

ANNUAL REPORT

Shrawan 2065 - Ashad 2066 (July 2008 - June 2009)



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
Babarmahal, Kathmandu



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FOREWORD

Nepal is a country of vast repository of priceless biodiversity. In spite of various efforts on conservation in the past few decades, still there are manifold challenges. Rapidly growing population, poverty and illiteracy are the major drivers. Deforestation, degradation and fragmentation of wildlife habitat and biotic pressure in remaining forests of the country pose threat to effective biodiversity conservation. Despite these threats, Nepal has done a commendable work by setting about 22.50% of the total area of the country under protected area system.

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) is a conservation committed governmental organization of Nepal with a network of 9 National Parks, 3 Wildlife Reserves, 6 Conservation Areas, 1 Hunting Reserve and 11 Buffer Zone in and around Parks/Reserves, 9 Ramsar sites (Wetlands of International Importance) and have over 35 years of conservation experience in wildlife and protected area management in Nepal. DNPWC has been mandated to conserve and manage the rich and diverse biological diversity of Nepal with special focus on wildlife and protected areas. The primary objectives of the Department are to conserve the country's major representative ecosystems, unique natural and cultural heritage, and give protection to the valuable and endangered wildlife species. DNPWC has been carrying out various activities to achieve its overall objectives. This annual report covers July 2008 to June 2009 and presents Department's and its protected areas' activities, progresses and achievements.

This year witnessed a considerable achievement in biodiversity conservation in Nepal. Among the other major achievements are the declaration of Krishnasar Conservation Area, exclusively for the conservation of Blackbuck; addition of Nagarjun forests in Shivapuri National Park and renamed as Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park; formulation of Working Policy on Construction and Operation of Development Projects in Protected Areas and Wildlife Damage Relief Guidelines. This year also saw the declaration of Mai Pokhari, a mid hill wetland site, as Ramsar site. These efforts rated this year active and successful.

In addition, DNPWC has carried out Tiger monitoring in Terai Arc Landscape (TAL), which revealed 121 adult individuals. Arna, the wild water buffalo, count in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve tallied 219 individuals. Similarly, a total of 1715 Swamp deer were recorded from Swamp Deer Count in Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve. More than 1300 Blue sheep were counted in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area whereas Snow leopard monitoring in Shey Phoksundo NP showed medium sign density. These wildlife census and monitoring exercises are some of the notable achievements of the FY 2065/66.

Apart from above, the Department successfully conducted various awareness raising activities, capacity building programmes and coordinating activities. The protected areas in the field made significant progress during the period. All of these progresses and achievements were made possible through the support of several local, national and international institutions and individuals, to whom, we are thankful. I would like to thank Mr. Babu Ram Yadav and Mr. Buddi Sagar Poudel for recording and documenting information needed for this report. Likewise, thanks also go to DNPWC and protected areas staff for their direct and indirect contribution to this report.

Finally, an attempt has been made to sum up the major activities of DNPWC in FY 2065/66 (2008-09) and highlights the major achievements. While efforts are put together to make this report more informative and comprehensive however, there are always rooms for refinements. Valuable comments and suggestions are solicited for its continued improvements.

Gopal Prasad Upadhyay
Director General

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------|---|
| ACA | Annapurna Conservation Area |
| BNP | Bardia National Park |
| BS | Bikram Samvat |
| BZ | Buffer Zone |
| CA | Conservation Area |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| CITES | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna |
| CNP | Chitwan National Park |
| DHR | Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve |
| DNPWC | Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation |
| GoN | Government of Nepal |
| HR | Hunting Reserve |
| IUCN | The World Conservation Union |
| KCA | Kanchenjunga Conservation Area |
| KNP | Khaptad National Park |
| KrCA | Krishnasar Conservation Area |
| KTWR | Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve |
| LNP | Langtang National Park |
| MBNP | Makalu Barun National Park |
| MCA | Manasalu Conservation Area |
| MoFSC | Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organization |
| NP | National Park |
| NPWC | National Parks and Wildlife Conservation |
| PWR | Parsa Wildlife Reserve |
| RNP | Rara National Park |
| SNNP | Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park |
| SNP | Sagarmatha National Park |
| SPNP | Shey Phoksundo National Park |
| SWR | Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve |
| VDC | Village Development Committee |
| WR | Wildlife Reserve |



INTRODUCTION

Goal and Objectives

Major Programmes

Threats

Related Policies and Laws

Introduction

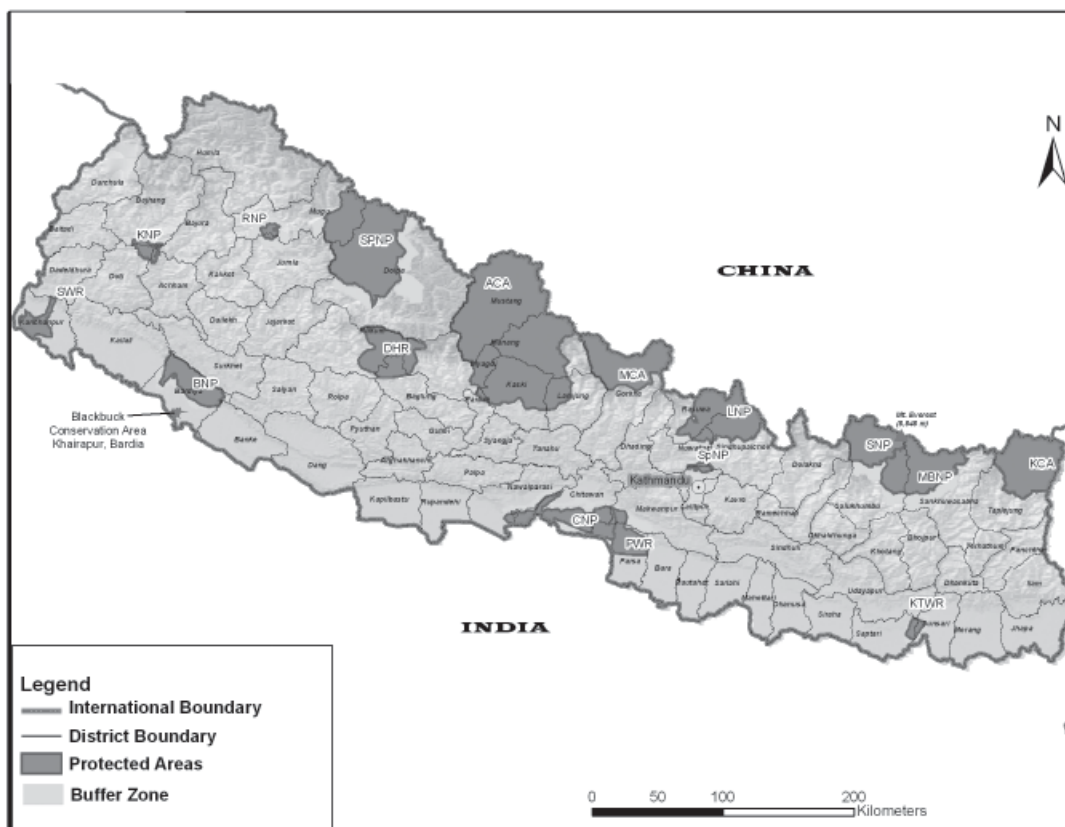
Established in 1980, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) is a conservation committed governmental organization of Nepal with a network of 9 National Parks, 3 Wildlife Reserves, 6 Conservation Areas, 1 Hunting Reserve and 11 Buffer Zone in and around Parks/Reserves and have over 35 years of conservation experience in wildlife and protected area management in Nepal. An office was set up in 1972 under Department of Forests. Later, it was upgraded as a separate department in 1980. Now, the protected areas in Nepal cover an area of 33121.62 sq. km that is 22.50% of the total area of the country.

Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park and Chitwan National Park with typical natural, cultural and landscape characteristics were listed as World Heritage sites in 1979 and 1984, respectively. Presently, Nepal has nine sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Site). These wetlands broadly represent high mountains, mid hills and lowland wetlands. So far, a total of 34,455 ha area has been designated as Wetland of International Importance,

the Ramsar sites, in Nepal. Nepal is endowed with rich and varied biodiversity. Altitudinal variances in short distance give Nepal's biogeography variety that range from lush moist forests and sparse alpine deserts to luxurious grasslands in lowland Terai. The mountainous country also shelters some of the world's most rare animals. Protected areas are widely considered to be among the most effective means of conserving biological diversity in-situ. Protected area management in Nepal received a real thrust in the 1970s. Not only protected areas came to be added, but also action on both their protection and conservation was intensified. The first organized approach to managing protected areas in Nepal dates back to the year 1973 by establishing Chitwan National Park. Nepal embarked upon modern era of wildlife conservation with the enactments of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (NPWC) Act in 2029 (1973). The NPWC Act has been a key instrument in protecting biodiversity in Nepal.

Goal and Objectives

The overall goal of the Department is to conserve and manage the rich and diverse biological diversity



of Nepal with much emphasis on wildlife protection in the protected areas. The primary objectives of the Department are to conserve the country's major representative ecosystems, unique natural and cultural heritage, and give protection to the valuable and endangered wildlife species. It also encourages scientific research for the preservation of wild genetic diversity.

With the early emphasis on species conservation, the Department's present priority stresses a participatory management of biodiversity. The major activities of the Department are:

- Conservation of endangered species.
- Scientific management of habitat for key wildlife species.
- Buffer zone management in and around parks and reserves through community participation for the sustainable management of biological diversity.
- Promotion and regulation of eco-tourism to improve socio-economic condition of local communities.
- Conservation education and public awareness.
- Research and coordination.

Conservation of Endangered Species

Twenty-six mammal species, nine bird species and three reptile species have been fully protected under National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029 (1973). Altogether, 32 mammals, 32 birds, 7 reptiles, 3 amphibians, 1 fish and 1 other invertebrate species are listed in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Similarly, Several Nepalese species are listed in CITES Appendices (52 Animals in Appendix I, 124 Animals in Appendix II and 4 Animals in Appendix III). There is also a high degree of endemism in Nepal. The most notable fauna among endangered species are the Greater One Horned Rhinoceros, Royal Bengal Tiger, Asian Elephant, Snow Leopard, Wild Water Buffalo (Arna), Musk Deer, Red Panda, Black Buck, Swamp Deer, Gaur, Gharial Crocodile and Dolphin. Periodic species survey/count, research, studies and monitoring, anti-poaching operations, mobilization of Nepal Army in protection of parks/reserves, community based anti poaching activities, strict law



enforcement are some of the noticeable activities implemented by the DNPWC. The Department has prepared and implementing One Horned Rhinoceros Conservation Action Plan (2006-2011), Tiger Conservation Action Plan (2008-2012) and Snow Leopard Conservation Action Plan (2004-2009). The preparation of species action plan for Elephant and Vulture has been framed. DNPWC has moved from Species focused approach to landscape level conservation planning and Government has approved Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and Sacred Himalayan landscape (SHL) strategic plan.

The Department has started captive breeding program of Crocodile since 1978 and collection of eggs and rearing/hatchling them in captivity and releasing of youngs into natural habitat in major river system of Nepal in a regular basis. At present, there are two crocodile breeding centers in operation in Nepal (Chitwan National Park and Bardia National Park). Till now, more than 708 individuals of Gharial and 164 Mugger crocodiles have been released in the Narayani, Koshi, Karnali, Babai and Rapti. Moreover, Department has been managing Elephant Breeding Centre in Khorsor, Chitwan National Park. Similarly, Deer Research Center in Godawari is managed by Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park. Vulture Breeding Centre and Orphanage Centre are in place at Chitwan National Park. Government of Nepal has organized and hosted several important national, regional and



international workshops/meetings related to species conservation. The department has also played a lead role to foster transborder cooperation with India and China.

Scientific Habitat Management

Scientific habitat management is an essential prerequisite to conserve and manage wildlife. Corresponding to the variety of terrain, protected areas in Nepal have fairly good representation of ecosystems and habitats. Out of 118 ecosystems, 80 are represented in protected area system. Efforts are on to manage wildlife habitat aiming at conserving the endangered species. Protection of natural habitats, creation of waterholes, wetlands management and restoration, grassland management, fire line construction and maintenance, clearing shrubs and uprooting of saplings are some of the specific activities currently carried out in PAs of Nepal. Likewise,



research studies and studies on habitat, invasive alien species also an integral part of habitat management in different protected areas.

Buffer Zone Management

To kindle the conservation spirit in the hearts of people, Government of Nepal has introduced buffer zone approach in 1994. The Department has adopted a participatory approach in buffer zone resource management. Concerned laws and regulations allow sharing of 30-50% of the total income of the Park, Reserve and Conservation Area with the local communities for community development activities. Altogether, there are 11 buffer zones declared so far. Buffer zone program aimed at peoples participation in conservation for sustainable conservation of natural resources. The program is now spread over 83 Village Development committee of 27 districts and covers over 0.7 million population.

In addition, there are initiations to declare buffer zone in and around Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve. There are community-based institutions in buffer zone viz-Buffer zone management committee (11), user committee (143), user group (4,088) and functional groups. The user committee and user group have their own work plans and the money funneled through buffer zone management committee is utilized in conservation, community development, income generation and skill enhancement and conservation education program.

Eco-tourism Promotion

Protected areas in Nepal are major tourists destinations. Protected areas alone attract more than 50% of the total foreign tourists in Nepal. Nepal's protected areas have continued to attract increasing number of visitors (more than 300,000 in FY 20065/066). Eco-tourism is a major contributor to the income of protected areas. Considering the great potentials of eco-tourism in protected areas, domestic elephants safari, visitor information center, information corners, flyers, jungle drive, jungle walk, bird watching, camping, boating, trekking, captive breeding centre etc have been provisioning. Some regular activities like construction and maintenance of road, bridge and watchtower



are being carried out in parks/reserves. Local people are benefiting from cultural tourism in buffer zone villages. Protected areas are imparted nature guide, trekking, cooking, hotel management, handicraft production training to local people jointly with other like minded Government, Non Governmental and Community Based Organizations.

There is an inbuilt eco-tourism theme plan in protected area management plan that aimed at promoting and concurrently regulating tourism in protected areas. The promotional activities are convened in coordination with other relevant organizations both at national and international arena.

Conservation Education and Awareness

One and most important mandate of the Department is to raise conservation awareness among local public to save wildlife, their habitat and environment. It is



imperative to convince the people that biodiversity conservation is vital for a better way of life. Biodiversity conservation can succeed only when people realize the values of biodiversity. The Department and the protected areas are celebrating special days and weeks (World Wetland Day, International Mountain Day, Wildlife Week, International Day for Biological Diversity, World Environment Day, National Conservation Day) with various activities that aimed at raising awareness on conservation and the importance of biological diversity.

National Parks, Wildlife Reserves and Conservation Areas are organizing public meetings, broadcasting conservation message through local and National mass media such as Radio, Television and local FM stations, NASO radio program. Various program of conservation education such as school program, video shows, wildlife games, competitive events like essay, quiz, art etc targeting youths and school children are being conducted in Buffer zones CAs and Kathmandu valley.

The Department regularly publishes and distributes promotional materials such as brochures, posters, newsletter and bulletins. In addition, print and electronic media are in use to disseminate conservation message.

Threats

In spite of various efforts of Government of Nepal and other partner organizations on conservation in the past few decades, still there are manifold challenges. Rapidly growing population, poverty, political disturbance and illiteracy are the major problems. Deforestation, degradation and fragmentation of wildlife habitat and biotic pressure in remaining forests of the country pose threat to effective biodiversity conservation. Actually, the protected areas are the last refuges for many wildlife.

Habitat loss and fragmentation, invasion of habitat by alien plant species, depletion of natural resources, poaching and illegal wildlife trade, pollution of water and air are some of the prominent threats contributing to far-reaching ecological and economic implications. The single largest threat to wildlife and



indeed biodiversity is the loss of habitat. Despite the threats, Nepal has done a commendable work by setting 22.50% of the total area of the country for biodiversity conservation in Protected Area System.

Related Policies and Laws

Over the past four decades there have been considerable changes and timely transformation of policies on biodiversity conservation sector in Nepal. Planned efforts in conservation and development have been in practice in the country. Government of Nepal has enacted several legislations aiming at conserving the nation's biological diversity and utilizing the natural resources in a sustainable way.

The followings are the relevant policy and statutory instruments that have a direct and indirect bearing on wildlife and protected area management.

Policy/Strategy/Plan

National Conservation Strategy for Nepal, 1988
 Master Plan for the Forestry Sector, 1989
 Nepal Environmental Policy and Action Plan I, 1993
 Nepal Environmental Policy and Action Plan II, 1998

Revised Forest Policy, 2000
 Nepal Biodiversity Strategy, 2002
 National Wetland Policy, 2003
 Sustainable Development Agenda for Nepal, 2003
 Working Policy on Wild Animal Farming, Breeding and Research, 2003
 Herbs and Non Timber Forest Products Development Policy, 2004
 Nepal Biodiversity Strategy Implementation Plan, 2006
 Three Years Interim Plan (2007/08-2009/10)
 Working Policy on Construction and Operation of Development Projects in Protected Areas, 2065 BS

Act/Regulation/Guidelines

National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029 BS (1973)
 Forest Act, 1993
 Forest Regulations, 1995
 Environment Protection Act, 1996
 Environment Protection Regulation, 1997
 Local Self-Governance Act, 1999
 Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 1996
 Chitwan National Park Regulation, 2030 BS
 National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulation, 2030 BS
 Wildlife Reserve Regulation, 2034 BS
 Mountain National Parks Regulation, 2036 BS
 Khaptad National Park Regulation, 2044 BS
 Bardia National Park Regulation, 2053 BS
 Conservation Area Management Regulation, 2053 BS
 Buffer Zone Management Guideline, 2056 BS
 Kanchenjunga Conservation Area Management Regulation, 2064 BS
 Wildlife Damage Relief Guideline, 2066 BS

POLICY LEVEL PROGRESS

Working Policy on Construction and Operation of Development Projects in Protected Areas, 2065

Wildlife Damage Relief Guideline, 2066 BS

Krishnasar Conservation Area declared

Mai Pokhari is Designated as Ramsar Site

Addition of Nagarjun Forests to Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park

Working Policy on Construction and Operation of Development Projects in Protected Areas, 2065 BS

Recognizing the the need to conserve the country's priceless biodiversity from negative impacts of development projects and realizing the need of developing environment friendly projects, Government of Nepal (Council of Ministers) has approved working policy on construction and operation of development projects/physical infrastructures in protected areas on 2065.12.20.

The main purpose of this policy is to contribute nation-building process through development of hydropower and other projects from private and public sectors in protected areas by adopting green and smart infrastructure to minimize its impacts on biodiversity and maximize its benefits to resource conservation. It also aims at providing additional financial and technical support to protected area conservation and management. Some highlights of the policy are as follows;

- ✓ Protected areas shall not have projects other than national priority projects.
- ✓ Most of the project structures of hydropower projects will be constructed outside the boundary of National Parks and Wildlife Reserves.
- ✓ At least 50% natural flow of monthly discharge must be guaranteed if the project is blocking and using water from streams and rivers that traverse from National Parks and /or Reserves,
- ✓ Permission can be granted to construct the project structures inside national parks/reserves to generate a maximum of 1 MW electricity for the sole benefit of local people,
- ✓ Ten percent of the government royalty earned from electricity generated thereof shall be deposited by the hydropower owner to the concerned park/reserve/conservation area office for environmental conservation and community development,
- ✓ Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Ministry of Water Resources, Department of Electricity Development, Department of National

Parks and Wildlife Conservation and other relevant Ministry and Departments shall monitor regularly in an annual basis the implementation of mitigation measures recommended, in congruent with EIA study,

- ✓ The proponent of the development project should plant and protect (for 5 years) 25 trees for each tree cut down or removed,
- ✓ A team comprising of technician of park/reserve/conservation area, representative of concerned buffer zone management committee and project proponent shall monitor the construction and operation of project,

Wildlife Damage Relief Guideline, 2066 BS

Government of Nepal has formulated Wildlife Damage Relief Guideline 2066 with the objective of assisting the wildlife victim families thereby increasing the ownership feeling amongst people towards wildlife and contribute to conserve wildlife in perpetuity. The guideline has been approved by the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and put into effect since 2066.03.21 BS.

As mentioned in guideline, wildlife damage means human casualty and injury, livestock loss, loss of stored food, destructions of house and cattle shed, loss of cereal crops and fruits by Wild elephant, Tiger, Rhinoceros, leopard, Snow leopard, Arna and Bear. In case of human casualty, the victim family will be provided upto NRs. 150,000 as cash support. The serious injury to human will be given up to NRs. 50,000 whereas simple injury can obtain a maximum of NRs. 5,000. The cattle lifted by prescribed wildlife shall obtain a maximum of NRs 10,000 as cash support, which should not exceed the local market price of the animal. A maximum of NRs. 4,000 for destruction of home and cattle shed, and up to NRs. 5,000 as cash support for stored food. For the loss of cereal and fruit crops, amount up to NRs 5,000 as cash support will be provided.

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation shall establish a relief fund and release accordingly to the recommendation of the district relief fund distribution committee. The committee comprises in-charge of protected area office or District

Forest Office, chairperson of concerned buffer zone management committee, chairman of concerned community forest, representative of concerned VDC/ Municipality and representative of District Agriculture Development Office/District Veterinary Office.

Krishnasar Conservation Area Declared

Government of Nepal has declared Krishnasar Conservation Area in Bardia district covering an area of 16.95 sq. km. Declaration of Krishnasar Conservation Area (KrCA) is the first organized approach to manage endangered Blackbuck (*Antelope cervicapra cervicapra*) in Nepal. The conservation history of Blackbuck in Nepal dates back to the year 1975. KrCA was established in Gulariya Municipality of Bardia district on 6th March 2009 (2065/11/23 BS). It is the only protected area which has been set up exclusively for Blackbuck. The presence of only population of Blackbuck in Khairapur makes KrCA nationally and globally an important site for conservation standpoint.

Blackbuck is one of the protected species under National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973 and enlisted as endangered and listed under Appendix II of CITES. This population is the last northern most population in the world. Blackbuck is primarily a grazer and prefers flat to slightly undulating terrain. The population in Khairapur was gone down to 9 in 1975 and due to persistent conservation efforts the population reached upto 177 in 1990. Then again the population has declined gradually due to habitat loss and degradation and biotic interferences. Now the population of Black buck in Khairapur Conservation

Area is 213. Krishnasar conservation action plan was prepared in 2007 and awaited approval. Both the Bardia National park and Gulariya Municipality working jointly to protect the species and KrCA. In addition, supports are being made available from various conservation partners for the conservation of the Blackbuck and their habitats. User committee and groups of the local community are formed to foster participatory conservation. Census is done on regular basis, often daily basis.

Mai Pokhari is Designated as Ramsar Site

Mai Pokhari, a mid-hill wetland of religious significance in eastern Ilam district of Nepal has been declared a Ramsar site on October 28, 2008. The Ramsar Secretariat handed over the Ramsar Certificate confirming Mai Pokhari as a Ramsar site to Mr. Shyam Bajimaya, former Director General of Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation at a programme organized during the 10th Conference of Parties to the Ramsar Convention (COP10) at Changwon, the Republic of Korea.

The Convention on Wetlands (Commonly known as Ramsar Convention) is an intergovernmental treaty adopted on 2 February 1971 in the Iranian city of Ramsar, which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 158 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1822 wetland sites, totaling 168 million hectares, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.

Mai Pokhari, 90 hectares, is located 13 kilometres away from the district headquarter of Ilam. It is a major habitat for some indigenous animal species like tree frog, and Himalayan newt commonly known as 'Thakthake' and habitat for more than 300 species of birds. Mai Pokhari holds cultural and religious significance for both Buddhist and Hindu pilgrims. With this declaration, Nepal presently has 9 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance. List of wetlands of international importance in Nepal are presented in annex.



Addition of Nagarjun Forests to Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park

The youngest National Park in Nepal has been increased in its size by 15 square kilometer in January, 2009. The Nagarjun forests on the south and western side has been added into the Shivapuri National Park area and the Park is renamed as Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park. An addition of 15 sq. km. area makes its total area to 159 sq. km.

Forests in Nagarjun consist of *Schima wallichii* forest, pine forest, mixed broadleaved forest (*Phoebe lanceolata*, *Machilus duthiei*, *Michelia kisopa* as major species) and dry oak forest. *Schima wallichii* forest constitutes about two-thirds of the total Nagarjun forest. The fauna includes *Presbytis entellus* (Common langur), *Melursus ursinus* (Sloth bear), *Martes flavigula* (Himalayan yellow throated marten), Bats, *Hieraaetus fasciatus* (Bonelli's eagle), *Urocissa flavirostris* (Yellow-billed blue magpie), *Urocissa erythrorhyncha* (Red billed blue magpie) etc. The study has shown that the Nagarjun forests are good habitats for Barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*).



Vulture Conservation Action Plan for Nepal (2009-2013)

DNPWC in association with Bird Conservation Nepal and NTNC prepared a Vulture Conservation Action Plan for Nepal (2009-2013). It's goal is to revive the viable population of vultures in the wild. The plan has the following six key outputs:

- i. Complete ban on Diclofenac and other non-tested NSAIDs secured, and alternative safe NSAIDs (including Meloxicam) promoted.
- ii. Level of vulture conservation awareness among general public increased.
- iii. Breeding population of vultures in the wild increased.
- iv. Captive bred population of vultures reintroduced.
- v. Science based information system established.
- vi. Partnership among national and international organizations fostered.

Langtang National Park Buffer Zone Management Committee Elects New Members

The meeting of the Langtang National Park-Buffer Zone Management Committee (LNP/BZMC) held on Ashoj 10, 2065 has formed a new Buffer Zone Management Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Pasang Thokra. Other members of the committee includes chairpersons of Langtang, Briddim, Timure, Suryakunda, Naukunda, Ramche, Laharepauwa, Dhaibung, Bhorle, Yarsha, Sarmathali, Indreni, Bachhaladevi, Kalpeshwori Aahale Mahadev, Dupcheswari, Pangbujohothan, Helmo Aamayangri, Red Panda, Homachho, Dorje Lahkpa and Lengshi User committee.

An area of 420 square kilometer was declared as a buffer zone of Langtang National Park in 2055 Baisakh 20. The buffer zone covers 3 districts; Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchok and has 316 user groups and 21 user committee. The buffer zone comprises over 50,000 populations of 10,509 households.

New Buffer Zone Management Committee of Chitwan National Park

The Buffer Zone Management Committee of Chitwan National Park has undergone a reformation process after successful completion of its five years term. New committee has been formed on 10th of Falgun 2065 in the chairmanship of Mr. Yam Bahadur Pariyar. He was elected as the chairperson of Barandabhar User Committee. There are 1486 user groups and 21 user committee. The population of the buffer zone is more than 2,25,000.



CONSERVATION EDUCATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

25th Warden Seminar and 7th Buffer Zone Network Forum Meeting

14th Wildlife Week 2009

International Day for Biological Diversity, 2009

World Environment Day, 2009

Meeting on Conservation of Rhinoceros in South Asia

7th Ashoj is Declared as Conservation Day

DNPWC Pre-planning Workshop

CITES Coordination Meeting

CITES Training for Enforcement Officials

Nepalese Fauna in IUCN Red List of Threatened species

Ramsar COP 10 Meeting in Korea

Jagadishpur Wetland Conservation Initiative

25th Warden Seminar and 7th Buffer Zone Network Forum Meeting

Twenty fifth Warden Seminar and 7th Buffer zone Network Forum Meeting was organized in Kakani at Shivapuri National Park Kathmandu between 26th and 30th Falgun, 2065 (9th - 13th March, 2009). Dr. Uday Raj Sharma, the then Secretary of Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation chaired the inaugural session. A five-day seminar was organized by Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and supported by National Trust for Nature Conservation, WWF Nepal and Bird Conservation Nepal. First two days were fully devoted for Buffer Zone Network Forum Meeting whereas following three days were allocated for Warden Seminar.

The seminar aims were to share experiences of the past, learn from the current work and receive guidance for future works on protected area management. The seminar was organized on the theme '**inclusiveness in Conservation**' and was important because it was organized at the critical juncture in so far the protected areas are concerned in the context of building a New Nepal.

A wide range of participants attended, including Regional Forestry Directors, Chief Conservation Officers/Conservation Officers of DNPWC, Officials of MoFSC, policy makers, Commanders of Protection Units/ Nepal Army deployed in various PAs, Chairman of Buffer Zone Management Committees, partner representatives, and NGOs.

Delivering his welcome speech, Mr. Tulasi R Sharma, Chief Warden of Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park welcomed chief guest, distinguished guests, invitees and the participants. Chief Guest, the then Honorable Minister for Forests and Soil Conservation Mr. Kiran Gurung inaugurated the seminar by irrigating Pine seedling followed by statement. Speaking on the occasion, Chief Guest Honorable Minister for Forests and Soil Conservation Mr. Kiran Gurung stated that the conservation program should be accorded as top priority of the country. He felt that there is a need to

aware politicians on conservation of natural resources. He opined that the natural resources, in fact, are the building blocks for new Nepal. Dr. Uday R Sharma, former Secretary of Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation stressed on persistent and concerted efforts to make conservation more meaningful and long-lasting. He highlighted on the potentialities of medicinal plants and tourism in protected areas. He also focused on the research activities and also stressed on the climate change issue. Mr. Shyam Bajimaya, former Director General of DNPWC clarified the objectives and importance of seminar and buffer Zone meeting. Mr. Bishwa N Upreti, Former Director General of DNPWC highlighted the concept and initiation of warden seminar. Mr. Shiv R Bhatta, Ecologist of DNPWC extended vote of thanks to all distinguished guests, invitees and participants for making the seminar a success.



Seven papers were presented on various topics in Buffer Zone Network Forum meeting covering different aspects of conservation and buffer zone management. Likewise, 19 papers were presented on Warden Seminar covering various aspects of conservation policies, species conservation, habitat management, wetlands, non-timber forest products, wildlife trade and different protected area management issues. Lively follow up discussion were held at the end of each paper.

At the end, different resolutions were passed and adopted from the Buffer Zone Forum meeting and Warden Seminar. It was an enjoyable, memorable and useful event in superb surroundings of Kakani.

14th Wildlife Week 2009

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) and all protected areas celebrated 14th Wildlife Week 2009 with various activities that were aimed at raising public awareness on wildlife conservation. First week of the new year of Nepalese calendar (Baisakh 1-7 i.e., April 14-20) is being celebrated as a wildlife week since 2053.

The week began with a statement by Minister of Forest and Soil Conservation on the importance of nature conservation and the role of protected areas in biodiversity conservation. Hon. Minister reiterated Nepal's commitment to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources for the well-being of the human kind albeit Nepal is facing several chronic problems like poverty, illiteracy, social discrimination and the rapid growth of population. The statement was aired by Radio Nepal.

The Wildlife Week was celebrated with a variety of conservation activities notably: Essay competition, photo exhibition, quiz competition, art competition, wildlife game, poem contest on nature conservation were organized for school children from various schools of Kathmandu valley. On the occasion, pocket size calendar publication and distribution, bird watching, plant identification, poster release and distribution, wildlife week special bulletin and publications were also published.

International Day for Biological Diversity, 2009

Every year on the 22 May, to raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity, the world celebrates the



International Day for Biological Diversity (IBD). This year's theme on "**Invasive Alien Species**" highlights the control of Invasive Alien Species". The UN General Assembly adopted 22 May as International Day for biological diversity to commemorate the adoption of the text of the Convention on 22 May 1992 from Nairobi conference.

DNPWC celebrated IBD 2009 aiming at increasing the understanding and awareness for biodiversity issues. The Department organized an Essay Competition program among schools children (mid-level) from Kathmandu Valley on "Invasive Alien Species". Twelve students from 6 schools attended the program. The winner students were awarded with cash prize and certificates.

World Environment Day, 2009



World Environment Day (WED) is celebrated every year on 5th June all over Nepal. It was established in 1972 by the United Nations General Assembly to mark the opening of the Stockholm Conference on the human environment and the creation of UNEP. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and various protected areas celebrated the World Environment Day 2009 on June 5 with a slogan "**Your Planet Needs You! Unite to Combat Climate Change**". On the occasion of the World Environment Day 2009, DNPWC and its field offices conducted environmental conservation activities with a focus on climate change. DNPWC organized on essay competition based on the slogan among school

children (middle level) from Kathmandu Valley. Twenty-three students from 20 different schools participated the competition. The winner students were awarded with cash prize and certificate.

Meeting on Conservation of Greater One-horned Rhinoceros in South Asia

The greater one-horned rhinoceros, one of the endangered species, has now been confined into a few protected populations in some protected areas in Nepal and India. DNPWC jointly with Asian Rhinoceros Specialist Group (South Asia) organized a three-days meeting from 15th to 17th September, 2008 in Chitwan National Park. The meeting was inaugurated by then Honorable Minister for Forests and Soil Conservation Mr. Kiran Gurung. The meeting particularly focused on rhino population, its habitat and impacts of invasive species. It was attended by 40 participants representing Government officials of India and Nepal, and NGO and INGOs working in rhino conservation in India and Nepal. The decisions were as follows;

Population

- ✓ Census of rhino population in Rhino bearing areas in Nepal and India, is being proposed at an interval of at least every 3-5 years with First Base in the year 2010.
- ✓ For small population of rhino in areas like Suklaphanta, Bardia, Gorumara, Manas,

Katarniaghat and Dudhwa intensive ID/radio collar based monitoring of rhino is required

- ✓ Management of rhino based on meta population and strengthening the corridors and connectivities among Bardia-Katarniaghat and Sukla-Duduwa/Pilibhit and specially to build Sukla population.
- ✓ The IRV 2020 should continue translocation in Manas and extend to Laokhowa - Burachapori Wildlife Sanctuary
- ✓ AsRSG and WWF should initiate action for translocation of rhino to Buxa Tiger Reserve in WB after feasibility study.
- ✓ Recommend to review existing PA protection system and its effectiveness

Habitat

- ✓ Time bound research on invasive species in rhino habitat
- ✓ Assess potential alternative habitats in both India and Nepal
- ✓ Scientific habitat management including grassland and wetland
- ✓ Share research reports between Nepal and India among park managers, and create South Asian Rhino portal/website.

Capacity Building

- ✓ Develop Monitoring Training Modules for Greater One Horned Rhino and where possible translate into local language and train park staff and local communities
- ✓ Build capacity of PAs and technical staff including veterinarians to handle stray and orphaned rhino
- ✓ Capacity building of anti-poaching staff and strengthening the mobility and communication to effectively deal with poaching and illegal trade.

Coordination and Collaboration:

- ✓ Mechanism to share knowledge and information on rhino conservation needs to be developed and shared among PA managers



- ✓ WWF request the Government of India to call for trans-boundary meeting between India and Nepal
- ✓ AsRSG to work with CITES, TRAFFIC and local agencies to generate data on illegal trade on rhino horn and other body parts.
- ✓ Initiate regular orientation for enforcement agencies like Police and Para-military force, Customs, Forests, Revenue, Postal services and Army.

7th Ashoj Declared as Conservation Day

The Government of Nepal has declared 7th of Ashoj as National Conservation Day in the memories of conservation champions who lost their lives in the tragic helicopter crash on Ashoj 7, 2063 (23 September 2006) at Ghunsa, Kanchenjunga. A total of 24 people died in that crash.

Late Dr. Damodar Prasad Parajuli, Late Mr. Narayan Prasad Poudel, Late Dr. Tirtha Man Maskey, Late Mr. Mingma Norbu Sherpa and others who lost their lives in a tragic helicopter accident were remembered on an occasion at DNPWC. DNPWC staffs remember and honour the life long commitment of those personalities to conservation.

Speaking on the formal programme on the occasion of the first National Conservation Day of Nepal which was jointly organized by conservation consortium members comprising of WWF Nepal, Bird Conservation Nepal, Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness, National Trust for Nature Conservation, The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, IUCN (The World Conservation Union), Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists, Wildlife Conservation Nepal, The Mountain Institute and Wildlife Watch Group, Honorable Minister for Forests and Soil Conservation, Mr. Kiran Gurung declared the day as "National Conservation Day". This year's theme was "Bring out the conservationist in you".

Pre-planning Workshop

A two-day pre-planning workshop was organized by Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation between 3rd and 4th Magh 2065 (January 16-17, 2008) in Kathmandu. The workshop focused on formulation of annual plan, program and budget of the FY 2066/67. The workshop also analysed the progress and problems faced by the protected areas during current FY 2065/66. Mr. Shyam Bajimaya, former Director General of DNPWC inaugurated the workshop and reiterated for effective program implementation and timely reporting. He increasingly felt the need to plan and work together with partner organizations and concerned stakeholders to achieve organizational goal. He further mentioned that the protected areas programs should be consistent and realistic in the context of ground realities. The participants of the workshop included Chief Conservation Officers and Conservation Officers from field offices and officials of DNPWC. The workshop was also attended by representatives of partner organizations.

After the inaugural session, the protected area managers were briefed about the governments' Three-year's Interim Plan, priority and the procedures, criteria and guidelines for preparing the annual program and budget. The PA managers concentrated on formulation of program and budget of FY 2066/67. Policy level guidelines were also provided during the workshop. At the end, a tentative annual plan/program and budget of the FY 2066/67 for each protected area was prepared and presented with a detail schedule for program implementation.

CITES Coordination Meeting

CITES Coordination Meeting between CITES Implementation Institutions was organized by Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation on Ashad 19, 2066. The meeting emphasize effectiveness of CITES implementation, regular actions and information dissemination and sharing. Participants from Department of Forest, Natural History Museum and DNPWC including other related institutions participated in this meeting. About 30 participants participated the coordination meeting.

CITES Training for Enforcement Officials

A two days CITES training for enforcement officials was conducted at Hotel Malla, Lainchaur, Kathmandu, between 24 and 25 May 2009. This program was organized jointly by DNPWC with support from WWF Nepal. The program was started with the inaugural remarks from Dr. Uday Raj Sharma, the then Secretary, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation. Managers' and experts' papers were presented on the occasion. Documentary on tiger trade control was shown and field visit to Natural History Museum to have first hand experiences of the identification with samples was made. At the end, Conservation Education Officer Mr. Laxmi Prasad Manandhar distributed certificates to the participants. 35 participants attended the training. Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Manandhar suggested the implementing officials for enhanced cooperation to make the implementation effective. The high moral and dedication needs to be further strengthened, he said. He has further reaffirmed DNPWC's commitment for control of illegal trade and poaching of wildlife.

Nepalese Fauna in IUCN Red Data List of Threatened Species

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is compiled and produced by the IUCN Species Programme. This year an extinction crisis has been confirmed, after the most comprehensive assessment of the world's mammals has revealed that almost one in four species are at risk of disappearing forever. The Red Data List now includes 16,928 species that are threatened with extinction. Of these, 3,246 are Critically Endangered, 4,770 are Endangered and 8,912 are Vulnerable. Out of 5,487 to date, 1,141 mammals known on Earth have been found to be threatened (IUCN, 2008). One hundred eighty eight mammals are in the highest threat category of Critically Endangered. Nearly 450 mammals have been listed as Endangered.

The Greater One-Horned Rhinoceros *Rhinoceros unicornis* moved from endangered in 2007 to Vulnerable in 2008, Leopard *Panthera pardus* from Least Concern in 2007 to Near Threatened in 2008 and Chinese Pangolin *Manis pentadactyla* from Lower Risk in 2007 to Endangered in 2008.

| <i>Scientific name</i> | <i>Common name</i> | 2007 IUCN Red List Category | 2008 IUCN Red List Category |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i> | Indian Rhinoceros | EN | VU |
| <i>Panthera pardus</i> | Leopard | LC | NT |
| <i>Manis pentadactyla</i> | Chinese Pangolin | LR/nt | EN |

EN = Endangered, Vu=Vulnerable, NT=Near Threatened, LC=Least Concern, LR/nt =Lower Risk/near threatened

Ramsar COP 10 Meeting in Korea

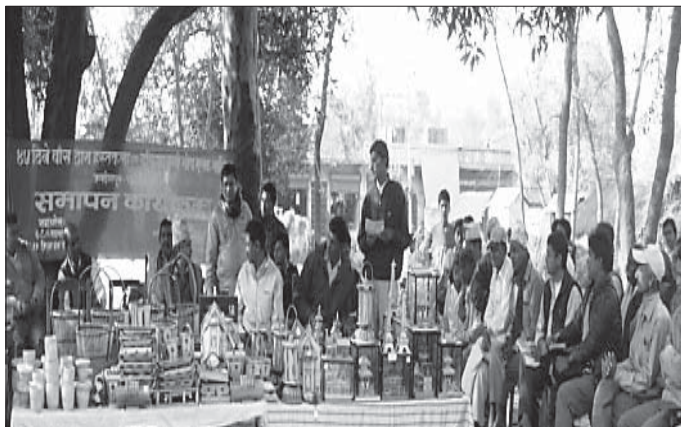
Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP 10) to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) was held at Changwon, Republic of Korea, between 28 October and 4 November 2008. Thirty two resolutions on different aspects including the Ramsar strategic plan (2009-2015), financial and budgetary matters, human well-being, transition committee, regional initiatives, Ramsar small grant, communication, education, participation and awareness (CEPA), scientific and technical review panel, Ramsar list, climate change, biofuel and wetlands, poverty eradication were adopted by the COP 10. Mr. Shyam Bajimaya, the then Acting

Director General and Mr. Megh Nath Kafley, the then Assistant Planning Officer, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation took part in the meeting.

Jagdishpur Wetland Conservation Initiative

Jagdishpur is the man made reservoir, designated as Ramsar site in 2003 and also one of the priority Important Bird Area (IBA). With the support from RSG and Danone Evian BCN has expanded its work from bird survey to effective conservation involving the local community for the benefit of people and wildlife. BCN works with Local Conservation Groups (LCGs) and build capacity of

local Site Support Groups (SSGs). BCN has been various implementing activities in partnership with local groups and Jagdishpur Lake Conservation and Tourism Promotion Centre (JLCTPC).



The project has been involving in updating the Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS). A framework of management plan for Jagdishpur Reservoir has also been prepared which will assist in preparation of the formal management plan. The project has not only generated awareness of the local communities and engaged them in conserving the biological diversity of Jagdishpur Reservoir, but also significantly disseminated information about the Ramsar site at the district and national levels. Information boards

have been placed at various strategic locations and brochures and posters have been widely distributed. In order to support the income generating activities of the wetland dependent communities, a cooperative has been set up. Our site support group JLCPTC is successfully managing the cooperative. As part of the programme, BCN intends to buy shares for several poor community members in the initial phase. Being part or member of the cooperative, community members are eligible for taking loans on nominal interest rates if they wish to start small scale income generating activities. Only those income generating activities which do not bring negative impact to the wetland will be supported through the cooperative.

The cooperative has also setup a Biodiversity Conservation Fund. This cooperative is the first and only one in Jagdishpur area. Altogether, 10 poorest of the poor families have been benefited from the cooperative. The project has trained over 100 members of the targeted group for weaving mats, baskets for domestic use and for tourists; and on sustainable fish farming practices. The project has also supported in the construction of two picnic sites for recreation through public-private partnership approach.



WILDLIFE MONITORING AND ESTIMATION

Tiger Monitoring in Nepal

Snow leopards Monitoring 2009

Arna Count 2009

Swamp Deer Count 2009

Blue Sheep Count 2009

Snow leopards Monitoring in SPNP, 2008

Jharal Count

Tiger Monitoring in Nepal

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation in association with Department of Forests, National Trust for Nature Conservation and WWF Nepal conducted the tiger and their prey base survey. The objectives were; 1) estimating population of tiger and their preybase abundance in Parsa Wildlife Reserve, Chitwan National Park, Bardia National Park and Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, 2) assessing tiger distribution both inside and outside of the PAs, 3) developing database system for tiger conservation in the Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal, and 4) Capacity building on technical skills and scientific knowledge of tiger monitoring. Three contemporary approaches of assessing animal abundance and distribution were:

1. Camera trap surveys to estimate tiger populations in Parsa WR, Chitwan NP, Bardia NP and Suklaphanta WR,
2. Line transect surveys to assess the prey abundance in the PAs, and
3. Habitat occupancy modelling to examine the tiger distribution patterns both inside and outside of the PAs.

Camera trap surveys were undertaken from December 2008 to March 2009 by systematically placing 150 pairs of passive cameras in designated blocks in all four PAs. With a total sampling effort of 10,305 trap nights in four PAs, a total of 86 individual tigers (Parsa WR - 4, Chitwan NP - 59, Bardia NP - 16 and Suklaphanta WR - 7) on the basis of their unique stripe pattern on the body flanks, legs, face and tail were identified. Using closed capture-recapture sampling framework as provided by Program Capture, a total of 121 adult tigers were estimated (i.e., excluding cubs and juveniles) in four PAs.



| Protected Areas | Estimated Number of Tiger | Confidence Interval (P=0.05) | Estimated Tiger density/100 sq.km. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve | 8 | 8-14 | 3.23 |
| Bardia National Park | 18 | 17-29 | 1.76 |
| Chitwan National Park | 91 | 71-144 | 8.08 |
| Parsa Wildlife Reserve | 4 | 4-4 | 0.72 |
| Total breeding adults | 121 | 100-194 | |

The abundance of tigers' wild prey animals were estimated by employing line transects surveys within the Distance Sampling framework. The field work was conducted during May - June 2008. A total of 463 transects were systematically surveyed for wild prey animals.

| Protected Area | Wild prey | Density | | Abundance | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | | No./km ² | 95% CI | Animals | 95% CI |
| Parsa WR | All | 5.5 | 3.5 - 8.7 | 1334 | 841 - 2114 |
| Chitwan NP | All | 62.6 | 49.3 - 79.5 | 38,319 | 30,165 - 48,678 |
| | Chital | 43.9 | 27.5 - 70.0 | 26,849 | 16,836 - 42,818 |
| | Samber | 7.5 | 5.0 - 11.2 | 4,567 | 3,044 - 6853 |
| | Wild boar | 4.2 | 2.9 - 6.2 | 2,573 | 1,742 - 3,801 |
| | Barking deer | 3.7 | 2.6 - 5.2 | 2,265 | 1,618 - 3,170 |
| | Hog deer | 5.1 | 3.5 - 7.6 | 3,143 | 2,134 - 4,631 |
| Bardia NP | All | 67.8 | 51.6 - 89.2 | 22,124 | 16,831 - 29,082 |
| | Chital | 55.4 | 40.5 - 75.8 | 18,053 | 13,191 - 24,708 |
| | Wild boar | 4.0 | 2.3 - 7.1 | 1,310 | 738 - 2,325 |
| | Barking deer | 1.3 | 0.8 - 2.0 | 421 | 271 - 654 |
| | Samber | 2.4 | 1.6 - 3.8 | 794 | 505 - 1,248 |
| Suklaphanta WR | All | 86.2 | 61.5 - 120.8 | 16,994 | 12,128 - 23,811 |
| | Chital | 54.1 | 32.5 - 90.1 | 10,665 | 6,406 - 17,755 |
| | Hog deer | 16.3 | 11.0 - 23.8 | 3,187 | 2,169 - 4,682 |
| | Swamp deer | 21.5 | 8.5 - 54.4 | 4,246 | 1,682 - 10,720 |

Snow Leopard Monitoring

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation in association with the Department of Forests, National Trust for Nature Conservation and WWF Nepal has accomplished the Snow leopard monitoring in Nepal. Monitoring was started in



Photo : Birendra Kandel

2065 Baisakh. Data on Snow leopard signs, food and habitat were collected through SLIMS methods during February to May in five potential areas of Snow leopard habitat in Nepal Himalayas. The monitoring estimates 300 to 400 Snow leopards to be found in Nepal. The population estimate was based on the model describing sign encounter rate, prey base and habitat suitability assessment.

Arna Count 2009

Arna, the wild water buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*) Count 2009 was conducted from 2nd to 4th May in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (KTWR), Nepal. Established in 1976, the KTWR is the only home to the population of Arna in Nepal. The Reserve was designated as a Ramsar Site, the Wetlands of International Importance in 1987. The main objective of the Arna Count was to determine the status and distribution of wild water buffalo in KTWR, after the huge flood. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) and KTWR conducted the operation with support from Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal (CSUWN) Project.



The Arna population was obtained from direct count method which gives the total count. The census area was divided into four blocks (South to Pathri Post, North to Pathri Post, South to Hawa Mahal, North to Hawa Mahal). Arna sighting form, GPS receiver, pair of binoculars, digital camera and communication sets were used in the census. One day training program was conducted on-site prior to the counts. In order to smoothly conduct the census operations, four teams were formed. Altogether, 5 elephants and 40 people including technical, security and logistic personnel were involved in the count.

The Arna count 2009 recorded a total of 219 Arna in KTWR. Of the total Arna counted 34 are adult male, 101 are adult female, 39 are sub adults, 22 are second year calves and 23 are first year calves. Previous Arna count (2004) resulted in a total of 159 individuals. The recent result shows 38% increment in the Arna population.

Swamp Deer Count 2009

Swamp deer *Cervus duvauceli duvauceli* listed in Appendix I of CITES is categorized as endangered species in IUCN Red Data List and is a legally protected mammal by National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973. In Nepal, at present only two viable breeding populations exist in the wild viz; Bardia and Shuklaphanta. The Shuklaphanta population is supposed to be the largest wild population in the world and the Bardia population consists of about 100 animals.

With the main objective of assessing the current population size of Swamp deer in SWR, Swamp Deer Count 2009 was carried out by applying direct block count method. The prime habitat of swamp deer is Shuklaphanta grassland area which is the biggest patch of grassland (phanta) having an area of 54 sq. km in the Reserve and the majority of this species is found to be concentrated in this area of grassland. Besides this, Barkaulaphanta, Shinghpurphanta, Radhapurphanta, Haraiyaphanta, Andaiyaphanta, Karaiyaphanta and other grasslands also harbor swamp Deer.

A total of 1715 individuals of swamp deer were counted comprising 340 males, 1246 females and 129 calves.



About 95% of the animals were concentrated in short grassland of Shuklaphanta. Of the total individuals, 20 % were male and 80% female with calf (72 % female and 8% calf). The count implies healthy populations depicting success of PA management.

There is an increasing trend of population of swamp deer in the Reserve since 2003. The increase in population shows the positive result of management interventions in the Reserve like habitat management and protection. The 2003 count recorded a total of 1607 individuals whereas 1674 swamp deer were tallied in 2007.

Blue sheep Count 2009

Blue sheep is the principle natural prey of the snow leopard in the Upper Tamor Watershed of Kangchenjunga Conservation Area (KCA). During



12th April to 13th May 2009, count exercise was conducted in and around Khambachen, Lohnak, Gimigilla of Upper Ghunsa Watershed and Yagma, Bhelam and Sherphu of Upper Yagma Watershed in Upper Tamor Watershed of KCA. The methods included block division, direct counts from appropriate vantage points (fixed-point count), sexing and ageing, use of 8X24 binocular and 15-60x spotting scope.

A total of 45 blue sheep groups/herds with 1686 individual were observed in the entire study area. However, in the intensive study area of 98.71 sq. km., a total of 33 blue sheep groups/herds consisting of 1335 individual were observed. The count recorded 418 female, 235 young, 166 yearling, 143 young male, 160 sub adult male, 174 adult male, 39 unidentified. An ecological density of 13.5 (SD = 9.56, N = 5 blocks) blue sheep per sq. km was estimated. Density recorded in these valleys is considerably higher than those reported from other parts of blue sheep range in Nepal Himalaya. Temporally, blue sheep population is also found to be increased by nearly 37% in the intensive study area as compared to the base line data of the year 2006. The annual rate of increase accounts for a little over 12%. The current recruitment of 0.56 young per adult female in the pre-parturition (April-May) is satisfactory. Slightly male biased sex ratio (Male: Female) of 1:14 was observed.

Snow Leopard Monitoring in SPNP, 2008

A medium to large sized opportunistic mountain predator, the Snow leopard *Uncia uncia* is listed as protected animal under National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973 in Nepal, as endangered in IUCN Red Data Book, and is listed in Appendix I of CITES. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation/Shey Phoksundo National Park conducted a field study aiming at assessing the status of Snow leopard and its principal prey species particularly of the Blue sheep in Dolphu of Shey Phoksundo National Park. The area is renowned as one of the finest range in Nepal and outside, particularly noted for harboring densest population of Snow leopard in its range. Sign survey of Snow leopard and direct total count of Blue sheep was undertaken during October-November, 2008.

The study area was divided into four blocks: Rukgumba, Panglang, Simbu and Dhukyal and Snow Leopard Information Management System, a standardized survey technique for Snow leopard research, was used to collect information. There were a total of 15 transects totaling 4475m in length (mean transect length = 298.33m). No signs were reported in 20% of the 15 transects. A total of 35 sites (11% relic and 89% non-relic) with 46 signs were tallied during the ten-days monitoring period. The survey recorded 25 scats, 10 scrapes, 10 pugmarks and 1 kill. The survey reported 10.28 sign items per kilometer and 7.82 sign sites per kilometer. With such a sign frequency rate, the sign density can be rated as medium. Seven herds totaling 109 Blue sheep were counted, of which 103 or 95% were observed in Rukgumba block.



Jharal Count, 2009

Jharal count was carried out in Langtang National Park during January/February, 2009. The area between Ghoda Tabela and Lansisa Kharka was searched for Jharal count. The count was direct count. The count recorded 284 individuals including 82 male, 123 female, 41 young and 38 yearlings.



Vulture Conservation and Breeding Center (VCBC), Kasara, Chitwan NP

Thirty new, critically endangered white-rumped vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) chicks were added to the VCBC by a team of experts from BCN and Royal Society for Protection of Birds. The chicks were collected from Kaski, Palpa, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, Dang, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts. The chicks were initially kept under quarantine at Biodiversity Conservation Center, Sauraha before being released into the VCBC at Kasara. Construction of a new breeding aviary (100x40x20ft) was completed this year and birds released into the aviary. This aviary

was funded by endowment of late Jennifer Headley through the Royal Society for Protection of Birds.

Bird Survey in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve

In collaboration with Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, BCN has conducted a detailed bird survey in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve in Far Western Nepal. Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve is also one of the 27 IBA networks in Nepal. The main objective of the survey was to determine the status of the globally and nationally threatened species of birds. Altogether, 190 bird species, including summer visitors, were recorded representing 48 families. The study recorded seven globally threatened bird species; Swamp Francolin *Francolinus gularis*, Bengal Florican *Houbaropsis bengalensis*, Hodgson's Bushchat *Saxicola insignis*, Slender-billed Babbler *Turdoides longirostris*, Jerdon's Babbler *Chrysomma altiloquax*, Finn's Weaver *Ploceus megarhynchos* and Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*. Likewise, 37 bird species recorded during the survey fall under the 'Nepal Red Data Book'.



ANTIPOACHING, PARK VISITORS AND WILDLIFE MORTALITY

Research/Studies in Protected Areas

Antipoaching Operations

Park visitors and Reveue Generation

Wildlife Mortality

Researches/Studies in Protected Areas

Protected area research has traveled a relatively long way since its birth. Over the last three decades or so a plenty of researches have been carried out in protected areas of Nepal. Research permission taken from DNPWC in last few years provided ample evidences to this. This year a total of 124 researches/



studies are undertaken. Mostly the existing researches are species oriented research on selected endangered mammals and plants. Researches/studies also included on themes like ecotourism, bird communities, anti poaching, carbon flux and climate change, conflict, and wetlands. DNPWC research permission database reflected that most of the studies/researches are conducted in Chitwan (26) and Langtang National Park (25) followed by Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (10), Bardia National Park (9), Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve (9), Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (8), Sagarmatha National Park (7), Shey Phoksundo National Park (3) and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve, Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, Khaptad and Makalu Barun National Parks (2 each). Over 57 research studies are subjected to M.Sc. thesis, 13 are subjected to B.Sc. and 9 are Ph.D. A list of the researches/studies carried out in protected areas of Nepal during the FY 2065/066 is presented in appendix-8..

Antipoaching Operations

There have been many progresses in wildlife law enforcement in FY 2065/66. Antipoaching operations to curb poaching and illegal trade of wildlife, their parts and derivatives include establishment of informers networks; information purchase and gatherings; arrest and seizure; investigation and filing of cases; and strengthening of community based antipoaching operations. Hundreds of peoples in charge of being involved in wildlife poaching and illegal trade are arrested and undergone legal actions. Some of the capacity building activities include CITES training for enforcement officials; training on information gathering and investigation; training on justice etc. Parks/Reserves and the Protection Units deployed therein have increased their posts and increased the mobility and surveillances. The arrests and seizures are presented in Appendix-14.



Park Visitors and Revenue Generation

Ecotourism has been increasingly recognized as an important tool for biodiversity conservation worldwide. Nepal's protected areas are popular international tourist destinations as they attract more than 50% of the tourists coming to Nepal. The royalty from ecotourism related activities (entry fee, elephant safari, jungle drive, camping, filming, boating/rafting etc) has contributed significant amount of park/reserve

income. The number of visitors visiting protected areas in Nepal is growing. This year shows an increase in tourist flow and reached to 3,49,195 (Appendix 1). The income generation in the FY 2065/66 is NRs. 13,54,28,459.1 (Appendix 3). Increasing number of

tourists in protected areas may increase both benefits and costs. Tourism income from protected areas is ploughed back to buffer zone management program as per the legal provision that 30-50% of the park income directly goes to local community.

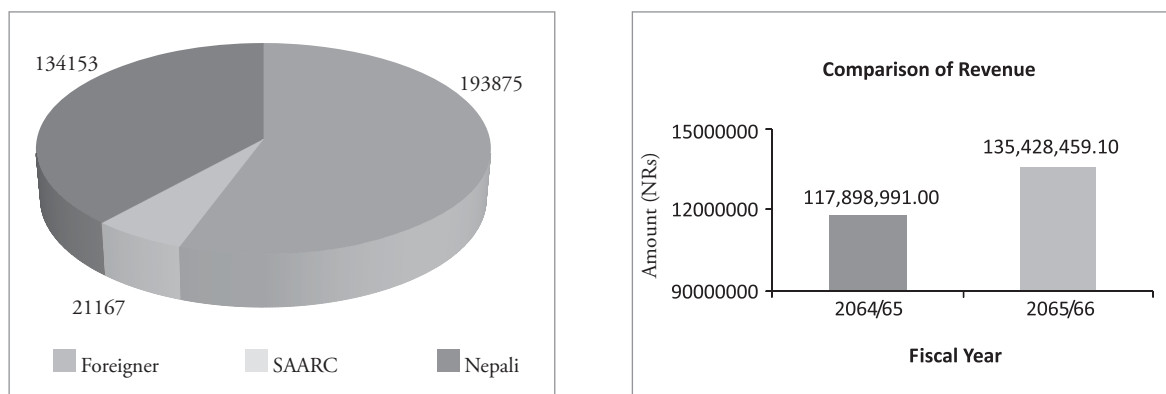


Figure-1: Categories of visitors in PAs and comparison of revenue

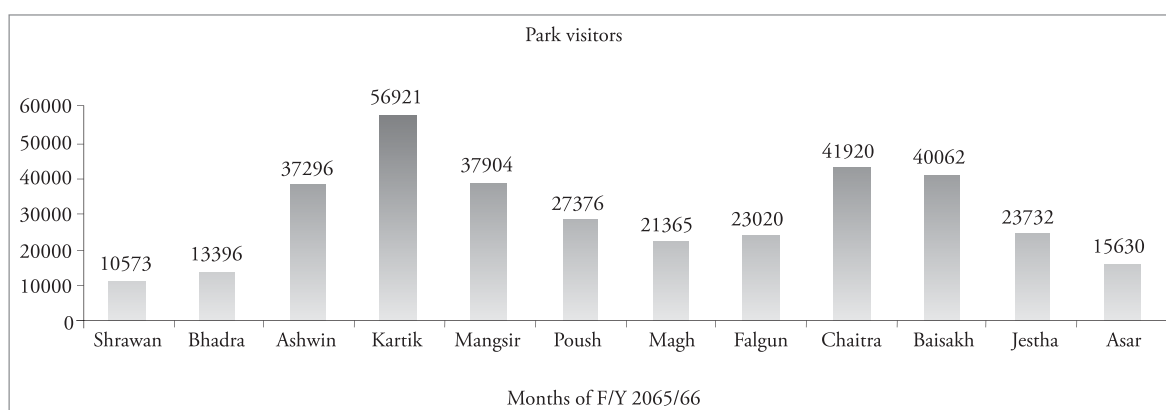
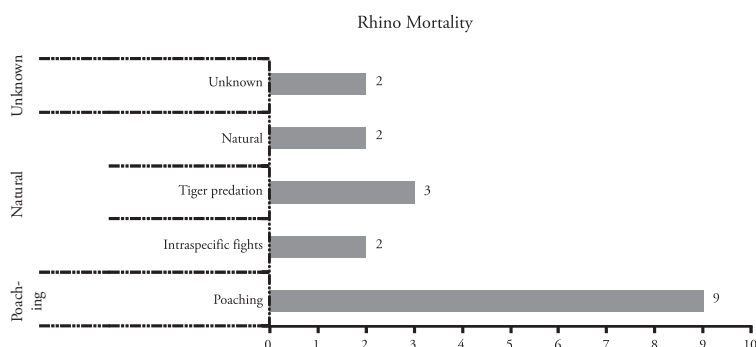


Figure-2: Monthwise visitor distribution in PAs

Wildlife Mortality

Despite our various conservation efforts, the poaching and illegal trade has been continuing and identified as one of the major threat to the survival of rare and endangered species. The mortality of protected mammals has been shown in Appendices. The Greater One Horned Rhinoceros mortality in this Fiscal Year reached to 18, out of which 9 are poaching cases, 2 died of unknown causes and rest died due to natural causes, tiger predation and intraspecific fight. Seventeen rhinos were died in Chitwan National Park whereas only one is died in Bardia National Park. Similarly, 5 Tigers were died, out of which two in each Chitwan and Bardia National Parks and one in Parsa Wildlife Reserve. Four of five tigers that have been found dead were cubs. The details are given in Appendix-9, 10 and 11.





APPENDICES

Tourist Records

Revenue Generation

Annual Programme, Budget and Progress

Buffer Zone Details and budget Released

Wildlife Mortality

Research and Studies in Protected Areas

Crocodile Hatchlings and release

PA Staff and Organization

Appendix-1: Status of tourists visiting in Protected Areas in FY 2065/66

| PA | Category | Shrawan | Bhadra | Ashwin | Kartik | Mangsir | Poush | Magh | Falgun | Chaitra | Baisakh | Jestha | Asar | Total |
|-------|-----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| CNP | Foreigner | 3053 | 2755 | 8065 | 12842 | 9502 | 5571 | 4305 | 4911 | 8785 | 6410 | 2833 | 1956 | 70988 |
| | SAARC | 459 | 308 | 1584 | 2378 | 887 | 1985 | 585 | 340 | 811 | 778 | 1888 | 588 | 12591 |
| | Nepali | 1282 | 1317 | 3225 | 4190 | 3500 | 5977 | 4811 | 2458 | 3388 | 2316 | 1662 | 980 | 35106 |
| BNP | Foreigner | 61 | 54 | 150 | 460 | 368 | 253 | 107 | 222 | 351 | 235 | 126 | 27 | 2414 |
| | SAARC | 0 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 40 | 25 | 21 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 164 |
| SNP | Nepali | 40 | 44 | 132 | 429 | 401 | 266 | 207 | 285 | 285 | 122 | 220 | 47 | 2478 |
| | Foreigner | 536 | 757 | 6204 | 7892 | 2053 | 1225 | 529 | 1284 | 4355 | 3277 | 672 | 246 | 29030 |
| LNP | SAARC | 4 | 17 | 150 | 12 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 73 | 114 | 52 | 8 | 469 |
| | Foreigner | 212 | 386 | 1520 | 1887 | 876 | 480 | 376 | 707 | 1799 | 1077 | 335 | 214 | 9869 |
| RNP | SAARC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 46 |
| | Foreigner | 15 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 30 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 104 |
| | SAARC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| SPNP | Foreigner | 114 | 121 | 168 | 82 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 56 | 15 | 15 | 591 |
| | SAARC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KNP | Foreigner | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| | SAARC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Foreigner | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 55 | 250 | 12 | 0 | 1420 |
| MBNP | SAARC | 0 | 27 | 437 | 539 | 94 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Foreigner | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| SNNP | Foreigner | 276 | 475 | 1080 | 1830 | 1348 | 513 | 458 | 874 | 1488 | 1148 | 640 | 439 | 10569 |
| | Nepali | 3393 | 4346 | 6486 | 7376 | 9120 | 6891 | 6861 | 8569 | 10785 | 13806 | 10363 | 8366 | 96362 |
| SWR | Foreigner | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 63 | 16 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 115 |
| | SAARC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KTWR | Nepali | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 13 | 4 | 56 | 8 | 24 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 135 |
| | Foreigner | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 23 | 17 | 22 | 51 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 147 |
| | SAARC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PWR | Nepali | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 49 |
| | Foreigner | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 70 |
| DHR | SAARC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Nepali | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 23 | 23 |
| | Foreigner | 0 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| KCA | SAARC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Foreigner | 10 | 7 | 132 | 184 | 91 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 99 | 41 | 8 | 2 | 592 |
| | SAARC | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| ACA | Foreigner | 881 | 2427 | 6948 | 15563 | 9058 | 4066 | 2917 | 3126 | 8325 | 8812 | 3041 | 1098 | 66262 |
| | SAARC | 219 | 234 | 751 | 564 | 219 | 60 | 19 | 59 | 975 | 1365 | 1801 | 1600 | 7866 |
| MCA | Foreigner | 9 | 90 | 222 | 618 | 259 | 13 | 4 | 8 | 187 | 218 | 17 | 14 | 1659 |
| | SAARC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 10573 | 13396 | 37296 | 56921 | 37904 | 27376 | 21365 | 23020 | 41920 | 40062 | 23732 | 15630 | 349195 |

Appendix-2: Trend of Visitors in Protected Areas between 2051/52 to 2065/66

| PA | 2051/52 | 2052/53 | 2053/54 | 2054/55 | 2055/56 | 2056/57 | 2057/58 | 2058/59 | 2059/60 | 2060/61 | 2061/62 | 2062/63 | 2063/64 | 2064/65 | 2065/66 |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| CNP | 64749 | 83898 | 96062 | 104046 | 105880 | 117497 | 106254 | 58317 | 49031 | 57876 | 42654 | 54449 | 80630 | 105844 | 118685 |
| BNP | 1042 | 1855 | 3068 | 4796 | 5864 | 9610 | 10262 | 5093 | 2895 | 2273 | 1173 | 1394 | 3713 | 4476 | 5056 |
| LNP | 8491 | 6501 | 7063 | 8798 | 10889 | 12493 | 13164 | 8800 | 3183 | 3396 | 4122 | 4230 | 6097 | 9219 | 9915 |
| SNP | 14082 | 15980 | 17412 | 18511 | 21372 | 16497 | 25564 | 18402 | 15369 | 21960 | 17750 | 20100 | 23313 | 28170 | 29499 |
| RNP | 206 | 178 | 93 | 560 | 148 | 147 | 47 | 25 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 28 | 46 | 141 | 105 |
| SPNP | 555 | 672 | 220 | 142 | 489 | 44 | 322 | 237 | 119 | 215 | 252 | 119 | 208 | 607 | 591 |
| KNP | 16 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 558 | 31 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 20 |
| MBNP | 660 | 837 | 914 | 876 | -- | 748 | 587 | 284 | 152 | 189 | 103 | 74 | 227 | 594 | 1443 |
| SNNP | -- | -- | -- | 882 | -- | -- | -- | 30124 | 37232 | 39014 | 50996 | 43804 | 73901 | 68871 | 106931 |
| SWR | 88 | 521 | 1765 | 318 | 696 | 995 | 1586 | 606 | 337 | 165 | 18 | 57 | 352 | 1420 | 250 |
| KTWR | 7 | 488 | 817 | 20 | 2050 | 2536 | 1901 | 1430 | 1409 | 1205 | 2235 | 4207 | 6145 | 4575 | 196 |
| PWR | 18 | 47 | 256 | 330 | 334 | 1518 | 333 | 287 | 84 | 35 | 90 | 87 | 197 | 34 | 93 |
| DHR | 172 | 222 | 226 | 2 | 112 | 132 | 96 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 25 |
| KCA | -- | -- | -- | -- | 881 | 799 | 873 | 418 | 519 | 418 | 166 | 156 | 328 | 534 | 599 |
| ACA | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44969 | 34579 | 36000 | 50129 | 65257 | 74128 |
| MCA | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 551 | 573 | 598 | 617 | 1233 | 1659 |
| Total | 90086 | 111211 | 127903 | 139286 | 148728 | 163574 | 161020 | 124108 | 110340 | 172290 | 154716 | 165304 | 245910 | 291040 | 349195 |

Appendix-3: Revenue Generation by Protected Areas in FY 2065/66

| Description | CNP | BNP | SNP | LNP | RNP | SPNP | KNP | MBNP | SNNP | SWR | PWR | KTWR | DHR | KCA | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Entry fee | 38346328.00 | 1279280 | 21452200.00 | 6355847.23 | 99600.00 | 197045.00 | 41000.00 | 572000.00 | 3605870.00 | 301480.00 | 5960.00 | 82400.00 | 23000.00 | 746700.00 | 73108710.23 |
| Camping fee | 725400.00 | 152250 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21800.00 | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 899450 |
| Elephant ride | 1841700.00 | 867200 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6600.00 | 50400.00 | 11200.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2777100 |
| Elephant grazing | 0.00 | 30000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 30000 |
| Hotel/lodge royalty | 12272325.63 | 816169.5 | 682111.30 | 3125585.00 | 2000.00 | 0.00 | 33700.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4412.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16936303.43 |
| Right of way | 800320.00 | 750 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 801070 |
| Jungle drive | 3320000.00 | 152000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 802780.00 | | 1000.00 | 6200.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4281980 |
| Penalties | 637545.00 | 544810 | 500.00 | 248850.00 | | 500.00 | 19415.00 | 0.00 | 87440.00 | 864384.00 | 39295.00 | 8700.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2451439 |
| Illegal grazing | 0.00 | 119790 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14890.00 | | 8560.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | 800.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 144040 |
| Boat tender | 1770313.00 | 3000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1773313 |
| Thatch grass/litter collection | 330450.00 | 303980 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4530.00 | | 10136.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 118535.00 | 76580.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 844211 |
| Tender form | 55400.00 | 22000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4500.00 | 3900.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 111900.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 197700 |
| Forest product (Timber/others) | 169236.50 | 0.00 | 228198.40 | 493159.22 | 0.00 | 61415.00 | 0.00 | 212208.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 23552.50 | 55882.50 | 1243652.12 |
| Helicopter landing | 0.00 | 0 | 1229200.00 | 30000.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16000.00 | 1275200 |
| Var | 250817.80 | 0 | 0.00 | 82562.61 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2149104.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2482484.41 |
| Filming | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 48000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 48000 |
| Fishing | 0.00 | 48800 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 48800 |
| Rafting/Boating | 0.00 | 170700 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 24150.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 194850 |
| Sand/boulders | 1891884.90 | 232295 | 75391.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 22663430.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 24863001.19 |
| Auction | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 112259.00 | 158700.00 | 53160.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 324119 |
| Misc. | 386254.00 | 276709 | 5961.18 | 811.50 | 2500.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18300.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 690535.68 |
| ID fee | 0.00 | 12500 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12500 |
| Grand Total | 62797974.83 | 5032233.5 | 23673562.17 | 10336815.56 | 128020.00 | 262860.00 | 112811.00 | 784208.00 | 4696449.00 | 1335576.00 | 25192784.00 | 210030.00 | 46552.50 | 818582.50 | 135428459.1 |

Appendix-4: Trend of Revenue Generation in Protected Areas over last 12 Years

| PA | 2054/55 | 2055/56 | 2056/57 | 2057/58 | 2058/59 | 2059/60 | 2060/61 | 2061/62 | 2062/63 | 2063/64 | 2064/65 | 2065/66 |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| DNPWC | 20152637.93 | 20385715.00 | 11710615.97 | 20953326.20 | 7054414.59 | 7254831.16 | 12022385.00 | 5485730.00 | 4178500.00 | 6534505.00 | 6027883.00 | |
| CNP | 48150192.71 | 54543777.79 | 51537864.46 | 74302801.36 | 38887119.06 | 30831199.47 | 40060769.90 | 28137909.20 | 37979523.00 | 47732092.92 | 58793101.00 | 62797974.83 |
| BNP | 2669277.84 | 4226068.04 | 7615768.57 | 9821783.51 | 4376585.83 | 2777654.94 | 3710146.91 | 1821863.30 | 1581501.00 | 3432490.00 | 4012763.00 | 5032233.5 |
| SNP | 2492414.10 | 4086506.65 | 12575909.99 | 15439746.19 | 11355101.00 | 10819019.00 | 14508487.30 | 13562145.40 | 13905852.00 | 17084031.44 | 22861928.00 | 23673562.17 |
| LNP | 2641111.59 | 3498779.33 | 7136875.61 | 8550227.00 | 4490787.21 | 4866446.21 | 3623443.54 | 2513093.00 | 2812625.00 | 4428302.33 | 5839900.00 | 10336815.56 |
| RNP | 22115.00 | 62495.00 | 102575.00 | 100372.00 | 74065.00 | 59000.00 | 41952.00 | 42350.00 | 11940.00 | 75070.00 | 190040.00 | 128020.00 |
| SPNP | 96455.00 | 126994.00 | 225697.00 | 193790.00 | 481216.00 | 159460.00 | 133260.00 | 144000.00 | 65720.00 | 337627.40 | 390840.00 | 262860.00 |
| KNP | 48350.00 | 666960.00 | 97133.00 | 94302.46 | 34789.00 | 22276.00 | 5400.00 | 13986.00 | 22664.00 | 77818.00 | 70396.00 | 112811.00 |
| MBNP | -- | -- | 180750.00 | 313927.60 | 44059.00 | 131872.00 | 118554.30 | 87799.00 | 124860.00 | 179430.00 | 748463.00 | 784208.00 |
| SNNP | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1800084.00 | 1986025.00 | 2370895.00 | 2388352.00 | 947515.00 | 2900520.00 | 2964618.00 | 4696449.00 |
| SWR | 1730991.70 | 952578.27 | 971314.44 | 2419214.53 | 1552950.25 | 631871.07 | 523770.00 | 469765.00 | 437857.00 | 1664096.57 | 717959.00 | 1335576.00 |
| PWR | 175258.00 | 298989.00 | 193836.50 | 354153.00 | 258500.90 | 421860.00 | 563698.00 | 379575.00 | 2172693.00 | 9467480.08 | 14432290.00 | 25192784.00 |
| KTWR | 741910.20 | 1153523.00 | 734659.00 | 1208770.00 | 642591.00 | 59621.00 | 573309.00 | 532747.00 | 322026.00 | 411314.00 | 542842.00 | 210030.00 |
| DHR | 326833.56 | 197506.87 | 156138.76 | 151081.00 | 87387.00 | 1200.00 | 900.00 | 1800.00 | 3600.00 | 6235.00 | 81898.00 | 46552.50 |
| KCA | -- | -- | 263000.00 | 195000.00 | 44059.25 | 254800.00 | 213700.00 | 171980.00 | 15000.00 | 192560.00 | 224070.00 | 818582.50 |
| Shikari Adda | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33600.00 | -- | -- |
| Total | 79247547.63 | 90199892.95 | 93502138.3 | 134098494.9 | 71183709.09 | 60277135.85 | 78470670.95 | 55753094.9 | 64581876 | 94557172.74 | 117898991 | 135428459.1 |

Appendix-5: Annual Programme and Achievements in FY 2065/66

| SN | Programme | First Quarter Progress | Second Quarter Progress | Third Quarter Progress | Annual Progress |
|----|---|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Dept. of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation | 7.13 | 97.45 | 100 | 98.66 |
| 2 | Chitwan NP | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Bardia NP | 8.54 | 100 | 100 | 88.82 |
| 4 | Makalu Barun NP | 100 | 100 | 85.83 | 94.23 |
| 5 | Langtang NP | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Sagarmatha NP | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Shey Phoksundo NP | 76.79 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | Rara NP | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | Khaptad NP | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | Shivapuri Nagarjun NP | 0 | 82.44 | 100 | 100 |
| 11 | Suklaphanta WR | 70.32 | 94.03 | 100 | 100 |
| 12 | Parsa WR | 100 | 100 | 85 | 92.73 |
| 13 | Koshi Tappu WR | 70.59 | 98.80 | 100 | 82.46 |
| 14 | Dhorpatan HR | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94.28 |
| 15 | Medicinal Plants Development Programme (SPNP) | 70.91 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 16 | Medicinal Plants Development Programme (RNP) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Appendix-6: Annual budget and expenditure in FY 2065/66 (Budget in thousands)

| SN | Park/Reserve office | Annual Budget | Annual Expenditure |
|----|--|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Department of National parks Wildlife Conservation Project | 22196 | 21854 |
| | Total | 22196 | 21854 |
| | National Parks | | |
| 1 | Chitwan National Park | 24383 | 24013 |
| 2 | Bardia National Park | 13105 | 12950 |
| 3 | Makalu Barun National Park | 10571 | 10568 |
| 4 | Langtang National Park | 10920 | 10725 |
| 5 | Sagarmatha National Park | 7812 | 7798 |
| 6 | Shey-Phoksundo National Park | 7319 | 7295 |
| 7 | Rara National Park | 6620 | 6576 |
| 8 | Khaptad National Park | 7543 | 7178 |
| 9 | Shivpuri Nagarjun National Park | 13853 | 133748 |
| 10 | Department of National parks Wildlife Conservation | 9029 | 6722 |
| | Total | 111155 | 107573 |
| | Wildlife Reserves | | |
| 1 | Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve | 10345 | 10263 |
| 2 | Parsa Wildlife Reserve | 13784 | 15167 |
| 3 | Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve | 7045 | 6684 |
| 4 | Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve | 7067 | 6869 |
| | Total | 38241 | 38983 |
| | Non-timber forest product | | |
| 1 | Shey-Phoksundo National Park | 790 | 790 |
| 2 | Rara National Park | 666 | 666 |
| | Total | 1456 | 1456 |
| | Hattisar Project | | |
| 1 | Chitawan National Park | 19135 | 19134 |
| 2 | Bardia National Park | 5914 | 5654 |
| 3 | Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve | 5250 | 4825 |
| 4 | Parsa Wildlife Reserv | 5158 | 5064 |
| 5 | Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve | 5524 | 5489 |
| 6 | Department of National parks Wildlife Conservation | 1126 | 1080 |
| | Total | 42107 | 41246 |
| | Grand Total | 215155 | 211112 |

Appendix-7: International Workshop/Seminar/Study Tour/Higher Study in FY 2065/66

| SN | Designation | Name | Training/Workshop/Seminar/ Study Tour | Country |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------|
| 1 | Director General, DNPWC | Dr. Annapurna N Das | Executive Committee Meeting, Global Tiger Forum | India |
| 2 | Director General, DNPWC | Dr. Annapurna N Das | Regional strategic Conservation Planning Workshop for Wild Cattle and Buffaloes in South and South East Asia | Vietnam |
| 3 | Director General, DNPWC | Dr. Annapurna N Das | Meeting on Conservation of Biological Diversity | India |
| 4 | Director General, DNPWC | Mr. Shyam S Bajimaya | Regional workshop on GLOF Risk Mitigation | Bhutan |
| 5 | Director General, DNPWC | Mr. Shyam S Bajimaya | International Workshop on 'The Forgotten Crisis - Arresting Wildlife Depletion in Asia through Strengthened Regional Cooperation and Effective Partnership' | Thailand |
| 6 | Director General, DNPWC | Mr. Shyam S Bajimaya | Meeting of the Ramsar COP 10 | Korea |
| 7 | Joint Secretary, DNPWC | Mr. Shyam S Bajimaya | Transboundary Collaboration for Wildlife Conservation in Terai Arc Landscape | India |
| 8 | Chief Conservation Officer, SWR | Mr. Gopal P Upadhyay | Transboundary Collaboration for Wildlife Conservation in Terai Arc Landscape | India |
| 9 | Chief Conservation Officer, SWR | Mr. Gopal P Upadhyay | Enforcement Workshop for Developing Cooperation on Trade with Special Reference to Tiger Conservation in and Around Dudhwa Tiger Reserve, India | India |
| 10 | Chief Conservation Officer, BNP | Mr. Tikaram Adhikari | Enforcement Workshop for Developing Cooperation on Trade with Special Reference to Tiger Conservation in and Around Dudhwa Tiger Reserve, India | India |
| 11 | Chief Conservation Officer, MBNP | Mr. Gopal Prakash Bhattarai | Post Graduate Diploma in Wildlife Management | India |
| 12 | Planning Officer, DNPWC | Dr. Narendra MB Pradhan | CITES Enforcement Task Force | Kenya |
| 13 | Planning Officer, DNPWC | Dr. Narendra MB Pradhan | Enforcement Workshop for Developing Cooperation on Trade with Special Reference to Tiger Conservation in and around Dudhwa Tiger Reserve, India | India |

| SN | Designation | Name | Training/Workshop/Seminar/ Study Tour | Country |
|----|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---|----------|
| 14 | Management Officer, DNPWC | Mr. Shiv R Bhatta | Meeting on Breeding Specialist Group , Reintroduction Specialist Group and South Asian Zoo Association for regional Cooperation | Srilanka |
| 15 | Chief Conservation Officer, PWR | Mr. Tulasi R Sharma | Enforcement Workshop for Developing Cooperation on Trade with Special Reference to Tiger Conservation in and Around Dudhwa Tiger Reserve, India | India |
| 16 | Under Secretary (Tech.), DNPWC | Mr. Jhamak B Karki | Executive Committee Meeting, Global Tiger Forum | India |
| 17 | Under Secretary (Tech.), DNPWC | Mr. Jhamak B Karki | Regional Technical Consolidation Workshop on Management of the Kanchenjunga Landscape | Bhutan |
| 18 | Under Secretary (Tech.), DNPWC | Mr. Barna B Thapa | Regional Conference on Cordyceps Management and Marketing | Bhutan |
| 19 | Conservation Officer, KCA | Mr. Buddi S Poudel | Regional Consultation on Landscape Approach to Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Eastern Himalayas | China |
| 20 | Assistant Ecologist, DNPWC | Mr. Bed K Dhakal | Spatial Referencing of MIKE Data | India |
| 21 | Assistant Conservation Officer, DNPWC | Mr. Karun Pandit | Regional Conference on Cordyceps Management and Marketing | Bhutan |
| 22 | Conservation Officer, SPNP | Mr. Ganesh Pant | Regional Conference on Cordyceps Management and Marketing | Bhutan |
| 23 | Ranger, CNP | Mr. Ramesh K Yadav | Certificate Course in Wildlife Management | India |
| 24 | Ranger, CNP | Mr. Rupak Maharjan | Conservation, Restoration and Wise Use of Wetlands Ecosystems and their Biological Diversity Training | Japan |

Appendix-8: Research/Studies in Protected Areas in FY 2065/66

| S.N. | Title of research/study | Researcher's name | Research degree | Site | Affiliated organization |
|------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------|---|
| 1 | Phylogeography and Conservation Biology of Lobaria, LNP | Shiva Devekota | M. Sc. | LNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Botany |
| 2 | Impact of climate change on regeneration of <i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> in Nepal Himalaya, Sagarmatha National P. | BinoJ K. Shrestha | M. Sc. | SNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Botany |
| 3 | Ecotourism in High Mountains of Nepal : Study of Ghunsa of Lelep VDC in Taplejung, KCA | Sudip Manandhar | M. Sc. | KCA | Kathmandu University, School Of Arts, Human and Natural Resources Studies Centre |
| 4 | Habitat Suitability Modelling of Tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i>) in Chitwan National Park, Nepal | Dol Raj Thanet | M. Sc. | CNP | Institute Of Forestry, Office of the Dean, Pokhara |
| 5 | Using <i>Mikania macrantha</i> an Invasive Alien Species in Briquetting, CNP and BZ | Mridaney Sharma Poudel | B.Sc. | CNP | College of Applied Sciences-Nepal (Affiliated to Tribhuvan University) Kathmandu |
| 6 | "Conservation Assessment of <i>Rheum australe</i> (Padamchal) in Rasuwa, Central,Nepal" | Radhika Dhakal | M. Sc. | LNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Botany |
| 7 | "Population status, habitat utilization and conservation threats of Hispid hare (<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>) in Bardia National Park of western Nepal" | Promod Tondon | | BNP | WWF, Kathmandu Nepal |
| 8 | "Feasibility study for the waste (solid waste and waste water) management options in Gokyo lake area" | | | SNP | Environment and Public Health Organisation, Kathmandu |
| 9 | An Assessment of Buffer Zone Programs for Rural Development, CNP and BZ | Thakur Silwal | | CNP | Institute of Forestry, Pokhara Campus UMB-NUFU Project |
| 10 | Cost-Benefit analysis of Electric fence in mitigating Human-Wildlife conflict in CNP and BZ | Saraswoti Sapkota | B. Sc. Forestry | CNP | Institute of Forestry, Pokhara Campus, Eastern sector of Chitwan National Park, Nepal |
| 11 | Vegetation dynamics of Rhododendron Heath under the Influence of fire and grazing in LNP. And Assessment of Perception and Adaptation Measures practiced by farmers in Agricultural practices to cope up with effects of climate change in LNP. | Lilanath Sharma and Anuja Dongol, | M. Sc. | LNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Botany, kirtipur. |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------|--------|------|---|
| 12 | Species Loss Monetary investment and Wildlife Conservation, A case study of conservation economics of Chitwan National Park | Rameshwor Kafle, | M. Sc. | CNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology, kirtipur. |
| 13 | Use of Herbal Medicines by Traditional Healing Practitioners: A case study of Phoksundo VDC of Dolpa District in Nepal. | Ajaya Kumar Mahara, et. al. | | SPNP | Nepal Health Research Council |
| 14 | Monitoring of sustained yield of Natural Resources Including Forest in the Padampokhari Buffer Zone, VDC of Parsa Wildlife Reserve. | | | PWR | Resources Himalaya |
| 15 | Status Distribution and local initiatives taken to conserve Koshi river Dolphin <i>Platanista gangetica</i> | Manoj Aryal, | M.Sc. | KTWR | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Environment, Kirtipur. |
| 16 | Quantification of Carbon and Nutrient Fluxes in different Land Uses Practices | Anjana Giri | Ph. D. | | University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences (BOKU), Viena, Austria. |
| 17 | Habitat Degradation and its Impact on Swamp Deer (<i>Cervus duvauceli duvauceli</i>), at grassland of Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve | Matrika Prashad Joshi | M.Sc. | SWR | Khwopa College Bhaktapur |
| 18 | The status survey of Clouded Leopard (<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>) | Bhupendra Prashad Yadav | | LNP | Albert University of Freiburg, Germany. |
| 19 | Human tiger (<i>Panthera tigris ssp. tigris</i>) conflict in Bardia National Park, Nepal. | Babu Ram Bhattarai, | M. Sc. | BNP | University Greifswald, Germany |
| 20 | Influence of climate Variability on Growth Performance of Tree line Trees in Annapurna Conservation Area, Central Nepal. | Erica Udas | M.Sc. | ACA | University of Greifswald, Germany. |
| 21 | Natural food Habit analysis of Red Panda (<i>Ailurus Fulgens</i>) and Conservation Threats in Langtang National Park | Arjun Thapa | M. Sc. | LNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology, Kirtipur. |
| 22 | Livestock Predation by Snow Leopard in Nar Phu valley, Manang | Hari B. Karki | M.Sc. | ACAP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Botany, Kirtipur. |
| 23 | Species Limit expansion in Tree line Ecotone in Facilitation of Climate Change | Madan Krishna Suwal | M.Sc. | LNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology, Kirtipur. |

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|----|--|------------------------|-------|------|--|
| 24 | Species Richness and Altitude: search of Pattern at Local Scale | Dilli Prashad Rijal | M.Sc | LNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology, Kirtipur. |
| 25 | Effect of Transhumance in the Species Diversity of Tree line ecotone in the Himalaya | Suman Aryal | M.Sc. | LNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology, Kirtipur. |
| 26 | Succession and Species Diversity at Langtang Valley, Central Himalaya, Nepal, | Shekhar Chandra Bhatta | M.Sc. | LNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology, Kirtipur. |
| 27 | Response of Sub-Alpine Himalayan Plant Species to the Different Land Forms and the Region: A comparison Among grassland, Ecotone and forest Species. | Kuwer Prashad Bhatta | M.Sc. | LNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology, Kirtipur. |
| 28 | Distributional Pattern of Breeding Bird Species Along Elevation Gradient in Central Himalaya, Nepal, Shivapuri Nagarjun NP. | Tej B. Basnet | M.Sc. | SNNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology, Kirtipur. |
| 29 | The sustainable tourism development in Shivapuri National Park | Bed Pr. Subedi | M.Sc. | SNNP | Breda University of Applied Science, Netherland |
| 30 | Role of Asian Elephant In seed dispersal germination and seedling survival of <i>Mallatus philippinensis</i> in Lowland Nepal, Bardia NP | Pragya Bhatta | M.Sc. | BNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Environmental Science, Kirtipur. |
| 31 | Study on Challenges for Anti poaching strategy in protected areas focussing in Chitwan national park. | Prabhakar Guragai | M.Sc. | CNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology, Kirtipur. |
| 32 | Population status and habitat preference of lesser Adjutant (<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>) in Nepal, Chitwan National Park. | Laxman P. Paudel | | CNP | |
| 33 | Modelling Predator-prey relationships between tiger and its prey of the Chitwan national park in lowland Nepal | Bishnu P. Bhattarai | Ph.D. | CNP | Universtiy of South Bohemia |
| 34 | Birds in the two Protected areas of the lowland Nepal | Dr. Hem Sagar Baral | | | BCN |
| 35 | Exploration of Mistletoe Diversity from the Eastern Himalayas of Nepal. MBNP | Dr. Mohan P. Devkota | | MBNP | Lecturer of Botany, Amrit Science Collage |

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|----|---|---|-------|------|---|
| 36 | Designing Corridors between Bardia and Shey-Phoksundo National Parks | Prakash K. Paudel | Ph.D. | SPNP | Biodiversity Research Center, Czech Republic. |
| 37 | Estimation of Carbon stock in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park | Minashree Rokka/ Ramesh P. Bhusal | M.Sc. | SNNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of environment science, Kirtipur. |
| 38 | Mapping distribution pattern of invasive species and their potential threat to important wildlife habitat in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, far western lowland Nepal. | Hemant Gnwali | M.Sc. | SWR | Nepal Engineering Collage, Balkumari, Lalitpur. |
| 39 | Impact on grassland by the encroachment of woody perennials and other vegetation | Pradeep Bhattarai | M.Sc. | | Nepal Engineering Collage, Balkumari, Lalitpur. |
| 40 | Ecological characteristics and distribution mapping of Lantana camera in Bardia National Park | Puspa Pandey | M.Sc. | BNP | Nepal Engineering Collage, Balkumari, Lalitpur. |
| 41 | Response of Tiger Prey Population in Bardia National Park, Nepal to different levels of protection measures, Bardia National Park. | Sabita Malla | M.Sc. | BNP | Wildlife Institute of India, Deheradun, India |
| 42 | Creating awareness among students conserving Bengal Florican in Nepal, Suklaphanta WR | Laxaman P. Paudel | | SWR | Biodiversity conservation society Nepal, Dhonighat, Lalitpur. |
| 43 | Water quality assessment of forest streams within Shivapuri National park. | M. Prajapati, M. Dhoju, D. N. Shah, P. Bhagat | M.Sc. | SNNP | KHWOPA COLLAGE |
| 44 | Impact of climate change on water resources and food production over Langtang valley. | Finu Shrestha | M.Sc. | LNP | Center of Research for Environment Energy and water, Kathmandu. |
| 45 | Population status, habitat utilization, distribution and conservation threats of Hispid hare (<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>) in Bardia National Park | Pramod Tandon, Bhuvan Dhakal | | BNP | WWF, Baluwatar, Kathmandu. |
| 46 | Analysis Trend of potentially Dangerous Glacial lakes to outburst, Dudh-koshi Basin | Niroj Man Shrestha, | B.Sc. | | Institute of Forestry, Pokhara, Nepal |
| 47 | Status and Ecology of Gangetic River Dolphin (<i>Platanista gangetica</i>) on Karnali river system | Saroj Thapa | B.Sc. | BNP | Kathmandu Forestry College, Kathmandu |

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|----|---|---|-------|------|--|
| 48 | Economic Impacts of Ecotourism in Protected area: Sustainable livelihood or biodiversity conservation? | Bharat Gotame | B.Sc. | CNP | Kathmandu Forestry College, Kathmandu |
| 49 | An assessment of movement and abundance of prey species in Khata Corridor | Ajay Karki | B.Sc. | BNP | Kathmandu Forestry College, Kathmandu |
| 50 | Status of Red Panda (<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>) in Manang District of Annapurna Conservation Area, Nepal. | Khadanand Paudel | B.Sc. | ACA | Institute of Forestry, Pokhara, Nepal |
| 51 | An Indigenous Institution of forest management in Sagarmatha National Park: A case study of Singgi Nawa in Khumjung VDC. | Biraj Gurung | B.Sc. | SNP | Kathmandu University |
| 52 | Effectiveness of community based anti-poaching operations (CBAPOs) for biodiversity conservation: a case study from Suklaphanta wildlife reserve in Kanchanpur district | Padam B. Rokaya | M.Sc. | SWR | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of environment science, Kirtipur. |
| 53 | Status, distribution and conservation of endangered turtles in Chitwan National Park, Nepal. | Bishnu P. Shrestha | | CNP | Institute of Forestry, Pokhara campus |
| 54 | Effectiveness assessment of operation unicornis towards rhino poaching controls in and outside Chitwan National Park and Buffer Zone Areas. | Ajaya Chandra Subedi | B.Sc. | CNP | Institute of Forestry, Pokhara campus |
| 55 | An assessment of effectiveness of community based anti-poaching operations in Langtang area | Pratap Sundar Shrestha, B.Sc. | M.Sc. | LNP | Institute of Forestry, Pokhara Campus, |
| 56 | Research in common leopard, in Shivapuri National Park. | Y. Ghimire, T. B. Thapa, I. Khorozyan | | SNNP | Armenia and Angelika Appel-Germany |
| 57 | Risk Factor Association with the Transmission of Tuberculosis in Captive Elephant in Nepal | Narayan Neupane and Lydia Scheidler | M.Sc. | CNP | Rampur Agriculture Campus and Tufts University, USA |
| 58 | Inventory of Herpetofaunal Diversity in Nagarjuna Forest Shivapuri National park, Nepal | P.C. Aryal, B.P. Bhurtel, B. Rijal, G.K. Pokhrel and M.K. Suwal | | SNNP | Companions for Amphibians and Reptiles of Nepal (CARON) |

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|----|--|------------------------|-------|------|---|
| 59 | The study of effect of Urbanisation on the stretch of Bagmati River flowing from Sundari Jal to Gokarna | Medina Shakya | B.Sc. | SNNP | Kathmandu University, Dhulikhel. |
| 60 | Facilitative role of some cushion plants in maintaining plant species diversity in a high altitude alpine himalaya valley of Nepal. | Rabindra Parajuli | M.Sc. | | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Botany |
| 61 | A Pilot study on Landslides using Lichenometry in the Langtang valley, Nepal. | Dr. Santa Man Rai | | LNP | Trichandra Multiple Campus, Kathmandu. |
| 62 | Investigate status of Otter distribution in Narayani River | Prakash Acharya, | | CNP | The center for sustainability, Environment, Equity and partnership (Seep) |
| 63 | Comparative study of forest bird diversity in Buffer Zone community forest and national park of Nepal. | Radha Wagle | M.Sc. | CNP | Swedish University of Agricultural Science, Sweden. |
| 64 | Does high mountain vegetation influence microclimate | Ajaya Mathema | Ph.D. | | SchEMS collage, Ktm |
| 65 | Water quality sampling | Suvechha Thapa | | | Resources Himalaya |
| 66 | Effects of population size, habitat heterogeneity and human Impacts on the basis of <i>Nardostachys grandifolia</i> Dc in LNP | Narayan P. Pokharel | M.Sc. | LNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Botany |
| 67 | People's perception towards biodiversity conservation and their participation in it: A case study from Buffer zone of SWR. | Nirmala Singh Bhandari | B.Sc. | SWR | Institute of Forestry, Pokhara |
| 68 | Development of an ecotourism model in the Everest Region for ensuring sustainable tourism development. | Rajeev Dahal | Ph.D. | SNP | Ritsumei Kan Asia Pacific University, Japan |
| 69 | Herpetofauna and Ethnoherpetology of Beeshazari complex | Prakash Dhungana | M.Sc. | CNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology. |
| 70 | Wild Mushrooms and their contribution to livelihood in LNP | Shiva Devkota | M.Sc. | LNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Botany |
| 71 | Limnological assessment and threat identification of lake dependent crocodylus palustries of Rani Tal in Suklaphanta WR, Kanchanpur, Nepal | Harish P. Bhatta | M.Sc. | SWR | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Environment Science |

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|----|---|---|-------|------|---|
| 72 | Domestication of some wild edible and medicinal mushrooms of Sagarmatha NP | Dr. Chandra P. Pokhrel | | SNP | NAST |
| 73 | Direct use values of Wetland Resources to Inhabitants in the Buffer Zone of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, Nepal. | Bhogendra Rayamajhi | M.Sc. | KTWR | Mahidol University, Salaya, Thailand. |
| 74 | Morphotaxonomy and Ecobiology of some crabs of Nepal | Saroj Rana(Bista) | Ph.D. | | Kumaun University, Nainital, India. |
| 75 | Impact of livestock grazing on vegetation and wildlife in Khaptad National Park | Chhatra Kunwar | M.Sc. | KNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology |
| 76 | Ethno botany and Anthropology of Tamang Community in the Buffer zone area of Langtang national park | Mr. Pol Mac Aodhagain et.al. | | LNP | University of Aberdeen, UK/TU Nepal |
| 77 | Conservation Biology of Rare Endemic and common species of Meconopsis in LNP | Mukti Ram Paude | M.Sc. | LNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Botany |
| 78 | Ethnobotany and sustainable harvesting practices of medicinal plants in LNP, central Nepal. | Man B. Rokaya | Ph.D. | LNP | Charles University, Prague. |
| 79 | Carbon stock estimation of Bailbandha community forest in Suklaphanta WR and Buffer Zone area. | Laxmi K. Thagunna | M.Sc. | SWR | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Environment Science |
| 80 | Governing Buffer Zone for biodiversity conservation: a case from Suklaphanta wildlife reserve | Shanti Bhatta | M.Sc. | SWR | SchMES collage, Ktm |
| 81 | Assess the invasive alien plant species of Buffer Zone of Chitwan National Park, Nepal | Pragati Sharma | M.Sc. | CNP | University of Natural Resources and applied life Sciences Viena |
| 82 | Faunal survey on Black flies(Family <i>Simuliidae</i>) in and near the Kathmandu valley | Suchitra Shrestha | M.Sc. | SNNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology |
| 83 | Buffer Zone and Gender Equity | Dr. Naya Sharma Paudel | | | Forest Action, Kathmandu |
| 84 | Biodiversity study of the Sustained yield of forest resources, sustaining forest resource and vegetation ecology | G. Subedi et.al | M.Sc. | | Resources Himalaya |
| 85 | Species Accounts distribution and threat assessment of Turtles in Lowlands of Nepal with special focus on Indian Eyed | Prakash Chandra Aryal and Bed Prashad Bhurtel | | | |

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|----|--|--------------------------------|--------|------|---|
| 86 | Carbon dynamics and sequestration in a wetland agro-ecosystem of lowland Nepal in Beeshazari Taal Area. | Shalu Adhikari | Ph.D. | CNP | Kathmandu University, Dhulikhel |
| 87 | Culture and religious significance of high Altitude sacred wetlands for biodiversity conservation | Kamal Rai | | | WWF, Nepal |
| 88 | An assessment of plummeting population of Gharial in Nepal (A case study in Rapti and Narayani Rivers of CNP) | Madhav Khadka | B. Sc. | CNP | Kathmandu Forestry College |
| 89 | Distribution Pattern and crop depredation by porcupine in Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park. | Chandeshori | | SNNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology |
| 90 | Ecology, Demography, conservation and management of Greater one Horned Rhinoceros in Chitwan National Park, Nepal. | Khagendra Adhikari | Ph.D. | CNP | Wildlife Institute of India, Deheradun, India |
| 91 | Monitoring and Assessment of Ghariyal conservation initiatives in Chitwan National Park, Nepal | Bishnu P. Thapaliya | | CNP | Kathmandu Forestry College |
| 92 | Influence of forest structure on Woodpecker communities in the Chitwan Valley, Nepal. | Sabita Rana, Kul Chandra Aryal | M.Sc. | CNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology |
| 93 | Ensuring Park People Co-existence | Ganga Nakarmi | | | Relief Fund for Wildlife Victim |
| 94 | Study of the effectiveness of existing adopted Human-Snow Leopard conflict mitigation measures in Manang District of Annapurna Conservation Area Project | Roshan Kumar Joshi | M.Sc. | ACA | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Environment Science |
| 95 | Study of the effectiveness of existing adopted human snow leopard conflict mitigation measures, Sagarmatha National Park | Ritu Meher Shrestha | M.Sc. | SNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Environment Science |
| 96 | Study of the effectiveness of existing adopted Human Snow leopard Conflict Mitigation Measures. | Dinesh Bhandary | M.Sc. | KCA | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Environment Science |
| 97 | Study of the effectiveness of existing adopted Human Snow leopard Conflict Mitigation Measures. | Suprina Shrestha | M.Sc. | LNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Environment Science |

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|-----|---|-------------------------------------|-------|----------------|---|
| 98 | Assessment of status, threats and the ethno-ornithological relationship and its extension for the conservation of Owl in Nepal. | Yadav Ghimire | | ACAP | Friends of Nature |
| 99 | Impact of Grazing on Woody Plant species diversity and Forest Regeneration in Red Panda Conservation area of LNP. | Ravi Mohan Tiwari, Khumanada Sharma | M.Sc. | LNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Botany |
| 100 | Adaptation variation of Rhododendron species occurring in LNP and SNP, Nepal | Mitra Lal Pathak | M.Sc. | LNP and SNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Botany |
| 101 | Role of Culture in Conservation | Samrat Katuwal | | KCA | Tourism Development Endeavors |
| 102 | Role of tourism in Conservation | Niraj Tamrakar | | KCA | Tourism Development Endeavors |
| 103 | Study of Ecology and threats to Gokyo lake complex | B. Timilsina, N.P. Ghimire | M.Sc. | SNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Botany |
| 104 | Understanding biodiversity conservation and vegetation of Adjoining VDCs at Shivapuri National Park. | Nisha Sakya with 10 more people | M.Sc. | SNNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Environment Science |
| 105 | Household participation dependency and diversification: A livelihood assessment in the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area, Nepal | Pete Parkwr | Ph.D. | KCA | University of Florida |
| 106 | Status and distribution of Blue sheep (<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>) in Shey Phoksundo National park | Laxmi P. Timilsina | | SPNP | |
| 107 | Production of Molecular Markers of Micro chiropterans of Eastern Nepal | Sanjan B. Thapa | M.Sc. | KWR, KCA, MBNP | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Zoology |
| 108 | Geological field Survey of Langtang area, central Nepal | Dr. Santa Man Rai | | LNP | Trichandra Multiple Campus |
| 109 | Habitat status and conservation of Red Panda (<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>) in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve, Nepal | Tulshi Ram Subedi | | DHR | |
| 110 | Community participation for the conservation of red panda in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve | Hari P. Sharma | | DHR | Wildlife Research and conservation group Nepal |
| 111 | Distribution range shift of Himalayan Plants inside Langtang National Park. | Bharat Babu Shrestha | | LNP | |
| 112 | Effect of fire on regeneration of Sal forest in Suklaphanta wildlife Reserve | Gunananda Panta | M.Sc. | SWR | Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Botany |

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|-----|---|------------------------|--------|-----|---|
| 113 | Ecological and Morphological Study of Texus | Subodh Adhikari | | LNP | Department of Environment Science, Amrit Campus |
| 114 | Grazing Impact of Livestock on Species Composition in Rangeland Vegetation in Khaptad National Park | Birendra B. Bista | M. Sc. | KNP | KHWOP COLLAGE |
| 115 | Effectiveness of Alternative Energy Use in Biodiversity Conservation in Bardia National Park and Buffer Zone | Kamala Thapa magar | M. Sc. | BNP | School of Environmental Management and Sustainable Development (SchEMS), Kathmandu |
| 116 | Status of Good Governance in Buffer Zone management : A Case Study in User Groups (UG) of Thakurdwara User Committee (UC) in Bardia National Park | Kumar Bahadur Darjee | B. Sc. | BNP | Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL), Kathmandu |
| 117 | An assessment of people involved on poaching of Wildlife in Chitwan National Park, Nepal | Shrota Shrestha | B.Sc. | CNP | Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL), Kathmandu |
| 118 | Effectiveness of Community Based Antipoaching Operation : A Case Study of Bufferzone, Chitwan National Park | Sudip Poudel | B.Sc. | CNP | Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL), Kathmandu |
| 119 | Status and Distribution of Endangered Turtles in Chitwan National Park, Nepal | Sudip Raj Adhikari | B.Sc. | CNP | Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL), Kathmandu |
| 120 | Ethnobotany and sustainable harvesting Practices of medicinal Plants in Langtang National Park, Central, Nepal | Man Bahadur Rokaya | | LNP | Charles University, Prague |
| 121 | Strengthening the Scientific Basis of Conservation in Alpine Areas of Kanchenjunga Conservation Area, Eastern Himalaya | Man Kumar Dhamala | | KCA | Trinity College Dublin, University of Dublin, Ireland |
| 122 | Preparation of Ecotourism Framework for the Sustainable Management of Chitwan National Park | Sukhesh Man Shakya | | CNP | School of Environmental Management and Sustainable Development (SchEMS), Kathmandu, Nepal |
| 123 | An Impact Assessment of the Wildlife Conservation Activities in the periphery of Chitwan National Park | Geeta Dangol | | CNP | School of Environmental Management and Sustainable Development (SchEMS), Kathmandu, Nepal |
| 124 | Floristic diversity in some alpine areas of Kanchanjunga Conservation Area, Eastern Himalaya | Bhishma Prasad Poudyal | | KCA | Tribhuvan University, Institute of Science and Technology, Central Department of Botany, Kathmandu, Nepal |

Appendix-9: Mortality of The Greater One-Horned Rhinoceros in FY 2065/66

| SN | PA | Species | Sex | Age | Date | Area/locality | Cause of Death |
|-----|-----|---------|---------|---------------|------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | CNP | Rhino | Male | Adult | 2065/5/30 | Ghatagai Area | Poaching/Gunshot |
| 2. | CNP | Rhino | UK | Unknown | 2065/5/23 | Gaidhakhasa-Kurkurni Khola | Poaching |
| 3. | CNP | Rhino | Female | Calf | 2065/8/9 | Gaidakhasa | Natural (Tiger Predation) |
| 4. | CNP | Rhino | Female | Calf | 2065/8.20 | Ghatagai | Natural (Tiger Predation) |
| 5. | CNP | Rhino | Female | Adult | 2065/8/22 | Kumroj BZCF | Poaching/Gunshot |
| 6. | CNP | Rhino | Female | Adult | 2065/9/9 | Simsar Area | Poaching |
| 7. | CNP | Rhino | Female | Adult | 2065/10/25 | Tamortal | Poaching/Gunshot |
| 8. | CNP | Rhino | Female | Calf | 2065/11/29 | Dakaha Area | Natural (Tiger Predation) |
| 9. | CNP | Rhino | Male | Unknown | 2065/12/12 | Saili Maili Khola Area | Unknown |
| 10. | CNP | Rhino | Unknown | Unknown | 2065/12/6 | Bhimpur Area | Natural |
| 11 | CNP | Rhino | Female | Unknown | 2065/12/9 | Krisnasar BZCF | Unknown |
| 12 | CNP | Rhino | Male | Unknown | 2065/12/20 | Khorsor/Dule Khola | Poaching/Gunshot |
| 13 | CNP | Rhino | Male | Calf | 2065/1/7 | Saili Maili Khola | Natural |
| 14 | CNP | Rhino | Female | Not available | 2066/2/6 | Tamortal | Poaching/Gunshot |
| 15 | CNP | Rhino | Female | Sub adult | 2066/2/19 | Charahara-Dudharha Area | Poaching/Gunshot |
| 16 | CNP | Rhino | Male | Adult | 2066/2/22 | Bhawanipur Area | Poaching/Gunshot |
| 17 | BNP | Rhino | Male | Calf | 2065/9/5 | Surya patuwa-3, | Natural (Attacked by male Rhino) |
| 18 | CNP | Rhino | Male | Calf | 2066/3/9 | Belshar Ghol, Barandabhar | Natural (Attacked by male rhino) |

Appendix-10: Mortality of the Royal Bengal Tiger in FY 2065/66

| S. No. | Wildlife Species | Sex | Date | Cause of Death | Age | Description | Protected Areas |
|--------|------------------|--------|------------|--------------------------------|-------|--|-----------------|
| 1. | Tiger | Female | 2065/7/29 | UK | Adult | Krishnasar BZCF, Western Sector, Nawalparasi | ChitwanNP |
| 2. | Tiger | Male | 2065/10/24 | Natural | Cub | Chiplekhola | Parsa WR |
| 3. | Tiger | Male | 2065/12/9 | Natural (Attack by male Tiger) | Cub | Kalaban Area | Bardia NP |
| 4. | Tiger | Male | 2065/12/11 | Natural (Attack by male Tiger) | Cub | Terrible Island | Bardia NP |
| 5. | Tiger | Female | 2066/1/25 | Natural | 1yrs | Sheri Areas | Chitwan NP |

Appendix-11: Reported Cases of Wild Animals other than rhino and tiger Mortality in FY 2065/66

| PA | Date | Species | Sex | Age | Location |
|-------------------|------------|---------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Koshi Tappu WR | 2065.09.13 | Python | UID | UID | |
| Shey Phoksundo NP | 2065.09.07 | Red panda | UID | UID | In Narku village |
| Koshi Tappu WR | 2065.09.16 | Hog deer | Male | Adult | East spur, vehicle accident |
| Koshi Tappu WR | 2065.10.22 | Dolphin | Male | Calf | Shripur |
| Krishnasar CA | 2065.11.12 | Blackbuck | Male | Adult | |
| Krishnasar CA | 2065.11.13 | Blackbuck | Female | Adult | |
| Langtang NP | 2065.12.02 | Musk deer | Female | UID | Kyanjing |
| Suklaphanta WR | 2065.12.19 | Common leopard | UID | UID | Dhaknaghat |
| Langtang NP | 2065.12.03 | Musk deer | UID | UID | Ghodatabela |
| Langtang NP | 2066.01.04 | Red panda | UID | Cub | Tangrokharka |
| Langtang NP | 2066.01.04 | Musk deer | UID | Calf | Tangrokharka |
| Langtang NP | 2066.01.04 | Musk deer | UID | UID | Tangrokharka |
| Chitwan NP | 2066.03.15 | Common leopard | Male | Adult | Pitaujeeghat |
| Bardia NP | 2066.03.12 | Himalyan Black bear | UID | Sub adult | Karnali Chisapani |

Appendix-12: Elephants Birth in captivity (Hattisars) in FY 2065/66

| PA | Date | Mother | Calf | Sex | Remarks |
|----------------|------------|-----------|------|--------|---------|
| Suklaphanta WR | 2065.06.05 | Rupkali | 1 | Male | |
| Chitwan NP | 2066.01.30 | Laxmikali | 1 | Female | |

Appendix-13: Human-Wildlife Conflict: Human Casualties and Injuries from Wild Animals in FY 2065/66

| PA | Date | No | Sex | Age | Animal | Location | Remarks |
|----------------|------------|----|--------|-----|--------|-------------------|---------|
| Chitwan NP | 2065.08.25 | 1 | Female | 35 | Rhino | Lamichaur helipad | Killed |
| Chitwan NP | 2065.08.25 | 1 | Male | | | Khorsor | Injured |
| Koshi Tappu WR | 2065.11.27 | 1 | Male | 28 | Arna | Kushaha | Injured |
| Chitwan NP | 2066.02.24 | 1 | Male | 55 | Rhino | Nanke ghat | Killed |
| Chitwan NP | 2066.03.07 | 1 | Male | 18 | Tiger | Gideni | Killed |
| Chitwan NP | 2066.03.14 | 1 | Female | 35 | Tiger | Sikhraulighat | Killed |

Appendix-14: Law Enforcement: Major Arrest and Seizure Records in FY 2065/66

| Name of PA | Date | People arrested | Case | Seizures |
|----------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| Parsa WR | 2065.06.06 | 2 | | Firearm 1, Gaur dry meat 3 package, gun powder 3, iron bullet 3, Fire cracker 1 No. |
| Chitwan NP | 2065.03.01 | 1 | Rhino poaching | |
| Suklaphanta WR | 2065.06.24 | 1 | Timber smuggling | |
| Langtang NP | 2065.04.15 | 4 | Illegal herbs collection | Sarparashi 200gm, Nilo Dhunga 9 Nos, Sangmet 200gm, Mahaguru 150 gm, sarmaguru 200gm, Tikat 300gm, Panchaule 5 Nos, Iron lever, 1 Nos |
| Parsa WR | 2065.05.06 | 1 dead | Hunting | Muzzle gun 1, sharpnel, gunpowder |
| Bardia NP | 2065.09.02 | 1 | Tiger/rhino poaching | Muzzle gun 1, Iron bullets 100, Gun powder 2 packets, Sambhar deer dry meat 3 kg, Poison 100ml, knife |
| Chitwan NP | 2065.09.22 | | Poaching | Muzzle 1, Pistol 1, Bullet 12, sharpnel 163, mobile 1, Gun powder 3 packets, Fire cracker 2, logistics |
| Suklaphanta WR | 2065.10.10 | 2 | Rhino poaching | Rhino horn 1 |
| Sagarmatha NP | 2065.10.05 | 2 | Musk deer poaching | |
| Rara NP | 2065.10.15 | 1 | Musk trading | Musk 3 Nos. |
| Langtang NP | 2065.12.02 | 3 | Musk deer poaching | Snare 140, Dead Musk deer 1, Musk deer skin 1, Himalayan Thar skin 1 |
| Koshi Tappu WR | 2065.12.28 | | | Muzzle gun 2, Gun powder, bullets |
| Langtang NP | 2066.01.04 | | | Snare 90 |
| Langtang NP | 2066.02.17 | 4 | Wildlife poaching | Snare, Knife, Cooking utensils |
| Suklaphanta WR | 2066.02.26 | 2 | Wildlife poaching | Snare |
| Bardia NP | 2066.03.09 | 1 | Wildlife poaching | Muzzle gun 1 |
| Bardia NP | 2066.03.03 | | | Muzzle gun 6 |

Appendix-15: Database on Wildlife Farming, Reproduction and Research Policy in FY 2065/66

| Applicant | Date of approval | Species | Revenue (NRs.) | Remarks |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Mr. Sanjeev Kumar Rimal, Kathmandu-32, Kathmandu | 2065.07.24 | Bird species | 5,000.00 | |
| Mrs. Mandira Joshi, Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur | 2065.09.14 | Spotted deer and Wild pig | 25,000.00 | |
| Mr. Om Prasad Poudel, Pokhara-17, Kaski | 2065.09.14 | Snakes | 10,000.00 for license & 5,000.00 for seed animal | Collection permit granted |
| Mr. Kishore Maharjan, Pulchowk, Lalitpur | 2065.09.29 | Barking deer | 15,000.00 | |
| Nature Conservation and Social Development Organization, Kathmandu | 2065.06.26 | | | Letter of intent granted |
| Mr. Irman Ghalan, Bajrayogini-8, Kathmandu | 2065.09.14 | | | Letter of intent granted |
| Mr. Arbind Shrestha, Pokhara-4, Kaski | 2065.09.14 | Bird species | 5,000.00 | |
| Mr. Baburaja Tuladhar, Maharajganj, Kathmandu | 2065.09.01 | Bird species | 5,000.00 | |
| Mr. Madhusudan Raut, Khumaltar-15, Lalitpur | 2065.09.01 | Bird species | 5,000.00 | |

Appendix-16: Trophy Hunting Records from Dhorpatan Hunting Reserves in FY 2065/66

| SN | Name of Hunter | Demand of hunting | | | Hunted | | Fees (NRs) | | Block reservation | | Trophy | | Remarks |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------|------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| | | Species | Block | Time period | Species | Number | General | Complimentary | Time | Amount (NRs) | Regd. No. | Amount (NRs) | |
| Himalayan Safari Pvt. Ltd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Mr. O. Birkole, Norway | Blue sheep and Jharal | Dogadi | 2065.07.17-2065.08.07 | Blue sheep | 1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 3weeks | 15,000 | 1109/065 | 500 | |
| 2 | Mr. O. Moyark, Norway | Blue sheep and Jharal | Dogadi | 2065.07.17-2065.08.07 | Blue sheep/Jharal | 1/1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 3weeks | 15,000 | 1110/065 | 500 | |
| 3 | Mr. A.C. Saimon, Spain | Blue sheep and Jharal | Sundaha | 2065.08.04-2065.08.24 | Blue sheep | 1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 3weeks | 15,000 | 1111/07 | 500 | |
| 4 | Mr. A.R.C. Comins, UK | Blue sheep and Jharal | Gusang | 2066.01.02-2065.01.15 | Blue sheep/Jharal | 1/1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | 1119/07 | 500 | |
| Track and Trails Pvt. Ltd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Mr. Said Khan, USA | Jharal | Surtibang | 2065.06.15-2065.06.21 | Jharal/Barking deer | 1/1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 1week | 5,000 | 1105/065 | 500 | |
| 6 | Mr. Oleg Baybor, Russia | Blue sheep and Jharal | Phagune | 2065.07.02-2065.07.15 | Blue sheep/Jharal | 1/1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | 1108/065 | 500 | |
| 7 | Mr. E. Arts, Germany | Blue sheep and Jharal | Barse | 2065.01.02-2065.01.15 | Blue sheep/Jharal | 1/1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | 1120/065 | 500 | |
| 8 | Mr. D. Brandis, USA | Blue sheep and Jharal | Barse | 2065.12.25-2065.12.31 | Blue sheep | 1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 1week | 5,000 | 1115/065 | 500 | |
| Nepal Wildlife Adventure | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Mr. Richard Ulleri, USA | Blue sheep | Barse | 2065.07.09-2065.07.22 | Blue sheep/barking deer | 1/1 | 25,000 | 40,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | 1106/065 | 500 | |
| 10 | Mr. F Salen Raymond, France | Blue sheep and Jharal | Barse | 2065.07.25-2065.08.08 | -- | -- | 25,000 | 60,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | -- | -- | |
| 11 | Mr. Gyari Parker, USA | Blue sheep and Jharal | Fagune | 2065.07.09-2065.07.22 | Blue sheep/Jharal | 1/1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | 1107/065 | 500 | |
| 12 | Mr. Lawrence Rudolph, USA | Blue sheep and Jharal | Barse | 2065.12.18-2065.02.12 | Blue sheep/Jharal | 1/1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | 1116/065 | 500 | |
| 13 | Mr. Raymond Yong, USA | Blue sheep and Jharal | Fagune | 2065.12.18-2065.02.12 | Blue sheep/Jharal/Barking deer | 1/1/1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | 1117/065 | 500 | |
| 14 | Mr. Henry Maknyatt, USA | Blue sheep and Jharal | Fagune | 2065.12.18-2065.02.12 | Blue sheep/Jharal/Barking deer | 1/1/1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | 1118/065 | 500 | |

| SN | Name of Hunter | Demand of hunting | | | Hunted | | Fees (NRs) | | Block reservation | | Trophy | | Remarks |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| | | Species | Block | Time period | Species | Number | General | Complimentary | Time | Amount (NRs) | Regd. No. | Amount (NRs) | |
| Nepal Wildlife Safari | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Mr. S.Y. Hemwiski, Russia | Blue sheep and Jharal | Fagune, Surtibang | 2065.10.20-2065.11.05 | Bluesheep/ Barking deer/ Jharal | 1/1/1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | 1112/065 | 500 | |
| 16 | Mr. Renyud GMJ, France | Blue sheep and Jharal | Dogadi, Seng | 2065.11.23-2065.12.07 | Blue sheep | 1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | -- | -- | |
| 17 | Mr. F.P.Gomis France | Blue sheep and Jharal | Dogadi, Seng | 2065.11.23-2065.12.07 | Blue sheep | 1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | 1114/065 | 500 | |
| 18 | Mr. A.Saliman France | Blue sheep and Jharal | Dogadi, Seng | 2065.11.23-2065.12.07 | Barking deer | 1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | 1113/065 | 500 | |
| 19 | Mr. M.C.J. Moreti, France | Blue sheep and Jharal | Dogadi, Seng | 2065.11.23-2065.12.07 | -- | -- | 25,000 | 60,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | -- | -- | |
| 20 | Mr. P.R. Gantle, France | Blue sheep and Jharal | Dogadi, Seng | 2065.11.12-2065.12.07 | -- | -- | 25,000 | 60,000 | 3weeks | 15,000 | -- | -- | |
| 21 | Mr. Robert Pagwort, France | Blue sheep and Jharal | Dogadi, Seng | 2065.11.23-2065.12.07 | -- | -- | 25,000 | 60,000 | 2weeks | 10,000 | -- | -- | |
| 22 | Mr. Ruijee Gracia, Spain | Blue sheep and Jharal | Gustang | 2066.01.08-2066.01.15 | Blue sheep | 1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 1week | 5,000 | 1121/065 | 500 | |
| 23 | Mr. Kyubilo Jordan, Spain | Blue sheep and Jharal | Gustang | 2066.01.08-2066.01.15 | Blue sheep | 1 | 25,000 | 60,000 | 1week | 5,000 | 1122/065 | 500 | |
| Personal | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Mr. Kchhitij Dewan | | Surtibang | 2065.07.04-2065.07.24 | -- | -- | 2,500 | -- | 3weeks | 0 | -- | -- | |
| 25 | Mr. Shyam B. Khadka | | Surtibang | 2065.07.04-2065.07.24 | -- | -- | 2,500 | -- | 3weeks | 0 | -- | -- | |
| 26 | Mr. Kchhitij Dewan | Blue sheep and Jharal | Gustung | 2065.12.09-2065.12.28 | -- | -- | 2,500 | 8,000 | 3weeks | 0 | -- | -- | |
| 27 | Mr. Shyam B. Khadka | Blue sheep and Jharal | Gustung | 2065.12.09-2065.12.28 | -- | -- | 2,500 | 8,000 | 3weeks | 0 | -- | -- | |
| 28 | Mr. Dilip S Rana | Blue sheep and Jharal | Gustung | 2065.12.09-2065.12.28 | -- | -- | 2,500 | 8,000 | 3weeks | 0 | -- | -- | |

Appendix-17: Buffer Zone Community Forests formed and handed over in FY 2065/66

| SN | Name of CF | Area (Ha) | Households | Benifited |
|--|--|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve | | | | |
| 1 | Kisan BZCF, Rauteli Bichhawa-9 | 262.36 | 958 | 5314 |
| 2 | Mayapuri BZCF, Chandani-4 | 90.86 | 627 | 3135 |
| 3 | Gaurishankar BZCF, Chandani-7 | 136.62 | 564 | 2932 |
| 4 | Sansarimai BZCF, Dodhara-4 | 33.64 | 229 | 1191 |
| 5 | Janpriya BZCF, Dodhara-5 | 4.06 | 41 | 238 |
| 6 | Kanchan BZCF, Dodhara | 9.86 | 75 | 386 |
| 7 | Deepjyoti BZCF, Dodhara-1 | 11.22 | 131 | 712 |
| 8 | Bhairav Jankalyan BZCF, Dodhara-2 | 7.01 | 86 | 459 |
| 9 | Saubhagya BZCF, Dodhara-7 | 2.09 | 55 | 268 |
| 10 | Navpratibha BZCF, Dodhara-6 | 2.3 | 38 | 194 |
| 11 | Madhuwan BZCF, Dodhara-3 | 2.14 | 90 | 477 |
| 12 | Mahakali Mahila Janjagaran BZCF, Dodhara-1 | 5.39 | 57 | 285 |
| 13 | Sharada BZCF, Chandani-4 | 5.84 | 135 | 747 |
| 14 | Kamalshah BZCF, Chandani-4 | 24.62 | 174 | 870 |
| 15 | Indra BZCF, Chandani-1 | 19.21 | 437 | 2180 |
| 16 | Janaki Mahila BZCF, Piplandi-4 | 33.122 | 170 | 1301 |
| 17 | Janjyoti BZCF, Piplandi-3 | 10.86 | 98 | 666 |
| 18 | Ajaypal BZCF, Rampur Bilaspur-9 | 58.27 | 845 | 3222 |
| 19 | Batabaran BZCF, Jhalari-2 | 273 | 517 | 3475 |
| 20 | Bailbanda BZCF, Chandani-7 | 67.51 | 364 | 1892 |
| 21 | Malika BZCF, Chandani-6 | 7.1 | 136 | 348 |
| 22 | Simana BZCF, Chandani | 7.86 | 51 | 254 |
| 23 | Radha Krishna BZCF, Rauteli Bichhawa-7 | 22.07 | 146 | 716 |
| Parsa Wildlife Reserve | | | | |
| 1 | Janjagaran BZCF, Pipra Simara-8 and Jitpur3/4, Bara | 379 | 794 | NA |
| 2 | Janhit BZCF, Handikhola-1,2 Makwanpur | 434.63 | 184 | 1183 |
| 3 | Lokhit BZCF, Handikhola-4, Makwanpur | 284 | 120 | 747 |
| 4 | Jankalyan Kalika BZCF, Handikhola-1, Makwanpur | 293.89 | 135 | 637 |
| 5 | Janpriya BZCF, Padampokhari-7 Makwanpur | 125.17 | 267 | 1478 |
| 6 | Paribartan BZCF, Padampokhari-8, Makwanpur | 20.6 | 342 | 2017 |
| 7 | Bhabishya BZCF, Churiyamai Makwanpur | 489.25 | 480 | 319 |
| 8 | Lamitar BZCF, Handikhola-6 Makwanpur | 276.75 | 207 | 1169 |
| 9 | Panchamukhi BZCF, Mahadeppatti-5,7,8,9 Serawa-9, Parsa | 111 | 261 | 1515 |
| 10 | Ratomate BZCF, Subarnapur-4, Parsa | 111 | 245 | 1684 |
| 11 | Pragatishil BZCF, Padampokhari 1,2,3 Makwanpur | 85 | 449 | 1725 |
| Langtang National Park (Proposed BZCFUGs) | | | | |
| 1 | Paleko BZCFUG, Laharepauwa | 14 | 227 | |
| 2 | Ghaiyabari BZCFUG, Laharepauwa | 21 | 184 | |
| 3 | Pairbeshi BZCFUG, Laharepauwa | 12.4 | 82 | |
| 4 | Achalepakha BZCFUG, Laharepauwa | 36.66 | 28 | |
| 5 | Syaubari BZCFUG, Laharepauwa | 141.81 | 155 | |

| SN | Name of CF | Area (Ha) | Households | Benifited |
|------------------------------|---|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 6 | Dunge Ambe BZCFUG, Laharepauwa | 37.24 | 76 | |
| 7 | Sugabhanjyang BZCFUG, Laharepauwa | 65.28 | 176 | |
| 8 | Ratmatepakha BZCFUG, Laharepauwa | 15.2 | 69 | |
| 9 | Niglenipakha BZCFUG, Laharepauwa | 57.6 | 65 | |
| 10 | Kavrekholā BZCFUG, Laharepauwa | 21.54 | 69 | |
| 11 | Burlungpakha BZCFUG, Laharepauwa | 66.08 | 98 | |
| 12 | Hapselidanda BZCFUG, Dhaibung | 110 | 340 | |
| 13 | Singhadevi BZCFUG, Dhaibung | 21.52 | 94 | |
| 14 | Tarukhe BZCFUG, Dhaibung | 5.92 | 39 | |
| 15 | Chyandanda BZCFUG, Dhaibung | 3.56 | 91 | |
| 16 | Salleghari Pakha BZCFUG, Bhorle | 103.37 | 324 | |
| 17 | Chaulanipakha BZCFUG, Bhorle | 22.32 | 128 | |
| 18 | Ghaderidanda BZCFUG, Bhorle | 18.73 | 52 | |
| 19 | Sangchaur BZCFUG, Bhorle | 29.16 | 197 | |
| 20 | Ringjong BZCFUG, Bhorle | 16.68 | 130 | |
| 21 | Thalagyang BZCFUG, Bhorle | 29.79 | 162 | |
| 22 | Ruddevi BZCFUG, Bhorle | 31.32 | 49 | |
| 23 | Chanautepakha BZCFUG, Bhorle | 30.08 | 62 | |
| 24 | Chhutipakha BZCFUG, Bhorle | 51.04 | 117 | |
| 25 | Chyandandalumbu BZCFUG, Bhorle | 37.04 | 134 | |
| 26 | GudedasmureBZCFUG, Bhorle | 10.04 | 55 | |
| 27 | Iamachet BZCFUG, Bhorle | 25.12 | 90 | |
| 28 | Chyandanda BZCFUG, Bhorle | 34.56 | 83 | |
| 29 | Mahurpakha BZCFUG, Yarsa | 26.24 | 71 | |
| 30 | Aarukharka BZCFUG, Yarsa | 29.34 | 138 | |
| 31 | Salghari BZCFUG, Samarthali | 15.68 | 50 | |
| 32 | gaikharka BZCFUG, Samarthali | 44.8 | 143 | |
| 33 | Danuswara BZCFUG, Samarthali | 57.28 | 59 | |
| 34 | Ghayngpakha BZCFUG, Samarthali | 58.56 | 76 | |
| 35 | Simaldanda BZCFUG, Samarthali | 14.08 | 145 | |
| 36 | Aakashdevi BZCFUG, Samarthali | 2.04 | 127 | |
| 37 | Brakalpakha BZCFUG, Samarthali | 16.64 | 79 | |
| 38 | Nirkubhumi BZCFUG, Samarthali | 51.36 | 58 | |
| 39 | Ghuseni Sallaghari BZCFUG, Samarthali | 35.04 | 33 | |
| 40 | Thulo Sallaghari BZCFUG, Samarthali | 45.28 | 128 | |
| Chitwan National Park | | | | |
| 1 | Kantheswari BZCF, Kathar, 2,3,5 Chitwan | 115 | 627 | 3567 |
| 2 | Namuna BZCF, Pithauli 2, 3, 5,6 and Kawasoti 1, Nawalparasi | 414.24 | 681 | 3733 |
| 3 | Kumarwanti BZCF, Pithauli 8, Nawalparasi | 83 | 190 | 1056 |
| 4 | Krishnasar BZCF, Kawasoti 2, 3, 4, 7,8,9 Nawalparasi | 467.78 | 743 | 4135 |
| 5 | Panbari BZCF, Nayabelhani 1,2 Nawalparasi | 729.25 | 606 | 1665 |
| 6 | Kalyanpur BZCF, Kalyanpur 2-9, Chitwan | 1485.96 | 1182 | 7619 |
| 7 | Harinagar BZCF, Kalyanpur 6 Chitwan | 7.69 | 63 | 391 |
| 8 | Gopalnagar BZCF, Kalyanpur 8 Chitwan | 35.78 | 93 | 532 |

Appendix-18: Buffer Zone/Conservation Area Revenue Release for Buffer zone/conservation area management and socio-economic development

| Name of PA | Release Year/Period | Budget Released (NRs.) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Chitwan National Park | 2052/53 - 2064/65 | 247621584 |
| Bardia National Park | 2053/54 - 2062/63 | 19836157 |
| Langtang National Park | 2054/55 - 2062/63 | 19531423 |
| Sagarmatha National Park | 2060/61 - 2064/65 | 40788257 |
| Parsa Wildlife Reserve | 2063/64 - 2064/65 | 5262188 |
| Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve | 2064/65 | 1109552 |
| Shey Phoksundo National Park | 2064/65 | 1211234 |
| Kanchenjunga Conservation Area | 2064/65 | 2044951 |
| Makalu Barun National Park | 2064/65 | 1395142 |
| Total | | 338800488 |

Appendix-19: Population of wildlife species in Nepal

| Species | Year | PAs | Method/s | Counted/ estimated Population | Remarks |
|---------------------------|------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Arna (wild water buffalo) | 2009 | Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve | Total direct count | 219 | |
| Blackbuck | 2009 | Krishnasar Conservation Area | Total direct count | 214 | |
| Blue sheep | 2007 | Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve | Direct/point count | 852 | |
| Blue sheep | 2009 | Kanchenjunga Cons. Area | Direct/point count | 1686 | |
| Gaur | 2007 | Chitwan National Park | Total direct count | 296 | |
| Gaur | 2008 | Parsa Wildlife Reserve | Total direct count | 37 | |
| Gharial | 2008 | Babai River | Total direct count | 10 | |
| Gharial | 2008 | Karnali River | Total direct count | 6 | |
| Gharial | 2008 | Koshi River | Total direct count | 0 | |
| Gharial | 2008 | Narayani River | Total direct count | 41 | |
| Gharial | 2008 | Rapti River | Total direct count | 24 | |
| Jharal | 2009 | Langtang National Park | Total direct count | 284 | |
| Rhino | 2008 | Bardia National Park | Total direct count | 22 | |
| Rhino | 2008 | Chitwan National Park | Total direct count | 408 | |
| Rhino | 2008 | Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve | Total direct count | 5 | |
| Swamp deer | 2009 | Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve | Total direct count | 1715 | |
| Snow leopard | 2008 | Dolphu/Shey Phoksundo NP | SLIMS survey | Medium sign density | |
| Tiger | 2009 | Bardia National Park | Camera trapping | 18 (17-29) | |
| Tiger | 2009 | Chitwan National Park | Camera trapping | 91 (71-144) | |
| Tiger | 2009 | Parsa Wildlife Reserve | Camera trapping | 4 (4-4) | |
| Tiger | 2009 | Suklaphanta WR | Camera trapping | 8 (8-14) | |

Appendix-20: Gharial Crocodile Release from Kasara Crocodile Breeding Centre, Chitwan National Park

| SN | Year | Narayani | Rapti | Kali Gandaki | Sapta Koshi | Karnali | Babai | Total |
|----|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | 1981 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| 2 | 1982 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| 3 | 1983 | 25 | 0 | 35 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 102 |
| 4 | 1984 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| 5 | 1985 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 6 | 1986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| 7 | 1987 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| 8 | 1988 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 1989 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 1990 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 55 |
| 11 | 1991 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| 12 | 1992 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 58 |
| 13 | 1993 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 14 | 1994 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | 1995 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 30 |
| 16 | 1996 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| 17 | 1997 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 18 | 1998 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 19 | 1999 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 20 | 2000 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 21 | 2001 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | 2002 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 23 | 2003 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| 24 | 2004 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 25 | 2005 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 26 | 2006 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 27 | 2007 | 24 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 |
| 28 | 2009 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| | Total | 399 | 116 | 35 | 85 | 23 | 50 | 708 |

Appendix-21: Survival of Crocodile Hatchlings at Crocodile Breeding Centre kasara/Thakurdwara

| Protected Area | Year | No. of Eggs Collected | No. of Hatchlings | % of Hatchling | No. of Hatchling Survived | % of Survival | Remarks |
|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Gharial Crocodile | | | | | | | |
| Chitwan NP | 1977 | 592 | 438 | 73.99 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1978 | 310 | 162 | 52.26 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1979 | 520 | 213 | 40.96 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1980 | 264 | 187 | 70.83 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1981 | 259 | 64 | 24.71 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1982 | 90 | 38 | 42.22 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1983 | 296 | 124 | 41.89 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1984 | 40 | 33 | 82.50 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1985 | 158 | 116 | 73.42 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1986 | 120 | 36 | 30.00 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1987 | 444 | 279 | 62.84 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1988 | 334 | 107 | 32.04 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1989 | 253 | 144 | 56.92 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1990 | 395 | 237 | 60.00 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1991 | 359 | 281 | 78.27 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1992 | 507 | 230 | 45.36 | NA | NA | |
| Chitwan NP | 1993 | 428 | 280 | 65.42 | 11 | 3.93 | |
| Chitwan NP | 1994 | 437 | 144 | 32.95 | 10 | 6.94 | |
| Chitwan NP | 1995 | 221 | 97 | 43.89 | 17 | 17.53 | |
| Chitwan NP | 1996 | 577 | 276 | 47.83 | 17 | 6.16 | |
| Chitwan NP | 1997 | 311 | 106 | 34.08 | 20 | 18.87 | |
| Chitwan NP | 1998 | 322 | 19 | 5.90 | 2 | 10.53 | |
| Chitwan NP | 1999 | 274 | 101 | 36.86 | 10 | 9.90 | |
| Chitwan NP | 2000 | 214 | 141 | 65.89 | 30 | 21.28 | |
| Chitwan NP | 2001 | 291 | 81 | 27.84 | 27 | 33.33 | |
| Chitwan NP | 2002 | 445 | 229 | 51.46 | 178 | 77.73 | |
| Chitwan NP | 2003 | 357 | 198 | 55.46 | 179 | 90.40 | |
| Chitwan NP | 2004 | 521 | 298 | 57.20 | 290 | 97.32 | |
| Chitwan NP | 2005 | 510 | 333 | 65.29 | 333 | 100.00 | |
| Chitwan NP | 2006 | 382 | 262 | 68.59 | 142 | 54.20 | |
| Sub Total/Average | | 10231 | 5254 | 51.35 | | | |
| Mugger Crocodile | | | | | | | |
| Chitwan NP | 2003 | 210 | 104 | 49.52 | 93 | 89.42 | |
| Chitwan NP | 2004 | 64 | 29 | 45.31 | 29 | 100.00 | |
| Chitwan NP | 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| Chitwan NP | 2006 | 27 | 27 | 100.00 | 22 | 81.48 | |
| Sub Total/Average | | 301 | 160 | 53.16 | 144 | 90.00 | |
| Bardia NP | 2003 | 119 | 102 | 85.71 | 102 | 100.00 | |
| Bardia NP | 2004 | 30 | 27 | 90.00 | 27 | 100.00 | |
| Bardia NP | 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| Bardia NP | 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| Sub Total/Average | | 149 | 129 | 86.58 | 129 | 100 | |

Appendix-22: National Parks, Reserves, Conservation Areas and Buffer Zones of Nepal

| Protected Area | Year of estd. | Area (sq. km.) | Buffer Zone | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------|------|-------|------------|------------|----------------|
| | | | Declared year | Area (sq. km.) | District | VDCs | Hhs. | Total pop. | User Group | User Committee |
| Chitwan NP | 1973 | 932 | 1996 | 750 | 4 | 37 | 36193 | 223260 | 1773 | 21 |
| Bardia NP | 1988 | 968 | 1996 | 327 | 2 | 17 | 15290 | 103806 | 230 | 15 |
| Khaptad NP | 1984 | 225 | 2006 | 216 | 4 | 21 | 5311 | 33272 | 418 | 16 |
| Rara NP | 1976 | 106 | 2006 | 198 | 2 | 9 | 1987 | 12121 | 156 | 10 |
| Shey Phoksundo NP | 1984 | 3555 | 1998 | 1349 | 2 | 11 | 2263 | 12256 | 90 | 17 |
| Langtang NP | 1976 | 1710 | 1998 | 420 | 3 | 34 | 11220 | 61413 | 325 | 21 |
| Makalu Barun NP | 1991 | 1500 | 1999 | 830 | 2 | 12 | 6000 | 32000 | 88 | 12 |
| Sagarmatha NP | 1976 | 1148 | 2000 | 275 | 1 | 3 | 1288 | 5896 | 28 | 3 |
| Shivapuri Nagarjun NP | 2002 | 159 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Suklaphanta WR | 1976 | 305 | 2004 | 243.5 | 1 | 12 | 17006 | 100953 | 501 | 9 |
| Parsa WR | 1984 | 499 | 2005 | 298.17 | 3 | 11 | 7228 | 84202 | 345 | 12 |
| Koshi Tappu WR | 1976 | 175 | 2004 | 173 | 3 | 16 | 10693 | 105000 | 506 | 9 |
| Dhorpatan HR | 1987 | 1325 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Annapurna CA | 1992 | 7629 | -- | -- | 5 | 57 | -- | 120000 | | 57 |
| Manasalu CA | 1998 | 1663 | -- | -- | 1 | 7 | -- | 9050 | -- | -- |
| Kanchenjunga CA | 1997 | 2035 | -- | -- | 1 | 4 | 968 | 5254 | 81 | 7 |
| Krishnasar CA | 2009 | 16.95 | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- | 4 | 1 |

Appendix-23: Wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Sites) in Nepal

| SN | Ramsar Site No. | Name | Location | Date of designation | Area (ha.) | Elevation (m asl) |
|----|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. | 380 | Koshi Tappu | Koshi | 17.12.1987 | 17,500 | 75 - 81 |
| 2. | 1313 | Beeshazar and Associated Lakes | Chitwan | 13.08.2003 | 3,200 | 286 |
| 3. | 1314 | Ghodaghodi Lake Area | Kailali | 13.08.2003 | 2,563 | 205 |
| 4. | 1315 | Jagdishpur Reservoir | Kapilvastu | 13.08.2003 | 225 | 197 |
| 5. | 1692 | Gokyo and Associated Lakes | Solukhumbu | 23.09.2007 | 7,770 | 4,700 – 5,000 |
| 6. | 1693 | Gosaikund and Associated Lakes | Rasuwa | 23.09.2007 | 1,030 | 4,000 – 4,700 |
| 7. | 1694 | Phoksundo Lake | Dolpa | 23.09.2007 | 494 | 3,611.5 |
| 8. | 1695 | Rara Lake | Mugu | 23.09.2007 | 1,583 | 2,990 |
| 9. | 1850 | Mai Pokhari | Ilam | 28.10.2008 | 90 | 2,100 |

Appendix-24: Approved Staff Positions in DNPWC and Protected Areas

| Organization | Total Positions | Gazetted | Non Gazetted | Vacant Positions |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation | 41 | 14 | 27 | 5 |
| Chitwan National Park | 141 | 6 | 135 | 36 |
| Bardia National Park | 92 | 3 | 89 | 37 |
| Khaptad National Park | 31 | 1 | 30 | 8 |
| Rara National Park | 27 | 1 | 26 | 5 |
| Shey Phoksundo National Park | 43 | 1 | 42 | 20 |
| Langtang National Park | 73 | 2 | 71 | 29 |
| Makalu Barun National Park | 58 | 5 | 53 | 14 |
| Sagarmatha National Park | 35 | 1 | 34 | 13 |
| Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park | 55 | 4 | 51 | 26 |
| Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve | 49 | 2 | 47 | 15 |
| Parsa Wildlife Reserve | 43 | 2 | 41 | 12 |
| Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve | 28 | 1 | 27 | 7 |
| Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve | 32 | 1 | 31 | 16 |
| Hunting Office | 160 | 1 | 159 | -- |
| Sub - total | 908 | 45 | 863 | 243 |
| Elephant Hattisars | | | | |
| Elephant Breeding Centre and Chitwan Hattisar, Chitwan | 129 | 1 | 128 | 80 |
| Bardia Hattisar, Bardia | 33 | 0 | 33 | 22 |
| Kanchanpur Hattisar, Kanchanpur | 24 | 0 | 24 | -- |
| Parsa Hattisar, Parsa | 32 | 0 | 32 | -- |
| Biratnagar Hattisar, Sunsari | 33 | 0 | 33 | -- |
| Sub - total | 251 | 1 | 250 | 102 |
| Grand total | 1159 | 46 | 1113 | 345 |

Appendix-25: Organization Chart of Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation

