



National Trust for Nature Conservation

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Annual Report

MISSION STATEMENT

"To conserve, manage and promote nature in all its diversity balancing human needs with the environment on a sustainable basis for posterity – ensuring maximum community participation with due cognizance of the linkage between economics, environment, and ethics through a process in which people are both the principal actors and beneficiaries."

National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) was established in 1982 by a Legislative Act as an autonomous and not-for-profit organisation, mandated to work in the field of nature conservation in Nepal. For more than twenty-five years, the Trust has successfully undertaken over 200 small and large projects on nature conservation, biodiversity, as well as cultural heritage protection, ecotourism, and sustainable development. Over the years, the Trust's experience has shown that conservation efforts in communities with low income and economic resources cannot be successful, much less sustainable, unless the needs and welfare of local people are addressed. Thus, holistic and integrated conservation and development programmes, with active participation of local communities that aim to promote local guardianship, have been the focus of the Trust's activities.

Geographically, the Trust's activities spread from the sub-tropical plains of Parsa, Chitwan, Bardia and Kanchanpur in the lowlands to the Annapurna, Manaslu and Gaurishankar regions of the high Himalayas, including the trans-Himalayan regions of Upper Mustang and Manang. Currently, projects are divided into three geographical areas: lowlands, mid-hills (Kathmandu Valley), and high mountains. The Trust's programmes in the lowlands are Biodiversity Conservation Centre (BCC) in Chitwan, Parsa Conservation Programme (PCP) in Parsa, Bardia Conservation Programme (BCP) in Bardia, and Suklaphanta Conservation Programme (SCP) in Kanchanpur. The Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP), Manaslu Conservation Area Project (MCAP) and Gaurishankar Conservation Area Project (GCAP) are three protected areas managed by the Trust. In Kathmandu Valley, the Trust also manages the Central Zoo.



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Foreword

In Nepal, protected areas play a crucial role in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Biodiversity – the variety of life on the planet – is essential for our economy and for our well-being. Conserving biodiversity is not just about protecting species and habitats for their own sake. It is also about maintaining nature’s capacity to deliver the goods and services that we all need, and deal with the development needs of the communities.

Establishing a protected area is beyond setting aside a track of land for ‘protection’. It requires a holistic approach to ensure coexistence of human and wildlife in harmony and address various threats to the area and the biodiversity it supports. Currently, major threats in protected areas are conversion of wildlife habitat to agriculture, unsustainable extraction of resources, illegal logging and poaching, introduction of invasive or alien species, pollution, and climate change. Understanding the dynamics of people living in or around protected areas is also critical to ensuring the success of protected areas in conserving biodiversity. NTNC has continued to demonstrate its ability and presence as a credible champion as it appertains to environmental conservation in Nepal by implementing programmes that address these emerging issues in close partnership with local communities, conservation partners and donor agencies. NTNC is confident that sustainable economic development can be achieved through natural resource conservation and its sustainable utilisation with active participation of local communities.

This report is a snapshot of the focus, accomplishments of our initiatives for the fiscal year 2011/12. Success realized is owed to the hard work and dedication of the Trust family, notably, the secretariat, the projects, and the Board of Trustees. We would also like to extend our sincere gratitude to all our donor agencies, partner organisations, government agencies and local communities for their support and inspiration. We also welcome comments and feedback from all our well-wishers and readers.

Member Secretary
Juddha Bahadur Gurung

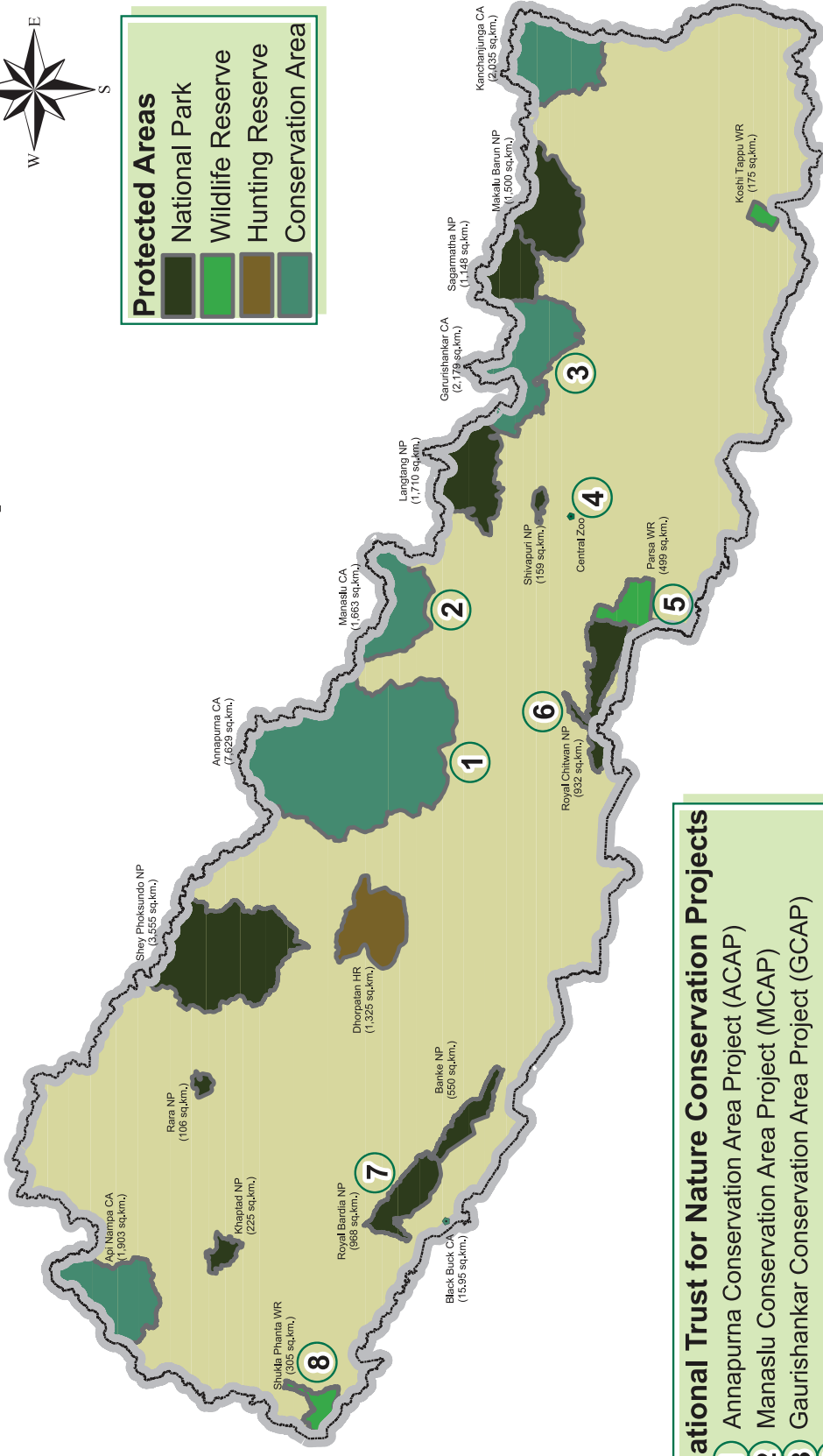
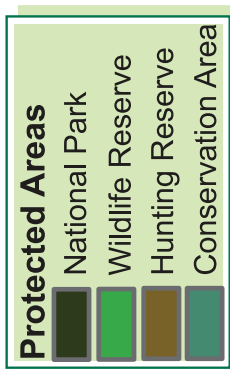
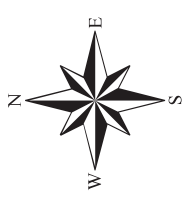
Acronyms

ACA	Annapurna Conservation Area	ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
ACAP	Annapurna Conservation Area Project	IUCN	The World Conservation Union
APU	Anti-Poaching Unit	kW	kilo Watt
ARKS	Animal Record Keeping System	L	Litre
BCC	Biodiversity Conservation Centre	LHC	Livestock Health Clinic
BCN	Bird Conservation Nepal	MCA	Manaslu Conservation Area
BCP	Bardia Conservation Programme	MCAP	Manaslu Conservation Area Project
BNP	Bardia National Park	MHS	Micro-Hydro Scheme
BZCF	Buffer Zone Community Forest	MoFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
BZUC	Buffer Zone User Committee	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CAMC	Conservation Area Management Committee	NARC	Nepal Agriculture Research Council
CBAPU	Community-Based Anti-Poaching Unit	NCRTC	Nepal Conservation Research and Training Centre
CBO	Community-Based Organisation	NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
CE	Conservation Education	NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
CFUG	Community Forest User Group	RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
CNP	Chitwan National Park	SCP	Suklaphanta Conservation Programme
CRF	Community Relief Programme	SWR	Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve
DAG	Disadvantaged Group	TMSC	Tourism Management Sub-Committee
DDC	District Development Committee	TOT	Training of Trainers
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation	UCO	Unit Conservation Office
ETF	Environment Teachers Forum	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FO Z	Friends of the Zoo	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility	VDC	Village Development Committee
GFC	Green Force Club	WWF	World Wildlife Fund
GoN	Government of Nepal	ZSL	Zoological Society of London
ICDP	Integrated Conservation and Development Programme		
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development		

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Protected Areas of Nepal



National Trust for Nature Conservation Projects

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International workshop on Asian Society of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine

The 5th workshop of the Asian Society of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine was held on October 21 and 22, 2011 in Kathmandu, Nepal. The workshop was jointly hosted by the Asian Society of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine, the Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation, the National Trust of Nature Conservation-Central Zoo, the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science, the World Wildlife Fund Nepal, the Department of Livestock Services, the Japanese Society of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine, the Korean Society of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine and by Gifu University of Japan.



Ninety delegates from 14 different Asian countries including participant from US along with 49 Nepalese members attended the conference. The participants were from various backgrounds, including academia, wildlife researchers, zoo and wildlife veterinarians, zoo directors and university students. Sixty-five technical papers and three keynote lectures were delivered.

The workshop served as a hub to all the participants to discuss and share relevant information.

IDA Launching

The '**Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection in Asia Project**' was officially launched by Hon. Minister for Forests and Soil Conservation Mr. Md. Wakil Musalman on November 4, 2011 in a special event held at the Hotel Radisson, Kathmandu, Nepal. The launching programme was organized by the Government of Nepal - Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) together with National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) and the World Bank. The Secretary of Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, the Secretary of National Planning Commission, the Director Generals under the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and other senior officers from the Ministry, representatives from different non-governmental organizations, journalists and professors from different academic institutions were among the participants. The key stakeholders of the project demonstrated their commitment for the successful implementation of the project. Mr. Sumith Pilapitiya, Task Team Leader from the World Bank expressed his great excitement on high level commitment for the successful inauguration of the project.



Hariyo Ban Launching

The Hariyo Ban Nepalko Dhan Program (Hariyo Ban) is an ambitious initiative funded by USAID designed to build resilience to climate change in communities and ecosystems of Nepal and also to improve the livelihoods of Nepal's most impoverished communities. The Program period is five years, from August, 2011 to August, 2016. National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) is one of the four core partners implementing the Hariyo Ban Program; WWF Nepal being the leading partner and the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), and the Federation of Community Forestry Users in Nepal (FECOFUN) being other partners. It works on three core interwoven components – biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscapes management and climate change adaptation, further intertwined

with livelihoods, gender and social inclusion as cross-cutting themes.

Hariyo Ban aims to reduce threats to biodiversity and vulnerability to climate change in Nepal through site-based interventions in two priorities, high-value biodiversity landscapes: Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL), complemented by support to strengthen the enabling policy environment at the national level. Hariyo Ban's overall goal is to reduce adverse impacts of climate change and threats to biodiversity in Nepal.

In CHAL, NTNC will primarily be working on Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) and Manaslu Conservation Area (MCA). And in TAL, NTNC will be working in protected areas including Chitwan National Park, Bardia National Park and Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve and their buffer zone, corridors and bottlenecks.



Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP)

Established in 1986, Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) have some of the most spectacular natural areas of the world in a remarkable physical setting. ACA has exceptionally high biodiversity, in terms of species richness and degree of endemism due to wide range of climatic conditions and altitude. ACA, the first conservation area of Nepal, is spread over 7,629 km² with 57 VCDs.

INTRODUCTION

In 1986, NTNC assumed responsibility for management of Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) with the establishment of Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP). A pilot programme that initially focused in Ghandruk Village Development Committee (VDC) proved successful and was subsequently broadened to incorporate other VDCs. After being gazetted as a Conservation Area in 1992, ACAP's programme covered the entire Conservation Area covering 7629 sq.km. ACAP is divided into seven Unit Conservation Offices (UCOs): Jomsom, Manang, Bhujung, Sikles, Ghandruk, Lomanthang, and Lwang.

ACAP has been able to integrate natural resource management education with alternative energy, ecotourism, gender development, and a variety of other community development programmes. Conservation and development activities of ACAP are funded almost entirely by entry fees to the Conservation Area. Recognising that local participation is a fundamental aspect of environmental conservation, ACAP integrates local communities in all stages of development: from planning to implementation and monitoring. This approach has established ACA as a model project in Asia



GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

- Conserve, maintain and enhance flora, fauna and their habitats in the ACA region, in harmony with their sustainable utilization
- Improve livelihoods opportunities of local people
- Develop, promote and manage ecotourism with emphasis on pro-poor activities
- Preserve cultural heritage to maintain uniqueness and identity of the ACA region
- Develop and strengthen capacity of local institutions
- Enhance institutional capacity of management authority (ACAP)

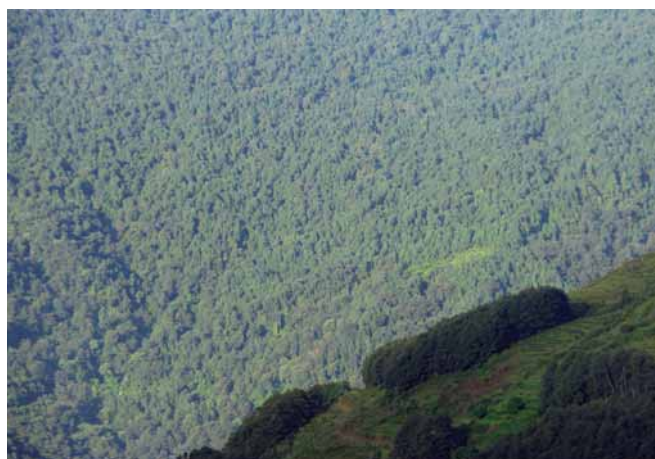
THEMATIC PROGRAMMES

- Natural Resource Conservation
- Alternative Energy
- Conservation Education and Extension
- Sustainable Community Development
- Agriculture and Livestock Development
- Tourism Management
- Gender Development
- Reproductive and Health Service Support
- Capacity Development

KEY INTERVENTIONS

NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMCs) are responsible for implementing conservation and development activities at the community level. As a way to ensure conservation, several coordination workshops have taken place. In Sikles, for example, nearly 70 forest guards and almost 60 administrative personnel received training. Additionally, all CAMCs and other Forest Management sub Committees (FMsCs) were also audited.



During this fiscal year, nearly 66,000 forest tree seedlings/cuttings were planted in private land and approximately 86,000 seedlings in community land. This action will help increase forest cover and help in biodiversity conservation as habitats will be more sheltered.

In actions held against illegal possession of endangered fauna and flora, several cases associated to the illegal possession of *Tusa*, orchid and *Thulo Okhati* were handled during the patrolling and surveillance rounds of local police in Bagar, Jomsom and Pokhara. Also a man of Namarjung VDC was caught carrying five skins of barking deer to Pokhara. There was judicial follow up to the cases with the pertinent authorities. Several awareness raising programme was organized to prevent poaching, commercialization of fur and body parts and trafficking of wildlife through the Annapurna Conservation Area. Series of mass meetings in several villages was held where communities were sensitized on the importance of conserving wildlife, poaching activities and illegal herb collection as well as its consequences. Throughout the year, youth clubs and women groups were encouraged to become part of the general effort to reduce wildlife crime.

An important annual coordination meeting with line agencies was also held, with the purpose of discussing the draft of the anti-poaching action plan

as well as pertinent information on natural resource conservation. Representatives of the Department of Forest Office (DFO), the District Soil Conservation Offices (DSCO) Panchase Protected Forest, ACAP and the Western Regional Forestry Directorate attended the meeting.

Forest fire awareness camps at 15 sites were organized as a measure to prevent forest fire. 394 gabion boxes were distributed to protect river bank from possible flood hazard. Similarly, 6 CAMC building were constructed. 19 nurseries (7 project, 9 private and 3 communities) are operational through the support of the project.

RESEARCH AND SURVEY

The Project carried out a survey in the forest areas of Parche, Sikha and Kunjo VDCs in order to collect information on the status and distribution of the Himalayan black bear. The human-black bear conflict was also examined. These VDCs were chosen for the study because they have been vulnerable to black bear attacks. ACAP has several ongoing research and monitoring activities on different key stone species such as snow leopard, red panda, common leopard and cheer peasant. The documentation of indigenous bio resources of high mountains and the registration of biodiversity found in the area was also carried out.

ACAP conducted a community-based monitoring training in Jomsom from October 15 through 24, 2011. This was done in collaboration with Snow Leopard Conservancy (SLC). Snow Leopard Scouts members, rangers and students were among the attendees. The program consisted on both theoretical and field work formats, which helped broaden knowledge on the species' ecosystem and ways to protect them.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture demonstration plots in 12 sites and 6 tea nurseries supported and are operational. 110 conservation farmers, regarded as ambassadors of agriculture promotion were supported with tools, equipment and seeds. As a means of promoting cash crops, 91355 tea seedlings, 1710 coffee seedlings, 8000 broom grass, 75322 cardamom seedlings and 1675 fruit seedlings were distributed. Similarly, 48 beehives were also supported.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

26 buildings (school, daycare, and CAMC) were supported for construction and maintenance. 78 toilets construction supported to improve the sanitation and hygiene. Similarly, 19 drinking water schemes, 12 irrigation canals and 4 water mills





were supported for construction. Trekking trails at different 8 locations were repaired and construction of 4 bridges supported to facilitate and ease the accessibility to the trekkers and local communities.

CAPACITY BUILDING

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) workshop was organized by ACAP in Pokhara on October 17th to 19th, 2011. It helped in explaining how the SEA is a necessary tool for sustainable development in the region. The main objective of the workshop was to familiarize all participants about the SEA and to develop the proposal for its implementation as a pilot project in ACA. Technical support was provided by the International

Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). Trainings on community infrastructure development, livelihood, appreciative inquiry, social mobilization, report writing and basic computer programs were carried out during the last fiscal year in different locations like Pokhara, Birethanti, Dangsing and Kaski. Vocational trainings such as plumbing and wiring were also imparted in different communities in Jomsom district. They will help them develop skilled manpower in technical areas.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PROGRAM

ACAP has been implementing the Alternative Energy Program (AEP) since the project was launched. The

main objectives of AEP are to save the forests and local environment by reducing the use of traditional fuel such as fire wood, and by encouraging local people to use alternative energy and efficient methods. The major approaches are aimed at reducing the demand for fire wood includes the use of improved cook stoves and solar panels for home use. Over 100 stoves have been installed in Ghandruk, Sikles, Bhujung and Jomsom with subsidies from ACAP. Improved cooking stoves aids in reduction of wood consumption and maintain healthy indoor environment. CAMCs coordinated with biogas companies to install 12 the plants in Ghandruk and Lwang. This effort will ultimately improve their hygienic conditions at the same time that it will enhance energy efficiency. Similarly, 24 solar light systems were installed and electric line in 6 different locations were also extended during this fiscal year.

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

This program is focused on mitigating the adverse impacts of tourism and aims to uplift the socio-economic status of the local people. It involves organizing and strengthening the capacities of local communities through the promotion of tourism management sub-committees. As for the assistance to tourists, 17 Visitor Information Centers were provided with information materials and improved tourist services as infrastructure was upgraded and 65 sign boards were placed at different locations. Updated brochures (13,000 copies) were printed and made available for trekkers and visitors to understand the geographic area of the Annapurna region. Additionally, workshops in Bhujung and Lo-Manthang sector were carried out for local villagers to help them understand tourism and sensitize the local communities on both positive and negative aspects of tourism. Local people, youth clubs, hotels, CAMCs and mother groups participated in the activities. Similarly, 16 incinerators and 4 dumping sites were constructed to manage the waste.

Manaslu Conservation Area Project (MCAP)

Manaslu Conservation Area (MCA) lies in the upper region of Gorkha District and is bordered by Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) of China to the north and east, Manang District to the west, and Gorkha District to the south. MCA, covering an area of 1,663 sq km, was declared a conservation area in December 1998 and entrusted to NTNC with management responsibilities for ten years. Recently in 2008, the government extended the mangement responsibility for another ten years.

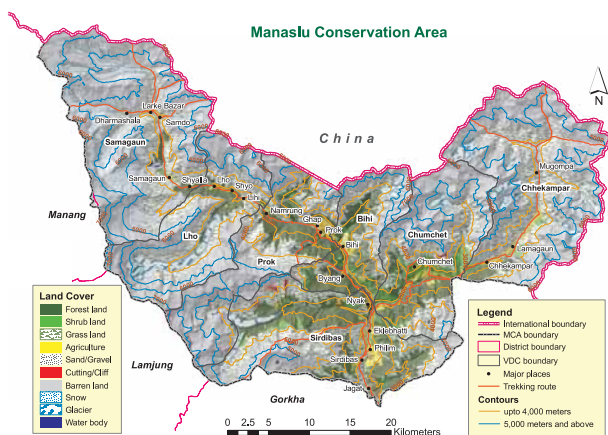
INTRODUCTION

Manaslu Conservation Area (MCA) lies in the upper region of Gorkha District and is bordered by Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) of China to the north and east, Manang District to the west, and Gorkha District to the south. MCA, covering an area of 1,663 sq km, was declared a conservation area in December 1998 and entrusted to NTNC with management responsibilities for ten years. MCA includes seven VDCs: Sirdibas, Chhekampar, Chumchet, Bihi, Prok, Lho and Samagaon. The lowest settlement is Jagat Village in Sirdibas VDC at 1,370m, while the highest settlement is Samdo Village of Sama VDC at 3,830m. Jagat is the main entry point to MCA.

Manaslu Conservation Area can be categorised into three geographical areas based upon natural setting and ethnicity: i) Nubri Valley in the northwestern part encompassing Sama, Lho and Prok VDCs; ii) Kutang in the middle portion formed by Bihi VDC; and iii) Tsum Valley in the eastern part which includes Chumchet and Chhekampa VDCs. At the lowest altitude in MCA is Sirdibas VDC.

OBJECTIVES

- Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources and rich cultural heritage of MCA.
- Promote tourism to improve livelihoods of local people in MCA.



THEMATIC PROGRAMMES

- Natural Resource Conservation
- Alternative Energy
- Conservation Education and Extension
- Sustainable Community Development
- Agriculture and Livestock Development
- Gender Development
- Health Service Support
- Tourism Management
- Heritage Conservation

KEY INTERVENTIONS

NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION

Forest patrolling has been one of the crucial activities that the project has supported. During several occasions it has helped apprehend people involved in illegal activities and has redirected them to the legal entities for further action.

Strengthening agricultural practices is another focus area of the project. Consequently, about 4,000

seedlings were distributed in both private and community land. The project went one step forward and provided wire fences to protect the seedlings in Yabang Khola Pakha, Sirdibas VDC.

CONSERVATION EDUCATION AND EXTENSION PROGRAM

Scholarships, trainings, conservation books and materials are some of the activities that the project has been supporting to disseminate the message on the importance of conservation among local community members and students. Several villages were direct beneficiaries of these actions, including: Bihi Krak, Sarsyun of Sirdibas and Philim.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Sustainable Community Development Program, have helped communities to improve their livelihoods. Functional changes were made, like the provision of materials for the construction of trails and bridges, toilets and community buildings. Water supplies systems were repaired and furniture was provided to a village school. The participation of community members was instrumental to carry out



these activities. Stone pavement of 500 meters was build at Lho VDC with the help of community manual labor.

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The MCAP has been conducting different activities to manage and promote sustainable tourism in the area. It has also helped in providing accurate and useful information for tourists. On this regard, two visitor centers have been operating at Jagat and Samagaun and location map boards have been installed. These maps include data on locations, trails, settlements, water bodies, major mountain peaks, major tourist attractions and facilities available in the area. Also four kilometers long trail was built as an alternate route from Samar of Chumchet to Bihi. Several sign posts were placed at Tharpuk, Dhunjum, Jhongchet, Ode, Sherang, Bhisma, Ogarung, Harsyangkuna and Nyak along the Rupina Lha trail as well as in the road from Barkpark to Rubinala. Materials like the MCA brochure were upgraded and 6,000 copies were printed and distributed.



AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

With the purpose of supporting healthier dietary practices and promoting diversified farming as a source of income, twenty four improved varieties of vegetable seeds were distributed in seven VDCs of MCA, benefiting approximately 600 farmers in the region.

RESEARCH AND SURVEY

From April 2nd to May 25th of 2012, the MCAP conducted a survey to obtain data on the population of snow leopard. This was made in close collaboration with WWF Nepal through the Hariyo Ban project. Furthermore, a community-based snow leopard monitoring training took place in Jomsom, Mustang, organized jointly with the Snow Leopard Conservancy (SLC) and National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC). The network of Green Force Club (GFC) joined the field training near Tilicho Lake fields. The main purpose of the training was to instruct local villagers on setting camera traps that will help monitor the number of snow leopards in their habitat.

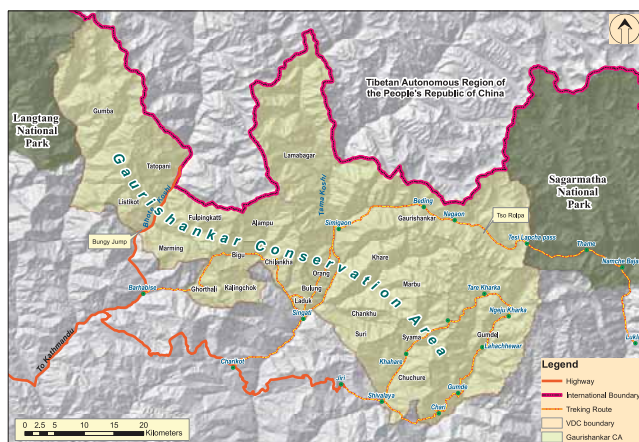
Gaurishankar Conservation Area Project (GCAP)

The Gaurishankar Conservation Area (GCA) is situated in the northern part of Nepal's Central Development Region. It covers an area of 2,179 sq km and was declared a conservation area by the Government of Nepal through a Nepal Gazette notice on 11 January 2010. The GCA is the third conservation area entrusted by the Government of Nepal to NTNC for management. NTNC initiated programmes of Gaurishankar Conservation Area Project (GCAP) by establishing a headquarter office in Laduk and visitor information centres in Singati and Siwalaya.

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Nepal, through a Nepal Gazette notice dated July 19, 2010 has entrusted the management responsibility of Gaurishankar Conservation Area to the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) for 20 years. Gaurishankar Conservation Area was declared by the Government of Nepal, through a Nepal Gazette notice on January 11, 2010. Gaurishankar Conservation Area (GCA) is the third Conservation Area entrusted by the Government of Nepal to NTNC for management. Annapurna Conservation Area and Manaslu Conservation Area are already under NTNC management.

Gaurishankar Conservation Area is situated in northern part of Central Development Region (CDR) of Nepal. It borders Sagarmatha National Park to the east, Langtang National Park to the West and Tibetan Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China to the North. Extended between 85° 46.8' and 86° 34.8' East longitude and 27° 03.2' and 28° 01' North Latitude, which covers an area of 2,179 square kilometers and encompasses 22 Village Development Committees of 3 districts (Alampu, Bigu, Bulung, Chankhu, Chilankha, Gaurishankar, Kalinchok, Khare, Laduk, Lamabagar, Marbu, Orang, Suri and Syama VDCs of Dolakha district; Fulpinkatti, Ghorthali, Gumba, Listikot, Marming and Tatopani VDCs of Sindhupalchok district; Chuchure and Gumdel VDCs of Ramechhap district). 2001 census reveals a population of 56,364 people in 11,582 households. Tamang is the largest ethnic group accounting for 25.84 % of the total population followed by Sherpa with 22.42 %, and Chhetri 18.36 %. Other ethnic groups are: Newar,



Thangmi, Gurung, Brahman, Jirel, Kami, Damai and Sarki. GCA comprises 16 major vegetation types: *Pinus roxburghii* forest, *Schima-Castanopsis* forest, *Alnus* forest, *Pinus wallichiana* forest, *Rhododendron* forest, *Quercus lanata* forest, Lower temperate oak forest (*Quercus semicarpifolia* forest), Lower temperate mixed broad leaved forest, *Abies* forest, Upper temperate mixed forest (*Birch-rhododendron* forest), Temperate mountain oak forest, East Himalayan Oak forest, *Juniperus* forest, Shrubland (*Rhododendron* anthropogon bushes) and Moist alpine scrubs. Confirmed observations of faunal diversity inside GCA totals to 34 species of mammals, 16 species of fishes, 10 species of amphibians, 8 species of lizards, 14 species of snakes, 235 species of birds.

With the issue of climate change becoming prominent in the national and international arena, the region carries special significance. Despite its biological and cultural richness, GCA is extremely remote region which has remained isolated from national development endeavors until very recently.

KEY INTERVENTIONS

NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION

The Gaurishankar Conservation Area Management Regulations (GCAMR) was drafted with rigorous consultation with the local people, political parties and the Federation of Community Forest Users, Nepal (FECOFUN). A committee, taking the representatives from all political parties, district forest office, District Development Committees (DDC), FECOFUN and NTNC was formed under the chairmanship of planning officer of DNPWC to develop and finalize a draft of the Regulation. Series of coordination meetings at various levels have been taking place as well as a public hearing organized in DDC Dolakha. Once a consensus is reached among all stakeholders it shall be forwarded to the DNPWC/ Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) for the approval.

Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMCs) were formed in 8 VDCs of the project. Discussion



and talk programs were organized prior to formation of CAMC. These newly formed CAMCs were provided office management support including furniture and stationeries for the regular office operation. The operational plan preparation process has been initiated in these newly formed CAMCs. The project also organized community workshops in eight VDCs of the Dolakha district (Alampu, Bigu, Bulung, Chilankha, Laduk, Lamabagar, Suri and Orang) and Gumdel of Ramechhap which will help prepare a baseline for the Operational Plan.

The GCA management plan formulation has also been initiated. In this regard, suggestions, comments and feedback from different stakeholders are crucial for the preparation of a comprehensive management plan, therefore a one-day district level workshop in Siwalaya, Ramechhap, Singati and Chautara were conducted.

In order to increase the capacity of farmers' agricultural practices, GCAP conducted a conservation farmer training. Nine conservation farmers committed to establish vegetable nursery at their private land. Agricultural tools and seeds were supported for the establishment of the nursery.

Different legal cases were handled and among them most of the cases were related to illegal timber collection. Similarly, an injured male Barking Deer from Tamakoshi flood was rescued by Lamabagar CAMC and released to its natural habitat.



SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A road heading from Singati to Laduk was repaired to improve the access to the village. This has helped to regularize the public transportation facilities and market the agricultural products to nearby market. GCAP also supported for the maintenance of Peltric set and micro hydro in Laduk, Orang, Bigu, Kalinchok and Ghorthali.

During this fiscal year, GCAP supported 7 schools (Laduk, Bulung, Chilankha, Kalinchok, Lamabagar, Suri and Gaurishankar). Furniture support, class room and play ground repair/maintenance were major activities under school support program. 23 households of Alampu VDCs were provided support for the construction of toilets under sanitary model toilet support program. With an aim of providing easy access to clean drinking water, the project supported 3 CAMCs (Bigu, Laduk and Orang) to construct rural drinking water supply benefitting 200 households.

Women's roles as users and preservers of natural resource are crucial to the success of any program aimed at nature conservation. Realizing their role, the project supported to form women cooperative and credit organization in Chilankha, Laduk and Orang VDCs. Income generating activities were also launched in Alampu, Bulung and Gumdel VDCs.

Conservation farmers are assigned to facilitate activities of sustainable agriculture in their respective VDCs. The project provided seeds of 20 different

vegetables to 17 conservation farmers of 10 VDCs to produce and promote seasonal vegetables. The training provided by the project has enhanced their capacity on modern agriculture system and conservation. After the training, different agriculture tools like water sprayer, loose pipe, plastic for green house, plastic water tank were provided. In addition, project also supported 3 CAMCs in cash crop production of rose merry, cardamom and broom grass.

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM MANAGEMENT

To foster tourism in GCAP area, a visit program was organized to familiarize the local people of GCA with home stay system in Ghale Gaun, ACAP area. Home stay program is initiated in Laduk VDC. In order to raise awareness among local community members on conservation efforts and tourism, four study tours to ACAP and Chitwan National Park were organized to 145 participants from Dolakha and Ramechhap district.

Options for safe waste disposal in rural areas are often limited. Recent designs for low-cost small-scale incinerators are effective mean of waste management. GCAP supported to construct five incinerators in different places. 1300 meter trekking route connecting Deurali from Siwalaya and Jata Pokhari, was upgraded to ease access of the tourists. Sign posting on the way to Lamabagar, Bigu, Chilankha VDCs was also erected. The project provided basic cook training to 44 hotel and home stay entrepreneurs at Siwalaya and Laduk.





Biodiversity Conservation Center (BCC)

Biodiversity Conservation Centre (BCC) was established in 1989 as the Nepal Conservation Research and Training Centre (NCRTC) at the conclusion of Smithsonian Institute's Nepal Terai Ecology Project to conduct biological research and monitoring of fauna and flora in Nepal's Terai protected areas. Threats to biodiversity are integrated, therefore efforts to deal with them needs to be holistic in nature. Recently, Parsa Conservation Programme (PCP) has also been initiated as satellite office of BCC for monitoring of wildlife in Parsa Wildlife Reserves.

INTRODUCTION

Biodiversity Conservation Centre (BCC) was established in 1989 as the Nepal Conservation Research and Training Centre (NCRTC) at the conclusion of Smithsonian Institute's Nepal Terai Ecology Project that conducted biological research and monitoring of fauna and flora in Nepal's Terai protected areas. Threats to biodiversity are integrated, therefore efforts to solve them need to be holistic in nature. Realising this, BCC widened its focus and added human dimensions to its conservation efforts. Emphasis remained on conservation and integrated development with twin objectives of applied biological research and sustainable development of local communities by providing alternative livelihood options. The expansion in its scope is also reflected by renaming Nepal Conservation Research and Training Centre as Biodiversity Conservation Centre in January 2002.

BCC regularly provides technical expertise to Chitwan National Park (CNP) on rhino translocation, census of flagship species, and basic and applied research both inside and outside the Park. BCC has successfully implemented the first landscape level conservation project, Tiger Rhino Conservation Project in Nepal with support from Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Foundation (UNF), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). BCC seeks affiliation with international universities, and conservation and training agencies to develop its information centre as a repository of research findings in Nepal as well as a conservation-based research and training centre in the region.



OBJECTIVES

- To assist biological research and monitoring functions of NTNC.
- To provide alternative livelihood options to local communities.
- To empower local communities to become guardians of their own resources.
- To seek affiliation with national and international universities and research institutes to develop the Centre as a regional training and research centre.

THEMATIC PROGRAMMES

- Natural Resource Conservation
- Wildlife Research and Conservation
- Alternative Energy
- Conservation Education and Extension
- Sustainable Livelihood Program
- Captive Breeding Program

Parsa Conservation Programme as satellite office of BCC has been initiated for wildlife monitoring in Parsa Wildlife Reserve. The office has been established and bird monitoring was conducted. Other research and monitoring activities will be conducted in the days ahead.

KEY INTERVENTIONS

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION

Aiming to support the different greenery programs for local communities, a new nursery was established in NTNC-BCC on December 29, 2011. There are currently 22 plant species that are being grown including timber, fodder, fruit trees, ornamental and medicinal plants, bamboos, among others. A total of 11,922 seedlings produced in the nursery were distributed to the local communities during monsoon season to ensure their survival. Information boards of 12 community forests around Chitwan have been updated.

WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION

The Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) and the NTNC initiated the rhino ID data base monitoring work in Chitwan National Park (CNP), together with World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Nepal and the Darwin Initiative/ Zoological Society of London. Three guard posts have been monitoring regularly the Eastern areas of the CNP. More than 50 animals have been updated systematically. Additionally the monitoring of regular birds and ungulates has been ongoing in the Barandabaha Corridor.



On April 24, 2012, BCC and CNP technical and veterinary staff in Meghauri Community Forest took under control a young adult tiger that killed a 35 year old woman from Meghauri-5. The tiger was injured, apparently by being involved in a fight with another tiger. He was transferred to an enclosure at Kasara, Chitwan.

A pilot project to build a chain-free, one-acre corral for captive elephants has started in Nepal. For the project, Prakriti Kali (Sweetie Kali), an 8 year-old elephant born in the BCC was selected. The one acre area allows her to permanently shed the leg chains she has worn since she was four years old. This project is supported by Elephant Aid International, USA.

Technical, financial and logistics support was provided to five students for their academic research.

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM

For the last 20 years, the Nature Guide Training has been a BCC regular program, capacitating more than 500 local youth members, mostly from buffer zone area of CNP. This year, 72 persons from the Sauraha region were trained on two units of the basic nature guide course.

BCC has constantly promoted and supported the installation of biogas plants. 200 biogas plants were installed in 2012. Last year, the BCC declared Kumroze Village Development Committee (VDC) Ward Nr. 9 in Ghokrella, as “Biogas Model Village”. This year, Kumroze VDC Ward Nr. 6 in Janakpur was awarded with that title, where eighty-nine biogas plants attached with toilets were set up in 89 households. Furthermore, 57 household biogas plants were installed through the Hariyo Ban Program: three in Gawai, Kumroze; 30 in Padampur VDC; 20 in Jankauli and seven in Bachhauli. Additionally, the NTNC financed ten biogas plants, which were installed in Belsar BZCF in Patihani VDC. In the Parsa Conservation Program, the BCC provided support to install ten biogas plants in Churiamai users community in Mahadevpatti VDC of Makwanpur District

CONSERVATION EDUCATION

In the buffer zone area of CNP there are 55 “green force” clubs, which were established by the BCC, as part of its continuous support to conservation actions. The administration of these clubs was improved during 2012. Additionally, six green force



clubs received an award during this year for their good performance, especially for their efforts in preserving the greenery at their school premises.

As part of conservation education activities, the wildlife display and information centre, established in 2004 by the BCC, provides visitors with information and exhibits of the animals’ specimens found in Chitwan National Park. More than 400 specimens of preserved animals, animal skeleton, skin, bones and faecal matters are displayed with a brief informative description. On that note, four new aquariums were added to the collection during 2012.

NEPAL ELEPHANT TB SURVEILLANCE AND HEALTHCARE PROGRAM

The Nepal Elephant Tuberculosis (TB) Surveillance and Healthcare Program has been implemented as part of a joint initiative of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, the National Trust for



Nature Conservation, WWF Nepal and Elephant Care International (ECI) from USA. BCC has carried out the program in close coordination with all stakeholders. In 2011, 76 elephants were tested for TB, out of which seven were examined for the first time. There are a total of 216 captive elephants in Nepal: 114 are private, 94 belong to the government and eight are with NTNC-BCC.

ANTI-POACHING SUPPORT

An endowment fund of NRs 10 million (\$118,000) was created a few years ago and, as a result, the interest rates from the fund have been used and shared for different anti-poaching activities. Similar support was kindly given by Sir John Chapple through the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) for anti-poaching activities at the eastern part of the Chitwan National Park.

CAPTIVE BREEDING PROGRAMS

There are presently three ongoing captive breeding programs in Chitwan National Park: Vulture Captive Breeding Center (VCBC), Gharial Breeding Center (GBC) and Elephant Breeding Center (EBC). The BCC has been managing the VCBC in collaboration with Chitwan National Park and Bird Conservation Nepal

(BCN) with the support of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and the ZSL. The vultures are being kept in two holding aviaries.

Tourist entry fees collected from EBC and GBC have been collected by BCC and utilized in the management of the centres in close collaboration with CNP.

PARSA CONSERVATION PROGRAM

As part of the BCC's satellite project in Parsa Wildlife Reserve (PWR), biodiversity research and monitoring in and around Parsa area, as well as support the livelihood of local communities to bring them to the mainstream of conservation is underway.

Management Information System (MIST) training in PWR was conducted for the use of innovative technologies. Twenty-seven members of the army and Game Scouts of PWR participated in the training. Among the topics discussed during the training were patrolling with GPS and data sheets filling. Army patrols and game scouts have taken the responsibility of data collections.

Since the beginning of PCP, regular monitoring of wildlife, particularly birds, is being conducted in the PWR. Preparation of checklist of birds is ongoing so far, more than 310 bird species have been registered.



BARDIA CONSERVATION PROGRAM (BCP)

Bardia National Park (BNP) is lowland Nepal's largest protected area and spreads over an area of 968 sq km. It spreads over three districts: Bardia, Banke, and Surkhet. NTNC started its activities in 1986 in the park and adjoining areas when the first rhino was translocated from Chitwan National Park.

INTRODUCTION

Bardia National Park (BNP) is lowland Nepal's largest protected area spread over an area of 968 sq km. It is spread over three districts: Bardia, Banke, and Surkhet. NTNC started its activities in 1986 in the park and adjoining areas when the first rhino was translocated from Chitwan National Park. The first few years focused on monitoring translocated rhinos, but from 1994 the field office for Bardia Conservation Programme (BCP) was established and a regular programme initiated. BCP focuses on biodiversity research and monitoring in addition to various livelihood programmes in and around the park. BCP's activities are concentrated in the Park and its southwestern buffer zone in seven VDCs of Bardia District: Suryapatuwa, Thakurdwara, Shivpur, Manau, Pashupatinagar, Gola and Patabhar. A population of over 45,000 local residents are benefiting from BCP. Programme activities are implemented in close coordination and collaboration with BNP, community-based organisations (CBOs), local government institutions and other conservation partners.

OBJECTIVES

- To sustain and strengthen conservation endeavours through biodiversity research and monitoring.
- To enhance local livelihoods through sustainable community development programmes.



THEMATIC PROGRAMMES

- Natural Resource Conservation Alternative Energy
- Sustainable Community Development
- Conservation Awareness
- Sustainable Tourism Development
- Gender Development
- Community Health Services
- Biodiversity Research and Monitoring

KEY INTERVENTIONS

NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

A two days Community Forest Management Training has been organized from 25-26 March 2012. Altogether 35 executive members and forest guards of various CFUGs from Thakurdwara, Suryapatuwa and Shivpur participated in the training. To adopt good governance and sound management of BZCF, public hearing and public auditing (PHPA) of 7 community forest of Suryapatuwa and Thakurdwara VDCs was organized which were participated by 807 community forest users.

NTNC-BCP is operating two forest nurseries, located at Thakurdwara 5 Betahani and Pasupatinagar 5 Banjaria. These nurseries produce over 30,000 seedlings of multipurpose tree species and distributes



to community groups and private land every year. A total 19 ha of community and private land was planted using seedling produced by BCP nurseries.

PARTICIPATORY APU SUPPORT (CBAPU)

Since 2009, with the support of TFTF/UOM, community based anti-poaching units (CBAPU) are mobilized under the close coordination of park authorities. In 2011, village youths of Hattisar and Gobrella and Northern part (Hariharpur, Chhinchhu, Lekhparjul and Taranga) were involved in anti poaching activities by forming CBAPU in their village. Additional 10 CBAPUs were formed in Neulapur VDC (Shreeram Nagar Buffer Zone User Committee), Banuganu, Bindrapuri and Sukhad and were voluntarily involved in the wildlife conservation through established information networking and organizing regular patrolling. NTNC/BCP and Bardia National Park regularly organize training and coordination meetings with these units for the effective mobilization of youths. BCP provided logistic support during the patrolling.

DEVELOPMENT OF DEDICATED ARMED ANTI POACHING UNITS

Currently Bardia National park has 26 park posts and 25 security posts for the anti poaching patrolling in core area. BCP supported to construct community based anti poaching cum game scout post at Dalla, security post at Banjariya, Game scout post at Parewodar and security post at Bankhet with the support of ZSL/USFWS. Game scouts and army personnel are deployed with logistic in the newly constructed post with SMART patrolling in the Babai valley. GPS orientation training was also organized for the deployed army. Bardia National Park established and mobilized security forces with the mission of minimizing poaching in Babai valley to translocate rhinos in future.

MIST (SMART Patrolling)

An inception workshop was organized on 18th January 2012 participated by army officers (Narsingdal),



officers and game scout of Bardia National park, TAL and NTNC/BCP to orient about the MIST program and its benefit for the patrolling efforts. The inception workshop also selected 8 posts of Babai valley for the implementation of SMART patrolling in the first phase and extended to 5 posts of Karnali flood plain from June, 2012. One week training was organized from 18th to 24th January 2012 for 26 army representative from the 8 post, army headquarter and 9 game scouts from Babai valley. Similarly, one day training was organized on 25th May, 2012 to implement SMART patrolling from the 5 posts (Dalla, Thakurdwara, Bankhet, Gaindamachan, tented camp) of Karnali flood plain. Basic logistic supports were also provided to hattisar for the facility improvement of elephant staff.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

BCP extended partial financial support to Janata Primary School, Harrekanda, Taranga, Surkhet for the construction of school building. The support was utilized for the required building materials for roofing. More than 350 students and teachers of the school have benefitted from this support.

Taranga BZUC, Babai BZUC and Shree Ramnagar BZUC were financially supported to purchase furniture and for the construction of new office building.

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

NTNC-BCP is conducting various promotional activities to help increase awareness among visitors and local people. During this year three hoarding board were established at Chisapni, Ramapur and Babai.

BCP organized 10 days Nature Guide Training at Thakurdwara from 27 June to 6 July 2012. Altogether 31 local youths, took part in the training. The training was conducted through the financial assistance of Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) and BCP.



BIODIVERSITY RESEARCH AND MONITORING PROGRAM

NTNC-BCP is conducting monitoring and assessment of wildlife damages and mitigation programs in the buffer zone of Bardia National Park with support from AWELY-France since January 2009. Two staffs (Red Caps) are regularly involved in the assessment of human wildlife conflict and providing supports to minimize wildlife damage. Electric fences constructed around the Karnali floodplain are regularly maintained by mobilizing community members which has helped to reduce the damages caused by the wildlife.

In May 22-23, 2012, swamp deer count was organized in Karnali flood plain of Park using the sweep method. The probable habitat of Karnali flood plain was swept counting each individual. The result showed 105 swamp deer (16 adult male, 60 adult female, 8 sub adult and 21 calves). The Karnali flood plain is the second habitat for swamp deer in the Nepal whereas Sukhla phanta wildlife reserve has the largest herd of swamp deer.





Suklaphanta Conservation Program (SCP)

The programme fosters environmental stewardship, promotes social equity, supports livelihood through various income generating activities and capacity building at the local level to safeguard endangered flagship species and their habitats in and around Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve.



INTRODUCTION

Suklaphanta Conservation Programme (SCP) is implemented in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve (SWR) in Kanchanpur District. NTNC was involved in wildlife research in SWR since 1999, while the project office was established in Majhgaon in 2003. The project fosters environmental stewardship, promotes social equity, supports livelihood through various income generating activities and capacity building at the local level to safeguard endangered flagship species and their habitats in and around SWR. Given the inherent challenge in biodiversity conservation, the project has identified three major working areas: i) research, ii) livelihood improvement, and iii) sustainable community development. These programmes are implemented through community participation. Moreover, the project extends financial and technical assistance to SWR office in conserving its unique biodiversity through various research activities. The Reserve is home to the largest population of swamp deer (*Cervus duvauceli*) – over 1,700 individuals – while also hosting the Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris*). To achieve the objective of the project, it works closely with SWR officials, as well as local government institutions, community-based organisations, and conservation partners.

OBJECTIVES

- To safeguard endangered wildlife species and their habitats in and around Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve.
- Biodiversity Research and Monitoring
- To improve livelihood of marginalised communities in and around the Reserve.

THEMATIC PROGRAMMES

- Natural Resource Conservation
- Alternative Energy Promotion
- Conservation Education and Extension
- Sustainable Community Development
- Biodiversity Research and Monitoring
- Community Health Service Support

KEY INTERVENTIONS

WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND MONITORING

Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve (SWR) is famous for Swamp Deer (*Cervus duvauceli*). It has the world's largest herd of Swamp deer. Swamp deer count is conducted every year in SWR area. This year 1,825 individual of Swamp deer was recorded.

Tiger tracking is done to monitor the movement of the tiger and GPS points are recorded for every sign of the tiger. 482 GPS position were recorded this year.

Tiger monitoring within SWR is a regular activity of Suklaphanta Conservation Program (SCP). Camera trapping method is used to record the tiger. 3 male, 7 Female with 2 Calves were recorded in SWR. 15 km route was also cleared for tiger monitoring from Bahuni to Barkaula danda and Barkaula danda to Baba Tal.

Similarly, rhino monitoring was also carried out through block count method. Total of five (2 male, 3 female) individuals of rhino recorded in SWR.

NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Project nursery was established for different species of seed production. The produced 31,315 seedlings were distributed free of cost to the community of buffer-zone. SCP provided three user committee office management materials. Kalikitch UC and Suklaphanta UC were provided stationery, while Bageshwari UC was supported Computer, Printer, Carpet & stationery.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

3 UCs (Suklaphanta UC, Kalikitch UC and Bageshwari UC) 30 households have installed bio gas plant with toilet. Similarly, SCP provided 30 solar tuki to two user committee (Kalikitch & Bageshwari).

Improved cooking stove which helps in the reduction of firewood and reduces the indoor air pollution is

popular among the communities. 125 household were supported for the installation of these cooking stoves.

CONSERVATION EDUCATION & EXTENSION PROGRAM

SCP provided forty-three (43) students scholarship in thirteen schools. Similarly, conservation education program is an ongoing programme in 16 schools within the buffer zone. 318 students have benefitted from the program.

RESEARCH SURVEY AND DOCUMENTATION

Three different university students were supported for their thesis. SCP provided financial and technical support to the students.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SUPPORT PROGRAM

Free medical health camps were organized and medicines were distributed 400 people through Beldadi health post. SCP provided toilet ring to 30 peoples from three User Committees (Bageshwari UC, Kalikitch UC and Suklaphanta UC) for constructing the toilet.

TRAINING AND WORKSHOP

REDD PLUS orientation training was completed where 16 persons participated. The concept of Redd plus, climate change and global warming were the major theme of the training.



LIVELIHOODS / IGA PROGRAM

In order to enhance the capacity of the women in income generation activities, 10 women from Beldadi area were provided technical and financial support for establishing their independent small scale business. Similarly, SCP also provided technical and financial support for 10 group (125 farmers) on pig farming.



Central Zoo

Over the years, the zoo was managed by various Departments of the Government. In December 1995, on the auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Late King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah, the Government of Nepal formally entrusted overall management responsibility of the Central Zoo to NTNC for 30 years.



INTRODUCTION

The Central Zoo was established in 1932 by the late Rana Prime Minister, Juddha Shumsher, as a private zoo. After political changes in 1950, ownership of the private zoo transferred to the Government of Nepal. Over the years, the zoo was managed by various Departments of the Government. In December 1995, on the auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Late King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah, the Government of Nepal formally entrusted overall management responsibility of the Central Zoo to NTNC for 30 years. The aim of the Central Zoo is to develop it as a centre for recreation, conservation education and wildlife research. Moreover, the Central Zoo is also a site of historic and cultural significance for several ethnic communities, whose visits number more than a million every year. During festivals, such as Bhoto Jatra, tens of thousands of visitors visit the Central Zoo in a single day. Addition of different wildlife species in the Central Zoo has also added attraction for people to visit the zoo.

OBJECTIVES

- To improve animal health and welfare by creating natural habitat and providing food according to their dietary requirement.
- To encourage research and provide conservation education through first-hand experience of wild animals.
- To raise public awareness on the importance of nature conservation.

THEMATIC PROGRAMMES

- Conservation Education
- Animal Management
- Capacity Development

KEY INTERVENTIONS

BIRTH OF WILD BUFFALO CALF

The Central Zoo was happy to welcome a female wild buffalo calf on October 11, 2011. Asian wild buffalos *Bubalus bubalis arnee* (Arna) Shrawani and Koshi are the fortunate parents. This is their second calf born in captivity. The first one (male) was delivered on November 9, 2008.

The total number of Arna in the wild is estimated to be less than 4,000. In Nepal, this animal is only found in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, which hosts a total population of approximately 200 individuals according to the 2006 census.



BIRD FLU EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS DISCUSSION

The discussion on emergency preparedness of bird flu and other diseases was organized on September 29, 2011. The purpose of the talk was to provide information about bird flu to all Central Zoo staff members, including zoo keepers.



The bird flu was first reported in Nepal in 2009 and since then, many poultry birds have been culled to prevent the spread of infection.

CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION DAY

FOZ school members celebrated the National Conservation Day on September 23rd, 2011 by carrying out activities like drawing pictures to promote conservation of natural resources and the environment, displaying environmental messages in the Zoo's chart sheet and posting messages in different parts of the Zoo to show their support and raise awareness among visitors.

ANIMAL FEEDING PROGRAM

The Animal Feeding Program took place from July 17, 2011 to January 2012 and it was opened for the FOZ members. The main purpose of this program is that students themselves prepare food for the Zoo animals and feed them in order to learn what their diet consists of and to increase their appreciation for the animals. Total of 1,600 students from 29 different schools have participated in the program till date.

FRIENDS OF THE ZOO CLUB (FOZ) ACTIVITIES

Inter-class football tournaments were organized by the FOZ of Gyan Shikha Boarding High School of Lalitpur on 14th November, 2011. Many FOZ members and non members took part in the football tournaments. The winners were honored with awards and certificates.

As part of the cleanup campaign, organized by the FOZ of Mahendra Bhrikuti School of Lalitpur, member students collected waste around the Krishna Mandir temple in Patan as well as in Lalitpur and surrounding areas.

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY CELEBRATION

The NTNC-Central Zoo, Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city and IUCN jointly celebrated World Environment Day (WED) with various programs like dance competition, green walk. Altogether 16 schools took part in the dance competition where Mount Olives High School, Kathmandu, Amar Jyoti School, Parijat International Academy, Lalitpur and Shri Jana Vikas School, Kathmandu bagged first, second, third and consolation prize respectively.

Green walk was organized which was attended by 2000 FOZ members from different schools and NGO's including NEPCMAC, woman's group from Lalitpur sub-metropolitan, architecture Engineers association Blue coffee and other organizations working in the field of environment conservation. A decorated elephant took a lead of the rally comprising Mr. Nabin Kumar Ghimire, Secretary Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, NTNC Member Secretary Juddha Gurung, IUCN Country Representative Dr. Yam Malla, Miss Earth Nepal Nagma Shrestha and Miss International Nepal Suvekchhya Khadka and students, among others,



which passed through various thoroughfares before converging to a function in Jawalakhel football ground.

Forest Secretary, Mr. Nabin Kumar Ghimire was the chief guest of the program, he in his speech said that WED is a reminder to show our gratefulness to Mother Nature, which sustains all forms of life. This is the day to focus our thoughts and our energies to make collective efforts towards protecting the environment. Miss Earth Nepal who is also a goodwill ambassador of IUCN with Miss International Nepal jointly administered conservation oath to everyone. The function also witnessed cultural dance and prize distribution to winner students of annual FOZ educational activities.



Financial Reports

Financial Year 2011/12 (B.S. 2068/069)

NATIONAL TRUST FOR NATURE CONSERVATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (UNAUDITED)

As at Ashad 31, 2069 (July 15, 2012)

Amount in NRs.

Particulars	Current year As at Ashad 31, 2069 (July 15, 2012)	Previous year As at Ashad 32, 2068 (July 16, 2011)
Assets :		
Non Current (Fixed Assets)	452,557,121.33	469,899,966.01
Investments	568,208,453.97	527,072,393.84
Current Assets:	172,454,088.58	125,559,561.91
Cash and Bank Balances	109,725,518.04	62,287,439.48
Advances	2,314,468.52	11,482,695.10
Accounts Receivable	60,414,102.02	51,789,427.33
TOTAL	1,193,219,663.88	1,122,531,921.76
Fund & Donations		
Endowment Fund	68,230,000.00	58,522,500.00
Capital Assets Fund	416,970,067.78	434,089,593.56
Exchange Equalization Reserve	128,104,523.25	50,589,488.30
Restricted Fund Balance	114,724,178.75	132,061,771.54
Balance upto Last Year	132,061,771.54	78,171,410.20
Add/(Less) : Current Year Balance	(17,337,592.79)	53,890,361.34
Accumulated Surplus:	240,212,904.60	271,241,752.33
Surplus upto Last Year	271,241,752.33	273,158,389.14
Less: Deficit adjusted in Current Year	-	-
Add/(Less): Current Year Surplus/ (Deficit)	(31,028,847.73)	(1,916,636.81)
Liabilities:	224,977,989.50	176,026,816.03
Current Liabilities	46,250,973.41	31,387,160.38
Non Current Liabilities (Long Term Liabilities)	178,727,016.09	144,639,655.65
TOTAL	1,193,219,663.88	1,122,531,921.76

Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts form integral part of this statements. As per our report of even date.

JITENDRA RAJ ONTA
DIRECTOR-FINANCE

JUDDHA BAHADUR GURUNG
MEMBER SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
NEPAL

NATIONAL TRUST FOR NATURE CONSERVATION

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

As at Ashad 31, 2069 (July 15, 2012)

Amount in NRs.

Particulars	Current year for the year ended Ashad 31, 2069 (July 15, 2012)	Previous Year for the year ended Ashad 32, 2068 (July 16, 2011)
INCOME :		
External Sources	183,200,353.65	115,163,255.70
Internal Sources	327,155,914.93	294,180,300.93
Total Income	510,356,268.58	409,343,556.63
Expenditure		
Project Expenditure (Restricted)	183,200,353.65	115,163,255.70
Sub Total	183,200,353.65	115,163,255.70
General Management (Internal)		
Personnel Cost	105,693,007.15	78,823,128.08
Project Cost and Support	167,387,389.74	142,514,460.51
General Management (Administrative Support)	85,104,365.77	74,759,349.15
Sub Total	358,184,762.66	296,096,937.74
Total Expenditure	541,385,116.31	411,260,193.44
Internal Fund Surplus / (Deficit) Transfer to Balance Sheet	(31,028,847.73)	(1,916,636.81)
External Fund Surplus / (Deficit) Transfer to Balance Sheet	-	-

JITENDRA RAJ ONTA
DIRECTOR-FINANCEJUDDHA BAHADUR GURUNG
MEMBER SECRETARYOFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
NEPAL

NATIONAL TRUST FOR NATURE CONSERVATION

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)

As at Ashad 31, 2069 (July 15, 2012)

Amount in NRs.

Particulars	Current Year for the year as on Ashad 31, 2069 (July 15, 2012)	Previous Year for the year as on Ashad 32, 2068 (July 16, 2011)
A. Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Surplus	(31,028,847.73)	(1,916,636.81)
Deficit adjusted in Current Year	-	-
Adjustment for:		
Add:		
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	7,292,104.56	6,756,316.26
Disposal of Capital Assets (Write Off)	-	-
Less:		
Income from Investment	(28,993,636.08)	(22,907,988.04)
Other Income	(13,705,808.30)	(15,371,565.62)
Operating Surplus before Working Capital Changes	(66,436,187.55)	(33,439,874.21)
Adjustment for Working Capital Changes:		
Advances	9,168,226.58	(6,451,584.91)
Accounts Receivable	(8,624,674.69)	(392,451.52)
Accounts Payable	48,950,850.48	26,065,544.89
Net Cash from Operating Activities (A)	(16,941,785.18)	(14,218,365.75)
B. Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Less:		
Additions to Fixed Assets	17,342,844.70	14,643,559.27
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	(7,278,398.90)	(6,756,316.26)
Increase in Investment	(41,136,060.13)	(46,043,893.84)
Add:		
Interest received from Investment	27,846,453.00	22,907,988.04
Disposal of Capital Assets (Write Off)	154,543.08	-
Other Income	14,698,448.30	15,371,565.62
Net Cash used in Investing Activities (B)	11,627,830.05	122,902.83
C. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Restricted Fund Balance	(17,337,592.79)	53,890,361.34
Endowment Fund	9,707,500.00	3,080,500.00
Capital Assets Fund	(17,137,956.47)	(16,747,001.81)
Exchange Equalization Reserve	77,520,082.66	(13,295,931.47)
Payments:		
Loans	-	-
Net Cash used in Financing Activities (C)	52,752,033.40	26,927,928.06
D. Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	47,438,078.27	12,832,465.14
E. Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of period	62,287,439.77	49,454,974.34
F. Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of period (D+E)	109,725,518.04	62,287,439.48
<u>Cash comprises of Bank and Cash Balances</u>		
Cash in Hand	1,577,403.42	2,757,396.71
Cash at Bank	107,873,354.62	59,255,283.06
Gold and Silver Coins	274,760.00	274,759.71

JITENDRA RAJ ONTA
DIRECTOR-FINANCE

JUDDHA BHADUR GURUNG
MEMBER SECRETARY

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