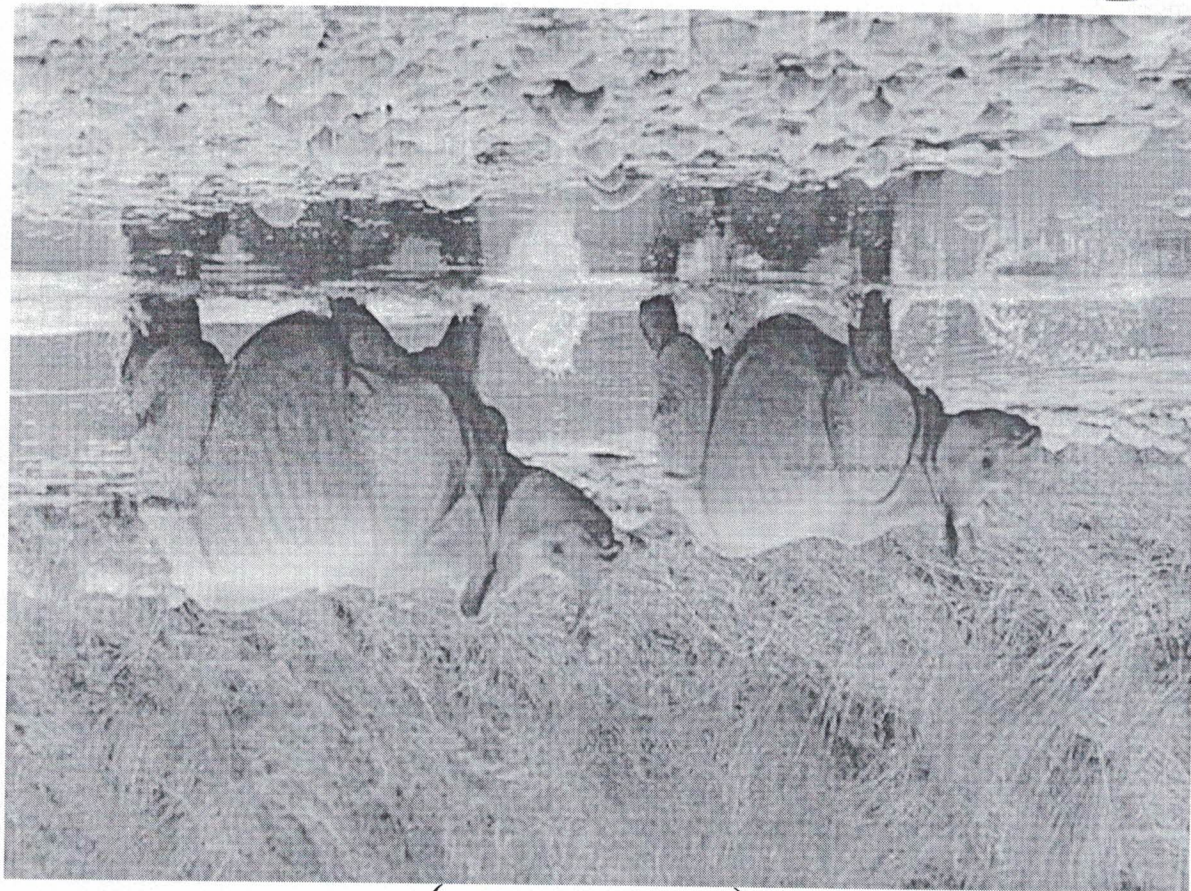


Final Draft

Management Plan of Chitwan National Park and its Buffer Zone

FY 2075/76-2079/80
(Fifth Revision)



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Forests and Environment
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
Chitwan National Park Office
Kasara, Chitwan

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Foreword

Established in 1973, Chitwan National Park (CNP) is the first protected area of the country. The Park is managed for conserving world's second largest population of Greater One-horned Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), source population of Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and remnant population of Critically Endangered Gharial Crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*). Being endowed with the important component of Terai Arc Landscape, the Park comprises of one of the 200 Global Eco-regions designated by WWF. CNP has been enlisted in the World Heritage Site in 1984 by UNESCO World Heritage Convention for its outstanding natural features as defined by three criteria it meets. Similarly, Buffer Zone (BZ) of the Park consists of Beeshazari Lake, a Ramsar site of international importance.

CNP has a long management history and it has experienced several management models right from its establishment to the current stage. Several experiences have been gained with these attempts to solve the pertinent problems of conservation and management. These experiences have not only proved the effectiveness of Park management but also provided a clear direction for management of other Protected Areas of the country.

A comprehensive management plan for CNP and its BZ is very important in addressing the emerging issues and challenges and for translating the legislative provisions into action. This management plan 2075/76-2079/80 (2018/19-2022/23) is the continuation of previous management plans. This plan has opened up an avenue and paved the way ahead for conserving core values of biodiversity, promoting sustainable and wise use principles of natural resources including wetlands, regulating tourism and fulfilling the development aspirations of local communities in the BZ. In the plan preparation process, consultations with partner organizations were held to identify the priorities for which there has been wide consensus. It is a plan not just for the Park Authority, it is a plan for all the stakeholders and many organizations and individuals who will be playing their role in managing and caring for this precious and fragile landscape.

This five-year plan has been produced as an outcome of hard work of Management Plan Preparation Team and I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the support extended by service providers, conservation partners, stakeholders, including conservation communities. Besides, a large number of professionals, practitioners and other stakeholders have made valuable contributions during its preparation.

At last, I would like to thank all the individuals, organizations and stakeholders who extended their support and cooperation to bring this document to this final stage.

Man Bahadur Khadka
Director General



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Mr. Bed Kumar Dhakal
Chief Conservation Officer

Executive Summary

Chitwan National Park is rich in flora and fauna and is home to one of the last populations of One horned rhinoceros and is also one of the last refuges of the Bengal tiger in low land of Nepal. CNP, established in 2030 (1973), is the first National Park of Nepal. The Park, which constitutes an important component of Terai Arc Landscape, is a biodiversity hotspot as designated by Conservation International and a WWF Global Eco-region. It is located in the southern central Terai of Nepal with initially 544 Km² area of the Park which was then extended to 932 Km² in BS 2034. Recently, in 2073, the area of the Park reached to 952.63 Km² as a result of addition of Padampur into the Park and readjustment of the area by excluding Gajendra Mokchhya Dham of Tribeni. It extends over four administrative districts of Province number 3 and 4 of Nepal: Chitwan, Nawalpur, Parsa and Makwanpur. Due to its outstanding universal values it has been inscribed in the World Heritage Site in 1984 under the UNESCO criteria vii (natural beauty), ix (ecological processes) and x (habitat for endangered species). In 1996, an area of 750 Km² hectares consisting of forests, human settlements and private lands surrounding the Park was declared as a Buffer Zone. In 2003, Beeshazari and associated lakes within the BZ were designated in Ramsar site as a wetland of international importance. Recently, DNPWC signed sister Park Agreement amongst Sagarmatha National Park, Lamtang National Park, CNP and Yosemite National Park on April 13, 2016 to share and exchange the experiences in research, monitoring and capacity building within sister park members.

CNP is home to almost 70 species of mammals, 49 species of reptiles and amphibians, 541 species of birds, 120 species of fishes and several species of invertebrates. The park is especially renowned for Greater One-horned rhinoceros, Bengal tiger, Gaur and Charial crocodile. The park harbours not only the largest mammal of Nepal i.e. Wild Asian elephant but also the smallest terrestrial mammal such as Pygmy shrew. The 541 species of birds includes 22 globally threatened species and endangered species like Bengal florican, Slender-billed vulture, White-rumped vulture and Red-headed vulture.

The park holds world's second largest population of Greater One-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) in the wild. In Nepal the population increased from about 100 in 1966 to 645 in 2015. The rhino population of CNP was 544 in 2000 and it increased to 605 in 2015 even after subtracting the translocated population to Bardiya National Park and Shuklaphanta National Park. The number of Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris*) was found to be 120 in 2013 and it is decreased to 97 (Tiger count 2018). Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is widespread and other threatened mammal species include Wild Dog (*Cuon alpinus*), Gangetic dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*) and Gaur (*Bos gaurus*). Hispid hare (*Caprolagus hispidus*) is also reported in the Park during winter month of the year 2016.

CNP at present faces several complex challenges which need to be addressed carefully for biodiversity conservation in general and to ensure viable population of the species of conservation significance in particular. Poaching, human-wildlife conflict, habitat management, orphan animal management and sustainable eco-tourism have been identified as the major issues of concern. This management plan is expected to address most of these pertinent issues.



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more to fulfill the deficit of 29%. With the implementation of the plan it is expected that it will generate 428605 person days of labour.

व्यवस्थापन योजनाले परिलक्षित गरेको कार्यहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्न रूपा २,६७२,४२५,७९८ रुई अरब सतसेढी करोड पच्चीस लाख पच्चीस हजार सात सय अठार रूपा लाग्ने प्रस्ताव गरेको छ। यो योजनाले कार्यक्रमतर्फ ७६% र प्रशासनिक तर्फ २४% प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ। यस योजनाले मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र तर्फको खर्च ३३% बजेट प्रस्ताव गरेको छ। त्यस्तै प्रस्तावित व्यवस्थापन योजनाले निकर्जको सुरक्षा र वासस्थान व्यवस्थापनमा क्रमशः १२% र ११% बजेट प्रस्ताव गरेको छ। हाल साल बसाती समयमा नेपाल सरकार र संरक्षण साफेदहरूमा यस निकर्जको लागि प्राप्त हुने गरेको बजेट योजनाले प्रस्ताव गरेको कूल बजेटको ७१% मात्र हुने आउनेछ। तसर्थ, बाकी २९% रकम संरक्षण साफेदहरू, राप्ती

लोपोन्मुख प्रजातिहरूको संरक्षणको लागि छुई कार्यहरू पनि प्रस्ताव गरेको छ।
 लिएको उद्देश्य प्राप्त गर्न सोच लिएको छ। साथै भौडा, पाटेबाघ, घडियाल गोही र पिड्ड जस्ता र प्रवर्द्धन, जलवायु परिवर्तन अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रमा गरिने विभिन्न कार्यहरू गरी यस योजनाले स्वास्थ्यको हेरचाह, आगलगाती नियन्त्रण, अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण, अध्ययन अनुसन्धान, पर्या-पर्यटन विकास यस व्यवस्थापन योजनाले निकर्जको सुरक्षा, प्रजाति संरक्षण, वासस्थान व्यवस्थापन, वन्यजन्तुको

- अध्ययन, अनुसन्धान र तालिमजस्ता कार्यक्रम गरी सरोकारवालाहरूको क्षमता अभिवर्द्धि गर्ने,
- स्थानीय समुदायहरूको सहभागितामा जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण गर्नको साथै जलवायु परिवर्तनको जोखिम न्यूनीकरण गर्दै स्थानीय वासिन्दहरूको जिविकोपार्जनमा सुधार गर्ने,
- पारिस्थिकीय प्रणाली कायम गरी स्थानीय अवलम्बनमा टेवा पुऱ्याउने,
- जोगी गर्दै दिगी पर्या-पर्यटनको प्रवर्द्धन साथै विषय सम्पदा सुवीमा सुचीकृत निकर्जको अनुपम निकर्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा पर्यटनवाट हुने सबै नकरात्मक असर कम गरी स्थानीय संस्कृतीको वन्यजन्तुलाई निकर्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको वनमा वासस्थान प्रदान गर्ने,
- मिचाहा प्रजातिको नियन्त्रण, जैविक मार्गको पुर्नस्थापना र सुधार गरी वासस्थान सुधार गर्दै जस्ता संरक्षित वन्यजन्तुहरूको संरक्षणको लागि उपयुक्त रणनीति अपनाउदै संरक्षण गर्ने,
- निकर्जको जैविक विविधताको संरक्षणमा विशेष गरि एकसिरो भौडा, पाटे बाघ र घडियाल गोहि

योगदान स्थानीय समुदायलाई पुऱ्याउने लक्ष्य लिएको छ। व्यवस्थापन योजनाको उद्देश्य निम्न रहेको छ।
 भौगोलिक र जैविक विविधताले परिपूर्ण विषय सम्पदामा सुचीकृत क्षेत्रको महत्त्व कायम राख्दै संरक्षणको यस क्रममा सुरक्षाको लागि उपयुक्त रणनीति अवलम्बन गर्दै वन्यजन्तुहरूको संरक्षण गर्न र अनुपम उचित संरक्षण गर्दै स्थानीय वासिन्दको सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थितिलाई सबल बनाउने दृष्टि लिएको छ।
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पढ्छन्। यो पञ्च वर्षीय व्यवस्थापन योजनाले यी चर्नौतीहरूको समाधान गर्न प्रयास गरिएको छ।
 वन्यजन्तुको व्यवस्थापन, र दिगी पर्या पर्यटन यस व्यवस्थापन योजनाको प्रमुख चर्नौतीहरू मध्येमा

Acronyms

APU	Anti-Poaching Unit
BPP	Biodiversity Profile Project
BZ	Buffer Zone
BZCF	Buffer Zone Community Forest
BZMC	Buffer Zone Management Committee
BZUC	Buffer Zone User Committee
BZUG	Buffer Zone User Group
CA/TS	Conservation Assured Tiger Standard
CBAPU	Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCO	Chief Conservation Officer
CCTV	Close Circuit Television
CIB	Central Investigation Bureau
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CNP	Chitwan National Park
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
DOR	Department of Road
GCBC	Gharial Conservation and Breeding Centre
GIS	Geographical Information System
GON	Government of Nepal
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MOFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
MIST	Management Information System Tools
MOFE	Ministry of Forests and Environment
NA	Nepal Army
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NPWC	National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
PA	Protected Area
PNP	Parsa National Park
RCC	Reinforced Cement and Concrete
RRT	Rapid Response Team
TAL	Terai Arc Landscape
ToT	Training of Trainer
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VIC	Visitor Information Centre
VTR	Valmiki Tiger Reserve
WCCB	Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
WHS	World Heritage Site



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Part A - The Existing Situation

The existing situation of the health services in the country is characterized by a wide range of deficiencies. The health services are not only inadequate in quantity but also of poor quality. The health services are not accessible to all sections of the population, particularly to the rural and backward areas. The health services are not planned and organized in a systematic manner. The health services are not based on scientific principles. The health services are not free from corruption. The health services are not free from political interference. The health services are not free from religious and caste discrimination. The health services are not free from tribalism. The health services are not free from regionalism. The health services are not free from communalism. The health services are not free from casteism. The health services are not free from religious intolerance. The health services are not free from religious fanaticism. The health services are not free from religious hatred. The health services are not free from religious violence. The health services are not free from religious terrorism. The health services are not free from religious extremism. The health services are not free from religious fundamentalism. The health services are not free from religious fanaticism. The health services are not free from religious hatred. The health services are not free from religious violence. The health services are not free from religious terrorism. The health services are not free from religious extremism. The health services are not free from religious fundamentalism.

1. Introduction of the Protected Area

1.1 Name, Location, Constitution and Extent

1.1.1 Name

Chitwan National Park and its Buffer Zone

1.1.2 Location

Chitwan National Park (CNP) and its Buffer Zone (BZ) is situated in southern part of Province no. 3 and 4 of central Nepal which spreads over Chitwan, Nawalpur, Parsa and Makawanpur districts. The geographical location of the Park is between N 27° 20' 19" to 27° 43' 16" latitude and E 83° 44' 50" to 84° 45' 03" longitude whereas the geographical location of BZ is between N 27° 28' 23" and 27° 38' latitude and E 83° 38' 98" and 84° 77' 38" longitude (Figure 1).

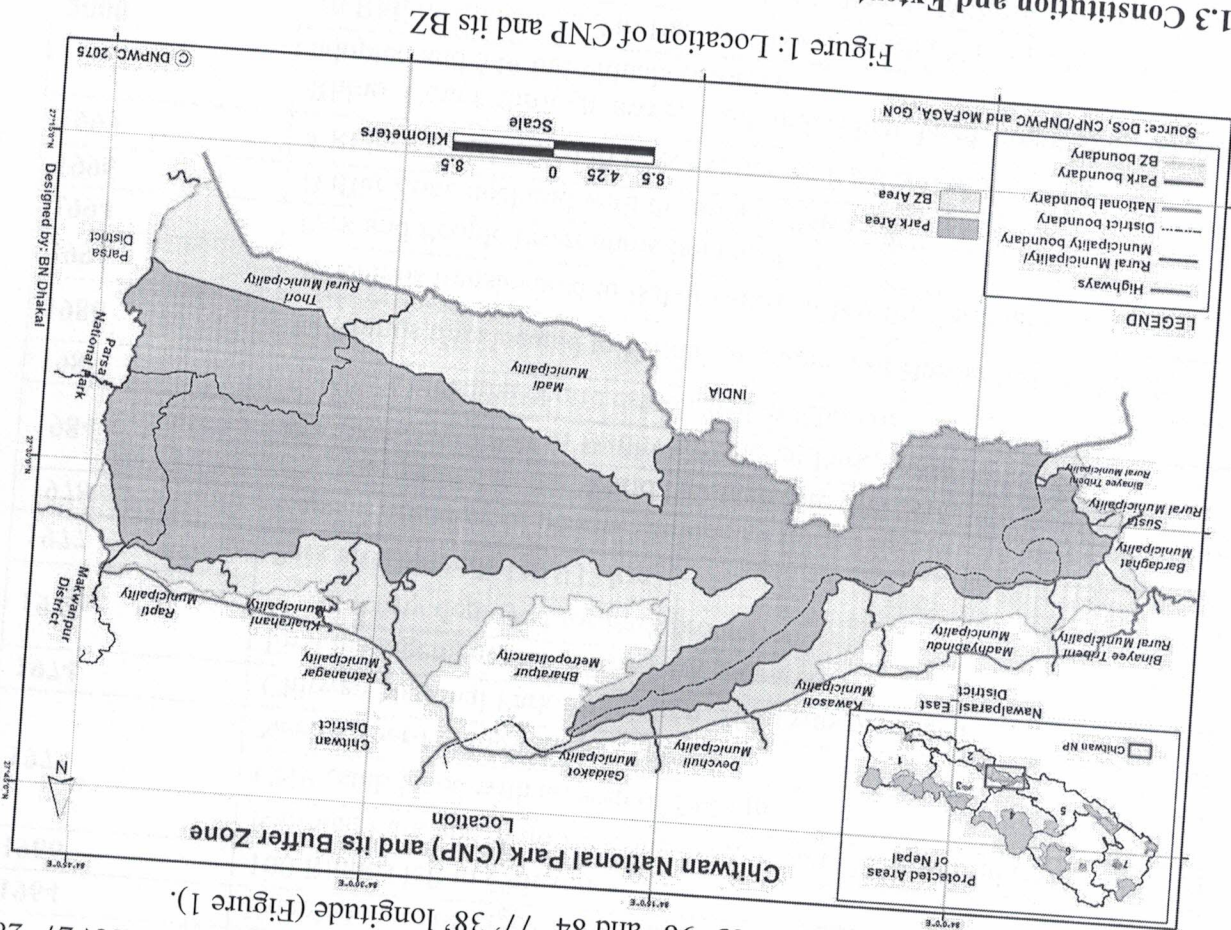


Figure 1: Location of CNP and its BZ

The area of the Park, when designated in 1973, was 544 km². It was later extended to 932 km² in 1977. Now the area is 952.63 km² and 729.37 km² of Park and BZ after the amendment of boundaries by the Government of Nepal (GoN) in 2016. The Park covers parts of Chitwan, Parsa, Makawanpur and Nawalpur districts. These districts comprise of 74.04%, 15.45%, 6.97% and 3.54% of the total area of the Park respectively. Rivers, hills, fire lines, Nepal-India international border forms the major boundary of the Park.

1.1.3 Constitution and Extent

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1.2 Access
CNP can be reached by different routes such as Bharatpur - Kasara, Bhairatpur - Kasara, Bhairatpur - Kawasoti - Amaltari, Bhairatpur - Tandi - Sauraha, Bhandara - Khagendramalli and Bhairatpur - Meghauli. There are altogether 10 entry gates. Kasara is the headquarters of the Park and is also one of the entry gates. Kasara is accessible by road which is about 164 km (6 hours drive) from Kathmandu, the capital city of Nepal. Sauraha is the most popular entry gate which alone receives more than 70 percent of the visitors of the Park and it can be reached by road as well as 5 hours drive from Kathmandu. There are two airstrips at Bhairatpur and Meghauli, apart from Bhairatpur airport respectively.

2003	Beeshazari and associated lakes with an area of 32 km ² declared as Ramsar Site
2005	10 Rhinos translocated to Babai valley of Bardia National Park
	Rhino Count conducted; decreased to 372 individuals
	Chitwan National Park was included in Important Bird Area (IBA) from BirdLife International
2006	Management Plan for Chitwan National Park and Buffer Zone (2006-2011) prepared (Third revision)
2007	Gaur Count; 296 individuals recorded
2008	Rhino Count; 408 individuals recorded
	Gharial Count; 65 individuals recorded
2010	Tiger Census through Camera Trap; 125 individuals estimated
	Rhino Count; 503 individuals recorded
	Gharial Count; 81 individuals recorded
	Gaur Count; 312 individuals recorded
2012	Management Plan of CNP and its BZ 2013-2017 prepared (Fourth Revision)
	Tiger count: 120 individuals recorded
2013	Initiated Sniffer dog in anti-poaching operation
	Zero poaching year celebrated
2014	CNP received international award from Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
	Rhino Count 2015: 605 individuals recorded
	Gharial count: 166 individuals recorded
2015	The Park is the first National Park designated as Conservation Assured Tiger Standard (CA/TS)
	Gauri Bison count: 368 individual recorded
	Park area increased to 952.63 km ² after addition of Padampur area
	5 Rhino translocated to BNP
	8 Rhino translocated to BNP (3) and Shukla (5)
	7 Swamp deer reintroduced from SHNP
	15 wild water buffalo reintroduced from Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve
2016	Sister Park agreement with Yosemite National Park, California USA on April 13, 2016

2. Background Information and Attributes

Chapter II

2.1 Boundaries

2.1.1 Legal Boundary

The boundary of CNP is duly notified and demarcated on the ground. The boundary of the Park as per Nepal Gazette dated 2073/07/01 (October 17, 2016) is given in Annex VI.

2.1.1.1 National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029 (1973)

The clause 3 (1Ka) of the fifth amendment of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (NPWC) Act 2029 has made it mandatory that National Parks, Reserve and Conservation Area has to be conserved and managed by the approved management plan. Similarly, 3 (1Kha) also mentions that management plan of BZ should be prepared with the support of respective PAs. The management plan shall be approved by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC).

2.1.1.2. International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna Control Act 2073 (2017)

International Trade in Endangered Wild Flora and Fauna Control Act, 2073, generally known as CITES Act, has recently been enacted. This Act has authorized Chief Conservation Officer (CCO) or officer assigned by him/her of the protected area to work as Investigation Officer in illegal wildlife trade case and to file case in District Court as per the Clause 23.

2.1.1.3 Chitwan National Park Regulation 2030 BS (1973)

Chitwan National Park Regulation, 2030 has mandated the Park to charge certain fee to the users or visitors for various activities mainly Park entry, boating, camping, jungle walk, jeep drive and elephant safari etc.

2.1.1.4 Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 2052 (1996)

The Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 2052 (1996) have clearly spelled out requirement of the management plan and user committees operational plans. The management plan will be prepared by CCO and submit it to the DG of DNPWC for the approval. Similarly, under this rule, the CCO can form Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUCs) and Buffer Zone Management Committee (BZMC) which will be responsible to carry out participatory biodiversity conservation in the BZ with the support of the park authority.

2.1.2 Ecological Boundary

The Park has unique landscape which is an amalgamation of floodplain grasslands, Churia hills, riverine forest, tropical Sal forest and the aquatic system of Narayani, Rapti and Renu rivers along with many tributaries and various lakes. The Park has landscape contiguity with PNP to the east, VTR of India to the south, lesser Himalaya in north through the forest corridor of Barandabhar and Daune forest connects it to the Churia range in the west. The combined area of CNP, PNP, their BZs and linkages with nearby forested area comprises over 2,439 km² and forms the largest Protected Area (PA) complex in Terai and Siwalik.



and BZ are brown shallow soil, poorly drained brown soil and well sorted dry shallow soil. drained soil, brown black and red soil, black soil, brown soil, wet well-drained sandy loam to loamy rubble, with very stony surfaces less than 50 cm from bedrock. Surface drainage is very rapid, internal drainage is poor, and erosion is severe.

Soils are largely alluvial deposits left by shifting river courses. The Narayani and Rapti rivers have markedly influenced the soils of the valley, almost eliminating the original basin deposits. Most dun valley soils reflect the lacustrine and fan-delta characteristics of the watershed draining into the basin during the late Tertiary period. However, Chitwan dun has been much more affected by major river systems. Drainage is variable with the water table ranging seasonally from 0-2m. Older soils on fans, aprons and ancient river terraces are well drained sandy loam to loam. The water table seasonally ranges from 1-15m. Hill soils are sandy loam to loamy rubble, with very stony surfaces less than 50 cm from bedrock. Surface drainage is very rapid, internal drainage is poor, and erosion is severe.

2.4 Topography and drainage

The elevation of the Park ranges from 150m to 815m above mean sea level. The Park is situated in a river valley basin or dun, along the floodplains of the Rapti, Renu and Narayani rivers. The Someśwar and the Dhaul hills divide the Park into two faces, their northern face falling within the catchment of the Rapti and southern side forming catchment of the Renu. The Rapti is bordered by the Mahabharat Range on the north. Both Rapti and Renu flow westwards and drain into the Narayani, which flows southwards for about 25 km through a narrow gorge between Someśwar and Dhaul hills until it reaches Tribeni, the Nepal-India border. The Churia, Someśwar and Dhaul hills constitute part of Siwaliks which are characterized by outwash deposits carried from the north.

2.4.1 Hydrology and Water Sources

The Park has a large number of perennial and seasonal water sources and the temporal as well as spatial distribution of water has been a critical issue.

2.4.2 Rivers and Streams

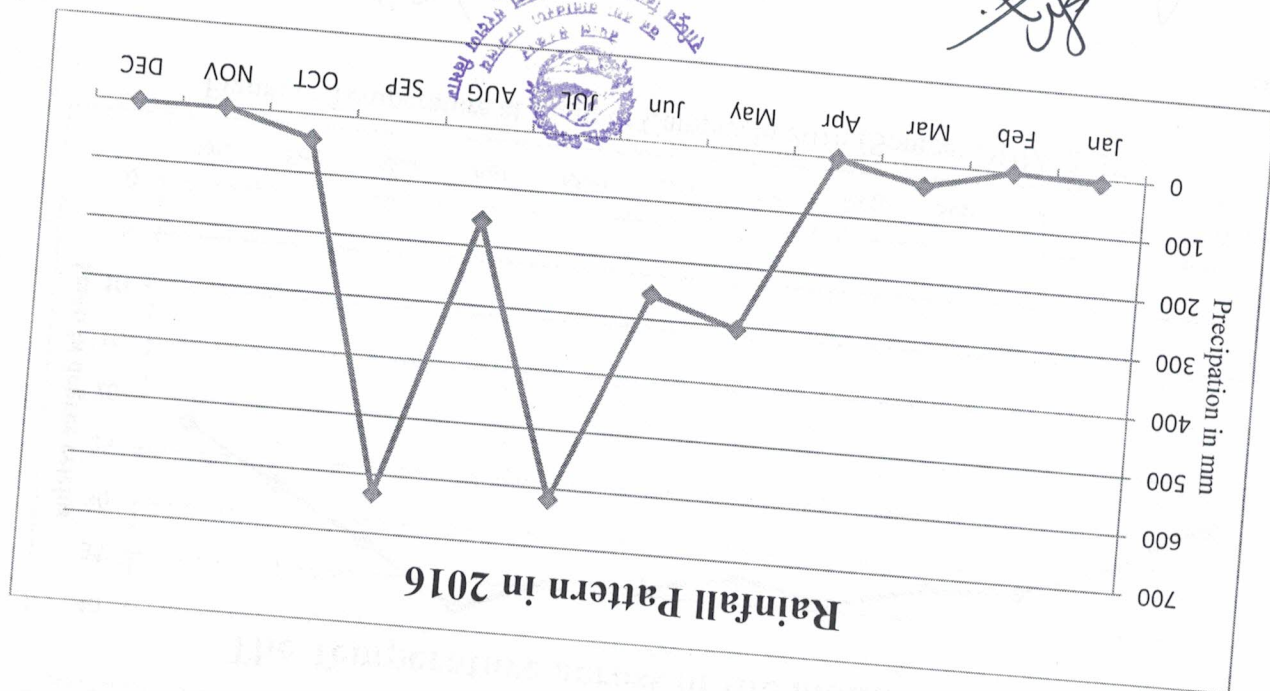
Narayani, Rapti, and Renu rivers flowing through the Park are the major water sources and fulfilling the requirement of the Park. Besides, there are several other streams and streamlets considered as lifeline of the Park. In addition, these rivers are home to several aquatic animals, including critically endangered Gharial crocodile and Gangetic dolphin.

2.5 Climate

The Park has a range of climatic seasons each offering unique experience. There are four distinct seasons viz. Summer (Mar-May), Monsoon (June-Aug.), Autumn (Sept-Nov), winter (Dec-Feb). The area is located in the central climatic zone of the Himalayas and has a tropical monsoon climate with high humidity all throughout the year. Summer is characterized by hot, dry and westerly windy weather where temperature can reach as high as 37°C. The hot humid days give way to the monsoon season that typically lasts from late June until September when

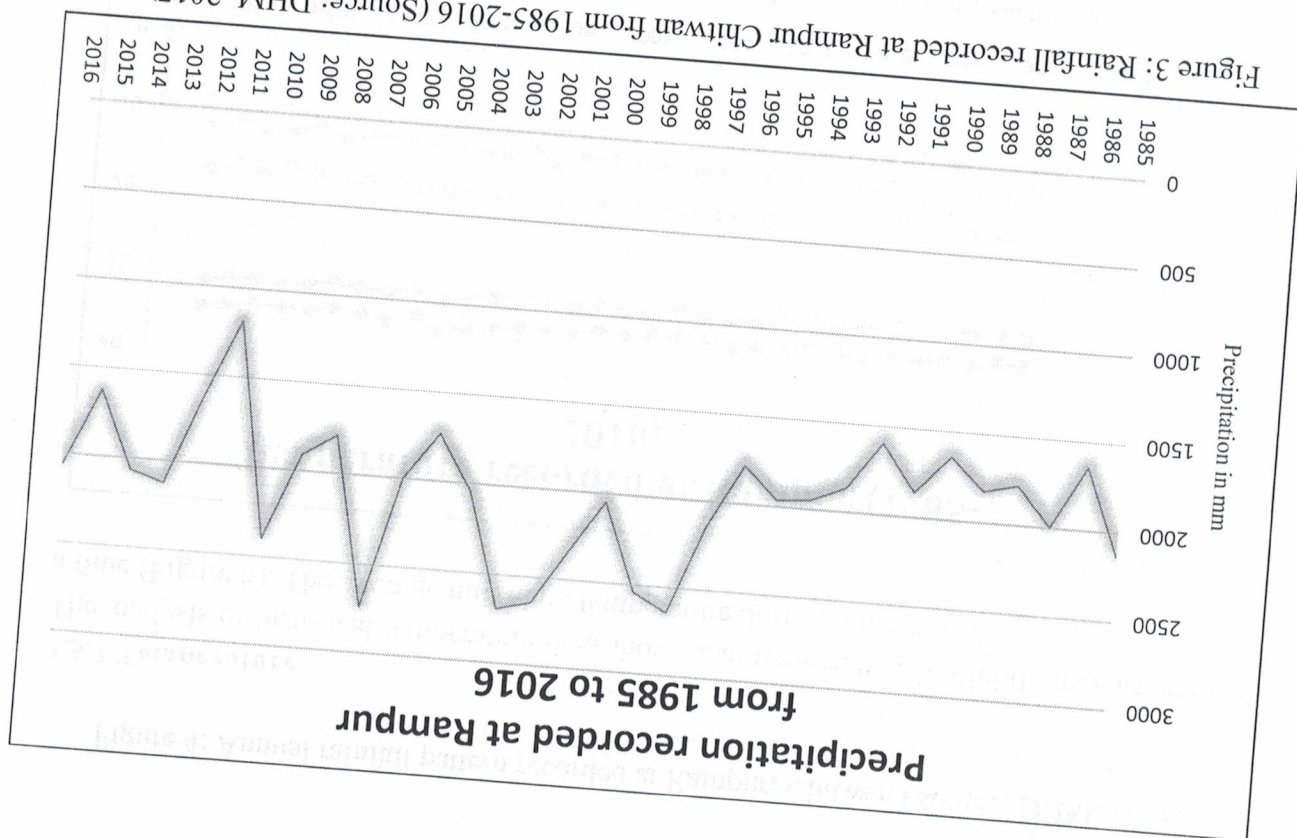


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The rainfall data (Figure 4) collected at Rampur station shows that July and September months receive maximum amount of rain out of four monsoon months (Figure 4). Rains are scanty in winter season although few intermittent showers take place during this period. Summer season is usually dry but instances of rains, storm with thunder occurs in March to April. Due to summer rain, water level in the rivers and stream increases throughout the Park and its borders. Sometimes monsoon rains cause dramatic floods and changes in the character and courses of rivers.

Figure 3: Rainfall recorded at Rampur Chitwan from 1985-2016 (Source: DHM, 2017)



2.5.3 Humidity

Humidity is high throughout the year, often reaching 100% in the early morning during the monsoon, and during December-January when heavy fog covers the lower half of the valley for several hours after dawn. Warm dry winds from the west and southwest cause a rapid decrease in humidity from February through March, when humidity reaches a low of about 45%. Humidity and foggy weather increases rapidly as the monsoon approaches with the change in easterly and south-easterly winds. Humidity reaches its peak in July and remains fairly steady during the monsoon at about 85%, only declining slightly through January.

2.6 Biodiversity Status

2.6.1 Vegetation

The major vegetation composition of the Inner Terai is Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forest, which covers more than 70% of the Park vegetation. However, floods, fires and riverine erosion combine to make continually changing mosaics of grasslands and riverine forests in various stages of succession. Pure stands of Sal forest occur on well drained topography such as the lowlands around Kasara in the centre of the Park. Elsewhere, Sal is intermingled with Chir Harro (*Pinus roxburghii*) along the southern slope of Churia Hills and with tree species such as Elephant apple (*Dillenia indica*), Satsal (*Dalbergia latifolia*), Banjhi (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Climbers, such as Bhorla (*Bauhinia vahlii*) and Ramsing (*Garuga pinnata*) on northern slopes. Common. The under-storey is scanty with the exception of grasses such as Themada (*Themeda villosa*). Riverine forest and grasslands, which form a mosaic along the river banks, are maintained by seasonal flooding. Khair-Sissoo (*Acacia catechu-Dalbergia sissoo*) escape the most serious flooding. Simal-Bhellar (*Bombax ceiba-Trewia nudiflora*), with under-storey shrubs Dahi Kamala (*Calliandra macrophylla*), Bhati (*Clerodendrum viscosum*) and Amala (*Phyllanthus emblica*), represent a later stage in succession. The list of plant species recorded from the Park and its BZ is presented in Annex I.

In CNP, 16 land cover types: 4 types of Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forest association (lowland Sal, mixed Sal, degraded Sal and hill Sal), 3 types of riverine forest associations (*Trewia-Bombax*, *Acacia-Dalbergia*, and mixed riverine), 2 types of short grassland association (flood plain grassland and short grassland), 3 types of tall grassland association (swampy tall grass, tall grass and wooded tall grass), 2 types of wetlands (rivers and lakes), exposed surface and the cultivated lands have been identified so far.

Themeda villosa forms a tall grass cover in clearings in the Sal forest; *Saccharum-Narenga* one of the first species to colonize newly created sandbanks); Narkat (*Saccharum spontaneum*) is associations grow as mixed and pure stands of tall grass, Kans (*Saccharum spontaneum*) is associations form dense tall stands along stream beds on the floodplain and around lakes; Siru (*Imperata cylindrica*) grows prolifically in areas within the Park which were occupied by villages prior to their evacuation in 1964; various short grasses and herbs grown on exposed sand banks during the dry months and become much more prolific with the onset of rain

The Gangetic Dolphin population may have declined following the construction of a dam towards the Indo-Nepal border. Seven animals were recorded in 1980 but almost none in 1990s. In 2010, two dolphins were sighted in Narayani river near Bheilaiji. Wild elephant (*Elephas maximus*) in central Nepal has an estimated population of 40-50. The wild ungulate biomass within riverine/tall grassland habitats has been estimated at 18,590 kilograms per square kilometer (Kg/km^2) far exceeding that reported anywhere else in the Indian sub-continent. Four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) occurs on the southern slopes of the Churia Hills.

Chitwan is exceptionally rich in avifaunal species. This is attributed to the Park's wide range of habitat types and location within the sub-tropical lowlands of Central Nepal where eastern and western species overlap in their distributions. There are several breeding species, including Bengal Florican (*Houbaropsis bengalensis*) and Rufous-necked Laughing-thrush (*Garrulax ruficollis*). Chitwan is very important for winter migratory birds (about 160 species in total), both winter visitors from outside Nepal and many altitudinal migrants which descend to the lowlands outside the breeding season, as well as a valuable staging point for numerous passage migrant species. There are 19 species of snakes recorded in the Park, including King cobra (*Ophiophagus hannah*), Green Pit Viper (*Trimeresurus albolabris*), Common kait (*Bungarus caeruleus*) and Rock python (*Python molurus*). Other notable reptiles are Marsh Mugger Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*), Gharial crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*), Golden monitor lizard (*Varanus flavescens*) and Indian Starred tortoise (*Geochelone elongate*). Some 120 species of fish have been recorded, including *Barilius* species, *Tor tor*, *Tor paititora* and *Puntius* species. Endemic species, the Maskey's burrowing frog (*Tomopterna maskeyi*) is also found in the Park.

There are several species of invertebrates mainly insects and butterflies recorded so far in the Park that play a major role in pollination of trees as well as a food source for insectivorous birds which feed on various life cycle stages.



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activities. Present achievements would not have been achieved if the army had not been deployed in the Park for protection.

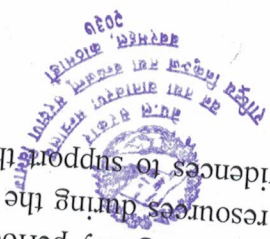
The Park was extended from 544 km² to 932 km² in 1977 and then adding Padampur area it reached 952.63 km² in 2016. Since then, in the past four and half decades, CNP adopted various approaches starting from i) strict protection to active people's participation, ii) species focus to ecosystem focus, iii) control in resource use to resource and iv) revenue sharing and ecosystem to landscape approaches.

The management planning of CNP started since 1973 and the first plan was prepared for the scientific management of the NP in 1975 for a period of five years. This plan was not fully implemented and was not revised afterwards. Many long-term and short-term research projects were in operation since the establishment of the Park, prominent one was the Nepal Tiger Ecology Project started together with the establishment of the Park, prominent one was the Nepal Breeding Centre was started in 1978 to replenish the dwindling population in the wild. Similarly, Elephant Breeding centre was also established in 1985. The Park has also contributed to the establishment of alternative rhino population by providing 4 individuals as a gift to Dudhwa National Park, India, in 1984. Recently, 4 rhinos have been gifted to China Park (BNP) during 1986-2016 and 9 animals to ShNP during 2003-2017. More than 20 rhinos have been provided to national and international zoos.

With the changed time and development, human population increased alarmingly which created enormous pressure to Park resources. In order to minimize human-wildlife conflict, the Park People Programme under United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assistance was launched in late 1994 and based on the experience gained from the implementation of this programme, Buffer Zone Regulation was passed on 1996 and the area of 750 Km² was declared as BZ of the Park in the same year. A comprehensive management plan for CNP and its BZ with the provision of three management zones was prepared for the period of 2001-2005. In 2003, Beeshazari and its associated Lakes in BZ with an area of 3200 hectare was declared as Ramsar Site, a wetland of international importance. In order to address the emerging issues associated with Park and BZ management, the site management plan 2006-2011 was revised and updated plan for the period of 2013-2017 was also prepared and implemented. In 2017, flood swept many ungulates together with rhinos and as a result 6 rhinos were found dead and 10 were rescued from Indo-Nepal border

3.2 Protection of the Park

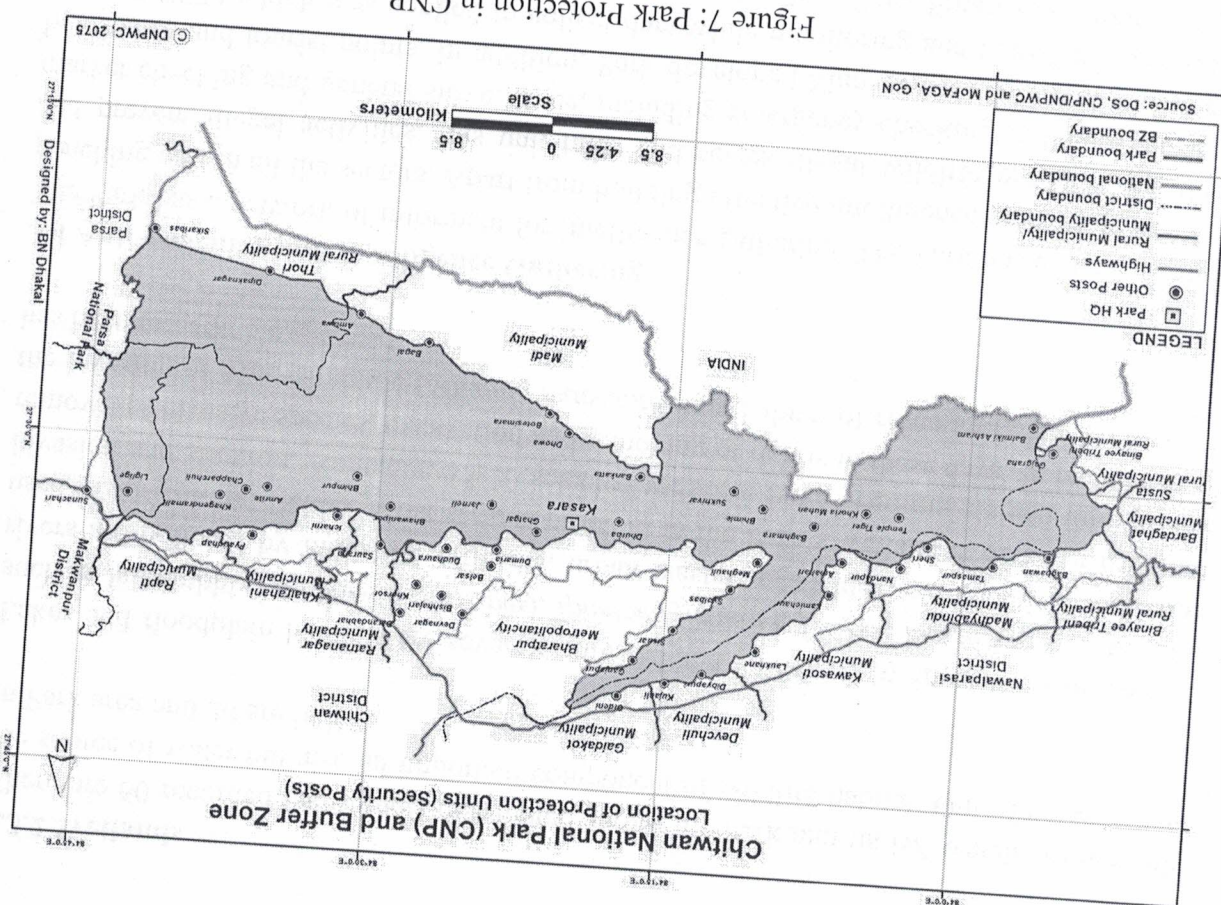
Poaching of endangered wildlife species for illegal trade of their body parts has been a major challenge for Park management. This challenge was faced especially during the insurgency period when the number of security posts merged from 32 to 7. A number of security posts of Army and Park were merged during the insurgency period. The Park experienced significant loss of wildlife and other biological resources during the period. Poaching of 38 rhinos in a single year in 2002 is one of the evidences to support the statement. To curb these illegal



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- ### 3.3 Habitat Management

Figure 7: Park Protection in CNP



monitor and prevent illegal activities, the unit raids and seizes illegal wildlife products and barriers, bus stands and tourist points. Chances of poaching could not be ignored though many success stories have been achieved. So, action should be regularly made to strengthen anti-poaching and intelligence gathering.

3.5 Tourism and Interpretation

Chitwan is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Nepal. Visitor numbers have risen from less than 1,000 in early 1970s to about 152,671 in FY 2074/75. Tiger Tops Company used to operate a Jungle Lodge and Tented Camp in the western part of the CNP Headquarter. Other concessionaire hotels operating till Ashad 31, 2069 (15 July 2012) in the Park were Chitwan Jungle Lodge, Machan Wildlife Resort, Gainda Wildlife Camp, Narayani Safari, Island Jungle Lodge, Temple Tiger. The Park has rules for regulating tourism services and facilities which provide limited access and interpretation for the visitors, particularly in elephant breeding center and gharial conservation and breeding center. There is a visitor information center in Sauraha and two wildlife museums in Sauraha and Kasara. Recently a visitor information corner (Samrakchyan Suchana Chautari) is in operation at Kasara gate those, there is a museum managed by NTNC in Sauraha. Only traveling in specified vehicles, elephant back and nature walk in designated areas is allowed, but night driving is prohibited. Viewing rhinos in the grasslands from vehicle and elephant back is a major attraction for visitors.

3.6 Research and Monitoring

Chitwan is one of the best studied PAs in this region. A programme of research concerning the ecology of tiger and its prey species was jointly initiated in 1973 by GoN, the Smithsonian Institute and WWF. The ecology of the rhinoceros was studied by Andrew Laurie (1973) and more recently by Dinerstein (2014). Other mammals studied include spotted deer, hog deer and barking deer. The avifauna is well documented, with research including surveys of wetland species. Maskey (1978) studied the survival and dispersal of gharial released in the Narayani River. The Aberdeen University Expedition to Nepal in 1980 surveyed fish resources in the Narayani River. The avifauna is well documented, with research population. Studies on grassland ecology have been carried out by Lemkuhl (1980). There are few ongoing research works on various aspects of Park management, key wildlife species and socio-economy of the local community. Though the CNP is among the best studied Parks, the linkage between research and management is still lacking. Apart from these, a number of research activities have been conducted by national and international universities, institutions, organizations and persons particularly on mega mammals like rhino, tiger elephant, etc. Some of these researches have been found important for decision making and implementation of suitable activities. The research on habitat, ecology and conflict are other topics studied in CNP and its BZ to date



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3.8.3 Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre

Due to the serious depletion of the vulture in last two decades, several efforts have been made at different levels for the conservation of vultures in Nepal. Among them, the establishment of Vulture Conservation Breeding Centre in Kasara in 2008 has been found a significant one. There are altogether 56 individuals of White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) in this centre. They were collected from different parts of the country since 2008. The diclofenac free flesh is provided to the vulture. The chicks hatched from these vultures are aimed to release in natural environment in future.

3.8.4 Elephant Breeding Centre

Elephant breeding and management programme, managed at Khorosor, is another vital activity of the Park. It was initiated with 4 male and 16 female elephants in 2042 BS. Altogether, 33 baby elephants are born since the initiation of the programme. Of the total 56 elephants of CNP, 20 elephants are kept in this centre and others are deployed in other parts of the Park.

A separate fund is created in NTNC to collect the conservation fee charged to the visitors of Elephant Breeding Centre, Khorosor. The fund has been proven as an important source for providing operational support, paying remuneration of the working staff and construction and regular maintenance of the physical infrastructure of these centres. The fund is mobilized with the joint decision of the Park, its Hattisar (Elephant Stable) section and NTNC. Account keeping and audit of income and expenditure of the fund is done under the existing government rules.

3.9 Rescue and Orphanage Management

Annually, several animals are rescued and released in safe habitats. The injured and wounded animals are provided with treatment and released to natural habitat of the Park. Occasionally, the animals are sent to the zoo or provided to other countries for ex-situ conservation and education purposes. The orphans are kept in orphanage with due care until they are released in the wild or send to appropriate locations. Mostly rescued species of wildlife are Rock Python, Gharial crocodile and Mugger Crocodile. Golden Monitor Lizard, Rhino Calves and Tiger. Problematic tigers are captured and kept in the temporary cage. There is need of permanent well-designed cage where number of orphan or injured wildlife can be kept.

3.10 Administration and Organization

The CCO heads overall management of CNP administration at the headquarters, Kasara with the support of eight Assistant Conservation Officers (ACOs). There are four sectors in CNP each headed by ACOs. There is one planning officer who supports CCO in planning, implementation, monitoring and coordination with security management. Similarly, there are two officers stationed at Kasara of which one looks after BZ and other is responsible for Gharial crocodile and Vulture Conservation. The CCO is also supported by one under-secretary level technical officer who is in charge of Veterinary Section stationed at Sauraha. The organization of the Park comprises of the multi-disciplinary staffs from fields of forestry,

approved in the plan period. In this plan period, 15 wild water buffaloes were reintroduced from KTWR in 2017 January and central zoo and kept in an enclosure at Padampur area along with swamp deer, which were translocated from Shuklaphanta National Park in 2017 April. Out of the 7 swamp deer, 3 died in the enclosure due to the problem of adaptation to the new environment. The devastating flood in 2017 killed 3 swamp deer and 6 wild buffaloes leaving only 1 swamp deer and 9 wild buffaloes. It will be too early to evaluate the impact of reassemblage of the species through reintroduction as it has been implemented for only one year.

The period also includes implementation of some urgent and unanticipated activities that were not envisaged in the previous plan. They are mainly introduction of real time SMART patrolling, sniffer dog in anti-poaching operation, initiation of animal hospital in Sauraha and long RCC and mesh wire fencing to ward off wildlife in the BZ to protect their crops from being raid.

The previous Tiger Conservation Action Plan (2016-2020) has been implemented at satisfactory level and tiger (2013), gharial (2016) and gaur (2016) were the major achievements of the plan. All these species were found to increase in comparison to the preceding count. Vulture conservation breeding centre is in operation at Kasara and released 6 vultures in to wild habitat. The introduction of real time SMART patrolling has been found very effective and considered important aspect of wildlife conservation. The expansion of grassland habitat and maintenance of wetland aided by SMART patrolling, contribution of community based anti-poaching operation, have credit to rise of rhino and tiger from 503 and 60 to 605 and 120 respectively. With this increase in flagship species, residents of BZ experienced more wildlife entering in their farm and destroying crops and even injuring people. Thus, BZMC initiated to erect longer and stronger fence in-between BZ forest and private land with RCC of 4 feet and mesh wire above to deter wild boar and ungulates. This fence will continue in the coming plan period as the number of flagship species and other prey base species is likely to increase.

Although, it has been considered to give focus in the management of cultural sites including Valmiki Ashram by couple of plans in the past, it is yet to be translated in action basically due to less attention compared to wildlife conservation. Neither tangible output of cultural heritage with the support of key stakeholder could be made nor site plan of Valmiki Ashram visitors and fund management. It is strongly recommended for the participatory and transparent conservation awareness, regulated resource use, law enforcement, coordination and inter-sectoral relation are found to be more effective than before. The aspects of hatisar management, physical infrastructures, research and development, monitoring and evaluation need to be improved in future.

The tourism management in the last plan period saw slow dispersal of tourists in Meghauli, Kasara and Amaltari area which has been envisaged for a long time to reduce the

- Inadequate trained staffs for execution of emergency activities such as Anti-poaching operation, handling of problem wild animals and research;
- The Park has not been able to address the loss of agricultural crop due to depredation by wild boar, rhino, wild elephant and other wildlife adequately.

Opportunities

- Increasing population of key wildlife species such as rhinoceros and tiger leading to greater sighting opportunities for tourists;
- Diversification of eco-tourism and involvement of local people in such enterprises;
- Research opportunities through collaboration with academic institutions;
- Potential for self sufficiency of the resources required for conservation from ecotourism;
- Potential to serve as a role model or learning centre in PA management for similar type of habitats; and
- The rich water resources of the Park contributes to maintain aquatic ecosystem.

Threats

- Poaching continues to be a threat as long as market value for illegal wildlife parts exists;
- Grassland degradation from natural succession and invasion of weed species;
- Siltation and weed invasion in water bodies;
- Increasing human-wildlife conflict;
- Pollution in aquatic habitat specially in river from various point and non-point sources;
- Excessive use and pressure in the river bank habitats; and
- Increasing events of devastating floods and insufficient river training can damage lives of wildlife.



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4. Vision, Goal and Objectives

4.1 Vision Statement

CNP and its BZ is managed to enhance the unique biodiversity thereby maintaining outstanding universal value of the WHS and mainstream conservation for people's well-being in perpetuity.

4.2 Management Goal

To conserve biological diversity of the Park to ensure maintenance of a viable population of rhino and tigers including other wildlife applying science-based measures to maintain the outstanding universal value of WHS and contribute to livelihood improvement of local people.

4.3 Management Objectives

- I. To protect biodiversity with special focus to protected species mainly rhino, tigers and ghazals with appropriate protection strategies;
- II. To improve and manage habitat by controlling Invasive Alien Species and restoring corridors and connectivity to restrict wildlife in the Park and BZ forests;
- III. To regulate and promote sustainable eco-tourism that maintains ecological integrity and outstanding universal value of the WHS and contribute to local economy without having negative impacts in a socio-cultural life of local community;
- IV. To promote participatory biodiversity conservation by empowering BZ communities while decreasing the risks of climate vulnerabilities and improving livelihood of local people; and
- V. To strengthen institutional capacity of Park and BZ through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration.

4.4 Major issues and challenges in achieving Objectives

- Improper linkages between research and management;
- Ineffective controlling measures to address Alien and Invasive Species (AIS) problem;
- Lack of separate unit and dedicated staff to look after tourism management;
- Lack of incentives, rewards, amenities and welfare for staff motivation;
- Possibility of poaching of rhino and tiger for illegal trade of their body parts;
- Biotic pressure from congested tourism in certain areas of the Park that obstructs maintaining inviolate area for tigers and rhinos;
- Elongated narrow shape of the Park constricted at some place which limits the movement of wildlife;
- Frequent turnover of frontline staffs;
- Resource dependency of the poor and marginalized people living around the Park



5. Management Strategies

5.1 Boundaries

5.1.1 Legal

CNP and its BZ were declared according to the provision made in the NPWC Act, 2029 (1973). The boundary of the Park and BZ has been amended through the gazette of 2073/07/01 (October 17, 2016). The boundary of the Park and its BZ is well defined and duly notified with the publication in Nepal Gazette (Annex VI). The area of the Park is well demarcated on ground with natural features such as rivers, ridges and other land use. The land in periphery comprises the BZ and there is no ambiguity and dispute on boundaries of the Park and BZ at present.

5.1.2 Administrative

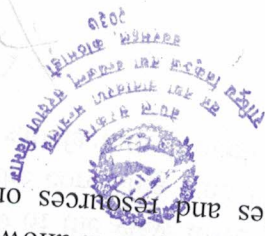
The core area and BZ of CNP comprised of four districts under the Province No. 2 (Parsa), 3 (Chitwan, and Makawanpur) and 4 (Nawalpur). The Park is divided into 4 sectors for making effective management. These sectors are Amaltari, Kasara, Sauraha and Madi-Bagai. Each sector has its own area of responsibility.

5.1.3 Ecological

CNP has unique landscape which is the amalgamation of floodplain grasslands, Churia hills, riverine forest, tropical Sal forest and the aquatic system of Narayani, Rapti and Reu rivers along with many tributaries and various lakes. The Park has landscape continuity with PNP to the east, Valmiki Tiger Reserve of India to the south, lesser Himalaya in north through the forest corridor of Barandabhar and Daune forest connects it to the Churia range in the west. The combined area of CNP, PNP, their BZs and linkages is over 2,500 km² and forms the largest PA complex in Terai and Siwalik. Thus, the Park along with surrounding landscape is supposed to be ecologically more inclusive. However, CNP alone represents all types of habitats of the region. The aquatic habitat is not adequately included to ensure movement and long-term survival of Gharial crocodile, Gangetic dolphin and other aquatic fauna though it has connectivity with other parts within the country and VTR in India. The complex, if properly managed also with close collaboration, can ensure viable population of many terrestrial threatened species and ecological processes.

5.2 Zonation

Zonation is a powerful PA management tool that enables the spatial management of a PA to achieve both protection of the area's key ecological features and sensitive habitats, alongside managers to manage and achieve different management objectives in different parts of the PA. Zoning also provides a framework for planning by designating zones with different management objectives and allowable human impacts. This ensures a balance/trade-off between conservation and development objectives. It allows the planners to focus proposed conservation and development activities and resources on different zones depending on



area under utility zone is 1.78 sq. km. (assuming that the width of road as 6.5m, including road track, side drainage and narrow buffer strip).

5.2.3 Core Zone

The area of the Park except the area allocated for management facilities, jungle safari routes and public right of way, falls under this zone. The basic objective of this zone is to provide the suitable habitat for wildlife and to provide research ground and science-based management interventions. The core zone comprises the ecologically significant area of the national Park that excludes the Management Facility Zones and Utility Zones.

Table 3: Management Zones

S	Name of the Zone	Area (sq.km.)	Remarks
1	Management facility Zone	1.56	Area occupied by the limited infrastructure developed for the management of Park
2	Utility Zone	1.78	Sauraha and Kasara area for regulated tourism and public right of way
3	Core Zone	952	Area of the Park except the area allocated for management facilities, tourism routes and public right of way

This is the area outside of the core area which includes national forest, all the settlements, private lands where environment-friendly development activities will be carried out to reduce dependency of people on forest resources and improve livelihood of local people living in the area.

5.3 Theme Plans

The five broad thematic areas, viz. protection, habitat management, fire management, wildlife health management and encroachment control are described separately in following sub-headings.

5.3.1 Protection

5.3.1.1 Context

Park protection is one of the most important parts of the entire Park management activities. NA has been deployed in the protection duty to enforce NPWC Act, 2029 and subsequent conservation legislation. Park protection has been undertaken by a battalion and a company of NA. The battalion, headed by lieutenant colonel, has its headquarters at Kasara and one company in each of Khagendramalli, Sauraha, Kasara, Bhimle, Bagai and Amaltari. Similarly, there are 46 security posts at strategic location to guard and secure the core area (Figure 9). Some of the security posts are jointly hosted by Park staffs for administrative and technical tasks. Staffs/Army force deployed in these posts patrol their respective areas



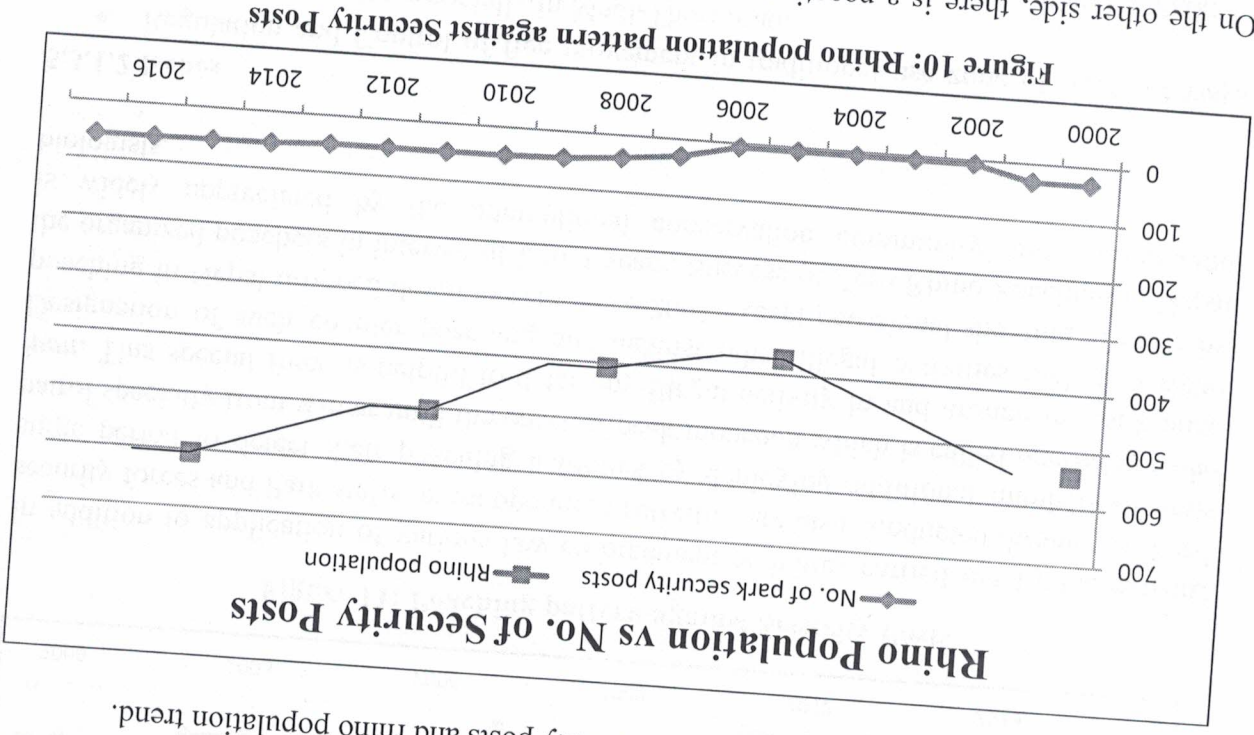
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Followed with crime scene and stop poachers before they kill, rather than chasing down poachers after the damage has been happened.

Apart from the protection, NA has initiated Nature Conservation School under National Park Directorate headed by colonel and technical staffs. This school is responsible to impart conservation education to infantry soldiers. This will help the security personnel to understand conservation values and rules of PA.

CNP has witnessed several ups and downs in its history of four and half decades in Park protection. The concept of protection was started with Rhino Patrol (*Gaida Gasti*) in 1960s and the Government has deployed NA for Park protection since 1975. Positive correlation has been observed between the number of Park security posts and rhino population trend.



On the other side, there is a negative correlation between the number of security posts and number of rhinoceros poached. Therefore, the heart and soul of this management plan lies on strengthening the Park protection system through a good network of strategically located Park security posts, improved basic facilities at security posts, effective and reliable communication and transportation facilities and highly dedicated staff for regular patrolling. This theme covers general protection of wildlife and its habitat that includes control of activities like poaching, encroachment, grazing and illegal collection of forest products and safeguarding waterholes and saltlicks from poisoning.



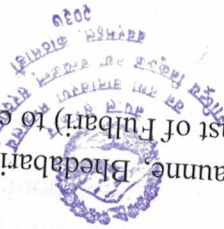
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- Explore and use innovative and advance technology to monitor sensitive areas during high risk periods;
- Establish information collection and purchase mechanisms with local informants;
- Mobilize park staffs and army as per situation;
- Establish and strengthen information sharing and reporting mechanisms with key stakeholders including CIB, PNP, VTR India, and Divisional Forest Offices and local communities;
- Establish and strengthen communication facilities; and
- Strengthen community based anti-poaching and information gathering mechanisms.

5.3.1.4 Activities

The following activities have been prescribed to protect the Park effectively:

- Construct 26 km of flyovers in Barandabhar corridor (4Km), Dhruva-Bankatta (5 km), Bagai-Thori (15 km), and under passes in Pithauli-Kawasoti, Thumsi-Bhedabari, Chormara and Sunachuri with the support of Department of Road (DoR), Local or State GoN;
- Install additional Close Circuit Television (CCTV) camera in the core areas in between Kasara-Bankatta post and Bagai/Madi sector, Amuwa post and others;
- Support DoR to conduct feasibility study to construct tunnel from Daunne-Bardghat to conserve fragile churia of Daunne area;
- Carry out impact study of road opening in Sitamai-Khorsor road at northern part of Rapti river for tourism purpose and identify the mitigation measure;
- Upgrade the existing 100 Km of all-weather otta shield road (Kasara-Sauraha-Sunachuri, Kasara-Amaltari-Gaidakhassa);
- Construct 50 RCC culverts;
- Construct 4 wooden bridges supported by RCC foundation (Dhudaura, Bahapur, Jarneli, Budirapti, Kamal taal);
- Procure grader to improve fire-line during monsoon season to patrol all year round;
- Create foot trail along Rapti river which is close to the BZ area to monitor intruders coming through river;
- Carry out foot patrolling by officers from sectors and headquarters to be familiar with the ground situation and inspire the junior staff for regular patrolling;
- Procure 25 wooden patela boats to patrol along the river to monitor illegal fishing and illegal activity nearby river;
- Procure equipment required for elephant riding on a yearly basis;
- Procure food materials for all the elephants as per the required quota for each elephant;
- Train the baby elephant on a regular basis;
- Repair and maintenance of building required in hattisar (elephant stables) and at Khorsor;
- Construct 8 more security posts (Daunne, Bhedabari, Chainpur, Bagwan, Sikaribas, Dipaknagar, Dabuwa, Kanha area east of Fulbari) to cover the gap areas;



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5.3.2 Habitat Management

5.3.2.1 Grassland Management

5.3.2.1.1 Context

Grassland ecosystem is very dynamic and has a fundamental role to play in rhino and tiger conservation as it is the best foraging ground for rhino and prey base species of carnivores. It is readily affected by flood, fire, grazing and manual cutting. The increase in the *Saccharum spontaneum* (Kans) type of grassland is considered to be the highest quality habitat for wild herbivores, especially the rhinoceros and the deer. It is also a major source of fodder for captive elephant on one hand and a preferred raw material for paper pulp on the other. Maintaining the mosaics of tall and short grassland is crucial for wildlife but it is challenging. The grassland inventory and mapping report undertaken in 2016 shows that there are 425 grassland patches (Figure 12). The study reveals that grassland has been intruded by woodland resulting in the decrease of grassland area from 20% in 1970s to about 9.6% in 2016. Khagendramalli, Chapparchuli, Amrite, Padampur, Dumaria, Jarneli, Sukhibhar, Bhimle, Budhirapti, Buddannagar, Kachuwani, Ghatgain/Lamital, Devital and Khoriamuham are the major grassland sites of the Park. There are few studies conducted on grassland ecology and limited management interventions as well as maintenance of pure grasslands patches in the Park have been a challenge to the Park management.

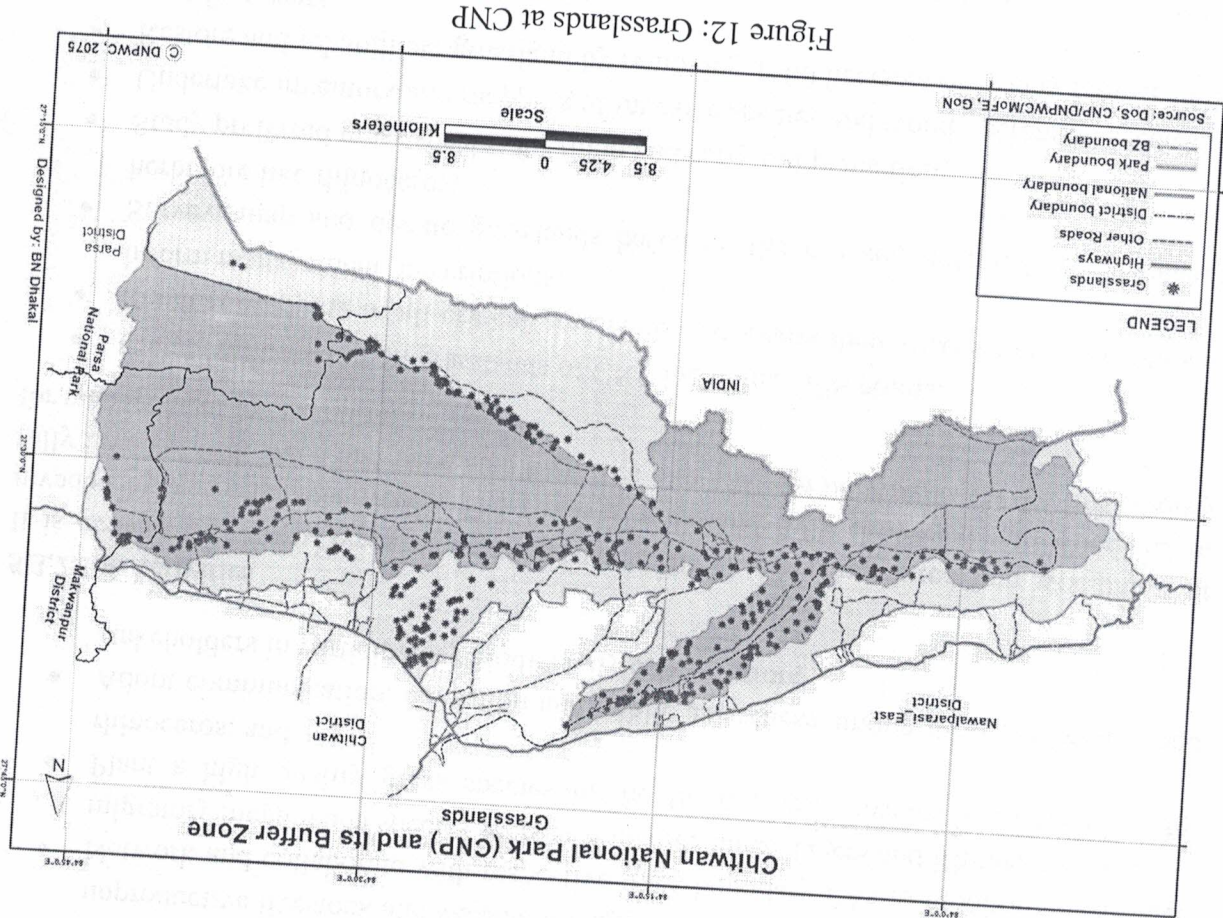


Figure 12: Grasslands at CNP



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Water is a basic component of wildlife habitat which is the limiting factor in many wildlife habitats mainly during dry season. The wetland inventory report of 2015 carried out in both the Park and BZ mentions that there are 84 wetlands (lakes/ghols) and flood plains of the Narayani, Rapti and Reu rivers and their tributaries (Figure 13). The lakes and floodplain habitats are severely infested and colonized by invasive plant species such as Jal kumbhi (*Eichhornia crassipes*), *Ipomoea fistulata*, *Leersia hexandra*. Besides, rivers are polluted by industrial effluents, urban wastes, pesticides and chemical fertilizers used in agricultural fields. Most serious problem in the wetland areas of the Park is invasion by water hyacinth and siltation.

5.3.2.2 Wetland Management

5.3.2.2.1 Context

- in the following year.
- years by targeting entire patch for invasive species at one go to prevent regeneration
 - and *Chromolaena* in the drier areas, *Parthenium* in an area of 1000 hectare in five
 - Remove, control and manage invasive species (*Mikania* in the wetter areas
 - Clean shrub to promote grassland in the both sides of fire line; and
 - Develop a network of fire line to divide the grassland patches into appropriate blocks;
 - Procure mechanical grass cutting equipment to suppress tall grass;
 - Conduct study to identify effective mechanical cutting of grass;
 - Information pertaining to grassland management;
 - Monitor permanent experimental plots (control and treatment) plots to gather
 - management before their seed gets matured and dispersed;
 - allow to produce new flush which are highly palatable and nutritious as grassland
 - Carry out uprooting, drying and burning of dry, coarse and unpalatable grasses and

PRIORITY AREAS

At Strategic Level

- I. Maintain healthy wetland ecosystem in and around Beeshazari Lake
- II. Promote sustainable wetland based eco-tourism
- III. Raise community awareness on wetland conservation
- IV. Promote the use of alternative energy
- V. Facilitate scientific research and monitoring
- VI. Enhance the livelihood opportunities of the local communities and
- VII. Ensure the sustainable and perpetual water source
- VIII. Take actions to control pollution of Beeshazari Lake
- IX. Explore the alternative use of invasive species
- X. Discourage forest products harvest and stop poaching and
- XI. Study the impact of invasive species in the area

5.3.2.2.4 Activities

(Source: Site Management plan for Beeshazari and associated wetlands)

- Undertake assessment of wetland management intervention;
- Update wetland inventory including XY coordinate;
- Monitor wetlands on regular basis to discourage activities that could alter land use pattern or degrade wetlands;
- Undertake activities to enhance, maintain and restore wetlands including its functions and its diversity;
- Clean and remove weeds in 20 wetlands (20x2 times) inside the Park;
- Control siltation and sedimentation in the existing wetlands by excavating sediment;
- Construct additional water holes at water deficient areas;
- Assess water quality in regular intervals;
- Identify environmental friendly technologies for utilization of wetland products and services in BZ;
- Identify use of indigenous knowledge, skills and practices on wise use of wetland resources in BZ;
- Strengthen communication, collaboration and coordination for management of trans-boundary wetlands and migratory species;
- Produce information, communication and education materials to raise conservation awareness among local community and stakeholders in wise use of wetlands;
- Conduct research, monitoring and documentation for facilitating water and land use planning and management;
- Conduct economic valuation of beeshazari lake or wetland functions and services provided by it;
- Conduct feasibility study to implement PES in beeshazari lake;
- Conduct alternative income generation related training to reduce the dependency of local people on wetlands in BZ;
- Implement activities prescribed in the site management plan of Beeshazari Lake (Ramsar Site); and



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- Establish rapid action squad for firefighting in Park headquarters, sector office and other fire prone areas through involvement of local people, Park staff and security personnel;
- Early burning of grasslands on the basis of burning regime and creation of firebreaks annually;
- Construct fire hydrant to extinguish forest fire;
- Mobilize rapid action squad for firefighting;
- Carry out fire prevention education and awareness activities through interaction; and
- Prepare fire occurrence reporting and statistical databases.

5.3.4 Wildlife Health Management

5.3.4.1 Context

There is the likelihood of frequent interactions between wild animal and livestock either directly or sharing the same grasslands or waterholes as there are villages around the Park with large cattle population. Wild animals may come in contact with the livestock while straying out of the core area. Since there is the risk of transferring disease from livestock to wild animals and vice versa, health monitoring and surveillance for important wild animal diseases should be done regularly. Besides, regular and timely immunization of captive elephants and livestock around the Park against the major diseases such as anthrax, render pest and foot and mouth disease is needed to prevent disease outbreak.

5.3.4.2 Issues

- There is frequent death of injured wildlife due to lack of medical services in the absence of well-equipped wildlife health centre;
- The grazing of free ranging livestock can transfer foot and mouth disease to the wildlife and medical treatment of free ranging animal requires lots of investments; and
- The wildlife health management has been given less concentration in the planning and budget allocation as it is sought as emergency medical services.

5.3.4.3 Strategies

- Develop wildlife health centre and orphanage care facility;
- Formulate a protocol for wildlife health monitoring and disease surveillance;
- Coordinate with Veterinary Office and seek their support whenever required; and
- Build capacity of existing staff to provide effective medical facility to wildlife.

5.3.4.4 Activities

- Construct semi-permanent cage for wildlife orphanage and rescue in all the sectors;
- Support conservation partners to carry out activities to manage wild animal health hospital of Sauraha;
- Carry out regular checkup of elephant at elephant breeding centre and treat them;
- Coordinate Livestock Service Office and conservation partners to provide vaccine to livestock against potential diseases that can be transferred to wildlife;

- partners to evacuate encroachment as per current government policy to control encroachment in more coordinated and effective manner; and
- Use information and communication strategy to aware the local people about consequences of encroachment.

5.3.5.4 Activities

- Update encroachment records in both Park and BZ;
- Issue notice to evacuate the encroached area on a regular basis;
- Relocate the settlement from Shikaribas, Badaryhula, Sunachuri, Pithouli, Naya Belhani, Tamaspur, Tribeni to outside of the PA to discourage fragmentation and increase grassland habitat;
- Evacuate settlement from Badaryhula and relocate them outside of the Park to discourage fragmentation and increase grassland habitat;
- Provide compensation for the registered land;
- Take the issue to Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) for solution if the encroachment problem is not resolved; and
- Form committee in consultation with DNPWC and MoFE to address the issues of illegal settlers in unregistered land.



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- Carry out study of seasonal migration of wildlife using GIS and Remote Sensing (tiger, gaur, rhino, wild elephant etc.)
- Seasonal migration pattern of gaur and factors affecting its population;
- Status and behaviour of sloth bear;
- Undertake habitat monitoring, check list of food plants, physical and phenological changes in vegetation, quantity and quality of discharges in streams and biotic disturbance,
- Study ecological processes that affect in maintaining healthy wildlife population,
- Identify indicator species to assess habitat condition,
- Population dynamics, habitat use and resource partitioning of sympatric wildlife species;
- Undertake research and development works towards management of wildlife health;
- Behavioural and habitat ecology of gharial;
- Impact of gharial egg collection and captive rearing on well-being of gharial in the wild and the cause behind low survival rate of the species in the wild;
- Study of male to female ratio of gharial in breeding centre,
- Study the status of human-wild boar conflict;
- Carry out study to control the wild boar in BZ;
- Study least studied small mammal (mouse, rat, shrew, bat; etc), herpeto-fauna (python and golden monitor lizard), butterfly, insects and fish;
- Pattern and trend of bird migration; migratory birds both general and species-wise;
- Status of small carnivores; including wild dog, otter, fishing cat, jungle cat, leopard cat and civets;
- Undertake research and development works towards management of wildlife health;

Climate Change

- Conduct study of climate change indicators and impact on biodiversity conservation along with identification of adaptation activities,
- Climate change impacts and indicators on biodiversity conservation along with adaptation strategies;
- Carry out feasibility study to implement Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES) in Bees hajari lake;
- Identify fire prone areas by using satellite imagery analysis or using the web-based fire mapper

Buffer Zone

- Undertake assessment of socio-economic condition of local people in the areas where human-wildlife conflict is high,
- Carry out relationship between anthropogenic activities and maintenance of healthy and viable wildlife populations,
- Social organization and land tenure system in CNP to provide information and management recommendation regarding tiger dispersal;

- Establish research and training centre upgrading research facilities including lab at Kasara;
- Establish two field research stations inside the Park preferably Bhawanipur and Tiger Tops area; and
- Institutionalize Research Unit in CNP to coordinate research activities and develop research and management linkages.

6.3 Monitoring

Monitoring wildlife and its habitat on regular basis is very important for the management of any PA. The result from periodic monitoring gives the idea on the trend of wildlife population and change in habitat condition over time. As monitoring provides information on ecological changes based on vital signs, it is beneficial for Park managers especially in early warning and early control.

6.3.1 Population Monitoring

Rhino Monitoring

- Conduct monitoring of rhinos regularly from respective posts with a focus on sensitive areas;
- Undertake Rhino monitoring at certain areas on a regular basis;
- Carry out block monitoring every alternate year in high density areas (Sukhibhar, Padampur, Chamka or Mohan Kholra, Icharni area)

Tiger and co-predator monitoring

- Monitor tiger on a regular basis based on foot print, scratch and scats;
- Undertake tiger monitoring using camera trap at specific area regularly

Tiger prey base including small mammals monitoring

- Undertake periodic monitoring of prey base using line transect, trapping equipment and camera traps method
- Carry out regular monitoring of prey base in specific areas

Gharial monitoring

- Monitor gharial in Narayani and Rapti rivers annually during winter season.

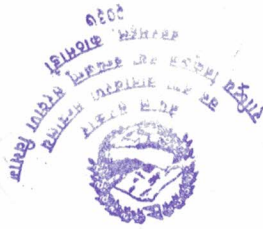
Elephant monitoring

- Regular monitoring of wild elephants in CNP based on direct sightings and indirect signs

Dolphin monitoring

- Regular monitoring of dolphin in Narayani and Rapti river based on direct sightings

Gaur monitoring



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6.3.8. World Heritage Property Monitoring

CNP has to consider OUV as it is a World heritage property. Every year there are various infrastructures developed in an around the Park which can have negative impact on the OUV. In this regard, WHS undertakes regular monitoring of the Park if there are any construction activities that can affect to the World heritage property. As a result, monitoring team suggests WHS to communicate with Park to intervene activities to mitigate the impacts to the OUV. Apart from this, CNP also reports to the WHS on the status of heritage property every year. As per the recommendation of WHS, the following monitoring activities will be undertaken:

- Monitoring of any possible impacts while constructing suspension bridge from Tribeni to Valmiki Ashram such as felling of trees, disturbance to wildlife by the noise and activity of laborers, management of soils to designated place, use of firewood by laborer; and
- Monitoring of underground electrification programme of Madi while repair and maintenance which can disturb wildlife movement.

6.4 Capacity Building

The staff knowledge, skills and trainings are not sufficient to meet the growing management challenges of the Park. The frontline Park staffs are mostly untrained. The need for training differs according to the position and roles given to the staff. Thus, training needs assessment should be meticulously done before planning the training programme. There is a need of both horizontal and vertical participant trainings. The horizontal type of training involves the participants of equal rank whereas vertical type of training involves participants of different ranks from chief warden to game scouts and from battalion commander to soldiers. Vertical type of training is important to maintain chain of command and to understand field staff of different tiers and share experiences that would help to build mutual trust and relations.

The training requirements include emerging techniques on wildlife management, personnel management, legal and anti-poaching operation, community development and conservation awareness, human rights, wildlife management/handling techniques, conservation education, monitoring and evaluation, fire fighting, basic computers, GIS and GPS, Participatory Rural Appraisal, eco-tourism management and elephant management. In addition, basic conservation training is needed for Nepal Army protection unit and special training on conservation and BZ management for BZ committees. Limited amenities such as uniforms, very basic field gears and ration (food) are provided to the Park staff. The provision of suitable infrastructures and additional services, availability of camera, telescope, night vision scope, spotting scope vehicle, boat, etc. are very important to motivate and enhance staff capacity to achieve conservation goals. The Park will collaborate with conservation partners to impart the various training. Some of the capacity building activities identified are as follows:

6.4.1 Frontline Staff and Security Units

- Orientation training to security units;
- Orientation training to Game Scouts on legal issues;



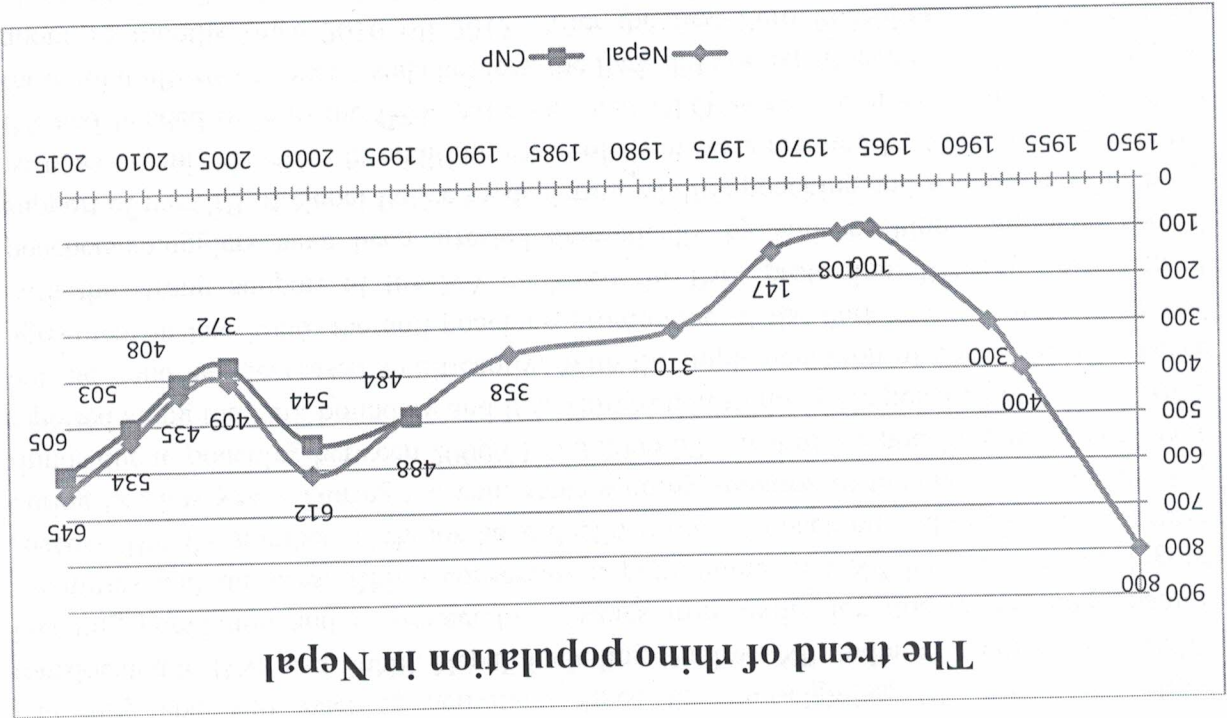
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Chapter VII 7. Species Conservation Special Programme

7.1 Rhino Conservation 7.1.1 Status

Rhino numbers dropped down to less than 100 during mid-1960s. In order to conserve the diminishing population of wildlife, particularly rhino and their habitats, the then government decided to establish CNP in 1973. People living in the prime habitat were moved out and Nepal Army was deployed to control poaching. As a result, the rhino population increased over the years and reached 544 in 2000. In order to deter the threat of poaching on the only population while also to minimize risk from flooding and to enhance growth rate, the GoN translocated a total of 100 rhinos from CNP to BNP (91) and ShNP (9) between 1986 and 2017. However, during the decade-long armed conflict, many security posts were withdrawn to the headquarters and poaching incidents highly increased which caused a significant decrease to 372 animals in CNP as per the 2005 census (Figure 14). Along with the improvement in political and security situation in the country, Park security was also strengthened gradually since 2008 onwards and it contributed to gradual increase of rhino population in Chitwan. The Rhino Count in 2015 reported that 605 rhinos existed in the Park out of which 13 rhinos have been translocated to BNP and ShNP during the period of 3 years (2015-2017). Latest success rests in the fact of celebration of zero poaching for 2 years (1072 days) till April 2017. The aim is to maintain the highest population of rhino and its habitat condition in CNP. However, the devastating flood in August 11, 2017 submerged the grassland and swept away almost a dozen of rhinos, and 6 rhinos were reported dead.



In order to control poaching and illegal trade effectively, "Wildlife Crime Control Coordination Committee (WCCCC)" has been formed under the chair of the Minister for Forests and Environment on 2067/08/05 comprising secretaries for Home ministry, Defence ministry, Finance ministry, Ministry of Law and Justice; Commander-in-Chief of NA; Inspector General of Nepal Police, Inspector General of Armed Police Force, Chief of National Investigation Department as members of the committee. Director General of the DNPWC is the member secretary of the committee. Central level WCCB has also been formed under the chair of Director General, DNPWC, comprising Director General of the Department of Forests, Director General of the Department of customs, Brigadier General of NA (who is heading National Parks and Wildlife Reserve Directorate at Army headquarters), Deputy Inspector General of the CIB of Nepal Police, Deputy Inspector General of Nepal Police and Armed Police Force, Director of Nepal Investigation Department, two representatives from NGOs who have been contributing in conservation can be invited as the members of the committee. Deputy Director General of DNPWC is the member secretary of the committee. At the district level, altogether, 25 WCCB is formed hitherto. District level WCCB is chaired by the CCO of the respective PA which is under the direct management of DNPWC or by Divisional Forest Officer of the respective district in other case. Members of the committee include officer level representative of District Administration Office, District Security Agencies, District Attorney General Office, etc. In relation to CNP, District level WCCB has been formed in Chitwan, Nawalpur and Parsa districts. Similarly, real time smart National Park and then to all the PAs of lowland including CNP and this technology has supported rhino conservation a lot. This practice has been further strengthened and institutionalized after the establishment of Joint Conservation and Operation Cell in CNP from June 2016

7.1.4 Issues

Major issues in rhino conservation are:

- Succession of woodlands into grassland;
- Insufficient budget for the management of grassland and wetlands;
- Managing grassland using mechanical grass cutting by appropriate machine has not been undertaken successfully;
- Intrusion of invasive species thereby degrading grassland and wetlands;
- Depletion of wetlands and inadequate wallowing sites for rhino;
- Being a habitat specialist relying on floodplain grasslands, the vulnerability to floods and droughts is high on the species and its habitats;
- No focused management of rhino habitat in Kanamana area;
- Inadequate capacity of DFO staffs to manage rhino when rhinos strays out from the Park and BZ and graze in nearby forest and comes into the risk of poaching;
- Regulation of relief fund against crop depredation by rhino is complicated;
- Management of orphan and handicapped rhinos is difficult due to insufficient technical capacity and unavailability of sufficient budget;



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Chitwan has a recorded tiger presence in 1261 km² of the entire landscape, including Churia range in the core area, BZ and adjoining areas. Tiger population in Chitwan has shown an increasing trend due to which the Park has been enlisted in CA/TS in 2014 i.e. Global

conservation. Tiger (*Panthera tigris*), an umbrella species at an apex of natural food chain, is an indicator of healthy ecosystem. The tiger is a wide-ranging species that requires ecological and genetic connectivity and large spatial habitats. Tiger faces the risk of terminal extinction particularly from threats of poaching and illegal trade, and inadequacy of suitable habitat resulted from loss, fragmentation and degradation of the forests. However, conservation of tiger is vital for ecological balance; its conservation in human dominated landscape is demanding as it requires large and inviolated areas for ensuring its long-term survival. It is enlisted in CITES I and IUCN endangered category. Being a flagship species, it has been leveraging for biodiversity conservation and it is also an icon for eliciting public support towards conservation.

7.2.2 Significance

According to Tiger Conservation Action Plan 2008-2012, there were 48-49 adults in 1996 whereas there were 50-60 adults in 2000. This count was based on indirect method; pug mark and other sign based analysis. Similarly, camera trap method adopted in 1261 km² of Chitwan complex estimated a population of 125 breeding individuals from core area including BZ and surrounding areas in 2010. Tiger count of 2013 revealed that there are 120 tigers in CNP (TCAP 2016). However, the recent Tiger count 2018 declared that CNP holds only 97 tigers.

Population status of tiger depends mostly on abundance of its prey, availability and optimal habitat conditions for stalking, mating and presence of escape cover. Tiger density bears the positive correlation with the biomass of prey animals. Because of the highest biomass of spotted deer followed by wild boar and Sambar, population of tiger is in high number in Park. Historically, tigers were distributed continuously across the lowland Himalayan forests. Surveys, between 1987 and 1997, documented that only three isolated tiger populations remain in Nepal (Smith et al. 1998).

7.2.1 Status

7.2 Tiger Conservation

- Equip anti-poaching units with all necessary field gears and equipment;
- Procure tools and equipment required to run Rapid Response Team;
- Conduct regular wildlife crime control training/s;
- Rehabilitate rhino in low density area within CNP;
- Construct stock piles building at Kasara for proper storage of wildlife parts including rhino horn;
- Provide training on tanning and preserving stockpiles;
- Organize trans boundary cooperation meetings with the neighboring countries;
- Communicate and coordinate between different government institutions and ministries in order to sensitize and inform "CNP as a World Heritage property".



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derivatives; (iii) cooperate in trans-boundary landscape management and combating illegal trade; (iv) engage with indigenous and local communities; (v) increase the effectiveness of tiger and habitat management; and (vi) restore tigers to their former range. For the facilitation of the programme, Tiger Conservation Special Operation Procedure, 2067, was formulated following discussions with CCO, NTNC, DoF and subordinate field officers and it was approved by the ministerial level decision on 2067/01/20 B.S.

Tiger monitoring, anti-poaching operations, habitat management, public awareness and periodic census were the major activities for tiger conservation conducted in CNP. Latest census of tiger has been conducted in 2013 and found 120 tigers in CNP. One of the efforts of tiger conservation includes the formulation and implementation of Tiger Conservation Action Plan of Nepal (2016-2020) for a term of five years. Since CNP holds majority of tiger population of Nepal, the priority is made to double the tiger population by 2022 at least in CNP that will ultimately aid in attaining the national goal. The first "Tiger Day" was celebrated on 29 July, 2010, and is celebrated on the same day every year.

7.2.4 Issues

Major issues of concern are

- Habitat degradation mainly due to drying up of wetlands, shrinkage of grassland by woody perennials and invasion by alien invasive species;
- Inadequate knowledge on tiger ecology, demographic patterns, ranging patterns and population dynamics, particularly outside PAs;
- Inadequate human resources, technical skills and physical capacity to gather necessary information on tigers, and prey base species and prey population dynamics;
- Poor understanding of human and livestock implication of diseases on prey population at high density areas;
- Habitat fragmentation and dissection of corridors due to uncoordinated infrastructure development (such as roads, flood control measures along river banks and high-tension lines);
- Increased use of chemical poisons, home-made explosives, etc. to kill ungulates in agricultural landscapes outside core areas;
- Encroachment of forest corridors has disturbed the tiger's movement;
- Illegal entry of local people for collection of natural resources (fire wood, fodder, grass, etc) disturbs the free movement of ungulates and ultimately to tiger;
- Direct compensation to the affected people has not been materialized due to lengthy relief delivery process to wildlife victims;
- Increasing trend of demand of tiger parts in the international black market;
- Although the number of poaching incidents was found to be comparatively low in the Park, the volume of tiger parts seizure was comparatively high;
- Since all parts of tiger are consumed in various possible forms of oriental medicines, poachers may collect almost everything of their 'kill' leaving virtually no evidences for the Park authority;



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- Monitor tigers around the human activity areas with local community engagement,
- Celebrate World Tiger Day on 29th July every year and take opportunity to promote tiger conservation awareness during other green days (Wildlife Week, Environment Day, World Rhino Day, Wetland Day, Biodiversity Day); and
- Erect signs of warning to the passersby in the major rights of ways, resource collection sites and shrines.

7.3 Gharial Conservation

7.3.1 Status

Gharial crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and the Marsh Muger (*Crocodylus palustris*) are the two species of crocodilians found in Nepal. Gharial is one of the protected wildlife listed in Schedule I of NPWC Act, 2029. It feeds on fresh fish and prefers to live in deep and fast flowing rivers. It is the most aquatic of all crocodilians, spending most of their time under water and comes out only for laying eggs and basking in the sun. Gharial used to be found in all major rivers of Indian sub-continent which is now confined to few rivers of Nepal and India. Before 1960s, gharials were abundant in the major river systems of Nepal. During early 1950s, about 235 gharials were reported along the rivers between Narayanghat and Tribeni. There were 81 Gharials in various rivers of Nepal in 2008 and it increased to 102 in 2011. According to national Gharial Count 2016, there are altogether 198 gharial in Babai and Karnali rivers in BNP and Narayani and Rapti rivers in CNP out of which 166 were counted in CNP which is about 80% of the total population of gharials in Nepal. Thus, CNP is the last refuge for the remnant population of gharials in Nepal. Despite the tremendous effort to augment the wild population of gharial in Nepal, there is only slight increase in its population.

7.3.2 Significance

Gharials and Marsh Muggers are considered as an indicator of healthy aquatic ecosystem. As they are at top of the pyramid in aquatic ecosystem, loss of this species will affect all other aquatic species. In addition, gharial is specialist in nature as it solely feeds on fish and requires free flowing freshwater to live, and undisturbed sand banks for nesting and basking. There is low survival rate of released gharial in the wild. It was on the verge of extinction during 1970s due to loss of habitat, unsystematic hunting and intensive fishing by nylon nets which causes gharial mortalities due to entanglement and drowning. Gharial is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change in the form of devastating floods and dry spells. Its nesting and egg-laying including incubation can be significantly affected by changes in temperature. Considering its limited distribution range, rarity and present conservation status, the population is under additional conservation challenge due to climate change.

7.3.3 Conservation efforts

Gharial is listed as Critically Endangered in the IUCN Red Book of Endangered Species. Gharial is listed under Appendix I of the CITES, which impose ban on trade of any gharial



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- Excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers in the catchment of Rapti and Narayani river,
- Pollution from point and non-point sources such as industrial (e.g. Bhrikuti Paper and Pulp Factory, Gorkha Brewery, Gorakhkali Rubber Factory, Sami and Shree Distilleries) and municipal wastes.
- Imbalances in sex ratio due to alteration of temperature resulting the female biased population.

7.2.5 Strategies

- Collaboration with key stakeholders to protect river habitats through responsible conservation and management practices, pollution control and zonation;
- Collaborate academic/conservation institutions to enhance knowledge and information on gharial conservation;
- Work with BZ communities, CFUG to increase their participation in gharial conservation and make them responsible by raising conservation awareness;
- Expand gharial population outside the PA;
- Collaborate and coordinate with Government of India for the joint conservation efforts; and
- Synchronize the sex ratio for maintaining healthy and productive gharial population in CNP.

7.3.6 Activities

- Carry out study to identify fishing hotspots and incentive mechanisms to regulate fishing in rivers of CNP;
- Focus awareness campaign to hit the problem area and targeted communities;
- Undertake river patrolling on random basis to control illegal fishing and monitor gharial;
- Provide alternative livelihood support for the river dependent community;
- Conduct water quality monitoring of rivers at regular interval;
- Undertake gharial count on annual basis;
- Introduce gharial at Kali Gandaki river;
- Conduct feasibility study of reservoir to identify the favourable site for gharial;
- Release gharial in fresh water reservoirs to maintain isolated population for long time;
- Restore gharial habitat from Devghat-Sikharauli-Narayani river;
- Determine possible alternative habitat for future release of captive breed stocks;
- Incorporate gharial conservation in trans-boundary cooperation to facilitate easy movement and protection beyond Nepal border;
- Explore the prospects of promoting 'Gharial Watch' tourism;
- Form 'Gharial Watch Group' at river segment level and practice joint monitoring of gharial and its nest;
- Carry out study to flow back gharial to upstream;



known about the potential consequences of the widespread disappearance of vultures on other scavengers and rates of disease transmission at carcasses.

Similarly, vultures have an important role in some community's cultures living in Nepal that is believed in sky burials. These cultures require vultures to consume human corpses. Among people in Mustang and in other cultures including the Sherpa, based on priest advice the dead body is cut into pieces and offered to vulture. In this dry environment, where burial and incineration are impossible, vultures are the cleaner of the environment. In Hindu mythology, vultures are said to be the carrier of God Saturn (*Sani*). In *Ramayana*, the vulture fights with *Ravana* to rescue of Goddess *Sita*.

7.4.3 Issues

- Although *diclofenac* is banned it can still be found in veterinary pharmacies;
- *Accefenac* metabolises into *diclofenac* in livestock and *Ketoprofen* kills vultures but these medicines are not banned in Nepal;
- There is no regulatory mechanism to ban Non-steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drug (NSAID) shown to be vulture-toxic;
- *Meloxicam* is the only known vulture-safe NSAID and there is availability of low quality *meloxicam* in the vet;
- Reintroduction of vultures in the eastern lowlands is a big challenge;
- Small populations are vulnerable to additional threats by incidental poisoning, electrocution and nest disturbance;
- Many livestock carcasses are now buried, rather than left in the open for vultures;
- Suitable nesting trees for vulture are lost to logging;
- Vultures are not in protected list under the NPWC Act, 2029;
- Captive breeding and reintroduction programmes are expensive and questionable for sustainability;
- Vulture and conservation expertise are limited and there is limited knowledge of vulture biology and ecology;
- Many people living with vultures have a negative attitude towards vultures and do not appreciate the ecosystem service they provide.

7.4.4 Strategy

- Collaborate and coordinate for multi-stakeholders' engagement, including private sector and local communities to identify priority research and conservation activities;
- Promote conservation education to increase the awareness about importance of vulture;
- Building the capacity of experts and managers for ex-situ and in-situ vulture conservation initiative;
- Employ mitigation measures to prevent electrocution in areas where it occurs;
- Secure long-term funding for ex-situ activities

7.4.5 Activities



- Erect hoarding boards in the highways to reduce animal hit and aware the general public about the risk factors on small mammals and overall biodiversity.

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- Elephant safari will be allowed in five places only for Government elephants (Route 1: Icharni area, Route 2: Padampur area, Route 3: Kasara area 4: Meghauli area 5: Hariyali Community forests and Meghauli in Chitwan; and Siswar/Rajhar, Amaltari, Bagmara, Chitrasen, Jana kauli, Beeshajari, Devnagar, Sitamai/Belsar, Ghailaghar, Lamichaur in Nawalpur District.
- Nature walk is permitted from all entrance gate;
- Additionally, jungle safari, elephant riding, and nature walk are allowed to Kumrore, Kujali area;

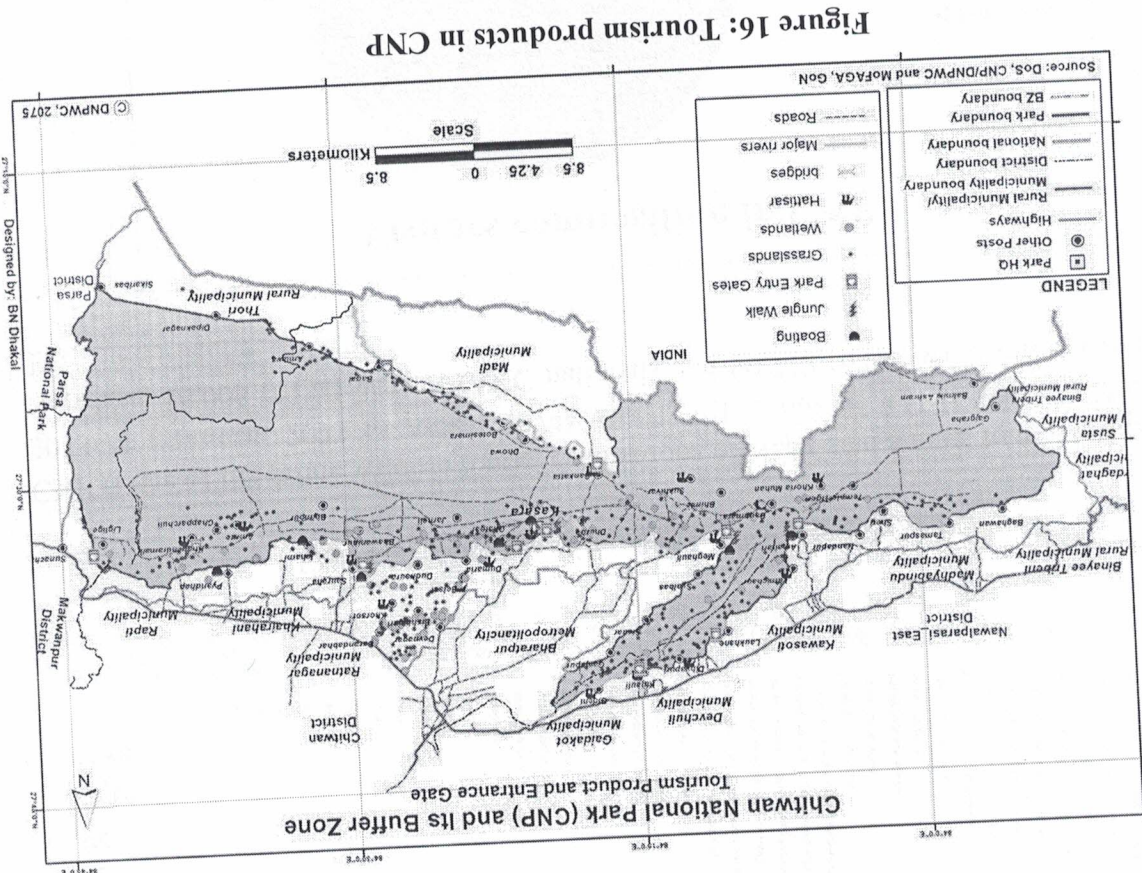


Figure 16: Tourism products in CNP

8.1.1 Tourism Scenario

The nature-based tourism in the Park was started from mid-1960s with the establishment of Tiger Tops, the first jungle lodge in 1964. Tiger Tops Jungle Lodge is the pioneer wildlife safari lodge of Nepal and Asia. The Park record shows increasing trend of tourist numbers starting from 836 in FY 2031/32 to 1,39,125 in FY 2073/74. The increasing trend decreased in FY 2058/2059 and continued till FY 2063/64 due to climax of insurgency and political unrest. The tourist number started to rise with the commencement of Comprehensive Peace Accord, abolition of monarchy and constitution making through constituent assembly. Again, it slumped after the disastrous earthquake of Baisakh 12, 2072 (April 25, 2015). After two years of disastrous earthquake, due to reconstruction and rehabilitation, the tourism industry is bouncing back in Nepal with the increased number of visitors in the Park (Figure 17). The tourist entry fee constitutes major source of revenue collected by the Park each year. The tourist number and revenue record of the Park is presented in Annex XII.

In totality, the development of tourism in northern part of the Park is more pronounced than others. Meghauli, Kasara and Amaltari areas have also seen tourism flourish during the last five years (Figure 20). However, the Southern part of the Park especially Madi and Thori has yet to develop tourism.

Figure 19: Number of Visitors entered through different entry gate

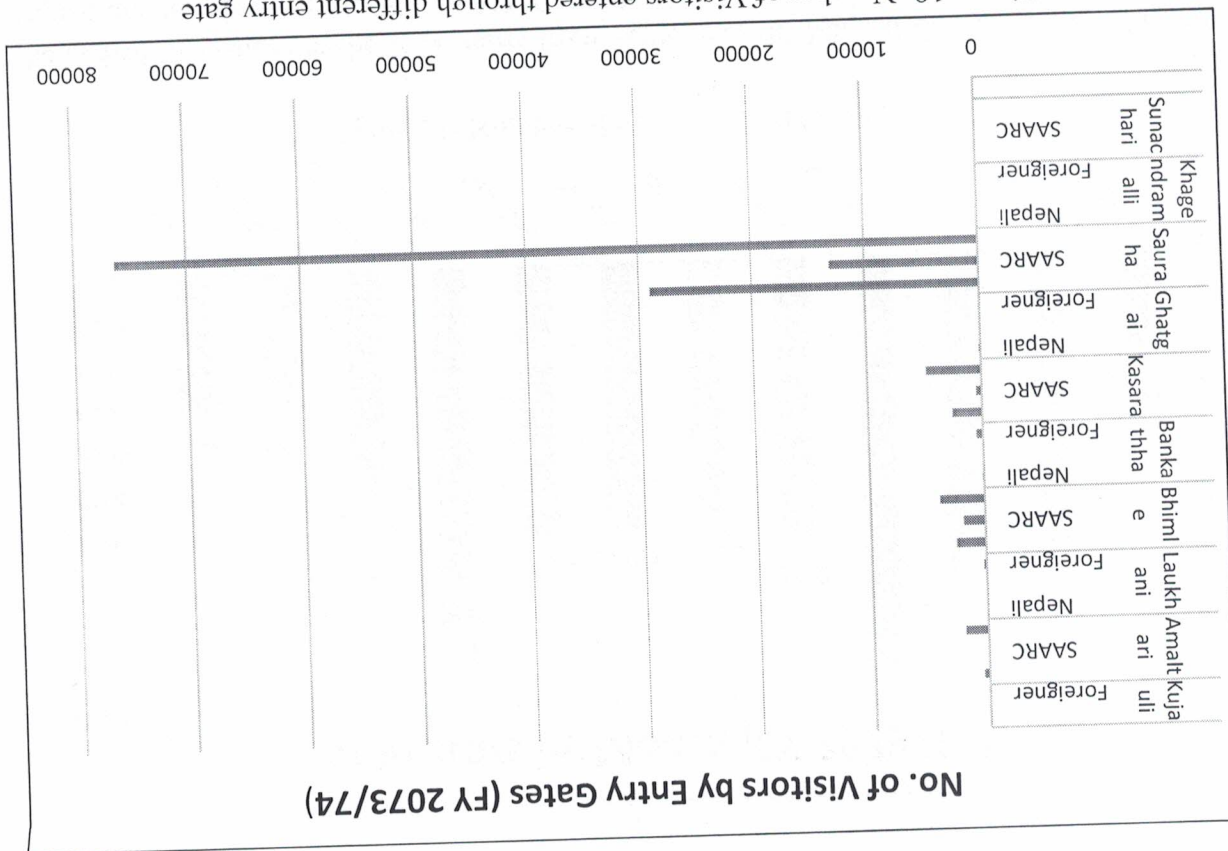
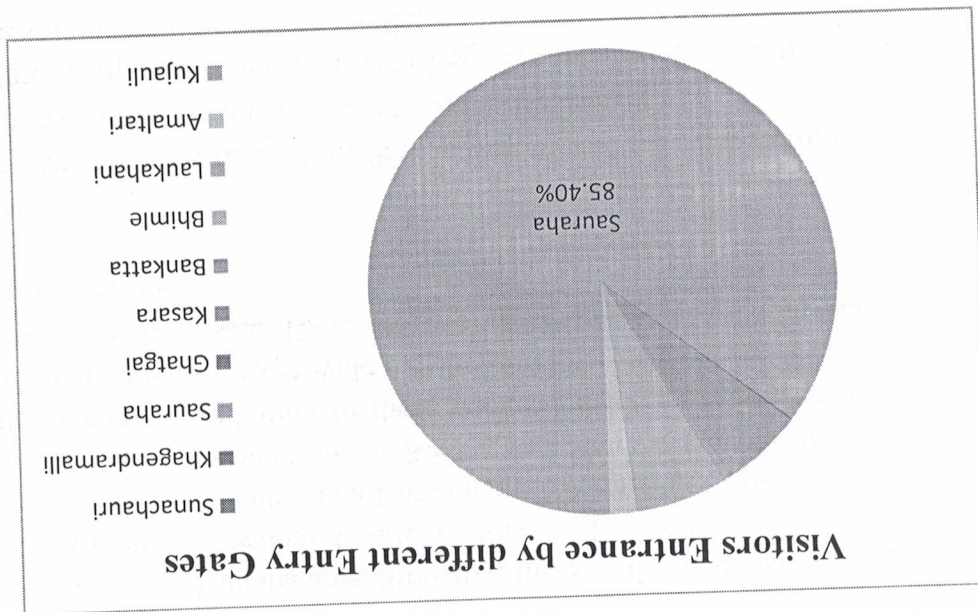


Figure 20: Visitor Entry from different entry gates



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- Lack of clear tourism policy and dedicated institutional setup to deal with the ever increasing number of tourists in the Park;
- The benefit by tourism transferred to the poor and disadvantaged groups have not been observed;
- Neglected the potential of CNP area as a vast ecotourism site for recreation and economic prosperity; and lack of investment by other institutions such as tourism sectors and local government.

8.1.4 Strategies

In order to regulate and manage tourism to maximize the benefit for conservation as well as sharing the tourism benefit to BZ community, the following possible strategies are proposed:

- Promote Cultural tourism in Valmiki Ashram;
- Develop code of conduct to regulate tourism activities in the Park such as environment and culture friendly dress up, prohibit use of alcohol and smoking, stop and get off only in designated places while in jungle drive, maintenance of silence inside the Park, keep distance between vehicles, not chasing animals thereby maintaining safe distance, dispose litter in designated areas only;
- Develop code of conduct for the design of hotel building and tourism centered villages;
- Rationalize tourism zone in terms of area and its use pattern, i.e. tourism zone could be delineated in terms of route used not in terms of the area of use and the route with critical habitat condition could be closed either seasonally or permanently; and
- Promote homestays at different locations as already practiced in Amaltari, Siswar/Rajhar, Ayodhyapuri, Meghauri, Patihani; and promote them by participating people of lower economic class and unemployed.

8.2 Tourism Management

8.2.1 Institutional Setup

- Devise and implement regulatory framework for tourism service providers to ensure eco-friendly practices, including standards for construction of structures, energy and water use, extent and capacity of the facilities to be created, employment to local people, social and environmental responsibility, etc.

8.2.2 Impact minimization

- Study the impact of existing tourism practices in wildlife and its habitat, both positive and negative, such as enhanced protection through increased vigilance or disturbance from noise, dust and determine the tourism zone accordingly;
- Adopt tailor-made approach for regulating tourism based on the impact of existing practices of tourism in wildlife and its habitat;
- Promote low volume high value tourism designating the 'Limited Tourism Zone' as a sub-zone of major Tourism Zone;
- Devise plan to minimize negative impact such as minimizing crowd, noise and dust.



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- Place signage and signboards, including maintenance and repair, at proper places of the Park to show direction to the visitors and disseminating information to the visitors;
- Undertake GPS mapping of tourism products in CNP;
- Undertake detail mapping of possible boating places;
- Undertake survey to identify appropriate tourism sites inside Park (tented camp) and BZ (tented camp) that have minimum impact to wildlife;
- Provide excursions and fellowship to journalists to visit CNP and publish article; Publish conservation messages and articles in newspaper; and
- Produce video documentary.

9.1.3 Strategies

- Enhance knowledge and understanding regarding climate change impacts on species, ecosystems and local communities through research and documentation;
- Improve ecosystem resilience through management of climate induced stresses mainly extended dry spells;
- Strengthen Community based disaster risk management and climate adaptation;
- Promote climate resilient livelihood diversification;
- Enhance the capacity of Park staffs, Security persons, and BZ communities to cope with the climate change impacts; and
- Coordinate and collaborate with key stakeholders and line agencies to mitigate impacts of climate induced disasters and change.

9.1.4 Activities

- Undertake vulnerability assessment with respect to climate change;
- Detailed mapping of flood vulnerable communities and infrastructures in CNP and BZ;
- Prepare local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan for all the municipalities and rural municipalities in BZ;
- Support the implementation of disaster risk reduction and adaptation priorities of BZCF;
- Pilot early warning system of flash flood in the flood prone areas,
- Form Flood Risk Management Committee and support to institutionalize it;
- Undertake plantation to maintain the balance between fuel wood demand and supply for the house hold of local people;
- Carry out plantation of soil binder species along the river banks to control land slide;
- Management of trees outside of the forests in public and private land;
- Introduce appropriate biomass energy technologies to reduce fuel wood consumption;
- Undertake soil and moisture conservation works in churia to control sediment flow and landslide in downstream;
- Construct embankment, spur or any soil conservation measures in various streams/rivers to protect wildlife from floods;
- Develop raised mounts at strategic places as a refuge for wildlife on the onset of flood;
- Construct escaping tracts from low land to slightly raised churia to survive from flood; and
- Support BZCFs to link with market towards carbon financing.

9.2 Solid Waste Management

9.2.1 Context

Most of the solid waste generated in an around CNP is composed of industrial effluents, organic matter, paper, and minor reused waste that are mainly reused for cattle feeding and manure, while disposal of other non-degradable categories of collected waste (glass, metal,

- Provide water supply, toilet, drainage, collection and recycling centre to schools, public buildings, and household with the support from conservation partners;
- Support eco-clubs to organize clean-up campaign regularly.
- Monitor water quality nearby industries to check whether they treat their waste before discharging into the river.



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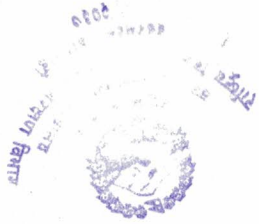
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The rural people are heavily dependent on forest resources for subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry. About 14.3% of households are landless and 29.4% of HHS own less than 10 *katha* of land and food security situation is also very poor. About 17.7% of HHS has sufficient food for less than three months, 31.5% HHS can retain up to six months and 32.2% of HHS has just enough. There is also a large population of free ranging livestock and rural people are still dependent on Park resources and forests outside PA for firewood, fodder and grazing. Majority of old generation are still practicing the conventional system for living whereas young generation has diversified their way of life engaging in tourism, employment and other income generation activities with the change of time. A total of about 1,00,000 m³ of sand, stone and gravel was extracted in FY 06/7/68 BS from rivers and streams of CNP border and BZ for different developmental activities (road, buildings, culverts/bridges, etc). There is no option to these river segments to collect these resources, so it is provided regularly.

The long-term objective of BZ programme is to motivate local people and to win their support to involve them in nature and wildlife conservation. The legislation has made a provision of channeling 30-50% of the Park revenue to the communities for the implementation of conservation and community development programmes. BZ programmes are aimed at institutional development (social capital), alternative natural resource development (natural capital), capacity/skill building (human capital), financial management (financial capital), conservation education and awareness, gender and special target group mainstreaming. In fact, BZ programme is a benefit sharing mechanism which involves sustainable development, landscape level conservation, tourism promotion and reconciliation of Park-people conflict. The BZ management programme also provides relief to the victims of wildlife, flood and other natural disasters. The proposed activity and budget for the BZ management is in Annex V.

The BZ of CNP receives around 50% of the revenue generated by Park for conservation and socio-economic development. The government has disbursed NRs. 26,37,87,584.90 since FY 1996 to FY 2015/2016 for implementing various programmes in the BZ of CNP (DNPWC, 2016). Besides, the BZ generates large amount of money by tourism in the BZ through resource mobilization. The BZMC, the Users Committees/Sub committees and User Groups have to allocate 30% of their budget for conservation, 30% for community development, 20% for income generation and skill development, 10% for conservation education and 10% administration.



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10.2 Past Management and Present Practices

In the past, the area was under the general management of different Divisional Forest Offices and were managed under various silvicultural systems. Thus, some of the patches were managed for felling and extraction of timber and fuel wood.

10.2.1 Forest management

The BZ forest is under various forest management regimes which are managed as BZ community forest, BZ leasehold forest, BZ private forest and BZ forest (CNP managed).

BZ is viewed from the wildlife conservation view point and the programmes are directed towards the conservation of wildlife. This area is considered as additional habitat for wild animals, especially tigers and rhinos and initiatives are taken to manage the area under a Core-Buffer strategy. The Barandabhar forest block serves the purpose of corridor for movement of wildlife. The forest north of the East-West Highway is managed by Divisional Forest Office, Chitwan, as protected forest whereas that of the south is managed by CNP as BZ.

People living in settlements of BZ are highly dependent on forest resources for their livelihood. Their day-to-day requirements for fuel wood, small timber for use in agriculture, house construction or repairs and cattle grazing are fulfilled from the forests in BZ. In addition, villagers sometimes enter illegally to the Park for minor forest products for their subsistence use.

The BZ forest is under various forest management regimes which are managed as BZ community forest, BZ leasehold forest, BZ private forest and BZ forest (CNP managed). There are 79 BZCF, 12 private forests and 3 leasehold forests in the BZ. Out of 79 BZCF, 68 has been handed over to the community people. The area of handed over forest under CF management is 13381 ha. Form this 42675 hha are benefitted which equals to 333357 people. Similarly, there are 11 forests that has yet to be handed over. CF are attracting tourism and generating income except for some CF of Makawanpur, Madi, Thori, Dumkibas and Triveni. Among the 68 CF, there are many CFs which needs to be renewed each year and this requires number of technical resource person against only one technical staff at the moment. Due to the low number of technical staff to look after CFs, in the Park, users are unaware about the update in legislations, lack technical capacity of basic silvicultural management. Scientific forest management has to be piloted in couple of Sal forest in Barandabhar area to promote regeneration.

10.2.2 Other Land use

The major land use in BZ other than forested areas is human settlements and agricultural lands. There are few small towns coming up in the area and roads and electricity transmission lines have been seen as major developmental changes in these areas.



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This is the area in the BZ, including all the settlements and private lands, where environment-friendly development activities will be carried out to enhance the livelihood of the people living in the area through various developmental inputs. The basic objective of this zone is to

10.3.3.3 Intensive Use Zone

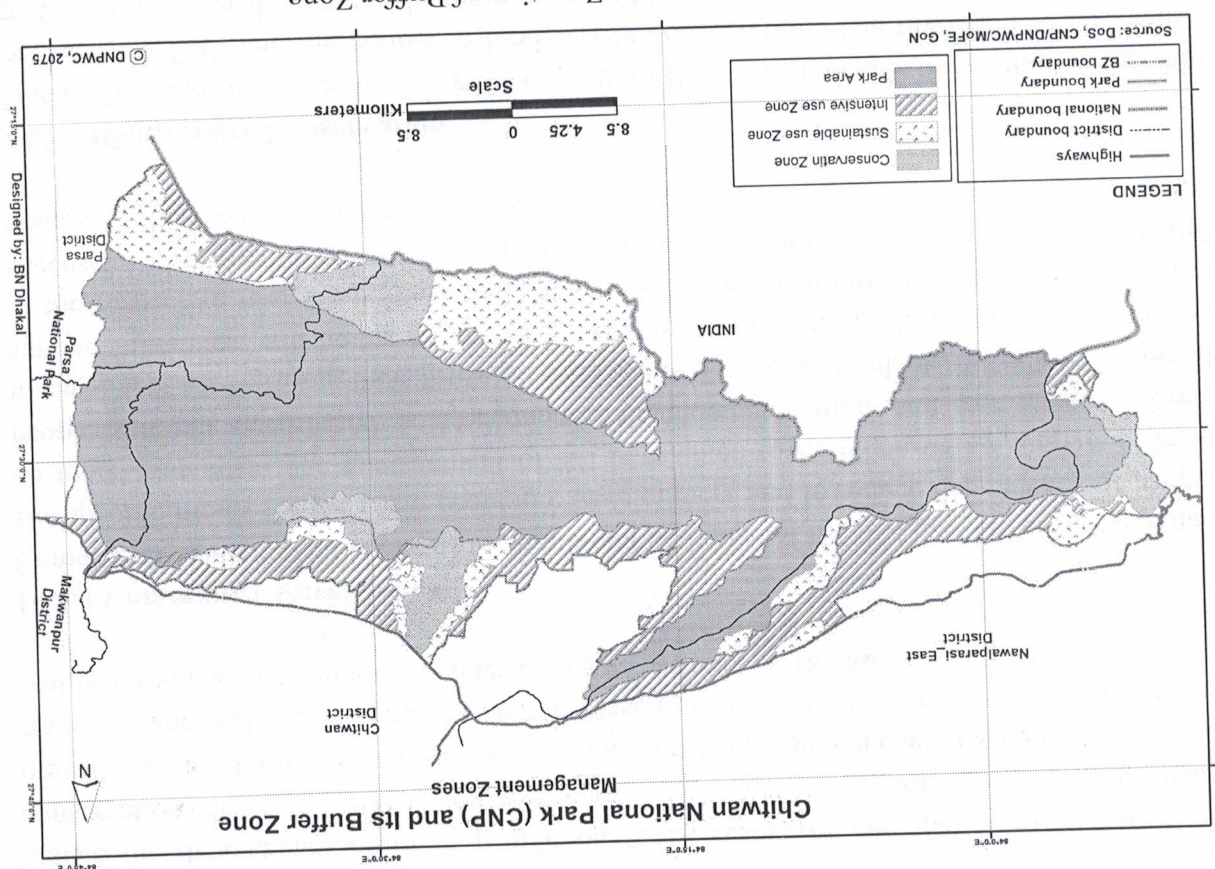
The forested area in BZ which is managed by community for dual purpose of meeting the need of forest products for the households and providing refuge for dispersing population of wildlife falls under this category of zonation. In addition, the area will be managed for regulated tourism activities. This zone also includes the river segments of Narayani and Rapti where regulated extraction of sand, gravel and stone, and fishing can be allowed. The total area under Sustainable Use Zone is 228.3 Km².

10.3.3.2 Sustainable Use Zone

The large forest patches in BZ, including Barandabhar forest, is equally good as core area for wildlife which also serve as biological corridor. Thus, these areas will be basically managed as extended wildlife habitat where extraction of forest products will be restricted but the area will be allowed for regulated tourism activities. The river segments of Narayani and Rapti will also be managed as conservation zone of gharial and other aquatic fauna where the extraction of sand, gravel and stone, and fishing will be prohibited. The total area under Conservation Zone is 139.84 sq. km.

10.3.3.1 Conservation Zone

Figure 23: Management Zonation of Buffer Zone



wildlife management, and in-house orientation training in participatory management. Detailed Human Resources Development initiatives will be planned to include in-house workshops, training, capacity building courses, lecture by resource persons, improvement of skills etc. to positively change employees' perceptions and improve their professionalism in Park-people cooperation and participatory management.

10.3.9 Conflict minimization

The reduction of human-wildlife conflict arising in the BZ of the Park is of primary concern to ensure the cordial relation between the Park and people. Relief fund will be implemented effectively and efficiently depending on, incidents, as per the Relief guideline. Necessary provision will be made to provide instant support to medical treatment for the injured people through concerned BZUC and shorten the procedure of providing relief amount to the victim as early as possible.

10.3.10 Income generation and skill development

In order to reduce the dependency of local people in Park resources and to uplift their socio-economic condition, income generation and skill development activities will be carried out focusing on marginalized communities. The fund of the BZ will be made available to conduct these programmes.

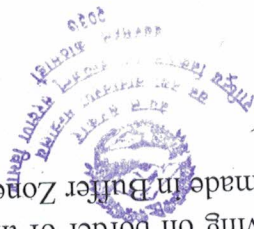
10.3.11 Conservation Education

In order to develop the positive attitude of local people in conserving biodiversity, several programmes will be conducted focusing on different profiles of the society, e.g. school children, mother groups, social activists, etc. The resource will be available from the BZ fund and from the Park itself as well.

10.3.12 Regulation of forest products

10.3.12.1 Forest Products

The management and conservation of BZ forest resources is a matter of great concern. Increased demand of the forest resources right from the grass to timber is realized to be the major challenge in managing forest resources. As per the provision made in Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 1996, forests of BZ could be managed as buffer zone forests, BZ community forests, private forests and religious forests. Altogether, 47 community forests are already handed over to the respective user groups for management and 15 are under the process of handover. The community forests are managed as per the approved operational plan. There are 8 registered private forests in the BZ of CNP and 3 leasehold forests also exist in BZ that were handed over before the declaration of the BZ. The management responsibility of BZ forest rests with CNP. Efforts should be made to handover other suitable forest patches to as buffer community forests and promote private forests in BZ in coming years. Local people residing in the BZ are provided with the permission to fell and use the trees grown up in their own registered private lands following certain process. The driftwood collected from the rivers and streams flowing on border of the Park and inside the BZ should be managed according to the provision made in Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 1996.



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10.4 Implementation and Mainstreaming Strategy

For the effective implementation of the plan, all the programmes will be implemented through user committees. The basic implementation strategy will be

- Ensure participation of all stakeholders
- Follow the good governance practices-maintain transparency and well-informed decision
- Promote green development in BZ through organic farming, use of biogas, roadside plantation and other green technology that reduces carbon footprint
- Capacity building for institutional sustainability
- Regulate relief fund effectively and efficiently,
- Partner with relevant NGOs to implement some innovative conservation related activities,
- Adopt public hearing and public auditing to maintain transparency.

The mainstreaming strategies in BZ will include protection of wildlife, maintenance of wildlife habitats, regular monitoring of wildlife species, regulation of forest product collection and cattle grazing, conflict minimization and paying compensation for any damage by wildlife. Tourism sector would include facilitating eco-tourism activities with active participation of villagers, constitution of a development fund for improving tourism infrastructure and inspiring tour operators/lodge owners for their contributions.

10.5 Activities

- Support BZCFs to renew their OPs
- Handover additional BZCFs to fulfill the demand of fuel, fodder and timber,
- Organize Buffer CFUG management trainings
- Restore degraded forests in the BZ/national forests and CFs outside PAs by artificial or natural regeneration
- Manage grasslands in the BZ so as to provide additional habitat for wildlife
- Support local community to operate 3 private nurseries
- Restore wetlands in the corridors of BZ and other potential tiger habitats
- Support local community to plant trees in the roadside, river banks, public and private land
- Provide support to biogas installation
- Provide support to install Improved Cook Stove
- Construction of culvert and cause way in BZ
- Provide support to repair and maintenance of road in the BZ,
- Provide support for drinking water and toilet for differently abled people in the school,
- Provide support to repair and maintenance of small irrigation
- Prepare livelihood improvement strategy and plan
- High value agriculture crops (not preferred by wildlife) farming training
- Introduce improved animal breed to reduce number of unproductive animal

Chapter XII

11. Activity, Budget and Logical Framework

11.1 Activity and Budget

The budget required for the implementation of the activities prescribed by the plan for the period of five years is estimated and presented in Annex V. The summary of the activities and budget of the management plan 2075/76-2079/80 (2018-2022) for CNP and its BZ for the period of five years is presented in table 6. For the implementation of activities NRs. 2,672,525,718.00 (Two billion six hundred seventy two million five hundred twenty five thousand and seven hundred eighteen is required where the administrative and program budget cost is 24% and is 76% respectively. Similarly, the plan gives much weightage to BZ (33%), Park protection (12) and habitat management (11%).

Table 3: Distribution of budget in different themes

S	N	Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Perc ent
1		Park Protection	58215	53671	70297	62477	67110	311770	11.67
2		Habitat management	54018	60016	57385	60511	62422	293801	10.99
3		Species Conservation	32138	32053	39971	36872	40065	181099	6.78
4		Fire Management	1250	1363	1425	3013	2500	9550	0.36
5		Wildlife Health Management	2072	2176	2279	13083	14186	33796	1.26
6		Encroachment Management	11375	11891	12458	13024	13590	62338	2.33
7		Research, monitoring and capacity building	16603	18008	18187	23413	23796	100005	3.74
8		Tourism	27300	27510	30140	22368	27360	134678	5.04
9		Climate Change and Solid Waste Management	3955	6410	4530	7020	5514	27429	1.03
10		Buffer Zone	163982	179453	175981	182072	177515	879004	32.89
11		Administrative Expenses	116192	122002	127812	133621	139431	639058	23.91
		Total	487100	514552	540463	557472	573489	2672526	100

The budget available for CNP in FY 2074/75 was NRs. 242,473,236.00 (Two hundred forty two million four hundred seventy three thousand two hundred thirty six). Similarly, the conservation partners such as WWF, Nepal and National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) have spent NRs. 101,556,647 (One hundred one million five hundred fifty six thousand and six hundred forty seven) in implementing conservation activities in the Park and BZ. Taking the budget allocation of FY 2074/75 as base allocation for FY 2075/76 as well and it is increased by 5% for the next two years and 10% then after, the allocation is

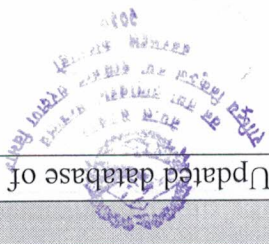
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• No occurrence • Adequate budget and staff provided to implement management activities	of conservation • Human partners • Development • Index reports • Living standard • survey reports • Study Reports and Research Papers	standard of local • Increased number of rhino, tiger and other wildlife, • Reduced number of rhino and tiger poaching • Reduced number of illegal cases inside the Park • No. of livestock vaccinated regularly • Number of underpass for wildlife movement in Kasara • Switch of concession road for Madi people constructed from Dhruva post to Jagatpur, Corridor and connectivity are maintained and improved	wildlife applying science-based measures to maintain the outstanding universal value of World Heritage site and contribute to livelihood improvement of local people To protect biodiversity with special focus on protected species mainly rhino, tigers and gharials with appropriate protection strategies;	Objectives To improve and manage habitat by controlling Invasive Alien Species and restoring corridors and connectivity to restrict wildlife in the Park and national/BZ forests		• Adopted resilient and adaptive measure of climate change • Annual progress Report • Progress Report of conservation partners • Study Reports and Research Papers	• Improved habitat for wildlife, • No. of wetland and grassland restored and improved • Ha. of Alien Invasive Species invaded area	• Annual progress Report • Progress Report of conservation partners • Study Reports and Research Papers	• Improved habitat for wildlife, • No. of wetland and grassland restored and improved • Ha. of Alien Invasive Species invaded area	• Adopted resilient and adaptive measure of climate change
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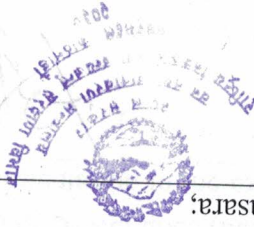
ion and networki ng		• Conservation opportunities, livelihood	
• The staffs are not frequentl y transfe red Staff motivatio n is continued	• Annual progress Report • Progress Report of conservation partners • HRD reports • Media reports • DNPWC reports, records of correspondence	• Updated database of The CNP staffs delivers both technical and management services effectively and efficiently • The delivery of services provided by Conservation committers are improved • Increased joint venture activities, projects and programmes	To strengthen institutional capacity of Park and BZ through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration
Climate change does not induce invasive species, forest fire and shortage of water	• CNP habitat monitoring report, Assessment report of red panda, snow leopard and musk deer, Progress report, DLSO progress report, Research reports • Water quality assessment records, Annual and periodic excavation reports	• Ha. of grassland restored and improved • No. of wetlands restored and created • Ha. of invasive species treated or controlled by uprooting, burning and removal, Reduced fire incidents • Water quality of river improved and at accepted level • Excavation regulated at designated river section	Output 1 1.1 Improvement and restoration of habitat required for rhino, tiger and gharial together with other wildlife, 1.2 Controlled alien invasive species 1.3 Reduction of fire hazards as per fire management plan 1.4 Improved river and flood plain habitat by reduced pollution, fishing, and regulated excavation
Political	• Annual progress	• Updated database of	2.1 Maintenance of viable Output 2



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	Output 4		4.1 BZCFs are handed over to the local community 4.2 BZCFs are renewed 4.3 Forest and grassland developed in private and public land 4.4 Developed small infrastructures in BZ area 4.5 Increased income of local people 4.6 Reduced human-wildlife conflict 4.7 Increased participation of local people in conservation activities
published, aired and broadcasted in newspaper, radio and TV respectively			• No. of BZCFs handed over • Ha. of forest and rangeland in public land, • No. of drinking water scheme, improvement of road, school support, drainage, culvert supported in BZ area, • No. of toilets supplied with water facility, • No. of people supported by skill development trainings • No. of people operating small enterprises • No. of people increased in conservation activities,
			• Progress report, Monitoring report, • Progress reports of other GON offices, Project completion reports, Public audit reports, Meeting minutes
There is adequate forest to be handed over as Community forest and available of public land to develop forest			Political members cooperate with CNP
Output 5		5.1 CNP staffs and BZUC committee members are trained in both technical and management aspect 5.2 Law enforcement is smooth without any conflict 5.3 Research activities prioritized, coordinated and results incorporated in the management activities, 5.4 Developed information management system using advanced technology,	
	• No. of CNP staffs and Conservation Committee members benefitted, • No. of reduced conflict between CNP and community members while law enforcement, • Identified issues, prioritized, coordinated and researched		• Training reports, Progress reports • Research reports • Records of conflict between CNP and community members • Real time SMART maps and reports • Resources allocated by

- gap areas;
- Construct, eco-friendly, permanent posts replacing temporary structures for the safety of staff;
- Install solar PV at posts including security post for lighting and charging batteries of communication sets and mobile phone sets;
- Procure water filter to provide clean and safe drinking water to staffs stationed at posts;
- Repair and maintain post building, kitchen and toilet regularly;
- Install walkie talkie communication set with repeater tower;
- Install BTS to improve cell phone communication coordinating with communication service provider;
- Construct 25 RCC watch towers in sensitive areas from security point of view to use during night camps;
- Undertake patrolling (short, medium and long range), camping and sweeping operation by a joint team from headquarters and sector;
- Implement real time SMART patrolling changing the time and route on random basis;
- Institutionalize district level WCCB formed at three districts, viz. Chitwan, Nawalpur and Parsa;
- Carry out formation of river force team to monitor Reu, Rapti and Narayani rivers;
- Undertake meetings and exchange visit, information sharing mechanism to strengthen trans-boundary cooperation and coordination with VTR, India;
- Provide support to institutionalize CBAPU;
- Implement information purchasing mechanism through informants;
- Build capacity of informants to enhance their intelligence gathering skills;
- Provide support to implement Anti-poaching operations;
- Conduct long-term surveillance of suspected area and persons;
- Provide support to sniffer dogs initiatives which are being used to control poaching;
- Disseminate information of legal punishment for public knowledge which is effective to deter poaching activities;
- Support eco-clubs to implement conservation awareness activities;
- Carry out review of regular reporting and information sharing system;
- Undertake review the efforts of patrolling to improve management interventions;
- Implement current government policy of encroachment control in more coordinated and effective manner;
- Removal of disposed vehicle, motorbike, tractor through the legal process of auction;
- Construct stock pile building at Kasara;

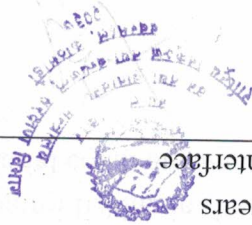


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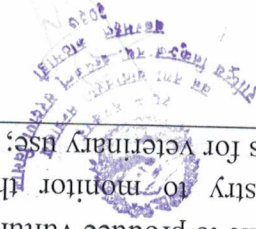
sediment, • Construct additional water holes at water deficient areas, • Assess water quality in regular intervals, • Identify environmental friendly technologies for utilization of wetland products and services in BZ, • Identify use of indigenous knowledge, skills and practices on wise use of wetland resources in BZ, • Strengthen communication, collaboration and coordination for management of trans-boundary wetlands and migratory species, • Produce information, communication and education materials to raise conservation awareness among local community and stakeholders in wise use of wetlands, • Conduct research, monitoring and documentation for facilitating water and land use planning and management, • Conduct economic valuation of beeshazari lake or wetland functions and services provided by it, • Conduct feasibility study to implement PES in beeshazari lake, • Conduct alternative income generation related training to reduce the dependency of local people on wetlands in BZ, • Implement activities prescribed in the site management plan of Beeshazari Lake (Ramsar Site) and • Update site management plan of Beeshazari Lake and get approval for the implementation	Species conservation • Update Flora and Fauna of CNP • Provide support to problem animal, injured wildlife and orphan wild animal that includes treatment and providing food • Vaccinate domestic animal in collaboration with LSO to reduce communicable diseases • Distribute grass seed to create grassland in private and public land • Promote fodder tree plantation in private land • Translocate blackbuck at Tikauli area, • Provide support to wild buffalo and swamp deer kept in enclosure • Introduce Mashir fish, tortor in Rapti and Narayani river in cooperation with Rampur Campus • Undertake study of hispid hare • Conduct survey of turtle • Carry out Study of Bengal florican, • Undertake winter bird count in CNP • Conduct study to assess the carrying capacity of the CNP for rhinoceros • Conduct rhino census as of every five years • Initiate studies on livestock and rhino interface
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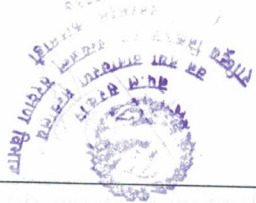
- Promote hatching of gharial eggs in the wild
- Undertake river patrolling on random basis to control illegal fishing and monitor gharial
- Expand the gharial habitat at Kali Gandaki river
- Restore gharial habitat from Devghat-Sikharauli-Narayani river
- Focus awareness campaign to hit the problem area and targeted communities
- Incorporate gharial conservation in trans-boundary cooperation to facilitate easy movement and protection beyond Nepal border
- Feasibility study of reservoir to identify the favourable site for gharial
- Release gharial in reservoir to maintain isolated population for long time
- Explore the prospects of promoting eco-tourism 'Gharial Watch'
- Form joint 'Gharial Watch Group' at river segment level and practice joint monitoring of Gharial and its nest,
- Carry out study to flow back gharial to upstream,
- Pilot satellite tagging in Gharial to know the movement pattern
- Research on river water management and impact of dams, barrages, canals, pollution and excessive water extraction on water levels and flow,
- Research on gharial hatching survival, territory, homing, dispersal and migration of all size classes of gharial and refinements of head-starting/supplementation techniques.
- Study, mapping (continual updating required) using RS/GIS of key gharial basking, feeding and nesting areas
- Undertake study on causes of low survival rate of gharial in the wild.
- Provide digital display about the importance of crocodile breeding farm
- Exchange gharial between neighbor countries to control inbreeding.
- Produce information material to advocate a ban on multi-dose vials of diclofenac and ban on carcass poisoning;
- Continue to raise awareness of vultures and the ecosystem services they provide;
- Advocate leaving livestock where they fall for vultures or informal feeding sites
- Continue to raise awareness of the vulture-toxic and vulture-safe NSAIDs,
- Conduct post mortem examination of all dead vultures found,
- Integrate vulture conservation into community forest management plan;
- Support local communities to protect specific trees and nesting site favored by vulture;
- Conduct study to identify conflicting issues to facilitate vulture conservation in the prevailing conservation legislations;
- Continue the captive breeding programme to produce vulture and release,
- Work closely with Agriculture ministry to monitor the banned on diclofenac and other non-tested NSAIDs for veterinary use;



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62337500	Encroachment Control • Update encroachment records in both Park and BZ; • Issue notice to evacuate the encroached area on a regular basis; • Relocate the settlement from Shikaribas, Badarjula, Sunachuri, Pithouli, Naya belhani, Tamaspur, Tribeni to outside of the PA to discourage fragmentation and increase grassland habitat; • Evacuate settlement from Badarjula and relocate them outside of the Park to discourage fragmentation and increase grassland habitat; • Provide compensation for the registered land; • Take the issue to Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) for solution if the encroachment problem is not resolved; and • Form committee in consultation with DNPWC and MoFE to address the issues of illegal settlers in unregistered land.
100004500	Research Activities Habitat management • Study of effect of invasive species to wildlife habitat • Collaborate with researchers and academicians to control invasive alien species • Vegetation dynamics and its impact on wildlife habitat; • Undertake study to identify suitable grass cutting machine or tractor • Study habitat condition of biological corridor • Conduct study towards effect of habitat fragmentation and degradation on wildlife survival, • Study grassland management practices and its impact on conservation with special focus on requirement of rhinoceros and other ungulates; • Impact of Mikania micrantha in wildlife and its habitat and experimental research to control it; • Study land cover change using geo information and earth observation science,
	Species Conservation • Develop protocols and methods for measuring demographic parameters (abundance, survival, dispersal, source-sink dynamics etc.) in tigers • Compile all available scientific information on tigers and prey species focusing ecological, methodological and human impacted topics, • Study of prey base species • Prepare land use plans for critical habitats of tigers outside PA's • Update digital database maps using latest topo sheets, satellite imageries and aerial photographs for updating tiger information • Genetic study of key wildlife species such as rhinoceros, tiger and Gharial; • Movement and ranging behaviour of elephant with special focus on human-wildlife conflict;

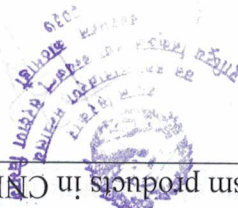
- of healthy and viable wildlife populations,
- Social organization and land tenure system in CNP to provide information and management recommendation regarding tiger dispersal;
- Conduct study to assess the optimum quantity of sand, gravel and boulder that can be extracted each year
- Impact of BZ programme on conservation and sustainable livelihoods of local communities;
- Carry out study to document potential impacts of construction of flood control dykes at various sections along major rivers on habitats and wild animal movement and prescribe ways to minimize its impact on species conservation;
- Conduct studies towards the conservation of biodiversity through various Government prioritized projects;
- Ecological impact of tourism with special reference to wildlife health, behaviour and reproductive success as a basis for regulating tourism in core area;
- Carry out study towards impact of tourism on ecological aspects to determine Limit of Acceptable Change which will help in devising site-specific method for regulating tourism;
- Undertake study to minimize negative impact such as minimizing crowd, noise and dust, examine the prospects of developing permanent tracks with natural look to minimize dust;
- Institutional
 - Undertake study to find out ways to place underground optical fibre cable from Kasara to Bankatha with minimum impacts occurring during the layout and maintenance periods;
 - Prepare bibliography of the literatures for which studies were conducted in CNP,
 - Prepare State Conservation report of world heritage property;
 - Undertake Mid-term review of the management plan;
 - Undertake evaluation of management plan in the fourth year of implementation,
 - Conduct management effectiveness of CNP.
- Monitoring
 - Conduct regular monitoring of water quality of different wetlands
 - Monitoring of prey base species
 - Monitoring of small mammals
 - Undertake Bird Survey on periodic basis
 - Monitoring of tiger on periodic basis based on camera trap,
 - Monitoring of indicator species to assess habitat condition
 - Monitor gharial in Narayani and Rapti rivers annually during winter



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134677500	Tourism management • Revise comprehensive tourism plan of CNP addressing new issues and challenges so as to grab the opportunities; • Pilot electronic ticketing as an entry permit at Sauraha and Kasara; • Renovate old Kasara building and convert it into a museum as well as multi-purpose visitor information centre; • Upgrade Visitor Information Centre (VIC) of Sauraha and Kasara to multipurpose VIC that includes ticket counter, information centre, documentary displaying hall, souvenir shops and rest rooms; and construct multipurpose VIC in Amaltari; • Support to develop tourism community cultural museum at Kasara, Amaltari and Madi; • Support to develop tourism infrastructure in Valmiki Ashram and place promotional activities through Television at national level; • Construct additional view towers for visitors including maintenance and repair; • Install dustbin in the BZ in proper numbers as per tourist pressure; • Organize Clean-up campaign to manage waste in the highway (waste collection and disposal); • Place display boards related with tourism products at Bharatpur Airport; • Place signage and signboards, including maintenance and repair, at proper places of the Park to show direction to the visitors and disseminating information to the visitors; • Undertake GPS mapping of tourism products in CNP; Others • Training of Trainers (general and specialized) • Public administration and management training • Training on organization development and management • Planning, monitoring and evaluation training • CITES training wildlife • Forest Fire Management Training to park staff and security personnel and BZCFUG members • Training for community based anti-poaching units • Provide trainings to nature guides to enhance their capacity in nature interpretation specifically on wildlife, birds, plants • Training on nature interpretation and display management • Conduct refresher trainings to nature guides to update their knowledge and skills in nature interpretation • Build capacity of poor and disadvantaged local people in the areas of hospitality, housekeeping, cooking and hygiene to initiate tourism enterprises
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	• and restaurant adopt minimum sanitation standards • Provide water supply, toilet, drainage, collection and recycling centre to schools, public buildings, and household with the support from conservation partners; • Support eco-clubs to organize clean-up campaign regularly. • Monitor water quality nearby industries to check whether they treat their waste before discharging into the river.
879003545	BZ • Support BZCFs to renew their OPs • Handover additional BZCFs to fulfill the demand of fuel, fodder and timber, • Organize Buffer CFUG management trainings • Restore degraded forests in the BZ/national forests and CFS outside PAs by artificial or natural regeneration • Manage grasslands in the BZ so as to provide additional habitat for wildlife • Support local community to operate 3 private nurseries • Restore wetlands in the corridors of BZ and other potential tiger habitats • Support local community to plant trees in the roadside, river banks, public and private land • Provide support to biogas installation • Provide support to install Improved Cook Stove • Construction of culvert and cause way in BZ • Provide support to repair and maintenance of road in the BZ, • Provide support for drinking water and toilet for differently abled people in the school, • Provide support to repair and maintenance of small irrigation • Prepare livelihood improvement strategy and plan • High value agriculture crops (not preferred by wildlife) farming training • Introduce improved animal breed to reduce number of unproductive animal • Organize special tourism package events at Kasara, Amaltari and Madi sector and market it in the national and international arena to attract more tourists, • Pilot integrated settlement in Madi collaborating with Municipality • Prepare feasibility study of canopy tourism including its IBE. • Support to rescue and manage wildlife in BZ • Implement income generating activities to wetland dependent communities • Provide scholarship support to wildlife victim HH • Provide leadership training to Presidents and Vice Presidents of BZUG



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11.3 Gender Equity and Social Inclusion

Gender inequality and social exclusion are issues of global concern. Over the last decade, the Asia and the Pacific region has made a remarkable progress on these issues. Nepal is not an exception to this regard. Since last decade, it has been moving ahead by fulfilling all commitments made in the international arena towards nondiscrimination, gender equality and social justice. In this regard, CNP needs to better target the delivery of conservation outcomes to the hardest segments of society, those who have been excluded from the development outcomes and those who have been overlooked.

CNP will adopt GESI strategy as a core cross-cutting theme. The implementation of GESI strategy will be participatory and inclusive as possible. At the program level the focus will be laid to identify whether the program is GESI responsive, embraces inclusive approaches in program appraisal, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In terms of organizational preparedness, building conceptual clarity and operational skills for GESI issues is a common concern for all partners. The management plan will mainstream GESI strategy to engage and empower women and marginalized people in equitable benefit sharing through meaningful participation in participatory biodiversity conservation activities.

11.4 Implementation and Mainstreaming Strategy

The Park will adopt biodiversity conservation at landscape approach involving BZ communities in participatory manner. The BZ institutions will be strengthened and institutionalized in participatory planning, implementation and monitoring. The BZ institution will maintain transparency about their programme to local community including local Government. The Park will continue to work together with Nepal Army to protect the biodiversity adopting innovative technology in patrolling. Pooling the resources to implement the activities with conservation partners will be one of the key strategies followed by implementation in the ground in partnership approach. Similarly, BZ institution will also coordinate with local Government to pool the resources to develop infrastructure in the BZ. The Park will adopt communication strategy to orient legislations related to conservation to local people involving BZ communities and Eco-clubs. The strategy will be taken to involve Universities and Colleges to carry out research and studies in the areas of conservation. The Park will take all possible measures to maintain Park-people amity. In this regard, relief fund will be delivered in effective manner.



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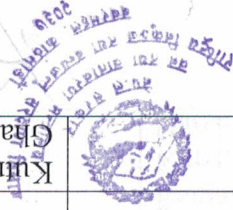
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Annex I: List of the plant species recorded in CNP and its BZ

Scientific Name	English Name	Nepali Name	Family	Category
<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Cutch Tree	Khair	Leguminosae	
<i>Acacia pennata</i>	Climbing Acacia	Arphu	Leguminosae	
<i>Acacia rugata</i>	Soap Pod	Sikakai	Leguminosae	
<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	Yellow Teak	Karam	Rubiaceae	
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Wood Apple	Bel	Rutaceae	
<i>Aesandra butyracea</i>	Nepal Butter Tree	Chiuri	Sapotaceae	
<i>Agave americana</i>	American aloe	Ketuki	Agavaceae	
<i>Agaveatum conyzoides</i>	Goat Weed	Ganaune jhar	Compositae	
<i>Agaveatum houstonianum</i>	Blue weed	Buke bon	Compositae	
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Albizia	Rato Siris	Leguminosae	
<i>Albizia lucidior = Albizia lucida</i>		Potka Siris	Leguminosae	
<i>Albizia odoratissima</i>	Black siris	Kalo Siris	Leguminosae	
<i>Albizia procera</i>	Tree Coma	Seto Siris	Leguminosae	
<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Alder	Utis	Betulaceae	
<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Devil's Tree	Chhatiwan	Apocynaceae	
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Chinese Spinach	Ludesag	Amaranthaceae	herb
<i>Ampelocissus rugosa</i>			Vitaceae	
<i>Anogeissus latifolius</i>	Axle Wood	Boldhayero	Combretaceae	
<i>Anthocephalus chinensis = A. cadamba</i>	Kadamba	Kadam	Rubiaceae	
<i>Apluda mutica</i>		Dakle Khar	Gramineae	grass
<i>Ardisia solanacea</i>		Damai phul	Myrsinaceae	shrub
<i>Artemisia indica = A. vulgaris</i>	Mug wort	Titepati	Compositae	shrub
<i>Arundinella nepalensis</i>		Kharuki	Gramineae	grass
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant seed	Thulo Narkat	Gramineae	
<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Asparagus	Satawari, Kurilo	Asparagaceae	shrub
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem Tree	Neem	Meliaceae	tree
<i>Bauhinia malabarica</i>		Koiralo	Leguminosae	tree
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>		Koiralo	Leguminosae	tree
<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i>	Foot climber	Bhorla	Leguminosae	climber
<i>Boehmeria platyphyla</i>		Kamle	Urticaceae	
<i>Bombax ceiba = B. malabaricum</i>	Silk cotton Tree	Simal	Bombacaceae	tree
<i>Brachiaria ramosa</i>	Browntop Millet	Banspate	Gramineae	grass
<i>Bridelia retusa</i>		Gayo, Kaja	Euphorbiaceae	tree
<i>Bridelia stipularis</i>		Ghonta	Euphorbiaceae	tree
<i>Buchanania latifolia</i>		Piyari, Kaja,	Anacardiaceae	tree

<i>Crotalaria albida</i>		Putali ful	Leguminosae	herb
<i>Croton roxburghii</i> = C.			Euphorbiaceae	tree
<i>Cucurbitigo orchioides</i>		Musli Kanda, Musli, Kalo Musli	Hypoxidaceae	herb
<i>Cycas pectinata</i>		Dhakal	Cycadaceae	tree
<i>Cymbopogon jwarancusa</i>		Daddi ghas	Gramineae	grass
<i>Cymbopogon pendulus</i>		Daddi ghas	Gramineae	grass
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Burmuda grass	Dubo	Gramineae	grass
<i>Cynoglossum zeylanicum</i> = C.		Kanike kuro	Boraginaceae	herb
<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Small- flowered nutse		Cyperaceae	
<i>Cyperus niveus</i>		Seto Mothe	Cyperaceae	
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>		Nagar Mothe, mothe, motha	Cyperaceae	
<i>Cylindropuntia spinulosa</i>			Cylindropuntiaceae	
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>		Makure ghas	Gramineae	
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Sisso	Sisso	Leguminosae	
<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>		Bans	Gramineae	
<i>Desmodium oojienense</i> =			Leguminosae	
<i>Ougeinia dalbergoides</i>			Leguminosae	
<i>Desmostachya bipinnata</i>		Kush	Gramineae	
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> = D.		Chitre banso	Gramineae	
<i>Dillenia indica</i>	Elephant Apple,	Paanch ful	Dilleniaceae	
<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>		Tantari, Agai, Chalta	Dilleniaceae	
<i>Dryopteris cochleata</i>		Danthe Nyuro, Uau, Nyuro, Pani nyuro	Dryopteridaceae	
<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>		Lampate, Odhan, Lampatiya	Sonneratiaceae	
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Barnyard grass		Gramineae	
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>		Bhringraj	Compositae	
<i>Ehretia laevis</i>		Loro, Pan, Darrung, Darrung, Chamror	Cordiaceae	
<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>		Thinko	Compositae	

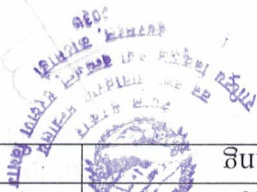
Gnetum montanum			Gnetaceae	
Grewia hainesiiana			Tiliaceae	
Grewia helicterifolia			Tiliaceae	Kharbuja jhar
Grewia sapida			Tiliaceae	
Grewia sclerophylla			Tiliaceae	Pharso, Pama, Gurveli, Pharsa
Helicteres isora			Sterculiaceae	Kapase
Helminthostachys zeylanica			Ophioglossaceae	
Hemarthria compressa			Gramineae	Ghode dubo
Herpetospermum pedunculatum			Cucurbitaceae	
Holarrhena pubescens = H. antidysenterica			Apocynaceae	Indra jau, Kurchi, Kebati, Madise Khitr, Dudh Khitr, Dudh Kira
Hydrilla verticillata			Hydrocharitaceae	
Imperata cylindrica			Gramineae	Siru
Incarvillea arguta			Bigoniaceae	
Indigofera exilis			Leguminosae	
Indigofera pulchella			Leguminosae	
Inula cappa			Compositae	
Ipomoea quamoclit			Convolvulaceae	
Justicia adhatoda = Adhatoda vasica			Acanthaceae	Asuro, Kalo Bhasak, Yasur, Aleha
Kyllinga brevifolia = Cyperus brevifolius			Cyperaceae	Mothe
Lagerstroemia parviflora			Lythraceae	Bot Dhaiyaro, Asare, Sidda, Hade
Lantana camara			Verbenaceae	Masino kanda, Ban Phanda kanda, Lwang Phool, Ban Phada
Leea crispa = L. aspera			Leeaceae	Galane
Leea macrophylla			Leeaceae	
Lemna perpusilla			Lemnaceae	
Lippia nodiflora = Phyla nodiflora (L.) Rich.			Verbenaceae	
Litsea monopetala = L. polyantha			Lauraceae	Kumero, Ghante Phool,



	Harsingha, Budilo	Ochnaceae		<i>Ochna obtusata</i>	
		Solanaceae S		<i>Olanum anguvi = S. indicum</i>	
	Otebanso	Gramineae		<i>Opismenus burmannii</i>	
	Ankuri phul	Oxalidaceae		<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	
	Pandanus nepalensis = P.			<i>Pandanus nepalensis = P.</i>	
	Phurke banso	Pandanaceae		<i>Panicum notatum furcatus</i>	
		Gramineae		<i>Panicum notatum</i>	
		Gramineae		<i>Paspalum flavidum</i>	
		Gramineae		<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	
		Gramineae		<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>	
	Mane banso	Gramineae		<i>Passiflora napalensis</i>	
		Passifloraceae		<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>	
		Piperaceae		<i>Persea duthiei = Machilus duthiei</i>	
	Kaulo, Mahilo Kaulo	Lauraceae		<i>Persicaria barbata =</i>	
	Pire, Totaiya, Ratnyaule	Polygonaceae		<i>Phragmites karka</i>	
	Narkat	Gramineae		<i>Phyllanthus emblica = Emblica officinalis</i>	
	Amala	Euphorbiaceae		<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	
	Bhui amala	Euphorbiaceae		<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	
	Rani Salla, Salla, Khoti, Salla, Aule, Salla	Pinaceae		<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	
		Araceae		<i>Pogonanthherum crinitum</i>	
		Gramineae		<i>Pogonanthherum panicum</i>	
		Gramineae		<i>Pogostemon benghalensis</i>	
	Rudhilo	Labiatae		<i>Polygonum plebeium</i>	
		Polygonaceae		<i>Polypogon monospelensis</i>	
		Gramineae		<i>Potamogeton sp.</i>	
		Potamogetonaceae		<i>Premna integrifolia</i>	
	Gindari	Verbenaceae		<i>Pteris aspericaulis</i>	
		Pteridaceae		<i>Pteris vittata</i>	
		Pteridaceae		<i>Ranunculus scleratus</i>	
		Ranunculaceae		<i>Reinwardtia indica = R. trigyna</i>	
		Linaceae		<i>Rorippa indica = Nasturtium indicum</i>	
		Cruciferae		<i>Rotala rotundifolia</i>	
		Lythraceae		<i>Sacharum bengalensis</i>	
	Baruwa	Gramineae		<i>Sacharum procerrum</i>	
		Gramineae		<i>Sacharum spontaneum</i>	
	Wild sugarcane			<i>Schleichera oleosa = S. trijuga</i>	
	Kans Gosum, Kusum,				
		Sapindaceae			

Annex II: List of Mammals recorded in CNP

SN	Scientific Name	English Name	Status			
			CITES	IUCN	NRDB	NPWC Act
1	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	Indian Pangolin	I	NT	SU	P
2	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Chinese Pangolin	I	EN	SU	P
3	<i>Sorex minutus</i>	Eurasian Pygmy Shrew				
4	<i>Cynopterus sphinx</i>	Indian Short-nosed Fruit Bat		LC		
5	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>	Indian Flying Fox		LC		
6	<i>Rousettus lechenaultii</i>	Fulvous Fruit Bat		LC		
7	<i>Rhinolophus lucius</i>	Greater Woolly Horseshoe Bat		LC		
8	<i>Kerivoula picta</i>	Painted Bat		LC		
9	<i>Pipistrellus coromandra</i>	Indian pipistrelle		LC		
10	<i>Scotophilus heathi</i>	Greater Asiatic Yellow Bat		LC		
11	<i>Scotophilus kuhlii</i>	Lesser Asiatic Yellow Bat		LC		
12	<i>Murina cyclotis</i>	Round-eared Tubenosed Bat		LC		
13	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Rhesus Macaque		LC	SU	
14	<i>Sennophithecus hector</i>	Terai Gray Langur	I	NT		
15	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Golden Jackal		LC		
16	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	Asiatic Wild Dog	II	EN	VU	
17	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	Bengal Fox		LC	SU	
18	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Sloth Bear	I	VU	VU	
19	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>	Smooth Coated Otter		VU	SU	
20	<i>Mellivora capensis</i>	Honey Badger		LC	SU	
21	<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>	Asian Small-clawed Otter		VU	SU	
22	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Marten		LC		
23	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Masked Palm Civet		LC		
24	<i>Paradoxurus hermaproditus</i>	Toddy Cat		LC		
25	<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>	Spotted Lingsang	I	LC		P
26	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	Large Indian Civet		NT		
27	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Small Indian Civet		LC		
28	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>	Indian Grey Mongoose		LC		
29	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>	Small Asian Mongoose		LC		
30	<i>Herpestes urva</i>	Crab-eating Mongoose		LC	SU	



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68	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Indian Hare	LC		
69	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	Water buffalo	III	EN	P
70	<i>Cervus duvauceli</i>	Swamp deer	I	EN	P

LC- Least Concerned, NT-Near Threatened, VU-Vulnerable, EN- Endangered, SU- Suspected, CR- Critically Endangered, P- Protected

Annex III: List of Birds recorded in CNP

S.N.	Scientific Name	English Name	Order	Family	IUCN Status
1	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	Black Francolin	GALLIFORMES	Phasianidae	
2	<i>Francolinus gularis</i>	Swamp Francolin			
3	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail			
4	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	Blue-breasted Quail			
5	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Red Junglefowl			
6	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Kali Pheasant			
7	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Indian Peafowl			
8	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	Lesser Whistling-Duck		Dendrocygnidae	
9	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan			
10	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	ANSERIFORMES	Anatidae	
11	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose			
12	<i>Anser indicus</i>	Bar-headed Goose			
13	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck			
14	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck			
15	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Comb or Knob-billed Duck			
16	<i>Nettion coromandelianus</i>	Cotton Pygmy-Goose			
17	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck			
18	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall			
19	<i>Anas falcate</i>	Falcated Duck			
20	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon			NT
21	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard			
22	<i>Anas poecilorhynchos</i>	Spot-billed Duck			
23	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler			
24	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail			
25	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey			
26	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Common Teal			
27	<i>Rhodonessa rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard			
28	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard			
29	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck			
30	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck			NT
31	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye			
32	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew			



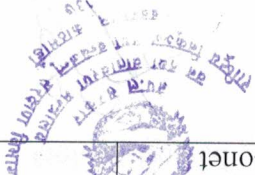
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178	<i>Rostratula</i>	Greater Painted-Snipe	 CICONIIFORMES	Scolopacidae	Rostratulidae
177	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff			
176	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper			
175	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin			
174	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Temminck's Stint			
173	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint			
172	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling			
171	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper			
170	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper			
169	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper			
168	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank			
167	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper			
166	<i>Tringa tetanus</i>	Common Redshank			
165	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Spotted Redshank			
164	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew			
163	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel			
162	<i>Lymnocryptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe			
161	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe			
160	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	Pintail Snipe			
159	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock			
158	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Coot			
157	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen			
156	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swampphen			
155	<i>Gallinix cinerea</i>	Watercock			
154	<i>Porzana fusca</i>	Ruddy-breasted Crane			
153	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crane			
152	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	White-breasted Waterhen			
151	<i>Amaurornis akool</i>	Brown Crane			
150	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	Slaty-breasted Rail			
149	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	Slaty legged crane			
148	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane			
147	<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane			
146	<i>Grus antigone</i>	Sarus Crane			
145	<i>Sypheotides indica</i>	Lesser Florican			
144	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	Bengal Florican			
143	<i>Ducula badia</i>	Mountain Imperial-Pigeon			
142	<i>Treeron sphenura</i>	Wedge-tailed Green-Pigeon			
141	<i>Treeron apicauda</i>	Pin-tailed Green-Pigeon			
140	<i>Treeron phoenicoptera</i>	Yellow-footed Green-Pigeon			
139	<i>Treeron curvisrostra</i>	Thick-billed Green-Pigeon			
		Pigeon			

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216	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	
217	<i>Haliaeetus indus</i>	Brahminy Kite	
218	<i>Haliaeetus leucorhynchus</i>	Pallas's Fish-Eagle	
219	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	
220	<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	Lesser Fish-Eagle	
221	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaeus</i>	Grey-headed Fish-Eagle	NT
222	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	EN
223	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	White-rumped Vulture	CR
224	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Vulture	CR
225	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	Long billed Vulture	CR
226	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Griffon	CR
227	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Eurasian Griffon	
228	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Cinereous Vulture	NT
229	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Red-headed Vulture	CR
230	<i>Circus galli</i>	Short-toed Snake-Eagle	
231	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Crested Serpent-Eagle	
232	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Eurasian Marsh-Harrier	
233	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier	
234	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Pallid Harrier	
235	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	
236	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	Pied Harrier	
237	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	Crested Goshawk	
238	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	Shikra	
239	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	Besra	
240	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	
241	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	
242	<i>Buteo teesa</i>	White-eyed Buzzard	
243	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard	
244	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Long-legged Buzzard	
245	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	Upland Buzzard	
246	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Black Eagle	
247	<i>Aquila hastata</i>	Indian Spotted Eagle	
248	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	
249	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Tawny Eagle	
250	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	
251	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle	
252	<i>Aquila pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle	
253	<i>Aquila kienneri</i>	Rufous-bellied Eagle	
254	<i>Spizaeus cirrhatus</i>	Changeable Hawk-Eagle	
255	<i>Spizaeus nipalensis</i>	Mountain Hawk-Eagle	
256	<i>Microhierax</i>	Collared Falconet	

Falconidae

	Leafbird	
298	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	Orange-bellied Leafbird
299	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	Rufous-tailed Shrike
300	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Brown Shrike
301	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	Bay-backed Shrike
302	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed shrike
304	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	Grey-backed Shrike
305	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	Southern Grey Shrike
306	<i>Urocissa erythrorrhyncha</i>	Red billed Magpie Blue
307	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	Common Green Magpie
308	<i>Dendrocyitta formosae</i>	Grey Treepie
309	<i>Dendrocyitta vagabunda</i>	Rufous Treepie
310	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	House Crow
311	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow
312	<i>Aritamus fuscus</i>	Ashy Woodswallow
313	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Eurasian Golden-Oriole
314	<i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Oriole
315	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	Black-hooded Oriole
316	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>	Maroon Oriole
317	<i>Coracina macei</i>	Large Cuckooshrike
318	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	Black-winged Cuckooshrike
319	<i>Coracina melanoptera</i>	Black-headed Cuckooshrike
320	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	Rosy Minivet
321	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	Small Minivet
322	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	Grey-chinned Minivet
323	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	Long-tailed Minivet
324	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	Scarlet Minivet
325	<i>Hemipus picalus</i>	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike
326	<i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	Yellow-bellied Fantail
327	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	White-throated Fantail
328	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	White-browed Fantail
329	<i>Dicrurus macrocerus</i>	Black Drongo
330	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Ashy Drongo
331	<i>Dicrurus caeruleescens</i>	White-bellied Drongo
332	<i>Dicrurus anaethans</i>	Crow-billed Drongo

Sturnidae

	Flycatcher	366	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	Little Pied-Flycatcher
	Ultramarine Flycatcher	367	<i>Ficedula superciliosa</i>	
		368	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	Slaty-blue Flycatcher
		369	<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	Verditer Flycatcher
	Pale-chinned Flycatcher	370	<i>Cyornis poliopterus</i>	
	Pale Blue-Flycatcher	371	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	
	Blue-throated Flycatcher	372	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	
	Blue-Tickell's Flycatcher	373	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	
	Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher	374	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	
	Siberian Rubythroat	375	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	
	White-tailed Rubythroat	376	<i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	
	Rubythroat	377	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	
	Indian Blue Robin	378	<i>Luscinia brunnea</i>	
	Oriental Magpie-Robin	379	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	
	White-rumped Shama	380	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	
	Indian Robin	381	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i>	
	Blue-capped Redstart	382	<i>Phoenicurus caeruleocephalus</i>	
	Black Redstart	383	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	
	White-capped Water-Redstart	384	<i>Chamaea leucocephalus</i>	
	Plumbeous Water-Redstart	385	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	
	White-bellied Redstart	386	<i>Hodgsonius phaenicuroides</i>	
	White-tailed Robin	387	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	
	Black-backed Forktail	388	<i>Enticurus immaculatus</i>	
	Spotted Forktail	389	<i>Enticurus maculatus</i>	
	Hodgson's Bushchat	390	<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	
	Common Stonechat	391	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	
	White-tailed Stonechat	392	<i>Saxicola leucura</i>	
	Pied Bushchat	393	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	
	Grey Bushchat	394	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	
	Northern Wheatear	395	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	
	Desert Wheatear	396	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	
	Spot-winged Starling	397	<i>Saroglossa spiloptera</i>	
	Chestnut-tailed Starling	398	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	
	Brahmany Starling	399	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	

439	<i>Cettia pallidipes</i>	Pale-footed Bush-warbler
440	<i>Cettia major</i>	Chestnut-crowned Bush-warbler
441	<i>Cettia flavolivacea</i>	Aberrant Bush-warbler
442	<i>Cettia brunifrons</i>	Grey-sided Bush-warbler
443	<i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i>	Spotted Bush-warbler
444	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Lanceolated Warbler
445	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Grasshopper-warbler
446	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	Paddyfield Warbler
447	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	Blyth's Reed-warbler
448	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	Clamorous Reed-warbler
449	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	Thick-billed Warbler
450	<i>Hippolais caligata</i>	Booted Warbler
451	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Common Tailorbird
452	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	common chiffchaff
453	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Dusky Warbler
454	<i>Phylloscopus fuliginifer</i>	Smoky Warbler
455	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	Tickell's Leaf-warbler
456	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	Sulphur-bellied Warbler
457	<i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	Lemon-rumped Warbler
458	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	Hume's Warbler
459	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Greenish Warbler
460	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	Large-billed Leaf-warbler
461	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	Western Crowned-warbler
462	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	Blyth's Leaf-warbler
463	<i>Seiurus burkii</i>	Golden-spectacled Warbler
464	<i>Seiurus whistleri</i>	Whistler's Warbler
465	<i>Seiurus xanthoschistos</i>	Grey-hooded Warbler
466	<i>Seiurus castaniceps</i>	Chestnut-crowned Warbler
467	<i>Abroscopus superciliosus</i>	Yellow-bellied Warbler
468	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	Striated Grassbird

500	Dicaeum concolor	Plain Flowerpecker
501	Dicaeum ignipectus	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker
502	Anihwepies singalensis	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird
503	Nectarinia asiatica	Purple Sunbird
504	Aethopyga saturata	Black-throated Sunbird
505	Aethopyga siparaja	Crimson Sunbird
506	Archamohera longirostra	Little Spiderhunter
507	Archamohera magna	Streaked Spiderhunter
508	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
509	Passer montanus	Eurasian Tree-Sparrow
510	Petronia xanthocollis	Chestnut-shouldered Petronia
511	Dendronanthus indicus	Forest Wagtail
512	Motacilla alba	White Wagtail
513	Motacilla madaraspatensis	White-browed Wagtail
514	Motacilla citreola	Citrine Wagtail
515	Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail
516	Motacilla cinerea	Grey Wagtail
517	Anthus richardi	Richard's Pipit
518	Anthus rufulus	Paddyfield Pipit
519	Anthus campestris	Tawny Pipit
520	Anthus trivialis	Tree Pipit
521	Anthus hodgsoni	Olive-backed Pipit
522	Anthus cervinus	Red-throated Pipit
523	Anthus roseatus	Rosy Pipit
524	Anthus rubescens	Buff-bellied Pipit
525	Ploceus benghalensis	Black-breasted Weaver
526	Ploceus philippinus	Baya Weaver
527	Amandava amandava	Red Avadavat
528	Euodice malabarica	Indian Silverbill
529	Lonchura striata	White-rumped Munia
530	Lonchura punctulata	Scaly-breasted Munia
531	Lonchura malacca	Tricoloured Munia
532	Lonchura atricapilla	Chestnut Munia
533	Carpodacus erythrurus	Common Rosefinch
534	Pyrhula nipalensis	Brown Bullfinch
535	Melophus lathami	Crested Bunting
536	Emberiza fucata	Chestnut-eared Bunting
500	Dicaeum concolor	Plain Flowerpecker
501	Dicaeum ignipectus	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker
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519	Anthus campestris	Tawny Pipit
520	Anthus trivialis	Tree Pipit
521	Anthus hodgsoni	Olive-backed Pipit
522	Anthus cervinus	Red-throated Pipit
523	Anthus roseatus	Rosy Pipit
524	Anthus rubescens	Buff-bellied Pipit
525	Ploceus benghalensis	Black-breasted Weaver
526	Ploceus philippinus	Baya Weaver
527	Amandava amandava	Red Avadavat
528	Euodice malabarica	Indian Silverbill
529	Lonchura striata	White-rumped Munia
530	Lonchura punctulata	Scaly-breasted Munia
531	Lonchura malacca	Tricoloured Munia
532	Lonchura atricapilla	Chestnut Munia
533	Carpodacus erythrurus	Common Rosefinch
534	Pyrhula nipalensis	Brown Bullfinch
535	Melophus lathami	Crested Bunting
536	Emberiza fucata	Chestnut-eared Bunting

23	<i>Mabuya macularia</i>	Speckled Forest Skink	Scincidae			
24	<i>Mabuya carinata</i>	Brahminy Skink	Scincidae			
25	<i>Mabuya dissimilis</i>	Striped grass skink	Scincidae			
26	<i>Asymblepharus sikimensis</i>	Sikim Skink	Scincidae			
27	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Bengal Monitor	Varanidae	S		
28	<i>Varanus flavescens</i>	Yellow Monitor	Varanidae	I		S
Order SERPENTES						
29	<i>Rhampophylops braminus</i>	Blind Brahminy Snake	Typhlopidae			S
30	<i>Python molurus</i>	Asiatic Rock Python	Boidae			
31	<i>Ahaetulla nasutus</i>	Short-nosed-Vine Snake	Colubridae			
32	<i>Amphiesma stolata</i>	Buff-striped Keelback	Colubridae			
33	<i>Boiga ochracea</i>	Tawny Cat Snake	Colubridae			
34	<i>Boiga trigonata</i>	Common Cat Snake	Colubridae			
35	<i>Chrysopelea ornata</i>	Golden Tree Snake	Colubridae			
36	<i>Dendrelaphis trisris</i>	Bronze Back Tree Snake	Colubridae			
37	<i>Elachistodon westermanni</i>	Indian Egg-eating Snake	Colubridae			V
38	<i>Elaphe Helena</i>	Common Trinket Snake	Colubridae	II	DD v2.3	
39	<i>Coelognathus radiatus</i>	Copperhead Trinket Snake	Colubridae			
40	<i>Enhydryis sieboldi</i>	Siebold's Smooth Water Snake	Colubridae			
41	<i>Homalopsis buccata</i>	Masked water snake	Colubridae			
42	<i>Liopeltis rappi</i>	Himalayan Striped-necked Snake	Colubridae			
43	<i>Lycodon aulicus</i>	Common Wolf Snake	Colubridae			
44	<i>Oligodon arvensis</i>	Banded Kukri Snake	Colubridae			
45	<i>Psammodon condanurus</i>	Asian sand snake	Colubridae			TS
46	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Asiatic Rat Snake	Colubridae			S
47	<i>Spalerosophis diadema atriceps</i>	Diadem Snake	Colubridae	II		
48	<i>Sibynophis collaris</i>	Collared Black-headed Snake	Colubridae			
49	<i>Xenochrophis flavipunctatus schunwendergeri</i>	Gold-dotted keelback	Colubridae		S(es)	TS CP
50	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	Blue Krait	Elapidae			
51	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>	Banded Krait	Elapidae			
52	<i>Hemibungarus maclellandii univirgatus</i>	Maclelland's Coral Snake	Elapidae			
53	<i>Naja naja</i>	Common Cobra	Elapidae			
54	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	King Cobra	Elapidae	III		V

Annex V-A: Activities and Budget of CNP

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Rema Seek suppo from other organ ion
1	Park Protection											
1.1	Construct 4 km flyover bridge in the Barandabhar corridor (With the support of DoR)											
1.2	Construct 5 km overhead flyover bridge in from Dhruva-Bankatha road (With the support of DoR)											
1.3	Construct 15 km overhead flyover bridge from Bagai-Thori (With the support of DoR)											
1.4	Construct and pilot 2 underpass in Pithauli-Kawasoti, Thumsi-Bhedabari, Sunachuri, Chormara (With the support of DoR)											
1.5	Removal of trees to construct flyover from Dhruva-Bankatha, Bagai-Thori and Barandabhar corridor as required (With the support of DoR)											
1.6	Install additional CC camera in the core area	No.	25	25000	625000	125000	131250	137500	143750	150000	687500	
1.7	Support DoR to conduct feasibility study to construct tunnel from Daune-Bardghat to conserve fragile churia of	Times	1	750000	750000			825000			825000	

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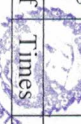
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	headquarters and sector												
1.39	Implement real time SMART patrolling changing the time and route on random basis	Years	5	250000	1250000	250000	262500	275000	287500	300000	1375000		
1.40	Institutionalize district level WCCB formed at three districts, viz. Chitwan, Nawalparasi and Parsa;	Years	5	200000	1000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000		
1.41	Carry out formation of river force team to monitor Reu, Rapti and Narayani rivers;	Years	5	300000	1500000	300000	315000	330000	345000	360000	1650000		
1.42	Undertake meetings and exchange visit, information sharing mechanism to strengthen trans-boundary cooperation and coordination with VTR, India	Years	5	250000	1250000	250000	262500	275000	287500	300000	1375000		
1.43	Provide support to implement Anti-poaching operations;	Years	5	400000	2000000	400000	420000	440000	460000	480000	2200000		
1.44	Conduct long-term surveillance of suspected area and persons;	Years	5	500000	2500000	500000	525000	550000	575000	600000	2750000		
1.45	Provide support to sniffer dogs initiatives which are being used to control poaching;	Years	5	1500000	7500000	1500000	1575000	1650000	1725000	1800000	8250000		
1.46	Provide support to institutionalize Community based Anti-poaching operation (CBAPO)	Times	5	350000	1750000	350000	367500	385000	402500	420000	1925000		
1.47	Build capacity of informants to enhance their intelligence gathering skills;	Years	5	250000	1250000	250000	262500	275000	287500	300000	1375000		
1.48	Implement information purchasing mechanism through informants;	Years	5	600000	3000000	600000	630000	660000	690000	720000	3300000		
1.49	Disseminate information of legal punishment for public knowledge which is effective	Times	5	200000	1000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000		

राष्ट्रिय विकास तथा नियन्त्रण विभाग
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काठमाडौं २०७७

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3.13	Conduct study to assess the carrying capacity of the CNP for rhinoceros	Times	2	600000	1200000	600000				720000	1320000	
3.14	Conduct rhino census as of every five years	Times	1	2000000	2000000				2300000		2300000	
3.15	Initiate studies on livestock and rhino interface	Times	1	350000	350000		367500				367500	
3.16	Translocate rhino to other suitable habitats to ensure multiple viable populations	Times	3	1500000	4500000	1500000		1650000		1800000	4950000	
3.17	Initiate study prior to translocation of rhinoceros both at the source and release site	Times	3	50000	150000	50000		55000		60000	165000	
3.18	Continue monitoring of translocated rhinos	Times	5	150000	750000	150000	157500	165000	172500	180000	825000	
3.19	Initiate process for institutionalizing anti-poaching units and reward system	Times	5	400000	2000000	400000	420000	440000	460000	480000	2200000	
3.20	Equip anti-poaching units with all necessary field gears and equipment	Times	5	450000	2250000	450000	472500	495000	517500	540000	2475000	
3.21	Micro-chipping of the horn of rhino that are captured for study or other purpose	Times	5	500000	2500000	500000	525000	550000	575000	600000	2750000	
3.22	Attempt to rehabilitate in low density area within CNP.	Years	5	400000	2000000	400000	420000	440000	460000	480000	2200000	
3.23	Provide training on tanning and preserving stockpiles	Times	3	125000	375000	125000		137500		150000	412500	
3.24	Exchange rhinos from neighbor countries to improve breed.	Times	1	1000000	1000000			1100000			1100000	
3.25	In critical tiger habitats, develop rigorous protocols and methods for measuring demographic parameters	Times	1	550000	550000		577500				577500	
3.26	Undertake an assessment of	Times	2	600000	1200000			660000		720000	1380000	


 गौरी नगर विकास समिति
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	neighbor countries to control inbreeding.														
3.59	Produce information material to advocate a ban on multi-dose vials of diclofenac and ban on carcass poisoning;	Times	5	300000	1500000	300000	315000	330000	345000	360000	1650000				
3.60	Continue to raise awareness of vultures and the ecosystem services they provide;	Times	5	350000	1750000	350000	367500	385000	402500	420000	1925000				
3.61	Advocate leaving livestock where they fall for vultures or informal feeding sites	Times	5	250000	1250000	250000	262500	275000	287500	300000	1375000				
3.62	Continue to raise awareness of the vulture-toxic and vulture-safe NSAIDs,	Years	5	150000	750000	150000	157500	165000	172500	180000	825000				
3.63	Conduct post mortem examination of all dead vultures found,	Years	5	150000	750000	150000	157500	165000	172500	180000	825000				
3.64	Integrate vulture conservation into community forest management plan;	Times	5	200000	1000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000				
3.65	Support local communities to protect specific trees and nesting site favored by vulture;	Years	5	300000	1500000	300000	315000	330000	345000	360000	1650000				
3.66	Conduct study to identify conflicting issues to facilitate vulture conservation in the prevailing conservation legislations;	Times	1	500000	500000	100000					100000				
3.67	Continue the captive breeding programme to produce vulture and release,	Years	5	5000000	2500000	5000000	5250000	5500000	5750000	6000000	27500000				
3.68	Work closely with Agriculture ministry to monitor the banned on diclofenac and other non-tested NSAIDs for veterinary use;	Years	5	1000000	5000000	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	5500000				

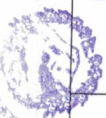
4.8	Mobilize rapid action squad for firefighting	No.	2	1000000	2000000					1000000	1000000	2000000	
	Sub Total					1250000	1362500	1425000	3012500	2500000	9550000	9550000	
5	Wildlife Management												
5.1	Construct semi-permanent cage for wildlife orphanage and rescue in all the sectors;	No.	3	1000000	3000000					1500000	1500000	3000000	
5.2	Support conservation partners to carry out activities to manage wild animal health hospital of Sauraha;												
5.3	Carry out regular checkup of elephant at elephant breeding centre and treat them;	Times	36	10000	360000	72000	75600	79200	82800	86400	396000		
5.5	Treat injured animal upon arrival at orphanage and rescue centre;	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500		
5.6	Coordinate Livestock Service Office and conservation partner to provide vaccine to livestock against potential diseases that can be transferred to wildlife	Times	5	275000	1375000	275000	288750	302500	316250	330000	1512500		
5.7	Undertake postmortem of all the deceased wild animal;	Times	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000		
5.8	Support to establish a community based veterinary center with materials required in medical emergencies;	No.	1	500000	500000				575000		575000		
5.9	Report and document mortality of wild animals immediately after it comes to notice of any staff as part of disease surveillance strategy;	No.	5	150000	750000	150000	157500	165000	172500	180000	825000		
5.10	Provide food for injured or orphanage wildlife.	Years	5	1500000	7500000	1500000	1575000	1650000	1725000	1800000	8250000		
5.11	Procure wildlife ambulance;	No.	1	7500000	7500000				8625000		8625000		

7	Research, monitoring and capacity building												
	Habitat management												
7.1	Study of effect of invasive species to wildlife habitat	Times	1	300000	300000					345000		345000	
7.2	Collaborate with researchers and academician to control invasive alien species	Times	2	450000	900000			472500		517500		990000	
7.3	Vegetation dynamics and its impact on wildlife habitat;	Times	1	500000	500000	500000						500000	
7.4	Undertake study to identify suitable grass cutting machine or tractor	Times	1	350000	350000					402500		402500	
7.5	Study habitat condition of biological corridor	Times	2	300000	600000	300000				345000		645000	
7.6	Conduct study towards effect of habitat fragmentation and degradation on wildlife survival,	Times	2	300000	600000			315000				360000	675000
7.7	Study grassland management practices and its impact on conservation with special focus on requirement of rhinoceros and other ungulates;	Times	1	350000	350000					385000			385000
7.8	Impact of Mikania micrantha in wildlife and its habitat and experimental research to control it;	Times	3	400000	1200000	240000			264000			288000	792000
7.9	Study land cover change using geo information and earth observation science,	Times	2	500000	1000000			525000				575000	1100000
	Species Conservation												
7.10	Develop protocols and methods for measuring demographic parameters (abundance, survival, source-sink dispersal,	No.	1	500000	500000			525000					525000



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7.44	Identify fire prone areas by using satellite imagery analysis or using the web-based fire mapper	Times	1	350000	350000			385000		385000	
7.45	Conduct study to assess the optimum quantity of sand, gravel and boulder that can be extracted each year	Times	2	500000	1000000	500000			600000	1100000	
7.46	Impact of BZ programme on conservation and sustainable livelihoods of local communities;	Times	1	600000	600000	600000				600000	
7.47	Carry out study to document potential impacts of construction of flood control dykes at various sections along major rivers on habitats and wild animal movement and prescribe ways to minimize its impact on species conservation;	Times	1	500000	500000			550000		550000	
7.48	Conduct studies towards the conservation of biodiversity through various Government prioritized projects;	Times	1	1000000	1000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000
	Tourism									0	
7.49	Ecological impact of tourism with special reference to wildlife health, behaviour and reproductive success as a basis for regulating tourism in core area;	Times	1	300000	300000		315000			315000	
7.50	Carry out study towards impact of tourism on ecological aspects to determine Limit of Acceptable Change which will help in devising site-specific method	Times	1	300000	300000			330000		330000	



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7.63	Prepare State Conservation report of world heritage property;	Times 1	500000	500000			550000			550000	
7.64	Undertake Mid-term review of the management plan;	Times 1	750000	750000				862500		862500	
7.65	Undertake evaluation of management plan in the fourth year of implementation,	Times 1	2000000	2000000					2400000	2400000	
7.66	Conduct management effectiveness of CNP.	Times 1	1000000	1000000				1150000		1150000	
7.67	Document success stories and best practices in the areas of community based biodiversity conservation	Times 1	500000	500000					600000	600000	
	Sub Total				8365000	9686250	10481500	13153750	13375500	55062000	55062
	Monitoring										
7.69	Conduct regular monitoring of water quality of different wetlands	Times 5	75000	375000	75000	78750	82500	86250	90000	412500	
7.70	Monitoring of prey base species	Times 5	200000	1000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000	
7.71	Monitoring of small mammals	Times 5	200000	1000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000	
7.72	Undertake Bird Survey on periodic basis	Times 5	300000	1500000	300000	315000	330000	345000	360000	1650000	
7.73	Monitoring of tiger on periodic basis based on camera trap,	Times 5	300000	1500000	300000	315000	330000	345000	360000	1650000	
7.74	Monitoring of indicator species to assess habitat condition	Times 5	225000	1125000	225000	236250	247500	258750	270000	1237500	
7.75	Monitor gharial in Narayani and Rapti rivers annually during winter season.	Times 5	300000	1500000	300000	315000	330000	345000	360000	1650000	
7.76	Regular monitoring of wild elephants in CNP based on direct sightings and indirect signs	Times 5	500000	2500000	500000	525000	550000	575000	600000	2750000	
7.77	Carry out Gaur count every	Times 1	500000	500000	500000					500000	

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9.22	Monitor water quality nearby industries to check whether they treat their waste before discharging into the river.	Years	5	150000	750000	150000	157500	173250	199238	239085	919073	
	Sub Total					3955000	6410250	4529525	7020204	5514245	27429223	27429
	Buffer Zone											3
10.1	Support BZCFs to renew their OPs	No.	50	30000	1500000	60000	63000	66000	69000	72000	330000	
10.2	Handover additional BZCFs to fulfill the demand of fuel, fodder and timber,	No.	10	150000	1500000	300000	315000	330000	345000	360000	1650000	
10.3	Organize Buffer CFUG management trainings	No.	5	100000	500000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000	
10.4	Restore degraded forests in the BZ/national forests and CFS outside PAs by artificial or natural regeneration	Ha.	50	25000	1250000	250000	262500	275000	287500	300000	1375000	
10.5	Manage grasslands in the BZ so as to provide additional habitat for wildlife	Ha.	100	25000	2500000	250000	262500	275000	287500	300000	1375000	
10.6	Support local community to operate 3 private nurseries	No.	3	350000	1050000	350000	367500	385000			1102500	
10.7	Restore wetlands in the corridors of BZ and other potential tiger habitats	No.	10	250000	2500000	250000	262500	275000	287500	300000	1375000	
10.8	Support local community to plant trees in the roadside, river banks, public and private land	Ha.	50	25000	1250000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500	
10.9	Provide support to biogas installation	No.	250	15000	3750000	750000	787500	825000	862500	900000	4125000	
10.10	Provide support to install Improved Cook Stove	No.	500	2500	1250000	250000	262500	275000	287500	300000	1375000	
10.11	Construction of culvert and cause way in BZ	No.	15	500000	7500000	1500000	1575000	1650000	1725000	1800000	8250000	
10.12	Provide support to repair and maintenance of road in the	Years	5	500000	2500000	1500001	1575001	1650001	1725001	1800001	8250006	

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10.25	Provide account keeping training to Secretary or Treasurer	Times	22	175000	3850000	175000	183750	192500	201250	210000	962500	
10.26	Provide support to organize cooperative management training	Times	5	150000	750000	150000	157500	165000	172500	180000	825000	
10.27	Carry out financial management training	No.	5	200000	1000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000	
10.28	Participatory planning and monitoring training	No.	5	150000	750000	150000	157500	165000	172500	180000	825000	
10.29	Organize training and distribute seeds to promote crops that are not preferred by wildlife	Times	2	150001	300002	150001	157501.05	165001.1	172501.15	180001.2	825005.5	
10.30	Regulation of relief fund for victims of human wildlife conflict	Year	5	1000000	5000000	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	5500000	
10.31	Award distribution to conservationist	Year	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	
10.32	Award distribution to best UG/UC	Year	5	75000	375000	75000	78750	82500	86250	90000	412500	
10.33	Learning Visit of CNP staffs and BZUC members	Times	5	1500000	7500000	1500000	1575000	1650000	1725000	1800000	8250000	
10.34	Educational tour of Eco-club members to learn importance of biodiversity conservation	Times	3	500000	1500000	525000		550000		600000	1675000	
10.35	Support 'Eco-clubs' to implement school level conservation awareness activities	Year	5	400000	2000000	400000	420000	440000	460000	480000	2200000	
10.36	Implement ToT for the teachers of schools of BZ on biodiversity conservation,	Year	5	500000	2500000	500000	525000	550000	575000	600000	2750000	
10.37	Produce Information and Communication (IEC) material	Times	1	300000	300000			300000			300000	
10.38	Conduct conservation	Year	5	150000	750000	150000	157500	165000	172500	180000	825000	

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10.54	Wage for office secretary	Years	5	260000	1300000	260000	273000	286000	299000	312000	1430000	
10.55	Water and electricity	Mont hs	60	3000	180000	36000	37800	39600	41400	43200	198000	
10.56	Telephone and Internet	Mont hs	61	5000	305000	60000	63000	66000	69000	72000	330000	
10.57	Provide support to 21 BZUCs and 1 Sub BZUC to implement BZ activities	Times	5			145861451	162263486	157095326	164567504	156760256	790091524	
	Sub Total					163682455	179138040	175980930	182071659	177515461	881932046	878385
11	Administrative Expenses											
11.1	Administrative (Salary, DSA, Ration)					112832400	118474020	124115640	129757260	135398880	620578200	
11.2	Maintenance of vehicle, motorbikes, cycles	Years	15	300000	4500000	900000	945000	990000	1035000	1080000	4950000	
11.3	Fuel for vehicle	Litre	50000	100	5000000	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	5500000	
11.4	Management of office equipment	Years	5	500000	2500000	500000	525000	550000	575000	600000	2750000	
11.5	Stationeries	Years	5	360000	1800000	360000	378000	396000	414000	432000	1980000	
11.6	Procure furniture	Years	5	300000	1500000	300000	315000	330000	345000	360000	1650000	
11.7	Payment of electricity, telephone, Internet	Years	5	300000	1500000	300000	315000	330000	345000	360000	1650000	
	Sub Total					116192400	122002020	127811640	133621260	139430880	639058200	639050
	Total					486799855	514236935	540462845	557471997	573489085	2675454219	

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House wiring training	Pax	60	5000	300000	60000	63000	66000	69000	72000	330000	
Driving training	Pax	60	8300	498000	99600	104580	109560	114540	119520	547800	
Sewing training	Pax	100	5000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
Parlour training	Pax	50	10000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
Cook, waiter training	Pax	50	10000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
Mobile and motorcycle repair	Pax	50	10000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
Leadership Development training	Pax	25	3000	75000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
Sub total					829600	871080	987560	954040	995520	4637800	
Conservation Education											
Learning observation tour	Times	2	300000	600000		315000	0	345000	0	660000	
Schoarship to marginalized group of students	Pax	100	7000	700000	140000	147000	154000	161000	168000	770000	
Scholarship for wildlife vitimized student	Pax	35	12000	420000	84000	88200	92400	96600	100800	462000	
Patrolling for controlling theft training	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500	
School activities(quiz, essay, drawing etc)	Times	5	25000	25000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500	
Policy, rules and regulation education	Times	5	50000	50000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	
Heading board construction	No.	5	25000	125000						125000	
Radio, television program	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500	
Preparation of committee profile	Times	1	100000	100000	100000					100000	
Documentary production and broadcasting	Times	1	100000	100000		100000				100000	
Sub total					564000	770950	372900	734850	406800	2849500	
Administration Cost											
Stationery	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500	
Communication, Electricity, drinking water	Times	5	24000	120000	24000	25200	26400	27600	28800	132000	
Meeting expenses	Times	5	24000	120000	24000	25200	26400	27600	28800	132000	
Program monitoring, fuel for vehicle	Times	5	24000	120000	24000	25200	26400	27600	28800	132000	
Audit	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500	
Office equipment repair and maintenance	Times	5	10000	50000	10000	10500	11000	11500	12000	55000	
Reformation of Group and Committee	Times	1	50000	50000						50000	
5 year Management plan	Times	1	50000	50000						50000	
Sub total					112000	117600	173200	128800	184400	716000	
					6480600	9608380	8546160	10413940	10537470	45586550	180075000



Mobile repair, bike repair, plumbing, wiring, cook, waiter, computer, painting, training	No.	50	10000	50000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000
Sewing, beautician training	No.	12	15000	180000		99000	103500	0	0	202500
Veterinary training	No.	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000
Support to govt improvement	No.	500	4000	2000000	400000	420000	440000	460000	480000	2200000
Livestock farming training	No.	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000
Hybrid Buffalo distribution	No.	3	50000	150000	50000	52500	55000			157500
Hybrid goat distribution	No.	3	30000	90000			33000	34500	36000	103500
Off-season vegetable farming training	No.	30	5000	150000	75000	78750				153750
Distribution of hybrid grass	Kg	1000	200	200000	40000	42000	44000	46000	48000	220000
Vegetables seed distribution	Times	2	75000	150000			82500	86250		168750
Sub total					765000	902250	978000	856750	804000	4306000
Conservation Education										
Learning observation tour	Times	2	300000	600000		315000	0	345000	0	660000
Hoarding board construction	No.	10	25000	250000	125000	131250				256250
Scholarship for wildlife victim students	No.	100	6000	600000	120000	126000	132000	138000	144000	660000
CBAPU mobilization	Times	5	150000	750000	150000	157500	165000	172500	180000	825000
School level activities (quiz, essay, drawing etc)	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500
Wildlife week	Times	5	25000	125000	20000	21000	22000	23000	24000	110000
Celebration day Program	No.	5	25000	125000	20000	21000	22000	23000	24000	110000
Radio, TV programme	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500
Relief fund and support to wildlife victimized people	Times	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000
Sub total					575000	918750	495000	862500	540000	3391250
Administration Cost										
Stationery	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500
Communication, electricity, drinking water	Times	5	24000	120000	24000	25200	26400	27600	28800	132000
Meeting expenses	Times	5	24000	120000	24000	25200	26400	27600	28800	132000
Monitoring, fuel for vehicle	Times	5	24000	120000	24000	25200	26400	27600	28800	132000
Audit fee	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500
Reformation of UG and UC	Times	1	50000	50000			50000	0	0	50000
Preparation of 5 year Management plan	Times	1	50000	50000					50000	50000

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Culvert construction	No.	2	500000	1000000		157500		172500		330000	700000
Canal construction	km		100000	250000	20000	21000	22000	23000	24000	110000	150000
Gravel road construction	km	25	400000	1000000	600000	630000	660000	690000	720000	3300000	7000000
Gravel road repair	km	50	50000	2500000	250000	262500	275000	287500	300000	1375000	1250000
Monastery repair	No.	10	50000	500000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	250000
Bridge repair	No.	10	50000	500000	75000	78750	82500	86250	90000	412500	125000
School repair	No.	5	100000	500000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	250000
Museum building construction	No.	1	2500000	2500000					300000	300000	2250000
Construction of house to backward group	No.	50	150000	7500000	750000	787500	825000	862500	900000	4125000	3750000
Irrigation for dry season repair	Place	3	100000	300000	50000		55000		60000	165000	150000
Entrygate of conservation area construction	No.	1	1000000	1000000		262500	275000	115000	120000	772500	500000
Redcross building construction	No.	1	2000000	2000000					240000	240000	1800000
Sub total					2525000	3018750	3052500	3133750	3990000	15720000	31525000
Skill Development and Income Generation											
Mobile,bike,plumbing,electric wiring,sewing, tv radio, driving,nature guide, parlour etc training	No.	40	10000	400000	80000	84000	88000	92000	96000	440000	
Vetenary AI donation	Times	5	75000	375000	75000	78750	82500	86250	90000	412500	1500000
Homestay construction training	Times	1	2000000	2000000				287500	300000	587500	75000
Strategy plan construction	Times	1	150000	150000	75000						
Conservation related orientation training	Times	1	50000	50000	50000					50000	
Unseasonal vegetable farming training	Times	1	50000	50000		52500				52500	
Sub total					280000	215250	170500	465750	486000	1617500	1575000
Conservation Education											
Learning Observation tour	Times	2	300000	600000		315000	0	345000		660000	
Hoading board construction	No.	5	25000	125000	75000	50000			0	125000	
CBAPU initiation	Times	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
School activities(quiz, eassay, drawing etc)	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500	
Celebration day	No.	10	25000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	
Publication of conservation articles	Times	5	25000	125000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500	

Nursery management	Times	5	100000	500000	50000	52500	55000	57500	57500	272500	250000
View tower construction	No.	2	500000	1000000	500000	525000				1025000	
Fireline construction	Km	5	500000	2500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	115000	545000	2000000
Fireline repair	Km	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	57500	272500	
Foot trail construction	Km	10	50000	500000	50000					50000	450000
Sub total					1805000	2892750	2480500	1443250	1443250	10064750	64625000
Community Development											
Canal construction	Km	5	3000000	15000000	600000	630000	660000	690000	720000	3300000	12000000
School repair	No.	11	100000	1100000	220000	231000	242000	253000	264000	1210000	
Users committee building repair	No.	3	100000	300000			110000	115000	120000	345000	
Hyum pipe construction	No.	100	20000	2000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	252000	1112000	1000000
Culvert construction	No.	6	500000	3000000	300000	315000	330000	345000	36000	1326000	1500000
Gravel road repair	Km	25	100000	2500000	250000	262500	275000	287500	300000	1375000	1250000
Bio stand filter donation	No.	500	5000	2500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	2000000
Construction of toilet to wildlife victims and backward group	No.	100	25000	2500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	2000000
Embankment construction	Km	1	8000000	8000000	80000	84000	88000	92000	96000	440000	7600000
Monastery repair	No.	10	50000	500000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	
Boring construction	No.	10	100000	1000000	40000	42000	44000	46000	48000	220000	800000
Sub total					1940000	2037000	2244000	2346000	2136000	10703000	28150000
Skill Development and Income Generation											
Fodder donation to hybrid animal development	Times	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	
Sewing training	No.	50	10000	500000	250000	262500				512500	
Mobile, bike, tv, cpmputer, plumbing, house wiring, cook, waiter etc training	No.	30	20000	600000	84000	88200	92400	96600	100800	462000	180000
Mushroom farming	No.	10	2000	20000					24000	24000	
Agricultural education	Times	1	500000	500000	250000					250000	250000
Sub total					634000	403200	147400	154100	184800	1523500	430000
Conservation Education											
Learning observation tour	Times	2	300000	600000		315000	0	345000	0	660000	
CBAPU initiation	Times	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
Celebration day	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500	



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Electricity fence construction	Km	6	500000	3000000	240000	252000	2640000	276000	288000	3696000	2850000
Electricity fence repair	Km	30	100000	3000000	300000	252000	2640000	276000	288000	3756000	2700000
Embankment construction	Km	5	10000000	50000000	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	5500000	45000000
Fire line construction	km	12	100000	1200000	120000	126000	132000	138000	138000	654000	600000
View tower construction in conservation of agriculture	No.	10	500000	5000000	400000	420000	440000	460000	460000	2180000	3000000
Pond construction	No.	7	500000	3500000	280000	294000	308000	322000	322000	1526000	2100000
Construction of kanji house to control free grazing	No.	7	100000	700000	70000	73500	77000	80500	80500	381500	350000
Discussion and program to control free grazing	No.	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	28750	136250	
Bamboo plantation near embankment	No.	2000	150	300000	60000	63000	66000	69000	69000	327000	
Youth initiation to control fire	Times	5	150000	750000	150000	157500				307500	
Siren tower construction	No.	4	3000000	12000000	300000	315000	330000	345000		1290000	10800000
Sub total					4745000	4919250	9740500	5215250	5034250	29654250	143900000
Community Development											
Gravel road construction	Km	5	350000	1750000	105000	110250	115500	120750	126000	577500	1225000
Gravel road repair	Km	25	50000	1250000	125000	131250	137500	143750	150000	687500	625000
Drinking water tank construction	No.	4	10000000	40000000	500000	525000	550000	575000		2150000	38000000
Tube well construction	No.	15	30000	450000	90000	94500	99000	103500	108000	495000	
Deep boring construction	No.	5	1200000	6000000	240000	252000	264000	276000	288000	1320000	4800000
Dam construction	Km	3	3000000	9000000	540000	567000	594000	621000	648000	2970000	6300000
Hyum pipe construction	No.	100	20000	2000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	120000	980000	1000000
Culvert construction	No.	25	500000	12500000	250000	262500	275000	287500	120000	1195000	11250000
School building repair	No.	13	50000	650000	130000	136500	143000	149500	96000	655000	
Monastery repair	No.	10	50000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	60000	490000	
Users committee building construction	No.	1	2000000	2000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	60000	920000	1000000
Community forest office construction	No.	7	1000000	7000000	140000	147000	154000	161000	60000	662000	6300000
Sub total					2620000	2751000	2882000	3013000	1836000	13102000	70500000
Skill Development and Income Generation											
Leaf plate making training	No.	7	200000	1400000	56000	58800	61600	64400	67200	308000	1120000
Distillation plant	No.	1	200000	200000		210000				210000	
Carpenter, plumbing, mobile,	No.	100	10000	1000000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	500000

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Meghauli BZUC

S.N.	Programme	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV	Year V	Total Amount	Remarks (support from others)
	Conservation Programme											
	DPC meshnet construction	Km	19	250000	4750000	1900000	1890000	1980000	2070000	2160000	10000000	38000000
	Electricity wire repair	Km	21	20000	420000	504000	529200	554400	579600	604800	2772000	1680000
	Bio gas construction donation	No.	125	5000	625000	125000	131250	137500	143750	150000	687500	
	Wildlife relief fund donation	Times	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
	Gas Cylinder donation to backward people	No.	200	5000	1000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000	
	View tower construction for tourist and conservation	No.	5	700000	3500000	350000	367500	385000	402500	420000	1925000	1750000
	Agertina adenophora management	Ha	6	30000	180000	36000	37800	39600	41400	43200	160200	
	Sub total					3215000	3232950	3426500	3582250	3738000	17194700	41430000
	Community Development											
	Gravel road repair	Km	25	100000	2500000	250000	262500	275000	287500	300000	1375000	1250000
	Conservation gate construction	No.	1	700000	700000	350000	367500				717500	
	Homestay building construction taining and donation	No.	2	600000	1200000	300000	315000				615000	600000
	Tourism festival amplification	Times	2	500000	1000000	250000	262500		287500		537500	500000
	School building repair	No.	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
	Scholarship provided to Wildlife victimized and backward students	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500	
	play ground construction	Place	2	50000	100000		52500	0	57500		110000	
	Community forest building construction	No.	4	500000	2000000	250000	262500	275000	287500		1075000	1000000
	Sub total					1525000	1391250	687500	1063750	450000	5117500	3350000
	Skill Development and Income generation											
	Handicraft, sewing, parlour training	No.	60	5000	300000	100000	105000	110000			315000	
	Mobile, motorcycle, plumber, tv repair and training	No.	45	7000	315000			115500	120750	126000	362250	
	Organic farming training	Times	5	75000	375000	75000	78750	82500	86250	90000	412500	

Programme monitoring and fuel for vehicle	Times	5	24000	120000	24000	25200	26400	27600	28800	132000	
Audit	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500	
Reformation of group and committee	Times	1	50000	50000			50000			50000	
5 years operational plan construction	Times	1	50000	50000					50000	50000	
Sub total					102000	107100	162200	117300	172400	661000	0
					5524000	5338200	5929500	6778100	5114000	28683800	41220000

Khagendramalli BZUC

S.N	Programme	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV	Year V	Total amount	Remarks (support from others)
	Conservation programme											
	DPC meshnet construction	Km	12	250000	3000000	1200000	1260000	1320000	1380000	1380000	6540000	24000000
	RCC foundation mesh wire fence construction	Km	3	8000000	24000000	1440000	1512000	1584000	1656000	1656000	7848000	16800000
	Fire-line construction	Km	3	50000	150000				86250	90000	176250	
	Gas Cylinder donation to backward people	Km	200	5000	1000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	230000	1090000	
	Regulate relief fund to people injured by wildlife	Year	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	115000	545000	
	Plantation	Ha	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	57500	272500	
	Construction of barbed wire fence in public place	Place	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	115000	545000	
	Support dustbin	No.	200	1000	200000	40000	42000	44000	46000	48000	220000	
	Pond construction	No.	10	30000	300000	60000	63000	66000	69000	72000	330000	
	Distribute grass seed	Kg	500	100	50000	10000	10500	11000	11500	12000	55000	
	Sub total					3200000	3360000	3520000	3766250	3775500	17621750	40800000
	Community Development											
	Gravel road construction	Km	10	400000	4000000	40000	42000	44000	46000	48000	220000	2000000
	Gravel road repair	Km	10	100000	1000000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
	Cultural building construction	No.	3	1000000	3000000	500000		550000		600000	1650000	1500000
	Hyam pipe installation	No.	50	15000	750000	150000	157500	165000	172500	180000	825000	
	View tower construction	No.	2	1000000	2000000	500000	525000				1025000	1000000

Sub total						112000	117600	173200	128800	184400	716000	
						5057000	5719350	5172700	5183050	5123900	26256000	46200000

Kerunga BZUC

S.N	Programme	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV	Year V	Total Amount	Remarks (support from others)
	Conservation Programme											
	RCC meshnet construction	Km		8000000	12000000	720000	756000	792000	828000	864000	3960000	8400000
	PC meshnet construction	Km	3	2500000	7500000	600000	630000	660000	690000	720000	3300000	4500000
	Electricity wire repair	Km	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
	Bio gas construction donation	No.	100	10000	1000000	140000	147000	154000	161000	168000	770000	300000
	Embankment construction	Km	2	1500000	3000000	600000	630000	660000	690000	720000	3300000	27000000
	Meshnet repair	Km	20	200000	4000000	400000	420000	440000	460000	480000	2200000	2000000
	Electricity wire construction	Km	5	300000	1500000	300000	315000	330000	345000	360000	1650000	
	Gate construction in community forest	No.	8	100000	800000	80000	84000	88000	92000	96000	440000	400000
	View tower construction	No.	4	500000	2000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000	1000000
	Gas Cylinder donation to backward people	No.	250	5000	1250000	150000	157500	165000	172500	180000	825000	500000
	Pond construction in Dhaulagari community forest	No.	1	5000000	5000000		262500	275000			537500	4500000
	Lake pond repair	No.	4	100000	400000	100000	105000	110000	115000		430000	
	Grassland management	Ha	50	25000	1250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	1000000
	Sub total					3440000	3874500	4059000	3956000	4008000	19337500	49600000
	Community Developmet											
	Gravel road construction	Km	10	500000	5000000	300000	315000	330000	345000	360000	1650000	3500000
	Gravel road repair	Km	30	100000	3000000	300000	315000	330000	345000	360000	1650000	1500000
	Hyum pipe installation	No.	30	20000	600000	120000	126000	132000	138000	144000	660000	
	Culvert construction	No.	10	500000	5000000	300000	315000	330000	345000	360000	1650000	3500000
	Users group building repair	No.	1	500000	500000		262500	0	0	300000	562500	
	Committee building construction	No.	4	500000	2000000	200000	210000	220000	230000		860000	1200000
	Waiting station construction	No.	5	150000	750000	150000	157500	165000	172500	180000	825000	
	Public toilet construction	No.	10	200000	2000000	80000	84000	88000	92000	96000	440000	1600000





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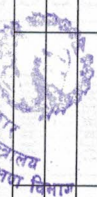
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Sub total						1575000	1969650	1732500	2731250	2250000	10258400	22125000
Skill Development and Income Generation												
Goth improvement program	No.	100	50000	5000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000	4000000	
Sewing and parlour training	No.	30	10000	300000			165000	172500		0	337500	
mMotorcycle repair,cook,waiter,plumbing,grill shutter, electricity wiring repair, carpenter training	No.	55	10000	550000	70000	73500	77000	80500	84000	385000	165000	
Chilling vat donation	No.	1	1000000	1000000		315000	0	0	0	315000	700000	
Vaccine for animal program	Times	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000		
Unseasonal vegetable training	Times	2	50000	100000	50000		55000			105000		
Spray tank donation	No.	20	2500	50000	50000					50000		
Goat farming training	Times	2	50000	100000	50000			57500		107500		
Sub total					470000	651000	572000	598000	384000	2675000	4865000	
Conservation Eduaction												
Learning observation tour	Times	2	300000	600000		315000	0	345000		660000		
CBAPU initiation	Year	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000		
Celebration day	Times	7	1000000	7000000	140000	147000	154000	161000	60000	662000		
School activities (quiz, essay, drawing etc)	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500		
Hoading board construction	No.	10	25000	250000	125000	131250				256250		
TV radio program	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500		
Conservation related discussion	Times	5	30000	150000	30000	31500	33000	34500	36000	165000		
Youth supports conservation related games	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500		
Teej song competition	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500		
Publication of articles related conservation	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500		
Sub total					510000	850500	423500	787750	354000	2925750	0	
Administration cost												
Stationery	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500		
Communication, Electricity drinking water	Times	5	24000	120000	24000	25200	26400	27600	28800	132000		



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Gravel road construction	Km	25	400000	1000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000	9000000
Gravel road repair	Km	50	75000	3750000	225000	236250	247500	258750	270000	1237500	2625000
Hyum pipe installation	No.	150	20000	3000000	120000	126000	132000	138000	144000	660000	2400000
Culvert construction	No.	10	500000	5000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000	4000000
Users committee building construction	No.	1	300000	3000000			0	862500	900000	1762500	1500000
Canal construction	No.	6	500000	3000000	120000	126000	132000	138000	144000	660000	2400000
Lining canal construction	Km	2	300000	6000000	360000	378000	396000	414000	432000	1980000	4200000
Deep boring construction	No.	5	100000	5000000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	4750000
Drinking water repair	No.	2	150000	300000	150000	157500				307500	
Drinking water well construction	No.	10	50000	500000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	250000
Drinking water tubewell construction	No.	25	20000	500000	40000	42000	44000	46000	48000	220000	300000
School repair and maintenance	No.	9	100000	900000	180000	189000	198000	207000	216000	990000	200000
Community building repair	No.	5	100000	500000	60000	63000	66000	69000	72000	330000	200000
Toilet construction to backward group	m	100	10000	1000000	120000	126000	132000	138000	144000	660000	400000
Sub total					2075000	2178750	2217500	3076250	3210000	12657500	41025000
Skill Development and Income Generation											
Homestay community building construction	No.	1	150000	1500000	750000					750000	750000
Homestay building construction	No.	10	100000	1000000			550000	0	0	550000	500000
GOTH improvement programme	No.	250	10000	2500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	2000000
Electricity wiring repair, pillow doll and handicraft construction training	No.	40	10000	400000	100000	105000	110000	115000		430000	
Donation to hybrid animal development	Times	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	
Fish farming pond construction	No.	25	200000	5000000	30000	31500	33000	34500	36000	165000	3500000
Unseasonal vegetable farming training	Times	2	100000	200000	50000	52500				102500	100000
Sub total					1080000	346500	858000	322000	216000	2822500	6850000
Conservation Education											



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	Pond construction	No.	4	0	300000	1200000	180000	189000	198000	207000			774000	480000
	Plantation	Ha	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000			275000	
	Amriso and other grass plantation	Ha	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000			275000	
	Bio gas construction donation	No.	25	30000	750000	75000	78750	82500	86250	90000			412500	375000
	Pond repair	No.	1	50000	50000	50000							50000	
	Sub total					2105000	2157750	2260500	2363250	2250000			11136500	37355000
	Community Development													
	Drainage construction	m	4000	3000	12000000	720000	756000	792000	828000	864000			3960000	8400000
	Community building construction	No.	10	300000	3000000	300000	315000	330000	345000	360000			1650000	1500000
	Road under construction	km	2	0	5000000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000			550000	4500000
	Gravel road construction	km	10	350000	3500000	70000	73500	77000	80500	84000			385000	3150000
	Gravel road repair	km	15	50000	750000	150000	157500	165000	172500	180000			825000	
	Chautara construction	No.	5	150000	750000	75000	78750	82500	86250	90000			412500	375000
	Public toilet construction	No.	5	0	5000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000			1100000	4000000
	Irrigation boring construction	No.	6	80000	480000	19200	20160	21120	22080	23040			105600	384000
	School repair and maintenance	No.	4	200000	800000	100000	105000	110000	115000				430000	400000
	Pipe for lift irrigation	m	500	400	200000				230000	0			230000	
	Waiting station construction	No.	4	40000	160000	40000	42000	44000	46000				172000	
	Drinking water tubewell construction	No.	10	40000	400000	100000	105000		115000	120000			440000	450000
	Resting place construction	No.	3	300000	900000	150000	157500	165000		180000			652500	630000
	Culvert construction	No.	5	500000	2500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000			550000	2000000
	Hyum pipe construction	No.	10	20000	200000	40000	42000	44000	46000	48000			220000	
	Compound wall construction	m	500	7000	3500000	140000	147000	154000	161000	168000			770000	2800000
	Entry gate construction	No.	1	0	1500000	525000	551250						1076250	450000
	Sub total					2829200	2970660	2424620	2707330	2597040			13528850	29039000
	Skill Development and Income Generation													
	Cook, computer, Electricity, wiring,sewing, chair, sweater,mobile repair	No.	120	10000	1200000	168000	176400	184800	193200	201600			924000	360000
	Unseasonal vegetable farming	No.	50	3000	150000	150000							150000	

Sikharauli BZUC

S.N.	Programme	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV	Year V	Total Amount	Remarks (support from others)
	Conservation programme											
	Cement pillar with electricity wire construction	Km	9	500000	4500000	540000	567000	594000	621000	648000	2970000	1800000
	Emabankment construction	Km	5	10000000	50000000	900000	945000	990000	1035000	1080000	4950000	45000000
	Plantation	Ha	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	275000
	Lake repair management	No.	1	500000	500000				287500		287500	250000
	Forest guard	Year	5	260000	1300000	130000	136500	143000	149500	156000	715000	650000
	Sub total					1620000	1701000	1782000	2150500	1944000	9197500	47700000
	Community Development											
	Gravel road construction	Km	50	540000	27000000	540000	567000	594000	621000	648000	2970000	24300000
	Gravel road repair	Km	25	100000	2500000	250000	262500	275000	287500	300000	1375000	1250000
	Hyum pipe installation	No.	100	20000	2000000	120000	126000	132000	138000	144000	660000	1400000
	Culvert construction	No.	6	500000	3000000	240000	252000	264000	276000	288000	1320000	1800000
	Boring construction	No.	60	100000	6000000	360000	378000	396000	414000	432000	1980000	4200000
	Deep boring construction	No.	6	2000000	12000000	240000	252000	264000	276000	288000	1320000	10800000
	Boring repair	No.	6	200000	1200000	120000	126000	132000	138000	144000	660000	600000
	School repair and maaintenance	No.	7	100000	700000	140000	147000	154000	161000	168000	770000	
	Health post repair	No.	2	500000	1000000	250000	262500				512500	500000
	Monastery repair maaintenance	No.	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	
	Sub total					2310000	2425500	2266000	2369000	2472000	11842500	44850000
	Skill Development and Income Generation											
	Irrigation well construction	No.	50	75000	3750000	375000	393750	412500	431250	450000	2062500	1875000
	Vetenary training	No.	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	
	Unseasonal vegetable farming taining	No.	150	2000	300000	60000	63000	66000	69000	72000	330000	
	Grass seed donation	Kg	1000	150	150000	30000	31500	33000	34500	36000	165000	
	Coopertaive group management training	Times	5	70000	350000	70000	73500	77000	80500	84000	385000	
	Pickle, Jam, Jelly making training	Times	2	70000	140000	70000			80500		150500	

सिद्धि वि.सं. नं. १०८/२०१७
सिद्धि वि.सं. नं. १०८/२०१७
सिद्धि वि.सं. नं. १०८/२०१७

काठमाडौं, २०३७

Sub total					865000	1223250	814000	1196000	780000	4878250	30875000
Administration cost											
Stationery	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500	
Communication, electricity, drinking water	Times	5	24000	120000	24000	25200	26400	27600	28800	132000	
Meeting expenses	Times	5	24000	120000	24000	25200	26400	27600	28800	132000	
Programme monitoring, fuel for vehicle	Times	5	24000	120000	24000	25200	26400	27600	28800	132000	
Audit fee	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500	
Reformation of group and committee UG and UC	Times	1	50000	50000			50000			50000	
Prepare 5 year management plan	Times	1	50000	50000					50000	50000	
Sub total					102000	107100	162200	117300	172400	661000	0
					8236250	8904000	8147375	8400750	8528000	42216375	226747500

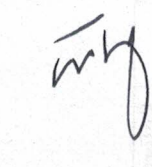
Lamichaur BZUC

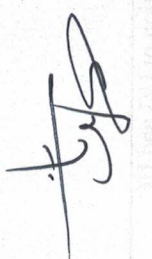
S.N.	Programme	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV	Year V	Total Amount	Remarks (support from others)
	Conservation Programme											
	DPC meshnet construction	Km	14	2500000	35000000	1400000	1470000	1540000	1610000	1680000	7700000	28000000
	Erect electric fence including repair and maintenance	Km	14	150000	2100000	168000	176400	184800	193200	201600	924000	1260000
	View tower construction	No.	5	500000	2500000	250000	262500	275000	287500	300000	1375000	1250000
	Grassland management	Ha	250	50000	12500000	125000	131250	137500	143750	168000	705500	11875000
	Lake management	No.	10	200000	2000000	120000	126000	132000	138000	144000	660000	1400000
	Nursery Construction	No.	1	1500000	1500000	150000	157500	165000			472500	1050000
	Embankment construction	Km	6	10000000	60000000	600000	630000	660000	690000	720000	3300000	57000000
	Fire line repair and maintenance	Km	70	30000	2100000	84000	88200	92400	96600	100800	462000	1680000
	Bamboo plantation	No.	500	150	75000	37500	39375				76875	
	Support Jatayu Restaurant management	Times	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
	Sub total					3034500	3186225	3296700	3274050	3434400	16225875	103515000

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Hybrid animal rearing training	No.	27	5000	135000	67500				81000	148500	
Motor cycle repair, mobile repair, Plumbing, electricity repair, wiring, chips tile installation, carpenter, grill shutter construction training	No.	40	100000	4000000	800000	840000	880000	920000	960000	4400000	
Provide support to veterinary clinic initiation	Year	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	62500	277500	
Sub total					1417500	1128750	1155000	1207500	1343500	6252250	450000
Conservation Education											
Learning observation tour	Times	2	300000	600000		315000	0	345000		660000	
CBAPU mobilization	Year	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
Celebration of important conservation days	Times	7	1000000	7000000	140000	147000	154000	161000	60000	662000	
School activities (quiz, essay, drawing etc)	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500	
Hoarding board erection	No.	25	100000	2500000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	
TV radio program	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500	
Publication of conservation articles	Times	5	30000	150000	30000	31500	33000	34500	36000	165000	
Interaction among BZ institutions	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500	
Organize conservation related games	Times	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	
Produce documentary of UC level activities	Times	1	500000	500000		262500	0	0	0	262500	250000
Rewards for best UG in conservation	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500	
Organize conservation related street drama	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500	
Sub total					1745001	1832251	2084501	2006751	2094001	9762505.5	40775000
Administration cost											
Stationery	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500	
Communication, electricity, drinking water	Times	5	24000	120000	24000	25200	26400	27600	28800	132000	
Meeting expenses	Times	5	24000	120000	24000	25200	26400	27600	28800	132000	
Programme monitoring, fuel for vehicle	Times	5	24000	120000	24000	25200	26400	27600	28800	132000	
Audit fee	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500	
Maintenance and repair	Times	5	10000	50000	10000	10500	11000	11500	12000	55000	





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Support for construction of buffer zone college building	No.	1	1000000	1000000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	500000
Canal construction	Km	5	3000000	15000000	600000	630000	660000	690000	720000	3300000	12000000
Support for water distribution to backward group	Times	1	50000	50000	50000					50000	
Sub total					1790000	1827000	2244000	2208000	1944000	10013000	33140000
Skill Development and Income Generation											
Boring construction	No.	27	100000	2700000	270000	283500	297000	310500	324000	1485000	1350000
Parlour, sewing, pillow, doll construction training	No.	45	10000	450000	54000	56700	59400	62100	64800	297000	180000
Mobile repair, gypson fitting, nature guide, cook, waiter, bekary, wiring, plumber, tile, electricity repair	No.	75	10000	750000	90000	94500	99000	62100	64800	410400	300000
Committee chino shop established	No.	1	1500000	1500000	150000	157500				307500	1200000
Woolen industry established	Times	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	62100	64800	284400	
Unseasonal vegetable farming training	Times	1	300000	300000	300000					300000	
Hybrid animal farm training	Times	1	100000	100000		105000	0			105000	
Vetenery training	Times	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
Sub total					1014000	854700	620400	611800	638400	3739300	3030000
Conservation Education											
Learning observation tour	Times	2	300000	600000		315000	0	345000		660000	
CBAPU initiation	Year	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
Celebration day	Times	7	1000000	7000000	140000	147000	154000	161000	60000	662000	
School activities (quiz, essay, drawing etc)	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500	
Hoading board construction	No.	10	25000	250000	125000	131250				256250	
TV radio program	Times	5	15000	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500	
Publication of conservation articles	Times	5	30000	150000	30000	31500	33000	34500	36000	165000	
Discussion about conservation in group	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500	
Games related conservation	Times	5	30000	150000	30000	31500	33000	34500	36000	165000	
Teej, Jitya program	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500	
Informative program to students	Times	1	60000	60000	60000					60000	
Library established	Times	5	30000	150000	30000	31500	33000	34500	36000	165000	

Sub total						2732500	3079125	2937000	2996000	2772000	14516625	118185000
Community Development												
Canal construction	Km	38	3000000	11400000	1140000	1197000	1254000	1311000	1368000	6270000	108300000	
School building improvement	No.	13	100000	1300000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	1040000	
Monastery repair improvement	No.	9	100000	900000	18000	18900	19800	20700	21600	99000	810000	
Electricity line distribution	Km	3	220000	660000	16500	17325				33825	594000	
Bridge construction on seasonal stream	No.	2	1500000	3000000			82500	0	90000	172500	2850000	
Kryaputri house construction	No.	4	50000	200000	50000	52500	55000	57500		215000		
Gravel road construction	Km	15	400000	6000000	80000	84000	88000	92000	96000	440000	5400000	
Gravel road repair	Km	20	100000	2000000	80000	84000	88000	92000	96000	440000	1600000	
Well for drinking water construction	No.	4	100000	400000	50000	52500	55000	57500		215000	200000	
Deep boring construction	No.	6	1000000	6000000	65000	68250	71500	74750	78000	357500	5700000	
Committee building construction	No.	2	500000	1000000			55000	0	60000	115000	900000	
Construction of solar light in Kryaputri house	No.	2	120000	240000	48000					48000	192000	
Sub total					1597500	1626975	1823800	1762950	1869600	8680825	127586000	
Skill Development and Income Generation												
Handicraft, doll, parlour, sewing trining	No.	30	15000	450000	90000	94500	99000	103500	108000	495000		
Plumber, nature guide, electricity wiring repair and training	No.	20	15000	300000	75000	78750	82500	86250		322500		
Unseasonal vegetable farming training	No.	10	7000	70000	70000					70000		
Fish and goat farming training	No.	20	5000	100000		52500	0	0	60000	112500		
Milk product (sweets) making training	No.	5	8000	40000			44000	0	0	44000		
Homestay management training	No.	20	10000	200000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000		
Grass seed support and donation	Year	5	200000	1000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	75000	935000		
Sub total					635000	645750	665500	649750	483000	3079000	0	
Conservation Education												
Learning observation tour	Times	2	300000	600000								
CBAPU initiation	Year	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000		
Celebration day	Times	7	1000000	7000000	140000	147000	154000	161000	60000	662000		
School activities (quiz, essay, drawing etc)	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500		
Hoarding board construction	No.	10	25000	250000	125000	131250				256250		

नेपाल सरकार
 शिक्षा, विज्ञान तथा
 प्रविधिकोष
 काठमाडौं

Forest trail improved	Km	16	800000	12800000	256000	268800	281600	294400	307200	1408000	11520000
Sub total					2236000	1827800	1744600	2283900	1903200	9995500	92320000
Community Development											
Gravel road construction	Km	25	400000	10000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000	9000000
Gravel road repair	Km	50	100000	5000000	500000	525000	550000	575000	600000	2750000	2500000
Hyum pipe installation	No.	100	20000	2000000	120000	126000	132000	138000	144000	660000	1400000
Culvert construction	No.	10	500000	5000000	200000	210000	220000	230000	240000	1100000	4000000
School building improvement	No.	6	200000	1200000	120000	126000	132000	138000	144000	660000	600000
Canal repair improvement	No.	7	500000	3500000	280000	294000	308000	322000	336000	1540000	2100000
Drinking water tank construction	No.	1	10000000	10000000	200000						
Drinking water pipe	Km	30	3000000	90000000	360000	378000	396000	414000	432000	1980000	88200000
Monastery repair improvement	No.	20	50000	1000000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	500000
Cultural building construction	No.	1	3000000	3000000		0	495000	517500	0	1012500	2100000
Homestay construction donation	No.	50	200000	10000000	1000000	1050000	1100000	1150000	1200000	5500000	5000000
Users committee building construction	No.	1	3000000	3000000	50000	787500	825000	0	0	1612500	1500000
Child development centre repair	No.	2	100000	200000				57500		107500	100000
Sub total					3130000	3811500	4488000	3887000	3456000	18772500	126800000
Skill Development and Income Generation											
Driving, cook, house keeping, nature guide training	No.	60	15000	900000	60000	63000	66000			189000	
Electronics, handicraft, carpenter, parlour training	No.	40	15000	600000			220000	230000	240000	690000	
Vetenary	Times	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
Organic vegetable farming training	Times	5	50000	250000	50000	52500	55000	57500	60000	275000	
Grass seed donation	Kg	3000	100	300000	60000	63000	66000	69000	72000	330000	
Hybrid animal farm training	Times	2	100000	200000		105000	0	115000	0	220000	
Chicken and fish farming training	Times	2	100000	200000	100000		110000			210000	
Sub total					3700000	388500	627000	586500	492000	2464000	
Conservation Education											
Learning observation tour	Times	2	300000	600000		315000	0	345000		660000	
CBAPU initiation	Year	5	100000	500000	100000	105000	110000	115000	120000	550000	
Celebration day	Times	7	1000000	7000000	140000	147000	154000	161000	60000	662000	
School activities (quiz, essay, drawing)	Times	5	25000	125000	25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500	

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गुरु नानक देव जी के जन्मदिन के अवसर पर
श्री गुरु प्रसाद विद्यालय
बहालपुर, 2022

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CBAPU mobilization	Year	5	75,000	375,000	75,000	78,750	82,500	86,250	90,000	412,500	412,50
Celebration of important conservation days	Year	5	100,000	500,000	100,000	105,000	110,000	115,000	120,000	550,000	275,00
Pilot tiger conservation sub committee	Year	5	50,000	250,000	50,000	52,500	55,000	57,500	60,000	275,000	275,000
Eco club mobilization	No.	6	50,000	300,000	50,000	52,500	55,000	57,500	60,000	275,000	275,000
Website development and hosting	Times	1	75,000	75,000	75,000					75,000	75,000
Publication of conservation articles	Times	1	50,000	50,000	50,000					50,000	50,000
Provide scholarship to backward students	No.	100	5,000	500,000	100,000	105,000	110,000	115,000	120,000	550,000	550,000
Committee profile making	Times	1	150,000	150,000	150,000					150,000	
Organize local culture conservation activities	Times	10	50,000	500,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	
Produce documentary of UC activities	Times	1	300,000	300,000	300,000					300,000	
Organize conservation related program in partnership with others	Year	5	100,000	500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	500,000
Sub total					1,600,000	648,750	672,500	1,096,250	720,000	4,737,500	3,762,500
Administration cost											
Salary	No.	11	1,833,000	11,190,648	1,833,000	2,016,300	2,217,930	2,439,723	2,683,695	11,190,648	11,190,648
Dress for staff	No.	10	70,000	700,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	350,000	350,000
Communication, electricity, drinking water	Times	5	40,000	200,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000	200,000
Refreshment for guest	Times	5	30,000	170,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	170,000	170,000
Programme monitoring, fuel for vehicle	Times	5		196,000	36,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	196,000	196,000
Audit fee	Times	5	45,000	225,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	225,000	225,000
Repair and maintenance of office equipment	Times	5	30,000	150,000	30,000	35,000	40,000	45,000	50,000	200,000	200,000
Reformation of UG and UC	Times	1	50,000	50,000			50,000			50,000	50,000
Prepare 5 year management plan	Times	1	50,000	50,000					50,000	50,000	50,000
Procure photo copy and scanner	Times	1					50,000			50,000	50,000
Account software	Times	5	10,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	50,000
Miscellaneous	Times	5	50,000	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000	250,000
Sub total					2,144,000	2,341,300	2,647,930	2,774,723	3,073,695	12,981,648	12,981,648
Total					13,439,000	14,761,050	12,202,430	12,308,973	12,487,695	65,199,148	135,248,148

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विनयन राशि य निकृष्टकयलि यमा राशि एको छ ।
विभाग, राशि य निकृष्ट तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण कार्यालय र
हरेको विचको आपसी दुरीको विवरण (अभिलेख) वन
इलेव: उपर्युक्त सिमानाको वरिष्ठ तथा सिमाना (खन्डा)

विनयखोलासम्म ।

नाकनाक हुँदै (नारायणी नदीको सवामन्दी नजिकको नाका)
८३°५३'१५" अक्षांश २७°२८'२७" देशान्तर हुँदै डोडीडाँडाको
८३°५३'१०" अक्षांश २७°२८'२०" देशान्तर र
८३°५३'३३" अक्षांश २७°२८'१५" देशान्तर,
८३°५३'३७" अक्षांश २७°२८'१०" देशान्तर,
८३°५३'४०" अक्षांश २७°२८'१५" देशान्तर हुँदै

पश्चिम: निवेणीको धनसरीखोला र नारायणी नदीको दोभान

बाल्मीकी आश्रमलाई बाहिर पारी निवेणीबाटै सम्म ।

नं.को पिलरबाट पश्चिमतर्फ अन्तराष्ट्रिय सिमाना हुँदै र
नेपाल-भारत सिमानाको ६० नं. पिलरसम्म । उक्त ६०
भारतअन्तराष्ट्रिय सिमानाबाट पश्चिमतर्फ सिमाना भई
बाटो हुँदै नेपाल-भारतको अन्तराष्ट्रिय सिमानासम्म । नेपाल-
नं. ६२ सम्म । त्यहाँबाट माढी चैनपुरबाटै भारतको दून जाने
चैनपुरबाट भारत दून जाने बाटोमा रहेको काठको पिलर
गाउँको आवादी र जङ्गल छुट्याउने काठको वन सिमाना हुँदै
सिमाना नं. १ सम्म । पूर्वपट्टावट गाउँ द्रोपदीनगर चैनपुर
जमगाबाट शुरू भएको काठको पिलरले छुट्याएको वन
भित्र पाई पश्चिमतर्फ पूर्वपट्टावट गाउँको आखिरी आवादीको
रिउखोलासम्म । उक्त रिउखोलाको उत्तरतर्फको किनारा

खण्ड (६) संख्या ३३ नेपाल राजपत्र भाग ५ मिति २०७३/०९





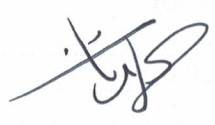
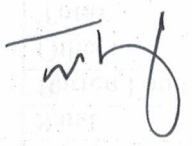
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East: Dipayapuri, Pragatinagar, Pithauli, Agyauli, Kumarbarti, Kolhuwa, Naya Belhani VDCs of Nawalpur District.

South: Gardi, Ayodhyapuri, Baghauda, Kalyanpur VDCs of Chitwan District and parts of the Nirmalbasti and Thori VDCs of Parsa District.

West: Binaya Khola, Narayani River and Nepali Nahar and parts of Tribeni Susia VDC of Nawalpur district.


Annex VIII: Administrative Structure of CNP

S.N.	Designation	Level	Approved Position	Status of fulfillment		Contractual
1	Chief Conservation officer	Gazetted class II	1	Fulfilled	0	
2	Senior Veterinary Officer	Gazetted class II	1	0	1	
3	Assistant conservation officer	Gazetted class III	8	6	2	
4	Veterinary Officer	Gazetted class III	2	1	1	
5	Section Officer (Administration)	Gazetted class III	1	1	0	
6	Account Officer	Gazetted class III	1	1	0	
7	Ranger	Non-Gazetted class I	19	16	3	
8	Sub Engineer	Non-Gazetted class I	1	1	0	
9	Nayab Subba	Non-Gazetted class I	5	3	2	
10	Nayab Subba (legal)	Non-Gazetted class I	1	0	1	
11	Computer operator	Non-Gazetted class I	1	0	1	
12	Accountant	Non-Gazetted class I	1	1	0	
13	Assistant Veterinarian	Non-Gazetted class I	2	1	1	
14	Kharidar	Non-Gazetted class II	16	11	5	
15	Assistant Accountant	Non-Gazetted class II	1	1	0	
16	Senior Game scout	Non-Gazetted class II	34	11	23	
17	Senior Game scout	Non-Gazetted class IV	3	1	2	
18	Game Scout	Class less	106	99	7	
19	Office Assistant	Class less	5	0	5	3
20	Driver	Class less	7		7	5
21	Maghi	Class less	12	1	11	1
Hattisar						
	Sub Total		228	156	72	9
1	Section Officer	Gazetted class III	1	1		
2	Nayab Subba (Hattisar)	Non-Gazetted class I	2	0	2	
3	Daroga	Non-Gazetted class II	2	2	0	
4	Phanit (Daroga)	Non-Gazetted class IV	11	5	6	
5	Phanit	Class less	39	0	39	28
6	Pachhuwa	Class less	50	0	50	50
7	Mahut	Class less	50	48	2	
	Sub total		155	56	99	78
	Total		383	212	171	87



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36	Botesimara post					1	Park	Proposed new
37	Bagai Sector and Gulm					1	Park	Park entry gate
38	Amuwa post				1		Park	
39	Deepanagar (Thori) post			1			Park	
40	Ichhanagar post			1				
41	Giddeni post			1		1	Park+BZ	
42	Kujauli post			1		1	Park+BZ	Park entry gate
43	Dibyapuri Post (A)			1		1	BZ	
44	Dibyapuri Post (B)			1			Park	
45	Laukhani post			1			BZ	Park entry gate
46	Baandaryhula post			1			Park	
47	Laamichaur post			1		1	BZ	
48	Amaltaari Sector and Gulm					1	BZ	Park entry gate
49	Seri post					1	Park	
50	Bhutaha post					1	BZ	
51	Tamaspur post					1	BZ	
52	Bagwan post				1		BZ	
53	Gujagraha, Tribeni post					1	Park	
54	Balmiki Ashram			1			Park	
55	Saali Maili Khola			1			Park	
56	Surung khola			1			Park	
57	Setidevi CF			1			Forest	Outside of PA

Annex X: Wetlands of CNP with XY coordinates

SN	Name of wetlands	Location	Type of wetland	History of wetland	Longitude	Latitude
1	Bishazar Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Lake	lake (formed after the construction of Khageri irrigation canal)	247084	3057398
2	Bet-ghari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Lake	Wet meadow, developed as lake	248795	3060595
3	Tikauli Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Lake	Wet meadow, handed over to CF in 2007 & developed as lake by CF	251226	3058789
4	Kamal Tal	East of Sukib- har	Permanent lake	Permanent lake (oxbow origin)	229141	3048438
5	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	250684	3057926
6	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	250342	3057715
7	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	249679	3057825
8	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	249439	3057908
9	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	249088	3057746
10	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	248933	3057653
11	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	248878	3057611
12	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	248628	3057494
13	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	248464	3057392
14	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	248242	3057321
15	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	247659	3057131
16	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	247180	3057168
17	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	247130	3057168
18	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	246600	3057589
19	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	244600	3057378
20	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	246069	3057050
21	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	245843	3057124
22	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	245623	3057091
23	Bishazari Tal	Bharandhabh ar	Temporary wet meadow	Permanent wet meadow (oxbow origin)	245151	3056745
24	Batuil Pokhari	Bharandhabh ar	Permanent lake	Temporary wet meadow and lake formed after	243099	3054037

				develop as permanent lake	
41	Mushar Tal	Bagmara BCF	Lake	Temporary wet meadow handed over to BCF, develop as permanent lake	3054061
42	Rapti Lok Tal - I	Kathar	Lake	Temporary wet meadow handed over to BCF, develop as permanent lake	3050996
43	Rapti Lok Tal - 2	Kathar	Lake	Temporary wet meadow handed over to BCF, develop as permanent lake	3051059
44	Sitamain Ghol	Patihani	Lake	Temporary wet meadow, BCF develops as permanent lake	3052512
45	Budhi Rapti Ghol	Bhimle	Ghol	Ghol	3049947
46	Chaparchuli Ghol	Chaparchuli	Wet grassland	Ghol	3050263
47	Devi Tal	Khoriyamuha n	Lake	Lake	3049389
48	Dumre Ghol	Dumarya	Ghol	Ghol	3051046
49	Gaindakhasa Ghol	Gaindakhasa	Waterhole	Bigger Ghol	3049595
50	Gaurmatchan Ghol	Charahara	Wet meadow	Permanent Ghol	3049977
51	CJL Ghol	Khagendra Mali	Wet meadow	Permanent Ghol	3050358
52	Icharni com-plex-1	Icharni	Wet meadow	Permanent Ghol	3049988
53	Icharni com-plex-2	Icharni	Wet meadow	Permanent Ghol	3051121
54	Jamuna Ghol	Bandejhula	Narayani Bhan-galo	Water Ghol	3061600
55	Kabre tal	Bagmara, west of Tiger Top	Lake	Lake	3050461
56	Khagendra Mali Ghol	Khagendra Mali	Water Ghol	Water Ghol	3051359
57	Laguna Tal	West of Jarnali post	Tal	Water Ghol	3050530
58	Lami Tal	West of Ghat-gain Post	Tal	Permanent lake (oxbow origin)	3050813
59	Lamtal	west of Bag-mara	Tal	Permanent lake (oxbow origin)	3050423
60	Liglige Ghol	North of Liglige Post	Waterhole	Water Ghol	3049804
61	Majur Ghol	Charahara	Not found	Water Ghol	3050460
62	Marichauli Marsh	Old Padampur	Marshy land	Water Ghol	3049228
63	Marichauli	Old	Wet	Water Ghol	3050068

Annex XI: Grassland patches in CNP with XY

S.N.	Name of Grassland	location	Nearest Post	Area (ha)	latitude	longitude	Remarks
1	Amaltari Bantapu	Core	Khoriyamuhana	5.57	27.561	84.1397	Formed on floodplain
2	Amaltari Phant	Core	Khoriyamuhana	9.8	27.544	84.1196	Drying up wetland
3	Amaltari Tapu Phanta	Core	Khoriyamuhana	7.03	27.558	84.1282	Formed on floodplain
4	Amaltarighat Phanta	Core	Amaltari	2.96	27.555	84.1149	Drying up wetland
5	Amaltarighat Phanta	Core	Amaltari	5.96	27.552	84.1037	Formed on floodplain
6	Amaltarighat Phanta	Core	Khoriyamuhana	16.89	27.564	84.1383	Formed on floodplain
7	Amrite Phanta	Core	Amrite	4.89	27.537	84.5817	Existed from past
8	Amrite Phanta	Core	Amrite	6.25	27.543	84.5837	Managed by park
9	Amrite Phanta	Core	Amrite	21.69	27.53	84.5808	Managed by park
10	Amrite Phanta	Core	Amrite	1.69	27.528	84.5772	Existed from past
11	Amrite Phanta	Core	Amrite	5.81	27.526	84.5618	Managed by park
12	Amrite Phanta	Core	Amrite	2.91	27.527	84.5678	Existed from past
13	Amrite Phanta	Core	Amrite	4.77	27.525	84.5901	Existed from past
14	Amrite Phanta	Core	Chapparchuli	10.43	27.528	84.5956	Existed from past
15	Amrite Phanta	Core	Chapparchuli	22.82	27.529	84.6016	Existed from past
16	Amrite Phanta	Core	Chapparchuli	3.95	27.53	84.5983	Existed from past
17	Amuwa Phanta	Core	Amuwa	0.84	27.384	84.5591	Formed on floodplain
18	Amuwa Phanta	Core	Amuwa	2.34	27.406	84.5551	Formed on floodplain
19	Amuwa Phanta	Core	Amuwa	1.89	27.418	84.5542	Formed on floodplain
20	Bagai Chure Area	Core	Bagai	0.52	27.424	84.4573	Existed from past
21	Bagai Reuchen Phant	Core	Bagai	1.89	27.426	84.4529	Formed on floodplain
22	Bagai Uppallo Chure Phant	Core	Bagai	0.72	27.421	84.4711	Existed from past
23	Bagarekhol Phant	Core	Bagai	2.28	27.422	84.4844	Drying up wetland
24	Baghdari Phanta	Core	Amaltari	2.01	27.559	84.1148	Drying up wetland
25	Baghmara Phanta	Core	Baghmara	97.93	27.555	84.154	Drying up wetland
26	Baguwan Tapu	Core	Baguwan	7.09	27.546	83.9282	Formed on floodplain
27	Bahapur Phanta	Core	Jarneli	46.74	27.56	84.4056	Managed by park

108	Ganjipur Sanotapu	Core	Ganjapur	3.52	27.668	84.283	Formed floodplain on
109	Ganjipur Tapu Pahilo	Core	Ganjapur	17.1	27.665	84.2905	Drying up wetland
110	Gaurmachan Phanta	Core	Dumariya	23.6	27.551	84.4217	Managed by park
111	Ghagar Lami Phanta	Core	Ghagar	8.05	27.448	84.3979	Existed from past
112	Ghagar Phanta	Core	Ghagar	4.61	27.452	84.4009	Existed from past
113	Ghagar Reucheu	Core	Ghagar	4.08	27.445	84.4049	Formed floodplain on
114	Ghagar Upallo Phant	Core	Ghagar	4.07	27.457	84.3966	Existed from past
115	Ghatgain Phanta Ghat	Core	Ghatgain	12.04	27.565	84.3587	Formed floodplain on
116	Ghatgain Phanta	Core	Ghatgain	72.39	27.554	84.3578	Managed by park
117	Ghatgain Phanta	Core	Ghatgain	2.12	27.549	84.3661	Managed by park
118	Ghatgain Phanta	Core	Ghatgain	1.59	27.543	84.3679	Existed from past
119	Ghatgain Phanta	Core	Ghatgain	2.07	27.557	84.374	Existed from past
120	Ghatgain Phanta	Core	Ghatgain	7.34	27.545	84.3667	Managed by park
121	Ghol Tapu	Core	Giddeni	1.45	27.658	84.2487	Formed floodplain on
122	Ghol Tapu	Core	Kyauli	3.74	27.657	84.2463	Drying up wetland
123	Ghol Tapu	Core	Kyauli	6.66	27.659	84.2459	Drying up wetland
124	Ghol Tapu	Core	Kyauli	3.88	27.657	84.241	Formed floodplain on
125	Ghol Tapu	Core	Kyauli	0.82	27.657	84.2385	Formed floodplain on
126	Ghol Tapu	Core	Giddeni	9.88	27.661	84.2502	Formed floodplain on
127	Gidaha Phanta Pari	Core	Giddeni	12.58	27.651	84.2675	Existed from past
128	Gidaha Phanta Pari	Core	Giddeni	13.11	27.656	84.2733	Existed from past
129	Gidaha Tapu	Core	Giddeni	2.53	27.666	84.2624	Existed from past
130	Gidaha Tapu	Core	Giddeni	2.48	27.663	84.2609	Existed from past
131	Gidaha Tapu	Core	Giddeni	6.57	27.66	84.257	Existed from past
132	Gidaha Tapu	Core	Giddeni	3.66	27.658	84.2609	Existed from past
133	Gidaha Tower	Core	Giddeni	3.31	27.662	84.272	Formed floodplain on
134	Golaghat Phanta	Core	Baghmara	8.92	27.574	84.1656	Formed floodplain on
135	Gurmi Phant	Core	Tamaspur	43.01	27.541	83.9719	Drying up wetland
136	Gurmi Phant	Core	Tamaspur	34.81	27.544	83.9593	Drying up wetland

165	Khagendramalli Phanta	Core	Pyaridhap	6.63	27.559	84.6342	Drying up wetland
166	Khagendramalli Phanta	Core	Khagendrama II	8.02	27.559	84.6403	Drying up wetland
167	Khagendramalli Phanta	Core	Khagendrama II	1.2	27.556	84.6391	Drying up wetland
168	Khagendramalli Phanta	Core	Khagendrama II	10.41	27.559	84.6439	Existed from past
169	Khagendramalli Phanta	Core	Khagendrama II	5.41	27.555	84.6458	Existed from past
170	Khagendramalli Phanta	Core	Khagendrama II	7.02	27.56	84.6482	Drying up wetland
171	Khagendramalli Phanta	Core	Khagendrama II	2.11	27.561	84.6473	Existed from past
172	Khagendramalli Phanta	Core	Khagendrama II	5.92	27.565	84.6551	Existed from past
173	Khagendramalli Phanta	Core	Khagendrama II	2.08	27.559	84.663	Drying up wetland
174	Khagendramalli Phanta	Core	Khagendrama II	5.99	27.562	84.6555	Drying up wetland
175	Kharkatta Phuraut Phanta	Core	Surung Khola	422	27.531	84.2235	Formed on
176	Khoriyamuhon Phanta	Core	Khoriyamuhon	29.89	27.547	84.1481	Managed by park
177	Khoriyamuhon Tapu	Core	Khoriyamuhon	15.46	27.553	84.1363	Drying up wetland
178	Khoriyamuhon Tapu	Core	Khoriyamuhon	2.03	27.545	84.1313	Formed on
179	Khoriyamuhon Tapu	Core	Khoriyamuhon	12.58	27.547	84.1254	Formed on
180	Kolkatta Phanta	Core	Bhutaha	31.55	27.547	84.0095	Drying up wetland
181	Krishnagar Core	Core	Ghangar	0.83	27.437	84.4424	Existed from past
182	Krishnasar Phanta	Core	Lamichaur	2.8	27.592	84.1227	Formed on
183	Kujali Phanta	Core	Giddeni	2.06	27.658	84.2522	Formed on
184	Kujali Phanta	Core	Kujali	3.63	27.656	84.2245	Formed on
185	Kujali Phanta	Core	Kujali	1.65	27.658	84.2276	Formed on
186	Kumarbarti Phanta	Core	Divyapuri	2.17	27.645	84.1919	Formed on
187	Kumroj Phanta	Core	Janakpur	50.84	27.548	84.5489	Formed on
188	Lamichaur Bhiti Phanta	Core	Lamichaur	1.27	27.597	84.1349	Drying up wetland
189	Lamichaur Ghol Phanta	Core	Lamichaur	4.44	27.587	84.138	Drying up wetland

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336	Barandabhar	Buffer	Barandabhar	1.75	27.615	84.452	Existed from past
337	Barandabhar	Buffer	Barandabhar	1.92	27.613	84.4757	Existed from past
338	Barandabhar	Buffer	Khorshor	0.64	27.589	84.4793	Drying up wetland
339	Batuli pokhari	Buffer	Belisar	6.95	27.581	84.3969	Drying up wetland
340	Belasahar Lamo Phant	Buffer	Belisar	30.43	27.591	84.4147	Existed from past
341	Belshar Sanophant	Buffer	Belisar	4.36	27.579	84.4136	Existed from past
342	Bhorlekholo Dovan	Buffer	Bagai	6.66	27.43	84.4442	Formed floodplain on
343	Bhorlekholo Dovan	Buffer	Bagai	0.98	27.428	84.4468	Formed floodplain on
344	Bhutaha Phant	Buffer	Bhutaha	8.29	27.556	84.0396	Formed floodplain on
345	Bishazar Phanta Taal	Buffer	Bishazar	4.26	27.624	84.4447	Drying up wetland
346	Bishazar Ghasemaidan	Buffer	Bishazar	2.91	27.613	84.4342	Existed from past
347	Botesimara Reu Tapu	Buffer	Botesimara	24.61	27.469	84.3483	Formed floodplain on
348	Dabuwa Dovan	Buffer	Bagai	6.03	27.405	84.505	Drying up wetland
349	Dakchinkali Ghasemaidan	Buffer	Bishazar	5.15	27.619	84.4268	Drying up wetland
350	Devnagar Ghasemaidan	Buffer	Devnagar	10.75	27.609	84.4251	Existed from past
351	Devnagar Phant	Buffer	Devnagar	4.29	27.604	84.4181	Drying up wetland
352	Devnagar Tallo Phant	Buffer	Devnagar	1.2	27.604	84.4245	Existed from past
353	Dhaka Phanta	Buffer	Amaltari	0.95	27.574	84.1152	Existed from past
354	Dhaka Phanta	Buffer	Amaltari	0.55	27.581	84.1171	Drying up wetland
355	Gadeshkunja Phant	Buffer	Laukhani	2.98	27.626	84.1725	Drying up wetland
356	Ghailaghari CF Phant	Buffer	Kasara (HQ)	7.63	27.559	84.3269	Managed community by
357	Ghangar Reu Ghat	Buffer	Ghangar	13.12	27.447	84.3901	Formed floodplain on
358	Gopalnagar Phant	Buffer	Botesimara	4.28	27.459	84.367	Formed floodplain on
359	Hilekholo Phant	Buffer	Bagai	0.4	27.411	84.501	Drying up wetland
360	Icherny Phanta	Buffer	Icherny	2.46	27.563	84.5216	Managed by park
361	Jankauli CF Ghasemaidan	Buffer	Icherny	7.99	27.567	84.5175	Drying up wetland
362	Jaraykholo Dovan	Buffer	Ichha Nagar	2.7	27.351	84.623	Formed floodplain on
363	Jarayokholo Bagar	Buffer	Ichha Nagar	9.87	27.348	84.631	Formed floodplain on
364	Kanchiboteni	Buffer	Amaltari	1.33	27.568	84.115	Drying up wetland

Annex XII: Number of Tourists visiting CNP and revenue generation (includes both Foreigners and Nepalese)

SN	FY	Tourist No.	Revenue.
1	2029/30 (1971/72)	0	1729
2	2030/31 (1972/73)	0	61554
3	2031/32 (1973/74)	836	140298
4	2032/33 (1974/75)	2206	201421
5	2033/34 (1975/76)	5021	239682
6	2034/35 (1976/77)	5547	406169
7	2035/36 (1977/78)	8325	733440
8	2036/37 (1978/79)	6290	816002
9	2037/38 (1979/80)	12503	754201
10	2038/39 (1980/81)	11218	1145430
11	2039/40 (1981/82)	11602	1167250
12	2040/41 (1982/83)	11774	1520777
13	2041/42 (1983/84)	14606	1770847
14	2042/43 (1984/85)	14156	2175420
15	2043/44 (1985/86)	25440	2456795
16	2044/45 (1986/87)	38565	3370139
17	2045/46 (1987/88)	44887	4759565
18	2046/47 (1988/89)	45602	13449910
19	2047/48 (1989/90)	43750	20105000
20	2048/49 (1990/91)	55335	27157144
21	2049/50 (1991/92)	55442	39680499
22	2050/51 (1992/93)	58994	36071298
23	2051/52 (1993/94)	64749	41527367
24	2052/53 (1994/95)	83898	46878346
25	2053/54 (1995/96)	96062	48290662
26	2054/55 (1996/97)	104046	48150192
27	2055/56 (1997/98)	105884	54543777
28	2056/57 (1998/99)	117512	51537864
29	2057/58 (1999/00)	106254	74302801
30	2058/59 (2001/02)	58317	41887416
31	2059/60 (2002/03)	48921	30831199
32	2060/61 (2003/04)	57876	40060770
33	2061/62 (2004/05)	42654	28033012
34	2062/63 (2005/06)	54395	37979536
35	2063/64 (2006/07)	81171	47732093
36	2064/65 (2007/08)	105844	58843100
37	2065/66 (2008/09)	114384	62757576

Annex XIII-A: Maximum temperature in degree celcius(1985-2016)

Year/Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1985	24	26.5	33.9	37.8	35.7	35.1	32.7	34.6	32.8	31.2	28.8	24.8
1986	24	26.4	32.8	35	35.4	36.2	33	33.9	32.1	30.6	28	24.7
1987	24.2	27.1	30.5	35.9	36.5	35.4	31.5	32.2	32.8	31	28.9	25
1988	24.5	28	31.5	36	35.9	34.2	32.9	32.8	33.4	32.8	29.6	25.5
1989	22	25.3	31.3	37	36.8	34.4	31.9	33.7	32.3	32.4	27.7	23.7
1990	24.2	25.2	29.2	34.8	34.5	35.1	32.3	33.3	32.5	31.2	29.8	24.7
1991	22.5	28	32.7	36	36.5	34.1	33.5	33.3	33	32.2	27.9	24.1
1992	22.1	23.6	32.6	38.2	35.7	36.5	33.3	33.5	33	31.1	28.5	23.7
1993	20.9	27.2	30.1	34.2	34.3	35	34	32.6	32.4	32.4	28.7	25.8
1994	24.2	26	32	36.8	38.2	35.9	34.6	34.5	33.3	32.2	28.9	24.7
1995	21.6	25.9	31.3	37.1	39.1	33.7	33.6	33.9	33	32.7	28.8	23.9
1996	22	25.8	31.8	36.5	37.6	34	33.1	33.4	33.3	30.5	28.8	24.8
1997	22.4	25	31.5	32.5	36.2	36.4	34.4	33.8	33.2	31.1	28.3	22.2
1998	20.2	26.1	28.5	33.7	36.5	36.8	32.7	33	33.9	33.2	29.4	25.2
1999	22.9	28.2	33.5	37.9	34.8	34.4	33	33	33.5	32.2	28.9	25.3
2000	22.1	24.6	31.3	35.4	34.1	34.2	33.6	33.3	32.9	33.5	28.8	25.3
2001	23.2	27.2	33	36.7	34.6	34.2	33.9	34.4	33	32.8	29	23.7
2002	23.6	27.4	32	34.3	33.9	35.2	33.4	34.3	33.4	32.4	29.6	24.5
2003	20.5	26	29.6	34.8	35.5	34.2	33.7	33.9	33.2	32.8	29	24.7
2004	21.3	26.4	33.2	33.4	34.9	34.6	33	34.5	33.3	31.5	28.1	24.7
2005	23.2	26.3	32.4	36.2	35.9	36.6	33.1	33	34.5	31.5	28.2	25
2006	23	28.5	32.4	34.8	35.1	34.7	34.3	34.7	33.4	32.9	28.5	24.3
2007	22.3	24.4	30	35.4	36.4	34.7	32.5	33.9	32.5	32.3	29.7	24.4
2008	22.3	24.3	31.4	35.8	35.5	33.2	33.2	32.5	33.1	31.3	28.1	24
2009	23.4	27.8	32.5	37.4	35.4	35.1	33.9	32.6	33.6	31.2	26.9	23.3
2010	20.1	25.5	33.1	38.1	35.2	35.4	33.6	33.9	33.2	31.4	27.9	23.7
2011	20.8	26.2	31.6	34.7	34.1	34.2	33.2	33.2	32.9	31.9	26.1	21.9
2012	21	25.1	30.4	34.7	37.3	35.6	33.4	33.8	32.7	31.1	27.5	22.9
2013	21.4	26.6	32.1	34.4	35.3	34.2	34.3	33.9	33.7	30.6	27.5	23.5
2014	22.6	22.9	31.1	36.8	37.2	35.5	33.6	33	32.6	31.9	28.6	22.5
2015	21.9	25.3	29.7	32.9	35.6	35.4	34.3	33.4	33.4	31.9	28.2	23.2
2016	22.2	27.3	32.1	37.6	34.3	34.2	32.5	34.3	32.2	31.8	28.5	23.8

Source: DHM (2017), Rampur station, Chitwan

Annex XIII-B: Minimum temperature in degree celcius (1985-2016)

Year/Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
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Annex XIII-C: Rainfall in mm (1985-2016)

Year/ Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1985	10.7	11.2	0	11.4	195.5	201.8	713	319.3	421.7	181.2	2.2	65
1986	0	20.2	0	45.3	85.4	290.6	389.7	443.4	200.9	112.3	0.7	54.3
1987	0.5	11.3	26.6	47.4	100.9	246.2	836.7	360.7	161	193.3	0	11.3
1988	0	2.7	38.2	92.2	220.4	205.6	491.1	524.4	150.5	14.9	4.8	32.5
1989	47.6	1.1	26.3	0.1	162.8	394.5	667.7	192.1	290	40.5	0.3	1.4
1990	0	29.8	34.4	26.5	131.8	285	478.1	298.8	272	85	0	1.8
1991	17.2	8.4	23.7	21	113.9	322.4	523.8	441.2	331.6	0	0	57.3
1992	6.4	9.5	0	29.4	62.2	194.7	530.2	429.4	187.5	139.1	7.7	0.7
1993	3.9	9.1	49.4	82.5	190.5	258.3	309.1	615.1	246.7	99.9	0.6	0
1994	39.9	32.6	9.3	24.8	123.4	406.3	419.7	400.3	483.5	3.6	0	4.2
1995	1.5	22.9	5.9	36	152.9	507.4	479.4	454.6	196.4	42.5	58.9	3.5
1996	55.7	40.4	0	6	113.6	364.2	482.7	341.8	261.6	117.8	0	0
1997	13.4	1.5	2.9	144.6	83.4	321.7	583.2	481.3	290.9	64.4	7.9	146
1998	4.4	13.2	87.2	88.3	150.1	332.3	573.7	1046.5	253.6	92.5	3.1	0
1999	0.4	0	0	10.1	334.2	384.5	611.4	686.6	312.4	202.1	0.2	0
2000	0.8	9.8	24.9	73	315.8	520.8	558.3	333.2	206.9	6.4	0	0
2001	1.6	18.6	0.8	67.4	246.9	386.3	644.8	548.2	376.8	28.3	20.4	0
2002	31.9	28.3	45.6	57.7	391.9	600.9	853.3	303.3	263.7	22.7	44.6	0
2003	35.1	59.4	62	101	99.9	473.2	930	548.9	292.2	81.1	0	10.7
2004	62.7	0	0	180.2	111.4	472.5	495.5	214.3	417.7	75.7	12	0
2005	32.1	6.4	38.9	28.8	133.5	139.9	349.2	671.1	148.6	183.5	0	0
2006	0	0.1	3	125.9	279.7	387.1	352.3	405.4	362	60.6	2.1	19
2007	0	80.3	47.6	100.9	131	406.7	497.2	427.4	926.7	120.2	4.6	0
2008	17.1	1.7	33.8	40.4	118.9	378.6	431.4	458.1	218.7	87.3	0	0
2009	0	0.1	0	7.3	274.2	179.2	465.5	753.3	126.3	101.1	0	2.2
2010	4	19	0	62.8	205.2	371.8	704.9	460	523.2	48.6	0	0
2011	0	34.9	34.4	33.7	217.2	315.8	45	345.6	156.6	0.4	0	0
2012	16.1	47.4	4.6	152.4	62.3	246	485.5	229	392.8	0	0	0
2013	9.6	0	29.5	74.5	375.9	667.5	430.1	181.1	199.3	158.8	1.6	0
2014	9.2	20.7	10.2	3.9	106.4	389.5	428	795.7	205.6	85	0	9.5
2015	14	46.9	43.7	21	174.2	306.8	417.4	461.2	139	4.2	0	0

Source: DHM (2017), Rampur station, Chitwan



16	Meghauli UC	Rapti, Narayani	9000	400	0.5	1800000	Musaharghat, Tigertop, Gola, Saalbaas, Baluwaghat, Dharmapur ghat
17	Aayodhyapuri UC	Rewa, Changanar, Bagai, Tamata, Paroce, Patare	8000	175	0.5	700000	Changanar, Bagai, Tamata, Paroce, Patare
18	Nanda Bhaui UC	Naryani	7000	200	0.5	700000	Seri, (Tallo Bhiuran Gosababa, Baghor Amaltari)
19	Lamichaur UC	Narayani, Lokaha, Kerunge	3500	200	0.5	350000	Sorgdwari, Panch blingale, Laugai, Rataul, Nepal Eata bhatta ghat
20	Gosai baba UC	Arun Kholo, Girwari Kholo	1500	225	0.5	168750	Tallo Bhiuran, Chisapani, Simara
21	Sikharauli UC	Narayani, Jhare, Beldiya	2500	175	0.5	218750	Sikharuli, Jhare narayani dovan, beldiya
22	Barandabhar UC	Rapti	700	125	0.5	43750	Dumriya ghat
			Total			9450000	
Allowable only 50% of the total (m3)						4725000	
Stone - 10% (m3)						472500	
Gravel -25% (m3)						1181250	
Sand - 65% (m3)						3071250	



Signature

S.N	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Ram Chandra Kadel	CCO	CNP
2	Bed Bahadur Khadka	CCO	CNP
3	Nurendra Aryal	CCO	CNP
4	Abhinaya Pathak	CCO	CNP
5	Jhulai Chaudhary	CCO	CNP
6	Ramesh Kumar Yadav	CCO	CNP
7	Bimaya Kumar Mishra	CCO	CNP
8	Bishnu Parsad Bhusal	Account Officer	CNP
9	Ram Kaji Shrestha	Section Officer	CNP
10	Budhan Chaudhary	Section Officer	CNP
11	Ramesh Bahadur Kuwar	Nayab Subba	CNP
12	Dipak Bahadur Dhakal	Nayab Subba	CNP
13	Min Bahadur Khadka	Sub Engineer	CNP
14	Pramod Bhattari	Accountant	CNP
15	Laxman Raya	Ranger	CNP
16	Kina K.C	Ranger	CNP
17	Prativa Kashyap	Ranger	CNP
18	Tara Devi Aryal	Computer Operator	CNP
19	Amrita Pudasaini	Ranger	CNP
20	Yagya Prasad Kalle	Asst. Accountant	CNP
21	Ek Dev Bhattari	Kharidar	CNP

Annex XVC: Participants of meeting at Kasara

20	Sarda	Chairperson	BZUC
21	Fanindra Raj Kharel	Former DG	Freelance Expert
22	Puran Bhakta Shrestha	PA management Expert	Freelance Expert
23	Surya Prasad Adhikari	Officer	Practical Solution Pvt. Ltd.
24	Chhatra Bahadur Khadka	Ranger	CNP
25	Prakash Limbu	Ranger	CNP
26	Prativa Kashyapati	Ranger	CNP
27	Kina K.C	Ranger	CNP
28	Sudip Adhikari	Ranger	CNP
29	Ambika Dhuungana	Office Secretary	BZMC
30	Tara Devi Aryal		
31	Dipak Kumar Dhakal		
32	Santosh Bhattari		
33	Nabin Bhandari	Kharidar	CNP

Date: 2074/4/17

S.N.	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Madhukar Malla	Chairperson	BZMC
2	Baburam Pathak	Chairperson	Lothar BZUC
3	Sukh Bahadur Tamang	Chairperson	Khagendramalli BZUC
4	Narayan Dutt Timilsina	Chairperson	Budi Rapti BZUC
5	Basudev Dhungana	Chairperson	Mirgakunja BZUC
6	Devraj Sapkota	Chairperson	Barandavhar Users BZUC
7	Shankar Mahato	Chairperson	Patihani BZUC
8	San Bahadur Tamang	Chairperson	Kerunga BZUC
9	Shyam Adhikari	Chairperson	Meghauli BZUC
10	Rebi Jung Gurung	Chairperson	Kalabangar BZUC
11	Narayan Dutt Sapkota	Chairperson	Panchpandav BZUC
12	Shiv Bahadur Karki	Chairperson	Rewa BZUC
13	Mathura Bahadur Bhandari	Chairperson	Aayodhapuri BZUC
14	Liladhar Adhikari	Chairperson	Siswar BZUC
15	Basudev Paudel	Chairperson	Lamichaur BZUC
16	Kedarnath Ghimire	Chairperson	Amaltari BZUC
17	Doman Bahadur Bhandari	Chairperson	Nanda-Bhaju BZUC
18	Biphal Tharu	Chairperson	Gosaibaba BZUC

Date: 2074/10/05

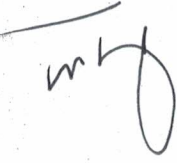
Annex XVf: Participants of meeting at Kasara

SN	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Ram Chandra Kandel	CCO	CNP
2	Amir Mahajan	Planning Officer	DNPWC
3	Narayan Rupakheti	Management Officer	DNPWC
4	Santosh Bhagat	Ranger	DNPWC
5	Saurav Shrestha	PA Management Plan Preparation Expert	SDIC

Date: 2074/09/24

Annex XVE: Participants of Task force meeting

33	Ekdev Bhattari	Khardar	CNP
34	Ram Prasad Chaudhari		CNP
35	Ashok Prasad Kushuwaha		CNP
36	Aryun Khatri		CNP
37	Tilak Kumar Jha		CNP
38	Sunil Adhikari		CNP
39	Saurav Shrestha	PA Management Plan Preparation Expert	SDIC





16	Saurav Shrestha	PA Management Plan preparation Expert	SDIC
17	Rupak Maharyan	Conservation Research Officer	
18	Shailendra Raj Giri		ZSL-Nepal Office
19	Chitranjibi Prasad Pokharel	Project Manager	NTNC Central Zoo
20	Madhav Khadka	Senior Manager	WWF Nepal
21	Jyotendra Thakuri		BCN
22	Rabindra Karki	Asst. Research Officer	DNPWC
23	Rishi Ranabhat	Assist. Ecology Officer	DNPWC
24	Anjani Kumar Ghimire	Legal Officer	DNPWC
25	Kedar Natha Kattel	Assistant Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	DNPWC
26	Bhoj Raj Pantha	Assistant Conservation Education Officer	
27	Sarita Gyawali	Project Director	NTNC
28	Susma Rana		DNPWC
29	Bimala Bhusal	Section Officer	DNPWC
30	Saraswoti Sapkota	Asst. Planning Officer	DNPWC
31	Santosh Kumar Bhagat	Ranger	DNPWC