

## Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:

(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

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

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2024**

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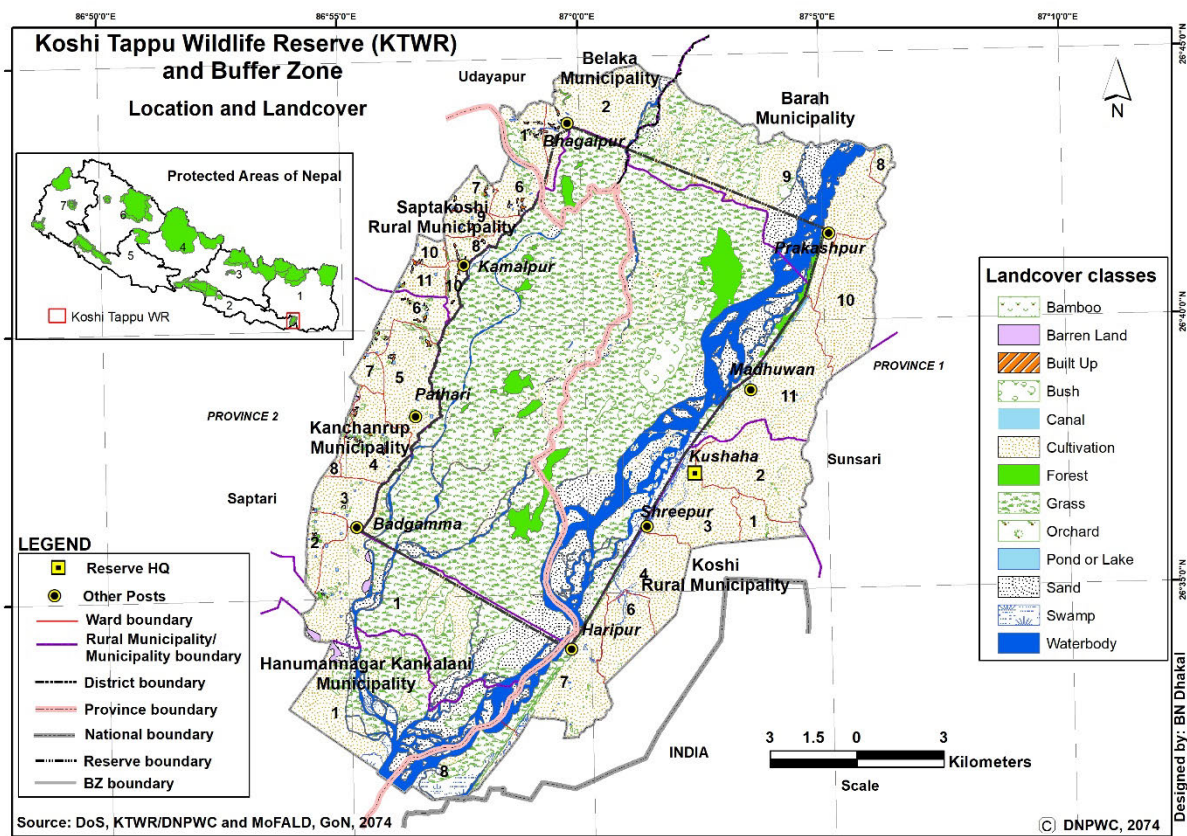
### Darwin Initiative Project Information

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 2023 – Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 April 2023- 31 March 2024; Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Ishana Thapa
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.birdlifenepal.org/">www.birdlifenepal.org/</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/BirdConservationNepal">https://www.facebook.com/BirdConservationNepal</a>
Report author(s) and date	Ishana Thapa, Khadananda Paudel, Ramesh Kumar Yadav, Aavas Pradhan and Sanjay Chaudhary 30 April 2024

### 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 / Sardar Tole	Kusaha - Lauki BZUC
Koshi Rural Municipality	6,7	Sunsari	Haripur-Sreepur	Haripur-SreePur BZUC
Kanchanrup Municipality	1	Saptari	Bairwa Barmajhiya	Beruwa Barmajhiya BZUC
Kanchanrup Municipality	4, 10	Saptari	Jagatpur, Badgama, Dhankatta tole	Badgma Jagatpur BZUC
Kanchanrup Municipality	5,6	Saptari	Purwa Pipra Tole, Pathari Tole, Paremara Tole, Jamuwa Tole	Purwapipra Darampur Goghanpur BZUC
Saptakosi Municipality	9,10,11	Saptari	Kamalpur, Odraha tole	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC

## 1. Project stakeholders/ partners

The project has continued to thrive through robust collaborative partnerships and engagement with various stakeholders so that all project stakeholders are actively involved in project planning, monitoring, evaluation, and decision-making processes. 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. In addition to this, collaboration of the project with local stakeholders, including the Buffer Zone Management Committee (BZMC) and Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUC), have been integral to our project's success. Through their participation, we have identified beneficiaries and ensured that our activities align with the needs and priorities of the local communities. Their coordination and recommendations have not only enhanced the effectiveness of our interventions but have also fostered a sense of ownership and sustainability within the community.

As we move forward, we remain dedicated to strengthening these partnerships and expanding our engagement with relevant stakeholders to ensure the sustainability and impact of our conservation initiatives.

## 2. Project progress

Throughout the project year, our project has made significant progresses in advancing its objectives of sustainable wetland and grassland management, bird conservation, and community engagement.

In our annual project report, we reflect on a year marked by significant progress and collaborative efforts towards our shared conservation goals.

Various interaction meetings (Activity 1.2) were carried out with local stakeholders to deliberate on the achievement of project objectives. These meetings include discussions with Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve staff at the Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (KTWR) office on June 15, a meeting with the Buffer Zone Management Committee and Buffer Zone User Committee at the field office on July 26, and an interaction program for the coordination of International Vulture Awareness Day at the Tharu Community Homestay meeting hall in Saptari district on 1 September, 2023. Following a coordination meeting, International Vulture Awareness Day was celebrated on 7 September, 2023. In addition to this, an interaction meeting was carried out with women led cooperative named " Koshi Tappu Wetland Handicraft Cooperative". These meetings addressed key topics such as identifying suitable areas for management, selecting households for fish pond construction, and distributing essential resources like chaff cutters and improved cooking stoves within the project area. In our efforts to identify appropriate locations for the restoration of grasslands and wetlands within the buffer zone of KTWR, *Dakshin Duban area* and *Bhagalpur area* were selected as grassland restoration sites. Following consultations with KTWR office, the Buffer Zone Management Committee, Buffer zone user committees and input from various local stakeholders within the buffer zone area, works have initiated to restore grasslands in these two areas (Activity 2.5). The project also supported Koshi Tappu Wetland Cooperative group to establish a small outlet (souvenir shop) in the premises of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve visitor information centre to maximise the sale of their products. The project is also supporting the

development of the Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and Buffer zone five-year management plan taken as an opportunity to incorporate the learning actions from the project and its sustainability. The partial support of the project to the Nepal Government in developing the 10-year species conservation action plan of the critically endangered Bengal Florican is a significant contribution.

During the reporting period one BCN staff (Project officer) has left and new Project Officer has been appointed.

## **2.1 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.**

An annual planning workshop, bringing together representatives from Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, Buffer Zone Management Committee, conservation partners, and local communities was carried out on October 2, 2023. The workshop facilitated a robust discussion, presenting diverse perspectives on progress, challenges, and planned activities for sustainable wetland and grassland management. This collective commitment to safeguarding the rich biodiversity of Koshi Tappu was evident among all stakeholders (Activity 1.1).

Additionally, we organized a two-day training (Activity 1.5) in January 2024 on monitoring bird populations and threats for KTWR staff, forest guards, buffer zone users, and other conservation partners. Participants of this training actively contributed to the Mid-winter water bird count 2024 and Bengal Florican survey 2024 held at KTWR (Activity 1.6), demonstrating their enhanced capacity in biodiversity monitoring. Participatory monitoring of globally and nationally threatened birds continued with the involvement of local communities, park staff, and conservation groups such as the Koshi Bird Society and Koshi Conservation Centre Nepal.

Additionally, our awareness-raising efforts (Activity 1.7) saw significant success. We aired radio programs on Saptakoshi FM, featuring an eight-episode series focused on bird conservation. We also created radio jingles and distributed posters highlighting the importance of wetlands and grasslands. In addition to this, we installed hoarding boards with wall paintings to underscore the significance of these habitats to stakeholders and local communities. Furthermore, we have also produced 2000 posters with information on the introduction, significance and need of their conservation to conserve the wetland and grassland dependant birds. These activities helped raise awareness and encourage a sense of responsibility for protecting wetland and grassland ecosystems. Going forward, we are dedicated to building on these achievements and strengthening our collaborative efforts to sustainably conserve the biodiversity of Koshi Tappu.

Our policy intervention has also been significant with the government's publication of 10 year Bengal Florican conservation action plan and the initiation of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and Bufferzone five-year management plan.

### **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.**

The Capacity Building training sessions to KTWR staffs, buffer zone users and local conservation groups on management of wetlands and grasslands was carried out on March 1, 2024 (Activity 2.1). This session aimed to enhance the management skills of wetlands and grasslands among participants, comprising 48 males and 5 females, totalling 53 individuals. Additionally, two M.Sc. students were engaged (Activity 2.2) to conduct academic research on wetland and grassland dependent birds and their associated threats.

Furthermore, we established a Grassland Management Subcommittee under the Bairwa Barmajhiya User Committee on December 31, 2023. This subcommittee, comprising dedicated members, has actively contributed to the restoration of about 50 hectares of grassland within the Bairwa Barmajhiya Buffer Zone User Committee area. Additionally, about 50 hectares of wetlands have been successfully restored in the Madhuban buffer zone area by the Madhuban User Committee (Activity 2.5). These initiatives highlight our commitment to capacity building and active conservation efforts, paving the way for sustainable management of wetlands and grasslands in the region.

### **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.**

A two-day training session on aquaculture (Activity 3.1) was organized on February 7th and 8th, 2024, targeting local communities to establish fish ponds in their homes. A total of 90 participants, comprising 71 males and 19 females, engaged in the training, enhancing their skills and knowledge in fish pond management and aquaculture practices.

Similarly, the project supported local communities to construct 76 fish ponds across various User Committees in Saptari and Udaypur districts (ANNEX 4.1), including Odra Kamalpur, Purba Pipra Dharampur Ghoghanpur, Badgama Jagatpur, and Tapeshwari (Activity 3.1). These ponds serve as vital resources for both sustenance and income generation within the local communities, contributing to food security and economic empowerment.

Furthermore, 200 Improved Cooking Stoves (ANNEX 4.2) were installed in Madhuban village of Barahakshetra-11, Sunsari, and ward 6 of Kanchanpur municipality, Saptari district (Activity 3.7). This initiative not only promotes cleaner and more efficient cooking practices but also reduces pressure on local natural resources by decreasing fuelwood consumption. Grass cutting machines were distributed to 60 households in Belaka municipality of Udaypur district, Kanchanrup municipality of Saptari district as well as Barahchhetra municipality and Koshi rural municipality of Sunsari district (ANNEX 4.3).

Additionally, to foster knowledge exchange and empower women-led cooperatives, an observational tour was organized on January 1st, 2024 (Activity 3.9). Thirty participants from women-led cooperative members had the opportunity to visit and learn from the functioning of the best women-run cooperatives, enhancing their capacity and promoting sustainable livelihoods within their communities. These initiatives collectively reflect our commitment to community empowerment, sustainable resource management, and livelihood enhancement in the project area.

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

On October 18, 2023, a comprehensive training was organized at Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, bringing together 129 participants (118 males and 11 females) to learn about

sustainable fishing techniques and responsible harvesting of natural resources (Activity 4.2). This initiative aimed to foster sustainability in resource management, emphasizing the importance of conservation practices in maintaining ecological balance.

Continuing our efforts, on February 22, 2024 (Activity 4.3), workshops were conducted for local community leaders, buffer zone user committee members, and buffer zone community forest user committee members. A total of 53 individuals, including 47 males and 6 females, attended the workshop, representing various stakeholder groups committed to sustainable harvesting of natural resources and sustainable management of grasslands and wetlands.

Moreover, from December 28 to December 30, 2023 (Activity 4.5), trainings were provided to buffer zone user committee and buffer zone community forest user committee members, focusing on integrating sustainable resource use and conservation of threatened birds into their operational plans. 64 participants, including representatives from 15 buffer zone community forests, KTWR staff, and local conservation groups, took part in these sessions. The revised operational plans, encompassing sustainable resource use and bird conservation, reflect our collaborative efforts with the BZUC and Buffer Zone Community Forest User Committee, with 10 operational plans revised during the project year. These initiatives emphasise our commitment to promoting sustainable resource management and biodiversity conservation in the Koshi Tappu region.

## **2.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

The project has made notable progress towards achieving its outputs, as evidenced by various initiatives and activities undertaken throughout the reporting period. In terms of Output 1, efforts to address threats to threatened bird species in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and its buffer zone have seen significant progresses. Restoration efforts, such as the establishment of the Grassland Management subcommittee and the restoration of grasslands and wetlands, have contributed to improved habitat management. Additionally, capacity-building initiatives, including training sessions and workshops, have enhanced stakeholders' ability to manage these critical ecosystems effectively. Community monitoring of globally and nationally threatened birds are also being done.

Output 2, which focuses on enhancing the capability and capacity of stakeholders in managing grasslands and wetlands, has also seen positive developments. Training sessions and engagement in academic research have equipped stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and skills for habitat management. Active participation in restoration activities further highlights the growing capacity of local communities and user committees in sustainable resource management.

Furthermore, output 3 highlights the project's efforts to establish sustainable livelihood enhancement programs for local communities. Initiatives such as aquaculture training, establishment of fishing ponds, and distribution of improved cooking stoves have contributed to the economic empowerment and well-being of community members. Observational tours for women-led cooperatives have also provided valuable learning opportunities, promoting sustainable livelihood practices within these groups.

Lastly, output 4 emphasizes the promotion of sustainable resource use through stakeholder involvement in decision-making processes. Comprehensive training sessions, workshops, and revisions of operational plans have facilitated meaningful engagement of women, indigenous people, and local communities in conservation

efforts. These initiatives reflect the project's commitment to fostering inclusive and participatory approaches towards sustainable resource management.

### 2.3 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.**

Progress towards the project Outcome has been promising thus far. The Outcome indicators include the establishment of wetland and grassland management subcommittees, the construction of fishing ponds, installation of improved cooking stoves, and distribution of chaff cutters.

In two project years, the project has successfully established two wetland management subcommittees and one grassland management subcommittee. These subcommittees are dedicated to the sustainable management of grasslands and wetlands, laying a foundation for effective conservation efforts. Additionally, a total of 114 fishing ponds have been constructed, providing livelihood opportunities and income generation for local households. It is noteworthy that some households have reported earning approximately Nepali Rupees 50,000 yearly from these fish ponds, indicating a positive impact on their economic well-being.

Furthermore, the project has installed 600 improved cooking stoves over the two-year period, with 400 installed in the first year and 200 in the second year. These stoves have been instrumental in reducing the reliance on firewood and cow dung as fuel sources, thereby conserving heat and promoting more sustainable cooking practices. Additionally, the distribution of 114 chaff cutters, with 54 provided in the first year and 60 in the second year, has encouraged stall feeding practices among households, contributing to improved livestock management and reduced environmental impact.

Overall, the indicators employed for measuring progress towards the Outcome appear adequate, as they capture key elements of sustainable resource management and livelihood improvement. Based on the achievements recorded to date, the project shows promising potential to achieve the Outcome by the end of the funding period. However, ongoing monitoring and evaluation will be essential to ensure continued progress and address any challenges that may arise. Additionally, efforts to expand the reach of these interventions and enhance their effectiveness will be crucial in maximizing the project's impact on the target population and ecosystems.

### 2.4 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.	This assumption is correct, and it is now hoped that the likelihood of a pandemic breaking out is decreasing.
Assumption 2	No flood occurs in Koshi during the project period.	This assumption holds true and remains important throughout the project.

Assumption 3	Stakeholders in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve prioritize conservation of threatened birds and their habitats.	Remains important. Our collaboration with stakeholders to implement various project activities and their willingness to collaborate are some positive signs of stakeholders being interested in conservation of threatened birds and their habitats.
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. Stakeholders are participating in regular threat monitoring activities.
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.	Remains important.
Assumption 2	Local stakeholders participate actively and contribute in project planning.	Holds true.
Assumption 3	Local communities remain positive towards reducing threats to threatened birds in KTWR.	Holds true.
	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 draft 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.	Holds true.



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.
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## **2.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction**

In our original application form, the identified impact was centred on the protection and restoration of grassland and wetland ecosystems within the Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (KTWR), with the aim of maintaining stable populations of grassland and wetland-dependent bird species while simultaneously alleviating poverty among local communities.

Our project has made significant contributions to the higher-level impact on biodiversity conservation by actively engaging in ecosystem management and habitat restoration activities. Through training sessions and capacity-building initiatives, we have empowered local stakeholders with the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively manage grassland and wetland habitats. Evidence of this contribution can be seen in the establishment of wetland and grassland management subcommittees, the successful restoration of 50 hectares of grasslands and wetlands, and the active participation of community members in conservation efforts, as evidenced by the increased number of fishing ponds and the adoption of sustainable farming practices.

Furthermore, our project has made notable progresses in promoting human development and well-being, particularly in poverty reduction. By providing training and support for livelihood enhancement programs such as aquaculture, women entrepreneurship, and the distribution of improved cooking stoves and chaff cutters, we have contributed to increased household income, improved food security, and enhanced community resilience. This is evidenced by the establishment of numerous fish ponds, the adoption of sustainable cooking practices, and the uptake of stall feeding among livestock owners, all of which have tangible benefits for local communities' economic well-being and overall quality of life.

Overall, our project's contributions to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction align closely with the higher-level impact objectives outlined by the Darwin Initiative. Through targeted interventions and collaborative efforts, we continue to make meaningful progress towards achieving these overarching goals, with measurable outcomes that demonstrate the positive impact of our work on both ecological and human well-being.

## **3. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements**

During the reporting period, our project has actively contributed to national policies and international biodiversity conventions through various actions and engagements. Specifically, our project has supported the implementation of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (KTWR) management Plan and Nepal's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and has aligned its activities with the country's commitments under international conventions.

The two-year project implementation contributed to the objectives of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (KTWR) management Plan through raising awareness on conservation of threatened bird species and their habitats and restoration of degraded wetland and grasslands in KTWR (Activity 1.7 and Activity 2.5); contributed to Nepal's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) objectives through supporting communities dependent on wetlands for their livelihoods and restoring degraded wetlands (WB Strategy C).

Furthermore, the project has contributed to the 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 project has contributed to the following Sustainable Development Goals' targets:

Target 1. No Poverty: Supports to local communities for fish pond construction, providing various trainings on entrepreneurship, empowerment and supports to cooperatives (Activity 3.3, 3.6, 3.8).

Target 5. Gender Equality: women empowerment through training on women entrepreneurship and supporting women-led cooperatives (Activity 3.9 and 4.4).

Target 15. Life on land: Restoration of degraded wetland and grassland (Activity 2.5).

#### **4. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction**

Our project is actively contributing to multidimensional poverty reduction by addressing the interconnected challenges of biodiversity conservation and community well-being in Nepal. The expected beneficiaries of our project include local communities residing in and around the Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (KTWR), particularly those dependent on grasslands and wetlands for their livelihoods. These communities often face economic challenges and are vulnerable to environmental degradation and resource depletion.

Through targeted interventions, our project aims to directly alleviate poverty by enhancing livelihood opportunities and promoting sustainable resource management practices. For example, initiatives such as the establishment of fishing ponds, women entrepreneurship programs, and the distribution of improved cooking stoves directly contribute to increased household income and improved well-being among community members. The establishment of livelihood enhancement programs, such as the one household one fish pond initiative, has provided alternative income sources and economic empowerment for local households, thereby reducing reliance on traditional, often unsustainable, livelihood practices.

Moreover, our project's activities contribute to poverty reduction in the long term through the promotion of ecosystem services, increased awareness about the value of biodiversity, and improved community governance. By restoring and conserving grasslands and wetlands, our project enhances ecosystem resilience, which in turn supports sustainable livelihoods and food security for local communities. Additionally, our awareness-raising efforts and capacity-building initiatives empower communities to actively participate in decision-making processes related to natural resource management, leading to more equitable distribution of benefits and improved community governance structures.

Notable achievements during the reporting period include the establishment of grassland management subcommittee, the construction of fishing ponds, and the installation of improved cooking stoves. These achievements represent tangible progress towards poverty reduction and demonstrate the effectiveness of our project's interventions in addressing the root causes of poverty while simultaneously promoting biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

## 5. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board <sup>1</sup> .	Project team consists of four team members including one female (Project lead) and other males (25% female)
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women <sup>2</sup> .	Among all the project partners, project lead and organization lead at Bird Conservation Nepal is female. All other project partners (Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and Buffer Zone Council) are led by males.

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
<b>Not yet sensitive</b>	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
<b>Sensitive</b>	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	X
<b>Empowering</b>	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
<b>Transformative</b>	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

## 6. 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

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

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

internally evaluate contribution of the project. Further second year monitoring of important bird species in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve completed during March 2024.

In addition, the project team communicates on a regular basis once a month, or more frequently as needed. During this project reporting period a project monitoring committee has been formed under leadership of Deputy Director General at Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation including project leader from BCN (the committee comprises of five members). A monitoring visit by project monitoring committee was undertaken during December 18<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2023.

Besides these, a team of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve office has also been regularly monitoring activities carried out in Year 1 and year 2.

## **7. Lessons learnt**

Reflecting on the past year, several valuable lessons have been learned that inform our approach to project implementation and future planning:

1. **Effective Stakeholder Engagement:** Engaging stakeholders at all levels, including local communities, government agencies, and conservation organizations, proved to be crucial for project success. Establishing strong partnerships and fostering open communication channels facilitated collaboration and ensured alignment with local priorities and needs. Moving forward, we will continue to prioritize stakeholder engagement and actively involve them in decision-making processes to enhance project relevance and sustainability.

2. **Adaptive Management:** Flexibility and adaptability are essential when working in dynamic environments. This past year, we encountered unforeseen challenges such as changing weather patterns and logistical constraints. Embracing adaptive management principles allowed us to adjust our strategies and activities accordingly, ensuring continued progress towards our objectives. Incorporating regular monitoring and evaluation feedback loops into project planning will enable us to proactively address emerging issues and optimize project outcomes.

3. **Pro-Poor Initiatives:** It is crucial to ensure that pro-poor initiatives are inclusive and accessible to all community members, regardless of land ownership status. While initiatives such as constructing fish ponds in households have been beneficial, those without land ownership may be excluded. To address this, we have focused on providing aquaculture training and raising awareness about sustainable harvesting practices, ensuring that all community members can benefit from these initiatives indirectly. Additionally, further initiatives are needed to directly benefit the pro-poor population, such as facilitating access to resources and markets for handicrafts and other products.

4. **Sustainable Fishing Practices:** Conducting studies on mesh sizes for fishing can contribute to sustainable fishing practices, reducing pressure on fish populations and promoting ecosystem health. Recommendations based on these studies can guide local fishing communities in adopting more sustainable fishing methods, contributing to long-term conservation goals.

5. **Agroforestry and Land Management:** Encouraging agroforestry practices and plantation of fodder and fuel species in buffer zone areas can alleviate pressure on the reserve and promote biodiversity conservation. By diversifying livelihood options and reducing dependence on natural resources, these practices contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable land management.

Incorporating these insights into our project planning and future initiatives is essential for maximizing impact and ensuring the long-term sustainability of our conservation efforts. By addressing challenges and capitalizing on opportunities, we can further advance biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in the project area.

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

We received few comments and queries by reviewers during review of year 1 report. After discussing the review comments and questions with the project partners, we decided to concentrate on enhancing the capacities and capabilities of buffer zone users and students by encouraging them to take part in trainings and project activities related to monitoring populations of threatened bird species and threats to these bird species as well as sustainable management of wetlands and grasslands. In order to increase the number of buffer zone users and students participating in capacity development trainings and observation trips to well-managed grasslands and wetland sites, efforts were made during the project's implementation. Following targets were set to involve buffer zone users and students in project implementation:

Number of buffer zone users: 41 individuals on monitoring populations of threatened bird species and threats to these bird species/ sustainable management of grasslands and wetlands.

Number of students: 18 individuals on monitoring populations of threatened bird species and threats to these bird species/ sustainable management of grasslands and wetlands.

Prior to starting our project's activities, we will also establish goals for the third year.

## **10. Risk Management**

No new risks have arisen in Year 2. The risk register has been modified to account for a decreased pandemic risk.

## **11. 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 also sensitized relevant stakeholders on importance of birds and biodiversity conservation, has provided various trainings on monitoring of populations of threatened bird species and their threats. Moreover, the project has formed two new women-led cooperatives, two wetland management committees and one grassland management committee, provided them with necessary skills to run co-operatives and manage grasslands and wetlands, supported with installation of fish ponds, improved cooking stoves and grass cutting machines, provided necessary training for entrepreneurship, 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.

## **12. Darwin Initiative identity**

The project has made concerted efforts to publicize the Darwin Initiative, prominently showcasing it as the main organization driving the project's objectives. The Darwin Initiative logo has been consistently used in various project materials, including program documentation, awareness materials such as t-shirts, caps, posters, and hoarding boards. This widespread use of the logo serves to raise awareness about the Darwin Initiative's funding support and its commitment to biodiversity conservation.

The Darwin Initiative funding has been recognized as a distinct project with a clear identity. The project's activities, funded by the Darwin Initiative, have been exemplary among organizations active in the project area, showcasing impactful interventions such as the construction of fishing ponds, distribution of chaff cutters, and installation of improved cooking stoves. These efforts

have really helped protect biodiversity and improve people's lives, making our project stand out as a success in the area.

### 13. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 60% [3] Planned: 40% [2]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.	No
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.	Yes. Training
Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.	No
Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.	No

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. Being a conservation NGO, we are committed to protect the environment, support native plant species, and advance biodiversity conservation while carrying out project activities.

#### 14. 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 2023 – 31 March 2024)**

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 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)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78,568</b>	<b>78,568</b>		

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 mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)**

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			Taiwan Forestry Bureau, Toyota funded vehicle use and Danida/CISU
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve and Municipalities



Written in project proposal

<p><b>Q10a.</b> What matched funding arrangements are proposed? If none, please explain why. (Max 150 words)</p> <p>Taiwan Forestry Bureau has provided support to conduct Bengal Florican survey in the project site. Toyota Green Fund has donated Toyota Hilux vehicle for IUCN red list species research and conservation work. Danida funded People Partner with Nature program will contribute to some of the staff cost. Thus, time of few BCN staffs, use of BCN vehicle, office space and facilities will be in-kind supports to the project by Bird Conservation Nepal.</p>	
<p><b>Q10b.</b> Total confirmed &amp; unconfirmed matched funding</p>	£

**Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

NA.

**11. 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 to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

Over the past two years, our partnership-driven efforts within the Darwin Initiative project have yielded significant achievements, lessons learned, strengths, and encountered challenges, all contributing to our multifaceted conservation and livelihood support goals.

Notably, our coordinated approach has fostered awareness and concern for bird conservation among all stakeholders, consolidating a shared commitment to our objectives.

Through "one household one fish pond" initiative, we've successfully met targets in supporting local livelihoods, enhancing economic resilience while minimizing ecological impact.

Similarly, the initiative has greatly expanded our knowledge base regarding scientific research on endangered birds and their habitats in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve.

Result from Bengal Florican survey remains encouraging as total count of Bengal Florican was 21 in 2021; became 24 in 2022 and 32 in 2023.

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	Photo 1	Capacity building training on sustainable management of grassland and wetlands, Nepal, Aavas Pradhan		No
Image	Photo 2	training on sustainable fishing		No

		techniques, Nepal, Sanjay Chaudhary		
Image	Photo 3	Training on Aquaculture, Nepal, Sanjay Chaudhary		No
Image	Photo 4	Observation tour to women led cooperative, Nepal, Sanjay Chaudhary		No
Image	Photo 5	Stall feeding practice, Nepal, Aavas Pradhan		No

**Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024**

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period	
<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p>(Report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity e.g. steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits)</p> <p>The project is being implemented in a collaborative approach with stakeholders and planned activities for the Year 1 and Year 2 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 3.</p>		
<p><b>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.</b></p>			
<p><b>Outcome indicator 0.1</b> Grassland and wetlands management committees with the supports from KTWR follow management plans developed for grasslands and wetlands in KTWR by year 3.</p>	<p>Two wetland management committees and one grassland management committee have been successfully formed within the two years' period. In addition to this, final draft of grassland and wetland management plan have been drafted. These committees have undergone training sessions as well as observation tours to learn management of wetlands and grasslands aimed at equipping them with the skills needed for sustainable management of grasslands and wetlands. Notably, both BCN and Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (KTWR) have been actively involved, providing technical expertise and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance engagement with local stakeholders and community members to solicit their active participation in the management committees' activities.</li> <li>- Implementation of the management plans within the third year timeline.</li> <li>- Provide technical assistance to support the effective management of</li> </ul>	

	necessary support to ensure the effective functioning of these committees.	grasslands and wetlands.	
<b>Outcome indicator 0.2</b> 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.	A total of 129 participants engaged in training sessions focused on sustainable fishing techniques and natural resource harvesting, particularly those dependent on fishing. Additionally, 53 participants participated in community workshops aimed at promoting sustainable fishing practices and the responsible use of natural resources among local community leaders and members of buffer zone user committees. These initiatives have played a crucial role in building awareness and capacity among stakeholders, laying the foundation for the adoption of sustainable fishing methods and practices in KTWR.	-Develop educational materials and resources to support ongoing awareness-raising efforts. - Provide ongoing support and guidance to individuals and communities transitioning to sustainable fishing practices.	
<b>Outcome indicator 0.3</b> Number of cattle grazing illegally inside the KTWR reduced to 1000 (50% reduced from baseline of 2000) by year 3.	60 households have benefited from the distribution of chaff cutter machines. Additionally, continuous awareness-raising activities have been conducted to highlight the importance of adhering to conservation regulations and the detrimental impact of illegal grazing on the ecosystem.	-Intensify awareness-raising campaigns to educate local communities about the negative effects of illegal grazing on the environment and biodiversity.	
<b>Outcome indicator 0.4</b> Threats to grassland and wetland dependent bird species reduced by 80% from year 1 baseline (to be obtained by 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of year 1) to year 3.	Threats to grassland and wetland bird populations have been documented, laying the foundation for targeted conservation interventions. Continuous awareness-raising activities have been undertaken to educate stakeholders about the importance of bird conservation and habitat preservation. Moreover, the integration of bird conservation measures into the operational plans of Bufferzone	-Continue and expand awareness-raising campaigns to educate local communities, stakeholders, and decision-makers about the importance of bird conservation and the need to protect their habitats.	

	community forests demonstrates a proactive approach to minimizing threats to bird species and their habitats.		
<b>Outcome indicator 0.5</b> 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.	Survey of important bird species was carried out in March 2024. The survey revealed the following numbers: Bengal Florican- 32, Yellow-breasted Bunting- 260, Bristled Grassbird-counted (9), Swamp Francolin- 93, Grey-crowned Prinia-0, Indian Courser-19, Northern Pintail-48 and Cotton Pygmy Goose-11.	Next population survey of important grassland and wetland dependent birds will be carried out in March 2025.	
<b>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.</b>			
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.	1.1 27 KTWR staffs and 21 representatives from buffer zone user groups, participated in training on monitoring of important bird species and threats to them; 10 KTWR staffs and 7 representatives from buffer zone community forest users participated in monitoring populations of important bird species in Koshi Tappu wildlife Reserve.	-Ensure active participation of KTWR staff, buffer zone community forest guards, and representatives from user groups in monitoring of population and threats of important bird species in KTWR.	
1.2 Number of cattle grazing illegally inside the KTWR reduced to 1000 (50% reduction from baseline of 2000) by year 3.	60 households have benefited from the distribution of chaff cutter machines.	Intensify awareness-raising campaigns to educate local communities about the negative effects of illegal grazing on the environment and biodiversity.	
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	1.3 Population of selected important bird species has been monitored; threats to them has also been monitored.	-Conduct population surveys of selected important bird species identified as priorities for conservation within	

conducted annually in year 1, year 2 and year 3.		KTWR and its buffer zone.	
1.4 Populations of threatened bird species resident in KTWR and buffer zone stop declining by year 3.	Trainings were carried out to educate participants on bird monitoring and threat identification with 44 participants. Radio broadcasts, jingles, and awareness programs were also utilized to engage local communities. While the full impact is yet to be seen, these efforts lay a strong groundwork for ongoing conservation actions.	-Expanding outreach efforts through radio broadcasts, jingles, and awareness programs to reach a broader audience within the local communities.	
<b>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.</b>			
Output indicator 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.	12 KTWR staff, 28 representatives from buffer zone users, 10 local conservation groups/NGOs and 15 university students were trained on sustainable management of grasslands and wetlands through trainings, participatory monitoring and observation tours.	-Facilitating hands-on field activities to reinforce theoretical knowledge and provide practical experience in managing existing grasslands and wetlands and restoring degraded areas. -Strengthening collaboration with local communities and stakeholders to ensure their active participation in conservation efforts and promote the sustainable management of grassland and wetland ecosystems. -Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of training programs to assess the	

		<p>capacity-building outcomes and identify areas for improvement in future training initiatives.</p> <p>-Exploring opportunities for knowledge sharing and exchange among participants and leveraging external expertise to enhance the quality and impact of training activities.</p>	
<p>Output indicator 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>The development and implementation of management plans for the buffer zone of KTWR, aimed at safeguarding threatened bird species is on progress. Draft of wetland and grassland management plan has been prepared with a special emphasis on grassland and wetland-dependent birds reflecting thorough consideration of conservation priorities.</p>	<p>-Finalizing the draft management plan for the buffer zone of KTWR, incorporating feedback from stakeholders and ensuring alignment with conservation priorities.</p> <p>-Strengthening partnerships and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including local communities, conservation organizations, and government agencies, to support the successful implementation of the management plan.</p>	
<p>Output indicator 2.3 Two grassland of each &gt;100- hectare area restored in buffer zone of KTWR targeted for threatened bird species and local community takes</p>	<p>Restoration work with more than 50 hectares of grassland successfully restored with active participation of Buffer Zone User Committee members.</p>	<p>-Developing detailed restoration plans for identified sites, outlining specific activities,</p>	



<p>management responsibility by the end of year 3.</p>		<p>timelines, and resource requirements.          -Mobilizing resources and securing necessary funding to support the implementation of grassland restoration activities, including equipment, materials, and labor.          -Engaging local communities, buffer zone user committees, and other stakeholders in the restoration process, fostering ownership and commitment to long-term management responsibilities.</p>	
<p>Output indicator 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>50 hectares of natural wetland restored.</p>		
<p>Output indicator 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>Two M.Sc. students have been actively engaged in conducting comprehensive studies on this subject matter. Their research focuses on identifying and assessing the various threats faced by grassland and wetland-dependent bird species, providing valuable insights into population trends and ecosystem dynamics.</p>	<p>-Provision of technical guidance and resources to assist the students in data analysis, interpretation, and presentation, ensuring that their research outputs meet scientific standards and contribute meaningfully to bird conservation efforts.          -Encouragement and support for the publication of scientific</p>	

		<p>articles based on the students' findings, facilitating knowledge dissemination and sharing of research outcomes with relevant stakeholders and the broader scientific community.</p> <p>-Integration of the research findings into future conservation actions and management strategies for grassland and wetland-dependent bird species, leveraging the insights gained to inform evidence-based decision-making and prioritize conservation interventions.</p>	
Output indicator 2.6 Disturbance area (grasslands and wetlands) reduced to 1000 ha (50% reduction from baseline of 2000 ha) by year 3.		Next reporting period.	
<b>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.</b>			
Output indicator 3.1 500 households (including 250 indigenous fish dependent tribes) benefitted through training as well as one household	With a total of 82 participants benefiting from aquaculture training. The training session has empowered local communities, including indigenous fish-dependent tribes, with the knowledge and skills necessary for sustainable aquaculture practices. Furthermore, a total of 76 fish ponds have been successfully constructed through the "one household one fish pond"	-Provide ongoing support and technical assistance to households engaged in fish pond construction, including guidance on pond management, fish stocking, and disease prevention measures.	

one fish pond program by year 3.	program, providing tangible benefits as envisioned by the indicator.		
Output indicator 3.2 2000 household benefitted through community managed grasslands and wetlands by year 3.	A grassland sub-committee has been formed and more than 10 hectares of grassland restored.	Implementation of grassland management plan.	
Output indicator 3.3 500 households benefitted through use of alternative energy (biogas/Improved cooking stoves) and support on stall feeding by year 3.	For promoting alternative energy use and supporting stall feeding among households, 200 improved cooking stoves have been installed. These stoves aim to alleviate pressure on traditional cooking methods, thereby reducing fuelwood consumption and associated environmental impacts. Additionally, 60 households have received chaff cutters.	-Continue the distribution and installation of improved cooking stoves to reach additional households, focusing on areas with high fuelwood consumption and limited access to clean cooking technologies.	
Output indicator 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.	Women have been actively engaged in crafting handicrafts using raw materials sourced from typha species and water hyacinth. These endeavours not only provide women with opportunities for economic empowerment but also promote sustainable utilization of natural resources.	-Diversify the range of entrepreneurial opportunities available to women by exploring new value chains and market niches that leverage local resources and traditional knowledge, ensuring alignment with sustainable development goals and community priorities.	

		-Strengthen linkages between women entrepreneurs and market channels, facilitating access to markets, networks, and marketing platforms that enable them to showcase and sell their products both locally and internationally.	
Output indicator 3.5 Three women-led cooperatives will be in operation by year 3.		Next reporting period.	
<b>Output 4. Sustainable use of natural resources promoted through involvement of women, indigenous people and local communities in decision-making processes.</b>			
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.	Observation trips for women-led cooperative members to demonstrate the operations of successful women-run cooperatives. These excursions had a total of 30 participants, including 27 women and 3 men. These visits gave significant insights and practical knowledge to help women take up leadership positions in their communities.	-Facilitate networking opportunities for women and indigenous people to promote collaborations.	
4.2 300 individuals out of 380 individuals taking licence for fishing will practice	A total of 129 people took part in training courses on sustainable fishing practices and ethical resource gathering, with an emphasis on individuals who rely on fishing. In addition, 53 people participated in community seminars designed to raise awareness and promote	-Emphasize the importance of ethical resource gathering and leaving young fish to maintain fish stocks in rivers and wetlands.	

<p>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>sustainable fishing methods among local community leaders and buffer zone user committee members. These programs have helped to raise knowledge and capability among stakeholders, opening the path for the regional adoption of sustainable fishing practices. Furthermore, the development of 76 fish ponds demonstrates the project's dedication to supporting the livelihoods of local fishing communities while encouraging sustainable fishing techniques.</p>	<p>-Monitor and evaluate the adoption of sustainable fishing practices among licensed individuals.          -Construct fish ponds to support local fishing communities and encourage the adoption of sustainable fishing techniques.          -Collaborate with local stakeholders to ensure the successful implementation of sustainable fishing practices.</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>Progress towards reducing the number of individuals collecting natural resources from KTWR has been supported by continuous awareness programs. Through these initiatives, community members have gained a deeper understanding of the importance of preserving natural resources within KTWR.</p>	<p>-Implement continuous awareness programs to educate community members about the importance of preserving natural resources within KTWR.</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>Progress towards integrating sustainable use of natural resources into the operation plans of community forest user groups is underway. Currently, the operational plans of 10 community forests are under review by reserve administration, with a focus on incorporating measures for the conservation of birds and habitats. Emphasis is being placed on promoting sustainable practices to ensure the long-term viability of natural resources within these forests.</p>	<p>-Provide technical support for sustainable resource management.</p>	

## 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><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><b>Outcome:</b> <b>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.</b></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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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</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 end line grazing survey report 0.4 Baseline and end line data of survey of threats to significant grassland and wetland dependent bird species. 0.5. Baseline and end line population monitoring data of key threatened bird species. 0.6 Socio-economic assessment reports.</p>	<p>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>

	by 50% of 3100 households from year 1 baseline (to be obtained by 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of year 1) to year 3.		
<b>Output 1</b> 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.	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. 1.2 Number of cattle grazing illegally inside the KTWR reduced to 1000 (50% reduction from baseline of 2000) by year 3. 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. 1.4 Populations of threatened bird species resident in KTWR and buffer zone stop declining by year 3.	1.1 Post training bird survey data and reports prepared by reserve staff/buffer zone forest users 1.2 Baseline and end line survey data on grazing 1.3 Annual scientific survey reports 1.4 Baseline and end line population monitoring data of threatened birds	1. Trained personnel remain in institutions and participate in annual monitoring of populations and threats to threatened birds. 2. Local stakeholders participate actively and contribute in project planning. 3. Local communities remain positive towards reducing threats to threatened birds in KTWR.
<b>Output 2</b>	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. 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	2.1 Training attendance and pre and post training assessment report 2.2 Management plan 2.3 Fixed point photographs, Land cover maps, drone captured video footage for mapping of habitat change. 2.4 Fixed point photographs, Land cover maps, drone captured video footage for mapping of habitat change 2.5 M.Sc. student thesis 2.6 Fixed point photographs, Land cover maps, drone captured video	1. Trained personnel remain in institutions and use skills for the management of grasslands and wetlands. 2. Local communities will adopt management of grasslands and wetlands for new source of income and follow management plans. 3. Buffer zone user committees actively participate in managing grasslands and wetlands and minimizing threats to threatened birds.

	<p>committees.</p> <p>2.3 Two grassland of each &gt;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 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>	footage for mapping of habitat change	
<b>Output 3</b>	<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>3.1 Report on M&amp;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>1. Local government will provide partial supports to local communities for establishing fish ponds,</p>
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.2 Hold project start-up as well as regular meetings with relevant local stakeholders to discuss on achieving project objectives.</p> <p>1.3 Establish BCN Field Office close to KTWR office and operation till the project ends.</p> <p>1.4 Recruit two project field staffs for the execution of the project in Field Office.</p> <p>1.5 Carry out trainings on monitoring of population and threats to threatened bird species to KTWR staffs, forest guards and buffer zone users.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			



- 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 entrepreneurs 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	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-A05	Trainings on monitoring of population and threats to threatened bird species.	People	Male = 44, Female 2(Year 1)  Male =45, Female = 7 (Year 2)	46	52		98	
DI-A05	Capacity building trainings to KTWR staffs, buffer zone users and local conservation groups on management of wetlands and grasslands.	People	Male = 53, Female 19(Year 1)  Male =48, Female = 5 (Year 2)	72	53		125	
DI-A05	Trainings to local communities on aquaculture to establish fish pond in their homes (500 individuals including indigenous fish dependent tribes).	People	Male= 54 Female= 26 (Year 1)  Male =71, Female = 19 (Year 2)	80	90		170	
DI-A06	Fish Pond construction	Number		38	76		114	
DI-A06	Improved Cooking Stove installation	Number		400	200		600	
DI-A06	Chaff Cutter distribution	Number		54	60		114	

**Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, 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)
"Life is good when fishes are in the pond" in Nepali language	Newsletter	Aavas Pradhan and Sanjay Chaudhary, 2023	Male	Nepali	Bird Conservation Nepal, Kathmandu	

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

### Annex 4.1 Beneficiaries of one household one fish pond program in the project area.

S.N	Name of Household	Address	Koshi Tappu Buffer Zone User Committee
1	Mahi narayan Chaudhary	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
2	Laxmi Kant Chaudhary	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
3	Mahadev Chaudhary	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
4	Sitaram Chaudhary	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
5	Chandra Narayan Chaudhary	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
6	Galu Chaudhary	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
7	Bijay Chaudhary	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
8	Durga Bahadur Karki	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
9	Bholanath Chaudhary	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
10	Dineshwar Prashad Chaudhary	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
11	Bidhyayanda Chaudhary	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
12	Bijay Kumar Chaudhary	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
13	Jaya Kriashna Bhattarai	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
14	Pharindra Prashad Bhattarai	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
15	Bindu Chaudhary	Belaka Municipality - 1	Tapeshwori BZUC
16	Pariyag Chaudhary	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
17	Sunita Devi Shah	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
18	Hup Narayan Shah	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
19	Navaraj Shah	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
20	Godi Bhewar Shah	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
21	Ramesh Yadav	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
22	Gajendra Prashad Shah	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
23	kamala Devi Shah	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
24	Bhogendra Prashad Shah	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
25	Banahu Chaudhary	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
26	Birendra Gupta	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
27	Sworge Lata Gupta	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
28	Rajendra Prashad Gupta	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
29	Jitendra Prashad Gupta	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
30	Aasha Devi Gupta	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
31	Indira Rai	Kanchanpur Municipality - 4	Badgama Jagatpur BZUC
32	Diwakant Chaudhary	Kanchanpur Municipality - 5	Purwapipra Dharampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
33	Jayakant Chaudhary	Kanchanpur Municipality - 5	Purwapipra Dharampur Ghoghanpur BZUC

34	Rahamtul Miya	Kanchanpur Municipality - 5	Purwapipra Dharampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
35	Koresha Khajun	Kanchanpur Municipality - 5	Purwapipra Dharampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
36	Jakir Mansuri	Kanchanpur Municipality - 6	Purwapipra Dharampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
37	Mina Devi Shah	Kanchanpur Municipality - 6	Purwapipra Dharampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
38	Mohammad Sadik	Kanchanpur Municipality - 6	Purwapipra Dharampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
39	Satrughan Prashad Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 10	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
40	Asarfi Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 10	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
41	Bilash Devi Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 10	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
42	Santosh Kumar Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 10	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
43	Ayodhi Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 10	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
44	Laxman Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 10	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
45	Mina Devi Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 10	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
46	Indradev Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 10	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
47	Sanjha Devi Malaha	Saptakoshi Municipality - 10	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
48	Bishnu Bahardar malaha	Saptakoshi Municipality - 10	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
49	Ladapan Kumari Bahardar	Saptakoshi Municipality - 10	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
50	Tanka Lal Chaudhary	Saptakoshi Municipality - 11	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
51	Kishun Chaudhary	Saptakoshi Municipality - 11	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
52	Adhanu Chaudhary	Saptakoshi Municipality - 11	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
53	Bhakti Chaudhary	Saptakoshi Municipality - 11	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
54	Binod Chaudhary	Saptakoshi Municipality - 11	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
55	Bishnu Kanta Chaudhary	Saptakoshi Municipality - 11	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
56	Naresh Chaudhary	Saptakoshi Municipality - 11	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
57	Surya Narayan Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
58	Kisundev Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
59	Shiv Narayan Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
60	Tapeshwor Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
61	Pradip Kumar Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
62	Mahendra Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
63	Upendra Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
64	Kushe Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
65	Lakshyan Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
66	Bilakshyan Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
67	Suman Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
68	Mainaki Devi Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
69	Bhagwat Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
70	Sakuntala Devi Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
71	Tarakishun Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
72	Sitaram Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC

73	Bhuwaneshwor Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
74	Kumar Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
75	Guneshwor Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC
76	Satrughan Yadav	Saptakoshi Municipality - 9	Odraha Kamalpur BZUC

#### Annex 4.2 List of Beneficiaries with supports of installation of improved cooking stoves

S. No.	House-owner name/User name	District	Municipality	Ward no.	Family number	Male	Female	Improved stove type
1	Mahendra Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
2	Vishmu Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
3	Arjun Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	1	2	Double sided stove
4	Kishan Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	1	2	Double sided stove
5	Bechan Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
6	Dugo Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	3	2	Double sided stove
7	Rama Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	3	1	Double sided stove
8	Bidhyananda Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	3	2	Double sided stove
9	Aghanu Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
10	Ashok Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
11	Raj kumar sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
12	Deepak Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	1	3	Double sided stove
13	Lalit Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	3	1	Double sided stove
14	Sukhair sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	1		1	Double sided stove
15	Shiva sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
16	Denu Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
17	Bachkun Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
18	Hari Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
19	Ram Prasad Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
20	Kalru Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
21	Sundar sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	3	1	Double sided stove
22	Jilaivi Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	2	3	Double sided stove
23	Prakash Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
24	Lakshmi Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
25	Bhune Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
26	Ram Prasad Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
27	Dev Prasad Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	3	2	Double sided stove
28	Satyanarayan Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
29	Bhalu sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
30	Bhunesh sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	3	1	Double sided stove
31	Faru sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
32	Sunar Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	2	3	Double sided stove
33	Sukdev Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
34	Dhaku Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
35	Prawap Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
36	Gugali sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
37	Shambhu Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	1	2	Double sided stove
38	Bahuri Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	1		1	Double sided stove
39	Santosh Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	3	2	Double sided stove
40	Mantosh Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	4	2	Double sided stove

41	Juge Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
42	Pawan Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
43	Gujuna Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	1	2	Double sided stove
44	Umesh Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
45	Vasudeva Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
46	Prabhulal Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
47	Prem Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
48	Shayap Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	2	3	Double sided stove
49	Jagu sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	4	2	Double sided stove
50	Ramu Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
51	Golhai Sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	1	2	Double sided stove
52	Dev Kumar Sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	3	2	Double sided stove
53	Dusbi sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
54	Vasudeva Sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
55	Prabhu sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
56	Ramdhan sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
57	Ghinai sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
58	Shiva sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
59	Dinai sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
60	Sukher sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	1	2	Double sided stove
61	Bindeshwar sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	1	2	Double sided stove
62	Budhe Sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	1	3	Double sided stove
63	Mane sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
64	Bharat sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	2	3	Double sided stove
65	Ramkrishna sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
66	Dorna Sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
67	Hardiyal sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
68	Lalku sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	3	2	Double sided stove
69	Santosh sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
70	Mahendra Sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	1	4	Double sided stove
71	Uma Sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	1	2	Double sided stove
72	Shivakumar Sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	1	3	Double sided stove
73	Gujan sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	1	2	Double sided stove
74	Magain sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	7	3	4	Double sided stove
75	Hari Sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
76	Banara sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
77	Narayana Sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
78	Lal sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
79	Kari Sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	1	2	Double sided stove
80	Bhola sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
81	Islam miya	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	7	3	4	Double sided stove
82	jmakir miya	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	8	5	3	Double sided stove
83	bholawo miya	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	2	3	Double sided stove
84	fulman miya	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	4	2	Double sided stove
85	hakim khan	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	7	4	3	Double sided stove
86	kaujum miya	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	4	2	Double sided stove
87	yehman mansuri	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	7	2	5	Double sided stove
88	sahadat mansuri	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	3	3	Double sided stove

89	abdul khan	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	1	2	Double sided stove
90	maijub miya	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	2	4	Double sided stove
91	kumyahi miya	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	4	2	Double sided stove
92	sakhbat miya	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
93	jalil miya	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	7	2	5	Double sided stove
94	misrul miya	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	3	3	Double sided stove
95	sadikwa miya	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	2	3	Double sided stove
96	lurhasan miya	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	8	3	5	Double sided stove
97	fitawa mansuri	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
98	Sahadah momad	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	3	2	Double sided stove
99	Gulab miya	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	2	4	Double sided stove
100	Gangaram sah	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	7	5	2	Double sided stove
101	Sushila kumari chauhan	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	1	2	Double sided stove
102	Ahilya devi sah	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	7	3	4	Double sided stove
103	Gun chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	3	2	Double sided stove
104	Anita chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	2	3	Double sided stove
105	Tuknarayan chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
106	Sabin chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	2	3	Double sided stove
107	Dhurup chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
108	Sita chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	4	2	Double sided stove
109	Puspa kumari chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	2	3	Double sided stove
110	Fulo chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	3	3	Double sided stove
111	Syasundra chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
112	Shila devi chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
113	Gaju chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
114	Parbati chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	7	4	3	Double sided stove
115	Bishnudevi chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	7	4	3	Double sided stove
116	Surlal chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	3	1	Double sided stove
117	Sita ram chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	8	4	4	Double sided stove
118	Lachhu chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	1	3	Double sided stove
119	Dipnarayan chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	3	2	Double sided stove
120	Ramu chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
121	Nandan sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	2	3	Double sided stove
122	Santosh sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	3	1	Double sided stove
123	Praban sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	3	1	Double sided stove
124	Pancha sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
125	Badri sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	1	3	Double sided stove
126	Suresh sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
127	Suren sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	1	2	Double sided stove
128	Mikha sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	1	Double sided stove
129	Damini sada	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
130	Raju chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove
131	Kushekhari chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	2	1	2	Double sided stove
132	Durga chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	3	1	Double sided stove
133	Lalita chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
134	Khusi lal chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	1	4	Double sided stove
135	Anita chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
136	Sabin chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	2	1	Double sided stove



137	Somi sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	7	4	3	Double sided stove
138	Taraya devi sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	3	2	Double sided stove
139	Santosh sardar	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
140	Mahendra dhobi	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	1	3	Double sided stove
141	Nageshwor chhabi	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	3	3	Double sided stove
142	Santosh chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	2	3	Double sided stove
143	Sanjay chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	2	4	Double sided stove
144	Rama chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
145	Kusheswar chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	8	2	6	Double sided stove
146	Bijeshwar chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
147	Bijay chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	3	3	Double sided stove
148	Raju chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	7	4	3	Double sided stove
149	Lalit chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	3	3	Double sided stove
150	Nabilal chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	3	1	2	Double sided stove
151	Debi lal chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
152	Bishnath chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	6	2	3	Double sided stove
153	Laxmi prasad chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	12	8	4	Double sided stove
154	Khusi lal chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	4	2	2	Double sided stove
155	Ajay chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	8	5	3	Double sided stove
156	Puran thakur	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	7	3	4	Double sided stove
157	Rama chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	2	3	Double sided stove
158	Shree lal chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	7	4	3	Double sided stove
159	Bachhu lal chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	5	3	2	Double sided stove
160	Braham dev chaudhary	Saptari	Kanchanrup	6	7	4	3	Double sided stove
161	Laxman Sah	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	5	2	3	Double sided stove
162	Bishnudev Sah	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	7	3	4	Double sided stove
163	Tahir Miya	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	8	3	5	Double sided stove
164	Ram Narayan Sah	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	13	6	7	Double sided stove
165	Gopi Yadav	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	6	3	3	Double sided stove
166	Hari Kisun Dev Sah	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	7	3	4	Double sided stove
167	Madhuri Yadav	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	5	3	2	Double sided stove
168	Alam Miya	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	7	4	3	Double sided stove
169	Mustuk Miya	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	5	2	3	Double sided stove
170	Janta Miya	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	15	7	8	Double sided stove
171	Jalil Miya	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	8	4	4	Double sided stove
172	Najila Devi	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	6	2	4	Double sided stove
173	Lochan Paswan	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	6	3	3	Double sided stove
174	Uday Paswan	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	11	4	7	Double sided stove
175	Pares Bist	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	9	5	4	Double sided stove
176	Rustab Mansuri	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	6	3	3	Double sided stove
177	Sajir Mansuri	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	9	6	3	Double sided stove
178	Sadanan Mehta	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	4	3	1	Double sided stove
179	Bramdev Mandal	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	4	3	1	Double sided stove
180	Sujendra Gami	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	5	3	2	Double sided stove
181	Bhikhan Mandal	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	8	5	3	Double sided stove
182	Satnarayan Yadav	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	6	4	3	Double sided stove
183	Mahendra Khatwe	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	5	2	3	Double sided stove
184	Sabana Khatun	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	6	3	3	Double sided stove

185	Jakhir Mansuri	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	6	2	4	Double sided stove
186	Jahir Mansuri	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	5	2	3	Double sided stove
187	Ajabul Mansuri	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	5	1	4	Double sided stove
188	Sada Mansuri	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	6	2	4	Double sided stove
189	Hakim Miya	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	4	1	3	Double sided stove
190	Safula Miya	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	4	2	2	Double sided stove
191	Sajamat Miya	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	7	4	3	Double sided stove
192	Sahamul Miya	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	5	3	2	Double sided stove
193	Arun Mehta	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	4	2	2	Double sided stove
194	Jogendra Mandal	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	5	3	2	Double sided stove
195	Surendra Paswan	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	5	2	3	Double sided stove
196	Dayanan Paswan	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	6	3	3	Double sided stove
197	Santosi Paswan	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	4	1	3	Double sided stove
198	Sarwan Paswan	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	3	1	2	Double sided stove
199	Ajim Ansari	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	4	1	3	Double sided stove
200	Aladin Ansari	sunsari	Barahakshestra	11	5	2	3	Double sided stove

#### Annex 4.3 List of beneficiaries from grass cutting machines

S.N	Name	District	Buffer Zone user Committee
1	Koshila Devi Yadav	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Madhuban BZUC,Sidhakali CF
2	Tahir Miya	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Madhuban BZUC,Sidhakali CF
3	Ram Narayan Sah	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Madhuban BZUC,Sidhakali CF
4	Alam Miya	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Madhuban BZUC,Sidhakali CF
5	Mohamad Kasim Miya	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Madhuban BZUC,Sidhakali CF
6	Bibi fatima	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Madhuban BZUC,Sidhakali CF
7	Kalam Devi Urawn	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Madhuban BZUC,Sidhakali CF
8	Jatan Miya	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Madhuban BZUC,Sidhakali CF
9	Binod Kumar Mandal	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Madhuban BZUC,Sidhakali CF
10	Hari Yadav	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Madhuban BZUC,Sidhakali CF
11	Bhola Chaudhary	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
12	Ramlakahan Sah	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
13	Jitu Yadav	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC

14	Arjun Mandal	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
15	Bhola Pandit	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
16	Asha Kumari Chaudhary	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
17	Saroj Chaudhary	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
18	Mohamad Fida	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
19	Satya Narayan Chaudhary	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
20	Raj Kumar Chaudhary	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
21	Ram Narayan Chaudhary	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
22	Debu Mahato	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
23	Shriram Mahato	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
24	Basanta Sardar	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
25	Birendra Chaudhary	Saptari, Kanchanrup Municipality	Purba Pipra Darampur Ghoghanpur BZUC
26	Sankar Basnet	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
27	Hari Bhandari	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
28	Rashim Bista	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
29	Nir Bahadur Bista	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
30	Pashupati Nath Acharya	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
31	Basupan Chaudhary	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
32	Ganga Prajuli	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
33	Bijay Chaudhary	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
34	Sukdev Pokharel	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
35	Indira Koirala	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
36	Bednidhi Paudel	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
37	Bholanath Chaudhary	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
38	Kailash Karki	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
39	Siva Sankar Chaudhary	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
40	Dilliman Khatri	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
41	Tara Prasad Ghiumire	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
42	Menuka Khadka	Udaypur, Belka Municipality	Tapeswori BZUC
43	Prem Lal Sardar	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Kusaha Laukahi BZUC
44	Siva Narayan Satdar	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Kusaha Laukahi BZUC
45	Ashok Sardar	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Kusaha Laukahi BZUC
46	Ugrasan Sardar	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Kusaha Laukahi BZUC
47	Sujit Sardar	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Kusaha Laukahi BZUC

48	Mangal Sardar	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Kusaha Laukahi BZUC
49	Lalan Sardar	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Kusaha Laukahi BZUC
50	Sita Ram Sardar	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Kusaha Laukahi BZUC
51	Lochan Sardar	Sunsari, Koshi Rural Municipality	Kusaha Laukahi BZUC
52	Sabiat Gupta	Sunsari, Barhachetra Municipality	Madhuban BZUC
53	Astak Asari	Sunsari, Barhachhetra Municipality	Madhuban BZUC
54	Allaudin Ansari	Sunsari, Barhachhetra Municipality	Madhuban BZUC
55	Pramananda Mandal	Sunsari, Barhachhetra Municipality	Madhuban BZUC
56	Azim Ansari	Sunsari, Barhachhetra Municipality	Madhuban BZUC
57	Aazad Allam Ansari	Sunsari, Barhachhetra Municipality	Madhuban BZUC
58	Maulim Ansari	Sunsari, Barhachhetra Municipality	Madhuban BZUC
59	Sahansa Ansari	Sunsari, Barhachhetra Municipality	Madhuban BZUC
60	Laxman Sah	Sunsari, Barhachhetra Municipality	Madhuban BZUC

#### Annex 4.4 Grassland Management Sub committee

S.No.	Position	Name
1	Chairperson	
2	Member	
3	Member	
4	Member	
5	Member	

#### Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the <b>correct template</b> (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission?	
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Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	✓
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