

idea
What is KARAKORUM**TRUST**?

background
Why do KARAKORUM**TRUST**?

central focus
KARAKORUM**TRUST** and the CKNP

action plan
How KARAKORUM**TRUST** works

The Karakorum Trust Project represents the Italian response to the environmental protection needs and sustainable development priorities of the Baltistan, the Pakistani region around K2.

goal SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CENTRAL KARAKORUM

period 2005 - 2008

method IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CENTRAL KARAKORUM NATIONAL PARK (CKNP)

means COORDINATED MANAGEMENT OF A SET OF EXISTING AND POSSIBLE INITIATIVES IN SECTORS CRUCIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE AREA



KARAKORUM
TRUST



The **historical tie** between Italy and Pakistan goes back to the early 1900s, with the first scientific missions in Karakorum led by the Duke of the Abruzzi.

July 31, 1954 The Italian expedition led by Prof. Ardito Desio reached the summit of K2 (8.611m) for the first time, with the mountaineers Lino Lacedelli and Achille Compagnoni.

July 26, 2004 Italy returned to the summit of K2 with the commemorative scientific-mountaineering expedition "K2 2004", coordinated by the Ev-K2-CNR Committee.

This tie led to several institutional meetings between representatives of Italian and Pakistani governments during K2 Golden Jubilee celebrations and gave rise to:

- signing of the bilateral Tourism Cooperation Agreement (2004)
- start of negotiations for the Cultural, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Agreement
- activation of **several Italian projects** aimed at sustainable development of the Northern Areas and promotion of tourism in the mountain areas of the country, to be carried out over the next 4 years:

Partnership Project DSS-HKKH: Institutional consolidation for the Coordinated and Integrated Monitoring of Natural Resources towards Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation in the Hindu Kush - Karakoram - Himalaya mountain complex

IUCN, ICIMOD, CESVI, Ev-K²-CNR Committee

NGO-NGO Project: Integrated management of the natural resources of Pakistan's Central Karakoram National Park

Mountain Glacier Protection Organization (MGPO), CESVI

Italia-UNEP: Aerosol Observatory Programme in Karakorum and Himalaya (environmental and geophysical monitoring)

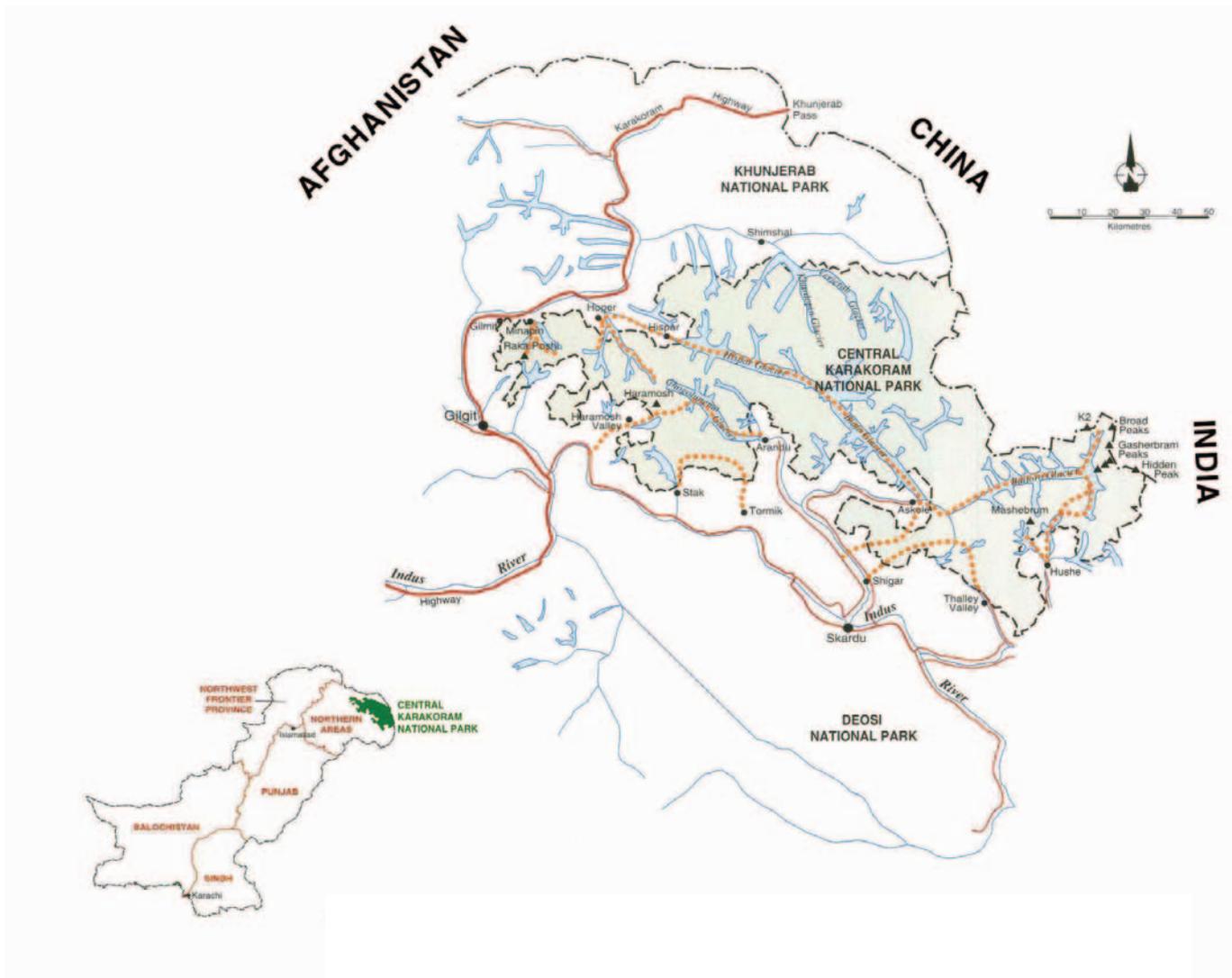
UNEP, Ev-K²-CNR Committee

Humanitarian interventions: Community based Rehabilitation Project of Shigar, Baltistan

Aga Khan Trust for Culture, Antea Association



The **Central Karakoram National Park** (CKNP), proclaimed by the Pakistani Government in 1993, is a mountainous area of about 10.000 km², lying between the Kunjerab Pass and the boundary with India.



Map: IUCN Draft Management Plan, 1999

The main attraction of the CKNP is **K2**, the second highest peak in the world, surrounded by Broad Peak (8.047m), Gasherbrum I (8.068m), Gasherbrum II (8.035m) and several other peaks above 7.000m.

CKNP comprises the largest **glacial system** in the world outside the Polar regions (formed by the Siachen, 75 km, Baltoro, 57 km and the Hispar-Biafo, 122 km) and the main source of fresh water in Pakistan.

CKNP is a major trekking and mountaineering destination from all over the world, because of its extraordinary geographical position, cultural heritage and rich biodiversity. Like many other high mountain areas, it is to be protected as a **fragile ecosystem** (Agenda 21, Ch. 13)



Several exploratory and scientific campaigns carried out between the 1930s and the 1950s by Prof. Ardito Desio contributed in declaration of the area as a National Park, but till now it has existed only “on paper”. Today, there is **no management plan** or personnel in place to effectively implement the Park.

The mountain ecosystem is vulnerable and structural factors **hinder sustainable development** of the region, e.g.:

- non-sustainable use of natural resources
- obsolete and ineffective regulations
- fragmented decisional power
- traditional lack of capacity in systemic planning

(Source: Northern Areas For Sustainable Development, et al.)

Appropriate management of natural resources and tourist flows is essential to transform the CKNP into a concrete opportunity for economic development throughout the entire country

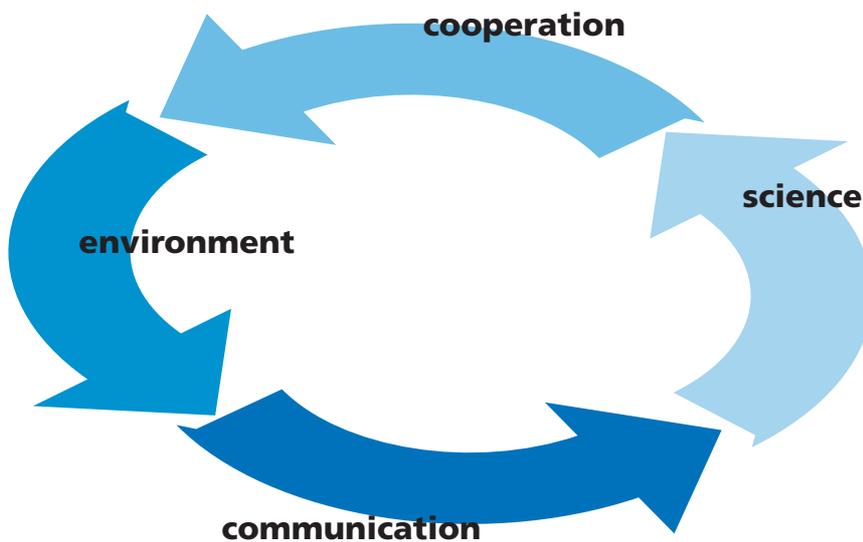


KARAKORUM
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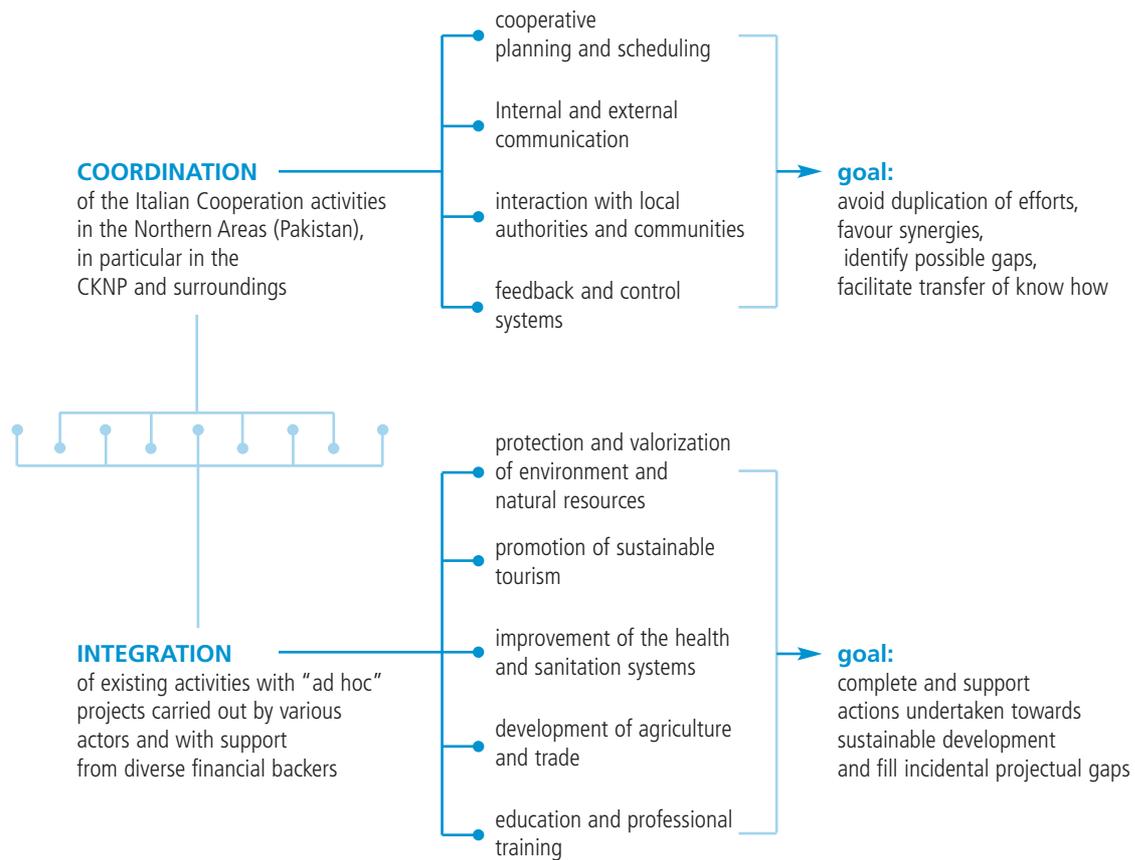
STRATEGY



FIELDS



ACTIONS



Two task forces (one Italian, and one Pakistani), made up of the institutional project heads and representatives of all stakeholder groups, will periodically interface for definition of strategic lines of action.

THE MAIN ACTORS

Italian Organizations

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Directorate General for Development Cooperation
- Ministry of Education, University and Research
- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Ministry of Environment
- CNR - National Council for Research
- Ev-K²-CNR Committee
- CESVI – Cooperation and Development
- Stelvio National Park
- State Forestry Corps of Italy
- ANTEA Association
- “Amici di Lorenzo” Association
- “Ragni di Lecco Group”

International Partners

- Mountain and Glacier Protection Organization (MGPO)
- Rural Support Programmes Network
- Aga Khan Trust for Culture/Aga Khan Rural Support Programme
- IUCN – The world conservation union (Pakistan)
- ICIMOD - International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
- UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme (Asia)
- UIAA - Union Internationale des Associations d'Alpinisme

Local Authorities

- Ministry of Kashmir and Ministry of the Northern Areas
- Ministry of Environment
- Northern Areas Administration, Gilgit
- Skardu and Ghanche districts
- Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC)
- Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)
- Mountain Glacier Protection Organization (MGPO)
- Karakorum International University
- Deputy Commissioner Skardu
- Adventure Tours Pakistan
- Alpine Club of Pakistan (ACP)
- Force Commander Northern Areas



Founded in 1988 by Prof. Ardito Desio,

Ev-K²-CNR works for developing and promoting scientific, technological and cultural activities related to mountains and high altitude, in particular in the Himalaya-Karakorum regions.

Ev-K²-CNR coordinates the activities of the Pyramid International Laboratory-Observatory in the Everest region, Nepal (with the support of the National Research Council – CNR) and has become one of the main international cornerstones of high altitude and remote area scientific research.

Besides their scientific activity, Ev-K2-CNR has always been involved in promoting training, cooperation and development activities in the respect of local cultures and traditions.

In Pakistan...

The Ev-K²-CNR Committee is promoter/participant in most of the Italian cooperation activities being launched or underway in Pakistan's Northern Areas, and is well-known by the local actors (government, scientific and local authorities and communities).



The project strategy was defined according to UN recommendations which recognize the mountains of this area as fragile ecosystems to be safeguarded. In paragraph 42 of the Implementation Plan of the Johannesburg World Summit for sustainable development, promotion of “programmes, policies and approaches that integrate environmental, economic and social components of sustainable mountain development and strengthen international cooperation for its positive impacts on poverty eradication programmes, especially in developing countries” was encouraged.

The UN further suggested actors “mobilize national and international support for applied research and capacity-building, provide financial and technical assistance for the effective implementation of the sustainable development of mountain ecosystems in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and address the poverty among people living in mountains through concrete plans, projects and programmes, with sufficient support from all stakeholders, taking into account the spirit of the International Year of Mountains, 2002”.

KARAKORUM**TRUST** and the Millennium Development Goals

The objectives of Karakorum Trust are consistent with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), defined at the Millennium Summit (September, 2000). During the Summit, 189 Heads of State and Government agreed on the commitment to build a safer, fairer and more prosperous world by 2015. The achievement of MDGs requires creation of a development model based on people as the focal point of local, national and global policies.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | 5 Improve maternal health |
| 2 Achieve universal primary education | 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases |
| 3 Promote gender equality and empower women | 7 Ensure environmental sustainability |
| 4 Reduce child mortality | 8 Develop a global partnership for development |