



ANNUAL REPORT

2081/082 (2024-2025)



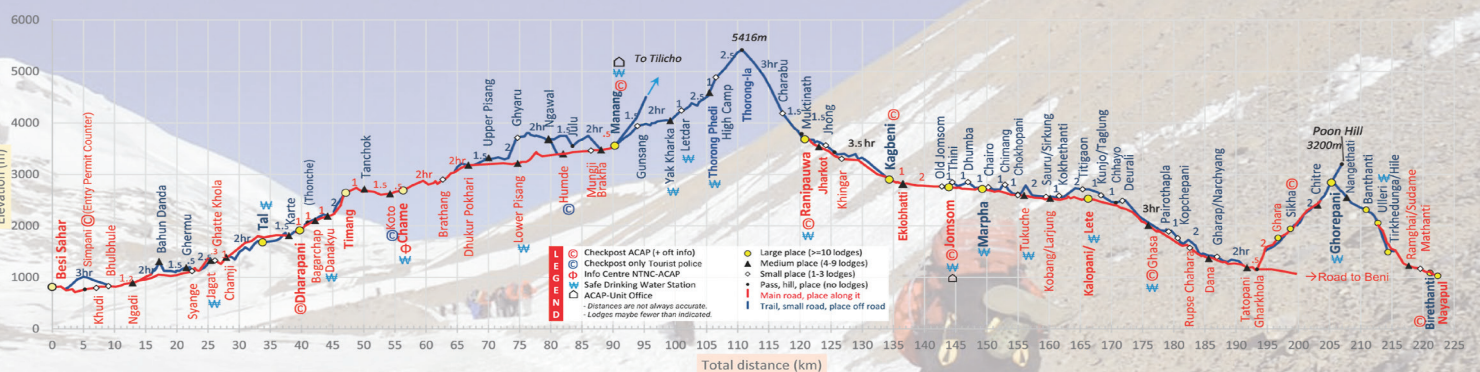
National Trust for Nature Conservation
Annapurna Conservation Area Project
Pokhara

January, 2026



Photo: Annapurna I (8091 m)

Trekking route profile Round Annapurna



Foreword

The Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) is Nepal's first and largest conservation area, managed by the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) since 1992, while conservation and tourism promotion activities were initiated as early as 1986. Covering an area of 7,629 km², ACA represents 35.10% of Gandaki Province and 22% of Nepal's total protected areas. ACA is exceptionally rich in biodiversity, harboring 1,162 species of wild animals, including 128 species of mammals, 523 birds, 30 amphibians, 61 reptiles, 28 fish species, and 392 butterflies. It is also well known for its floral diversity, with 13 species of rhododendrons and 223 species of orchids.

Beyond its ecological wealth, ACA is home to over 87,000 people representing 36 ethnic groups, each with distinct cultural and linguistic traditions. The area's unique natural and cultural heritage includes the sacred Muktinath temple, revered monasteries such as Tashi-Lakha, the ancient mud-walled village and palace of Lomanthang, the world's highest freshwater glacial lake Tilicho, the high-altitude Thorong La Pass (5,416 m), the world's deepest gorge Kali Gandaki, the world's largest rhododendron forest in Ghorepani, and the awe-inspiring peaks of the Annapurna range, including Annapurna I (8,091 m).

NTNC has been managing the ACA through the Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP) by implementing the Integrated Conservation and Development Program (ICDP). The success of this approach has been replicated in other conservation areas of Nepal as well as abroad. Conservation activities are strategically implemented under five major thematic areas: species conservation; protected area and ecosystem management; conservation economy; climate change; and environmental education, research, and knowledge management, along with several cross-cutting issues. These activities are carried out through 24 offices, including the headquarters, unit conservation offices (UCOs), site offices, check posts, museum and permit counters.

The Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) generates significant revenue and contributes greatly to local livelihoods. The total income from ACA amounted to NPR 92,75,95,900, of which 51% (NPR 46,48,81,484) was allocated to NTNC/ACAP, while the remainder went to various government agencies, CAMCs, and local governments. In addition, NPR 2,85,46,805 was mobilized through GBCRP and INL. ACA is a financially self-sustained protected area in Nepal, with tourism as its primary source of revenue. During this fiscal year, the overall financial progress reached 102% (NPR 28,86,04,384), and ACA was able to contribute NPR 3,13,91,457 to the human wildlife conflict management Fund. Tourism showed positive growth, with a total of 2,78,113 visitors, including a sporadic increase of 1,57,786 SAARC tourists. However, the number of international visitors has still not returned to pre-COVID levels recorded in FY 2075/76.

In this financial year, an online payment system was introduced across all offices, along with an online entry permit system for tourists. We place strong emphasis on people's participation, good governance, transparency, and partnerships with all stakeholders. The budget is prepared by CAMCs with the active involvement of the respective ward chairpersons, then shared at the municipal level and implemented accordingly. 56 CAMCs have already completed their annual audits and shared the results with the concerned stakeholders.

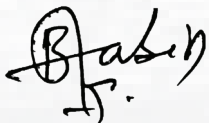
This year, we successfully maintained trash-free on most trekking routes and in cultural villages, and collaboration has been initiated to extend this effort across all municipalities. Several important legal and strategic documents were prepared, including the revision of the Conservation Area Management Regulation, the Management Plan, the NTFP Harvesting Plan, and the Hotel Management Guidelines (Digdarshan). Ground teams are ready to implement these, once official approval is obtained. The

operation plans of 50 CAMCs have already been implemented, while the remaining plans are ready for submission for approval. We are also working closely with over 795 grassroots organizations to ensure active participation of stakeholders at all levels in biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and tourism promotion.

Local communities are benefiting from the sustainable harvesting of high-value crops such as *yarsagumba*, *banlasun*, and bamboo shoots. The health services in Lomanthang have been successfully revived with the support of local communities and at the request of municipalities. Our teams have been actively mobilized under the “One Day, One Event” campaign, ensuring continuous conservation action on the ground. Major showcase programs this year included controlling environmental crime through snare removal during patrolling, regulating hydropower projects, promoting human–wildlife coexistence by establishing the Human–Wildlife Conflict Management Fund, advancing trash-free campaigns, enhancing nature-based tourism, supporting income generation activities, conducting ecological studies of wildlife for coexistence and tourism, undertaking massive plantation, mobilizing women’s groups, and carrying out school-level conservation awareness programs. Livelihood enhancement was further expanded through sustainable harvesting of NTFPs, tourism development, and interventions such as fruit seedling distribution, goat breed improvement, and support for green enterprises like tea, cardamom, and coffee. In addition, community well-being was strengthened through small-scale development works, including the construction of buildings, irrigation systems, and drinking water facilities for vulnerable communities.

This report provides a brief overview of our accomplishments during the fiscal year 2081/82. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the ACAP family, the NTNC family, and the Board of Trustees for their dedication and commitment. We are equally thankful to the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, the Annapurna Conservation Area Liaison Office, municipalities, CAMCs, functional groups, and local communities, whose invaluable contributions have been instrumental to our success. We warmly welcome comments and feedback from our well-wishers and esteemed readers, and we look forward to your continued support, which will further inspire and empower us to achieve even greater milestones in the future.

Thank you.



Rabin Kadariya, PhD
Project Chief

Executive summary

In fiscal year 2081/82, the Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP), under the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), advanced its mission of integrated conservation and sustainable development across 7,629 km² of the Annapurna region. Activities were implemented primarily through 57 Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMCs), in coordination with 15 municipalities and 87 wards within the ACA. These collective efforts contributed to the protection of more than 1,856 plant species and 1,162 animal species, while also facilitating the visits of 2,78,113 foreign tourists, approximately 600,000 domestic visitors, and supporting over 87,280 residents representing 36 ethnic groups.

ACAP's human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures included feral dog management (344 dogs), relief support amounting to NPR 42,41,606 for wildlife victims, and a community-based relief mechanism that assisted 77 farmers who lost maize crops. In addition, 15 predator-proof corrals and 2,802 meters of game-proof fencing were constructed, while solar systems were provided to 22 farmers, and seasonal guarding was arranged for apple farming. On the regulatory side, 8 cases related to timber/NTFPs, 8 cases of hotels, 10 cases of sand extraction, and 9 cases of hydropower were controlled. A total of 173 traps set for pheasants, musk deer, and other animals were destroyed. Furthermore, 13 dead animals were recorded, and 9 animals were successfully rescued. With the support of INL, four law enforcement trainings were organized for frontline staff and officers of the forest offices. Support was also provided for the organization of four WCCB meetings.

ACAP has been operating three forest nurseries and has supported four private nurseries. A total of 40,770 seedlings were distributed during the year. Regular support has been provided to 57 CAMCs and 83 forest guards. The ACA Management Plan and the NTFP Harvesting Plan were also prepared. In addition, the ministry has proposed amendments to the Conservation Area Management Regulation. Under cultural heritage conservation, 7 *Gompas* were renovated in Mustang district, and the *Ghatu* cultural dance was revived in the Sikles region. Museums located in Sikles, Bagar, Ghorepani, and Ghandruk were also supported.

Tourism rebounded with a record 2,78,113 visitors from 174 countries, supported by upgraded trekking trails, homestay promotion, and operational check-posts. ACAP currently operates four entry permit counters and nine check-posts to record tourist movement. In addition, 519 signboards were installed, 25 destination promotional events were organized, 18.1 km of trekking trails were improved, and 180 homestays were upgraded.

A total of 1,176 households were directly supported through various income-generating activities, including homestays, chili farming, vegetable cultivation, NTFP and fruit farming, beekeeping, and skill development training. Six project nurseries were established to demonstrate improved agricultural practices and to provide vegetable seeds and seedlings to local communities. A NTFP harvesting plan was prepared to ensure the sustainable harvesting of 84 species. More than 1,524 local community members were granted permits for the collection of *Yarshagumba*. Support was also provided for the harvesting of 429,838 cubic feet of timber from private land.

Since the establishment of ACAP, two health centers have been managed in Manang and Lomanthang. Additionally, 54 small infrastructure projects—including buildings, drinking water systems, and irrigation facilities—were supported.

Climate resilience was strengthened through the Gandaki Basin Climate Resilient Project (GBCRP), which

invested in green belts, water-efficient farming, and local capacity enhancement in ACA. Clean energy adoption was promoted by installing 8 water heating systems, supporting 2 gas depots, maintaining 2 micro-hydro plants, and upgrading 7 traditional water mills. For environmental resilience, improvements included the enhancement of 3 water sources, construction of 2 river embankments, and enrichment plantations at 4 sites. Disaster preparedness was reinforced through 21 community relief programs and 58 fire safety support initiatives. To reduce pollution, trash-free campaigns were organized along 11 trekking routes and in 4 cultural villages. For waste management, 387 dustbins, 2 dumping pits, and 11 collection centers were established, while more than 31.6 metric tons of waste were transported to recycling centers.

Camera traps were deployed at 213 sites across the Annapurna region to document species in the southern belt and to record the presence of snow leopards and common leopards in Mustang and Manang districts. Bird surveys were conducted from four stations, while research grants were awarded to four students. Research initiatives focused on snow leopard ecology, bird diversity, avalanche monitoring, and ethnobotanical documentation.

Environmental education programs reached 86 community schools, benefiting 3,229 students from grades 6 to 8. Green Force Clubs were reformed and activated in 40 schools. A total of 68 students received scholarships, while 497 students were awarded prizes. To strengthen leadership and collaboration, nine capacity development events and 79 conservation networking programs were organized, engaging 1,389 key leaders. In addition, a wide range of outreach materials—including one newspaper, three brochures, three books, six posters, and one bookmark—were published and distributed to communities and visitors. Furthermore, 10 grants were provided to support community participation in integrated conservation and development programs. A total of 214 events on fire awareness, environment, biodiversity conservation, and environmental crime control were organized including local festivals, engaging 17,841 participants.

Governance was strengthened through 37 public hearings, 56 CAMC audits, and the active engagement of 48 women's groups out of the 296 women's groups in the ACA. In addition, support was provided to four day-care centres, where 61 children received daytime care.

Overall, during this fiscal year, ACAP implemented 124 activities across different thematic areas, benefiting 40,814 local community members and 278,113 visitors. These activities also created approximately 30,511 person-days of employment. Similarly, the Gandaki Basin Climate Resilient Project (GBCRP) directly benefited 3,657 people and generated 3,510 job-days within the ACA.

*Annapurna Conservation Area Project
Pokhara-15, Kaski*

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABC	Annapurna Base Camp
ACA	Annapurna Conservation Area
ACALO	Annapurna Conservation Area Liaison Office
ACAP	Annapurna Conservation Area Project
APF	Armed Police Force
CA	Conservation Area
CAMC	Conservation Area Management Committee
CAMD	Conservation Area Management Directive
CAMOP	Conservation Area Management Operation Plan
CAMR	Conservation Area Management Regulation
CCIA	Climate Change Impact Assessment
CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDO	Chief District Officer
CE	Conservation Education
CEEP	Conservation Education and Extension Program
CF	Conservation Farmers
Cft.	Cubic Feet
CL	Common Leopard
CO	Conservation Officer
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease-19
DAG	Disadvantage Group
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DFO	Division Forest Office
DG	Director General
DNPWC	Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation
DPO	District Police Office
DSP	Deputy Superintend of Police
EERKM	Environmental Education, Research and Knowledge Management
EP	Entry Permit
EPC	Entry Permit Counter
F	Female
FMsC	Forest Management Sub-committee
FY	Fiscal Year
GBCRP	Gandaki Basin Climate Resilient Project
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GHS	General Health Service
HHs	Households
HQ	Headquarters
HSSP	Health Service Support Program

HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
ICDP	Integrated Conservation and Development Program
Int'l	International
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
M	Male
m	Meter
MHC	Mobile Health Camp
MHsC	Micro-hydro Management Sub-committee
NTFP	Non--Timber Forest Product
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
OIC	Officer In-charge
PAE	Protected Area and Ecosystem
PAs	Protected Areas
PC	Project Chief
PCs	Pieces
PKR	Pokhara
RM	Rural Municipality
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SCG	Saving and Credit Group
SL	Snow Leopard
TMSC	Tourism Management Sub-committee
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection
VAT	Value Added Tax
VDC	Village Development Committee
WTD	World Tourism Day

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Introduction

Background

Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) is situated in the western region of Nepal, covering 5.18% and 35% of the country and Gandaki province, respectively. It was established in 1986 as a pilot project in Ghandruk, Kaski district. ACA was officially declared in 1992, covering 7,629 km², including 5 districts, 15 Rural Municipalities and 87 wards of Gandaki Province (Table 1). The National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) manages it under the National Parks & Wildlife Conservation Act (NPWCA) 1973 and the Conservation Area Management Regulation (CAMR) 1996. ACA is rich in natural and cultural heritage, featuring the Annapurna range, Kaligandaki Gorge, sacred wetlands, unique biodiversity, cultural monuments, and ethnic settlements. ACA is a well-known biodiversity hotspot located at the confluence of the eastern and western Himalayan regions with the Central Asiatic (South Tibetan) and the Indian (Gangetic) floristic regions. The area boasts higher endemism and localized species. ACA comprises four distinct climatic regions and is the only protected area in Nepal that has four physiographic regions and six climatic zones. Additionally, 29 ecosystem types and 22 forest types are found in this region. 1860 plant species, 128 mammals, 523 birds, 30 amphibians, 61 reptiles, 392 butterflies, and 28 fish species are recorded from ACA (Figure 1). It is home to 87,280 people from 36 ethnic groups, making it a popular tourist destination in Nepal. Previous management plans have empowered communities to integrate conservation with development, enhancing local capacity for forest management, species conservation, ecotourism, and various enterprises.

Table 1: Districts and municipalities which falls within ACA

S.N.	Districts	Rural Municipalities (RM)	Wards	Total Wards
1	Kaski	Annapurna RM Machhapuchhre RM Madi RM	6-11 1-5, 7-9 1,2,6 (3,7,8,10,11 Partially)	22
2	Lamjung	Kwhola Sothar RM Marshyangdi RM	4-6 (3,8 Partially) 1-4 (9 Partially)	10
3	Manang	Manag Ngisyang RM Narpa Bhumi RM Chame RM Nason RM	1-9 1-5 1-5 3-9 (1 Partially)	27
4	Mustang	Lomanthang RM Lo Ghekar Damodarkunda RM V aragung Muktichhetra RM Gharpajhong RM Thasang RM	1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5	25
5	Myagdi	Annapurna RM	4-6	3
Total				87

Landuse

The land use pattern analysis of ACA reveals that barren land dominates the region, constituting over 50% of the land area, where Lomanthang accounts for the largest proportion of barren land, comprising over 43%, followed by Manang (> 34%). Grassland represents more than 21% of the total area and forestland

covers approximately 15%. The forest cover is concentrated in Sikles (>22%), Bhujung (>20%), and Ghandruk (about 20%), while Lomanthang UCO lacks any forest cover. Snow cover is limited to Manang, representing 0.46% of the total area. Agriculture only covers 3.1% of the total land area and is more substantial in Ghandruk and Bhujung UCOs (Figure 2, Annex 1). The northern regions are food-deficit areas and exhibit transhuman features. The analysis underscores the need for appropriate land management policies and interventions to improve the land use pattern in the ACA region.

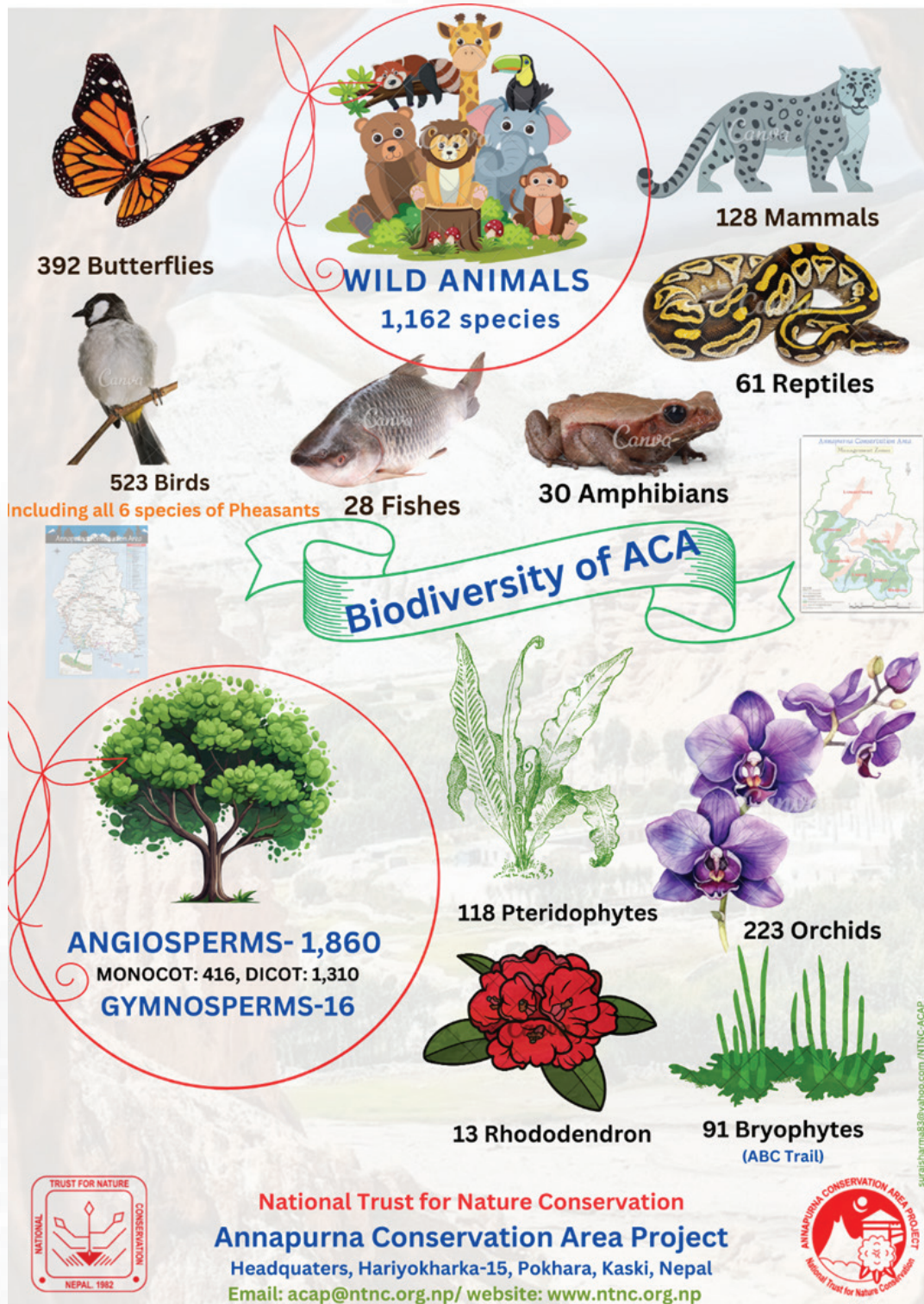


Figure 1: Biodiversity status of Annapurna Conservation Area

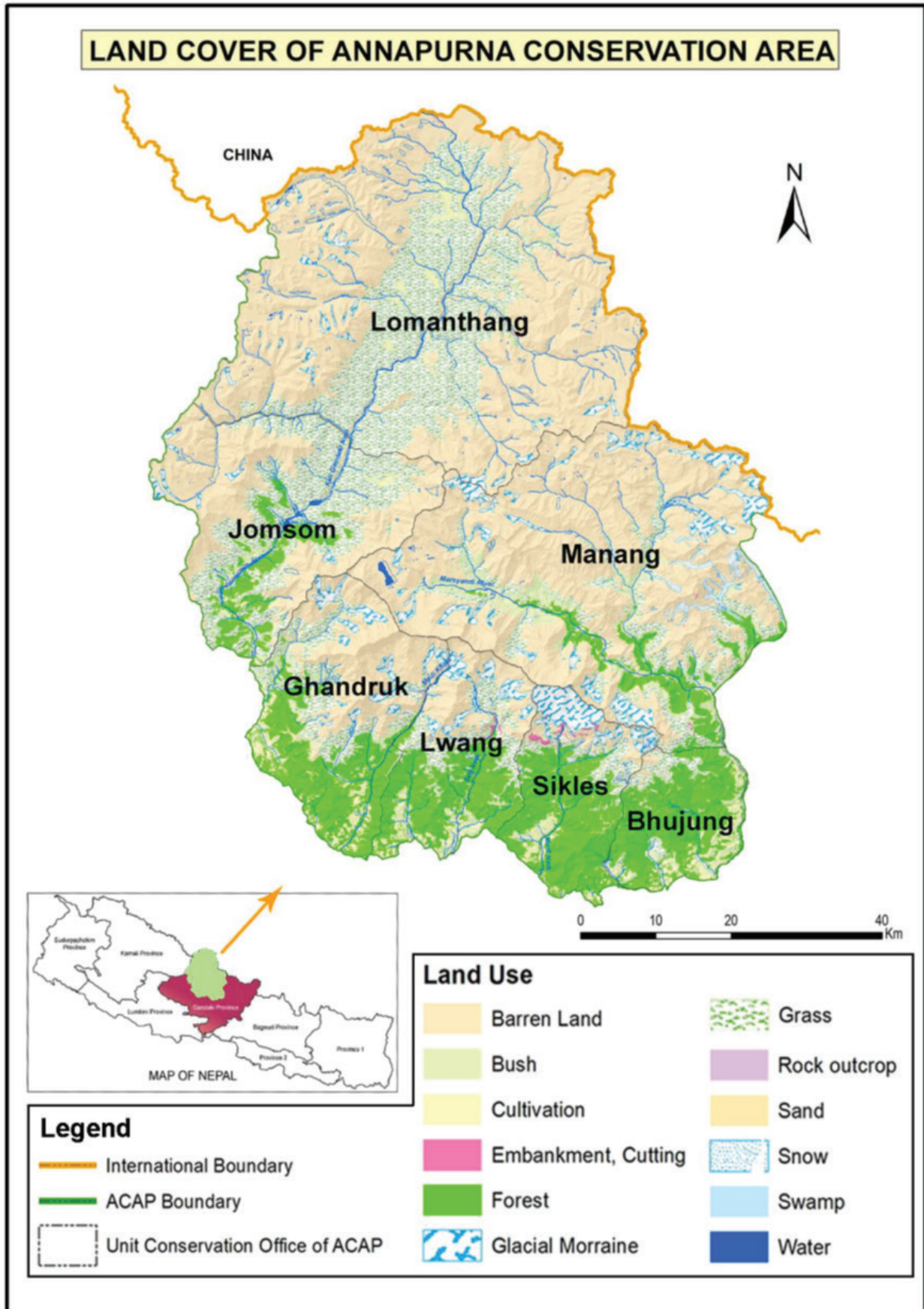


Figure 2: Land cover map of ACA

Tourist in ACA

Tourism revenues contributed substantially to the region's economy and a large percentage of the ACA's annual operating budget. However, income dropped by 36% in FY 2076/77 and by 97% in FY 2077/78 due to COVID-19 and travel restrictions. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of tourists visiting ACA had steadily increased except for the insurgency period (2001-2006) and the devastating earthquake of 7.8 Richter scale in 2015. In 2019 (FY 2075/76), ACA recorded the highest number of tourist arrivals, however as a result of travel restrictions and lockdown measures imposed due to the pandemic, the tourism industry experienced a substantial decline. Post-pandemic tourism in ACA is on the rise breaking the mountaineers due to road constructions, seasonal limits, and an increase in pilgrimage from SARRC-associated countries. The official highest number of tourist arrivals to date is in this fiscal year 2081/82 with 2,78,113 tourists from 172 countries, comprising 1, 20,327 foreigner and 1,55,191 SARC tourists (Annex 2 and 3). Besides those, approximately 600,000 Nepalese people visit the Annapurna Conservation Area annually. The annual trend of tourist is presented Figure 3.

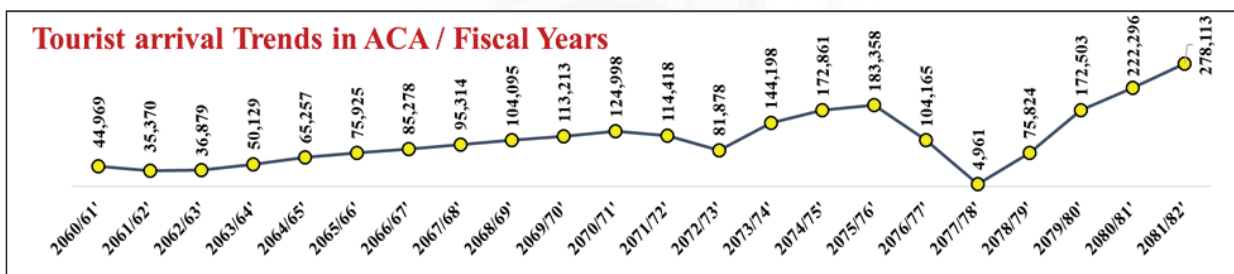


Figure 3: Tourist trend in ACA

Community Organizations

Community groups are formed thematically into 795 groups that focus on specific interests and play a vital role in promoting community participation in various interventions (Table 2). CAMC is the major local-level body. This committee can form sub-committees as and when required. All groups and community-based organizations (CBOs) work in close coordination with the CAMC. CAMC elects its executive members for a five-year tenure; however, the current committee has been extended due to legal constraints in forming a new one. The CAMC is responsible for creating a plan that includes the activities of all sub-committees and groups. So far, operation plans for 50 CAMCs have been prepared and renewed within a five-year period, while the operation plans for 7 CAMCs under Lomanthang UCO are currently under preparation. Additionally, it coordinates, mobilizes people for participation, collects and wisely uses revenue and resources, and implements conservation programs. Institutionally, the CAMC successfully implemented the ICDP model. Networks of all CAMCs in UCO level are established and used for planning, progress review, and other related activities. Community-based institutions will be modified as per the approved regulations.

Table 2: Local conservation institution in ACA

S.n.	Local Institution	Distribution of Local Conservation Institutions in Unit Conservation Offices							
		Ghandruk	Lwang	Sikles	Bhujung	Manang	Jomsom	Lomanthang	Total
1	CAMCs	6	7	7	8	13	9	7	57
2	CBAPU	-	1	-	6	-	3	9	19
3	CCMsC	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
4	CF/FG	12	-	-	21	16	-	27	76
5	CHsC	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
6	CLMsC	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

S.n.	Local Institution	Distribution of Local Conservation Institutions in Unit Conservation Offices							
		Ghandruk	Lwang	Sikles	Bhujung	Manang	Jomsom	Lomanthang	Total
7	DCC	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
8	DCMSc	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	FMSc	19	34	7	32	13	18	-	123
10	GFC	13	12	18	15	4	11	4	77
11	KDMsC	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
12	MADG/ ME-JsC	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
14	MDCJsC	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
15	MHMsC	4	2	1	6	-	-	1	14
16	NMJSc	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
17	PMSCs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
18	SCG	1	-	14	1	-	-	20	36
19	SDWMsC	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
20	SLMsC	-	-	-	-	13	-	9	22
21	SMMsC	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
22	TMsC	10	1	1	7	9	9	1	38
23	VSPG	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
24	WG	52	42	47	67	26	35	27	296
25	Tea MsC	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
26	Museum MsC	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
27	Goat Farming MsC	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
	Total	130	105	98	172	92	85	109	795

CAMCs: Conservation Area Management Committees, CBAPU: Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit, CCMsC: Community Campsites Management Sub-Committee, CF: Conservation Farmers, CHsC: Community Health Sub-Committee, CLMsC: Community Lodge Management Sub-Committee, DCC: Day Care Centre, DCMsC: Day Care Management Sub-Committee, FMSc: Forest Management Sub-Committee, GFC: Green Force Club, KD-MsC: Kerosene Depot Management Sub-Committee, MADG/ MEJsC: Monitoring and Evaluation Joint Sub-Committee, MDCJsC: Musk Deer Conservation Joint Sub-Committee, MHMsC: Micro Hydro Management Sub-Committee, NMJsC: Namgya Kharka Management Joint Sub-Committee, PMSCs: Pasture Management Sub-Committee, SCG: Saving Credit Group, SDWMsC: Safe Drinking Water Management Sub-Committee, SLMsC: Slow Leopard Conservation Sub-Committee, SMMsC: Solar Mill Management Sub-Committee, TMsC: Tourism Management Sub-Committee, VSPG: Vegetable Seed Production Group, WG: Women's Group, Tea MsC: Tea Management Sub-Committee, Museum MsC: Museum Management Sub-Committee, Goat Farming MsC: Goat Farming Management Sub-Committee

ACAP Staff Structure and Offices

A total of 24 offices are in operation, comprising 1 headquarter, 7 Unit Conservation Offices, 4 counters, 1 museum, 2 site offices, and 9 check posts (Figure 4, Table 3). Altogether, 117 staff members are working, including 12 officers, 70 assistants, and 35 juniors. In addition, 7 staff are engaged in the implementation of the Gandaki Basin Climate Resilient Project. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) has also deployed 5 staff in the liaison office and an additional 5 staff for wildlife rescue operations. Twenty-two offices are under surveillance through an online CCTV monitoring system from the headquarter.

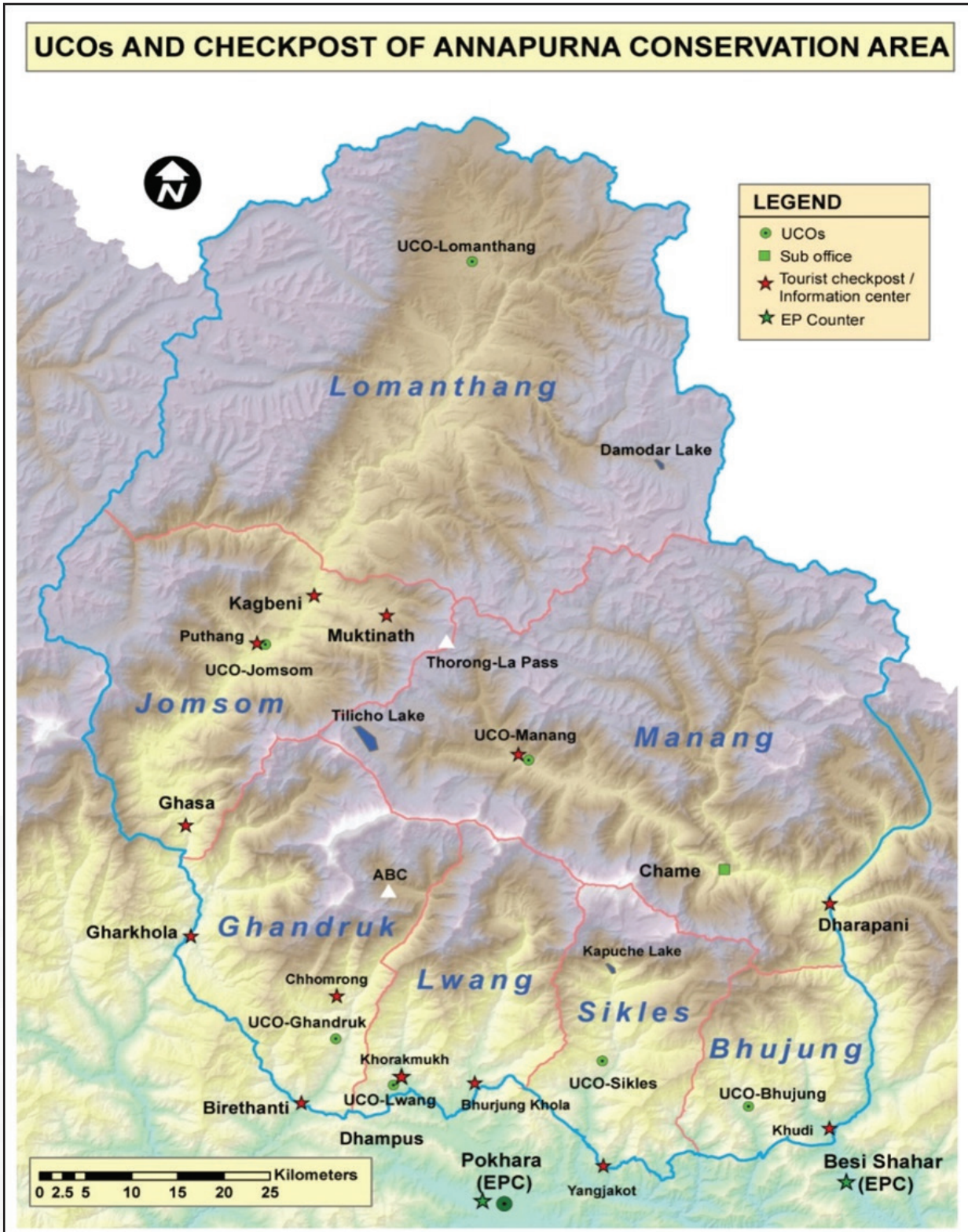


Figure 4:: Location map of ACAP offices

Table 3: Status of office and staffs in ACAP

S.N.	HQ/UCO	Staff number	Office	Location
1	Headquarters	36	4	Hariyokharka, Damside, Bagar, Bhrikutimandap
2	Lomantahang	9	2	Lomanthang, Kagbeni
3	Jomsom	16	4	Jomsom office, Jomsom post, Muktinath, Ghasa
4	Ghandruk	16	5	Ghandruk, Chhomrong, Birethanti, Pothana, Sikha
5	Lwang	9	2	Lwang, Bhurjungkhola
6	Sikles	8	2	Sikles, Yanjakot
7	Bhujung	10	2	Bhujung, Simpani
8	Manang	12	3	Manang, Chame, Dharapani
	Total	117	24	

ACA Revenue

The Protected Areas Management Strategy (2022–2030) of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) emphasizes the need for self-sustaining financing mechanisms in protected areas, and the Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) has emerged as a leading example. ACA generates income from multiple sources including tourist entry permits, royalties from natural resources, community-level CAMC fees for local use of forest resources, local government taxes, VAT, restricted area permits for Nar-Phu and Upper Mustang, mountaineering royalties, hydropower royalties, and Trekkers' Information Management System (TIMS) fees. During the fiscal year, ACAP earned NPR 46,48,81,484 from tourist entry fees and deposited NPR 6,87,16,564 as VAT from tourism services and private tree harvesting, while 57 Community-based Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMCs) collected NPR 5,77,16,781 from nominal fees for forest and riverbed use. Similarly, NPR 1,08,7,622 was local tax of fifteen local governments, and NPR 2,37,21,169 was collected as royalties from natural resources such as Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and construction materials for hydropower projects (Table 4). Other revenue streams go directly to respective agencies, such as restricted area permits to the Department of Immigration, mountaineering royalties to the Ministry of Tourism and Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA), hydropower royalties to the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation (MoEWRI), and TIMS fees to the Nepal Tourism Board (NTB). This diverse revenue structure demonstrates that ACA is one of Nepal self-sustaining protected areas, with its annual budget primarily based on tourist entry permit income, while other revenues are shared among local and federal government agencies.

Table 4: Revenue generated from ACA in FY 2080/81 and 2081/82

SN.	Income types	Amount (NPR) in FY 2080/2081	Amount (NPR) in FY 2081/2082	Organization
1	Entry permit	389,461,483	464,881,484	NTNC
2	Royalty	11,989,856	23,721,169	Liaison office
3	VAT Tourist	50,506,770	60,296,880	Government
4	VAT Private tree	8,450,503	8,419,964	Government
5	Fee CAMC	39,098,991	57,716,781	CAMC
6	Municipality tax	10,485,417	10,807,622	Municipalities
7	Restricted areas	238,966,000	301,752,000	Home ministry
8	Mountain climb	14,405,133		Tourism Ministry
9	Hydro			MOEWRI
10	TIMS			NTB
	Total	763,364,153	927,595,900	



Photo: Ice lake and Annapurna mountain

1. Species

Stray/Feral Dog Control & Management Program

The population of stray and feral dogs in the Annapurna region, particularly in Lomanthang and Manang, has increased significantly in recent years. These dogs pose serious threats to local wildlife, such as snow leopards and blue sheep, as well as to livestock and human communities. The risks include the spread of diseases like rabies and direct attacks on native species. In response, a total of 344 feral dogs were captured and sterilized during the year in collaboration with the respective municipalities and the District Veterinary Office, Mustang.

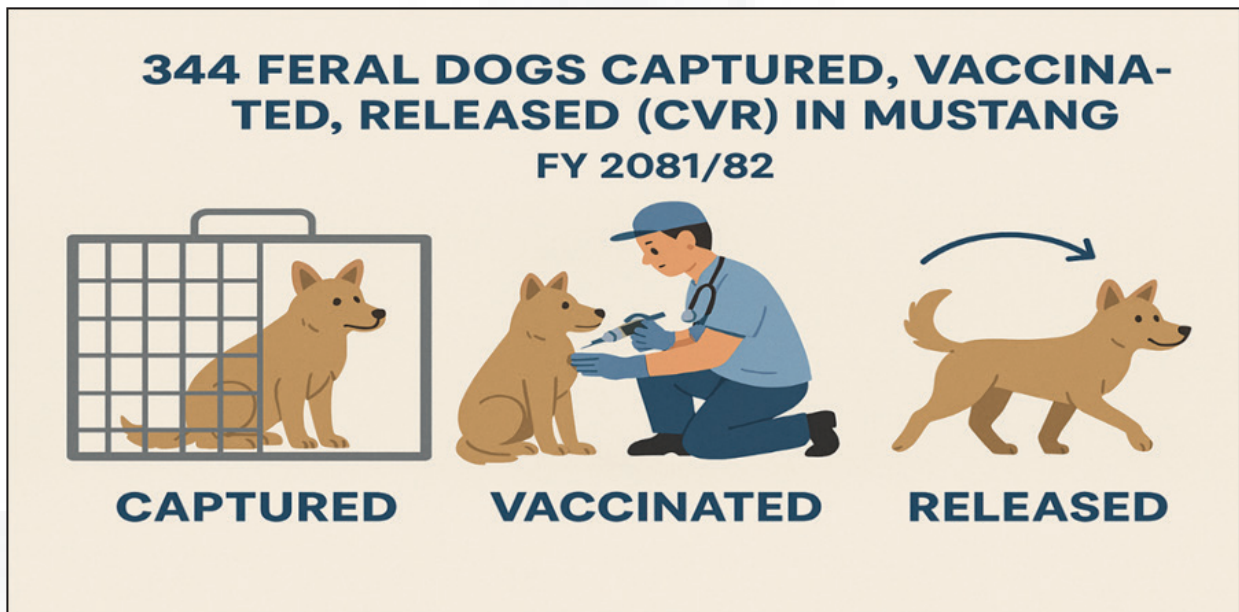


Photo: Castration and rabies vaccination to feral dog by veterinary doctor

Relief Support to Wildlife Victims of ACA

The Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA), Nepal's largest protected area, harbors rich biodiversity with diverse flora and fauna. However, human-wildlife conflict (HWC) has been steadily increasing due to mainly livestock depredation and often resulting in injuries for local communities. Addressing these conflicts is critical to fostering coexistence and sustaining local support for conservation. In recent years, incidents of HWC have continued to rise. During the FY 2081/82, wildlife killed 358 livestock, including 202 by snow leopards, 128 by leopards, and 28 by wolves while two people were injured by Himalayan black bears. Although the Relief Guideline, 2080 mandates that compensation should be provided within two months, many victims have yet to receive relief payments dating back to FY 2079/80. Detailed records of livestock losses and human injuries are presented in Table 5 and Table 6, respectively. To mitigate these challenges, ACAP has established a Human-Wildlife Conflict Fund (HWCF), financed through allocations from private timber use and hydropower environmental management plans. In FY 2081/2082, a total of NPR 42,41,606 was disbursed as relief, comprising contributions of NPR 29,99,872 from DNPWC, NPR 3,99,734 from ACAP, and NPR 8,42,000 from HWCF. Despite this, there remains an outstanding requirement of NPR 41,03,250 to cover pending relief payments for FY 2080/81 and 2081/82.

Table 5: Livestock depredation by wildlife

Year	Livestock no	Damage	Relief recommend	Relief received	Balance
2079/80	215	7420414	1992500	1992500	0
2080/81	453	10542550	3869250	2734000	1135250
2081/82	358	14724740	5189500	2221500	2968000
Total	1026	32687704	11051250	6948000	4103250

Table 6: Human injuries by Himalayan black bears

Year	Incident no	Expenditure	Relief recommend	Received amount
2079/80	2	176514	176514	176514
2080/81	2	163814	163814	163814
2081/82	2	536467	297292	297292

Relief for Crop Depredation by Black Bear

The Himalayan black bear is one of the major contributors to crop depredation in the mid-hill and sub-alpine villages of ACA. During the pre-hibernation and post-monsoon seasons, bears often descend into farmlands, causing extensive damage to crops such as maize and apples. These incidents directly affect local livelihoods, foster resentment toward conservation initiatives, and heighten the risk of retaliatory killings. Recognizing the importance of community support, relief measures are essential to reduce conflict, promote coexistence, and strengthen local participation in conservation. To address this, Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP) introduced a community-based crop damage compensation scheme in 2016, beginning in Kunjo village, to provide financial relief for damages caused by Himalayan black bears. In FY 2081/82, a total of NPR 1,90,561 was disbursed to 77 farmers from Kunjo, Kobang, and Lete CAMCs, compensating losses of approximately 38,100 maize cobs damaged by bears. Additionally, ACAP extended support to farmers affected by other wildlife species. In FY 2081/82, 25 farmers received a total of NPR 1,14,885 in relief for losses of 465 *pathi* of potato, 100 *pathi* of barley, and 7 *pathi* of soybean caused by barking deer and porcupines (Table 7).

Table 7: Annual loss of maize from bears and amounts of relief distributions

SN	FY	CAMCs	HHs	Maize loss		Market prices NPR	Relief amount NPR
				Cobs	Pathi		
1	2073/74	Kunjo	61	19950			84,428
2	2076/77	Kunjo	69		586.2		1,06,790
3	2078/79	Kujo, Kobang, Lete	95	47860	1114.15	220	2,19,451
4	2079/80	Kunjo, Kobang, Lete	93	35196	760.32	250	1,49,864
5	2080/81	Kunjo, Kobang	70		616	250	1,54,000
6	2081/82	Kunjo, Kobang, Lete	77	38100	952.51	250	1,90,561

Corral Support

Livestock depredation by snow leopards is one of the most common forms of human-wildlife conflict (HWC) in ACA. Such incidents cause severe economic losses to herding communities, fuel resentment toward wildlife conservation, and occasionally lead to retaliatory killings of snow leopards. Unprotected night shelters, particularly in remote highland pastures, are especially vulnerable to attacks. One proven strategy to reduce these losses is the construction of predator-proof corral safeguard livestock. In FY 2081/2082, ACAP supported the construction of 15 predator-proof corrals (Figure 5). So far, ACAP has constructed 77 predator-proof corrals across snow leopard habitats including 49 in Lomanthang, 17 in Manang, and 11 in Jomsom region helping 253 households protect their livestock. These efforts reduce losses, prevent conflict, and support peaceful coexistence between local communities and snow leopards.

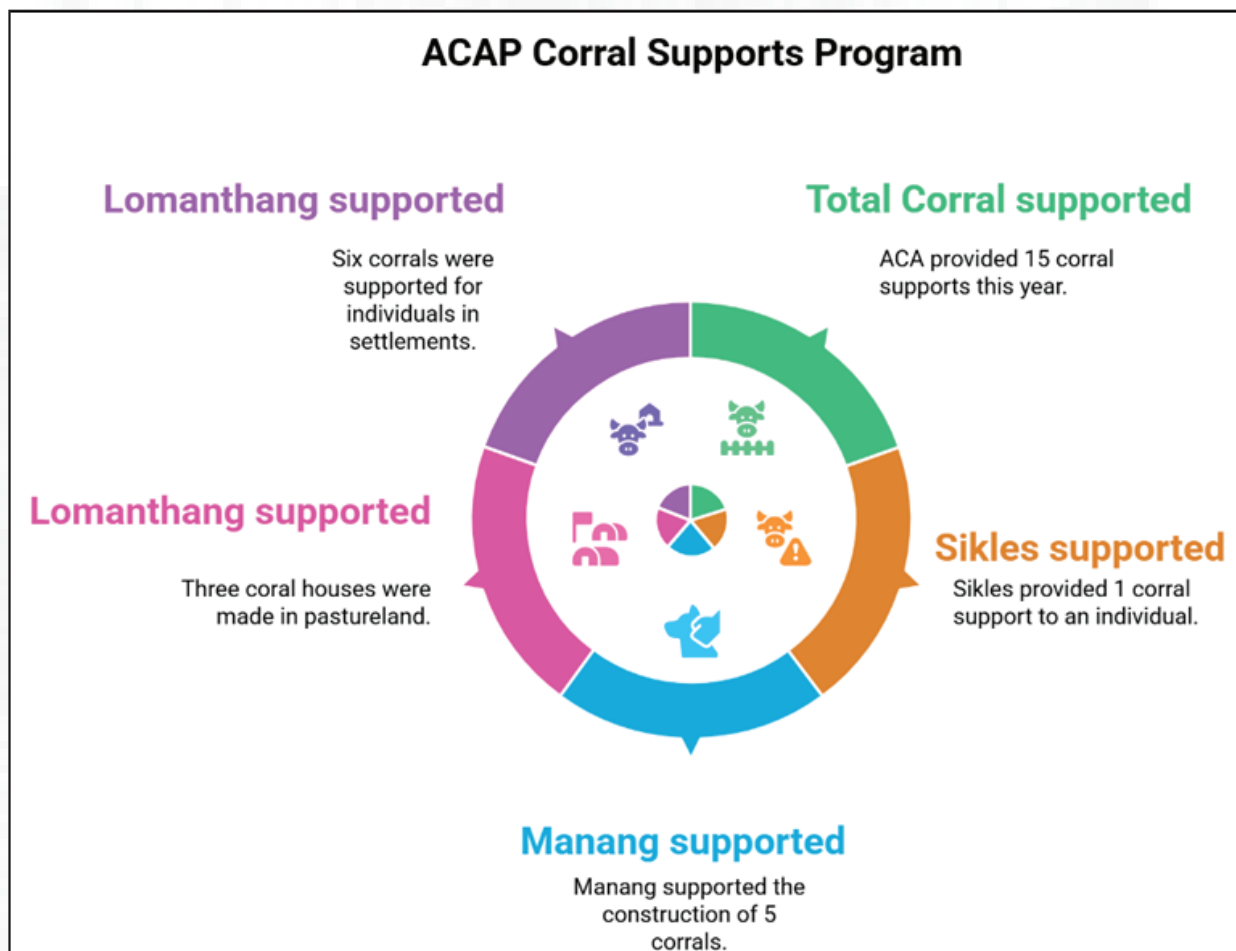


Figure 5: Corral support across ACA in FY 2081/82

Game Proof Fence Support

Communities in ACA frequently experience conflicts with wildlife, particularly due to crop depredation caused by species such as deer, blue sheep, and Himalayan black bears. These incidents result in significant economic losses for farmers and often weaken community support for wildlife conservation. To address this challenge and promote coexistence, ACAP has introduced the provision of game-proof fencing to protect vulnerable settlements and farmlands. In FY 2081/2082, a total of 2,802 meters of game-proof fence were installed across nine locations (Figure 6), providing direct benefits to 122 households by reducing wildlife-induced damages and safeguarding local livelihoods.



Photo: Game-proof fence support in ACA

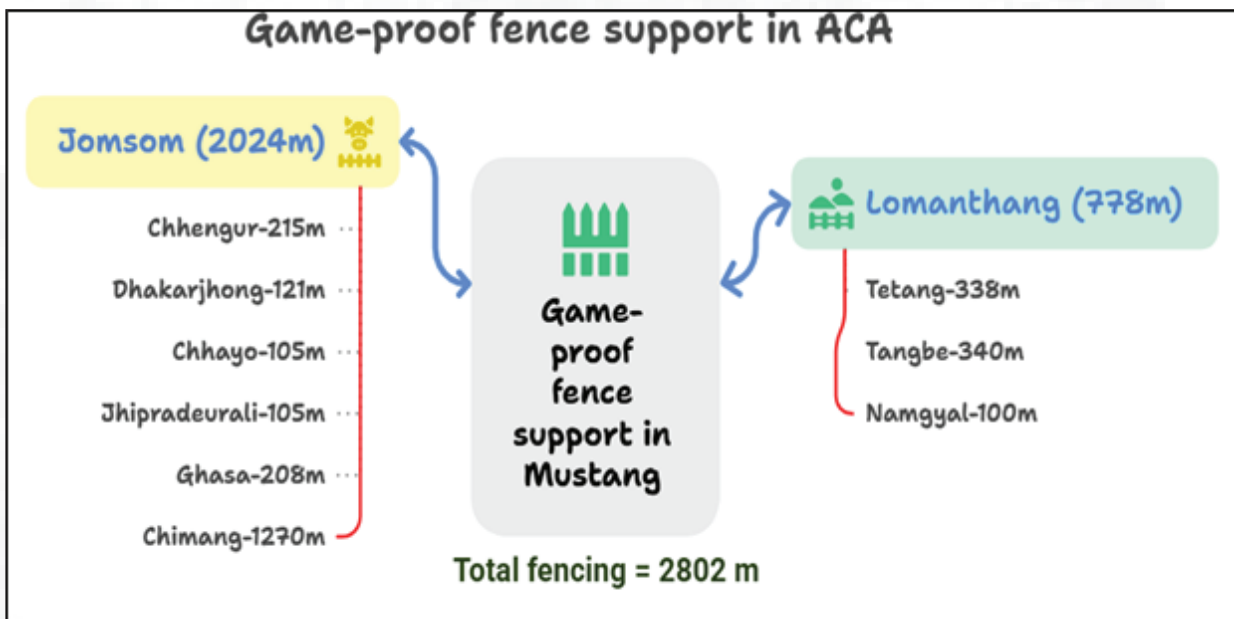


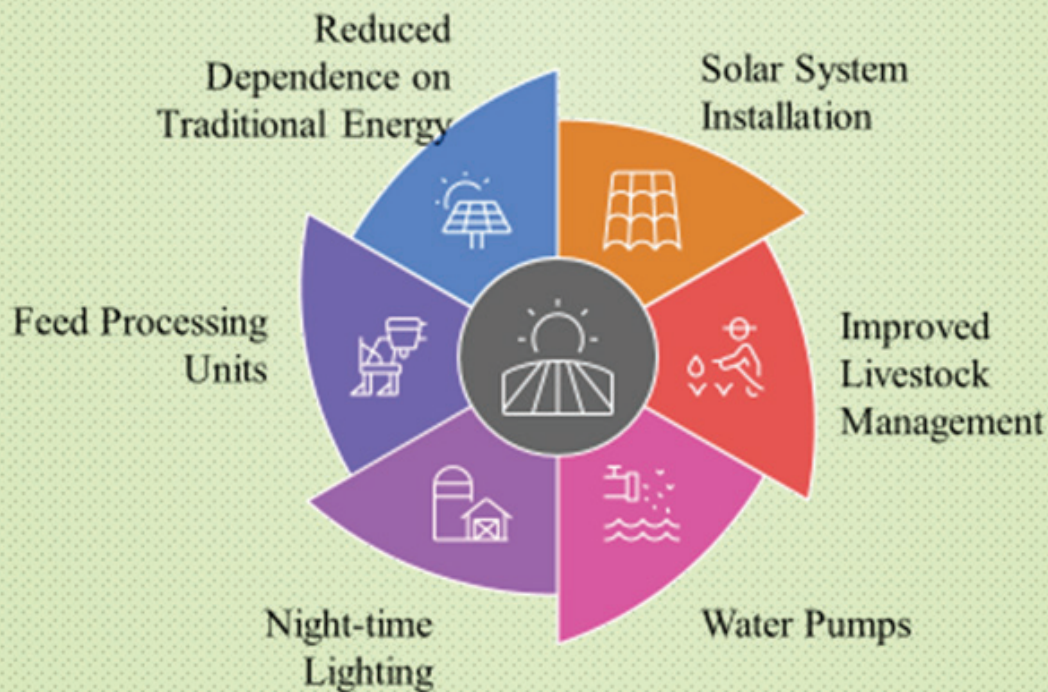
Figure 6: Game proof fence support in ACA

Solar Support to Livestock Farmer

In remote areas of ACA, livestock farmers frequently face challenges due to energy scarcity. The absence of reliable electricity limits essential activities such as providing lighting for night-time guarding. These constraints contribute to livestock losses and heighten the risk of human–wildlife conflict. To address this, ACAP has introduced the solar support program, which provides clean, sustainable, and cost-effective solar energy solutions to livestock farmers. By improving access to renewable energy, the program enhances livestock management, strengthens night-time security, and supports overall productivity. In FY 2081/82,

a total of 22 solar sets were distributed to herders in Manang district (Figure 7), directly supporting efforts to reduce livestock vulnerability and human–wildlife conflict.

Enhancing Livestock Management with Solar Energy



In ACAP a total of 22 solar systems were installed to 22 livestock farmers, enhancing their access to clean and reliable energy.

Figure 7: Livestock management with solar energy in ACA

Crop Guarding

Crop guarding is an important human–wildlife conflict mitigation strategy in ACA, particularly against species such as porcupines, deer, and Himalayan black bears. In FY 2081/82, ACAP mobilized four local guards with proper equipment in Chimang village, Mustang district, to protect apple orchards during the critical harvesting months of Shrawan (July), Bhadra (August), and Asoj (September). This proactive, community-led initiative successfully deterred wildlife intrusions, safeguarding more than 500 *ropani* of apple farmland and directly benefiting 32 households (Figure 8). The approach not only reduced immediate economic losses but also demonstrated the effectiveness of low-cost, community-driven interventions in fostering coexistence. Building on this success, the area was subsequently equipped with electric fencing, ensuring more sustainable and long-term protection of orchards.



Figure 8: Crop guarding in Chimang village of Mustang district

Wildlife/Environmental Crime Control

The ACA faces multiple environmental crime threats, including poaching, illegal extraction of riverbed materials, unauthorized NTFP/timber collection and trade, and public land encroachment for hotels, rainbow trout farms, and apple orchards. Currently, 359 hotels (Annex 4), 5 rainbow trout farms (Annex 5), and 7 community apple orchards (Annex 6) exist on public land. Additionally, 25 hydropower projects have been constructed, with 16 more under and pre-construction phase (Annex 7). ACAP remains fully committed to preventing any new unauthorized construction on public land and regulating existing facilities to ensure sustainable management.

During FY 2081/82, the following environmental violations were reported and addressed:

- 8 cases of illegal NTFP/timber collection and trade, of which 1 was forwarded for legal action.
- 8 cases of unauthorized hotel construction on public land; all such constructions were removed immediately.
- 10 cases of unauthorized sand and gravel extraction, including 1 case of Saligram trade; 6 cases were forwarded for legal action.
- 9 cases of hydropower misuse, including construction without proper procedures and irregular water release; 5 cases were forwarded for legal action.

Detailed information on those cases is presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Wildlife/environmental crime status in ACA

S.N.	Cases	2080/81	2081/82	Remarks
1	Wildlife death and poaching			
	Rescue	4	9	
	Natural death	9	7	
	Electrocution		1	Squirrel
	Road kill	2	3	Jackle and civet
	Killed by dogs	7	1	Musk deer
	Poaching/gun sound	12	9	Musk deer, jharal, birds, leopard
	Retaliatory killing	1		
	Snare	98	173	
2	Trade (NFTP/Timber)	5	8	Timber, <i>Gujargano</i> , <i>Tusa</i> (6)
3	Hotel (Construction/repair)	13	8	All removed
4	Illegal collection (sand/gravel)	23	10	6 legal actions
5	Hydro (New)	2	9	5 legal actions
6	Fire (legal cases)	3		
	Total	179	201	

Anti-Poaching and Patrolling Support

During FY 2081/82, a total of 138 patrolling activities (Figure 9) were organized by Unit Conservation Offices (UCOs) in poaching-prone areas of the Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA), with particular focus on the musk deer, pheasants, and snow leopard habitats.

- During these patrols, which spanned 245 days, the teams destroyed 173 snares, directly reducing threats to wildlife.
- The patrolling activities also generated 1,157 man-days of employment for local community members who participated alongside the teams.

Beside patrolling activities other anti-poaching initiatives includes:

- Informant mobilization in Sikles UCO
- Youth-based campaigns involving 397 village youths in five villages of Lwang UCO
- Wildlife awareness camps conducted 16 times, engaging 445 community members
- Five interaction programs with 156 police personnel to strengthen enforcement



Photo: Coordination meeting with security personnel's

Operational and logistical support, including field mobility, vehicle usage, office space, equipment, stationery, and other requirements, were provided by the DNPWC Liaison Office at ACAP HQ, ensuring effective implementation of anti-poaching measures.

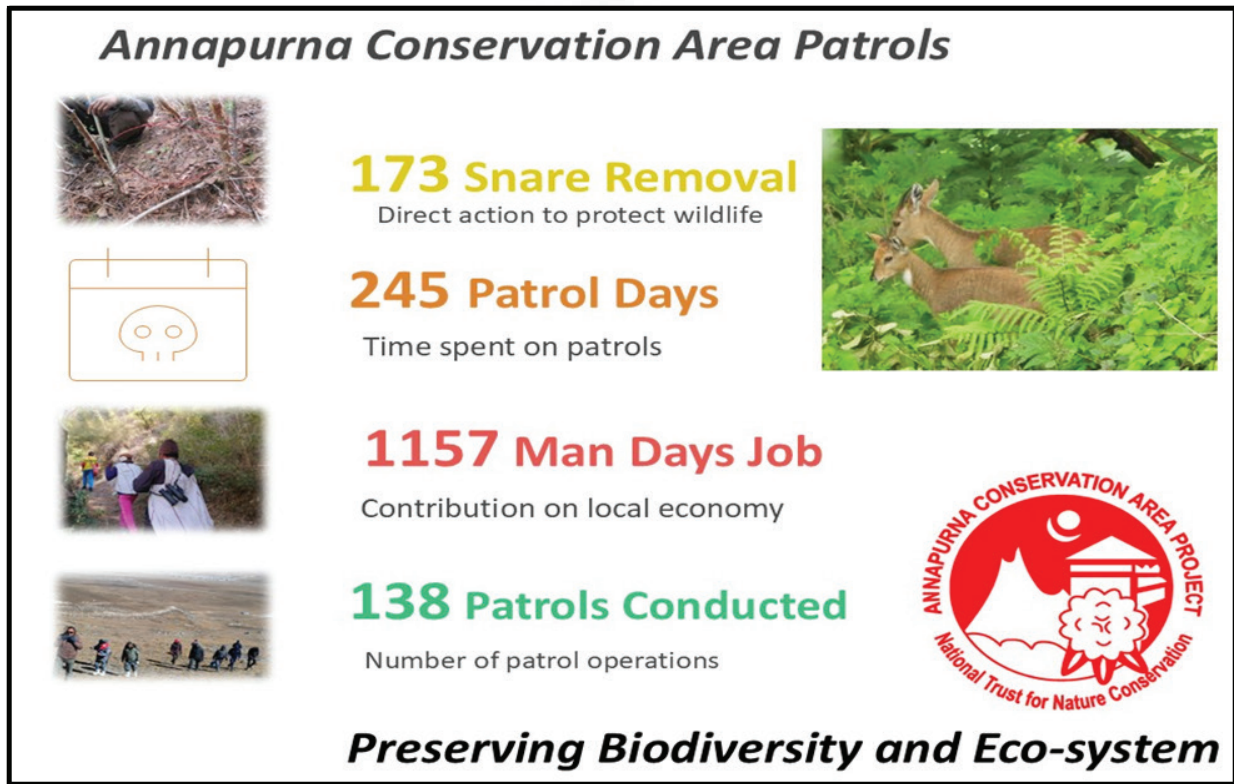


Figure 9: Patrolling in ACA

Wildlife Rescue and Management

Wildlife rescue and management in Nepal is a vital conservation effort aimed at protecting endangered species, mitigating human-wildlife conflict, and rehabilitating injured or displaced animals. Within one year in the Annapurna Conservation Area, 9 animals were rescued, while 7 died of natural causes. Additionally, there were 3 roadkill incidents, 1 electrocution, 1 dog bite, and 1 case involving a snare trap (Figure 10, Table 8). Notably, a snow leopard was successfully rescued from the upper Mustang region and released it to its natural habitat.



Figure 10: Wildlife rescue and death in ACA

2. Protected Area and Ecosystem

The various anthropogenic activities such as natural disasters, the proliferation of invasive species, climate disruption, and the spread of pollution, etc. are significant causes of declining biodiversity and reduction of key elements of ecosystem services at local and global levels. Especially, the degradation of habitats, wildlife crimes, human encroachment, forest fire, and proper forest resource management are the major challenges that ACA mostly faces. To address these challenges, Protected Area and Ecosystem (PAE) works towards 3 broad objectives i.e., strengthening the PA management, restoring the degraded areas, and enhancing the sustainable and other resources management. To achieve these objectives NTNC-ACAP has conducted various activities under this thematic area which are briefly listed below.

Forest Nursery and Afforestation

Across ACA, three forest nurseries are operating in Lwang, Sikles, and Jomsom, directly benefiting 3722 households and generating 788 man-days of employment in the region. In addition, four private nurseries are supporting in Lwang (Rivan), Ghandruk (Birethanthi), Bhujung (Khudi), and Manang (Tal). Through these combined efforts, a total of 40,770 tree seedlings were distributed, comprising 8,625 from project nurseries, 9999 from private nurseries, 21,613 sourced from the market, and 875 collected from the wild.

Of these, 14,919 seedlings were planted on community land across 28 sites with irrigation facilities and fencing in 2 and 19 sites, respectively (Figure 11) whereas 25,726 seedlings were planted sporadically on private land throughout the Annapurna Conservation Area (Figure 12). Alongside this, 38,659 Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) and cash crop seedlings were distributed across project sites. As of now, 25,570 tree seedlings (12,040 from project nurseries and 13,530 from private nurseries) and 1,612 NTFP/cash crop seedlings remain available for further distribution or plantation. The seedling distribution covered a wide range of species, including 71 different tree species and 5 NTFP/cash crop species, highlighting ACA's commitment to biodiversity conservation and livelihood enhancement through agroforestry initiatives.

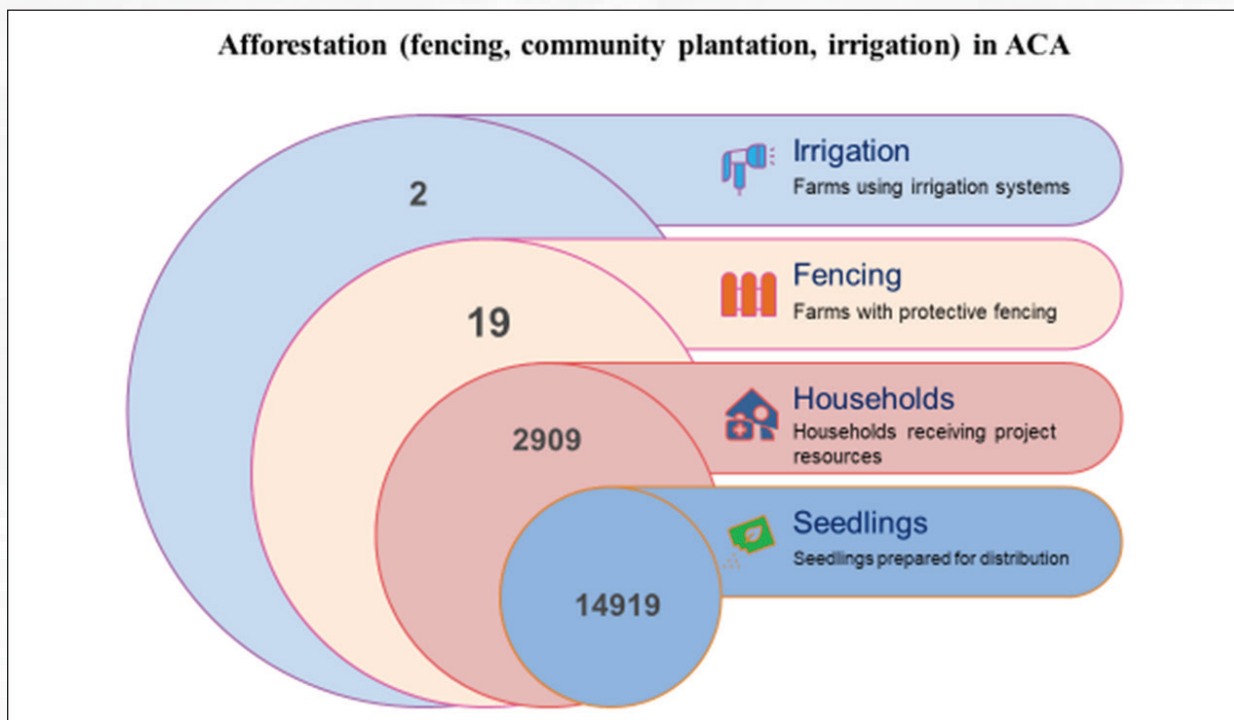


Figure 11: Afforestation program in ACA

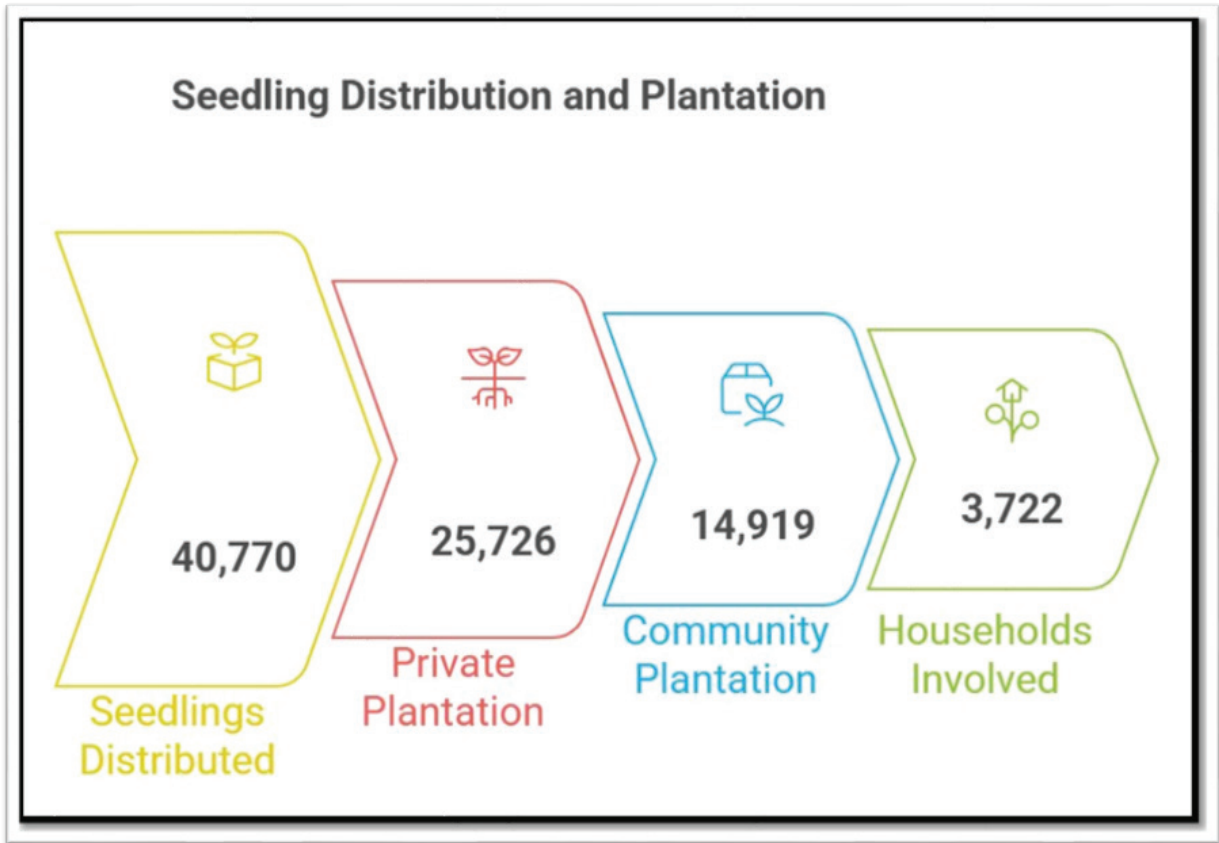


Figure 12: Seedling distribution and plantation in ACA

Fire Ecology

During the year, a total of 43 fire incidents were reported in ACA, affecting approximately 173 hectares of forest, shrubland, grassland, and pastureland. Most of these fires were controlled through the mobilization of local communities, with additional support from security forces in some cases. However, a fire in Timang, Manang could not be contained and continued for 21 days. To strengthen prevention efforts, 14 fire control awareness sessions were organized during the dry season, with the participation of 542 people (Figure 13). Additionally, a set of fire control equipment was provided in the Ghandruk region, consisting of 3 swatters, 18 rakes, 6 watering bags, 6 shovels, 12 *kuto* (digging tools), 6 axes, and 12 *haiya* (fire beaters). Several tools and equipment were purchased for firefighting, including 10 shovels, 10 pickaxes, 5 crowbars, 10 rakes, and 10 swatters by Manang UCO. These were stored in Chame and Manang to ensure quicker use in both the upper and lower areas of Manang.

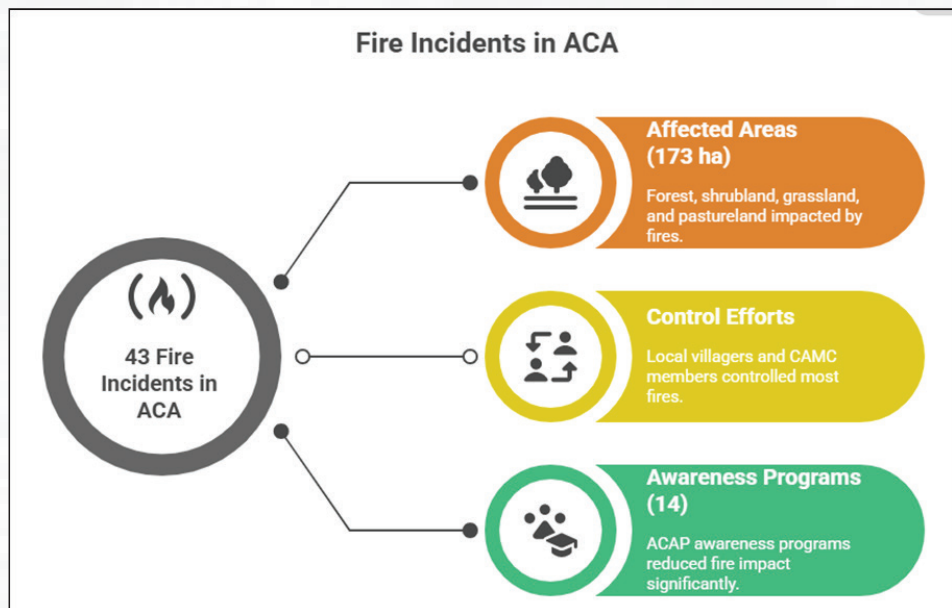


Figure 13: Fire incidents in ACA

CAMC Strengthening Support

A total of 57 CAMCs are actively working with local communities in natural resource management, community development, and conservation activities. To strengthen their mobilization and effectiveness:

- CAMC members were provided jackets in the UCOs of Manang, Sikles, Ghandruk, and Lomanthang.
- Lwang and Bhujung UCOs organized exposure tours, while Jomsom UCO conducted a district-level coordination workshop.
- In line with the provisions of the Conservation Area Management Regulation, partial salary support was provided to the secretaries of all 57 CAMCs.
- The building of Sikha CAMC was renovated.
- Stationery and furniture support were provided to 43 CAMCs.

83 local community members (Annex 8) are serving as forest guards in the Annapurna Conservation Area, protecting forests and preventing illegal resource extraction. Their partial salary is supported by ACAP and mobilized by 57 Conservation Area Management Committees. Their dedication is fostering strong environmental stewardship among local communities and ensuring a greener future for all.

ACA Policy documents

The Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMCs) have not been reformed since 2073 BS, mainly due to outdated provisions in the existing Conservation Area Management Regulation, even after the state restructuring of Nepal. To address this, the MoFE has proposed amendments, particularly focusing on the reformation of CAMCs at the municipality level and the management of riverbed materials by local governments. The proposed amendments are currently under review at different ministry levels. In collaboration with local governments, ACAP has also proposed a Digdarshan (guideline) for regulating hotels operating on public land.

Furthermore, ACAP has prepared a detailed Management Plan for ACA, developed through the collective effort of individuals representing various organizations and groups. The plan follows the template outlined in the Protected Area Management Plan Preparation Procedure, 2073. A participatory approach was adopted in formulating this third management plan for ACA, ensuring active involvement of communities, relevant government agencies, NGOs, technicians, social activists, tourism entrepreneurs, community organizations, and other stakeholders. The plan draws guidance from the Protected Area Management Strategy (2022–2030) and the NTNC Strategic Plan (2020–2025) for conceptualizing its vision, goals, strategies, and activities. It is based on a holistic and bottom-up planning process aimed at fostering inclusive and sustainable management. The prepared draft of the plan has been submitted to the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) for approval.

Environmental dialogue

A provincial-level workshop was organized in Pokhara for district judges, prosecutors, and divisional forest officers of Gandaki Province, focusing on the legal frameworks of wildlife trade and crime control. The event highlighted the need for stronger coordination among the judiciary, law enforcement, and forest sector to effectively combat wildlife and environmental crime. The program was jointly organized by the National Trust for Nature Conservation and the Judges Society of Nepal to sensitize the justice sector, where environmental cases often remain outside mainstream expertise.

Another, one-day program titled “*Climate Dialogue with Journalists*” was successfully conducted in Pokhara, bringing together climate experts, government representatives, journalists, and campaigners



Photo: Two-day climate dialogue with judicial body

to engage in meaningful discussions on climate challenges and policy responses. The event aimed to strengthen public discourse and journalistic engagement in Nepal's climate journey, with a special focus on the Gandaki Province.



Photo: Climate dialogue with journalists

Cultural Heritage Conservation

ACA is home to diverse ethnic groups (36) including Gurung, Thakali, Magar, and bhote communities. Their traditions, architecture, festivals, and spiritual sites are deeply intertwined with the landscape. Conservation efforts aim to: Preserve historic monuments, monasteries, and traditional houses; Maintain rituals, languages, and oral histories; Promote cultural tourism as a sustainable livelihood source. ACAP has supported 7 Gompa and Temple across ACA (Mustang). The activities include Chhorten repair & maintenance, construction of fencing and retaining walls (with iron gate). Thus, this activity has benefited 240 HHs.

Reaching out to communities through local festivals is one of the most effective ways to spread awareness on biodiversity conservation and environmental crime control. ACAP proudly supported the celebration of 50 local festivals across the Annapurna Conservation Area, with the dual aim of promoting cultural heritage and sharing important messages on wildlife and forest conservation, where 9740 local people are participated. The major festivals are presented in Table 9.

Ghatu is a traditional cultural dance-drama of the gurung community, performed by young girls during major festivals like Baisakh Purnima. It holds deep spiritual and historical significance in Sikles and Tangting villages. However, modernization, youth migration, and lack of documentation have led to a decline in its practice. Conservation efforts were initiated to safeguard this intangible heritage. Formation of Ghatu conservation committees in Sikles and Tangting who performed Ghatu in different occasions.



Photo: Peoples of Sikles dancing ghatu cultural dance.

Table 9: Major local festival support across ACA

Festival Name	Ethnic/Cultural Roots	Highlights & Significance
Ghandruk Tourism Festival	Gurung	Promotes homestays, Gurung culture, trekking routes, and local crafts
Teji Festival	Loba	A 3-day Buddhist ritual in Lo Manthang symbolizing the victory of good over evil.
Teej Festival	Mixed communities	Celebrations include group fasting, ritual bathing, and Shiva puja. Women from surrounding villages join in, creating a festive atmosphere with music and dance.
Ghatu Festival	Gurung, Magar	Trance-like dance performed by young girls, narrating the tragic love story of King Pashramu and Queen Yambawati
Metha Festival	-	The Metha Festival in Manang, also known as the Archery Festival, is a vibrant and culturally rich celebration held in the Annapurna region of Nepal
Yartung Festival	Thakali, Loba	Horse racing, archery, and dancing to mark the end of summer in Mustang ⁷

Festival Name	Ethnic/Cultural Roots	Highlights & Significance
Thak Festival	Thakali	Celebrates Thakali heritage, cuisine, and rituals; often tied to seasonal cycles
Phala Festival	Thakali	The Phala Festival (also spelled Fala or Falo) is a vibrant and culturally significant celebration held in Thini village, located in Gharapjhong Rural Municipality. It is one of the most cherished festivals of the Thakali community, blending ancient traditions with modern tourism appeal.
Khihya Festival	Thakali	Honors ancestral spirits, promotes community unity, and celebrates seasonal transitions
Bhadramela	Mixed communities	Bhadramela is a vibrant local fair and cultural festival celebrated in Kunjo village, located in Gharapjhong Rural Municipality, Mustang District. It's a community-driven event that blends spiritual rituals, cultural performances, and social gatherings, making it one of the most anticipated annual events in the region

Museum Support and Management

Four museums located in Ghorepani, Ghandruku, Sikles and Bagar were supported. Promotion of the museums in Ghandruk, Ghorepani, and Sikles has continued to preserve the rich cultural heritage, traditional lifestyle, and indigenous knowledge of the Gurung and Pun communities. These museums help maintain the traditional charm of Ghandruk and Sikles, positioning them as *living village museums* where culture and daily life coexist. They serve both educational and tourism purposes, showcasing local artefacts, tools, attire, and customs. During FY 2081/82, the Sikles Museum welcomed 2,649 visitors, generating NPR 2,62,310 through entry fees and cultural dress rentals. The Butterfly Museum, established in 1986 at PN Campus, also remains a significant attraction. It displays 587 out of 667 butterfly species recorded in Nepal, along with 350 global moth species, 750 moth species, and 111 dragonfly species. Visitor numbers increased to 11,580 in FY 2081/82, compared to 10,444 in FY 2080/81 (Table 10).

Table 10: Visitors record in butterfly museum

S.N.	Details	2080/081	2081/082
01	Foreign visitors	495	435
02	Nepali visitors	5,997	6431
03	Visitors from School	3,456	4391
04	Visitor from Campus	238	144
05	Visitor from Organization	258	179
Total		10,444	11,580



3. Conservation Economy

Conservation of natural resources, sustainable utilization of those resources, and economic generation are three key elements directly interlinked to the local livelihood of people around the world. CAs are established to conserve nature and culture while enhancing the livelihood of local people by raising their economy through sustainable utilization of natural resources. To conduct activities under this thematic area NTNC-ACAP has undertaken three broad objectives i.e., develop and promote nature-based tourism, develop and enhance income and employment opportunities, and develop and enhance community service provision. To meet such objectives NTNC-ACAP has implemented tremendous activities like nature-based tourism services, generating local entrepreneurship with skilled manpower, improved animal rearing practices, farming and harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and cash crops cardamom, tea, coffee, etc. These activities have also generated significant revenue for the GoN. NTNC-ACAP has conducted the following activities under this theme.

Check Post, Entry Fee Counter & Visitor Centre

Tourism is vital to the economy of NTNC-ACAP, as it largely depends on the number of visitors to ACA. Tourists obtain entry permits either from the Entry Permit Counters (EPCs) or from field check-posts. EPCs are responsible for issuing entry permits, maintaining visitor records, and providing information services, while check-posts assist tourists and monitor illegal transportation of forest products and wildlife parts.

A building has been constructed in Pothana, and the Birethanti Information Centre has been upgraded with the construction of a 40-meter trail. In addition, 203 T-shirts were distributed to jeep and bus drivers at the Birethanti post in recognition of their support in facilitating tourist entry. The information center located in Lomanthang also upgraded and tourist record system is established in coordination with local police. Currently, ACAP operates 4 EPCs and 9 check-posts. From this year, an online entry permit system has been introduced, and now more than 50% of tourists obtain their permits online. CCTV cameras were installed in coordination with the local police and ward office at Nayapul–Birethanti and Lwang–Khorakomukh.



Photo: Check post located in Ghasa, Mustang

Sign Board Management

ACA is an iconic trekking destination for global visitors. The trekking destinations drastically vary according to the geography from place to place within ACA. NTNC-ACAP highly prioritizes visitors' safety and guidance, hence it has been installing and maintaining signposts, information boards, and location boards regularly. These convey directional and locational information as well as information related to environment conservation, trekkers' safety, code of conduct, etc. All UCOs constantly repaired, maintained, and installed new signboards. This signage installation is focused on tourists and visitors to aid them in reaching their destination and promoting trekking tourism in ACA. Indeed, these activities have been beneficial for visitors and local communities too. This year, sign posting and board were located in 519 places targeting the safety and easy navigation of visitors (Figure 14).



Photo: Sign posting at Sikles



Photo: Information board at Jomsom



Figure 14: ACA signposting location

Destination Promotion & Development

ACAP is very well-known touristic destination for the trekkers having worlds lower glacial lake Kapuche (2546 m) to world highest fresh water glacial Tilicho lake (4919 m), world deepest Kali gandaki gorge (5571 m), world's largest rhododendron forest Ghodepani-Poonhill trek, holy Muktinath temple. 18 major trekking routes as given (Figure 15) are very well known in the ACA. A vibrant overview of trekking routes

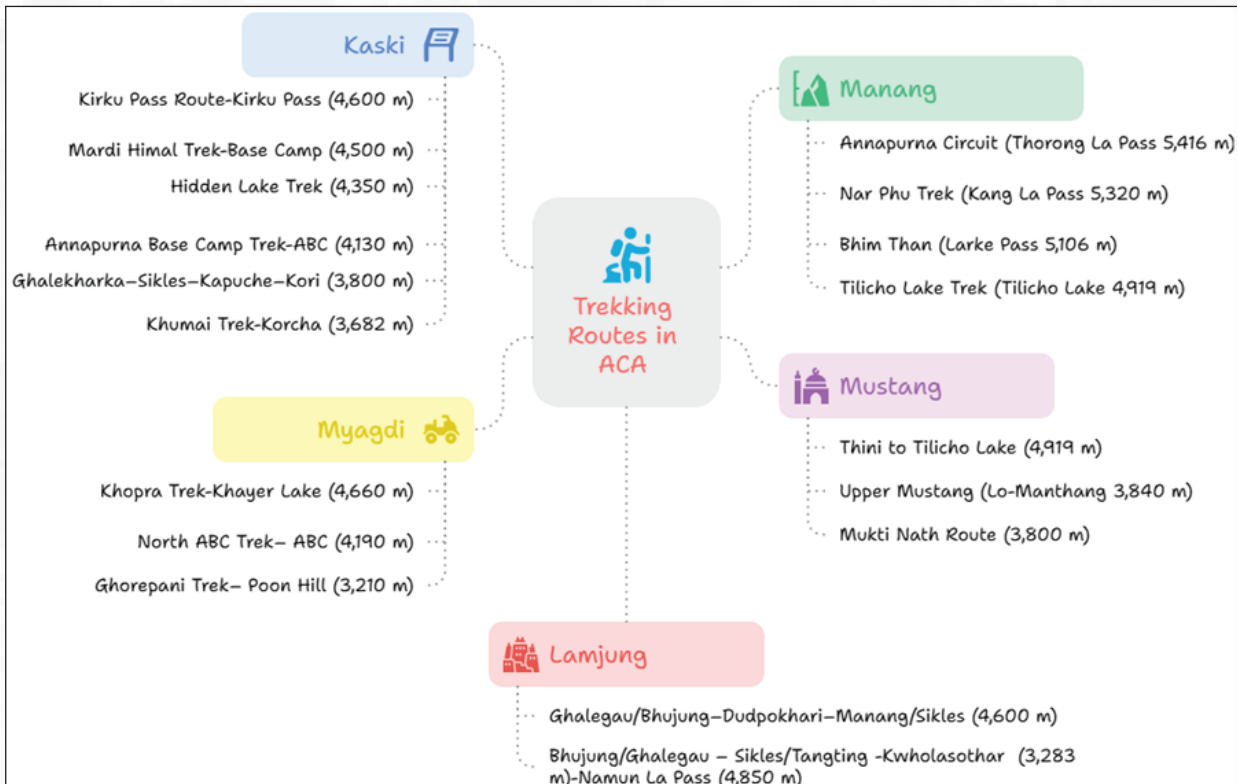


Figure 15: Major trekking routes in ACA

across five regions of ACA viz. Kaski, Manang, Mustang, Lamjung, and Myagdi. Each region highlights key trails with altitudes ranging from around 3,000 to over 5,400 meters, including iconic routes like the Annapurna Circuit (Thorang La Pass), Tilicho Lake, Mardi Himal, Khopra Ridge, and Upper Mustang.

Along major trekking routes, facilities such as hot springs, cultural sites, and wildlife tourism are being promoted to encourage longer tourist stays. At the same time, new trekking routes are being explored and developed to attract new visitors and encourage repeat visits. During the year, 5 hot springs (Lomanthang, Dhee-Surkhang, Paudhar, Jhinu, Sikles-Sojokuna) were renovated, 4 new routes surveyed (Parbhat-Ghorepani, Tuse-Tinsir, Siklesh-Timang, Tangting-Bhujung), 1 shelter house constructed, 1 bird observation site established, 2 destination management (Ghorepani, Tara hilltop) and 12 promotional events were organized to enhance the tourism appeal of ACA and Gandaki Province (Figure 16).

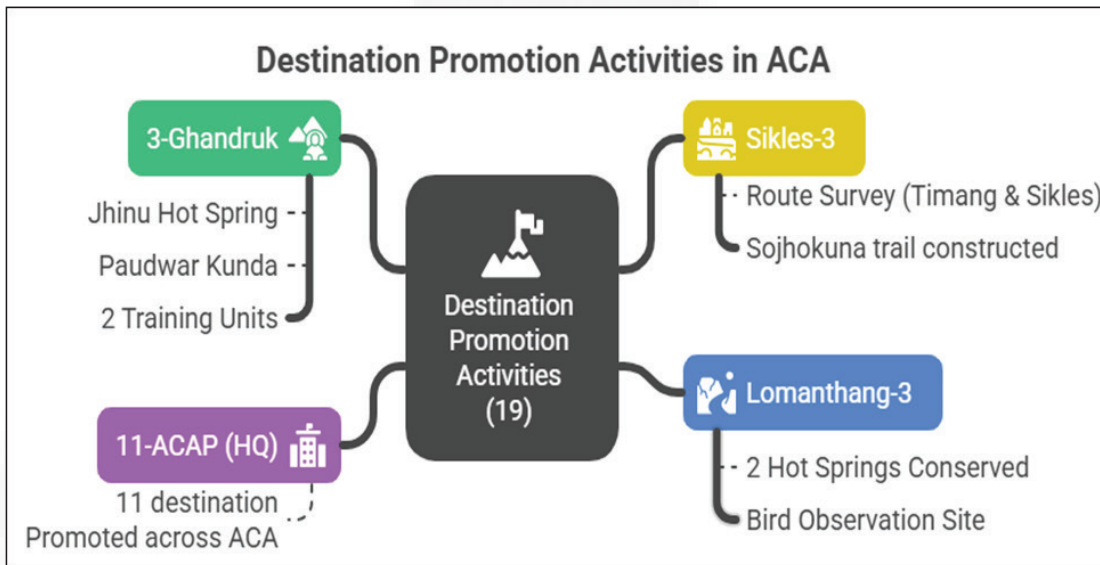


Figure 16: Destination promotion in ACA and Gandaki province

Trekking Trail Promotion (Construction, Maintenance, Standards)

Promoting trekking trails in the ACA is a strategic endeavour that aims to enhance the area's appeal as a premier trekking destination while ensuring sustainable tourism practices that benefit local communities and preserve the natural environment. The ACA, home to some of the world's most renowned trekking routes, offers diverse landscapes, cultural richness, and breath-taking mountain views, making it a top choice for trekkers globally. ACAP is closely working with CAMCs and Tourism Management Committees (TMCs) for the upgrading of existing trekking to the safety of trekkers. During the year, 18102 m existing trekking route was upgraded, comprising 7127 m paving and stepping and 11026 m earthen trail. The details of trail improvement are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Trekking trail promotion in ACA

SN	UCO	Units	Total Length (m)	Width (m)	Paving and stepping (m)	Earthen (m)
1	Ghandruk	16	1420	1.3-1.8	1471	
2	Manang	7	5847	1.5-2.0	300	5547
3	Sikles	9	1580	1.2-1.5	1230	350
4	Lwang	12	2630	1.2-2.1	2630	
5	Bhujung	5	966	1.2-1.5	966	
6	Jomsom	6	1663	1.5-2.0	440	1223
7	Lomanthang	7	3996	1.5-2.0	90	3906
	Total	62	18102	1.2 to 2.1	7127	11026

Note=Approximately 18 km trail was constructed/maintained in ACA

Home Stay Promotion in ACA

Homestay programs in the ACA have become an important model for community-based tourism, directly benefiting local households while offering visitors authentic cultural experiences. These programs allow tourists to experience traditional lifestyles, local cuisine, cultural performances, and warm hospitality, particularly among the Gurung, Magar, Thakali, and other indigenous communities. Homestays not only provide an additional source of income for rural households but also help in cultural preservation, promotion of local products, and distribution of tourism benefits beyond the main trekking trails. They encourage tourists to extend their stay in villages, reducing pressure on mainstream destinations and contributing to sustainable tourism. Currently, 35 villages (Table 12) in ACA—including Ghandruk, Sikles, Lwang, Bhujung, and Pasgau—are popular for well-managed homestay services, attracting both domestic and international visitors. During the year, a total of 180 homestays were supported for capacity enhancement, distributed as follows: 12 in Jomsom, 35 in Lwang, 69 in Sikles, 38 in Bhujung, and 26 in Manang.

Table 12: Homestay facilities in ACA

SN	UCO	Settlement No	Homestay No	Room No	Bed No
1	Lwang	8	105	286	726
2	Sikles	8	90	190	443
3	Ghandruk	3	20	74	184
4	Bhujung	7	163	331	855
5	Manang	3	55	114	201
6	Jomsom	2	16	52	152
7	Lomanthang	4	24	50	131
	Total	35	473	1097	2692

Income Generation Activity

The ACA is focused on sustainable development and income generation for local communities. Through various income-generating activities, the region has managed to improve the livelihoods of its people while preserving natural and cultural heritage. Sustainable practices and community involvement continue to play a crucial role in ensuring that the ACA remains a thriving example of integrated conservation and development. During the year, ten different income-generating activities were supported, benefiting 955 farmers (Table 13) as per following:

Two pickle-making training courses were conducted in Sikles and Yangjakot with a total of 65 participants. The training emphasized preparing pickle from locally available products such as *Niuro*, *Gundruk* (dried spinach), and *Sisno* (nettle leaves), thereby supporting value addition of local resources. Similarly, 35 farmers were supported in vegetable farming and 18 farmers adopted garlic farming. In addition, three women groups from Parche, Sikles, and Ghyamrang were mobilized for *Sisno powder* production by providing dryer machines and grinders.

Fruit and cash crops were promoted by distributing seedlings: Kiwi, Lemon, and Coffee in three villages of Sikles UCO; different fruit seedlings in Lwang UCO; Timur and Coffee in Bhujung UCO; and Tea, Coffee, and Orange in Ghandruk UCO. In total, 276 farmers cultivated 43240 seedlings of ten different species (Table 13).

101 Conservation Farmers are regularly supporting ACA activities, comprising 20 from Lwang, 39 from Sikles, 16 from Manang, and 30 from Jomsom UCOs (Figure 17).

320 kg of ginger rhizome was distributed (200 kg to 30 farmers in Ghandruk and 120 kg to 12 farmers in Ghar). Likewise, 1,600 kg of ginger rhizome was distributed to 118 farmers of Simpani CAMC, who planted it on their private lands.

UCO Bhujung purchased and distributed goats to 60 marginalized farmers across four CAMCs—10 in Simpani, 20 in Ghanpokhara, 10 in Uttarkanya, and 20 in Bhoje. The adoption of hybrid goats, increasingly popular in rural Nepal, is enhancing meat and milk productivity and improving farmer livelihoods through breeding efficiency and income stability. 120 farmers from Ghanpokhara, Khudi, Simpani, and Bhoje CAMCs were supported in constructing plastic tunnels. In collaboration with Marsyangdi municipality, 85 farmers are involving in commercial chilly cultivation.

Table 13: Status of income generation activities and beneficiaries

SN	Activities	Beneficiaries	Location
1	Pickle making training	65	Sikles, Yanjakot (2 units)
2	Vegetable seed distribution	35	Sikles
3	Garlic farming	18	Sikles
4	Sisno powder production	35	Parche Sikles, Ghymrang
5	Fruit tree	276	Tangting, Sildujure, and Saimarang (47) Lwang (39), Khudi (149) Ghandruk, Shika, Sabed (4), Landurk, Huwadi, Aalukhor (3), Nepane, Tikhyan and Sibai (34)
6	Conservation farmer	101	Lwang (20), Sikles (39), Manang (16), Jomsom (30)
7	Plastic tunnel support	120	Ghanpokhara, Khudi, Simpani, and Bhoje
8	Goat breed support	60	Simpani (10), Uttarkanya (10), Bhoje (20), Ghanpokhara (20)
9	Chilly (Akabare) farming	85	Marsyangdi municipality
10	Ginger farming	160	Ghandruk (30), Ghar (12), Simpani (118)
	Total	955	



Photo: Akabare chilly farming

Table 14: Distribution of fruit/cash plant seedlings in UCO level

SN	Fruit/Cash crops	Ghandruk	Lwang	Sikles	Bhujung	Manang	Total
1	Guava		73	100			173
2	Macadamia		267				267
3	Lemon		348	1123	250		1721
4	Lime (Nibuwa)	20		440			460
5	Orange	1115	1817	80			3012
6	Pepper (Timur)	75	164	1215	6930	164	8548
7	Cardamom	10000	13450				23450
8	Tea	700		136			836
9	Coffee		268	2100	2300		4668
10	Kiwi			30		75	105
	Grand Total	11910	16387	5224	9480	239	43240

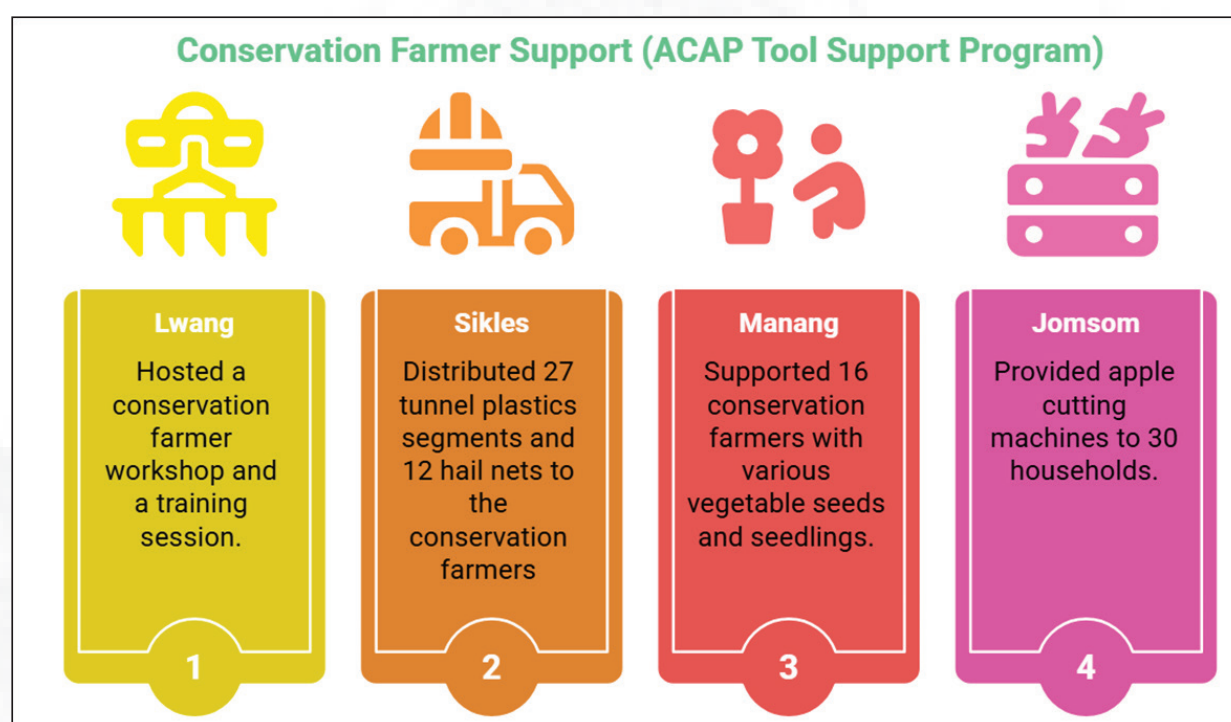


Figure 17: Conservation farmer support in ACA

General Health Service

The general health condition in Upper Manang remains a significant concern due to its arid climate, cold temperatures, and limited health education. These factors contribute to a high prevalence of communicable and other diseases among the local population. To address these challenges, the Unit Conservation Office (UCO) Manang has been actively implementing the community health service support program. This initiative includes: general health services, mobile health camps, health awareness campaigns and 2441 patients got treatment from this health center (Figure 18). In response to the demand of local communities, ward offices, and the Conservation Area Management Committee, and recognizing the need for regular health services and emergency treatment for high-altitude sickness, the health service center in Lomanthang has been revived this year. This program has proven to be highly effective and widely appreciated by both the local community and visiting trekkers, significantly improving access to healthcare in one of Nepal's most remote regions.

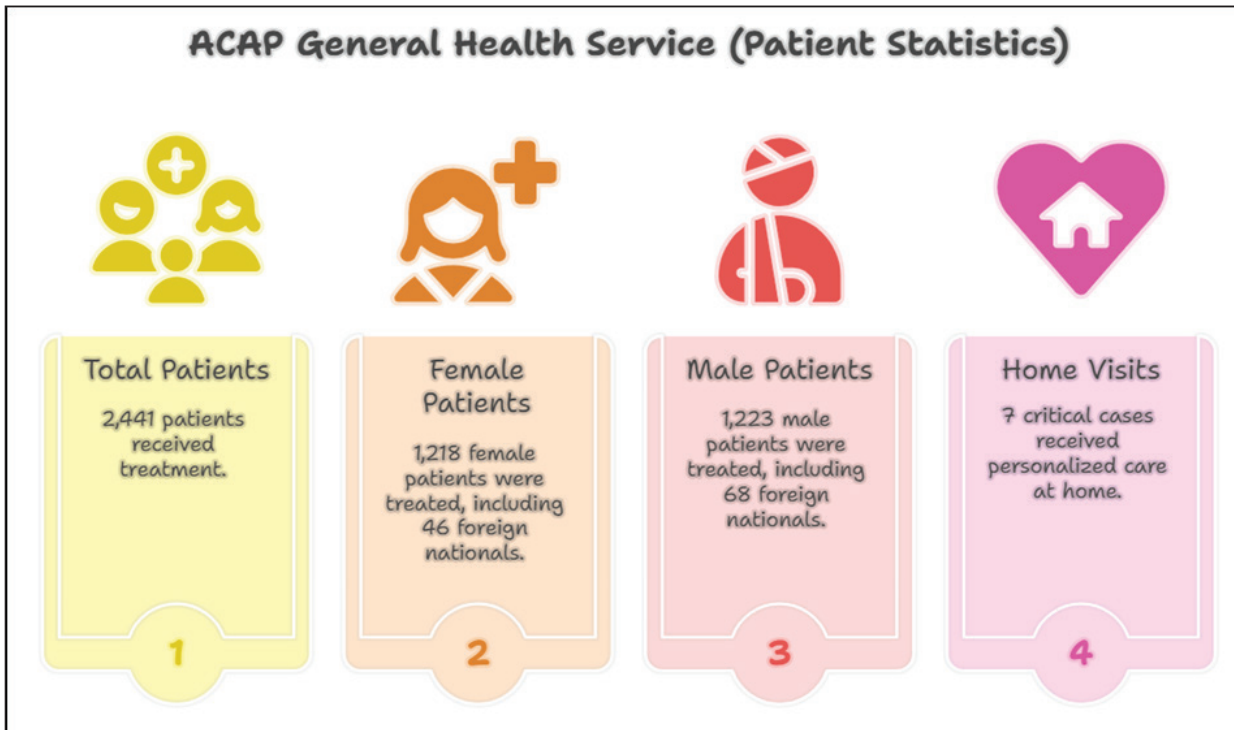


Figure 18: ACAP general health service in Manang district

Project Agriculture Demonstration Nursery

ACAP has been actively promoting sustainable agriculture and agroforestry practices in the Annapurna region. Nursery management is a key component of these efforts, supporting reforestation, biodiversity

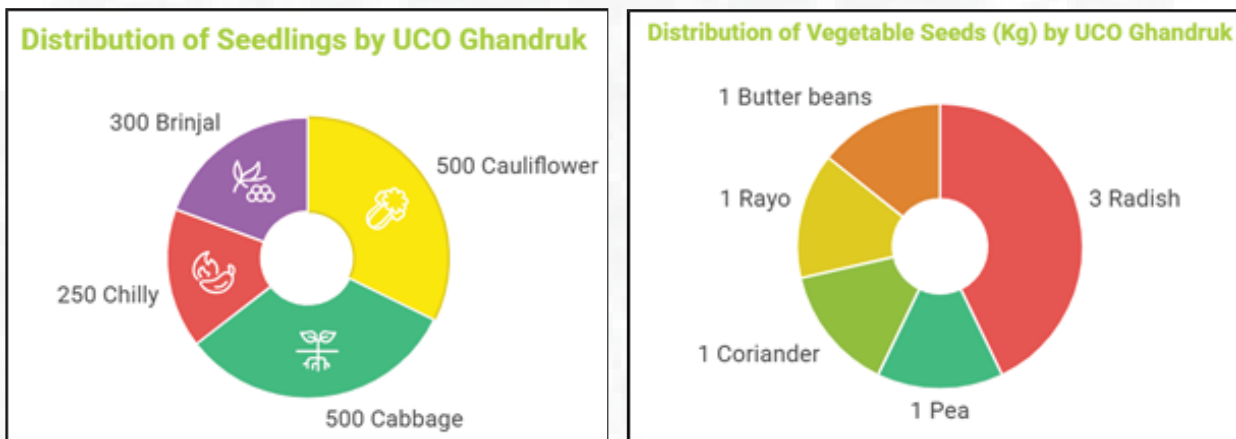


Figure 19: Distribution of vegetable seedlings and seed in Ghandruk



Photo: Nursery management (Project Agri) in Ghandruk

conservation, and livelihood enhancement. It also serves as a demonstration for every step of agricultural cultivation. In this fiscal year, Ghandruk (Figure 19), Bhujung, Manang, and Lomanthang implemented nursery activities, reaching 1,287 beneficiaries. In addition, two nurseries located in Lwang and Sikles provided forest seedlings, agricultural seeds, and related services.

Infrastructure Development

In the Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA), a diverse range of infrastructure initiatives—such as building support, shelter houses, bridges, drinking water systems, irrigation facilities, green parks, and street lighting—play a vital role in enhancing both community well-being and sustainable tourism. Building support ensures resilient structures suited to the region’s terrain and climate. Shelter houses and strategically placed bridges improve safety and connectivity for trekkers and residents alike. Access to clean drinking water and reliable irrigation systems strengthens public health and agricultural productivity, while green parks provide recreational spaces that promote environmental awareness. The installation of street lights not only improves night-time safety but also supports local businesses and tourism activities after dark. Together, these efforts reflect ACA’s commitment to integrated development that balances ecological preservation with community empowerment. During the period, 13 buildings, 1 shelter house, 4 bridges, 10 drinking water schemes, 14 irrigation systems, 7 green parks, 2 streetlights, 1 telecommunication and 2 toilet construction were partially supported across all seven units (Table 15, Annex 9).

Table 15: Infrastructure developmental activities in ACA

UCO	Building Support	Shelter house	Bridge	Drinking Water	Irrigation	Green Park	Street Lights	Toilet
Ghandruk	4			1	1	0	0	1
Manang				0	1	0	0	
Sikles	2			4	1	1	1	
Lwang	4			3	6	1	0	
Bhujung	2		1	0	0	4	0	
Jomsom		1		1	0	1	1	1
Lomanthang	1		3	1	5	0	0	
Total	13	1	4	10	14	7	2	2

Entrepreneurship Development Training

To preserve cultural heritage and promote sustainable livelihoods, ACAP Sikles initiated entrepreneurship development and training programs focused on traditional handicrafts. The program aimed to equip local



Photo: Local handicraft making training in Tangting

artisans, especially women and youth, with skills in craft production, quality improvement, and business management. This initiative was designed to revive traditional crafts while creating income-generating opportunities that empower communities and reduce dependence on agriculture alone. A 2-day long Entrepreneurship development training was completed in Tanting, which includes making Syaku, wooden tools, bamboo baskets, pickle making, and Sisnoo powder.

NTFP Management and Cultivation

ACA, the largest conservation area in Nepal, characterized by wide altitudinal variations and diverse climatic conditions, foster a rich diversity of plants including NTFPs. NTFPs are crucial for ensuring livelihood security, growth and income generation for indigenous peoples living in forests and nearby villages. Compared to timber harvesting, the collection of NTFPs is less harmful to forest ecosystems, addressing the global concerns such as deforestation, pollution, rural poverty and sustainable development. Sustainable harvesting plan for ACA is prepared following the protocol provisioned in NTFPs Resource Survey Guideline, 2069 developed by Department of Forest and submitted for the approval in DNPWC. The assessment identified 345 NTFPs species in ACA. Among them 84 are under the prioritized category. The highest number of socially prioritized NTFPs were found in Bhujung UCO (51), followed by Sikles UCO (33), Manang UCO (29) and so on. Notably, Yarshagumba (*Ophiocordyceps sinensis*), Kutki (*Neopicrorhiza scrophulariiflora*), Nirmasi (*Delphinium denudatum*), Satuwa (*Paris polyphylla*) and Padamchal (*Rheum australe*) are the most highly desired NTFPs, prioritized by 61.40%, 59.64%, 57.89%, 50.87% and 49.12% of CAMCs, respectively. Over half (58.82%) of the prioritized species are used for local consumption, 28.23% serve both local and commercial purposes and 24.71% are used solely for commercial purposes. Yarshagumba and Kutki are particularly favored in the CAMCs of ACA.

During the year, CAMCs of Manang issued collection permits to 1,524 individuals for Yarsagumba and 1,858 individuals for Banlasun. A total of seven species of NTFPs were commercially harvested, along with Yarsagumba, Banlasun, and bamboo shoots (*Tusa*) being the major species, while Dhupi was collected solely for ritual purposes. The collection of NTFPs contributed NPR 83,42,886 in royalties and fees (Table 16), while local communities earned NPR **382332400** from their sale.

Table 16: Commercially collected NTFPs and its contribution in economy

S.N.	Type of species	Quantity (KG)	Royalty (NPR.)	VAT (NPR.)	CAMC Fee (NPR.)	Municipality tax (NPR.)	Local selling price (NPR/ Kg)	Income of communities (NPR)
1	Jimbu	1340	11250	280	6700	4000	2500	3350000
2	Ban Lasun	3186	97751		318630	558660	40000	127452000
3	Yarsagumba	115	3561350		1193700	1158200	2000000	230306000
4	Guchhi Chyau						16000	NA
5	Kutki						1000	NA
6	Allo							NA
7	Niramasi	220	13200	1716	10000	6000	15000	3300000
8	Bikh	2650	6500	845	77015	20000	5000	13250000
9	Tusa	900000	190200	24726	817811	162702	4	3600000
10	Wild Honey	250	5000	650	32000	1000	2500	625000
13	Dhupi							No cost
11	Slate stone	1254			13500	13500	100	125400
14	Cut piece stone	18000			18000	18000	18	324000
Total			3885251	28217	2487356	1942062		382332400

Many farmers in the ACA still rely heavily on traditional agriculture, which is vulnerable to market fluctuations, climate uncertainties, and human-wildlife conflict. In response, ACAP supported local farmers

in identifying, prioritizing, and cultivating high-value Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) suitable for the local environment. The initiative focused on promoting species with strong market potential, such as Timur and Chiraito, while encouraging sustainable cultivation practices and long-term income opportunities. To demonstrate Chiraito cultivation, ACAP provided 1 kg of seed to two nursery holders and distributed 9,600 seedlings to nine farmers in Tolka and Uri. Similarly, three farmers from Parche, Kamche, and Yangjakot were supported in Timur cultivation through the provision of seedlings and equipment. These demonstration plots established by local farmers are expected to inspire wider adoption of Chiraito and Timur cultivation in the region.



Photo: Chiraito cultivation

Private Land Timber Harvesting

Since 1986, ACAP has been actively engaged in large-scale plantation programs by establishing project nurseries and restoring degraded as well as private lands. Much of the private land in the region has been abandoned due to migration of people toward cities. As a result, privately owned trees have become abundant across the ACA. ACAP has been facilitating the harvesting and trade of timber from private land trees. During the year, 12,271 trees were harvested, producing 429,838 cubic feet of timber for the market. This generated NPR 1,19,70,047 in revenue



Photo: Timur cultivation

for the government and community institutions, while local people earned NPR 1,22,71,000 from the sale of private land trees (Annex 10). It has also created local employment opportunities in harvesting, loading, and transportation. The harvested tree species included Uttis (*Alnus nepalensis*), Mallato (*Macaranga pustulata*), Siris (*Albizia lebbek*), Simal (*Bombax ceiba*), Katus (*Castanopsis indica*), and Chilaune (*Schima wallichii*).

Yarsagumba Management Meeting

A district-level workshop was organized to regulate Yarsagumba collection and to arrange security measures in the pasturelands during the collection period. The Yarsagumba Management Meeting agenda was structured around six key topics (Figure 20) each representing a critical aspect of sustainable and equitable resource governance. It began with stakeholder coordination, bringing together representatives from local governments, conservation bodies, and community groups to align on management priorities. This was followed by the sharing of stakeholder perspectives, ensuring that the voices of collectors, traders, and local residents were heard and integrated into planning. Fair price determination was a central focus, aiming to protect collectors from exploitation and stabilize market dynamics. The meeting also addressed boundary disputes among municipalities, promoting cooperation and reducing potential conflicts during

the harvesting season. Security planning was discussed to safeguard collectors operating in remote alpine zones, while the final agenda item focused on establishing transparent and equitable royalty systems to ensure that revenues from Yarsagumba benefit both local communities and conservation efforts. This structured, stepwise approach fostered inclusive decision-making and tackled the intertwined economic, social, and governance challenges surrounding Yarsagumba harvesting in the region.

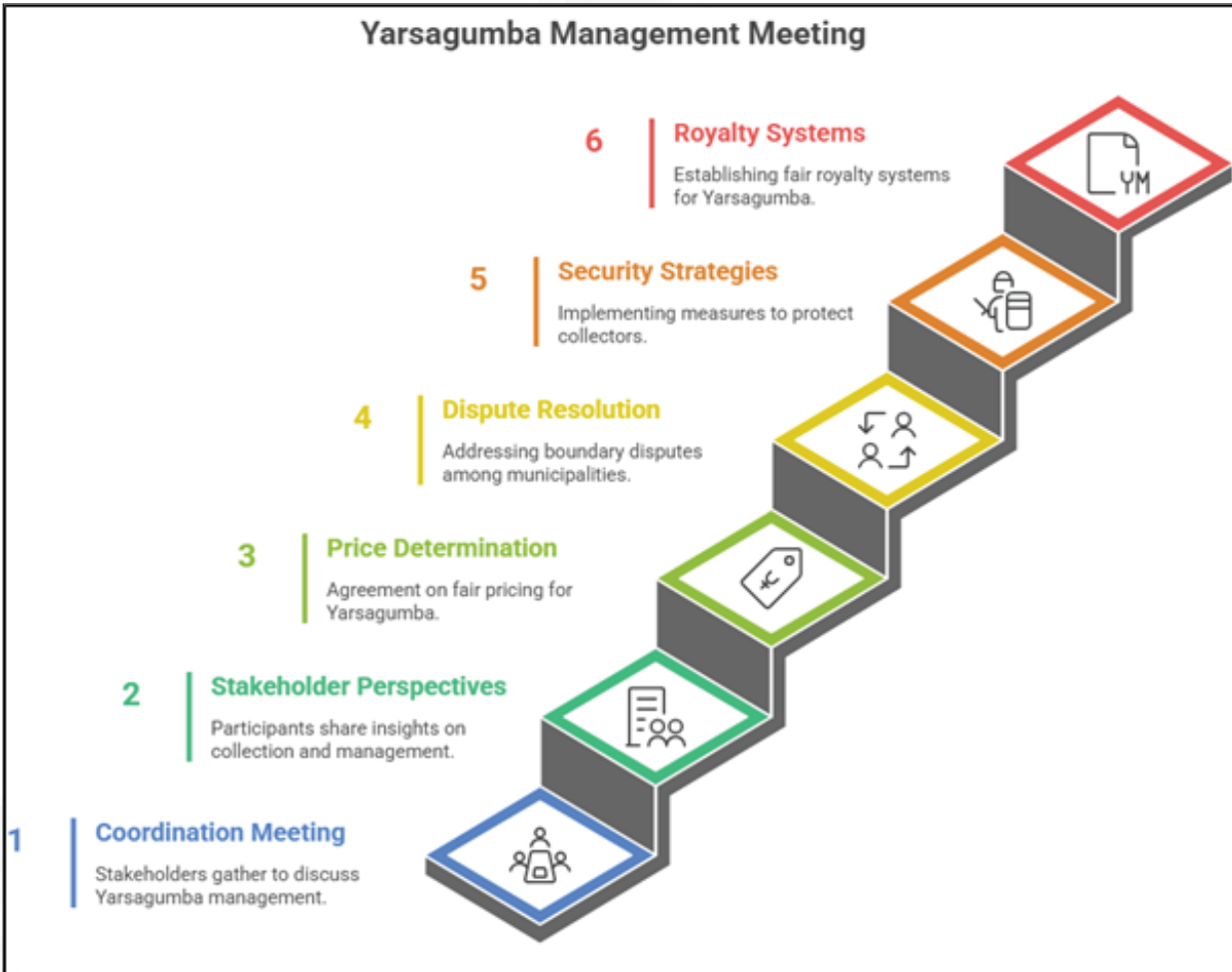


Figure 20: Agenda of yarsagumba management meeting with stakeholders

4. Climate Change

Soil and Water Conservation

Soil and water conservation encompass a range of sustainable practices aimed at preventing erosion, managing water resources, and maintaining the long-term health and productivity of land. These efforts are essential for preserving ecosystems, supporting agriculture, and ensuring clean water availability for both people and nature. In ACA, where the northern terrain is highly vulnerable to landslides and floods, ACAP plays a crucial role in mitigating such risks. It supports CAMCs and affected communities by providing gabion boxes and facilitating the construction of check dams, retaining walls, and conservation canals.

In this context, ACAP implemented 4 key initiatives to strengthen environmental resilience (Figure 21). In Sikles, water sources were repaired at 3 sites—Gairithar, Lamathar, and Todh—to improve water supply reliability. In Lomangthang, two river embankments were built (70 meters in Chhusang and 200 meters in Surkhang) to shield settlements from erosion and flooding. A plantation campaign in Jomsom led to the planting of 350 saplings of Populus in Santa, including 200 saplings of Dhupi and Gobre Salla in Dhumba, 30 dhupi and Paiyu in Janahit Park. Additionally, fertility enhancement efforts in Lomangthang

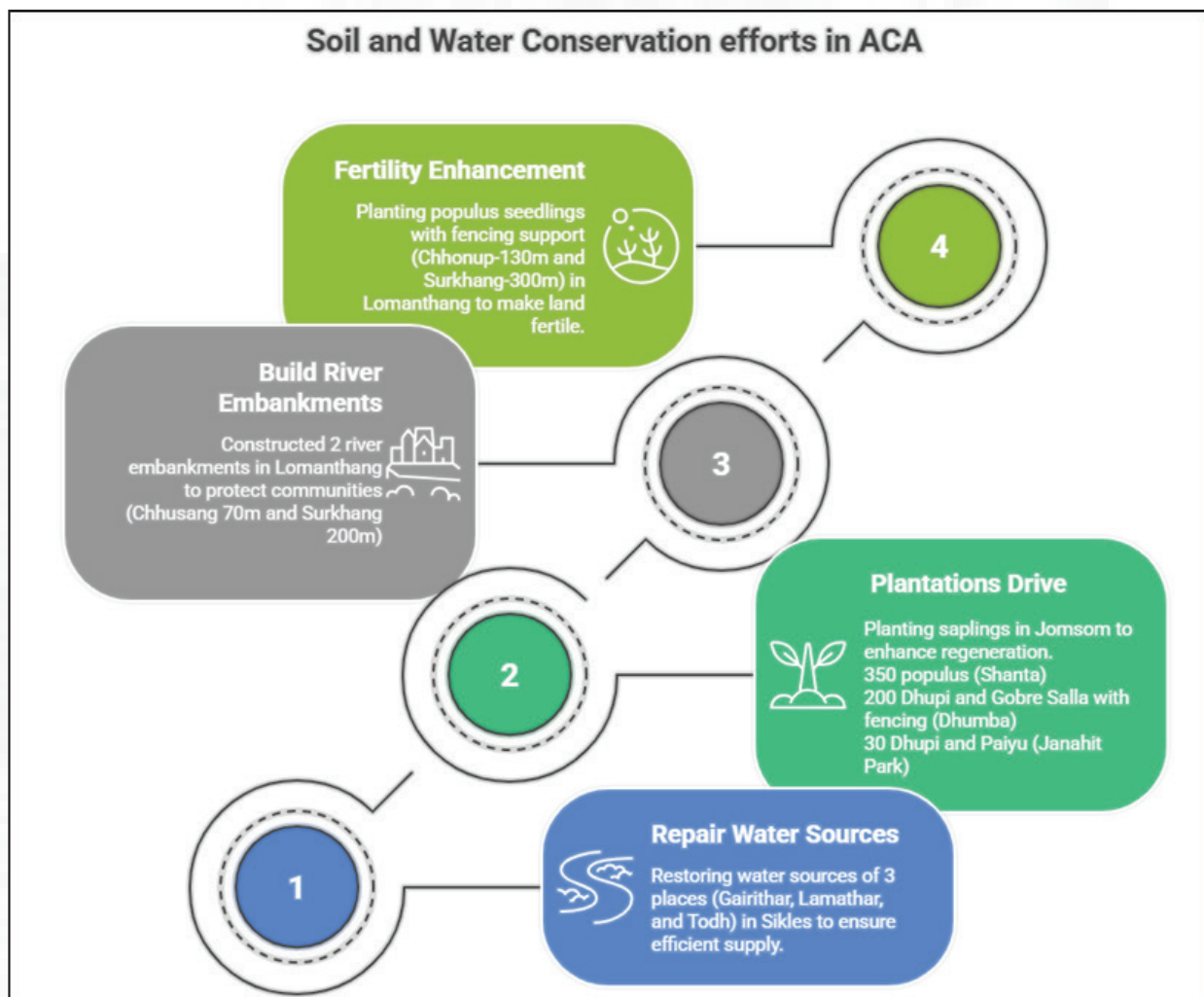


Figure 21: Soil and water conservation efforts in ACA

involved planting populus seedlings with protective fencing—130 meters in Chhusang and 300 meters in Surkhang—to rehabilitate degraded land. These integrated actions reflect ACAP’s commitment to sustainable land management and community-based conservation.

Solar Energy and Gas Depot Support

The northern parts of ACA are mainly high mountains and experience extreme climatic conditions. Due to the extremity of the climate locals need an external supply of heat to keep their bodies warm and active. Similarly, they need to have warm meals and drinks. Therefore, mountain people rely heavily on firewood for cooking, heating, and boiling. To reduce their dependence on firewood ACAP has been successfully implementing this program for many years. During the year one solar system installed in Mustang and 7 water heating system repaired in Manang district. To reduce carbon emissions and pressure on forest resources, gas depots were supported in Chhoser and Tsarang this year. A previously inactive ACAP-supported depot was also reactivated with minor technical assistance where 247 local households (Tsarang 102 and Chhoser 145) are getting easy access to LPG.



Photo: Gas depot at upper Mustang

Micro Hydro and Water Mill Repair Program

Between 1992 and 2013, ACAP established 13 micro-hydro plants across the ACA, generating a total of 533 kW of electricity and benefiting 2,209 households. However, only seven of these plants are currently operational. In addition, up to 2015, another 38 micro-hydro plants were constructed with partial support, producing 1,068 kW of power. All micro-hydro systems are managed by local communities, which often require frequent repair and maintenance. This year, support was provided for the maintenance of two plants located in Manang and Mustang districts.

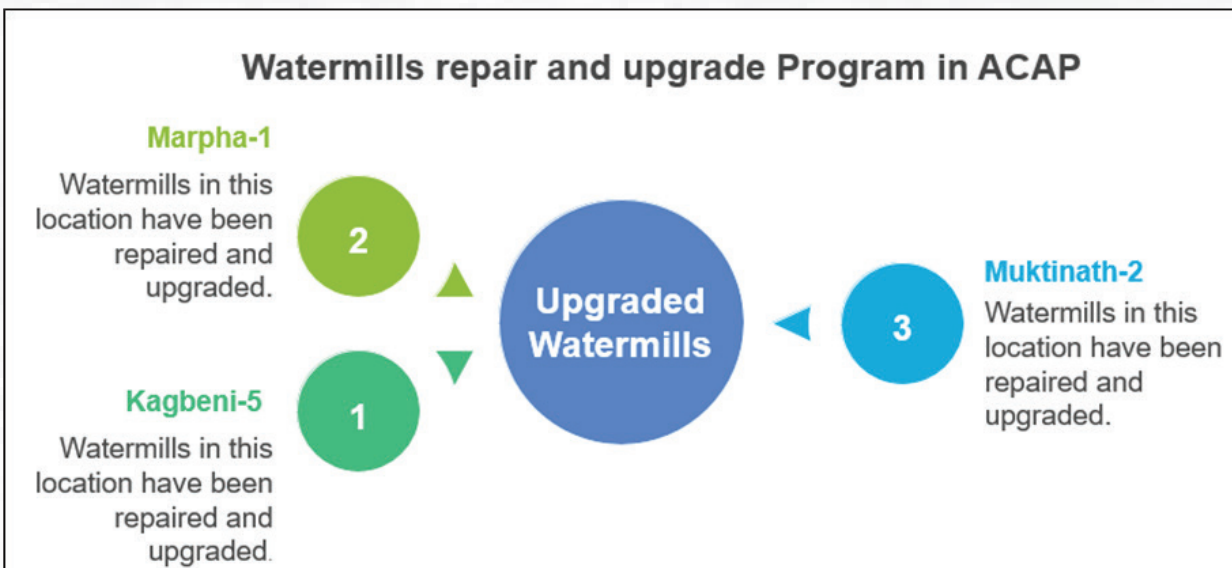


Figure 22: Water mills repair program in ACA

Traditional water mills, locally known as *ghattas*, have long been an integral part of rural livelihoods in the Annapurna Conservation Area. These mills harness the energy of flowing water to grind grains, providing essential food processing services to local communities. In addition to their cultural and historical significance, water mills are eco-friendly technologies that rely on renewable energy sources. Although many have been replaced or supplemented by modern electric systems, several traditional mills are still in use, particularly in remote villages. ACAP has supported communities in conserving and upgrading these mills to improve efficiency, reduce drudgery, and preserve traditional knowledge while promoting sustainable resource use. This year 7 watermill located in Mustang district were repaired (Figure 22).

Community Relief Program

Many areas of ACA are remote and need assistance to run their day-to-day activities. ACAP provides aid, support, and resources to communities confronting challenges, crises, or difficult circumstances. It supports the establishment of eco-parks, the development of trails, masonry walls, and other essential things in the community. Every year ACAP offers essential support and assistance to the local community as needed under this community relief program. Altogether 21 community relief programs were executed which has directly supported 888 households in this FY. The details of the events are ascribed below in the figure 23.



Photo: Community relief support program in Kagbeni

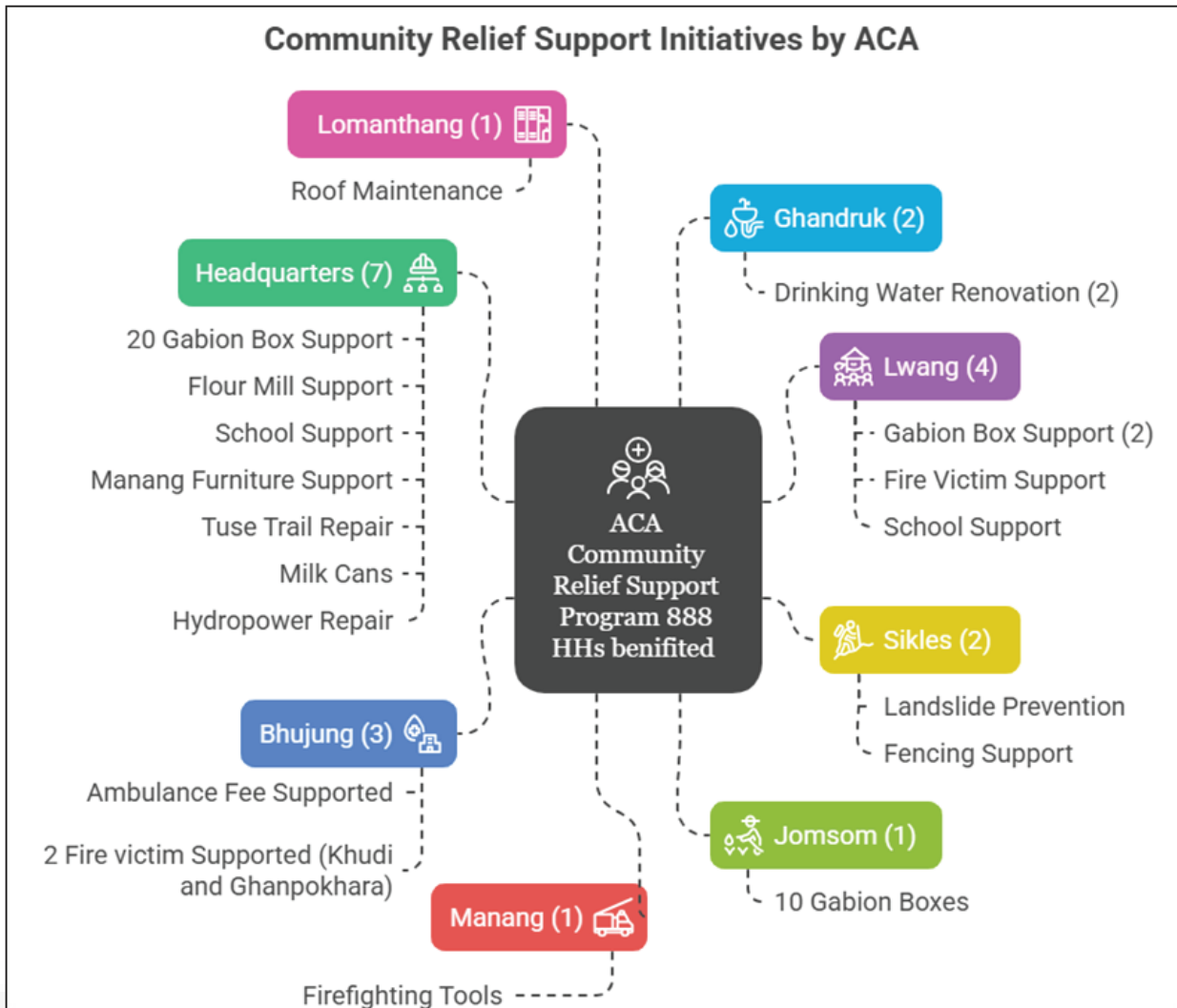


Figure 23: Community relief support program in ACA

Fire extinguisher

Traditional cultural houses in upper Mustang, built primarily with wooden structures, face a high risk of fire hazards. To mitigate this risk, 58 fire extinguisher refill support was successfully provided to key institutions in Lomanthang village—including the Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force, and the local community. This initiative enhances fire preparedness and contributes to the protection of both lives and heritage structures.

Waste Management (Clean Campaign/ Waste Transportation)

ACAP previously collected and burned waste in locally made incinerators. From this year onward, ACAP has been working closely with Tourism Management Committees, women's groups, and local governments to promote trash-free trekking routes and cultural villages. A total of 37 capacity development training events were organized, along with clean-up campaigns on 11 trekking routes.

To strengthen waste management, 11 collection centers were established for sorted waste, while biodegradable waste is composted locally. In Manang, two dumping pits were constructed for the temporary disposal of plastics and cans. Across ACA, 387 dustbins were placed—212 in Ghandruk, 90 in Sikles, and 85 in Manang. On trekking routes such as Mardi Himal and the Annapurna Base Camp (ABC) trail, plastic and glass bottles have been voluntarily banned.



Photo: Waste collection recently constructed at Kalopani



Photo: Loading recyclable waste for the transportation in processing center

Women's groups in Sikles, Parche, and Tangting regularly organize clean-up campaigns in their villages. All sorted cans, plastics, and glass bottles are transported to a private recycling center, Green Road, located in Pokhara. In one year, 31.6 MT of waste was collected in coordination with seven UCOs from 13 places, comprising 3.4 MT of plastic, 26.2 MT of glass, and 2 MT of cans/metals (Table 17). The trash-free campaign has been highly praised by tourists, guides, and local communities, who have shown strong willingness to actively participate in the initiative.

Table 17: Recyclable waste collection and transportation from five UCOs

UCO	Sikles	Lwang	Jomsom	Gharudk	Manang	Total
Village/Trekking trail	4	2	5	1	1	13
Vehicle Trip No	7	11	6	1	3	28
Glasses/bottles	4496	7394	7432	1321	5566	26209
Can/Metal	85	296	1240	338	0	1959
Plastics/pet bottles	1087	691	1519	125	0	3422
Sub Total	5668	8381	10191	1784	5566	31589



Photo: Waste sorting by mother group of Sikles

5. Environmental Education, Research, and Knowledge Management

Research Grant Support

Research focus through ACAP Student Research Grant Support Program

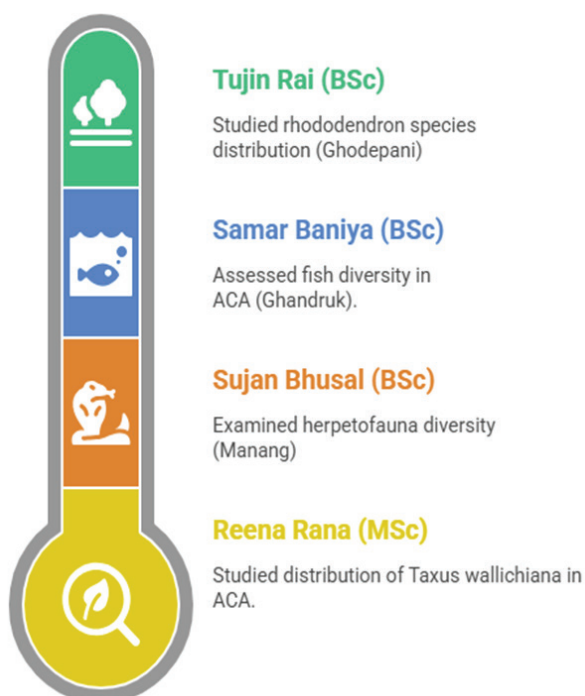


Figure 24: Research through research grant support

The ACAP Student Research Grant Support Program is a targeted initiative designed to support Nepali students undertaking academic research in environmental and conservation-related fields. Administered by the Headquarters (ACAP-HQ), the program aims to foster local capacity for scientific inquiry and evidence-based conservation by providing financial assistance to students whose research aligns with ACAP's thematic priorities. In the current fiscal year, ACAP-HQ has extended grant support to a total of four students, including three Bachelor of Science (BSc) students who each received NPR 45,000, and one Master of Science (MSc) student (Figure 24) who was awarded NPR 55,000. These grants are intended to help cover research-related expenses and encourage the integration of academic findings into practical conservation efforts within the Annapurna region. By investing in student-led research, ACAP continues to promote knowledge generation, strengthen academic-field linkages, and empower the next generation of conservation professionals in Nepal.

Camera Trap Survey

The southern belt of the Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA), encompassing mid-hill regions such as Sikles, Bhujung, and Lwang, represents a biologically rich yet understudied landscape within Nepal's protected area network. To better understand the presence and behavior of elusive wildlife species in these subtropical and temperate forests, camera trapping has proven to be a vital non-invasive monitoring tool. A total of 41 automated cameras were deployed across the southern part of ACA: 14 locations in Bhujung, 18 in Sikles, and 9 in Lwang, spanning an elevation range from 1,519 m to 4,200 m. The cameras were operational from 2025/01/12 to 2025/06/22 in Lwang, from 2025/06/20 to 2025/08/05 in Sikles, and 2025/06/24 to 2025/08/04 in Bhujung.

The study yielded significant findings, including the first photographic evidence of the clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*) in the Pipar region of Lwang. In addition, the survey documented a wide diversity of mammals and birds. Notable recorded species include Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Himalayan Goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), Himalayan Palm Civet (*Paguma larvata*), Large Indian Civet (*Viverra zibetha*), Leopard Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*), Musk Deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*), Nepal Grey Langur (*Semnopithecus*

schistaceus), Porcupine (*Hystrix brachyura*), Mouse, Assamese Macaque (*Macaca assamensis*), Himalayan Serow (*Capricornis thar*), various Squirrels (*Sciuridae* spp.), Stone Marten (*Martes foina*), and Yellow-throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*) These outcomes not only expand the known distribution of key species but also identify critical habitats and emerging threats, reinforcing the importance of targeted conservation strategies and community-based stewardship in the southern ACA.



Photo: Clouded leopard recorded from Pipar landscape

Habitat Overlap of Snow and Common Leopard

Habitat overlap study was conducted in the Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) to examine the spatial relationship between snow leopards and common leopards. Camera traps were deployed at 172 sites: 28 in Jomsom (2025/05/12–2025/08/15), 12 in Lomanthang (2025/03/01–2025/04/12), and 132 in Manang (2024/09/16–2025/06/09). Each grid measured approximately 5×5 km², with traps operating for a minimum of 45 days. In addition, 64 potential snow leopard scat samples were collected. Key prey species were also documented in Manang, including 77 blue sheep, 16 Himalayan tahr, and 3 musk deer. In Lomanthang, camera traps revealed important insights into snow leopard ecology in Samar, Upper Mustang, where three individuals were recorded. Their proximity to human settlements suggests a reliance on livestock, likely due to limited wild prey. Although common leopards were not captured on camera in this area, local reports indicate frequent sightings, hinting at possible seasonal overlap in Samar. Across the study sites, snow leopards were detected at 59 locations and common leopards at 12, with one overlap site recorded in Shangta, Mustang. Additional species recorded were blue sheep, red fox, golden jackal, pika, musk deer, and stone marten. Human–wildlife conflict emerged as a key concern, particularly underreported livestock depredation and delays in compensation. The study recommends strengthening monitoring systems, promoting predator-proof corrals, and enhancing community engagement to foster coexistence and long-term conservation.



Photo: Snow leopard from Manang

Bird Survey

A bird survey was conducted in the western part of the Pipar Pheasant Conservation Landscape—specifically west of the Seti River, comprising the Pipar, Khumai, and Korchan forests—from 18 April to 2 May, 2025. Employing Mackinnon's method with direct observations along established trails, the survey documented a total of 205 bird species. Since surveys began in 1979, a total of 314 bird species have been identified in the region. The results recorded 146 Danphe, 148 Monal, and 19 Koklass. Among the recorded species were 16 nationally threatened, one globally threatened, 20 CITES-listed, 95 biome-restricted, and two restricted-range species. Meanwhile, a more extensive bird survey was carried out in Sikles in three distinct phases, covering seasonal variations and multiple habitat types. This phased approach allowed for a comprehensive inventory of resident and migratory bird species, recorded 176 species, contributing valuable data to inform future conservation planning and habitat management in the region. A total of 120 bird species were recorded from Bhujung region, with Passeriformes being the dominant order and Muscicapidae the most represented family.



Photo: National bird of Nepal, Danphe (Photo: Bhagawan Poudel)

Plant Documentation

Floral surveys in the Bhujung region documented 146 plant species belonging to 35 families, with orchids showing exceptional diversity—90 species were recorded out of the 180 orchid species known from the region. In Sikles, studies revealed 33 species of edible and medicinal plants, which continue to play an important role in the festivals and cultural practices of the Gurung community (Annex 11).

Avalanche Recording

The high-altitude landscapes of the ACA experiences seasonal snow accumulation, making it an ideal area for studying avalanche activity and snow dynamics. To support scientific research and contribute to a better understanding of mountain ecosystems, ACAP initiated an avalanche monitoring program in Sikles. This effort focused on collecting data related to snowpack, temperature variations, and avalanche occurrences, with the aim of generating valuable insights for ecological studies, climate research, and long-term environmental monitoring in the Annapurna region. A total of 242 avalanches were recorded across three major Himalayan peaks, with Annapurna IV accounting for the highest number (142), followed by Annapurna II (51) and Lamjung Himal (49). These events were categorized



Photo: Avalanche monitoring by local citizen scientist

by size: 102 small, 90 medium, and 50 large avalanches. The data highlights both the frequency and geographic concentration of avalanche activity, offering valuable insights for risk assessment and safety planning in the region.

Conservation Education in School

CE teachers have been actively delivering environmental education to students in Grades 6, 7, and 8 across 86 schools using the textbook *Prakritiko Sandesh*, which benefited a total of 3,229 students—1,665 boys and 1,564 girls (Figure 25). This curriculum is designed to cultivate ecological awareness, conservation values, and sustainable habits among young learners in mountain communities. Beyond supporting formal education, the initiative aims to shape a generation of environmentally responsible citizens equipped to safeguard the fragile Himalayan ecosystems. Over time, this effort is fostering a grassroots conservation ethic, empowering youth to become champions of biodiversity and sustainable development throughout the Annapurna region. 497 students across various Community Education (CE) schools in the Annapurna region were recognized through prize distribution, it highlights the top-performing regions: Sikles led with 162 prizes across 18 CE schools, followed by Bhujung with 135 prizes in 15 schools, and Jomsom with 99 prizes in 11 schools. Other regions included Lomanthang (36 prizes in 4 schools), Manang (33 prizes in 4 schools), and Lwang (29 prizes across 9 CE and 2 non-CE schools). Refresher workshops were organized in 5 UCOs with the participation of 104 eco-teachers and principals representing Jomsom, Lwang, Sikles, Bhujung, and Manang. An educational tour was organized to Chitwan National Park, Lumbini, and Palpa with the participation of eco-teachers and principals from 18 schools in the Lwang region. Four schools from Sikles and one school from Lwang were supported with furniture. Similarly, the salary of one teacher was partially supported in Rivian School



Photo: Prize distribution program in Jomsom

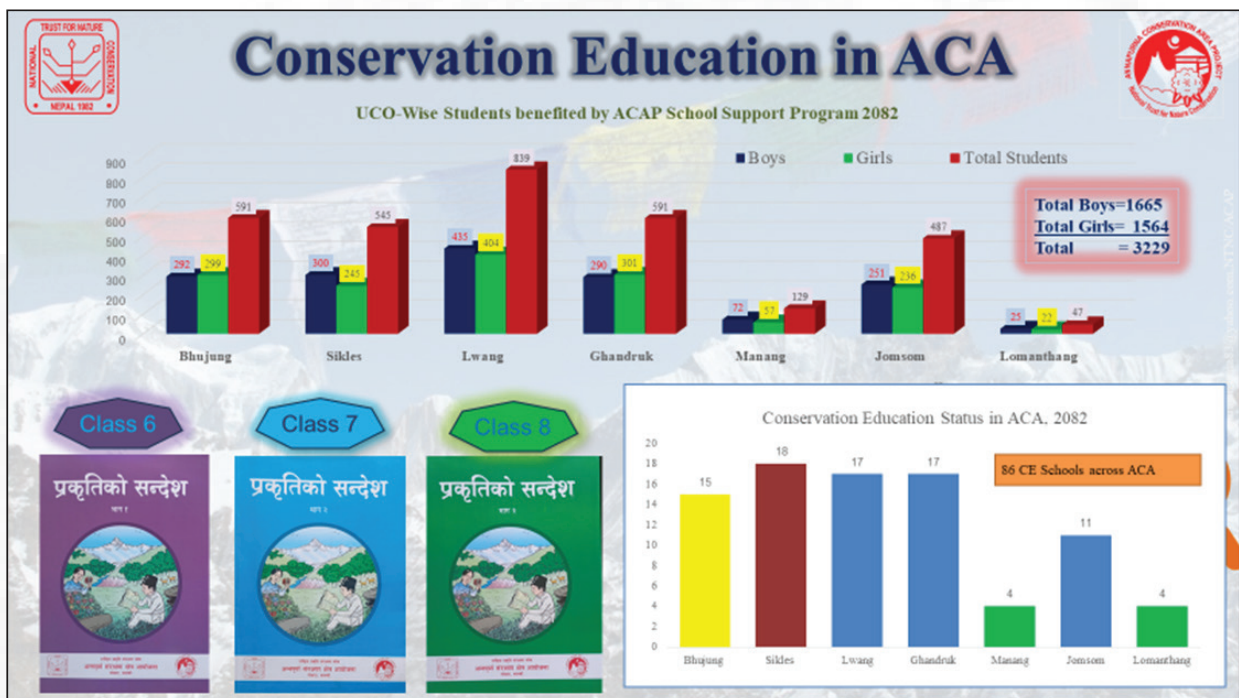


Figure 25: Conservation education in school

Green Force Club Reformation

The Green Force Clubs serve as platforms for hands-on environmental education, fostering leadership skills and environmental stewardship among young people. By integrating conservation activities into school life, this program has established a sustainable model for youth engagement in environmental issues, potentially influencing long-term community attitudes towards conservation. In this FY, 40 green force club were reformed across ACA.



Photo: Green force club workshop

Scholarship Program

The ACA Scholarship Program promotes inclusive education by supporting academically deserving and economically disadvantaged students, especially from marginalized communities in remote Himalayan regions. It reduces barriers to learning, encourages continued education beyond primary levels, and fosters equity. By linking education with conservation values, the program nurtures socially responsible youth who contribute to the sustainable development of the Annapurna region. Scholarship support provided to 68 students across 4 regions in ACA (Figure 26). In Lwang, 4 marginalized students received higher education assistance. Manang supported 24 students through its high school program, including 1 SEE district topper and 1 marginalized girl. Jomsom extended scholarships to 22 students across 11 schools, with 2 additional students receiving higher education support. In Lomantang, 14 students were recognized for their academic efforts.



Photo: Scholarship program in ACA

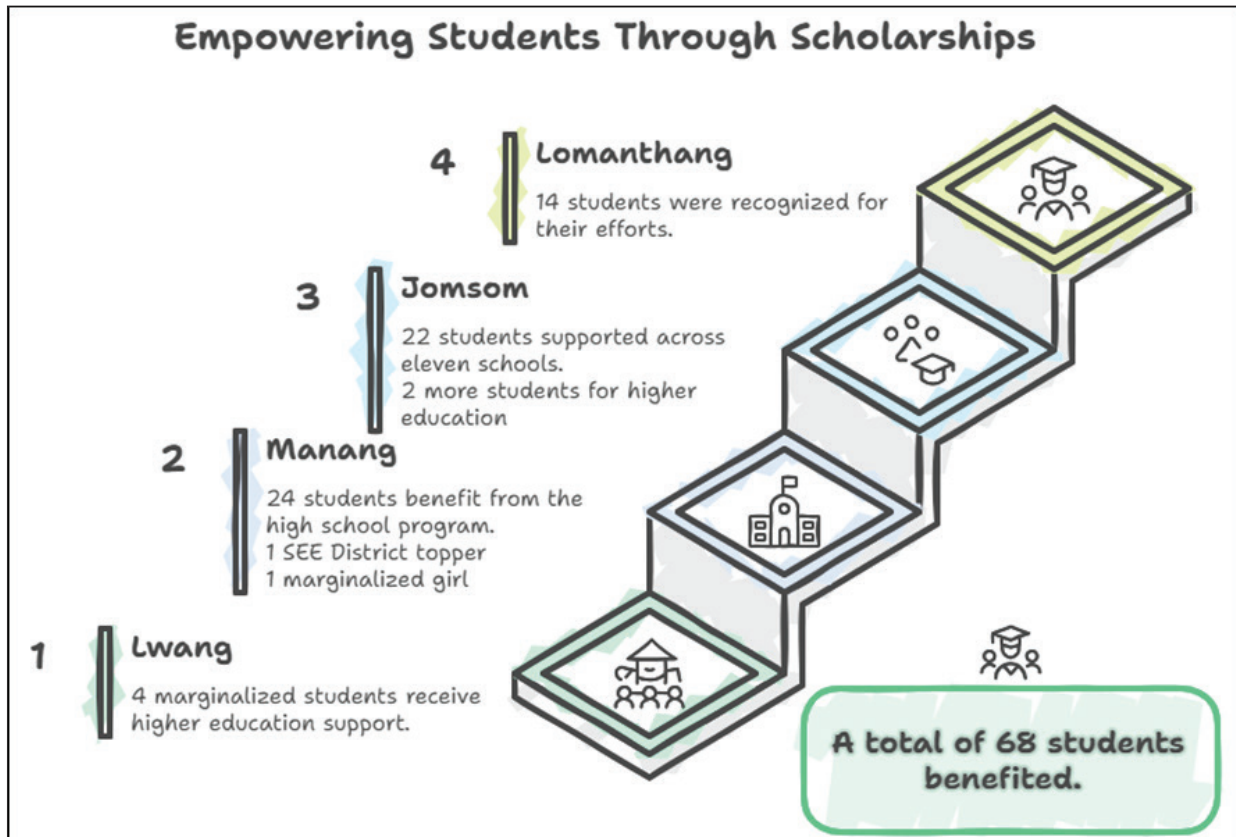


Figure 26: Scholarship support by ACAP

Day Celebration

In this FY, a total of 129 special events were celebrated across various units, showcasing strong community engagement in conservation, tourism, and awareness campaigns (Figure 27). World Environment Day saw the highest participation with 62 events, especially in Sikles, Ghandruk, and Bhujung. Wildlife Week (19 events) and Tourism Day (17 events) were also widely observed, with notable celebrations in Jomsom, Manang, and Sikles. International Women’s Day (15 events) highlighted gender inclusion efforts, while Conservation Day (12 events) was led by Bhujung. Additional events included Mountain Day, friendship football matches in Timang and Mungje, and World Wetland Day celebration in Mustang at Dhumba and Titi Lakes.



Photo: WED celebration in Jomsom



Photo: Wildlife week



Photo: Tourism day celebration



Photo: Conservation day celebration



Photo: Women day celebration



Photo: Conservation day celebration

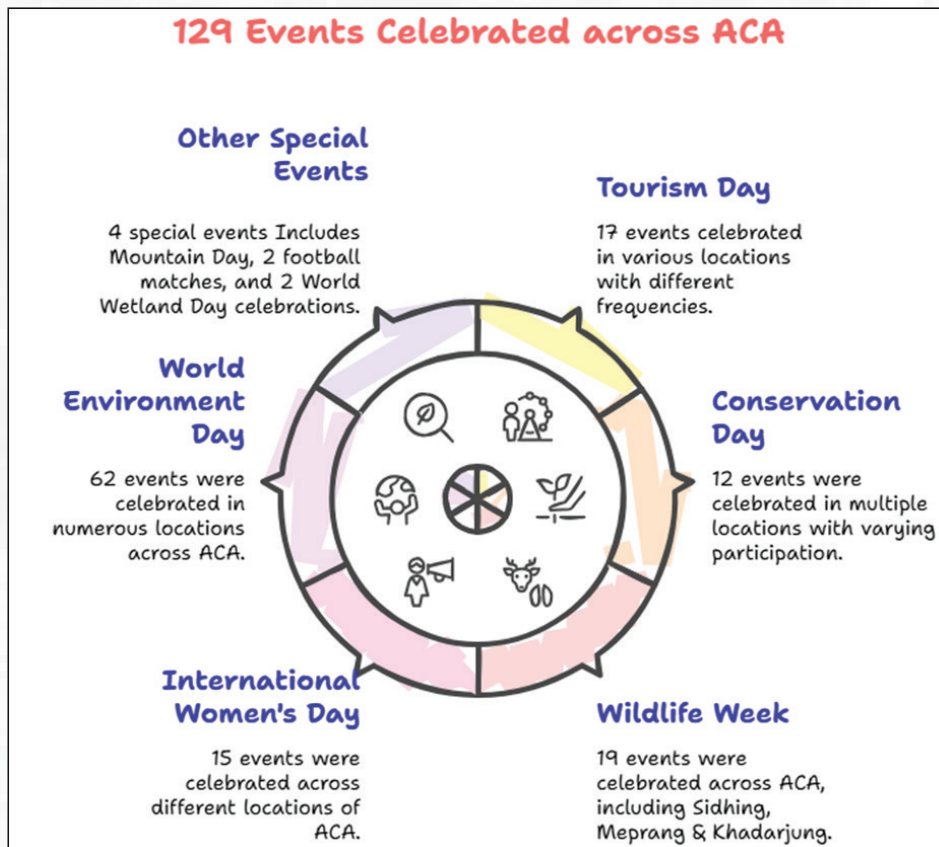


Figure 27: Days Celebration in ACA

Awareness Program

Awareness programs across ACA actively engaged students and communities in conservation education. In Manang, CE school students participated in nature hikes and educational tours to sites such as Goa, Sutikhola, Danfe Lek, and Ice Lake, fostering hands-on learning about local ecosystems. In Jomsom, all 11 CE schools hosted field excursions and awareness sessions, supported by program staff through on-site briefings and the formation of Green Force Clubs (GFCs). Meanwhile, Lomanthang conducted 8 units of the Snow Leopard Conservation Awareness Program, promoting wildlife protection and community-level stewardship. Altogether, these initiatives benefited 815 individuals, reflecting ACA's commitment to experiential learning and grassroots conservation through school and community outreach.

Capacity Building

Nine capacity-building programs were conducted to strengthen skills in forestry, tourism, and hospitality across ACA, which benefit 142 personnel. NRC trainings included silviculture (2) and bookkeeping (1) in Sikles, with forest guard training (1) in Lwang. Tourism management trainings focused on homestay, cooking, and baking—Bhujung hosted 2 trainings covering 33 food items, while Manang held a 7-day cooking course with 19 participants, prepared 56 dishes. Liaison officer was supported for the capacity development training. A comprehensive trainee program supported 7 forestry trainees, 8 tourism trainees, and 2 volunteers in this FY.

Conservation Networking

A total of 79 conservation networking events were conducted, engaging 1,247 beneficiaries through diverse thematic workshops (Figure). These included 27 CAMC-level planning and review workshops, five eco-teacher workshops, four tourism management workshops, 13 coordination meetings with municipalities and line agencies, three wildlife crime control workshop, and six staff workshops (Figure 28). Planning was carried out with CAMCs in the presence of ward chairpersons and later discussed with municipalities and CAMCs for the finalization of the budget. Regular coordination workshops were organized with municipalities to prevent conflicts and avoid duplication of activities. This year, programs were implemented in coordination with 15 municipalities and 87 wards.



Photo: CE teachers & schools tour



Photo: CET training at Lwang









Conservation Networking Statistics in ACA		
Networking Type	Events	Beneficiaries
 Workshop - NRC	27	512
 Workshop-CE	4	104
 Workshop- TM	4	161
 Co-ordination Workshop	13	233
 Wildlife crime Control	3	96
 CE/ Green Force Club	22	54
 Staff workshop	6	87
 Total	79	1247

Figure 28: Conservation networking in ACA

Publication and Documentation

As part of its outreach and documentation efforts, ACA published one issue of *Hariyapaila*, produced 4,000 copies of three types of brochures including *Annapurna Ways* and *North ABC*, and printed 600 copies of the *Orchid of ACA -a pictorial handbook* and 400 copies of *Herpetofauna of ACA*. Additional support was provided for the publication of *Book of late Chandra Gurung*. Posters on *Paha*, snakes, wetlands, pangolins, invasive species, and charcoal were produced and distributed. In addition, one bookmark on the Trash-Free Campaign was published and distributed to visitors through the check-posts located in Chhomrong and Pothana.

Action Grants and Donations

The Action Grants and Donations program under ACAP plays a key role in advancing grassroots efforts that promote conservation, sustainable development, and community empowerment. By providing targeted financial assistance, ACAP supports local institutions, youth clubs, and community organizations

in implementing initiatives focused on environmental education, waste management, renewable energy, and cultural preservation. These grants encourage local ownership, spark innovation, and strengthen collaborative ties between ACAP and its stakeholders, all working toward protecting the region’s ecological and cultural integrity.

During this fiscal year, ACAP supported 10 such initiatives (Figure 29) including Akin PN exhibitions, Siding school furniture provision, and Nichod financial aid—all managed from ACAP Headquarters. In the Lwang UCO region, additional support was extended to Rivan school’s teacher partial support, the Sikles youth club football team, Dampus CAMC temple activities, and the Ghale Gau festival. Events like Tour de Cycle and the IOF Hultz Prize competition, while Ghachok CAMC received funding for local cultural contests. Collectively, these efforts reflect ACAP’s integrated approach to community development and conservation.

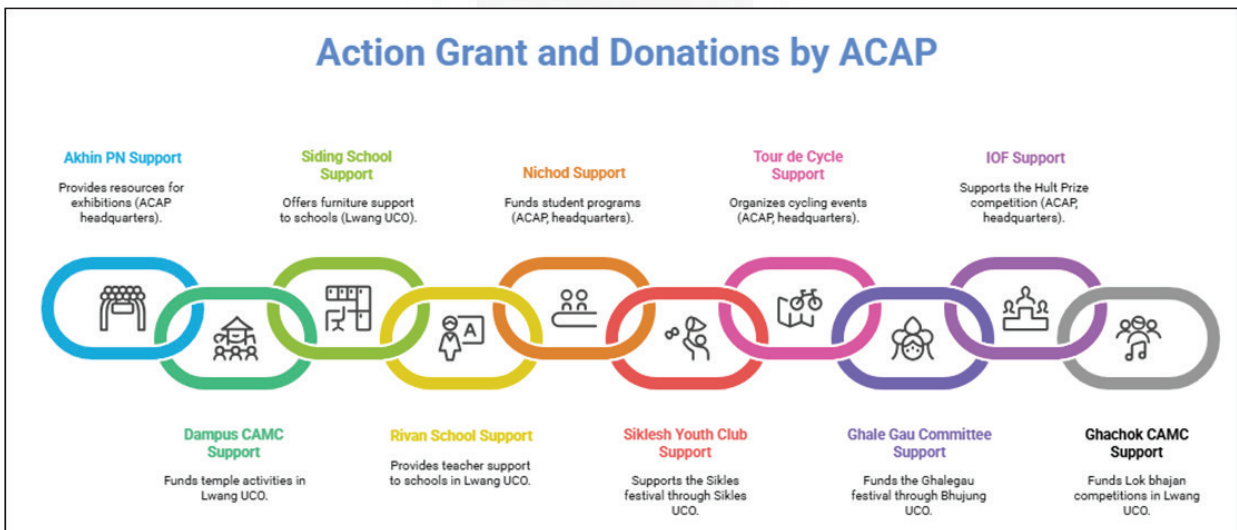


Figure 29: Action grants and donations



Photo: Maghi festival celebrated by Sikles youth club

6. Cross Cutting Issues

Public Hearing and CAMC Auditing

This year, a total of 37 public hearings were conducted across ACA, reflecting a strong commitment to participatory governance and community engagement. These hearings provided vital platforms for local stakeholders—including CAMCs, rural municipalities, and residents—to voice concerns, review conservation activities, and collaboratively shape development priorities. The consistent implementation of public hearings strengthens transparency, accountability, and trust between conservation authorities and the communities they serve.

This year, 56 CAMCs underwent audits across ACA for FY 2080/081. These audits are a cornerstone of financial transparency and institutional accountability within the community-based conservation framework. By reviewing income, expenditures, and compliance with NTNC/ACAP guidelines, they help ensure that local conservation and development funds are managed responsibly and effectively. In total, the 56 CAMCs generated NPR 5,77,16,781 in revenue from natural resource use, spent NPR. 7,04,24,439, and reported a balance of NPR 8,89,53,835 (Annex 12). Of this balance, NPR 5,51,74,571 was held in savings, NPR 2, 70,57,385 in fixed accounts, and NPR 67,21,880 in cash. Regular follow-up is being carried out to complete the pending audit of one CAMC and to ensure the deposition of all remaining cash balances into bank accounts.

Day Care Centre

Day Care Centres in the ACA provide early childhood care and education for local children, particularly in remote mountain villages where access to schools and health facilities is limited. These centres support the physical, social, and cognitive development of children while enabling parents—especially mothers—to engage in farming, tourism, and conservation-related activities. Currently, four-day care centres (Figure 30) are operated by local management committees, serving 61 mothers who leave their children during the day. This initiative not only enhances children’s learning opportunities but also provides valuable time for village women to participate in livelihood and community activities, contributing to overall well-being and sustainable development in the region.

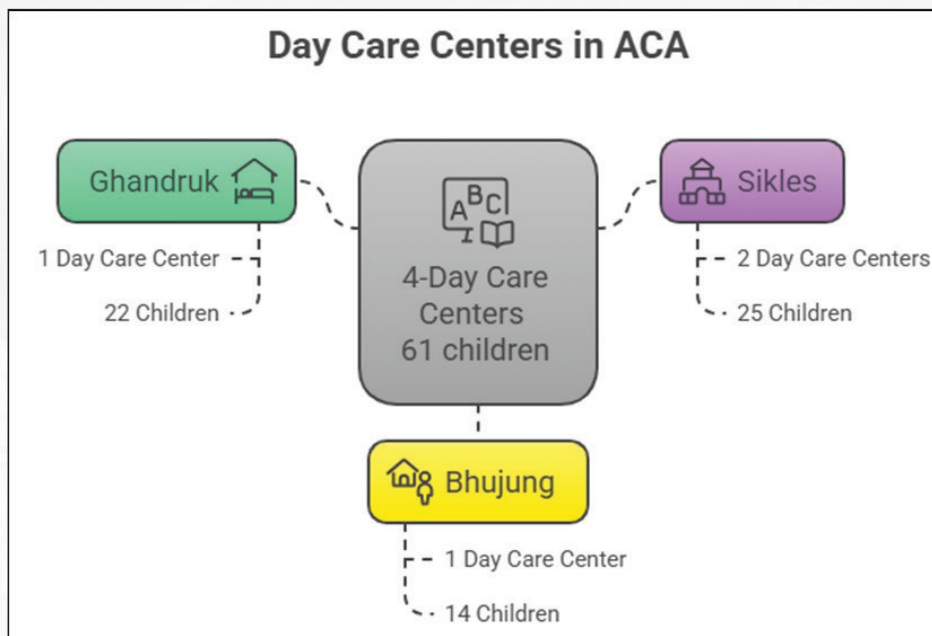


Figure 30: Day care center in ACA



Photo: Day care center of Yanjakot

Women Group Mobilization

Women's groups in the Annapurna Conservation Area play a vital role in community development, natural resource management, and social empowerment. A total of 296 women groups are actively engaged in savings and credit schemes, skill development, conservation awareness, waste management, and the promotion of eco-friendly tourism practices. By strengthening women's leadership and participation, these groups not only improve household livelihoods but also contribute to conservation and sustainable development across the region.

During the year, 48 women's groups were supported (Figure 31) to enhance their activities through regular meetings, provision of stationery, furniture, meeting spaces, gender inclusion workshops, leadership development training, committee reformation, health awareness programs, and the supply of music systems, waste management materials, and cooking utensils. This initiative mobilized 1,952 members, strengthening women's empowerment, village waste management, social responsibility, and conservation efforts.



Photo: Women group mobilization

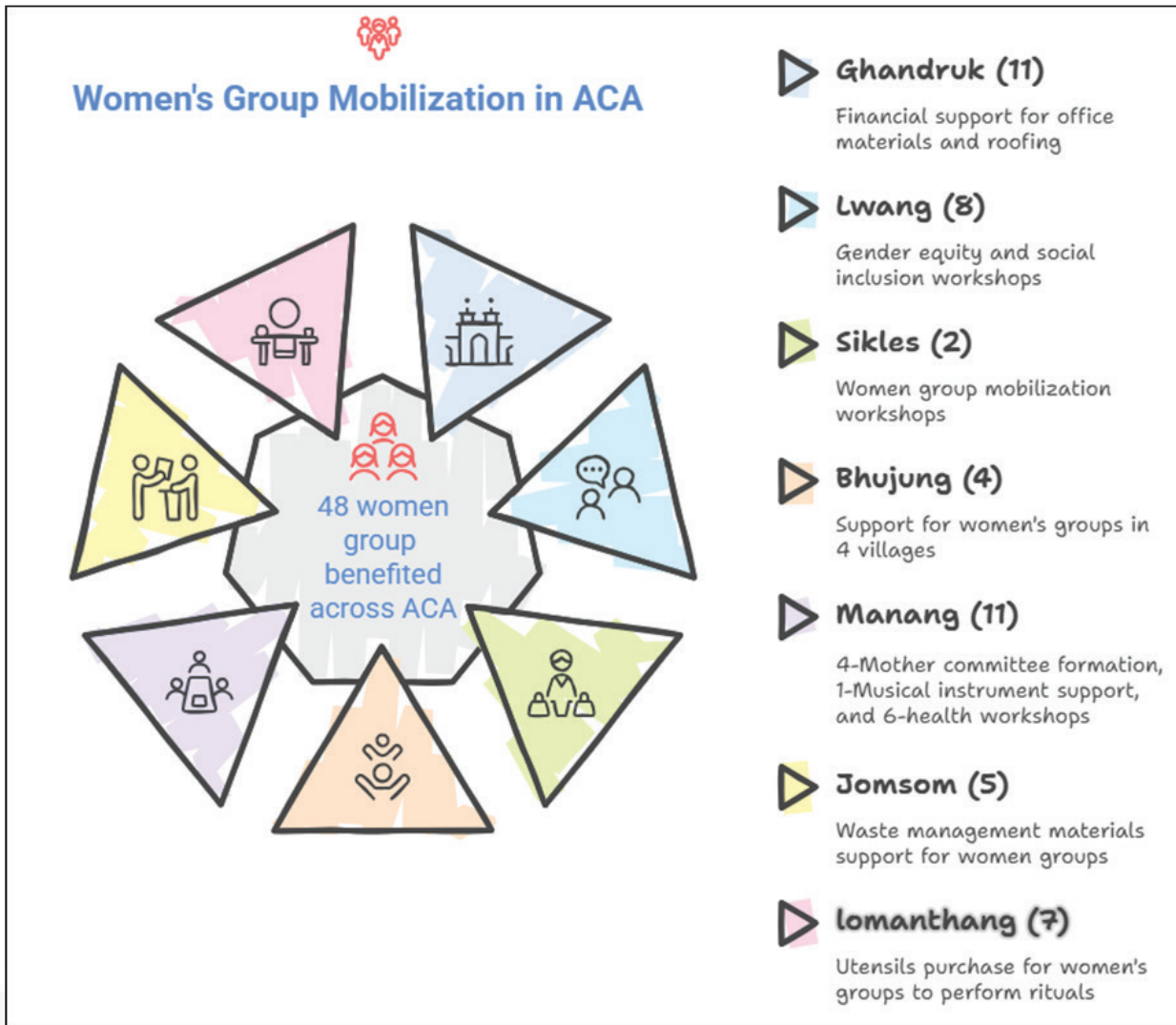


Figure 31: Women group mobilization in ACA



Photo: Waste management awareness program in Chhomrong

7. GBCRP Activities in ACA

During FY 2081/82, NTNC-ACAP implemented a wide range of climate change adaptation activities from the Gandaki Basin Climate Resilient Project (GBCRP). A total of **NPR 25363552** was **directly invested** in building the resilience of communities and ecosystems upstream of the Gandaki River within the ACA. These initiatives directly **benefited 3,657 people** and **generated 3,510 job days**. These efforts included activities to address capacity-building needs and the challenges posed by climate-induced changes in the region. Major initiatives under the GBCRP implemented this year included construction of green belts along the river and roads, establishment of farmer field schools, HWC and fire control training, PES, providing support for efficient use of water and capacitating local government representatives and communities for climate resilient plan and actions (Figure 32, Annex 13).

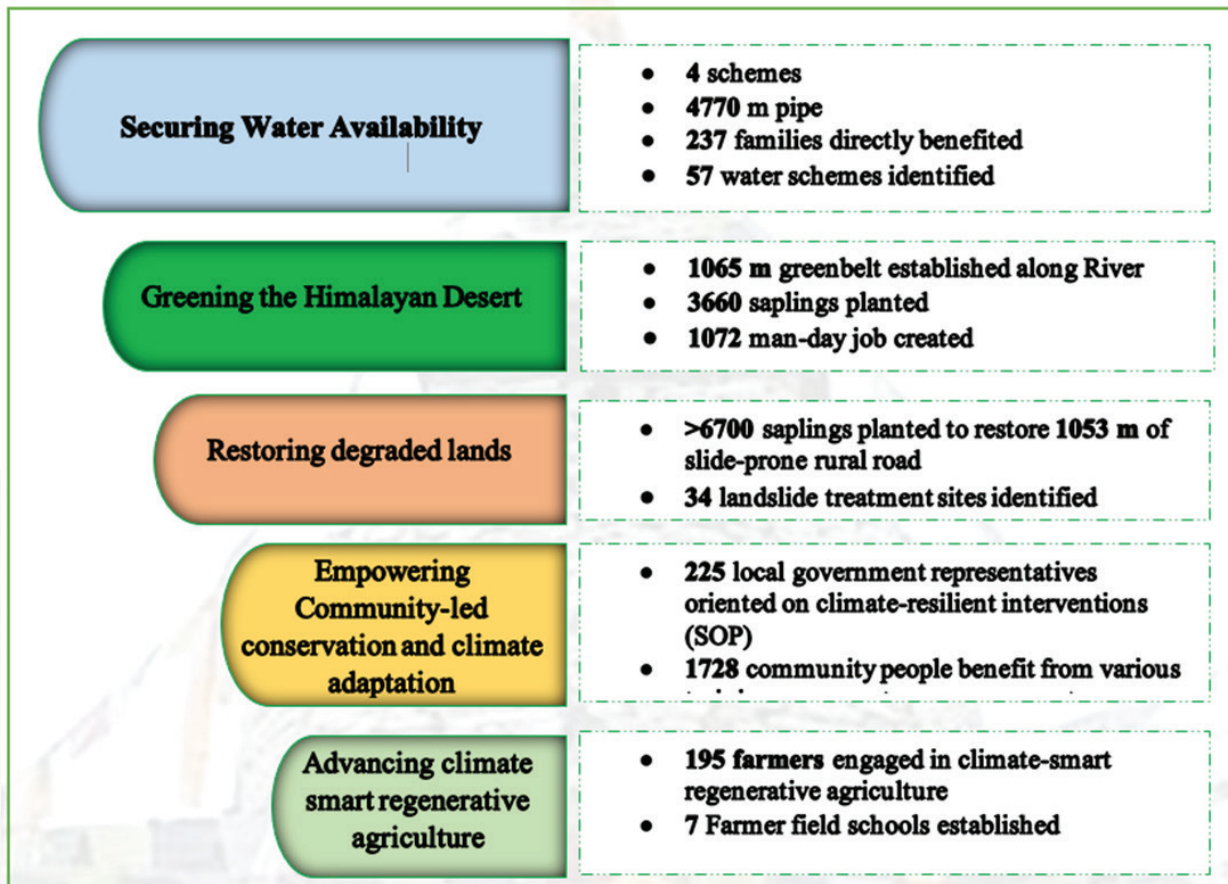


Figure 32: Summarized GBCRP activities in ACA



8. Combat Wildlife Trafficking

Wildlife crime significantly threatens biodiversity, ecosystems, and global security. It encompasses a range of illegal activities, such as poaching, trafficking, and the illicit trade of endangered species and their parts. These activities deplete precious wildlife, contribute to organized crime, and fund illicit activities. To combat this growing problem, NTNC has prioritized controlling illegal wildlife trade and environmental crime. The project aims to improve Nepal's will and capacity to investigate, arrest, prosecute, convict, and sentence the perpetrators of wildlife crime to the fullest extent of the law. With the aim of controlling wildlife trade in Gandaki Province, several capacity-building activities were organized for DFO frontline staff and officers, including Basic Patrol and Wildlife Crime Scene training (2 events), Information Handling training (1 event), and Wildlife Crime Prosecution training (1 event). Wildlife Crime Control Bureaus (WCCBs) were formed in nine districts of Gandaki Province. The project supported four WCCB meetings in Kaski, Lamjung, and Baglung districts. In addition, partial support was provided for a judicial workshop, and trade control information was disseminated through FM radio and newspapers. The summary progress is presented in Annex. 14.



Photo: Snow leopard rescue in upper Mustang

9. Conclusion

The fiscal year 2081/082 marked a transformative chapter in the ACAPs journey toward integrated conservation and sustainable development. Through the strategic implementation of thematic programs—ranging from species protection and ecosystem restoration to climate resilience, conservation economy, and environmental education—ACAP has demonstrated its unwavering commitment to harmonizing nature and community well-being.

Key accomplishments include:

- Enhanced wildlife rescue and conflict mitigation efforts, including support for predator-proof corrals and crop depredation relief.
- Expansion of agroforestry and green enterprise initiatives, empowering local livelihoods through fruit tree distribution, NTFP cultivation, and alternative energy solutions.
- Strengthened cultural heritage conservation, with support for festivals, museums, and traditional practices like Ghatu dance.
- Robust climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction programs under GBCRP, directly benefiting thousands of residents.
- Deepened community engagement through capacity building, conservation networking, and inclusive governance mechanisms such as CAMC audits and public hearings.

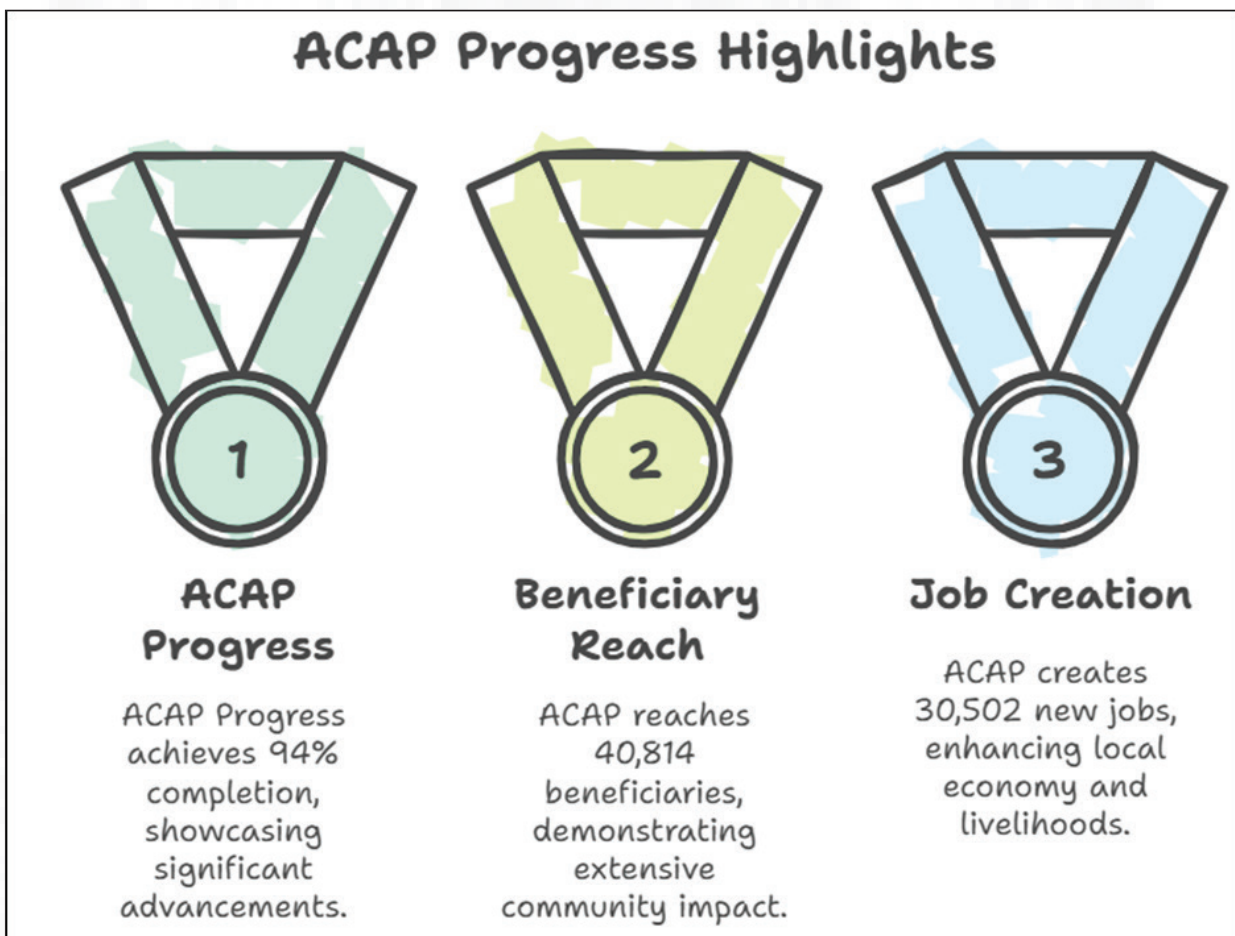


Figure 33: ACAP progress in 2081/82

The record-breaking tourist arrivals this year reaffirm ACA's global appeal, while also underscoring the need for sustainable tourism infrastructure and environmental stewardship. ACAP's model of community-led conservation continues to inspire replication across Nepal and beyond.

As we look ahead, the challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, and socio-economic disparities remain pressing. Yet, with the continued support of local communities, government agencies, and national and international partners, ACAP is well-positioned to scale its impact and safeguard the ecological and cultural treasures of the Annapurna region for generations to come.



Photo: Tilcho lake, Manang

Annex 3: Country wise tourist data 2081/2082

S.N	Country	Male	Female	Other	Total Permit
1	India	88839	64985	41	153865
2	China	5063	5639	7	10709
3	United States	5099	4433	5	9537
4	France	4782	4414	1	9197
5	United Kingdom	4747	3588	0	8335
6	Germany	4341	3725	4	8070
7	Korea (South)	4275	2265	2	6542
8	Australia	3463	3054	1	6518
9	Israel	3482	2942	1	6425
10	Malaysia	2366	2706	0	5072
11	Netherlands	2648	2313	1	4962
12	Italy	2343	1768	1	4112
13	Russia	2051	2024	1	4076
14	Bangladesh	2636	886	0	3522
15	Spain	1830	1457	0	3287
16	Poland	1473	1385	0	2858
17	Canada	1237	1164	0	2401
18	Japan	1337	983	1	2321
19	Singapore	1017	965	1	1983
20	Thailand	901	1004	0	1905
21	Belgium	984	883	0	1867
22	Czech Republic	1005	750	0	1755
23	Switzerland	896	846	0	1742
24	Taiwan	527	721	0	1248
25	Austria	528	514	2	1044
26	New Zealand	561	480	0	1041
27	Denmark	463	515	0	978
28	Norway	300	407	1	708
29	Indonesia	362	343	0	705
30	Hongkong	308	396	0	704
31	Ireland	387	312	1	700
32	Sweden	315	311	0	626
33	Spain	329	284	0	613
34	Ukraine	178	269	0	447
35	Portugal	233	182	0	415
36	Slovakia	236	163	1	400
37	Vietnam	140	252	0	392
38	Hungary	174	148	0	322
39	Mexico	150	169	0	319
40	Uruguay	136	153	1	290
41	Brazil	141	140	1	282
42	Latvia	106	147	0	253
43	Finland	114	126	0	240
44	Romania	121	115	1	237

S.N	Country	Male	Female	Other	Total Permit
45	Lithuania	104	131	0	235
46	Argentina	123	108	0	231
47	Greece	118	110	0	228
48	Denmark	107	114	0	221
49	South Africa	105	114	1	220
50	Philippines	77	140	0	217
51	Iran	108	108	0	216
52	Belarus	102	90	0	192
53	Taiwan	83	107	0	190
54	Slovenia	99	77	0	176
55	Barma	59	96	0	155
56	Chile	61	87	0	148
57	Turkey	89	52	0	141
58	Sri Lanka	98	42	0	140
59	Colombia	54	76	0	130
60	Kazakhstan	74	53	0	127
61	Estonia	69	57	0	126
62	Croatia	60	56	0	116
63	Bulgaria	53	60	0	113
64	Hellenic	46	58	0	104
65	Mongolia	14	82	0	96
66	Bhutan	51	39	0	90
67	Pakistan	61	26	0	87
68	Nepal	69	8	0	77
69	Armenia	43	33	0	76
70	UAE	20	48	0	68
71	Luxembourg	29	31	0	60
72	Iceland	26	27	0	53
73	Afghanistan	26	27	0	53
74	Serbia and Montenegro	30	19	0	49
75	Lebanon	26	23	0	49
76	Egypt	28	16	0	44
77	Saudi Arabia	32	10	0	42
78	Cambodia	20	20	0	40
79	Costa Rica	16	24	0	40
80	Philippines	16	24	0	40
81	Malta	21	17	0	38
82	Jordan	16	17	0	33
83	Kenya	17	15	0	32
84	Peru	13	17	1	31
85	Brunei	12	18	0	30
86	Maldives	12	17	0	29
87	Georgia	13	14	0	27
88	Tunisia	16	10	0	26
89	Madagascar	18	8	0	26

S.N	Country	Male	Female	Other	Total Permit
90	Morocco	17	9	0	26
91	Cyprus	9	15	0	24
92	Ecuador	9	14	0	23
93	Mauritius	11	11	0	22
94	Kuwait	10	10	0	20
95	Chad	9	11	0	20
96	Algeria	11	5	0	16
97	Uzbekistan	6	8	0	14
98	Belize	7	7	0	14
99	Oman	8	6	0	14
100	Albania	5	5	1	11
101	Mauritania	8	3	0	11
102	Venezuela	6	5	0	11
103	Macau	5	6	0	11
104	Andorra	7	4	0	11
105	Laos	6	5	0	11
106	Moldova	6	4	0	10
107	Azerbaijan	6	4	0	10
108	Macedonia	6	3	0	9
109	Malawi	4	5	0	9
110	Fiji	5	3	0	8
111	Myanmar (Burma)	5	3	0	8
112	Kyrgyz Republic	6	1	0	7
113	Scotland	6	1	0	7
114	Syria	5	1	0	6
115	Bahrain	3	3	0	6
116	Sudan	2	4	0	6
117	El Salvador	1	5	0	6
118	Guatemala	4	1	0	5
119	Bolivia	2	3	0	5
120	Kosovo	4	1	0	5
121	Eswatini (Swaziland)	3	2	0	5
122	Nigeria	2	2	0	4
123	Uganda	1	3	0	4
124	Niger	3	1	0	4
125	Cameroon	2	2	0	4
126	Palestine	4	0	0	4
127	Liechtenstein	3	1	0	4
128	Cuba	0	3	0	3
129	Cote d'Ivoire	2	1	0	3
130	Qatar	2	1	0	3
131	Nauru	2	1	0	3
132	Dominica	2	1	0	3
133	The Gambia	0	2	0	2
134	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	0	0	2

S.N	Country	Male	Female	Other	Total Permit
135	Tanzania	1	1	0	2
136	Rwanda	1	1	0	2
137	Trinidad and Tobago	2	0	0	2
138	Haiti	1	1	0	2
139	Ethiopia	0	2	0	2
140	Federated States of Micro-nesia	0	2	0	2
141	Namibia	1	1	0	2
142	Paraguay	1	1	0	2
143	Dominican Republic	0	2	0	2
144	Jamaica	2	0	0	2
145	Iraq	0	2	0	2
146	Vanuatu	1	1	0	2
147	Liberia	1	0	0	1
148	East Timor	1	0	0	1
149	Nicaragua	0	1	0	1
150	Comoros	1	0	0	1
151	Suriname	0	1	0	1
152	Solomon Islands	0	1	0	1
153	Honduras	1	0	0	1
154	Senegal	0	1	0	1
155	Zimbabwe	1	0	0	1
156	Equatorial Guinea	0	1	0	1
157	Ghana	0	1	0	1
158	Turkmenistan	1	0	0	1
159	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	0	0	1
160	Yemen	0	1	0	1
161	Somalia	0	1	0	1
162	Guinea	0	1	0	1
163	Montenegro	1	0	0	1
164	Barbados	1	0	0	1
165	Monaco	1	0	0	1
166	San Marino	0	1	0	1
167	Mali	0	1	0	1
168	Panama	1	0	0	1
169	Papua New Guinea	1	0	0	1
170	Antigua and Barbuda	1	0	0	1
171	Libya	1	0	0	1
172	Guyana	0	1	0	1
	Total	155209	122864	78	278151

Annex 4: Status of hotel in public land

Trek Route	Start	End	Hotel/Tea shop/Campsite
Machhapuchhre Model Trek	Tuse	Saidighatta	28
Mardi Trek	Kande	Mardi himal base camp	107
Round Annapurna Trek and Tilicho	Besisashar	Birethanthi	92
Ghandruk ABC trek	Kande/Birethanthi	Ghodepani/ABC	90
Hugu Kori Krapu	Sikles/Tangting	Kori/Krapu	29
Upper Mustang	Kagbeni	Lomanthang	2
Heritage Trek (Bhujung, Nayu)	Ghalegau	Dudpokhari	4
Khopra Trek	Ghandruk/Pokharbagr	Khopra	6
Sikles Ghalekharka Eco Route	Ghalekharka	Sikles	1
Other (Gandaki Trout)	Pokhara	Bhurjunkhola	1
Total			360

Annex 5: Public land encroachment by trout farming in Lwang region

SN	UCO	Bussines Name	RM and Ward	Place	Owner Name	Private land (m ²)	Public land (m ²)	Established Year
1	Lwang	Maniratna Bahuuddeshyiyi Krishi Farm	Machhapuchhre-8	Thanti	Khadananda Gautam	4578	1016	2078
2	Lwang	Under Construction	Machhapuchhre-8	Lumre	Santosh Gurung/ Omkar Gurung	2032		2081
3	Lwang	Namuna Ghale Trout Pvt. Ltd.	Machhapuchhre-9	Lumre	Ngyok Dong Ghale	6096	5080	2078
4	Lwang	Kuibang Rainbow Trout	Machhapuchhre-9	Lumre	Santosh Bhushal	1524		2076
5	Lwang	Mardikhola Rainbow Trout	Machhapuchhre-5	Rivan	Rajman Gurung/ Siddhiman Gurung	6604		2077
6	Lwang	Machhapuchhre Rainbow Trout	Machhapuchhre-9	Saitighatta	Bhakta Bdr Gurung	1524		2067
7	Lwang	Debang Singh Rainbow Trout	Machhapuchhre-9	Adiprung	Mahendra Gurung	11176	7620	2077
8	Lwang	Gandaki Rainbow Trout	Machhapuchhre-1	Sardikhola	Lakshin Gurung	31496	23876	2067
9	Lwang	Kshetradi Annapurna Trout machha anusandhan tatha bikash Pvt.Ltd	Machhapuchhre-1	Sardikhola	Indra Gauchan	70104	70104	2068

Annex 6: Apple farming in private land at Mustang

SN	UCO	Trekking Route	Business Name	RM and Ward	Place	Owner Name	Area (m ²)
1	Jomsom	thini-tilicho	Mustang Venture Apple Farm	GharapJhong RM-5	Thini	Community	8.62
2	Jomsom	Thini-Marpha	Dhumba Apple Farm	GharapJhong RM-5	Dhumba	Community	1.46
3	Jomsom	Marpha-Ghasa	Marpha Apple Farm	GharapJhong RM-2	Marpha	Community	1.9
4	Jomsom	Tukuche-Ghasa	Tukuche Apple Farm	Thasang-1	Tukuche	Community	6.45
5	Jomsom	Sayang-Marpha	Syang Apple Farm	GharapJhong RM-3	Syangkhola	Community	0.9
6	Jomsom	Tiri-Jomsom	Tiri Apple Farm	Waragung Muktrichetra RM-5	Tiri	Community	66.94
7	Jomsom	Muktinath-Jomsom	Jharkot Apple Farm	Waragung Muktrichetra RM-1	Jharkot	Community	9.87

Annex 7: Hydropower and its implementation status

S.N.	Name of Hydropower Project	District	UCO	River	Capacity (MW)	EIA Re-Report	Land Acquisition	Tree plantation	Agreement paper	HP Status	Revenue	CAMC	EMP
1	Upper Khudi Hydropower Project	Lamjung	Bhujung	Khudi	26	1	0			Pre-construction			
2	Upper Syange Hydropower Project	Lamjung	Bhujung	Syange	2	1	1		1	Completed			
3	Upper Marshyangdi A Hydroelectricity Project	Lamjung	Bhujung	Marsyangdi	50	1	0		1	Completed			
4	Khudi Hydropower Project	Lamjung	Bhujung	Khudi	4	1				Completed			
5	Rudi khola "A" Hydropower Project	Lamjung	Bhujung	Rudikhola	9	1	0			Completed			
6	Rudi khola "B" hydropower Project	Lamjung	Bhujung	Rudikhola	7	1	0			Completed			
7	Upper Midim Hydropower Project	Lamjung	Bhujung	Midim	8	1	1	9050	1	Completed	1,068,770	25,000	
8	Radhi Sana hydropower Project	Lamjung	Bhujung	Radhi	4		0			Completed			
9	Nyadi Hydropower	Lamjung	Bhujung	Nadhi	30	1	1			Completed			
10	Mistri Khola Hydropower Project	Myagdi	Ghandruk	Mistri	42	1	0	7925	1	Completed	4,205,110	542,334	
11	Rele Khola Hydropower Project	Myagdi	Ghandruk	Relekhola	6	1	1		1	Completed	2,456,000	406,555	

S.N.	Name of Hydropower Project	District	UCO	River	Capacity (MW)	EIA Report	Land Acquisition	Tree plantation	Agreement paper	HP Status	Revenue	CAMC	EMP
12	Ghalemdi Khola Hydropower Project	Myagdi	Ghandruk	Ghalemdi	5	1	1	3750	1	Completed		500,000	
13	Nilgiri Khola-II cascade hydro-power Project	Myagdi	Ghandruk	Nilgirikhola	62	1	1	17250	1	Completed	4,741,695		
14	Nilgiri Khola hydropower Project	Myagdi	Ghandruk	Nilgirikhola	38	1	1	10400	1	Completed	4,727,447		
15	Upper (Mathillo) modi A Hydro-power Project	Kaski	Ghandruk	Modi	42	1	1		1	Construction			
16	Upper (Mathillo) modi Hydro-power Project	Kaski	Ghandruk	Modi	18	1	1		1	Pre-construction			
17	Super Ghalemdi Hydropower Project	Myagdi	Ghandruk	Ghalemdi	9	1	1		1	Construction			
18	Kaligandaki Gorge Hydropower Project	Myagdi	Jomsom	Kaligandaki	180	1	0			Pre-construction			
19	Thapakhola hydropower project	Mustang	Jomsom	Thapakhola	11	1	0		1	Completed			
20	Sardikhola Hydropower Project	Kaski	Lwang	Sardikhola	4	1	0			Completed	348,510	404,550	
21	Upper Seti Khola Hydropower Project (Repeated with 69)	Kaski	Lwang	Seti	20	1	0			Construction			
22	Upper Mardi Khola Hydropower Project (Repeated with 40)	Kaski	Lwang	Mardikhola	7	1	1		1	Completed			
23	Mardikhola Small Hydropower Project	Kaski	Lwang	Mardikhola	5	1				Completed			
24	Seti Nadi Hydropower Project (Repeated with 44)	Kaski	Lwang	Seti	25	1	1			Completed			
25	Super Seti Hydropower Project	Kaski	Lwang	Seti	24	1	0			Construction			
26	Saiti Khola Sana Hydropower (Repeated with 52)	Kaski	Lwang	Saitikhola	1	1	1		1	Completed			
27	Karuwa Seti Hydropower Project (Repeated with No. 24 and 73)	Kaski	Lwang	Seti	32	1	0			Completed			
28	Bhalaudi Khoala Hydropower (Repeated with 68 & 87)	Kaski	Lwang	Bhalaudikhola	3	1	1		1	Construction			

S.N.	Name of Hydropower Project	District	UCO	River	Capacity (MW)	EIA Report	Land Acquisition	Tree plantation	Agreement paper	HP Status	Revenue	CAMC	EMP
29	Upper Sardikhola Hydro Project (Repeated with 67 & 83)	Kaski	Lwang	Sardikhola	3	1	0			Pre-construction			
30	Miwaje Khola Hydropower Project	Kaski	Lwang	Miwajekhola	5	1	0			Construction			
31	Manang Marsyangdi Hydropower Project	Manang	Manang	Marsyangdi	135	1	1		1	Construction			
32	Chino khola Hydropower Project	Manang	Manang	Chinokhola	8	1	1		1	Pre-construction			
33	Narkhola Hydropower Project	Manang	Manang	Narkhola	59	1	0			Pre-construction			
34	Syalque Khola Hydropower	Manang	Manang	Syalque khola	5		0			Pre-construction			
35	Supper Madi Hydropower Project	Kaski	Sikles	Madi	44		0		1	Completed			
36	Upper Madi Hydropower Project (Repeat with 53)	Kaski	Sikles	Madi	25		0			Completed			
37	Gharkhola Hydropower Project (Similar to 34)	Myagdi	Sikles	Gharkhola	14	1	0		1	Completed	1,415,690		
38	Madkyu Khola hydropower Project	Kaski	Sikles	Madkyu	13	1	0		1	Completed	15,508		
39	Upper Madi 0 Hydropower Project	Kaski	Sikles	Madi	43		1		1	Construction			
40	Namarjung Madi Hydropower project (Matche with 105)	Kaski	Sikles	Madi	12	1	0			Completed			
41	Madme Khola Hydropower Project	Kaski	Sikles	Madme	24	1	1		1	Construction	500,000		
	Total				1,063.13	36	18	5	22		19,478,730		

Annex 8: Database of forest guard

S.N.	UCO	CAMC Name	Forest guard name	Age	Mobile No	Service Year
1	Lomanthang	Chhoser	Pema Tshering Gurung	46	9846702611	3
2	Lomanthang	Chhonhup	Norbu Sangmo Gurung	46	9861192870	1
3	Lomanthang	Lomawnthang	Tashi Gurung	46	9846702611	3
4	Lomanthang	Surkhang	Jabhyang Tenjing Gurung	50	9840848565	5
5	Lomanthang	Tsarang	Tshering Dorje Gurung	55	9846000426	10
6	Lomanthang	Ghami	Tsering Kunsang Gurung	38	9867691688	8
7	Lomanthang	Chhukshang	Babu Gurung	50	9849217646	10
8	Jomsom	Kunjo	Dil Bahadur Pariyar	52	9867303529	0.25
9	Jomsom	Lete	Aai Bdr B.K.	50	9867700515	9
10	Jomsom	Kobang	Chandra Prasad Magar	41	9846389060	8
11	Jomsom	Tukuche	Dudh Bdr Magar	59	9864394510	8
12	Jomsom	Marpha	Suk Bdr Pariyar	38	9849036586	7
13	Jomsom	Jomsom	Buddhi B.K.	32	9867700761	15
14	Jomsom	Kagbeni	Govinda Bist	41	9861969966	12
15	Jomsom	Muktinath	Palgen Gurung	52	9846562324	10
16	Jomsom	Jhong	Chhi Namgya Gurung	57	9857650064	8
17	Ghandruk	Ghandruk	Ash Bahadur Gurung, Ghandruk	67	9866348152	3
18	Ghandruk	Lumle	Gangadhar Devkota, Lumle	52	9803006533	4
19	Ghandruk	Lumle	Ram Bahadur Pariyar, Landruk	48	9843331546	4
20	Ghandruk	Dangsing	Kami Pariyar, Sabed	62	9824180131	15
21	Ghandruk	Dangsing	Ash Bahadur Pariyar, Dangsing	77	9829109593	16
22	Ghandruk	Sikha	Ram Bahadur Purja, Sikha	66		12
23	Ghandruk	Sikha	Govin Purja Pun	40	9846774983	1
24	Ghandruk	Sikha	Dhir Bahadur Paija, Paudwar	72	9863184980	12
25	Ghandruk	Sikha	Chuk Bahadur Tilija, Nepane	65		10
26	Ghandruk	Ghara	Tilak Bhadur Khadak, Ghar	50	9748427203	1
27	Ghandruk	Ghara	Bhim Bahadur BK, Khibang	42	9849287984	2
28	Ghandruk	Ghara	Tika Bahadur Purja, Chitre	60		12
29	Ghandruk	Narchyang	Man Bahadur Purja, Narchyang	63	9847619428	12
30	Ghandruk	Narchyang	Narjit Pun, Baskot	55	9816629713	3
31	Lwang	Machhapu-chhre	Tanka Prasad Bastola	52	9806785699	3
32	Lwang	Machhapu-chhre	Padam Raj Chhetri	32	9866348470	3
33	Lwang	Sardikhola	Til Raj Gurung	43	9708809618	3
34	Lwang	Ghachok	Devilal Sharma	70	9701835639	24
35	Lwang	Lahachok	Karna Bahadur Bhandari	37	9818235426	3

S.N.	UCO	CAMC Name	Forest guard name	Age	Mobile No	Service Year
36	Lwang	Rivan	Mekh Bahadur Gurung	50	9846039958	3
37	Lwang	Dhampus	Pandav Giri	73	9864898142	34
38	Lwang	Lwangghalel	Aita Bahadur Tamang	48	9846398708	10
39	Lwang	Dhampus	Chandra Bahadur B.K.	65	9846603310	10
40	Lwang	Lwangghalel	Khim Bahadur Paudel Chettri	51	9704883924	1
41	Sikles	Parche	Fadindra Gurung	48	9826192738	10
42	Sikles	Namarjung	Ram Bahadur Gurung	44	9824148924	7
43	Sikles		Gam Bahadur gurung	56		12
44	Sikles	Sildujure	Hum Prasad Koirala	52	9803232052	7
45	Sikles		Tara Nath Devkota	46	9804118043	7
46	Sikles		Madhav Dhungana	35	9864898368	2
47	Sikles	Thumaakodada	Narayan Gurung	45	9814147535	1
48	Sikles	Bhachok	Kum Prasad Gurung	52	9866665902	4
49	Sikles		Manlal Gurung	40	9803187435	4
50	Sikles	Saimarang	Kumar Gurung	42	9825148407	5
51	Sikles		Sul Bahadur Pariyar	53	9806664757	2
52	Sikles	Mijuredada	Nanda Lal Adhikari	48	9806563033	7
53	Sikles		Khim Bahadur Gurung	52	9846994678	2
54	Bhujung	Bhujung	Rakesh Gurung	39	9863862886	6
55	Bhujung		Damber Jang Gurung	72	9742882944	32
56	Bhujung	Pasgaun	Birbhana Gharti	74	9863862886	32
57	Bhujung		Jarman Gurung	62	986634395	22
58	Bhujung	Bhoje	Bajiram Gurung	66	9817198960	13
59	Bhujung	Uttarkanya	Kesh Bahadur Ghale	67	9846673050	14
60	Bhujung		Lok Bahadur Ghale	65	9866322834	8
61	Bhujung	Ghanapokhara	Khadag Bahadur Gurung	53	9816101195	14
62	Bhujung		Udim Bahadur Gurung	66	9846753057	14
63	Bhujung	Simpani	Arjun Raut	56	9861713736	4
64	Bhujung		Men Sigh Gurung	58	9840682298	12
65	Bhujung	Khudi	Megh Bahadur Gurung	56	9761704964	3
66	Bhujung		Basudev Khatri	56	9827112452	2
67	Bhujung	Taghring	Krishna Bahadur Thapa	54	9845130079	13
68	Bhujung		Long Bahadur Gurung	48		2
69	Bhujung		Karna Bahadur Tamang	48		2
70	Manang	Tanki Manang	Mukhya Ghale	35	9860785776	10
71	Manang	Manang	Dorge Gurung	38	9846320217	8
72	Manang	Bhraka	Karma chhiring Gurung	47	9849913657	3
73	Manang	Naar	Sonam Funjo Lama	42	9846786778	8
74	Manang	Tachain Bagarchhap	Suk Bahadur Pariyar	31	9846589690	10
75	Manang	Tachain Bagarchhap	Dammar Jung Gurung	35	9846849514	10

S.N.	UCO	CAMC Name	Forest guard name	Age	Mobile No	Service Year
76	Manang	Thoche	Sant Bahadur Gurung	47	9849945437	1
77	Manang	Dharapani	Bin Raj Gurung	65	9846320487	7
78	Manang	Dharapani	Surya Gurng	58	9846229661	7
79	Manang	Khangsar	Chhiring BK	47	9846786793	1
80	Manang	Khangsar	Sonam Tapke Gurung	40	9846749694	1
81	Manang	Pisang	Raju Gurung	25	9841928980	3
82	Manang	Ngawal	Chhiring Gurmey Gurung	50	9845869904	1
83	Manang	Ghyaru	Sano Kanchha Gurung	52	9846272972	1

Annex 9: Detail location of infrastructure work

Building support: **Ghandruk** (Sikha CAMC, Ghandruk Dalit Samhua, Chhomrong WG, Pothana check post), **Lwang** (Kipriche Amma Samuh, Lumre CAMC building, Lahchok health office, rivan old care center), **Sikles** (Thumako danda and Saimarang CAMC), **Bhujung** (Bhujung CAMC, Uttarkanya CAMC), **Lomanthang** (Chhoser CAMC)

Shelter house: **Jomsom** (Kaishang)

Drinking water: **Ghandruk** (Ghandruk), **Lwang** (Siding, Rivan-Thulakhet, Lumre), **Sikles** (Silkles-Lamathar, Gahirthar, Toda, Khilang), **Jomsom** (Hyarujo), **Lomanthang** (Nyanol)

Bridge: **Bhujung** (kehdapu), **Lomanthang** (Chhonup, Marang, Samar)

Irrigation: **Ghandruk** (Chhomrong), **Lwang** (Lumre, Rivan-Kime, Lahchok, Ghachok- Khbari kulo, Riyalo kuo, Sardikhola-Chauraha), **Sikles** (Soda), **Manang** (Danaque), **Lomanthang** (Chunjung, Chaile, Dhee and Chhinboche, Chosser- Dokpochhoro)

Green Park: **Lwang** (Dhampus), **Sikles** (Chandra Gurung memorial), **Bhujung** (Niyoje danda, Ghalegau, Syangle, Harsingdanda), **Jomsom** (airport)

Streetlight: **Sikles** (Tangting), **Jomsom** (Jomsom)

Toilet: **Ghandruk** (Ghorepani), **Jomsom** (Marpha)

Annex 10: Timber harvesting from ACA and contribution toward revenue and local economy

S. N.	UCO	No. of Files	No. of Trees	Volume (Cft.)	VAT (NPR)	CAMC (NPR)	RM (NPR)	HWCMF (NPR)	Sub Total (NPR)	Local income (NPR)
1	Bhujung	33	3507	143922	2918367	187950	423500	241809	3771626	3507000
2	Ghandruk	18	1197	32330	651525	72543	57000	83120	864188	1197000
3	Lwang	42	4532	158515	3201865	706427	639744	288046	4836082	4532000
4	Sikles	31	3035	95071	1619710	355596	245316	277528	2498150	3035000
	Total	124	12271	429838	8391467	1322517	1365560	890503	11970047	12271000

Annex 11: Plant documentation study within Gurung community of Sikles

SN	Family	Botanical Name only	Nepali name	Gurung name
1.	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Allium sativum</i>	लसुन	द
2.	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus javanica</i>	भकिमलो	तिउरु
3.	Apiaceae	<i>Apium</i> sp.	जङ्गली ज्वानो	तिसलट
4.	Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	कुरीलो	धुतुरु
5.	Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia aristata</i>	पाती	च्योरी
6.	Asteraceae	<i>Saussurea gossypiphora</i>	कपासेफूल	भुटीका
7.	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis aristata</i>	चुत्रो	तिस्या
8.	Betulaceae	<i>Betula utilis</i>	भोजपत्र	खेला
9.	Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.	धुपी	सिउरी
10.	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>	लालीगुराँस	पौरीदट
11.	Fabaceae	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp.	सिमी	
12.	Fabaceae	<i>Vigna</i> sp.	बोडी	टोटे
13.	lauraceae	<i>Machilus</i> sp.	काउलो/कौलो	रुरु
14.	Moraceae	<i>Ficus nerifolia</i>	दुधिलो	गराधु
15.	Musaceae	<i>Musa</i> sp.	स्याखु	कुं
16.	Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus parvifolius</i>	खरेटो	छोपाल
17.	Poaceae	<i>Bambusa</i> sp.	बाँस	रि
18.	Poaceae	<i>Himalayacalamus brevinodus</i>	निगालो	मो
19.		<i>Thamnocalamus spahiflorus</i>	निगालो	मो
20.	Poaceae	<i>Hordenum vulgare</i>	जौ	चौ
21.	Poaceae	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	धान	ब्ला
22.	Poaceae	<i>Saccharum</i> sp.	उखु	उथयु
23.	Poaceae	<i>Zea mays</i>	मकै	मएँ
24.	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus cerasoides</i>	पैयुँ	च्यारबु
25.	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus ellipticus</i>	ऐसेलु	पंला
26.	Rubaceae	<i>Randia tetrasperma</i>	घनाउलो	यासि
27.	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax aspera</i>	काँडेलहरा	नेरा
28.	Solanaceae	<i>Capsicum</i> sp.	खुर्सानी	खोरिन
29.	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos</i> sp.	स्योग	छ्योटा
30.	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria</i> sp.	प्लेडा	पुइमाछी
31.	Urticaceae	<i>Gerardinia diversifolia</i>	अल्लो सिस्नु	तनईपोलो
32.	Urticaceae	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	सिस्नु	पोलु
33.	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum erubescens</i>	गनाउने	देर्
34.	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum mullaha</i>	मलाहा	हेरा

Annex 12:: Income and expenditure status of CAMC based on audit report

S.N.	CAMC Name	UCO	Committee members	HHs no	Population	Opening Balance of FY 2080/81	Income of 2080/081	Income from natural resources	Expenditure of FY 2080/81	Balance	Audit Date
1	Machhapuchhre	Lwang	15	447	1740	394432	369500	241000	219310	544622	5/22/2081
2	Sardikhola	Lwang	13	1024	3981	2201616	2221914	1698547	3318914	1104616	5/22/2081
3	Ghachowk	Lwang	12	772	3086	498097	1631791	1300000	1367163	762724	5/23/2081
4	Lahachowk	Lwang	14	942	3363	318654	485700	0	517700	286654	5/23/2081
5	Rivan	Lwang	14	401	1615	766417	969523	201000	727258	1008682	5/22/2081
6	Dhampus	Lwang	15	670	2483	471899	258527	0	158477	571949	5/23/2081
7	Lwangghalel	Lwang	12	1103	4023	1456691	574961	183821	1353575	678077	5/23/2081
8	Bhujung	Bhujung	15	362	2201	1449155	638417	45900	615848	1471724	6/2/2081
9	Pasgaun	Bhujung	15	393	2402	1391041	539079	3600	586070	1344050	6/2/2081
10	Bhoje	Bhujung	15	489	2549	284383	437610	0	506362	215631	6/2/2081
11	Uttarkanya	Bhujung	15	242	1406	470997	553263	10250	561845	462415	6/2/2081
12	Ghanpokhara	Bhujung	15	623	3765	1294580	591040	44800	1225845	659775	6/2/2081
13	Simpani	Bhujung	15	723	4290	619088	500176	0	532917	586347	6/8/2081
14	Khudi	Bhujung	15	721	4223	382641	546071	60120	523921	404791	6/2/2081
15	Taghring	Bhujung	15	539	2761	636666	541885	46990	540010	638541	6/16/2081
16	Parche	Sikles	15	538	1977	1487132	3175694	0	944709	3718117	6/8/2081
17	Namarjung	Sikles	15	268	941	494458	325406	0	305043	514821	6/8/2081
18	Sildujure	Sikles	12	538	2487	615996	370845	0	291585	695256	6/8/2081
19	Thumakodanda	Sikles	11	330	1217	441830	476067	0	485568	432328	6/8/2081
20	Saimarang	Sikles	7	277	1120	607662	208530	4500	204564	611629	6/8/2081
21	Bhachok	Sikles	9	322	1188	509387	241556	0	339777	411166	6/8/2081
22	Mijuredanda	Sikles	5	381	1502	873936	391938	0	352825	913048	6/8/2081
23	Chhusang	Lomanthang	15	151	452	3200	101040	0	0	104240	10/7/2081
24	Ghami	Lomanthang	15	169	549	1966531	771567	0	2728027	10071	6/17/2081
25	Tsarang	Lomanthang	15	158	419	760694	617114	0	1138994	238814	6/17/2081

S.N.	CAMC Name	UCO	Committee members	HHs no	Population	Opening Balance of FY 2080/81	Income of 2080/081	Income from natural resources	Expenditure of FY 2080/81	Balance	Audit Date
26	Surkhang	Lomanthang	15	109	324	806100	1531032	0	2323104	14028	6/17/2081
27	Lomanthang	Lomanthang	15	147	384	445392	308718	0	322750	431360	6/17/2081
28	Chhoser	Lomanthang	15	144	427	659386	579356	0	574356	664386	6/17/2081
29	Chhonup	Lomanthang	15	190	619	25158	286040	0	281000	30198	6/17/2081
30	Jomsom	UCO Jomsom	13	268	1288	2279830	931453	671000	482944	2728339	6/17/2081
31	Marpha	UCO Jomsom	12	386	1645	796026	826102	0	796636	825492	
32	Tukuche	UCO Jomsom	13	155	739	382085	583596	254600	225356	740325	6/14/2081
33	Kobang	UCO Jomsom	14	176	833	1429520	514413	422425	333876	1610057	6/14/2081
34	Lete	UCO Jomsom	13	163	899	1740537	326271	0	197040	1869768	8/7/2081
35	Kunjo	UCO Jomsom	14	153	772	759003	158640	0	261647	655996	6/14/2081
36	Muktinath	UCO Jomsom	13	165	1098	900184	1652480	1539000	1617279	935385	6/14/2081
37	Jhong	UCO Jomsom	12	71	524	509321	1036743	0	841185	704879	6/15/2081
38	Kagbeni	UCO Jomsom	10	255	1178	713803	172836	0	220776	665863	6/15/2081
39	Ghandruk	Ghandruk	16	945	5080	1227510	1282313	353100	1277710	1232113	5/24/2081
40	Lumle	Ghandruk	16	1052	5175	2625217	1280269	192248	1021526	2883959	5/26/2081
41	Dangsing	Ghandruk	16	685	3399	198572	567399	0	540000	225971	5/26/2080
42	Sikha	Ghandruk	15	475	2400	159312	513022	0	512147	160188	5/29/2080
43	Ghara	Ghandruk	15	635	2956	244431	629191	0	543838	329784	5/28/2081
44	Naryang	Ghandruk	15	365	1800	981790	580252	0	598480	963562	5/28/2081
45	Thonche	Manang	12	113	526	167113	147958	0	116520	198551	6/6/2081
46	Tachai Bagarchhap	Manang	14	104	593	400476	5469479	5012500	5112364	757591	8/18/2081
47	Chame	Manang	13	190	843			0			NA
48	Pisang	Manang	14	93	345	244788	4117509	3986450	4277874	84423	6/7/2081
49	Ghyaru	Manang	14	29	104	1201444	838071	741150	717720	1321795	6/7/2081
50	Ngawal	Manang	12	60	234	317916	329558	236000	346560	300914	8/6/2081
51	Bhraka	Manang	14	77	289	8470884	3541587	3219000	1942440	10070031	6/15/2081
52	Manang	Manang	13	62	279	2997130	14129064	12927000	7793406	9332788	10/8/2081
53	Tanki Manang	Manang	12	81	271	8439211	8538689	8097400	7609900	9368000	2/8/2081

S.N.	CAMC Name	UCO	Committee members	HHs no	Population	Opening Balance of FY 2080/81	Income of 2080/081	Income from natural resources	Expenditure of FY 2080/81	Balance	Audit Date
54	Khangsar	Manang	14	53	209	5311993	6661634	6581580	1317400	10656227	6/16/2081
55	Phu	Manang	13	33	162	3902914	3944051	3709000	3555000	4291965	6/5/2081
56	Nar	Manang	14	96	459	3468487	6808451	5933800	4207650	6069287	10/10/2081
57	Dharapani	Manang	14	217	1081	333757	1016412	0	909650	440518	6/15/2081
	Total		601	19122	87280	72536474	86841799		70424439	88953833	

Annex 13: Progress of GBCRP in ACA

SN	Code	Activities	Unit	Expenses (NPR)	Beneficiaries	Job: Man days
1	A.1.2.2-1	Identify vulnerable area that needs irrigation scheme	24	90,250	123	29
2	A.1.2.2-1,5	Support for efficient water use	4	2,455,842	237	932
3	A.1.2.3-1	Identify vulnerable area that needs conservation pond	16	102,597	128	21
4	A.2.1.1-6	Identify sites for landslide treatment forest	13	220,950	282	29
5	A.2.1.1-7	Riverside plantation	4	5,191,823	102	1,072
6	A.2.1.2-3	Plantation along erosion prone area of road (km)	8	2,483,049	450	800
7	A.2.1.3-2	Train FUGs for invasive spp. management	13	1,178,526	410	109
8	A.2.1.3-4	Train FUGs for using invasive species. biochar/bio-briquette	-	-	-	-
9	A.2.2.1-3	Conduct ToT to capacitate local government on SOPs	7	3,052,809	225	-
10	A.2.2.2-1	Identify specific vulnerable communities and traditional knowledge in maintaining ecosystems	6	164,810	138	2
11	A.2.2.2-3	Conduct 4-5 days TOT for CAMC, FGs, and NGO members for climate resilient ecosystem management	6	2,722,820	186	5
12	A.2.2.2-5	Conduct Fire management training	9	423,830	369	-
13	A.2.2.2-6	Mainstream model in local gov. plans	3	-	-	-
14	A.3.1.1-4	Support Nursery to make hi-tech and climate resilient	6	2,366,566	55	260
15	A.3.1.2-3	Develop community-based monitoring and maintenance	1	61,210	39	3

SN	Code	Activities	Unit	Expenses (NPR)	Beneficiaries	Job: Man days
16	A.3.1.3-3	Identify and operate farmer field schools	7	2,082,982	229	167
17	A.3.1.3-5	Climate refugee and corridor management	3	1,500,000	45	76
18	A.3.1.3-6	Develop modality of climate induced human wildlife conflict management and train Forest management or rangeland management sub-committees	8	443,612	307	2
19	A.3.1.4-3	Identify sites for PES and Develop cooperation modality and MOU between communities	9	821,876	332	3
		Total	147	25,363,552	3,657	3,510

Annex 14: Progress of INL activities

Activities	Unit	Achievement	Expenditure	Participants (No)	Remarks
Activity 1.4 Basic patrol and wildlife crime scene procedures trainings to front line staff (3 days)	Event	2	1,182,978	43	DFO and park staffs
Activity 1.5 Informant handling and information management training	Event	1	576,999	20	DFO and Park Officer
Activity 2.2 Support to organize district WCCB periodic coordination meetings	Event	4	298,735	82	Lamjung, Baglung (2), Kaski
Activity 2.5 Disseminate wildlife trade related information (news/FM radio)	Time	1	133,445		1 FM program, 3 newspaper
Activity 3.1 Judicial sensitization workshops on wildlife trade control (provincial level)	Event	1	1,984,785	120	DFO, Judges, Attorney
Activity 3.2 Wildlife crime prosecution trainings to prosecuting officers	Event	1	406,311	18	DFO officer
Total Budget			4,583,253	283	

Annex 15: Summary of all targeted activities and achievement

SN	Programs / Activities	Approved Program and Budget			Overall progress			Total Beneficiaries/ participants	Man days job creation
		Unit	Qty	Amount (NPR)	Qty	Amount (NPR)	Qty %		
1. Species									
1.1	Animal Management								
1.1.1	Stray/Feral Dog Control & Management Program	no	40	410,000	344	409,695	860%	100%	105
1.2	Human Wildlife Conflict Management								
1.2.1	Relief support to wildlife victims of ACA (ACAP support)	Livestock no	51	400,000	7	399,734	14%	100%	0
1.2.3	Relief for crop depredation	Farmers	150	350,000	102	305,546	68%	87%	0
1.2.4	Corral Support	units	11	4,510,000	15	4,477,175	136%	99%	985
1.2.5	Game proof fence support	Places	9	2,730,000	9	2,730,000	100%	100%	243
1.2.6	Solar support to livestock farmer	no	26	234,000	22	195,000	85%	83%	0
1.2.10	Crop guarding	Guards	1	130,000	1	129,800	100%	100%	120
1.3	Species Monitoring and Translocation								
1.4	Wildlife Crime Control								
1.4.1	Liaison Office Expenses	unit	1	500,000	1	494,045	100%	99%	0
1.4.2	Legal Case Expenses	cases	28	495,000	23	376,226	82%	76%	378
1.4.3	Wildlife Conservation (Anti poaching/patrollingsupport)		95	1,366,000	138	1,329,718	145%	97%	766
1.4.4	Informant mobilization	persons	2	15,000	1	12,000	50%	80%	0
1.4.6	CBAPU/youth mobilization formation/mobilization	units	5	250,000	5	249,142	100%	100%	0
1.4.7	Coordination with security personal about illegal wildlife trade	Units	4	100,000	2	97,583	50%	98%	0
1.4.8	Wildlife Awareness Camp	no	10	207,250	16	201,712	160%	97%	0
1.5	Animal Rescue and Rehabilitation								
1.5.1	Wildlife rescue and management	cases	5	59,000	22	46,650	440%	79%	5

SN	Programs / Activities	Approved Program and Budget			Overall progress			Total Beneficiaries/ participants	Man days job creation
		Unit	Qty	Amount (NPR)	Qty	Amount (NPR)	Qty %		
	Sub-Total		1022	19,642,931	1033	17,788,495	101%	91%	2602
2. Protected Area and Ecosystem									
2.1	Habitat Management								
2.2	Forest Resource Management								
2.2.1	Forest Nursery -office	No	3	781,600	3	718,223	100%	92%	788
2.2.2	Forest Nursery-Private	No	6	575,300	4	518,814	67%	90%	1054
2.2.3	Afforestation (fencing, community plantation, irrigation etc)	places	9	1,150,000	10	1,031,107	111%	90%	394
2.2.4	Fire Ecology (Control Mechanism)	units	18	391,075	14	378,581	78%	97%	0
2.3	Protected Area Facilities and Services								
2.3.1	Local Institution Formation/Strengthening	units	84	1,772,000	57	1,767,982	68%	100%	0
2.3.2	CAMC building	no	1	296,000	1	296,000	100%	100%	104
2.3.3	CAMC Secretary honorium	persons	60	2,880,000	57	2,736,000	95%	95%	348
2.3.4	CAMC forest guard support	Persons	75	3,700,000	74	3,604,000	99%	97%	347
2.3.5	CAMC office management support	CAMC	68	800,000	43	749,058	63%	94%	0
2.3.7	TMSC Support	No	4	50,000	3	35,240	75%	70%	0
2.4	Conservation Policies, Regulations and Plans								
2.4.1	ACA regulation and Directives	No	1	400,000	1	29,120	100%	7%	0
2.4.2	ACA Management Plan	No	1	950,000	1	201,225	100%	21%	0
2.4.5	Environmental dialogue	No	2	2,000,000	3	2,000,974	150%	100%	0
2.5	Freshwater Ecosystem								
2.6	Cultural Heritage Conservation								
2.6.1	Gompa and Temple Support	place	7	1,640,000	7	1,640,000	100%	100%	520
2.6.3	Local Festival Support	times	46	2,410,000	50	2,389,530	109%	99%	100
2.6.4	Support to Museum	Place	3	357,000	3	351,251	100%	98%	2

SN	Programs / Activities	Approved Program and Budget			Overall progress			Total Beneficiaries/ participants	Man days job creation	
		Unit	Qty	Amount (NPR)	Qty	Amount (NPR)	Qty %			Amount %
2.6.5	Ghatu dance conservation and promotion		2	140,000	2	140,000	100%	100%	120	0
2.7	Tourism Operation Services	staffs	28	19,989,331	28	19,835,541	100%	99%	0	2
	Sub-Total		434	52,710,039	366	49,274,249	84%	93%	15,033	3,659
3. Conservation Economy										
3.1	Nature Based Tourism									
3.1.1	Check Post, Entry Fee Counter & Visitor Center	Number	16	12,694,250	15	11,913,321	94%	94%		948
3.1.2	Sign Board Management	Number	402	2,228,560	519	2,200,433	129%	99%		478
3.1.3	Destination Promotion & Development	places	16	4,481,000	19	4,416,497	119%	99%	2260	1406
3.1.4	Tourism Partnership program/Trails standard	Units	1	300,000	1	300,000	100%	100%		318
3.1.6	Trekking Trail promotion (construction, maintenance)	Places	50	19,860,000	52	19,745,114	104%	99%		11657
3.1.7	Homestay Support Program	Hhs	98	1,242,000	106	1,238,518	108%	100%	142	359
3.1.8	Tourism Shelter construction	No	1	250,000	1	250,000	100%	100%		280
3.2	Livelihood and Food Security									
3.2.1	Income Generation Activities (GID)	women	50	90,000	65	89,742	130%	100%	65	0
3.2.2	Fruit Tree Production/ Distribution	places	4	458,000	4	451,920	100%	99%	86	20
3.2.3	Income Generation Activity (Agri/off season vegetable)	hhs	84	979,000	173	963,580	206%	98%	173	5
3.2.4	General Health Service	health post	1	150,000	2	149,117	200%	99%	2441	0
3.2.7	Nursery Management (project agri only)	Places	4	575,250	5	571,746	125%	99%	1287	80
3.2.8	Conservation Farmer Support (tool support etc.	hhs	102	727,200	105	717,232	103%	99%	105	192
3.2.11	Goat/breed support	places	4	750,000	4	750,000	100%	100%	60	0
3.2.12	Green enterprise (Tea, cardamom, sisno)	units	4	798,000	5	795,697	125%	100%	184	6

SN	Programs / Activities	Approved Program and Budget			Overall progress			Total Beneficiaries/ participants	Man days job creation
		Unit	Qty	Amount (NPR)	Qty	Amount (NPR)	Qty %		
3.2.13	Alternative crops support	hhs	3	585,000	3	564,100	100%	96%	0
3.3	Infrastructure Development								
3.3.1	Building Support Program	No	9	3,180,000	9	3,154,437	100%	99%	883
3.3.3	Bridge Program	Places	1	300,000	1	300,000	100%	100%	100
3.3.4	Drinking Water Supply	No	3	695,000	3	695,000	100%	100%	111
3.3.6	Irrigation Development Program	No	14	2,800,000	13	2,781,536	93%	99%	1494
3.3.7	Toilet Program	No	1	300,000	1	300,000	100%	100%	80
3.3.8	Green Park Management (Dr.Chandra, Green park)	places	6	1,720,000	6	1,720,000	100%	100%	644
3.3.9	Street light support	places	1	112,500	1	112,500	100%	100%	20
3.4	Entrepreneurship Development								
3.4.1	Entrepreneurship development training	events	1	67,000	1	44,660	100%	67%	0
3.5									
3.5.1	NTFP cultivation (Satuwa, nirmasi, chiraito, ...)	Farmer	23	300,000	12	274,360	52%	91%	55
3.5.2	Yarsagumba management meeting	events	1	245,750	1	198,640	100%	81%	0
3.6	Activities Collaboration with RM and Line Agencies	Municipality	7	6,000,000	7	5,999,696	100%	100%	2523
	Sub-Total		917	72,896,129	1,143	70,990,966	125%	97%	21,659
4. Climate Change									
4.1	Climate Change Adaptation								
4.1.1	Soil and Water Conservation	Places	14	1,675,000	10	1,675,000	71%	100%	614
4.1.4	Hot spring conservation	Places	1	150,000	1	150,000	100%	100%	178
4.2	Climate Change Mitigation								
4.3	Clean and Alternative Energy								
4.3.2	Back Boiler, Solar and Smoke Water Heater	no	4	195,700	8	190,268	200%	97%	48

SN	Programs / Activities	Approved Program and Budget			Overall progress				Total Beneficiaries/ participants	Man days job creation
		Unit	Qty	Amount (NPR)	Qty	Amount (NPR)	Qty %	Amount %		
4.3.5	Kerosene, Gas & Fuel Wood Depot Support	Places	2	200,000	2	200,000	100%	100%	247	2
4.3.6	Micro Hydro Maintenance Support	no places	1	200,000	1	200,000	100%	100%	102	210
4.3.7	Water mill repair	places	7	280,000	7	280,000	100%	100%	7	210
4.4	Disaster Risk Reduction									
4.4.1	Community Relief Program	Units	19	1,100,000	21	1,095,812	111%	100%	888	36
4.4.3	Fire extinguisher	No	20	100,000	53	99,692	265%	100%		0
4.5	Urban Environment and Pollution Control									
4.5.1	Waste Management (clean campaign)	places	18	860,000	23	859,123	128%	100%	916	324
4.5.2	Waste transportation	times	1	150,000	3	140,720	300%	94%		31
4.5.3	Waste collector center establishment	Places	1	204,120	2	204,120	200%	100%	0	81
4.5.5	Dumping pit	places	2	80,000	2	80,000	100%	100%		62
4.5.6	Dust bin distribution	no	235	852,000	387	849,366	165%	100%		6
4.5.8	Safe Drinking Water Station Operation	No	9	-	0	-	0%		0	0
4.5.9	Women group mobilization	groups	3	360,000	3	360,000	100%	100%	150	0
4.5.10	Waste management training	Event	1	63,000	1	62,470	100%	99%	43	0
	Sub-Total		350	16,105,022	529	14,440,840	151%	90%	2,873	1,802
5. Environmental Education, Research and Knowledge Management										
5.1	Research and Development									
5.1.4	Research Grant Support (student and study)	Students	6	600,000	6	532,595	100%	89%	0	0
5.1.6	Habitat overlap of snow and common leopard	study	1	787,000	1	745,746	100%	95%	0	0
5.1.7	Camera trapping study	time	3	600,000	3	599,748	100%	100%		353
5.1.8	Bird (pheasant survey)	time	2	272,500	2	268,879	100%	99%	0	24
5.1.9	Plant documentation	Study	1	50,000	1	32,693	100%	65%	0	7
5.1.10	Avalanche recording	Study	1	50,000	1	39,000	100%	78%		36

SN	Programs / Activities	Approved Program and Budget			Overall progress				Total Beneficiaries/ participants	Man days job creation
		Unit	Qty	Amount (NPR)	Qty	Amount (NPR)	Qty %	Amount %		
5.4.1	Staff Workshop (strategic, review, planning, NRC, Tourism, Admin/Account)	event	6	1,354,175	6	1,349,749	100%	100%	0	0
5.4.2	Publication Production & Distribution (CE Book)	no	4995	393,625	3170	306,613	63%	78%		0
5.4.3	Promotion material production	No	850	658,750	1459	661,371	172%	100%		0
5.4.4	Publish Hariya Pahilharu	issues	2	148,000	1	101,745	50%	69%	0	0
5.4.5	Update and print ACA brochure	Types	3	320,000	3	291,540	100%	91%	0	0
5.4.6	Publishing a book	No	500	225,000	600	220,355	120%	98%	0	0
5.4.7	Publication of research findings	No	2	100,000	1	14,400	50%	14%	0	0
5.5	Monitoring and Evaluation					-			0	0
5.5.1	Monitoring and supervision visit to ACA	Times	19	1,324,000	16	1,299,567	84%	98%	79	0
5.6	Conservation Networking					-			0	0
5.6.1	Workshop - NRC (CAMC, FMSC, Operation plan orientation, forest guard, planning, review)	event	20	1,409,005	27	1,284,481	135%	91%		0
5.6.2	Workshop - CE (eco teacher)	event	5	427,785	5	405,475	100%	95%	104	0
5.6.3	Workshop- TM (homestay, hotel)	event	4	450,400	4	435,585	100%	97%	161	0
5.6.4	Co-ordination Workshop with Rural Municipality and line agencies	event	14	2,417,500	13	1,270,476	93%	53%	233	0
5.6.5	Wildlife crime Control Anti-poaching Awareness Workshop/ Knowledge shearing Workshop (M)	event	4	201,500	3	239,324	75%	119%	96	0
5.6.6	WORKSHOP - CE/ Green Force Club formation & networking workshop (S,M)	event	22	266,980	22	266,260	100%	100%		0
5.7	Action Grant and Donation	no	10	700,000	10	699,996	100%	100%	0	0
	Sub-Total		7016	35,223,989	5,888	31,615,621	84%	90%	10,717	730

SN	Programs / Activities	Approved Program and Budget			Overall progress			Total Beneficiaries/ participants	Man days job creation
		Unit	Qty	Amount (NPR)	Qty	Amount (NPR)	Qty %		
6. Cross Cutting Issues									
6.1	Governance								
6.1.1	Public Hearing	CAMC	57	242,000	37	188,150	65%	78%	0
6.1.2	CAMC Auditing	CAMC	57	154,400	56	124,100	98%	80%	0
6.1.3	Audit Fee and Expenses	Times	3	700,000	3	696,199	100%	99%	0
6.2	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion								
6.2.1	Day Care Center	Centers	4	913,000	4	913,000	100%	100%	8
6.2.2	Women Group Mobilization	Groups	41	2,574,000	48	2,551,679	117%	99%	51
	Sub-Total		162	4,583,400	148	4,473,128	91%	98%	59
	Grand - Total		9,901	201,161,510	9,107	188,583,300	92%	94%	30,511

Annex 16: Financial summary of ACAP with income and expenses

Unit	Approved budget (NPR)	Expenditure (NPR)			Total	Progress
		Program all	Activities	Administration		
HQ	87,583,080	45,134,223	20,517,235	62,875,110	108,009,333	123%
Ghandruk	32,917,511	26,489,531	16,292,914	3,765,757	30,255,287	92%
Lwang	27,546,420	19,464,894	15,029,797	4,634,458	24,099,352	87%
Sikles	23,415,936	16,640,622	13,126,058	5,707,784	22,348,406	95%
Bhujung	25,905,605	18,178,985	13,757,155	6,093,676	24,272,661	94%
Manang	26,433,244	18,259,645	12,460,655	5,852,352	24,111,997	91%
Jomsom	31,097,050	22,861,794	13,866,386	6,838,339	29,700,133	96%
Lomangthang	27,797,705	21,553,607	16,372,734	4,253,608	25,807,215	93%
Total	282,696,551	188,583,300	121,422,933	100,021,085	288,604,384	102%
Other expenses of ACAP						
HWC fund contribution					31391458	7%
Management support					69246717	15%
Total expenditure					389242559	
Total income of ACAP					464881484	
Balance					75638925	

Annex 17: Annual income and expenditure of ACAP since 1986

FY	Income			Expenditure			Balance	Remarks
	Inernal	Donor	Total	Internal	Donor	Total		
1985/1986	0	96622	96622			24647	71975	
1986/1987	7521	2630451	2637972			1932143	705829	
1987/1988	87794	2514320	2602114			2187565	414550	
1988/1989	3381726	5195763	8577488			5347859	3229629	
1989/1990	8341680	9001768	17343449			8684714	8658735	
1990/1991	14700287	11379440	26079727			16826259	9253468	
1991/1992	17073102	13931177	31004278			17346374	13657904	
1992/1993	16458995	25379667	41838663			40218372	1620291	
1993/1994	34194709	28403587	62598296			54182041	8416255	
1994/1995	37057474	31654489	68711963			123076611	-54364648	
1995/1996	36705017	28759758	65464774			76281867	-10817093	
1996/1997	49876520	37301740	87178260			82931562	4246698	
1997/1998	56985764	25861392	82847156			87517702	-4670546	
1998/1999	67303273	28833859	96137132			95704749	432383	
1999/2000	71212910	40187791	111400701			106597412	4803289	
2000/2001	115514621	38719009	154233631			130128717	24104914	
2001/2002	103280733	51755700	155036432			144983786	10052647	
2002/2003	80136494	45536152	125672646			122391545	3281101	
2003/2004	89372146	29303757	118675903			109634631	9041272	
2004/2005	69424959	31499050	100924009			101686171	-762161	
2005/2006	71619104	42837772	114456876			111167155	3289721	
2006/2007	99166429	31310708	130477137			112165501	18311636	
2007/2008	127344896	33219593	160564489			138314728	22249760	
2008/2009	140121168	8543637	148664804			146625743	2039061	
2009/2010	154330233	10032833	164363066			162472820	1890247	
2010/2011	164529956	8722724	173252679			164729502	8523177	
2011/2012	185650573	8758369	194408942			195299163	-890221	
2012/2013	201449562	18886612	220336174			213199561	7136613	
2013/2014	142000571	9484211	151484782			216123261	-64638479	
2014/2015	205947817	22739825	228687642			213140520	15547122	
2015/2016	144316600	3414816	147731416			215874050	-68142634	
2016/2017	239042400	1579886	240622286			274971976	-34349690	
2017/2018	272959800	15372519	288332319			281023181	7309137	
2018/2019	371871333	5010103	376881436			347356317	29525119	
2019/2020	238307341	3467559	241774900			330017384	-88242483	
2020/2021	8426518	0	8426518			98531872	-90105354	
2021/2022	114784589	5108549	119893138	126847675	5108549	131956224	-12063086	NABU
2022/2023	306605636	2771779	309377415	190359730	2771779	193131510	116245906	NABU/ UKTNC
2023/2024	386206987	8913665	395120652	280473339	8913665	289387004	105733648	NABU/UKTNC/ INL/GCF
2024/2025	464881484	28546805	493428289	389242559	28546805	417789364	75638925	INL/GCF
Total	4910678723	756667456	5667346179	886285128	45340798	5480323388	187022791	

Annex 18: List of project chiefs and UCO In-charges of ACAP

Headquarter

S.No.	Name	From	To
1	Mr. Mingma Narbu Sherpa	2043 (1986)	2045 (1988)
2	Dr. Chandra Prasad Gurung	2046 (1989)	2049/05/31
3	Mr. Deepak Kumar Singh	2049/06/01	2051/02/31
4	Dr. Sidhartha Bajra Bajracharya	2051/03/01	2057/05/01
5	Mr. Gehandra Gurung	2057/05/02	2062/01/17
6	Mr. Roshan Serchan	2062/01/18	2063/01/03
7	Mr. Kriti Nath Poudel	2063/01/04	2063/05/11
8	Mr. Lal Prasad Gurung	2063/05/12	2074/05/27
11	Mr. Binod Basnet	2074/05/28	2075/05/31
12	Mr. Raj Kumar Gurung	2075/06/01	2079/11/30
13	Dr. Chiranjibi Prasad Pokharel	2079/12/01	2080/04/31
14	Dr. Rabin Kadariya	2080/04/32	

Lomanthang UCO

S.No.	Name	From	To	Remarks
1	Manjushree Thapa	2049	2050	Project Manager
2	Rinjan Shrestha	2050	2051	Project Manager
3	Govinda Basnet	2051	2054	Project Manager
4	Juddha Bahdur Gurung	2054	2055	
5	Yam Bahadur Gurung	2055	2057	
6	Som Bahadur Ale	2057	2059	
7	Madhu Chetri	2059	2060	
8	Manish Raj Pandey	2064	2066	
11	Narendra Lama	2067	2068	
12	Niranjana Dhungana	2068	2070	
13	Santosh Sherchan	2070	2072	
14	Tulasi Prasad Dahal	11/19/2072	7/11/2073	From Jomsom
15	Rishi Baral	8/29/2073	1/15/2078	From Jomsom
16	Ashok Subedi	1/16/2078	3/2/2079	From Jomsom
17	Pramod Raj Regmi	3/3/2079	4/13/2080	From Jomsom
18	Umesh Paudel	5/24/2080		Acting

Jomsom UCO

S.No.	Name	From	To
1	Mr. Bishwombhar Nidhi Tiwari	4/1/2050	12/30/2051
2	Mr. Roshan Sherchan	1/1/2052	12/1/2054
3	Mr. Krishna Prasad Oli	6/25/2052	5/6/2054
4	Mr. Rinjin Shrestha	5/7/2054	11/17/2054
5	Mr. Purna Bahadur Kunwar	11/18/2056	1/31/2058
6	Mr. Ashok Prasad Ojha	2/1/2058	10/26/2059

S.No.	Name	From	To
7	Mr. Lijan Kumar Maskey	1/18/2060	11/30/2062
8	Mr. Manish Raj Pandey	12/1/2062	8/30/2065
9	Mr. Bharat Prasad K.C.	10/26/2065	1/10/2066
10	Mr. Paras Bikram Singh	2/12/2066	9/27/2067
11	Mr. Santosh Serchan	10/1/2067	4/30/2070
12	Mr. Bidur Bikram Kuikel	4/31/2070	11/18/2072
13	Mr. Niru Thapa	11/19/2072	7/11/2073
14	Mr. Tulsi Prasad Dahal	8/29/2073	1/15/2078
15	Mr. Rishi Baral	1/16/2078	3/2/2079
16	Mr. Ashok Subedi	3/3/2079	4/13/2080
17	Mr. Pramod Raj Regmi	5/24/2080	12/5/2081
18	Mr. Rajesh Prasad Gupta	12/13/2081	

Ghandruk UCO

S.No.	Name	From	To	Remarks
1	Mr. Mingma Norbu Sherpa	2043	2045	Director
2	Dr. Chandra Prasad Gurung	2045	2046	Director
3	Mr. Tikaram Bhattarai	2046	2048	
4	Mr. Shailendra Thakali	2048	2048/12/16	
5	Mr. Lal Prasad Gurung	2048/05/05	2050/04/04	
6	Mr. Hum Bahadur Gurung	2050/04/05	2052/05/01	
7	Mr. Gehendra Gurung	2052		
8	Dr. Krishna Woli		2057	
9	Dr. Som Aale	2057	2058/01/26	
10	Mr. Yam Gurung	2058/01/27	2058/11/30	
11	Mr. Prem Chandra Gurung	2058/12/01	2059/04/19	
12	Mr. Roshan Devkota	2059	2064	
13	Mr. Satya Narayan Sah	2064/05/01	2065/06/07	
14	Mr. Sudip Adhikari	2065/11/23	2067/09/30	
15	Mr. Bidur Bikram Kuikel	2067/11/04	2070/04/19	
16	Dr. Paras Bikram Singh	2070/04/20	2072/11/28	
17	Mr. Bidur Bikram Kuikel	2072/11/30	2077/05/30	
18	Mr. Shailendra Kumar Yadav	2077/07/25	2077/12/02	
19	Mr. Kishor Kumar Bohara	2078/07/01	2078/12/30	
20	Mr. Shantosh Sherchan	2079/09/27	2079/12/20	From Pokhara
21	Mr. Jagansuba Gurung	2080/04/16	2081/05/16	
22	Mr. Bhim Prasad Upadhyay	2081/05/16		Acting

Lwang UCO

S.No.	Name	From	To	Remarks
1	Dr. Siddhartha Bajra Bajracharya	2046/09/17	2049/01/18	
2	Mr. Anil Manandhar	2049/01/19	2050	
3	Ms. Dibya Gurung	2050	2053	
4	Mr. Nabraj Gurung	2053	2054	
5	Dr. Govinda Basnet	2054	2055	
6	Mr. Narendra lama	2055	2056	
7	Mr. Prem Chandra Gurung	2056	2057	Acting
8	Mr. Kritinath Paudel	2057	2060	
9	Mr. Ram Bahadur Gurung	2061	2064	Acting
10	Mr. Raj Kumar Gurung	2064/06/01	2067/10/03	
11	Ms. Niru Thapa	2067/10/04	2070/04/17	
12	Mr. Yam Bahadur Gurung	2070/04/18	2078/12/30	
13	Mr. Hira Bahadur Malla	2079/01/01	2079/11/04	Acting
14	Mr. Babulal Tiruwa	2079/11/05	2080/04/07	From Pokhara
15	Mr. Lekha Nath Gautam	2080/04/08	2081/03/31	Acting
16	Mr. Lekha Nath Gautam	2081/04/01		

Sikles UCO

S.No.	Name	From	To	Remarks
1	Mr. Lal Prasad Gurung	2046	2049	
2	Mr. Sailendra Thakali	2049	2051	
3	Mr. Rajkumar Thapa	2051	2052	
4	Mr. Ghanashyam Gurung	2052	2053	
5	Mr. Juddha Bahadur Gurung	2053	2054	
6	Mr. Naresh Pradhan	2054	2055	
7	Mr. Ramchandra Nepal	2055	2059	
8	Mr. Ajay Pandey	2059	2061	
9	Mr. Satish P Ojha	2061	2064	
10	Mr. Yam Bahadur Gurung	10/1/2064	4/3/2070	
11	Mr. Niranjan Dhungana	6/1/2070	6/15/2070	
12	Mr. Narendra Lama	6/16/2070	11/30/2073	
13	Mr. Utsab Neupane	12/1/2073	5/31/2078	
14	Mr. Dhak B. Bhujel	6/1/2078	4/28/2080	Acting
16	Mr. Sangram Karki	5/6/2080		

Bhujung UCO

S.No.	Name	From	To	Remarks
1	Mr. Lal Prasad Gurung	2050	2051	
2	Mr. Ram Chandra Nepal	2051	2054	
3	Mr. Nau Raj Gurung	2054	2056	
4	Mr. Roshan Sherchan	2056	2059	
5	Mr. Yam Bahadur Gurung	2059	2064	

S.No.	Name	From	To	Remarks
6	Mr. Bidur Bikram Kuikel	2064	2067	
7	Mr. Sudip Adhikari	2067	2070	
8	Mr. Rajesh Prasad Gupta	2070	2079	Acting
9	Mr. Rajesh Prasad Gupta	2079	2081	
10	Mr. Pramod Raj Regmi	2081		

Manang UCO

S.No.	Name	From	TO	Remarks
1	Mr. Gehendra Bahadur Gurung	1/2/2050	6/21/2052	
2	Mr. Som Bahadur Ale	6/22/2052	2054	
3	Mr. Naresh Pradhan	2054	10/1/2056	
4	Mr. Narendra Lama	10/2/2056	2/14/2061	
5	Mr. Raj Kumar Gurung	2/15/2061	5/10/2064	
6	Mr. Santosh Sherchan	5/11/2064	9/29/2067	
7	Dr. Paras Bikram Singh	10/17/2067	4/16/2070	
8	Mr. Sudeep Adhikari	6/7/2070	11/29/2071	
9	Mr. Lalit Dangol	12/1/2071	3/15/2072	Acting
10	Mr. Kailash Tiwari	3/16/2072	11/16/2072	Acting
11	Mr. Babulal Tiruwa	11/17/2072	8/20/2077	
12	Mr. Lekhnath Gautam	8/21/2077	4/30/2080	Acting
13	Mr. Dhak Bahadur Bhujel	4/31/2080		

Annex 19: Statement of financial position (Unaudited)

NATIONAL TRUST FOR NATURE CONSERVATION
ANNAPURNA CONSERVATION AREA PROJECT
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (Unaudited)

As at 16 July 2025 (Fiscal Year 2024/2025 - 2081/2082)

Amount in NPR

Particulars	Schedule	Current Year Ashadh 32, 2082 (16 July, 2025)	Previous Year Ashadh 31, 2081 (15 July, 2024)
ASSETS:			
Non-Current (Fixed Assets)	3.1	29,476,766.89	28,258,326.19
Investments	3.2	-	-
Project Fund	-	143,448,674.95	66,655,554.01
Current Assets:		29,508,900.07	34,643,489.82
Cash and Bank Balances	3.3	28,473,857.01	33,426,511.01
Advances	3.4	747,567.31	747,567.31
Accounts Receivable	3.5	87,475.75	469,411.50
TOTAL		202,434,341.91	129,557,370.02
FUND AND LIABILITIES			
Endowment Fund	3.6	-	-
Capital Assets Fund	3.7	6,855,936.00	6,814,361.04
Exchange Equalization Reserve	3.8	-	-
Restricted Fund Balance			
PROJECTS		-	-
Opening Balance up to last year		-	3,714,396.39
Add: Current year balance		-	(3,714,396.39)
OTHERS		-	-
Opening Balance up to last year		-	-
Add: Current year balance	3.9		-
Accumulated Surplus:		183,820,774.93	10,925,993.77
Surplus up to Last Year		110,925,993.77	1,670,975.03
Less: Deficit adjusted in current Year			-
Add: Current Year Surplus/(Deficit)		72,894,781.16	109,255,018.74
Current Liabilities	3.10	11,757,630.98	11,817,015.21
Current Liabilities		11,757,630.98	11,817,015.21
Non-Current Liabilities (Long term liabilities)			
TOTAL		202,434,341.91	129,557,370.02
		0.00	-

Prepared By:
Pooja Khanal
Accounts Officer

Checked By:
Ram Bahadur Gurung
Head of Finance/ Accounts Officer

Verified By:
Rabin Kadariya, PhD
Project Chief



Photo: Bhujung village

Trekking route profile Annapurna Base Camp





Photo: Trekking trail of Ghodepani



National Trust for Nature Conservation
Annapurna Conservation Area Project

Pokhara, Nepal

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