



Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

Important note: To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:

it is expected that this report will be no more than 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2017

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	22-009
Project title	Securing Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve's Grassland and wellbeing of local communities
Host country/ies	Nepal
Contract holder institution	Zoological Society of London
Partner institution(s)	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), Himalayan Nature (HN)
Darwin grant value	£ 284,417
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2015 to 31 March 2018
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2016 – Mar 2017) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2016-Mar 2017, Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Baral, Hem Sagar
Project website/blog/Twitter	https://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/suklaphanta-wildlife-reserve-%E2%80%93-nepal https://himalayannature.org/index.php/2017/01/17/darwin-initiative-securing-shuklaphanta-wildlife-reserves-grasslands-and-wellbeing-of-local-communities/
Report author(s) and date	Hem Sagar Baral, Gitanjali Bhattacharya, Bhagawan Raj Dahal, Tek Raj Bhatt, Jake Williams, Pradeep Raj Joshi 30 April 2017

1. Project rationale

The Suklaphanta National Park (ShNP) Management Plan identified overgrazing in core and peripheral areas as a major cause of the decline of grassland habitat and animals. Nearly 10,000 cattle, constituting 85% of the buffer zone population, graze freely within the core and peripheral area of ShNP each day. The frequent and unregulated sharing of grazing land not only results in overgrazing, but also increases the risk of disease transmission between domestic ruminants and wild animals. For example, 20 swamp and hog deer died in a foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreak in 2010-11. This failure to manage transmittable diseases poses a serious threat to wildlife.

Cattle, however, play a significant role in the local economy. Over 22,000 households (143,395 people) reside in the buffer zone and are dependent on livestock for their income and nutritional needs. Cattle management is still based on traditional herding practices leading to low milk yields. There are inadequate veterinary facilities to address livestock health concerns, which often leads to severe economic losses. Women, typically responsible for fodder collection, are at risk of injury from accidents and animal attack while climbing trees to collect fodder in and around ShNP. These concerns have been highlighted by communities and DNPWC during meetings with NTNC and ZSL.

The project is being implemented in Suklaphanta National Park located in far western lowland Nepal, in Kanchanpur district. The park, established in 1976, covers an area of 305 sq. km. An additional 243.5 sq. km area around the reserve was declared as buffer zone in 2004, and the reserve was designated as a National Park in 2017.

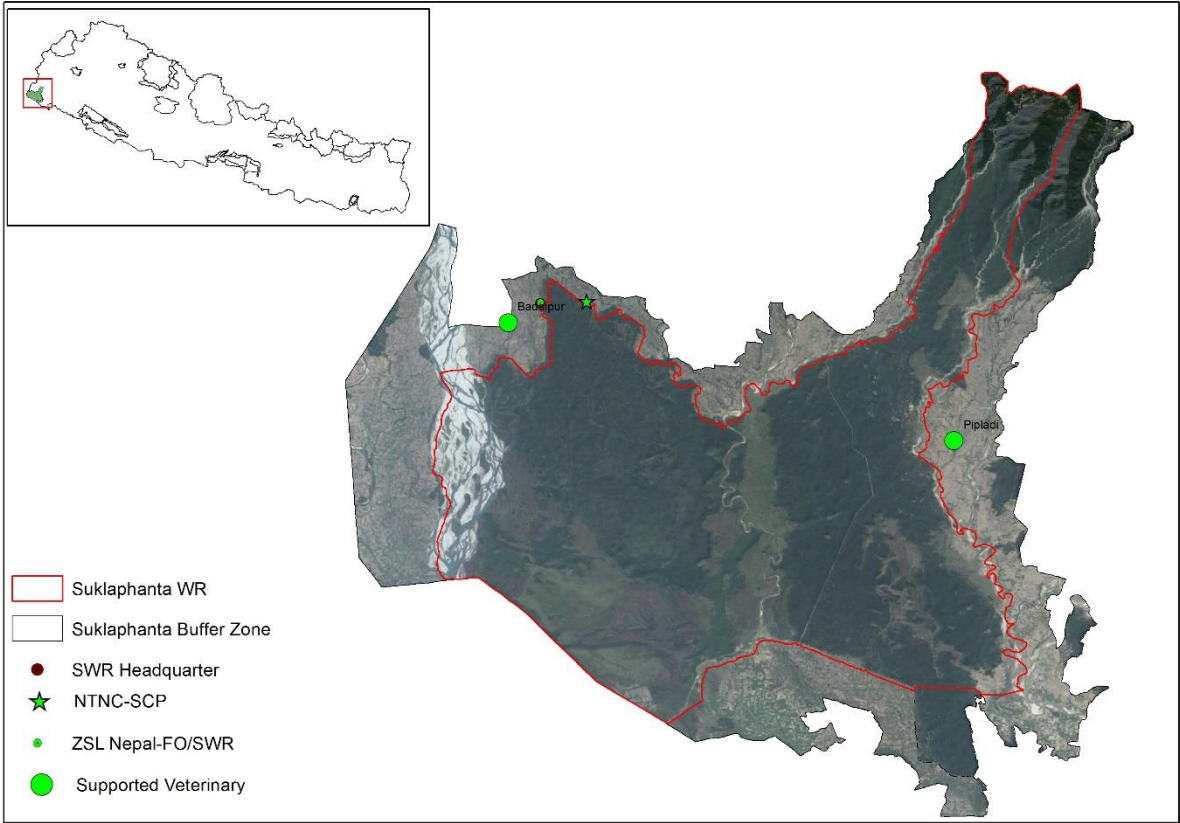


Fig 1: Map of the project location

2. Project partnerships

Following the model set up at the start of the project, a Programme Coordination Committee (PCC) has been formed under the lead of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), which has ensured the coordination of project partners. Similarly, a Project Management Unit (PMU) has been established at the implementation site, under the leadership of the Chief Conservation Officer of Suklaphanta National Park, to ensure the engagement and coordination of all site level stakeholders and project partners. PCC and PMU meetings have been held regularly to ensure: the smooth implementation of project activities; information sharing; progress monitoring; and the forging of effective partnerships with all the project partners and stakeholders.

In addition to coordination through the above mechanism, there continues to be frequent communication with project partners to identify potential issues, challenges and opportunities in the implementation of this project and beyond, to solidify the successes being achieved through this project.

The strong engagement of the District Livestock Services Office (DLSO) and Bhimdatta Municipality in the setup of a veterinary centre in the buffer zone of Suklaphanta National Park has strengthened the project and secured the sustainable operation of the veterinary centre. Regular progress updates have been shared with all partners to ensure ownership of project outputs and continued support beyond the project life.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

The veterinary clinics are now fully established and equipped. The clinic at Badaipur has been handed over to the DLSO through a formal programme led by Suklaphanta National Park and the Buffer Zone Management Committee. Both clinics are providing services beyond the expectations of the project. Similarly, two women-led cooperatives have provided soft loans to 53 households for purchasing improved breeds of livestock. Cooperatives have been promoting the purchase of improved breeds of buffalos and cows as requested by their members. There are currently 136 members registered to these cooperatives and more households have applied for membership. Site specific grassland management guidelines has been produced and endorsed by ShNP. Grassland experimentation plots have been managed following the same method as the previous year. Annual monitoring of key species has continued for year 2 as well. Surveys for tiger, swamp deer and other prey species, including Hodgson's Bushchat, has been completed.

Output 1: Two fully functional veterinary clinics established within the SHNP buffer zone.

Two veterinary clinics are now fully functional and well equipped to provide services to local community members. In addition to original plans, a structure has been constructed on the premises of the clinic to provide much needed shelter to livestock and people during harsh weather.

Output 2: Women-run dairy cooperatives have supported 53 households within the ShNP buffer zone.

Two women-run cooperatives (Trishakti improved cow/buffalo milk production sub-committee and Shuklaphanta improved cow/buffalo milk production sub-committee; also referred to as Trishakti and Shuklaphanta cooperatives in this report) were set up in year one of the project. The two cooperatives now have 136 members. Support for purchasing improved breeds of livestock was provided to 53 households. The cooperatives have also provided partial support for insurance (12.5% of insurance premium) for 143 livestock including all improved breeds of livestock purchased by the 53 households. The co-operative members meet at least once a month to settle balances, and discuss loan requests, new member applications and any other business. The cooperatives are also facilitating their members to start a collective savings pool, managed through the cooperatives.

Output 3 - Grassland management guidelines in place and plan operational

Grassland management guidelines have been formed and endorsed by ShNP. The guidelines were prepared by ShNP management with technical support and inputs from ZSL and other project partners and stakeholders.

Grassland management trials continue in year two of the project. Five experimental plots were established in Singhpur phanta in year one of the project. Each plot was treated with a different management intervention in years one and two. Data has been collected on the effects of different interventions on local biodiversity.

Output 4: Annual biodiversity monitoring programme for ShNP in place. Target species include Hog deer (Axis porcinus), Swamp deer (Cervus duvaucelii), Bengal tiger (Panthera tigris), Bengal florican (Houbaropsis bengalensis) and Hodgson's bushchat (Saxicola insignis).

The project supported an annual monitoring survey for Hodgson's bushchat and partially supported ShNP in the Swamp deer count and Tiger and prey base monitoring. All the collected data has been submitted to ShNP, which will publish the results for use by all stakeholders and partners. Support for surveys of these species will be continued in year 3.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1:	Two fully functional veterinary clinics established within the SHNP buffer zone.			Output will be achieved by the end of the project. The proposed indicators are sufficient to measure the project output.
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence	
Indicator 1 Two clinics refurbished and equipment procured by the end of year 1.	Clinics lack basic facilities	Two veterinary clinics refurbished in Badaipur and Pipladi. Clinics handed over to DLSO.	Annex 4.1 and 4.2 Photo 1 Partner report (NTNC).	Completed.
Indicator 2 Four veterinary staff recruited and trained by the end of year 1.	0	Four veterinary staff provide services from these clinics, and will continue to do so beyond the lifetime of the project through support from DLSO and the project.	Annex 4.3 (a)	Completed.
Indicator 3 Each veterinary clinic served at least 1750 (<i>revised value</i>) households by the end of year 2 and 2500 (<i>revised value</i>) households by the end of year 3.	Badaipur clinic = 1264 cases and Pipladi = 1789 cases	Badaipur clinic = 3012 cases and Pipladi = 2450 cases	Annex 4.3 (b)	Significant increase in the number of cases served by both clinics. Both clinics are serving over the revised target number of households for year 2.
Indicator 4 Each clinic vaccinates at least 500 (<i>revised value</i>) cows against FMD by the end of year 3.	Badaipur= 500 Pipladi= 248	Badaipur= 1000 Pipladi= 800	Annex 4.3	Significant increase in the number of households served by both clinics. Both clinics already

				vaccinating the target number of cows for year 3.
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Output 2:	Women-run dairy cooperatives facilitating more productive cattle farms within the SHNP buffer zone.			Output will be achieved by the end of the project. The proposed indicators are sufficient to measure the project output.
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence	
Indicator 1 Two dairy cooperatives with 15-25 female members established through existing cooperative legal structures by year 1.	0	2 cooperatives. Total members = 136 Shuklaphanta cooperative = 53 members Trishakti cooperative= 83 members	Annex 4.4, 4.5 and 4.8 Project partner report Co-operative operational guidelines	Completed.
Indicator 2 Number (target = 20) of households with improved cows obtained with support from the project by the end of year 2	0	53 households	Annex 4.6 and 4.7 Project partner report	Completed.
Indicator 3 Increases in household annual milk yield, consumption and commercialisation from year 1 baselines.	Annual Milk Production Trishakti = 890.24 litre/year Suklaphanta = 998.58 litre/year Annual milk marketed is 27,557.5 litre/year.	Annual Milk Production Trishakti = 899.31 litre/year Shuklaphanta= 2923.44 litre/year Annual milk marketed is 87,052.5 litre/year	Annex 4.8 Project partner report	Average values derived from per day milk yield and marketing. Increased values from year 1 baselines for Suklaphanta and total marketed milk.

Output 3:	Grassland management guidelines in place and plan operational.	Output will be achieved by the end of the
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				project. The proposed indicators are sufficient to measure the project output.
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence	
Indicator 1 10 reserve staff and 40 community members trained in grassland management techniques by the end of year 2.	0	23 park staff and 47 community members trained	Annex 4.9 (a, b, c, d)	Completed.
Indicator 2 50% reduction of area of ShNP experiencing illegal grazing from year 1 to year 3	17000	Not available for this year	Not available	Planned for year 3
Indicator 3 Number of households planting fodder species increases by 20% from year 1 baseline by the end of year 3.	358 households	2534 fodder seedlings and 160 kg of Berseem grass distributed to 136 households of cooperative members Additional 6466 fodder seedlings were distributed to buffer zone community of ShNP by NTNC	Annex 4.10 Project partner report	Final assessment in year 3.
Indicator 4 Number of households practicing stall feeding increases by 30% from year 1 baseline by the end of year 3.	0	111 households	Annex 4.11 Photo 2 Project partner report	Final assessment in Year 3. Currently a significant increase in households practicing stall feeding.

Output 4:	Biodiversity monitoring programme for SHNP in place.	Output will be achieved by the end of the project. The proposed indicators are sufficient to measure the
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	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence	project output.
Indicator 1 Baselines for key indicator species established for year 1 of the project in consultation with other stakeholders	Tiger 15 Rhino 8 Bengal Florican 8 Hog Deer 6.76 ±3.42/km ² Hodgson's Bushchat 7 Swamp Deer 2301 (2014)	Tiger 17 Rhino 10 Bengal Florican: data will be ready very shortly Hodgson's Bushchat 6 Swamp Deer: data being analysed	Annual report ShNP (2016) Hodgson' Bushchat survey (ShNP 2017)	The report is in Nepali and is provided as supplementary document.
Indicator 2 Monitoring surveys carried out in year 2 and year 3 of the project	Baseline figure of at least five key species in place	Tiger 17 Rhino 10 Bengal Florican: data will be ready very shortly Hodgson's Bushchat 6 Swamp Deer: data being analysed	Annual report ShNP (2016)	The report is in Nepali and is provided as supplementary document.
Indicator 3 Results are fed into ShNP Management Plan and grassland management guidelines by the end of year 3	ShNP management plan outdated and no grassland management guidelines	Grassland Management guidelines prepared and Management Plan for ShNP being updated.	Grassland management guidelines document provided as a supplementary document	Will be complete once ShNP management plan updated.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome:	Healthy grassland ecosystems in and around Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve contributes to the well-being for 2500 households through productive livestock, better access to veterinary services and more accessible fodder resources.			Outcome will be achieved by the end of the project. The proposed indicators are sufficient to measure the project outcome.
	Baseline	Change by 2017	Source of evidence	
Two VDCs around SHNP actively	0	Under the lead of ShNP, two	Annual Report	On target.

implementing community managed grassland guidelines covering at least 10 km ² of the buffer zone by year 3.		communities are managing grasslands at Kasrol, Samadajji and, Jhalari.	ShNP (2016)	
DNPWC managing grasslands according to guidelines in at least 16 km ² of the PA by the end of year 3.	0	Suklaphanta used management interventions to manage 54.5 Km ² area grasslands.	Annual Report ShNP (2016)	On target.
Key biodiversity metrics stabilised or improved within SHNP by year 3. Increase of tiger population from 15 to 20, swamp deer and hog deer populations stable, Hodgson's Bushchat and Bengal florican population increased by 10% from 2014 levels.	<p>Tiger population : 15 (SHNP 2015 census)</p> <p>Bengal Florican population: 8 (BCN, 2015)</p> <p>Swamp deer Population 2301 (SHNP 2014)</p> <p>Hodgson's Bushchat 7 (SHNP/ZSL 2014)</p> <p>Hog deer: 6.76 ±3.42/km²</p>	<p>Tiger population: 17 (SHNP 2016 census)</p> <p>Bengal Florican: data will be ready very shortly</p> <p>Swamp deer Population – data being analysed</p> <p>Hodgson's Bushchat 6 (SHNP/ZSL 2016)</p>	Annual report ShNP (2016)	On target, other than decline in Hodgson's Bushchat and data on Bengal Florican which we are still awaiting.
80% reduction in zoonotic disease outbreaks by the end of year 3.	171 cases treated by two clinics in 2014	295 cases treated by two clinics in 2016	Annex 4.3 (c)	Final assessment in year 3. Increased use of veterinary services has led to detection of more cases. Greater awareness as well as use of veterinary services to vaccinate livestock will serve to mitigate against the spread of

				zoonotic disease
Economic losses from lack of veterinary care reduced by 50% from year 1 baseline	105 livestock lost to diseases	Not available for this year. Planned for the end of project in year 3.		Final assessment in year 3
At least 50% of households respondents (disaggregated by gender) report average improvement in wellbeing scores (using locally defined indicators and material style of life) by year 3 compared to Year 1 baseline.	Total respondent= 132 HH (76 Female and 56 Male) Middle class 24.24% (20 F, 12 M) Average 46.97% (36 F , 26 M) Poor 21.97% (16 F, 13 M) Ultra-poor 6.82%(4 F, 5 M)	Not available for this year. Survey planned at the end of project in year 3.		Final assessment in year 3

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumptions

Assumption 1: Nepal political situation remains conducive to work.

Comments: Political situation eased in year two and a conducive environment was formed for the project work. The political situation currently remains stable and the assumption still holds that the political situation remains conducive to work.

Assumption 2: Partners involved remain committed to the project.

Comments: Partners have shown strong commitment to the project and remain highly committed to its implementation. The assumption is fully expected to hold in year 3 as well.

Assumption 3: Communities recognise the benefits from management practices and adopt them.

Comments: Communities are actively participating in the implementation of the project and appreciate the benefits of the project support. The assumption is fully expected to hold in year 3 as well.

Output Assumptions

Assumption 1: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Government of Nepal continues promoting improved cow breeds to increase milk yields

Comments: The Government of Nepal has continued to prioritise the development of the agricultural sector.

Assumption 2: Existing dairy value chains and markets remain in place during and after the project.

Comments: This remains true and is fully expected to hold in year 3 and after the project as well.

Assumption 3: Appropriate grassland management, fodder plantations and introduction of stall feeding are sufficient to support the food needs of the improved cows

Comments: There remains no reason to doubt that this assumption is true.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

⇒ This project will lead to improvement in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve habitat with associated increases in grassland dependant wildlife, underpinned by a more sustainable livelihood base for communities.

The project aims towards poverty alleviation through its income generating activities supported by women-run dairy subcommittees. The dairy sub-committees provide soft loans at subsidised interest rates for poor households who cannot afford improved breeds of livestock through other soft loan programmes. Two dairy-based cooperatives have provided soft loans to 53 households to purchase improved breeds of livestock. Milk production and the quantity of milk marketed has increased substantially in 2016. This has resulted in an estimated increase in income of GBP 18,028.79 for cooperative members (*Increase in milk production=59,495 litres; market price= 40 NRs/litre; NPR:GBP conversion=132:1*).

Livestock are integral to local communities' livelihoods. The services provided by the veterinary clinics supported through this project have increased during this reporting period. As a result, livestock losses have decreased. Furthermore, farmers have been made aware of and facilitated to access the existing national livestock insurance scheme. Cooperatives also provide small contributions to poor households to help insure their livestock. 143 livestock have been insured with cooperative support.

Fodder seedlings distributed to 136 cooperative member households have enabled them to grow fodder in their private farms reducing their dependency on the ShNP grasslands. Similarly, a nursery supported by the project has provided 6466 fodder seedlings to buffer zone households, allowing them to plant trees in community areas and farmlands. Trees provide fodder as well as fuelwood for the communities and thus reduce the pressure on the national park.

Management and monitoring of permanent grassland management trial plots have been carried out to improve understanding of the grassland ecosystem and how it changes over time. These plots will form part of long-term monitoring and research led by the ShNP. Annual monitoring of key animal species has also helpfully fed in to the adaptive management of ShNP.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

The following SDGs are relevant to the project:

Goal 1: No poverty and Goal 2: Zero Hunger: The project has provided support to 53 households to purchase improved breeds of livestock through cooperatives. Cooperative members have benefited from increased milk production either through direct income or better nutrition. Veterinary clinics have provided health services resulting in a decrease in the number of livestock lost to disease.

Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing: Better nutrition for children available. Members have started stall feeding their livestock reducing the risk to livestock as well as to people who previously entered the park in order to collect fodder; specifically, for women. Through its income generating activities, and the increased resources it has

dedicated to fodder collection, the project has contributed to increased wellbeing of local communities in the project site.

Goal 5: Gender Equality: The Women Run Dairy cooperative established under the project is a major contributor to promoting women’s independent income generation, gender equality, and ultimately to community development. Loans have been provided to 48 women members to purchase improved breed of livestock.

Goal 15: Life on Land: Through community managed grasslands, awareness raising programmes on illegal grazing practices, and fodder seedling distribution, the project is contributing to reducing the illegal grazing pressure inside ShNP, thus protecting and restoring the threatened grassland ecosystem. Similarly, species monitoring carried out in 2016-17 has enabled the national park management to make informed decisions on conservation priorities and adaptive management.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

S.N.	Convention, treaty, agreement	Project contribution to meet national obligations
1	Convention of Biological Diversity	<p>Awareness raising radio programmes have been broadcast for grassland and biodiversity conservation (Target 1). Site specific grassland management guidelines, which support targets 4, 5, 7 and 9 of the CBD, have been prepared and endorsed by ShNP. Similarly, grassland management work, as part of the trial plots, contributes to targets 12, 17, 18 and 19 by collecting robust data. The project also supports local communities to reduce fodder collection pressure on forests and enhances the wellbeing of communities by supporting improved breeds of livestock and by providing fodder seedlings; all contributing to target 12.</p> <p>Several interaction meetings with the focal point for CBD and CITES in Nepal have been carried out. Project objectives and results from the project have been shared. Suggestions of how the project could enhance its contribution to the CBD, including through data reporting to contribute to meeting the national commitment to the CBD and CITES, have been incorporated.</p>
2	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora	The project does not directly contribute to this convention. However, the activity to improve data sharing among the partners is in line with the obligations of the convention.
3	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	The overall goal of the project is in line with the NBSAP. The draft management guidelines support meeting the target of the NBSAP for the <i>‘sustainable management of at least five grasslands and five wetlands inside protected areas prepared and implemented by 2020.’</i>

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project is largely aimed at poverty alleviation through direct and indirect measures. The project has already contributed through setting up dairy subcommittees which have supported poor households to purchase improved breeds of livestock. Cooperatives have directly helped through providing financial assistance to upgrade dairy farms through a soft loan programme, leading to increased food security via increased dairy production. Establishing veterinary clinics has improved access to veterinary health services. And average local income has been increased through moving local dairy products up the existing dairy value chain.

Milk production and quantity of milk marketed has increased contributing to increased food security, better nutrition for children and family members and direct income for the local community households. Because cooperatives function as a revolving fund, providing monetary assistance to poor households, these benefits are expected to expand and continue beyond the project life supporting poverty alleviation in the region. Almost all members of the subcommittee are women which also helps promote women's role in the economy and decision making.

The project is promoting stall feeding practices through awareness raising programmes and fodder seedling support, which reduces the number of women going inside the park to collect fodder. This will have a positive impact on the health of women and reduce the risk of injuries sustained inside the park through animal attacks and falling out of trees while collecting fodder.

7. Project support to gender equality issues

One of the key outputs of the project is women's empowerment through engagement and providing opportunities for income generation via the setup of two women-led cooperatives. The project has empowered women with decision-making abilities in the selection and disbursement of loans. The cooperatives have already provided soft loans to 53 households to purchase improved breeds of livestock (Annex 4.6 and 4.7).

The project is also supporting cooperative members to conduct regular meetings and be represented at larger forums such as workshops and meetings held by the ShNP and buffer zone management committees. This has helped cooperative members to bring forward their issues and discuss opportunities for better engagement.

As women are primarily engaged in rearing livestock and fodder collection, they are the main beneficiaries of the project. The project has focused on providing better access to fodder, health care of livestock and empowering women.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The Programme Coordination Committee (PCC) and Project Management Unit (PMU) are the key monitoring units set up for project monitoring and evaluation. Similarly, ShNP in coordination with project partners is conducting regular monitoring of the project progress at the site. Regular visits have been conducted by the project manager and team to monitor and evaluate project implementation. A consultant hired by the project has provided an independent assessment of the project implementation especially on: the setup of the clinics; livestock insurance; market identification; and farmers' access to market.

Government led monitoring and evaluation of the project was carried out by a team led by the Deputy Director General of DNPWC. An assessment of the project progress and impact was provided. The monitoring report has been provided as a supplementary document.

A midterm project evaluation was made by the Darwin Initiative and project team to measure the degree of resource use efficiency, relevance, and effectiveness. During the visit the team carried out participatory interaction with key stakeholders (SWR, DLSO, BZMC, and farmers),

project partners (ZSL and HN) and committee members. The team observed the upgraded veterinary clinics of Badaipur and Pipaladi Asina and the monitoring team also observed newly purchased improved breeds of cows/buffaloes as well as fodder plants and forage cultivation fields distributed by the project. The team members were Mr. Simon Mercer from the Darwin Initiative - UK, Dr. Bhagawan Raj Dahal from ZSL Nepal, ShNP, NTNC-SCP, ZSL-ShNP team members and other stakeholders.

9. Lessons learnt

Collaboration: Joint collaboration of partners is essential for a successful project. Collaboration during project development is critical as it leads to the development of a project that is owned by all and is sustainable beyond the project life.

Administration: Agreeing a detailed work plan involving all the partners and their respective responsibilities is vital for a project involving various partners.

Implementation: Utilising established community managed institutional bodies, such as dairy development subcommittees sitting under the umbrella of Buffer Zone Management Committees, has proven to be easier than establishing new institutions. As direct beneficiaries are managing the subcommittee, a greater sense of ownership and effective management is achieved, leading to greater success for the project.

GESI: Engagement of women in income generating activities such as cooperatives has led to better management and utilisation of the cooperative funds. It has also provided a platform for building better social relationships and understanding. Cooperative meetings held regularly, at least once a month, have provided an opportunity for local women to discuss a range of issues, including those beyond the project scope.

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

N o.	Comment	Next half year report	Next Annual report	Responses made
1	Targets for Output 1 (indicators 1.3 & 1.4) need to be revised upwards to reflect the actual baseline figures reported in AR1	X		Target revised for indicator 1.3 and 1.4 in HY2.
2	Provide more information about training carried out e.g. for cooperative members (such as training schedule and capacity of trainers)		X	Separate report and the CVs of two trainers provided as supplementary documents.
3	Identify the level of increases (%) expected over baselines for milk yield and milk sales as end of project indicators	X		Target revised in HY2 report.
4	Provide evidence for cooperative registration (scans of registration documents)	X		Provided as supplementary document together with HY2 report.
5	Provide evidence (report) for baseline figure and methodology used for level of grazing inside ShNP	X		Provided as supplementary document together with HY2 report.
6	Provide copy of draft grassland		X	Grassland

	management guidelines			management guideline document provided as supplementary document
7	Reassess outcome assumption 1 in light of the unstable political situation affecting movement and transport in Nepal		X	Re-assessment on assumption 1 has been completed and is reported on above.
8	Improve Darwin Initiative identity via ZSL website and improved on-line project profile.		X	Darwin Identity improved at site, and nationally and internationally via newsletters, partner websites and the ZSL website.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

NA.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The key achievements toward guaranteeing the sustainability of the project activities are:

- 1) Active involvement of ShNP, BZMC and DLSO in the setup of the veterinary clinics. Clinics have been handed over to DLSO in a formal programme organised by ShNP, BZMC, NTNC, HN, and ZSL. DLSO has agreed to provide support for these clinics in future through their annual programmes. Similarly, radio awareness programmes broadcast by this project have been important for marketing the presence of the clinics, and ensuring increased use of these clinics by the communities.
- 2) The setup of women led-cooperatives has been completed, led by the local communities and BZMC. The cooperatives were formed within the existing setup of BZMC and thus BZMC fully owns the operation and management of these cooperatives. Guideline documents for their management and operation are in place.
- 3) Support has been provided to upgrade the nursery managed by NTNC. NTNC has a permanent presence at the site and also runs several community development projects. NTNC already has a plan to produce more seedlings as the demand from the communities has increased. NTNC will continue to provide fodder and grass seeds to the communities.
- 4) Experimental plots to study the effect of management interventions based on the recommendations in the draft grassland management guidelines have been initiated. Results from the experimental plots will help to evaluate the effectiveness of various interventions and allow ShNP to use the best methods to manage its grassland. Integration of the grassland management guidelines into the management plan has been discussed. The process for revision of the management plan has been initiated and data from the experimental plot is being fed to ShNP to evaluate grassland management techniques. This will be completed in year 3.

Together these provide evidence that our planned exit strategy remains valid and that the current project approach will lead to a sustained legacy for the project outcome.

13. Darwin identity

Darwin Initiative has been duly acknowledged while conducting activities supported through this project.

The support for this project by Darwin Initiative and activities covered by this project has been featured in the quarterly newsletter published by ZSL. A copy of the newsletter has been provided as a separate attachment together with this report. The project has been featured on ZSL's website and the partners' website and in their reports duly acknowledging the Darwin Initiative for its support.

Awareness raising materials and publications produced with support from this project bear Darwin Initiative logos and acknowledge its support. All the project partners and local communities are fully aware of the Darwin Initiative's support.

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			2%	
Consultancy costs			-4%	
Overhead Costs			0%	
Travel and subsistence			0%	
Operating Costs			1%	
Capital items (see below)			14%	Devaluation of GBP and foreign exchange fluctuations
Others (see below)			-5%	
TOTAL			1%	

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2016-2017

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>⇒ This project will lead to improvement in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve habitat with associated increases in grassland dependant wildlife, underpinned by a more sustainable livelihood base for communities.</p>		<p>The project has completed all the activities planned for year 2. The project has improved access to veterinary services and fodder seedlings for local communities, and implemented better grassland management in ShNP. Support has been provided to 53 households to purchase improved breeds of livestock and a substantial increase in milk production and income through milk sales has been recorded.</p>	
<p>Outcome Healthy grassland ecosystems in and around Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve contributes to the well-being for 2500 households through productive livestock, better access to veterinary services and more accessible fodder resources.</p>	<p>Indicator 1 Two VDCs around SHNP actively implementing community managed grassland guidelines covering at least 10 km² of the buffer zone by year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 2 DNPWC managing grasslands according to guidelines in at least 16 km² of the PA by the end of year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 3 Key biodiversity metrics stabilised or improved within SHNP by year 3. Increase of tiger population from 15 to 20, swamp deer and hog deer populations stable, Hodgson's Bushchat and Bengal florican population increased by 10% from 2014 levels.</p> <p>Indicator 4 80% reduction in zoonotic disease</p>	<p>Under the lead of ShNP, grassland management work has been started in the communities of Kasrol, Sama Daiji and Jhalari area. A total of 9,000 fodder seedlings were distributed to the community members by project partner NTNC.</p> <p>Grassland management guidelines have been finalised. ShNP has managed a 54.5 km² area of Suklaphanta Grassland through the interventions suggested in the grassland management guidelines using its internal sources and support from its partners. Similarly, project support was provided for the management of Singhpur phanta. Technicians and community members have been trained in grassland management interventions and techniques.</p>	<p>Operation of veterinary clinics.</p> <p>Continuation of annual monitoring surveys, coordination with DLSO to facilitate farmers supported by the project to access more benefits from government schemes.</p> <p>Additional training for ShNP and NTNC staff in grassland management.</p>

	outbreaks by the end of year 3.	Species monitoring has been continued, led by ShNP.	
	Indicator 5 Economic losses from lack of veterinary care reduced by 50% from year 1 baseline.		
	Indicator 6 At least 50% of households respondents (disaggregated by gender) report average improvement in wellbeing scores (using locally defined indicators and material style of life) by year 3 compared to Year 1 baseline.		
Output 1. Two fully functional veterinary clinics established within the SHNP buffer zone. We will establish two clinics, one in the south eastern corner of the Reserve and the other in the Northeast, to enable access to the highest number of farmers and highest level of people-reserve interaction and highest number of cattle.	Indicator 1 Two clinics refurbished and equipment procured by the end of year 1.	Two clinics have been supported and are providing services to the community members. The clinics have been handed over to DLSO for their future operation and management. Additional temporary staff have been supported for the clinics' operation and providing further services to the community members. Following a request from the community members, and as a value addition to the project, structures such as livestock holding pens, and sheds for livestock and community members have been established at the veterinary clinics. An increase in the services provided by both clinics has been recorded in 2016-17. <i>Target indicators were revised following the previous annual report review.</i>	
Indicator 2 Four veterinary staff recruited and trained by the end of year 1.	Indicator 3 Each veterinary clinic served at least 750 households by the end of year 2 and 1250 households by the end of year 3.		
Indicator 4 Each clinic vaccinates at least 300 cows against FMD by the end of year 3.			
Activity 1.1 Hold community meetings to discuss clinic set up, benefits and needs.			Completed in year 1.

Activity 1.2 Conduct survey on current levels and use of veterinary services.	Completed in year 1.
Activity 1.3 Choose and agree the location to ensure maximum benefit with DNPWC and VDCs	Completed in year 1.
Activity 1.4 Set up the veterinary clinics, refurbishing as needed and procuring equipment	Setup and refurbishment of veterinary clinics completed. Clinics have been equipped with the necessary medicine, supplies and equipment.
Activity 1.5 Recruitment and training of vets, technicians and support staff, especially on new cattle breeds and other needs as determined by Activity 1.1	New veterinary staff recruited by NTNC. The project is also supporting staff already in place.
Activity 1.6 Encourage gradual handover to the DNPWC via regular joint monitoring visits	Veterinary clinics have been handed over to DLSO through a formal programme. (Photo 1). The activity has been completed before the planned timeframe.
Activity 1.7 Clinics handed over to DNPWC	Veterinary clinics have been handed over to DLSO through a formal programme. (Photo 1). The activity has been completed before the planned timeframe.
Activity 1.8 Reporting	Half yearly report for year 2 and newsletter articles on project progress submitted to Darwin Initiative.
Output 2. Women-run dairy cooperatives facilitating more productive cattle farms within the SHNP buffer zone.	<p>Indicator 1 Two dairy cooperatives with 15-25 female members established through existing cooperative legal structures by year 1.</p> <p>Indicator 2 Number (target = 20) of households with improved cows obtained with support from the project by the end of year 2.</p> <p>Indicator 3 Increases in household annual milk yield, consumption and commercialisation from year 1 baselines.</p> <p>Women-run dairy cooperatives have provided loans to 53 household members to purchase improved breed of livestock. An increase in milk production and income from selling milk has subsequently been recorded.</p> <p><i>Indicators proposed are sufficient and appropriate to track the progress towards output.</i></p>
Activity 2.1 Assessment of current livestock holdings in the 4 VDCs adjacent to ShNP and identify potential farmers interested in adopting an improved cow(s), using FPIC	Completed in year 1.

<p>Activity 2.2 Familiarisation visit for interested farmers to area where improved cattle farming is in place</p>	<p>Completed in year 1.</p>					
<p>Activity 2.3 Facilitate purchase of improved breed of cows – e.g. via soft loans, facilitating access to existing government loan programmes</p>	<p>In total, 53 cooperative members has received soft loans to purchase improved breed of livestock.</p>					
<p>Activity 2.4 Promote and link to existing livestock insurance schemes for households investing in improved breeds of cows</p>	<p>DLSO engaged in securing better market opportunities for increased milk production. There is a strong request from communities to setup a milk collection centre and chilling facility to store milk and prevent it spoiling before it can be delivered to market.</p>					
<p>Activity 2.5 Facilitate increased milk commercialisation through regional/national milk traders in local markets</p>	<p>Community interaction meetings with dairy industries have been held, led by DLSO.</p>					
<p>Activity 2.6 Reporting and preparation of a peer-reviewed paper</p>	<p>Reporting completed. Newsletter articles on project published on Darwin Initiative.</p>					
<p>Output 3 - Grassland management guidelines in place and plan operational</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="600 730 1086 914"> <p>Indicator 1 10 reserve staff and 40 community members trained in grassland management techniques by the end of year 2.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1086 730 2078 1449" rowspan="4"> <p>Grassland management guidelines have been finalised.</p> <p>Based on the grassland management guidelines and existing practices of ShNP, grassland management work was carried out. Experimental plots established in year 1 of the project have been treated with management interventions following the same methods used in the first year. The aim of grassland management is to maintain desired grassland assemblages and heterogeneity to maximise biodiversity.</p> <p>Concrete livestock feeding pans have been provided to 111 households. Similarly, 9,000 fodder seedlings have been provided to communities. 160 kg of Barseem grass seeds have been provided to 83 households of Trishakti subcommittee.</p> <p>Although, the level of grazing inside the park has not been measured directly in year 2 indirect evidence suggests a general decline in the number of livestock in the protected area and also in illegal grazing inside the park.</p> <p><i>Indicators proposed are sufficient and appropriate to track the progress towards output.</i></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="600 914 1086 1074"> <p>Indicator 2 50% reduction of area of SHNP experience illegal grazing from year 1 to year 3.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="600 1074 1086 1233"> <p>Indicator 3 Number of households planting fodder species increases by 20% from year 1 baseline by the end of year 3.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="600 1233 1086 1449"> <p>Indicator 4 Number of households practicing stall feeding increases by 30% from year 1 baseline by the end of year 3.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Indicator 1 10 reserve staff and 40 community members trained in grassland management techniques by the end of year 2.</p>	<p>Grassland management guidelines have been finalised.</p> <p>Based on the grassland management guidelines and existing practices of ShNP, grassland management work was carried out. Experimental plots established in year 1 of the project have been treated with management interventions following the same methods used in the first year. The aim of grassland management is to maintain desired grassland assemblages and heterogeneity to maximise biodiversity.</p> <p>Concrete livestock feeding pans have been provided to 111 households. Similarly, 9,000 fodder seedlings have been provided to communities. 160 kg of Barseem grass seeds have been provided to 83 households of Trishakti subcommittee.</p> <p>Although, the level of grazing inside the park has not been measured directly in year 2 indirect evidence suggests a general decline in the number of livestock in the protected area and also in illegal grazing inside the park.</p> <p><i>Indicators proposed are sufficient and appropriate to track the progress towards output.</i></p>	<p>Indicator 2 50% reduction of area of SHNP experience illegal grazing from year 1 to year 3.</p>	<p>Indicator 3 Number of households planting fodder species increases by 20% from year 1 baseline by the end of year 3.</p>	<p>Indicator 4 Number of households practicing stall feeding increases by 30% from year 1 baseline by the end of year 3.</p>
<p>Indicator 1 10 reserve staff and 40 community members trained in grassland management techniques by the end of year 2.</p>	<p>Grassland management guidelines have been finalised.</p> <p>Based on the grassland management guidelines and existing practices of ShNP, grassland management work was carried out. Experimental plots established in year 1 of the project have been treated with management interventions following the same methods used in the first year. The aim of grassland management is to maintain desired grassland assemblages and heterogeneity to maximise biodiversity.</p> <p>Concrete livestock feeding pans have been provided to 111 households. Similarly, 9,000 fodder seedlings have been provided to communities. 160 kg of Barseem grass seeds have been provided to 83 households of Trishakti subcommittee.</p> <p>Although, the level of grazing inside the park has not been measured directly in year 2 indirect evidence suggests a general decline in the number of livestock in the protected area and also in illegal grazing inside the park.</p> <p><i>Indicators proposed are sufficient and appropriate to track the progress towards output.</i></p>					
<p>Indicator 2 50% reduction of area of SHNP experience illegal grazing from year 1 to year 3.</p>						
<p>Indicator 3 Number of households planting fodder species increases by 20% from year 1 baseline by the end of year 3.</p>						
<p>Indicator 4 Number of households practicing stall feeding increases by 30% from year 1 baseline by the end of year 3.</p>						

<p>Activity 3.1 Meeting with DNPWC with relevant stakeholders to discuss grassland management plan as per the ShNP management plan. Set up core committee to draft management guidelines and lead activities. Director General of DNPWC will be head of the committee.</p>	Completed in year 1.
<p>Activity 3.2 Meeting with VDC leaders and buffer zone user groups to discuss community needs in terms of grassland use. Set up committees for community managed grasslands/make use of existing forest user groups.</p>	Completed in year 1.
<p>Activity 3.3 Conduct literature review, field visits, villager perception surveys to be reflected in the management plan</p>	Completed in year 1.
<p>Activity 3.4 Draft management plan and review meetings with committee and other stakeholders.</p>	Completed in Year 1.
<p>Activity 3.5 DNPWC publish grassland management guidelines for SHNP, including community managed areas</p>	Site specific grassland management guidelines prepared and published.
<p>Activity 3.6 Provide training for capacity building on grassland management (10 DNPWCs staff and 40 community members)</p>	Grassland management training has been provided to 47 community members and 23 DNPWC and NTNC technicians.
<p>Activity 3.7 Identify areas for nurseries and/or existing nurseries to strengthen and plant fodder species</p>	Support provided for the operation of the nursery in Chandmari managed by NTNC. The nursery distributed 9,000 fodder seedlings in year 2.
<p>Activity 3.8 Implement grassland management awareness and teaching programme in the 4 VDCs</p>	Awareness raising radio jingles aired through local FM radio stations.
<p>Activity 3.9 Set up grassland management plots and provide tools to SHNP to be used by community and DNPWC</p>	Five grassland management experimental plots created in year 1 were managed in year 2 following the research design. Data has been collected.
<p>Activity 3.10 Support DNPWC to draft national Terai grassland management guidelines to be finalised after the completion of this project</p>	Proposed for Year 3

<p>Output 4 – Annual biodiversity monitoring programme for SHNP in place. Target species include hog deer (<i>Axis porcinus</i>), swamp deer (<i>Cervus duvaucelii</i>), Bengal tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i>), Bengal florican (<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>) and Hodgson’s bushchat (<i>Saxicola insignis</i>).</p>	<p>Indicator 1 Baselines for key indicator species established for year 1 of the project in consultation with other stakeholders</p>	<p>The project supported an annual monitoring survey for Hodgson’s bushchat. Biological monitoring surveys are primarily carried out by ShNP, NTNC, HN, ZSL, Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF). ZSL provided human resources and technical support for these surveys.</p> <p>Surveys for Tiger, Rhino, Bengal florican, and Swamp deer were carried out by ShNP in year 2.</p> <p>The annual monitoring surveys for key species will be continued in Year 3.</p> <p><i>Indicators proposed are sufficient and appropriate to track the progress towards output</i></p>
	<p>Indicator 2 Monitoring surveys carried out in year 2 and year 3 of the project</p>	
	<p>Indicator 3 Results are fed into SHNP Management Plan and grassland management guidelines by the end of year 3</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1 Hold discussions with relevant conservation agencies (e.g. DNPWC, NTNC, WWF, BCN) working in ShNP to encourage data sharing and cooperation and agree on monitoring protocols</p>		<p>Several meetings have been held with various conservation organisations working to conserve the biodiversity of Suklaphanta National Park. Meetings were coordinated by ShNP and DNPWC. The meetings provided a forum to share information and strengthen cooperation between the conservation partners.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 Provide technical and logistic support for annual monitoring surveys for target species. The project will conduct some surveys – e.g. Hodgson’s bushchat and hog deer – and will liaise with other NGOs/SHNP to get survey results on other target species (i.e. tigers and Bengal floricans), providing technical advice wherever needed.</p>		<p>Support provided for Hodgson’s bushchat survey, tiger monitoring, Swamp deer survey and tiger prey base survey. Project staff provided technical support for the monitoring work.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 Collate information and publish yearly monitoring reports</p>		<p>Compilation of data from surveys led by ShNP is in progress. Data has been collected for year 2.</p>

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact:</p> <p>This project will lead to improvement in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve habitat with associated increases in grassland dependant wildlife, underpinned by a more sustainable livelihood base for communities.</p>			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>Healthy grassland ecosystems in and around Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve contributes to the well-being for 2500 households through productive livestock, better access to veterinary services and more accessible fodder resources.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Two VDCs around ShNPShNP actively implementing community managed grassland guidelines covering at least 10 km2 of the buffer zone by year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 2: DNPWC managing grasslands according to guidelines in at least 16 km2 of the PA by the end of year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 3: Key biodiversity metrics stabilised or improved within SHNP by year 3. Increase of tiger population from 15 to 20, swamp deer and hog deer populations stable, Hodgson's Bushchat and Bengal florican population increased by 10% from 2014 levels.</p> <p>Indicator 4: 80% reduction in zoonotic disease outbreaks by the end of year 3.</p> <p>Indicator 5: Economic losses from lack of veterinary care reduced by 50% from year 1 baseline.</p> <p>Indicator 6: At least 50% of households respondents (disaggregated by gender) report average improvement in wellbeing scores (using locally defined indicators and material style of life) by year 3 compared to Year 1 baseline.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) VDC annual report, project reports 2) SHNP annual report, project reports 3) ShNP annual report, project reports 4) ShNP reports, clinic reports 5) Veterinary clinics log book of service recipient in the clinic, project reports, household surveys 6) Socioeconomic profile survey report of households; report of baseline and annual changes in wellbeing. 	<p>Assumption 1 Nepal political situation remains conducive to work.</p> <p>Assumption 2 Partners involved remain committed to the project.</p> <p>Assumption 3 Communities recognise the benefits from management practices and adopt them.</p>

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Two fully functional veterinary clinics established within the SHNP buffer zone. We will establish two clinics, one in the south eastern corner of the Reserve and the other in the Northeast, to enable access to the highest number of farmers and highest level of people-reserve interaction and highest number of cattle.</p>	<p>1a. Two clinics refurbished and equipment procured by the end of year 1.</p> <p>1b. Four veterinary staff recruited and trained by the end of year 1.</p> <p>1c. Each veterinary clinic served at least 750 households by the end of year 2 and 1250 households by the end of year 3.</p> <p>1d. Each clinic vaccinates at least 300 cows against FMD by the end of year 3.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grassland management guidelines 2. Biological and socioeconomic survey reports 3. Training manuals and evaluation reports 4. Veterinary clinic records 5. GIS and satellite maps of grassland areas 6. Project progress reports 7. Peer-reviewed papers 8. Website information, blogs, social media, images and videos 9. Department of Agriculture and Cooperatives records 10. Department of Livestock Services records and reports 	<p>1 Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Government of Nepal continues promoting improved cow breeds to increase milk yields</p> <p>2 Existing dairy value chains and markets remain in place during and after the project.</p> <p>3 Appropriate grassland management, fodder plantations and introduction of stall feeding are sufficient to support the food needs of the improved cows</p>
<p>2. Women-run dairy cooperatives in place facilitating more productive cattle farms around SHNP.</p>	<p>2a. Two dairy cooperatives with 15-25 female members established through existing cooperative legal structures by year 1.</p> <p>2b. Number (target = 20) of households with improved cows obtained with support from the project by the end of year 2.</p> <p>2c. Increases in household annual milk yield, consumption and commercialisation from year 1 baselines.</p>		
<p>3. Grassland management guidelines in place and plan operational. The plan will be prepared for DNPWC to improve grassland habitat, which will also include sections on community managed grasslands.</p>	<p>3.a 10 reserve staff and 40 community members trained in grassland management techniques by the end of year 2.</p> <p>3.b 50% reduction of area of SHNP experience illegal grazing from year 1 to year 3.</p> <p>3.c Number of households planting fodder species increases by 20% from</p>		

	<p>year 1 baseline by the end of year 3.</p> <p>3.d Number of households practicing stall feeding increases by 30% from year 1 baseline by the end of year 3.</p>		
<p>4. Annual biodiversity monitoring programme for SHNP in place. Target species include Bengal tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i>), swamp deer (<i>Cervus duvaucelii</i>), hog deer (<i>Axis porcinus</i>), Bengal florican (<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>) and Hodgson's bushchat (<i>Saxicola insignis</i>)</p>	<p>4a. Baselines for key indicator species established for year 1 of the project in consultation with other stakeholders</p> <p>4b. Monitoring surveys carried out in year 2 and year 3 of the project</p> <p>4c. Results are fed into SHNP Management Plan and grassland management guidelines by the end of year 3</p>		
<p>1.1 Hold community meetings to discuss clinic set up, benefits and needs.</p> <p>1.2 Conduct survey on current levels and use of veterinary services.</p> <p>1.3 Choose and agree the location to ensure maximum benefit with DNPWC and VDCs</p> <p>1.4 Set up the veterinary clinics, refurbishing as needed and procuring equipment</p> <p>1.5 Recruitment and training of vets, technicians and support staff, especially on new cattle breeds and other needs as determined by Activity 1.1</p> <p>1.6 Encourage gradual handover to the DNPWC via regular joint monitoring visits</p> <p>1.7 Clinics handed over to DNPWC</p> <p>1.8 Reporting</p> <p>2.1 Assessment of current livestock holdings in the 4 VDCs adjacent to SHNP and identify potential farmers interested in adopting an improved cow(s), using FPIC</p> <p>2.2 Familiarisation visit for interested farmers to area where improved cattle farming is in place</p> <p>2.3 Facilitate purchase of improved breed of cows – e.g. via soft loans, facilitating access to existing government loan programmes</p> <p>2.4 Promote and link to existing livestock insurance schemes for households investing in improved breeds of cows</p> <p>2.5 Facilitate increased milk commercialisation through regional/national milk traders in local markets</p> <p>2.6 Reporting and preparation of a peer-reviewed paper</p> <p>3.1 Meeting with DNPWC with relevant stakeholders to discuss grassland management plan as per the SHNP management plan. Set up core committee to draft management guidelines and lead activities. Director General of DNPWC will be head of the committee.</p> <p>3.2 Meeting with VDC leaders and buffer zone user groups to discuss community needs in terms of grassland use. Set up committees for community managed grasslands/make use of existing forest user groups.</p> <p>3.3 Conduct literature review, field visits, villager perception surveys to be reflected in the management plan</p> <p>3.4 Draft management plan and review meetings with committee and other stakeholders.</p>			

- 3.5 DNPWC publish grassland management guidelines for SHNP, including community managed areas
- 3.6 Provide training for capacity building on grassland management (10 DNPWCs staff and 40 community members)
- 3.7 Identify areas for nurseries and/or existing nurseries to strengthen and plant fodder species
- 3.8 Implement grassland management awareness and teaching programme in the 4 VDCs
- 3.9 Set up grassland management plots and provide tools to SHNP to be used by community and DNPWC
- 3.10 Support DNPWC to draft national Terai grassland management guidelines to be finalised after the completion of this project
- 4.1 Hold discussions with relevant conservation agencies (e.g. DNPWC, NTNC, WWF, BCN) working in SHNP to encourage data sharing and cooperation and agree on monitoring protocols
- 4.2 Provide technical and logistic support for annual monitoring surveys for target species. The project will conduct some surveys – e.g. Hodgson’s bushchat and hog deer – and will liaise with other NGOs/SHNP to get survey results on other target species (i.e. tigers and Bengal floricans), providing technical advice wherever needed.
- 4.3 Collate information and publish yearly monitoring reports

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
6A	Training on administrative and account management	7 Female and 3 male	Nepalese	10		10	10	20
6A	Professional Cow Buffalo farming training.	19 F and 6 M	Nepalese	21		19	21	40
6A, 6B	Grassland Management (1 Week)	37 F and 33 M	Nepalese		70		70	50
20	Veterinary clinics							
22	Grassland management research plots			5 plots established			5 plots	5 plots

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manuals, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Grassland Management Guidelines	Guidelines	Suklaphanta National Park, 2017	Not Available	Nepalese	Suklaphanta National Park	Supplementary document
Prithvi Quarterly newsletter	newsletter	ZSL (2016/17)	Not available	Nepalese	ZSL	Supplementary document
Project article	newsletter	Tek Raj Bhatt, Hem Sagar Baral (2016)	Male	Nepalese	Darwin Initiative	http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/2016/05/May-2016-IDB-Newsletter-FINAL.pdf
Project article	newsletter	Tek Raj Bhatt, Hem	Male	Nepalese	Darwin Initiative	http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/2017/01/Darwin-Newsletter-January-2017-Conservation-Conflict-Final.pdf

		Sagar Baral (2016)				
Project newsletter	newsletter	ZSL 2017	Not available	Nepalese	ZSL	In draft
Awareness raising posters	Poster	Gyanada Acharya /HN 2016	Female	Nepalese	HN	https://himalayannature.org/index.php/2017/01/17/darwin-initiative-securing-shuklaphanta-wildlife-reserves-grasslands-and-wellbeing-of-local-communities/

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Annex 4.1: List of Equipment support for Veterinary Clinics

1. For Pipladi Veterinary Service Center

S.N.	Items	Unit	Quantity
1	oxymore 30 ml	vial	5
2	melambic 30 ml	vial	5
3	zeet 30 ml	vial	10
4	Gentamore 30 ml	vial	5
5	m-ceft 2500 mg	vial	5
6	m-ceft 1500 mg	vial	3
7	Remotvet 10 ml	vial	5
8	Tolfen 30 ml	vial	2
9	Moxel 3gm	vial	3
10	nedo bolus	box	0.5
11	Tetracare bolus	box	1
12	Neuriya bolus	box	0.5
13	wormar 200 mg	box	0.5
14	wormizole 600 mg	box	0.5
15	wormizole 1500 mg	box	0.5
16	Inflamin 50 gm	tube	5
17	Buffer powder 15 gm	box	0.5
18	Melomol bolus	box	0.5
19	S-done 500 ml	bottle	1
20	oil turpentine 400 ml	bottle	1
21	Tr. Iodine 100 ml	bottle	1
22	Timpanil 100 ml	sachet	10
23	H Bron 200ml	bottle	5
24	C.B.G. 450 ml	bottle	5
25	tick out 15 ml	vial	60
26	Nepazin 30 ml	vial	60
27	Dermax oint. 50 gm	tube	5
28	Dairo free powder 100 gm	pkt	5
29	Livo powder 100 gm	pkt	45
30	Caflon powder 100 gm	pkt	60
31	Utrifit lica 1500 ml	bottle	5
32	uroplus 100 ml	bottle	10

33	N. Batiisa 40 gm	box	1
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2. For Badaipur Veterinary Service Centre:

S.N.	Items	Unit	Quantity
1	Burdizzo castrator	Piece	1
2	Safety Boot	Piece	2
3	Plastic Apron	Piece	4
4	Artery forcep	Piece	2
5	Dutchcan set	Piece	2
6	Digital Thermometer	Piece	2
7	Kidney tray	Piece	2
8	AI Gloves	Pkt	1
9	AI Sheeth	Pkt	1
10	Liver jet (30ml)	Vial	5
11	Oxymore(30ml)	Vial	6
12	Melambic (30ml)	Vial	5
13	Zeet (30ml)	Vial	20
14	Gentamore (30ml)	Vial	6
15	M-ceft (2500mg)	Vial	5
16	M- ceft (1500mg)	Vial	5
17	Remotvet (10ml)	Vial	5
18	Tolfen (30ml)	Vial	2
19	Dufamac (50ml)	Vial	3
20	Moxel (3 gm)	Vial	5
21	Nedo bolus	Box	0.5
22	Tetracare bolus	Box	1
23	Cotrimox bolus	Box	1
24	Neuriya bolus	Box	0.5
25	Wormer(200mg)	Box	1
26	Wormizole (600mg)	Box	1
27	Wormizole (1500 mg)	Box	1
28	Masticare (25gm)	Tube	10
29	Inflaming (50 gm)	Tube	5
30	Rumen- FS Bolus	Box	1
31	Buffer powder (25gm)	Box	1
32	Melomal Bolus	Box	1
33	Molfen Bolus	Box	0.5
34	S- done (500 ml)	Bottle	3

35	Turpentine oil (400 ml)	Bottle	3
36	Cotton (300 gm)	Roll	1
37	Bandage	Piece	1
38	T. iodine (100ml)	Bottle	3
39	Tonoliv (225ml)	Bottle	8
40	Timpanil (100ml)	Sachet	10
41	H. bron (200ml)	Bottle	5
42	C . B. G. (450ml)	Bottle	5
43	Tee Burb Capsule	Pkt	5
44	Tick out (15ml)	Vial	60
45	Nepazin (30ml)	Vial	60
46	Bacipen (2500 IU)	Vial	25
47	Oxanide (200 mg)	Box	1
48	Bigzaide L forte (1750mg)	Box	0.5
49	Dermax Ointment (50gm)	Tube	10
50	Direx bolus	Box	1
51	Diarofree powder (100gm)	Pkt	10
52	Livo powder (100 gm)	Pkt	60
53	Calfon powder (100 gm)	Pkt	60
54	Utrifit lica (1500ml)	Bottle	5
55	Uroplus (100ml)	Bottle	30
56	H. battisa (40 gm)	Box	3
57	Dressing forceps	Piece	2

Annex 4.2: List of participants of veterinary clinic handover programme

S.N.	Name	Organisation	Designation
1	Dr. Kisan Chand Thakuri	Department of livestock service	Deputy Director
2	Dr. Madan Singh Dhama	DLSO	Senior vet. Doctor
3	Sankar Datta Joshi	DLSO	Vet. Technician
4	Bed Kumar Dhakal	SWR	Warden
5	Puskar Bahadur Singh	BZMC	Chairman
6	Sudarsan Neupane	NTNC/SCP	For Office In-Charge
7	Sankar Prasad Uppadhya	Local villager	
8	Tek Bahadur Chand	Vet.sub center	Vet. Assistant
9	Bijaya Ram Damai	Vet. Sub center	Vet. Assistant
10	Karna Bahadur Kanwar	BZMC	Program officer
11	Deb Bahadur Bista	Sukla Phanta user committee	Deputy chairman
12	Karna Bahadur Bam	SWR	Wild life technician

13	Rajesh Jha	IDA Nepal	Field officer
14	Rajan Prasad Paudel	NTNC	officer
15	Prem Singh Bhat	police post	Sub inspector
16	Nanda Lal Upadhya	village dweller	
17	Prasad Chanda	Villager	
18	Prajari Joshi	Villager	
19	Duraga Data Vhatta	Villager	
20	Ramesh P. Joshi	DLS	Driver
21	Ram Saran Ghimire	Villager	
22	Suraj Kusmi	NTNC/SCP	Vet. Technician
23	Dhani Ram Paneru	DLSC	Technician
24	Lyaunna Kaji Maharjan	Villager	
25	Narendra Raj Hamal	NTNC/SCP	Vet. technician
26	Sandhya Kunwar	Trisakti Sub-committee	Chair person
27	Durga Joshi	Trisakti	treasurer
28	Ramchandra Jha	Villager	
29	Po Takar	Villager	
30	Birendra Prasad Badu	Villager	
31	Basanti Debi Khadaka	Sukla sub-committee	treasurer
32	Kanti Debi Singh	Sukla sub-committee	chairperson
33	Pramod Subedi	NTNC/SCP	Ass. administrator
34	Bibek Chaudhary	ZSL	Assistant
35	Pradip Raj Joshi	ZSL	Officer
36	Sandip Chaudhary	ZSL	driver
37	Mahadev Ban		Ojt students
38	Sailendra Yadav	NTNC/BCP	Officer
39	Rajan Paudel	NTNC	Conservation officer
40	Sankar Chaudhary	NTNC/SCP	Assistant

Annex 4.3: Veterinary staffs and services provided by the clinics

(a) Veterinary staff supported through the project

S.N.	Name of the staff	Designation	Hired by	Remarks
1	Narendra Hamal	Vet. Technicians	NTNC	Temporary staff hired by project
2	Suraj Kusmi	Vet. Technicians	NTNC	Temporary staff hired by project
3	Bijaya Ram Damal	Vet. Technicians	DLSO	Existing staff of DLSO supported
4	Krishna Datt Bhatt	Vet. Technicians	DLSO	Existing staff of

				DLSO supported
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(b) Different types of veterinary services provided by the two veterinary clinics supported by the project.

SN	Type of services	Badaipur vet service clinic			Pipaladi vet service clinic		
		cow/bull	Buffalo	Total	cow/bull	buffalo	Total
1	General treatment	790	410	1200	447	353	800
2	Castration	164	107	271	135	100	235
3	Gynocological	27	21	48	21	9	30
4	Faecal test	183	130	313	187	168	355
5	FMD vaccination	735	265	1000	421	379	800
6	Artificial Insemination	97	83	180	125	105	230
	Grand total	1996	1016	3012	1336	1114	2450

C) Cases treated by two veterinary centres on Zoonotic diseases

S.N.	Name	Causal Agent	Badaipur		Pipladi	
			Vaccination	Treatment	Vaccination	Treatment
1	Rabies	<i>Lyssavirus spp</i>	312	NA	89	NA
2	HSBQ Anthrax	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	536	33	436	43
3	FMD	<i>Aphthae epizooticae</i>	1000	112	800	107
4	PPR	<i>Morbillivirus spp</i>	3200	NA	6750	NA
5	Swine Fever	<i>Asfivirus spp</i>	0	NA	1259	NA

Annex 4.4: Executive committee of Shuklaphanta dairy cooperative

SN	Name	Gender	Position	Address
1	Kanti Devi Singh	Female	President	Bhimdatta Municipality-12, Piparaiya
2	Basanti Devi Khadka	Female	Vice-president	Bhimdatta Municipality-12, Piparaiya
3	Rama Thagunna	Female	Treasurer	Bhimdatta Municipality-12, Piparaiya
4	Bhawana Bhatta	Female	Secretary	Bhimdatta Municipality-12, Piparaiya
5	Kalpana Thagunna	Female	member	Bhimdatta Municipality-12, Piparaiya
6	Maya Bohara	Female	member	Bhimdatta Municipality-12, Piparaiya
7	Debaki Pal	Female	member	Bhimdatta Municipality-12, Piparaiya
8	Maya Dhami	Female	member	Bhimdatta Municipality-12, Piparaiya
9	Ishwori Nath	Female	member	Bhimdatta Municipality-12, Piparaiya
10	Hira Bhatta	Female	member	Bhimdatta Municipality-12, Piparaiya

Annex 4.5: Executive committee of Shuklaphanta dairy cooperative

SN	Name	Gender	Position	Address
1	Sandhya Kunwar	Female	President	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
2	Tulasi Saud	Female	Vice-president	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
3	Durga Joshi	Female	Treasurer	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
4	Bhim Baghadur Saud	Male	Secretary	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
5	Dhan Dev Joshi	Male	member	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
6	Kamala Bhandari	Female	member	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
7	Tara Bohara	Female	member	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
8	Bimala Bhandari	Female	member	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
9	Parbati Joshi	Female	member	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
10	Sarala Bist	Female	member	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
11	Bhandev Joshi	Male	member	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
12	Namraj Joshi	Male	member	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
13	Basudev Bhatta	Male	member	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
14	Gomati Dhant	Female	member	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
15	Radha Joshi	Female	member	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani
16	Gomati Bhandari	Female	member	Suklaphanta Municipality-5, Garjmani

Annex 4.6: List of Shuklaphanta subcommittee members receiving project support

SN	Name	Address	Purpose of loan	Livestock	Average Milk production/ year	Average Milk marketed/ year	Selling price/ litre	Annual income
1	Kanti Devi Singh	Piparaiya - 12	Buffalo Farming	2	2555	1095	50	127750
2	Kala Sunar	Piparaiya - 12	Shed improvement	1	0	0	0	0
3	Kausila Sunwar	Piparaiya - 12	Buffalo Farming	5	1642.5	912.5	40	65700
4	Maya Bohara	Piparaiya - 12	Buffalo Farming	1	0	0	0	0
5	Basanti Devi khadka	Piparaiya - 13	Shed improvement	1	1825	730	35	63875
6	Dewaki Panta	Piparaiya - 13	Buffalo Farming	5	2190	730	40	87600
7	Rama Thagunna	Piparaiya - 13	Buffalo Farming	1	2920	1460	50	146000

8	Hema Deupa	Piparaiya - 13	Cow Farming	1	1460	0	0	0
9	Saraswati Khadka	Piparaiya - 13	Buffalo Farming	2	1460	365	40	58400
10	Lila Panta	Piparaiya - 13	Buffalo Farming	2	2555	1825	40	102200
11	Parbati Panta	Piparaiya - 13	Buffalo Farming	1	0	0	0	0
12	Himsara Sunar	Piparaiya - 13	Cow Farming	1	912.5	730	35	31937.5
13	Uttara Nath	Piparaiya - 13	Buffalo Farming	1	2920	1095	40	116800
14	Dewaki Pal	Piparaiya - 13	Shed improvement / Buffalo Farming	1	1095	0	0	0
15	Maya Dhami	Piparaiya - 13	Buffalo Farming	3	1460	1095	40	58400
16	Basanti Devi Budha	Piparaiya - 13	Shed improvement / Buffalo Farming	3	0	0	0	0
17	Naranta Giri	Piparaiya - 13	Buffalo Farming	2	2190	1095	40	87600
18	Rajmati Bohara	Piparaiya - 13	Buffalo Farming	2	1825	1095	40	73000
19	Kalpana Thagunna	Piparaiya - 13	Buffalo Farming	2	1825	730	40	73000
20	Radhika Thapa	Piparaiya - 13	Buffalo Farming	3	0	0	0	0
21	Bishnu Chand	Piparaiya - 13	Buffalo Farming	1	0	0	0	0
22	Ratna Bohara	Piparaiya - 13	Buffalo Farming	2	0	0	0	0
23	Janaki Dhami	Piparaiya - 13	Buffalo Farming	1	3285	2190	45	147825
Total				44	32120	15147.5	575	1,240,088

Annex 4.7: List of Trishakti subcommittee members receiving project support

SN	Name	Address	Purpose of loan	Livestock	Average Milk production/ year	Average Milk marketed/ year	Selling price per litre	Annual income
1	Ankali Chaudhary	Pipladi - 5	Cow farming	1	547.5	0	0	0
2	Basudev Bhatta	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	0	0	0	0
3	Bhim Bahadur Saud	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	1460	730	50	73000
4	Bimala Bhandari	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	4	2190	1095	50	109500
5	Binita Karki	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	4015	1825	50	200750
6	Bisana Kumal	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	1	3650	1095	50	182500
7	Chandra Bohara	Pipladi - 5	Cow farming	3	1460	0	0	0
8	Dambari Saud	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	3	2920	1460	50	146000
9	Dewaki Lwar	Pipladi - 5	Cow farming	2	730	0	0	0

10	Durga devi Joshi	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	1095	0	0	0
11	Duropati Dhama	Pipladi - 5	Cow farming	1	1825	1460	50	91250
12	Ganesh Datta Bhatt	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	1460	730	50	73000
13	Gita Devi Saud	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	2190	730	50	109500
14	Harina Silwal	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	2920	1095	50	146000
15	Kamala Bhandari	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	1825	1460	50	91250
16	Krishna Niraula	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	1825	730	50	91250
17	Laita Bhandari	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	2190	730	45	98550
18	Lalmati Panta	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	3	2190	1095	50	109500
19	Laxmi Bista	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	1	2190	1095	50	109500
20	Madan Raj Bhatta	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	3	0	0	0	0
21	Nanda Saud	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	0	0	0	0
22	Parbati Negi	Pipladi - 5	Cow farming	2	2190	730	50	109500
23	Parbati Pal	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	1	2920	1460	50	146000
24	Pasupati Bohara	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	1825	365	50	91250
25	Radha Joshi	Pipladi - 5	Cow farming	2	1460	0	0	0
26	Radhika Ayer	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	1	1825	730	50	91250
27	Ratna Devi Bhatta	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	1460	0	0	0
28	Sandhya Kunwar	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	2920	1095	50	146000
29	Tara Bohara	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	0	0	0	0
30	Tulasi Saud	Pipladi - 5	Buffalo farming	2	0	0	0	0
Total				60	51282.5	19710	945	2,215,550

Annex 4.8: Cooperative member's details; and total milk production and marketed per day in litre.

S.N	Sub-committee	Address	Total member	Total Livestock	Total milk production (l.)	Total milk marketed (l.)
1	Trishakti improved cow/buffalo milk production sub-committee	Bhimdatta-12 Badaipur	83	472	424.5	134.5
2	Shuklaphanta improved cow/buffalo milk production sub-committee	Jhalari Pipladi-5, Gajamani	53	255	204.5	104

Annex 4.9: List of participants in grassland management trainings

a) Training 1: Shuklaphanta dairy sub-committee members (June 2016)

SN	Name	Address
1	Basanti Devi Khadka	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
2	Hema Deupa	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
3	Himsara Sunar	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
4	Kalpana Thagunna	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
5	Kanti Devi Singh	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
6	Madan Lal Chaudhary	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
7	Mahesh Datt Bhatt	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
8	Maya Bohara	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
9	Maya Dhami	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
10	Naranta Giri	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
11	Ratna Bohara	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
12	Saraswati Khadka	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
Training resource person: Suraj Baral (CV of trainer provided separately)		
Orientation training for the community members on importance of grassland management, effect of overgrazing, processes of management such rotational grazing, cutting burning etc.		

b) Training 2: Tri-Shakti dairy sub-committee members (June 2016)

SN	Name	Address
1	Ankali Chaudhary	Trishakti Sub-committee
2	Bimala Bhandari	Trishakti Sub-committee
3	Bimala Shah	Trishakti Sub-committee
4	Chandra Bohara	Trishakti Sub-committee
5	Dambari Saud	Trishakti Sub-committee
6	Gita Devi Saud	Trishakti Sub-committee
7	Krishna Niraula	Trishakti Sub-committee
8	Laita Bhandari	Trishakti Sub-committee
9	Parbati Pal	Trishakti Sub-committee
10	Radha Joshi	Trishakti Sub-committee
11	Ratna Devi Bhatta	Trishakti Sub-committee
Training resource person: Suraj Baral (CV of trainer provided separately)		
Orientation training for the community members on the importance of grassland management, the effect of overgrazing, the processes of management such as rotational grazing, and cutting and burning etc.		

c) Training 3: Buffer Zone Community members (September 2016)

SN	Name	Address
1	Bhagwati Chand	Trishakti Sub-committee
2	Chanda Saud	Bedkot Sub-committee
3	Dev Bahadur Khadka	Baseshwori sub-comittee
4	Durga Devi Joshi	Trishakti Sub-committee
5	Ganesh Datta Bhatta	Trishakti Sub-committee
6	Gita Raut	Sagarmatha Sub-committee
7	Jonsara Singh	Chahana Sub-committee

8	Kamala Karki	Bageshwori Sub-committee
9	Krishna Bahadur Rokaya	Baseshwori sub-comittee
10	Laxmi Bista	Trishakti Sub-committee
11	Lok Pandey	Bedkot Sub-committee
12	Maan Bahadur Rokaya	Baseshwori sub-comittee
13	Madan Lal Chaudhary	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
14	Mahesh Datt Bhatta	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
15	Maya Chaudhary	Shovatal Sub-committee
16	Moti Rana	Shovatal Sub-committee
17	Nanda Saud	Trishakti Sub-committee
18	Radhika Thapa	Shuklaphanta Sub-committee
19	Rajendra Bahadur Air	Sundevi Sub-committee
20	Raju Dhanuk	Sagarmatha Sub-committee
21	Ratna Bi Ka	Kalikich Sub-committee
22	Sarbjit Buda	Sagarmatha Sub-committee
23	Shivaraj Adhikari	Baseshwori sub-comittee
24	Surendra Singh Saud	Shovatal Sub-committee
Training resource person: Pradeep Joshi, Anil Prasai (CV's of trainer provided separately)		
Orientation training for the community members on importance of grassland management, effect of overgrazing, processes of management such rotational grazing, cutting burning, fencing etc.		

d) Training 4: DNPWC/NTNC field technicians involve in grassland management inside the park

S.N	Name	Organisation	Remarks
1	Lale Chaudhary	DNPWC/ Suklaphanta National Park	ShNP staff
2	Pradhan Chaudhary	DNPWC/ Suklaphanta National Park	ShNP staff
3	Sunil Dangaura	DNPWC/ Suklaphanta National Park	ShNP staff
4	Suman Malla	NTNC- Suklaphanta Conservation Programme	
5	Devraj Joshi	NTNC- Suklaphanta Conservation Programme	
6	Krishna Rana	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
7	Manoj Thakur	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
8	Lalita Rana	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
9	Anita Rana	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
10	Hira Devi Thakur	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
11	Chanda Devi Thakur	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
12	Kumari Devi Thakur	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
13	Mina Devi Thakur	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management

14	Jhiggad Rana	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
15	Updev Chaudhary	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
16	Nilam Rana	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
17	Ghumman Rana	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
18	Suraj Rana	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
19	Fulmati Rana	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
20	Ram Kumari Rana	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
21	Karishma Rana	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
22	Bidhya Rana	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
23	Susila Rana	Local community member	Hired by ShNP for grassland management
Training resource person: Pradeep Joshi, Anil Prasai (CV's of trainer provided separately)			
One day orientation training for the technicians on grassland management techniques and management plot formation, grassland cutting.			

Annex 4.10: Barseem Seed Distribution List:

S.N.	Member's Name	Barseem (KG)	S.N.	Member's Name	Barseem (KG)
1	Harina Silwal	1.746	43	Radhika Aer	1.746
2	Radha Joshi	1.746	44	Gita Devi Saud	1.746
3	Kalapati Joshi	1.746	45	Ghanteswaridevi Saud	1.746
4	Dhandev Joshi	1.746	46	Bhubanesari Saud	1.746
5	Shanti Devi Bhatta	1.746	47	Bisna Devi Malla	1.746
6	Durga Joshi	1.746	48	Tulsidevi Saud	3.000
7	Kiran Joshi	1.746	49	Devaki Saud	1.746
8	Saraswati Bhatta	1.746	50	Dambaridevi Saud	3.000
9	Nabraj Joshi	1.746	51	Parbatidevi Saud	1.746
10	Dambardatta Joshi	1.746	52	Pashupati Bohara	1.746
11	Vhandev Joshi	1.746	53	Parbatidevi Negi	3.000
12	Madanraj Joshi	1.746	54	Ankali Dangaura	1.746
13	Mahadev Bhatta	1.746	55	Gomati Adhakari	1.746
14	Parmananda Bhatta	1.746	56	Dhanmati Karki	1.746

15	Krishna Datta Bag	1.746	57	Devmadevi Rawal	1.746
16	Basudev Kalauni	1.746	58	Harinadevi Bhandari	1.746
17	Ganeshdatta Bhatta	1.746	59	Radhikadevi Saud	1.746
18	Bishna Kumal	1.746	60	Kamalidevi Saud	1.746
19	Devaki Luhar	3.000	61	Chandradevi Bohara	1.746
20	Sandhya Kunwar	1.746	62	Bishnadevi Vhandari	1.746
21	Kamala Vhandari	1.746	63	Govundadevi Dhat	1.746
22	Thaganna Oli	1.746	64	Durga Joshi	1.746
23	Taranath	1.746	65	Binita Karki	3.000
24	Dropati Dhami	1.746	66	Ratna Vhatta	1.746
25	Dhana Dhami	1.746	67	Parbato Vhatta	1.746
26	Jayati Bhatta	1.746	68	Nanda Saud	1.746
27	Parbati Pal	3.000	69	Basudev Vhatta	1.746
28	Basanti Oli	1.746	70	Laxmi Bista	1.746
29	Hansadevi Rawal	1.746	71	Krishna Abasthi Niraula	3.000
30	Devakidevi Pal	1.746	72	Dhaulidevi Dhami	1.746
31	Tara Bohara	1.746	73	Dharmadevi Niraula	1.746
32	Lalita Devi Bhandari	3.000	74	Manju Niraula	1.746
33	Bimala Devi Bhandari	3.000	75	Gayatri Joshi	1.746
34	Jamuna Khadaka	1.746	76	Saraswati Joshi	1.746
35	Padama Devi Rawal	1.746	77	Rukmani Panta	1.746
36	Rajmati Devi Rawal	1.746	78	Parbati Joshi	1.746
37	Lalmati Devi Panta	3.000	79	Iswari Bhatta	1.746
38	Parbati Devi Panta	1.746	80	Motidevi Vhatta	1.746
39	Laxmi Bista	1.746	81	Ganga Joshi	1.746
40	Saraswati Devi Saud	1.746	82	Sarala Bista	1.746
41	Asarani Saud	1.746	83	Lalmati Bista	1.746
42	Iswari Devi Bhatta	3.000			

Annex 4.11: List of farmers supported for concrete feeding pan for livestock

S.N.	Name of farmer	Cooperative	S.N.	Name of farmer	Cooperative
1	Debaki Pal	Shuklphata	57	Dhandev joshi	Trishakti
2	Radhika devi thapa	Shuklphata	58	Shanti devi Bhat	Trishakti
3	Tara devi Luhar	Shuklphata	59	Kiran joshi	Trishakti
4	Ganga devi Chand	Shuklphata	60	Saraswati Bhatta	Trishakti
5	Basudevi Budha	Shuklphata	61	Navaraj joshi	Trishakti
6	Maya Dhami	Shuklphata	62	Bishna Kumal	Trishakti
7	Dhana devi Sunar	Shuklphata	63	Devaki Luhar	Trishakti
8	Maheshwari devi Pal	Shuklphata	64	Kamala Bhandari	Trishakti
9	Bishna devi Thagunna	Shuklphata	65	Thagunna Koli	Trishakti
10	Manmati devi Bhat	Shuklphata	66	Tara Nath	Trishakti

11	Naranta devi Giri	Shuklphata	67	Dropatti Dhami	Trishakti
12	Chandra Thagunna	Shuklphata	68	Hansa devi Rawal	Trishakti
13	Gomati devi Bhat	Shuklphata	69	Jayanti bhatta	Trishakti
14	Laxmi Bhat	Shuklphata	70	Lalita devi Bhandari	Trishakti
15	Devaki devi Pant	Shuklphata	71	Bimala devi Bhandari	Trishakti
16	Kalpna Thagunna	Shuklphata	72	Jamuna Khadka	Trishakti
17	Basanti devi Khadka	Shuklphata	73	Padma devi Rawal	Trishakti
18	Ratna devi Bohara	Shuklphata	74	Rajmati devi Rawal	Trishakti
19	Kalawati Thagunna	Shuklphata	75	Lalmati devi pant	Trishakti
20	Ishwari devi Nath	Shuklphata	76	Laxmi Bishta	Trishakti
21	Shanti devi joshi	Shuklphata	77	Saraswati devi Saud	Trishakti
22	Rajmati Bohara	Shuklphata	78	Ghanteshwari Saud	Trishakti
23	Parbati Pant	Shuklphata	79	Bhuvaneshwari Saud	Trishakti
24	Uttara Nath	Shuklphata	80	Gita dev Saud	Trishakti
25	Himsara sunar	Shuklphata	81	Bishna devi Malla	Trishakti
26	Bhawana Bhatta	Shuklphata	82	Tulasi devi Saud	Trishakti
27	Maina devi Thapa	Shuklphata	83	Devaki saud	Trishakti
28	Lila devi pant	Shuklphata	84	Parbati devi Saud	Trishakti
29	Bimala devi Thapa	Shuklphata	85	Pashupati Bohara	Trishakti
30	Janaki Kuamari Saud	Shuklphata	86	Ankali Dangaura	Trishakti
31	Usha chudaro	Shuklphata	87	Gomati Adhikari	Trishakti
32	Bimala Bhatta	Shuklphata	88	Harina devi Bhandari	Trishakti
33	Bishnu devi chand	Shuklphata	89	Kamali devi Saud	Trishakti
34	Dhauri dhmi	Shuklphata	90	Bishna devi Bhandari	Trishakti
35	Saraswati devi Khadka	Shuklphata	91	Chandra devi Bohara	Trishakti
36	Maya Thagunna	Shuklphata	92	Gobinda devi Dhant	Trishakti
37	Hema deupa	Shuklphata	93	Binita Karki	Trishakti
38	Jayanti devi Ratauki	Shuklphata	94	Ratna bhatta	Trishakti
39	Rama thagunna	Shuklphata	95	Nanda Saud	Trishakti
40	Hira devi bhatta	Shuklphata	96	Basudev Bhatta	Trishakti
41	Nirmala devi Bhat	Shuklphata	97	Dharma devi Niraula	Trishakti
42	Khanti Chadaro	Shuklphata	98	Manju Niraula	Trishakti
43	Tara devi Bhat	Shuklphata	99	Gayatri Joshi	Trishakti
44	Laxmi devi Bohara	Shuklphata	100	Saraswati Joshi	Trishakti
45	Sunita Khadayat	Shuklphata	101	Rukmani pant	Trishakti
46	Maya Bohara	Shuklphata	102	Parbati joshi	Trishakti
47	Kausila devi Sunar	Shuklphata	103	Ishwari bhatta	Trishakti
48	Kala devi Luhar	Shuklphata	104	Moti devi Bhatta	Trishakti
49	Jala devi Kami	Shuklphata	105	Ganga Joshi	Trishakti
50	Mina devi Luhar	Shuklphata	106	Sarla bishta	Trishakti
51	Kanti devi Singh	Shuklphata	107	Lalmati Bishta	Trishakti
52	Tara devi Bohara	Shuklphata	108	Laxmi Bishta	Trishakti
53	Bishna Kuamal	Shuklphata	109	Krishna Awashthi	Trishakti
54	Harina silwal	Trishakti	110	Dhalau devi Dhmi	Trishakti
55	Radha joshi	Trishakti	111	Durja Joshi	Trishakti
56	Kalapati joshi	Trishakti			

Project Photos

Photo 1: Veterinary clinic handover (Photo: ZSL)





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Checklist for submission

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