filled in by every visitors. The data collected are being registered in a electronic system, able to analyze data according to different needs and users.

Park gates collect information to be shared with stakeholders and interested organizations in order to provide useful data for planning future activities and developing new services.

At the Park registration points visitors are also being provided with information about Park issues in order to increase their interest and attention about CKNP.

6. REGULATIONS

To ensure that the Central Karakorum 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 High Frequency Tourism Treks, camp is permitted only in the designated equipped areas;
- along Discovery and Occasional Treks, 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 High Frequency Tourism Treks and Discovery treks, 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; in the camps along the Occasional Treks, generators are not permitted);
- climb peaks and trek in the *Strictly Conservation Zone* is not permitted.

CKNP REGULATIONS		BUFFER ZONE (BZ)	COMMUNITY CONTROLLED HUNTING AREAS (CCHAs)	CONSERVATION AREAS (CAs)	CORE ZONE (CZ)	TOURIST TRAILS ²			STRICTLY CONSERVATION ZONE (SCZ)
ACTIVITY						HIGH FREQUENCY TOURISM TREKS (HFTTs)	DISCOVERY TREKS (DTs)	OCCASIONAL TREKS (OTs)	
Hunting		✓ Only authorized Trophy Hunting in CCHA	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Game bird hunting		✓ With licence only	✓ With licence only	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Fishing		✓	✓ With licence only	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Presence of livestock (small animals) - Sheppard grazing		✓	✓	✓	✗	-	-	-	✗
Presence of livestock (large animals) - free grazing		✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	NOT recommended
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)		✓ With prior authorization	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Collection of medicinal plants, flowers and no wood products and extraction of roots only by local communities members		✓ Following a sustainable approach	✓ Following a sustainable approach	✓ Following a <u>stricter</u> sustainable approach	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Table 18: CKNP Regulations.

² In addition to the HFTTs, DTs and OTs, there are Cultural Treks. Most of them are located outside the Park and in the Buffer Zone.

These treks are not included in this table 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.

7. NATURAL RESOURCE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

Some of the activities included in the Table 13 are explained and described more in detail.

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 licences 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 standardised 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. Minimum population size should be evaluated by a third independent party.
- 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 and WWF.
- At least 30% of the community share (80%) of hunting fees should be invested for conservation programs, direct or indirect, which will 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 an 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 licence to the Fisheries Department or any other officer authorised by him in his behalf on payment of fees under the current abovementioned rules.
- it is not allowed to carry away wild specimens without authorisation 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 grazier 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 has 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 year long.
- 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.

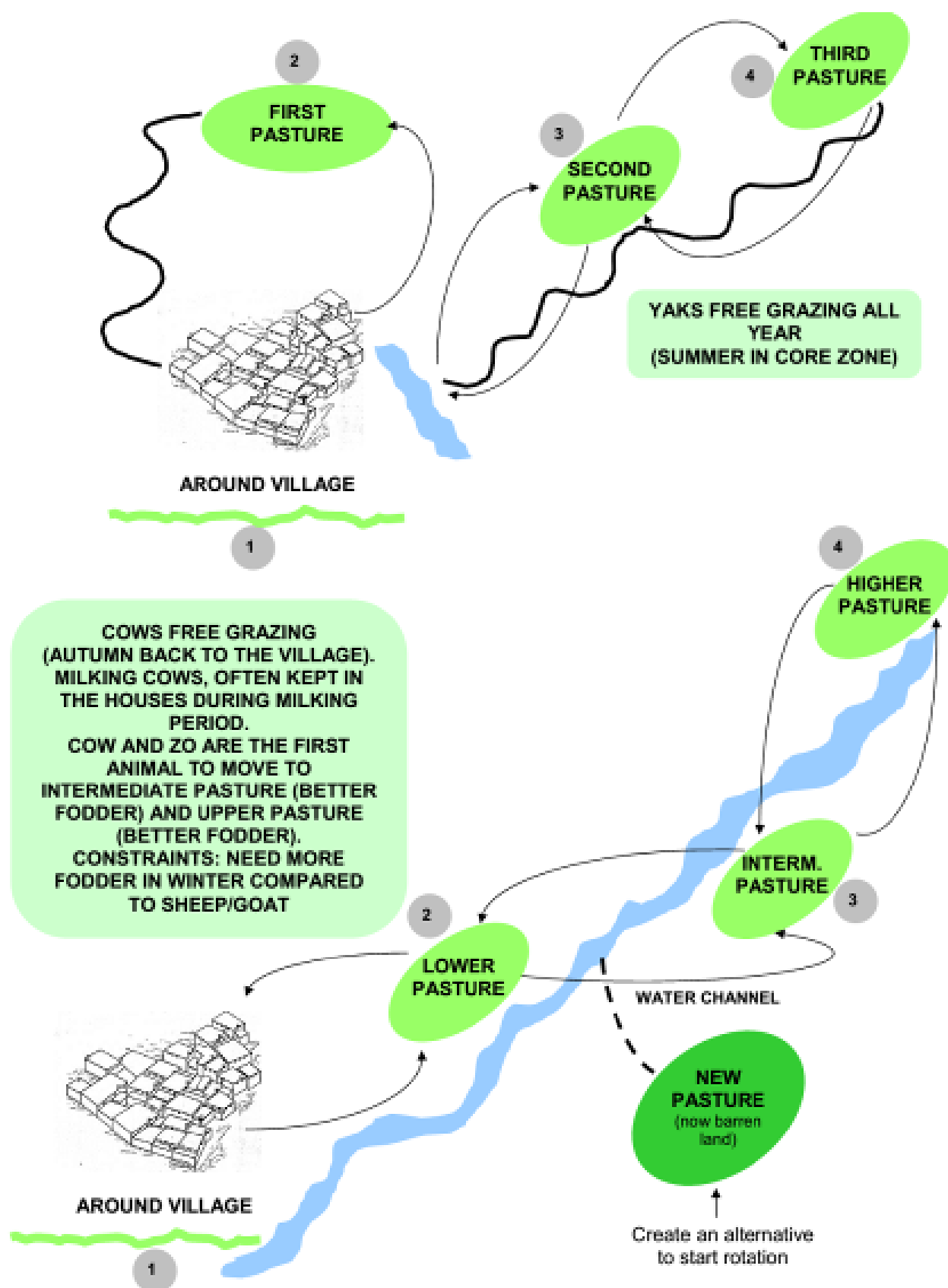


Exhibit 10: Pastures Use – Rotation.

7.4 Wood Management (Wood, Shrub, Bush And Timber)

The two main uses of timber are: for constructions (civil buildings, furniture, etc) and 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:

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

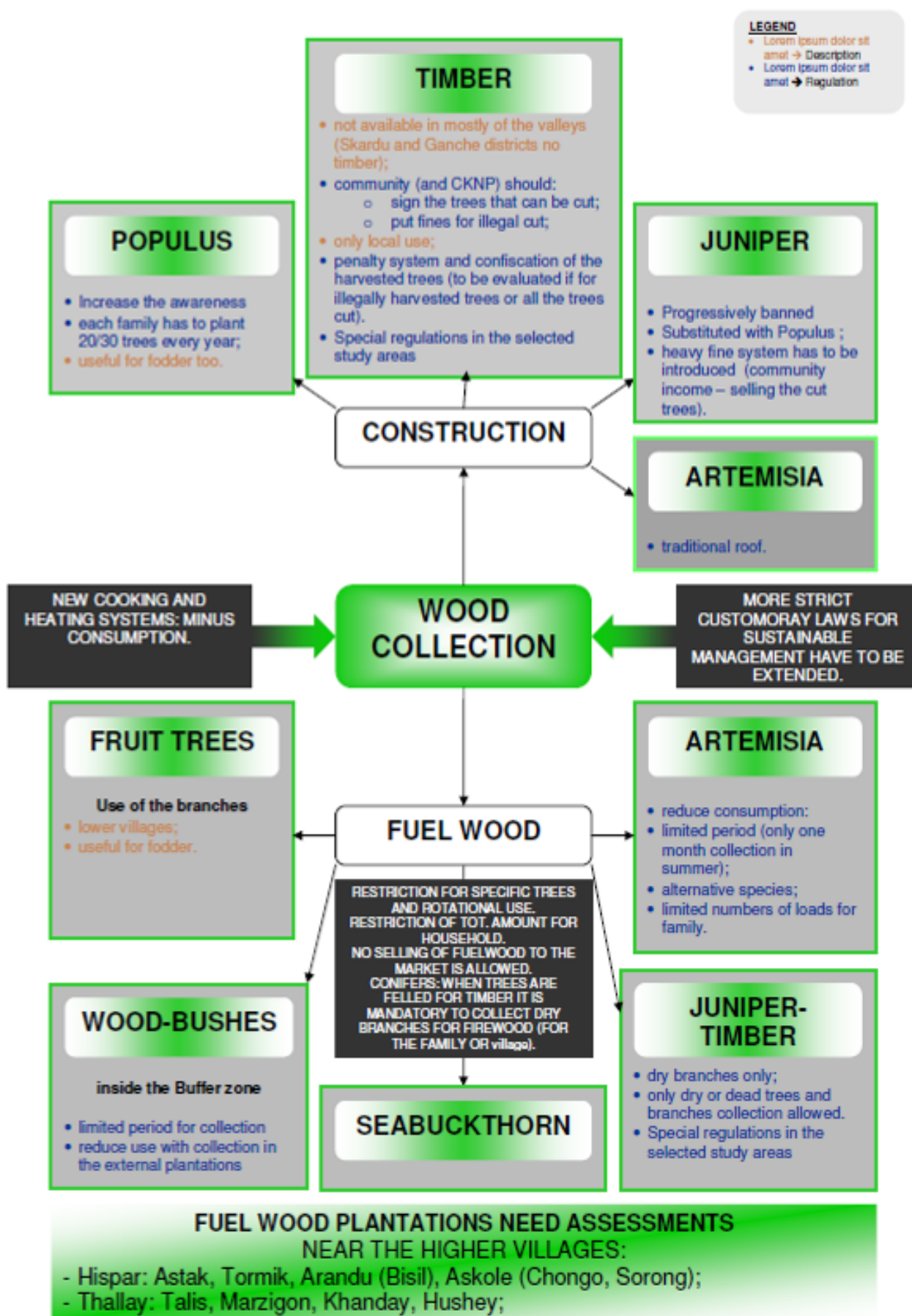


Exhibit 11: Wood Use.

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 authorisation and supervision of CKNP Directorate.

Mining specific rules are:

- Only local inhabitants are allowed to get licence for exploration or exploitation;
- Only local inhabitants are allowed to work in the mines;
- A work permit should be released by CKNP Directorate (per year, per group), previous authorization from EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) 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;
- Implementation of incentives by CKNP to reduce these activities.

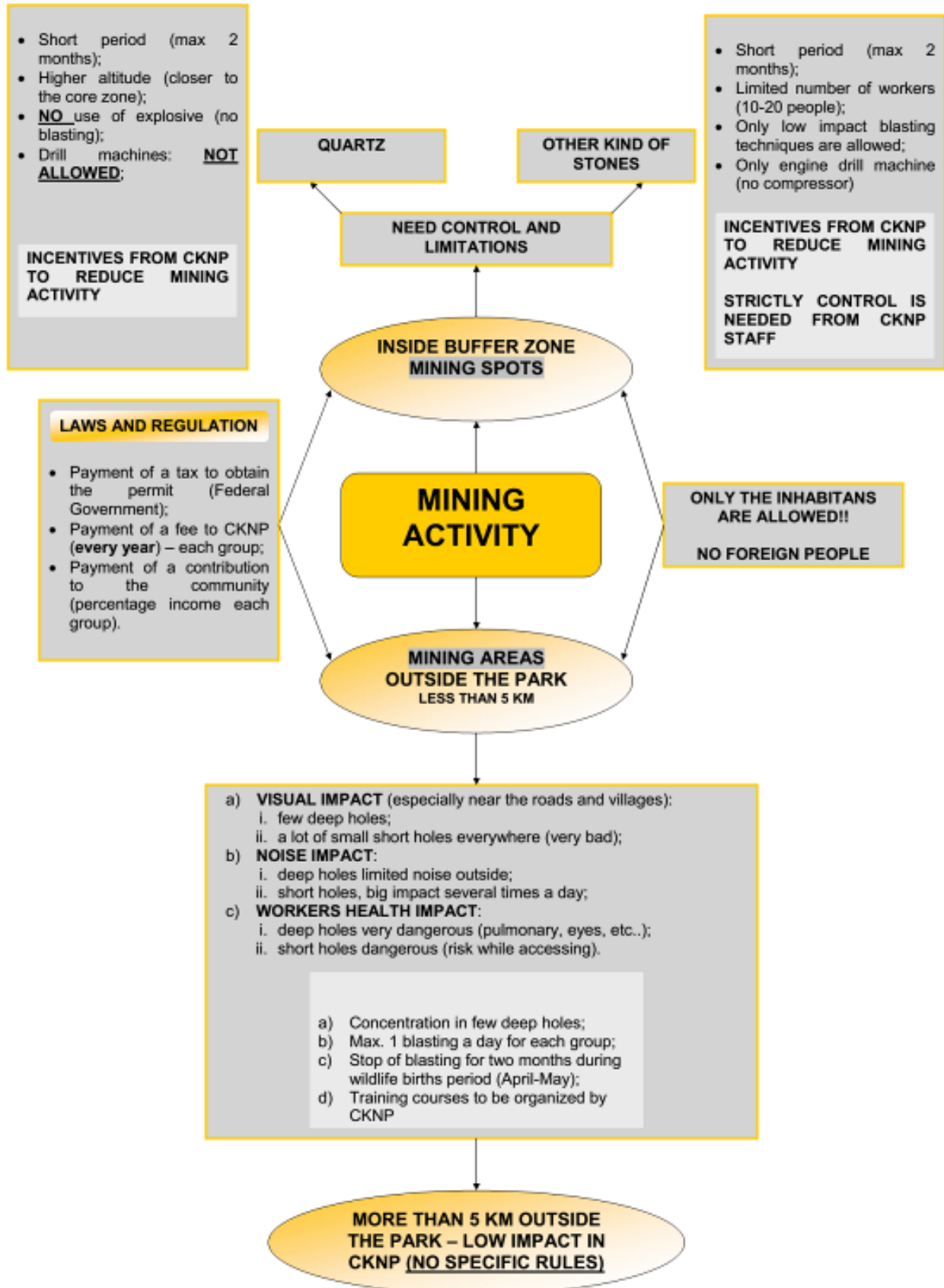


Exhibit 12: Mining Activity.

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

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 (**Appendix 8**). 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 (**Appendix 8**) has been structured in two complementary sections: the first one is functional to ensure the proper structuring of the various aspects related to the CKNP 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.

Section 1 – Park Management

Section 1 is composed by 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 terms 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.

Section 2 – Natural Resources Sustainable Use

The participatory approach used during the preparation 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 valleys present in the Park. For each valley, the preparation of a specific Conservation and Sustainable Development Valley Plan is planned. This management tool, for the valley's fraction situated inside the Park, takes into account all the issues related to the management of natural resources, while for the valley's fraction situated outside the CKNP boundaries, only those aspects and activities whose effects may also occur within the Protected Area, are considered.

Section 2 is composed by two components:

- 2A** – Conservation and sustainable use of renewable resources inside CKNP;
- 2B** – Management of natural resources outside CKNP (with effect inside).

TIMELINE: The priority of execution of the below mentioned activities, will be defined with reference to the different Conservation and Sustainable Development Valley Plan on the basis of the particular situations occurred in the different management unit.

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CENTRAL KARAKORUM NATIONAL PARK

APPENDICES

GOVERNMENT OF GILGIT-BATISTAN
GILGIT-BALTISTAN SECRETARIAT
FORESTS WILDLIFE & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

—♦—

No. FW&E-WL- 4(18)/2013

Gilgit dated 6th November , 2013

From Deputy Secretary (Forest)

To 1. The Conservator of Parks & Wildlife GB Gilgit.
2. The Project Director Central Karakuram National Park Skardu.

Subject: - **MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CENTRAL KARAKURAM NATIONAL PARK (CKNP)**

As recommended by the Wildlife Management Committee in its meeting held on 7th October 2013, I am directed to convey the provisional approval of the Chief Secretary GB to the Management Plan for Central Karakuram National Park developed by Ev-K2-CNR for implementation subject to incorporation of comments put forth by the relevant Departments and annexed with the draft Management Plan.


(Sajjad Haider)
Deputy Secretary (Forest)

Copy for information to:-

- ✓
1. The President Ev-K2-CNR Italy.
 2. The Conservator of Forest Gilgit Circle Gilgit.
 3. The Conservator of Forest Baltistan Circle, Skardu.

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 areas Baltoro Hushey. Hisper	Park Entry Fee	Camp site flat fee	Total Fee	Disbursing Mechanism
1	i). Foreigner		10\$	90\$	100\$	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).
	ii). SAARC		08\$	72\$	80\$	
	iii). National		05\$	42\$	47\$	
		Arindu Minapin		Amount per Night	Total	
2	i). Foreigner		10\$	10\$	As per night stay	Disbursing mechanism as indicated above.
	ii). SAARC		08\$	08\$		
	iii). National		05\$	05\$		

(Signature)
(WALIKAT NOOR)
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

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. 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.*
- iv) *Pet animals are allowed in the Buffer Zone (where existing) only when accompanied by a shepherd.*
- c) Commercial logging, grazing, felling, tapping, burning or in any way damaging or destroying collecting or removing any plant or tree.

*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 recognised 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.

Note: Following the below consultative meetings the NAMES of CKNP TREKS have been MODIFIED (as indicated in the Integration and Operational Document) and the list of villages and valleys have been updated (Appendix 4).

REPORT ON

Detailed Consultative Meetings With Communities of Central Karakorum National Park

for sharing of the Management Plan for CKNP and taking feedback



Directorate of Central Karakorum National Park

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Gilgit Baltistan Pakistan

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Ev-K2-CNR Committee

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Diagram followed for the Meetings with Local Communities

1. General information at village level

- a. Take GPS point for village localisation
- b. Population/No of Household/HH size
- c. HH classification (rural/workers/migrants or rich people/middle-class/poor)
- d. Land tenure: how village lands are divided (public/private) with pastures and forestry areas
- e. Governance: how the governmental structure of the village is organized (Council of Elders, "Hulema", VCC, Village Development Organization, LSO)
- f. Outline on paper the areas in which the different villages exert use rights exclusively or commonly (border or correspondent name of village extending everything also to core zones areas with reference to free grazing)

2. CKNP borders verification

- a. Park border, verify and report on paper
 - if there are villages included
 - if there are mining areas included
 If yes, report on paper the corrections to be made
- b. Buffer zone boarder, verify and report on paper if there are pastures inside the Core zone
- c. Strictly Conservation Areas: if not accepted, report on paper the modifications to be made
- d. Conservation Areas: if not accepted, report on paper the modifications to be made

3. Use of wood resource: cognitive investigation on the use of the forestry resources

- a. Presence or absence of high trunk forests, with particular attention to juniper
- b. Customary laws:
 - present in the past which were present in the past and regulated the management of the resource (cut, harvest, selling.....) in different periods, both for the trees and the shrubs.
 - present now
- c. Evaluation of wood consumption for works where present, with reference to the species used (pay special attention to the juniper if present)
- d. Evaluation of wood consumption to burn, also considering the bushes like sagebrush, with reference to the species used (please pay special attention to juniper if present)
- e. Wood for works and to burn harvest season, also considering the bushes and analysis for gatherers (adults/youngest, M/F)

- f. Gathering distance (in Km), means of transport and time used for wood for works and to burn
- g. Localisation on maps of specific wood gathering areas for works and to burn; for this last one, consider the bushes
- h. Trend history of the forestry surface and consumptions
- i. Wood market (local/external to valley)
- j. In case of illegal cut: n° of people involved, main social motivations
- k. Economic evaluation of the wood resource and goods value in percentage, in comparison to local income
- l. Limitations/opportunities for a more organized exploitation
- m. Presence and possibility of arboriculture implants (poplar groves/willows)

4. *Non wood forest products: cognitive survey on potential commercial forestry products and non-local wood products*

- a. List for every village/sample area, of available NWFP (mushrooms, berries, aromatic and therapeutic herbs)
- b. Verification of customary laws presence for harvest
- c. Therapeutic herbs, gather indication on:
 - list of utilized species, used part
 - evaluation of collected quantity, period and gathering area
 - local use and/or selling
- d. Possible evaluation of local trade if already present
- e. Evaluation of extractable quantity
- f. Evaluation of technical/economic necessary resources

5. *Use of the pasture resource*

They are indicated as:

- low pastures: the pasture of the village area, in which, the animals are taken to pasture and brought back to village for the night. In general, they are used at the beginning of springtime, and consequently in the late autumn and winter;
- transitional pastures: the intermediate pastures in which first people move towards the ascent at heights and they generally present settlements for lodging and fenced areas for the animals night shelter
- high pastures: there are pastures at heights that are used in the summer period; these also present settlements for lodging and fenced areas for the animal night shelter

It is requested to register the following data:

- a. Customary laws:
 - which were present in the past and regulated the pasture management (in particular the low pastures) in different periods of the year
 - the ones present now
- b. Management model:

- only domestic, or also with shepherds (from the village or from outside the village?)
- trend (e.g. Growing use of shepherds ?)
- shepherd compensation systems
- c. No of livestock divided by typology : goats/ovine/bovine/horse
- d. Trend of number of livestock and medium number for family (of what has been modified in the last 15/20 years ; percentage of goats/ovine/bovine/horse)
- e. Low pastures:
 - their localisation on map
 - their condition and eventual degradation causes e.g. overgrazing, water shortage, etc.
 - possible interventions (e.g. sowing, topdressing) and in which period of time
 - number of cattle present and in which period of time
 - localisation on maps of eventual irrigation canals
- f. Transitional pastures:
 - localisation on maps (or GPS point UTM WGS84 coordinates) of every present settlement
 - night shelter for animals, capable of protecting the animals from predators?
 - condition of pastures and possible causes of degradation e.g. overgrazing, water shortage etc.
 - number of cattle present and in which periods
 - localisation on maps of possible irrigation canals
- g. High pastures:
 - localisation on map (or GPS point UTM WGS84 coordinates) of every present settlement
 - night shelter for animals, capable of protecting the animals from predators?
 - condition of pastures and possible degradation causes e.g. overgrazing, water shortage etc.
 - number of cattle present and in which period of time
- h. If possible, introduce the use of low pastures rotation (eg. One year some are left to rest and the following year they will be used, while some others will rest)
- i. Which problems are considered most urgent on cattle among:
 - diseases
 - predation
 - winter starvation/malnutrition
 - other (specify)
- j. Obtained products
- k. Evaluation of the economic value of the activities linked to animal-husbandry, expressed in percentage relative to local income
- l. Problems and limits

6. Domestic health management

- a. Verify if and which vaccinations and mass antiparasitic have been used in the last three years
- b. Financed by ? (government or NGO)
- c. With Official Veterinaries involvement?

7. Wildlife

- a. Herbivore/Carnivore present
- b. Presence areas
- c. Hunting/poaching
- d. Preying on (cattle) livestock:
 - number of cases, on which animals and period of time
 - insurance existence: by who is it promoted, how is it structured and managed, which preys and which predators are compensated by it? (leopard, wolf, lynx)
 - indicate if there are (rambling) stray dogs (that is to say, they have a owner but they are out of control)
 - indicate if these rambling prey and with what intensity
- e. Trophy hunting, if present
 - report on paper the trophy hunting areas (in the governmental authorisation there should be annexed a map or at least the related boundaries)
 - how long has it been active ?
 - species for which it is foreseen and number of animals in the last 5 years
 - 30% of the amount (equal to 80% of the total) that the community keeps, is it invested on wildlife protection and environment?

8. Fodder – how the fodder production for animals will be guaranteed during the winter period?

- a. Agricultural system (single/double cropping), typical agricultural cultures, seed resource, fertilizers, use of familiar components, landownership
- b. Fodder: cultivated species and period of time
- c. Trees:
 - fruit trees importance (agro forestry)
 - trees cultivation for fodder production: which species
- d. Fodder productivity: (fodder species and parts of trees) and capacity to satisfy the annual consumption (in % and N° of months)
- e. Cash crops and market access
- f. Storage and fodder treatment (fodder species and parts of trees)
- g. Limitations and problems

9. Water and sanitary sewer

- a. Access to potable water supply sources?

- b. Both from water source (usually a spring or a tank) and from the point from where it is used (in general taps from which everyone take the water) indicate:
 - GPS coordinates (UTM WGS84)
 - elevation/altitude? (specify if from GPS, map or altimeter)
 - identify how the tank is supplied (from river, stream or source)
 - if the water is turbid or not, and possible colouring
- c. Education level regarding the use of water?

10. Use of territory

- a. At valley level, they will be drawn on a map first and secondly on GSI, the precise boundaries of every interviewed village

11. Incentive

- a. What could be the possible incentives that the community expects from CKNP, and in which environments
- b. If there are any game watchers hired by CKNP or other personnel hired by other organizations (e.g. WWF)
- c. which projects could improve the situation linked to pastures, wood etc.. and if there are some, already implemented
- d. possible further necessities, e.g. water channels, plantations, etc.

CKNP Management Plan Presentation to the communities

Meetings with the all community representatives mentioned in this report, were held in their respective valleys/villages on the same format reported below.

Moreover on March 13, 2013, a consultative meeting with the Chairman and Presidents of CBOs from Baltistan region was organized by CKNP Directorate and Ev-K2-CNR at Baltistan Continental Hotel Skardu, with the aim of sharing the Management Plan and taking feedbacks.

OPENING SESSION: Meetings started with recitation of Holy Quran and introduction of participants thereafter. Mr. Yasir Abbas, Ecologist CKNP, gave background of CKNP; its interventions in general and Development of Integrated Park Management Plan for Central Karakorum National Park in particular. Participants were informed that by spending 2-3 years, this document has been developed very carefully keeping in view all the scientific, technical as well as social aspects applicable on ground. Hence it is a comprehensive and complex document but the team tries to explain the topics most relevant to the communities very simply.



Participants were informed also about the following objectives of consultative meetings:

- to share the new development in the Management Plan of CKNP, sharing version 1.1 document, boundaries and zonation system of the Park and related management guidelines;
- to get feedback and suggestions from the community representatives for finalization of the draft management plan.
- to take demands from the communities in order to provide the incentives;
- to share the idea of establishing proposed CKNP Community Management Committee (CMC);
- to motivate the community representatives to assist the park management in participatory management and development of the CKNP.



Mr. Maurizio Gallo, Ev-K2-CNR Technical Representative, and Mr. Yasir Abbas gave a detailed briefing about the important components, relevant to the communities, of the management plan; briefing of Mr. Gallo was translated into Urdu for better understanding of the community representatives.

PARK BOUNDARIES: Boundaries of the park right from Hushey valley to Hisper Nagar were explained briefly, overlapped portion between CKNP and KNP

in Shimshal area has been excluded from the CKNP due that KNP was being managed before commencing the management of CKNP therefore they considered the overlapped portion as part of Khunjerab National Park. Thus the new border is the watershed between Shimshal and Hisper. Obtaining reliable basic data for the delineation of the Park and related zoning system considering was paramount, for the purpose Digital Elevation Model, Land Cover Map, Glacier Cadastre, Catchments Division Areas, Geological Map, Landslide Susceptibility Map and Wildlife Distribution were considered. In addition the delineation of the Park boundaries and zoning system sustainable use in the Park of the natural renewable resources by the local communities has also been considered.

The following items are outside the Park border:

1. Villages;
2. Roads (only closed service roads are comprises in the Park area);
3. Mining areas;
4. Main agricultural areas near the villages.

ZONING SYSTEM OF THE PARK: Participants were briefed that park has mainly been divided into 2 zones for its better science base management.



1. CORE ZONE – 7,656 km² (73.5%): The core zone of the Park falls in the IUCN category II which defines it as an area which protects biodiversity along with its underlying ecological structure and supporting environmental process and to promote education and recreation. In general the Core Area limits follow the contour line of 4,000 m, where goats and sheep are not allowed while large animals like Yak are free. Sub zones in Core zone are:

STRICTLY CONSERVATION AREAS (SCA): These zones are established to assure the highest level of conservation for the ecosystems and/or threatened species of flora and fauna, so no activities are allowed inside. No human entry will be allowed in this area, including all sorts of tourism activities. Special permission from Park management will be required to enter in this zone for research and study purposes.



TOURISM FOCUSED ZONE (TFZ): This area coincides with a buffer zone of about 200 meters on both sites of the trail that move through Baltoro, Gondogoro and Hushey corridor; this represent the main and famous route used by trekker and mountaineering where campsites and services for the visitors are available. Biafo-Hisper corridor is also considered in the tourism focused zone. Existing camp sites in the current corridor will be managed and no new camp sites will be encouraged.

LOW FREQUENCY TOURISM AREA (LFTA): Routes of Spantik (Basha), K6, K7 (Hushey) and Trango, attracting a fair number of visitors. Main trails are tracked and presence of main signage and simple space with water for camping, but not equipped with services



OCCASIONAL TOURISM AREA (OTA): Comprises Latok Ogre and other peaks Biafo, Other peaks Baltoro, Shigar – Thalley treks and peaks, Bagrot-Haramosh treks and peaks, Pisan Minapin, Rakaposhi – Diran. The main trails are tracked but there are not services, with the presence of a simple space with water for camping.

2. BUFFER ZONE - 2,757 km² (26.5 %): Buffer Zone has been developed only where it is necessary,

It falls in IUCN Category VI, refers to conserve ecosystems and habitats, together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems. In general the Park limits follow the contour line of 3,200 m. In some sectors Buffer Zone can come to lower elevations due to the human presence (i.e. Bagrote Valley or Skandarabad where 1,800 m may be reached). It excludes: villages, roads, mining areas and main agricultural areas near to the villages. Pastures fall in buffer zone and in some areas some mining spots are exist which are not possible to exclude so specific regulations will be adopted such as safe mining techniques, controlled blasting as well as use of chemicals. Vaccination campaigns will be carried out for the goats and sheep entering into this zone and rotational grazing systems will be encouraged.

Sub zones of the buffer zone have been defined as under:

CONSERVATION AREA: Keeping in view the potential of wildlife species some specific areas in buffer zone have been identified for the conservation of the endangered species of large mammals and particular vegetation. In the livestock which enters in this zone annual vaccination will be carried out. Rotational grazing system will be initiated.

COMMUNITY CONTROLLED HUNTING AREA: Those focused areas which are notified by the GB Wildlife department for the protection and conservation of natural resources and where trophy hunting of large mammal species i.e. Himalayan ibex and Markhor is conducted with certain criteria where viable population of these species is available. Some 4 CCHAs exist in/around CKNP like Hushey, Kanday, Skandarabad and Ghulmat while some other potential sites can also be considered to propose as CCHA in future in order to help improving conservation of natural resources, because this practice is considered as the conservation tool as well as the direct revenue generating source as 80% revenue of the trophy hunting goes directly to the community.

Moreover during the meetings, besides the boundaries and Zoning system of the park some other matters related to communities were also discussed (specific valley/village wise):

- Predation of livestock;
- Names of villages of the valleys;

- Pastures Use rights;
- Pastures condition;
- Livestock decrease;
- Fuel collection;
- Mining in the areas;
- Verifying existing trekking routes;
- Identifying new tracks;
- Demands of the community for providing incentives;
- CKNP Community Management Committee (CMC);
- CKNP Entry fee (where required);
- Strictly Conservation Areas (where required);
- Community Control Hunting Areas (Hushey and Kanday);
- Camp sites management (Hushey).

Predation of livestock by the large carnivores seems serious issues in some areas as the shepherds dislike predators because they damage their livestock resulting big economical loss. Therefore livestock insurance schemes should be initiated to provide compensation to the poor shepherds who lose their precious assets in order to overcome the issue.

CKNP Valleys and Villages

VALLEY	VILLAGE	NAME OF CBO
DISTRICT GANCHE		
Hushey Area	Hushey	VCC Hushey
	Kandey	VCC Kande
	Marzigond	No VCC at the moment
	Talis	No VCC at the moment
Daghoni	Kharkoo	LSO Daghoni for both villages
	Daghoni	
Thalley	Bordas	LSO Thalley: all valley
	Parangus	
	Tasso	
	Harangus	
	Chundu	
	Yarkhore	
	Haltaghari	
	Broqpa	
	Baltoro	
	Daltir	
	Khasumik	
DISTRICT SKARDU		
Shigar	Ghzwapa	VCC Shigar Town Management Development, VCC Churka, VCC Alchori Conservation Committee NO VCC for Ghulabpur Area
	Totkhor	
	Markunja	
	Churka	
	Skhora	
	Turoopi	
	Hashupi	
	Pharingbama	
	Hurchus	
	Alchori	
	Sildi	
	Kashmal	
	Yuno	
	Thanduro	
	Hyderabad	
	Baha	
	Tissar	
	Lagaf	
	Chumik	
	Kahon	
	Kayo	
	Soq	
	Khurid	
	Soggo	
	Ticho	
Lower Braldu	Dassu	LSO Lower Braldu
	Dassu Bala	
	Teston	
	Nit	
	Chagpo	
	Foljo	

VALLEY	VILLAGE	NAME OF CBO
	Biano Sedar	
	Ho	
Upper Braldu	Pakora	LSO Upper Braldu: for entire valley. With Conservation area inside
	Hoto	
	Chongo	
	Sino	
	Thongal	
	Surongo	
	Kurfay	
	Monxong	
	Askoli	
	Tistey	
Basha	Thorgo	LSO Basha, Lso Tissar in progress. Presence of Conservation area inside (niasolo, Hamisil and Tissar)
	Hamisil	
	Chutron	
	Dogoro	
	Bein	
	Niaslo	
	Doko	
	Saisko	
	Besil	
	Arindu	
	Arindu Gon	
Baghicha and Tormik	Baghicha	Agha Welfare Organization for Baghicha and Kumera villages, VCC Tormik. Presence of Conservation area inside
	Khomera	
	Dasu	
	Badipa	
	Youchung	
	Chumik	
	Bazgang	
	Harimal	
	Khlaing	
	Melding	
	Toq	
	Kashipa	
	Khaipa	
	Bareskor	
	Pano	
	Kushumal	
	Gialsakhor	
	Surbo	
Astak and Shengus	Jamshaidabad	For Astak: Jamshaid Welfare Organization. No VCC for Shengus
	Khirizang	
	Choksum	
	Balay Xong	
	Lagaf	
	Stonging	
	Kakchung	
	Mapo	
	Lacho	
	Manjar	

VALLEY	VILLAGE	NAME OF CBO
	Rijing	
	Shano	
	Burdia	
	Soosa	
	Tugla	
	Chamachu	
	Shengus	
DISTRICT GILGIT		
Haramosh	Shoote	Haramosh Development Organization (HDO) Presence of Conservation area inside
	Hanochal	
	Sasi	
	Shatot	
	Khaltaro	
	Dache	
	Jutial	
	Barchi	
	Iskere	
Bagrote	Jalalabad	Dobani Development Organization (DDO). Presence of Conservation Area
	Hamaran	
	Taysote	
	Bilchar	
	Girche	
	Sinaker	
	Hopey	
	Datuchi	
	Farfoo	
	Bulche	
	Chirah	
Danyore/Jutal/Juglot	Danyore	Lso Rahimabad only for Rahimabad. No VCC in other villages
	Sultanabad	
	Jutal	
	Rahimabad	
	Juglot Goor	
DISTRICT NAGAR		
Ghulmat/ Rakaposhi	Skandarabad	Akbar Development Organization (ADO) for Skandarabad only+ Nonihal Development organization (NDO) + Rakaposhi LSO. Presence of Conservation area in all villages.
	Jafarabad	
	Nilt	NDO for Jafarabad, Thole, Nilt (No consultation yet)
	Thole	
	Ghulmat	
	Pisan	Rakaposhi LSO for Ghulmat, Pisan, Minapin
	Minapin	
Miachar	Miachar	Rakaposhi LSO (only for Shayar, Askqordas and Sumayar)
	Dadimal	
	Phekar	
	Hakuchar	
	Shayar	
	Askqordas	
	Sumayar	
Nagar	Nagar	Nagar Welfare and Development Organization (VCC), Hopar Conservation and Development Organization (VCC), Falahi Tenzeem Bray Tahafuz Qudrati Wasail (VCC)
	Hopar	
	Hisper	

CKNP Valleys and Villages visited

The meetings have been held by Ev-K2-CNR Representatives (Eng. Maurizio Gallo, Dr. Anna Bocci and Dr. Efrem Ferrari) in collaboration with the CKNP Directorate Ecologist (Dr. Yasir Abbas) as well as Park local game-watchers.

The presence of at least one representative from each community, in the form of Nambardar or chairman of local community organization, has been strongly encouraged and, with the exception of Barchi village, has always been achieved.

Usually the meetings saw the participation of 8-10 elders and notables suggested by the Nambardar or the local organization chairman. The management plan has been presented and directly translated in Urdu/Shinaa/Balti or Brushashki according to local community preferences.

After the presentation of the Integrated Management Plan a specific time for questions, additional information and suggestion from local community was allocated.

The presentation of the Integrated Management Plan was followed by discussions and clarifications about Park role and, in general, Park issues. In particular, location of buffer and core zone borders on village property land were evaluated by maps and visual interpretation. Pasture areas, livestock typology entering in buffer and core zone and presence/absence of forest have been the themes most commonly discussed. Finally, considerations on community most impeding livelihood constraints and urgent mitigation measures were made.

The presentation and discussion of CKNP Management Plan was organized in the following valleys and villages:

VALLEY	VILLAGE	DATE OF THE MEETING
DISTRICT GANCHE		
Thalley	<i>Meeting with LSO Thalley (Chundoo)</i>	14 th March 2013
Hushey	<i>Meeting with VCC Hushey (Hushey)</i>	15 th March 2013
	Thalis	1 st May 2013
	Marzigond	1 st May 2013
Kanday	<i>Meeting with Wildlife Welfare Conservation Organizattion</i>	15 th March 2013
DISTRICT SKARDU		
Shigar	Marapi	16 th March 2013
	Markunja	17 th March 2013
	Alchori	17 th March 2013
Astak	<i>Meeting with Jamshaid Welfare Organization</i>	18 th March 2013
	Skangodas	21 st April 2013
	Oropa	21 st April 2013
	Rijin	21 st April 2013
Basha	Arindu	4 th May 2013
	Bein	30 th June 2013
	Arindu	1 st July 2013

VALLEY	VILLAGE	DATE OF THE MEETING
Upper Braldu	Askoli	2 nd July 2013
DISTRICT NAGAR		
Ghulmat	Minapin	27 th March 2013
	Sikendarabad	28 th March 2013
	Ghulmat	26 th May 2013
Miachar	Shayar	27 th May 2013
	Asqordas	27 th May 2013
	Sumayir	27 th May 2013
	Syedabad Phekar	27 th May 2013
Nagar	Hisper	20 th May 2013
	Hopar	22 nd May 2013
	Proper Nagar	25 th May 2013
DISTRICT GILGIT		
Haramosh	Khaltaro	8 th May 2013
	Barchi	9 th May 2013
Bagrote	Farfoo	17 th May 2013
	Hopey	17 th May 2013
	Chirah	17 th May 2013
	Bulchi	25 th May 2013
Danyore/Jutal/Juglot	Juglot Gooro	28 th May 2013

Meetings with the communities of District Ganche

Thalley Valley

14 March 2013, Meeting at LSO Thalley Office, Chundoo

Predation of livestock:

Livestock predation in Thalley valley is high due to presence of large carnivores like Snow leopard and Wolf. In this context WWF-P in collaboration with Snow Leopard project and LSO Thalley has initiated livestock insurance scheme in the valley.

Names of villages of the valley:

Names of villages of the Thalley have been mentioned on the maps, those are under: Bordas, Parangus, Tasso, Harangus, Chundu, Yarkhore, Haltaghari, Broqpa, Baltoro, Daltir, Khasumik.

Pastures Use rights:

Names of pastures along with the use right holder communities/villages have been mentioned on the map.

Pastures condition:

The overall condition of Thalley valley pastures was good 2 decades ago but now not so good. According to the community pastures are degrading due to changes in climatic conditions such as shortage of water due to less snow fall.

Livestock decrease:

In Thalley valley trend in livestock is decreasing with the passage of time due to urbanization and importance of education and other social developments. LSO Thalley agrees on the rotational grazing system.

Fuel collection:

Dry fuel wood is collected also Artemisia for two purposes 1 the stem is for fuel and 2 the leaves and branches is for making manure.

Mining in the areas:

No mining inside park.

Verifying existing trekking routes:

Routes verified and mentioned on the maps.

Identifying new tracks:

This work has also been done on the map so Mr. Gallo please check

Demands of the community for providing incentives:

Thalley community has demanded for the following:

1. Construct/repair Track from Thalley to Bardumal;
2. Establish camp sites;

3. Plantations;
4. Sowing of alfalfa in lower areas near by the villages in order to take care of the pastures by help reducing pressure on them.

CKNP Community Management Committee (CMC):

The proposed structure for CKNP Community Management Committee (CMC) was shared with the community and they agreed.

Hushey Valley

15 March 2013, Meeting at CKNP Visitor Registration office Hushey

Predation of livestock:

Livestock predation in Hushey valley is high due to presence of large carnivores like Snow leopard and Wolf. In this context WWF-P in collaboration with Snow Leopard project and LSO Thalley has initiated livestock insurance scheme in the valley.

Names of villages of the valley:

Hushey village.

Pastures Use rights:

Names of pastures along with the use right holder communities/villages have been mentioned on the map.

Pastures condition:

The overall condition of low elevated pastures of the Hushey valley is not so good.

Livestock decrease:

In Hushey valley trend in livestock is decreasing with the passage of time due to urbanization and importance of education and other social developments. VCC Hushey agrees on the rotational grazing system conditionally if they are provided incentives by the park.

Fuel collection:

Cutting of green trees is banned by VCC, dry fuel wood is collected also Artemisia for two purposes 1 the stem is for fuel and 2 the leaves and branches is for making manure.

Mining in the areas:

It was come to notice during the meeting that some people mines Manzila area (left side of Dalsangpa) also in left side of Laila peak, Gondogoro glacier area (Khuyuspang) where they have 26-28 small mines. As per park boundary these mines are inside the core zone so it was discussed to exclude these from the core zone and extend the buffer zone OR second option is to exclude at all from the park (The matter is yet to be decided)

Verifying existing trekking routes:

Routes verified and mentioned on the maps.

Identifying new tracks:

This work has also been done on the map.

Demands of the community for providing incentives:

Hushey community has demanded for the following:

- 1 Carry out large scale plantations with fencing where land will be provided by the community;
- 2 Construct/repair water channels for the plantations;

3 Enough Power supply for Hushey village.

CKNP Community Management Committee (CMC):

The proposed structure for CKNP Community Management Committee (CMC) was shared with the community. Generally they agree but the president VCC has suggested to consider the potentiality in context of resources as well as the conservation efforts towards protecting these resources, for the selection of chairman of the CKNP CMC.

CKNP Entry Fee:

Regarding the Park entry fee President VCC Hushey raised a point that fee should be divided only among the communities which have use rights on the Tourism zones of the park.

Strictly Conservation Areas:

2 Strictly conservation Areas have been developed in Hushey valley 1 in Aling area and other in K7 area, both were discussed in detail keeping in view the all aspects including overlapping of any trekking route etc as no tourism is allowed in SCA. In Aling area SCA there were some confusion nearby Double Peak 1 and 2 which were clarified on the spot and agreed by the community.

Community Control Hunting Areas:

It was clarified that as per current Management Plan for CKNP and its zonation system CCHAS can be managed under buffer zone (category IV) where trophy hunting is allowed as practice of harvesting Ibex Markhor and other species is considered as renewable resource so sustainable utilization of renewable resources is allowed in the buffer zone.

Camp Site Management:

All the camp sites along the track from Hushey to Concordia are being managed systematically in collaboration by the communities except Khuyuspan which is run by an individual from Hushey not properly in coordination with the VCC Hushy. He does not pay the prescribed to the VCC as other camp site managers do. He pays only 1000 PKR. And there is no proper mechanism for waste management in the said camp site. So for the better management of the said camp site we have to come up with a solution by taking on board the responsible person as well as making an agreement with him on the other way. Other camp sites management practices were described in detail in order to go ahead followed by a better management in future.

1st May 2013, Talis Village, Meeting with the Community

Boundaries

Community of Talis asked for an increase in altitude of Core zone border, actually located at 4000 meters. This is due to the presence of a large pasture area (the largest one owned by the community) which extends well above this elevation. This pasture is used during July and August by goats and sheep, therefore the actual core zone border would strongly limit local community pasture-land availability.

Community requests:

Talis has been severely affected by a debris flow in the summer



of 2010, which resulted in several casualties and the destruction of houses and large portions of village agriculture area. Local communities suggest CKNP to provide first reliefs to the CKNP villages affected by those unlucky but not uncommon events. Due to the lack of forests in village area and to the high timber needs following houses reconstruction, the community asks CKNP for additional forest plantations as well as financial help to reconstruct a broken water channel to water and restore agriculture fields. A small bridge for human and livestock would then be important to link the fields located over the nallah. Regarding livestock, local community asked to adopt a compensation scheme for predated animals similar to the one currently implemented in upper Hushey villages. The village community asked for a local game watcher to be permanently employed in the village and to possibly increase medicine availability through a new dispensary.

1st May 2013, Marzigond Village, Meeting with the Community

Community requests:

Marzigond community asks CKNP to increase livestock health by providing veterinary support. Regarding agriculture, they request the construction of a water channel for watering village upper areas and a stone wall with metal nets in the river bed to reduce field erosion. Similarly to Talis, they ask CKNP support to provide the village with a dispensary and medicinal.

Kanday Valley

15th March 2013, Meeting with Wildlife Welfare Conservation Organization Kanday (VCC)

Predation of livestock:

Although Livestock predation in Kanday valley is also high due to presence of large carnivores like but no livestock insurance scheme by any organization has been initiated.

Names of villages of the valley:

Old Kanday, New Kanday.

Pastures Use rights:

Names of pastures along with the use right holder community/village have been mentioned on the map (Mr. Gallo please write over here the names of pastures and use right holder communities)

Pastures condition:

The overall condition of low elevated pastures of the Hushey valley is not so good

Livestock decrease:

In Kanday valley trend of livestock is decreasing with the passage of time due to urbanization and importance of education and other social developments. VCC Kanday agrees on the rotational grazing system conditionally if they are provided incentives by the park.

Fuel collection:

Dry fuel wood is collected also Artemisia for two purposes 1 the stem is for fuel and 2 the leaves and branches is for making manure.

Mining in the areas:

It was come to notice during the meeting that some people mines up from Ralum (CKNP Plantation sites) on the mountains along the in line between Core and buffer zone where they have very few mines mainly for quartz which is not so precious so this mining site can be neglected due that people will not do more mining because only quarts present in that area.

Verifying existing trekking routes:

Routes verified and mentioned on the maps.

Identifying new tracks:

This work has also been done on the map.

Demands of the community for providing incentives:

Kanday community has demanded for the following:

1. Carry out large scale plantations with fencing where land will be provided by the community;
2. Establish a view point at Iqbal top by fixing a telescope to see K2 and Broad peak.

CKNP Community Management Committee (CMC):

The proposed structure for CKNP Community Management Committee (CMC) was shared with the community and agreed by them.

Community Control Hunting Areas:

Since Kanday is also a CCHA so it was clarified that as per current Management Plan for CKNP and its zonation system CCHAS can be managed under buffer zone (category IV) where trophy hunting is allowed as practice of harvesting Ibex Markhor and other species is considered as renewable resource so sustainable utilization of renewable resources is allowed in the buffer zone.

Meetings with the communities of District Skardu

Shigar Valley

16th March 2013, Marapi and Markunja Villages (LSO Marapi)

UC Marapi and Markunja can be considered as 1 because only 1 village of Marapi UC has rights on some pastures inside the park. Also in Town Management Society Shigar there is participation of Marapi people like Mr. Nisar Hussain who is chairman of LSO Marapi, is also the General Secretary of TMS Shigar which covers both the UCs so for CBOs of CKNP. TMS can better represent both Ghzwapa village and Markunja UC which have rights on the pastures.

Names of villages of the valley:

Ghzwapa (Marapi UC), the only village from Marapi UC has rights on the pastures inside park. Totkhor, Markunja (Markunja UC)

Pastures Use rights:

Names of pastures along with the use right holder community/village have been mentioned on the map.

Livestock decrease:

In Marapi Markunja Shigar valley trend of livestock is decreasing with the passage of time due to urbanization and importance of education and other social developments. TMS Shigar agrees on the rotational grazing system conditionally if they are provided incentives by the park.

Fuel collection:

Dry fuel wood is collected also Artemisia from the areas nearby villages for two purposes 1 the stem is for fuel and 2 the leaves and branches is for making manure.

Mining in the areas:

No mines inside the park in Marpi Markunja.

Verifying existing trekking routes:

Routes verified and mentioned on the maps.

Identifying new tracks:

This work has also been done on the map.

Demands of the community for providing incentives:

Town Management Society Shigar has demanded for the following:

1. Construct fencing on the top ridges to prevent crossing of goats and sheep from higher elevated pastures of Shigar to Thalley pastures. They have requested to construct boundary wall/fence in the particular crossing area of 100 meter and stairs or fixing ladder such a way that goat could not cross while human can cross.

CKNP Community Management Committee (CMC):

The proposed structure for CKNP Community Management Committee (CMC) was shared with the community and agreed by them.

17th March 2013, Alchori Village, Meeting with the Community

Names of villages of the valley:

Turoopi, Hashupi, Pharingbama, Hurchus, Alchori proper, Sildi, Kashmal, Yuno, Thanduro, Hyderabad, Baha.

Pastures Use rights:

Names of pastures along with the use right holder community/village have been mentioned on the map.

Fuel collection:

Dry fuel wood is collected also Artemisia from the areas nearby villages for two purposes 1 the stem is for fuel and 2 the leaves and branches is for making manure.

Mining in the areas:

Few mines were identified in Yuno, Thanduro etc which have been mentioned on map.

Verifying existing trekking routes:

Routes verified and mentioned on the maps.

Identifying new tracks:

This work has also been done on the map.

CKNP Community Management Committee (CMC):

The proposed structure for CKNP Community Management Committee (CMC) was shared with the community and agreed by them.

Astak Valley

18th March 2013, Meeting with Astak Jamshaid Welfare Organization

Predation of livestock:

There are records of predation of livestock by large predators in Astak valley. No livestock insurance scheme has been initiated by any organization.

Names of villages of the valley:

Jamshaidabad, Khirizang, Choksum, Balay xong, Lagaf, Stonging, Khakchung, Mapo, Lacho, Manjar, Rijing, Shano, Burdia, Soosa, Tugla

Pastures Use rights:

Names of pastures along with the use right holder community/village have been mentioned on the map.

Fuel collection:

Dry fuel wood is collected also Artemisia from the areas nearby villages for two purposes 1 the stem is for fuel and 2 the leaves and branches is for making manure.

Mining in the areas:

Few mines were identified in Tugla area which were inside the park, which have been mentioned on map and proposed to exclude.

Verifying existing trekking routes:

Routes verified and mentioned on the maps.

Identifying new tracks:

This work has also been done on the map.

Demands of the community for providing incentives:

Jamshaid Wefare Organization Astak has demanded for the following:

1. Appoint a local Game watcher from Astak valley;
2. Construct a rest house for Tourists;
3. Plantations and sowing of seeds.

CKNP Community Management Committee (CMC):

The proposed structure for CKNP Community Management Committee (CMC) was shared with the community and agreed by them.

21st April 2013, Skangodas, Oropa and Rijin Villages, Meeting with the Communities

Community requests:

The valley communities jointly ask for a local game watcher to be permanently employed in the valley. Moreover, locals expressed the interest to improve valley attractiveness for local and international tourist. To achieve this, two activities are considered essential. To implement a trekking route / pony trail linking Astak to Tormik valley through Lahamosh pass and to construct a

building, serving as guesthouse and Park visitor center. Locals would appreciate if CKNP could assist them financially in the realization of those two initiatives.

Basha Valley

4th May 2013, Arindu Village, Meeting with the Community

Boundaries:

The buffer zone border actually include Arindu village and fields, therefore buffer zone border should be reduced.

Community requests:

Arindu community expects CKNP to deliver technical and financial support to the two main valley assets. The first, and most important, is livestock, for which vaccination campaigns are considered essential. Additionally, community believes that promoting an insurance/compensation scheme for livestock predation would be important both to promote carnivores conservation and for support local community livelihood as many animals (especially young yaks) are lost every year in summer pastures. The community asks CKNP also to increase plantation area since firewood is scarce and timber resources (mainly Kail) are very degraded. Regarding pines the community expressed a strong interest towards reforestation initiatives using seeds. Finally, local community asks for a cleaning campaign at Spantik base camp. Climbers waste, according to locals indeed, is threatening environmental quality.

30th June 2013, Bein, Meeting with the Community

Boundaries:

The new boundaries of the buffer and core zone were shown to the participants for feedback on which the LSO members were satisfied.

Pastures:

The situation is good as could also be seen by the greenery on the mountains. The chairman said that the cattle are increasing day by day but still they have no problems for the pastures. The communities are managing a system of controlled grazing by having turns on different pastures so that pressure is reduced on each pasture. There is a lot of Artemisia on the mountains. The chairman told that Artemisia is harvested by the communities in the months of March and November but the number of loads for each house hold is not fixed. The Artemisia is mostly used for the roofs of the houses. there is a ban on Artemisia in Bein village. The chairman also told that there is enough fodder for the winters. Alfalfa seeds are also used in the valley. The LSO members told that 144 kgs of alfalfa seeds were sowed last year while 35 kgs are sowed this year till now.

Fuel wood:

There is a ban on cutting fresh wood since the last 15 to 20 years. The people only collected fallen and dry wood for their daily usage. If someone is caught with fresh wood he is fined with an amount of money according to the weight of the wood and the wood is also seized. There is also a system of collecting dry wood. 15 days for one house hold.

Livestock:

The chairman said that vaccination for the cattle was carried out by BCWDO in spring and for large cattle by WWF in winters this year. He further told that there are not a lot of diseases in the cattle: 2

to 3 per household. On asking about any insurance system the members of the LSO told that a scheme has been initiated in Bein village jointly by BCWDO, WWF and LSO as a pilot project this year which will be extended to the whole valley in the future. 350.000 have been collected by the three organizations and a fixed amount is paid by the people for each cattle. In the end of the year a 6 member committee verifies the deaths and compensates the people by the money received as a profit on the capital while the capital remains intact in the bank.

Mining:

The members of the LSO told that 25 to 30 people from every village are involved in the mining business while everyone is involved in Arindu. Apart from quartz blasting is done for other minerals on need basis. 2 to 5 feet of holes are usually made for blasting. 3 to 5 people have lease for mining in the village while these people engage others by giving them authority letters and some percentage in the profit.

Community requests:

Villages (especially Arindu, Zill and Siasko) also need plantations.

1st July 2013, Arindu Village, Meeting with the Community

Livestock:

The participants told that no vaccination initiative has been carried out. Furthermore they told that 100 to 150 cattle die every year by diseases especially TB. This community will be beneficiary of the vaccination activity which the Ev-K2-CNR will carry out in November. On asking the number of cattle the participants told that there are approximately 7.000 to 8.000 big cattle which include about 1.000 Yaks, 800-1.000 Zo's, 700-800 Cows and 4.000-5.000 Zomos and the same number is for small cattle (7.000-8.000). While there are no mules in the village.

Tourism:

The need of a visitor registration centre was discussed and agreed by the community.

Tracks:

Some trekking routes have been identified: Arindu-Niamur-Tormik (3 days) - Arindu-Kero valley-Biafo (5-6 days) - Arindu- Hisper (3 days to the top) - Arindu-Haramosh (5 days).

Mining:

Almost everyone is involved in the activity. Blasting is done on need basis. The highest mines are around 4.000 meters.

Community requests:

The community members demanded a foot bridge, a community hall and one teacher for the primary school.

Upper Braldu Valley

2nd July 2013, Askoli Village, Meeting with the Community

Boundaries:

First of all the boundaries incorporated in the new management plan were discussed with the members on which the community agreed and told that there were some misconception about the borders of the park which have been clarified.

Tourism:

The store at the campsite opened by a local was discussed on which both the sides agreed that it should be closed. The local committee will be responsible for this activity.

Pastures:

The Pasture condition is good. The community described the grazing rules of the community as follows: March-May→Dumordu; May-July(mid) →Chogobroq; July(end)-October→Biafo; Zo (All year)→Dumordu; July-September (small)→Chogobroq. The participants told that fodder is used in the winter from which 18 to 20% is bought from the market. On asking about the collection of Artemisia it was told that from 1st May to 1st June it is collected from Chogobroq while October-November from Joula.

Dry wood:

Dry wood is collected from Padma, Biafo, Kurfong and Jula with Mules.

Livestock & Predation:

The predation issue was raised and it was known that there is no scheme for insurance against predation. The participants were told about the schemes under taken by other CBOs in the CKNP and were asked to discuss different possibilities with the community. The participants also told that vaccination activity has been carried out in October 2012 and March 2013.

Tourism & Proposed Fee System:

The park entry fee will not be applicable on the local inhabitants of GB but on tourists of other provinces and foreigners. The entry fee on the non local tourists of Pakistan will be PKR 500. The park entry fee on foreigners will be 10 USD along with a waste management fee of 60 USD on each member of an expedition. 25% of the fee will go to the government while 75% to the community which will come through the Directorate of CKNP to the LSO Upper Braldu. A proposal for sharing the fee with other areas of the CKNP which don't get enough tourists to have entry fee system has been showed to the community. It consists with sharing on the surface of land owned for usage rights by every LSO. The participants seemed to be pleased by the proposal but they thought that it would be better if consulted before by other community members.

Meetings with the communities of District Nagar

Ghulmat Valley

Both communities of Minaping and Sikendarabad have been very helpful and some topics are common to the 2 communities (very close the one to the other):

- both asked to have a game watcher belonging to their village;
- both suffer from predation by wild dogs (this alter their perception about the impact of predation from snow leopard and wolf). It will be useful if the Park could help the communities to solve this (difficult) problem in order to decrease their perception that wolf and snow leopard are a problem for their livestock;
- in both areas, core zone do not include pastures and buffer zone do not include villages; in both cases, no strictly conservation areas are present;
- in both cases, boundaries of trophy hunting areas are not correct. Anyhow, although both areas are CCHA, they have never received any permission from the Government to hunt ibex/markhor.

27th March 2013, Minaping Village, Meeting with the Community

Boundaries:

A very small area of mining is present inside the buffer zone, in Rakaposhi camp site area (as reported in the map). The conservation area was drawn on the basis of the presence of the brown bear, but the last brown bear was shot 4 years ago. It is anyhow important to maintain the conservation area due that it represents a good management measure for the other wildlife living there (also considering that Minaping is a CCHA).

Predation:

They don't have any compensation. Anyhow, wolf and snow leopard are really at a low impact compared to wild dogs.

Forest:

Wood use is regulated by LSO, who give the permission, but just if they need wood to build their house (spruce e blue pine). Juniper (for fire) is collected without any specific regulation by the 30% of the population. They have increased the number of fruit trees to decrease their dependency from the forest. CKNP & WWF have given to the community ca. 20.000 plants, but they ask for more. As to Artemisia, only a small number of people collect it, and usually when they need to have land free for fields.

Tourism:

Some low-medium duration treks have been drawn in the map. Community asks for an help in reactivating path and bridges, as well as for the construction of "gazebo" for high altitude areas.

Community requests:

(i) improvement of shelters; (ii) insurance scheme; (iii) a game-watcher of Minaping and one of Pisan; (iv) seeds of blue pine; (v) someone of the community to be officially involved for deforestation control (for the moment they have only 1 person from the Forest Dept. who has in charge all the territory between Gulmat and Minaping); (vi) awareness for pollution (to be carried out in schools).

28th March 2013, Sikendarabad Village, Meeting with the Community

The main problem in Sikendarabad is the WATER: they have two springs (1.5 and 3.0 km far away), but insufficient water for fields. They ask therefore for a contribution for water channels (for pipes) to bring water to fields; AKRSP started the same project, but then, due to fund shortage, 9000 feet of pipes are still missing.

Boundaries:

The conservation area excludes almost all markhor distribution area, very close to the road. Due that in the area where markhor lives no fields as well as no mining areas are present, the community accept to lower the boundary to the main road (with an appropriate buffer).

Livestock & predation:

Livestock is decreasing in the area. The main problem for livestock is represented by wild dogs, who have increased in the last 10 years. The only system used for their control is their capture and transfer to another village (otherwise, they are killed after the capture – but under their own responsibility).

Forest:

They ask for some alternative resources. Juniper is used for fuel, while blue pine and birch for constructions. There isn't any rule of wood collection, also if ADO allow them to collect only dry wood. Juniper has decreased in the last 10-15 years; they do not sell any wood. Artemisia is collected in small quantities as fertilizer or fuel.

Pastures:

Those at lower elevation suffer from water shortage. As a consequence, community has to buy fodder for winter months. They have no rotational system, but they are willing to introduce it if suggested by CKNP, in order to improve their pastures.

Community requests:

(i) more (local) game-watchers, maybe involving WWF e Wildlife Department; (ii) vaccination campaign & compensation; (iii) awareness program (they have been asking for financial support to participate at National and International congress); iv) policies to control wild canids (also if the problem is complex). They also suggest to have 2 co-Chairman in CMC, 1 for Nagar-Hunza-Gilgit and 1 for Skardu-Shigar-Ganche (because of social differences in the 2 areas).

26th May 2013, Ghulmat Village, Meeting with the Community**Households:**

The households are 400.

CBO:

Rakaposi LSO

Livestock & predation:

Livestock is decreasing in the area. The main problem for livestock is represented by dogs. This year 18 sheep have been predated by snow leopard while more than 100 by dogs

Tracks:

1 new track was identified by communities which has been included in the list of CKNP tracks.

Pastures:

Ghulmat has 8 pastures almost in good condition.

Community requests:

- (i) Construct and repair the water channel from Rakaposhi to Das gutum, which will irrigate about 12000 kanal lands available, where communities will grow plantations as well as other vegetation.
- (ii) Construct road to Das Gutum area from Ghulmat village. (iii) Electricity

Miachar Valley

27th May 2013, Shayar Village, Meeting with the Community

Households:

The households are 120 (population 1.235).

Livestock & predation:

Species: Goats 280 – Sheep 70 – Cow 300. No predation of livestock in the area

27th May 2013, Asqordas Village, Meeting with the Community

Households:

The households are 500 (population 3.000).

Livestock & predation:

Species: Goats 400 – Sheep 1.000 – Cow 1.000. Predation of livestock in the area: this year 3 goats and 2 sheep have been killed by dogs

27th May 2013, Sumayir Village, Meeting with the Community

Households:

The households are 800 (population 7.500).

Livestock & predation:

Species: Goats 1.500 – Sheep 2.500 – Cow 2.000 – Yak 150. Predation is done by snow leopard, dogs and wolf but mostly by Snow leopard. This year 12 cows, 10 goats and 6 sheep have been killed by snow leopard.

Tracks:

1 new track was identified by communities which has been included in the list of CKNP tracks.

Community requests:

(i) Construct water channel (Mamubar Sumayir) from Hayano to Fut Kahi, the distance is 5 km and approximate cost will be 2 Million PKR. 10000 kanals of land will be irrigated. Community promised to raise plantations in this area after construction of water channel. (ii) Appoint Game watchers from Sumayir. (iii) Fitting of pipe for Haringash (Asqordas).

27th May 2013, Syedabad Phekar Village, Meeting with the Community

Households:

The households are 500 (population 3.500).

Livestock & predation:

Species: Goats 800 – Sheep 1.200 – Cow 1.200 – Yak 10-15. The number of livestock is increasing in the area. No report of predation of livestock in the area this year.

Pastures:

Syedabad Phekar has 3 pastures all are in good condition and only Syedabad Phekar community has rights on all the 3 pastures.

Tracks:

1 new track was identified by communities which has been included in the list of CKNP tracks.

Community requests:

(i) Sowing of Blue pine/ Spruce seed in Ooshko area along with water management and fencing/chowkidar. (ii) fixing 2 Km Water pipe of 3 inch dia for Plantation in the hillock nearby the village. (iii) Tourism related activities.

Nagar Valley

20th May 2013, Hisper Village, Meeting with the Community

Community requests:

Hisper community asks for additional plantation area, both for firewood and timber, to partially overcome the wood shortage which characterizes the valley. To promote tourism and maintain environmental quality along the Biafo – Hisper trekking, the community ask CKNP to organize camping sites with toilets. Additionally, they also highlight the unethical behaviour of Askoli porters which according to locals are using the scarce Junipers present along the moraine for lighting bushfire. This community, which since 5 years ago has implemented a ban on hunting, is interested in developing a Community Controlled Hunting Area. The community also asked to launch Livestock insurance scheme.



22nd May 2013, Hopar Village, Meeting with the Community

Community requests:

Hopar community highlighted disease problems in livestock and lack of forest resources as the two biggest constraints for local livelihood. Therefore they ask CKNP to promote vaccination campaigns for animals and technical advice for diseases treatment (asthma in particular). The community firewood and timber needs are only partially satisfied through the use of local forest: plantations are considered essential to guarantee a sustainable natural resource use for the future. Regarding reforestation the community expressed their interest stating that most of Barpu valley (on the right side moraine of the Barpu glacier) could be used for additional Juniper planting as natural regeneration is scarce. At the moment most of the area is used as spring/summer pasture, but if fencing is provided, some patches could be protected. The community also ask CKNP to promote tourism which since the 9/11 have decreased sharply (-70/80% compared to previous years), through providing trekking itineraries and giving visibility to village area.

25th May 2013, Proper Nagar Village, Meeting with the Community

Predation:

They don't have any compensation. Anyhow, wolf is at a low impact compared to snow leopard.

Tracks:

Some tracks were identified by the community members which have been mentioned in the list of Treks in CKNP.

Community requests:

(i) Carry out Plantations, (ii) Livestock insurance scheme, (iii) A game-watcher from proper Nagar.

Meetings with the communities of District Gilgit

Haramosh Valley

8th May 2013, Khaltaro Village, Meeting with the Community

Community requests:

Khaltaro community asks CKNP support to construct a new channel for drinking water: the previous channel has been destroyed by floods forcing local community to drink sediment rich water directly from Darchan River. This is seen as the most urgent need, considering also the increase in diseases recorded at village level. Moreover, compensation/insurance scheme for livestock predation is necessary to guarantee protection to local carnivores: livestock is the main asset of people living in Khaltaro valley and currently hunting is the only defense available to protect livestock in the pastures.

9th May 2013, Barchi Village, Meeting with the Community

Community requests:

Barchi community highlighted requests similar to Khaltaro: compensation/insurance scheme for livestock and more vaccination campaign to reduce goat and sheep health diseases. The community also asks for a local game-watcher to control harvesting of trees from their forest.

Bagrote Valley

17th May – 25th May 2013, Farfoo, Hopey, Chirach, Bulchi Villages, Meeting with the Communities

Community requests:

Bulchi community of Bagrote requests CKNP support for the construction of a new path linking Khama summer village to Hinarche pasture: the previous path, partially destroyed by a landslide, is crossing the Khama reforestation area. This poses a serious threat to the young plants and an additional and difficult work for the fence chokodar. The expected cost of the new path is around 30.000 PKR.



Moreover the following requests have been raised: to fix 1 km water pipe with 3 inch dia from Raki Mani to Hoppay village, and the construction of water chamber and a big water reservoir having an approximate cost of 800.000 PKR, in order to irrigate the area where community will carry out plantations (Hoppay community has in fact no forest resources for fuel so it will help them); to build a water channel from Gorchi Gao to Niabat (Farfooh village). The other communities ask CKNP to continue with the seed collection and reforestation experiment also in other area of the valley and to provide a second game-watcher to be permanently employed in the valley.

Danyore/Jutal/Juglot Valley (Juglot Gooro Village)

28th May 2013, Juglot Gooro Village, Meeting with the Community

Households:

The households are 250 (population 2.000).

Livestock & predation:

Species: Goats 3.000 – Sheep 1.000 – Cow 500 – Yak 5-10. The number of livestock is increasing in the area. No report of predation of livestock in the area this year.

Pastures:

Juglot Gooro has 15 pastures. All are in good condition and only Juglot Gooro community has rights on all the 15 pastures.

Wildlife:

Juglot Gooro area has good population of Markhor as well as Ibex.

Tracks:

1 new track was identified by communities which has been included in the list of CKNP tracks.

Community requests:

(i) Construct a School building (Flood of 2010 has damaged the School building). (ii) Fixing of 1.5 inch pipe from Holter Khai to Holter Kam having distance of 4 km approximate cost is 500.000 PKR. (iii) Water supply for Juglot and Gooro village.

Customary Laws for Management and Conservation of Natural Resources in, and around CKNP (by *Ashiq Ahmad Khan*)

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

Artemisia herbs is harvested by the inhabitants of **Basha** 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 village 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 neighbouring 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 a 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 Rundu

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

In Mehndi and other villages in Rundu, 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 defence.

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, either in 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 neighbouring 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 eagles 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.

Summary of the feedbacks received from the Communities

BOUNDARIES	LIVESTOCK PREDATION	PASTURES CONDITION	LIVESTOCK DECREASE	FUEL COLLECTION	MINING AREAS	TREK ROUTES	NEW TRECK ROUTES	DEMANDS	CMC	ZONATION	ENTRY FEE CAMPSITES MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT GANCHE											
Thalley Valley											
LSO Thalley											
	High	Degrading	Decreasing Rotational grazing system agreed	Dry fuel wood Artemisia				1.Construct/repair rack from Thalley to Bardumal 2.Establish campsite 3.Plantations 4.Sowing of alfalfa in lower areas	Agreed		
Hushey Valley											
VCC Hushey											
	High	Degrading	Decreasing Rotational grazing system agreed	Dry fuel wood Artemisia	26-28 small mines to be excluded from the CZ			1.Large scale plantations 2.Construct/repair water channels for plantations 3.Enough power supply	Agreed		Fee to be divided among communities which have use rights All the campsites managed in collaboration with the communities except Khuyuspang
Talis Village											
Increase altitude of CZ border								1.First reliefs in case of debris flow or other common events 2.Forest			

BOUNDARIES	LIVESTOCK PREDATION	PASTURES CONDITION	LIVESTOCK DECREASE	FUEL COLLECTION	MINING AREAS	TREK ROUTES	NEW TRECK ROUTES	DEMANDS	CMC	ZONATION	ENTRY FEE CAMPSITES MANAGEMENT
								plantations 3.A small bridge 4.Compensation scheme for predated animals 5.A permanent local Gamewatcher			
Marzigond Village											
								1.Veterinary support 2.Construction of water channel 3.Medical dispensary			
Kanday Valley											
VCC Kanday											
	High	Degrading	Decreasing Rotational grazing system agreed	Dry fuel wood Artemisia	Presence of small mines			1.Large scale plantations 2.Establish a view point at Iqbal top	Agreed		
DISTRICT SKARDU											
Shigar Valley											
LSO Marapi											
			Decreasing Rotational grazing system agreed	Dry fuel wood Artemisia				1.Construct fencing on the top of the bridges	Agreed		
Alchori Village											
				Dry fuel wood Artemisia	Presence of few mines				Agreed		
Astak Valley											
Astak Jamshaid Welfare Organization											
	There are records of livestock			Dry fuel wood Artemisia	Presence of few mines			1.A permanent local Gamewatcher	Agreed		

BOUNDARIES	LIVESTOCK PREDATION	PASTURES CONDITION	LIVESTOCK DECREASE	FUEL COLLECTION	MINING AREAS	TREK ROUTES	NEW TRECK ROUTES	DEMANDS	CMC	ZONATION	ENTRY FEE CAMPSITES MANAGEMENT
	predation							2.Construct a rest house for tourists 3.Plantations and sowing of seeds			
Skangodas, Oropa and Rijin Villages											
								1.A permanent local Gamewatcher 2.Improve valley attractiveness for tourism sector by implementing a trekking route (from Astak to Tormik by Lahamosh pass) and by constructing a guesthouse.			
Basha Valley											
Arindu Village											
BZ border to be reduced								1.Vaccination campaigns 2.Compensation scheme for livestock predation 3.Plantation areas 4.Cleaning campaign at Spantick base camp			
Bein Village											
Agreed		Good	Vaccination campaign carried out Few cases of diseases (2 or 3 per household)	Dry fuel wood				1.Plantations			

BOUNDARIES	LIVESTOCK PREDATION	PASTURES CONDITION	LIVESTOCK DECREASE	FUEL COLLECTION	MINING AREAS	TREK ROUTES	NEW TRECK ROUTES	DEMANDS	CMC	ZONATION	ENTRY FEE CAMPSITES MANAGEMENT
Arindu Village											
			100 to 150 cattle die every year by diseases				Arindu- Niamur- Tormik (3 days) Arindu- Kero Valley- Biafo (5-6 days) Arindu- Hisper (3 days) Arindu- Haramosh (5 days)	1.Visitors registration point 2.Foot bridge 3.Community hall 4.A teacher for primary school			
Upper Braldu Valley											
Askoli Village											
Agreed		Good	Vaccination carried out	Dry fuel wood							Proposal for sharing entry fee to be submitted to other community members
DISTRICT NAGAR											
Ghulmat Valley											
Minapin Village											
A small mining area to be excluded	Wild dogs			Juniper collected by 30% of population Artemisia				1.Improvement of shelters 2.Insurance scheme 3. A permanent local Gamewatcher in Minapin and Pisan			

BOUNDARIES	LIVESTOCK PREDATION	PASTURES CONDITION	LIVESTOCK DECREASE	FUEL COLLECTION	MINING AREAS	TREK ROUTES	NEW TRECK ROUTES	DEMANDS	CMC	ZONATION	ENTRY FEE CAMPSITES MANAGEMENT
								4.Seeds of blue pine 5.Deforestation control 6.Awareness for pollution (to be carried out in schools)			
Skandarabad Village											
Agreed		Degrading (water shortage!)	Decreasing	Dry fuel wood Juniper Artemisia				1.More gamewatchers 2.Vaccination campaigns & compensation 3.Awareness program 4.Control of wild canids	2 co-chairman in the CMC		
Ghulmat Village											
		Good	Decrasing					1.Construct/repair the water channel from Rakaposhi to Das Gutum 2.Construct road to Das Gutum from Ghulmat 3.Electricity			
Miachar Valley											
Shayar Village											
	No predation										
Asqordas Village											
	3 goats and 2 sheeps killed by dogs										
Sumayar Village											
	High							1.Water channel from Hayano to Fut Kahi 2.Appoint a Gamewatcher from Sumayir			

BOUNDARIES	LIVESTOCK PREDATION	PASTURES CONDITION	LIVESTOCK DECREASE	FUEL COLLECTION	MINING AREAS	TREK ROUTES	NEW TRECK ROUTES	DEMANDS	CMC	ZONATION	ENTRY FEE CAMPSITES MANAGEMENT
								3.Fitting of pipe for Haringash			
Syedabad Phekar Village											
	No predation	Good						1.Sowing of blue pine/spruce seeds in Ooshko area 2.Fixing 2 km of water pipe for plantation 3.Tourism related activities			
Nagar Valley											
Hisper Village											
								1.Plantation areas 2.Promote tourism 3.Arrange campsites and toilets along the Biafo-Hisper trekking 4.Livestock insurance scheme			
Hopar Village											
			Disease problems					1.Vaccination campaigns 2.Fencing for pastures 3.Promote tourism			
Proper Nagar Village											
	High							1.Plantations 2.Livestock insurance scheme 3.A Gamewatcher from Proper			

BOUNDARIES	LIVESTOCK PREDATION	PASTURES CONDITION	LIVESTOCK DECREASE	FUEL COLLECTION	MINING AREAS	TREK ROUTES	NEW TRECK ROUTES	DEMANDS	CMC	ZONATION	ENTRY FEE CAMPSITES MANAGEMENT
								Nagar			
DISTRICT GILGIT											
Haramosh Valley											
Khaltaro Village											
								1.New water channel for drinking water 2.Insurance scheme for livestock predation			
Barchi Village											
								1.Insurance scheme for livestock predation 2.Vaccination campaign 3.A permanent local Gamewatcher			
Bagrote Valley											
Farfoo, Hopey, Chirach, Bulchi Villages											
								1.Construction of a new path linking Khama to Hinarche 2.Fixing 1 km water pipe from Raki Mani to Hopey 3.Construction of water chamber and a big water reservoir for irrigating plantations 4.Build a water channel from Gorchi Gao to			

BOUNDARIES	LIVESTOCK PREDATION	PASTURES CONDITION	LIVESTOCK DECREASE	FUEL COLLECTION	MINING AREAS	TREK ROUTES	NEW TRECK ROUTES	DEMANDS	CMC	ZONATION	ENTRY FEE CAMPSITES MANAGEMENT
								Niabat 5.Prosecute with seed collection and reforestation activities 6.Appoint a second Gamewatcher			
Danyore/Jutal/Juglot Valley											
Juglot Gooro Village											
	No predation	Good						1.Construct a school building 2.Fixing 1.5 inch pipe from Holter Khai to Holter Kam 3.Water supply for Juglot and Gooro villages			

LIST OF VILLAGES AND VALLEYS

District	S.N.	Valley	Village	Household	Population	Notes
DISTRICT GANCHE	1	Hushey Area	Hushey	170	901	
			Kande	166	1079	
			Marzigond	73	416	
			Talis	231	1409	
	tot			640	3805	
	2	Daghoni	Kharkoo	757	5829	
			Daghoni	428	2739	
	tot			1185	8568	
	3	Thalley	Bordas	208	2240	
			Parangus			
			Harangus			
			Tassu	195	1550	
			Chundu			
			Yarkhore	180	1440	
			Haltaghari	100	800	
			Broqpa	50	400	
			Baltoro	182	1456	
Daltir			170	1360		
Khasumik			70	560		
tot			1155	9806		
TOT			2980	22179		
DISTRICT SKARDU	4	Shigar	Ghzwapa	97	849	
			Totkhor			
			Markunja	408	3031	
			Churka	619	5010	
			Skhora			
			Turoopi			
			Hashupi	388	3276	
			Pharingbama	112	937	
			Hurchus	257	2250	
			Alchori			
			Sildi	81	621	
			Kashmal	52	410	
			Yuno	84	640	
			Thanduro			
			Hyderabad	109	1045	
			Baha			
			Tissar	492	4404	
			Lagaf			
			Chumik			
			Kahon			
			Kayo			

District	S.N.	Valley	Village	Household	Population	Notes
			Soq			
			Khurid			
			Soggo			
			Ticho			
	tot			2699	22473	
	5	Lower Braldu	Dassu	166	1190	
			Dassu Bala			
			Teston	62	473	
			Nit	104	983	
			Chaqpo	62	433	
			Foljo	86	689	
			Biano Sedar	107	935	
			Ho	41	217	
	tot			628	4920	
	6	Upper Braldu	Pakora	47	338	
			Hoto	34	242	
			Chongo	31	268	
			Sino	38	264	
			Thongal	51	421	
			Surongo	43	339	
			Kurfay	43	410	
			Monxong	19	166	
			Askoli	64	654	
			Tistey	45	482	
	tot			415	3584	
	7	Basha	Thorgo	87	575	UC Tisar
			Hamisil	100	585	UC Tisar
			Chutron	61	507	UC Tisar
			Dogoro	92	816	
			Bein	54	531	
			Niaslo	74	668	UC Tisar
			Doko	62	527	
			Saisko	226	1764	
			Besil	128	1146	
			Arindu	130	1063	
			Arindu Gon			
	tot			1014	8182	
	8	Baghicha and Tormik	Baghicha	73	569	
			Khomera	65	489	
			Dasu	155	1038	
			Badipa	80	655	
			Youchung	65	520	
			Chumik			

District	S.N.	Valley	Village	Household	Population	Notes			
DISTRICT GILGIT			Bazgang	75	600				
			Harimal	73	584				
			Khilajing	50	400				
			Melding	74	592				
			Toq	50	400				
			Kashipa	78	624				
			Khaipa						
			Bareskor	60	480				
			Pano	68	544				
			Kushumal						
			Gialsakhor	65	520				
			Surbo	75	600				
			tot				1106	8615	
	9	Astak and Shengus	Jamshaidabad	50	400				
			Khirizang	70	840				
			Choksum	45	540				
			Balay Xong	113	1356				
			Lagaf	37	436				
			Stonging	101	1156				
			Kakchung	32	364				
			Mapo	126	1324				
			Lacho	28	230				
			Manjar	7	54				
			Rijing	70	840				
			Shano	58	840				
			Burdia	66	795				
			Soosa	89	1004				
			Tugla	43	514				
			Chamachu	100	1143				
			Shengus	74	823				
			tot				1109	12659	
			TOT				6971	60433	
		10	Haramosh	Shoote			Haramosh Development Organization (HDO) Presence of Conservation area inside		
Hanochal				223	2141				
Sasi				270	2700				
Shatot									
Khaltaro				108	854				
Dache									
Jutial				330	2276				
Barchi				200	2000				
Iskere				390	3900				
Dasso									

District	S.N.	Valley	Village	Household	Population	Notes
	tot			1512	13871	
	11	Bagrote	Jalalabad			
			Hamaran	31	280	
			Taysote	149	717	
			Bilchar	85	493	
			Girche	12	96	
			Sinaker	96	846	
			Hopey	120	812	
			Datuchi	170	1242	
			Farfoo	372	3169	
			Bulche	201	1462	
			Chirah	125	794	
	tot			1361	9911	
	12	Danyore/Jutal/Juglot	Danyore	1721	15488	
			Sultanabad	564	4740	
			Jutal	509	3772	
			Rahimabad	297	2369	
Juglot Gooro			200	1499		
tot			3291	27868		
TOT			6164	51656		
DISTRICT NAGAR	13	Ghulmat	Skandarabad	303	2579	
			Jaffarabad	225	2264	
			Nilt	184	1730	
			Thole	113	1273	
			Ghulmat	265	2297	
			Pisan	201	1422	
			Minapin	209	1738	
	tot			1500	13303	
	14	Miachar	Miachar	390	2848	
			Dadimal	140	964	
			Phekar	512	4203	
			Hakuchar	72	492	
			Shayar	177	1278	
			Askqordas	622	4235	
			Sumayar	819	5815	
	tot			2732	19835	
	15	Nagar	Nagar	380	2204	
			Hopar	243	1315	
			Hisper	168	1260	
	tot			791	4779	
	TOT			5023	37917	

**LIST OF PEAKS IN CENTRAL KARAKORUM NATIONAL PARK
AS PER CKNP TOURISM TREKS**

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	G-I	Restricted Zone	8080	5600 (60%) 400 (winter)
4	G-II	Restricted Zone	8035	5600 (60%) 400 (winter)
5	Trango Towers	Restricted Zone	6363	1500
B	PEAKS (DISCOVERY TREK)			
6	G-IV	Restricted Zone	7952	2500
7	Baintha Brakk	Restricted Zone	7285	2500
8	Latok -I(Biafo side)	Restricted Zone	7151	2500
9	K6	Restricted Zone	7282	2500
10	K7	Restricted Zone	6934	1500
11	SpantikPeak	Open Zone	7027	2500
12	Golden Peak	Open Zone	Other name of Spantik	2500
13	Laila Peak (Hushey)	Open Zone	6096	1500
C	PEAKS (OCCASIONAL TREK)			
14	Uli Bhiaho Peak	Restricted Zone	6417	1500
15	Paju Peak	Restricted Zone	6610	1500
16	Pastore Peak	Restricted zone	6379	1500
17	Marble peak	Restricted zone	6256	1500
18	Angel peak	Restricted zone	6858	1500

19	Main Cathedral Towers	Restricted Zone	6024	1500
20	Chogolisa	Restricted Zone	7665	2500
21	Masherbrum (Baltoro face)	Restricted Zone	7821	2500
22	Latok 2 (Choktal Glacier)	Restricted Zone	7108	2500
23	Masherbrum (Hushey)	Open Zone	7821	2500
24	Diran Peak	Open Zone	7266	2500
25	Rakaposhi	Open Zone	7788	2500
26	Haramosh peak	Open Zone	7397 (7409)	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

LIST OF TREKS IN CENTRAL KARAKORUM NATIONAL PARK

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 – Concordia – Gasherbrum BC AND back	Restricted Zone
4	BAINTHA BRAK Askoli – Namla – Snow Lake– Sim Glacier - Baintha Brakk BC AND back	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 CORNICHE PEAK Snow lake – Corniche peak (open summit)	Open Zone
B	DISCOVERY TREK	
7	CHOGO BROQ VIEW POINT Askoli – Chogo Broq AND back	Open Zone
8	SKORA LA Testey – Skora La – Skora Shigar	Open Zone
9	LATOK BC Askoli – Baintha Lhukpar Glacier – Latok BC AND back	Open Zone
10	HARAMOSH LA Arandu – Chogo Lungma Glacier – Haramosh La – Kutwal lake – Haramosh OR vice versa	Open Zone
11	KUTWAL LAKE – LAILA BC Sassi Haramosh – Barche – Kutwal lake – Laila BC AND back	Open Zone
12	SPANTIK BC Arandu – 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

S .No	NAME OF TREK	Open/Restricted Zone
14	RAKAPOSHI BC Bagrot – 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 – Rush lake top K2 view – Gutens – Hooro - Nagar Khas	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	DASTAGHIL SAR BC Nagar Khas – Shikam Khai – Phorosh Pati – Changa Bul – Nazar Beg –Dastaghil Sar	Open Zone
25	HOPPER – SUMAYAR Hopper – Hopper glacier – Bwaltar peak BC – Chmar bakor – Sumayar	Open Zone
26	STAK LA Stak Chu – Khar Chong –Stak La – Tormik – Dasu OR vice versa	Open Zone
27	GANTO LA Tormik – Gonlo La – Chutrun Basha OR vice versa	Open Zone
28	THALLEY LA Shigar – Thalley La – Khasumik Thalley OR vice versa	Open Zone
29	SHINGKHAND LA Khasumik Thalley – Shingkhani La – Bardumal – Askoli OR vice versa	Open Zone
30	THALLEY – KANDAY Harangus Thalley – Harangus La – Iqbal Top – Kanday OR vice versa	Open Zone

S .No	NAME OF TREK	Open/Restricted 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 – Humberq K2 view AND back	Restricted Zone
34	DOUBLE PEAK Hushey – Aling glacier – Double peak BC and back (or cross to thallay)	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 – Khuyuspang AND back	Restricted Zone
C	OCCASIONAL TREK	
38	LUKPO LA Joula camp – Chotkal glacier – Latok BC – Sim La – Sim glacier – Lukpo La - Braldu glacier – Shimshal	Open Zone
39	KHURDOPIN LA Snow lake – Khurdopin la – Khurdopin Glacier – Shimshal	Open Zone
40	KERO LUNGMA LA (UYUM LA or NUSHIK LA) Arandu –Kero Lungma glacier – Kero Lungma La – Haigatum glacier – Hisper	Open Zone
41	GOROPHA LA Stak – Goropha glacier – Goropha La –West Marpho Glacier - Chogo Lungma Glacier – Arandu	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 – Kunyang Glacier – Yazgil La - Yazgil Glacier	Open Zone
46	HIKIMUL LA and PEAK Bisil – Hikimul la – Tsibu glacier – Hoo	Open Zone
47	ARANDU – TURMIK Arandu – Niamur – Chutran - Turmik	Open Zone
48	DASSU – CHUTRUN Dassu – Tiston – Simbi La – Thorgo – Chutrun	Open Zone

S .No	NAME OF TREK	Open/Restricted Zone
49	WEST MUSTAGH PASS Askoli – Joula – Pangma Glacier – Chiring Glacier – West 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 – ARANDU Shigar – Tissar – Chutrun – Arandu AND return Bisil – Dogoro – Thorgu	Open Zone
56	SHIGAR – KHAPLU (VIA THALLEY LA) Shigar – Yeolba – Thalley la – Chomik – Bokma – Dagboni – Kharkoo – Saling – Khaplu	Open Zone
57	SHIGAR – DAGHONI Shigar – Lamsa – Nar – Gone – Gol – Keris – Gon – Ghowari – Kuro – Yugo Dagboni	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

Existing and Proposed procedures for Tourism Policy Gilgit Baltistan

The following proposal is not being approved with the Management Plan.

	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan Hotel and Restaurants Act 1976 and Rules 77 • Pakistan Travel Agencies act 1976 and Rules 77 • Pakistan Guides Act 1976 <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</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
	expedition. Later on their de-briefing is undertaken at the place of initial briefing.	
4	<p>Other category of tourists:</p> <p>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 Brach 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 month 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</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>

	EXISTING PROCEDURE	PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN THE PROCEDURE
	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.	
8	Extension of Visa in Pakistan: 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 fee from nationals of 24 friendly nations of Pakistan. The information is available in Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan website. www.moi.gov.pk .	These friendly countries may be allowed to enter GB from Sost border by extending VISA ON ARRIVAL FACILITY at Khunjarab Border
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 18 th 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 were 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%	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

	EXISTING PROCEDURE	PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN THE PROCEDURE
	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.	Defense may play role in getting this facility extended during tourist season.
13	<p>Security within Gilgit Baltistan:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The district Administration and Police have a greater responsibilities 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.</p>
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>



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



A project funded by the Governments
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Social
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Development



VISITOR ENTRY

Personal Information

Family name _____ First name _____ Nationality _____ Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
Passport/NIC No _____ Age _____

Visit Information

Purpose of the visit ☐ Trekking ☐ Climbing ☐ Research ☐ Other _____

Which areas do you intend to visit? ☐ Hisper (Ia) ☐ Concordia ☐ Broad Peak BC ☐ K2 BC ☐ G1 G2 BC
☐ Gandhogoro Pass (Ia) ☐ Hushe ☐ Biafo ☐ Dumurdo ☐ Trango
☐ Mashabrum ☐ K7 ☐ Rakaposhi BC ☐ Other _____
(specify which base camp)

From which point you will exit? ☐ Askoli ☐ Hushey ☐ Hispar ☐ 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 _____

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

Fee Received: _____

	VISITORS			
	FOREIGN	SAARC	NATIONAL	
ENTRY FEE	<input type="radio"/> 10 \$	<input type="radio"/> 8 \$	<input type="radio"/> 5 \$	_____ PKR
CAMPSITE FLAT FEE (Baltoro, Hushey, Hisper Areas)	<input type="radio"/> 90 \$	<input type="radio"/> 72 \$	<input type="radio"/> 42 \$	_____ PKR
CAMPSITE FEE (Arindu, Minapin)	_____ \$	_____ \$	_____ \$	_____ PKR

Thank you for your COOPERATION!



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



A project funded by the Governments
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Social
Economic
Environmental
Development



VISITOR EXIT

Personal Information

Family name _____ First name _____ Nationality _____ Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female
Passport/NIC No _____ Age _____

Places visited

☐ Concordia ☐ Broad Peak BC ☐ K2 BC ☐ G1 G2 BC ☐ Gandoghor Pass (la) ☐ 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	Vary 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 is the service provided by the Concordia Rescue Team?	1	2	3	4	5
• How are the services provided in the main campsites (Joula, Paju, Urdukas)?	1	2	3	4	5

Have you visited CKNP Website? ☐ YES ☐ NO

To be filled by CKNP Staff

Receipt No _____

Entry Form No _____ Date _____

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

Thank you for your COOPERATION!

OPERATIONAL PLAN

Objective N.	Sector	Prescription N.	Objective/Management Prescription	Activity N.	Activity/Management Intervention	Description	Means of Verification	YEARS				
								2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19

SECTION 1 – PARK MANAGEMENT

Section 1 is composed by 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 terms 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

1A - PARK ORGANIZATION AND IDENTITY												
1	Park organization, structures and identity	1.1	Improve CKNP functionality	1.1.1	Develop the executive structure for the institutional management of the CKNP.	The CKNP management organization has two main level: the CKNP Sub Committee (SC) and the Community Management Committee (CMC). Both structures refer to the CKNP Directorate to make the identified guidelines applicable.	Definition of the participants which will be part of the two institutional bodies and election of the representative members: roles and responsibilities.					
				1.1.2	Activation of the executive structure as in point 1.1.1 and related activities.	Definition of decisional sectors of SC and CMC structure.	Units developed and meeting organized.					
				1.1.3	Definition of the CKNP Staff organigram, including any eventual external consultants' support.	It is necessary to adopt an efficient organizational structure to meet the different needs, also in light of the findings emerged during the preparation of the CKNP Management Plan. This, both regarding the technical departments and the territory protection.	Document defining the organizational structure of the CKNP, with indications of the respective roles and functions. This organigram has to enter in the PC4 definition.					
				1.1.4	Activation of the staff organizational structure as in point 1.1.3 and related activities	The organizational structure defined in paragraph 1.1.3 is enforced, subject to the approval of the competent bodies, and provision of the necessary funds (see point 2.1.2).	CKNP Directorate institutional solutions has to be developed.					
				1.1.5	Definition of the structures and basic equipment necessary for the functioning of CKNP.	CKNP, in order to operate, must have access to basic equipment such as: a) operational structures (Headquarters and offices) and other supportive structures (entry points, visitor centres, first aid structures); b) vehicles; c) technical clothing (uniforms) and technical material. A specific document indicating CKNP needs regarding the various facilities and their maintenance is drafted. All facilities/equipment must be characterized by a coordinated image, implemented following point 3.1.1.	Document defining the basic needs of CKNP relatively to operational structures and equipments.PC1 Phase 2 and PC4 will include these list for basic equipment and infrastructures					

Objective N.	Sector	Prescription N.	Objective/Management Prescription	Activity N.	Activity/Management Intervention	Description	Means of Verification	YEARS				
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SECTION 1 – PARK MANAGEMENT												
Section 1 is composed by 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 terms 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.												
1	Park organization, structures and identity	1.2	Improve CKNP Staff capacity building	1.1.6	Realization and Management of operational structures and materials purchase.	Point 1.1.5 is enforced prior approval of the competent bodies, and provision of the necessary funds (see point 2.1.2)	Implementation of PC1 phase 2					
				1.2.1	Performance/need assessment of park staff and trainings/ courses as per their analyzed necessities.	CKNP Staff should meticulously perform the assigned tasks. Moreover, on the basis of the organizational structure defined in point 1.1.3, specific trainings and courses are defined, in order to improve performance and particular abilities of the Staff. Some of the priority topics for training and courses are listed in the activities of Section 2 of this document.	Evaluation reports available, which will include the structure of the different courses and programs.					
				1.2.2	Activation of specific training and courses for CKNP staff as in point 1.2.1	Specific trainings and courses are activated for CKNP Staff identified in section 1.2.1, prior provision of the necessary funds (see point 2.1.2)	Training and courses organized.					
		1.3	Increase CKNP identity	1.3.1	Development of the CKNP coordinate image (logo, signals, brochures, uniforms, etc.)	In order to effectively carry out the different activities and roles that a Protected Area and its staff should fulfil, it is essential that everything directly or indirectly attributable to the Park is clearly and unambiguously identifiable. It is therefore necessary to develop a corporate image which should cover all sectors and activities of CKNP.	Handbook available.					
				1.3.2	Improvement of CKNP web site	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 sensitive environments. The website should be structured following the corporate image defined in section 5.1.1.	Online website updated.					
		1.4	Improve CKNP zonation effectiveness	1.4.1	Development of maps and leaflets about park rules and regulation and code of conduct.	The different areas established during the zoning process in order to ensure the ecosystems and the CKNP resources long-term conservation, are effective ONLY if the regulations in force are well known and applied.	Material realised and disseminated.					
				1.4.2	Awareness campaigns on CKNP rules and code of conduct at local, GB, national and international level.		Awareness campaigns realized.					
				1.4.3	Installation of identification signs in different areas.	The signage, realised according to the CKNP corporate image (Section 1.3.1), will allow the identification in the field of different areas with relative regulation.	Park signage realized and positioned.					

Objective N.	Sector	Prescription N.	Objective/Management Prescription	Activity N.	Activity/Management Intervention	Description	Means of Verification	YEARS				
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1	Park organization, structures and identity	1.5	CKNP long term sustainability	1.5.1	Definition of a Biosphere Reserve which includes CKNP, adjacent protected area and related connecting corridors.	A protected area, even if extended, may not ensure biodiversity conservation of over time. In order to overcome this issue it is necessary to link together the various protected areas, creating corridors which allow the continuation of migration.	Feasibility study and related maps.					
				1.5.2	Activation of institutional contacts for its implementation.	The realisation of such reserves is a complex process, especially because it is a transnational level. On the basis of what has been achieved in Section 1.5.1, it is necessary to take action at the institutional level to create the necessary consensus for its implementation.	Meetings and institutional workshops realised.					
2	Financial management	2.1	Supporting the CKNP with Government procedures to guarantee Annual Governmental Allocations	2.1.1	Develop the PC1 Phase II and PC4. Definition of the management roles of management and their possible rotation system among the different national parks in GB.	CKNP must be annually guaranteed to operate fulfilling its institutional role. Being a National Park, the relative funds - at least the ordinary 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, is produced: a) Organizational structure and personnel (taking into account point 1.1.1 and 1.1.3) and related training (see point 1.2.2); b) Structures (completion / improvement of existing ones and building of new entry points, etc) and management (including existing structures); c) Equipments (vehicles, radios, equipment and materials) and their maintenance (see section 1.1.5); d) Priority activities to be carried out. Based on the findings, a 5-years basic program together with the necessary annual funds is established. This could also be annually revised on the basis of any identified needs.	Planning Commission Documents available.					
				2.1.2	Allocation of institutional funds for CKNP management of the Park in accordance with point 2.1.1	Funds for the ordinary management of the CKNP.	Funds in PC1 phase II and PC4 allocated.					

Objective N.	Sector	Prescription N.	Objective/Management Prescription	Activity N.	Activity/Management Intervention	Description	Means of Verification	YEARS				
								2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
SECTION 1 – PARK MANAGEMENT												
Section 1 is composed by 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 terms 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.												
2	Financial management	2.2	User Fees and Taxes by the Park	2.2.1	Develop mechanism for collection and disbursement of park Entry Fee by CKNP Directorate and examination of its medium term effectiveness and any subsequent changes.	The visitors' entry fees can be an additional income for the CKNP, 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 (see point 2.2.1). It is suggested that funds linked to visitors could be used by CKNP for managing this aspect (e.g. visitors registration procedure, campsites and waste management).	Fees collection and disbursement method available. It has to be approved by CKNP Sub Committee and CKNP Community Management Committee.					
				2.2.2	Develop mechanisms to generate and disburse finances among the people involved directly in conservation and promotion initiatives.	For campsites and waste management, collaboration agreements should be activated and economic contributions found, in order to be allocated to the communities involved.	Method for paying people involved in conservation available.					
				2.2.3	Transfer of permit fees paid by tourists (Mountain Royalty, Trekking Permit) from Federal level to Provincial one (GB Tourism Dept). The current Pollution Fee paid by expeditions should be substituted with the Garbage Deposit included in the CKNP MP.	Identification of a transfer's criterion of these fees (e.g. shares to be divided between Provincial and Federal levels) in agreement with the competent authorities.	Create a board together with the competent authority to examine different possibilities. Federal decision in the GB Council.					
3	Legal framework	3.1	Legal support for new proposal of management rules	3.1.1	Analysis of the Customary Laws and Statutory Laws in relation to the sustainable use of natural resources.	During the drafting of the CKNP MP emerged that the use of natural resources by local communities is mainly done following customary laws - which may be different in different communities - rather than statutory laws. 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.	New proposed rules available. Approval of the amended rules and improvement of the GB wildlife protection, preservation, conservation and Management Act-2011.					
				3.1.2	Analysis of the possibility of the amendment of existing statutory laws, agreement with the proposal and assessment of the operation of the new regulatory system.	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 follow this principle: prohibiting activities potentially impacting the areas dedicated to conservation, but	New proposed rules available. Approval of the amended rules and improvement of the GB wildlife protection, preservation, conservation and Management Act-2011.					

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3	Legal framework					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 central level, verifying which can be the implementation process.						
				3.1.3	Drafting of new management rules for CKNP.	The proposed amendments to the existing regulations or the introduction of new rules on the basis of the findings in 3.1.1 and other specific points are structured according to the possibilities emerged from the analysis conducted in section 3.1.2. Aim is the development of sustainable management of CKNP resources.	New proposed management rules available. New amendment CKNP Management Plan has to be prepared.					
				3.1.4	Adoption of new rules by CKNP Directorate.	Approval and adoption of the rules developed in point 3.1.3.	CKNP Regulations enforced. New amendment CKNP Management Plan has to be prepared.					

1B - RESEARCH

4	Research activities in CKNP	4.1	Promotion and management of research activities	4.1.1	Develop rules to conduct researches in the CKNP.	Research becomes a very important issue for the proper management of CKNP and it should be regulated: a) promote research on priority themes (see point 4.1.2), b) research activities are under the direct control of CKNP in all phases; c) ensure that it does not create environmental /social issues; d) become an occasion of training for CKNP Staff and/or local institutions; d) ensure CKNP's access to all collected data to be used for a better Park management. A regulation for the implementation of research in CKNP will be prepared and researchers should follow it in order to obtain the authorization to perform the research.	Regulations available and approved.					
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4	Research activities in CKNP	4.2	Analysis of the impact due to natural hazards	4.1.2	Develop a list of primary research themes for the CKNP.	From the drafting 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 as a priority for CKNP management.					
				4.1.3	Improving coordination between CKNP and research institution.	To finalize the objectives set out in points 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 is also necessary to promote cooperation between the CKNP and national and international research institutes, with extensive experience on different topics, in order to jointly develop projects aimed at responding to international calls.	Cooperation agreements defined and joint projects (including international) structured					
				4.2.1	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.	Reports and mitigation interventions available					
				4.2.2	Assessment of impacts caused by natural phenomena such as landslides and Gfop, 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 should be developed (Valleys Conservation Plan). This should be done similarly to what has been realized for landslides in the CKNP Management Plan.	Report with risk maps developed; intervention strategies defined.					

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1C - LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS SOCIAL MOBILISATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

5	Local community involvement and trainings	5.1	Capacity building and participation of local community	5.1.1	Promote the establishment of community based organization at village/valley level (if not present)	Such reliable and accountable community organizations are a pillar for the implementation of the management plan for the Park. It should be mentioned that in Braldo and Basha valleys, where awareness about the park was very low, CKNP, thanks to efforts of SEED project, can now start building on organized communities with the capacity to coordinate joint efforts independently. Nevertheless, in the most remote parts of the valleys, the social mobilization process has to be strengthened with the full support of all project partners in the coming years.	4 valleys have community organization					
				5.1.2	Community mobilization through field meetings with selected CKNP communities about their role in park management and protection of natural resources.	The participative approach suppose 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 field meetings, better protection of resources, more participation of community					
		5.2	Training of partners (NGO/GOV)	5.2.1	Training for social organizations on contributing to the conservation of park resources and sustainable uses of resources.	CKNP Management is defined through the Park Management Plan. It is paramount to share the management activities among relevant stakeholders and NGO working in the area, in order to optimize the achieved results.	Training organized					
				5.2.2	Training for governmental departments s on contributing to the conservation of park resources and sustainable uses of resources.	CKNP Management is defined through the Park Management Plan. It is paramount to share the management activities with Departments of Local Government and Institutions, in order to optimize the achieved results.	Training organized					

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SECTION 2 – NATURAL RESOURCES SUSTAINABLE USE

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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	Instruct one CKNP person to be responsible for field data collection, analyses and description on a yearly basis	To properly manage a resource, it is necessary to rely on updated and reliable data.	One staff expert available and formed, one report developed at the end of the year
				6.1.3	Improve Watch & Ward practices and strengthening for field staff	A proper management must rely on an effective and widespread control system.	System to become operative
		6.2	Establishing wildlife surveys	6.2.1	Collect data on presence, density and distribution of target species, with particular reference to endangered ones	For the identification of the MP management activities, large mammals were taken as reference. This is both for the Trophy Hunting interest on some species, but primarily because they serve as "umbrella species": having the need of well preserved and large territories also assuring the conservation of other species living in the same areas. It is necessary to extend data collection to other species with particular consideration to threatened species.	Target species identified, monitoring methods established and field data collected
		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 of the activities indicated in point 7.2.1, it may be necessary to define new conservation areas in order to preserve other species in the long-term.	Any additional conservation areas established.
		6.4	Assess illegal hunting, fishing and collecting of wildlife	6.4.1	Analysis of the presence, distribution and relative impact of wildlife illegal taking in the CKNP area (Valleys Conservation Plan), and instructions for the setting up of control and mitigation mechanisms.	These illegal activities cause a severe damage not only in terms of conservation, but also for local communities as unsustainable resources exploitation does not allow their maintenance in the medium/long term.	Report produced and intervention measures defined

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6	Wildlife	6.5	Developing sustainable Trophy Hunting (TH) programme in CCHA	6.5.1	Assess effectiveness of TH procedures related to the local communities income and wildlife conservation, and implementation proposal	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 b) the majority of the income generated by TH programmes remain available to local communities, which in turn must invest a part of it on nature conservation programmes. 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.	Pilot study and drafting of report and possible structure of more conservative protocols.
				6.5.2	Adoption of TH programmes and eventual new protocols	Specific indications identified in paragraph 7.4.1 have to be activated, in order to make TH programmes more sustainable.	Report and protocols approved by Wildlife Dep. and CKNP Regulations enforced
				6.5.3	Local community involvement in sustainable TH	Best Practices dissemination of TH programmes to local communities.	Workshop organized
7	Aromatic/Medicinal Plants & Non Wood Forest Product (NWFP)	7.1	Training for CKNP Staff	7.1.1	Capacity building of CKNP field staff through short courses/ trainings on aromatic/medicinal plants & non-wood forest products 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
				7.1.2	Instruct one CKNP person to be responsible for field data collection, analyses and description on a yearly basis	To properly manage a resource, it is necessary to rely on updated and reliable data.	One staff expert available and formed, one report developed at the end of the year
				7.1.3	Improve 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 & NWFP, on the basis of the results of specific research on the different species.	In the zoning process, specific zones for Ar. / Med. & NWFP conservation were not realised 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.

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7	Aromatic/Medicinal Plants & Non Wood Forest Product (NWFP)	7.3	Assessing use of Ar./Med Plants & NWFP	7.3.1	Identify the Ar./Med Plants & NWFP, 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, timing and methods of collection, and how these activities affect the conservation of these species is not yet available for CKNP; similar situation concerns the NWFP.	Survey with: list of medicinal/ aromatic plants and NWFP, with related use/harvesting developed an indication of the potential impact of these activities on their conservation
		7.4	Evaluating marketing potential of Ar./Med & NWFP	7.4.1	Development of sustainable procedure for field harvesting of certain aromatic and medicinal plant and evaluation of their possibility of cultivation.	Based on the findings from the activities of point 8.1.1, a sustainable system for the collection (such as quantities, periods and methods) able to ensure the long term conservation of these species, will be developed. At the same time, the possibility of their cultivation will 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 NWFP.	The establishment of Ar./Med plants & NWFP 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 8.2.1.	Marketing analysis developed
				7.4.3	Experimental cultivation of certain medicinal /aromatic plant and marketing.	Realization of experimental crops in properly identified local communities, the potentially cultivable species according to the instructions in point 8.2.1. The obtained yields, on the basis of which a marketing pilot project could be activated, will be evaluated according to point 8.2.2.	Pilot project (cultivation and trade) realised
				7.4.4	Local community involvement in sustainable harvesting/cultivation of Ar./Med & NWFP and marketing.	Dissemination of best practices defined for the sustainable harvesting and cultivation of Ar. / Med & NWFP to local communities, supporting the activation of a marketing programme.	Workshop organized

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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
				8.1.2	Instruct one CKNP person to be responsible for field data collection, analyses and description on a yearly basis.	To properly manage a resource, it is necessary to rely on updated and reliable data.	One staff expert available and formed, one report developed at the end of the year
				8.1.3	Improve 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	Assessing 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.	These illegal activities cause a severe damage not only in terms of conservation, but also for local communities as unsustainable resources exploitation does not allow their maintenance 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 leaving in villages located in higher altitudes, where alternative sources to woodland 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	Training for CKNP Staff	9.1.1	Capacity building of CKNP field staff through short courses/ trainings on pasture and livestock 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
				9.1.2	Instruct one CKNP person to be responsible for field data collection, analyses and description on a yearly basis	To properly manage a resource, it is necessary to rely on updated and reliable data.	One staff expert available and formed, one report developed at the end of the year
				9.1.3	Improve Watch & Ward practices and strengthening for field staff	A proper management must rely on an effective and widespread control system.	System to become operative
		9.2	Evaluating pasture status and related carry capacity	9.2.1	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.	Methodology available and survey conducted at Valleys Conservation Plan level
		9.3	Reducing pasture over use	9.3.1	Based on 9.2.1 results e 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 pastures 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
				9.3.2	Development of an intervention to solve the assessed problem	Activation of a pilot program, starting from the activation of a rotational pastures use system.	Guidelines developed and applied
		9.4	Assessing livestock disease and improve vaccination activities	9.4.1	Analysis of livestock sanitary condition 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

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9	Pasture and Livestock			9.4.2	Development of an insurance scheme for livestock vaccination and sharing with veterinary service.	To ensure valid results over time it is important to activate a self-sustaining vaccination program, and not tied to the temporary presence of funds. For this reason, an "insurance scheme for livestock vaccination" is going to be developed and, as the insurance scheme developed to compensate livestock loss due to predation, will directly involve the owners of the local communities.	Operative scheme developed
				9.4.3	Pilot project "insurance vaccination scheme for livestock" at some potential sites, with priority for areas where wildlife/livestock interactions are high.	A pilot project is developed in accordance with local communities, to verify the program effectiveness and its self-sustainability over time.	Pilot project activated, results disseminated within other local communities.
				9.4.4	Dissemination of "insurance vaccination scheme for livestock" within the CKNP local communities.	In case of positive response about the insurance scheme for livestock vaccination, this experience will be transferred and shared with other local communities, giving priority to those found in areas with pastures with greater spatial overlap between wildlife and livestock.	Meetings with local communities carried out, insurance scheme activated in new areas.
		9.5	Assessing predation impact	9.5.1	Identify pilot areas (where retaliatory killings of predators were more in the last 10 year) comparing the farming systems, management and protection used, with respect to the predation method.	Livestock predation can have negative impacts, both causing economic damages, and illegal killing of protected and endangered species such as the 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.	Report on the pilot project and operational guidelines for the reduction of predation developed..
		9.6	Evaluating effectiveness of wildlife insurance scheme	9.6.1	Assess effectiveness of predation insurance scheme in the areas where it is applied (WWF e Snow Leopard Trust) and eventual implementation proposal.	To reduce conflicts due to livestock predation, a specific "predation insurance scheme" is activated by ONG. It is structured so as 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 will be assessed.	Review of available mechanisms

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9	Pasture and Livestock			9.6.2	Introduce wildlife insurance scheme as developed in point 9.6.1 at some potential sites and monitoring the results.	In case of positive response about the predation insurance scheme, this experience will be transferred and shared with other local communities, giving priority to those where a high predation rate is reported.	Meetings with local communities carried out, insurance scheme activated in new areas.
10	Tourism	10.1	Identify new promotional strategies for touristic activities in CKNP	10.1.1	Touristic promotional activities should be developed in collaboration with GB Tourism Department.	Tourism is the most important revenue for the Park sustainability, therefore promotion strategies in different markets including the local ones, should be identified.	Report with promotion indications.
				10.1.2	Drafting the new Tourism Protocol and the new law regarding tourism on tourism in CKNP. The documents should be prepared in due collaboration with GB Tourism Department.	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.	Document available
		10.2	Development of waste management systems	10.2.1	Purchasing and installation of new waste disposal machines and creation of waste collection points at locations just outside CKNP, in order to serve of the most popular tourist routes. Proper managing and running of waste disposal machines already in used (Askoli).	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 systems is absolutely necessary.	Plan for new installations of waste disposal systems in busiest Park exit point developed; Funding plan developed.
				10.2.2	Maintenance and management of eco-platform for the collection and disposal of human waste on the most popular campsites located on the glacier.	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.	Plan for new installations and maintenance; Funding plan developed.
		10.3	Development of the Concordia Rescue Team activities	10.3.1	Purchase of equipment and organization of new training courses for the Concordia Rescue Team participants in collaboration with 1122 GB service; full implementation of the warning system and intervention in the event of an accident, using 1122 operations centres.	Rescue Team is one of the fundamental services for Park's visitors, especially considering it is a remote area with communication difficulties.	Full implementation of an effective rescue system within the Park, with the crucial support of 1122 Skardu and Gilgit units.

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SECTION 2 – NATURAL RESOURCES SUSTAINABLE USE

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10	Tourism	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.	Protocol among CKNP communities for the proper management of campsites and for the management of waste and transportation outside the Park.
				10.4.2	Campsites along the route included in the "High Frequency Tourism treks" require extraordinary maintenance which must be carried out 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.
		10.5	Definition and implementation of an effective system of signs within CKNP	10.5.1	Identification and development of CKNP signs along the trails (that should be up kept and maintained), with a corporate image in order to give an "identity" to the Park.	The signages must show the presence of the CKNP and its interesting points to visitors. Signages should be clear and "readable" in order to improve the Park's knowledge and use.	Preparation and realization of the Park signages in main focal points, respecting the Park's visual identity.
		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.	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.
		10.7	Assess socio-economic implications of tourism	10.7.1	Develop an analysis of direct/indirect impact (income, change of behaviour....) in the local communities in the different touristic areas (zonation) 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.
		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.	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.	Availability of specific maps and brochures, also on CKNP web portal.

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11	Mining	11.1	Training for CKNP Staff	11.1.1	Capacity building of CKNP field staff through short courses/ trainings on mining	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.
				11.1.2	Instruct one CKNP person to be responsible for field data collection, analyses and description on a yearly basis	To properly manage a resource, it is necessary to rely on updated and reliable data.	One staff expert available and formed, one report developed at the end of the year.
				11.1.3	Improve Watch & Ward practices and strengthening for field staff	A proper management must rely on an effective and widespread control system.	System to become operative.
		11.2	Assess environmental impact of mining in CKNP	11.2.1	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.
				11.2.2	Development of a system of incentives scheme for communities to reduce the mining activity	This activity uses resources in a non-renewable way, and it should be discouraged. Given the income for local communities arising from this practice, one of the most effective system is to define the incentives designed to contain this activity.	Final operative protocol.

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2B - MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES OUTSIDE CKNP (WITH EFFECT INSIDE)							
12	Water	12.1	Increasing CKNP staff awareness on water	12.1	Capacity building of CKNP field staff through short courses/ trainings on water management	The monitoring program on water quality foresee the realization of a sampling program, whose management in each CKNP district is entrusted to the park's game watchers of that specific area. So, in order to obtain a reliable sampling it is necessary to provide a proper training the involved personnel.	Training developed.
		12.2	Evaluating water quality in CKNP valleys	12.2.1	Definition of a water sampling program and chemical and microbiological analysis of water in rivers in CKNP and other collection points in villages	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 watches (see point 12.1). These sample are analysed at KIU Water Laboratory following specific international standards, defined in collaboration with CNR-ISE.	Report and database available.
				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 for the different uses, is structured.	Report with management indications available.
13	Pasture and Livestock	13.1	Reduce pasture overuse	13.1.1	This activity has been already defined for the whole Valleys Conservation Plan (see point 9.3).	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	Analysis of possible 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.	The limited food availability over winter seems to be one of the factors having the greatest impact on the physical state and productivity of livestock, making it more vulnerable to disease. It also indirectly affects the pastures' conditions, that are loaded in advance and then longer exploited.	Guidelines developed and applied.
				13.2.2	Realization of pilot interventions based on the methods assessed through 13.1.1.	Pilot program activation.	Meetings with local communities carried out, program activated in new areas.

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14	Vegetation	14.1	Plantations boosting	14.1.1	Promotion of plantations, both functional to obtain firewood and for timber, and their use.	In order to meet the needs of local communities without further impacting on the collection in the nature of the vegetation, the use of plantations is promoted in relation to: 1) supporting those already realized coping with any structural interventions (e.g. irrigation and/or fence); 2) testing forms of coppicing functional to the production of firewood; 3) increasing the dissemination, within the different local communities, through specific trainings, mainly favouring the use of poplar.	Intervention realised and trainings organized.
		14.2	Promotion of the use of fuel-saving stoves	14.2.1	Promotion of fuel-saving 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. The pilot project launched in the framework of the SEED project allowed to successfully realize and test this type of stoves, made according to local models by local artisans. This allowed a straightforward adoption and, in addition it generated a local revenue.	Realization and diffusion of fuel-saving stoves.
		14.3	Development of sustainable natural vegetation management in pilot areas	14.3.1	Assess pilot areas and their location	Identification of pilot areas where the vegetation could be sustainable managed. These areas will be individuated on the basis of their vegetation (closed/opened forest, Artemisia, etc.). Priority will be given to conifers closed forests.	Individuated areas.
				14.3.2	Develop a natural vegetation management plan at pilot areas level	On the basis of areas individuated within 15.3.1, 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 for pilot area and related indicators developed.

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14	Vegetation			14.3.3	Application of management indications in selected pilot areas	In the areas assessed within 15.3.1 the management indications formulated under 15.3.2 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 within 15.3.4.	Management plan applied and results assessed.
				14.3.4	Constitution of Vegetation Committee with representatives from CKNP and local communities	The pilot activities of applied management of natural vegetation in pilot 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 running.
		14.4	Reducing pressure in natural resources	14.4.1	Collection of Picea smithiana seeds and Pinus wallichiana seeds	Collection and conservation of seeds following standard protocols from local communities. A 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
				14.4.2	Establish trial nurseries of fast growing multipurpose tree species for promotion of social forestry on surrounding valleys		
15	Mining	15.1	Reducing mining activities outside Buffer Zone (less than 5 km)	15.1.1	Development of a system of incentives scheme for communities to reduce the mining activity	Mining is perhaps the only non-sustainable activity for using natural resources. Compared to the revenue which it currently generates for the local community, more sustainable methods or better alternatives should be found.	Scheme available
		15.2	Assess environmental impact of mining in CKNP	15.2.1	This activity has already been defined in point 11.2.	The most evident impacts are those concerning the deterioration of the side on which mining activities are developed, but according to some studies, the impacts on wildlife could be relevant too.	Report available

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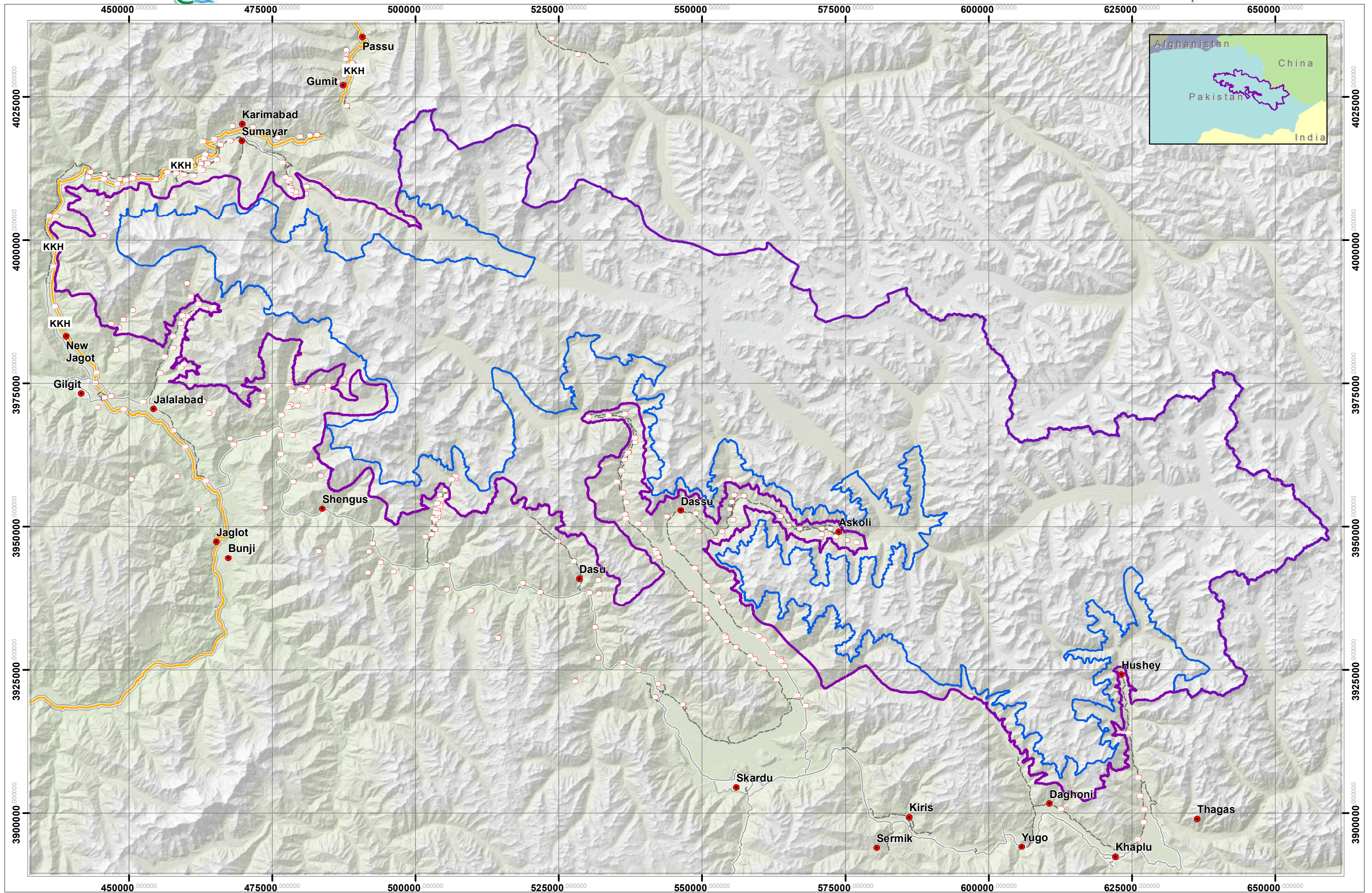
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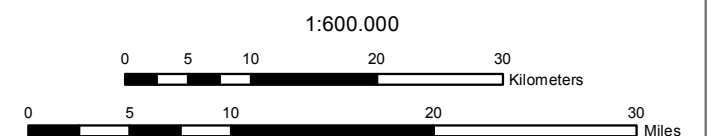
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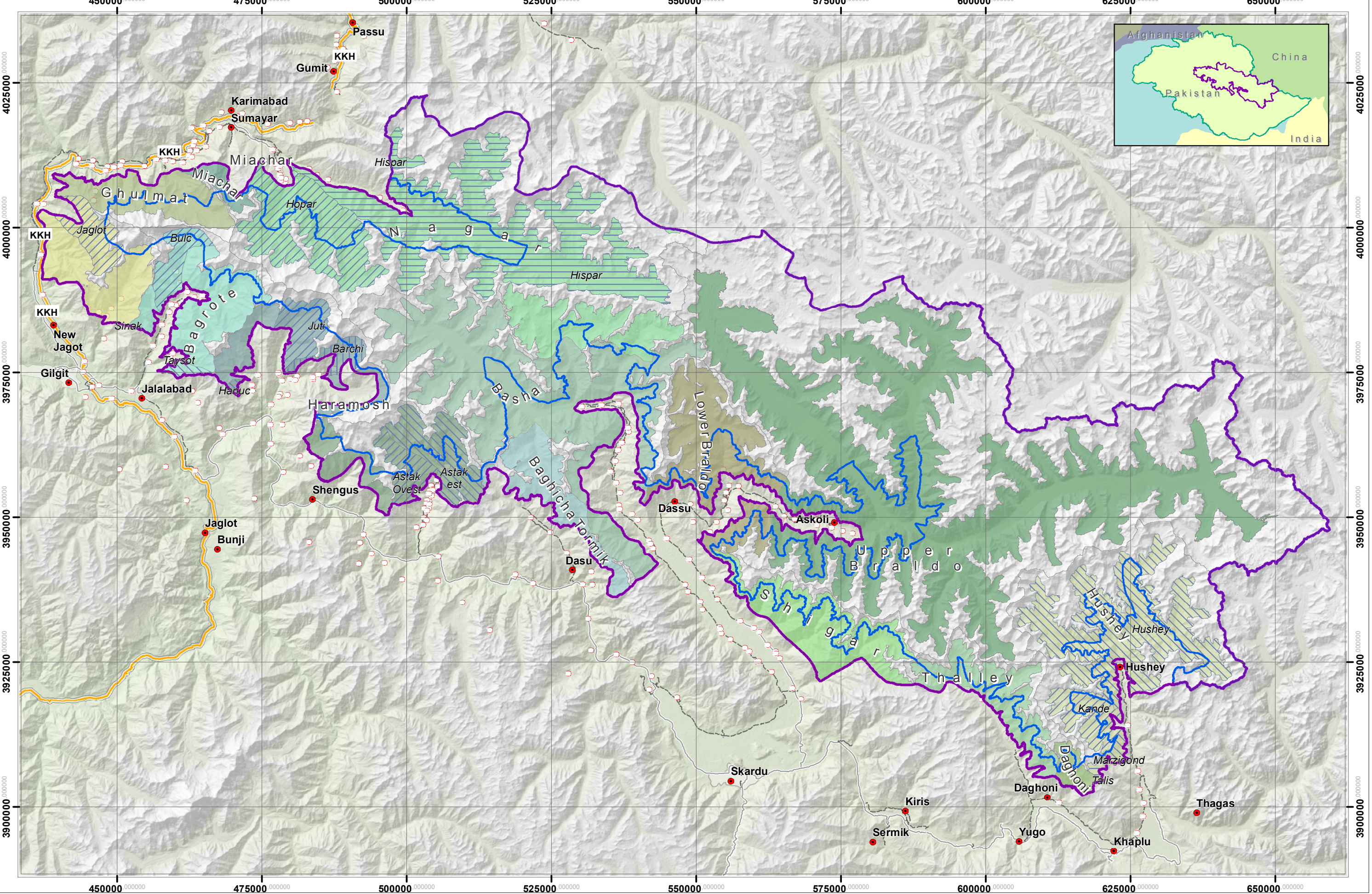
16	Tourism	16.1	Identification of a network of hotels and lodges for tourism in areas and villages nearby of the greater CKNP points of interest.	16.1.1	Preparation of an Ecotourism Services Protocol, including the identification and information about the Hot Springs nearby the Park, and creation of 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
		16.2	Information services for tourists on the roads of access to CKNP and in the transition zone	16.2.1	Development of informative signs external to CKNP and creation of services and information points about the Park for and touristic cultural routes.	As defined in point 11.5, signages is fundamental also outside the Park along the main access roads. The establishment of Park information desks with the availability of maps illustrating the Park area should be developed.	
17	Agriculture	17.1	Training on improved agriculture practices.	17.1.1	Training to improve agricultural practices, fruit processing, good quality seed, introduce improved animal breed etc.	The CKNP Directorate will explore possibilities to organize trainings in collaboration with local experts and local universities.	Training organized
		17.2	Explore possibilities for double cropping	17.2.1	Check areas where double cropping is feasible and, once identified, organize capacity building activities.	Identification 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.



Legend

- CKNP Border - Buffer Zone
- CKNP Core Zone





CKNP Border - Buffer Zone

CKNP Core Zone

watershed

Use Rights (up 5000)

Astak Shengus

Baghicha Tormik

Bagrote

Basha

Dagboni

Danyore Jutal Juglot

Ghulmat

Haramosh

Hushey

Lower Braldo

Miachar

Nagar

Shigar

Thalley

Upper Braldo

Internal division for each village

0 5 10 20 30

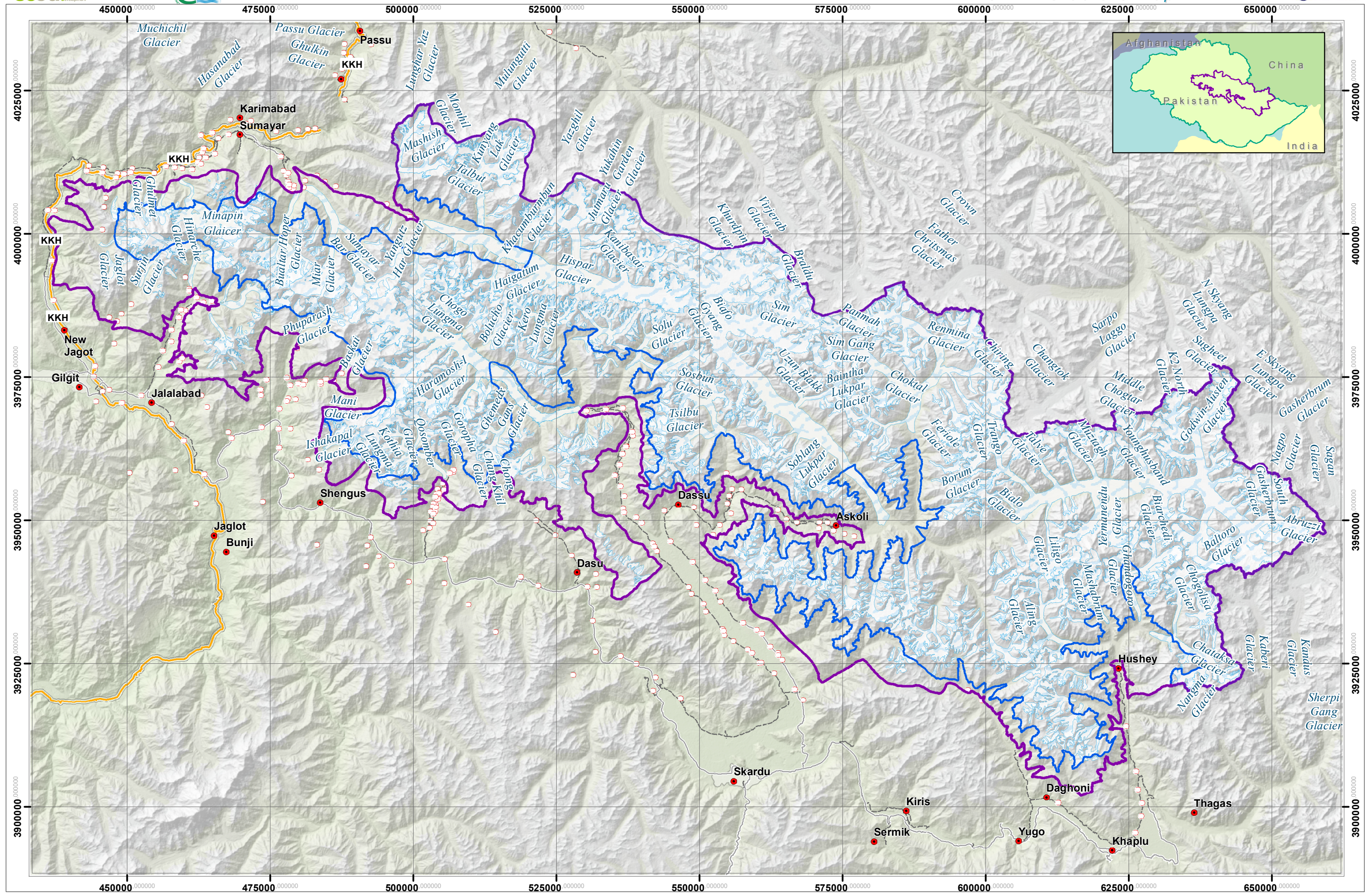
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Kilometers

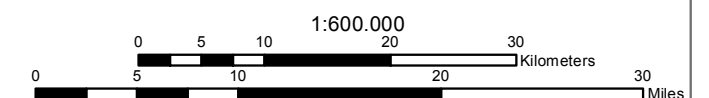
Miles

March 2014

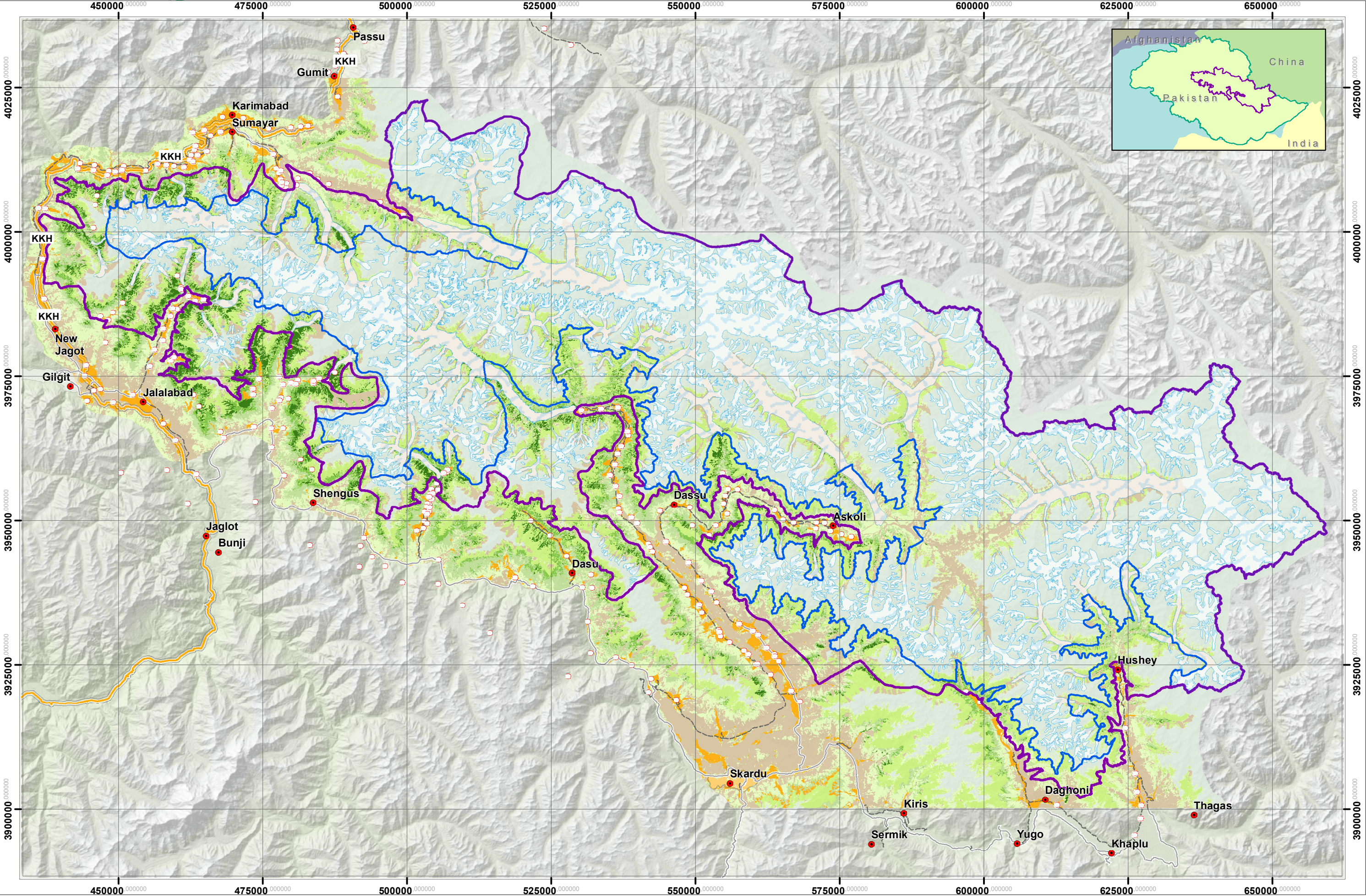


Legend

-  CKNP Border - Buffer Zone
 CKNP Core Zone
 Glaciers



March 2014



CKNP Border - Buffer Zone

CKNP Core Zone

Glaciers

Land Cover

Ice and Snow

Bare soil

Scattered vegetation

Sparse Trees

Open Forest

Close Forest

Pasture

Agriculture

0 5 10 20 30

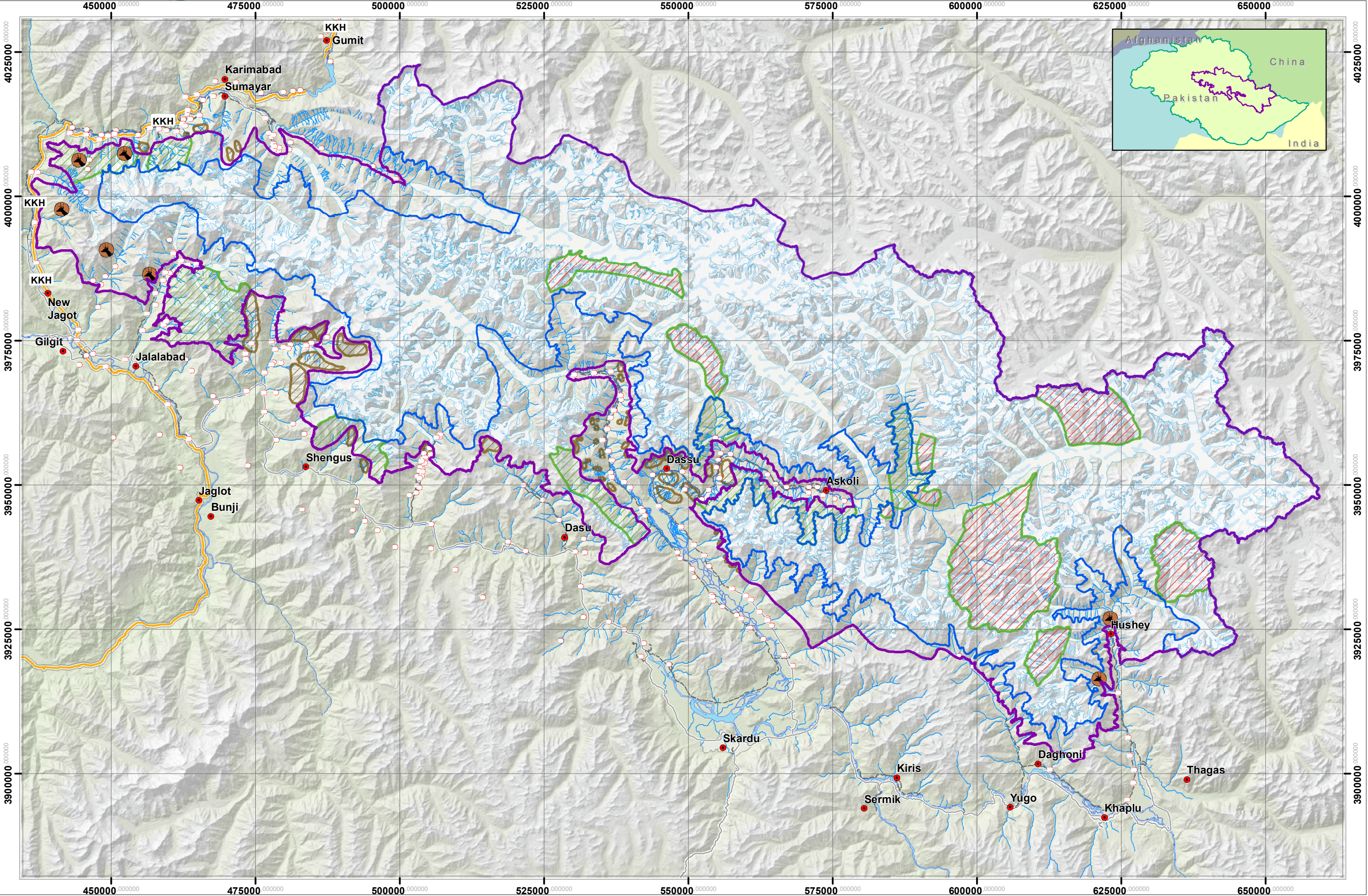
0 5 10 20 30

1:600.000

Kilometers

Miles

March 2014



Legend

- CKNP Border - Buffer Zone
- CKNP Core Zone

Protected Areas

- Mining Area
- Mining Spot

- Conservation Area
- Strictly Conservation Zone
- CCHA

1:600.000

0 5 10 20 30

0 5 10 20 30

KilometersMiles

March 2014

