

**International Fund for Agricultural Development  
Policy Division  
Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility - IPAF  
Progress Report**

**Project Title**

Indigenous People On-Farm Livelihood through Entrepreneurial Development of Honey Bee Farm Keeping for Household Structures of Kalash

**Recipient.** Organization name, address, and individual contact.

Hashoo Foundation House No 7A Street No 65 Sector F 8/3 Islamabad

**Person who signed the Agreement**

Dr. Imam Yar Baig, Chief Executive officer, Hashoo Foundation, Hashoo Foundation

**Project Manager**

Dr. Shabbir Hussain

**Country of Implementation**

Pakistan

**Grant Effective Date (as per countersignature)**

10 July 2009

**Activities Implementation Date (date in which the activities have started)**

01 October 2009 (Field /operational activities)

**PROJECT INFORMATION**

**Indigenous Peoples Group(s)**

Three Valleys of Kalash (Rumboor, Birrir and Bomboret), district Chitral

**Number of Direct Beneficiaries**

80

**Number of Indirect Beneficiaries**

500

<b>Status of Project Objectives (as per Logical Framework )</b>	<b>Status of Project Objectives at mid term</b>
<p>1. 80 men/women heads of house hold are empowered to improve their economic status through honey bee farming and using extra income for health, education and good food</p>	<p>Eighty (61 women and 19 men) direct potential beneficiaries have been identified. Their socioeconomic conditions have been assessed at the start of the project though a baseline survey. After accomplishing necessary preparatory activities of the project, the operational plan (given at Annex - I) was prepared to achieve the project objectives. The project's field activities started in October, 2009 as soon as HF received funds from IFAD. As per LFA of the project, the objectives continue to empower selected beneficiaries through honey bee farming which will provide additional income (to be assessed later) leading towards improving their socio-economic status. The increased income of project beneficiaries is likely to be spent on food, health and also enabling them to send their out of school children to schools.</p>

<p>2. To facilitate the target families to sustain activities and results of the projects</p>	<p>.</p> <p>In order to sustain activities and results of the project, the targeted 80 beneficiaries have been organised (on valley based) into four voluntary Honey Bee Associations. Linkages of these associations have are developed with : (1) Forest Dept. for technical assistance and (2) HF's Regional Office Chitral for marketing linkages to facilitate honey sale in the ensured market through HF's distribution net work in the country. On completion of one year's cycle of honey production with project input and technical assistance, the beneficiaries will continue livelihood on sustainable basis even after the completion of project. The Honey Bee Associations formed and mobilized as a result of this project, will also help communities to share and resolve issues of common interests.</p>
<p><b>Project Activities (as per Logical Framework)</b></p>	<p><b>Project Activities undertaken up to date</b></p>
<p><b>Community Mobilization</b></p> <p>1.1. Dialogues with the target communities.</p> <p>1.2. Briefing about the project and selection of the trainees.</p>	<p><b>Community Mobilization</b></p> <p>1.1 HF project team comprising Field Coordinator (Mr Aftab Ali) and Technical Expert/Trainer (Mr Ejaz) started dialogues with the target communities in all the four valleys of Kalash. In order to ensure sustainability and facilitation to sustain beehives, it was felt necessary after the dialogues with communities to include Ayun valley (4rth additional valley at the starting point of 3 valleys). During the harsh weather in winter, beehives will be required to be shifted / transported to Ayun which is a feasible common facilitation place with moderate weather during winter. After initial field visits and focussed group discussions, it was felt necessary to develop effective collaboration with Forest Department as Kalash is a reserved/protected area. Intervention in beekeeping requires consent form Forest Dept. HF's Regional Manger (Mr Noor Alim) facilitated this vital linkage. Accordingly field visits were conducted jointly with Forest Department in all the four valleys. It helped smooth interactions with communities and developed much needed confidence at community level.</p> <p>1.2 A series of <b>eight briefing meetings were held</b> with the communities in different timings at different places accessible to</p>

<p>1.3. Consensus on the project and trainings.</p> <p><b>Training execution</b></p> <p>2.0 Selection of trainees in batches</p>	<p>beneficiaries during the months of October and November 2009. (Field reports and pictures are attached in annexure_ III and VI) During these meetings, the goals and objectives of the project were shared with the communities. The feedback of the communities was encouraging. Based on discussions it was further found that these communities have local/indigenous bee keeping called KATOOR. Over the passage of time and due to prevailing limitations/weaknesses of Katoor system, this activity was diminishing gradually. Strength Weaknesses and Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis was conducted with communities. Realizing the potential benefits of this project, the communities were keen and motivated to start project activities. In order to identify/select potential beneficiaries, a baseline survey was conducted (Questionnaire given at Annex - VIII). Analysis of baseline survey is given at Annex - IX. The criterion for selection of potential beneficiaries was based on larger size families having inadequate income and more number of out of school children. Accordingly 80 potential individuals were identified from target valleys for training. All the 80 selected beneficiaries expressed their willingness to be trained in bee keeping. HF team consisting of Project Coordinator and a Technical Expert/Trainer prepared training plan.</p> <p>1.3 Consensus was developed for implementation of project and schedule of trainings was finalized in consultation with and participation of selected trainees and the related communities. Based on the consensus, theoretical part of the training was scheduled earlier in the month of December 2009 and practical part (after provision of beehives) is schedule at the start of the season of bee farming i.e. March and April, 2010.</p> <p><b>Training Execution</b></p> <p>2.0 Based on baseline survey, 80 trainees were selected and four batches were formed, one each in a targeted valley. Among the trainees,</p>
--	--



<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Collection of honey for sale in the market after extraction and necessary processing</li> <li>6. Transportation of honey for sale</li> <li>7. Packaging and /Labelling</li> <li>8. Sale of honey in the market of big cities including Islamabad.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Constraints encountered in the first phase of Project Implementation</b></p>
<p>Following constraints were faced by staff while started implementing this project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Harsh Climate and difficulty in access:</b> The training timings/schedules were revised in consultation with the potential beneficiaries. .</li> <li>2. <b>Lessons learnt of past performance of NGOs working prior to Hashoo Foundation in the target Area:</b> Situation analysis was undertaken through FGD and interactions with local communities and relevant stakeholders. Major reasons of not achieving the objectives of the past projects were identified which among others included excluding effective linkages with line agencies. Therefore HF involved Forest Dept. and District Officials (DCO) who were convinced and mobilized to support the project activities. Local Trainer (Mr Ejaz) from the Forest Dept. was selected for imparting training and providing consistent/follow up support to beneficiaries of this project. CV of Mr Ejaz is given at Annex - X.</li> <li>3. <b>Cultural Hindrances:</b> As per prevailing cultural practice, women in Kalash are not allowed to touch honey. It was a great challenge for this project. In order to encounter this issue, Local Associations (mostly with male Reps) formed under this project played vital role. The associations were successful in convincing women to undertake honey bee farming. This is for the first time in the history of Kalash, that HF has been able to mobilize 61 women in this project.</li> <li>4. <b>Lack of knowledge about honey bee farming:</b> Katoor system of honey been keeping prevailing in Kalash has many weaknesses and some strengths. The project in collaboration with Forest Dept. and honey Bee expert has taken initiatives to resolve and improve the Katoor System.</li> <li>5. <b>Habit of the Kalash Communities in receiving cash in the past projects:</b> In the past, the targeted beneficiaries have been given Pak Rupees five hundred per day per trainee to the participants in training sessions. This practice has badly affected the people's initiatives and development. Our Project team convinced the selected beneficiaries for providing in kind support in the form of sustainable assets (Beehives) and related skills training.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Looking back over the last month(s), what do you think were the most significant changes the implementation of the project brought about?</b></p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kalash community is mobilized to undertake bee keeping at community level.</li> <li>2. Women empowerment has been initiated (61 women beneficiaries under this project) in Kalash valleys. They are now mobilized and convinced to participate in the training on honey bee farming.</li> </ol>
<p><b>From these changes, what do you think was the most significant change of all?</b></p>
<p>The attitude of local community particularly women, has changed. Communities were initially reluctant to participate in the projects considering this project like other projects in the past which have not been sustainable. After effective mobilization by Hashoo Foundation team, the communities are now convinced and motivated to undertake honey bee farming in order and earn additional income for their livelihood. It is a major social change brought by this project in Kalash that women are now encouraged to participate in the micro enterprises. In the past, the usual engagement of the women of the area is seen in traditional dress making. Now this is a break thought to undertake additional activity of bee farming which will improve their socio-economic conditions.</p>
<p><b>Stories from the field</b></p>
<p>On the initial 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, Ms Irun (from Bamborete valley) asked the team that how much Hashoo Foundation will pay per day to attend the training session. She told that prior to Hashoo</p>

Foundation, NGOs have paid the communities to attend any training session or gatherings. Hashoo Foundation team also brought one female employee (Ms Sharifa) in the field. The team was competent enough to develop a strategy to demonstrate some life skill trainings for participants. Consequently realizing the potential benefits of the project, their interest was developed and planned trainings were conducted without incurring such expenses. At the end of training motivational level was very high and Ms Iran said “I will now grow Bee flora on the mountains, if I had to make this project successful and produce honey”.

Women involvement in honey bee keeping process was a big issue HF motivated the community. This is first time in Kalash that women will be involved in Honey bee Farming.

Forest department of NWFP has played a significant role in implementation this project. The initial reservations made by the forest department are resolved as the project is progressing. They are impressed with the participatory approach followed by HF for community mobilization.

#### **Any other observation**

- Katoor is a local indigenous mechanism to produce honey and local communities have expertise in this mechanism. It is therefore suggested that Katoor mechanism should be improved and strengthened further with innovations. In collaboration with Expert (Mr Ejaz), areas are being identified requiring improvement in the Katoor System.
- Climate of the three valleys Birrir, Rumboor and Bomboret is extremely harsh and cold in winter season and it is very hard to keep/survive the bee hives in the winter season. Therefore, a new valley “Ayun” (which has moderate weather and feasible for beekeeping) has been identified to keep the bees during winter season. Farmers of Ayun valley are agreed to provide space for the honey bee hives.

#### **Send the completed report to :**

*Antonella Cordone*

*Coordinator of Indigenous and Tribal Issues*

*Policy Division*

*IFAD*

**[a.cordone@ifad.org](mailto:a.cordone@ifad.org)**

*Luisa Volpe*

*Assistant to the Coordinator of Indigenous and Tribal Issues*

*Policy Division*

*IFAD*

**[l.volpe@ifad.org](mailto:l.volpe@ifad.org)**

**Financial report is annexed**

### **Annexure**

- I. Operational Plan
- II. Financial Report
- III. Field Reports
- IV. Monthly progress Report
- V. Minutes of meetings
- VI. Pictures of activities of the project
- VII. Details of Honey bee associations
- VIII. Questionnaire
- IX. Analysis of Base line survey
- X. Trainings and CV of Trainer



## Annexure – II

### Financial Report

Hashoo Foundation-International Fund for Agriculture Development.

“Indigenous People on Farm Livelihood through Entrepreneurial Development of Honey Bee Farm keeping for house hold structures of Kalash Valley”

Financial Report from July 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 as per schedule IV

IFAD CATEGORIES	FUND (USD)	SPENT (USD)	BALANCE (USD)
Operational cost	3,379	635	2,744
Personnel	1,500	529	971
Training	9,671	2616	7,055
Travel	450		450
TOTAL	15,000	3,780	11,220

We hereby certify that the above amounts have been expended for Eligible Expenditures for the proper execution of the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Grant Agreement dated July 10, 2009.

Certified by: \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

## Annexure – III

### Field Reports

#### Progress Report of IFAD Project in Kalash

##### **Introduction:**

##### **Kalash:**

Kalash valley is dividing into three valleys Rumboor, Birrir and Bumboret each valley is situated at two hours driving distance from Chitral town.

It is said that Alexander the great passed through the valley of Kalash while in his mission to conquer the world. Kalash are among of them and also the oldest people of Chitral. They ruled over Chitral for 500 year (332 – 712 AD). Kalash people believe in one God but, they don't believe on the Holy Prophet and the Holy Quran. They don't have specific prayers, and are free to adapt any religion but they have strong culture which they prefer over religion.

It won't be wrong to say that Kalash people are among the most contented people of the world. They love to live the life their own style. They eagerly celebrate their festivals, as they have three festivals in a year e.g. Chilimjush (15, 15, 16 May), Uchal (22 August), and Chitir Mass (15, 22, December).

It is witnessed through their dressing, way of life and acts that how they are strong-minded to follow their culture. Kalsh people hate to speak a lie. There is no theft in kalash people and there are no mutual marriages among the relatives (even distant relatives). Their marriages are mostly loved based, for, arrange marriages are not supposed to successful.

Kalash women have equal right as Kalash men have. They can choose life partner for themselves .They are allowed to marry with out of their community. They are free to convert into other religion but, they are also considered to be impure for some specific periods. Therefore these women are not acceptable to touch Local KATOR Honey as; honey is measured to be the most pure food but they are allowed to use and touch the other outside Honey.

##### **Field visit to Kalash:**

On Friday October 2, 2009 Forest and Hashoo Foundation Chitral team started the first joint visit to three valleys of Kalash (Rumboor, Birrir, Bomboret). The purpose of this visit was to meet the influential person in each valley.

We started our travelling from HRDC Chitral to Kalash valleys at 9:00 Am and back to HRDC at 6:00 Pm evening. In this field visit we had an individually meeting with influential person each valley and shared our objective. After the meeting the influential member of each valley agreed and assured to facilitate HF as maximum. Meeting with communities date were finalized.

Visited valleys are as under:

- ❖ Rumboor
- ❖ Bumboret
- ❖ Birrir

##### **Meeting with Communities:**

##### **1. Rumboor valley:**

Initial formal meeting was held on Tuesday October 20, 2009 in Rumboor valley. Mrs. Sharifa Skills Development Officer HDRC Chitral gave the introduction of Hashoo Foundation and Mr. Aftab Ali baig Assistant EDO and Mr. Ajaz Forest officer discussed the project and the benefits of the program. Seventeen male and female members were present in this meeting. They shared their experiences and expectations from the IFAD project. In this meeting they agreed to meet again with their spouses on Tuesday November 3, 2009.

## **2. Bomboret valley:**

Initial formal meeting was held on Wednesday October 21, 2009 in Bomboret valley. Mr. Aftab ali Baig gave the introduction of Hahsoo Foundation and IFAD project. Mr. Ajaz shared his experiences about the KATOR system, as well as, the benefit of IFAD program. Ten male and female members were present at meeting, due to work burden many people will not able to attend the meeting. In this meeting all people will agreed to meet again on Sunday November 8, 2009 also will take other potential people as well.

## **3. Birrir valley:**

We reached Birrir as agreed time on Thursday October 22, 2009 but people didn't gather due to their domestic problem and other worked burden. So they influence person suggested that to come again on Sunday October 25, 2009 for individually visit at home. Therefore I visited again the valley on Sunday, I personally visited more than twenty homes and gives brief introduction about the program and people are agree to meet on Tuesday November 10, 2009.

(Note: Kalash women are not allowed to touch the local Honey. So, we are planning to provide boxes to women in those areas where local bee is not available. We will work for the improvement of local KATOR system for male people as well. According to our initial research in three valleys, local bees are rare in Bumboret and Rumboor valley but in birrir valley local bees are not available. People of the area shared that within two year they lost the local bee.)

## **Progress report of second phase meeting in Kalash Valleys**

### **Rumboor Valley:**

Our second phase meeting was held on Tuesday November 03, 2009 at 10:00 Am, in Rumboor valley. Twenty seven participants were attended the meeting and we filed the base line survey form of twenty six families. After a long and hard discussion with participants we mutually took the decision that training will be held for five days on Monday November 23, 2009 to Friday November 27, 2009. The major concern of the participants to re- schedules the training because of un-availability in March and April for seven days. They participants shared the fact that this is not possible for them to get time as a lot of things to do in this season. To keep in view all the concern of the participants, it has been decided that five days training will be held on Monday November 23, 2009 to Friday November 27, 2009 and two days refresher training will be held on March 2010.

### **Birir Valley:**

We reached Birir valley in schedule time (10:00 Am) and waited the participants more than three hours. We started the schedule meeting with communities of Birir valley on November 10, 2009 at 1:00 pm. Nineteen participants were attended the meeting and we filed the base line survey form of nineteen families. Participants shared the same concern and un-availability for seven days training in the months of March and April 2010, due to heavy worked load. Therefore, it has been mutually decided that five days training will be held on Monday December 7, 2009 to Friday December 11, 2009.

### **Bomborate valley:**

The schedules meeting with communities on Sunday November 08, 2009 was postponed due to heavy rain in all region of Chitral and was informed to the community representative by phone and updates the program head, RPM through SMS about the reason and new date(Friday November 13, 2009) as well. We started the schedule meeting with communities on Friday November 13, 2009 at 10:00 Am. Twenty six participants were attended the meeting and we filed the base line survey form for twenty six families. We shared the reason to postpone the meeting and participants told us that we understand the problem and also appreciate your effort and care for informed us in time. Participants shared the same concern and un-availability in the months of March and April 2010. Therefore, it has been mutually decided that five days training will be held on Friday December 25, 2009 to Tuesday December 29, 2009.

Schedule of training is as under:

- ❖ Rumboor valley: Monday November 23, 2009 to Friday November 27, 2009.
- ❖ Birir Valley: Monday December 7, 2009 to Friday December 11, 2009.
- ❖ Bomborate Valley: Friday December 25, 2009 to Tuesday December 29, 2009.

## Annexure - IV

### Monthly Progress Reports from October Till December 2009

**IFAD project and Economic development Highlighted in grey**

**Monthly Progress Report, for the month of October, 09**

**Human Development Resource Centre (HDRC), Chitral**

#### **Results /Achievements**

##### **Skills Development**

- Brief report about the overall progress during 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2009 for CEO.
- Facilitated in sending **1** trainee for ECD training workshop In Rawalpindi.
- **30** organizational Profile among different Institutions distributed during the month.
- **25** students started their life skills training workshop in Pamir Public Garam Chashma.
- **21** new enrolled YDC boarders completed their ICT working level classes
- **25** trainees of “ Mobile Life Skills Training Program” of Chitral Model College completed their training workshop of Two Modules **1)** Study Skill **2)** Academic & Career Guidance
- **25** trainees of “Mobile Life Skills Training Program” of Pamir Degree College Gramchashma completed their training workshop of one Module, Social Skills.
- **35** non boarders’ students registered for Vocational Trainings of ICT & EL.
- Quarterly Monitoring visit of Sr.Manager Skills Development facilitated.
- Skills Development **2** staff apprised ( for 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter activities)
- Facilitated in visiting two follow up visits, Model College Chitral and Pamir College Garamchashma by Senior Manager Skill Development.
- Attended environmental day arranged by Focus Humanitarian Assistance.

##### **Education Program**

- 1) Follow up visit of Turkhow valley Carried out during the month.
- 2) Information of **26** students were recorded for MIS program
- 3) Monthly tuition fee issued to **72** CESP students during the month.
- 4) Monthly teachers’ salary support provided to **09** schools during the month.

##### **Social Enterprise Development**

- **One** meeting held with the representative of Forest Department about the sensitization of IFAD project in Kalash Vallies.
- **7** meetings held with the communities of Kalash about the sensitization of IFAD project
- **One** follow up visit carried out to the honey bees keepers of Koragh village
- **Three** follow up visits carried out in Garam Chashma Valley to ensure the bees, and to form honey bees farmers association.
- **One** follow up visit carried out in the Drosh Area to see the status of bee keepers.
- **One** meeting held with the CEO of Mogh limited regarding the collection of honey products and timely transportation to Islamabad.
- **30** flyers about the Women Empowerment through Honey Bee Farming distributed.

## **Social Welfare**

- 2 cases of Social Welfare sent to Core Office Islamabad for process.
- Mapping tools for Special Children sent to Core Office.

## **Women Empowerment Center**

- One day Exposure Visit for 16 boarders of YDC carried out in Kalash Valley during the month.

## **Status of Pending activities/Issues**

- 1) The vocational skills classes were planned but due to closure of educational Institution, law and order situation could not be started.
- 2) 01 Promotional Event
- 3) Execution of Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building training is still pending.

## **Pending of Enterprise Development activities**

- Follow up visit of following area is pending, Chitral town, Koghuzi village.
- Honey boxes shifting are pending in upper valleys as hard winter is ahead.
- Formations of Honey bee keepers association are pending in all region of Chitral.
- Follow up visit of Jam trained people in Chitral region is also pending

## **New Activities/Initiatives**

- Registration of students from academic institutions focused.
- Meeting held with Minister for Population Welfare about fund raising.
- Linkages developed with AKRSP about human rights
- Meeting with Assistant Officer (IUCN).
- Meeting with Chairman of Zakat & Ushar Chitral.
- Meeting with District Coordinator Communication for Effective Social Service Delivery.
- Meeting with Managing Director Thrives.
- Meeting with Advocacy group.
- Meeting with Young Star Development Project Drosh.
- Lecture Program arranged for hostel boarders by ITREB Chitral.

## **Administrative activities**

- Purchasing of ICT donated Items successfully completed
- Facilitated Masehra HF team in visiting Chitral
- Accommodation arranged
- Visit to RO, Chitral, Hi tea, arranged.
- Facilitated the Field Activities.
- Prepared Monthly Vehicle Running Report
- Shifting of kitchen in another room
- Taking Quotations for Carpets
- Taking Quotations for Furniture

## **Main issues**

- Late transfer of fund remained the main issue during the month.

Nature of Activities	Objectives	Results	Variance	Remarks
<p><b>Enterprise Development Program</b></p>		<p><b>IFAD Project Second Phase Meeting in Kalash Valleys.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Second phase meeting was held on Tuesday November 03, 2009 in Rumboor valley.</li> <li>➤ Second phase meeting was held on Tuesday November 10, 2009 in Birir valley.</li> <li>➤ Second phase meeting was held on Friday November 13, 2009 in Bomborate valley.</li> <li>➤ Training date has been changed and also informed participants in Rumboor and Birir Valley.</li> <li>➤ New dates of training are as under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Thursday December 3, 2009 to Monday December 7, 2009 in Rumboor valley.</li> <li>❖ Tuesday December 8, 2009 to Saturdays December 12, 2009 in Birir Valley.</li> <li>❖ Friday December 25, 2009 to Tuesday December 29, 2009 in Bomborate valley.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Other Activities of EDP</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Meeting with CEO Israr Mough limited regarding Honey procurement.</li> <li>➤ One day refresher orientation session was held in Garam Chasma Honey bee keepers Topic was “How to keep Honey bees in Winter season” and also built an association of Honey bee keepers in Garam Chasma area report will be send after receiving the photo and other information.</li> <li>➤ Progress report of Honey Bee keepers in Chitral town was taken on phone.</li> <li>❖ Tuesday December 29, 2009 in Bomborate valley.</li> </ul>		<p>Detail report Already has been sent to program head</p>

		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Status of Pending activities/Issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Follow up visit of following area is pending,</li><li>➤ Chitral town</li><li>➤ Koghuzi valley</li><li>➤ Formations of Honey bee keepers association are pending in all region of Chitral.</li><li>➤ Procurement of Honey is pending due payment delay.</li></ul> <p><b>Note:</b> There is no budget to do all above activities apart from IFAD project. Please do advice me and take necessary action to accomplish following activities</p>		All activities are pending due to no budget.
--	--	--	--	--

## Monthly Progress Report, for the month of December, 09

### Human Development Resource Center (HDRC), Chitral

#### Results /Achievements

##### Skills Development

- 1) **25** new enrolled YDC boarders completed their EL intermediate level classes.
- 2) **17** trainees of Chitral Model College Completed their ICT & EL intermediate level classes.
- 3) **29** students trained in Mobile Life Skills Trainings in Drosh area. Module covered “Academic & Career Guidance”.
- 4) **19** Government Employees completed Basic IT training with coordination of PCB Islamabad.
- 5) **25** teachers have been registered for Winter Vocational Training Program. As Provincial Government has announced one month winter holidays. HDRC, Chitral has offered one & half month course for English & ICT. To cover the course, duration has been increased from 2 hours to 3 hours daily.

##### Pending

- 1) Two Seminars one in Garamchashma another in Drosh area is still in pending due to inclement weather condition of Chitral.
- 2) Due to law and order situation in Malakand division most of the schools remained closed for indefinite period during the summer. To cater this issue NWFP Govt has announced only one month winter vacations.

##### Education Program

- 5) Monthly tuition fee issued to **72** CESP students during the month.
- 6) Monthly salary support provided to **09** teachers during the month.

##### Social Welfare

- Meeting was arranged with the staff of Social Welfare Department of DHQ hospital Chitral for developing partnership for carrying out free medical camp in Shishi Drosh.
- For free medical camp two times arrangement were made but deferred due to strike of Pera-Medical Staff and consistent rain.
- Meeting held with the staff of Regional Women Empowerment Project Chitral to take part in free medical camp.
- For free medicines several meetings were arranged with medical raps and personal contact used.

##### Social Enterprise Development

- **5** days training workshop on honey bees farming completed in Rumboor valley in which **28** Kalash men and women got training.
- **20** Kalash men and women were trained in honey bee keeping in Birir Valley during the month.
- In Bombrate valley **20** men and women completed five days honey bee training workshop.
- **3** honey bees Association have been formed during the month.
- **80** base line survey analyses formats have been completed and sent to Core Office.

##### New Activities/Initiatives

- 1) One disable person enrolled for ICT training from Yarkhoon area and another is in progress.
- 2) Research Paper for M. Ed Degree of Ms. Hamida Sayed (Asst Youth Development Officer) approved by the Malakand University .The topic of the research was “Impact Study of Career &

Academic Guidance of the Hashoo Foundation. A series of fruitful findings of this research can lead planners for designing new programs in future.

- 3) Meeting held with Minister of Social Welfare for provision of fund and he has promised to bear the training expenditures of poor students.
- 4) One month Basic IT training for government servants completed in which **19** government officials got training.
- 5) Coordination continued with Pakistan Computer bureau Islamabad regarding on going Basic IT training program and starting new batch.
- 6) Plan has been shared with the Minister of Social Welfare to follow up other ministries regarding proposals that have been already submitted through the ministry of Population N.W.F.P.
- 7) A series of meeting with the staff of Professional Development Center (PDCC) Chitral held in connection with training program of the staff.

#### **Administrative activities**

- Facilitated the Field Activities.
- Prepared Monthly Vehicle Running Report
- Facilitated visitors/guests in booking flight tickets and hotel reservation.

#### **Main issues**

- Strike of Para Medical staff remained the main issue during the month.
- Inclement weather and communication problem was faced during the month.

## Annexure - V

### Minutes of meeting

**Date:** Monday January 4, 2010  
**Agenda:** Procurement of Honey Bee Boxes  
**Department:** Forest Department NWFP Chitral  
**Participants:**  
❖ Mr.Ajaz Ahmad RFO/ District Incharge Chitral  
❖ Mr.Aftab Ali Baig EDO Hashoo Foundation Chitral

Discussion Points	Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ This is mutual agreed that both HF &amp; Forest department Chitral will work in a coordination throughout the year.</li><li>❖ Govt Forest department will assign duty one staff to look after the Honey bee boxes in project area and the representative send the monthly progress report to Forest and HF department Chitral.</li><li>❖ Forest department will provide certified boxes (disease free, young Queen and durable boxes) @ Rs. 6000 thousand to Chitral. To improvement in one KATOOR including all the expenses is to be calculated @Rs. 6000/ per KATOOR. The cost of one bee colony/bee box with the following specification,<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Active Young Queen</li><li>✓ Full Bees</li><li>✓ <i>Disease free</i></li><li>✓ <i>Certified from Forest department</i></li><li>✓ <i>Best quality of sheet and frames.</i></li><li>✓ <i>Durable box</i></li><li>✓ <i>Delivery in spring season</i></li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>Box-grade A Rs. 10,000/ per Box.</b> <b>Box – grade B- Rs. 8000/</b> <b>Box-Grade C- Rs. 6000/-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ <b>Medicines</b> Provision of one complete set medicine for one box Rs. 1200/-</li><li>❖ <b>Beekeeping kits</b> One complete set of bee kits @ Rs.1000.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ In this meeting it has been decided that forest department will use their departmental influence maximum to improve the 10 KATOOR and provide 70 Bee Boxes in spring season.</li></ul></li><li>❖ <b>Training in Ayun valley</b></li></ul> <p>Training in valley will be start on Monday January 19, 2010 to Saturday January 23, 2010.</p>	<p>Provision of certified hives and technical assistant will be provided by forest department</p> <p>HF will also see the other available resources in Islamabad for medicine and Beekeeping kits</p> <p>HF team will work for arrangement of training.</p>

## Annexure – VI (Pictures from field)



*Discussions during training at Rumbor valley*



*HF Staff during Community Mobilization*



*Group Photo of trainees with trainer and HF staff at Rumbor Valley of Kalash*



*HF Staff during Community Mobilization*



*Trainees with trainer at Brrir Valley of Kaslsh*



*Trainee working during group work*



*Group work of participants with trainer*



*HF Staff during Community Mobilization*

## Annexure – VII

### Details of Honey Bee Association Board Members Kalash valleys

<b>Names of Office bearers in Rumboor Valley.</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Mr. Puncha Gul	President
Mr.Sabir Ahmad	Vice president
Mr . Sher Jahan	Finance member
Mr.Peter	Secretary
<b>Names of Office bearers in Birir Valley</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Mr.Danuk	President
Mrs. Sechen Gul	Vice president
Mrs.Ajab Bibi	Finance member
Mr.Nawaz Sherif	Secretary
<b>Name of Office bearers in Bomborate valley.</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Mr.Imran Kabir	President
Ms Kui Begum	Vice president
Ms Iran	Secretary
Mr Darmasil Khan	Finance and Monitoring Member
Mr Tanveer Ahmed	Representative of Forest department

**Annexure – VIII**  
**Questionnaire for Base line survey**



**Indigenous people On-Farm Livelihood through Entrepreneurial Development Of Honey Bee Farm**  
**Keeping fo household structure of Kalash**

**Base Line Survey of Beneficiaries**

**Personal**

A. **Profile:**

Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Father/ Husband Name

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 NIC # : \_\_\_\_\_

3 Age :

4 Sex :

5 Marital Status:

6 Qualification :

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

8 Contact # \_\_\_\_\_

**Family**

B. **Profile:**

9	Family Members	Male	Female	Age	Relationshi p	Qualificatio n	Studying

C. **Socio Economic Profile:**

10	Source of Income	Agriculture	Employment	Honey business	Others	Total
	PKR.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Per Annum					

**D. Honey Bee Farming:**

**a. Training:**

11 Did you receive the honey bee training?

Yes

No

12 Which Organization trained you in HB?:

AKRSP

HF

Others

13 What kind of training did you receive?

Basic

Professional

Duration  
(Days)

**b. Experience:**

14 Do you have the experience of honey bee keeping?

Yes

No

If Yes how  
long

15

1- 3 years

3 - 5 years

5 +

16 How many colonies do you have?

1-3 hives

3 - 5 hives

5 +

**Production & sale of**

**c. Honey:**

17 How much (kg) honey you produced per annum?

20 - 40 kg

40 - 80 kg

100 -200

200 +

18 How you extract the Honey?

Manually

by extractor

others

19 Do you use proper dress in honey bee farming?

Yes

No

20 What is storage arrangement for honey produced?

self-  
arrangement

21 What do you do for bee hives in winter season?

shift to  
Down

Retain  
locally

others

22 To whom you sell your honey?

23 Had you experienced any fatal incidence of hives?

Yes

No

24 If Yes, what was the reason?

Diseases

Storm

Heavy Rain

25 How much income are you earning from honey bee business annually?

3000-5000

5000- 8000

8000-10000

10000 +

26 How have you spend your income last year?

Education

Health

Nutrition

Others

Percentage

Signature of beneficiary: \_\_\_\_\_

Name & Signature of

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Photographs taken:

Yes

No

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

Remarks (If any): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Annexure – IX

### Analysis of base line Survey

A base line survey was conducted, of target Areas, by staff of Hashoo Foundation at Chitral office. As per the agreement between IFAD (International fund for agricultural development) and Hashoo Foundation house hold heads of 100 families are to be trained in honey bee farming, which will enable them to generate more income for their families by selling honey.

#### **Objective**

The objective of base line survey was to identify the potential beneficiaries for training, honey bee farming, and production of honey. Besides this objective it was aimed to collect basic demographic information, financial information of potential beneficiaries.

#### **Features**

Following are the feature of Base Line Survey conducted by Hashoo Foundation.

##### **1. Number of Participants**

- Total of eighty (80) respondents, house hold heads or a representative of the family, participated in the survey conducted by Hashoo Foundation.

##### **2. Sex**

- Among 80 respondents 19 were male and 61 were women.

##### **3. Age Categories**

- 8 respondents were Below 25 years
- 40 respondents were between 25 – 40 years
- 32 respondents were above 40 years

##### **4. Location and Participants**

- 20 participants were from Ayun valley
- 20 participants were from Brir valley
- 20 participants were from Bomboret valley
- 20 participants were from Rumbur valley

#### **Out put**

From the base line survey it was learnt that;

- There are 80 beneficiaries benefitting directly from the project, and they will be trained in honey bee farming and flora knowledge.
- There are 579 in direct beneficiaries. The number of school going children is 409, which is 71 % of indirect beneficiaries.
- The average family size of the potential beneficiaries is 7.
- Average Annual Family income is RKR. 106,375 (\$ 1266 @ I\$ = PKR. 84)
- Per Capita income is PKR. 14,697 (\$175 @ I\$ = PKR. 84 )

It was very encouraging to notice that all the 80 participants of survey intended to attend the training and get benefit out of the project.

## Annexure - IX B

### Indigenous people On-Farm Livelihood through Entrepreneurial Development Of Honey Bee Farm Keeping fo household structure of Kalash (Analysis of Base Line Survey)

		Participants	Percentages
<b>Total</b>		80	100%
<b>Sex</b>			
	No. Of Males	19	24%
	No. of Females	61	76%
<b>Marital Status</b>			
	Single	9	11%
	Married	71	89%
<b>Age Categories</b>			
	Below 25	8	10%
	25 - 40	40	50%
	Above 40	32	40%
<b>Location and Participants</b>			
	Ayun	20	25%
	Brir	20	25%
	Bomboret	20	25%
	Rumbur	20	25%
<b>Average Annual Family Income</b>		PKR.106375 (\$ 1313)	
<b>No of direct beneficiaries</b>		80	100%
<b>No. of indirect beneficiaries</b>		500	
<b>No. of School going Children</b>		409	82%
<b>Averagae Family size</b>		7	
<b>Avg No. of Sch Going Children</b>		5	
<b>Per Capital Income</b>		PKR. 14697 ( \$ 181)	
<b>Training Required</b>		80	100%

## Annexure - IX C

## Indigenous people On-Farm Livelihood through Entrepreneurial Development Of Honey Bee Farm Keeping fo household structure of Kalash (Collected Data)

S. NO	Name	Marital Status			Sex		Age			Location	Income/Anum				Family Members			Training Required		Utilization Of Income			
		Married	Single	Widow / Divorced	Male	Female	below 25	25 - 40	above 40		Agri	Employ	Others	Total	School Going	Non - school going	Total	Yes	No	EDU	Health	Nutrition	Others
1	Ms. Najma		Single			Female	below 25			Ayun	30000	48000		78000	3	4	7	Yes					
2	Ms Zakia Ryhan		Single			Female	below 25			Ayun	15000	120000		135000	5	2	7	Yes					
3	Ms Fariya	Married				Female	below 25			Ayun			120000	120000	4	3	7	Yes					
4	Ms Zaitoon Nihur		Single			Female		25-40		Ayun			600000	600000	6	2	8	Yes					
5	Ms Hasina Bibi		Single			Female	below 25			Ayun		240000	120000	360000	1	5	6	Yes					
6	Ms Kaniz Fatima	Married				Female		25-40		Ayun	15000	120000		135000	3	3	6	Yes					
7	Ms Kiswar	Married				Female	below 25			Ayun	15000	120000		135000		3	3	Yes					
8	Ms Wahiden Bibi		Single			Female	below 25			Ayun	25000	60000		85000	2	5	7	Yes					
9	Ms Tasfiya Elahi		Single			Female	below 25			Ayun	30000		60000	90000	4	3	7	Yes					
10	Ms Shakila Parveen		Single			Female	below 25			Ayun	25000	420000		445000	4	2	6	Yes					
11	Ms Nahida	Married				Female	below 25			Ayun	15000	72000		87000	1	2	3	Yes					
12	Ms Misbah Ali		Single			Female	below 25			Ayun	20000	108000		128000	6	2	8	Yes					
13	Ms Rohana Bibi		Single			Female	below 25			Ayun	25000	120000		145000	3	3	6	Yes					
14	Ms Nasim Akhtar	Married				Female		25-40		Ayun	25000	48000		73000	2	3	5	Yes					
15	Ms Rukhsana Parveen	Married				Female		25-40		Ayun		108000	48000	156000	4	4	8	Yes					
16	Ms Hashima Ajam	Married				Female	below 25			Ayun			360000	360000	2	4	6	Yes					
17	Ms Nadia Gul		Single			Female	below 25			Ayun	25000	48000		73000		4	4	Yes					
18	Ms Khalid Begum	Married				Female		25-40		Ayun	25000	36000		61000	3	2	5	Yes					
19	Ms Imrana Parveen		Single			Female	below 25			Ayun	10000		72000	82000		9	9	Yes					
20	Ms Shimli Tabasum		Single			Female	below 25			Ayun	15000	72000		87000	3	4	7	Yes					
21	Mr Ala Khan	Married			Male		below 25			Rumboor	20000		65000	85000		15	15	Yes			5000		
22	Mr Sabir Ahmad		Single		Male		below 25			Rumboor	20000	24000	63000	107000		3	3	Yes			3000		
23	Ms Zareena	Married				Female		25-40		Rumboor	15000	36000	10000	61000	3	2	5	Yes					
24	Ms Libas Bibi	Married				Female		25-40		Rumboor	20000	60000		80000		9	9	Yes					
25	Ms Meeta Gul		Single			Female	below 25			Rumboor	0	0	0	0	4	2	6	Yes					
26	Ms London Bibi	Married				Female		25-40		Rumboor	18000	36000	84000	138000	4	2	6	Yes					
27	Ms Gulstan	Married				Female		25-40		Rumboor	20000	36000	12000	68000	1	3	4	Yes					

S. NO	Name	Marital Status			Sex		Age			Location	Income/Anum				Family Members			Training Required		Utilization Of Income			
		Married	Single	Widow / Divorced	Male	Female	below 25	25 - 40	above 40		Agri	Employ	Others	Total	School Going	Non - school going	Total	Yes	No	EDU	Health	Nutrition	Others
28	Ms Jena Bibi		Single			Female	below 25			Rumboor	10000	36000	27000	73000		4	4	Yes				3000	
29	Ms Jamshahi	Married				Female		25-40		Rumboor	18000	24000	36000	78000		4	4	Yes					
30	Ms wali Gul		Single			Female	below 25			Rumboor	20000	36000	48000	104000		4	4	Yes					
31	Mr Pancha	Married			Male			above 40		Rumboor	10000	36000	12000	58000	1	3	4	Yes					
32	Mr Ali Zar	Married			Male			25-40		Rumboor	12000	36000	28000	76000	1	7	8	Yes				16000	
33	Mr Aga Khan	Married			Male			25-40		Rumboor	10000	36000	36000	82000		4	4	Yes					
34	Mr Syed Umar		Single		Male			25-40		Rumboor	15000	60000	10000	85000		9	9	Yes				10000	
35	Mr Sher Jahan		Single		Male		below 25			Rumboor	18000	36000	30000	84000		8	8	Yes				6000	
36	Ms Rahmat Amin		Single		Male		below 25			Rumboor	15000	36000	24000	75000		6	6	Yes					
37	Mr Peter	Married			Male		below 25			Rumboor	25000	35000	24000	84000	1	8	9	Yes				35000	
38	Mr Sher Ahmad		Single		Male		below 25			Rumboor	10000	36000	17000	63000	1	6	7	Yes				5000	
39	Ms Zareen Shah		Single			Female		25-40		Rumboor	20000		61000	81000	2	5	7	Yes				1000	
40	Mr usman Khan	Married			Male			25-40		Rumboor	15000		77000	92000	2	7	9	Yes				5000	
41	MrsTaighoon	Married				Female		25-40		Birir	20000		60000	80000	3	3	6	Yes					
42	Ms Pari Gul	Married				Female		25-40		Birir	20000		60000	80000	1	8	9	Yes					
43	Ms Gulab Gul	Married				Female		25-40		Birir	22000		60000	82000	3	2	5	Yes					
44	Ms Gul Katoon	Married				Female	below 25			Birir	10000		60000	70000		4	4	Yes					
45	Ms Maynai	Married				Female		25-40		Birir	15000		72000	87000		2	2	Yes					
46	Ms Sawal Bibi	Married				Female		above 40		Birir	16000		72000	88000		7	7	Yes					
47	Ms Chustia	Married				Female		25-40		Birir	15000		60000	75000	3	2	5	Yes					
48	Sher Bibi	Married				Female		25-40		Birir	15000		72000	87000	1	5	6	Yes					
49	Mr Nawaz Sherif		Single		Male		below 25			Birir	40000		84000	124000	5	2	7	Yes					
50	Mr Mubali	Married						above 40		Birir	25000		60000	85000	2	14	16	Yes					
51	Ms Guldana	Married				Female		above 40		Birir	17000		60000	77000	1	6	7	Yes					
52	Ms Dilzar	Married				Female		25-40		Birir	20000		60000	80000	3	6	9	Yes					
53	Ms Ajab Bibi	Married				Female		25-40		Birir	16000		60000	76000	2	5	7	Yes					
54	Ms Farzana	Married				Female		25-40		Birir	19000		72000	91000		4	4	Yes					

S. NO	Name	Marital Status			Sex		Age			Location	Income/Anum				Family Members			Training Required		Utilization Of Income			
		Married	Single	Widow / Divorced	Male	Female	below 25	25 - 40	above 40		Agri	Employ	Others	Total	School Going	Non - school going	Total	Yes	No	EDU	Health	Nutrition	Others
55	Ms Chusnama	Married				Female		25-40		Birir	16000		60000	76000	3	4	7	Yes					
56	Ms Sakeena	Married				Female		25-40		Birir	10000		60000	70000		3	3	Yes					
57	Ms Schen Gul	Married				Female		25-40		Birir	18000	36000	24000	78000	1	5	6	Yes					
58	Ms Bibi Tak Gul	Married				Female		25-40		Birir	20000		72000	92000	5	4	9	Yes					
59	Ms Namir Gul	Married				Female		25-40		Birir	25000		60000	85000	3	4	7	Yes					
60	Mr Taroq	Married			Male			above 40		Birir	16000		60000	76000	2	7	9	Yes					
61	Mr Tanveer Ahmad		Single		Male			25-40		Bomborate	25000	120000		145000	4	3	7	Yes					
62	Ms Khurma Gul		Single			Female	below 25			Bomborate	15000		36000	51000	3	13	16	Yes					
63	Mr Imran Kabir	Married			Male			25-40		Bomborate	10000		60000	70000		7	7	Yes					
64	Ms Zar Bibi	Married				Female		above 40		Bomborate	10000		65000	75000	5	5	10	Yes			5000		
65	Mr Haji Muhammad	Married			Male			25-40		Bomborate	29000	60000	41000	130000	2	12	14	Yes			5000		
66	Ms Kui Begum	Married				Female		above 40		Bomborate	19000		72000	91000	6	3	9	Yes					
67	Ms Shaheen Gul		Single			Female	below 25			Bomborate	20000	60000	5000	85000	3	5	8	Yes					
68	Ms Yaseen Bibi	Married				Female		above 40		Bomborate	20000	60000	5000	85000	2	5	7	Yes					
69	Ms Jam sher Gul	Married				Female		25-40		Bomborate	16000	60000	24000	100000	5	4	9	Yes					
70	Ms Zaira	Married						25-40		Bomborate	18000		72000	90000	2	5	7	Yes					
71	Ms Mushrafia		Single			Female	below 25			Bomborate	20000	72000	28000	120000		8	8	Yes			4000		
72	Mr Khan Bahadur	Married			Male			25-40		Bomborate	19000	60000	41000	120000		9	9	Yes			5000		
73	Mr Marajol	Married			Male			above 40		Bomborate	10000		70000	80000		20	20	Yes			10000		
74	Ms Farsi Gul	Married				Female		above 40		Bomborate	26000	84000		110000	4	6	10	Yes					
75	Ms Iran	Married				Female		25-40		Bomborate	24000	36000	10000	70000	6	2	8	Yes					
76	Ms shai Bibi	Married				Female		25-40		Bomborate	28000		60000	88000	2	5	7	Yes					
77	Ms Gulsoon	Married				Female		above 40		Bomborate	20000		60000	80000	1	4	5	Yes					
78	Mr Dramsil Khan		Single		Male			25-40		Bomborate	16000		72000	88000	3	10	13	Yes					
79	Ms Kama Zar	Married				Female		25-40		Bomborate	20000		60000	80000	2	3	5	Yes					
80	Ms Shingarai	Married				Female		above 40		Bomborate	24000	24000	36000	84000	6	3	9	Yes					

**Annexure – X**  
**Trainer and Training Reports**

**CV of Trainer**



**Personal Information**

Name: Ajaz Ahmad  
F/Name: Aziz Ahmad  
Date of Birth: February 15, 1984  
Place of Birth: Chitral Pakistan  
Sex: Male  
Nationality: Pakistan  
Marital Status: Single  
N.I.C Number: 15201-8433603-5

**Present Address**

Directorates of Non-timber forest produce  
NWFP, Forest Department, District  
Field Office  
Sericulture Block Chitral

Tel. (+92). 0943-302078(Res)  
0943-412540(office)

Cell:

03449517524

E-mail ajaz\_ntfp@yahoo.com

---

I belongs District Chitral NWFP, Pakistan with 7 year of experience in the field of forestry and nature Resource Management.. I worked with various organization/ projects and have received extensive training in natural resource management, social organization, non-timber forest produce from Pakistan Forest Institute, NWFP, Forest Department university of Punjab, Lahore, Aga Khan rural support program & ICIMOD, Nepal etc. during my experience of worked with some leading projects/ Department, I gained a lot of exposure and experience in Natural Resource Management for sustainable livelihood enhancement. I have two research publications on non-timber forest produce for livelihoods support in national and international Journal. I have well communication and conflicts management skills.

**Objective:**

To join a well renowned organization with a challenging atmosphere, which will enhance my skills and can stretch me to learn more to become a useful

professional and give me an opportunity to sharpen my skills with a chance to grow professionally.

**Strengths:** A creative and straight forward person always taking steps in the best interest of the community following rules and regulations and giving preference to others rather than self.

## **PRACTICAL/PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

### **Non-timber forest Produce Directorate NWFP Forest Department. Chitral RFO/ District Incharge**

Responsibilities include:

Introduction of Integrated resource management strategies for livelihood promotion: Development of medicinal plants, its conservation and propagation: Development of Eco tourism: Environmental education: Urban forestry and management of park: management of protected area: Promotional Research: Urban Forestry Research: Promotion of beekeeping: conservation and sustainable management of endemic bees: Promotion of Sericulture: Ensure supply of disease free silk seeds to communities: Imparting training in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing: Enhance skill of communities for increased cocoons productivity and prevent silkworm diseases: Establishment of mulberry nurseries: conservation of Moriculture: formation of NTFPs management Committees: Motivation the farmers to plant high yielding varieties to increase income and productivity. Purchase of Cocoons from the communities: And development and expansion of sericulture as cottage industry

### **Forestry Sector Project Forest Department Chitral Field Officer Forestry Sector Project, Forest Department Chitral**

*Responsibilities Include:*

Promotion of Sericulture In the project area. Enhance skill of rural women in artificial cultivation of mushrooms: development and expansion of indigenous beekeeping in the project area and growing of indigenous mulberry in trail plots. And helped in making of village management plan/income generation package for village organization. Preparation of package for environmental education for 20 Government based School. Village/ forest area mapping: social organization: institution of beekeeper group in Kalash Valley Bomburet: and helped the DFO in afforestation activities in the project location: helped the Director Research & Development, Peshawar in survey of honey bee and supplied of different varieties of mulberry seeds and other research activities of the project: promotion of farm

forestry: range management and energy conservation: socio economic survey for forest working plan.

**Karimabad Area Development Organization (KADO)  
Shoghor District Chitral.  
(IPRP, Funded Project)**

Consultant (Innovation) KADO, District Chitral

Responsibilities Include:

Conservation of Medicinal and Aromatic plants: cultivation of medicinal plants: capacity building of the local community in Conservation and cultivation of medicinal plants: assessment of alpine and sub alpine medicinal plants: Promotion of Sericulture in KADO region: development & Promotion of indigenous bee keeping: educating target group in sericulture, Apiculture, and Mushroom Cultivation: Formation of indigenous honeybee promoters Association: survey of Non-timber forest Products: creating awareness among local community regarding the importance of bio diversity: Documentation of indigenous knowledge of the people regarding Medicinal plants:

**Kalash Valley Health, Educational & Environmental Society  
Kalash Valley Bomburet, District Chitral  
(Community Based NGO)**

Program Officer KVHE&ES, Chitral

Responsibilities: writing of project proposal: implementation of development project in the area: motivation of Community: preparation of income generation plan for the community: office management: survey of the area: meeting with donors/DCO regarding project activities: creating awareness regarding environmental problem, mother/child health and importance of family planning: promotion and preservation of Kalash handicrafts: promotion of kalasha organic hone: coordination with line Gos /NGOs: establishment of joint forest management committees in kalasha valley: Kalasha indigenous Culture Preservation: promotion of Kalasha Handicrafts:

**Aga Khan Rural Support Program  
Forestry/NRM Section Chitral**

Internee NRM/Forestry

Responsibilities: Nursery Management: Plantation of forest tree: Mushroom Cultivation: Meeting with the village organization regarding plantation of forest tree: Pasture management: beekeeping: Energy Conservation: Agro forestry: training to community on nursery raising, beekeeping, sericulture, cultivation of medicinal herbs etc: supervision of the afforestation area: report to forestry manager about the progress of the program: helped social organizer in

mobilization: selection of suitable species for plantation: promotion of trout fish farming:

### Academic Qualification

Institution / University	Degrees	Main course of study
Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar University of Peshawar	M.Sc Forestry/NRM	Forest management, Forest utilization, Watershed Management, Range Management, Forest Engineering, Forest entomology, Forest economic, forest state, forest survey, sericulture, Apiculture, silviculture, Forest botany ,forest sociology, communication, Wildlife Management, Fisheries Management, public administration, forest law, forest policy park management, etc
University of Malakand,	B.Sc	<b>Biological Science</b>
Board of inter mediate & secondary Education Peshawar, Pakistan	F.Sc	<b>Pre-Medical Group</b>
-Do-	S.Sc	<b>Science Group</b>

### Trainings/Workshops/Seminars Attended

Institution/organization	Type of the training	Certificate/ diploma
Non-timber forest produce, R&D NWFP Forest Department Peshawar	Sericulture	Diploma
Sericulture Wing NWFP Forest Department Peshawar	Sericulture Technology	Certificate
Department of Botany, University of Punjab, Pakistan	Beekeeping	Diploma
Forestry Section, AKRSP, Chitral	Forestry Expert Crouse	Certificate
Agriculture Research Station Chitral	Mushroom Cultivation	Certificate

MACP/IUCN, Chitral Pakistan	Medicinal Plants Cultivation, Conservation & Management	Training
Sericulture Department, Bajaur FATA, Pakistan	Beekeeping Management	Training
MACP/IUCN, Chitral Pakistan	Pasture Management	Certificate
UNDP, ARCON, and EIROP, Peshawar, Pakistan	Capacity building, planning and budgeting	Certificate
WWF-Pakistan Chitral	Writing Report & writing of project proposals	Certificate
Protected Areas Management Project/ CGNP Chitral Pakistan	Environmental Education	Certificate
AKRSP, Regional Office Chitral, Pakistan	Commercial Fish Management Training	Certificate
ICIMOD, Nepal	Indigenous honey bee Management & bee products	Certificate
NWFP Forest department	Sustainable Beekeeping for livelihood.	certificate
Society for resource Conservation,	Enterprise development for forest based industries.	certificate
University of Kohat/HEC Islamabad	Research report writing and research Methods	Certificate
Millatry College of Engineering, Reshalpur	Forest Engineering	Certificate
Millatry College of engineering	Disaster Management	certificate
Kohat University	Ethnobotany, planning and management	certificate
Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar, Wildlife Branch	Wildlife Management	certificate
Wildlife Department/PAMP	Impact study	certificate
LAPH, Chitral	Documentation, mentoring and evaluation	certificate

### **Trainings/Workshops Conducted as a Resource Person:**

- Improvement in traditional beekeeping,
- Management of beekeeping for sustainable development
- Sericulture
- Conservation and cultivation of medicinal plants
- Range Management & Pasture Improvement
- Trout Fish Farming

- Mushroom Cultivation
- Beekeeping
- Conflicts Management
- Case study writing
- Sustainable Chilghoza pine collection
- Forest based enterprise development

## **OTHER FIELD SKILL**

Can operate the following field equipment, Compass, Weather equipment, Computer (Ms Word, excel, internet explorer etc) and mapping/ GPS, Topo sheets imagines etc

## **TERM PAPERS, SEMINAR PAPERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

1. NTFPs: a substitute for livelihood promotion of marginalized community living in kalash valley, Pakistan, Published in Jou: of USA. <http://www.siu.edu/~ebi/leaflets/ajaz.htm>
2. Indigenous knowledge of medicinal plants use and enthbotomy of Kalash Valley (Bomburet) District Chitral, Internship report submitted to Forestry sector project chitral
3. Indigenous use of NTFPs in by Kalash Community, published in FAO-NWFP News (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/35667/en/>)
4. The potential non-timber forest produce, for rural livelihood support in Dry temperate forest of chitral, term paper, Forest Education Division, Pakistan forest institute, Peshawar.
5. Status of Beekeeping District Chitral and future research scope, a presentation presented in international workshop in Kohat University organized by HEC, Pakistan(as a resource Person)
6. Range Land and Pasture improvement in Molen Gol Forest Chitral, NWFP Forest Department Chitral
7. Village plan for Batirck, Bomburate, under village land use planning, NWFP Forest department
8. non-timber forest produce for Improved livelihood in Hindukush region, a case study in Chitral, FAO Rome
9. Important Medicinal plants of Chitral Gol National Park Chitral ( Process)
10. prepared a brochure for chinar art and crafts training Institute Chitral
11. Non-timber forests produce for improved Livelihood in Hindukush Region Chitral, Published in FAO, Rome Italy.
12. Training Manual for mushroom cultivation
13. Training manual for medicinal plants cultivation, conservation and planning.

## Major Achievements

- Formation of first Range Land Management Committee, in Chitral
- Cultivation of many important medicinal plants in chitral by involving local community, like Saffron, black Zeera etc
- Conducted a detail research under in-situ conservation of many important medicinal plants of the dry temperate forest of chitral.
- Did range land improvement and pasture management in Molen Gol Forest area and improved the most degraded range land of the area.
- Collected baseline data on the conservation status of Apis Cerana in the entire Kalasha valley through GPS.
- Planning and construction of three trout fish ponds in Lutkoh Area.
- Remained a member and survey the Drosh Gol area for the feasibility report for Wildlife Conservation, Committee Constituted by DCO Chitral
- As a Park planner, planed and renovate the Park of DHQ Hospital Chitral
- Conduct a detailed study on the ecology and change of indigenous honey bee of kalasha.

### Project proposal/PC1 Prepared:

- Conservation of indigenous honey bees( Apis cerana) in Kalasha Valley-PC1, for NWFP Forest Department Peshawar
- In-situ Conservation of some important medicinal plants in Chitral, PC1, for NWFP Forest department Peshawar.
- Conservation of indigenous honey bees with community participation, for WWF Pakistan.
- Conservation of medicinal plants resources in Chitral, PC1 for DFO Chitral
- Promotion of kalasha Handicrafts for culture preservation, project proposal, for KVHES, Chitral
- Women empowerment, Project proposal for Chinar Art and Crafts Training Institute Chitral

## Job Accomplished

- Conservation of Chilghoza pine with community participation in Molengol watershed chitral
- Survey of Apis cerana in Kalash Valley.
- Renovation and landscaping of the garden in DHQ Hospital Chitral
- Promotion of Fish Culture in Gollain Valley with the community participation for Gollain valley Conservation Society.
- Community health program for mother & Child health care in Kalash valleys developed for Kalash Health & Educational Society Chitral

- Preservation of kalash handicrafts for the promotion of ecotourism in kalash valley

### **Freelance NRM Consultant**

Working as NRM Consultant with the following organization.

1. District Government Chitral
2. DHQ Hospital Chitral
3. Government Degree College Chitral
4. AKRSP, (AKDN) Chitral
5. Drosh Area Development Project
6. LPSRO, Drosh Chitral
7. Chinar Art and Crafts Training Institute Chitral
8. Kalasha Valley Environmental Society, Chitral
9. KADO Chitral

### **Member**



1. Member of Mountain Forum International. Mountain Forum is a global network of individuals and organizations concerned with the well being of mountain people, their environments and culture.  
<http://www.mtnforum.org/>
2. Member of FAO-Non-Wood Forest Produce News. Rome
3. Human Right Monitoring Committee,(HRMC) Chitral
4. The Nature Conservancy, UK
5. Member, Bees for development, UK
6. Chairman, society for resource Conservation & Sustainable Development.
7. President, All Chitral Professional Forester Association
8. District conservation committee, Chitral.

### **REFERENCES**

#### **Dr. Muhammad Mumtaz Malik**

Chief Conservator of Wildlife  
NWFP, Wildlife Department Peshawar  
Tel: 091-9211479

#### **Mr. Gulzar-e-Rehamn**

Divisional Forest Officer  
Chitral Forest Division,  
Forest Offices, Denin Chitral  
Tel: 0943-413381

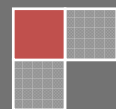
2009

# **Five days training Workshop on Beekeeping in Kalash valley Rumboor, Chitral**

## **Training Report**

**Ajaz Ahmed  
Consultant**

**HASHOO  
FOUNDATION**



## **Summary**

Five days training workshop on honey beekeeping was carried out by HASHOO Foundation Regional Office Chitral in the Kalash valley Rumboor. The Staff of Hashoo Foundation Chitral and the expert of Forest Department Chitral .After visiting the potential sites and meeting with the local beekeepers the team collected information on indigenous beekeeping management, motivated the communities and identified the potential beneficiaries in Rumboor Valley of Kalasha.

The training was firstly proposed for 7 days but keeping in mind some technical aspects and intensive working season in the area the team decided to conduct 5 days training to the local indigenous communities of kalasha in order build their skill in beekeeping, and the two days training will be organize in April 2010 as refresher and honey bee colonies will be distributed during this training. The training workshop involved in the capacity building of the local indigenous communities of Kalasha in different aspect of honey beekeeping, sharing the indigenous knowledge of the local communities, Kator Improvement etc. The local honeybee keepers were also trained in seasonal management, honeybee Hive Management, Swarming Control and Management, Diseases and predators Control Bee floras management, Honey harvesting etc. The activity will help the local honeybee keepers in managing the honeybee and improving their livelihood through honey beekeeping. Kalash Beekeeper Association, Rumber was also formed during this training workshop.

## **1. Introduction/Background**

Hashoo Foundation is a national level organization working for livelihoods improvement of poor masses different part of the country through capacity building. The organization is supporting needy people by providing income generation opportunities at sustainable bases. The aim of targeting women and children specially, minimize frustration from the society. Lack of education is main reason to push back societies towards frustration and ignorance. On the hand quality education needs enough resources to achieve the objectives which are impossible for the poor parents. Lack of awareness is another big issue for the development. Small land holders were hesitating to produce edible commodities because of marketing. To address the marketing issues Hashoo Foundation encouraging small land holders or landless people in starting micro-enterprises. Promotions of beekeeping sector in Chitral and Northern areas are a part of micro-enterprise. On the basis of micro-enterprise planned strategy Hashoo Foundation declared to entitle for International award 2007/08 by BBC.

The Indigenous people of Kalash have long tradition of beekeeping, known as wild bees, specie of (*Apis Cerana*). Beekeeping among Kalash is considered sacred, and women, being profane are not allowed to touch the hive and honey. In traditional method beekeepers fixes the log in the middle of house or cattle shelter walls. The idea behind the technique is the protection of bees from cold weather during winter as well as protection of honey from other people. In the center of wood log a small window is made to handle the bees in two to three combs.

### **Weaknesses of Traditional Beekeeping**

1. Complete destruction of the combs at harvesting time
2. Leakage of honey and bees mortality at the time of harvest
3. No supplementary feeding
4. Irregular honey harvesting
5. Attack of wax moth
6. Swarming of bees
7. Bee space without any standard
8. Sterile queen/old queen
9. Low bees population
- 10.No proper kits/tools
- 11.No proper location of apiary

### **Strengths of Traditional Beekeeping**

1. Existence of flora
2. Beekeepers interest

3. Local market demand
4. Adaptation of bees
5. Disease resistance power
6. Countering ability against wasps
7. Cold resistance
8. Easy to manage
9. Economical
10. wealth of Indigenous KNOWLEDGE

## Kalash Culture

### Customs

Their unique culture and belief system differs drastically from the various ethnic groups surrounding them. The Kalasha believe in various deities Mahadeo (Khodai, the Khowar word for God is also used), and worship other deities that offer protection to different aspects of life (such as Jeshtak, who represents family, pregnant mothers, and marriage). It is suggested that they are based on twelve Olympian gods of Ancient Greece. Nature plays a highly significant and spiritual role in their daily life. As part of their religious tradition, sacrifices are offered and festivals held to give thanks for the abundant resources of their three valleys. Presently, these self-sufficient farmers are moving towards a cash-based economy whereas previously wealth was measured in livestock and crops.



They celebrate the Joshi (spring) festival at the end of May each year. Because they had no calendars or watches until recently, they gauged the arrival of the festival by the sun. The first day of Joshi is "Milk Day", on which the Kalasha offer libations of milk that has been saved for ten days prior to the festival. Kalash women usually wear long black robes, often embroidered with cowrie shells. For this reason, they are known in Chitral as "The Black Kafirs". Men have adopted the Pakistani salwar kameez, while children wear small versions of adult clothing after the age of four.

In contrast to the surrounding Pakistani culture, Kalasha do not in general separate males and females or frown on contact between the sexes. However, menstruating girls and women are sent to live in the "bashaleni", the village menstrual building, during their periods, until they regain their "purity". They are also required to give birth in the bashaleni. There is also a ritual restoring "purity" to a woman after childbirth which must be performed before a woman can return to her husband. The husband is an active participant in this ritual..

### History

The Kalash people have been ruled by the Mehtar of Chitral since the 1700s and have enjoyed a cordial relationship with the major ethnic group of Chitral, the Kho who are Sunni and Ismaili Muslims. The multi-ethnic and multi-religious State of Chitral ensured that the Kalash were able to live in peace and harmony and practice their culture and religion. The Nuristani, their cousins in the region of Kafiristan east of the border, were invaded in the 1890s and forced to convert to Islam by Amir Abdur-Rahman of Afghanistan and their land was renamed Nuristan.

Prior to that event, the people of Kafiristan had paid tribute to the Mehtar of Chitral and accepted his suzerainty. This came to an end with the Durand Agreement when Kafiristan fell under the Afghan sphere of Influence. Recently, the Kalasha have been able to stop their demographic and cultural spiral towards extinction and have, for the past 30 years, been on the rebound. Increased international awareness, a more tolerant government, and monetary assistance have allowed them to continue their way of life.

### Location, Climate and Geography

Rumbor Valley of Kalasha is located in the North-West Frontier Province of Chitral Pakistan is second valley in Kalash, where Kalash sect is living. The valley is consisting about 10 villages in the narrow stream. The valley is less developed as compare to Bomburate, The valley is extremely fertile, covering the mountainside in rich oak forests and allowing for intensive agriculture, despite the fact that most of the work is done not by machinery, but by hand. The powerful and dangerous rivers that flow through the valley have been harnessed to power grinding mills and to water the farm fields through the use of ingenious irrigation channels. Wheat, maize, grapes (generally used for wine), apples, and walnuts are among the many foodstuffs grown in the area, along with surplus fodder used for feeding the livestock. Traditional beekeeping by rearing *Apis cerana* is very famous in the Valley, According to the estimated prepared by Non-timber forest produce NWFP Forest Department Chitral that 300 traditional bee hives are exist in the Valley and about 60% of them are without bee due to swarming and diseases. Honey beekeeping play an important role in uplifting the livelihood of these indigenous communities of kalasha and hone are considered to be very pure commodity and have very important place in Kalasha culture and religious. The honey produced from the

The climate is typical of high elevation regions without large bodies of water to regulate the temperature. The summers are mild and agreeable with average maximum temperatures between 23° and 27°C (73° - 81 °F). Winters, on the other hand, can be very cold, with average minimum temperatures between 2° and 1°C (36° - 34°F). The average yearly precipitation is 700 to 800mm (28 - 32 inches)

## **2. Project Goal**

To enhance income of the target families through honey bee farming and using the extra income for education, health care and food for the children.

### **2.1 Main Purpose of the Project**

The main purpose of the project is “to improve the quality of life of the target beneficiaries through income generation and improving the education, health and nutritional status of the targets.

## **3. Proceeding of the training**

Keeping in view the importance for selection of trainees, the following criteria were developed

- The person must be a beekeeper
- Ability to demonstrate and transfer the skill to other person
- Have the potential to build a small entrepreneur
- The selected person should have interest for honey bee keeping
- Play positive role in linkages development between institutions and community
- Majority should be Women

#### **4. Methodology**

This five days training workshop was conducted on participatory basis. The participants were allowed to learn by sharing their knowledge with the trainer. Before going to details events, opinion of the participants was known. In all together, discuss and think in the light of their indigenous knowledge, experiences and what they learnt through the facilitation in the training workshop. This was helpful to know their potential and also improve the methods for best results of the workshop.

The trainer used lectures, discussion, and question/answer and group work methods for more understanding of the participants. To communicate with full essence of understanding flab charts were used for diagrams, shapes and specimen indications. Each day the proceeding of followed by assessment of previous day highlights, in order to restore memories and insure continuation. Field works were also organized for practical demonstration. At the end of the workshop, the participants were asked about the arrangements, methods used by the trainer and other relevant arrangements.



Picture  
**Traditional method of Beekeeping in Kalash valley  
Fixed wall hive**



Picture  
**A view of Class room**

**Five day training Workshop on Beekeeping in Kalash valley Rumboor, Chitral**



Picture

**Group Work presentation in process**



Picture

**Kalasha women, in class room during training**

Picture



**Group Photo of the training participants with Hashoo team in Rumboor**

## **7. Future Plan**

The future plan is to conduct training in Birir and Bomborate valleys of Kalasha, found to be potential areas in honey bee keeping. The detail of the trainings is given below:

Training Venue:	Birir (Kalash Valley)
No. of Participants:	20
Training Duration:	5 days
Time Frame:	8-12-2009 to 12-12-2009

Training Venue:	Bomborate
No. of Participants:	20
Training Duration:	5 days
Time Frame:	25-12-2009 to 29-12-2009

## **Suggestions and Recommendations**

- Long term planning is required to achieve the project goal
- Exposure visit for bee keepers of the Kalash community should be organized
- There is a need to promote kator base beekeeping in the valley.
- Regular follow up should be carried out
- Linkage Development is needed with Non-timber Forest Produce, NWFP Forest Department Chitral to cover the technical matter.

**Annex B. List of Participants**

<b>S #</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Father /Husband Name</b>	<b>Village Name</b>
01	Wali Gul	Rais Azam	Grom
02	Jama Bibi	DanJak	Grom
03	Meeta Gul	Muneer	Grom
04	Sabir Ahmad	Mirza Alam	Badadesh
05	Wali Shah	Muhammad Sadi	Balan Guru
06	Piter	Ukhon Wali	Battet
07	Usman Khan	Danjak	Groum
08	Syed Umar	Mir alam	Groum
09	Aga Khan	Palas Khan	Battet
10	Shanawas Khan	Abdul Gafor	Shekhan Deh
11	Hazart ud din	Muhaidin Khan	Battet
12	Rahmat Amin	Noor Ghulam Shah	Balam Guru
13	Zareen Shah	Akabar Nawas	Balam Guru
14	Yosuf Khan	Sher mas Khan	Balam Guru
15	Faizul Ahmad	Saras Khan	Grom
16	Baram Khan	Fali Azam	Grom
17	Suneki	Panchi	Battet
18	Ajmir Khan	Safarish Khan	Balam Guru
19	Sher Ahmad	Azanis	Grom
20	Muhmmad Wali	Mir Ajam Khan	Grom

Annex D: AGENDA OF THE TRAINING WORKSHOP

**DAY 1<sup>ST</sup>**

**Date: 3-12-2009**

Time	Activities
10.00 am to 3.00pm	<p><b>Opening Ceremony</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Registration of the trainees</li><li>• Recitation of the Holy Quran</li><li>• Introduction of the participants</li><li>• Introduction of HASHOO Foundation,</li><li>• Purposes of the training course</li><li>• Tea Break</li><li>• Expectations of the trainees from the course</li><li>• Setting Classroom norms</li><li>• Conduct the pre test about beekeeping</li><li>• Sort out major beekeeping problems of the area –group work</li><li>• Honey Bee &amp; its Biology</li><li>• Coloney Organization</li><li>• Lunch &amp; pray break</li><li>• Behaviors of Honey Bees &amp; its activities</li></ul>

## Five day training Workshop on Beekeeping in Kalash valley Rumboor, Chitral

**Day 2<sup>nd</sup>**  
**Date:4-12-2009**

Time	Activities
10.00 am to 3.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Follow up and evaluation of day first</li><li>• Hive Management</li><li>• Site selection for Apiary</li><li>• Hives and its different types</li><li>• Attract bee come in Hive</li><li>• Tea</li><li>• Tools used in Beekeeping</li><li>• Apery Management</li><li>• Group discussion</li><li>• Moving colonies</li><li>• Lunch &amp; pray break</li><li>• Post test</li></ul>

**Day 3<sup>rd</sup>**  
**Date: 5-12-2009**

Time	Activities
10.00 am to 3.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Follow up and evaluation of previous day</li><li>• Winter Management of Honey Bees</li><li>• Summer Management</li><li>• Artificial feeding techniques</li><li>• Tea</li><li>• How to Make more Honey from a Coloney</li><li>• Inspection of the Coloney</li><li>• Group work and presentation</li><li>• Basic Management Techniques</li><li>• Lunch &amp; pary Break</li><li>• Group discussion</li><li>• To share the experience of local beekeepers</li></ul>

## Five day training Workshop on Beekeeping in Kalash valley Rumboor, Chitral

### Day 4<sup>th</sup>

Date: 6-12-2009

Time	Activities
10.00 am to 3.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Follow up of previous day</li><li>• Common Honey Bee Pets &amp; their Control</li><li>• Biological Control of Honey bee Pets</li><li>• Honey Bee Diseases</li><li>• Tea</li><li>• Control Measures</li><li>• Medication and treatment of Diseased Colony</li><li>• Lunch &amp; pary Break</li><li>• Identification of disease in a colony</li><li>• Group discussion</li><li>• Post test</li></ul>

### Day 5<sup>th</sup>

Date: 7-12-2009

Time	Activities
10.00 am to 3.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Follow up of previous day</li><li>• Swarming and its Behavior</li><li>• Swarming Preparation</li><li>• Tea</li><li>• Swarm Management</li><li>• Swarm Control , Capture and removal</li><li>• Lunch &amp; pary Break</li><li>• Role of Honey bee as pollinator</li><li>• Important bee floras of the area</li><li>• Some important bee products</li><li>• Lunch break</li></ul> <p><b>Field Visit:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Observation of traditional bee hives</li><li>• Weakness of traditional bee hives</li><li>• Identification of colony organization</li></ul>

**Annex C. OPINION OF THE PARTICIPENTS ABOUT THE TRAINING**

QUESTIONS:

1. How much you learnt from this training?
2. Do you easily understand the training language?
3. Were you satisfied from the presentation skills of the trainer?
4. How much were the field practical work interesting?
5. Was the training duration was sufficient?
6. How was the revelent arrangement?

Question Number	A	B	C	D
1	12	8	0	0
2	18	2	0	0
3	12	8	0	0
4	11	9	0	0
5	9	11	0	0
6	0	13	7	0

Score:

A: best

B: better

C: Good

D: bad

# **FIVE Days TRAINING WORKSHOP ON BEEKEEPING IN KALASH VALLEY, BIRIR**

Training Report

**Ajaz Ahmed**  
**Consultant**

**HASHOO**  
**FOUNDATION**

## Birir Training workshop

---

[December, 2009]

### Summary

Five days training workshop on honey beekeeping was carried out by HASHOO Foundation Regional Office Chitral in the Kalash valley Birir. The Staff of Hashoo Foundation Chitral and the expert of Forest Department Chitral After visiting the potential sites and meeting with the local beekeepers the team collected information on indigenous beekeeping management, motivated the communities and identified the potential beneficiaries in Birir Valley of Kalasha.

The training was firstly proposed for 7 days but keeping in mind some technical aspects and intensive working season in the area the team decided to conduct 5 days training to the local indigenous communities of kalasha in order build their skill in beekeeping, and the two days training will be organize in April 2010 as refresher and honey bee colonies will be distributed during this training. The training workshop involved in the capacity building of the local indigenous communities of Kalasha in different aspect of honey beekeeping, sharing the indigenous knowledge of the local communities, Kator Improvement etc. The local honeybee keepers were also trained in seasonal management, honeybee Hive Management, Swarming Control and Management, Diseases and predators Control Bee floras management, Honey harvesting etc. The activity will help the local honeybee keepers in managing the honeybee and improving their livelihood through honey beekeeping. During the training workshop the kalash beekeeper association, Birir was alos formed.

## **1. Introduction/Background**

Hashoo Foundation is a national level organization working for livelihoods improvement of poor masses different part of the country through capacity building. The organization is supporting needy people by providing income generation opportunities at sustainable bases. The aim of targeting women and children specially, minimize frustration from the society. Lack of education is main reason to push back societies towards frustration and ignorance. On the hand quality education needs enough resources to achieve the objectives which are impossible for the poor parents. Lack of awareness is another big issue for the development. Small land holders were hesitating to produce edible commodities because of marketing. To address the marketing issues Hashoo Foundation encouraging small land holders or landless people in starting micro-enterprises. Promotions of beekeeping sector in Chitral and Northern areas are a part of micro-enterprise. On the basis of micro-enterprise planned strategy Hashoo Foundation declared to entitle for International award 2007/08 by BBC Kalash people have long tradition of beekeeping, known as wild bees, specie of (*Apis Cerana*). Beekeeping among Kalash is considered sacred, and women, being profane are not allowed to touch the hive and honey. In traditional method beekeepers fixes the log in the middle of house or cattle shelter walls. The idea behind the technique is the protection of bees from cold weather during winter as well as protection of honey from other people. In the center of wood log a small window is made to handle the bees in two to three combs.

### **Weaknesses of Traditional Beekeeping**

1. Complete destruction of the combs at harvesting time
2. Leakage of honey and bees mortality at the time of harvest
3. No supplementary feeding
4. Irregular honey harvesting
5. Attack of wax moth
6. Swarming of bees
7. Bee space without any standard
8. Sterile queen/old queen
9. Low bees population
10. No proper kits/tools
11. No proper location of apiary

### **Strengths of Traditional Beekeeping**

1. Existence of flora
2. Beekeepers interest
3. Local market demand
4. Adaptation of bees
5. Disease resistance power

6. Countering ability against wasps
7. Cold resistance
8. Easy to manage
9. Economical
10. wealth of Indigenous KNOWLEDGE

## **Kalash Culture**

### **Customs**

Their unique culture and belief system differs drastically from the various ethnic groups surrounding them. The Kalasha believe in various deities Mahadeo (Khodai, the Khowar word for God is also used), and worship other deities that offer protection to different aspects of life (such as Jeshtak, who represents family, pregnant mothers, and marriage). It is suggested that they are based on twelve Olympian gods of Ancient Greece. Nature plays a highly significant and spiritual role in their daily life. As part of their religious tradition, sacrifices are offered and festivals held to give thanks for the abundant resources of their three valleys. Presently, these self-sufficient farmers are moving towards a cash-based economy whereas previously wealth was measured in livestock and crops.



They celebrate the Joshi (spring) festival at the end of May each year. Because they had no calendars or watches until recently, they gauged the arrival of the festival by the sun. The first day of Joshi is "Milk Day", on which the Kalasha offer libations of milk that has been saved for ten days prior to the festival. Kalasha women usually wear long black robes, often embroidered with cowrie shells. For this reason, they are known in Chitral as "The Black Kafirs". Men have adopted the Pakistani salwar kameez, while children wear small versions of adult clothing after the age of four.

In contrast to the surrounding Pakistani culture, Kalasha do not in general separate males and females or frown on contact between the sexes. However, menstruating girls and women are sent to live in the "bashaleni", the village menstrual building, during their periods, until they regain their "purity". They are also required to give birth in the bashaleni. There is also a ritual restoring "purity" to a woman after childbirth which must be performed before a woman can return to her husband. The husband is an active participant in this ritual..

[December, 2009]

### **History**

The Kalash people have been ruled by the Mehtar of Chitral since the 1700s and have enjoyed a cordial relationship with the major ethnic group of Chitral, the Kho who are Sunni and Ismaili Muslims. The multi-ethnic and multi-religious State of Chitral ensured that the Kalash were able to live in peace and harmony and practice their culture and religion. The Nuristani, their cousins in the region of Kafiristan east of the border, were invaded in the 1890s and forced to convert to Islam by Amir Abdur-Rahman of Afghanistan and their land was renamed Nuristan.

Prior to that event, the people of Kafiristan had paid tribute to the Mehtar of Chitral and accepted his suzerainty. This came to an end with the Durand Agreement when Kafiristan fell under the Afghan sphere of Influence. Recently, the Kalasha have been able to stop their demographic and cultural spiral towards extinction and have, for the past 30 years, been on the rebound. Increased international awareness, a more tolerant government, and monetary assistance have allowed them to continue their way of life.

### **Location, Climate and Geography**

Kalash Valley Birir is located in the remote south western part of District Chitral. The area is gifted with unique Cultural and biological diversity. The natural forest of the area mainly consists of Pine (*Pinus wallichiana*), Chilghoza (*Pinus gerardiana*) Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*) and broad leaf species like Oak (*Quercus incana*). The local communities' depends on natural resource for their livelihood support. Due to small land holding the agriculture is practices in limited scale. Walnut, Chilghoza pines are the famous dry fruits in the area. Honey beekeeping play an important role in uplifting the livelihood of these indigenous communities of kalasha and hone are considered to be very pure commodity and have very important place in Kalasha culture and religious. The honey produced from the

The climate is typical of high elevation regions without large bodies of water to regulate the temperature. The summers are mild and agreeable with average maximum temperatures between 23° and 27°C (73° - 81 °F). Winters, on the other hand, can be very cold, with average minimum temperatures between 2° and 1°C (36° - 34°F). The average yearly precipitat ion is 700 to 800mm (28 - 32 inches)

## **2. Project Goal**

To enhance the income of the target families through honey bee farming and using the extra income for education, health care and food for the children.

### **2.1 Main Purpose of the Project**

The main purpose of the project is “to improve the quality of life of the target beneficiaries through income generation and improving the education, health and nutritional status of the targeted community.

## **3. Proceeding of the training**

Keeping in view the importance for selection of trainees, the following criteria were developed

- The person must be a beekeeper
- Ability to demonstrate and transfer the skill to other person
- Have the potential to build a small entrepreneur
- The selected person should have interest for honey bee keeping
- Play positive role in linkages development between institutions and community
- Majority should be Women

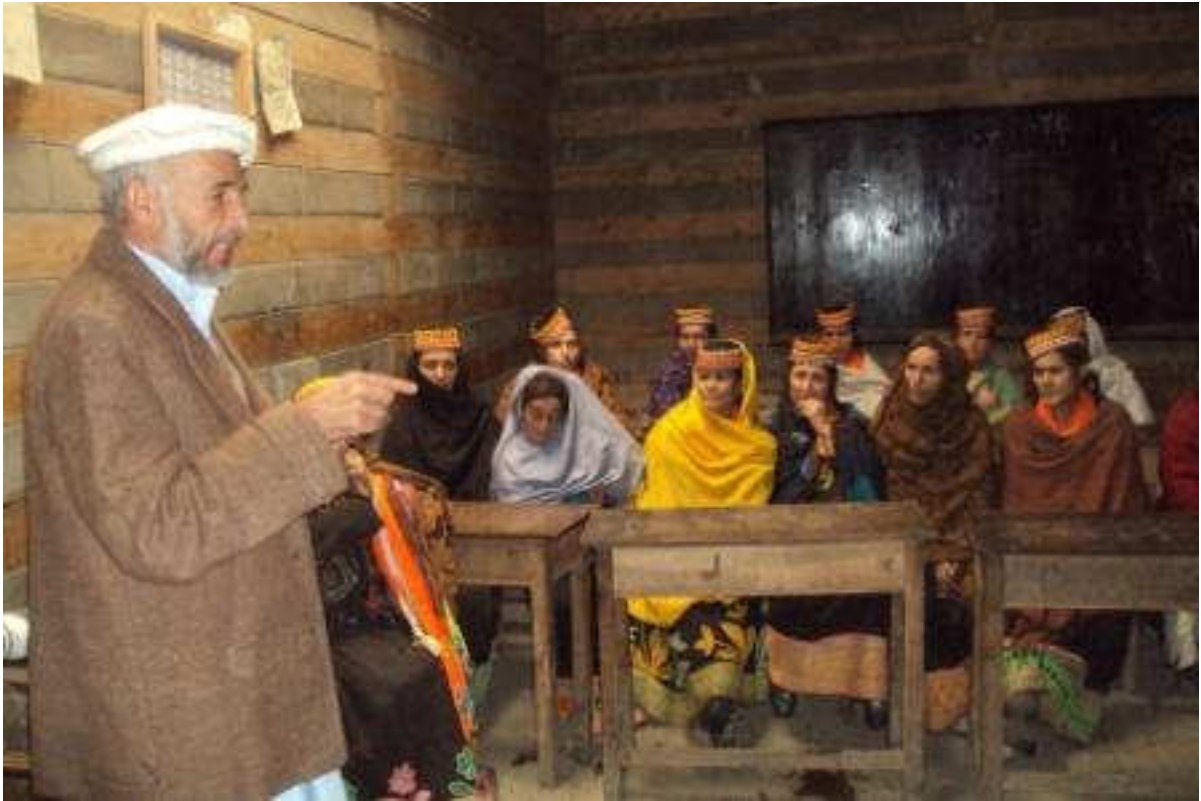
## **4. Methodology**

This five days training workshop was conducted on participatory basis. The participants were allowed to learn by sharing their knowledge with the trainer. Before going to details events, opinion of the participants was known. In all together, discuss and think in the light of their indigenous knowledge, experiences and what they learnt through the facilitation in the training workshop. This was helpful to know their potential and also improve the methods for best results of the workshop.

The trainer used lectures, discussion, and question/answer and group work methods for more understanding of the participants. To communicate with full essence of understanding flip charts were used for diagrams, shapes and specimen indications. Each day the proceeding of followed by assessment of previous day highlights, in order to restore memories and insure continuation. Field works were also organized for practical demonstration. At the end of the workshop, the participants were asked about the arrangements, methods used by the trainer and other relevant arrangements.

## Birir Training workshop

[December, 2009]



**RPM Hashoo, Chitral briefing the participants**



**A view of class Room**

## Birir Training workshop

[December, 2009]



**Group photo of the participants with Hashoo team**

## **7. Future Plan**

The future plan is to conduct training in Bomborate valley of Kalasha, found to be potential areas in honey bee keeping. The detail of the trainings is given below:

Training Venue:	Bomborate
No. of Participants:	20
Training Duration:	5 days
Time Frame:	25-12-2009 to 29-12-2009

## **Suggestions and Recommendations**

- Development of bee floras in communal lands is necessary to develop the beekeeping in the area.
- Exposure visit for bee keepers of the Kalash community should be organized
- Regular follow up should be carried out
- Provision of medicine and beekeeping kits is also necessary.
- Linkage Development is needed with Non-timber Forest Produce, NWFP Forest Department Chitral to cover the technical matter.

## Birir Training workshop

[December, 2009]

### Annex B. List of Participants

S #	Name	Father /Husband Name	Village Name
01	Pari Gul	Mangar Khan	Garmat Gol
02	Namir Gul	Danuk	Garmat Gol
03	Sher Bibi	Jumat	Guroom
04	Bibi Tak	Bajur Khan	Garmat Gol
05	Mubli	Bakhtawar	Garmat Gol
06	Guldana	Ghulam Mohiddin	Guroom
07	Dilzar	Janiyar	Garmat Gol
08	Taighoon	Mehrab Hussain	Garmat Gol
09	Ajab Bibi	Bilam	Guroom
10	Gulab Gul	Karim Khan	Guroom
11	Sawal Bibi	Lais Khan	Guroom
12	Sechen Gul	Tai Khan	Garmat Gol
13	Rustima/Chustia	Khush Baig	Garmat Gol
14	Sakeena	Nadir Khan	Garmat Gol
15	Nawaz Sherif	Enat Baig	Garmat Gol
16	Chusnama	Police	Guroom
17	Farzana	Hakim Khan	Garmat Gol
18	Gul Katoon	Balang	Garmat Gol
19	Mayani	Shahsowar Khan	Guroom
20	Tarooq	Mersawat Khan	Garmat Gol
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			

## Birir Training workshop

[December, 2009]

### Annex D: AGENDA OF THE TRAINING WORKSHOP in Kalash Valley Birir

#### DAY 1<sup>ST</sup>

Date:

Venue: CBS, School Birir

Date: 8-12-2009

Time	Activities
10.00 am to 3.00pm	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Registration of the trainees</li><li>• Recitation of the Holy Quran</li><li>• Introduction of the participants</li><li>• Introduction of HASHOO Foundation,</li><li>• Purposes of the training course</li><li>• Tea Break</li><li>• Expectations of the trainees from the course</li><li>• Setting Classroom norms</li><li>• Conduct the pre test about beekeeping</li><li>• Sort out major beekeeping problems of the area –group work</li><li>• Honey Bee &amp; its Biology</li><li>• Coloney Organization</li><li>• Lunch &amp; pray break</li><li>• Behaviors of Honey Bees &amp; its activities</li></ul>

## Birir Training workshop

[December, 2009]

**Day 2<sup>nd</sup>**  
**Date:9-12-2009**

Time	Activities
10.00 am to 3.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Follow up and evaluation of day first</li><li>• Hive Management</li><li>• Site selection for Apiary</li><li>• Hives and its different types</li><li>• Attract bee come in Hive</li><li>• Tea</li><li>• Tools used in Beekeeping</li><li>• Apery Management</li><li>• Group discussion</li><li>• Moving colonies</li><li>• Lunch &amp; pray break</li><li>• Post test</li></ul>

**Day 3<sup>rd</sup>**  
**10-12-2009**

Time	Activities
10.00 am to 3.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Follow up and evaluation of previous day</li><li>• Winter Management of Honey Bees</li><li>• Summer Management</li><li>• Artificial feeding techniques</li><li>• Tea</li><li>• How to Make more Honey from a Coloney</li><li>• Inspection of the Coloney</li><li>• Group work and presentation</li><li>• Basic Management Techniques</li><li>• Lunch &amp; pary Break</li><li>• Group discussion</li><li>• To share the experience of local beekeepers</li></ul>

## Birir Training workshop

[December, 2009]

### Day 4<sup>th</sup>

Date: 11-12-2009

Time	Activities
10.00 am to 3.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Follow up of previous day</li><li>• Common Honey Bee Pets &amp; their Control</li><li>• Biological Control of Honey bee Pets</li><li>• Honey Bee Diseases</li><li>• Tea</li><li>• Control Measures</li><li>• Medication and treatment of Diseased Colony</li><li>• Lunch &amp; pary Break</li><li>• Identification of disease in a colony</li><li>• Group discussion</li><li>• Post test</li></ul>

### Day 5<sup>th</sup>

12-12-2009

Time	Activities
10.00 am to 3.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Follow up of previous day</li><li>• Swarming and its Behavior</li><li>• Swarming Preparation</li><li>• Tea</li><li>• Swarm Management</li><li>• Swarm Control , Capture and removal</li><li>• Lunch &amp; pary Break</li><li>• Role of Honey bee as pollinator</li><li>• Important bee floras of the area</li><li>• Some important bee products</li><li>• Lunch break</li><li>• <b>Formation of Beekeeper Association.</b></li><li>• Why, How and Whom to Form Association</li><li>• Election for the nomination for president and members</li></ul>

## Birir Training workshop

[December, 2009]

### Annex D. OPINION OF THE PARTICIPENTS ABOUT THE TRAINING

#### QUESTIONS:

1. How much you learnt from this training?
2. Do you easily understand the training language?
3. Were you satisfied from the presentation skills of the trainer?
4. How much were the field practical work interesting?
5. Was the training duration was sufficient?
6. How was the revelent arrangement?

Question Number	A	B	C	D
01	10	06	04	00
02	08	08	04	00
03	12	04	04	00
04	08	07	05	00
05	18	02	00	00
06	04	10	06	00

Score:

A: best

B: better

C: Good

D: bad