

The Rufford Foundation Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. The Final Report must be sent in **word format** and not PDF format or any other format. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. Please note that the information may be edited for clarity. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole, Grants Director

Grant Recipient Details	
Your name	Ajaz Ahmad
Project title	Community Based Human-Carnivores Conflict Mitigation in Gehrate Gol Community Game Reserve Chitral, Pakistan II
RSG reference	20570-2
Reporting period	15th July 2015 to 15th July 2016
Amount of grant	£5000
Your email address	Mountain.society@gmail.com
Date of this report	18 th July 2016

1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Basic veterinary and Livestock Management skill training				A proper training manual was also developed with the technical assistance from Livestock training specialist (LTS) in local language to be used in the training. Two separate training were conducted for male and female members each. About 18 participants (male and Female) were participated in the training workshops
Livestock Vaccination campaigns in 6 Villages				With the help of village vaccinators about 6782 livestock has been vaccinated against foot and mouth, pestide petites ruminant, contagious caprine pleru pneumonia, goat pox. Sheep pox and Entero toxemia.
Training on sustainable harvesting of Non Timber forest products				About 26 participants from Local VCC, NTFP collectors, women group and Wildlife watchers were participated.
Herders education				Local herders have been educated through literacy classes by visiting high pastures and grazing sites as well as in villages.
Training law enforcement staff on CITES and trade of wildlife and its part (, Wildlife staff, forest rangers staff, police, VCCs				
Carnivore survey				

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

Due to strong support from the local people and other stakeholders no difficulties were faced, rather in most cases the local people remained very helpful and the minor issues were tackled at local level.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

1. Basic veterinary skill transferred to local graziers/livestock keepers and now they can easily treat/vaccinate their livestock and due to better management and vaccination the mortality of livestock due diseases will be reduce and the local livestock keepers would easily tolerate the few livestock depredation of livestock due to carnivores as it was suggested that livestock mortality due to diseases is higher than that of depredation. This fact is also acknowledged by the grazers/livestock keepers in the project area.
2. As Chilghoza Pine is an important non-timber forest product in the area and the training on sustainable harvesting of chilghoza pine and others NTFPs remained an excellent idea and sustainable harvesting of these products would result high market demands and positive result on the ecosystem of the area, now more local people especially women involved in harvesting of NTFPs due to knowledge transfer.
3. The herder's education by visiting their pasture, grazing grounds and livestock corals remained a workable idea; this was the most important way of educating people at their work place. The success of this activity can be judge from the attached photo in which a young herder saved a Fox from the other people killing and released the species in the surrounding forest.
4. Training of law enforcement staffs on CITES and trade of wildlife and its part (, Wildlife staff, forest rangers staff, police, VCCs) also developed linkages among VCC members and other stakeholders and more force available to tactile the issue.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).

Local community was the major and primary stakeholders of the project and was in implementation of this project. Each and every activity was planned and implemented with the consultation and Involment of local people. The project was community based and dealt with one of the major issue facing the local people and without the real involvement of local community it was not easy to achieve the objectives of the project.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes I am planning to continue the work because, The two project remained successful and is an ideal community based model to mitigate human-carnivore conflicts by involving local community through building their skills, capacity, awareness and incentives like vaccination campaigns and provision of medicines, this model is need to replicate to the nearby areas having human carnivore conflicts as major conservation issue. We are intending for the scaling up of this project in order to mitigate the issue and promote tolerance for carnivores in particular and other wildlife species in general. In this regards a resolution is received from the local

people to replicate this model in the area, Gehrata- Goleen Conservancy (GGC) in Chitral where human carnivore conflicts in increasing issue.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

Results of this project were shared with the major stakeholders like Chitral Wildlife Division, WWF-Pakistan Chitral, Forest Department and livestock Department Chitral, Univestry and religious and village level political leaders. The results of the project were shared in different workshops, meeting, conference and by using social media, the photo, and activity and success stories was shared. A signboard was prepared with major project activities and objective and placed in the main entrance of the project site.

7. Timescale: Over what period was The Rufford Foundation grant used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

The project was implemented in due time and no any issue faced in implementation due to the strong commitments of Local People, VCCs Members, Wildlife department and Mountain Society. The weather remained best through the project Period. Entire activities have been conducted according to the proposed plan.

8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Basic veterinary and Livestock Management skill training	1250	1250	0	
Livestock Vaccination campaigns in 6 Villages	2150	2200	50	Some vaccines were purchased from Peshwar and remained expensive and additional cost of ... has been contributed by Mountain Society for research & development Chitral
Training on sustainable harvesting of Non Timber forest products	150	150	0	
Herders education	120	120	0	
Training law enforcement staff on CITES and trade of wildlife and its part (Wildlife	1000	1000	0	

staff, forest rangers staff, police, VCCs)				
Carnivore survey	150	150	0	
Accommodation and field gears for project implementing team	150	300	150	150 are contributed by Mountain society for Research & development Chitral from Chitral Species Conservation campaigns (CSCC) on request.
Communication (Phone, internet, Mobile cards etc.)	30	30	0	
Total	5000	5200	200	

Apart from the budget provided by RSGF, local organisation like Mountain Society for research & Development Chitral, WWF-Pakistan Chitral, VCCs and government bodies like Wildlife department, NTFP Directorate Chitral and District Livestock Department Chitral been very helpful and supportive in implementing this project. Their support in kind has been taken without which this project would not have been so successful. Mountain Society for Research & Development Chitral also promises to contribute its share in the next Project during the Board of Director Meeting.

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

Gehrate – Goleen Conservancy (GGC) remains one of the most important ecosystems in Hindukush region Chitral and supports the largest population of endangered Markhore and flagship species like snow leopard. Due to their remoteness in one hand and huge anthropogenic pressure on the other, and increasing human carnivores conflicts remains to be the major reason carnivores decline, espacily snow leopard so replication and scaling up of the model of community-based human-carnivore conflict mitigation in this ecologically significance area is highly recommended in order to save carnivores and associated biodiversity of the area.

10. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RF receive any publicity during the course of your work?

During the project, I used the RF logo in pamphlet, banner, reports, presentations, facebook and Mountain Society for Research & Development other publications. RSGF received wide publicity during the project implementation period.

11. Any other comments?

Human-carnivore conflicts are an important conservation issue in the area and this cannot not be resolve it in short term of time. Population of a predator like snow leopard cannot sustain its existence without the availability of its natural prey. Thus a balance between the populations of predator and prey ensures health and functionality of an ecosystem is necessary. Human-carnivore conflicts are the major threats to the survival of snow leopard and other carnivores so replication and scaling up of the project is essential.