

Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/>).

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

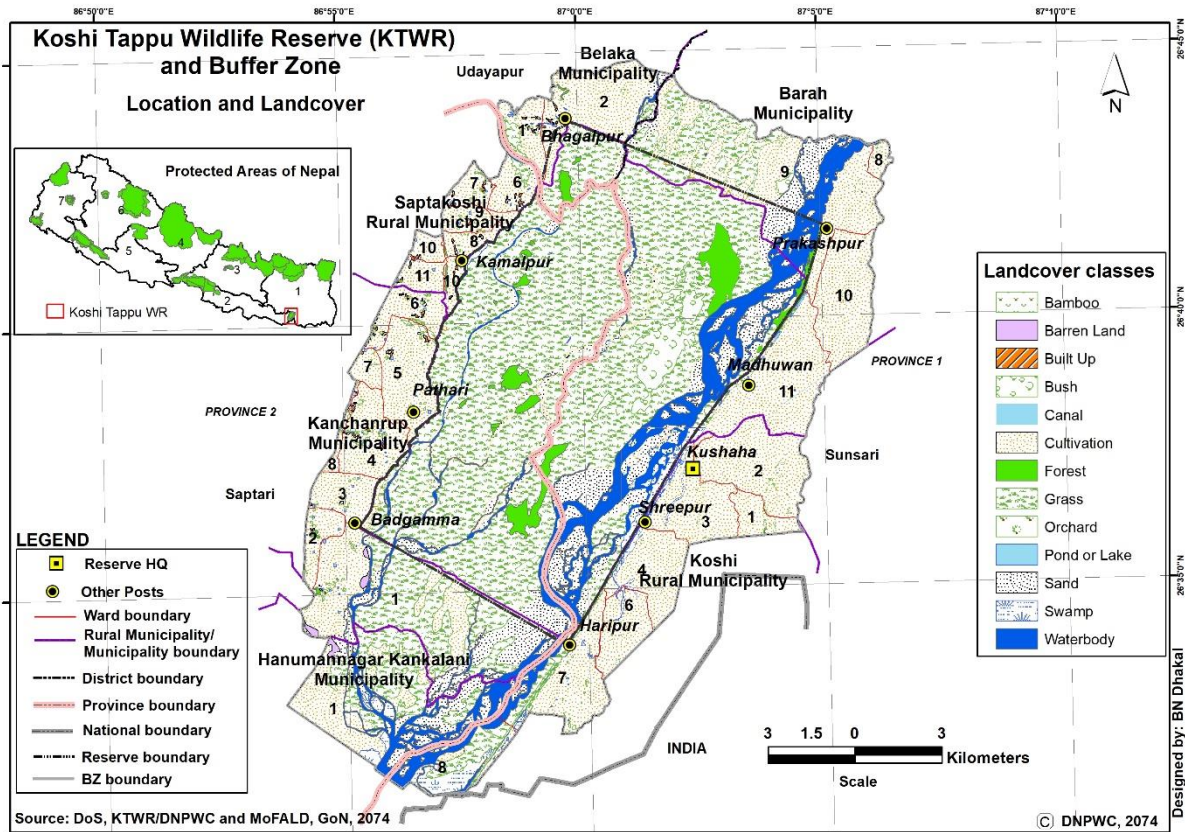
Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	29-017
Project title	Sustainable management of wetlands and grasslands: enhancing biodiversity and livelihoods.
Country/ies	Nepal
Lead Partner	Bird Conservation Nepal
Project partner(s)	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (KTWR) and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve Buffer Zone Management Committee
Darwin Initiative grant value	£ 233351.00
Start/end dates of project	1 June 2022/ 31 March 2025
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	June 2022- March 2023; Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Ishana Thapa
Project website/blog/social media	www.birdlifenepal.org/ https://www.facebook.com/BirdConservationNepal
Report author(s) and date	Ishana Thapa, Khadandanda Poudel, Saroj Rai and Ramesh Kumar Yadav; 30 April 2023

1. Project summary

Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (KTWR) is an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) and important habitat for grassland and wetland dependent bird species. A total of 526 bird species has been recorded in the area out of which 26 are globally threatened species. The total number of migratory water birds has dropped from around 50,000 in 1990s to less than 5000 in 2021. The highest and almost last remaining population of critically endangered Bengal Florican is found in the Sachharum species dominated short grassland area of the Reserve. The buffer zone covers an estimated 16,710 households. Local livelihoods in the KTWR buffer zone are based on fisheries, farming, animal husbandry, wage and salaried labour, and remittances. The majority of people living in the buffer zones are poor, and thus are more dependent on the ecosystem for fuelwood, thatch grass, timber, grasses, fish and typha plant and current resource use in and around KTWR is unsustainable. According to the management plan of KTWR (2018-2022), feral cattle and livestock grazing in the reserve pose constant threat to wildlife conservation including illegal fishing and collection of wild harvested goods. The project aims to reduce pressure on natural resources of KTWR ultimately reducing threats to threatened birds through sustainable

use of resources, improved management and restoration of wetlands and grasslands. Moreover, the project aims to improve well-being of local communities through sustainable use of wetlands and grasslands; nature-based income generation activities and empowering women and indigenous people in project area.



Working area Covered by DI project for KTWR				
Municipality/Rural Municipality	Ward No.	District	Tole/Village	Buffer Zone User Committee (BZUC)
Barahshetra Municipality	9	Sunsari	Prakashpur	Prakashpur BZUC
Barahshetra Municipality	11	Sunsari	Madhuwan	Madhuwan BZUC
Koshi Rural Municipality	3	Sunsari	Urawn Tole	Kusaha - Lauki BZUC
Koshi Rural Municipality	6,7	Sunsari	Haripur-Sreepur	Haripur-SreePur BZUC
Kanchanrup Municipality	1	Saptari	Beruwa Barmajhiya	Beruwa Barmajhiya BZUC
Kanchanrup Municipality	4, 10	Saptari	Jagatpur, Dhankatta tole	Jagatpur-Badgama BZUC
Kanchanrup Municipality	5,6,7	Saptari	Purwa Pipra Tole, Pathari Tole, Paremara Tole, Jamuwa Tole	Purwapipra, Darampur Goghanpur BZUC
Saptakosi Municipality	6,8,9	Saptari	Kamalpur, Odraha tole	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
Belka Municipality	1	Udaypur	Tapeswswori	Tapeswswori BZUC

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The project is being implemented in partnership with Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve office and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve Buffer zone management committee. The project partners are very supportive to the effective implementation of the project activities. The project is being implemented in collaboration with Buffer zone management committees, local government bodies, local conservation organizations as well as local communities including women groups and cooperative groups in the project sites.

3. Project progress

Though the implementation of project activities delayed, most of the planned project activities have been accomplished. The project initiated with few project start up meetings, familiarization visits to the project sites and annual planning workshop. Engaging university student for the research work has been postponed to next year.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Threats to threatened bird species in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and its buffer zone reduced through improved management of grassland and wetlands inside the reserve; restoring grasslands and restoring wetlands in buffer zone area.

As per the Nepal Government process, project documents and pre-consensus letters from concerned District Coordination Committee were submitted to Social Welfare Council (SWC) which is the NGO/INGO project monitoring and evaluation authority in Nepal and permission for project implementation has been received. Two field-based project staffs i.e. Project Officer and Project Assistant were recruited (Activity 1.4) in July 2022 and they have started working for the project since August 2022. Implementation of project activities was discussed among the project team during first week of August. Darwin project field office has been set up (Activity 1.3) in a rented house at Dharahara tapan, Barakhshetra municipality ward no. 9, Sunsari district. Office furnishing and purchase of other materials has been done.

A planning workshop was carried out (Activity 1.1) at Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve on 31 August 2022 in collaboration with Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve office. Representatives from Buffer Zone Management Committee, Buffer Zone User committees, Barakhshetra Municipality office, Koshi rural municipality office, Kanchanrup municipality office and local conservation groups attended the workshop. Project start-up meetings (Activity 1.2) were carried out with Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve office, Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve Bufferzone Management Committee, Barakhshetra Municipality office, Koshi rural municipality office and Kanchanrup municipality office during August 2022- March 2023). The meetings were focused on effective implementation of the project activities and achieving project objectives. The project team visited and discussed on enhancing livelihoods of local communities with Prakashpur Bufferzone User Committee, Goriya community (Fishermen) of Barakhshetra Municipality, Madhuban; Beruwa Barmajhiya Bufferzone user committee in Kanchanrup municipality; Urao and Sardar communities of Koshi rural municipality; Community livestock service center, Madhuban.

The training on "monitoring of population and threats to threatened bird species to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve staffs, Forest guards, Bufferzone users and Local Conservation Groups" was carried out for two days during November 7-8, 2022 at Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Activity 1.5). The total number of participants were 48 (27 KTWR Staffs and 9 from buffer zone user committee).

Participatory monitoring of Bengal Florican was carried out in collaboration with Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve office, National Trust for Nature Conservation, Biodiversity Conservation Centre Nepal, Local Conservation Groups and University students during 20-28 March, 2023.

Monitoring of other globally and nationally threatened birds and their threats were carried out during November 2022- March 2023 (Activity 1.6).

An interaction programme on "importance of vultures and role of humans to protect the critically endangered vultures" was carried out among Purba-pipara Dharampur Ghoganpur buffer zone users of Kanchanrup municipality, Saptari. A radio program for raising awareness on importance and conservation of grassland and wetland dependent birds has been continuously running from January 2023. 2000 posters having information and pictures of important bird species in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve were published and are being distributed to stakeholders and local communities in project sites. Similarly, 200 T-shirts with BCN and Darwin logo and with information about conserving wetland and grassland habitats were printed and are being distributed to stakeholders and local communities in project sites (Activity 1.7).

Output 2: Capability and capacity of KTWR staffs, buffer zone community forest user committee members, local conservation group/NGOs members on managing grassland and wetland for creating safer habitats enhanced.

Capacity building training on wetland and grassland management was carried out on 26th January 2023 at Tharu cultural Museum, Saptari to the field based staffs of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, representatives from Buffer Zone user committee and local conservation groups (40 participants) (Activity 2.1).

Workshop to develop participatory management plan and restoration of grassland was carried out on 27 March 2023 (33 participants) and workshop to develop participatory management plan and restoration of wetland was carried out on 28 March 2023 (42 participants). Pipra Ghoganpur, Dharampur Bufferzone user committee, Beruwa Barmajhiya Bufferzone User committee and Tapeshwori Bufferzone User Committee and Koshi Tappu Wildlife reserve staffs were selected for the Grassland management workshop. Similarly, Shreepur Haripur Bufferzone User Committee, Madhuwan Bufferzone User Committee and Odhra Kamalpur Bufferzone User committee, Majhi Malaha Sanjal and Bufferzone Community Forest User Groups were selected for wetland management workshop (Activity 2.3 and 2.4).

A wetland management committee of 5 members was formed in Madhuwan under Madhuwan Buffer zone user committee (ANNEX 4.5) and another wetland management committee of 7 members were formed in Haripur (ANNEX 4.4) under Haripur Shreepur Bufferzone user committee (Activity 2.7). Restoration work has been initiated in wetland restoration site of Haripur Shreepur buffer zone area and restoration work has been completed in more than five hectares of land (Activity 2.5).

An observation tour was carried out to visit community managed grasslands, wetlands, vulture safe feeding site (VSFS) and biodiversity conservation initiatives at nawalpur, east nawalparasi and sauraha, chitwan during 15-17 March, 2023 (30 participants) (Activity 2.8).

Output 3: Sustainable livelihood enhancement program in place to support local communities' well-being as for example one household one fish pond program, women entrepreneurship, community-managed grasslands and wetlands.

Training on aquaculture was carried out on 17 January 2023 in Prakashpur, Sunsari (40 participants) and on 19 January 2023 in Jamuwa, Saptari (42 participants) (Activity 3.1). In collaboration with buffer zone user committees and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve office, altogether 38 fish ponds were constructed to the needy and selected households living in bufferzone of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve. 12 fish ponds were constructed in Tapeshwori buffer zone area Belaka Municipality -2; 23 fish ponds were constructed in Purba Pipra Dharampur Ghoganpur buffer zone area, Kanchanrup municipality-4,5,7 and 10 wards; 3 fish ponds were constructed in Badgama Jagatpur Buffer zone area, Kanchanrup municipality ward -10 (Activity 3.2).

A total of 400 improved cooking stoves have been installed in Paremara, Pathari and Pipara villages of Kanchanrup municipality, Saptari district (ANNEX 4.8). Grass cutting machines were distributed to 54 households in 4 Bufferzone user areas of Saptari district viz: Beruwa Barmajhiya buffer zone area, Badgama Jagatpur buffer zone area, Puba Pipra Dharampur Ghoganpur buffer zone area and Odraha Kamalpur buffer zone area (Activity 3.3); list of beneficiaries has been provided in ANNEX 4.2.

Milan Mahila Krishi tatha bachat Samuha, purba pipra, kanchanrup ward no.5, Saptari and Urawn mahila krishi tatha bachat samuha, Koshi rural Municipality-3, Sunsari were formed with 15 members in executive committee and 9 members in executive committee respectively. Observation tours were organized for newly formed women led cooperatives to visit women led cooperative “Women Small Farmer Agriculture Cooperative Ltd.”and other initiations related to Income generating activities like, pig farming, Mushroom farming, goat farming on 6 March 2023 (33 participants) and on 27 March, 2023 (29 participants) (Activity 3.8 and 3.9).

Training on women entrepreneurships and co-operatives was carried out to Milan Mahila Krishi tatha bachat Samuha, purba pipra, kanchanrup ward no.5, Saptari and Urawn mahila krishi tatha bachat samuha, Koshi rural Municipality-3, Sunsari on On 3 and 4 March, 2023 (Activity 3.6).

Output 4: Sustainable use of natural resources promoted through involvement of women, indigenous people and local communities in decision-making processes.

One-day sensitization workshop on role of women and indigenous communities for the management of natural resources was carried out on 13 March 2023 in Prakashpur, Sunsari (50 participants) (Activity 4.1). Training on sustainable fishing techniques and sustainable harvesting of all other natural resources was carried out on 28 February 2023 in Prakshpur, Sunsari (59 participants) (Activity 4.2).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

In overall, the first year implementation of project activities gives some confidence that we are close to achieving targeted project outputs. Grassland and wetland management plans are in development phase and will be finalized till the end of second year.

Output 1: Threats to threatened bird species in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and its buffer zone reduced through improved management of grassland and wetlands inside the reserve; restoring grasslands and restoring wetlands in buffer zone area.

The project has trained 27 KTWR staffs and 9 buffer zone users (Ind 1.1); raised awareness on reducing threats to threatened bird species (Activity 1.7 and Ind. 1.2 and 1.4 and accomplished participatory monitoring of population and threats for threatened birds in KTWR by a team of BCN staff, KTWR staff, local conservation groups and university students (Ind. 1.3)

Output 2: Capability and capacity of KTWR staffs, buffer zone community forest user committee members, local conservation group/NGOs members on managing grassland and wetland for creating safer habitats enhanced.

51 representatives from buffer zone users, 12 KTWR staffs, 8 representatives from local conservation groups and 2 university students were trained on managing existing grasslands and wetlands and restoring grasslands (Ind. 2.1). Management plan for restoring and management of grassland and wetlands are in progress and will be made available at the end of Year 2 (Ind. 2.2). Restoration of wetland has been initiated and more than 5 hectares of wetland has been restored in Haripur (Ind. 2.3).

Output 3: Sustainable livelihood enhancement program in place to support local communities' well-being as for example one household one fish pond program, women entrepreneurship, community-managed grasslands and wetlands.

Training on aquaculture has been provided to 35 farmers and establishing fish pond has been supported in 38 households (Annex 4.1). Supports in installation of improved cooking stoves in 400 households have been completed (Annex 4.8) Grass cutting machines provided to 54 households (Annex 4.2). Entrepreneurship training has been provided to 34 participants (ANNEX 4.3) and two new women-led cooperatives have been formed (ANNEX 4.6 and 4.7).

Output 4: Sustainable use of natural resources promoted through involvement of women, indigenous people and local communities in decision-making processes.

59 participants who are regular visitor of Koshi Tappu wildlife Reserve for collecting natural resources including fishes were trained on sustainable fishing techniques and sustainable harvesting of all other natural resources (Ind. 4.3). One-day sensitization workshop on role of women and indigenous communities for the management of natural resources for 50 participants including women and indigeneous people living in buffer zone area. (Ind. 4.1).

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Sustainable use of grasslands and wetlands with reduced threats for the populations of grassland and wetland dependent bird species contributing well-being of 5500 households.

The indicators are adequate to measure intended outcome of the project. With the supports from project partners and project stakeholders during the Year 1 implementation of the project, we believe that the project will achieve its outcome by the end of the project.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumptions		comments
Assumption 1	There won't be government restrictions on movement and group meetings due to pandemic during project period.	Remains important
Assumption 2	No flood occurs in Koshi during the project period.	Remains important
Assumption 3	Stakeholders in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve prioritize conservation of threatened birds and their habitats.	Remains important. Stakeholders are quite interested to collaborate and implement project activities.
Assumption 4	Local government supports and collaborate to provide livelihood supports to local communities.	Remains important. Local government agencies are showing interest to collaborate.
Assumption 5	Regular monitoring of threats to threatened bird species takes place in KTWR.	Remains important. Threat to thrate monitoring has initiated.
Assumption 6	Human Wildlife conflict minimized.	Remains important.
Output 1 Assumptions		
Assumption 1	Trained personnel remain in institutions and participate in annual monitoring of populations and threats to threatened birds.	Important assumption.
Assumption 2	Local stakeholders participate actively and contribute in project planning.	Important assumption. Local stakeholders are actively participating in Year 1 implementation of project activities.
Assumption 3	Local communities remain positive towards reducing threats to threatened birds in KTWR.	Important assumption. Coordination and collaboration with local communities will be continued by BCN.
Output 2 Assumptions		
Assumption 1	Trained personnel remain in institutions and use skills for the management of grasslands and wetlands.	Important assumption.
Assumption 2	Local communities will adopt management of grasslands and wetlands for new source of income and follow management plans.	Important assumption. Regular contacts will be made with newly formed wetland management committees as well as local communities.
Assumption 3	Buffer zone user committees actively participate in managing grasslands and wetlands and minimizing threats to threatened birds.	Important assumption.
Output 3 Assumptions		
Assumption 1	Local government will provide partial supports to local communities for establishing fish ponds, biogas plant and promote stall feeding in project area.	Important assumption.
Assumption 2	Management committees will provide equal distribution of benefits from grasslands and wetlands to local communities.	Important assumption. BCN will darft a protocol on equal distribution of benefits, share among the stakeholders and share final protocol to stakeholders.

Assumption 3	Fish ponds, restored grasslands and wetlands and women entrepreneurship activities generate sufficient income to serve as conservation incentives.	Important assumption.
	Output 4 Assumptions	
Assumption 1	Women and indigenous people are willing to learn and actively participate in decision-making processes.	Important assumption.
Assumption 2	Buffer Zone Community Forest User Committees are positive to include sustainable harvesting of natural resources and conservation of threatened birds in their operation plan and implement it.	Important assumption.

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

Targeted Impact- Grassland and Wetland ecosystem are protected and restored in KTWR with populations of grassland and wetland dependent bird species remaining stable and poverty of local communities alleviated.

The project has accomplished most of the targeted activities for Year 1 and has established good working environment with the stakeholders. It is too early to measure project's impact level, therefore more evaluation on this will be reported in Year 2 and Year 3.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Through the Year 1 implementation of the project, the project supported the implementation of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (KTWR) management Plan (2018-2022) raising awareness on conservation of threatened bird species in KTWR (Activity 1.7), through initiating restoration of wetland habitats in KTWR (Activity 2.5, Ind. 2.3).

The Year 1 implementation of the project also contributed to achieve targets of draft Post 2020 Global Diversity Framework through following activities:

Target 2,3- Community involvement in management and restoration of wetlands in KTWR (Activity 2.5).

Similarly, the Year 1 implementation of the project contributed to achieve following SDGs targets:

Target 5- women empowerment through training on women entrepreneurship (ANNEX 4.3) and women-led cooperatives (ANNEX 4.6 and 4.7)

5. Project support to poverty reduction

Basically the project has envisioned to benefit local poor communities living in bufferzone areas of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve. These communities also depend heavily on natural resources inside the reserve for their livelihoods. The project has supported various livelihood enhancement activities such as providing fish ponds (Activity 3.3), trainings on entrepreneurship (Activity 3.6), supporting women to operate co-operatives (Activity 3.8 and 3.9). Besides these, the project has also supported local communities with installation of improved cooking stoves and grass cutting machines (Activity 3.7) so that they can spare their

time for other income opportunities and reduce their time for going inside the reserve for collecting fuel wood and grass.

It is expected that households getting supports such as fish pond construction and formation of cooperative groups will have increased income from fisheries.

It is expected that supports such as improved cooking stoves installation, providing grass cutting machines, providing various trainings on entrepreneurship, conservation of birds and biodiversity as well as exposure visits will help to enhance the capacity of the community and develop positive thinking towards the conservation by increasing the technical know-how and scientific correlations of conservation. Besides these, the technical knowledge of viable livelihood options will promote to do so in the actual context this will certainly enhance the livelihoods and indirectly contribute to the conservation.

6. Gender equality and social inclusion

Bird Conservation Nepal and this project focuses on gender equality and social inclusion. The project aims to reduce poverty of ultra-poor class in the community, however takes into account to prioritize gender equality and social inclusion where applicable. During Year 1, Milan mahila krishi tatha bachat samuha, purba pipra, kanchanrup ward no.5, Saptari and Urawn mahila krishi tatha bachat samuha, Koshi rural Municipality-3, Sunsari were formed (Activity 3.8). The members of these women led cooperatives were taken to an exposure visit to women led cooperative named "Women Small Farmer Agriculture Cooperative Limited" in Udaypur district. Training on women entrepreneurship and co-operatives were provided to members of these newly formed women co-operatives. Similarly, Saleswor Mahila Bachat tatha Rin sahakari sanstha Limited, Madhuwan, Barahkshetra-5, Sunsari has been provided supports for training and starting up of hand-made bamboo stool making business. Similarly, the project has given the opportunity to 2 women from Indigenous community for ICS construction works as a technician.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Baseline studies on i) socio-economic surveys, ii) fish stock survey and iii) population monitoring of important bird species (Activity 3.3, 4.7 and 1.6 respectively) serves as a basis for internally evaluate contribution of the project. Selection of beneficiaries from fish pond, grass cutting machines and improved cooking stoves have been done in collaboration with respective buffer zone user committees and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve office on the basis of economic status and buffer zone areas adjoining to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and their interest in benefits from the project. Project partners have been involved in participatory monitoring of important bird species (Activity 1.6). Besides these, a team of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve office has been regularly monitoring activities carried out in Year 1.

8. Lessons learnt

Collaboration with project partners as well as local government is important for the successful implementation of the project. This helps to implement the project effectively, efficiently as well as to implement the project in right direction.

Involvement of local communities are an integral part the project as they can play an important role in achieving outstanding results of the project.

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

N/A

10. Risk Management

No new risks have arisen in Year 1. No significant changes are felt necessary to make in existing risk register.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

12. Sustainability and legacy

The project has been working in collaboration with project partners, local communities as well as local government bodies in the project area. The project has also formed two new women-led cooperatives, supported with construction of fish ponds, improved cooking stoves and grass cutting machines, provided necessary training for entrepreneurs as well as monitoring of population and threats of important bird species, aquaculture, sustainable fishing and sustainable use of natural resources. All these activities, supports and arrangements are believed to contribute in sustainability of the project and leave strong legacy.

13. Darwin Initiative identity

Darwin Initiative funding has been recognized during each and every project activity, project presentations, correspondence with stakeholders. Darwin logo has been used in all the presentations, banner of the project activities, posters and t-shirts produced by the project.

14. Safeguarding

BCN has been following its safeguarding policy. BCN's staff are bind to follow the safeguarding policy along with other policies through the staff contract. BCN has made mandatory for all its local partners to have safeguarding policy to go into any MoU or contracts and ensure its good practice while implementing the MoU or contract. Project partners, local government and other stakeholders are involved from the planning level of the project implementation and they are made aware on safeguarding policy. Local communities are pre-informed of project activities before they are implemented and selection of beneficiaries are made in collaboration with project partners.

15. Project expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 1. If all receipts have not yet been received, please provide indicative figures and clearly mark them as Draft. The Actual claim form will be taken as the final accounting for funds.

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				

Others (see below)				
TOTAL	79024	79024		

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by Darwin Initiative?

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

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

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

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><i>Impact: Grassland and Wetland ecosystem are protected and restored in KTWR with populations of grassland and wetland dependent bird species remaining stable and poverty of local communities alleviated.</i></p>		<p>The project has been initiated in a collaborative approach with stakeholders and planned activities for the Year 1 has been accomplished effectively. However, It is too early to measure project's impact level, therefore more evaluation on this will be reported in Year 2 and Year 3.</p>	
<p>Outcome: Sustainable use of grasslands and wetlands with reduced threats for the populations of grassland and wetland dependent bird species contributing well-being of 5500 households.</p>	<p>0.1 Grassland and wetlands management committees with the supports from KTWR follow management plans developed for grasslands and wetlands in KTWR by year 3. 0.2 300 individuals out of 380 individuals taking licence for fishing will practice sustainable fishing (use fishing methods/techniques to leave young fishes so that fish stock is not depleted in rivers and wetlands) in KTWR by year 3. 0.3 Number of cattle grazing illegally inside the KTWR reduced to 1000 (50% reduced from baseline of 2000) by year 3. 0.4 Threats to grassland and wetland dependent bird species reduced by 80% from year 1 baseline (to be obtained by 3rd quarter of year 1) to year 3. 0.5 Populations of important grassland and wetland dependent bird species namely Bengal Florican, Yellow-breasted Bunting, Bristled Grassbird, Swamp Francolin, Grey-crowned Prinia, Indian Courser, Northern Pintail</p>	<p>0.1 Workshops for developing grassland and wetland management plan have been carried out. 0.2 Training on sustainable fishing practice has been given to 59 participants who are involved in fishing profession. 0.3 Awareness raising is being continuously done, 54 grass cutting machines has been distributed to selected households (ANNEX 4.2) 0.4 Some major threats to grassland and wetland birds have been documented, awareness raising is being continuously done. 0.5 Baselines for important grassland and wetland dependent bird species has been set. Bengal Florican- 24, Yellow-breasted Bunting-208, Bristled Grassbird-call counted (1), Swamp Francolin- 75, Grey-crowned Prinia-4, Indian Courser-23, Northern Pintail-70 and Cotton Pygmy Goose-9.</p>	<p>0.1 management plan development is in progress; it will be completed till Year 2. 0.3 Grass cutting machines distribution will be continued in Year 2. 0.4 Monitoring of threats to important bird species will be continued in Year 2. 0.5 Populations of important bird species will be monitored in Year 2. 0.6 Socio-economic baseline surveys will be continued in next quarter too.</p>

	<p>and Cotton Pygmy Goose stop declining by year 3.</p> <p>0.6 In overall, annual income of households in project area increased by 50% of 3100 households from year 1 baseline (to be obtained by 3rd quarter of year 1) to year 3.</p>	0.6 Socio-economic baseline surveys of 292 households have been completed.	
<p>Output 1. Threats to threatened bird species in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and its buffer zone reduced through improved management of grassland and wetlands inside the reserve; restoring grasslands and restoring wetlands in buffer zone area.</p>	<p>1.1 20 KTWR staffs and 50 buffer zone community forest guards/representatives from buffer zone community forest users capable on monitoring populations of threatened bird species and threats to these bird species by year 2.</p> <p>1.2 Number of cattle grazing illegally inside the KTWR reduced to 1000 (50% reduction from baseline of 2000) by year 3.</p> <p>1.3 Population and threats monitoring surveys of threatened birds in KTWR and its buffer zone by a team of BCN staff, park staff and buffer zone users and university students conducted annually in year 1, year 2 and year 3.</p> <p>1.4 Populations of threatened bird species resident in KTWR and buffer zone stop declining by year 3.</p>	<p>1.1 27 KTWR staffs and 9 representatives from buffer zone user groups participated in training on monitoring of important bird species and threats to them; 10 KTWR staffs participated in monitoring populations of important bird species in Koshi Tappu wildlife Reserve.</p> <p>1.2 54 grass cutting machines have been provided to selected households living in bufferzone area of KTWR (ANNEX 4.2)</p> <p>1.3 Population of selected important bird species has been monitored; threats to them has also been monitored.</p>	
Activity 1.1 Organize three annual planning workshops with KTWR management authorities, Buffer zone management committee members, Buffer zone community forest user committee members and representatives from local conservation groups in the project site.		Completed. Participants provided their insights on effective implementation of project activities.	Continued in Year 2 also.
Activity 1.2 Hold project start-up as well as regular meetings with relevant local stakeholders to discuss on achieving project objectives.		Completed.	
Activity 1.3 Establish BCN Field Office close to KTWR office and operation till the project ends.		Completed.	
Activity 1.4 Recruit two project field staffs for the execution of the project in Field Office.		Completed.	

Activity 1.5 Carry out trainings on monitoring of population and threats to threatened bird species to KTWR staffs, forest guards and buffer zone users.	Completed for Year 1.	This will be continued in Year 2 as well.
Activity 1.6 Conduct participatory monitoring of globally threatened and nationally threatened bird species namely Bengal Florican, Yellow-breasted Bunting, Lesser Adjutant, Palla's Fish Eagle, Bristled Grassbird, Swamp Florican, Grey-crowned Prinia, Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Indian Courser, Northern Pintail, Cotton Pygmy Goose and Short-eared Owl and their threats based on approved methodology annually.	Completed for Year1. Baseline set for Year 1.	This will be continued in Year 2 and Year 3.
Activity 1.7 Carry out awareness events, produce and distribute conservation leaflets and run radio programs on importance of biodiversity and reducing threats to threatened birds in KTWR among local communities.	Ongoing. 2000 posters and 200 T-shirts are produced; Awareness on reducing threats to threatened birds is being continuously aired through radio fm.	
Activity 1.8 Write-up and publish two research articles on i) population monitoring of threatened birds and ii) threats to threatened birds in peer-reviewed journal.	Not completed	Planned for Year 2 and Year 3.
<p>Output 2. Capability and capacity of KTWR staffs, buffer zone community forest user committee members, local conservation group/NGOs members, university students on managing grassland and wetland for creating safer habitats enhanced.</p>	<p>2.1 10 KTWR staffs, 50 buffer zone community forest user committee members, 50 local conservation group/NGOs members and 20 university students trained on managing existing grasslands and wetlands and restoring grasslands inside KTWR and in its buffer zone by year 1.</p> <p>2.2 Management plans for grasslands and natural wetlands in buffer zone of KTWR for protecting threatened birds are available by year 2 and are implemented by buffer zone community forest user committees.</p> <p>2.3 Two grassland of each >100-hectare area restored in buffer zone of KTWR targeted for threatened bird species and local community takes management responsibility by the end of year 3.</p> <p>2.4 Natural wetland (at least 300 hectares) will be restored in buffer zone of KTWR and local community takes</p>	<p>2.2 KTWR staffs, representatives from buffer zone users and university students involved in a workshop to develop participatory management plan.</p> <p>2.3 More than 5 hectares of wetland restoration work has been completed.</p>

	<p>management responsibility by the end of year 3.</p> <p>2.5 Two M. Sc, students will have completed their thesis on population monitoring and threats to grassland and wetland dependent bird species by the end of year 3.</p> <p>2.6 Disturbance area (grasslands and wetlands) reduced to 1000 ha (50% reduction from baseline of 2000 ha) by year 3.</p>	
Activity 2.1 Carry out capacity building trainings to KTWR staffs, buffer zone users and local conservation groups on management of wetlands and grasslands.		Completed for Year 1. This will be continued in Year 2 as well.
Activity 2.2 Engage two M.Sc. students to study on wetland and grassland dependent birds and their threats.		Not completed. Planned for Year 2.
Activity 2.3 Carry out workshops to develop participatory management plans and restoring grasslands and natural wetlands and develop management plans.		Completed. Management plans will be finalized by Year 2.
Activity 2.4 Identify areas suitable for restoration of grasslands and wetlands in buffer zone of KTWR.		In progress This will be continued in Year 2 as well.
Activity 2.5 Restoration of natural wetlands and grasslands (at least 2 of >100 hectares) in buffer zone of KTWR.		In progress This will be continued in Year 2 and Year 3 as well.
Activity 2.6 Formation of a fully representative committee sitting under buffer zone user committee to manage the grasslands restored.		Not completed Planned for Year 2.
Activity 2.7 Formation of a fully representative committee sitting under buffer zone user committee to manage the wetlands restored.		Completed.
Activity 2.8 Carry out observation tours for representatives from local government, buffer zone, community forest user groups, local conservation groups and local youth groups to demonstrate community managed grasslands and community managed biodiversity conservation initiatives.		Completed. This will be continued in Year 3 as well.
<p>Output 3. Sustainable livelihood enhancement program in place to support local communities' well-being as for example one household one fish pond program, women entrepreneurship, community-managed grasslands and wetlands.</p>	<p>3.1 500 households (including 250 indigenous fish dependent tribes) benefitted through training as well as one household one fish pond program by year 3.</p> <p>3.2 2000 household benefitted through community managed grasslands and wetlands by year 3.</p>	<p>3.1 Training on aquaculture has been provided to 35 farmers and establishing fish pond has been supported in 38 households (Annex 4.1).</p> <p>3.3 Supports in installation of improved cooking stoves in 400 households have been completed (Annex 4.8). Grass cutting machines provided to 54 households (Annex 4.2).</p> <p>3.4 Entrepreneurship training has been provided to 34 participants (ANNEX 4.3)</p> <p>3.5 Two new women-led cooperatives have been formed (ANNEX 4.6 and 4.7).</p>

	<p>3.3 500 households benefitted through use of alternative energy (biogas/Improved cooking stoves) and support on stall feeding by year 3.</p> <p>3.4 Number of women starting women entrepreneurship will be increased to 100 (increased by 10% from baseline of 10) by the end of year 3.</p> <p>3.5 Three women-led cooperatives will be in operation by year 3.</p>		
Activity 3.1 Carry out trainings to local communities on aquaculture to establish fish pond in their homes (500 individuals including indigenous fish dependent tribes).		Completed.	This will be continued in Year 2 as well.
Activity 3.2 Prioritize households based on the wealth ranking from the socio-economic survey as well as on the basis of indigenous fish dependent tribes for providing supports to enhance their livelihoods.		In progress.	This will be continued in Year 2 as well.
Activity 3.3 Initiate one household one fish pond program (for at least 500 households including 250 households of indigenous fish dependent tribes) in the project area.		In progress.	This will be continued in Year 2 as well.
Activity 3.4 Carry out Socio-economic survey in year 1 before the project starts and in year 3 after the project ends. (M and E)		In progress.	This will be continued in first quarter of Year 2.
Activity 3.5 Carry out familiarization visits to build rapport as well as understand the socio-economic processes in the project area.		Completed.	
Activity 3.6 Carry out trainings on women entrepreneurs and co-operatives.		Completed.	
Activity 3.7 Initiate alternative energy program (supports to install biogas plant) and promote stall feeding with supporting hand machines to cut grasses in their home in project area.		In progress	This will be continued in Year 2 and Year 3 as well.
Activity 3.8 Establish three women-led cooperatives and support them with initial seed fund.		In progress (two women led co-operative has been established)	One women led-cooperative will be established in year 2.
Activity 3.9 Organize observation tours to women-led cooperative members to demonstrate functioning of best women run cooperatives.		Completed for Year 1.	This will be continued in Year 2 as well.
Output 4. Sustainable use of natural resources promoted through involvement of women, indigenous people and local communities in decision-making processes.	<p>4.1 Number of women and indigenous people representing in local organizations committee increased to 150 (50% increased from baseline of 100) by the end of year 3.</p>		<p>4.1 One-day sensitization workshop on role of women and indigenous communities for the management of natural resources for 50 participants including women and indigeneous people living in buffer zone area.</p>

	<p>4.2 300 individuals out of 380 individuals taking licence for fishing will practice sustainable fishing (use fishing methods to leave young fishes so that fish stock is not depleted in rivers and wetlands) in KTWR by year 3.</p> <p>4.3 Number of individuals collecting natural resources from KTWR reduced to 500 (50% reduced from baseline of 1000) by year 3.</p> <p>4.4 Provision of sustainable use of natural resources included in operation plans of at least 30 community forest user groups by the end of year 3.</p>	<p>4.3 59 participants who are regular visitor of Koshi Tappu wildlife Reserve for collecting natural resources including fishes were trained on sustainable fishing techniques and sustainable harvesting of all other natural resources.</p>
Activity 4.1 Carry out sensitization workshops to local women and indigenous people on role of women and indigenous people in natural resource management.	Completed.	This will be continued in Year 2 as well.
Activity 4.2 Carry out trainings on sustainable fishing techniques and sustainable harvesting of all other natural resources to fishing license holders and local communities visiting the reserve frequently.	Completed.	This will be continued in Year 2 as well.
Activity 4.3 Carry out community workshops to local communities' leaders, members of buffer zone user committees and members of buffer zone community forest user committees on sustainable fishing and sustainable use of natural resources.	Not completed.	This is planned for Year 2 and Year 3.
Activity 4.4 Organize observation tours to women and indigenous people of the project area to community managed important conservation areas.	Not completed.	This is planned for Year 2.
Activity 4.5 Carry out trainings to Buffer zone user committee and buffer zone community forest user committee members to integrate sustainable use of natural resources and conservation of threatened birds in operation plans of buffer zone community forests.	Not completed.	This is planned for Year 2.
Activity 4.6 Work with Buffer Zone Community Forest User Committees to revise their operational plans including sustainable use of natural resources and conservation of threatened birds.	Not completed	This is planned for Year 2 and Year 3.
Activity 4.7 Carry out surveys on fish stocks in Koshi river in year 1 before the project starts and in year 3 after the project ends. (M and E)	Completed for Year 1.	This will be continued in Year 3.
Activity 4.8 Based on the local level practice, make recommendations to wildlife reserve authorities on reducing collection of natural resources from the reserve.	Not completed.	This is planned for Year 3.

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

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Grassland and Wetland ecosystem are protected and restored in KTWR with populations of grassland and wetland dependent bird species remaining stable and poverty of local communities alleviated. (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: Sustainable use of grasslands and wetlands with reduced threats for the populations of grassland and wetland dependent bird species contributing well-being of 5500 households. (Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 Grassland and wetlands management committees with the supports from KTWR follow management plans developed for grasslands and wetlands in KTWR by year 3. 0.2 300 individuals out of 380 individuals taking licence for fishing will practice sustainable fishing (use fishing methods/techniques to leave young fishes so that fish stock is not depleted in rivers and wetlands) in KTWR by year 3. 0.3 Number of cattle grazing illegally inside the KTWR reduced to 1000 (50% reduced from baseline of 2000) by year 3. 0.4 Threats to grassland and wetland dependent bird species reduced by 80% from year 1 baseline (to be obtained by 3rd quarter of year 1) to year 3. 0.5 Populations of important grassland and wetland dependent bird species namely Bengal Florican, Yellow-breasted Bunting, Bristled Grassbird, Swamp Francolin, Grey-crowned Prinia, Indian Courser, Northern Pintail and Cotton Pygmy Goose stop declining by year 3. 0.6 In overall, annual income of households in project area increased by 50% of 3100 households from year 1 baseline (to be obtained by 3rd quarter of year 1) to year 3.</p>	<p>0.1 Management plans in place for use 0.2 Fishing license record, fishermen questionnaire survey report and fish stock assessment report 0.3 Baseline and endline grazing survey report 0.4 Baseline and endline data of survey of threats to significant grassland and wetland dependent bird species. 0.5. Baseline and endline population monitoring data of key threatened bird species. 0.6 Socio-economic assessment reports</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There won't be government restrictions on movement and group meetings due to pandemic during project period. 2. No flood occurs in Koshi during the project period. 3. Stakeholders in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve prioritize conservation of threatened birds and their habitats. 4. Local government supports and collaborate to provide livelihood supports to local communities. 5. Regular monitoring of threats to threatened bird species takes place in KTWR. 6. Human Wildlife conflict minimized.

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Threats to threatened bird species in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and its buffer zone reduced through improved management of grassland and wetlands inside the reserve; restoring grasslands and restoring wetlands in buffer zone area.</p>	<p>1.1 20 KTWR staffs and 50 buffer zone community forest guards/representatives from buffer zone community forest users capable on monitoring populations of threatened bird species and threats to these bird species by year 2.</p> <p>1.2 Number of cattle grazing illegally inside the KTWR reduced to 1000 (50% reduction from baseline of 2000) by year 3.</p> <p>1.3 Population and threats monitoring surveys of threatened birds in KTWR and its buffer zone by a team of BCN staff, park staff and buffer zone users and university students conducted annually in year 1, year 2 and year 3.</p> <p>1.4 Populations of threatened bird species resident in KTWR and buffer zone stop declining by year 3.</p>	<p>.1 Post training bird survey data and reports prepared by reserve staff/bufferzone forest users</p> <p>1.2 Baseline and endline survey data on grazing</p> <p>1.3 Annual scientific survey reports</p> <p>1.4 Baseline and endline population monitoring data of threatened birds</p>	<p>1. Trained personnel remain in institutions and participate in annual monitoring of populations and threats to threatened birds.</p> <p>2. Local stakeholders participate actively and contribute in project planning.</p> <p>3. Local communities remain positive towards reducing threats to threatened birds in KTWR.</p>
<p>2. Capability and capacity of KTWR staffs, buffer zone community forest user committee members, local conservation group/NGOs members, university students on managing grassland and wetland for creating safer habitats enhanced.</p>	<p>2.1 10 KTWR staffs, 50 buffer zone community forest user committee members, 50 local conservation group/NGOs members and 20 university students trained on managing existing grasslands and wetlands and restoring grasslands inside KTWR and in its buffer zone by year 1.</p> <p>2.2 Management plans for grasslands and natural wetlands in buffer zone of KTWR for protecting threatened birds are available by year 2 and are implemented by buffer zone community forest user committees.</p> <p>2.3 Two grassland of each >100-hectare area restored in buffer zone of KTWR targeted for threatened bird species and local community takes</p>	<p>2.1 Training attendance and pre and post training assessment report</p> <p>2.2 Management plan</p> <p>2.3 Fixed point photographs, Land cover maps, drone captured video footage for mapping of habitat change</p> <p>2.4 Fixed point photographs, Land cover maps, drone captured video footage for mapping of habitat change</p> <p>2.5 M.Sc. student thesis</p> <p>2.6 Fixed point photographs, Land cover maps, drone captured video footage for mapping of habitat change</p>	<p>1. Trained personnel remain in institutions and use skills for the management of grasslands and wetlands.</p> <p>2. Local communities will adopt management of grasslands and wetlands for new source of income and follow management plans.</p> <p>3. Buffer zone user committees actively participate in managing grasslands and wetlands and minimizing threats to threatened birds.</p>

	<p>management responsibility by the end of year 3.</p> <p>2.4 Natural wetland (at least 300 hectares) will be restored in buffer zone of KTWR and local community takes management responsibility by the end of year 3.</p> <p>2.5 Two M.Sc, students will have completed their thesis on population monitoring and threats to grassland and wetland dependent bird species by the end of year 3.</p> <p>2.6 Disturbance area (grasslands and wetlands) reduced to 1000 ha (50% reduction from baseline of 2000 ha) by year 3.</p>		
<p>3. Sustainable livelihood enhancement program in place to support local communities' well-being as for example one household one fish pond program, women entrepreneurship, community-managed grasslands and wetlands.</p>	<p>3.1 500 households (including 250 indigenous fish dependent tribes) benefitted through training as well as one household one fish pond program by year 3.</p> <p>3.2 2000 household benefitted through community managed grasslands and wetlands by year 3.</p> <p>3.3 500 households benefitted through use of alternative energy (biogas/Improved cooking stoves) and support on stall feeding by year 3.</p> <p>3.4 Number of women starting women entrepreneurship will be increased to 100 (increased by 10% from baseline of 10) by the end of year 3.</p> <p>3.5 Three women-led cooperatives will be in operation by year 3.</p>	<p>3.1 Report on M&E of beneficiaries with photo and video evidences</p> <p>3.2 Baseline and endline household survey reports</p> <p>3.3 Baseline and endline household survey reports</p> <p>3.4 Baseline and endline survey reports on women entrepreneurship</p> <p>3.5 Enterprise/Cooperative registration</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local government will provide partial supports to local communities for establishing fish ponds, biogas plant and promote stall feeding in project area. 2. Management committees will provide equal distribution of benefits from grasslands and wetlands to local communities. 3. Fish ponds, restored grasslands and wetlands and women entrepreneurship activities generate sufficient income to serve as conservation incentives.

<p>4. Sustainable use of natural resources promoted through involvement of women, indigenous people and local communities in decision-making processes.</p>	<p>4.1 Number of women and indigenous people representing in local organizations committee increased to 150 (50% increased from baseline of 100) by the end of year 3.</p> <p>4.2 300 individuals out of 380 individuals taking licence for fishing will practice sustainable fishing (use fishing methods to leave young fishes so that fish stock is not depleted in rivers and wetlands) in KTWR by year 3.</p> <p>4.3 Number of individuals collecting natural resources from KTWR reduced to 500 (50% reduced from baseline of 1000) by year 3.</p> <p>4.4 Provision of sustainable use of natural resources included in operation plans of at least 30 community forest user groups by the end of year 3.</p>	<p>4.1 Local organization committee member lists</p> <p>4.2 Questionnaire survey report and fish stock assessment report.</p> <p>4.3 Baseline and endline socioeconomic survey reports</p> <p>4.4 Approved community forest operational plan of user groups</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women and indigenous people are willing to learn and actively participate in decision-making processes. 2. Buffer Zone Community Forest User Committees are positive to include sustainable harvesting of natural resources and conservation of threatened birds in their operation plan and implement it.
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Organize three annual planning workshops with KTWR management authorities, Buffer zone management committee members, Buffer zone community forest user committee members and representatives from local conservation groups in the project site. 1.2 Hold project start-up as well as regular meetings with relevant local stakeholders to discuss on achieving project objectives. 1.3 Establish BCN Field Office close to KTWR office and operation till the project ends. 1.4 Recruit two project field staffs for the execution of the project in Field Office. 1.5 Carry out trainings on monitoring of population and threats to threatened bird species to KTWR staffs, forest guards and buffer zone users. 1.6 Conduct participatory monitoring of globally threatened and nationally threatened bird species namely Bengal Florican, Yellow-breasted Bunting, Lesser Adjutant, Palla's Fish Eagle, Bristled Grassbird, Swamp Francolin, Grey-crowned Prinia, Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Indian Courser, Northern Pintail, Cotton Pygmy Goose and Short-eared Owl and their threats based on approved methodology annually. 1.7 Carry out awareness events, produce and distribute conservation leaflets and run radio programs on importance of biodiversity and reducing threats to threatened birds in KTWR among local communities. 1.8 Write-up and publish two research articles on i) population monitoring of threatened birds and ii) threats to threatened birds in peer-reviewed journal. 2.1 Carry out capacity building trainings to KTWR staffs, buffer zone users and local conservation groups on management of wetlands and grasslands. 2.2 Engage two M.Sc. students to study on wetland and grassland dependent birds and their threats. 2.3 Carry out workshops to develop participatory management plans and restoring grasslands and natural wetlands and develop management plans. 2.4 Identify areas suitable for restoration of grasslands and wetlands in buffer zone of KTWR. 2.5 Restoration of natural wetlands and grasslands (at least 2 of >100 hectares) in buffer zone of KTWR. 2.6 Formation of a fully representative committee sitting under buffer zone user committee to manage the grasslands restored. 2.7 Formation of a fully representative committee sitting under buffer zone user committee to manage the wetlands restored. 			

- 2.8 Carry out observation tours for representatives from local government, buffer zone, community forest user groups, local conservation groups and local youth groups to demonstrate community managed grasslands and community managed biodiversity conservation initiatives.
- 3.1 Carry out trainings to local communities on aquaculture to establish fish pond in their homes (500 individuals including indigenous fishing tribes).
- 3.2 Prioritize households based on the wealth ranking from the socio-economic survey as well as on the basis of indigenous fishing tribes for providing supports to enhance their livelihoods.
- 3.3 Initiate one household one fish pond program (for at least 500 households including 250 households of indigenous fishing tribes) in the project area.
- 3.4 Carry out Socio-economic survey in year 1 at start of the project and in year 3 towards the end of the project. (M and E)
- 3.5 Carry out familiarization visits to build rapport as well as understand the socio-economic processes in the project area.
- 3.6 Carry out trainings on women entrepreneurship and co-operatives.
- 3.7 Initiate alternative energy program (supports to install biogas plant/improved cooking stove) and promote stall feeding with supporting hand machines to cut grasses in their home in project area.
- 3.8 Establish three women-led cooperatives and support them with initial seed fund.
- 3.9 Organize observation tours to women-led cooperative members to demonstrate functioning of best women run cooperatives.
- 4.1 Carry out sensitization workshops to local women and indigenous people on role of women and indigenous people in natural resource management.
- 4.2 Carry out trainings on sustainable fishing techniques and sustainable harvesting of all other natural resources to fishing license holders and local communities visiting the reserve frequently.
- 4.3 Carry out community workshops to local communities' leaders, members of buffer zone user committees and members of buffer zone community forest user committees on sustainable fishing and sustainable use of natural resources.
- 4.4 Organize observation tours to women and indigenous people of the project area to community managed important conservation areas.
- 4.5 Carry out trainings to Buffer zone user committee and buffer zone community forest user committee members to integrate sustainable use of natural resources and conservation of threatened birds in operation plans of buffer zone community forests.
- 4.6 Work with Buffer Zone Community Forest User Committees to revise their operational plans including sustainable use of natural resources and conservation of threatened birds.
- 4.7 Carry out surveys on fish stocks in Koshi river in year 1 at the start of the project and in year 3 towards the end of the project. (M and E)
- 4.8 Based on the local level practice, make recommendations to wildlife reserve authorities on reducing collection of natural resources from the reserve.

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A06	Trainings on monitoring of population and threats to threatened bird species.	Male= 44 Female= 2	46			46	
DI-A06	Capacity building trainings to KTWR staffs, buffer zone users and local conservation groups on management of wetlands and grasslands.	Male= 53 Female= 19	72			72	
DI-A06	Training on aquaculture to establish fish pond in their homes.	Male= 54 Female= 26	80			80	
DI-A06	Carry out trainings on women entrepreneurships and co-operatives.	Male= 4 Female= 31	35			35	
DI-A06	Carry out sensitization workshops to local women and indigenous people on role of women and indigenous people in natural resource management.	Male= 12 Female= 36	48			48	
DI-A06	Carry out trainings on sustainable fishing techniques and sustainable harvesting of all other natural resources to fishing license holders and local communities visiting the reserve frequently.	Male= 51 Female= 6	57			57	

In addition to reporting any information on publications under relevant standard indicators, in Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Mark with an asterisk (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, 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)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	Yes
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	