



Safeguarding Biodiversity Conservation through Sustainable Use in Gilgit-Baltistan



# Guidelines for Streamlining the Community-Based Sustainable Trophy Hunting Programme in Gilgit-Baltistan



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**Contributed by:**

Mr. Shahid Zaman, Secretary, GBFWED  
Dr. Javed Ahmed Chaudhary, Senior Biodiversity Expert, IUCN  
Dr. Saeed Abbas, Project Manager, Biodiversity Safeguarding Actions Project, IUCN IPO  
Mr. Mehmood Ghaznavi, Conservator Parks and Wildlife, GB  
Mr. Muhammad Essa, WLMO, Khunjerab National Park  
Raja Arif, DFO Wildlife Headquarters, Wildlife

**Compiled by:**

Dr. Saeed Abbas, Project Manager, Biodiversity Safeguarding Actions Project, IUCN IPO

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Azhar Saeed, IUCN Pakistan Country Office

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IUCN Pakistan  
Country Office  
1 Bath Island, Road,  
Karachi 75530, Pakistan.  
Tel: +92 (21) 35861540/41/42  
Fax: +92 (21) 35861448  
cro.pk@iucn.org  
www.iucn.org/pakistan

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## 1 Preamble

Local communities can play an important role in conservation of wild game species and in return they can earn permit for organizing controlled and regulated trophy hunting and/or the rights to hunt animals for their own use. In community based conservation governance of natural resources starts from the ground up and involves networks and linkages across various levels of organization with the objective that income from nature management serves the twin goal of conservation of biodiversity and improving the lives of local people. For this purpose, communities create a Conservancy with well-defined boundaries, establish a governance committee and develop a management plan for conservation and community development. Approval of the conservation and management plan of Conservancy and a notification by the government in the official gazette empowers the local people in the management process.



These guidelines describe the process for the establishment and operation of Conservancy and the guidelines, procedure & obligations for grant of hunting permits. The guidelines, procedures and obligations mentioned in this document are made under section-45 of the “Gilgit-Baltistan Wildlife Preservation Act 1975” and are explanations of section 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 34 of Gilgit-Baltistan Wildlife Preservation Act 1975 and shall apply to the whole of Gilgit-Baltistan with immediate effect.

## 2 Establishment of a Conservancy

### 2.1 Community Request for the Establishment of Conservancy

The decision to establish a Conservancy shall be taken by a community in its general assembly and a resolution signed by at least 75% of the households shall be submitted to the Forest, Parks and Wildlife Department. The resolution shall state the objectives of conservation, measures that will be taken to protect biodiversity, game species that will be managed for hunting, and how the income from trophy hunting will be used for conservation and community development.

### 2.2 Permission to Establish a Conservancy

The Chief Conservator Forest, Parks and Wildlife Department or Conservator Parks and Wildlife shall review the resolution and take a decision within a period



of six weeks of the receipt of the resolution to accept or reject the request. If approved, a letter of approval will be issued to the community with instructions for preparing a conservation and development plan. If rejected, the reasons for rejection will be stated in the letter issued to the community submitting the application.

### **2.3 Conservancy Management Plan**

The communities approved for the establishment of Conservancy (s) will be required to prepare, at their own expense, a Conservancy management plan for conservation of biodiversity and community development. The management plan can be either in English or Urdu and shall be for a period of 5 years. An outline of the management plan is in annex 1.

### **2.4 Training in Wildlife Surveys and Trophy Hunting**

Conservancy will select at least 3 of its members as Community Game Watchers (CGWs) to be trained in wildlife protection, surveys and trophy hunting. The trainees will have to earn a certificate of successful completion of the training. Forest, Parks and Wildlife Department may technically assist in such trainings at the request of community or arrange such training to be done by an approved Conservancy.

### **2.5 Delegation of Powers to Community Wildlife Guards**

The CGWs who successfully complete the training shall be delegated powers under Wildlife Act and rules made there under in respect of the CGWs.

### **2.6 Approval of the Conservancy management plan**

When a community has prepared a management plan preferably in local language (Urdu), and CGWs have been trained, it will submit five copies of the plan to concerned District DFO for review and endorsement and onward submission to District Conservation Committee (DCC). The DCC after review of the plan either approve or return back to the community with comments for making necessary changes and resubmission for approval.

### **2.7 Notification of the Conservancy**

After the approval of the Management Plan and after having trained at least 3 CGWs, the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan shall issue a notification in the official gazette declaring the area as a Conservancy.

## 2.8 De-notification of Conservancy

Conservancy may be de-notified by notification in the official gazette of the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan as provided hereunder:

**2.8.1:** If a Conservancy is in violation of the trophy hunting guidelines mentioned in these guidelines, the Conservancy may be de-notified on the recommendations of the District Conservation Committee as provided hereunder:

- a) The Wildlife Department will issue a show-cause notice to the Conservancy giving reasons as to why the Conservancy may be de-notified citing violations of the trophy hunting guidelines;
- b) The Conservancy shall have 45 days to respond to give their response to the show-cause notice;
- c) If the Conservancy fails to take corrective measures to the satisfaction of the Wildlife department, then the matter will be referred to the District Conservation Committee;
- d) The District Conservation Committee shall afford an opportunity to the Conservancy to appear before the Committee and given a chance to defend its position;
- e) If the District Conservation Committee is not satisfied with the explanation given by the Conservancy, it may either recommend its de-notification to the concerned Conservator or give Conservancy a chance to take corrective measures within a specified time; and
- f) If any Conservancy is de-notified, the government shall take charge of the area for its management. All the revenues derived from the area shall be managed by Forest, Parks and Wildlife Department as per prevailing rules.

## 3 District Conservation Committees (DCC)

The Government shall constitute and notify a District Conservation Committees in support of the Conservancies in each district. These committees shall be chaired by the Deputy Commissioner and shall have members as given in the Forest Act, 2019. The DCC shall perform the following functions in support of the Conservancies in addition to those as given in the Forest Act, 2019 :

- a) Review and approve the conservation plans of Conservancy;
- b) Review and endorse applications to the Department for allowing hunting ;
- c) Arrange administrative and technical support for the smooth functioning of the Conservancy;
- d) Arrange for security and safety of trophy hunters; and
- e) Review the grievances, if any of the Conservancies and make suitable recommendations to the Department.





## 4 Eligibility for Allocation of Hunting Permits

A Conservancy shall be eligible to apply for hunting permits if it meets the following conditions:

- a) The Conservancy Management Plan has been approved by the District Conservation Committee;
- b) Has duly appointed Management Committee for governing its affairs;
- c) Has trained at least 3 CGWs;
- d) Has adequate arrangements for the boarding and lodging of the hunters;
- e) Has a separate bank account for income from trophy hunting and other sustainable uses of natural resources;
- f) The Conservancy shall invest a minimum of 30% of the amount on biodiversity conservation as per the below division:
  - i. Allocate at least 10% for human-wildlife conflict management (livestock insurance, predator proof corrals) and livestock vaccination;
  - ii. Allocate at least 10% for watch and ward and survey; and
  - iii. Allocate at least 10% for habitat management.
- g) The Conservancy shall not spend more than 70% of the revenue from trophy hunting on social and development sectors;
- h) The Conservancy who fail to utilize the trophy hunting revenue according to the prescribed formula shall not be considered for trophy permits;

- i) The Conservancy shall maintain proper accounts of the hunting proceeds and expenditure as per the approved Conservancy Management Plan and ensures financial transparency and accountability;
- j) The Conservancy shall submit to the Department by 30<sup>th</sup> June each year annual financial and conservation progress reports duly certified by the office bearers of the Community Conservation Committee. The government reserves the right to undertake an audit of the financial records and works performed for conservation and development.
- k) For better management of Markhor herds, all Markhor Conservancy will be incentivized to join up into collective ecological areas (where socially and geographically applicable), i.e. Conservancies on the model similar to the prevalent practice in Kargah and Danyore etc. The same will also be replicable for ibex and other game species where applicable.
- l) The Conservancy shall be responsible for the conservation and protection of all wild species including such species as snow leopards, wolves, lynx, bear, etc. and natural resources from poaching and destructive uses;
- m) The Conservancy shall have at least two years wildlife survey data as per the prescribed procedures and there are enough trophy size animals available for hunting; and
- n) The Conservancy has no existing conflict over the use of natural resources among the community groups or with the government.

## 5 Wildlife Surveys

**5.1 Time for Surveys:** The Wildlife surveys shall be conducted twice a year, once in the spring season (March – May) to establish population size and mortalities and then in the winter season (particularly in rut period for trophy size males and in October for new recruitment to the population) (October – January) to establish population structure and the number of trophy size animals.

**5.2 Wildlife Survey:** The survey techniques described in annex 2 should be followed for surveys in the spring and winter season. The data should be collected and compiled on standard survey format given as annex 2a, 2b & 2c.

**5.3 Validation of Wildlife Surveys:** The government may at its discretion carry out or cause to carry out a validation surveys in any Conservancy.



## 6 Awards of Hunting Permits

**6.1 Applications for Hunting Permits:** The Conservancy eligible for the award of hunting permits as per section 3 above may apply for hunting permits by 30<sup>th</sup> day of June. The application for permits on prescribed template (Annex 3) along with filled illegibility criteria sheet (Annex 4) and details on:

- a) Wildlife census data collected during spring and rut seasons in the prior two years together with calculation of the trophy sized animals that can be sustainably harvested;
- b) The number of hunting permits applied in any one year should not exceed 2% of the population and 25% of the total trophy sized animals available;
- c) Sex ratio of 1:6 male to female in a population should also be given due consideration while allocating quotas to ensure population viability;
- d) Copies of the certified financial and conservation progress reports; and
- e) A plan of operation for the next year as per the approved management plan.

**6.2 Technical Review of the Applications:** A technical committee comprising of officials of the Wildlife Department under the supervision of Chief Conservator and representatives of reputable conservation organizations shall review the applications and make recommendations for the allocation of trophy quotas to the Conservancy. The review shall be completed by 15<sup>th</sup> day of August.

**6.3 Approval of Applications for Hunting Permits:** The recommendations of the technical committee will be submitted to the Gilgit-Baltistan Wildlife Management Board for final approval. The review will take into consideration the requirements prescribed in section 6.1.

**6.4 Letter of Approval:** The letters of approval of the hunting quota permits shall be issued to the Conservancy not later than 1<sup>st</sup> day of September each year to allow enough time for the communities and outfitters to market their hunting permits.

**6.5 Discretionary Hunting Permits:** Except for the hunting permits approved by the Wildlife Management Board, no other trophy hunting permits shall be issued at the discretion of any other authority of the government.

## 7 Marketing of Hunting Permits

**7.1 Base Price:** Each year, the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan shall fix a minimum fee of trophy hunting permits for locals, nationals and foreigners for different species.

**7.2 Direct Marketing:** The Conservancy with the approval of the department may choose to directly market their hunting permits to national or foreign hunters at prices not less than the minimum price fixed by the government. In this effect the Department shall specify the procedures.

**7.3 Auction of Permits:** The Government of Gilgit-Baltistan shall hold an annual auction for sale of permits of all Conservancies/CMCA that are not taken for direct marketing. A notice of auction shall be processed as per government rules and latest by September 30 every year.

**7.4 Unsold Permits:** If any permits remain unsold in the main auction, the same will be re-auctioned within 30 days by the department. Any leftover permits after the second auction will be sold at the minimum fixed price on first come first serve basis to the hunters.

**7.5 Premium Trophies:** For exceptionally large sized trophy animals in a particular Conservancy, the Department may market these animals at exclusive base rates to be decided by the technical committee; and these will be put up for exclusive bidding. If the hunter couldn't find the premium trophy in any case and they are willing to hunt a regular trophy animal, they shall be allowed to hunt that at the average bided price for that Conservancy and the remaining balance of the permit fee shall be returned to the hunter. In case the hunter doesn't want to shoot the regular trophy animal, 75 % of the permit fees shall be returned to the hunter.

**7.6 Barred from Participation in Auction:** Any outfitter/bidder shall be barred from participation in the auction process and subsequent hunting/conduct of hunting if he/she/it is under investigation/scrutiny for any illegal acts.

## 8 Hunting Licenses and Tags

The hunting licenses and tags will be issued after the deposit of permit fees into the centralized account of Conservator Parks and Wildlife.

## 9 Hunting License Fees

In addition to the permit fee, all hunters, national and the foreigners, shall be required to buy hunting license on payment of fees prescribed by the government from time to time. Hunting license charges shall be non-refundable even if a hunter is unable to shoot an animal in the specified time period.

## 10 Hunting Season

The hunting season of ungulate species shall begin on 1<sup>st</sup> day of November and end on 25<sup>th</sup> day of April. Forest, Wildlife and Parks Department will conduct studies in collaboration with lead conservation organizations and academia on pros and cons of trophy hunting during rut period and may impose ban on hunting during rut if deemed necessary to maintain the gene pool.

## 11 Size of Trophies

The minimum trophy sizes for Himalayan Ibex and Markhor shall be 38 and 40 inches respectively and the trophy size for Blue Sheep will be 25 inches which previously was 27. The Safari Club International (SCI) measuring system shall be followed (Annex-5). The Department however, will reserve the right to revise the trophy sizes based on scientific data and research (to be carried out for the purpose of maintaining genetic pool).

## 12 Wounding and Lost Shoot

If an animal is wounded or a shot animal is lost, it shall be considered as a hunt irrespective whether the animal has been retrieved or not.

## 13 Prohibited Practices

The following practices are prohibited for hunting trophies:

**13.1 Hunting at Night or with an Artificial Light:** It is illegal to hunt for trophies at night-time or with an artificial light.



**13.2 Hunting Undersized Trophies:** It is illegal to hunt trophies that do not qualify in terms of the minimum measurement requirements as specified in section 11 of the guidelines in these guidelines.

**13.3 Hunting of Females and undersized animals:** It is illegal to hunt females, and undersized animals

**13.4 Use of Automatic Firearms/Semi-Auto Firearms & Submission of Licences:** It is illegal to hunt with all kinds of automatic/semi-auto firearms.

**13.5 Deposit of Firearms Licence(s):** It shall be mandatory to deposit the hunter's firearms licence(s) with the DFO to ensure that the very same firearm(s) be used in the hunt.

**13.6 Transfer of permits:** The hunting permits issued for Markhor, Himalayan ibex and Blue Sheep shall be Conservancy/CMCA specific and will be non-transferable to any other Conservancy. However, if a hunter is unable to find a trophy sized animal in a Conservancy for which permit was issued, the hunter may request for a hunt in another Conservancy where permits/trophy sized animals are available. On receipt of such a request, the Chief Conservator Wildlife based on joint field report of the Department and the CMCA citing cogent reasons for non-availability of trophy size animals may grant permission to the hunter to transfer the permit on payment of transfer fee of PKR 5000.

**13.6a.** Hunting of Himalayan ibex by hunters from the main roads is prohibited – hunting shall be carried out starting at a reasonable distance from the road as specified by the Departmental Representative.

**13.6b.** Hunting of Himalayan ibex, Blue sheep and Markhor by using or from a vehicle/helicopter/aircraft is prohibited;

**13.7** The hunter is expressly prohibited to fire on an animal if it is in a herd. However, if a hunter misses the trophy animal and accidentally kills another animal, the hunter shall be charged for that animal; An injured animal must be killed and retrieved through all possible means-in case of non-retrieval of the injured animal the trophy fees will still be charged;

**13.8** To ensure safety and fair play no two hunters may hunt in the same site at the same time; and

**13.9 Hunting by under aged Hunters:** Hunters below the age of 18 years are not allowed to hunt in any Conservancy.

## 14 Penalties for Prohibited Practices

**14.1** If the trophy size is more than 2 inches shorter than the minimum prescribed size mentioned under section 10, the Conservancy will be fined half of the community share due to them. A Conservancy where undersized trophies are shot over two consecutive years, the fine shall be the full value of the permit. A ban of up to Five Years but not less than three years on hunting will be enforced if any trophy size violation takes place after the second consecutive year.

**14.2** If any Conservancy allows a hunter to hunt using artificial lights, The Conservancy, the hunter and the outfitter will be barred from future hunting permit allocation for a period of 5 years. The violation shall also be considered an offence punishable under the prevailing Gilgit-Baltistan Wildlife Act.

**14.3** If automatic or semi-auto firearms are used for hunting, the same shall be confiscated along with the animal shot with these firearms. The Conservancy, the hunter and the outfitter will be barred for a period of 5 years from getting permits;

**14.4** If a Conservancy allows a hunter to hunt without a valid hunting permit, hunt females or kids, it shall be barred for a period of 5 years from getting permits. In addition, the hunter will be liable to punishment for poaching under the prevailing Wildlife Act of Gilgit-Baltistan and rules made there under; and

**14.5** If a hunter fires more than three shots to kill an animal which is in a herd, he or she shall be blacklisted and trophy will be confiscated in favour of government.

## 15 Measurements of Trophy

The Range Forest Officer shall be responsible for recording morphometric measurements on the prescribed format (Annex-5a & b). Under exceptional circumstances to be recorded in writing, the RFO shall appoint an Officer on his



behalf, preferably not below the rank of Game Inspector for the said task. Again, if due to official circumstances the Game Inspector is not available, then a Game Watcher may be nominated by him in writing and the same to be communicated to the DFO. The RFO shall submit the trophy and the recording of its measurement for physical examination and endorsement by the DFO. However before submission to the DFO, the trophy size shall be endorsed by the hunter, outfitter and community representative.

## 16 Disbursement of Permit Fees

The Government shall pay 80 percent of the trophy hunting permit fees to the concerned Conservancy within a period of 45 days after the hunting season is over. However, if there is any violation or suspicion of violation or authentic information of violation to the concerned authority or any dispute within the community, the same may be held back in government account until the completion of inquiry and exoneration thereof, or the resolution of the said dispute to the satisfaction of authority.

## 17 Registration of Foreign Hunters

**17.1 Clearance of Foreign Nationals:** If a foreign national comes to hunt in an area which requires prior clearance for the foreign nationals, the outfitter/company/ Conservancy shall obtain the necessary clearance of the government before the arrival of the foreign national (s) in Pakistan.

## 18 Import and Export of Firearms

International hunters who prefer to use their own rifles will need license to import and export firearms from Pakistan. They should arrange for the licenses before their travel to Pakistan.

### 18.1 Firearms Specifications:

- a** Only manually operated rifles are allowed to be used viz. Bolt action, Lever Action, Pump Action, Single Shot or Double barrel rifles. No automatic or semi-automatic arms will be used;
- b** **Minimum calibre to be used:** 7 MM (in MM designation) or 0.275 (in calibre designation)

## 19 Failure to Hunt Himalayan Ibex, Markhor & Blue Sheep by Hunter

**19.1** From this season and onward 100 % hunting permit fees will be retained in case of non-hunt unless for reasons as given below. The hunter may avail the chance anytime within the same trophy hunting season again. This amount will be distributed in equal halves between community and Department.

- a) If any foreign hunter becomes physically incapacitated for a certified medical reason after his/her arrival in Pakistan, providing due medical proof, they shall be entitled to a 100 % refund;
- b) If any foreign hunter is unable to travel due to travel restrictions imposed by Government of Pakistan or Gilgit-Baltistan Government, they shall be entitled to a 100 % refund;
- c) If any national or local hunter becomes physically incapacitated for a certified medical reason, providing due medical proof; they shall be entitled to a 100 % refund; and
- d) If any foreign, national or local hunter dies before availing the hunting permit then they shall be entitled to a 100 % refund.
- e) If due to circumstances resulting from any man made or natural disaster/calamity including but not limited to riots, political upheaval, security situation, economic meltdown, war, etc. or floods, disease/pandemic, earthquake or any other suchlike manmade or natural events which will prevent any local/national/foreign hunter from pursuing the hunt; the permit holder, whether already stationed in Pakistan or outside Pakistan, then they shall be entitled to a 100 % refund.

**19.2 Substitution for a Hunting Permit:** If a hunter falling in the same permit category who has already paid for the permit cannot hunt for any of the reasons, the hunter can substitute another hunter of the same permit category after written permission from the Department.

**19.3** All the successful bidders of trophy hunting permits shall deposit trophy hunting permit fee and other dues within a 15 days after the auction date.

**19.4** The DFO will issue/handover the permit to RFO who then shall be responsible to execute the hunt.



## 20 Hunting Ethics

All hunters must adhere to the following ethics:

**20.1 Obey the Laws:** The hunters should obey the laws of the region in general and hunting laws and rules in particular.

**20.2 Respect the Quarry (Animal):** The hunter should be a skilled marksman and use a weapon powerful enough to cleanly kill the animal he is pursuing with as little pain and suffering as possible.

**20.3 Shooting from a Reasonable Range:** The hunter should get as close to the target as possible before shooting to increase chances of making a good and clean shot, and minimize the chances of missing the shot, shooting a wrong animal or wounding the animal.

**20.4 Respect local People and Customs:** The hunters should be courteous to the community, abide by and respect local customs, traditions and values.

**20.5** The Outfitters and Community members may share and publish the pictures of the hunted animals via social, print and electronic media after the permission from Conservator Parks and Wildlife and consent from the hunter.

## 21 Feedback on Hunting Experience

On completion of a hunt, the hunters may provide their feedback on the hunting experience on a prescribed form before leaving Gilgit-Baltistan. Copies of the comment forms will be provided with the hunting permits (Annex-6).

## 22 Export of Trophies

On successful completion of the hunt, the trophies may be transported by the hunter/outfitter/any authorized entity. However, export of trophies from Pakistan to foreign countries requires CITES permit and a sanitary certificate. The CITES permit is issued by the National CITIES Management Authority, Ministry of Climate Change, Government of Pakistan. The sanitary certificate will be issued by the concerned authorities.

## 23 Payback on conservation of biodiversity

The government shall allocate its share of 20 % for exclusive purposes of wildlife conservation and capacity building of the Conservancy and Parks and Wildlife Circle.

## 24 Registration of Outfitters

All outfitters as of the current season will be required to register with the Department of Forest, Wildlife and Environment, GB. The registration fee will be 20,000 per outfitter and will be valid for a period of 3 years.

## 25 General Restrictions

The Department reserves the right to promulgate any restrictions/stipulations not covered in these guidelines.

## Annex-1

# An Outline of the Management Plan for Conservancy

## Part 1

### Description of Area and Natural Resources

1. Geography of the Area: Location, Households, Socio-economy, Culture and Cultural Sensitivities.
2. Natural Resources: Forests, Wildlife, NTFPs & MAPs, Glaciers, Streams and Lakes, Fisheries
3. Agriculture: Cropping season, Major crops, Level of dependence on Agriculture
4. Livestock: Kinds and numbers of Livestock, Trends in livestock numbers, Pastures and Pastoral Cycle

## Part 2

### Management of Natural Resources

5. Game and Non-Game Species: Distribution, Status, Threats to Wildlife, Protection of wildlife, Scale of Human-wildlife conflict
6. Forests: Condition of forests, uses of forests, efforts to regenerate forests
7. Pastures: Season of grazing, total area of pasture (in km<sup>2</sup>), How many animals are grazed on pasture in one season, what percentage of households take livestock to pasture trends in condition of pastures, competition with wild ungulates,
8. Fisheries: Kinds of fish in streams and lakes. Management of fisheries
9. Tourism: Tourism attractions, Available tourism facilities

## Part 3

### Management of Trophy Hunting for Conservation and Development

10. Governance of Trophy Hunting: Establishment of Conservation Committee and nomination/selection of its members, opening of conservation fund bank Account, allocation of funds to conservation and development.
11. Training in Wildlife Surveys and trophy hunting management; Number of people trained in surveys, preparation of trophies, etc

10. Wildlife Surveys: Survey method and season, participants, results: baseline population size; annual, recruitment of juveniles. Number of trophy size animals.
12. Proposed Measures for conservation of Wildlife – watch and ward, habitat improvement, reducing grazing pressure, prevention of transmission of diseases from livestock to wildlife; and estimated budget.
13. Human-Wildlife Conflict and its Management.
14. Plans for Promotion of Eco-tourism and other green practices
15. Facilities for Hunters: Guest Houses, camping equipment, essential supplies, first aid kits, etc., etc.
16. Socio-Economic Development Plans, budget estimates.
17. Monitoring and Reporting: Annual physical and financial progress reports, Audit of accounts, etc.

## Annex-2

# Wildlife Surveys and Calculation of Trophies

## 1. Census schedule

The spring census should be done from March to May depending upon the elevation. The spring survey is essential to establish the recruitment in the population. Such a survey would further help determine the animals' population density and density of herds' composition. The survey should not exceed 4 days inclusive of travel

The best time for the winter surveys is from October to January, particularly during the rut and when animals are concentrated at lower elevations. The winter surveys are not only important for documenting the trophy-sized animals in a population but will also help biologists calculate the kid/nanny ratio after early mortality of newborn animals.

## 2. The Census

The census techniques should be repeatable, affordable (economically feasible), and reliable and following considerations should be taken into account:

- 1) The census should be uniformly conducted at different sites by different teams to facilitate cross comparisons of data;
- 2) The census must be based on the actual count and extrapolation should be avoided;
- 3) The census area should be reasonably and safely accessible preferably in the form of Geographic Information System database;
- 4) The census should be conducted when the animals to be counted are reasonably stable and concentrated; and
- 5) A standard survey format (annexed below) been developed for collecting population data. This format is prepared by SLF with slight modifications by IUCN.

## 3. Census Data

The census data should be collected annually, and prior year's data should be used for calculating number of trophies that can be safely taken out for hunting quota allocation.

## 2a. Data Recording Format for Ungulate Survey using Double Observer Method (Blue sheep)

Survey Area/وادی: \_\_\_\_\_ Survey Block/بلاک: \_\_\_\_\_ سروے: \_\_\_\_\_ Date/تاریخ: \_\_\_\_\_ Observer Name and Number/مشاہد کا نام اور نمبر: \_\_\_\_\_

Start GPS Readings: N \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_ End GPS Readings: N \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_ GPS ID: \_\_\_\_\_

S# / نمبر	Name of HL/ نام / چمگہ / نام / چمگہ کی چمگہ	Time/ وقت	Habitat type/ قسم / مسکن	Please encircle location on the Map where herd is present		Elevation/ بلندی	Herd # / نمبر / چمگہ کی تعداد	Herd Type/ قسم / چمگہ کی قسم	Age and sex classification اقسام						Herd Distance to Observer/ چمگہ کا مشاہد سے فاصلہ (m)	Slope Face/ رخ / چمگہ کی رخ	Slope Angle/ زاویہ / چمگہ کی زاویہ	Other Wildlife/ دیگر جانور / چمگہ کی دیگر جانور	Herd Activity/ عمل / چمگہ کی عمل
				N	E				Female/ مادہ / > 2	Lambs/ بچہ / < 1	Yearling/ بچہ / > 1 < 2	Class I/ کلاس I / (2-3) years	Class II/ کلاس II / (4-7) Years	Class III/ کلاس III / (7+) Years					
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			

<sup>1</sup>Habitat types: Snow/برف=0, Bare Rock/چٹانیں=1, Glacier/گلیشیر=2, Rangeland/چراگاہ=3, Shrubs/چھڑیاں=4, Mix Forest/میکس فورسٹ=5

<sup>2</sup>Herd types: female herd (female and Young) =1, male herd (only males) =2, Mix herd (Males, Females and Young) =3

<sup>3</sup>Slope Face: North (N), South (S), East (E), West (W) (use GPS compass)

<sup>4</sup>Slope Angle: < 45 (1), < 60 (2), < 90 (3)

<sup>5</sup>Snow Leopard/جیتا/برقی (SL), Wolf/پھلڑیا (W), Brow Bear/بھڑیا (BB), Fox/کوس (F) (F) ٹومری/کوس

<sup>6</sup>Her Activity: Feeding (FD), Walking (WK), Running (RN), Resting (RT)

Representative of (NGO/Academia): Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Representative of (GBFWED): Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Representative of (Community): Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** For herds observed/spotted at same locations by both observers with difference in herd composition recorded by observers A & B, than the experienced observer's record should be considered authentic.



### 2b. Data Recording Format for Ungulate Survey using Double Observer Method (Himalayan Ibx)

Survey Area/وزادی: \_\_\_\_\_ Survey Block/بلاک: \_\_\_\_\_ سروے نام: \_\_\_\_\_ Observer Name and Number/مشاہد کا نام اور نمبر: \_\_\_\_\_ Date/تاریخ: \_\_\_\_\_

Start GPS Readings: N \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_ End GPS Readings: N \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_ GPS ID: \_\_\_\_\_

S# / نمبر مشاہد	Name of HL/ نام کاغذ کاغذ کاغذ	Time/ وقت	Habitat type/ قسم	Please encircle location on the Map where herd is present		Elevation/ بلندی	Herd # / نمبر	Herd Size/ تعداد	Herd Type/ قسم	Age and sex classification							Observer/ مشاہد کا نام (m)	Slope Face/ رخ	Slope Angle/ زاویہ	Other Wildlife/ دیگر جنگلی حیات	Herd Activity/ عمل																		
				N	E					Female/ مہ / > 2	Young/ نوجوان / < 1	Yearling/ نوجوان / > 1 < 2	Class I/ کلاس I / < 3	Class II/ کلاس II / < 4	Class III/ کلاس III / < 5	Class IV/ کلاس IV / < 6																							
۱																																							
۲																																							
۳																																							
۴																																							
۵																																							

<sup>1</sup>Habitat types: Snow/ برف=0, Bare Rock/ چٹانیں=1, Glacier/ گلیشئر=2, Rangeland/ چراگاہ=3, Shrubs/ دریاں=4, Mix Forest/ جنگل=5

<sup>2</sup>Herd types: female herd (female and Young) =1, male herd (only males) =2, Mix herd (Males, Females and Young) =3

<sup>3</sup>Slope Face: North (N), South (S), East (E), West (W) (use GPS compass)

<sup>4</sup>Slope Angle: < 45 (1), < 60 (2), < 90 (3)

<sup>5</sup>Snow Leopard/ جیتا/ جیتا (SL), Wolf/ بھرتیا (W), Brow Bear/ بھرتیا (BB), Fox/ فوکس (F)

<sup>6</sup>Herd Activity: Feeding (FD), Walking (WK), Running (RN), Resting (RT)

Representative of (NGO/Academia): Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Representative of (GBRWED): Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Representative of (Community): Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** For herds observed/spotted at same locations by both observers with difference in herd composition recorded by observers A & B, than the experienced observer's record should be considered authentic.

## 2c. Data Recording Format for Ungulate Survey using Double Observer Method (Markhor)

Survey Area/وبادی: \_\_\_\_\_ Survey Block/بلاک: \_\_\_\_\_ سرورے پلاک: \_\_\_\_\_ Observer Name and Number/مشاہد کا نام اور نمبر: \_\_\_\_\_ Date/تاریخ: \_\_\_\_\_

Start GPS Readings: N \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_ End GPS Readings: N \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_ GPS ID: \_\_\_\_\_

نمبر شمار / #	Name of HL/نام/جگہ کا نام/جگہ	Time/وقت	Habitat type/قسم/مسکن	Please encircle location on the Map where herd is present		Elevation/بلندی	Herd #/نمبر گروہ	Herd Size/تعداد گروہ	Herd Type/قسم گروہ	Age and sex classification							Observer/مشاہد کا نام/قسم (m)	Slope Face/زاں رخ/زاں رخ	Slope Angle/زاں زاں رخ	Other Wildlife/دیگر جانور	حالات	Herd Activity/عمل گروہ						
				N	E					Female/مادہ/ > 2	Young/جوان/ < 1	Yearling/سالگ/ > 1 < 2	Class I/1/کلاسی (> 3) Years	Class II/2/کلاسی (> 4) Years	Class III/3/کلاسی (> 5) Years	Class IV/4/کلاسی (> 6) Years												
5																												
4																												
3																												
2																												
1																												

<sup>1</sup>Habitat types: Snow/برف=0, Bare Rock/چٹانیں=1, Glacier/گیلشر=2, Rangeland/چراگاہ=3, Shrubs/بھڑیاں=4, Mix Forest/جنگل=5

<sup>2</sup>Herd types: female herd (female and Young) =1, male herd (only males) =2, Mix herd (Males, Females and Young) =3

<sup>3</sup>Slope Face: North (N), South (S), East (E), West (W) (use GPS compass)

<sup>4</sup>Slope Angle: < 45 (1), < 60 (2), < 90 (3)

<sup>5</sup>Snow Leopard/ببر/جیتا (SL), Wolf/بھولیا (W), Brow Bear/بھوربھیا (BB), Fox/لوڈی (F)

<sup>6</sup>Herd Activity: Feeding (FD), Walking (WK), Running (RN), Resting (RT)

Representative of (NGO/Academia): Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Representative of (GBR/WED): Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Representative of (Community): Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** For herds observed/spotted at same locations by both observers with difference in herd composition recorded by observers A & B, than the experienced observer's record should be considered authentic.

## Annex-3

### Application for hunting permits

The Conservator  
Parks and Wildlife  
Forest, Wildlife and Environment Department  
Gilgit-Baltistan

Dated: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Subject:- Application for Hunting Permit for XYZ Conservancy for Year ABC

Dear Sir,

With great reverence and esteem, we the residents of XYZ Community-based Conservation Area Conservancy request for the grant of Trophy hunting permits for Himalayan Ibex/Markhor/Blue Sheep in our Conservancy for the upcoming trophy hunting season. We fulfill the minimum criteria required for the grant of hunting permits as per section 3 of the *“Guidelines for Streamlining the Community-Based Sustainable Trophy Hunting Programme in Gilgit-Baltistan”*. Attached with this application please find the census data of wildlife, progress report of utilization on conservation, social and development sector from the 80 % community share during the current year as per the above mentioned guidelines, and plans for utilization in the same sectors for the upcoming year along with filled in criteria sheet.

You are kindly requested to review our application for the grant of trophy hunting permits as per the scientific and technical basis and guidelines, procedures and obligation mentioned in the CBTHP guidelines.

We look forward to hear from you.

With Warm Regards,

---

Chairman/President  
XYZ Conservancy  
District Gilgit-Baltistan

Annexes

1. Census data
2. Progress report
3. Filled in Criteria sheet for CTHP
4. New year plan

## Annex-4

## Criteria for the grant of trophy hunting permit

- The Conservancy has an approved and updated Management Plan
- Has a functional Management Committee for governing its technical and financial affairs;
- Have at least 3 trained CGWs;
- Has an adequate arrangement for the boarding and lodging of the hunters;
- Has a separate bank account for income from trophy hunting and other sustainable uses of natural resources;
- The Conservancy has been utilizing 30% of the amount on biodiversity conservation as per the below division:
  - a. Allocating 10% for human-wildlife conflict management (livestock insurance, predator proof corrals) and livestock vaccination;
  - b. Allocating 10% for watch and ward/survey; and
  - c. Allocating 10% for habitat management.
- The Conservancy has utilized the remaining 70% of the revenue from trophy hunting on social and development sectors;
- The conservancies who fail to utilize the trophy hunting revenue according to the prescribed formula should be punished which may end on deferring it from trophy permits for up-to five years;
- The Conservancy has been maintaining proper accounts of the hunting proceeds and expenditure as per the approved

Conservancy Management Plan and ensures financial transparency and accountability;

- The Conservancy has been actively protecting its wildlife including predators (like snow leopards, wolves, lynx, bear and others as may be found in the area) and natural resources & biodiversity from poaching and destructive uses;
- The Conservancy has been conducting wildlife surveys for at least the last two years as per the prescribed procedures and there are enough trophy size animals available for hunting; and
- The Conservancy has no existing conflict over the use of natural resources among the community groups or with the government.

## Protocols for trophy measurement

### SCI Trophy Measuring System

The Safari Club International measuring system was initially developed by SCI founder and chairman emeritus C. J. McElroy in 1977 for use in the SCI Record Book of Big Game Animals and the various awards programs. Although a number of changes have been made since then, it remains a consistent, universal system under which similar animals from all parts of the world are measured and scored in the same way.

### Method A

This measuring method is used for most of the species with horns except for those where a special measuring method exists.

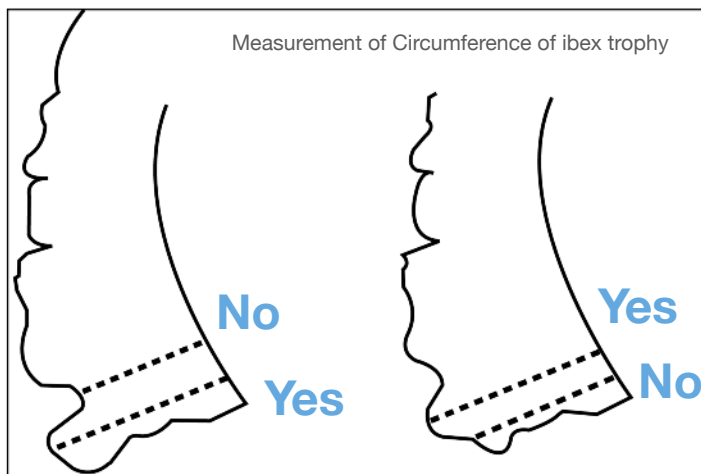
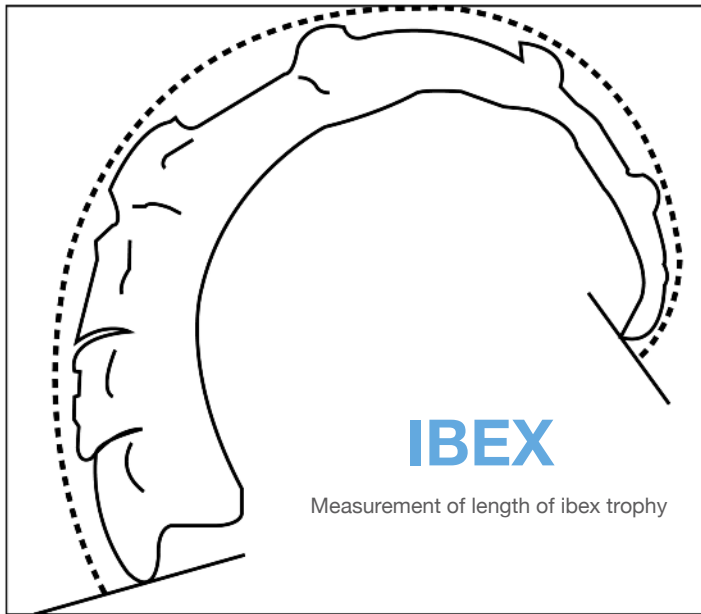
### Length of Horn

Measure the length of each horn on its front surface. Follow the center of the front surface from the base of the horn to the tip, and keep parallel to the hair like grain of the horn material. The front surface will always begin in front on the forehead, but in some horns its orientation will change as the horn twists and turns. The direction of the grain must be followed carefully for the full length of the measurement. In most species, the horns have rings, or cross-ridges, or knobs on the front surface, and the measurement should go across the tops of these protuberances where they are the largest, because that will be the center-line of the front surface. Keep the tape or cable tight; do not press it down into depressions.

Begin the measurement at the lowest place on the front surface of the horn, which will normally be in the center. If the lowest place is not in the center, it should be carded off. End the measurement at the horn tip. If the tip is broken so that its far end is not on the line of measurement, card it off in the same manner; do not measure across the flattened end of a broken horn tip.

## Circumference of Horn

Measure the circumference of each horn at the base, or as close to the base (or hairline) as possible, while holding the tape tightly in a continuous loop. Keep the tape above (toward the horn tip) any scallops or natural irregularities in the edge of the base so that the tape is on or above horn material, not bone, hair, or taxidermy material at all times. This measurement should be at the same angle as the base of the horn; it need not be at a right angle. Keep the tape tight; do not press it down into depressions. In horns that have protruding rings, or knobs, or cross-ridges--such as on ibex there may or may not be a knob at the base of the horn. This is because horns grow continuously from the base and produce new rings throughout the life of the animal, so that at different times there may be either a knob or a depression at the actual horn base. If there is a knob or ring at the exact base of the horn (or hairline), the circumference measurement should be taken there. If not, in order to be fair, the measurement should be taken around the knob or ring that is nearest to the horn base.



## Method B

This measuring method is used for all the spiral-horned animals.

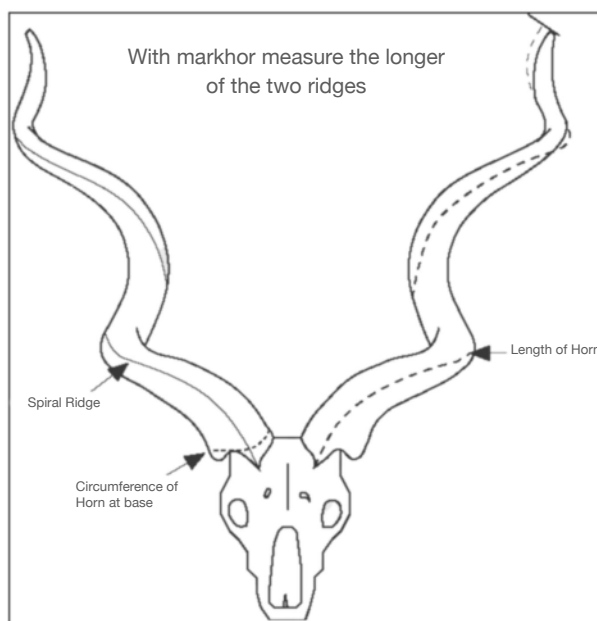
### Length of Horn

Measure the length of each horn around its spiral twist, from the base to the tip. The spiral twist is always parallel to the hair like grain of horn material. This measurement should be taken with a cable.

With markhor horns, measure the longer of the two spiral ridges. Usually - though not always - this will be the ridge that begins at the rear of the horn. The measurement follows the top of the ridge. Be sure to note on the entry form which ridge was measured.

### Circumference of Horn

Measure the circumference of each horn at its base, or as close to the base (or hairline) as possible, while holding the tape tightly in a continuous loop. Keep the tape above (toward the horn tip) any scallops or natural irregularities in the edge of the base so that the tape is on or above horn material, not bone, hair, or taxidermy material at all times. This measurement should be at the same angle as the base of the horn; therefore, it probably will not be at a right angle. Keep the tape tight; do not press it down into depressions or valleys. Do not "walk" the tape around the edge of an irregularly shaped base.





## Method C

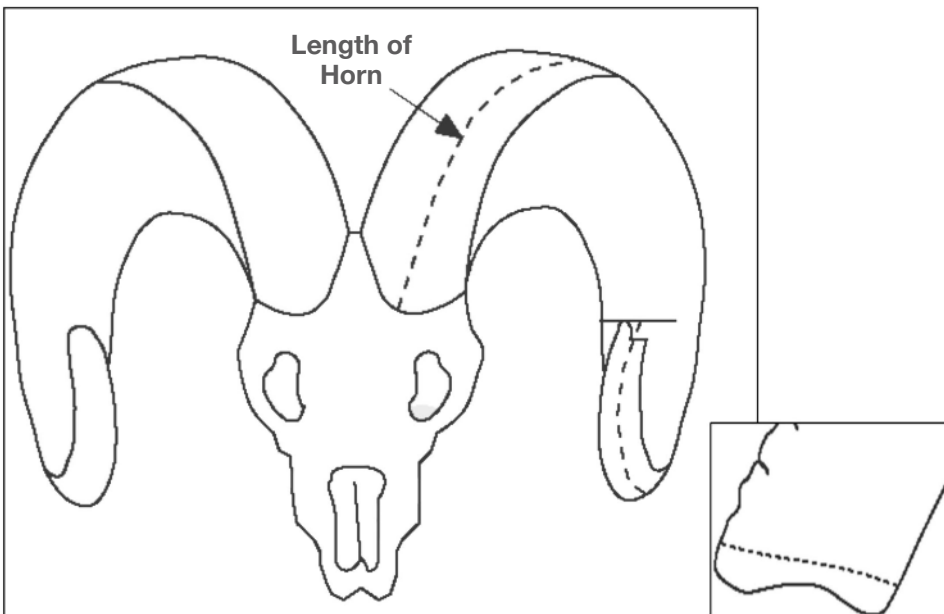
This measuring method is used for wild sheep

### Length of Horn

Measure the length of each horn on its outer curve. With most sheep, the line of measurement is on the front surface of the horn fairly close to the frontal-orbital edge (or ridge), which is the one that begins on the forehead. Measurement should be taken from the lowest point at the base of the horn to the tip, following the hair like grain of the horn material. Do not deviate from the direction of the grain; it must be followed carefully the full length of the measurement. Keep the cable or tape tight; do not press it down into depressions.

### Circumference of Horn

Measure the circumference of each horn at its base, or as close to the base (or hairline) as possible while holding the tape tightly in a continuous loop and keeping it above any scallops or malformations. Keep the tape on horn material at all times--not on bone or hair, or across air space. The measurement should be at the same angle as the base of the horn; it need not be at a right angle. Do not press the tape down into depressions.



## Annex-5b

## Measurement Form for H. Ibex and Markhor

Hunter name: \_\_\_\_\_

Membership No: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Undertaking: I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, I took this animal without violating the wildlife laws or ethical hunting practices of the country or province in which I hunted. I also certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the laws of my country have not been violated by my taking or importing this animal.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Animal: \_\_\_\_\_

Measurement: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

Date Taken \_\_\_\_\_

Firearm type and caliber: \_\_\_\_\_

Length of Horn: L: \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

Supplemental Information

II. Circumference of Horn L: \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

Measurer: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Measured: \_\_\_\_\_ Measurer No. \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**Annex-5c**

## Measurement Form for Blue Sheep

Hunter name: \_\_\_\_\_

Membership No: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Undertaking: I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, I took this animal without violating the wildlife laws or ethical hunting practices of the country or province in which I hunted. I also certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the laws of my country have not been violated by my taking or importing this animal.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Animal: \_\_\_\_\_

Measurement: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

Date Taken: \_\_\_\_\_

Firearm type and caliber: \_\_\_\_\_

Length of Horn: L: \_\_\_\_\_ R: \_\_\_\_\_

Supplemental Information

II. Circumference of Horn L: \_\_\_\_\_ R: \_\_\_\_\_

C-1 (At 1st quarter) L \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

C-2 (At 2nd quarter) L \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

C-3 (At 3rd quarter) L \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_

Measurer: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Measured: \_\_\_\_\_ Measurer No. \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## Annex-6

## Hunter Feedback Form

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

Species hunted: \_\_\_\_\_

Horn Size: \_\_\_\_\_

Conservancy: \_\_\_\_\_

District: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Hunt: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments about permit Process:

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Comments about Conservancy attitude:

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Comments about CBTHP of GB:

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Suggestions for attraction of International hunters and improvement of THP:

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Any other comment:

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