

## Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:  
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/> ).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2023**

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### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT091	IWT091
Project title	Control poaching and IWT by strengthening community guardianship in Chitwan	Control poaching and IWT by strengthening community guardianship in Chitwan
Country/ies	NEPAL	NEPAL
Lead Partner	National Trust for Nature Conservation	National Trust for Nature Conservation
Project partner(s)	Kalika Community Forest, Kankali Community Forest, Kalika and Rapti Municipalities and German Nepal Friendship Association	Kalika Community Forest, Kankali Community Forest, Kalika and Rapti Municipalities and German Nepal Friendship Association
IWTFCF grant value		
Start/end dates of project	15 <sup>th</sup> April 2021 – 15 <sup>th</sup> March 2024	15 <sup>th</sup> April 2021 – 15 <sup>th</sup> March 2024
Reporting period (e.g. April 2022-Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	May 2022 – April 2023	September 2021 – April 2022
Project Leader name	Dr. Naresh Subedi	Dr. Naresh Subedi
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/NTNC">https://www.facebook.com/NTNC</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/ntncbcc">https://twitter.com/ntncbcc</a>	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/NTNC">https://www.facebook.com/NTNC</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/ntncbcc">https://twitter.com/ntncbcc</a>
Report author(s) and date	NTNC, 2023 Contributors: Aashish Gurung, Dr. Babu Ram Lamichhane and Rishi Ram Subedi	NTNC, 2022 Contributors: Aashish Gurung, Babu Ram Lamichhane, Rishi Subedi and Naresh Subedi

## 1. Project summary

The project aims to reduce the rhino poaching threats and uplift the socio-economic status of *Chepang* tribal communities living in the northern hills of Chitwan valley. Wildlife crime syndicates often take advantage of poor economic status and jungle skills of *Chepang communities* and mobilise them in poaching. Various conservation programs in Chitwan valley have never reached these communities. With enhanced law enforcement, those involved in poaching previously have been arrested. In some families, parents are arrested and the children deprived of care, health and education. This increased resentment of these communities towards conservation. Through awareness programs, education of children, livelihood and income generation activities, it is possible to reverse the situation. Based on our experience in buffer zones and other corridor forests, community ownership of wildlife can be built by increasing awareness and livelihood support. Through this project we also intend to transform the previous wildlife poachers to wildlife protectors.

The project has been implemented in **Saipam Bansghari in Kalika Municipality** (Ward no 11), and **Kalikhola and Swamitar** settlements in Rapti municipality (Ward no. 10) (Figure 1 below). These settlements are situated on the Churia hills in northern part of Chitwan valley (~ 10 km north of Chitwan National Park). There are ~200 households with majority belonging to Chepang tribe (>100) along with few Tamang ethnic group and Kami (lower Hindu cast, so called untouchables). They are socio-economically marginalised. Wildlife crime syndicates take benefits of poor economic status and jungle skills of Chepang youths and mobilized them in killing rhinos in Chitwan valley. Thus, these three small settlements are ill-famed for their involvement in rhino poaching. Wildlife authorities and police have reached these settlements many times to arrest those involved in poaching. All the current efforts are carried out from the law-enforcement side (arresting and putting them in jail). No activities were conducted before to change the root cause – the community education and livelihood opportunities. Thus, we initiated this project to engage Chepang youths in alternative livelihood and educate kids in these settlements.

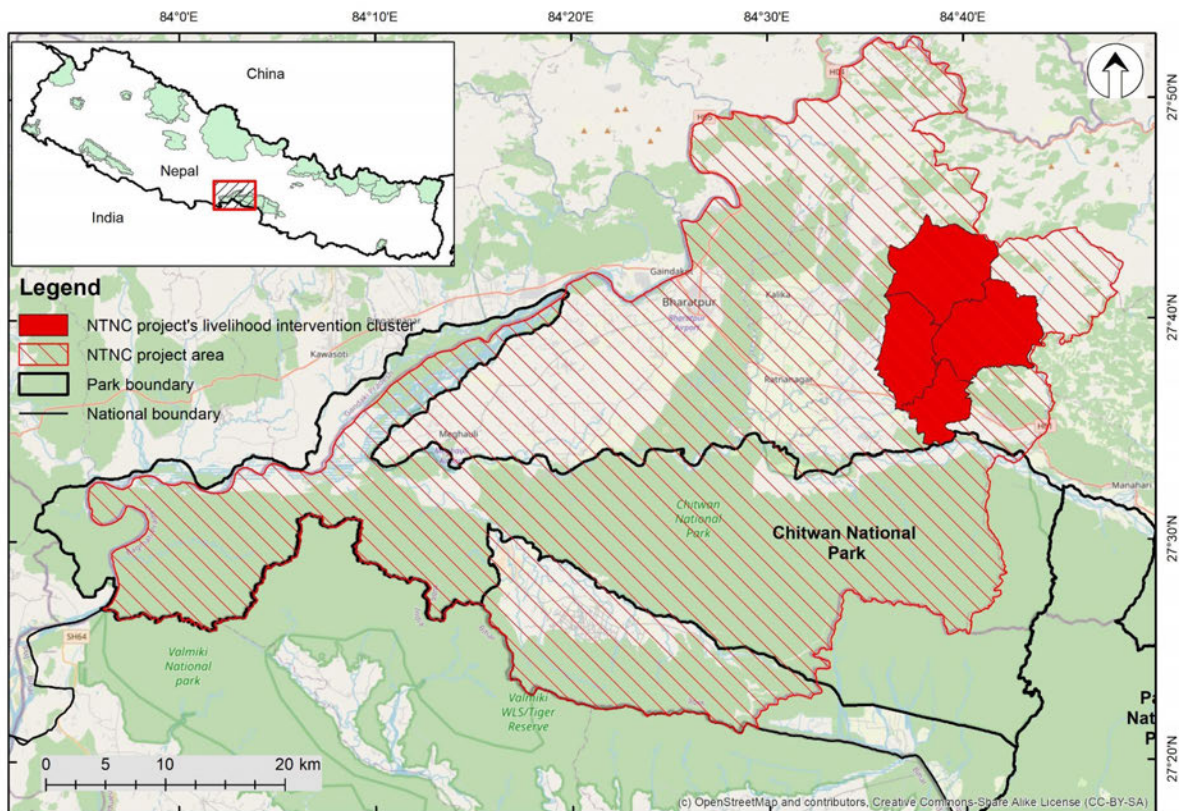


Figure 1. Project location. The livelihood intervention was focused in the red filled area.

## 2. Project stakeholders/ partners

NTNC (previously known as KMTNC) has been working in collaboration with Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation since its establishment in 1982. NTNC focuses on science based wildlife management and participatory wildlife conservation. NTNC leads wildlife research and monitoring in Nepal while providing a much needed technical support for the park and the government. Similarly, it works closely with the local communities for developing ownership for biodiversity conservation and enhancing their capacity. NTNC carries out its activities in close collaboration with the national park authorities, local government and community institutions. This project has further enhanced the relation between the partner organizations in NTNC's attempts to address the issue of poaching and illegal wildlife trade at the root level i.e. to uplift the livelihood of local people and decrease their dependency on forests and activities related to IWT. The project was implemented in close coordination with the Chitwan National Park (CNP) and Divisional Forest Office Chitwan. The CNP office keeps a detailed record of wildlife (especially rhino and tiger) poaching in and around CNP including our project area. The park also helped in identifying key people from the villages in the project area who were the target groups of our project. The park has also been helping in widespread delivery of conservation education sessions and legal provisions for wildlife conservation. Similarly, the Divisional Forest Office, Chitwan provided technical support for the CBAPU formation and mobilization. The local government bodies - Rapti and Kalika municipalities and the local community organisations (Community Forest User Groups, Community Based Anti-Poaching Units) also collaborated in this project through their participation as well as technical and financial contributions where possible. The Kalika municipality provided additional support for the livelihood (NRs. 500,000 for goat farming). The community forest user groups also leveraged additional support for wildlife conservation and livelihood activities (cow farming, goat farming, vegetable farming etc). In collaboration with the Chitwan National Park, Divisional Forest Office Chitwan, Rapti Municipality, Kalika Municipality, Kalika and other community forest user group and other local community, NTNC successfully completed the second year of the project. This collaboration will be continued in the final year of the project too.

## 3. Project progress

### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

#### **Output 1: Communities stopped poaching and supported in wildlife conservation as a result of diversified livelihoods opportunities**

##### 1.1. Engage IWT affected families in vegetable farming

Seven days long vegetable farming training was conducted at Kalika Municipality ward no. 2, Padampur, Chitwan from 7<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> of November 2022. The training was attended by 26 people (1 person per HH) from Padampur of Thankhola CFUG. The training included sessions such as identification of different vegetable species that are suitable for the locality, their favourable seasons, methods of farming vegetables during off-season, identification and treatment of various plant diseases, controlling pest infestations and so on. Training was delivered through field practices and theory classes. During the field practice, participants were trained on how to prepare nurseries and sow vegetable seeds. After the completion of the training, vegetable seeds, fertilizers and farming tools and equipment were also provided to the farmers from this project.

The vegetable species such as cucumber, bitter gourd, sponge gourd, beans, snake gourd, pumpkin, capsicum, ladies finger, bottle gourd and other species were supported from this project. These species readily grow in the locality and are regularly on high demand in the local market. This activity is expected to help farmers of the local communities to earn more benefits from increased as well as off-season vegetable production. The farmers have already started growing vegetables this summer season.

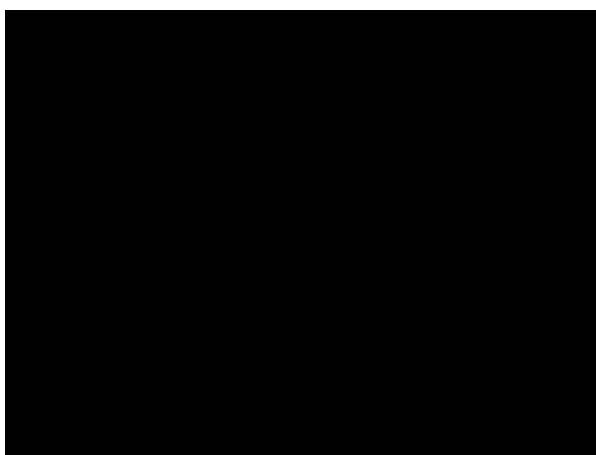
SN	Name of participants	Name of CFUG	Address
1	Mrs. Aitamaya Tamang	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur
2	Mrs. Amrita Thapa Magar	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur
3	Mrs. Usha Tamang	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur
4	Mrs. Dilmaya Tamang	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur

SN	Name of participants	Name of CFUG	Address
5	Mrs. Dhanmaya Tamang	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur
6	Mrs. Ashmita Tamang	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur
7	Mrs. Anita Mahato	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur
8	Mrs. Laxmi Tamang	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -1 Padampur
9	Mrs. Parbinmaya Jimba	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -1 Padampur
10	Mrs. Sapana Tamang	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur
11	Mrs. Dhanju Mahatto	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur
12	Mrs. Masini Gurung	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur
13	Mrs. Farmmaya Rai	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -3, Padampur
14	Mrs. Kanchimaya Bamjan	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -3, Padampur
15	Mrs. Urmila Parja	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -3, Padampur
16	Mrs. Phulmaya Parja	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur
17	Mrs. Ranjana Chaudhary	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -5, Padampur
18	Mrs. Sunita Chaudhary	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur
19	Mrs. Kusum Lama	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -4, Padampur
20	Mrs. Laxmi Acharya	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -5, Padampur
21	Mrs. Uri Tamang	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur
22	Mrs. Shova Bote	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur
23	Mrs. Puja Pariyar	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -4, Padampur
24	Mrs. Purnima Pariyar	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -4, Padampur
25	Mrs. Niru Tamang	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur
26	Mrs. Samana Lopchan	Thankhola CFUG	Kalika -2, Padampur

Similarly, two days long vegetable farming training was conducted at Khairahani Municipality ward no. 9, Chitwan on the last week of March 2023. On the vegetable farming training, 33 people (1 person from one house hold) from Kalika CFUG were participated. The training involved sessions such as identification of different vegetable species that are suitable for the locality, vegetable species and their favourable seasons, methods of farming vegetables off-season, identification and treatment of various diseases, controlling pest infestations, and so on. Training was conducted in field practice and theory classes. At the end of the training, vegetable seeds, fertilizer and equipment were provided to the farmers from this project.

SN	Name of participants	Name of CFUG	Address
1.	Mr. Baburam Mahato	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
2.	Mrs. Sanchu Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
3.	Mrs. Hewanti Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
4.	Mrs. Sita Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
5.	Mrs. Rameshowary Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
6.	Mrs. Basanti Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
7.	Mrs. Subindra Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
8.	Mrs. Shanti Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
9.	Mrs. Sita Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
10.	Mr. Madan Kumar Mahatto	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
11.	Mr. Bachu Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
12.	Mr. Anjan Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
13.	Mr. Shambhu Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
14.	Mr. Gunaraj Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
15.	Mr. Gautam Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
16.	Mr. Bharat Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
17.	Mr. Guneshwar Mahatto	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
18.	Mr. Kanuni Mahatto	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
19.	Mrs. Manita Mahatto	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
20.	Mrs. Chaniya Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan

SN	Name of participants	Name of CFUG	Address
21.	Mr. Suresh Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
22.	Mr. Shanbhu Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
23.	Mrs. Sabina Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
24.	Mr. Jitmani Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
25.	Mrs. Janaki Kumari Gurau	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
26.	Mr. Sunil Panjiyar	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
27.	Mr. Lalmani Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
28.	Mr. Sanjaya Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
29.	Mrs. Hementi Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
30.	Mrs. Paigi Mahatto	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
31.	Mr. Mankumar Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
32.	Mr. Siyan Chaudhary	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan
33.	Mr. Bandhuran Mahatto	Kalik CFUG	Khairahani -9, Chitwan



### 1.2. Support skill-based training for the local youths

This activity was completed during the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the project.

### 1.3. Nature guide training

NTNC provided 10 days long nature guide training to 34 participants in the first year, and this year, 2 days long nature guide refresher training was provided for 30 participants. The training was conducted on 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> of July 2022. In the refresher nature guide training, participants were further informed about forest and wildlife conservation, human-wildlife conflict and human-wildlife coexistence. They were also updated on the existing laws and regulations of national parks and protected species of Nepal.

SN	Name of participants	Name of CFUG	Address
1.0	Mr. Buddhi Bdr. Bamjan	Bramathani BZCFUG	Rapti-1
2.0	Mr. Suraj Pakurel	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
3.0	Mr. Sujaya Thapa	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
4.0	Mr. Jeevan Basnet	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
5.0	Mr. Ramkrishna Bhandari	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
6.0	Mr. Parbet Lataula	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
7.0	Mr. Tara Bdr. Bogati	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
8.0	Mr. Damber Khanel	Jankauli BZCFUG	Ratnanagar-5
9.0	Mr. Harka Kumal	Baghmara BZCFUG	Ratnanagar-7
10.0	Mr. Ramesh Neupane	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
11.0	Mr. Suman Bhandari	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
12.0	Mr. Supav Bhandari	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13

SN	Name of participants	Name of CFUG	Address
13.0	Mr. Abhishek Gautam	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
14.0	Mr. Pawan Parsai	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
15.0	Mr. Ujjwal Karki	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
16.0	Mr. Shikher Upreti	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
17.0	Mr. Sunil Mahato	Jankauli BZCFUG	Ratnanagar-5
18.0	Mr. Sujan Karki	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
19.0	Mr. Shiva G. C	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
20.0	Mr. Jitram Mahato	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
21.0	Mr. Tej Bdr. Bhandari	Kumrose BZCFUG	Khairahani-13
22.0	Mr. Dhanlal Tamang	Baghmara BZCFUG	Ratnanagar-7
23.0	Mr. Milan Mahato	Baghmara BZCFUG	Ratnanagar-7
24.0	Ms. Asmita Mahato	Jankauli BZCFUG	Ratnanagar-7
25.0	Ms. Ambika Mahato	Baghmara BZCFUG	Ratnanagar-7
26.0	Ms. Kajal Tamang	Baghmara BZCFUG	Ratnanagar-7



#### 1.4. Goat farming

Goat farming is one of the common source of income in Nepal as they are relatively suitable for the geography and vegetation types found in the country. Goat products are also on regular demands in the the local market. From this project we have supported 200 goats for 103 HHs to provide income generating opportunity. Six improved male goats (bucks) were distributed to six different HHs in Kalika CFUG in 16<sup>th</sup> of October 2022. They will be seed animals for the village. Similarly, 168 goats of improved breed were distributed (two goats per HHs) to HHs at Rapti Municipality-10 on 29<sup>th</sup> of September 2022, at Kalikhola on 7<sup>th</sup> of December 2022 and at Dobate village on 1<sup>st</sup> of February 2023. Similarly further 26 goats of improved breed were distributed to the HHs of Padampur of Kalika Municipality-2 (two goats per HHs) on 9<sup>th</sup> of March 2023. A detailed health assessment was carried out before distributing the goats. Medicines for common diseases and necessary minerals for nutrition were also provided through the project. Each of those households were provided with raw materials

(CGI metal sheets, nails, etc.) as a partial support for construction of predator proof corral. In order to establish a sense of responsibility and ownership, the HHs provided manual labour and remaining raw materials like wooden planks in coordination with their respective CFUGs.

The name list of farmers is given below.

SN	Name of goat Farmers	Concern Organization	Address of Farmers
1.0	Mrs. Kamala Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
2.0	Mr. Aashish Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
3.0	Mrs. Bhaktimaya Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
4.0	Ms. Mr. Bir Bdr. Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
5.0	Mrs. Sunmaya Sunar	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
6.0	Mrs. Dil Bdr. Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
7.0	Mr. Ram Kumar Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
8.0	Mr. Ratna Bdr. Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
9.0	Mr. Buddhilal Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
10.0	Mr. Jit Bdr. Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
11.0	Mr. Man Bdr. Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
12.0	Mr. Dal Bdr. Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
13.0	Mr. Durga Brd. Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
14.0	Mr. Man Bdr. Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
15.0	Mrs. Durgamaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
16.0	Mr. Kali Bdr. Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
17.0	Mrs. Gita Chepang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
18.0	Mrs. Buddhimaya Sunar	Kalika CFUG	Rapti 10, Kalikhola
19.0	Mrs. Phulmaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
20.0	Mrs. Anita Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
21.0	Mrs. Putalimaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
22.0	Mr. Kul Bdr. Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
23.0	Mr. Ram Bdr. Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
24.0	Mrs. Setimaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
25.0	Mrs. Pamphadevi Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
26.0	Mrs. Usha Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
27.0	Mrs. Ishowri Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
28.0	Mrs. Ramita Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
29.0	Mrs. Rama Chepang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
30.0	Mrs. Shanti Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
31.0	Mr. Sitaram Waiba	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Shikharitar
32.0	Mr. Nir Bdr. Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
33.0	Mr. Dil Bdr. Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Kalikhola
34.0	Mrs. Dilmaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Chiplete
35.0	Mrs. Narmaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Kawar
36.0	Mr. Nabin Parja	Kalika CFUG	Kalika-11, Bansghari
37.0	Mrs. Aasmaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
38.0	Mr. Dhanraj Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
39.0	Mrs. Ganga Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
40.0	Mrs. Suntali Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
41.0	Mrs. Seromaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
42.0	Mrs. Pabitra Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
43.0	Mrs. Dilkumari Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
44.0	Mr. Budharam Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
45.0	Mrs. Sukmaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Dobate
46.0	Mr. Jit Bdr. Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Chiplete
47.0	Mrs. Kalpana Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti-10, Chiplete

SN	Name of goat Farmers	Concern Organization	Address of Farmers
100.0	Mrs. Aasha Mahato	Chetanacheli Cooperative	Kalika-2, Padampur
101.0	Mrs. Usha Tamang	Chetanacheli Cooperative	Kalika-2, Padampur
102.0	Mrs. Bishnu Pariyar	Chetanacheli Cooperative	Kalika-1, Padampur
103.0	Mrs. Sita Ghimire	Chetanacheli Cooperative	Kalika-2, Padampur



### 1.5. Cow farming

Thirty HHs were supported with cows of improved breed in Rapti Municipality - twenty cows at Kalika CFUG of Rapti Municipality-10 on 1<sup>st</sup> February and 21<sup>st</sup> March of 2023 and ten cows at Amritdharapani CFUG on 26<sup>th</sup> of February 2023. A detailed health assessment of all the distributed cows were conducted prior to the distribution. Medicines and necessary minerals were also provided to the HHs. With livestock management training support and veterinarian services, the HHs are expected to be able to generate additional income to support their livelihoods while decreasing their dependency on the forest. The progress of these HHs will be regularly monitored by NTNC-BCC.

Post distribution, we also conducted a one-day livestock (veterinary) health camp through this project. Since most of the livestock husbandry practices in rural Nepal lack good hygiene and sanitation, we realized that it is necessary to conduct such an event. The camp provided veterinary services to the communities around Swamitar of Rapti Municipality-10 on 12<sup>th</sup> of February 2023 and the communities around Saipang of Kalika Municipality-11 on 5<sup>th</sup> of March 2023. The health camp focused mainly on general health assessment, deworming, nutritional treatment and addressing the issue of reproductive problems. Reproductive health of a livestock directly impacts the overall production of the animal thus affecting the economic value. This project supported only 133 families, but the health camp successfully provided veterinarian support for 194 HHs. The health camp assessed and treated 108



buffaloes, 105 cows, 75 Ox, 1760 goats, 11 dogs, 55 pigs and 1132 poultry during the camp. Agriculture and Forestry University at Rampur also provided technical support during the health camp.

SN	Name of Cow Farmers	Name of CFUG	Address of Farmers
1.0	Mr. Ramesh B. K.	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
2.0	Mr. Prem Bdr. Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
3.0	Mr. Ganesh Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
4.0	Mr. Kumar Sunar	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
5.0	Mr. Ram Bdr. Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
6.0	Mr. Sher Bdr. Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
7.0	Mr. Ramu Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
8.0	Mrs. Nirmaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
9.0	Mr. Bir Bdr. Moktan	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
10.0	Mrs. Rama Chepang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
11.0	Mrs. Ram Bdr. Tamang Rumba	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
12.0	Mr. Dev Bdr. Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
13.0	Mrs. Chalayan Bdr. Sunar	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
14.0	Mrs. Shova Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
15.0	Mrs. Bhim Bdr. Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
16.0	Mrs. Nanumaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
17.0	Mrs. Sarashowti Sapkota	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
18.0	Mr. Binod Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
19.0	Mr. Buddhilal Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
20.0	Mrs. Suntalimaya B. K.	Kalika CFUG	Rapti -10, Chitwan
21.0	Mr. Krishna Jung Tamang	Amritdharapani CFUG	Rapti-9, Chitwan
22.0	Mrs. Pabitra Thapa Magar	Amritdharapani CFUG	Rapti-9, Chitwan
23.0	Mrs. Rita Malla	Amritdharapani CFUG	Rapti-9, Chitwan
24.0	Mrs. Laxmi Timilsina	Amritdharapani CFUG	Rapti-9, Chitwan
25.0	Mr. Dil Bdr. Shrestha	Amritdharapani CFUG	Rapti-9, Chitwan
26.0	Mr. Jit Bdr. Tamang	Amritdharapani CFUG	Rapti-9, Chitwan
27.0	Mrs. Bindu Kumara Shrestha	Amritdharapani CFUG	Rapti-9, Chitwan
28.0	Mr. Chitra Bdr. Thakuri	Amritdharapani CFUG	Rapti-9, Chitwan
29.0	Mr. Ram Shrestha	Amritdharapani CFUG	Rapti-9, Chitwan
30.0	Mrs. Pibitra Hamal	Amritdharapani CFUG	Rapti-9, Chitwan

Similarly, a one-day livestock farming training and PPR vaccination program was organized at Saipang of Kalika Municipality-11 on 19<sup>th</sup> of March 2023 in coordination with the Kalika Municipality. On the PPR vaccination program, 250 goats were vaccinated and 30 people were participated on livestock farming program.

Sn.	Name	Concern Organization	Designation
1.0	Mr. Ishowri Psd. Paudel	Kalika Municipality	Vet. Officer
2.0	Dr. Amril Saudala	NTNC/BCC	Vet. Asst.
3.0	Dr. Bikalpa Karki	NTNC/BCC	Vet. Asst.
4.0	Mr. Rishi Ram Subedi	NTNC/BCC	Ranger
5.0	Mr. Kiran Raj Rijal	NTNC/BCC	Vet. Asst.
6.0	Mr. Harilal Dangi	Kalika Municipality	Vet. Asst.
7.0	Mr. Dabilal Parja	Kalika Municipality	Vet. Asst.
8.0	Mr. Mahabir Guru Dhani	Kalika Municipality	Teacher
9.0	Mr. Sundar Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
10.0	Mr. Lal Bdr. Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
11.0	Mrs. Kumari Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
12.0	Mr. Rajan Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
13.0	Mrs. Laxmi Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
14.0	Mrs. Manmaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
15.0	Mrs. Motimaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'

Sn.	Name	Concern Organization	Designation
16.0	Mrs. Phulmaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
17.0	Mrs. Sangita Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
18.0	Mrs. Manita Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
19.0	Ms. Barsha Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
20.0	Ms. Niru Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
21.0	Mrs. Charimaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
22.0	Mrs. Aajita Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
23.0	Mrs. Urmila Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
24.0	Mrs. Apsara Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
25.0	Mrs. Puspa Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
26.0	Mrs. Ratnamaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
27.0	Mrs. Salmaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
28.0	Mr. Bir Bdr. Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
29.0	Mr. Bijram Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
30.0	Mr. Milan Dhakal	NTNC/BCC	Helper



#### 1.6. Establish one cooperative with at least 50% of women members

All the livelihood related programs were conducted targeting the households living in marginalized socio-economic state with minimal education. Although a HH may be good in certain activity, their limited knowledge about the marketing skills and opportunities might limit the benefits they deserve. Thus, establishing a locally managed cooperative becomes necessary. It will also help to make the livelihood programs sustainable. The cooperative can conduct and monitor all the livelihood related activities in the future as well. So far there are six groups involved in different livelihood activities working at Kalika Community Forest to establish a cooperative. The members of the cooperative must have necessary qualification and skills. Thus, group mobilization and management training were conducted on 23<sup>rd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> of December 2022. Similarly, two day long cooperative management training was conducted on 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> of January 2023. Five representatives of each group were participating in training on how to establish and manage a cooperative. They will be responsible for the establishment of the cooperative and each group will make monthly savings and deposit money in the cooperative. This will benefit other members of the community through similar programs adding to the development of the whole community. Nine members' ad-hoc committee was formed on 13<sup>th</sup> of January 2023. After a lengthy process of drafting the by-laws and submitting to Rapti Municipality,

Kalika Multipurpose Cooperative Limited was registered on 26<sup>th</sup> of March 2023 under the cooperative rules and regulation of the Government of Nepal. For the sustainability of the cooperative, we have also established a revolving fund of NPR. 3,100,000 in collaboration with Kalika CFUG and Kalika Multipurpose cooperative. The annual interest will be used for the institutional development of Kalika Multipurpose Cooperative Limited in coming years.

After the registration of the cooperative, a two-day long cooperative management training was conducted at the end of March in 2023. Ad-hoc committee members and two representatives of each group participated in the training. We have incorporated 75 HHs in this Cooperative and will include more HHs in the final project year. The details of the participants and ad-hoc committee are attached in annex – 1, 2, 3 and 4.

## Annex -1

### Details name of Participants

SN	Name	Concern Organization	Designation
1.0	Mr. Bir Bdr. Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
2.0	Mr. Bir Bdr. Chepang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
3.0	Mr. Krishna Bdr. Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
4.0	Mr. Kali Bdr. Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
5.0	Mr. Birbal Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
6.0	Mr. Rojindra Chepang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
7.0	Mr. Padamraj Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
8.0	Mr. Ramu Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
9.0	Mr. Sitaram Waiba	Kalika CFUG	Users'
10.0	Mr. Santa Bdr. Chepang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
11.0	Mrs. Kumari Chepang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
12.0	Mrs. Rita Chepang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
13.0	Mrs. Samjana Chepang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
14.0	Mrs. Anita Chepang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
15.0	Mrs. Santi Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
16.0	Mr. Surendra Sunar	Kalika CFUG	Users'
17.0	Mr. Mangal Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
18.0	Mr. Bharatlal Chepang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
19.0	Mrs. Lilakumari Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
20.0	Mrs. Nisma Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
21.0	Mrs. Sarita Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
22.0	Mrs Phulmaya Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
23.0	Mrs. Sarita Sunar	Kalika CFUG	Users'
24.0	Mr. Krishna Chepang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
25.0	Mrs. Sunmaya Sunar	Kalika CFUG	Users'
26.0	Mr. Buddhilal Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
27.0	Mrs. Sonmaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
28.0	Mrs Niruta Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
29.0	Mrs. Bindu Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
30.0	Mr. Jitman Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
31.0	Mr. Sunder Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users'
32.0	Mr. Ram Bdr. Tamang	Kalika CFUG	Users'
33.0	Mrs. Sima Sunar	Kalika CFUG	Users'

SN	Name	Concern Organization	Designation
33.0	Mrs. Buddhimaya Chepang	Kalika CFUG	Users
34.0	Mrs. Kamala Chepang	Kalika CFUG	Users
35.0	Mrs. Gangamaya Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users
36.0	Mr. Bir Bdr. Parja	Kalika CFUG	Users
37.0	Mr. Arjun Parja	Kalika Multipurpose Cooperative Ltd.	Secretary
38.0	Mr. Kamala Kumari Sunar	Kalika CFUG	Users
39.0	Mrs. Asma Pun	Kalika CFUG	Users
40.0	Mr. Nirmal Sunar	Kalika CFUG	Users



## **Output 2: Increased community awareness on social and economic consequences of the poaching**

### **2.1. Community education sessions**

NTNC conducted a total of 22 sessions of conservation awareness programs (6 different communities and 16 different schools/colleges) with the support from this project. There were 519 participants at community level and 528 students from different schools. A total of 1,047 individuals were reached through this awareness program. The awareness program included interactive sessions focusing on the importance of biodiversity, opportunities and challenges of biodiversity conservation, their roles and responsibilities, human wildlife conflict, etc.

**Table-1 Conservation awareness programs at different schools/colleges/community**

Name of School/Collage/Community	Date																				
	23 <sup>rd</sup> Jul 022	15 <sup>th</sup> Aug 022	19 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 022	26 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 022	8 <sup>th</sup> Sep. 022	10 <sup>th</sup> Sep. 022	11 <sup>th</sup> Sep 022	18 <sup>th</sup> Sep. 2022	20 <sup>th</sup> Sep. 022	23rd Sep. 2022	1 <sup>st</sup> Nov 022	19 <sup>th</sup> Dec 022	22 <sup>nd</sup> Dec 022	26 <sup>th</sup> Dec 022	31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 022	29 <sup>th</sup> Jan. 2023	12 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 023	16 <sup>th</sup> Feb 023	26 <sup>th</sup> Feb 023	8 <sup>th</sup> Mar 023	17 <sup>th</sup> Mar 023
IOF, Hetauda	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bachhauri Higher Sec. school	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kids Home Academy E. School	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOF, Hetauda	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaligandaki Poly technical Institute	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOF, School of forestry and Mgt, Ktm	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TU, IOFNRM	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalika CFUG	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnali Tec. College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOF, Pokhara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarashowti Sec. School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namuna Tec. College, Gorkha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kathmandu Forestry College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kathmandu University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tri-chandra Multiple Campus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kepa. Bachanalaya and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of School/Collage/Community	Date																				
	23 <sup>rd</sup> Jul 022	15 <sup>th</sup> Aug 022	19 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 022	26 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 022	8 <sup>th</sup> Sep. 022	10 <sup>th</sup> Sep. 022	11 <sup>th</sup> Sep 022	18 <sup>th</sup> Sep. 2022	20 <sup>th</sup> Sep. 022	23rd Sep. 2022	1 <sup>st</sup> Nov 022	19 <sup>th</sup> Dec 022	22 <sup>nd</sup> Dec 022	26 <sup>th</sup> Dec 022	31 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 022	29 <sup>th</sup> Jan. 2023	12 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 023	16 <sup>th</sup> Feb 023	26 <sup>th</sup> Feb 023	8 <sup>th</sup> Mar 023	17 <sup>th</sup> Mar 023
Tourism Information Center																					
Amaltari BZUC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0
Aayodhapur BZUC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0	0	0	0
IOF, Pokhara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0
Lumbini ICT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0
B.M. Handicraft women group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0
Kalika CFUG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>20</b>



## 2.2. Scholarship for children from IWT affected families

For the long-term scholarship scheme, last year we had established a revolving fund of NPR. 2,000,000 in collaboration with Kalika CFUG. From the annual interest from the fund, we supported 26 students with a scholarship program in this year. Students studying in 10th grade of Rastriya Secondary School in Swamitar whose families were affected by IWT were selected for the program. The scholarships were distributed on 9<sup>th</sup> of February 2023 in the presence of Mr. Samsher Lama (Mayor of Rapti Municipality), Mr. Madhav Giri (Chairman of Kalika CFUG), Mr. Bharat Lal Chepang (Chairman of Rastriya Secondary School Management Committee) and Dr. Baburam Lamichhane (Officer in-charge of NTNC/BCC). The annual interest will be provided as a scholarship amount for hardworking students (based on their academic performance) of economically marginalized families in coming years too.



SN	Name of Student	Name of School	Grade	Amount
1.0	Ms. Muna Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
2.0	Ms. Anitimmaya Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
3.0	Ms. Minamaya Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
4.0	Ms. Manisha Tamang	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
5.0	Mr. Kismat Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
6.0	Mr. Saroj Tamang	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
7.0	Ms. Permila Tamang	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
8.0	Mr. Bikash Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
9.0	Ms. Sangita Tamang	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
10.0	Ms. Niruta Chepang	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
11.0	Ms. Santoshi Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
12.0	Mr. Romiyo Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
13.0	Ms. Aapsara Chepang	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
14.0	Ms. Binita Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
15.0	Mr. Surjaman Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
16.0	Mr. Dawa Lama	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
17.0	Ms. Shaktimaya Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
18.0	Mr. Sudip Sunar	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
19.0	Ms. Sangita Sunar	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
20.0	Mr. Magan Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
21.0	Ms. Amrita Tamang	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
22.0	Ms. Susmita Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
23.0	Mr. Sandesh Tamang	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
24.0	Mr. Sobin Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
25.0	Ms. Simarika Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00
26.0	Ms. Salina Parja	Rastriya Sec. School, Swamitar	10	3,000/00

### 2.3. Installing Hoarding boards about wildlife conservation, penalties against IWT at strategic locations

We have installed 20 informative hoarding boards at various location of Kalika, Bhimwali and Amritdharapani Community Forests in the project area of IWT in this project year. The hoarding boards were constructed by local manufacturers and local painters. The boards contain information about rare and endangered wildlife species. They also contain attractive paintings of those species as people are often unaware about these species. Some people can't even identify species so these boards can help to address such population through mass awareness. In order to make it available to larger mass, the boards are installed in strategic locations along major roads in the project area. It is expected that the information on the hoarding board will increase public awareness and help in the protection of forests and wildlife.





2.4. Publishing a booklet (1000 booklets published and distributed to IWT affected communities, local school libraries, municipal offices, Divisional Forest Offices, Chitwan and Parsa National Parks and nature guides)

Posters and booklets are one of the most cost and cause effective means for conveying mass awareness. They can reach out to any individuals at various level. The study area is also one of the hotspots for endangered and rare pangolins. The Division Forest Office also demanded for support so we designed and published 105 copies of posters about pangolin with a conservation message that contains a concise information on legal aspect and challenges of pangolin conservation in Nepal. These posters were distributed during the celebration of World Pangolin Day (February 18, 2023).

We are also designing the booklet as we had proposed. The publication will be done in the next project year after we finalize the design.

2.5 Developing and broadcasting a documentary covering the story of those involved in the poaching in the past and adopted sustainable livelihood

This activity is not started as it is planned for the 3rd year of the project.

### **Output 3: Poaching threats reduced through active community participation**

#### **3.1. CBAPUs equipped (GPS, camera, field gears – field jacket, cap, water bottle, torch, field boot)**

Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit (CBAPU) is an innovative concept in Nepal to engage local youths in management and protection of wildlife in community forests around National Parks. They play an important role in controlling poaching through various anti-poaching activities including regular patrols, surveillance and information sharing. They also provide vital support in other conservation activities such as human-wildlife conflict management and raising awareness in communities. The CBAPU members were trained on different aspects of biodiversity conservation and illegal activities control. They were also trained on using GPS, digital cameras and other equipment for forest patrolling. Each CBAPU (Ayodhapuri, Bagauda, Rewa, Panchpandav, Mirgaunja, Barandabhar, Kerunga, Lamichaur, Sishuwar, Amaltari, Nandabhaju and Sunakhari BZUC) were provided with GPS receivers, digital cameras and necessary field gears (details provided in Annex). With the supported equipment and modern technologies, the CBAPUs will be able to collect and document data gathered during the regular patrols in a systematic way. The field gears will provide comfort and safety for the patrolling team.

#### **3.2. Four training events (30 members/event) for three days conducted and CBAPU mobilized**

As part of the Community Based Anti-Poaching (CBAPU) strengthening, three days long Community Based Anti-Poaching Training on wildlife techniques was organized from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> August 2022 and 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> October 2022 at NTNC/BCC Office premises in Sauraha, CNP. The training included both lectures and on the field sessions. The participants were informed about the introduction and role of NTNC and CNP focusing on anti-poaching. The training also delivered sessions on wildlife conservation activities in Division Forest Office area including Barandabhar corridor forest, rules regulations related to forests and wildlife conservation and the role of CBAPU. Similarly, techniques on identification of major carnivores, herbivores and herpetofauna of Nepal; responsibility of community in wildlife rescue; behaviour of major wildlife and safety measures; wildlife signs identification; importance of behaviour change through conservation campaigns for human-wildlife coexistence; relief guidelines; how to use camera traps for wildlife survey and surveillance of the illegal activities, including GPS handling – basic knowledge, data collection and documentation were discussed. The sessions included interactive activities such as group works, presentations on key topics and refreshing games with themes to raise knowledge and awareness on conservation. Participants visited Kumrose Buffer Zone Community and the Wildlife Museum in BCC premise, and practical session on camera trap handling was provided. The details name lists of the participants are attached in annex – 1 and 2.



## Annex -1

### Details name of Participants

SN	Name of Participants	Designation	Concern Organization
1.0	Mr. Laxman Chaudhary	Member	Agengare CFUG
2.0	Mr. Sukra Bdr. Gurung	Member	Agengare CFUG
3.0	Mr. Karna Bdr. pariyar	Forest Guard	Agengare CFUG
4.0	Mr. Lal Bdr. Gurung	Forest Guard	Baghdevi CFUG
5.0	Mr. Mr. Pemba Lama	Forest Guard	Baghdevi CFUG
6.0	Mr. Sukra Chaudhary	Member	Baghdevi CFUG
7.0	Mr. Deepak Parajuli	Forest Guard	Bhimwali CFUG
8.0	Mr. Bramadev Chaudhary	Forest Guard	Bhimwali CFUG
9.0	Mrs. Permila Shrestha	Member	Amritadharapani CFUG
10.0	Mrs. Shanti Chaudhary	Member	Amritadharapani CFUG
11.0	Mr. Tej Bdr. Gurung	Forest Guard	Thankhola CFUC
12.0	Mr. Tikaram Ghimire	Member	Thankhola CFUC
13.0	Mr. Arun Lama	Treasury	Chaturmukhi CFUG
14.0	Mr. Krishna Psd. Ghimire	Users'	Chaturmukhi CFUG
15.0	Mr. Rajendra Giri	Users'	Amritadharapani CFUG
16.0	Mr. Ramesh Tamang	Forest Guard	Amritadharapani CFUG
17.0	Mr. Kamal Bdr. Adhikari	Forest Guard	Kankali CFUG
18.0	Mr. Hari Psd. Adhikari	Forest Guard	Kankali CFUG
19.0	Mr. Ramhari Aryal	Vice-treasury	Kankali CFUG
20.0	Mr. Koirala Gurung	Forest Guard	Kankali CFUG
21.0	Mr. Dependraraj Adhikari	Member	Kalika CFUG
22.0	Mr. Hari Upreti	Member	Kalika CFUG
23.0	Mr. Hom Psd. Thapaliya	Forest Guard	Kalika CFUG
24.0	Mr. Bal Bdr. Khatri	Forest Guard	Kalika CFUG
<b>Resource Person</b>			
25.0	Dr. Baburam Lamichhane	OIC	NTNC/BCC

SN	Name	Concern Organization	Designation
34.0	Mr. Suvash Tamang	CBAPU, Lothar	Member
<b>Resource Person</b>			
35.0	Dr. Baburam Lamichhane	OIC	NTNC/BCC
36.0	Mr. Aashish Gurung	CO	NTNC/BCC
37.0	Mr. Sarojmani Paudel	Asst. Con. Officer	CNP
38.0	Mr. Rishi Ram Subedi	Ranger	NTNC/BCC
39.0	Mr. Kiranraj Rijal	Veterinary Asst.	NTNC/BCC
40.0	Mr. Tirtha Lama	WT	NTNC/BCC
41.0	Mr. Ramesh Darai	WT	NTNC/BCC



### 3.3. Pilot GSM enabled surveillance camera (20 cameras) in coordination with CBAPUs

Last year, we purchased 51 GSM enabled surveillance cameras for piloting in the community areas for illegal activities control. We installed the cameras at Baghmara, Kumrose, Panchakanya, Chaturmukhi, Bhimwali, Thankhola, Kankali, Agengere, Amritdharapani, Dudhkoshi, Kalika and Baghdevi community forest area by mobilizing CBAPU and forest guard. Due to high human disturbance, >12 cameras were destroyed or stolen by people. The communities have reported the incidents to local

police as we requested but there have been no progress in finding the cameras. However, we have been able to gather vital information about the biodiversity in the area. In total, we were able to record 15 different species including tigers and rhinos from Thankhola and Chaturmukhi in the southern forest areas adjacent to the Park. We were also able to capture 163 images of illegal activities mostly of timber thieves and few events of hunters with weapons. We have shared the information with the Division Forest Office, CNP and relevant communities for legal intervention. We have also shared the data with Nepal Army stationed at Kasara in order to further intensify the investigation.



*Images of tigers and rhinos recorded from the project area*



*Images of illegal activities recorded from the project area*

Similarly, we also installed these GSM cameras at various other locations of CNP. Mostly, the cameras were used to monitor tigers that ventured too close to human settlements. The real time data from these cameras helped us to track and rescue 3 individual tigers that posed potential risk on human safety. The prompt rescue of these animals has helped in minimizing the development of negative attitudes among local people towards the wildlife and the Park.

**3.4. Support 30 Community Forest User Groups (including Buffer Zone) for controlling IWT activities (mobilize 2 forest guards/community forest)**

CBAPUs are the backbone for community-based wildlife conservation. The CBAPUs play important role in controlling poaching through their involvement in anti-poaching activities, and they play an integral role in other conservation activities such as managing human-wildlife conflict and generating awareness. The members of CBAPUs work voluntarily and help authorities on conservation and community awareness against wildlife crime. The CBAPUs work as deterrent force against poaching and IWT in Nepal. CBAPU and forest guards conduct patrolling and a range of forest conservation and management activities. They also record wildlife sightings during their patrols which are helpful in monitoring of wildlife. During this reporting period, CBAPU and forest guards were mobilized regularly for patrolling. Members from 22 CBAPU, BZUC and community forest have been continuously patrolling and monitoring their respective forest areas. Similarly, a day long International Wildlife Conservation Day and CBAPU day was celebrated at western sector of CNP. The details of all the community forest and CBAPUs that were mobilized in this project year are mentioned below:

SN	Name of Organization	No. of program	Remarks
1.0	CBAPU of Buddhirapti	3	One-day long awareness program on human-wildlife co-existence and human behaviour change was conducted at 3 locations targeting the local residents living in the border area of Kumrose BZCF. The program was conducted on 7th September 2022 in Icharni, on 9th September 2022 in Simarhani area and on 12th September 2022 in Janakpur. In total 284 local residents participated in the program.
2.0	CBAPU of Khagendramali and Khagendramali BZUC	3	3 units of awareness and joint patrolling with CBAPU, forest guard and CFUG members. In total 25 people were participated.
3.0	CBAPU of Mirgakunja and Mirgakunja BZUC	4	Joint patrolling with CBAPU, forest guard and CFUG members. In total 25 people were participated.
4.0	CBAPU of Barandabhar and Barandabhar BZUC	4	4 units of joint patrolling with CBAPU, forest guard and CFUG members on 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> , 23 <sup>rd</sup> and 27 <sup>th</sup> February 2023. In total 25 people were participated.
5.0	CBAPU of Kerunga and Kerunga BZUC	3	One-day long awareness program on human-wildlife co-existence and human behaviour change was conducted at 3 locations targeting the local residents living in the border area of CNP. In total 100 people were participated.
6.0	CBAPU of Kalabajar and Kalabajar BZUC	3	3 units of joint patrolling with CBAPU, forest guard and CFUG members. In total 25 people were participated.
7.0	CBAPU of Panchpandav and Panchpandav BZUC	4	4 units of joint patrolling with Panchpandav BZUC, CBAPU and forest guard on 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2022, 21 <sup>st</sup> September 2022, 18 <sup>th</sup> October 2022 and 4 <sup>th</sup> February 2023. In total 15 people were participated.
8.0	CBAPU of Bagauda and Bagauda BZUC	4	4 units of joint patrolling with CBAPU, forest guard and CFUG members on 8 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> and 29 <sup>th</sup> January and 27 <sup>th</sup> February 2023. In total 25 people were participated.
9.0	CBAPU of Rewa and Rewa BZUC	9	9 units of joint patrolling with Rewa BZUC, CBAPU and forest guard on 13 <sup>rd</sup> October, 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 6 <sup>th</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> , 16 <sup>th</sup> and 24 <sup>th</sup> November, 14 <sup>th</sup> , 22 <sup>nd</sup> December 2022, and 23 <sup>rd</sup> January 2023. In total 25 people were participated.
10.0	CBAPU of Aayodhapur and Aayodhapur BZUC	4	A day long forest and wildlife conservation awareness program was conducted at Madi Municipality ward no. 8, Chitwan on 24 <sup>th</sup> November 2022, 10 <sup>th</sup> December 2022, 16 <sup>th</sup> December 2022 and 17 <sup>th</sup> December 2022 by CBAPU of Aayodhapur. In total 197 local people were participated.
11.0	CBAPU of Sishuwar and Sishuwar BZUC	4	Joint patrolling with Sishuwar BZUC, CBAPU and forest guard on 3 <sup>rd</sup> October,

SN	Name of Organization	No. of program	Remarks
			27 <sup>th</sup> November and 25 <sup>th</sup> December 2022 and 2 <sup>nd</sup> January and 25 <sup>th</sup> February 2023. In total 45 people were participated.
12.0	CBAPU of Lamichaur and Lamichaur BZUC	4	One-day long awareness program on human-wildlife co-existence and human behaviour change was conducted at 4 locations targeting the local residents living in the border area of CNP. The program was conducted on 9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> September 2022 in Nawalparasi. In total 102 local residents participated in the program.
13.0	CBAPU of Amaltari and Amaltari BZUC	3	3 units of joint patrolling with Amaltari BZUC, CBAPU and forest guard on 27 <sup>th</sup> September 2022, 20 <sup>th</sup> October 2022 and 24 <sup>th</sup> December 2022. In total 54 people were participated.
14.0	CBAPU of Nandabhauju and Nandabhauju BZUC	2	Joint patrolling with Nandabhauju BZUC, CBAPU and forest guard on 29 <sup>th</sup> and 30 <sup>th</sup> December 2022. In total 25 people were participated.
15.0	CBAPU of Ujjawal Bhabishya and Ujjawal Bhabishya BZUC	3	3 units of joint patrolling with Ujjawal Bhabishya BZUC, CBAPU and forest guard on 5 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> and 11 <sup>th</sup> February 2023. In total 25 people were participated.
16.0	Belsar Buffer Zone Community Forest	36	Joint patrolling with Belsar BZCFUG, CBAPU and forest guard from 11 <sup>th</sup> October to 16 <sup>th</sup> November 2022. In total 45 people were participated.
17.0	Kalika CFUG	42	42 units of joint patrolling with CBAPU, forest guard and CFUG members. In total 50 people were participated.
18.0	Amritdharapani CFUG	39	One-day long awareness program on human-wildlife co-existence and human behaviour change was conducted at 3 locations targeting the local residents living in the border area of Amritdharapani CF and 33 unit of joint patrolling with CBAPU, forest guard and CFUG members. In total 129 people were participated.
19.0	Bhimwali CFUG	150	150 units of joint patrolling with CBAPU, forest guard and CFUG members. In total 28 people were participated.
20.0	Kankali CF	17	17 units of joint patrolling with CBAPU, forest guard and CFUG members. In total 22 people were participated.



With the financial support from this project, a day long forest and wildlife conservation awareness program was also conducted at Kumroj on 26<sup>th</sup> of August 2022 under the chairmanship of Mr. Lakshmi Bhandari (president of this group) where Mr. Kul Prasad Bhushal (president of Kumroj, Khairhani municipality – 13) attended the event as special guest. The program was attended by 150 people including National Nature Conservation Fund, Biodiversity Conservation Center, Sauraha, Budhirapti BZUC, Kumrose BZCFUG and CBAPU members. The participants of the program were also informed about the importance of forests, wildlife and human-wildlife co-existence, while the members of the group presented songs with a conservation message reflecting the importance of forests and wildlife as well as the benefits of protecting them.

### 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

We have completed most of the project activities planned for the 2<sup>nd</sup> year as per our project agreement. We have achieved our target number of HHs for livelihood support and conservation awareness activities with some surplus achievements compared to our set target with the allocated budget.

Output 1. Communities discouraged for poaching and supported in wildlife conservation as a result of diversified livelihoods opportunities



Prior to the implementation of this project, the average baseline income of the 190 HHs in our project area was around NPR. 15,000 (US\$127) per annum while previously no youths were ever supported with any skill-based training leading them to rely on forest and its products for subsistence. This project has already achieved the targeted HH numbers (189 HHs) supported for various livelihood development activities and various skill-based training in an attempt to help increase their annual income.

We provided vegetable farming support for additional 26 HHs (target n=34 in second year) along with necessary training and equipment support. We also provided livestock farming support to additional 133 HHs (target n=50 HHs): one cow each for 30 HHs, 2 goats each for 97 HHs and 1 goat buck each for 6 HHs). We also delivered livestock farming and management training while providing an extensive livestock health camp for domestic animals in the project area. Since we were only able to provide livelihood support late in the first year, the necessary monitoring data are not yet available. We will gather necessary information in the third year and provide the information on the differences our project has made in the annual income of the HHs.

Similarly, we have supported 30 youths (target n=40) by conducting nature guide training in this year as well.

We have also established a cooperative in the project area to facilitate the HHs involved in various livelihood activities through the support from this project. We have involved 75 HHs in the cooperative during this project year. We will incorporate further HHs during the final project year to achieve our target.

The output indicators were measured and compared by calculating the number of HHs and individuals supported before the project was implemented. In the final year, we will measure the household income to compare the possible positive changes brought by this project.

#### Output 2. Increased community awareness on social and economic consequences of the poaching/IWT

Exceeding the proposed target for the number of community members and students for our community awareness activities we have already reached out to 1,081 individuals (target n=390).

During our conservation education sessions, we were able to sensitize 805 students (target n=240) and 276 community members (target n=80). The participants included 48.75 % female members (target n=40%). The project also supported further 26 students (target n=70) again this year from IWT affected families with academic scholarship. We had already established a revolving fund of NPR. 2,000,000 in collaboration with Kalika CFUG to provide a sustainable scholarship program in the long term.

The output indicators were measured and compared by calculating the number of HHs and individuals supported before and after the project was implemented.

#### Output 3. Poaching threats reduced through active community participation

We have strengthened, trained and mobilized members from 25 CBAPUs in the second year through this project with an aim to encourage community participation for reducing IWT in our project area.. We have completed four training events (target n=2) for them. This project has also provided mobilization support for regular patrols to 20 CBAPUs. So far, 588 CBAPU members have participated in patrolling their forest areas to check any IWT related activities. We also collect reports from these Units to monitor their efforts, record any illegal activities they encounter during patrols and also document any interventions conducted by the Units. In order to keep better records, we have planned to improvise the data entry and recording system by developing a database and mobile application. We have also installed GSM enabled camera traps in coordination with 8 communities (Baghmara, Kumroj, Amritdharapani, Bhimwali, Thankhola, Dudhkoshi, Kalika and Kankali for piloting the remote surveillance system.

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

**Outcome:** Indigenous Chepang and Tamang communities practicing sustainable livelihood measures and discouraged in IWT, zero poaching for rhinos and tigers maintained in Chitwan and poaching /IWT threats of other wildlife reduced

As per our target in the project agreement, 189 HHs (99.5% of 190 HHs) in our project area were supported with alternate livelihood activities in second year alone and by the end of the project, we will achieve more targets than proposed. These livelihood supports are expected to increase the annual income of the HHs by 40% by the third year of the project with baseline income at US\$127/year/HH in 2020. The increase in the household income per year will be surveyed and documented by the end of third year and will be included in the final report. A detailed HH survey of the project area will suffice as the indicator for measuring the progress and success of these activities.

We have also set targets to maintain zero poaching of tigers and rhinos while reducing the poaching of other species by 60% by the end of the project. As a baseline according to the Park records, 3 rhinos and 22 other wildlife species were poached in the year 2020/21. We will collect the data from Park records during the project period and compare them with the baseline data by the end of the project year to measure the success of the project activities.

We have also committed to help increase the population of tiger, rhino and gharial by 10% by the end of the project with the implementation of this project. Before the project period, there were 93 tigers, 605 rhinos and 219 gharials in and around CNP. The rhino population survey of 2021 shows an increase of the rhino population by 14.7% (694 rhinos). The National tiger survey of 2022 yielded 128 individual tigers in CNP with an increment of tiger population by 37.6 %. The National survey reports will provide a reliable means to verify the claims to the increase in population of our target species. Population survey of gharials will be conducted in February 2024 and this will allow comparison by end of project.

At the completion of the project, we had expected to be able to make 95% of HHs, i.e. 180 HHs understand the prevailing wildlife conservation policies and social impacts through conservation awareness activities. In the second year alone, we have already managed to reach out to 276 community members and 805 students with our conservation education and awareness activities. The registration list of participants and questionnaire survey will provide ample evidence of successful implementation of the activities.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

Assumption 1: None

Comments: None

### 3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction

- **Impact:**

Rare assemblage of large mammals in and around Chitwan national park in Nepal is conserved sustainably in guardianship of the local communities.

- **Impact on illegal wildlife trade:**

During this project year, we have supported 25 CBAPUs with necessary field-based trainings for 58 CBAPU members and supported the mobilization of the 15 CBAPUs supported in the first year of the project for their regular patrols in their community forest areas. As a result, the communities are now better equipped and trained for increasing the effectiveness of their wildlife conservation activities. Since the start of the project to date, there have been no major activities related to illegal wildlife trade which can be partially contributed to our project activities. We have also conducted activities and delivered sessions to enhance conservation awareness among 805 students and 276 community members to make them realise the importance of biodiversity and the benefits of their conservation. These sessions and activities also makes them aware about the legal consequences of illegal wildlife trade so the communities are further discouraged to get involved in such activities.

Also the activities supporting human development and well-being also has a positive impact on illegal wildlife trade because self-sustaining and educated communities are rarely involved in such illegal activities.

- **Impact on human development and well-being:**

This project has supported 189 HHs in the second year with alternate income generating opportunities through activities such as - livestock farming, vegetable farming and nature guide trainings. These HHs will now have additional income to support their livelihoods. It will also provide opportunities for the children of those HHs to be able to pursue a higher education which will in turn provide them with more job opportunities and a sustainable income. Furthermore, 26 students from IWT affected HHs are also being supported with academic scholarship to morph their understanding towards wildlife conservation while alleviating illiteracy. Higher literacy will open up a variety of opportunities for the families to uplift their socio-economic status. The scholarship scheme will also reduce the financial burden on the HHs so they can invest their efforts on the well-being of their families. These activities not only contribute to human development and well-being, but also support wildlife conservation. As the communities become educated and self-sufficient, their reliability on the forest will decrease which will in turn provide the wildlife to flourish in their undisturbed habitats.

## 4. Thematic focus

### 1. Strengthening law enforcement

The project also provided field-based trainings with necessary tools and equipment (GPS, digital camera, field gears) for members of community based anti-poaching units who are involved in wildlife monitoring and patrolling of their community forests. The field-based trainings enhance their knowledge on wildlife behaviour, safety measures, monitoring techniques and data documentation. The field gears like boots, jackets, torch lights and water bottles will also ensure their well-being while increasing the efficiency of their work. They can accurately identify and closely monitor the wildlife in their locality while being safe themselves. The GPS devices and digital cameras will help the community groups to keep a scientific record and evidence for any IWT related activities as well as wildlife monitoring.

Thus, this project will definitely contribute to strengthening our law enforcement against IWT related activities especially in the project area.

#### **Evidence:**

The periodic patrol reports submitted from different CBAPUs are documented and attached with this report (Annex). Furthermore, the CBAPU of Kalika rescued a Chinese Pangolin from village area and released in their forest (Annex).

## **2. Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT**

Our project has already supported 189 HHs (in second year alone) with various income generating activities which include: vegetable farming, livestock farming and skill-based trainings. This project also supported the IWT affected HHs with necessary trainings, services and materials required for sustaining the activities in the initial phase. As the HHs start to make income from the farm products, they will be able to invest for more production leading to a self-sustaining community. For example: we have supported 103 HHs (in the second year alone) with a healthy higher breed of goat. We have also provided the families with necessary trainings on livestock husbandry and management. In collaboration with the respective Municipality, our veterinarians have done a complete health check-up and supplied the farmers with necessary supplements vitamins and minerals. They are monitoring the livestock health regularly. As time passes, the goats will produce offsprings which will be cross-bred with goats from other farmers to produce productive goats. We have also established a cooperative for all these individuals to help them in sales of their products in the local and regional market. With commercial sale of their products like milk, butter and meat through the established cooperatives will help them get a good monetary value. From the generated income, they can invest in more goats or in other businesses. Thus, they can steadily increase their income through livestock farming and develop a sustainable livelihood. With the upliftment of these HHs, it will ultimately lead to a prosperous community with sustainable livelihood.

### **Evidence:**

The data that we will gather during the social survey in the final year will serve to verify our claims for sustainable livelihood development.

## **3. Increasing conservation awareness**

This project also focuses on enhancing the awareness level of local people towards wildlife conservation while making them realize the consequences of activities related to IWT. We focused especially on students because they are the generation that can contribute to wildlife conservation in the future. We have also distributed different wildlife conservation posters, documents and booklets among the communities in our project area. We will be installing hoarding boards with conservation messages in strategic locations (where the communities are prone to activities related to IWT). We will also develop and produce a conservation documentary that will be broadcasted on local to national media. Such activities will definitely increase the awareness of communities towards wildlife conservation while making them realize the legal consequences.

### **Evidence:**

We have provided the details on the student participants in awareness/education programs and photographs of hording boards and posters in this report.

## **5. Impact on species in focus**

Although our project has just completed the second of its three years in the face of COVID-19 challenges, the status of two of our target species has already exceeded our goals.

The population status from National surveys of the species in focus:

Greater One-horned Rhino (*Rhinoceros unicornis*)

Population in CNP in 2015 = 605 individuals

Population in CNP in 2021 = 694 individuals

Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*)

Population in CNP in 2018 = 93 individuals

Population in CNP in 2022 = 128 individuals

Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*)

Population in CNP in 2020 = 219 individuals

Population in CNP in recent = Not surveyed

## 6. Project support to poverty reduction

### a. Expected beneficiaries

The project targets Chepang communities living at the northern part of Chitwan valley of Nepal. Chepang is one of the indigenous tribes of Nepal who are well-known for their life in harmony with nature. Most of them are socio-economically marginalised. Wildlife crime syndicates have often taken advantage of their poor economic status and jungle skills, and mobilised them for killing rhinos in Chitwan National Park and the adjoining forests. Often one or more members from most Chepang families in our project area are charged (and/or even jailed) for poaching wildlife including rhinos and tigers. As a result those families, especially the children, suffer the most as they are often left out and even neglected from basic needs such as education, health and job opportunities. This can lead the future generation of Chepangs to resort back to activities related to IWT. This project aims to rescue them from this vicious cycle while morphing them from hunters to protectors of the wildlife through various activities to uplift their livelihood and socio-economic status. Our project also provides them with conservation education to raise their awareness level. The project also awarded scholarships to students from Chepang and other underprivileged indigenous communities to complete their school and get higher qualifications. Higher education will open up new opportunities for these communities while ensuring their direct and indirect contribution for wildlife conservation.

### b. Direct poverty impacts from this project

As the IWT affected families are supported with livelihood opportunities and their children with opportunities for higher education, it will have a direct positive impact on their socio-economic status. The livelihood supports will increase their income capacity while the better education will open several opportunities to improve their status. This will not only uplift the families but also contribute to a prosperous community that intimately understands the values of wildlife conservation.

### c. Notable achievements this year

This project has successfully awarded annual academic scholarships for 26 students from IWT affected families in our project area. We have also established a cooperative to provide further support local communities. We have established a revolving fund of NPR. 3,100,000 to ensure the sustainability of the program for a long term. Similarly, 30 HHs which received support for cow farming and 103 HHs that received support for goat farming are already earning a good amount of money selling their products.

## 7. Gender equality and social inclusion

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board <sup>1</sup> .	Out of 5 people in Project Board, 2 are women (40%)
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women <sup>2</sup> .	25-30% personnel from project partners are women

<sup>1</sup> A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

<sup>2</sup> Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

The project activities are monitored by NTNC as a lead organization implementing this project. We used the log frame of the project as the basis for monitoring and evaluation. We have conducted multiple monitoring visits to the site and also reviewed the documents obtained from the project partners and government authorities. Most of our project activities consist of livelihood support (goat, cow) or trainings, workshops and meetings with partner organisations and related stakeholders. The monitoring of the trainings was done by assessing the field reports and necessary documents submitted by the community groups. The meetings and workshops held by the communities were monitored by NTNC's staff and also checked their documents such as minutes, photographs and video clips (where available). The project activities also include equipment supports, livestock support and vegetable supports for the target households. We will continue to monitor the usage of the equipment through the data recorded and documented by the community groups. The data will be summarised and attached in our annual reports.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

The second year of the project included implementation of diverse activities. We put our full effort to complete them in agreed time frame. We worked closely with the communities and local government bodies which facilitated the project implementation. NTNC's continuous engagement with communities was also supportive for this project. The communities, especially the Chepang people have also accepted this project very well. Community consultations and partnership for project implementation is important. Establishing a cooperative was one of the major challenges this year. However, due to the support from local communities and local government stakeholders, it was completed successfully. We will continue the partnerships with the communities and local government bodies.

## **10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

None

## **11. Risk Management**

None

## **12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

None

## **13. Sustainability and legacy**

This project was implemented in collaboration with different stakeholders including the Rapti and Kalika Municipality, Divisional Forest Office Chitwan, Chitwan National Park and Community Forests. Since the beginning of the project we involved different stakeholders and asked them to leverage the matching funds wherever possible. It will develop ownership for the project activities among the stakeholders and the legacy of the project continues. With the support from different project partners, the achievements of the project will be sustainable. Moreover, NTNC will continue to seek the external support for these communities from the funding agencies even after completion of this project.

## **14. IWT Challenge Fund identity**

### **a. Efforts to publicise the IWT Challenge Fund and its UK Government sponsors**

As a donor organisation, IWT Challenge Fund was acknowledged (with its logo) in each and every reports, banners and all publications. While conducting training/workshops, we also acknowledged verbally the support of IWT Challenge Fund and UK Government. We also called the media personnel where possible during the project implementation to publicise the project activities. We

have also updated our activities through social media through NTNC-BCC's such as Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/NTNCBCC>) and Twitter (<https://twitter.com/ntncbcc>) accounts.

**b. Recognition of UK Government's contribution**

UK Government is acknowledged for the support in project activities and all publications

**c. Project recognition and identity**

This project is recognized as a distinct project with the clear identity. This is the first project of this scale in the project area targeting the marginalised Chepang, Tamang and Dalit communities.

**d. Understanding of the IWT Challenge Fund within the host country**

The people in the wildlife sector and all stakeholders in project implementation areas are now familiar with the IWT Challenge Fund.

**15. Safeguarding**

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 60% Planned: 100%
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. None	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. None	

## 16. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2022-March 2023)**

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>	130,378	129,028.78		

**Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)**

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		



**17. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

We agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section.

For the first time since the national park established, the Chepang communities from the Rapti Municipality ward no 10 (Kalikhola and Swamitar) and Kalika Municipality Ward no 11 (Saipam, Bansghari) received the livelihood support and scholarship for the children as part of conservation program. The communities expressed their interest to adopting an alternate livelihood. Some of them are already earning well with the alternate livelihood.

<b>File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)</b>	<b>File Name or File Location</b>	<b>Caption, country and credit</b>	<b>Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)</b>	<b>Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)</b>
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Rare assemblage of large mammals in and around Chitwan national park in Nepal is conserved sustainably in guardianship of the local communities</p>		<p>Tiger population in CNP increased by 37.6%. Livelihood support provided to 189 HHs in the study area who are already making earnings.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b> Indigenous Chepang and Tamang communities practising sustainable livelihood measures and discouraged in IWT, zero poaching for rhinos and tigers maintained in Chitwan and poaching /IWT threats of other wildlife reduced</p>	<p>0.1(a) 95.5% of the indigenous communities (190 households) in the intervention cluster shift to alternate livelihood options by yr III</p> <p>0.1 (b) Average household income increase by 40% by yr III <i>Baseline: NPR 15,000 (US\$ 127)/year/household in 2020</i></p> <p>0.2 Zero poaching for tigers and rhinos maintained. Poaching of other species reduced by 60% <i>Baseline: 3 rhinos poached, 22 poaching cases of other wildlife</i></p> <p>0.3. Tiger, rhino and gharial population increase by 10% <i>Baseline: Tiger 93, Rhino 605, Gharial 219</i></p> <p>0.4. 95% household members understand the prevailing wildlife conservation policies and social impacts <i>Baseline: 20% households</i></p>	<p>0.1(a) 189 HHs in the project area supported with alternate income generating activities</p> <p>0.1 (b) Baseline survey conducted in settlement</p> <p>0.2 No records of rhino or tiger being poached in the project area till date since the project implementation.</p> <p>0.3 Tiger population of 2022 increased from 93 to 128 (37.6%). Rhino population increased from 605 to 694 (14.7%). Gharial survey is yet to be conducted.</p> <p>0.4 Conservation education program reached to 1081 persons</p>	<p>0.1(a) &gt;100 HHs in the project area supported with alternate income generating activities</p> <p>0.1 (b) HH survey will be conducted n yr III</p> <p>0.2 Zero poaching for rhinos continued.</p> <p>0.3 Tiger and rhino population increased.</p> <p>0.4 Twelve events of conservation education program conducted</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Output 1.</b> Communities discouraged for poaching and supported in wildlife conservation as a result of diversified livelihoods opportunities	Activity 1.1. Engage IWT affected families (n=100) in vegetable farming	Activity 1.1. 26 households engaged in vegetable farming	Activity 1.1. >100 households engaged in vegetable farming
	Activity 1.2. Support skill-based training for the local youths – electricians (n=10), driving (n=15)	Activity 1.2. Completed in first year	Activity 1.2. Monitor the changes in economical benefits due to the support
	Activity 1.3 Nature guide training (n=15; 10 men; 5 women)	Activity 1.3 Nature guide training provided for 30 local people	Activity 1.3 Monitor the changes in economical benefits due to the support
	Activity 1.4. Goat farming (n=25 families)	Activity 1.4. Goat farming (n=103 families)	Activity 1.4. Additional families supported and Monitor the changes in economical benefits due to the support
	Activity 1.5 Cow farming (n=25 families)	Activity 1.5 Cow farming (n=30 families)	Activity 1.5. Additional families supported and Monitor the changes in economical benefits due to the support
	Activity 1.6 Establish one cooperative with at least 50% of women members	Activity 1.6 One cooperative established with more than 50% women members	Activity 1.6 Monitor and support the cooperative for increased benefits for the local communities
<b>Output 2.</b> Increased community awareness on social and economic consequences of the poaching/IWT	Activity 2.1 Community education sessions (Total 12 sessions in which four sessions in communities (20 participant/session*4= 80 participants) and eight sessions in schools (30 students/session*8=240 students)	Activity 2.1 Community education sessions (Total 22 sessions in which 6 sessions in communities (276 participants) and 16 sessions in schools (805 students)	Activity 2.1 Community education sessions reach over 500 people
	Activity 2.2 Scholarship for 70 children from IWT affected families (with at least 30% girls)	Activity 2.2 Scholarship for 26 children from IWT affected families (61.5% girls)	Activity 2.2 Continue Scholarship for children from IWT affected families
	Activity 2.3 Installing 10 Hoarding boards about wildlife conservation, penalties against IWT at strategic locations	Activity 2.3. Installed 20 hoarding boards in the project area	Activity 2.3
	Activity 2.4. Publishing a booklet (1000 booklets published and distributed to IWT affected communities, local school libraries, municipal offices, Divisional	Activity 2.4. Still in the designing phase	Activity 2.4. Published a booklet and distributed to IWT affected communities, local school libraries, municipal offices,

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	Forest Offices, Chitwan and Parsa National Parks and nature guides)		Divisional Forest Offices, Chitwan and Parsa National Parks and nature guides
	Activity 2.5. Developing and broadcasting a documentary covering the story of those involved in the poaching in the past and adopted sustainable livelihood	Activity 2.4. Documenting the activities	Activity 2.5. Documentary produced with story of livelihood change
<b>Output 3.</b> Poaching threats reduced through active community participation	Activity 3.1. 20 CBAPUs (120 members) equipped (GPS, camera, field gears – field jacket, cap, water bottle, torch, field boot)	Activity 3.1. Completed in first year	
	Activity 3.2. Four training events (30 members/event) for three days conducted and CBAPU mobilised	Activity 3.2. Four training events conducted and CBAPU mobilised	Activity 3.2. Document the patrol reports
	Activity 3.3. Pilot GSM enabled surveillance camera (20 cameras) in coordination with CBAPUs	Activity 3.2. 16 cameras installed in the project area	Activity 3.2. Check the cameras, collect data, analyse and report
	Activity 3.4. Support 30 Community Forest User Groups (including Buffer Zone) for controlling IWT activities (mobilise 2 forest guards/community forest)	Activity 3.4. 588 forest guards from six community forests were mobilised	Activity 3.4. 60 Forest guards of 30 community Forest User Groups (including Buffer Zone) mobilised for controlling IWT activities

**Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)**

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> .			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Indigenous Chepang and Tamang communities practising sustainable livelihood measures and discouraged in IWT, zero poaching for rhinos and tigers maintained in Chitwan and poaching /IWT threats of other wildlife reduced</p>	<p>0.1(a) 70% of the indigenous communities (190 households) in the intervention cluster shift to alternate livelihood options by yr III</p> <p>0.1 (b) Average household income increase by 40% by yr III <i>Baseline: NPR 15,000 (US\$ 127)/year/household in 2020</i></p> <p>0.2 Zero poaching for tigers and rhinos maintained. Poaching of other species reduced by 60% <i>Baseline: 3 rhinos poached, 22 poaching cases of other wildlife</i></p> <p>0.3. Tiger, rhino and gharial population increase by 10% <i>Baseline: Tiger 93, Rhino 605, Gharial 219</i></p> <p>0.4. 95% household members understand the prevailing wildlife conservation policies and social impacts <i>Baseline: 20% households</i></p>	<p>0.1(a) Progress reports of yr I, III &amp; III indicating the number of households reached in livelihood activities</p> <p>0.1 (b) Household survey report in yr III indicating change in income among the beneficiaries from livelihood opportunities</p> <p>0.2. Wildlife poaching records from Chitwan and Parsa NP</p> <p>0.3 Survey reports</p> <p>0.4 Questionnaire survey reports</p>	<p>Households actively participate in the livelihood activities. Municipalities (local governments) facilitate livelihood programs.</p> <p>Population has not reached yet at the carrying capacity level</p> <p>Community engage in awareness activities</p>
<p><b>Output 1</b> Communities discouraged for poaching and supported in wildlife conservation as a result of diversified livelihoods opportunities</p>	<p>1.1. Alternative livelihood opportunities result to an increase of income by 40% by year III (190 households) <i>Baseline: NPR 15,000 (US\$ 127)/year/household in 2020</i></p> <p>1.2. 40 local youths (30% of the intervention cluster) including 15</p>	<p>1.1 Project progress reports, , household survey report in year III</p> <p>1.2 Project progress reports, list of participants</p>	<p>Local community will adopt alternative income generating interventions.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>females benefited from skill-based training packages in yr I &amp; II[s1] <i>Baseline: 0 in 2020</i></p> <p>1.3. Over 100 households (67%) are involved in cooperative <i>Baseline: 0 in 2020</i></p>	<p>1.3 Cooperative record and profiles</p>	<p>Households willing to form and run a cooperative</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b> Increased community awareness on social and economic consequences of the poaching/IWT</p>	<p>2.1. 12 conservation education/extension sessions delivered to over 320 persons (40% female) <i>Baseline: 0 in 2020</i></p> <p>2.2. 70 school students (50% girls) of targeted families continue their education through scholarship support <i>Baseline: 15 in 2020</i></p> <p>2.3. Installed hoarding boards (10), published a booklet (1000 copies) and a documentary <i>Baseline: 0 in 2020</i></p>	<p>2.1. Project progress reports, minutes, photographs and participants registration</p> <p>2.2. School records, students report card</p> <p>2.3. Photographs of the hoarding boards, booklet digital copies and distribution records, documentary digital copy &amp; broadcasting records/Youtube views</p>	<p>Informed awareness motivates young minds</p> <p>Visual medium for mass communication</p>
<p><b>Output 3. Poaching threats reduced through active community participation</b></p>	<p>3.1. By year III Over 120 youth (at least 30% female) volunteers are engaged actively in controlling wildlife crime <i>Baseline: 36 in 2020</i></p> <p>3.2. 120 CBAPU members trained and equipment support provided <i>Baseline: 0 in 2020</i></p> <p>3.3. surveillance cameras (20) send pictures regularly</p>	<p>3.1 Activity reports, CBAPU meeting minutes, patrol records, illegal activities detected</p> <p>3.2 Training reports and equipment distribution records, photos</p> <p>3.3. Report of the pilot study</p>	<p>3.1. CBAPU members are willing to participate voluntarily in IWT control</p> <p>The Community forests accept the new technology</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p><i>Baseline: 0 in 2020</i></p> <p>3.4. 60 forest guards in 30 Community Forest User Groups mobilised for controlling IWT activities</p> <p><i>Baseline: 0 in 2020</i></p>	3.4. Patrolling and seizure records	
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p>			

## Annex 3 Standard Indicators

**Table 1 Project Standard Indicators**

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-A1	Engage IWT affected families in vegetable farming 100	Number of HHs supported	HH	None	61	26		20	100
IWTCF-A2	Support for electrician training	Number of local people trained	People	Men: 15	15			1	15
IWTCF-A3	Support for driving training	Number of local people trained	People	Men: 10	10				10
IWTCF-A4	Support for plumbing training	Number of people trained	People	Men: 15	15				-
IWTCF-A5	Support for carpet weaving training	Number of people trained	People	Women: 20	20				-
IWTCF-A6	Nature Guide Training	Number of people trained	People	Men: 32 Women: 9	15	26			15
IWTCF-A7	Support for Goat farming	Number of HH supported	HH	None	25	103			25
IWTCF-A8	Support for cow farming	Number of HH supported	HH	None	28	30			25
IWTCF-A9	Establish a cooperative	Number of Office established	Office	None		1			1
IWTCF-B1	Strengthen CBAPUs with field gears and equipment		Units	None	20				20
IWTCF-B2	Trainings for CBAPU members	Number of people trained	Event People	Men: 118 Women: 31	Events: 3 People: 91	Events: 2 People: 58			Events: 4 People: 60
IWTCF-B3	Pilot GSM enabled surveillance cameras in coordination with CBAPUs	Number of cameras purchased and installed	Cameras	None		20			20



<b>IWTCF Indicator number</b>	<b>Name of indicator using original wording</b>	<b>Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Disaggregation</b>	<b>Year 1 Total</b>	<b>Year 2 Total</b>	<b>Year 3 Total</b>	<b>Total to date</b>	<b>Total planned during the project</b>
IWTCF-B4	Support 30 community forest user groups for controlling IWT activities	Number of User Groups supported	User groups	None	32	16			30
IWTCF-C1	Conservation education sessions for students and community members	Number of events conducted and number of participants	Events Community members Students	Community members: 379 Students: 1539  Men: 997 Women: 921	Events: 20 Community members: 103 Students: 734	Events: 22 Community member: 276 Students: 805			Events: 36 Community members: 80 Students: 240
IWTCF-C2	Scholarship support for children of IWT affected families	Number of students supported	Students	Men: 45 Women: 56	75	26			70
IWTCF-C3	Install hoarding boards with conservation message	Number of boards installed	Hoarding boards	None		20			10
IWTCF-C4	Publish booklet with conservation message	Number of booklet designed and published	Booklets	None					1000

**Table 2 Publications**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Type</b> (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	<b>Detail</b> (authors, year)	<b>Gender of Lead Author</b>	<b>Nationality of Lead Author</b>	<b>Publishers</b> (name, city)	<b>Available from</b> (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

## Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the <b>correct template</b> (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission?	√
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	√
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	√
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	