



# Annual Report

Shrawan 2066 to  
Ashad 2067

July 2009 to  
June 2010



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





# Annual Report

Shrawan 2066 to July 2009 to  
Ashad 2067 June 2010

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation  
P. O. Box 860, Babarmahal, Kathmandu  
Tel: 00977 1 4220912 / 4220850 / 4227926;  
Fax: 00977 1 4 227675  
Website: [www.dnpwc.gov.np](http://www.dnpwc.gov.np); Email: [info@dnpwc.gov.np](mailto:info@dnpwc.gov.np)



# 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 23.23% 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 10 National Parks, 3 Wildlife Reserves, 6 Conservation Areas, 1 Hunting Reserve and 12 Buffer Zones in and around Parks and Reserves. It has over 38 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 in 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 fiscal year F/Y 2066/67 (July 2009 to June 2010) and presents its progress and achievements.

This year witnessed a considerable achievement in biodiversity conservation in Nepal. Among the major achievements are the declaration of Banke National Park and its buffer zone, declaration of Api-Nampa Conservation Area, Declaration of Gaurisankar Conservation Area, addition of parts of four village development committees of Surkhet district in buffer zone of Bardia National Park. These efforts rated this year active and successful.

In addition, DNPWC has carried out Tiger monitoring in Chitwan National Park, which revealed 125 adult individuals. Arna, wild water buffalo count in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve tallied 215 individuals. Similarly, a total of 1736 swamp deer were recorded from Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve. 1686 blue sheep were counted in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area. These wildlife census and monitoring exercises are some of the notable achievements of this year.

Department successfully conducted various awareness raising activities, capacity building programmes and coordinating activities. The protected areas in the field made significant progress during this reporting 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. Ganga Ram Singh, Mr. Babu R. Bhattarai, Mr. Jhamak B. Karki and Mr. Chatur Lal Shrestha 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 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.

---

Krishna P. Acharya



# Contents

Foreword

Acronyms

Introduction

Policy Level Progress

Conservation Education and Capacity Building

Wildlife Monitoring and Estimation

Park visitors, Antipoaching and Status of Wildlife

Appendices



# Acronyms

ACA	Annapurna Conservation Area
BaNP	Banke National Park
BNP	Bardia National Park
BS	Bikram Samvat
BZ	Buffer Zone
CA	Conservation Area
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

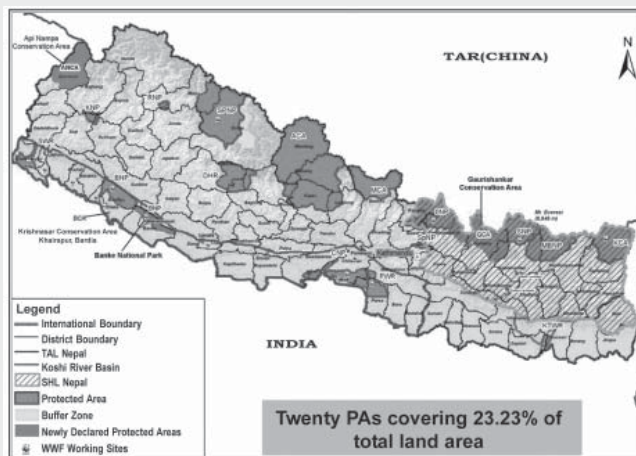


# INTRODUCTION

## Introduction

From an office in 1972 under Department of Forest, it was upgraded as a separate department in 1980. Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) is a conservation committed governmental organization of Nepal with a network of 10 National Parks, 3 Wildlife Reserves, 6 Conservation Areas, 1 Hunting Reserve and 12 Buffer Zone in and around Parks/Reserves. In over 38 years of conservation experience in wildlife management in Nepal, it covers an area of 34,185.62 sq. km (23.23% 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 (Rara, Phoksundo, Gosaikunda and associated wetlands, Gokyo and associated wetlands), mid hill (Maipokhari) and lowland wetlands (Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, Ghodaghodi lake, Jagadishpur reservoir and Beeshazari wetlands) and covers a total of 344.55 sq.km area.

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 Act in 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 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. 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 on 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 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, 27 mammal species, 22 bird species and 9 reptile species are listed in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. 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 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 (2006-2010), Tiger Conservation Action

Plan (2008-2012) and Snow Leopard Conservation Action Plan (2004-2009). The preparation of species action plan for elephant, vulture, blackbuck, swamp deer, and gaur is underway.

The Department has started captive breeding program of crocodile in 1978 and each year collecting eggs, rearing them in captivity and release of youngs into natural habitat in major river system of Nepal. At present, there are two crocodile breeding centers in operation in Nepal (Chitwan National Park and Bardia National Park). Till now, 728 individuals of Gharial and 164 Mugger crocodiles have been released in the Narayani and other different major river system of Nepal. 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 under the Department. 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 Tibet Autonomous Region of 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 in the form of grass cutting, controlled fire, fire line construction and maintenance, cutting down unwanted trees, clearing shrubs and uprooting of saplings are some of the specific activities currently carried out in Nepal. Sporadic research studies on habitat, invasive alien species also exist in different protected areas.



### Buffer Zone Management

To kindle the conservation spirit in the hearts of people, Government of Nepal has timely introduced buffer zone approach in 1994. The Department has adopted a participatory approach in buffer zone resource management. Fourth amendment of NPWC Act and Buffer Zone Management Regulation 2056 allow sharing of 30-50% of the total income of the Park and Reserve with the local communities to implement community development activities. Altogether, there are 12 buffer zones declared so far. Buffer zone program aimed at peoples participation in conservation for long term sustainability. The program is now spread over 83 Village Development committees of 27 districts and covers over 0.7 million population. (Photo 5)

In addition, there are initiations to declare the area in and around Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve as buffer zone. There are community based institutions in buffer zone such as Buffer Zone Management Committee

(12), User Committee (206), User Group (4,093) and functional groups. The user committee and user group have their own work plans and the money funneled through buffer zone management committee to utilize in conservation, community development, income generation, skill enhancement and conservation education program.

### Eco-tourism Promotion

Protected areas in Nepal are major tourist 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 381,784 in F/Y 2066/2067). Eco tourism is a major contributor to the income of protected areas. Considering the great potentials of eco tourism in protected areas, domestic elephant riding, visitor information center, information corners, flyers, jungle drive, camping, boating, trekking, jungle walk etc have been provisioning. Some regular activities like construction and maintenance of road, bridge, water hole and watch tower are being carried out in protected areas. Local people are benefiting from cultural tourism in buffer zone villages. Protected areas are imparting nature guide, trekking, cooking, hotel management, handicraft production training to local people jointly with other like minded Government, Non Governmental and Community based organizations. They sale the products from the visitor centers and other handicraft outlets.



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 forest, wildlife 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 the importance of biological diversity and the need for conservation of the same.

National Parks and Wildlife Reserves 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 targeting youths and school children are being conducted in Buffer zones and Kathmandu valley.



The Department regularly publishes and distributes promotional materials such as brochures, posters, newsletter (bimonthly) and bulletins. In addition,

print and electronic media are in use to disseminate conservation message.

### Threats

Nepal is a country of vast repository of priceless biodiversity. 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 root causes. 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 much wildlife.

Habitat loss and fragmentation, invasion by introduced 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 23.23% of the total area of the country for conservation.

### 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  
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, 2066 BS

#### **Act/Rule/Guideline**

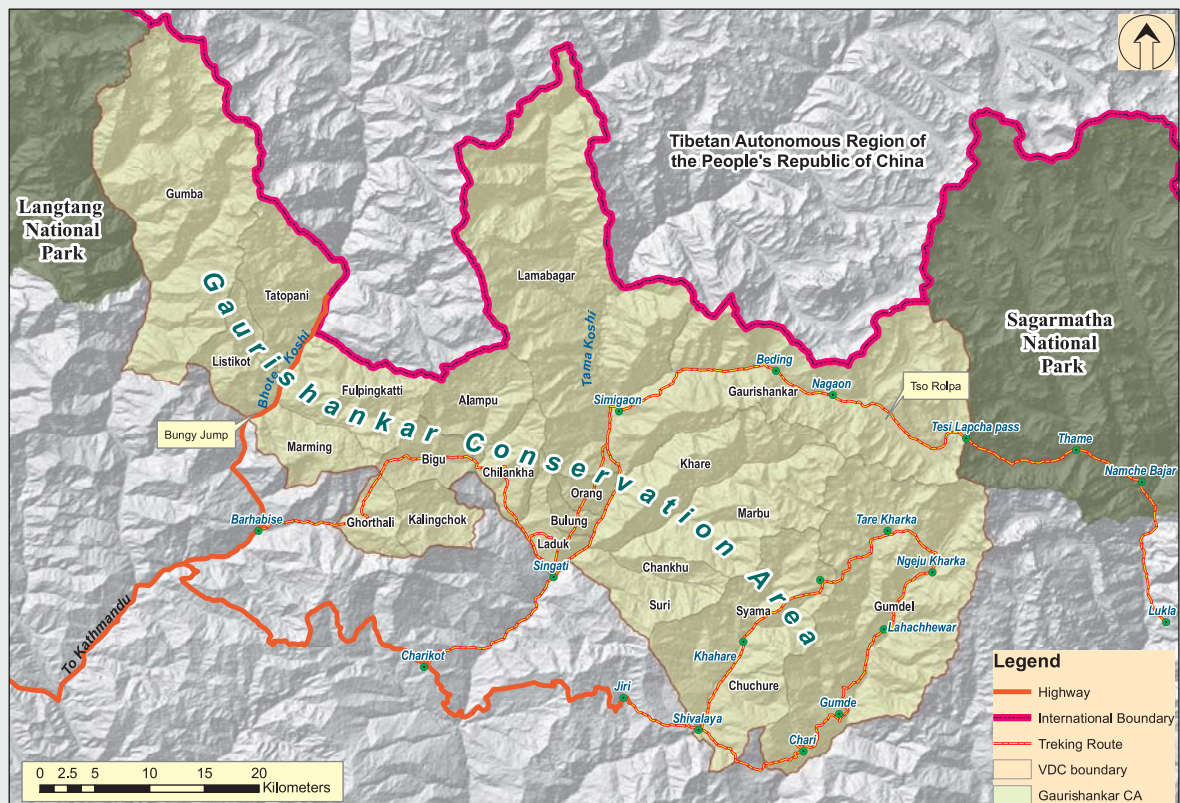
National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029 BS (1973)  
Forest Act, 1993  
Environment Protection Act, 1996  
Local Self-Governance Act, 1999  
Forest Rules, 1995  
Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 1996  
Chitwan National Park Regulation, 2030 BS  
National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulation, 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

## Gaurishankar Conservation Area Declared

Gaurishankar Conservation Area was declared on chaitra 27, 2066 BS (...). It is located in the mid development region between Sagarmatha National Park and Langtang National. It spreads in an area of 2179 Km<sup>2</sup> in 22 village development committees,

14 from Dolakha district (Alappu, Bigu, Bulung, Changu, Chilanga, Gaurishankar, Kalinchowk, Khare, Laduk, Lamabagar, Marbu, Worang, Suri and Syama), six from Sindhupalchowk district (Phulpingkatti, Ghorthali, Gumba, Lisikot, Marming, and Ttopani) and two from Ramechap district (Chuchure and Gumdel).



## Banke National Park Declared

Government of Nepal, using the National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973 (2029 B.S.), has declared Banke National Park (BaNP) on Ashad 28, 2067 (12 July 2010) occupying the core area of 550 km<sup>2</sup> and Buffer Zone of 343 km<sup>2</sup> in Mid Western Region of Nepal adjacent east to the existing Bardia National Park. The Banke National Park and Bardia National Park connected by recently extended 180 km<sup>2</sup> Buffer Zone of Bardia National Park creates large protected complex to conserve biodiversity and to support breeding tigers aiding to achieving the Nepal's goal to increase tiger population to 250 adult tigers by 2022 (NTRP 2010).

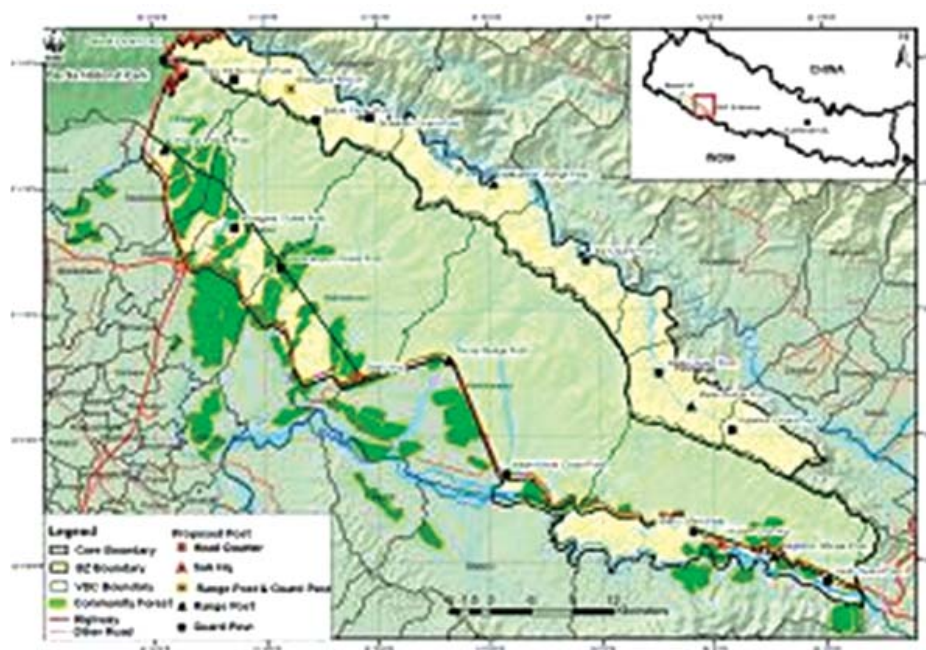
The newly declared Banke covers areas of Banke, Bardia, Dang and Salyan districts. About 77% of the total area of BaNP falls within Banke district and 23% falls in Bardia, Dang, and Salyan districts. It has east west length of 63 km and north-south width 7 to 20 km. It lies within tropical and sub-tropical bioclimatic zone extending from Terai plain, Bhabar and Churia. The core area is delineated by East Chisapani-Obari forest road, Mahendra highway and high tension line in the south, the Churia ridge in the north, Shiva

Khola in the east and Kohalpur-Surkhet road in the west. Eight ecosystem types has been identified within the jurisdiction of the national park including 124 tree species, 34 mammal species, more than 300 bird species, 33 herpeto-fauna species and 58 fish species.

The core area which entirely falls in Banke district makes up 61.5% of the total BaNP. The park headquarter is established in Obari (Banke district) and sub-headquarter in Chepang (Bardia district) and Kusum (Banke district). Currently it has 6 ranger posts and 12 guard posts.

Buffer zone consists of whole of part of 14 VDCs of Banke, Bardia, Dang and Salyan districts with about 4,861 households and population of about 35,712. The major ethnic groups inhabiting within the buffer zone are Tharu, Majhi, Brahmin, Chhetri, Khuna, Tamang, Gurung and Magar. Agriculture is the major economy base (89.5%) of the Buffer Zone people followed by service (9.5%), trade and labor. Average land holding is 0.65 ha.

The major issues identified for the management of the National Park are deforestation, encroachment, aggravated by existing remoteness and poverty.



This park further connects the Indian Suhelwa Tiger Sanctuary via national and community forests in Nepal towards south east and again connects with Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary via Bardia National Park and Khata corridor.

### Api Nampa Conservation Area Declared

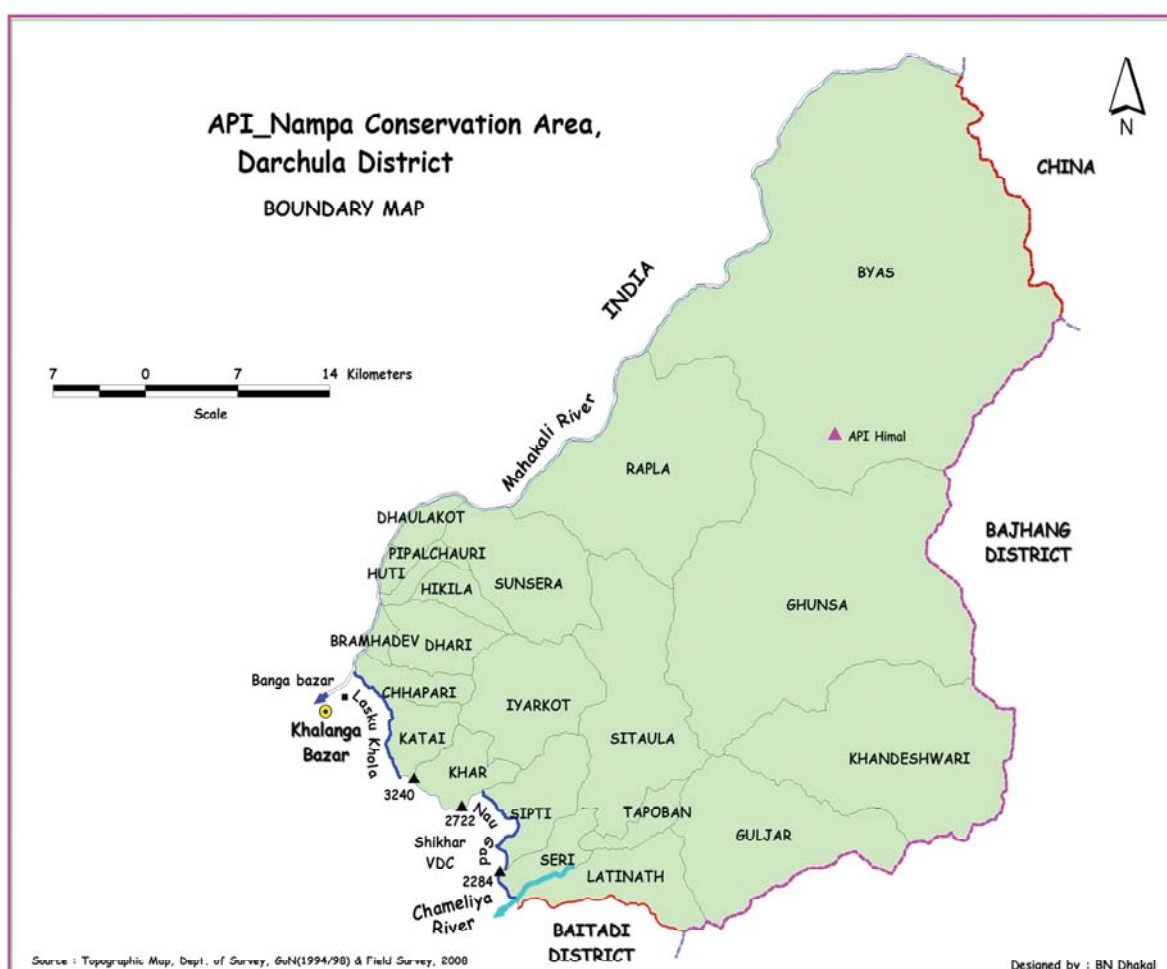
Api Nampa Conservation Area was declared on 28 Ashad, 2067 BS (12 July, 2010) covering an area of 1,903 km<sup>2</sup> of Darchula district. It covers an area of 21 Village Development Committees (VDCs), Byansh, Rapla, Sunsera, Dhaulakot, Huti, Brahmdev, Pipalchauri, Hikila, Dhari, Chhapari, Katai, Khar, Eyarkot, Shipti, Seri, Latinath, Sitola, Tapoban, Guljar, Ghusa and Khandeswori. Api Nampa Conservation Area has different ethnic groups like Sauka (Byasi), Thakuri, Kami, Damai Sarki, Brahmin, and Chhettri. The office was opened at Khalanga Darchula District Headquarter on 16 July 2010. It has a unique

topography ranging from lowlands (1,800 m) with sub-tropical vegetation to arctic conditions in the Himalayan highlands (6,500m). It hosts musk deer, Himalayan thar and many other wildlife. Area is rich in non-timber forest products and has potential for eco-tourism.

### Addition of parts of four VDCs of Surkhet in the Bufferzone of Bardia National Park

In Ashad 2067, Government of Nepal has added four VDCs (Taranga, Hariharpur, Lekhparajul and Chinchu) of Surkhet district as new buffer zone of BNP towards its northern border. About 180 sq.km area has been added and four user communities are formed to bring them in the buffer zone management committee umbrella.

In total, 34,185.62 sq. km ( 23.23% ) of the total area of the country is managed under the protected area system (Annex 20).



# CONSERVATION EDUCATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

## **Council of Ministers meeting at Kalapather, Sagarmatha National Park**

Meeting of 22 Hon'le Ministers in leadership of Rt. Hon'le Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal was held on 19<sup>th</sup> Mangsir 2066 at Kalapathar close to Everest Base Camp. They discussed on global climate change and declared Kalapthar manifesto regarding climate change. On the occasion, the meeting also declared Gaurishankar and Api Nampa Conservation Areas. The local people welcomed Prime Minister including ministers and high ranking officials through local Sherpa Culture.

## **International Mountain Day Celebrated**

With the Slogan "Disaster Management in Mountain Areas" the 7<sup>th</sup> International Mountain Day (IMD) was observed in Nepal. The main objective of IMD was to increase the awareness about mountain conservation and also sustainable development of mountain and mountain people. On occasion of IMD, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation also organized an art competition for High School Students from Kathmandu valley. Twenty eight students were participated in art competition from different High schools. In art competition, Ms Mina Nepali Gyanodaya Balbatika, Shree Nir Lal Sunuwar of Baudha Secondary, Shree Jiwan Rai of Gyanodaya Balbatika, Ms Subidha

Tuladhar of Gyanodaya Balbatika, Shree Ganesh Rai of Gyanshikha High School were awarded the first, second, third and consolation respectively. The winning students were awarded cash prize with certificates.

## **First Meeting of the South Asia Expert Group on Illegal Wildlife Trade held at Kathmandu**

First Meeting of the South Asia Expert Group on Illegal Wildlife Trade held at Kathmandu between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Jestha, 2067. More than 100 experts from South Asia Region and International Inter Governmental and Non Governmental Organizations participated the meeting. The meeting was organized by Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation in collaboration



with Traffic International, WWF Nepal and CITES Secretariat. The main objective of the workshop was to establish South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) from wildlife law enforcement agencies from South Asia.

Hon'le Minister Dipak Bohara, Minister for Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) highlighted on conservation policies and solicited regional cooperation. He opined that strict law enforcement from all agencies working in wildlife is necessary to curb illegal wildlife trade. The Secretary of MoFSC Mr. Yub Raj Bhusal addressed the workshop and highlighted and encouraged the participants that this workshop will be fruitful to stop the illegal trade of wildlife. Mr. Anil Manandhar, Country Representative of WWF Nepal addressed the workshop and said that Nepal is not only victim of illegal trade; whole world is victimized by illegal trade. On the occasion, representative of Interpol and Traffic International also addressed the workshop and emphasized to conserve wildlife by reducing the illegal trade of wildlife, their parts/derivatives. Mr. Shyam Bajimaya and Krishana Acharya, Joint Secretary of MoFSC addressed the workshop. Seven countries: Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Pakistan and Sri-Lanka participated in the workshop.

### **International Day for Biological Diversity, 2010**

Every year on the 22<sup>nd</sup> May, to raise awareness of the importance of biological diversity, the world celebrated International Day for Biological Diversity (IBD). This year theme was "Biodiversity, Development and Poverty Alleviation". The UN General Assembly adopted 22<sup>nd</sup> May as International Day for biological diversity since December 2000, to commemorate the adoption of the text of the convention on 22 May 1992 from Nairobi conference.

DNPWC celebrated IBD 2010 aiming at increasing the understanding and awareness for biodiversity issues. DNPWC organized Art competition program among school children (mid-level) from Kathmandu valley on the slogan. Sixteen students of 8 schools participated in the program. The winner students were awarded with cash prize and certificate.

### **World Environment Day, 2010**

World Environment Day (WED) is celebrated every year on 5<sup>th</sup> of 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 2010 on June 5 with a Slogan "Many species, One Planet, One Future". On the occasion of World Environment Day 2010, DNPWC and its field offices conducted environmental activities with a focus on slogan". DNPWC organized essay competition among school children (mid-level) from Kathmandu valley. Thirty-two students of 15 schools participated in the competition. The winner students were awarded with cash prize and certificate.

### **15<sup>th</sup> Wildlife Week 2010 Celebrated**

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) and protected areas under it celebrated 15<sup>th</sup> Wildlife Week 2010 with various activities that aimed at raising public awareness on wild flora and fauna conservation. First week of the new year and Nepalese calendar each year (Baishakh 1-7) was celebrated as a wildlife week since 2053.

The week began with a statement by Honorable Minister for Forests and Soil Conservation on the importance of nature conservation and the role of protected areas in biodiversity conservation. Hon'le Minister Dipak Bohara reiterated Nepal's commitments to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources for the well being of the human and the nation. The statement was aired by Radio Nepal on 0.45 hrs on first of Baisakh.

The Wildlife Week was celebrated with various activities. These include essay competition, quiz contest, art competition and poem contest on nature conservation for school children from different schools of Kathmandu valley. On the occasion, pocket size calendar publication and distribution, bird watching, plant identification, poster release and distribution and wildlife week special bulletin

were also published. The Slogan of Wildlife Week was "Save the Wild Tiger".

Conservation partners such as Bird Conservation Nepal, Himalayan Nature, World Conservation Union Nepal, WWF Nepal, NTNC have supported and participated in celebrating 15<sup>th</sup> Wildlife Week successfully.

### 14<sup>th</sup> World Wetland Day

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and the protected area under it celebrated the 14<sup>th</sup> World Wetland Day (WWD) 2010 with various activities that aimed at raising awareness on wetland conservation. The theme of the WWD was "Caring for Wetland-an answer to Climate Change". The conservation partners organization INGO/NGOs, CBOs celebrated the day by organizing several events to spread the message on importance of wetlands.

On 19<sup>th</sup> Mangsir 2066, Mr. Yub Raj Bhusal, Secretary of Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation inaugurated bill board (Flex Board) in Babarmahal. National celebration program was organized in Nepal Tourism Board Hall. The program was chaired by Mr. Yubraj Bhusal. The Chief Guest, Hon'le Minister Mr. Dipak Bohara, launched WWD poster 2010, Tiger conservation Poster, Simsar Varnmala, Vulture action plan, Preliminary Inventory of Nepal's Wetland, Prayawarn Masik Visheshank and Birds of Jagdishpur Reservoir. Hon'ble Minister highlighted the Kalapathar Manifesto and also declared that 40 percent areas should be under the forests.

In same occasion Mr Judha Bahadur Gurung NTNC, Dr. Ghan Shyam Gurung WWF, Mr. Rajendra Khanal

IUCN and Dr. Bishnu Bhandari ICIMOD and Dr. Hum Gurung BCN also highlighted about WWD. Deputy Director General Mr. Megh Bahadur Pandey welcomed all the participants. Director General Mr. Gopal Upadhyay highlighted the importance of WWD. He also clarified the progress about wetland conservation in Nepal including future activities for wetland conservation. Mr. Shiv Raj Bhatta gave vote of thanks for all the participants. Last but not least Mr. Yuabraj Bhusal had given his speech on the importance of wetland conservation.

### 26<sup>th</sup> Warden Seminar and 8<sup>th</sup> Buffer Zone Network Forum Meeting

26<sup>th</sup> Warden seminar and 8<sup>th</sup> Buffer Zone Forum Meeting was conducted from 18<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup>, Falgun 2066. Honorable Minister for the Forests and Soil Conservation Mr. Dipak Bohara inaugurated the program by lightening the traditional oil lamp. The Chief Guest Hon'le Dipak Bohara in his opening remarks highlighted the past situation, present context and future scenarios in natural resource management sector in Nepal. Speaking on the occasion, Hon'le Minister said, conserving and utilizing biodiversity is the role and responsibility of people of Nepal. Natural resources are the wealth of nation and the benefits stemmed from their management should go to the hands of local people and ultimately for the well being of the nation and people as a whole, he said. He further stated that the seminar is useful in addressing issues related to biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement.

Mr. Gopal Upadhyay, Director General of DNPWC highlighted the importance and objectives of holding annually the warden seminar and buffer zone network forum meeting. He also shed light on the buffer zone program and gave emphasis on participatory conservation program. He said that this gathering is useful in discussing and sharing what we did in the past, what we are doing now and what will be our future programs. It is a platform where we can share our problems and seek solutions to make our work more effective and sustainable. On the occasion, Mr. Upadhyay described the smallest mole that is recently discovered for the first time from Sauraha area of Chitwan National Parks by



Australian Scientist and Hon'l Minister introduced the species to the general public. He also released the "Ando Sharpa", Salak poster, Vulture Poster and Elephant Action Plan and distributed prize and certificate to the Panchmukhi User Committee and Sunachuri User Committee of Parsa and Makawanpur district for their best performance in the biodiversity conservation. Remarks were made by representatives' national political party, representative of partner organization and local people on the program. All speakers were of the view that the conservation and development should go hand in hand. Mr. Tulasi Ram Sharma, Chief Conservation Officer of PWR welcomed the participants at the start of the program while DG of DNPWC Mr. Gopal Prasad Upadhyay extended vote of thanks to chief guests, guests, invitees, and participants.

Raja Ram Sengtan Chairman of Parsa Buffer Zone Management Committee, Janardan Kshetri former Percident of DDC Parsa, Former DG of DNPWC Mr. Bishawanath Upreti, former Secretary of MoFSC Dr. Showambhuman Amatya, former director of DNPWC and Secretary of MoFSC Dr. Udayaraj Sharma, Former Secretary of MoFSC Mr. Rabi Bahadur Bista, Devesh Mani Tripathi Chairman of Nepal Forester's Association, Judda Gurung MS of NTNC, CDO Bara district, former chairperson of Chitwan National Parks BZ management committee and Tulsi Bhakat Prajapati, Regional Director of Central Forest Directorate also had highlighted on seminar on the occasion.

Experts's and filed manager's presentations were followed by interactions and lively discussion. Each and every presentation dealt with the conservation challenges in present context. 13 resolutions from buffer zone network forum meeting and 14 resolutions from warden seminar were passed.

### Pre-planning Workshop

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation had organized two days pre-planning workshop in Kathmandu. The workshop formulated program and budget of 2067/068. The participants also discussed the achievements and problems of each PAs in the workshop. Mr. Yubraj Bhushal,

Secretary of Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation had inaugurated the workshop and highlighted the importance of pre-planning workshop. On the occasion Regional Director of Central Regional Forestry Directorate Mr. Tulasi Bhakta Prajapati had said that the implementation of planned budget and program will help streamline the output. The workshop was participated by Chief Conservation Officers, Conservation Officers, and representative of conservation partners.

### Kathmandu Global Tiger Workshop 2009

The Government of Nepal hosted the Kathmandu Global Tiger Workshop between October 27-30, 2009. The workshop was attended by over 250 participants comprising policy makers, scientists, conservationist from 13 tiger range countries, partner organizations and individuals. The main goal of the four day workshop was to define strategic actions to save the wild tiges from extinction. The workshop was inaugurated by the Rt. Honourable Primeminister Madhav Kumar Nepal. The theme of the workshop was "Saving tigers is our test; if we pass, we get to keep the planet" and following 15 point recommendations was made by the workshop:

- celebrate 2010, year of the tiger, throughout the world.
- ensure strict protection of wild tigers and their core breeding areas.
- conserve and manage buffer zones and corridors that connect core tiger breeding areas in tiger landscape.



- tiger range countries stop infrastructure projects in core tiger breeding areas and finance institutions avoid financing development projects that adversely affect critical tiger habitats.
- empower local communities that live in and around tiger landscapes with sustainable economic incentives and appropriate technologies to minimize human tiger conflict.
- make core/critical tiger habitats truly inviolate by incentive driven, generous, participatory, and voluntary relocation.
- all countries implement CITES resolution conf.12.5 "conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix 1 Asian big cat species".
- enhance the capacity of INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization (WCO), the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the CITES secretariat, and the Regional Wildlife Enforcement Networks (including ASEAN-WAN) to more effectively and sustainably combat the illegal trade in wildlife at the international level and through relevant national agencies; and implement the manifesto on Combating Wildlife Crime in Asia, decided in Pattaya, Thailand, in April 2009.
- conduct focused outreach to target audiences to reduce demand for tiger parts and enhance demand for live tigers living in the wild.
- the international community makes a financial commitment to support long term behavior-change campaigns with measurable outcomes on tiger conservation in the wild.
- intensify regional cooperation for better management and enforcement in transboundary tiger landscapes.
- implement capacity development programs to achieve effective landscape and protected area management
- use innovative science and technology to closely monitor and protect wild tigers and their prey and habitat

- adopt innovative, sustainable mechanisms to finance wild tiger conservation.
- generate collective support for tiger range countries from the international donor community to reverse the decline of wild tigers now.

### **Asian Elephant Range States Workshop on Elephant Tuberculosis**

A three days Asian Elephant Range States workshop on Elephant Tuberculosis was organized from 20-22 May, 2010 in Kathmandu. The workshop was attended by over 40 experts, scientists, and managers. Group works on veterinary issues, research issues, and implementation issues, tourism and public relations, TB control strategy were carried out. The workshop was successful in sharing experiences on diagnosis, treatment and other aspects of the elephant TB. Nepal has started elephant health care and TB surveillance program in 2006. Elephant TB was first reported in Nepal in 2002. Of the 204 elephants tested so far, 47 were found to be seroreactive, 17 Government owned, 17 privately owned inside park and 13 privately owned outside the park. 7 elephant deaths have been reported from TB.

### **Nepal signs MoU with China for biodiversity conservation**

The Government of Nepal signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with China recognizing the necessity for both the governments to strengthen and enhance the cooperation and coordination in the fields of forests conservation and management, wildlife conservation and share the best knowledge, experiences and practices. The MoU is also focused to curb the illicit wildlife trade including tiger parts. The resolution was signed by Mr. Yuba Raj Bhusal, Secretary, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation on behalf of the Government of Nepal and Mr. Yin Hong, Vice-administrator, State Forestry Administration on behalf of the People's Republic of China on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2010 in Beijing, China (source: [www.dnpwc.gov.np](http://www.dnpwc.gov.np)).

The fields of cooperation includes:

- formulate forestry strategies, policies and planning
- promote sustainable forest management and utilization, including forest resource monitoring, natural forest protection, forest management, forest product processing and trade, and so on.
- actively address major forestry issues of common concern, such as deforestation, climate change, forest fire control, and forest pest and diseases control,
- promote wildlife conservation, nature reserves and protected area management, and combat wildlife crimes such as illegal trade of wildlife and forestry products, and poaching jointly,
- improve the capacity to combat illegal trade and poaching at border regions as well as in implementing international conventions, and exert convention implementation with high efficiency,
- carry out scientific and technical exchange and cooperation in the field of forestry management and wildlife conservation
- conduct publicity and public education activities to enhance the public awareness on environmental protection and legal consciousness in both countries and conduct these activities jointly where possible in the border regions,
- other field of common interests

Within the framework of this MoU, the parties can develop corresponding strategies and plan for cooperation in other specified field of cooperation.

Forms of cooperation agreed are to establish an effective institutional mechanism to achieve the objectives of MoU; exchange of technical information, documents, professional publications and research results; exchange delegations to share learning, increase bilateral dialogue, cooperation and communication; organize technical trainings, workshops or study tours; conduct joint research activities, and exchange experts, scholars and scientific researchers and other forms of cooperation mutually agreed.

Each party shall finance their own costs and seek either jointly or individually financial and technical support from different national and international institutions for the activities in this MoU.

The implementing agencies for Nepal are Department of Forests and Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation.

For China, Department of International Cooperation of the State forestry Administration of P R China is the implementing agency.

This MoU is for a period of five years and shall automatically prolonged for another five years in a similar manner.

# WILDLIFE MONITORING AND ESTIMATION

## **Tiger and Prey Base Monitoring in Nepal**

With the specific objectives of 1) estimating population of tiger and their prey 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, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation in association with Department of Forests, National Trust for Nature Conservation and WWF Nepal conducted tiger and their prey base survey which followed three contemporary approaches of assessing animal abundance and distribution:

Camera trap surveys to estimate tiger populations in Tiger bearing PAs

Line transect surveys to assess the prey abundance in tiger bearing PAs, and

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 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)	Tiger density/100 km <sup>2</sup>
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 tiger 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 <sup>2</sup>	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 Department of Forests, WWF Nepal and National Trust for Nature Conservation has accomplished the Snow leopard monitoring in Nepal. Monitoring was started in 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 Himalaya. The monitoring estimates 300 to 400 Snow leopards in Nepal. The population estimate was based on the model describing sign encounter rate, prey base and habitat suitability assessment.



## Swamp Deer Count 2010

Swamp deer *Cervus duvauceli duvauceli* listed in Appendix I of CITES is categorized as endangered species in IUCN Red List and is a legally protected mammal by National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973. In Nepal, at present only two distinct 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.



(Photo 18).

With the main objective of assessing the current population size of Swamp deer in SWR, Swamp deer count 2010 was carried out by applying direct block count method. The prime habitat of swamp deer is Shuklaphanta grassland area which 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 grassland also harbors swamp Deer.

A total of 1736 individuals of swamp deer were counted comprising 337 males, 1035 females and

371 calves. Of the total individuals, 19 % were male, 60% female and 21% calf. The count implies healthy populations depicting success of park 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, 1674 swamp deer were tallied in 2007 and 1715 were counted in 2009.

## Tiger Monitoring in Chitwan National Park

Tiger monitoring was accomplished in Chitwan National Park from Jan-March 2010. Three hundred and ten camera stations were placed across three blocks for 62 days (19-21 days in each block), with an effort of 3,582 man days, 170 elephant days and 4,793 camera trap nights. 1.5 - 2 Km spacing between two camera stations was maintained. Sixty two sub-adult and adult tigers (age  $\geq 1.5$  year) (comprising 15 males, 41 females and 6 with unidentified gender) were identified from three hundred and sixty seven photographs. The result shows that the tiger population in Chitwan National Park has increased to 125 (95-185) adult tigers from 91 (71-147) adult tigers in 2009. With the additional 34 tigers in Chitwan, Nepal's tiger population has reached to 155 (124-229) adult tigers which is a promising sign to achieve Nepal's goal to increase the tiger population to 250 adult tigers by 2022 in the Terai Arc Landscape (NTRP 2010). The tiger conservation landscape comprising of Parsa Wildlife Reserve (PWR), Barandabhar buffer zone, Somsowar forest in Nepal and the Valmiki Tiger Reserve in India is vital for the maintenance of this largest tiger population in Nepal (Appendix 18).

# PARK VISITORS, ANTIPOACHING AND STATUS OF WILDLIFE

## Park Visitors and Revenue Generation

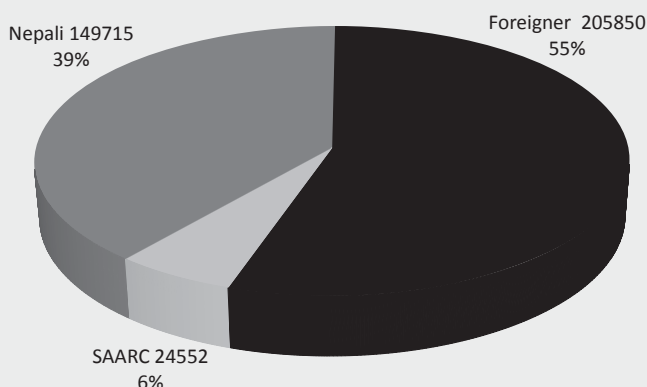
Ecotourism has been increasingly recognized as an important tool for biodiversity conservation worldwide. Nepal's protected areas are popular international tourist destinations as they attract more than 50% of the tourists coming to Nepal. The royalty from ecotourism related activities (entry fee, elephant ride, 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 381813 (Appendix 1, 2). The income generation in the F/Y 2066/67 is NRs 140310908

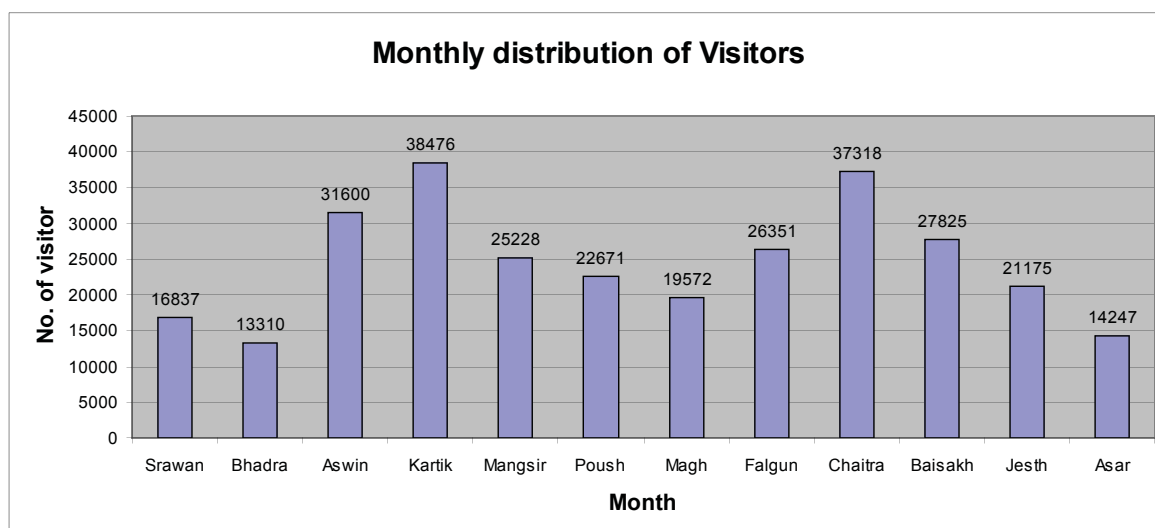
(Appendix 3,4). Increasing number of tourists in protected areas may increase both benefits and costs. Tourism income from protected areas is used for buffer zone management program as there is legal provision that 30-50% of the Park income directly goes to local community. Of the total visitors, 55% are foreigner, 6% SAARC visitors and rest Nepalese (Pie chart).

## Researches/Studies in Protected Areas

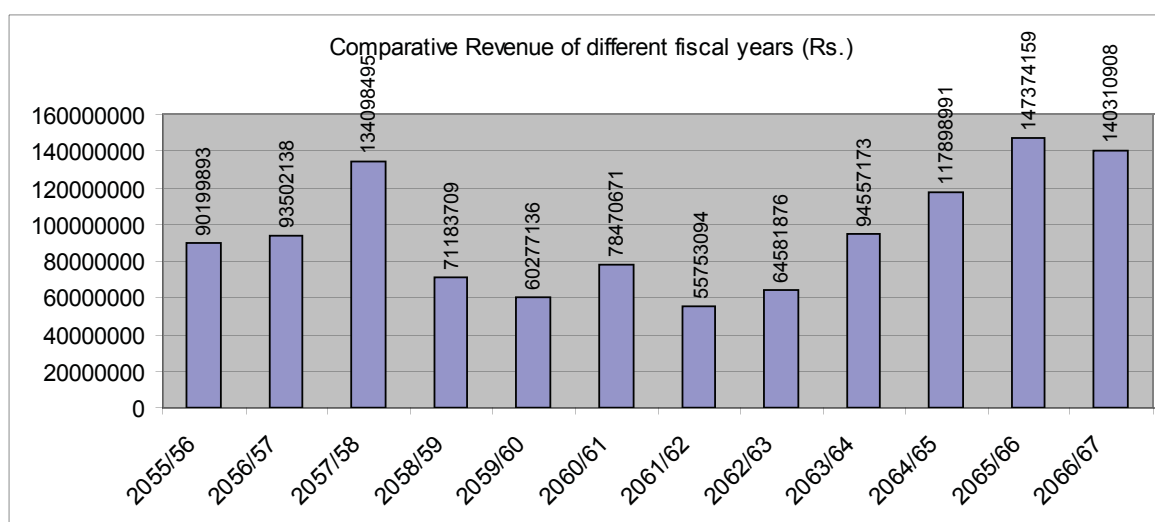
Protected area research has traveled a relatively long way since its birth. Over the last three decades or so a plenty of researches have been carried out in protected areas of Nepal. Research permission taken from DNPWC in last few years provided ample evidences to this. This year a total of 75 researches/ 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, community forestry, alternative energy, buffer zone, payment of environmental services, climate change, and conflict. Most of the studies/researches are conducted in Chitwan (23), followed by Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (9), Langtang National Park (7), Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve (6), Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (5), Bardia National Park (4), Sagarmatha National Park (3), Shey Phoksundo National Park (1) and Parsa

Categories of Visitors  
Fiscal Year 2066/067





The total revenue in this fiscal year is slightly less than the previous year but is higher compared to the rest of the years from 2055/56 (graph).

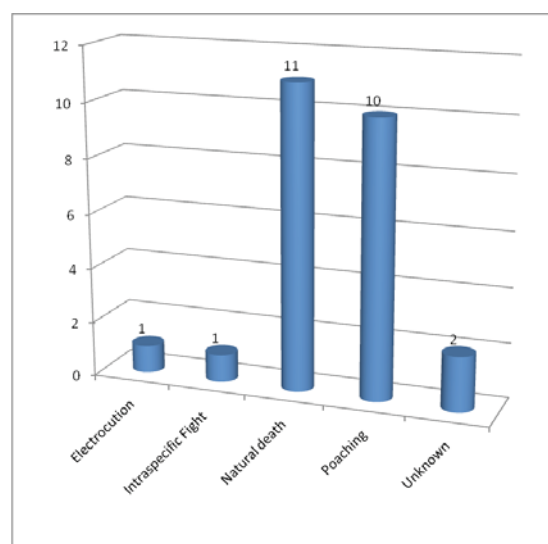


There are two clear peaks of the visitor season, Aswin-Mangsir and Falgun-Baisakh (graph).

wildlife Reserve, Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, and Makalu Barun National Park (2 each). 30 research studies were subjected to Master thesis, 9 were subjected to Bachelor and 12 were Ph.D. thesis. A list of the researches/studies carried out in protected areas of Nepal during the F/Y 2066/067 is presented in appendix-8. (Photo 22).

### Wildlife mortality

Despite our various conservation efforts, the poaching and illegal trade has been continuing and identified as one of the primary 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 25, out of which 10 are poaching cases, 2 died of unknown causes and rest died due to natural causes and mutual fight. All rhinos were died in Chitwan National Park (Annex 8).

### Death of rhino in Chitwan National Park

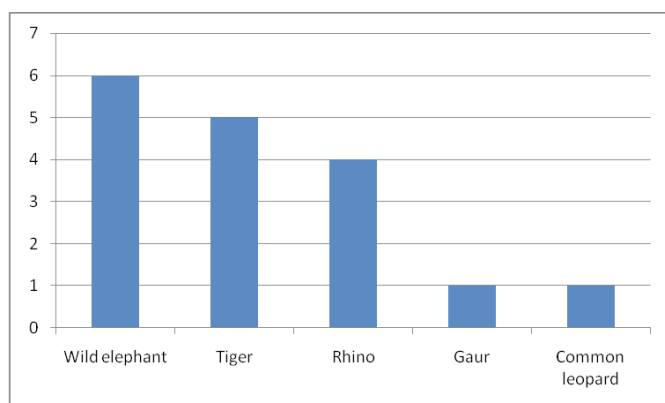
Similarly, two tigers were died, out of which one in Bardia National Park and one in Khata corridor Bardia (Annex 9). The tiger died in the Thulo Shree was due to poaching whereas the cause of death for other in Khata corridor was unknown. Total of eight Asian Elephants were died of which six were captive and 2 were wild (Annex 10). Twenty nine incidents of different wildlife death have been reported. This includes the two deaths of musk deer and one snow leopard from Sagarmatha National Park (Annex 11). Two calves were born, one each in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and Chitwan National Park from the domesticated elephant (Annex 12).

Total of 17 humans were killed by five wildlife, six by wild elephant, five by tiger, four by rhino and one each by gaur and common leopard (Annex 13).

### Death of human by different wildlife

Four humans were injured; two by wild elephant and one each by gaur and himalayana black bear (Annex 13).

Seven human were died this fiscal year, 5 in the counter fire with patrolling Nepal Army and two due to natural cause (Appendix 14).

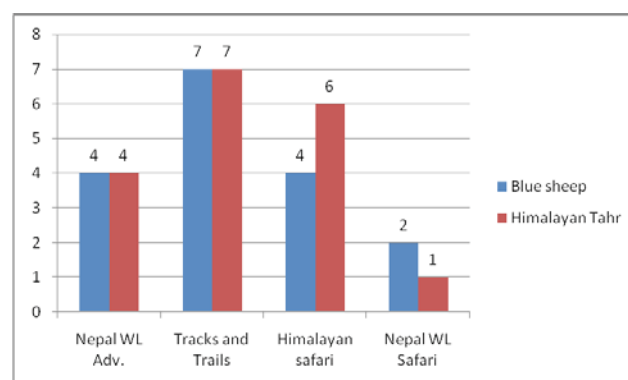


### Wildlife Farming

Only two letter of intent, one for chital and the other for wild pig has been issued in this fiscal year (Appendix 16) for wildlife farming.

### Sport hunting of wildlife

35 individuals of wildlife have been hunted in this fiscal year by four professional hunting companies, 17 blue sheep and 18 himalayan tahr (Appendix 17, graph). Nine wildlife were hunted from Fagune and Gustung blocks, eight from barse block, six from Surtibang block and three from Sundaha block.



### Status of wildlife

The status of different wildlife was updated in this fiscal year too which is listed in the annex 18. The updating indicates slight increase of swamp deer in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve from 1715 to 1736, almost similar wild water buffalo 215 in Kosi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and 1686 blue sheep in Kangchenjungha Conservation Area.

### Release of gharial crocodile

37 gharial crocodiles were released from Chitwan national Park in this fiscal year totaling 728 from 1981 (Annex 19).

### Staff position

Of the 1159 sanctioned staff positions, 30% (345) post are vacant (Appendix 21) causing a great difficulties in the protection and management of protected areas.

## Antipoaching Operations

There have been many progresses in wildlife law enforcement in F/Y 2066/67. 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. 67 peoples in charge of being involved in wildlife poaching and illegal trade are arrested and undergone legal actions. The arrest and seizure is presented in Appendix-15.



# APPENDICES

- Tourist Records
- Revenue Generation
- Annual Programme and achievement
- Workshop/Seminar/Study tour
- Research and studies in Protected Areas
- Wildlife Mortality (Rhino, Tiger, Elephant, other wildlife)
- Human casualties and injuries from wild animals
- Major arrest and seizure records
- Hunting records from Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve
- Updated wildlife population in Nepal
- Gharial crocodile release from Kasara
- Protected areas of Nepal
- Approved staff positions in DNPWC

Appendix-1: Status of tourists visiting in Protected Areas in F/Y 2066/067

PA	Months	Shrawan	Bhadra	Ashwin	Kartik	Mangsir	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Chaitra	Baisakh	Jestha	Asar	Total
CNP	Foreigner	4412	3163	8448	10563	7528	5100	4766	8384	10259	5088	2755	2507	72973
	SAARC	362	247	1669	922	498	1103	621	781	1252	982	1877	585	10899
	Nepali	1168	974	3313	3139	3300	4635	3696	3674	3395	1842	1301	872	31309
BNP	Foreigner	46	150	405	424	622	293	183	436	583	295	110	81	3628
	SAARC	5	9	4	2	9	0	9	10	9	10	0	1	68
SNP	Nepali	49	155	327	20	264	351	138	393	395	186	225	49	2552
	Foreigner	387	790	6055	7559	1973	1417	642	1658	5375	3531	889	331	30607
	SAARC	5	15	116	41	24	5	4	8	99	146	93	26	582
LNP	Foreigner	449	446	1810	2168	777	536	340	812	2095	569	304	201	10507
	SAARC	6	1	42	6	2	0	9	0	0	30	0	0	96
RNP	Foreigner	6	26	16	31	23	2	0	4	15	16	17	1	157
	SAARC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPNP	Foreigner	44	76	183	47	65	0	0	15	12	26	65	11	544
	SAARC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
KNP	Foreigner													29
	SAARC													0
MBNP	Foreigner	2	11	556	504	50	25	9	32	219	215	24	251	1898
	SAARC	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
SNNP	Foreigner	747	496	1142	1765	1309	830	867	789	1545	1442	623	402	11957
	Nepali	9141	6735	7176	11050	8462	7913	8241	8984	11700	13271	12587	8614	113874
SWR	Foreigner	3	2	18	19	1	1	0	32	10	4	2	0	92
	SAARC	0	0	5	3	0	3	5	1	0	4	10	0	31
KTWR	Nepali	0	1	0	63	51	43	17	88	26	22	11	46	368
	Foreigner	0	0	16	0	60	58	0	63	113	14	17	0	341
	SAARC	0	0	0	0	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
PWR	Nepali	0	0	114	0	171	340	0	163	142	81	264	259	1534
	Foreigner	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

# ANNUAL REPORT

Shrawan 2066 - Ashad 2067  
(July 2009 - June 2010)

PA	Months	Shrawan	Bhadra	Ashwin	Kartik	Mangsir	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Chaitra	Baisakh	Jestha	Asar	Total
	SAARC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nepali	0	3	14	0	3	11	15	7	0	15	0	10	78
<b>DHR</b>	Foreigner	2	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	17
	SAARC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>KCA</b>	Foreigner	3	4	160	146	20	2	10	17	71	16	1	0	450
	SAARC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
ACA	Foreigner													72444
	SAARC													12834
MCA	Foreigner													1896
	SAARC													
		<b>16837</b>	<b>13310</b>	<b>31600</b>	<b>38476</b>	<b>25228</b>	<b>22671</b>	<b>19572</b>	<b>26351</b>	<b>37318</b>	<b>27825</b>	<b>21175</b>	<b>14247</b>	<b>381813</b>

Appendix-2: Status of Visitors in Protected Areas (2052/53 to 2066/67)

PA	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	2066/67
CNP	83898	96062	104046	105880	117497	106254	58317	49031	57876	42654	54449	80630	105844	118685	115181
BNP	1855	3068	4796	5864	9610	10262	5093	2895	2273	1173	1394	3713	4476	5056	6248
LNP	6501	7063	8798	10889	12493	13164	8800	3183	3396	4122	4230	6097	9219	9915	10603
SNP	15980	17412	18511	21372	16497	25564	18402	15369	21960	17750	20100	23313	28170	29499	31189
RNP	178	93	560	148	147	47	25	8	16	5	28	46	141	105	157
SPNP	672	220	142	489	44	322	237	119	215	252	119	208	607	591	558
KNP	12	7	5	13	558	31	13	2	8	0	1	7	10	20	29
MBNP	837	914	876	--	748	587	284	152	189	103	74	227	594	1443	1903
SNNP	--	--	882	--	--	--	30124	37232	39014	50996	43804	73901	68871	106931	125831
SWR	521	1765	318	696	995	1586	606	337	165	18	57	352	1420	250	491
KTWR	488	817	20	2050	2536	1901	1430	1409	1205	2235	4207	6145	4575	196	1894
PWR	47	256	330	334	1518	333	287	84	35	90	87	197	34	93	84
DHR	222	226	2	112	132	96	72	0	0	0	0	0	55	25	17
KCA	--	--	--	881	799	873	418	519	418	166	156	328	534	599	454
ACA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44969	34579	36000	50129	65257	74128	85278
MCA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	551	573	598	617	1233	1659	1896
<b>Total</b>	<b>111211</b>	<b>127903</b>	<b>139286</b>	<b>148728</b>	<b>163574</b>	<b>161020</b>	<b>124108</b>	<b>110340</b>	<b>172290</b>	<b>154716</b>	<b>165304</b>	<b>245910</b>	<b>291040</b>	<b>349195</b>	<b>381813</b>

Appendix-3: Revenue Generation in Protected Areas in F/Y 2066/67

Description	DNPWC	CNP	BNP	SNP	LNP	RNP	SPNP	KNP	MBNP	SNNP	SWR	PWR	KTWR	DHR	KCA	TOTAL
Entry fee		40316520	4007580	22841200	6793200	131000	284400	14000	1111062	4120000	133407	4060	227020	22000	902000	80907449
Camping fee		49700		0	0	0	0	0	0	13600				0	0	63300
Elephant ride		1295100		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49600	27800	0	0	1372500
Elephant grazing		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
Hotel/lodge royalty		3952784	1672968	2007291	151243	23600	0	30000	0	0	0		0	0	0	7837886
Right of way		1151900		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	1151900
Jungle drive		4668000		0	0	0	0	0	0	2601725		2050	66140	0	0	7337915
Penalties		1337374	1010635	6333	39538	121820	0	0	0	61250	1070960	161600	136215	1500	0	3947225
Illegal grazing		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
Boat tender		1944539		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1944539
Thatch grass/litter collection		371530	352250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207935	16420		0	0	948135
Tender form		62200	11600	0	0	4500	10200	54000	0	0	0	20700	0	0	0	163200
Forest product (Timber/ others)		13000	206644	297747	569907	0	245007	26846	136382	0	0	0	0	63503	75900	1634936
Helicopter landing		0		1420000	68000	4000		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4000	1496000
Vat		599563.1	0	0	66211	0		0	0	0	0	1525004	0	0	0	2190778.1
Filming		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	33000	0	0	0	0	0	33000
Fishing		0		0	0	8500		0	0	0	0	0	6352	0	0	14852
Rafting/ Boating		0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	24500	0	0	24500
Sand/ boulders			918033	90278	0	0		0	0	0	0	4910359	0	0	0	5918670
Auction		4588503	64962	0	0	0		0	0	200	0	7356890	0	0	0	12010555
Misc.		666977.6	1226	113		0		10956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	679272.6
ID fee		0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10634295</b>	<b>61017691</b>	<b>8245898</b>	<b>26662962</b>	<b>7688099</b>	<b>293420</b>	<b>539607</b>	<b>135802</b>	<b>1247444</b>	<b>6829775</b>	<b>1412302</b>	<b>14046683</b>	<b>488027</b>	<b>87003</b>	<b>981900</b>	<b>140310908</b>

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

PA	2055/56	2056/57	2057/58	2058/59	2059/60	2060/61	2061/62	2062/63	2063/64	2064/65	2065/66	2066/67
DNPWC	20385715	11710616	20953326.2	7054415	7254831	12022385	5485730	4178500	6534505	6027883	11945700	10634295
CNP	54543777.79	51537864	74302801.4	38887119	30831199	40060770	28137909	37979523	47732093	58793101	62797974.83	61017691
BNP	4226068.04	7615769	9821783.51	4376586	2777655	3710147	1821863	1581501	3432490	4012763	5032233.5	8245898
SNP	4086506.65	12575910	15439746.2	11355101	10819019	14508487	13562145	13905852	17084031	22861928	23673562.17	26662962
LNP	3498779.33	7136876	8550227	4490787	4866446	3623444	2513093	2812625	4428302	5839900	10336815.56	7688099
RNP	62495	102575	100372	74065	59000	41952	42350	11940	75070	190040	128020	293420
SPNP	126994	225697	193790	481216	159460	133260	144000	65720	337627.4	390840	262860	539607
KNP	666960	97133	94302.46	34789	22276	5400	13986	22664	77818	70396	112811	135802
MBNP	--	180750	313927.6	44059	131872	118554.3	87799	124860	179430	748463	784208	1247444
SNNP	--	--	--	1800084	1986025	2370895	2388352	947515	2900520	2964618	4696449	6829775
SWR	952578.27	971314.4	2419214.53	1552950	631871.1	523770	469765	437857	1664097	717959	1335576	1412302
PWR	298989	193836.5	354153	258500.9	421860	563698	379575	2172693	9467480	14432290	25192784	14046683
KTWR	1153523	734659	1208770	642591	59621	573309	532747	322026	411314	542842	210030	488027
DHR	197506.87	156138.8	151081	87387	1200	900	1800	3600	6235	81898	46552.5	87003
KCA	--	263000	195000	44059.25	254800	213700	171980	15000	192560	224070	818582.5	981900
Sikari Adda	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33600	--	--	--
Total	90199892.95	93502138	134098495	71183709	60277136	78470671	55753095	64581876	94557173	117898991	147374159.1	140310908

**Appendix 5: Annual budget and expenditure in F/Y 2066/67 (Budget in thousands)**

SN	Park/Reserve office	Annual Budget	Annual Expenditure
1	Department of National parks Wildlife Conservation Project	22196	21854
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22196</b>	<b>21854</b>
	<b>National Parks</b>		
1	Chitwan National Park	26474	26051
2	Bardia National Park	17710	16015
3	Makalu Barun National Park	11749	11533
4	Langtang National Park	14099	12357
5	Sagarmatha National Park	9300	8295
6	Shey-Phoksundo National Park	8761	7118
7	Rara National Park	7881	7595
8	Khaptad National Park	7486	7486
9	Shivpuri Nagarjun National Park	11967	12863
10	Department of National parks Wildlife Conservation		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>111155</b>	<b>107573</b>
	<b>Wildlife Reserves</b>		
1	Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve	4251	3655
2	Parsa Wildlife Reserve	6385	6360
3	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve	9113	8566
4	Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve	9500	9500
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38241</b>	<b>38983</b>
	<b>Non-timber forest product</b>		
1	Shey-Phoksundo National Park		
2	Rara National Park		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1456</b>	<b>1456</b>
	<b>Hattisar Project</b>		
1	Chitawan National Park		
2	Bardia National Park		
3	Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve		
4	Parsa Wildlife Reserv		
5	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve		
6	Department of National parks Wildlife Conservation		
	<b>Total</b>		
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>215155</b>	<b>211112</b>

### Appendix 6: National & International Workshop/Seminar/Study Tour/Higher Study in F/Y 2066/067

Designation	Name	Training/Workshop/Seminar/Study Tour	Country
Director General	Gopal Prasad Upadhayay	National Natural Conservation	London
		First Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation,	Thailand
		CITES COP-15 Meeting	Doha, Qatar
		Transboundary Meeting on Controlling Illegal Wildlife Trade	China
		Transboundary Consultative Meeting ‘	India
Deputy Director General	Megh B. Pandey	First Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation	Thailand
		CITES COP-15 Meeting	Doha, Qatar
		Second announcement on ASRSG Meeting	India
		Global Tiger Initiative (GTI) Workshop for Senior Executives Leading the way : Integrating Conservation into Development	America
		Global Tiger Forum Consultative Meeting	India
		Pre- Tiger summit Partners dialog Meeting	Indonesia
Joint Secretary	Shyam Bajimaya	Global Tiger Initiative (GTI) Workshop for Senior Executives Leading the way : Integrating Conservation into Development	America
Planning Officer	Fanidraraj Kharel	GTI Training of Trainers Course ,	India and Washington DC USA
Chief Conservation Officer	Tikaram Adhikari	Second Announcement on ASRSG Meeting	Kajiranga ,India
		Project Appraisal Training 30 days	Kathmandu
		Transboundary Consultative Meeting	India
Chief Conservation Officer	Dr. Narendra MB Pradhan	The Role of Zoos in Conservation of Wild Asian Elephant	America
		Second Announcement of ASRSG Meeting	India
		Transboundary Consultative Meeting	India
Chief Conservation Officer	Tulsiram Sharma	Strengthening CITES Implementation Capacity to ensure sustainable wildlife management and non-detrimental trade Workshop	Philippines
		Second Announcement of ASRSG Meeting	India
Management Officer	Shivraj Bhatta	First Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation	Thailand
Under Secretary Tech	Jhamak B. Karki	Pest Risk analysis	Nepal
		Biodiversity protection and Threaten Management	Nepal

Designation	Name	Training/Workshop/Seminar/Study Tour	Country
Under Secretary Tech	Barna B. Thapa	Environment Impact Evaluation training	Nepal
		Monitoring and Evaluation TYraining	Nepal
		National Landuse Policy Workshop	Nepal
Under Secretary Tech	Ganga Ram Singh , Danuwar	Bidiversity Documentation Orientation Workshop	Nepal
		Field Monitoring Visit	Nepal
Engineer	Ramesh Kumar Mital	Less expansive Bio-engineering Training	Nepal
Senior Vet. Doctor	Dr.Kamal Gairhe	Second announcement on ASRSG	India
Chief Conservation Officer	Bed Kumar Dhakal	CCIFEH Worshop from mopuntain to the Sea : adapting to Climate Changing	India
		First Asia Ministrial Conference on Tiger Conservation	Thailand
		Strengthening CITES Implementation Capcity to ensure sustainable wildlife management and non-detrimental trade Worksh	Phillipines
Conservation Officer	Budhi Sagar Poudel	Second announcement on ASRSG	India
		Under RAMSAR Convention Communication , Education, Prticipation and Awareness (CEPA) Workshop	Thailand
		Remote Sensing based Forest Carbon Measurment Verification Methodology Training	Nepal
Asst. Cons. Officer	Annath Bral	Second announcement on ASRSG	India
Asst. Cons. Officer	Ganesh Pant	Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Wildlife Management	India
Asst. Cons. Officer	Manoj Kumar Sah	Conservation and Development for Management	Nepal
Asst. Cons. Officer	Kishor Kumar Mehata	Exposure Visit Program	India
Asst. Cons. Officer	Subans Prasad Chaudhary	Training for Developing by Utilizing Local Natural Resources in Asian Countries	Nepal
		Developing Eco-tourism by Utilizing Natura resources in in in Asian Countries	Japan
Asst. Cons. Officer	Ramchandra Khatiwada	Forest Certification	Nepal
Asst. Cons. Officer		NTFP Based on forest product , Green enterprises and Marketting	Nepal
		Biodiversity Documentation	Nepal
Asst. Cons. Officer	Kedarnath Kadel	NTFP Based on forest product , Green enterprises and Marketting	Nepali
Asst. Cons. Officer	Gopal Bahadur Ghimire	Training for Developing by Utilizing Local Natural Resources in Asian Countries	Nepal
Asst. Cons. Officer	Ramesh Kumar Thapa	Exposure Visit	India
		Managment Information Information System	Thailand
Asst. Cons. Officer	Lal Bahadur Bhandari	Trianing and Visit on Wild elephants Control	India
Computer Officer	Rabindra Karki	Orientation on GIS /GPS for Planing	Nepal
Assistant Conservation Officer	Babu Ram Bhattraï	Social and Gender Inclusion in forestry Sector	Nepal

Designation	Name	Training/Workshop/Seminar/Study Tour	Country
Ranger	Utam Kumar Choudhary	Certificate Course in wildlife management	India
Ranger	Santosh Bagat	Training on Control the wild elephant	India
Ranger	Mahaeshwar Prasad Niraula	Training on Pest Risk Analysis	Nepal
Ranger	Shant B. Magar	Management information System	Thailand
Assistant Vetrinarian	Chtra B. Khadaka	Training on Wild Elephant Control (Kunki) and Study Tour	India
Senior Game Scout	Laxman Roy		
Game Scout	Pawari Yadav		
Fanit	Mani Lal Choudhari		
Pachhuwa	Som B. Mahato		
Phanit	Paltan Das Tharu		
Mahout	Bishnu Das Choudhary		
Pachhuwa	Shreeshayam Chaudhary		

**Appendix 7: Research/Studies in Protected Areas in F/Y 2066/67**

S.N	Date	Study title	Name	Degry	Affiliation organization	Study Site
1.	2066-5-10	Status of the papulation of tiger and their prey abundance in far western Terai Landscape,Nepal.	Chiranjibi Pd. Pokharel	Ph.D	NAST	SWR
2.	2066-7-18	Problems and Prospects of Ecotourism in Nepal .	Sujani Rana	M.Sc	T.U Central Department of Rural Development	SNNP
3.	2066-7-16	Study on Cloudeal Leopard.	Yadav Ghimire & Binod Ghimire	—	Friends of Nature	MBNP
4	2066-7-19	GIS study and plant sample selection.	Rajendra Poudal	Msc	TU	SNNP
5.	2066-7-22	Park People conflict and management SNP	Laxmi Dhungel	Ma	T.U.	SNNP
6.	2066-7-23	Boological Expedetion 2009 study on Wildlife and Insects	ProfA.S. Tamrakar		National College	SWR\ BNP
7.	2067-7-25	Evolutionary Biology and Ecology Program	Mr Bhadur Bhandari	Ph.D	Rom University, Italy	CNP\ MBNP
8.	2066-8-26	Status of the Endangered Hispid Hare in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve Nepal	Till B. Chhetri	—	-BRTF_	SWR
9.	2066-8-28	Population ecology Distirbution.	J.Thakuri	-	NBCA	SWR
10	2066-9-12	Role of community forestry in biodiversity conservation and development.	S.Khada	Msc	TU	CNP
11	2066-9-19	Effectiveness of Alternative Energy use in Biodiversity Conservation	S. Thapa	Msc	TU	SWR
12.	2066-9-27	Small Mammals	Prof T.K. Shrestha	Msc	TU	CNP
13.	2066-9-27	Environment Science	S. Lamichhane	Msc	KU	CNP
14	2066-9-29	Prey base study through pellet count Method.	S.Niraula	Msc	KU	CNP

S.N	Date	Study title	Name	Degry	Affiliation organization	Study Site
15	2066-9-28	Film Shooting	Y.Dhakal	Msc	TU	BNP\CNP
16	2066-9-30	Bird serring	Himalayan Nature HRCI	—		BNP\ CNP\ KTWR
17	2066-9-28	DNA Extraction from fallern feathers	Himalayan White House College		Himalayan White House Collage	CNP
18	2066-9-30	Exploration of ecosystem services in Sagarmatha National Park	Bikram Tamang	Ph.D	Christion Albrechts University ZU Kiel Germany	SNP
19	2066-10-13	Studu on Water Quality Status of Shivapuri National Park	Rupa K.C	Msc	TU Kirtipur	SNNP
20	2066-11-3	Improving grazing systems with Nepalese yak crossbredss to foster livelihood of mountain farmers in the Taplejung district of Nepal	Sankerraj Barsila	Ph.D	IAAS Rampur Nepal	KCA
21	2066-11-5	Phenology of tree rhododendrons in Eastern Himalaya	Sailesh Ranjitcar	Ph.D	TU	KCA
22	2066-11-9	Population Status and Distribution of Gharial ( <i>Gavialis gangeticus</i> ) in Karnali and Babai River System of Western Nepal	Vishnu P.Thapaliya	B.Sc	NAST	BNP
23	2066-11-12	Biodiversity Research	Prakash K. Paudel	Ph.D	University of south Bohemia.	BNP
24	2066-11-13	Spatial Heterogeneity and Abundance of Four-Horned Antelope in Bardia National Park	Krishna P. Pokherl	Msc	University of Freiburg ,Germany	BNP
25	2066-11-19	Assessment and Monitoring of Threatened plant Species and Habitats in sagarmatha National Park	Kamal Humagai	-	TU	SNP
26	2066-11-19	Positive Interactions in the Alpine Plant Community Implication	Rabindra Parajuli	M.Sc	TU	LNP
27	2066-11-25	Carbon Sequestration in Forest of KCA	Raju Jati	M.Sc	Khowpa College	KCA
28	2066-11-27	Phenology of tree species snd species Migration in Herb Layer of KCA	Sanker Panthi.	M.Sc	TU	KCA

S.N	Date	Study title	Name	Degree	Affiliation organization	Study Site
29	2066-11-27	An assessment of the effects of invasive and alien plant species in regeneration growth and carbon sequestration in tropical forest	Sunita Ulak	M.Sc	IOF Phokhara	CNP
30	2066-12-1	Population status and Ecology of Bristled Grassbird ( <i>Chaetornis striatus</i> ) in Chitwan National Park	Sunil Nepal.	B.Sc	IOF Phokhara	CNP
31	2066-12-10	Impact of <i>Mikania macrantha</i> on Native Flora of Chitwan National Park	Ramita Sherestha	M.Sc	TU College of Applied Sciences-Nepal	CNP
32	2066-10-3	Effectiveness of Community	Padam B. Rokaya	M.Sc	TU	SWR
33	2066-11-3	Ecology	Sagar Dahal	M.Sc	TU	CNP
34	2066-12-13	An assessment of eastward dispersal of rhinoceros to Siraha district from CNP	Anita Sherestha	M.Sc	TU	CNP
35	2066-12-31	Consequences of Climate Change on Grazing Lands and Pastoralism, Impact of Farmers Livelihood and Local Level Adaptation Approaches, A case from Langtang National Park of Nepal Himalaya	Ramesh Paudyal	-	WWF Nepal	LNP
36	2066-12-29	Buffer Zone Management and Institution Development Process with in the Buffer Zone of CNP	Laxmi Regmi	M.A	TU	CNP
37	2066-12-19	Conservation of Sub-tropical Forest two Decades Resource Management Effort of Lockel Community at Lowland Nepal	Bhuban K. Sharma	-	—	CNP
38	2067-1-10	Culture and Conversation	Niraj Tamrakar	M.A	Kathmandu University	SPNP
39	2067-1-27	Legal frameworks for Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem services in the Himalaya	Ram P. Chaudhary	M.Sc	Tribhuvan University	SNNP
40	2067-1-28	Assessment of Tiger Status and Their Ungulate preys in Different seasons in CNP	Bhupendra Yadav	M.Sc	University of Germany	CNP

S.N	Date	Study title	Name	Degry	Affiliation organization	Study Site
41	2067-2-5	Socio-economics of the river dependent ethnic communities and fresh water biodiversity of Chitwan Valley	Bisal Gole Tamang	B.Sc	Resources Himalaya	CNP
42	2067-2-9	Environment Science	Mahesh Basista	B.Sc	Kathmandu University	BNP
43	2067-2-9	Study of Clouded leopard and small carnivorous animal.	Yadav Ghimire	-	Friends of Nature(FON)	MBNP
44	2067-2-16	Distribution and Status of Red panda ( <i>Ailurus fulgens</i> ) in, KCA	Arun Adhikari	B.Sc	Kathmandu Forestry College	KCA
45	2067-2-17	Climate Change :change in Biodiversity and its Impact on Local Livelihood with their Adaptation of Syarubesi and Dhunche VDC of Rasuwa	AaVas Sherestha	Bachelor	National College	LNP
46	2067-2-17	Status of Critically Endangered Vultur Species in KoshiTappu Wildlife Reserve	Lina Chalise	B.Sc	Kathmandu Forestry College	KTWR
47	2067-2-19	Acidification and Climate Change impacts on aquatic biodiversity and water Quality of Gosaikunda Lake Langtang National Park	Rosa Paut	—	Kathmandu University	LNP
48	2067-2-19	Spatial Distribution of Herpetofauna in Chitwan, Nepal	Janakraj Khatiwada	M.Sc	University of Narbejen.	CNP
49	2067-2-19	Payment for Environmental Services Scoping Study			Forest Resource Study	SNNP
50	2067-2-21	Impact of Mikania micrantha on native flora of Chitwan National Park	Ramita Sheretha			CNP
51	2067-2-31	Bat study in Panimuhan	Sanjan B.Thapa		Small Mammal (CRF)	SNNP
52	2067-3-3	Phyto chemical study and bioactivity of some Medicinal,poisonous and endemic plants of Langtang National Park	Lokendra Karki	M.Sc	TU	LNP
53	2067-3-4	Population Distribution Habitat Mapping and Conservation threats of Lesser Adjutant stork <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> in Eastern Lowland of Nepal	Santosh Karki	M.Sc	TU	KTWR

S.N	Date	Study title	Name	Degree	Affiliation organization	Study Site
54	207-3-4	Sarus Crane	Jotandraju Thakuri		BCN	SWR
55	2067-3-8	Ecoregions defining Communities and Conservation	Prazan Yalamber Rai	Master Degree	Yale University	KCA
56	2067-3-11	A polycy Gap Analysis of CITES Implementation in Nepal	Yoges Dangol	M.SC	Florida International University	
57	2067-3-11	Bacterial colonization of the phyllosphere of some woody and herbaceous species and their leaf traits	Susila Sherestha	M.Sc	Tribhuvan University Kirtipur	SNNP
58	2067-3-20	Genetic Study of Asian Elephant ( <i>Elephas maximus</i> ) herd in Eastern Himalaya Region	Dinesh Neupane	Ph.D	Arkansas State University AR USA	CNP\ SWR\ PWR
69	2067-3-20	Assessment of Chiropteran (Bat) Diversity of Chitwan National Park	Sanjya B.Thapa		SMCRF	CNP
60	2067-3-20	Freshwater Snails Fecal Sample of Elephant and Rhinoceroses	Ramesh Devkota	Ph.D	University of New Mexico	CNP
61	2067-3-20	Wild Edible Mushrooms of teral and siwaliks of Nepal :Diversity Food value and Growth	Hari P. Aryal	Ph.D	TU	CNP\ BNP\ PWR\ KTWR
62	2067-3-21	Principal Diet Analysis and Habit Suitability Mapping of Royal Bengal Tiger Panthera tigris tigris	Amir Maharjan	M.Sc	TU Institute of Forestry	PWR
63	2067-3-20	AN Assesment on the status and threats analysis of Bos Gaurus (GAUR) in PWR	Santos Khatiwoda	B.Sc	SCHEMS	PWR
64	2067-3-24	Sustainability through Democratic Freedom in Community Based Natural Resources Management institutions (CBNRM) in Nepal	Chhiranjibi P.Upadhaya		Institute of Forestry, Pokhara	CNP
65	2067-3-31	The Human dimensions of Climate Change in the Nepal Himalayas	Graham McDowell		University of Canada	SNP
66	2067-3-31	Preparation of guide book on Geology and Natural Hazards of Dhunche GosainKunda trekking routes, Central Nepal	Kabir Sharma	B/Sc	Tri-Chandra Multiple Campus Kathmandu	LNP
67	2067-3-31	Ecology	Yagha P. Adhikari	Ph.D	Germany TUM Germany	SNNP

S.N	Date	Study title	Name	Degry	Affiliation organization	Study Site
68	2066-9-28	Evaluating tiger Activity, Habitat Quality , and tiger -Human conflict at Chitwan National Park	Neil Carter	Ph.D	Michigan State Univ., USA	CNP
69	2066-9-3	Ecosystem Services and Population Change in the Western Chitwan Valley	Alex Zvoleff	Ph.D	Ijifodf san Diego state University USA	CNP
70	2066-8-29	Long Term Ecological Research			WWF Nepal,TU, KU, BCN, Griffith Univ. Australia	CNP
71	2066-12-26				University of Technology -Graz- Austria, ICIMOD	LNP
72	2067-2-23	Establishing indirect blood Pressure valuse for Asian Elephants ( <i>Elephas maximus</i> ) in Nepal	Chitig Shershtha		IOA Rampur	CNP

**Appendix 8: The Greater One-Horned Rhinoceros Mortality in F/Y 2066/067**

SN	Sex	Age (Years)	Date	Area/locality	Cause of Death	Remarks
1.	Female	16	2066/5/17	Temple tiger area	Poaching/Gunshot	Hooves recovered
2.	Male	18-20	2066/5/29	Krishansar BZCF	Poaching/Gunshot	Hooves recovered
3.	Female	20-25	2066/6/2	Surunga Khola	Poaching/Gunshot	Baby in abdomen, Hooves recovered
4.	Female	40-45	2066/7/19	Kumroj BZCF	Natural death	Horn/Hooves recovered
5.	Female	50-60	2066/8/4	Amaltari Tappu Jungle	Natural death	Horn/Hooves recovered
6.	Female	38-40	2066/8/15	Baghmara post	Natural death	Horn/Hooves recovered
7.	Male	12-15	2066/10/25	Sikhauli in Farmer field	Electrocution	Horn/Hooves recovered
8.	UK	10-12	2066/10/2	Near Tamor Tal	Poaching/Gunshot	Hooves recovered
9.	Male	25-30	2066/10/8	Sauraha Area	Fighting	Horn/Hooves recovered
10.	Female	4 months	2066/10/10	Laukhani post area	Natural	Absence of Horn
11	Male	40-50	2066/10/27	Near Khorshor	Natural	Horn/Hooves recovered
12	Male	35-40	2066/10/29	Near Bhimle entrance gate	Natural	Horn/hooves recovered
13	Female	12-15	2066/11/14	Near Jarneli post	Poaching/Gunshot	Hooves recovered
14	UK	5-6	2066/11/25	Near Jarneli post	Natural	Hooves recovered
15	Male	18-20	2067/1/8	Tamor Tal Area	Poaching/Gunshot	Horn/hooves recovered
16	Male	2 month	2067/1/20	Bhalukhola	Natural	Hooves recovered
17	Female	20-22	2067/1/21	Bhalukhola Area	UK	Hooves recovered
18	Female	UK	2067/1/4	Bhalukhola Area	Poaching/Gunshot	Hooves recovered
19	Female	Adult	2067/1/24	Dudhaura khola Area	Poaching/Gunshot	Hooves recovered
20	UK	Baby	2066/12/25	Dhungekhola	Natural	NA
21	Male	Adult	2067/2/21	Lokkiyan BZCF Kathar	UK	Horn/hooves recovered
22	Male	8-10	2067/2/25	Dumaria Gaur Machan	Poaching/Gunshot	Horn/hooves recovered
23	Male	20	2067/2/28	Near Dumaria post	Poaching/Gunshot	Hooves recovered
24	Female	Adult	2067/2/13	Areas of Chitwan DFO, Mangalpur	Natural	Horn/hooves recovered
25	UK	Baby	2067/3/25	CNP	Natural	

(All the mortality was occurred in Chitwan National Park)

**Appendix 9: The Royal Bengal Tiger Mortality in F/Y 2066/67**

S. No.	Sex	Date	Cause of Death	Age	Description	Protected Areas/ District
1.	UK	2066/9/29	UK	UK	Babai Velly Thulo Shree	Bardiya NP
2	UK	2066/9/7	Poaching	UK	Khata Corridor, Bardia	Bardia

**Appendix 10: Elephant Mortality in F/Y 2066/67**

Species	Sex	Date	Cause of Death	Age (Years)	Description	Protected Areas
Captive Elephant	Female	2066/5/3	Oldage	60-70	Pawankali	Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve
		2066/5/9	TB	65	Chanchalkali	CNP
		2066/5/25	EEHV disease	calf	Un named	Elephant Breeding Centre, CNP
		2066/9/29	Old and due to disease	Very old	Tribhuwankali	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve
		2066/10/1	Old suffering from TB	65	Pasupatikali	Parsa Wildlife Reserve ( elephant dead at Kasara)
		2066/5/31	Old and Sick	60	Suratkali	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve
Wild Elephant	UK	067/2/10	Natural death	Very old	Wild elephant	Bardia NP Babai Valley
Wild Elephant	Female	2066/3/14	Natural death	10-12	Wild elephant	Chitwan NP in Eastern Sector

Appendix 11: Reported Cases of Wild Animals Mortality in F/Y 2066/67

PA	Date (BS)	Species	Sex	Cause of Death	Age	Location
Shivpuri-Nagarjun National Park	2066.05.3	Barking deer	UK	UK		Shivpur-Nagarjun NP
Khairapur Krishnasar CA	2065.09.07	6 Black buck	UK	UK		Narku village, Bardia
Sagarmatha NP	2066.05.20	Musk deer	UK	UK		-
Koshi Tappu WR	2066.6.22	Wild Buffalo	Male	Electrocution	adult	-
Parsa WR	2066.6.6	Barking deer	Female	Hit by vehicle	Adult	High Way
	2066.4.13	Blackbuck	Female	During calving	Adult	Khairapur , Bardiya
	2066/4/	Blackbuck	Male	Old /sick	Adult	Khairapur , Bardia
	2066/5	Blackbuck	Male	Dog attack	Adult	Khairapur , Bardia
	2066/5	Blackbuck	Male	Jackal Attack	Calf	Khairapur , Bardia
	2066/6	Blackbuck	Male	Hyena attack	Adlt	Khairapur ,Bardia
	2066/6	Blackbuck	Male	Natural	Adult	Khairapur , Bardia
Sagarmatha NP	2066.6.12	Musk deer	Female	Leopard killed	Adult	-
	2066.6.15	Hog deer	Male	Flooding /rainfall	Adult	Shuklaphanta
		Deer	UK	Flooding /rainfall		Shuklaphanta
		Swamp deer-2	UK	Flooding /rainfall		Suklaphanta
	2066/8/23	Leopard	UK	Killed by local people	Adult	-
	2066/8/24	Leopard	UK	Killed by local people	Adult	-
	2066/7/8	Snow Leopard	UK	Natural	Adult	-
Sagarmatha NP	2066/10/8	Wild Bufalo	Male	Hit by Bus	Adult	Haripur VDC-4
CNP	2066/10/8	Sloth Bear	UK	UK	UK	Amaltari Sector , Khorla Muhan
Langtang NP	2066/10/20	Leopard	UK	Fallen from steep slope	Adult	Yarsa VDC-3
Bara District Forest Office	2066/10/25	Leopard	UK	UK	Adult	Sapahi VDC-1 , Bara

PA	Date (BS)	Species	Sex	Cause of Death	Age	Location
Koshi Tappu WR	2066/10/14	Wild buffalo	Female	Hit by bus	Sub-adult	Highway
Langtang NP	2066/10/14	Leopard	uk	UK	Calf	Bhorle VDC-3
Chitwan NP	2066/12/02	Gaur	Male	UK	Adult	Khagendra Malli post area
	2066/12/18	Ghariyal	UK	Killed by iron spare	Adult	Brought to Ghariyal Breeding centre and dead
Krishansar CA	2067/1/1-2	Black buck	UK	Killed in the snare	Adult	Khairapur farm field
Chitwan NP	2066/3/9	Leopard	UK	Drowned in Well	Adult	Kalyanpur VDC-3
Badia NP	2066/9/9	Python	UK	UK	UK	Hari Lal Tharu,

#### Appendix 12: Domesticated Elephants Birth in Hattisars in F/Y 2066/67

PA	Date	Mother	Calf	Sex
Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve	2066.06.22	Shova Kali	1	female
Chitwan NP	14-05-09	Laxmikali	1	Female

**Appendix 13: Human casualties and injuries from wild animals in F/Y 2066/67**

Date	Name/Address	Causes of Death /Injured	Location	Number	Remark
2066/4/6	Padam B. Thapa Magar	Tiger	Chitawan , Diyalo BZCF	1	Killed
2066/5/3	Singh Ram Kumal -35, Meghauri VDC-2		Chitwan Narayan BZCF	1	
2066/5/14	Dumb woman-45	Rhinoceros	Chitwan Proposed, Dakaha BZCF	1	
2066/6/15	Bel B. Gurung -50	Tiger	Out of Chitwan BZ, Gunjnagar CF	1	
2066/6/22	Dil B. Bote (Nawal Parasi Arghauri-5)		Chitwan , Tributary of Narayani and Rapti	1	
2066/06/28	Om Prasad Jaisi -46	Wild Elephant	Bardia NP , Thakurdwara VDC-9, Shivpur	1	Injured
	Dal B. Kami-50			1	
	Senapati Tharu-18			1	
2066/5/30	Daya Ram B.K	Gaur	Chitawan NP, Tinchuli BZCF	1	Killed
2066/5	Ratan B. Rai	Himalayan Black bear	Makalu-Barun BZ Tamku-9	1	Injured
2066/8/8	Chini Maya Sarki-50	Wild Elephant	Basa VDC, Udayapur	1	Killed
2066/8/11	Chatur Maya Rai-65			1	
	Gyanendra Magar -30			1	
	Munal Magar -7			1	
2066/7/26	Sujan Poudel-5	Common Leopard	Parvat	1	Injured
2066/9/25	Thuli Kumari Bote-35	Tiger	Chitwan NP , Amaltari Sector , Gideni Post	1	
2066/10/23	Ridibir Dong	Wild Elephant	Near Kasara	1	
2066/10/24	Maiya Devi Kaphle-45	Rhino	Chitwan Matribhumi BZCF	1	
2066/11/03	Agnidhar Sigdel-60		Chiwan NP	1	
2066/10/25	Homnath Lamichhane	Gaur	Chitwan Old Padampur	1	Injured
2067/2/04	Dil B. Rana Magar	Rhinoceros	Bardia NP	1	Killed

**Appendix 14: Death of human being occurred in protected areas in legal action in F/Y 2066/67**

Date	Name/Address	Causes of Death / Injured	Location	Number	Remark
2066/3/26	UK	Cross firing with Army	Parsa Wildlife Reserve, Bhalu Khola	1	Dead
2066/08/12	Ram Kumar Darai		CNP in Churia hill	1	
2066/11/25	Devi Sara B.K -35		Bardia NP , Banshpani Areas	1	
	Amrita B. k.-32			1	
	Chadrika B.K -13			1	

Appendix 15: Major Arrest and Seizure Records in F/Y 2066/67

Name of PA	Date	Place	People arrested	Charge	Seizures
Suklaphanta WR	2066.04.01	Suklaphanta WR	1	Deer dry meet	Muzzle Gun 1 Kartilage Bullet 3 , Deer dry meet , Rain Coat 1 Balchi 1 Iron bullet 8, Rounded bullet 8, Barood 100gm
	2066.04.11	Suklaphanta WR, Sikari Tal	1	Hunter absconded	Utensile 15, Hook for killing Tortoise , snare 1000, Lamp 2 and cloths
Shivpuri Nagarjun	2066.05.09	Baghmara Khola	1	Poacher absconded	Muzzle gun 1
Chitwan NP	2066/5/25	Inside CNP	1	Involve in Rhino Horn selling	Chandra B. Shrestha, Lothar VDC-2
	2066/5/29		1	Killed rhino	Komal Bahadur Praja , Chitawan district
	2066/5/29		1		Aashis Praja , GI Pipe to make Muzzle gun 1, Khukuri 4 Iron rod making Bullet 1,
	2066/5/29		1		Mansi Praja , Chitwan district
	2066/05/29	Nwalprasi Krishnasar BZCF	1	Rhino poaching	Krishna Bahadur Praja
	2066/05/29		1		Bhim B. Kumal , Investigation continue
	2066/06/2		1		Khadga Narayan Mahato , Nwalprasi Koluwa-3
	2066/06/3		1		Bhojbir Rana magar , Nwalprasi , Shivmandir -8 , Muzzle gun 1, Snare for tiger killing
Chitwan NP	2066/06/3	Nwalprasi Krishnasar BZCF	1		Mukti Prasad Gurau , Three nut three rifle , Bullets 9, Rupees 156530., Motorcycle 1
	2066/06/3		1		Hiralal , Three nut three rifle 1, Rupees 1, Motorcycle 1
	2066/06/3	Nawalprasi , Pithauli-8 Krishnasar BZCF	1		Amar B. Gurau , Two times in prison
	2066/06/3	Nawalprasi , Pithauli-7 Krishnasar BZCF	1		Bishanu Pd. Gurau Snare, Knife, Cooking utensils

Name of PA	Date	Place	People arrested	Charge	Seizures
Parsa WR	2066.06.20	Makwanpur, Padampokhari VDC-2	1	Timber smuggling	Sanokanchha Lama , Utensile, axe, Saw and two legs of Sambhar deer
	2066.06.21	Makwanpur, Padampokhari VDC-2	3		Raj K. Muktan , Mangal B. Gole, Ganesh B. Lopachan, Muzzle gun 1, Bullet 100, Barood 400 gm , axe 1 , knife 1
Bardia NP	2066.06.01	Dhangadi Sima Shurksha	1	Chital 's Poaching	Anil Thapa , Chital 's dry meat Muzzle gun 6
	2066.06.02	Kathmandu M.5, Nuwakot	3	Barking deer poaching	Madan Singh Tamang, Mahendra Singh Tamang , Barking deer dry meate and Vehicle
	2066/06/07	Bardia, Magragadhi VDC-9	2	Samber poaching	Mahangu Tharu and Amesar tharue , Sambhar deer dry meat
	2066/06/11	Bardia, Magragadhi VDC-8	4	Wild boar poaching	Tulsi Upadhaya, Pavitra Kadel, Indra Lal Acharya, Bal Bahadur Kadel
	2066/06/14		1	Spotted spotted deer	Driver, Bus No. Na. 2 Kha 2662
Langtang NP	2066/04/21		2	Barking deer	
Chitwan National Park	2066/07/26	Chitwan , Kumroj VDC-6	1	Rhino poaching	Jiwan Chaudhari
Parsa WR	2066/07/24	Parsa district , Pidari VDC-	2	Timber smugling	Bishanu Ram and Kumi Mukhiya
Parsa WR	2066/07/25	Bara district , Pipra VDC-9	1	Tusk of Wild elephant	Saudager Sah , Elphant Tusk 3
Chitwan NP	2066/08/08	Nawal Prasi-Pithauli-7 and Nawalprasi Koluwa-8	2	Rhino poaching	Prem Mahato and Chintamani Gurau, Muzzle Gun-1 , Bullete-5
Shuklaphanta WR	2066/08/18	Kanchanpur dist. Bhimdat Minicipal-8	1	Spotted deer poaching	Dhani Chand, Spoted deer's Thigh and head.
Chitwan NP	2066/08/12	Kumroj-9	1	Sal tree cutting	Budhi Rai, and Ram Nand darai Iron saw, axes

Name of PA	Date	Place	People arrested	Charge	Seizures
Shuklaphanta WR	2066/09/18	Laxmipur VDC-4	3	Tiger poaching	Rishima Chaudhary, Rohit Majhee and Min BK., Tiger skin 1, Bones -3 kg , Teeth 3
Annapurana CA	2066/09/14	Dist. Rukum, Maikot VDC-3 Nawal prasi, Belhani VDC-2	2	Musk deer poaching	Dhumi Raj Kami, Dil B. Kumal
Koshi Tappu WR		On the high way	1	Wild buffalo accident on high way	Bus Driver
Parsa WR	2066/10/13	Dist. Parsa , Sankhuwa parsauni VDC-4	7	Timber smuggling	Rameshwar Sah including 7 persons
Bardiya National Park	2066/09/7	Bardia , PatabharVDC-9	1	Python Poaching	Hari Lal Tharu
Bardiya National Park	2066/09/28	Bardia , Dhodri VDC-9	2	Tiger bone	Asha Ram Tharu , Bishram Tharu, 8 kg of tiger bones
Chitwan National Park	2066/11/25	Chitwan, Baghauda VDC-7	1	Rhino Poaching	Hathana Mahato Chaudhry,
Chitwan National Park	2066/11/26	Chitwan PadampurVDC-6	2	Saying of Hathana Mahato	Chandra B Thapa and Sundarman Shrestha
Parsa WR	2066/11/11	Chitwan PadampurVDC-6	1	Sal wood smuggling	Surya Pun Magar, 5 sal logs
	2066/12/10	UK	1	Timber smuggling	Tek B. Bista,
	2067/1/06	Parsa , NirmalbastiVDC-7	5	Baby of wild boar	Puranbahadur includes 5 person
Shuklaphanta WR	2067/3/3	District Jalan India Utranchal	1	Musk pod	Shyam Singh , Muskpod -1
Total			67		

## Appendix 16: Achievements in Implementation of Wildlife Farming, Reproduction and Research Policy

Applicant	Date of approval	Species	Revenue (NRs.)	Remarks
Mr. Bir Sharan Thapa, Dang, Ghorahi – 1	2066.9.7	Chittal	15,000.00	
Mr. Karsang Temba Lama, Dhunche VDC 8, Rasuwa	2066.9.7	Wild pig	10,000.00	

## Appendix 17: Hunting Records from Dhorpatan Hunting Reserves in F/Y 2066/67

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.	
1	GHolam Reja Gelsark USA	Blue sheep-1 Jharal-1	Barse, Phgune	2066.06.17-2066.06.30	Blue sheep	1	25,000	60,000.00	2weeks	10,000		500.00
2	Mr. Donald Skart Prist USA	Blue sheep-1 Jharal -1	Phagune	"	Jharal	1	25,000	60,000.00	2weeks	10,000		500.00
3	Mr. Golsarki USA	Jharal-1	Barse, Phgune	2066.06.17-2066.06.30	Jharal	1	25,000	20000.00	2weeks			
4	Mr.J. Johanson USA	Blue sheep-1 Jharal-1	Barse, Phgune	2066.12.06 -2066/12/21	Blue sheep Jharal	1/1	25,000	60,000.00	2weeks	10,000		500.00
5	Lyathom Maryes USA	Blue sheep and Jharal	Phgune	"	Blue sheep/ Jharal	1/1	25,000	60,000.00	2weeks	10,000		500.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>Barse -3, Phagune 5</b>			<b>Blueship 4 Jharal 4</b>	<b>125000.00</b>	<b>260000.00</b>		<b>40000.00</b>		
<b>2 Track and Trails Pvt. Ltd.</b>												
1	Mr. F. Ruham Astrian	Blue ship-1 Jharal-1	Surtibang,, Phagune	2066.06.19-2066.07.01	Jharal	1	25,000	60,000	2week	10,000		500.00
2	Mr. Karmhaibhar Astrian	Blue sheep-1 and Jharal-1	Barse Surtibang	2066.06.19 2066.07.01	Blue sheep	1	25,000	20,000	2weeks	10,000		500.00
3	Mr. Mendel Astrian	Blue sheep-1	Surtibang	2066.06.19 2066.07.01	Jharal	1	25,000	60,000	2weeks	10,000		500.00
4	Mr. J. Algomej Fidalgo, Spain	Blue sheep -1 Jharal-1	Barse, Surtibang	2066.07.10-2066.07.23	Blue sheep	1	25,000	60,000	2week	10,000		500.00

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.	
5	Mr. S. Kristik Sarbian	Blue sheep-1, Jharal-1	Phagune, Surtibang	2066.07.10-2066.07.23	Blue sheep	1	25,000	60,000	2weeks	10,000		500.00
6	Mr.K. Popab , Russian	Blue sheep-1 and Jharal-1	Phagune	2066.12.08-2066.12.27	Blue sheep	1	25,000	60,000	3weeks	15,000		500.00
7	Mr. R.Temchuk Russian	Blue sheep-1 and Jharal-1	Surtibang	2066.12.08-2066.12.27	Blue sheep Jharal	1/1	25,000	60,000	3weeks	15,000		500.00
8	Mr. L. Lolab Bulgaria	Jharal-1	Surtibang	2066.12.31-2067.01.13	Jharal	1	25,000	20,000	2weeks	10,000		500.00
9	Mr. R Slider USA	Jharal-1	Surtibang	2066.12.31-2067.01.13	Jharal	1	25,000	20,000	2weeks	10,000		500.00
10	Mr. J.A Smith, USA	Blue Sheep-1 Jharal-1	Barse , Surtibang	2066.12.31-2067.01.13	Blue sheep Jhal	1/1	25000	60,000	2weeks	10,000		500.00
11	Mr. D. slider USA	Blue Sheep-1 Jharal-1	Barse	2066.12.31-2067.01.13	Blue sheep Jharal	1/1	25000	60,000	2weeks	10,000		500.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>Barse-5 Phagune-3 Surtibang-6</b>		<b>Jharal-7, Blue sheep -7</b>		<b>275000.00</b>	<b>540000.00</b>		<b>120000.00</b>		<b>5500.00</b>
<b>3 Himalayan Safari Pvt.Lt</b>												
1		Blue sheep-1 Jharal-1	Gustang	2066.07.05-2066.07.27	Bluesheep Jharal	1/1	25,000	60,000	3 weeks	15,000		500.00
2		Jharal	Gustang	2066.07.05-2065.07.27	Jharal	1	25,000	20,000	3 weeks	15,000		500.00
3		Blue sheep -1 Jharal-1	Gustang	2066.12.13-2067.01.01	Blue sheep Jharal	1/1	25,000	60,000	3 weeks	15,000		500.00
4		Blue sheep-1 Jharal-1	Gustang	2066.12.13-2067.01.01	Blue sheep Jharal	1/1	25,000	60,000	3 weeks	15,000		500.00
5		Blue sheep- Jharal-1	Sundaha	2066.12.26-2067.01.13	Blue sheep Jharal	1/1	25,000	20,000	3 weeks	15,000		500.00
6		Jharal-1	Sundaha	2066.12.26-2067.01.13	Jharal	1	25,000	20,000	3 weeks	15,000		500.00
			<b>Gustang-4 Sundaha-2</b>			<b>Jharal-6, Blue sheep-4</b>	<b>150000</b>	<b>2800000.00</b>		<b>90000.00</b>		<b>3,000.00</b>

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)	
4. Nepal Wildlife Safari													
1		Blue sheep-1 Jharal-1	Gustang, Fagune	2066.07.05- 2067.07.18	Blue sheep-1		25000.00	60,000.	2 weeks	10,000		500.00	
2		Jharal-1 Blue sheep -1	Fagune	"	Jharal Blue sheep	1/1	25,000	60,000	2weeks	10,000	--	500.00	
3		Blue sheep -1 Jharal-1	Gustang	2066.12.20- 2067.12.31	Blue sheep Jharal-1	1/1	25,000	60,000	2weeks	10,000	--	500.00	
			Gustang-2, Fagune -1		Blues heep 2, Jharal 1		75,000	1,80000		30,000		1,500.00	
							625000	12,20,000		2,80,000		12,000.00	

**Appendix 18: Population of wildlife species in Nepal**

Species	Year	Area/place	Method/s	Population	Remarks
Arna	2010	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve	Total direct count	215	
Blackbuck	2010	Krishnasar Conservation Area	Total direct count	218	
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	2010	Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve	Total direct count	1736	
Snow leopard	2008	Dolphu/Shey Phoksundo NP	SLIMS survey	Medium sign density	
Tiger	2009	Bardia National Park	Camera trapping	18	
Tiger	2010	Chitwan National Park	Camera trapping	125	
Tiger	2009	Parsa Wildlife Reserve	Camera trapping	4	
Tiger	2009	Suklaphanta WR	Camera trapping	8	

**Appendix 19: Gharial Crocodile Release from Kasara Crocodile Breeding Centre,  
Chitwan National Park**

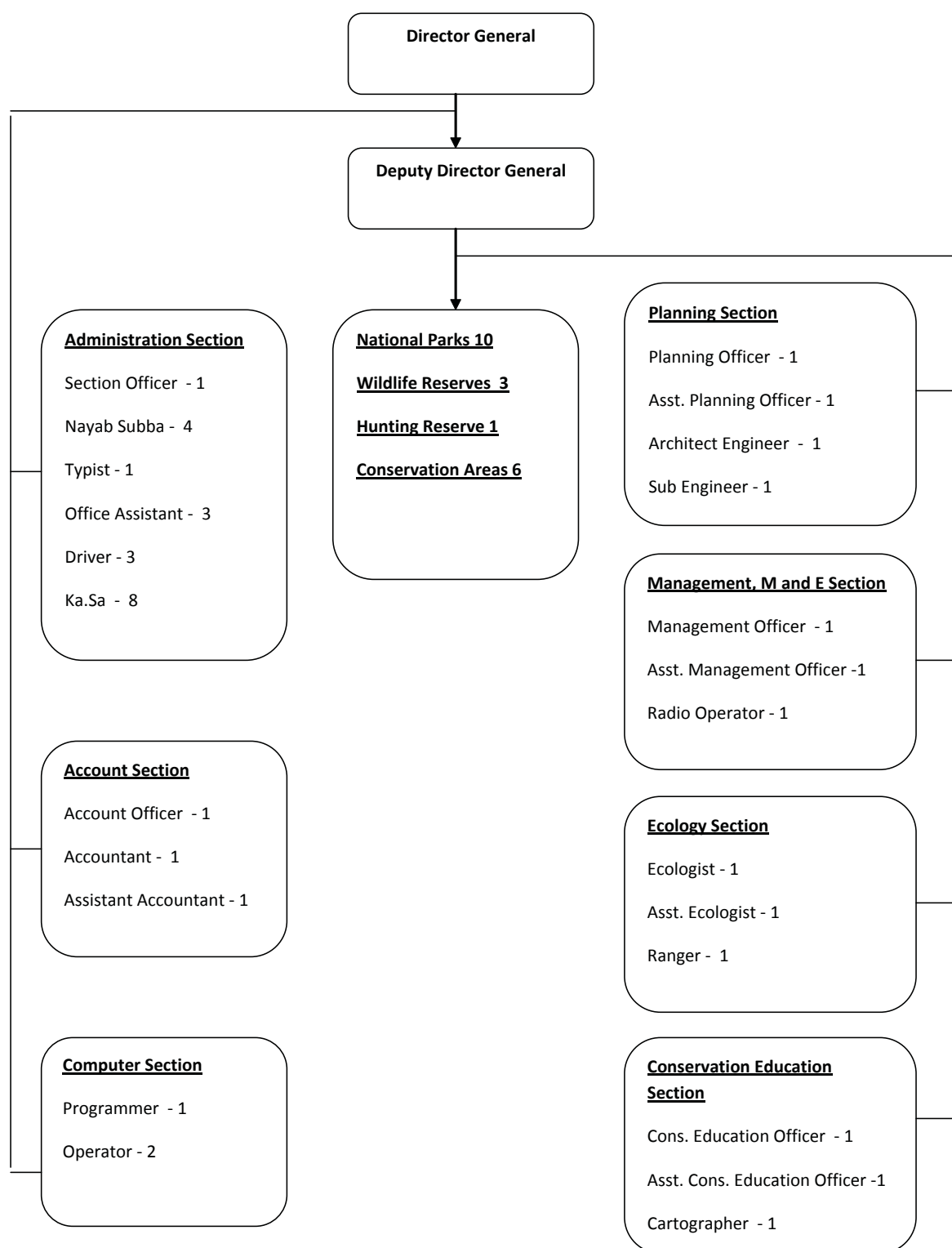
SN	Year	Narayani	Rapti	Kali Gandaki	Sapta Koshi	Karnali	Babai	Total
1	1981	50	0	0	0	0	0	50
2	1982	50	0	0	0	0	0	50
3	1983	25	0	35	42	0	0	102
4	1984	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
5	1985	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
6	1986	0	0	0	43	0	0	43
7	1987	43	0	0	0	0	0	43
8	1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	1990	25	0	0	0	0	30	55
11	1991	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
29	2010	0	10	0	10	0	0	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>728</b>

**Appendix 20: National Parks, Wildlife 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	1486	21
Bardia NP	1988	968	1996	507	2	17	15290	103806	182	15
			2010	180	1	4				4
Khaptad NP	1984	225	2006	216	4	21	5311	33272	418	16
Rara NP	1976	106	2006	198	2	9	1898	11685	127	8
Shey Phoksundo NP	1984	3555	1998	1349	2	11	2263	11598	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	2002	275	1	3	1288	5896	28	3
Shivapuri Nagarjun NP	2002	159	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Banke National Park	2010	550	2010	343	4	14	4,861	35,712	-	-
Suklaphanta WR	1976	305	2004	243.5	1	12	17006	100953	388	9
Parsa WR	1984	499	2005	298.17	3	11	7228	43228	345	11
Koshi Tappu WR	1976	175	2004	173	3	16	10693	77950	531	8
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
Apinampa CA	2009	1903								
Garisankar CA	2010	2179								

**Appendix 21: Approved Staff Positions in DNPWC and Protected Areas**

Organization	Total Positions	Gazetted	Non Gazetted	Vacant Positions
Department of National Parks & 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	<b>908</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>Elephant Hattisars</b>				
Elephant Breeding Centre and Chitwan Hattisar, Chitwan	129	1	128	80
Bardia Hattisar, Bardia	33	0	33	22
Kanchanpur Hattisar, Kanchanpur	24	0	24	--
Birganj Hattisar, Parsa	32	0	32	--
Biratnagar Hattisar, Sunsari	33	0	33	--
Sub – total	<b>251</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1113</b>	<b>345</b>

**Appendix 22: Organization Chart of Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation**







Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation  
P. O. Box 860, Babarmahal, Kathmandu  
Tel: 00977 1 4220912 / 4220850 / 4227926;  
Fax: 00977 1 4 227675  
Website: [www.dnpwc.gov.np](http://www.dnpwc.gov.np); Email: [info@dnpwc.gov.np](mailto:info@dnpwc.gov.np)