



Management Plan of Bardia National Park and its Buffer Zone

FY 2079/80-2083/84 (2022/23-2026/27)



Government of Nepal

Ministry of Forests and Environment

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation

Bardia National Park Office

Thakurdwara, Bardia





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Photo: Bibek Shrestha, BNP

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Foreword

Initially, Bardia National Park was set aside as a Royal Hunting Reserve in 2026 BS (1969) and in 2032 BS (1976) it was officially gazetted as Royal Karnali Wildlife Reserve with an area of 368 km². In 2039 BS (1982), the area of 968 km² was expanded including Babai River. It was renamed as Royal Bardia Wildlife Reserve in 2041 BS (1984). Again in 2045 BS (1988), the Protected Area was renamed as a Royal Bardia National Park. Finally it was changed to Bardia National Park after country became Republic in 2065 BS (2008). In 2053 (1997), an area of 327 km² lying within the immediate periphery of the park was declared as the Buffer Zone which was later extended to in 2067 BS (2010) making the current area of 507 km² incorporating 5 Municipalities and 3 Rural Municipalities of Bardia, Banke and Surkhet districts. The Park is managed for conserving Asian Wild elephant, Royal Bengal tiger, One horned rhino, Gharial and Dolphin. Being endowed with the important component of TAL, the Park is one of the 200 Global Eco-regions designated by WWF.



BNP has a long management history and has undergone several management models since its establishment. Several experiences and insights have been gained to resolve pertinent issues related to conservation and management. These experiences have not only proved the effectiveness of Park management but also provided a clear direction for management of other Protected Areas of the country.

A comprehensive management plan for BNP and its BZ is inevitable in addressing the emerging issues and challenges and for translating the legislative provisions into action. This management plan 2079/80-2083/84 BS (2022/23-2026/27) is the continuation of previous management plan 2073/74-2077/78 BS (2016/17-2020/21). This plan has opened up an avenue and paved the way ahead for conserving core values of biodiversity, promoting sustainable and wise use principles of natural resources including wetlands, regulating eco-tourism and fulfilling the development aspirations of local communities of the BZ. During the planning process, broad consultations with local stakeholders and various partner organizations were held to identify the priorities on which there was broad agreement. It is a plan not just for the Park Authority, it is a plan for all the stakeholders and many organizations and individuals who will be playing their role in managing and caring for this precious, fragile landscape and ecosystem as well.

This five-year plan has been developed and is a culmination of hard work and dedication of the Management Plan Preparation Team. I would like to take this opportunity to thank for the generous support provided by local stakeholders, buffer zone communities, conservation partners, service providers and civil society organizations. Besides, a large number of professionals, practitioners and key stakeholders have made valuable contributions in shaping this document.

Last, but not the least, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all actors who were directly engaged in preparing this plan and bringing this document to stage.

Maheshwar Dhakal, PhD
Director General



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Forests and Environment
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
Bardia National Park Office



Thakurdwara, Bardia

Date: 2079-05-05

Acknowledgement

Apart from the efforts of management plan preparation team, success of this plan depends largely on the encouragement and guidance of various individuals. Therefore, it would not have been possible without support of local communities, individuals and organizations at both local and national level who contributed their time, energy and views to give it a final shape.

First and foremost, I would like to express my gratitude to Director General Dr. Maheshwar Dhakal for valuable suggestions to improve the plan and for final review. Thanks are also due to former Director General Dr. Ram Chandra Kandel for his never-ending guidance, encouragement and support during plan preparation. Similarly, I am thankful to both Deputy DG Mr. Bed Kumar Dhakal and Mr. Ajay Karki for their constant technical support and review. I would also like to thank Mr. Fanindra Kharel, Top B. Khatri and Mr. Ramesh Thapa for initial review of the plan. Similarly, I also thank external reviewer Mr. Shyam Bajimaya, Dr. Shanta Raj Jnawali and Dr. Krishna Prasad Acharya for their valuable comments and suggestions. I would also like to thank Ecologist Dr. Ganesh Pant for critical comments and suggestions towards the plan.

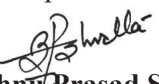


A very special gratitude goes out to Mr. Ashok Bhandari, Management Officer and Assistant Management Officers Mr. Rupak Maharjan and Mr. Gopal Khanal for their invaluable support. Thanks are due to team members of the task force, Planning Officer, Mr. Dil Pun and all the DNPWC experts. I am also thankful to Colonel Dinesh Karki of Devi Dutta Battalion for valuable suggestion on park protection. Dr. Naresh Subedi and Dr. Rabin Kadariya from NTNC, Mr. Bishnu Thapaliya from ZSL and other experts from Conservation Partners (WWF, NTNC, ZSL and TAL) for their valuable comments and cooperation to improve this plan.

I would like to thank all the field respondents for their lively interaction and assistance in a process of preparing this plan. In this regard, I am very much thankful to Program Officer Mr. Nilkantha Kandel, BZMC who coordinated BZUCs to prepare their five-years plan involving BZUGs, BZCF, Cooperatives and other stakeholders. Similarly, I would like to thank, BZMC chairperson, Mr. Netra Raj Acharya for providing valuable suggestion in finalizing this plan. I would also like to appreciate participation and suggestion from the BZMC members, BZUC members, CBAPU and other representatives of local level consultations. Thanks are also goes to representatives of local government who participated in various field level consultations including stakeholder consultation at Thakurdwara.

I am indebted to Mr. Saurav Shrestha from Natural Resource Conservation Services and therefore would like to express my sincere thanks for his untiring efforts in supporting us in plan preparation which includes field level interaction, write up, analysis, central level interaction and finalizing this document. I would also like to thank his team members of NRCS, Mr. Kripal Chaudhary for facilitating BZUCs plan preparation, Ms. Ushma Gyawali and Ms. Asha Gurung for technical support, Mr. Bhola Nath Dhakal for preparing maps.

Last but not the least, special thanks to all my colleagues of BNP, Assistant Conservation Officers Dr. Ashok Kumar Ram, Mr. Rajesh Lamsal, Mr. Mukunda Sanjel, Mr. Ashis Neupane and Mrs. Yamuna Poudel for their valuable inputs in the plan preparation and all BNP staff who supported in the plan preparation process.


Mr. Bishnu Prasad Shrestha
Chief Conservation Officer



नेपाल सरकार
वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय
राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
(..... शाखा)
व्यवस्थापन

फोन नं. : ४२२०८५०
४२२०९९२
४२२७९२६
फ्याक्स नं. ४२२७६७५



पत्र संख्या :- २०७९/०८० व्य. ११६
चलानी नं :- ४६८

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मिति: २०७९/५/२८

विषय : व्यवस्थापन योजना स्वीकृत सम्बन्धमा।

✓ श्री बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय
ठाकुराद्वारा, बर्दिया।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहाँ कार्यालयको प.स. २०७९/८०, च.न. ४६, मिति २०७९/४/६ को पत्रानुसार स्वीकृतिको लागि पेश हुन आएको बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको पञ्चवर्षिय व्यवस्थापन योजना (२०७९/८०-२०८३/८४) उपर कारवाही हुँदा पेश हुन आएको व्यवस्थापन योजना मिति २०७९/५/२९ को विभागीय निर्णयानुसार तपशिलका शर्तहरू पालना गर्ने शर्तमा स्वीकृत भएको र व्यवस्थापन योजनाको प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परिक्षण अध्ययन (IEE) सम्बन्धि प्रक्रिया अगाडी बढाउन सहमती रहेको व्यहोरा अनुरोध छ ।

तपशिल:

- व्यवस्थापन योजनामा प्रस्तावित वार्षिक कार्यक्रम र तिनको प्रगतिको प्रतिवेदन प्रत्येक आ.व.को साउन महिना भित्र बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालयले राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभागमा पेश गर्नुपर्ने ।
- व्यवस्थापन योजनाको कार्यान्वयन र प्रगति बारे वर्षमा कम्तिमा १ पटक राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभागका उप-महानिर्देशकको नेतृत्वमा स्थलगत अनुगमन गरी सो को प्रतिवेदन राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभागमा पेश गर्नुपर्ने ।
- व्यवस्थापन योजनाको अन्तिम मस्यौदाको वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली, २०७७ को अनुसूची २.क. १७ तथा संरक्षित क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन योजना तयारी कार्यविधि २०७३ को बुँदा ५.२.७ बमोजिम व्यवस्थापन योजनाको प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परिक्षण प्रतिवेदन तयार गरी स्वीकृतिका लागि ऐं ऐ कार्यविधिको बुँदा ५.२.८ बमोजिम राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभागमा पेश गर्नुपर्ने र ऐं ऐ कार्यविधिको बुँदा नं ५.२.९ बमोजिम यस विभागबाट प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परिक्षण प्रतिवेदन स्वीकृत भएको मितिले यो व्यवस्थापन योजना लागु हुनेछ ।



(गोपाल खनाल)

सहायक व्यवस्थापन अधिकृत

Executive Summary

Bardia National Park (BNP), the largest protected area in the lowland region of Nepal, is primarily located in Bardia and spreads towards Surkhet and Banke districts. The management of BNP in the Western lowland of Nepal has gone through several management regimes as royal hunting reserve, wildlife reserve and national park. The park was declared as a Royal Hunting Reserve in 2026 BS (1969). In 2032 BS (1976), an area of 348 km² was declared as Royal Karnali Wildlife Reserve. Later in 2041 BS (1984), the area extended to an area of 968 km² including Babai valley and was gazetted as Royal Bardia Wildlife Reserve. The Park's conservation status was gazetted as Royal Bardia National Park in 2045 BS (1988) and was renamed as Bardia National Park in 2065 BS (2008). BNP is one of the important parts of Terai Arc Landscape that adjoins Banke National Park of Nepal and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary of India through Khata corridor. The Park is also one of the awardee of Tx2 for doubling the tiger in Nepal

The Park harbors 839 species of flora, 62 mammal, 513 birds, 52 herpetofauna, and 121 fish. BNP comprises three forest types which are: lower tropical Sal and mixed broad-leafed forest, hill Sal and Chirpine forest. The major vegetation composition of the Inner Terai is Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forest with 71% vegetation cover. The Park is home to a number of protected mammalian species like Royal Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris*), Asian Wild elephant (*Elephas maximus*), One-horned Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*), Swamp deer (*Cervus duvaucelli*), Four-Horned Antelope (*Tetraceurs Quadricornis*) and Hispid hare (*Caprologus hispidus*). The park's symbolic reptiles include the critically endangered Gharial crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*), Golden monitor lizard (*Varanus flavescens*), and Burmese Python (*Python molurus*). Endangered Bengal floricans (*Houbaripsis bengalensis*) and smaller floricans (*Sypheotides indica*), critically endangered Whiterumped vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), Peacocks (*Pavo cristatus*) and Bar-headed geeses (*Anser indicus*), Giant Horn Bill (*Buceros bicornis*), Eurasian Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo*) are some of the bird species symbolic to the park.

BNP is facing several challenges which need to be addressed carefully for biodiversity conservation to ensure viable population of the key-stone and flagship species. Human-wildlife conflict, poaching, large linear infrastructures (highway, irrigation canal and transmission lines), illegal trade of wildlife (live or its parts/ derivatives), forest fire, encroachment, habitat degradation, invasive species, wildlife handling and orphan wildlife management have been identified as the major issues of concern. This management plan is expected to address most of these pertinent issues.

Current management plan 2079/80-2083/84 BS (2022/23-2026/27) is the continuation of the previous management plan 2073/74-2077/78 BS (2016/17-2020/21) which is developed as per the Protected Area Management Plan Procedure 2073 BS, through extensive review, wider consultations, numerous interactions and meetings with key stakeholders consultation including participatory climate vulnerability assessment, observations, local level workshops followed by sharing workshop at central level and expert reviews.

The plan envisions "Biodiversity of BNP and its BZ have been protected and restored there by living in harmony with nature and sustaining healthy Terai and Chure ecosystem". To achieve this vision, the Park has set aside a goal as " To conserve and manage biological diversity at landscape level to ensure maintenance of a viable population of key-stone and flagship species including other wildlife applying science-based measures thereby maintaining park and people amity". The specific objectives of management plan are:

- To protect rare, endangered and threatened wildlife with special focus to protected species mainly Tigers, wild elephant, rhino, Swamp deer, Dolphins and Gharials with appropriate protection strategies;
- To improve and manage habitat by maintaining wildlife friendly forest grassland mosaic and improving connectivity to contain wildlife in the Park and BZ forests;
- To regulate and promote sustainable eco-tourism that maintains ecological integrity and contribute to local economy without having negative impacts in the socio-cultural life of local community;
- To maintain human wildlife amity by decreasing HWC and live in co-existence;
- To promote participatory biodiversity conservation by empowering BZ communities while decreasing the risks of climate vulnerabilities and improving livelihood of local people; and
- To strengthen institutional capacity of Park and BZ through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration.

The plan aims to achieve the above-mentioned objectives are Park protection, habitat management, species conservation, fire control, encroachment control, human-wildlife conflict minimization, research-monitoring and capacity building, tourism management, climate change adaptation and BZ management. Special program on species conservation have also been formulated focusing on Tiger, Wild elephant, Rhino, Gharial, Dolphin and Small mammals. The total budget of the plan is NRs. 1,989,765,000 (One billion nine hundred eighty nine million seven hundred sixty five thousand) where the administrative and program budget cost is 27.61% and is 72.39% respectively. Similarly, the plan gives much higher weightage to HWC (15.48%) followed by habitat management (13.74%), park protection (13.07%), BZ (9.17%), species conservation (7.35%), research monitoring and training (4.14%) and tourism (3.71%) etc. respectively.

Taking the budget allocation of FY 2078/79 (Government) NRs. 230,065,200 (Two hundred thirty million sixty five thousand two hundred) as base allocation for FY 2079/80 and then increasing the allocation by 5% for every year is estimated for coming five fiscal years. With this estimation, the available budget for the plan is around 65.43% . It is expected that BZUCs will tap the resources from local Government and conservation partners will contribute more to fulfill the deficit of 34.57%. With the implementation of the plan it is expected that it will generate 264660 person days of employment within local community.

सारांश

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तराईको संरक्षित क्षेत्रहरु मध्ये सबैभन्दा ठुलो हो । यो निकुञ्जको अधिकांश भाग बर्दियामा रहेको छ, भने मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बर्दिया सुर्खेत र बाँकेमा रहेको छ । यस निकुञ्जको व्यवस्थापन शिकार क्षेत्र बाट सन् १९६९ मा सुरु भएर विभिन्न चरणमा कर्णाली वन्यजन्तु आरक्ष, शाहि बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज र अन्तमा बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जमा आईपुगेको छ । वि.स. २०२६ (सन् १९७६) मा यसको क्षेत्रफल ३४८ वर्ग कि.मी रहेको थियो र वि.स. २०४१ (सन् १९८४) मा बबई उपत्यका समेत समाहित गरेर शाहि बर्दिया वन्यजन्तु आरक्ष नामाकरण गरी यसको क्षेत्रफल ९६८ वर्ग कि.मी पुयाईएको थियो । यो संरक्षित क्षेत्र शाहि बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जको अवस्थामा आएको वि.स. २०५३ (सन् १९८८) मा हो भने देशमा गणतन्त्र आए पश्चात वि.स. २०६५ (सन् २००८) मा बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मात्र नामाकरण गरिएको छ । यस निकुञ्जको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र वि.सं. २०५३ (सन् १९९७) मा घोषणा भएको थियो । शुरुमा ३२७ वर्ग किलोमिटर क्षेत्रफल समेटेको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र वि.स. २०६७ (सन् २०१०) मा १८० वर्ग किलोमिटर थप गरी सुर्खेत तर्फ विस्तार गरिएको हो । यो तराई भू-परिधि क्षेत्रको एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग हो जुन बाँके राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा भारतको कतरनियाघाट सेकंच्युरी खाता जैविक मार्ग मार्फत जोडिएको छ । बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जले नेपालमा बाघ दोब्बर गर्ने (TX2) प्रतिबद्धता पुरा गरेअनुसार पुरस्कृत हुने घोषणा भईसकेको छ ।

यस निकुञ्जमा ८३९ प्रजातिका वनस्पति, ६१ प्रजातिका स्तनधारी, ५१३ चरा, ५२ सरीसृप र उभयचर र १२१ प्रकारको माछा पाईएको छ । यस क्षेत्रमा चुरेको माथिल्लो भागतिर केही सल्लाका जंगलहरु छन् भने तराईको ७१ प्रतिशत भाग सालको जंगलले ढाकेको छ । यस निकुञ्जले पाटे बाघ, जंगली हात्ति, एक सिंगे गैडा, सोंस, बाह्रसिङ्गा, चौका, लघुकर्ण खरायो जस्ता संरक्षित स्तनधारी लगायत चितुवा, घोडगधा, जरायो, चित्तल, लगुना जस्ता जंगली जनावरलाई वासस्थान प्रदान गरिएको छ । सरिसृपमा घडियाल गोही, सुन गोहोरो, अजिगर रहेको छ भने चराहरुमा खरमुजुर, सानो खरमुजुर, डंगर गिद्ध, मयुर, राजधनेश, खोयाहाँस र हुचिल पर्दछन् ।

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जमा हाल विभिन्न चुनौतीहरु देखा परेको छ र जैविक विविधता संरक्षण गर्दै संवेदनशिल प्रजातिहरुको सम्भाव्य संख्याको संरक्षण गर्न यसको उचित सम्बोधन गर्नु पर्ने हुन्छ । चोरी शिकारी, अतिक्रमण, मानव र वन्यजन्तु बिचको द्वन्द, वासस्थानको विनाश, मिचाहा प्रजाति, घाइते र टुहुरा वन्यजन्तुको व्यवस्थापन, ठुला पुर्वाधार निर्माण यस निकुञ्जको मुख्य सवालहरु हुन् । यो पञ्च बर्षिय व्यवस्थापन योजनाले यी चुनौतीहरुको समाधान प्रभावकारी रूपमा गर्ने प्रयास गरेको छ ।

२०७३/७४-२०७७/७८ को योजनाको अवधि समाप्त भएकोले यो पाँचौ संस्करणको पञ्च बर्षिय व्यवस्थापन यो जना २०७९/८० देखि २०८३/८४ संरक्षित क्षेत्रको व्यवस्थापन योजना तयारी कार्यविधी, २०७३ अनुसार विभिन्न तहमा छलफल गरी तयार पारिएको हो । यो योजनाले बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जमा पाईने जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण गरी तराई तथा चुरेको पारस्थिकीय प्रणाली स्वस्थ राखी स्थानीय बासिन्दाको सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थितिलाई सवल बनाउने दुरदृष्टि लिएको छ । यस क्रममा जैविक विविधतालाई संरक्षण गर्दै संवेदनशिल तथा मुख्य प्रजातिहरुको सम्भावित संख्या कायम राख्न विज्ञानबाट निर्दिष्ट उपाय अबलम्बन गरी निकुञ्ज र स्थानीयबीच सुमधुर सम्बन्ध स्थापित कायम राखी भू-परिधि स्तरमा संरक्षण गर्ने लक्ष्य लिएको छ । व्यवस्थापन योजनाको उद्देश्य निम्न रहेको छ ।

- निकुञ्जमा भएको लोपोन्मुख, संकटापन्न, जोखिमयुक्त वन्यजन्तुहरु विशेष गरि पाटे बाघ, जंगली हात्ती, एकसिंगे गैडा, बाह्र सिङ्गा, सोंस, घडियाल जस्ता संरक्षित वन्यजन्तुहरुको उपयुक्त रणनिती अपनाउदै संरक्षण गर्ने,
- वन्यजन्तु मैत्री घाँसे मैदानको निर्माण, वन्यजन्तुको वासस्थान जोडिने मार्गहरु सुधार गरी वासस्थान सुधार गदै वन्यजन्तुलाई निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती वनमा सिमित गर्ने,

- निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा पर्यटनबाट हुन सक्ने नकरात्मक असर कम गरी स्वस्थ पारस्थिकीय अवस्था कायम राख्दै स्थानीय संस्कृतीको पनि जगेर्ना गरी दिगो पर्या-पर्यटनको प्रवर्धन गरी स्थानीय अर्थतन्त्रमा टेवा पुऱ्याउने,
- मानव वन्यजन्तु बीचको द्वन्द कम गर्दै दुबैको सहअस्तित्व स्वीकार गरी सुखद सम्बन्ध कायम राख्ने,
- मध्यवर्तीमा आधारित संस्थाहरु र स्थानीय समुदायहरुको सहभागितामा जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण गर्नको साथै जलवायु परिवर्तनको जोखिम न्यूनीकरण गर्दै स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरुको जिविकोपार्जनमा सुधार गर्ने,
- अध्ययन, अनुसन्धान र तालिमजस्ता कार्यक्रम गरी निकुञ्ज र स्थानीय मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको कर्मचारी र पदाधिकारीहरु तथा सरोकारवालाहरुको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने,

यस व्यवस्थापन योजनाले निकुञ्जको सुरक्षा, प्रजाती संरक्षण, वासस्थान व्यवस्थापन, वन्यजन्तु स्वास्थ्य, आगलागी नियन्त्रण, अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण, अध्ययन अनुसन्धान, पर्या-पर्यटन विकास र प्रवर्द्धन, जलवायु अनुकुलन र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा गरिने विभिन्न कार्यहरु गरी उद्देश्य प्राप्त गर्ने सोच लिएको छ । साथै पाटे बाघ, जंगली हाती, गैडा, सोंस र घडियाल गोही जस्ता लोपोन्मुख प्रजातिहरुको संरक्षणको लागि छुट्टै कार्यहरु पनि प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ ।

व्यवस्थापन योजनाले परिलक्षित गरेका कार्यहरु कार्यान्वयन गर्न रुपैया १,९८९,७६५,००० (अक्षरुपी रुपैया एक अरब अन्ठानब्वे करोड सन्तानब्वे लाख पैसंठी हजार) लाग्ने प्रस्ताव गरेको छ । यो योजनाले कार्यक्रम तर्फ ७२.३९% र प्रशासनिक तर्फ २७.६१% प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ । यस व्यवस्थापन योजनाले मानव वन्यजन्तु द्वन्द न्यूनीकरण (१५.४८ प्रतिशत), वासस्थान व्यवस्थापन (१३.७४ प्रतिशत), निकुञ्जको सुरक्षा (१३.०७ प्रतिशत), मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र (९.१७ प्रतिशत), प्रजाति संरक्षण (७.३५ प्रतिशत), अध्ययन अनुसन्धान र तालिम (४.१४ प्रतिशत) लगायत क्षेत्रमा जोड दिएको छ । त्यस्तै प्रस्तावित व्यवस्थापन योजनाले पर्यटन मा ३.७१ प्रतिशत भार दिईएको छ । हाल साल बसाली रुपमा नेपाल सरकार र संरक्षण साभेदार हरु बाट यस निकुञ्जकोलागि प्राप्त हुने गरेको बजेट यो जनाले प्रस्ताव गरेको कुल बजेटको ७२.०५% मात्र हुन आउछ । तसर्थ, २७.९५% रकम संरक्षण साभेदार, स्थानीय निकाय, सरोकारवाला वा अन्य निकायबाट पूर्ति गर्नु पर्ने देखिन्छ । यस व्यवस्थापन योजनामा प्रस्ताव गरिएका सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रमहरु कार्यान्वयन हुन सकेमा योजना अवधिभर २६४६६० श्रमदिन स्थानीयस्तरमा बराबर रोजगारी सृजना हुने देखिन्छ ।

ACRONYMS

ACO	Assistant Conservation Officer
APU	Anti-Poaching Unit
ARDC	Asian River Dolphin Committee
BaNP	Banke National Park
BPP	Biodiversity Profile Project
BNCC	Bardia Nature Conservation Club
BNP	Bardia National Park
BZ	Buffer Zone
BZCF	Buffer Zone Community Forest
BZMC	Buffer Zone Management Committee
BZUC	Buffer Zone User Committee
BZUG	Buffer Zone User Group
CBAPU	Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCO	Chief Conservation Officer
CCTV	Close Circuit Television
CIB	Central Investigation Bureau
CFOP	Community Forest Operational Plan
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CNP	Chitwan National Park
CSG	Cetacean Specialist Group
CTML	Chure Terai Madhesh Landscape
DoF	Divisional Forest Office
DoFSC	Department of Forests and Soil Conservation
DHM	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
ECF	Elephant Care Facility
ETDF	Eco-Tourism Development Forum
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industries
FRTC	Forest Research Training Centre
GCBC	Gharial Conservation and Breeding Centre
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoN	Government of Nepal
HAN	Hotel Association Nepal
HEC	Human Elephant Conflict
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
IAS	Invasive Alien Species

IBA	Important Bird Area
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JOC	Joint Operation Cell
KrCA	Krishnasar Conservation Area
KWS	Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
MOFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
MoFE	Ministry of Forests and Environment
NA	Nepal Army
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NATA	Nepal Association of Travel Agents
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NPWC	National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
NTB	Nepal Tourism Board
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
PA	Protected Area
RCC	Reinforced Cement and Concrete
RRT	Rapid Response Team
RTCPA	Research and Training Centre for Protected Area
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TAL	Terai Arc Landscape
TAN	Treking Association Nepal
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VIC	Visitor Information Centre
WCCB	Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
WTLCP	Western Terai Landscape Complex Project
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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PART A:
THE EXISTING SITUATION

Process of management plan preparation

The management plans of Bardia National Park (BNP) and its Buffer Zone (2079/80-2083/84) is prepared on the basis of “Protected Area Management Plan Preparation Procedure, 2073” using a participatory approach. Nepal biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2020) was the guiding document from conceptualizing Vision and Goal of the plan; devise strategies and plan activities. In this process, we i) Reviewed published literatures, documents, annual reports, project reports and other relevant documents; ii). Carried out consultation meeting with Park staff, Nepal Army and buffer communities along with the local Government officials; iii) Discussed with tourism operators; iv) Conducted climate vulnerability assessment of National Park and Buffer Zone focusing on species, habitats, communities and their livelihoods, and infrastructures v) Shared the draft plan including logical framework with Park staff; vi) Carried out planning meeting and discussion with all Buffer Zone User Committees; vii) Organized sharing workshop of draft plan with local level and Buffer Zone Management Committee members, Buffer Zone Community Forest members, CBAPU’s members, tourism entrepreneur for their comments and input; viii) Shared draft plan at central level meeting in Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) in the presence of Director General, and all the sections heads , representatives of Ministry of Forests and Environment (MOFE), and experts from conservation partners for their feedback and inputs; ix) Refined the draft plan incorporating all the comments and feedback; x) Forwarded the refined draft plan to external reviewers for their comments and suggestion; xi) Incorporated comments and feedbacks from external reviewer and submitted to DNPWC for final comments and suggestions; and xii) Finalized the plan incorporating external reviewer’s feedback and submitted for approval.

Introduction of the Protected Area

1.1 Name, Location, Constitution and Extent

1.1.1 Name

Bardia National Park (BNP) and its Buffer Zone (BZ)

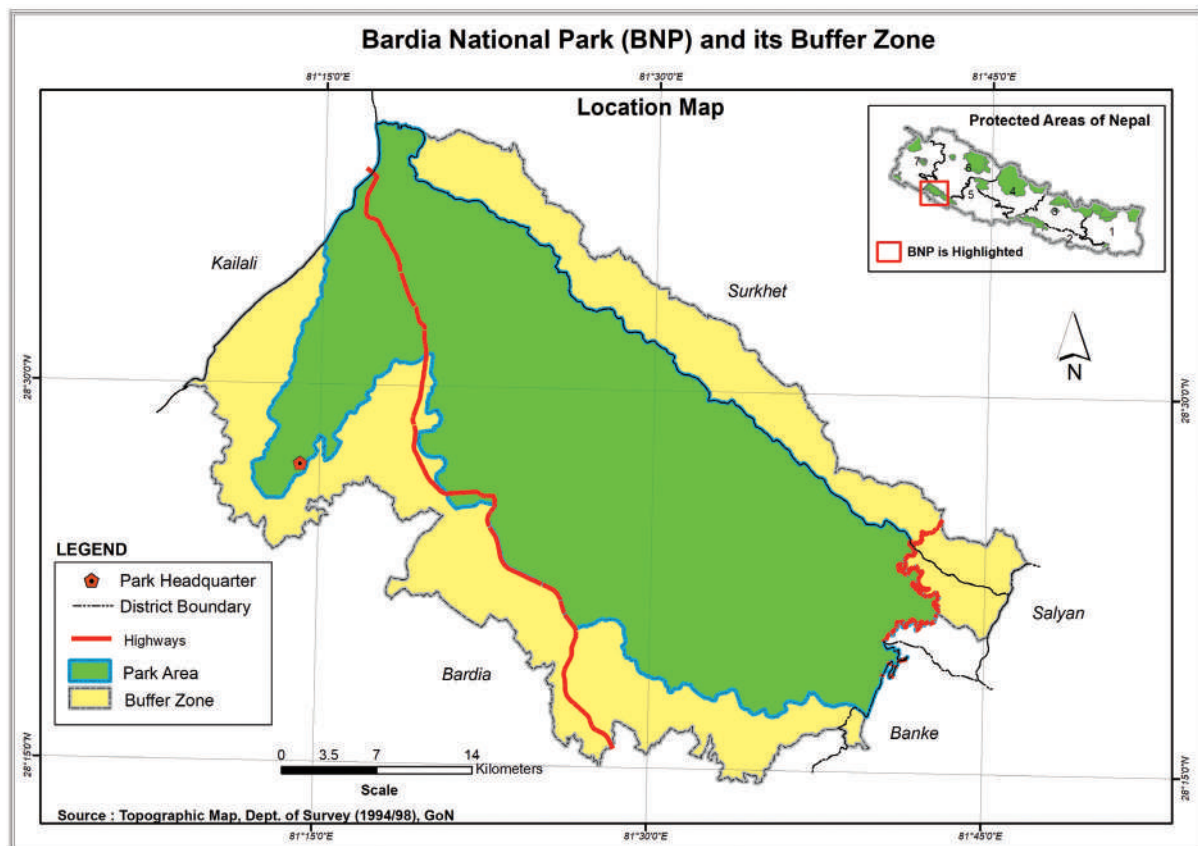


Figure 1: Location of Bardia National Park and BZ

1.1.2 Location

BNP (28015' to 28035.5' N; 80010' to 81045' E) and its BZ is located in south-western part of Nepal covering parts and parcel of Bardia, Banke and Surkhet districts of Lumbini and Karnali Provinces (Figure 1). The elevation of the Park rises from 152 m (Manauhat) to 1564 m (Baspani) above mean sea level. The Park borders the western bank of Karnali river and is bisected by the Babai river in Bardia district. It is the largest Protected Area (PA) in Nepal's lowland Terai region, covering 968 km² with a Buffer Zone (BZ) of 507 km² (Figure 1). The park is connected east to Banke National Park (BaNP) and south to India's Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary (KWS) through Khata forest corridor.

1.1.3 Constitution and Extent

BNP was established as a Royal Hunting Reserve in 2026 BS (1969), demarcating an area of 348 km². Recognizing the need for forest and wildlife protection, it was renamed Royal Karnali Wildlife Reserve in 2032 BS (1976). During the years 2039 BS (1982) to 2041 BS (1984), around 1572 families were evacuated from Babai Valley and settled near Tara Tal (Upreti, 1994) expanding Park area to 968 Km². It was designated as Royal Bardia Wildlife Reserve in 2041 BS (1984). Due to shift of modality from conservation and management to habitat conservation and wise use of resources through visual exploitation in the form of tourism development, it was gazetted as Royal Bardia National Park in 2045 BS (1988). In the year 2049 BS (1992), the National Park and Wildlife Conservation (NPWC) Act, 2029, was amended to involve local people in conservation through BZ program. Consequently, Buffer Zone Management Regulation was promulgated in 2052 (1996) and in the same year BZ of BNP was declared with an area of 327 Km². After country became republic in 2065 BS (2008) it was renamed as Bardia National Park. In 2067 BS (2010), the area of the BZ was expanded in Surkhet by 180 Km², which lies in the northern part of park, bringing the entire area of BZ to 507 Km². The Park and its BZ covers parts and parcels of Bardia (86.60%), Surkhet (13.175%) and Banke (0.247%) districts. Rivers, hillocks, forest road/fire lines delineate the major boundary of the park.

Table 1: BNP at a glance

Location of the Park	Southern Part of Surkhet district belonging to Karnali Province and Western Part of Lumbini Province
Royal Karnali Wildlife Reserve Declaration Year	1976 (348 Km ²)
Royal Bardia National Park declaration	2045 BS (1988)
Renamed BNP	2067 BS (2010)
Park Headquarter	Thakurdwara, Bardia
IUCN Category	II
Park Area	968 Km ² 2041 BS
Elevation Range	152m (Manau Ghat)-1564m (Banspani Peak) from msl
Length (east-west)	70 Km
Width (north-south)	10 Km
Length of East-West highway with in BNP core area	30 Km
Buffer Zone Declaration	2053 BS (1996) and extended in 2067 BS (2010)
Buffer Zone Area	507 Km ² (327 Km ² and 180 Km ²)
District occupied by Park and Buffer Zone	Bardia, Banke, Surkhet
Rural Municipalities	3 (Geruwa, Baijnath and Barahtal)
Municipalities	5 (Thakurbaba, Madhuban, Barbardia, Bansgadi, and Bheriganga)
Buffer Zone Management Committee	1
Number of Buffer Zone User Committees	19

Location of the Park	Southern Part of Surkhet district belonging to Karnali Province and Western Part of Lumbini Province
Number of Buffer Zone User Groups	262
Number of BZ Community Forest	147
Number of Buffer Zone Households	26,117
Population of Buffer Zone	133,470
Major Ethnic Groups	Tharu, Brahmin, Chhetri, Dalit
Bio-Climatic Zone	Tropical to sub-tropical
Temperature	Average annual maximum mean temperature 29.88 ⁰ C and Average annual minimum mean temperature 19.56 ⁰ C (Max. 36.47 ⁰ , Min. 10.76 ⁰ C)
Major Rivers	Karnali, Babai, Geruwa, Orahi
Mean Annual Rainfall	2286 mm
Bio-Geographic Realm	Indo-Malayan
Number of Annual Visitors	16297 (Fiscal Year 2078/79 BS)
Annual Park Revenue	23,916,231.16 (Fiscal Year 2078/79 BS)
Main Mammals	Royal Bengal tiger, Asian Wild elephant, Greater One-horned rhinoceros, Gangetic dolphin, Swamp deer, Four-horned Antelope, Samber deer, Spotted deer, Hog deer, and Striped hyaena
Main Birds	Bengal florican, Lesser florican, Gyps bengalensis
Main Reptiles	Burmese python, Gharial crocodile, Golden monitor lizard, Mugger crocodile and turtle.

1.2 Access

The Park can be reached by both air and land. There are altogether 5 entry points in Thakurdwara, Amreni, Banjaria, Rambhapur in the west and Chepang in the east. Thakurdwara is the headquarter of the Park and is one of the major entry points. The east-west highway bisects the core area between Rambhapur-Sainawar and Amreni-west Chisapani. Thakurdwara is connected with East-West highway through a motorable road (13 km) and takes about 30 minutes from check post at Amreni. Amreni is accessible by public bus from Kathmandu, which takes approximately 14 hours. There is a regular daily flight available from Kathmandu to Nepalgunj. Amreni checkpoint is 83 kilometers west of Nepalgunj on the east-west highway. By local bus, it takes approximately one and a half hour to get to this checkpoint.

1.3 Statement of Significance

- BNP is one of the biodiversity rich area in Nepal consisting of globally significant wildlife species, such as Royal Bengal tiger, Asian Wild elephant, Greater One-horned rhinoceros, Gangetic dolphin, Gharial crocodile, Swamp deer, Bengal florican, White rumped vulture and Giant hornbill;
- The park supports the conservation of several representative ecosystems of Terai region;
- The park supports two critically endangered “WWF Global 200” eco-regions: the terai-duar savannas and grasslands, and the sub-tropical broadleaf forests;
- The park supports Indo-Malayan realm species and their conservation;
- The park represents an unique assemblage of native flora and fauna of the Siwalik and inner Terai ecosystem;

- BNP is one of the main parts of Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) adjoining with BaNP of Nepal and KWS of India through Khata forest corridor;
- The Park has the highest ungulate biomass (prey density) in Asia;
- The Park is also one of the Nepal's 27 Important Bird Areas (IBA);
- The Park is one of the 100th most popular tourist destinations in the world;
- BNP has recently received the Tx2 award from CATS, WCS, IUCN, WWF and other international organisations;
- BZ of BNP is also the home of indigenous Tharu community living in the area for centuries;
- The south-western Karnali flood plain, which covers roughly 100 Km², is considered a "biodiversity hotspot";
- The Babai valley's undisturbed and wilderness area has potential to attract adventurous tourists; and
- Mega species and aquatic animals like as Gangetic dolphins (*Platanista gangetica*), Gharial crocodiles (*Gavialis gangeticus*), and Mahasheer fish (*Tor putitora*) make the riparian habitat on the eastern bank of the Geruwa river.

Background Information and Attributes

CHAPTER 2

2.1 Boundaries

2.1.1 Legal Boundary

Government of Nepal (GON) has duly notified BNP and its BZ demarcated their boundary on the ground and published it in Nepal Gazette (2045/08/20) (December 05, 1988) Annex VI.

2.1.2 Legal bindings for BNP

BNP was established under the NPWC Act, 2029 and back up by the CITES 1973 along with Biodiversity Convention 1992.

2.1.2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029 (1973)

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

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

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

2.1.2.3 Bardia National Park Regulation, 2053 (1996)

Bardia National Park Regulation, 2053 has mandated the park to charge certain fee to the users or visitors for various activities mainly Park entry, boating, camping, jungle walk, jeep drive and elephant safari etc.

2.1.2.4 Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 2052 (1996)

The Buffer Zone Management Regulations, 2052 (1996) have clearly spelled out requirements of the management plan and user committees work plan and Community Forests Operational Plans (CFOPs). The management plan will be prepared by CCO and submitted it to the Director General (DG) of DNPWC for approval. Similarly, under this rule, the CCO can form Buffer Zone User Groups (BZUGs), Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUCs) and Buffer Zone Management Committee (BZMC) which will be responsible to carry out participatory biodiversity conservation in the BZ with the support of the park authority.

2.1.2 Ecological Boundary

The Park has landscape contiguity with BaNP to the east, KWS of India through Khata corridor to the south. The combined area of BNP, BaNP, KWS and their BZs and linkages with nearby forested area comprises over 2,451 km².

2.2 Geology and Soil

The Chure hills are young and fragile mountains, made up of unconsolidated rock elements that are extremely prone to erosion. Sedimentary rocks (primarily limestone, conglomerates and quartz), stones, sand, gravel and boulders make up the Chure. Although several rivulets originate from Chure, mainly from the northern flank, water remains scarce except during the monsoon season. Alluvium or layers of unconsolidated sediments deposited by rivers make up the flat plain. The floodplains of rivers are sandy, but the rest of the land has silt to clay soil type. During the rainy season, mass movements like landslides and mudflows are widespread in the Chure, speeding up floods and removing vegetation.

2.3 Topography and drainage

BNP is drained by two major river systems, Karnali in the west and Babai in the middle. The Karnali river runs from north to south and splits into Karnali and Geruwa rivers when it reaches the plain. The Babai River which originates from the Chure hills and drains into rivers such as Orahi, Ambasa, Karelia Nala, and Maan Khola. Geruwa, the eastern branch of Karnali makes the western border

The elevation of the park ranges from 152m at Manaughat to 1564 m, above mean sea level, at Banspani ridge, the park's highest point. The terrain of the park is divided into two physiographic zones: Chure and flat Terai plain (Figure 2). Chure's northern half is made up of high to fairly steep undulating terrain, while the southern part is nearly flat.

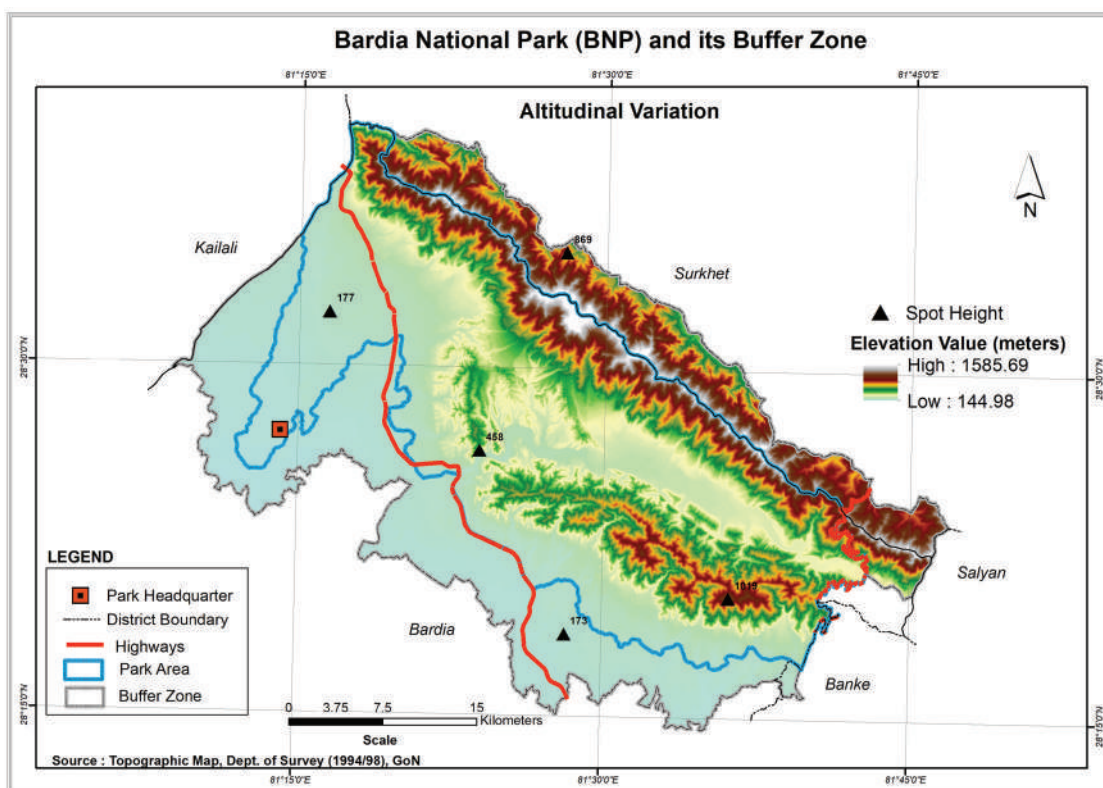


Figure 2: Altitudinal variation showing physiography of BNP and its BZ

The Park is divided into four main land use types, viz. (i) Chure, (ii) river valley, (iii) alluvial lowland, and (iv) riverine floodplains. The Karnali flood plain, Babai river valley, and the Chure are also significant landscapes. Forests represent the majority of the park and BZ (76%) and are followed by cultivated lands (13.48%), shrub land (3.64%), sandy area (3.42%), water bodies (1.63%) and grass areas (1.47%). Refer Figure 3 for the land cover of BNP and its BZ.

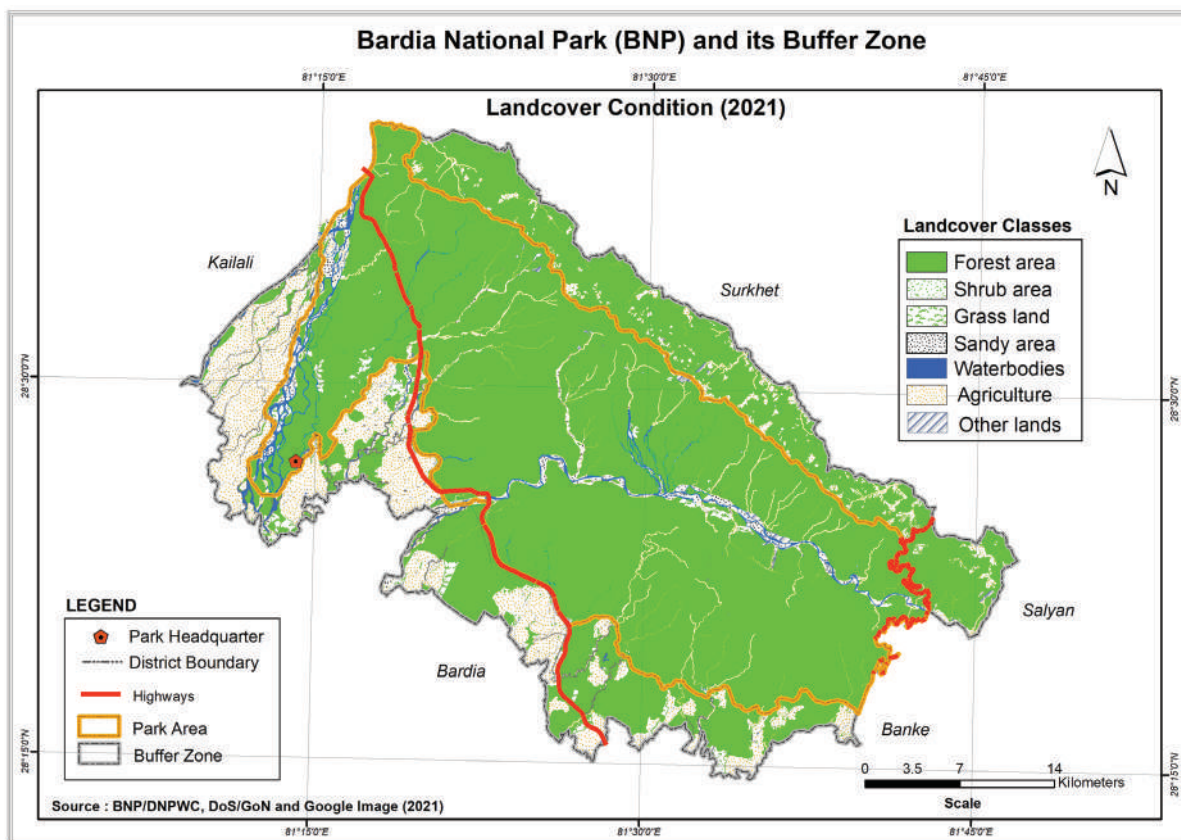


Figure 3: Land cover of BNP and its BZ

2.3.1 Hydrology and Water Sources

The Park has a large number of perennial and seasonal water sources. The Karnali river, the basin's major stream, originates in the Himalayas and runs along the western border of the Park from north to south. Another major river system is the Babai River. It originates from the Chure hills, runs from east to west through the park, and covers around 40 kilometers inside the park. The other seasonal tributaries are Orahi, Ambasa, Karelia Nala, and Maan Khola. These rivers, streams, oxbow lakes, and water bodies provide clean water for wildlife and migratory avifauna for water. Additionally, 180 water holes and 50 ponds with solar pumps have been built in BNP to provide drinking water for wildlife during dry season.

2.3.2 Rivers and Streams

The Park is situated along the Karnali river basin, the country's largest river basin and is home to several aquatic animals, including critically endangered Gharial crocodile and Gangetic Dolphin. The primary tributaries that drain the park are Karnali, Babai, and Geruwa and Orahi rivers (Figure 4). The park's eastern portion is drained by Chure rivers such as the Orahi, Ambasa, Karelia Nala, and Maan Khola. Within the park, there are just a few ox-bow lakes.

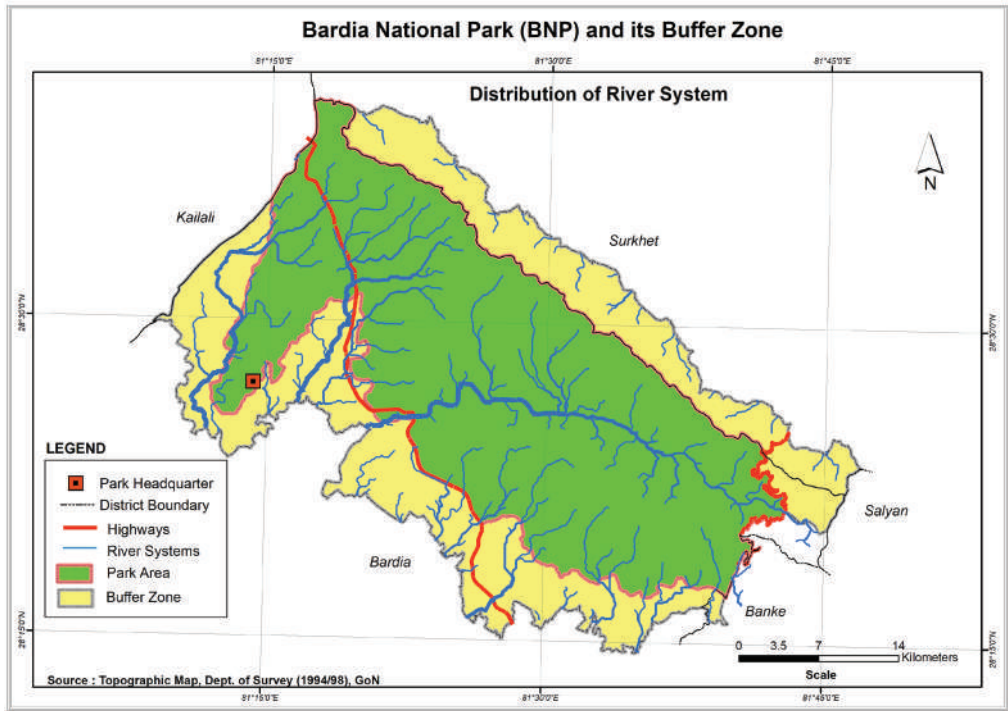


Figure 4: River system in BNP

2.4 Climate

The Park has a range of climatic seasons each offering unique experience. There are four distinct seasons viz. summer (March–May), monsoon (June–Aug.), autumn (Sept–Nov), and winter (Dec–Feb). The BNP has two bioclimatic zones: lower tropical zone (below 500m) and higher tropical zone (501–1564 m). The upper tropical zone is comparably cool, with sub-tropical monsoon-like conditions, but the lower tropical zone is dry and scorching. The area is located in the sub-tropical climatic zone and has a tropical monsoon climate with high humidity throughout the year. The hot humid days give way to the monsoon season that typically last from late June to late September when rivers become flooded and most of the roads are virtually impassable. Spring refers to a pleasant climate with slightly post monsoon rain and not extreme temperature. The weather in winter is also pleasant with cold mornings and nights with occasional cold waves during the two months of December and January (Table 2).

Table 2: Climatic details of BNP

Season	Duration	Temperature Range	Remarks
Winter	November to February	Temperature drops up to 8 ^o C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> December and January are the coldest months Relative humidity reaches 100% during night Rains are scanty and winds are not common
Summer	February to May	Day time temperature rises up to 37 ^o C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hottest period is between late April to early June This season is usually dry The relative humidity reaches 95% Man-made forest fires are common in this season
Monsoon	June to September	Mean temperature is 25 ^o C to 34 ^o C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wettest months are July and August About 80 % of the annual rainfall is received in this season

(Source: DHM 2021)

2.4.1 Rainfall Pattern

The precipitation data (1991-2021) of thirty years, collected at Karnali Chisapani meteorological station, received from the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) shows rainfall in the area is above 2286 mm. However, the rainfall pattern is erratic which rises in certain years and falls sharply within in a couple of years (Figure 5).

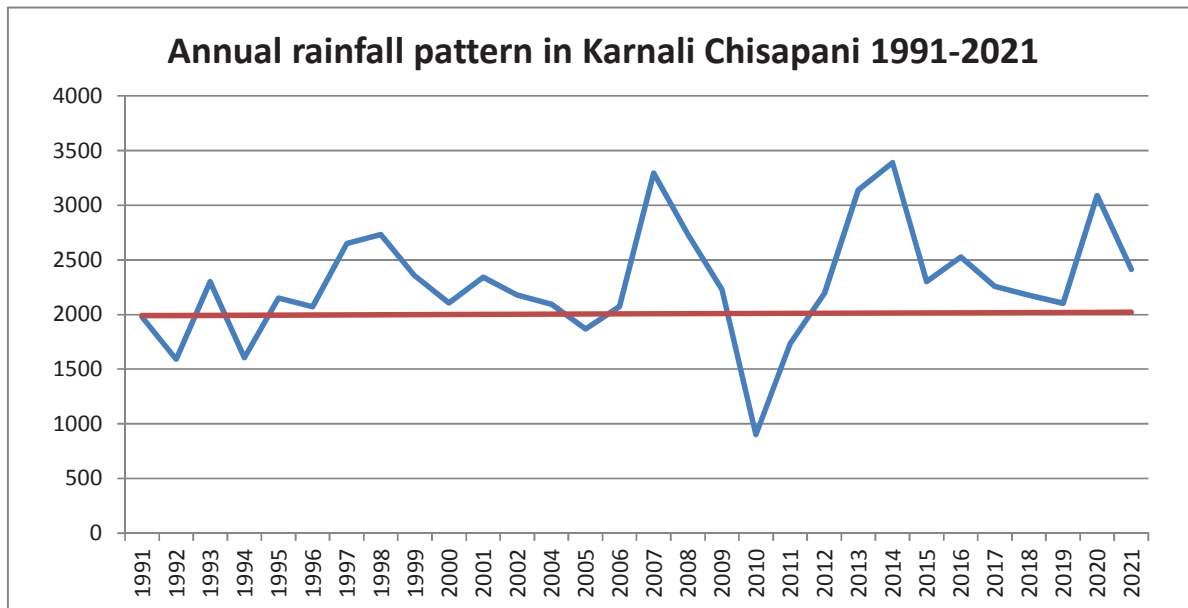


Figure 5: Annual rainfall recorded at Karnali Chisapani station

The average annual rainfall in the region is 2286 mm with the highest rainfall in 2014 (3391 mm) and lowest in 2010 (902 mm). It shows that for the last ten years the rainfall is almost the same as of average precipitation (DHM 2021).

The rainfall data (Figure 6) collected at Karnali Chisapani station shows that July and August months receive maximum amount of rain (57%) out of six monsoon months (Figure 6) and about 98% of rainfall occurs within six months of rainy season *i.e.* May to October (DHM 2021). Rains are scanty in winter season although few intermittent showers take place during this period.

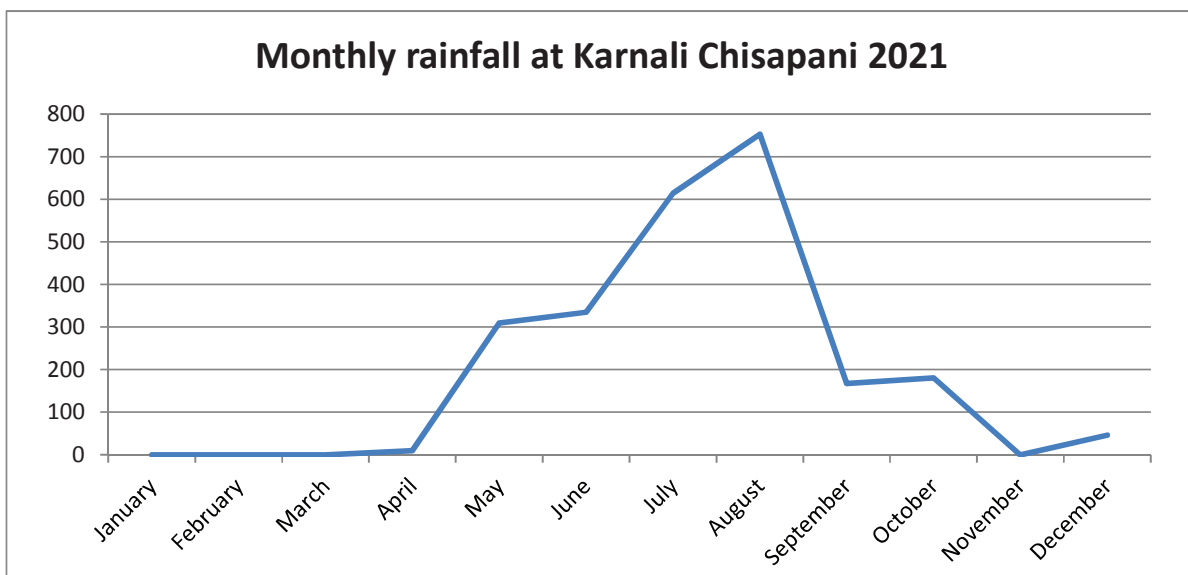


Figure 6: Monthly rainfall pattern recorded at Karnali Chisapani 2021 (DHM 2021)

Summer season is usually dry but instances of rains, storms with thunder occur from March to April. Due to summer rain, water level in the rivers and streams increase throughout the Park and its borders. Sometimes monsoon rains cause dramatic floods and changes in the character and courses of rivers.

2.4.2 Temperature

The analysis of historical temperature data shows that temperature is slightly increasing over a time (Figure 7) with the average maximum temperature of 29.88^o C. The average minimum temperature during January is 19.56^o C.

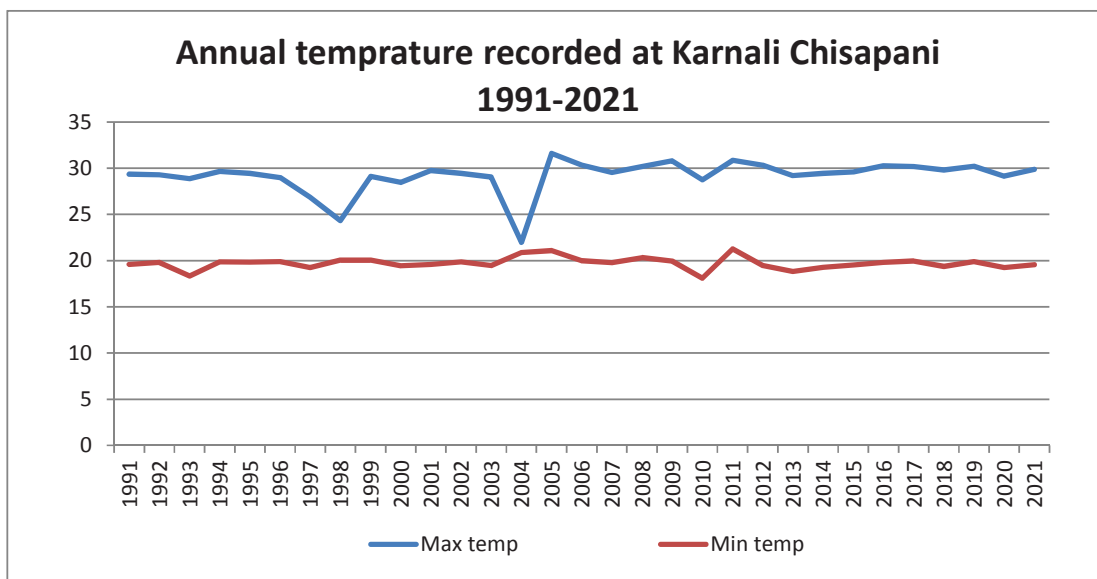


Figure 7: Annual temperature recorded at Karnali Chisapani (DHM 2021)

The average maximum temperature for the year 2021 was 29.86^o C, but the maximum temperature recorded is 36.47^o C during the month of April. Temperature declines are pretty moderate until October, then declines rapidly to an average minimum temperature of 20^o C which reaches up to 10.77^o C during the month of January (Figure 8).

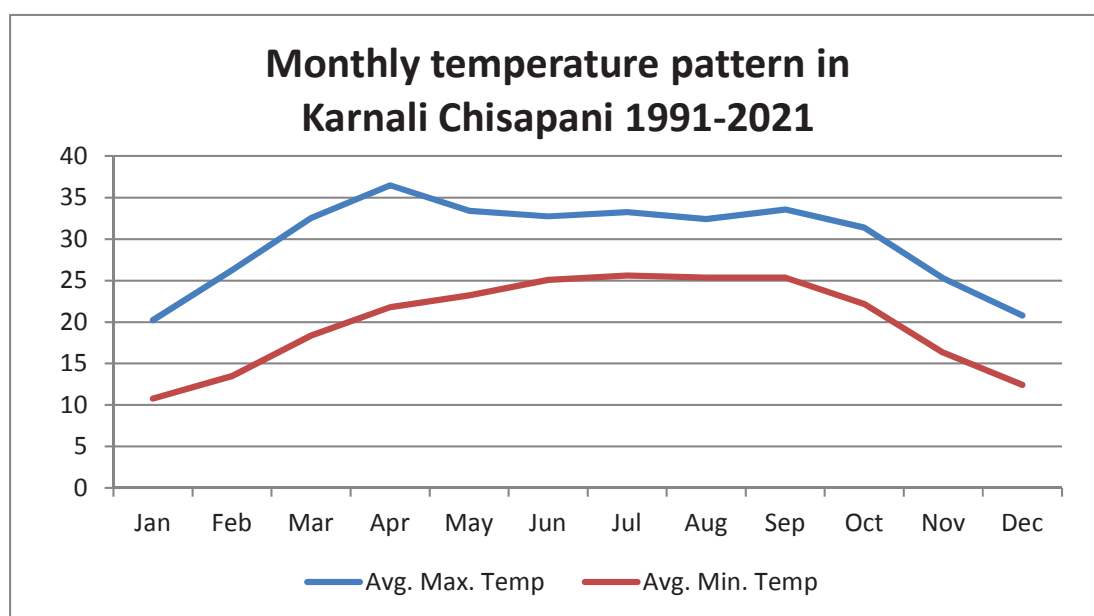


Figure 8: Mean monthly temperature recorded at Karnali Chisapani (DHM 2021)

2.4.3 Humidity

Humidity is high throughout the year with average humidity of 72.42 (Figure 9) often reaching 100% in the early morning during the monsoon, and during December-January when heavy fog covers the lower half of the valley for several hours after dawn.

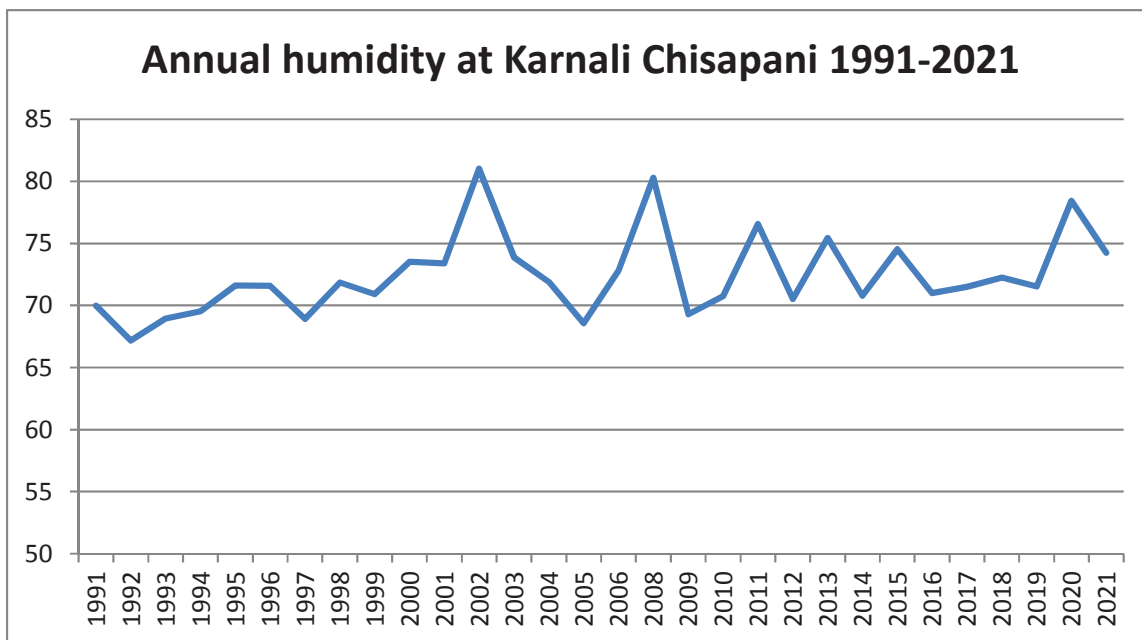


Figure 9: Annual humidity recorded at Karnali Chisapani (DHM 2021)

Warm dry winds from the west and southwest cause a rapid decrease in humidity from March to May, when humidity reaches a low of about 35% (Figure 10). Humidity and foggy weather increase rapidly as the monsoon approaches with the change in easterly and south-easterly winds. Humidity reaches its peak in August and remains fairly steady during the monsoon at about 88%, only declining slightly through January.

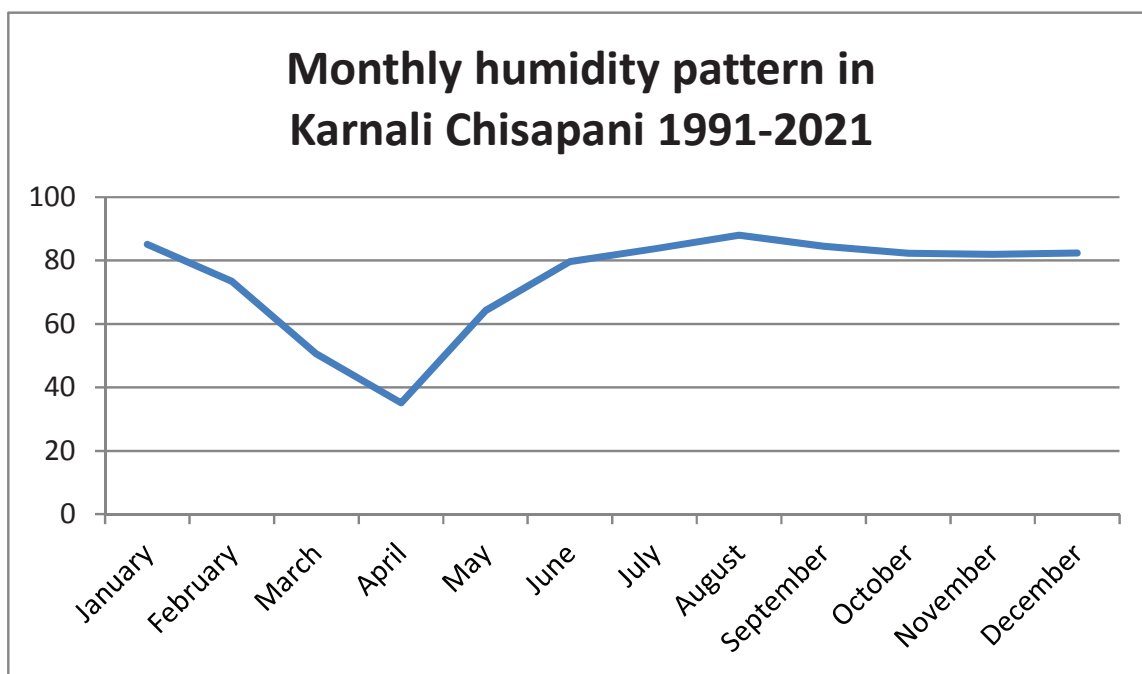


Figure 10: Monthly humidity recorded at Karnali Chisapani (DHM 2021)

2.5 Biodiversity Status

2.5.1 Vegetation

The Park possesses 839 species of flora and out of them 170 species are vascular plants (Annex I). So far, BPP (1995), Sharma (1999), and Park database (2078) have recorded eight pteridophytes, one gymnosperm, 140 dicotyledons, and 26 monocotyledons. The Park is mostly covered of three vegetation types: Chirpine woodland, hill Sal Forest, lower tropical Sal and mixed broad-leaved forest. The Chure has Chirpine occupying the upper part and hill Sal forests in the foothills. Chirpine (*Pinus roxburghii*) may be found in the northern Chure area above 500 meters.

The major vegetation composition of the Inner Terai is Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forest with 71% vegetation cover. However, floods, fires and riverine erosion combine to make continually changing mosaics of grasslands and riverine forests in various stages of succession. Elsewhere, Sal is intermixed with Chirpine (*Pinus roxburghii*) along the northern slope of Chure Hills and with tree species such as Karma (*Adina cardifolia*), Bot-Dhangero (*Lagerestromia parviflora*), Asna (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Barro (*Terminalia belerica*), and Jamun (*Syzgium cumini*) etc. Major dominant riverine species include: Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Sisoo (*Dalbergia sisoo*), and Simal (*Bombax ceiba*). Dhangero (*Woodfordia fruticosa*), Lwangful (*Lantana camara*), Besarma/ Bihaya (*Ipomea fistulosa*) are the major shrubs found in the park (Sharma, 1999). The list of plant species recorded from the Park and its BZ is presented in Annex I.

Grassland species of the park have great ecological importance. The major species includes; Elephant grass (*Themeda villosa*), Kans (*Saccharum spontaneum*), Siru (*Imperata cylindrica*), Dubo (*Cynodon dactylon*), Babiyo (*Eulaliopsis binata*), and Khar (*Vetiveria zizanoides*). Major aquatic flora includes: Lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera*), Water lily (*Nymphaea capensis*), Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*). Other vegetation includes Pteridophytes (*Azolla* sp), and different types of algae (*Spirogyra* sp).

2.5.2 Wildlife

The Park area has 61 mammalian species, 513 bird species, 52 herpetofauna species, and 121 fish species (Annex II). The Park's twenty-two mammalian species are classified in the CITES Appendices. The park is a great place to see Royal Bengal Tigers (*Panthera tigris tigris*). Asian Wild elephant (*Elephus maximus*), One-horned Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*), Swamp deer (*Cervus duvaucelli*), Hispid hare (*Caprolagus hispidus*), and Common leopard (*Panthera pardus*) are some of the other significant mammalian species. Ungulate is abundant in the Park and is home to five different deer species, including the Sambar deer (*Cervus unicolor*), Spotted deer (*Axis axis*), Hog deer (*Axis porcinus*), Swamp deer (*Cervus duvaucelli*), and Barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*). The pigmy hog (*Sus salvanus*) has previously been documented, but it is now assumed to be regionally extinct in the park. The park's symbolic reptiles include the endangered Gharial crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*), Marsh Mugger (*Crocodilus palustris*), and Burmese Python (*Python molurus*). Endangered Bengal floricans (*Houbaropsis bengalensis*) and smaller floricans (*Sypheotides indica*), Critically Endangered White rumped vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*) and Bar-headed geese (*Anser indicus*), Giant hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), Eurasian Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo*) are some of the bird species symbolic to the Park.

Past and Present Management Practices

CHAPTER 3

3.1 Conservation History

The management practice of the BNP has gone through several management regimes. The Rana Prime Minister "Jung Bahadur" organized a hunting safari in the western part of Nepal in February 1876, while the Prince of Wales, Albert Edward, and his team hunted 23 tigers in two weeks of hunting spree (Rana, 2009). In 1923, Rana Prime Minister Chandra Shamsher allowed the experienced British forester JV Collier, who had worked in India, to cut down Sal trees and export them to India for railway construction. For this purpose he built a railway from India to the forests of Bardia and extracted ample Sal wood and the forest of Bardia was so much destroyed. Although the railway is already closed, there are still traces of its course known as the Collier Line.

Previously, these forests were for Royal hunting until the Rana regime, and the big game hunting ended up by 1950s after the fall of Rana regime. In the meantime, human population increased from 0.55 million to 0.91 million (1930-1950), which resulted in a huge hunger crisis in the hills. This hunger crisis further geared up by decreasing land productivity in the hills, and hill people were keeping their eye on productive land of Terai, human migration from hills to Terai were initiated, though very less hill migrants were adapted in Terai due to severity of Malaria. During 1950s the GoN initiated malaria eradication program in Terai and declared it a malaria free zone by 1960s. The GoN encouraged hill people to migrate towards Terai by establishing a human resettlement program and facilitated them to clear forests for preparing agriculture land. This situation created a huge pressure on forest leading to highest deforestation in Terai. As a result, thousands of hectares of Terai forests were cleared for settlements, agriculture and roads causing rapid and inevitably grave impact on wildlife and their habitats.

Before July 1969, the forest area between Karnali and Babai rivers in Bardia district had no special management status, although it was generally known as a good hunting ground. Every year, mainly professional hunters from Kathmandu and India used to come there for hunting. In July 1969 (2026 BS), the then Government of Nepal, following the personal instructions of the late King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, declared the Royal Seekar Reserve under the provisions of Hunting Rules, 1966. The Royal Hunting Reserve was then declared in 1969 and it was supervised by the staff assigned by the Ministry of Forests. After the declaration, an armed guard force was deployed for protection (Upreti, 1994). Settlements (Baghaura and Lamkauli areas) located within the Park were relocated outside of the park boundary. However, livestock grazing remained continued.

Two years later, in 1971, the FAO Wildlife Management Consultant visited the hunting reserve and recommended declaring it a wildlife reserve. In 1973, the then Prince Gyanendra directed the Assistant National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Officer of the GoN to conduct further investigation and report on the reserve with a view to "Operation Tiger". Then after, the report was prepared and submitted by Popleton and Mishra in early 1974. In November 1974 a Reserve warden (excluding existing forest guards) was appointed. The Royal Karnali Wildlife Reserve was officially gazetted on March 8, 1976 (Falgun 25, 2032) with an area of 348 Km² (Sharma, 1999). For all the Parks and Reserves in Nepal, the army was deployed in accordance with the government's policy by replacing the forest guards.

In 1982 (2039 BS), 1572 households from Babai valley were relocated near Tara tal allowing the vegetation and wildlife to flourish and it was renamed as Royal Bardia Wildlife Reserve in 1984 (2041 BS). The area of the Reserve was extended to 968 square kilometers in 1984 including Babai valley and also encompassing the part of Chisapani of Banke and Chepang (Bardia) and Harre of Surkhet. Together with conservation, wise use of resources was also adopted by allowing visual exploitation in the form of tourism and thereafter it was officially recognized as Royal Bardia National Park in 1988 (2045 BS). The fourth amendment in 1995 of the NPWC Act, 2029 BS, encouraged people's participation in PA management through BZ program. In 1996 (2052 BS), the Buffer Zone Management Regulation 2052 BS was promulgated, and BZ with an area of 327 km² was declared.

The Gharial Conservation and Breeding Center (GCBC) at Thakurdwara in BNP was established in 1982 with 25 Gharial eggs collected from Kalinala area of Babai river and since then every year a number of Gharials has been released in the rivers. In an effort to establish an alternate rhino population in BNP, a total of 83 rhinos were translocated from Chitwan and released in Babai and Karnali flood plain between 1986 to 2003. A total of 83 rhinos were translocated to Karnali floodplain and Babai valley. Extensive poaching of rhinos occurred during insurgency period due to lack of security posts inside the Babai Valley because all the security posts were merged to Thakurdwara.

A Rhino monitoring carried out in 2007 found no signs of Rhinoceros in Babai valley which showed total disappearance of rhinoceros from Babai. With the advent of a comprehensive peace accord in 2006, the security posts were later reestablished. The country was declared a Democratic Republic in 2008, and the park was renamed as BNP. In 2010, the area of the BZ was expanded by 180 square kilometers making a total of 507 square kilometers. In 2016 and 2017, an additional 8 rhinos were later released in two batches.

The management planning of BNP started in 1976 for a period of five years. In 2001, a second management plan was prepared including BZ. The third and fourth plan was prepared in 2007 and 2016 respectively. This is the fifth revised management plan of BNP as per the Protected Area Management Plan Procedure 2073.

The year 1990s marked a major milestone in conservation as this was the decade that saw conservation approaches incorporating human needs and aspirations of local communities. This is evident with the participation of local community is at the forefront of planning, and management of BZ. With the change in time and development, human population increased alarmingly which created enormous pressure to Park resources. In order to minimize human-wildlife conflict, the Park People Programme (PPP) under the support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was launched in late 1994 and based on the experience gained from the implementation of this programme, Buffer Zone Management Regulation was passed in 1996. The PPP was replaced by another UNDP supported Participatory Conservation Programme (PCP), in 2002, with an objective to involve BZ institutions in biodiversity conservation by enhancing the capacity of members. The early 2000s marks the conceptualization of Nepal's first landscape-level approach to restore critical areas for conservation management based on the tiger dispersal model – the TAL which was initiated in 2004. The first 10-year TAL Strategy and Implementation Plan (2004-2014) provided a touchstone to guide and address urgent conservation management issues. While TAL program was already in implementation, another landscape level project Western Terai Landscape Complex Programme (WTLCP) was initiated in 2006 which was supported by UNDP for the period of 8 years. In 2010, tiger-bearing countries, including Nepal, came together at St. Petersburg Summit and committed to double the number of wild tigers by 2022. The second TAL programme strategy and action plan 2015- 2025 was prepared also focusing on increasing the number of tiger which is still underway. These conservation programme in Terai not only supported BNP to restore grasslands and wetlands but also the improvement of livelihood of local people. As a result, the number of tigers have now increased from 18 to 87 from 2009 to 2018. The latest census of 2021 has revealed that there are 125 tigers in BNP.

Table 3: Historical timeline

Year	Significant Events
1969 AD	Recognizing the importance of conservation, Royal Hunting Reserve was designated.
1976 AD	An area of 348 sq. km. was officially established as Royal Karnali Wildlife Reserve.
1982-1984	Around 1572 households were relocated from Babai Valley and transferred to Tara Tal area.
1982 AD	Extended up to an area of 968 sq. km. including Babai Valley and was gazetted as Royal Bardia Wildlife Reserve.
1982	Gharial Conservation and Breeding Centre (GCBC) was established in Thakurdwara.
1986	Reintroduction as well as establishing a second viable population, a founder population of 13 rhinos were reintroduced at Karnali flood plain of BNP from CNP.
1988 AD	The park was gazetted as Royal Bardia National Park.
1996 AD	The Buffer Zone Management Regulation 1996 was enacted and then after BZ was established with an area of 327-sq. km.
2008 AD	After the country was declared Democratic Republic, the park was renamed as Bardia National Park.
2010 AD	The BZ zone was extended by another 180 sq. km. making the total area to 507 sq. km.
2017	Rhino translocated from CNP Bardia to maintain the alternate population of Rhino in Nepal (from 1986 to 2017)

3.2 Protection of the Park

Poaching, encroachment, illegal timber harvesting, and collection of fodder and fuel wood are the key challenges for the Park authority. These kinds of challenges were very high during the insurgency period when there was limited patrolling and surveillance due to withdrawal of security posts from vantage points. Enforcement of laws and orders, regular patrolling and surveillance of the park resources and its boundary and provision of services and distribution of relief are the key functions of the under Park protection. To undertake the above duties the Park is divided into three sectors and staff are stationed in 36 posts with a responsibility to curb illegal activities more effectively and efficiently (Figure 11). Three sector level offices are operational in Thakurdwara, Rambhapur and Guthi and all are headed by Assistant Conservation Officer (ACO). There are seven range posts assigned under each sector led by Ranger and supported by Senior Game scout and Game scouts. Seven range posts have also been given responsibility to take care of around 25 guard posts. ACOs, Rangers, Senior Game scouts, Game scouts, Elephant caretakers, and other park support staff are stationed at posts with the essential field gear, food stuffs and equipment for Park protection.

The Nepali Army has been deployed at 32 security posts stationed at strategic locations. At present, mobilization of Army is not limited to core area only. Existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) provides the responsibilities to carry out patrolling duties in the BZ as well. Among these posts, 32 posts are combined with both Park staff and NA, 4 posts are with Park staff only. Elephants are kept in four locations (Shivapur, Thakurdwara, Gaida machan and Guthi) for Park patrolling and mobility into dense forest including controlling problem wildlife, wildlife monitoring, and wildlife rescue. Park staff/Nepal Army, deployed in these posts, carries out regular patrol to their respective areas to ensure that there are no illegal activities in the core area and it's BZ. Patrolling is done either by foot or by bicycle, motorcycle, vehicle or elephant back and by boat depending upon the situation and terrain.

In addition to regular patrolling, occasional sweep and joint operations are also undertaken during monsoon period in sensitive areas. Night patrolling is also done when needed.

In addition to the above, some other specific monitoring of salt licks, waterholes, potential sites for electrocution and encroachment are also done periodically. The recent technology has also been used in Park protection. The park has installed 64 CCTV cameras at different strategic locations to detect illegal activities in the core area. In addition, 30 spy cameras have also been placed to watch activity both within and outside the park. With a view to enable easier and effective mobility, a network of roads including bridges have been upgraded and maintained. These roads also serve as forest road/ fire line during summer time. Some of the effective measures that have been put in place by BNP is described hereunder.

- Anti-poaching operations for controlling illegal activities conducted jointly by Anti-Poaching Units (APUs) of Park authority and Nepal Army;
- Formation of Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit (CBAPU) are engaged to raise awareness against wildlife crimes;
- Establishment and handling of Joint Operation Cell (JOC);
- Real time SMART patrolling;
- Installation of CCTV cameras at strategic locations;
- Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) coordinated by CCO is operational at district level;
- Sweeping operation and Long-Range Patrol (LRP);
- Formation of Rapid Response Team (RRT) and its mobilization; and
- Use of spy cameras to detect illegal activities.

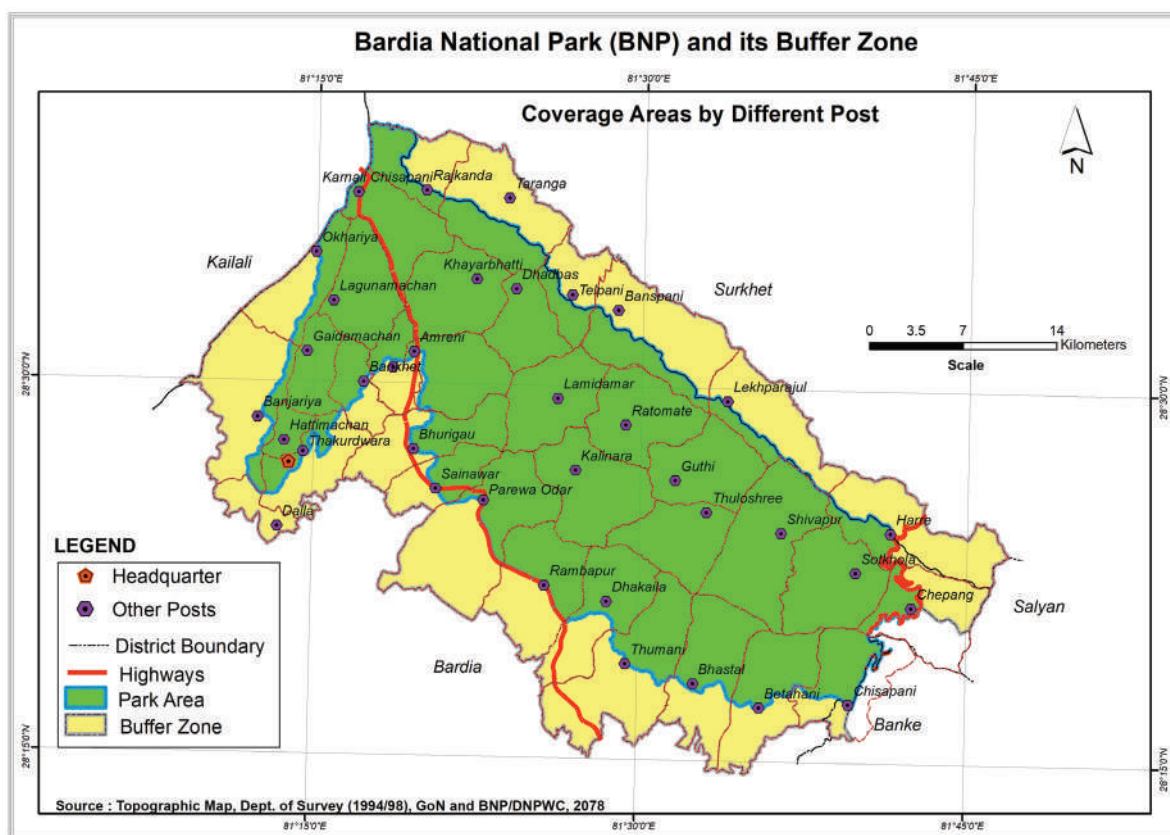


Figure 11: Distribution of posts

3.3 Habitat Management

Food, water and cover are main components of wildlife habitat. Grasslands, wetlands, shrubs, forests and dry lands are some major factors which provide food, cover and water to the wildlife. Ultimately, this will be beneficial for maintaining a viable population of threatened wildlife and mitigating human wildlife conflict. However, there are different management prescriptions used for maintaining grassland and wetland habitat management.

3.3.1 Grassland

Grasslands are very dynamic and sensitive ecosystems, which are affected by natural succession, floods, fire and overgrazing. The succession pattern of grasslands is altering as a result of flood dynamics. Lantana, Eupatorium, Cymbopogon, and other weedy and undesirable plants are rapidly invading into the existing grassland ecosystem in Bardia. The production potential of grassland is declining as palatable species are being replaced and colonized by other unwanted species. Herbivore foraging chances have been reduced, and ungulates have been forced to concentrate in fewer regions for longer periods of time. Woody vegetation such as Simal (*Bombax ceiba*), Vellor (*Trewia nudiflora*), Karma (*Adina cardifolia*), and other trees and shrubs have also invaded the grassland, gradually turning it to woodlands. As a result, key grassland habitats have been shrunk affecting ungulate populations including Rhinoceros. As a result, scientific investigations and monitoring of grassland ecology and dynamics are required in order to provide appropriate management prescriptions.

Grassland requires year-round maintenance (by cutting or clearing or burning grasses, weeds, shrubs, bushes or invasive species). Grassland management depends upon the conservation of keystone species and site characteristics. BNP is undertaking both mechanical and labor-intensive year-round traditional practices for grassland management to provide adequate grazing areas for ungulates. The following practices are in place for the grassland management in BNP:

- Grass cutting (manual labor and mechanical) in pre-monsoon i.e. June-August and post monsoon i.e. October-December ; and control burning between January and March every year;
- Cutting and uprooting of woody vegetation in March and April; and
- Removal of weeds and Invasive Alien Species (IAS).

3.3.2 Wetlands

Water is a vital element of wildlife habitat. The major sources of water in BNP are rivers, lakes, and water holes. Existing water holes and wetlands in the core area are degrading and drying out primarily due to siltation, weed invasion and prolonged drought. The water bodies outside core area suffer greatly due to over exploitation of sand, gravel, and boulders, and poisoning for illegal fishing. Wetland-dependent wildlife such as crocodiles, dolphins, otter, fish, and reptiles have all suffered. Seasonal variations in water availability occur with water scarcity during the hot and dry season. Artificial waterholes have been built to supplement water supply. Wetlands are critically important for Gharials, dolphins, otters, migrating birds, rhinoceros, elephants and other several wildlife species. The following are the main actions undertaken in wetland management:

- Small waterholes with solar water pump in low-lying areas;
- Large waterholes along the Chure foothills to supply water to a large number of animals ranging both in Chure and its foot-hill;
- Oxbow lakes regularly managed and new wallowing sites created targeting Rhinoceros;

- Concrete water ponds maintained at an interval of 2*2 km² in the dry Chure foothills of Babai valley for supplying water to tiger and other prey species ; and
- Channel opening of Geruwa river at Lalmati to channelize water into the Geruwa river.

3.4 Anti-poaching and Intelligence Gathering

The Park has an Anti Poaching Unit (APU) headed by Assistant Conservation Officer. This mechanism aims to support Park protection system and biodiversity conservation. In BNP, Community Based Anti Poaching Unit (CBAPU) is a part of the APU which was established in BS 2064 after massive poaching of rhino during insurgency period. The CBAPU is formed under BZUCs and there are more than 2500 youths actively involved voluntarily. After the establishment of CBAPU and its mobilization, rhino poaching was considerably reduced and halted.

The APU is supported by Management Information System Tools (MIST) which was established to collect information and analyze the intelligence information in more systematic manner. MIST is particularly helpful in monitoring the field patrolling team and other operations conducted by the security staff. Similarly, Real Time-based Smart Patrolling is adopted to monitor daily activities on the ground throughout the day by commanders with the help of computers at Park headquarters as well. This provides onsite information regarding surveillance including rescue needs of patrolling team. In addition to this, there are well-equipped RRT strike forces provided with the vehicle which is well staffed and well equipped with necessary route charts and other logistics support. There is a strike force to look after their respective areas. In order to make anti-poaching operations more effective, district level Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) has been formed in Bardia, Banke and Surkhet districts and Bardia's WCCB is coordinated by the CCO of the Park. The Bureau in each district comprises the officer representatives from Krishnasaar Conservation Area (KrCA), District Administrative Office, NA, District Police Office, Armed Police Force, National Investigation Department, District Attorney General Office, Division Forest Office, Postal Office and other relevant government offices as well.

The Park has a network of informants for intelligence gathering system in the BZ. Apart from building an effective intelligence network to monitor and prevent illegal activities, the APU raids and seizes illegal wildlife products, and conducts inspection in the market and general surveillance, including emergency checking of hotels, barriers, bus stands and tourist points. Chances of poaching could not be ignored though many success stories have been achieved. So, action should be regularly made to strengthen anti-poaching and intelligence gathering. Besides these, the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) of Nepal Police has been providing significant support in intelligence gathering and control illegal wildlife trade.

3.5 Tourism and Interpretation

There are two Visitor Information Centres (VIC) at Thakurdwara – one at Park headquarter, and other at Elephant Care Facility (ECF). VIC at the Park headquarters is a well-developed but needs to be converted into a multipurpose VIC. The VIC located at ECF provides information only about elephants. Efforts have also been made to establish a third VIC in Lalmati. Apart from these, interpretation is also available at the crocodile and turtle breeding centers, wildlife museum and Tharu cultural museum based at the Park headquarters. Likewise, tourism entrepreneurs and local hotels provide Park information to the visitors through their own nature guides.

3.6 Research and Monitoring

Research, monitoring and management play a complementary role in the conservation of PAs. The role of research is to solve problems concerning the effective conservation and to answer questions arising

in the course of the management. In contrast, monitoring permits assessment of whether a PA achieved its conservation goals under current management and to assess the success or failure of a particular management plan. Research in protected areas can be divided into two groups according to its goals. The first group comprises research that is carried out to support management and to solve conservation issues. The second group covers research that simply aims at a better understanding of natural and human-mediated processes, without necessarily having any applied conservation goals.

There are a number of research activities conducted by national and international universities, institutions, organizations and individual researchers particularly on mega mammals like rhino, tiger, Wild elephant, etc. The student research focuses primarily on species, habitat, ecology, wildlife crime, and human-wildlife conflicts. As per the Research Policy 2012, any research activities in the core as well as BZ require pre-approval from DNPWC. After completing the study, the researcher has to submit one copy of the study to respective PA and one copy to DNPWC. Till date there are records of 205 studies undertaken by researchers, students of PhD, M.Sc. and B.Sc. from both national and international colleges and Universities. There are few ongoing research on various aspects of Park management, key wildlife species and socio-economy of the local community. Though BNP is one of the best studied Parks, the linkage between research and management is still lacking due to lack of needful research of the Park. Some of these researches have been found important for decision making and implementation of suitable activities. BNP offers a lot of areas of study from species to ecosystem and to the landscape level. The current management plan, therefore intends to establish BNP as an important research center in western Terai.

3.7 Human-Wildlife Conflict

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is a negative interaction between human and wildlife, while sharing the same habitat. It occurs when the needs and behavior of wildlife impact negatively on humans or vice-versa. These conflicts may result with damage to crops, kill or injury to people, property damage and depredation domestic animals by predators and occasional incidents of retaliatory killing of wildlife. One major cause of HWC is increasing human population adjacent to wildlife habitats. As human population increases and the demand for resources grow, the frequency and intensity of such conflicts increases.

In recent years, HWC has become one of the major challenges for maintaining harmonious relationships between Park and people. Since 2000 AD (2057 BS) 49 and 25 individuals have been killed from elephant and tiger attacks. Similarly, from FY 2075/76 till 2078/79 there were 28 human casualties observed due to Wild elephant and tigers attacks with 24 deaths due to tiger attacks and 4 due to Wild elephants. The last three years have seen the incidence of tiger attacks on humans very high. As a result, BNP developed Human Wildlife Conflict Strategy and Plan for the People Living adjacent to BNP 2078-2083. The plan has already been rolled out and as a result the level of antagonism towards the park has been reduced to a greater extent.

Locals claim customary forest product usage rights, as well as the rights of passage, fishing, and other Park resources. Agricultural harvests are routinely raided by wildlife mainly by the Wild elephants, rhinoceros. Similarly, the tiger, common leopard, elephant, and rhinoceros are mostly responsible for injuries or even death of humans. The Park has implemented several active and passive measures to minimize the HWC adopting the strategy of human-wildlife co-existence. Active measures (like chasing with fire, tractor, excavator, and sometimes also gunfire) and passive measures (solar electric fences, barbed wire and mesh wire fences, trenches, bio-fences along with the concrete wall fence) have been applied for reducing HWC. The ex-gratia payments for crop, property, livestock loss along with human casualties (human injuries and fatality) has also been provided as per the Wildlife Damage Relief Support Guideline 2069 BS. Insurance scheme has also been piloted in some places. HWC

revolving funds, conservation awareness raising activities, income generating activities for widows and 50% of the Park revenue is also expended for HWC mitigation through BZUCs. This fund is used to assist victims for quick treatment under quick response mechanism. The family of the victim gets relief support within 7 days of submitting required documents to Park administration. The relief is later reimbursed to BNP from DNPWC as per the Wildlife Damage Relief Support Guideline 2069 BS and its amendment in 2072, 2074 and 2075. Long-term solutions are required to minimize the level of conflict. Support for construction of concrete wall, mesh wire fencing and electric-fencing around settlement, changing cropping pattern have been implemented.

3.8 Insitu-Conservation and Captive Breeding

3.8.1 Gharial Conservation and Breeding Centre

Gharials (*Gavialis gangeticus*) are highly specialized freshwater crocodile that have an extremely narrow niche, facing several challenges for conservation and management. In-situ conservation of Gharial crocodile has been a major challenge owing to uncontrolled fishing, illicit egg collection, egg depredation by other predators, increasing pollution, use of pesticides and flood. With the realization that were limited to there were less than 200 individuals both in Nepal and across India, a captive breeding was initiated established in the early 1970s in Kasara, Chitwan. Later, in 1982, a GCBC was established at Thakurdwara, BNP. The project activities included protection of natural nesting sites, collection and incubation of eggs from wild nests, rearing of hatchlings to a size up to 1 meter length and releasing them into the wild habitat of Karnali and Babai rivers. In the breeding centre, there are 2 adult male, 10 adult female and 32 Gharials above five years. Similarly, there are also 8 Marsh mugger crocodile in the center. Till date, the Park has released 76 gharials in Babai and 15 gharials in Geruwa Karnali after the establishment of GCBC to stabilize wild population in Babai and Geruwa river system.

3.8.2 Turtle Conservation Centre

The extirpation of turtle populations in many regions of Asia has been driven by increased market demand for turtles as food, traditional medicine, or pets, resulting in unprecedented trade and trafficking of wild turtle populations. Despite the immediate threat these turtles and tortoises face, they are yet to receive adequate attention from the conservation sector. Turtle Conservation Centre has been established and in operation in Thakurdwara. Turtles are kept in separate enclosures next to the GCBC. The major objective of this centre is to conserve the turtle and release them in the natural habitat. Currently, there are 42 turtles at the centre.

3.8.3 Elephant Care Facility

Captive elephants are essential for patrolling and monitoring activities within the Park, particularly during the monsoon season. In addition, it is also used in Park research, rescue, and visitor safari. ECF was established about 1 Km south of Park HQ in Shivapur, Thakurbaba-9 in the year 2034 BS. At present BNP has 12 elephants out of them 5 are kept in Shivapur, 3 in Thakurdwara, 2 in Gaida Machan, Geruwa floodplain and 2 are stationed in Guthi, Babai valley. Male Wild elephants often visit the centre and stay in and around for longer periods for breeding. The newborns are the product of these Wild elephants. A veterinary doctor is responsible for health management of these domesticated elephants. For each elephant, three staff (called mahouts, pachuwa and phanits) are deployed for daily care and field patrolling. This centre is open to the visitors and has become an important destination for visitors visiting BNP.

3.9 Rescue and Orphanage Management

Wild animals suffer from injuries and sickness, and are also found in orphaned conditions. They would otherwise perish if their rescue and rehabilitation is not done on time. In the recent years, wildlife frequently enter adjacent villages and cause damage to local people, livestock or get retaliated by them. After the declaration of BZ and with the increased level of conservation awareness, local people tend to report such incidents to Park office. Successful rescue operations need timely response executed by a well-equipped and organized team, and rescues may need to be executed at any time of the day.

Occasionally, common leopards, tigers and elephants enter villages, destroying livestock and injuring or killing people. Cubs left by their mothers, individuals injured by poachers, and fighting among themselves are all rescued with due care until they are released in the wild or send to appropriate locations. Mostly rescued wildlife species are Rock python, Spotted deer, Mugger crocodile, rhino calves and tiger. At present, there are two wild animals (one rhino with impaired sight and a problematic tiger) kept in an enclosure at the Thakurdwara rescue centre. Similarly, there are also two problematic tigers kept in the rescue center of Rambhapur. Currently, the Park does not have adequate holding facilities to keep additional rescued wildlife. There is a dire need of highly secured well-designed large enclosure with partitions to keep injured or problematic tigers or leopards until they are released in their natural habitat.

In recent years, the Park has seen an increase in the number of injured, troublesome and orphaned wild animals. At the park headquarters, these wildlife have become a popular visitor attraction. As a result, the care of these wildlife has become crucial. Occasionally, the animals are sent to the zoo or provided to other countries for ex-situ conservation and educational purposes. Annually, the number of rescued wildlife by the Park is in the increasing trend. The Park Annual Progress Report of 2077-78 mentions that there were 106 wildlife rescued and most of them were Python (55), Spotted deer (16) and Turtle (11). The number of rescued wildlife in FY 2076-77 was found to be 77 out of which the number of Python, Spotted deer, Sambar deer and Gharial were 31, 17, 9 and 6 respectively.

3.10 Administration and Organization

The CCO leads the overall management of BNP administration at the headquarters, Thakurdwara with the support of five Assistant Conservation Officers (ACOs). For management purposes, the Park is divided into three sections: Eastern, Western and Northern with 3 sector offices in Thakurdwara, Rambhapur and Guthi, and 9 range posts, and 23 guard posts located in different strategic locations. Each sector is headed by ACOs. The Park has one planning officer who supports CCO in planning, implementation, monitoring and coordination with security management. Similarly, another officer stationed at Thakurdwara looks after BZ. The CCO is also supported by one veterinary doctor who is in charge of Veterinary Section stationed at the ECF which is also called as hattisar. The organization of the Park comprises the multi-disciplinary staff from fields of forestry, veterinary, engineering, administration, accounts, Hattisar, etc. Existing organizational composition of the staff of the park is illustrated in Annex VIII.

3.10.1. Security arrangement

A battalion with 4 companies of NA consisting of around 800 soldiers have been deployed at 32 strategic locations for its protection. The battalion is headed by lieutenant colonel and has its headquarters at Thakurdwara. The location of different army posts is presented in Annex IX.

3.11 Achievements of the Preceding Management Plan

A comprehensive management plan of BNP and its BZ 2016-2020 was prepared and implemented after approval by the Ministry in 2016 (2072). Management Plan Procedure for Protected Area 2073 was

developed and adopted and therefore the format of BNP and its BZ 2016-2020 slightly differs from the current management plan. However, achieving the physical progress of main elements of preceding management plan discussed in the table is difficult as the evaluation of the plan was not undertaken. The annual progress reports of all the previous five years have been used to review the achievement of the Management Plan of 2016-2020.

The total budget of the management plan 2073/74-2077/78 BS (2016/17-2020/21) was NRs. 451,045,000 (In words: NRs. Four hundred fifty one million forty five thousand) and total budget spent during this period is NRs. 790,430,506 (In words: NRs. Seven hundred ninety million four hundred thirty thousand five hundred six). The budget spent is higher than planned which is because the budget allocation from the GoN increased from FY 2073/74 till FY 2077/78 which was on average 158,086,100 (In words: One hundred fifty eight million eighty six thousand one hundred) per year. It is observed that most of the measurable activities that were proposed under Park protection (Construction of office building, posts, forest road/fire line, wooden bridges, procurement of equipment and vehicle), habitat management, tourism management, research monitoring and capacity building and BZ management have been achieved. While some more physical progress has been achieved under some activities of park protection and habitat management.

The summary of the target versus achievement of some of the key activities is mentioned in Table 4. Repair and maintenance for the physical infrastructures had not been included in the plan. Some of the important activities such as integration of audio-visual and souvenir shop in the VIC could not be implemented in the planned period. Whereas, construction of a strong RCC wall to deter Wild elephants was not envisioned in the plan but had to be undertaken due to its urgency. The tourism related activities could not be implemented which otherwise could have provided benefits to local people. Some of the activities that were proposed were not found realistic such as establishment of wildlife research and training centre at Guthi was also not feasible, while the Wildlife Research and Training Centre for PAs at Lalmati had been initiated long back.

Table 4: Summary of the key achievements of earlier management plan

Management Practices			
Park protection			
Activities	Target	Achievement	Remarks
Building construction (No.)	8	10	One office building at Thakurdwara is constructed
Post construction (No.)	3	12	More posts are constructed which also includes security posts. Nine more posts were constructed that were not possible with renovation only.
Post renovation (No.)	50	21	Underachieved due to a shortfall lack of budget.
Forest road/fire line construction (Km)	50	134	In the earlier plan, the target of construction of forest road/fire line was kept very low. Park needs to have one grader to construct and maintain gravel in the forest road/fire line and make a flat surface.

Repair and maintenance of forest road/fire line (Km)	0	548	Repair and maintenance of forest road/fire line was not prescribed in the earlier management plan.
Wooden bridge construction (No.)	0	16	Construction of wooden bridge was missing in the earlier management plan and there is a progress of 16 numbers.
Repair and maintenance of wooden bridge (No.)	0	13	It was not proposed in the earlier management plan.
Initiate use of sniffer dogs in detecting poachers	1	0	Although it is important, it is not implemented.
Develop Anti-poaching strategy	1	0	
Habitat Management			
Grassland and wetlands			
Opening of new grasslands (Ha.)	0	385	Opening of new grassland is not mentioned. However, uprooting and control burning leads to creation of new grassland. Specifically new Grasslands are opened in Babai valley and Karnali area as well.
Management of existing grassland (cutting, uprooting, control burning) (Ha.)	1700	1751	Management of grasslands is undertaken by manual cutting, uprooting and control burning or after a dry period.
Treatment of IAS (cutting and uprooting) (Ha.)	1500	0	In the progress report treatment of IAS separately is not mentioned. However it is mentioned under grassland management which also includes IAS.
Construction of new wetlands (No.)	12	38	New wetlands are constructed mainly in water deficient Babai valley and Karnali flood plain area especially for dry periods.
Repair and maintenance of existing wetlands (No.)	25	54	Wetlands are restored by channeling water into the ponds and waterholes and earthen work is carried out to maintain the pond.
IAS treatment in the wetlands (No.)	1	1	The weeds are cleaned and uprooted
Channel opening of Geruwa river to channelize water of rivulets of Geruwa that goes inside the Park (No.)	0	1	The flood of 2010 in Karnali changed the river course and no adequate water was available in Geruwa river. The Park initiated to open the channel in 2021 and it was successful in 2022 only. However, it needs to be carried out on a regular basis.
Construct artesian aquifer in Babai valley (No.)	1	0	Not accomplished due to lack of budget and technical support from conservation partners
Manage control treatment plot for IAS (No.)	1	1	This is being regularly done with the support of National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC)
Study grassland succession, flood plain ecology (No.)	1	1	It is being regularly done with the support of NTNC

Species Conservation			
Tiger count (No.)	1	1	Accomplished
Rhino count (No.)	1	1	Accomplished
ID based rhino monitoring	5	5	Accomplished
Wildlife monitoring and survey (No.)	5	5	Monitoring and survey of wildlife others than tiger, rhino and Wild elephant are carried out on a regular basis
Establish monitoring plots and transect lines (No.)	1	1	It is being regularly done with the support of NTNC
Study and evaluate rhino translocation (No.)	1	1	Carried out by DNPWC
Fire control			
Procurement of fire equipment (No.)	1	1	Accomplished and distributed equipment in all the sectors
Fire control training (No.)	5	5	Accomplished
Prepare fire management plan (No.)	1	0	Not accomplished
Encroachment control			
Restore encroached land (Ha.)	1	1	Altogether 26.87 ha. of encroached land recovered in two years 2075 and 2076.
Wildlife health			
Establish wildlife treatment laboratory	1	0	Not accomplished due to lack of technical support and there is no animal hospital yet
Wildlife ambulance	1	1	Accomplished
Tourism management			
Erection of hoarding boards (No.)	5	5	Five signboards/ hoarding boards have been placed at strategic location
Establish Souvenir shop at VIC	1	1	A small souvenir shop is operational in the ticket counter managed by NTNC
Equip audio video in VIC	1	0	Not accomplished due to lack of technical support
Study impact of tourism in wildlife (No.)	1	0	Not accomplished
Study and Research	1	0	
Establish and manage a weather station (No.)	1	0	It is not accomplished due to lack of budget with conservation partners. The establishments of stations are necessary to study the impact of climate change to wildlife.
Upgrade and maintain library (No.)	1	1	A small bookshelf is available in headquarters. However, there should be one separate room for this. It will be done once a new storey is added in next five years.

BZ management			
Erection of fencing (No.)	5	5	Fencing of various types such as barbed wire, mesh wire, electric fence and RCC wall has been undertaken to reduce Park-people conflict. Construction of RCC wall was not envisioned in the previous management plan.
Mapping of forest types of BZ (No.)	1	0	Not accomplished due to lack of technical support
Handover of CFOP (No.)	100	20	It should be understood as new BZCF formation and renewal. The renewal might have been carried out with the budget of BZCF themselves and it is not reported in the progress reports.
Conservation awareness (No.)	5	5	Undertaken annually by BZUC and Eco-clubs
Human wildlife conflict strategy and plan (No.)	0	1	Not provisioned earlier but was necessary to deal with the high level of conflicts.

(Note: 1= Achieved, 0=Not achieved)

3.12 Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat (SWOT) Analysis

Strengths

- BNP is the largest National Park in the lowland Terai and a part of Global Tiger Conservation Landscape;
- It is an important part of TAL as well as Chure Terai Madhesh Landscape (CTML) which has landscape contiguity with BaNP to the east, KWS of India through Khata corridor in the western south;
- Support to environmental and social safeguard through Chure conservation;
- Karnali, Babai and Geruwa rivers run through Chure to low land Terai thus providing good habitat to Wild elephant, Tiger, Rhino, Gharial and Dolphin;
- Karnali floodplain is a prime habitat for wildlife and the probability of sighting of wildlife mainly tiger is high;
- The wilderness experience in Babai valley can be used to attract adventurous tourists;
- The Park is included in the IBA identified by BirdLife International;
- The Park is a renowned destination for wildlife-based tourism;
- The Park generates significant amount of revenue from tourism which has been ploughed back for conservation and development through BZ programme;
- The conservation of globally threatened wildlife species attracts global conservation organizations for partnership, and
- The well-established mechanism for participation of local communities in participatory biodiversity conservation is noteworthy for nature conservation.

Weakness

- The east-west highway, Ratna highway, Babai irrigation canal, trail passing to inhabitants fragments the wildlife habitat and obstruct free movement;
- Inadequate studies related to figuring out to slow down natural succession of grassland into woodlands which has resulted in reduction of grassland area;

- No mechanism to assess the quantity crop loss due to damage by wild boar and other medium size ungulates;
- Water scarcity across Chure range;
- Tourist activities not distributed uniformly in the park with very little or no tourist activities in Babai valley, Amreni, Rambhapur, Banjaria and Chepang;
- Poor and marginalized household in the buffer zone poorly benefited from tourism;
- Dependency of BZ communities on park resources for their daily need of grass, fuel wood, thatch and fodder; and
- Small population of Rhinoceros and Swamp deer.

Opportunities

- The well-developed road network to BNP can contribute to increased visitors;
- The larger complex in the lowland Terai of Banke-Bardia and Katarniaghat, much larger landscape for wildlife conservation, can attract joint funding;
- Increasing population of key wildlife species such as Tiger, Rhinoceros and Swamp deer leading to greater sighting opportunities for tourists;
- There will be adequate water in Babai river after full operation of Bheri-Babai diversion scheme which could change the existing ecosystem very positively by providing sufficient water availability to support wildlife during the dry season;
- Diversification of eco-tourism and involvement of local people in such enterprises;
- Research opportunities through collaboration with conservation partners and academic institutions;
- Potential for self sufficiency of the resources required for conservation from ecotourism;
- Potential to serve as a role model or learning center in PA management for similar type of habitats;
- A level of tourism infrastructures is already developed by private sector is an opportunity; and
- Lalmati Research and Training Center can draw potential researchers and training organizers.

Threats

- Increasing Human-Tiger conflict in BNP could be a challenge in maintaining Human-Tiger amity which is a challenge as it will be difficult to control the outrage of local people;
- Human Wild elephant conflict (HEC) has been a challenge for a long time;
- The boundary of the park and settlement in the BZ is differentiated by river which often changes its course inundating hectares of agriculture land into the Park and resolving this conflict is a challenge;
- Grassland degradation from natural succession and invasion of invasive species;
- Poaching continues to be a threat as long as market value for illegal wildlife parts exists;
- Over exploitation of river materials including sand, boulder and gravel from western corner of Karnali river (Kailali district) which changes the river course leaving little or no water into the Geruwa river;
- Increasing events of devastating flash floods and insufficient upstream conservation activities can sweep away people, damage property and lives of wildlife;
- Resources ownership and revenue distribution in the BZ is matter of issue between local Government and Park authority;
- Scarcity of water and inadequate grasslands in the Babai valley;
- Synergy between development and conservation is a challenge; and
- Possibility of habitat fragmentation by developing large scale infrastructure.

PART B

THE PROPOSED MANAGEMENT

4.1 Vision Statement

Biodiversity of BNP and its BZ have been protected and restored there by living in harmony with nature and sustaining healthy Terai and Chure ecosystem.

4.2 Management Goal

To conserve and manage biological diversity at landscape level to ensure maintenance of a viable population of key-stone and flagship species including other wildlife applying science-based measures thereby maintaining Park and people amity.

4.3 Management Objectives

- I. To protect rare, endangered and threatened wildlife with special focus to protected species mainly Tigers, Wild elephant, Rhino, Swamp deer, Dolphins and Gharials with appropriate protection strategies;
- II. To improve and manage habitat by maintaining wildlife friendly forest grassland mosaic and improving connectivity to contain wildlife in the Park and BZ forests;
- III. To regulate and promote sustainable eco-tourism that maintains ecological integrity and contribute to local economy without having negative impacts in the socio-cultural life of local community;
- IV. To maintain human wildlife amity by decreasing HWC and live in co-existence;
- V. To promote participatory biodiversity conservation by empowering BZ communities while decreasing the risks of climate vulnerabilities and improving livelihood of local people; and
- VI. To strengthen institutional capacity of Park and BZ through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration.

4.4 Major issues and challenges in achieving Objectives

- Habitat fragmentation due to large linear infrastructures like roads (East-West Highway, Ratna Highway), Irrigation canal (Babai irrigation) and Transmission lines;
- Habitat degradation due to conversion of grassland into forest land, forest fire, flash floods, invasion of IAS;
- High dependency of locals on forest resources such as timber, fuel wood, fodder and NTFPs;
- Increasing human population in the BZ due to urbanization;
- Inadequate livelihood opportunities for poor, women, marginalized, disadvantaged and indigenous people;
- Increasing HWC due to illegal entry in the Park to collect forest resource and livestock grazing;
- Increasing Human Wild elephant conflict due to inadequate knowledge of Wild elephant behaviour in deterring them during migration through Khata corridor;

- Meeting high demand of river materials (sand, boulder and gravel) for development works is a challenge;
- Water scarcity in Geruwa after Karnali river changed its course towards west;
- Inadequate grazing lawns with palatable grass and wallowing sites to protect and establish rhino population in the Babai valley;
- Control of encroachment along the boundary of both park and BZ forests is a challenge;
- Biotic pressure from concentrated tourism in Karnali flood plain area;
- There is inadequate population of Rhinoceros and Swamp deer to establish viable population;
- Inadequate linkages between research and management in program design and implementation;
- Inadequate incentives, rewards, amenities and welfare for staff motivation; and
- Frequent turnover of frontline staff.

5.1 Boundaries

5.1.1 Legal

BNP and its BZ were declared according to the provision made in the NPWC Act, 2029 (1973). The boundary of the Park and BZ has been declared through the gazette of 2045/08/20 (December 05, 1988). The boundary of the Park and its BZ is well defined and duly notified with the publication in Nepal Gazette (Annex VI). The area of the park is well demarcated on ground with natural features such as rivers, ridges and other land use. The land in periphery comprises the BZ and there is no ambiguity and dispute on boundaries of the park and BZ at present.

5.1.2 Administrative

The core area and BZ of BNP comprised of three districts under Lumbini Province (Banke and Bardia) and Karnali Province (Surkhet). The Park is divided into 3 sectors for effective management. These sectors are Thakurdwara, Rambhapur and Guthi. Each sector has its own area of responsibility.

5.1.3 Ecological

BNP has a unique landscape which is the amalgamation of tall alluvial floodplain grasslands, Chure range, riverine forest, Sal forest and the aquatic system of Karnali to Babai and Geruwa rivers along with many tributaries and various wetlands. The Park has landscape contiguity with BaNP to the east, KWS of India through Khata corridor in the western south, Chure range in the north and east and Karnali flood plain in the west. The combined area of BaNP and BNP is 2,368 km² and forms the Banke-Bardia ecological complex in western Terai and Chure. Likewise, the KrCA is located at the south-eastern part of the Park in Bardia district. Thus, the Park along with the surrounding landscape is ecologically more inclusive. The aquatic habitat is not adequately included in the PA system to ensure safe movement and long-term survival of Gharial, Gangetic Dolphin and other aquatic fauna though it has connectivity with other parts within the country and KWS in India. The complex, if properly managed in close coordination and collaboration with KWS, can ensure viable populations of many threatened terrestrial and aquatic species and ecological processes.

5.2 Zonation

Zonation is a strong PA management tool that allows for both the conservation of the area's major natural features and vulnerable habitats, as well as the long-term sustainable use of the region for tourism and other purposes. Managers can use zoning to manage and accomplish certain management goals in different regions of the PA. By establishing zones with varied management objectives and permitted human effects, zoning also offers a foundation for planning. This ensures that conservation and development objectives are balanced. It enables planners to concentrate projected conservation and development actions and resources on distinct zones based on the management objectives of individual PA sites. The application of this system will improve conservation planning by ensuring that conservation and development are carried out effectively.

The previous Management Plans established four zones: Management Facility Zone, Utility Zone, Core Zone and BZ. This plan utilized a similar form of management zonation as a continuation of the specified four zones from earlier management plans. To improve scientific management, these management zones will be formalized. The park, especially the BZ boundaries, will be examined and amended in accordance with management needs.

5.2.1 Management Facility Zone

This is the area within the park where the infrastructure for administration, security, and staff housing has been built. It consists of the territory occupied by Park headquarters and army offices, as well as sector office premises, range stations, and guard posts. This is the area where local residents, researchers, and tourists may get administrative help. The BNP's facility zone consists of well-defined small areas such as the park headquarters, visitor information and interpretation centers, research and monitoring units, the Lalmati complex, sector offices, range posts, guard posts, army headquarters and security posts, forest road/fire lines, forest roads, and watch towers.

5.2.2 Utility Zone

This is an area of the park allocated for limited recreational activities for the visitors along with nature interpretation services including conservation awareness. There are designated five entry points for the visitors to access the Park. The tourist information center, wildlife museum, Tharu cultural museum, captive management complex, Lalmati complex, observation towers, Elephant riding and jungle safari routes, and other recreational attractions of the park were all located within the utility zone. This zone will cover around 100 kilometers of the park's 225-kilometer length of road network. The main objective of managing this zone is to regulate tourism in the core area with minimum disturbance to wildlife and its habitat and to enhance visitors' satisfaction through provision of wilderness experience.

5.2.3 Core Zone

The area of the Park except the area allocated for management facilities, jungle safari routes and public right of way, falls under this zone. Excluding areas designated for management facilities and infrastructures, tourism routes, and public right-of-way, the Core Zone comprised all sections of the park except Utility and Facility Zones. The core zone offers animal habitat making science-based management approaches easier. Chure's fragile ecosystems also fall under this and anthropogenic interference is restricted. The basic objective of this zone is to provide undisturbed suitable habitat for wildlife, provide ground for research activities and undertake science-based management interventions. The Core Zone comprises the ecologically significant area of the national park that excludes the Management Facility Zones and Utility Zones.

5.2.4 Buffer Zone

This is a multiple land use area outside of the Park boundary which includes national forest, all the settlements and agricultural lands, tourist facilities, religious and cultural sites, and private lands where environment-friendly development activities can be carried out to reduce dependency of people on forest resources and improve livelihood of local people living adjacent to the Park.

5.3 Theme Plans

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

5.3.1 Park Protection

5.3.1.1 Context

Park protection is one of the key tasks of the park management activities. Nepal Army has been deployed for the protection of the Park and the protection has been undertaken by a battalion and a company of NA. The battalion, headed by Lieutenant Colonel, has its headquarters at Thakurdwara. Similarly, there are 32 security posts at strategic locations to guard and secure the core area (Figure 12). Some of the security posts are jointly hosted by Park staff for administrative and technical tasks. Park staff and Army are deployed in these posts to patrol their respective areas regularly to ensure that there are no illegal activities in the core area and BZ of the Park. Patrolling is done either on foot or by using bicycle, boat, motorcycle, vehicle or elephant depending upon ground situation. Mobility through elephants has been effective in patrolling as they maneuver well across all terrains and habitats, rivers, wetlands and tall grasslands.

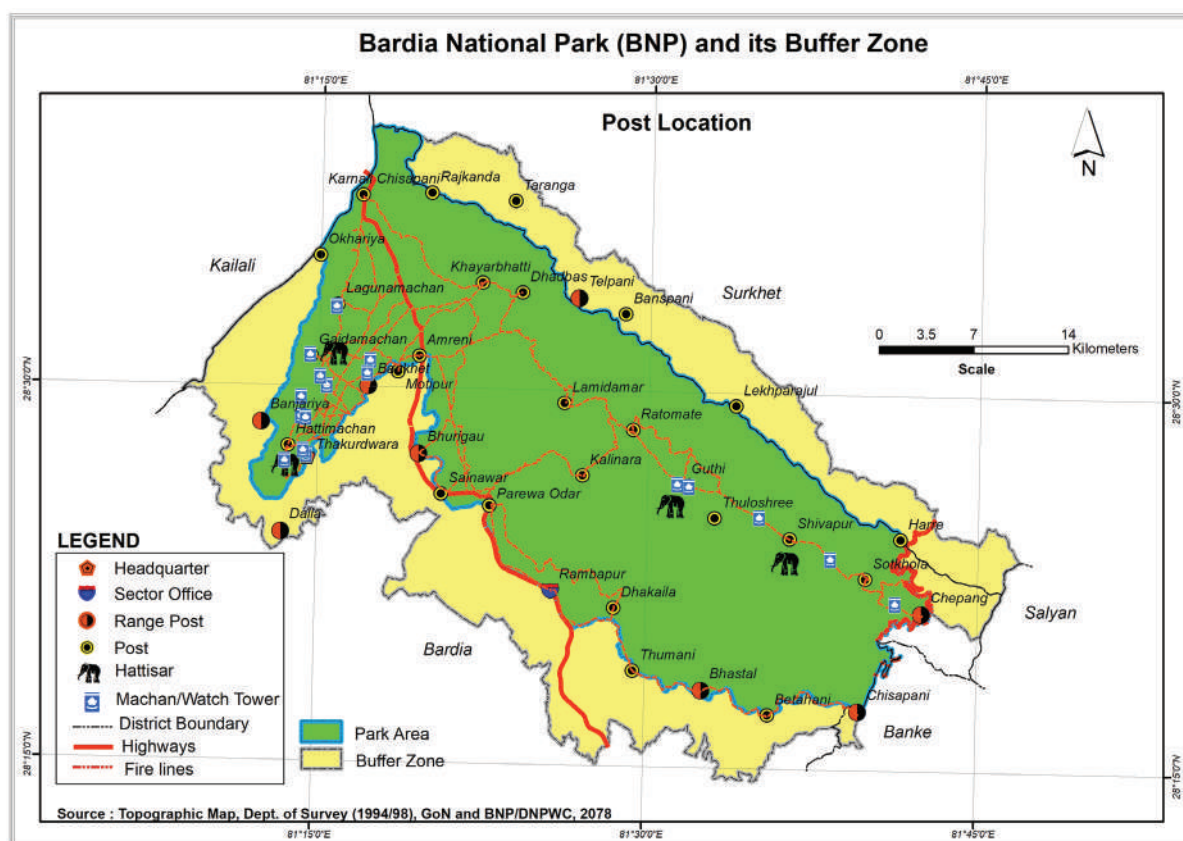


Figure 12: Location of security and posts in BNP

In addition to regular patrolling efforts, sweeping operation, long range patrol, camping operation is also carried out in sensitive areas especially during monsoon and as per required. Special protection strategy is adopted during rainy season when most parts of the park are inaccessible for regular patrolling by vehicle. Elephants are kept in 3 locations for park patrolling which is very important during monsoon season. In addition to this, real time SMART patrolling has been under implementation which has been found to be a very effective means for Park protection. NA is constantly working in the innovative technology for Park patrolling. Night patrolling, also called as ambush patrol, at most of the places is also in practice to ward off poaching activity. In addition to various modes of patrolling, some other activities targeted to ensure protection are footpath surveillance, salt lick checking, waterhole checking, electrocution checking and encroachment monitoring.

In addition to application of various law enforcement activities carried out by the existing security forces and Park staff, extra operation activities are also conducted during poacher's surge period to detect their poaching activities by deploying additional numbers of arms patrol specially during winter season until the onset of peak monsoon which is called *operation maha hunt*. This special operation has been very effective in curbing illegal activities in and around the Park.

5.3.1.2 Issues

- Free public movement in traditional rights of ways inside the core area;
- Inadequate security posts along the northern boundary.
- Inadequate resources to regularly repair and maintenance of existing physical infrastructure ;
- Poor network coverage of communication in most of the core areas;
- Lack basic amenities in guard posts;
- Poor infrastructures with respect to flood resistance, mobility inside the core area and inadequate facility of drinking water system and electrification; and
- Inadequate resources for repair and maintenance of electrical and mechanical equipment.

5.3.1.3 Strategies

- Improve infrastructure for mobility and accommodation in the park during all seasons;
- Prohibit bike riding in the east-west highway during night time to avoid the risk of wildlife attacks;
- Carry out foot patrolling by officers from sectors and headquarters to be familiar with the ground situation and inspire the junior staff for regular patrolling;
- Enhance patrolling through foot trail, bicycle, boat, elephant, vehicle, real time SMART patrolling to minimize illegal activities using various available means;
- Explore and use innovative and advance technology to monitor sensitive areas during high risk periods;
- Establish information collection and purchase mechanisms with local informants;
- Establish and strengthen information sharing and reporting mechanisms with key stakeholders including CIB, BaNP, KWS India, and Divisional Forest Offices and local communities;
- Manage funds for urgent rescue by helicopter charter to Park and Army staff stationed in remote areas in case of emergency;
- Devise construction of physical infrastructure costing minimum budget for repair and maintenance;
- Coordinate with infrastructure development agencies to follow Wildlife Friendly Infrastructure Guideline to promote wildlife friendly infrastructures;
- Guide wildlife to cross existing linear infrastructure (highway, irrigation canal and transmission line) in safe way by constructing appropriate guiding fence;
- Strengthen community based anti-poaching and information gathering mechanisms; and
- Capacitate BZ institutions mainly BZUC, BZCF and CBAPU.

5.3.1.4 Activities

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

- Add one more storey in existing HQ office to establish meeting hall;
- Construct 1 quarter for CCO;
- Construct 1 multi-story quarter for Game Scouts;
- Construct 9 guard posts in Telpani, Lekhparajul, Taranga, Betani, Harre, Dalla, Kalinara, Hatti machan and Gaida machan;
- Construct 1 sector office at Rambhapur with accommodation;
- Construct 1 animal hospital and rescue center at Rambhapur;
- Repair and maintain post building, kitchen and toilet regularly;
- Renovate 25 office buildings and posts;
- Install solar PV at posts including security post for lighting and charging batteries of communication sets and mobile phone sets;
- Procure water filter to provide clean and safe drinking water to staff stationed at posts;
- Construct 50 Km forest road on the foothills of Chure range;
- Repair and maintain existing 100 Km of forest road;
- Procure grader to improve fire-line during monsoon season to patrol all year round;
- Repair and maintain walking trail along Babai river for foot patrolling;
- Construct 10 RCC watch towers in sensitive areas from security point of view to use during night camps;
- Repair and maintenance of existing watch towers;
- Repair and maintenance of 10 Kanji houses;
- Construct 10 RCC culverts;
- Construct 10 wooden bridges supported by RCC foundation;
- Repair and maintain 15 existing wooden bridges;
- Install additional Close Circuit Television (CCTV) camera along the 30 Km East-West highway;
- Maintenance and repair of CCTV camera;
- Procure 5 rubber boats to patrol along the river to monitor illegal fishing and illegal activity nearby river;
- Carry out Karnali and Babai river monitoring;
- Undertake patrolling (short, medium and long range), camping and sweeping operation by a joint team from headquarters and sector;
- Implement real time SMART patrolling changing time and route on random basis;
- Conduct long-term surveillance of suspected area and persons;
- Review the efforts of patrolling to improve management interventions;
- Implement information purchasing mechanism through informants;
- Build capacity of informants to enhance their intelligence gathering skills;
- Provide support to implement community based anti-poaching operations;
- Provide support to institutionalize CBAPU;

- Disseminate information of legal punishment for public knowledge which is effective to deter poaching activities;
- Institutionalize district level WCCB formed at three districts, viz. Bardia, Banke and Surkhet;
- Carry out review of regular reporting and information sharing system;
- Procure equipment required for elephant riding on a yearly basis;
- Procure food materials for all the elephants as per the required quota for each elephant;
- Train baby elephants on a regular basis;
- Repair and maintain of buildings of hattisar (elephant stables) and posts;
- Support DoR to conduct feasibility study to construct underpass and overpass in the highway going through core area;
- Construct 6 underpass in 30 Km East-West highway to avoid road kill and for free movement for wildlife with the support of Department of Road;
- Construct 2 overpass in Ratna highway with the support of Department of Road;
- Install BTS tower at Baspani or Guthi for effective communication with the support of communication service providers;
- Undertake meetings and exchange visit, information sharing mechanism to strengthen trans-boundary cooperation and coordination with KWS, India;
- Pilot sniffer dogs to support investigation in the wildlife crime;
- Pilot RT/VTR system to replace time card for vehicle;
- Procure 4 long hour flying drone;
- Procure 4 thermal cameras that can take picture in the night;
- Provide support to develop app to check time card for vehicles;
- Procure 125 cycles;
- Procure 15 motorbikes;
- Procure 3 four-wheel vehicle for sectors and NA for patrolling and Park management;
- Procure 20 bird watching binoculars;
- Procure 20 night vision binoculars; and
- Undertake auction to dispose old, unworkable and rusty vehicle and motorbike through the legal process.

5.3.2 Habitat Management

5.3.2.1 Grassland Management

5.3.2.1.1 Context

Altogether, 13 major patches of grasslands are located in the different strategic locations of BNP, which provides crucial habitat for Asian Wild elephant, One-horned rhinoceros, and prey species including Samber, Spotted deer, Hog deer and Swamp deer, and grassland birds including Bengal Florican, Lesser Florican. The important grasslands are Khauraha, Baghaura and Lamkauli in the Karnali flood plain, and Guthi, Puranpur, Lamidamar, Thuloseeri, Sanoshree, Chitale, Shivapur of Babai valley (Figure 13). Mosaics of grasslands provide greater edge and ecotone that support high biodiversity. Grasslands in BNP comprise both the short and tall grasslands with a primary species of Kans (*Saccharum spontaneum*), Siru (*Imperata cylindrica*), Dubo (*Cynodon dactylon*), Babiyo

(*Eulaliopsis binata*), Elephant grass (*Themeda villosa*), Khar (*Vetivaria zizanoides*). Short grasslands are used by deer, birds and rodents species whereas tall grasslands by Wild elephant, rhinoceros, tiger and its prey. Few grasslands in the Babai valley were created during management interventions. The management plan aims to maintain structural and functional attribute of grasslands in order to provide optimal foraging opportunities to the herbivores and other dependent species and maintain Karnali floodplain as a biodiversity "Hot-Spot" with special management interventions.

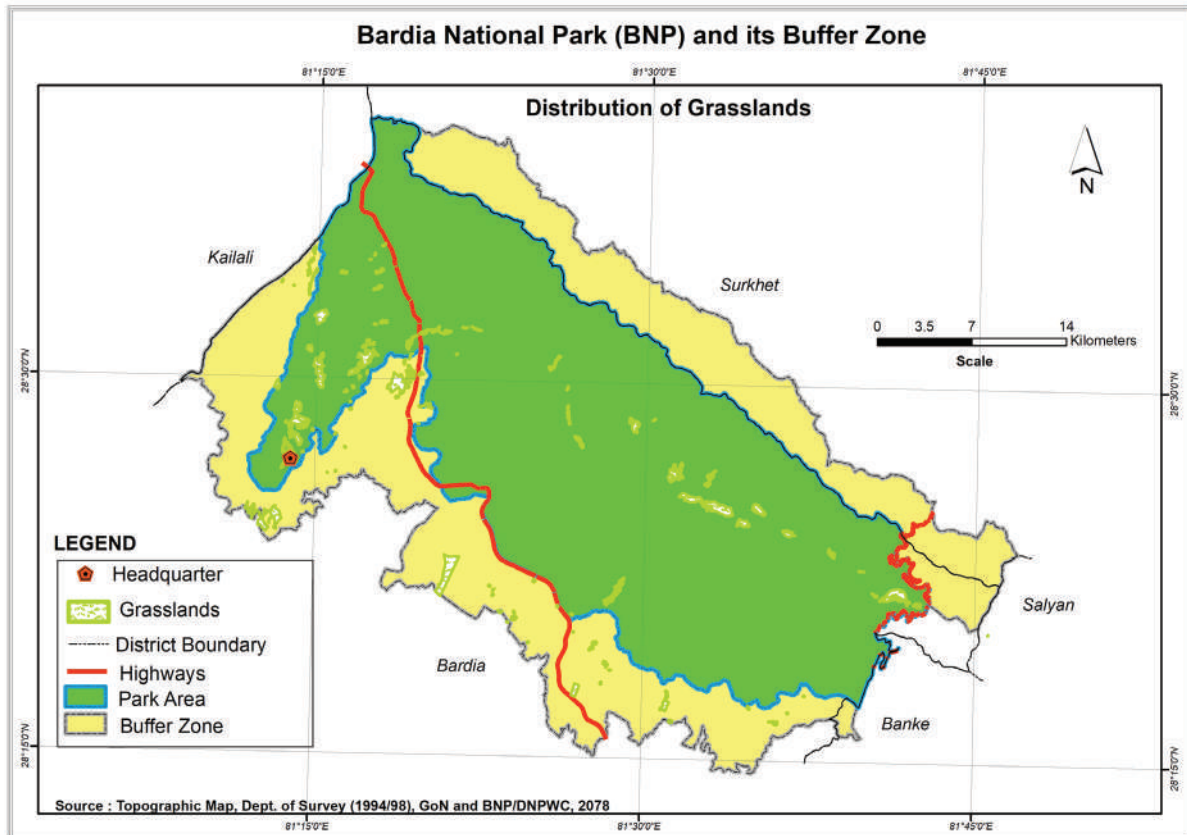


Figure 13: Distribution of grassland patches at BNP

5.3.2.1.2 Issues

- Conversion of grassland into woodland as a result of secondary succession;
- Invasion of grassland by weeds and unpalatable species mainly by *Lantana*, *Eupatorium*, *Chromolaena*, and *Cymbopogon*;
- Lack of mechanical intervention to manage grasslands;
- While flooding is crucial for grassland management, high flash flood pose negative impact in grasslands by depositing silt at load;
- Public procurement process (bidding) hinders timely management of grassland regime;
- Site and species specific habitat management regime is not initiated;
- Poor science based inputs in grassland management; and
- Prolonged drought impacting upland-grasslands in Karnali as well as Babai floodplains.

5.3.2.1.3 Strategies

- Recovering and expansion of grassland by using appropriate mechanical equipment and improve grassland by removing woody vegetation;

- Enhancing understanding and knowledge of grassland management using geo-information science through collaboration with research and academic institutions;
- Maintenance of open grassland with sparsely distributed trees to occupy at least 15% of the Park and wooded grassland at least 10%;
- Allowing local people to cut, collect and bring thatch grasses for domestic use once a year to manage grassland;
- Creating and maintaining grassland lawn for prey species;
- Developing habitat management guideline at site level according to both species and site characteristics to manage grassland and wetlands in the core area;
- Develop grasslands by identifying grassland characteristics throughout the core area as well as in the BZ forests;
- Adoption of control burning on moist grassland before first week of March; and
- Avoiding deposition of organic after grassland management.

5.3.2.1.4 Activities

It is evident that many types of grasslands in BNP are either converted into woodlands or invaded by non-palatable weeds. The patch of grassland fully converted into woodland or fully invaded with weed and unpalatable grasses are the first priority for management intervention.

- Undertake spatial mapping and update information of grasslands;
- Survey, map and update grasslands based on the use and potential for threatened herbivore like rhinoceros as well as ungulates;
- Undertake mapping of invasive species and woody perennial species;
- Recover 2000 hectares of new grasslands by removing woody species;
- Manage 2500 hectare of existing grasslands by manual cutting of seedlings, sapling and trees, uprooting and/or controlled burning in Karnali flood plain, Babai valley and other areas;
- Uprooting and burning invasive species such as *Lantana*, *Eichhornia*, *Cymbopogon* in at least 500 hectares annually from the critical habitats;
- Clean at least 30 m shrub and trees, to promote grassland, along the both sides of forest road/ fire line for 100 km for the visibility of wildlife;
- Cut trees to open up sixty percent canopy for sprouting grassland for 100 ha. especially in the dry Sal forest;
- Conduct study to identify effective mechanical cutting of grass;
- Procure mechanical grass cutting equipment;
- Monitor permanent experimental plots (control and treatment) plots to gather information pertaining to grassland management;
- Management intervention carried out in 3 to 4 times a plot annually as per required;
- Organize Kharkhadai of 3 days to allow local people to collect grass and thatches with strict monitoring and supervision; and
- Pilot at least one grassland by ploughing and cultivating cash crops, planting bamboos and if possible plant a wild banana for Wild elephants.

5.3.2.2 Wetland Management

5.3.2.2.1 Context

Water is another basic component of wildlife habitat which limits population growth of many species. BNP habitat is divided into two types as per the availability of water, a) Karnali flood plain, b) Babai valley with limited water sources having a large area of Chure foot hills. Rivers, lakes and water holes are the main sources of water for the wildlife in BNP. Water availability fluctuates on a seasonal basis. For example, it is high during rainy season whereas it become scarce during hot and dry season. The Park normally undergoes through a prolonged drought period during hot summer season. Some waterholes dry out during this season; hence, wildlife has to travel long distances searching for water sources. Artificial waterholes have been constructed to supplement water requirements and they need regular maintenance. The Annual Progress Report 2077/78 mentions that there are 179 wetlands (lakes/ghols) all over the BNP (Figure 14). The lakes and floodplain habitats are infested and colonized by invasive plant species such as Jal kumbhi (*Eichhornia crassipes*), *Ipomoea fistulata*, *Leersia hexandra*.

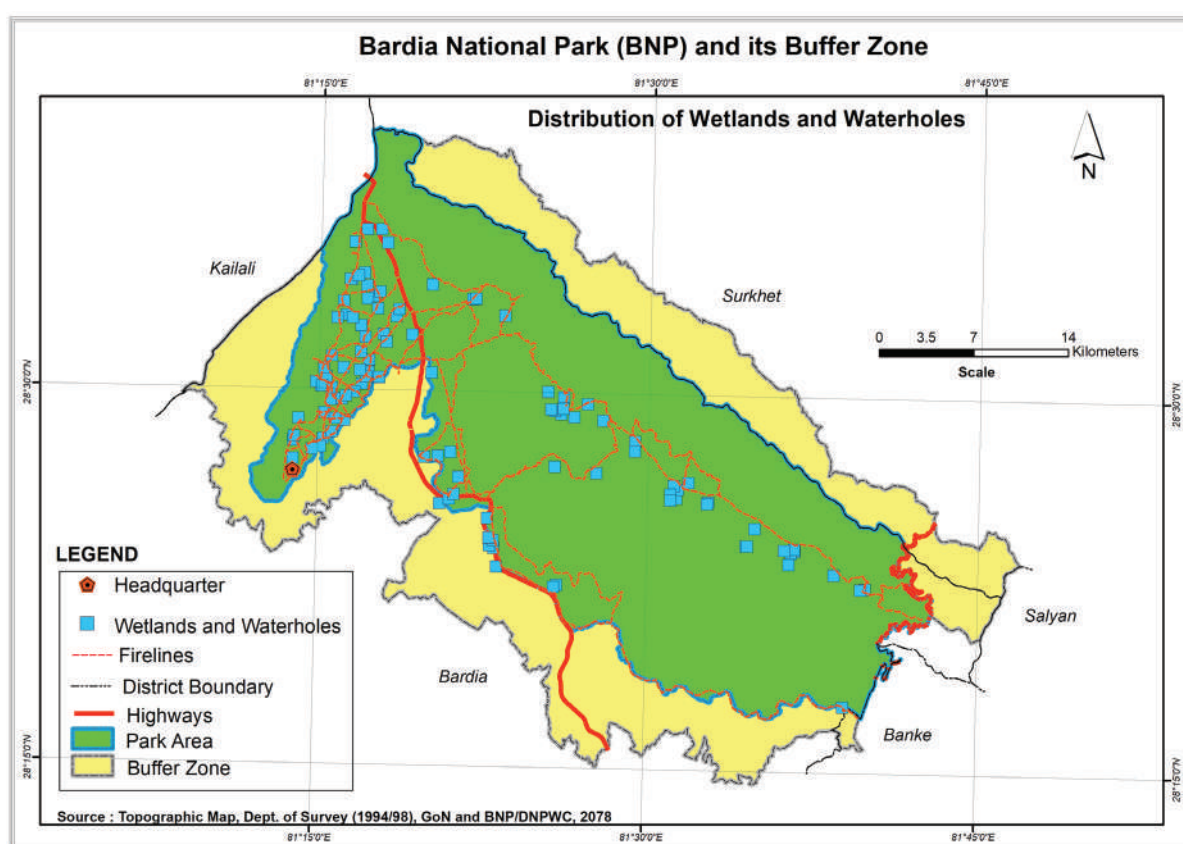


Figure 14: Wetlands at BNP

5.3.2.2.2 Issues

- Less water in the Geruwa river as Karnali changed its course;
- Drying of wetlands due to siltation and sedimentation;
- Degradation due to invasion of weeds; and
- Conversion of wetlands into grassland and then woodland due to natural succession.

5.3.2.2.3 Strategies

- Enhancement of knowledge on wetland ecosystems in collaboration with academic institutions;
- Documentation of current status of wetland and outcomes of management interventions;

- Restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands in all the parts of core area including BZ focussing dry areas;
- Protection and conservation of riverine forest which are most important for mega herbivores as well as carnivores where food, water and shelter are adequately available;
- Strengthening stakeholders' capacity in wetland management;
- Promotion of activities to enhance, maintain and restore wetlands including its functions and its diversity; and
- Coordination with upstream local and provincial Governments to control pollution.

5.3.2.2.4 Activities

- Undertake inventory and spatial mapping of wetlands and water holes (with XY coordinate);
- Construct 15 conservation ponds in the upstream of Chure especially in the northern side of BNP;
- Procure one water tanker vehicle;
- Construct 15 concrete ponds near the forest road/fire lines of Babai valley to hold water for the dry period and supply water through a water tanker;
- Construct 15 additional water holes at water deficient areas;
- Install 15 solar water pump to supply water in the water holes;
- Monitor wetlands on regular basis by assessing water quality to discourage activities that could alter land use pattern or degrade wetlands;
- Clean and remove weeds in 80 wetlands inside the Park and renovate waterholes annually to prevent from further degradation;
- Control siltation and sedimentation in the existing wetlands by excavating sediment;
- Pilot environmental friendly technologies for utilization of wetland products and services in BZ;
- Document indigenous knowledge, skills and practices on wise use of wetland resources in BZ;
- Strengthen communication, collaboration and coordination for management of trans-boundary wetlands and migratory species;
- Produce information, communication and education materials to raise conservation awareness among local community and stakeholders in wise use of wetlands;
- Prepare site management plan of Karnali flood plain and Babai valley; and
- Channel opening of Karnali river at Lalmati area to divert sufficient water into Geruwa river.

5.3.3 Fire control

5.3.3.1 Context

Fire is a management tool for setting back succession and has been used in grassland management. However, accidental and untimely fire has many detrimental effects in PAs as it harms micro-fauna and alters habitat. Controlled burning is practiced for grassland management to get new shoots and burn unpalatable grasses but untimely burning may promote proliferation of weeds. The main objective of fire management in BNP is to prevent forest fire so as to avoid the adverse effects of fire on wildlife and its habitat.

5.3.3.2 Issues

- Large areas of BNP remain very dry during winter and summer. Dried grasses, fallen tree leaves and branches become so dry that fire spreads quickly and becomes uncontrolled;
- Inadequate fire lines to allow safe escape of wildlife during forest fire;
- Increased loss of critical forest habitats due to increasing fire size and severity;
- Inadequate fire-fighting equipment and absence of a fire-fighting strategy;
- Poor documentation of fire hazards and its impact on species and ecosystem; and
- Fire lines are not wide enough to limit surface fire.

5.3.3.3 Strategies

- Promotion of control burning before the second week of March to avoid forest fire;
- Adoption of fire prevention by identifying fire prone areas using web-based fire mapper;
- Development of a fire management action plan/ strategy for BNP;
- Establishment rapid response team by involving local people, Park staff and security personnel for fire fighting in Park headquarter, sector office and other fire prone areas;
- Develop capacity of Park staffs, security personnel, BZCF members and BZ communities in forest fire management; and
- Maintenance and expansion of fire control equipment.

5.3.3.4 Activities

- Prepare and implement fire management action plan;
- Identify and map fire prone areas;
- Train Park staff, security personnel and BZCF members for fire-fighting;
- Provide fire-fighting equipment to Park posts and BZCFs;
- Pilot 1 fire hydrant nearby water source in the fire prone area to extinguish forest fire;
- Mobilize rapid action squad for fire-fighting;
- Carry out fire prevention education and awareness activities through interaction;
- Prepare fire occurrence reporting and statistical databases; and
- Construct a 30 Km fire line.

5.3.4 Wildlife health management

5.3.4.1 Context

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

5.3.4.2 Issues

- Lack of wildlife health management plan and facilities;
- Increased injury to the wildlife due to road accidents and retaliation;
- Poor medical services in the absence of well-equipped wildlife health care center;
- Risk of transmission of zoonotic diseases;
- Inadequate allocation of financial resources for wildlife health management;
- Inadequate facility for the management of rescued wildlife; and
- Low priority for wildlife health management in the planning process.

5.3.4.3 Strategies

- Provision for wildlife health management policy and protocols for wildlife health monitoring and surveillance;
- Upgrade orphanage care and wildlife rescue centre;
- Coordination with district Veterinary Hospital and Livestock Service Center to encourage stall-feeding, replacing unproductive livestock and vaccination against foot and mouth disease in BZ;
- Capacity building to provide effective medical facility to wildlife;
- Developing skill to handling sick and injured wildlife; and
- Surveillance of zoonotic diseases in and around the Park.

5.3.4.4 Activities

- Develop wildlife health management plan or guideline for BNP;
- Construct wildlife health centre or hospital and establish a veterinary facility with dart technicians and wildlife tracking team;
- Upgrade existing wildlife orphanage and rescue facility to accommodate more problem animals;
- Construct a large open enclosure with multiple partition to keep additional problem tigers or leopards;
- Construct 2 wildlife orphanage and rescue facility in Rambhapur;
- Provide support to Veterinary hospital to carry out vaccination to livestock against potential diseases that can be transferred to wildlife;
- Support to establish a community based veterinary center with materials required in medical emergencies;
- Procure wildlife rescue vehicle;
- Provide training to frontline staff (mainly ranger and game scouts) to collect sample of blood fecal matter, urine or vital organs;
- Train frontline staff to recognize and report disease or poor health condition of animals;
- Undertake postmortem of all the deceased wild animal;
- Train and capacitate Park staff to wildlife capture and handling techniques;
- Provide food for injured or orphaned wildlife; and
- Provide support to look after wildlife orphanages and rescue facilities at Rambhapur.

5.3.5 Encroachment control

5.3.5.1 Context

As per section 5 (Ga) of NPWC Act 2029, an individual can be penalized for encroachment of Park and BZ to build house and cultivate agriculture. Despite this, encroachment of forest land is taking place across the nation, especially in the Terai. The encroachments of Park and BZ have been chronic problems for a long time. BNP initiated to evacuate the encroachment in the past and had little success by recovering 26.87 ha. This plan envisions evacuation of the encroachment land in both Park and BZ.

5.3.5.2 Issues

- Fragmentation of wildlife habitats including corridors due to encroachment;
- Involvement of encroachers in poaching directly or support poachers by furnishing information about animal living nearby encroached areas;
- Risk of expansion of encroachment area as the population in illegal settlement increases; and
- Development of permanent infrastructures in encroached area affecting the biodiversity and its landscape.

5.3.5.3 Strategies

- Halting encroachment of Park and BZ forest by immediate response in evacuation and restore evacuated areas;
- Collaboration with District Administration Office (DAO), NA, BZ communities, Local and Provincial Governments, Political Parties, local NGOs, conservation partners to evacuate encroachment as per current government policy to control encroachment in more coordinated and effective manner;
- Formulation of information and communication strategy to aware the local people about consequences of encroachment; and
- Engagement of Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE) to see appropriate solutions.

5.3.5.4 Activities

- Update encroachment records in both Park and BZ;
- Issue notice to evacuate the encroached area on a regular basis;
- Relocate settlement from encroached area to outside of the PA to discourage fragmentation and increase grassland habitat; and
- Conduct district level meetings to resolve encroachment problems.

5.3.6 Human Wildlife Conflict

5.3.6.1 Context

Wild elephants, Tigers, Rhino, Leopard and Wild boars are the main wildlife that causes conflict between humans and wildlife in BNP. Other wildlife such as monkeys, deer, bear, crocodile, jackal, snake and python also pose problem either by damaging crops or injury to humans and livestock. The number of HWC seems to be gradually increasing compared to previous years. The number of Wild elephants were estimated at 80 in 2007 and at present it reached to around 120. According to 2009 tiger count, there were 18 tigers in the Park, whereas the number of tigers has increased by seven fold within ten years and reached 125.

Development of infrastructures in the Park without considering alternative way out such as East-West highway going through core area, the irrigation canal of Babai is not wildlife friendly which is affected by fragmenting biological corridors thereby disturbing free movement of wildlife and drowning of wildlife in the canal. As a result, road kills in the highway and casualty of wildlife in the canal is in the increasing trend. HWC is increasing due to habitat fragmentation and increasing human population near by the PA. While developing infrastructure in the BZ, the conservation of wildlife has not been considered by development institutions. On the other hand, the identification of problem wildlife and their rescue and control followed by release has become a challenge more than ever. The incident from wildlife is also taking place even from inadequate knowledge and understanding of animal behavior which can otherwise be minimized to a great extent. Similarly, some incidents have happened by carelessness by chasing Wild elephants from all sides giving no way out, chasing Wild elephants after getting drunk and teasing them while they are very near. In addition, HWC occurs also due to poor management of livestock shelter and food storage.

Human casualty

Since 2056 till 2077 BS, 49 people have been killed by Wild elephant leaving 120 injured. During the same period, 22 people died from tiger attacks and 19 were injured. Whereas, death of human from leopard and rhino is 3 and 5 respectively leaving 11 and 27 injured. The incident from Wild elephant has taken place while chasing them away carelessly. While casualty by tiger has taken place mostly inside the forest while people are collecting forest resources mainly edible fern (nigro), mushroom, fuel wood and fodder.

Crops and property damage

Wildlife mainly Wild elephant, Wild boar, Spotted deer create conflict by raiding crops and damaging properties. According to Wildlife Damage Relief Support Distribution Guideline 2069 BS, the relief has been distributed from 2070 to 2077 BS. Above all, Wild elephants have damaged crops mostly compared to other wildlife which increased more only after 2060 BS.

Damage to livestock

The HWC due to the livestock is in the increasing trend since 2070 which was 256 cases in 2070 to 967 in 2077 BS. Livestock depredation is also increasing due to the increase of wildlife. The livestock loss has resulted in the increased retaliatory killing of wildlife as well.

5.3.6.2 Issues

- Shifting of western Park boundary due to frequent changes in river course;
- Increasing crop damage, livestock depredation and property damage by wildlife;
- HWC is all time high due to increasing number of human casualties due to tiger attacks;
- Illegal park entry by local communities to collect Wild fern (nigro), snails, fish, fodder and fuel wood in tiger dense areas;
- Poor knowledge among locals on animal behavior;
- Poorly managed livestock shelter or goth; and
- Existing large linear infrastructures passing through Park are not wildlife friendly.

5.3.5.3 Strategies

- Mobilize RRT, wildlife rescue team, BZ communities immediately to respond the incident with all required equipment upon getting information;

- Providing immediate support to cover medical expenses;
- Expedite relief delivery process to the victim of family;
- Providing support to the family of the victim with long term welfare package collaboration with conservation partners to provide improved animal shelter;
- Increasing awareness of local community towards the animal behavior and taking precaution in deterring wildlife;
- Developing strong physical fence to ward off wildlife to enter into the settlements;
- Repair and maintenance of existing fences at regular interval;
- Initiate early warning system for the wildlife entering into the village;
- Strict implementation of provisions in wildlife friendly infrastructure guideline while developing large linear infrastructure in areas frequently used by wild animals;
- Initiation of most effective insurance mechanism to the property and crop damage;
- Promotion of alternative crops that are not preferred by wildlife;
- Construction of large-scale strong holding facility to keep problem animals; and
- Regular tracking of wildlife movement in the peripheral areas and sharing information with local communities.

5.3.6.4 Activities

- Implement conservation awareness activities to minimize HWC;
- Conduct research and studies to bring out innovative technologies to reduce HWC;
- Implement various kinds of fences to stop wildlife entering into the settlements and farm land;
- Undertake repair and maintenance of existence fences;
- Pilot early warning system informing community about presence of wildlife nearby the village;
- Provide support to alternative crops that are not preferred by wildlife;
- Provide support in implementing insurance for the damage and casualty caused by wildlife;
- Provide support to relocate the settlements from those places that have high incidence of wildlife damage; and
- Construct one large strong enclosure to keep problem Wild elephant.

6.1 Research Priorities

The Park does not have a dedicated research unit. Need has been realized to create an additional section headed by ACO to regularly undertake research and coordinate with the ongoing research activities, planning, prioritizing and carrying out necessary research activities. A research section should be established at Park office, with a responsibility to carry out regular research work headed by an ACO. The unit should be responsible for coordinating the ongoing research activities, planning, prioritizing and carrying out necessary research activities. The unit should be provided with essential field gears and equipment, appropriate lab, financial resources and trained staff. The research priorities of BNP management at present are as follows.

Habitat management

- Study on vegetation dynamics and its impact on wildlife habitat;
- Undertake study to identify suitable tools for grass cutting;
- Conduct study towards impact of habitat fragmentation and degradation on wildlife populations;
- Study grassland management practices and its impact on conservation with special focus on requirement of ungulates;
- Conduct research in a regular basis to understand grasslands, dynamics;
- Impact of IAS in wildlife and its habitat and experimental research to control it;
- Study land cover change using geo-information and earth observation science; and
- Conduct research on facilitating water and land use planning and management.

Species Conservation

- Compile all available scientific information on tigers and prey species focusing ecological, methodological and tiger-human conflict related information;
- Study of prey base species;
- Prepare land use plans for critical habitats of tigers outside PA's;
- Update digital database maps using latest topo sheets, satellite imageries and aerial photographs for updating tiger information;
- Genetic study of key wildlife species such as Wild elephant, Tiger and Rhinoceros,;
- Movement and ranging behavior of Wild elephant with special focus on human-wildlife conflict;
- Carry out study of seasonal migration of wildlife using GIS and Remote Sensing (Tiger, Rhino, Wild elephant etc.);
- Status and behavior of sloth bear;
- Undertake habitat monitoring, check list of food plants, physical and phenological changes in vegetation, quantity and quality of discharges in streams and biotic disturbance;

- Study ecological processes that affect in maintaining healthy wildlife population;
- Identify indicator species to assess habitat condition;
- Population dynamics, habitat use and resource partitioning of sympatric wildlife species;
- Undertake research and development works towards management of wildlife health;
- Behavioral and habitat ecology of Gharial;
- Impact of Gharial egg collection and captive rearing on well-being of Gharial in the wild and the cause behind low survival rate of the species in the wild;
- Study the status of human-wildlife conflict mainly with tigers and Wild elephant;
- Study least studied small mammal (mouse, rat, shrew, bat; etc.), herpeto-fauna (python and golden monitor lizard), butterfly, insects and fish;
- Study pattern and trend of bird migration including migratory birds both general and species-wise;
- Status of small carnivores; including wild dog, otter, fishing cat, jungle cat, leopard cat and civets;
- Undertake research and development works towards management of wildlife health; and
- Carry out detailed survey of the Chure range.

Climate Change

- Conduct study of climate change indicators and impact on biodiversity conservation along with identification of adaptation activities; and
- Climate change impacts and indicators on biodiversity conservation along with adaptation strategies.

Buffer Zone

- Undertake assessment of socio-economic condition of local people in the areas where human-wildlife conflict is high;
- Undertake study to minimize HWC;
- Impact of BZ programme on conservation and sustainable livelihoods of local communities;
- Conduct study to assess the optimum quantity of sand, gravel and boulder that can be extracted each year;
- Carry out study to document potential impacts of construction of flood control dykes at various sections along major rivers on habitats and wild animal movement and prescribe ways to minimize its impact on species conservation; and
- Undertake study on effectiveness of buffer zone program in the buffer zone (social, environmental and economical).

Tourism

- Study ecological impact of tourism with special reference to wildlife health, behavior and reproductive success as a basis for regulating tourism in core area;
- Carry out study towards impact of tourism on ecological aspects to determine Limit of Acceptable Change which will help in devising site-specific method for regulating tourism; and

- Undertake study to identify measures minimizing negative impact such as minimizing crowd, noise and dust, examine the prospects of developing permanent tracks.

Institutional

- Undertake study to find out ways to place underground optical fibre cable from East-West highway with minimum impacts occurring during the layout and maintenance periods;
- Prepare bibliography of the literatures for which studies were conducted in BNP;
- Undertake Mid-term review of the management plan;
- Undertake evaluation of management plan in the fourth year of implementation; and
- Conduct management effectiveness of BNP.

6.2 Research Projects

In addition to the ongoing monitoring and research activities of the Park, BNP management can collaborate with scientific, academic and research institutions like NTNC, Institute of Forestry, Institute of Agriculture and Animal (Veterinary) Sciences, Forest Research and Training Center (FRTC), Department of Plant Resources, Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, Natural History Museum, and other national and international universities for research projects based on its priority areas. Interested organizations and individuals may undertake their research works in BNP and BZ by taking permission from designated authority. For conducting research in BNP and BZ, Nepalese citizens should receive permission from DNPWC. But for foreigners, the permission is provided by MoFE.

6.2.1 Lalmati Research and Training Centre

DNPWC has already planned to establish a Research and Training Centre for Protected Area (RTCPA) at Lalmati. The area was developed and used by Karnali Bridge Construction Project and it is currently used by BNP. The facilities can be used to conduct residential training as well. As a project, RTCPA started long ago but unfortunately it could not be operated after completion of the project. DNPWC is already preparing a plan document to operate and manage RTPCA under it. Once upgraded, This may provide one of the best facilities for residential training for PAs staff of Terai. So, there is a need to carry out assessment of the past prior to initiating a new one. Financial and administrative aspects should be well assessed for its sustainability.

6.3 Monitoring

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

6.3.1 Population monitoring

Rhino monitoring

- Conduct ID based monitoring of rhinos regularly from respective posts with a focus on sensitive areas;

Tiger and co-predator monitoring

- Monitor tiger on a regular basis based on foot-print, scratch and scats;
- Undertake tiger monitoring using camera trap at specific areas regularly; and
- Monitor problem tiger using spy camera, CC camera and satellite radio collars in a real time basis.

Tiger prey base including small mammals monitoring

- Undertake periodic monitoring of prey base using line transect, trapping equipment and camera traps method.

Gharial monitoring

- Monitor Gharial in Karnali and Babai rivers annually during winter season.

Wild elephant monitoring

- Regular monitoring of Wild elephants in BNP based on direct sightings and indirect signs; and
- Monitor problem Wild elephant using CC camera, satellite radio collars in a real time basis.

Dolphin monitoring

- Regular monitoring of Dolphin in Karnali river based on direct sightings.

Bird monitoring

- Conduct monitoring of winter migratory birds including other water birds annually; and
- Monitoring of endangered birds, including Bengal florican, Lesser florican, Sarus crane, White rumped vulture, Red headed vulture, Prinia, White stork and Black stork.

6.3.2 Habitat monitoring

Long-term habitat monitoring will be continued in collaboration with partner organizations such as NTNC, TU, IOF, AFU and others.

6.3.3 Wildlife health monitoring

The health monitoring has been carried out by Veterinarian stationed at Shivapur ECF. Currently, regular health checks of captive elephants are in place. NTNC Bardia has carried out research on dung of Wild elephants to assess its health. The wildlife health care centre needs to be established in BNP to conduct proper health monitoring on key-stone and flagship species.

6.3.4 Weather monitoring

There are two weather stations in Bardia managed by DHM. One is in Karnali Chisapani and other in Rani Jaruwa nursery. The weather data available from these stations will be analysed to see the changes in weather pattern and its impact on Park biodiversity. This will be done in collaboration with the support from research and academic institutions

6.3.5 Water quality monitoring

Water quality monitoring in Karnali, Babai and Geruwa rivers and a few key lakes and waterholes will be initiated in coordination with academic institutions such as KU, TU, IOF and AFU.

6.3.6 Fire monitoring

Spatial and temporal pattern of fire incidence, fire and fuel dynamics will be monitored and mapped using field based techniques such as GPS and web based fire mapping software.

6.3.7 Tourism Impact Monitoring

Ecological impact of tourism in BNP should be monitored. Since there is no comprehensive framework to monitor such impacts, site-specific frameworks will be developed and the changes will be monitored. For socio-economic impact of tourism, format will be developed by incorporating all the aspects of tourism linkages in livelihood of local communities and surveys will be conducted annually to document the changes in socio-economy of the host community.

6.4 Capacity Building

Capacity building is a regular business for Park staff. They need to be trained and provided knowledge to deal with the emerging management challenges. The frontline Park staff are poorly trained. The need for training differs based on their job responsibility and ToR. Thus, training needs assessment should be meticulously done and a training plan be developed to cater to the needs of the staff. There is a need for both horizontal and vertical participant training. The horizontal type of training involves the participants of equal rank whereas the vertical type of training involves participants of different ranks from CCO to game scouts and from battalion commander to soldiers. Vertical training is important to maintain a chain of command and to understand field staff of different tiers and share experiences that would help to build mutual trust and relations.

The training requirements include emerging techniques on wildlife management, personnel management, legal and anti-poaching operation, community development and conservation awareness, human rights, wildlife management/handling techniques, conservation education, monitoring and evaluation, fire-fighting, basic computers, GIS and GPS, Participatory Rural Appraisal, eco-tourism management and elephant management. In addition, basic conservation training is needed for Nepal Army and special training on conservation and BZ management for BZ committees. Basic uniforms, field gears and ration (food) are provided to the Park staff. Mandatory and vital equipment such as camera, binoculars, night vision scope, spotting scope, vehicle, boat, etc. are very essential to capacitate them to discharge their duties. BNP will collaborate with conservation partners to identify and impart the various capacity building training on a regular basis. Some of the capacity building activities identified are as follows:

6.4.1 Frontline Staff and Security Units

- Orientation training to security units;
- Orientation training to Game Scouts on legal issues;
- Basic training on field equipment like GPS, Range Finder, Compass, etc.;
- Train staff to collect blood, faecal, urine samples including preservation of vital organs and specimens;
- Field observation techniques, including signs and tracts of wildlife;
- Orientation training on social mobilization and participatory planning;
- Basic training on vegetation quantification for recording data in monitoring plots;
- Training on Real-time SMART patrolling;
- Training on wildlife handling, rescue and monitoring; and
- Training on tiger and Wild elephant tracking.

6.4.2 For Rangers

- Social mobilization and effective communication;
- Resource mapping;
- Case investigation (crime scene investigation and interrogation);
- Training on anti-poaching operation;
- Training on wildlife handling, rescue and monitoring;
- Training on tiger and Wild elephant tracking;
- Training on animal capture, rescue and release;
- Training on wildlife health condition assessment;
- Training to Park staff in wildlife habitat monitoring;
- General and specialized Training of Trainers (ToTs); and
- Database management.

6.4.3 For ACO and CCO

- People-wildlife amity;
- Appreciative enquiry;
- Human rights training to handle convicted people;
- GIS application for natural resource management focusing on wildlife;
- Training of Trainers (general and specialized);
- Public administration and management training;
- Organization development and management;
- Judicial training;
- Planning, monitoring and evaluation training; and
- CITES implementation training.

6.4.4 For Park and BZ

- Forest Fire Management Training to Park staff and security personnel and BZCF members;
- Training for CBAPUs;
- Provide trainings to nature guides to enhance their capacity in nature interpretation specifically on wildlife, birds, plants;
- Training on nature interpretation and display management;
- Conduct refresher trainings to nature guides to update their knowledge and skills in nature interpretation; and
- Build capacity of poor and disadvantaged local people in the areas of hospitality, housekeeping, cooking and hygiene to initiate tourism enterprises.

7.1 Tiger conservation

7.1.1 Status

Until the mid-twentieth century, tigers in Nepal were distributed along the contiguous lowland forests and alluvial grasslands and riverine forests of Nepal (Smythies, 1942; James et. al., 1998 cited in Gurung et al. 2006). At present, tiger distribution is more or less restricted to three complexes (Chitwan-Parsa Complex, Banke-Bardia Complex and Kailali-Kanchanpur Complex) covering five PAs of TAL and adjoining forest areas including national and international biological corridors.

According to Tiger Conservation Action Plan 2016-2020, there were 109 tigers in Nepal in 2000 which became 121 in 2009 which was the base population before committing to double the tiger by 2022. The tiger count 2018 revealed that there were 235 tigers in Nepal which is very close to fulfilling its commitment made by the head of Government of tiger range states. The Tiger count 2022 has already been published recently and recorded 355 tigers in Nepal and became the first nation to fulfill the commitment to double the tiger. Similarly in BNP, the population was 18 in 2009 which reached 87 by 2018 and 125 in 2022. The conservation and management was found to be excellent in BNP as it was able to support the number by almost seven folds compared to the baseline population in 2009. Therefore, BNP received the TX2 Award for doubling their population of wild tigers since 2010.

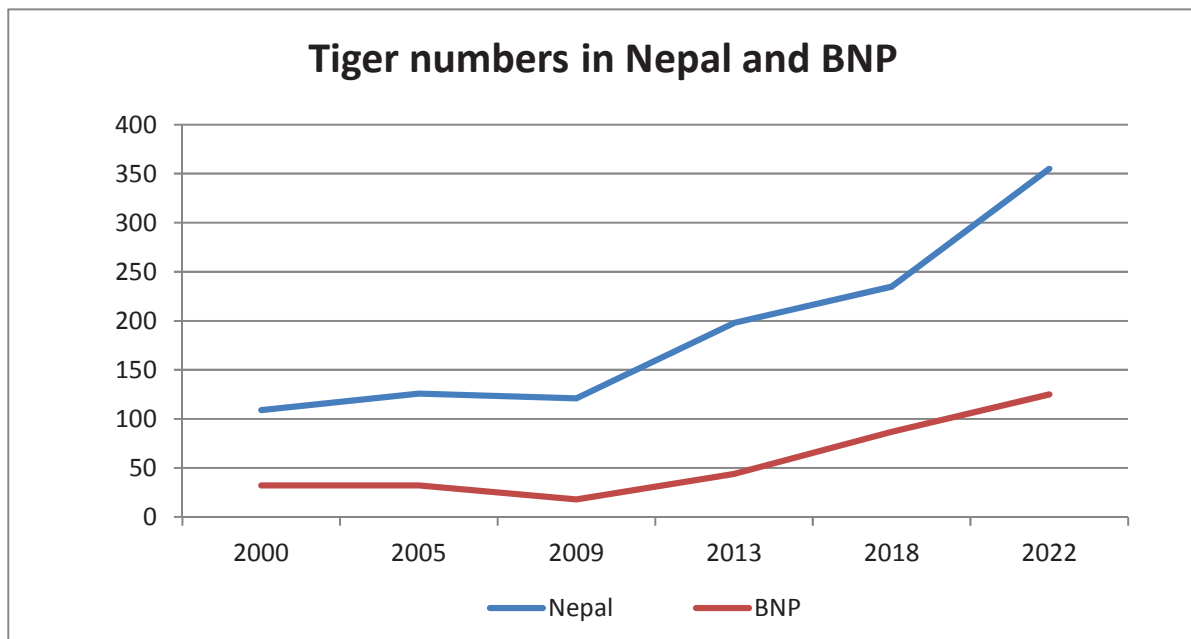


Figure 15: Population of tigers in BNP and Nepal (DNPWC and DoFSC 2022)

While the tiger in BNP increased drastically, at the same time human-tiger conflict rose so high that in a single year (2077-78) 12 people were killed by tiger and all these incidents occurred in forest areas. In that year, 4 problem tigers were captured and two are kept in a cage in Thakurdwara and Rambhapur sector. The studies are going on to find out what has caused the sudden rise of tiger attacking and killing of humans. Similarly, DNPWC is carrying out a study on assessing carrying capacity of the BNP and CNP with respect to the number of tigers they can hold. To combat this conflict, BNP has already prepared human wildlife conflict strategy and action plan 2078-2083 which is already being implemented and there is a positive result that conflict has been reduced.

7.1.2 Significance

Tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*), an umbrella species at an apex of the natural food chain, is an indicator of a healthy ecosystem. The species is listed as endangered in the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List and listed under Appendix-I by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The Government of Nepal has listed the tiger as a protected animal under the NPWC Act, 2029.

Tiger is a wide-ranging species that requires ecological and genetic connectivity and large spatial habitats and conservation of tiger is vital for ecological balance. Its conservation in human dominated landscape is demanding as it requires large and inviolated areas for ensuring its long-term survival. Being a keystone species, it has been leveraging for biodiversity conservation and it is also an icon for eliciting public support towards conservation.

7.1.3 Conservation efforts

Tiger conservation in Nepal began with the launch of the tiger ecology project in 1972 in Chitwan (McDougal, 1977; Smith, 1993) followed by the establishment of CNP. Since then, Nepal Government has established an additional four PAs; BNP, Parsa National Park, BaNP, and Shuklaphanta National Park for the conservation of tigers. Nepal also gradually shifted its conservation focus from protecting isolated core PAs to designing and managing conservation landscapes focusing on providing connectivity between wildlife populations (Wikramanayake et al., 1998). TAL was the first conservation landscape in Nepal that was designed based on tiger dispersal within and outside of PA.

Every four years the Government of Nepal conducts country-wide assessment of tiger and its prey following nationally approved Tiger and Prey Base Monitoring Protocol, 2017. Four nationwide tiger assessments were carried out in 2009, 2013, 2018 and 2021 respectively. The first assessment estimated 121 tigers in Nepal (Karki et al., 2009), and was crucial in bringing major conservation policy changes in the country. The survey also established the tiger population baseline for the government's commitment to double the tiger population from 121 to 250 tigers by 2022. Recently, the fifth assessment of national level tiger count has declared that there are 355 tigers in Nepal.

The increasing trends of tiger numbers inside and outside the PAs in Nepal indicates that tiger population in Nepal is gradually recovering in some parts of their former range in response to conservation interventions. With the increase of tiger population human tiger amity has been a challenge and for this Government of Nepal amended Wildlife Damage Relief Guideline in 2015 and later in 2018 aiming to increase the relief amount, facilitate to deliver the relief amount on time, minimize human-wildlife conflicts including tigers, by providing relief support for human casualties, livestock depredation and property damages from wild animals. Since the declaration of this guideline, the relief amount has been increased from NPR 150,000 to NPR 500,000 and more recently to NPR 500,000 to 1,000,000 for human casualties.

7.1.4 Issues

Major issues of concern are

- Habitat degradation mainly due to drying up of wetlands, shrinkage of grassland by woody perennials and invasion by IAS;
- Inadequate knowledge on tiger ecology, demographic patterns, ranging patterns and population dynamics, particularly outside PAs;
- Inadequate human resources, technical skills and physical capacity to gather necessary information on tigers, and prey base species and prey population dynamics;
- Habitat fragmentation due to large linear infrastructure development (such as roads, irrigation canal and high-tension lines);
- Encroachment in the dispersal corridors has disturbed the tigers movement;
- Illegal entry of local people for collection of natural resources (nigro, fire wood, fodder, grass, etc.) disturbs the free movement of tiger;
- Slow process of relief delivery to wildlife victims;
- Increasing human tiger conflict;
- Extremely poor prey base outside core areas; and
- Poor safety measures outside PAs including dispersal corridors outside BZ.

7.1.5 Strategies

- Developing landscape approach of habitat management to restore critical corridor connecting to stop further fragmentation while improving and restoring available habitats and corridors;
- Collaboration with academic/conservation institutions to enhance knowledge and information on tigers and its prey base monitoring, behavioral ecology and movements;
- Measuring demographic parameters of tigers using standard protocols and methods (abundance, survival, dispersal, source-sink dynamics etc.);
- Addressing human tiger conflict through improved community participation for effective relief mechanisms and enhanced livelihood options;
- Strengthening institutional network and coordination for CITES enforcement, wildlife crime control, illegal trade in wildlife and its derivatives with special reference to tiger body parts at local, regional and trans boundary level;
- Strengthening anti-poaching efforts in and around the PAs by mobilizing security personnel, local communities and civil societies;
- Developing information, education and communication strategy to address the issues pertinent to human tiger conflicts;
- Pooling the resources to implement HWC action plan effectively to maintain amity between Park and people; and
- Regulating relief funds in an effective manner to immediately support human injury and casualty.

7.1.6 Activities

- Prepare land use map of PAs and forest corridors focusing on effective management of wetlands and grasslands;
- Undertake an assessment of tiger population viability and carrying capacity in BNP;

- Carry out detail study on status of prey base, ungulate-habitat relationships and the ecology of ungulates including small mammals;
- Map and manage critical wetlands and grasslands in BNP and BZ for tiger and its prey;
- Undertake intensive research on trans-boundary movement of tigers and the use of corridors, BZ and human land-use areas through satellite radio telemetry;
- Support alternative livelihood opportunities for forest dependent marginalized households;
- Conduct studies on the scale, extent and local variations in the intensity of human-tiger conflict to help to identify and design effective mitigation measures;
- Undertake tiger count in every five years by camera trapping method following approved protocol;
- Monitor tigers around the human activity areas with local community engagement;
- Celebrate World Tiger Day on 29th July every year and take opportunity to promote tiger conservation awareness;
- Erect signs of warning to the passersby in the major rights of ways, resource collection sites and shrines;
- Equip anti-poaching units with all necessary field gears and equipment; and
- Regularize trans boundary cooperation meetings with India.

7.2 Wild elephant conservation

7.2.1 Status

Being an important and sensitive basic population parameter, numerous studies have examined Wild elephant distribution and their habitat use patterns (Chamaille-Jammes et al., 2007; Loarie et al., 2009) in both Asia and Africa. However, considering the recently observed phenomenon of high-level flux in the distribution of Wild elephants in certain parts of their range within Asia, repeated and periodic assessments of Wild elephant distribution assumes greater importance. In particular, there is paucity of information on Wild elephant occurrence and dynamics in Nepal (Lamichhane et al., 2017). Although there are around 200 wild and 250 captive elephants (Ram and Acharya 2020) estimated across the fragmented landscape of CTML, their current extent of distribution is important to assess (Narendra M B Pradhan et al., 2011). The existing literature from Asia on Wild elephant habitat relationships

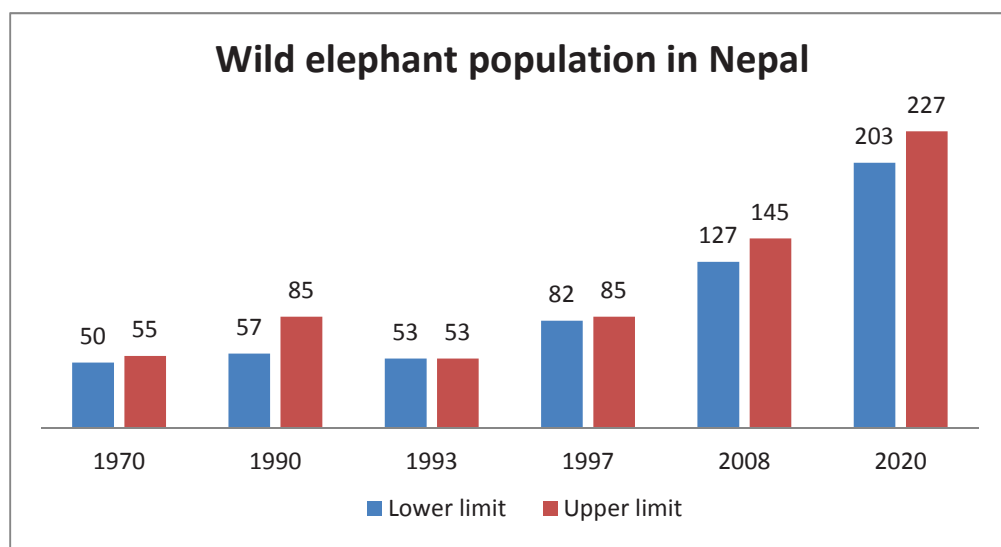


Figure 16: Wild elephant population (DNPWC 2020)

suggests that they respond to both the temporal and spatial availability of resources *viz.* forage and water (Sukumar, 1989) and also profoundly respond to human disturbances (Desai and Baskaran, 1996). In Nepal, the Wild elephants reportedly occur in CTML (Ram et al., 2021). The CTML landscape experiences high variations in water and forage distribution resulting in possible non-random Wild elephant distribution. In general, the research efforts on elephant ecological aspects continue to be minimal across Nepal.

7.2.2 Significance

In Nepal, Wild elephants are a protected species under NPWC Act, 2029. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has listed the Asian Wild elephants as endangered species (IUCN, 2006). Similarly, CITES has listed this species in appendix I.

Elephants are among the world's most intelligent and sensitive animals and possess both empathy and self-awareness with whom we have existed for centuries. They are also flagship species, playing an important role in maintaining the biodiversity of the ecosystems in which they live. Historically, forests of Terai enabled Wild elephants in the north and northeast India to be in one contiguous, large population. Undoubtedly, Terai had a large resident population of Wild elephants in the past. The clearing of forests for agriculture, settlement and infrastructure development has fragmented their habitat, restricting their population only in some patches of forests and lowland PAs. The Park offers a good habitat for the resident wild elephant population of Nepal. They are free ranging and migratory in nature and often come in conflict with local people. BNP has been conserving this species at a landscape level approach for minimizing conflicts.

7.2.3 Conservation Efforts

In the last three decades, Nepal has put its efforts at best to address endangered species conservation particularly mega vertebrate faunas like Wild elephants and Rhinoceros through multi-prong approaches that include national strategies, action plans and land-based management activities. As a result, Wild elephants in Nepal, are protected by stringent laws, enabling them to survive in their habitats in PAs and landscape level conservation measures of Nepal Government, that facilitate long-term survival and their free-ranging habits.

The Wild elephant conservation action plan attempts to develop long-term conservation of a flagship species whose survival is tied up with the land use change in Nepal's Terai (lowland). Therefore, Terai district forests and lowland PAs have become the last mainstay for the survival of free-ranging elephants.

7.2.4 Issues

- Little information available on the extent of elephant habitats;
- Isolated, and small migratory herds which may range seasonally hundreds of kilometers of several administrative district boundaries including farm lands, forests and PAs, are difficult for any or all to come up with a comprehensive long-term plan that targets to make the population viable as well as to derive benefits of such maintenance, to local communities;
- Disturbed and fragmented dispersal corridors;
- Retaliation related injuries and deaths;
- Human-Wild elephant conflict especially in the migratory route is high with low level of awareness to deter them; and
- Poor trans-boundary coordination and cooperation.

7.2.5 Strategies

- Providing sufficient water, food and cover inside the Park to retain resident Wild elephants;
- Collaborating with conservation partners and regional Wild elephant experts for resource leverage and share information including research and study;
- Promoting alternative land use practices and agriculture cropping systems and regulate relief mechanism efficiently to reduce human Wild elephant conflict;
- Maintaining corridors and connectivity for safe movement of Wild elephant;
- Promoting wildlife friendly infrastructures in coordination with infrastructure development agencies for promoting elephant movement friendly infrastructure designs such as underpass or overpass in road and irrigation canals; and
- Strengthening coordination and cooperation with KWS to monitor and manage migratory mega fauna species such as Wild elephants, tigers and rhinoceros.

7.2.6 Activities

- Implement satellite-based radio telemetry to problematic elephant and monitor to reduce human elephant conflict;
- Construct small cascades in 5 streams of Babai to collect water for longer periods;
- Construct 2 Wild elephant bath tubs at strategic locations;
- Provide Support livelihood support intervention to the households whose family has been injured or killed by Wild elephant;
- Support bee-keeping as elephant deterring activities where wild elephant often gives trouble;
- Erect solar fence to prevent Wild elephant strayed in the settlement especially in those areas where conflict is severe thereby reducing human-wild elephant conflict;
- Maintenance and repair of solar fence forming repair and maintenance committee;
- Prepare a contingency plan with the help of team of expert to manage large herds aided by a team of experts in handling Wild elephants;
- Improve health care and management of all female captive elephants as they can potentially transmit their diseases to wild bull;
- Carry out piloting of early warning system of Wild elephant straying nearby settlements
- Construct RCC watch towers to monitor movement of Wild elephant;
- Implement conservation awareness activities to reduce human elephant conflict; and
- Conduct Wild elephant census in a regular basis (at every 3 years).

7.3 Rhino Conservation

7.3.1 Status

The National Rhino Count 2021 has updated Nepal's latest one-horned rhinoceros population to 752 individuals. Out of these 694 are in Chitwan, 38 in Bardia, 17 in Shuklaphanta, and 3 in Parsa National Parks and their surrounding areas. Compared to the previous census in 2015, which had counted 645 rhinos, this is an increase by 107 rhinos.

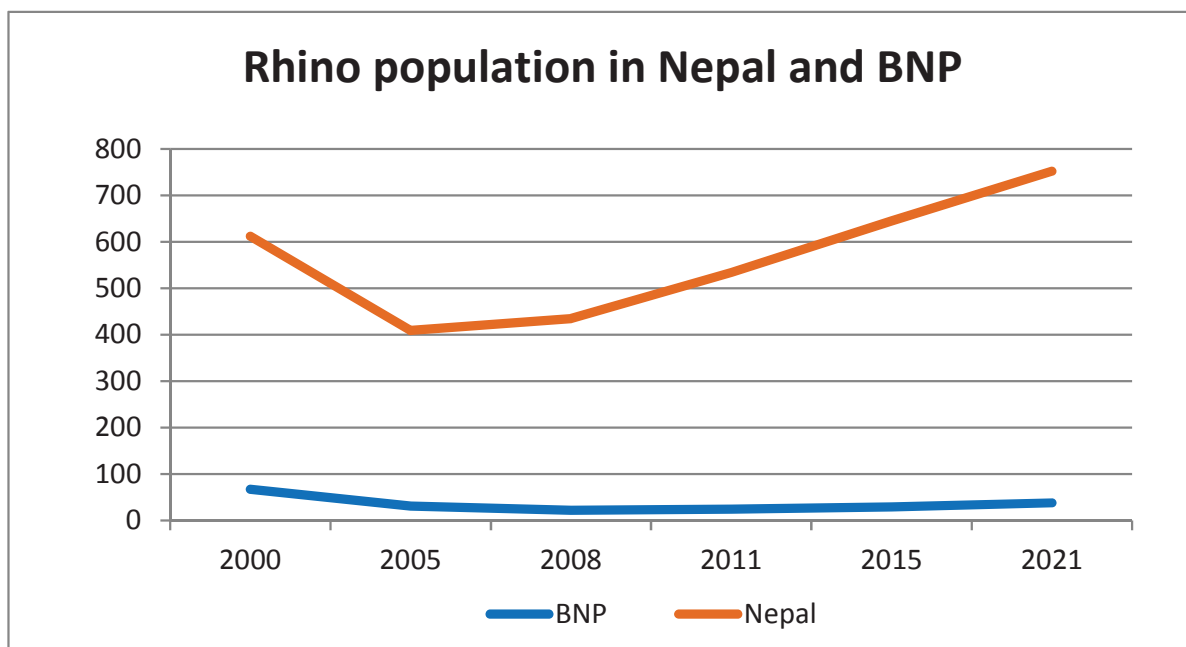


Figure 17: Rhino population in BNP and Nepal (DNPWC 2021)

7.3.2 Significance

The Greater one-horned rhinoceros is listed in Appendix I of the CITES and Vulnerable category on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2009). The Government of Nepal has included the rhino in the list of protected mammals and has been conducting various conservation activities in collaboration with different conservation partners.

Greater one-horned rhino lives in floodplain grassland and adjacent riverine forests of southern Nepal. Belonging to the Rhinocerotidae family, rhinos are among the largest remaining mega fauna. Rhinos are modifiers of grassland and riverine ecosystems, thus sustaining their healthy populations which is necessary to maintain healthy ecosystems. Conversion of prime habitats of rhino to agriculture lands as a result of growing human population, poaching, inundation of floodplains, spread of invasive species and succession of grassland ecosystems are the main causes behind their dramatic decline. Rhinos have alarmingly become victims to poaching and their illegal trade. Rhino horns are prime targets of wildlife criminal networks making them severely vulnerable.

7.3.3 Conservation efforts

With the aim of reintroduction as well as establishing a second viable population a founder population of 13 rhinos were reintroduced at Karnali flood plain of BNP from CNP in 1986. Most of the translocated females conceived shortly after they had been released indicating their acceptance of the released habitat. In 1991, 25 rhinos were translocated to the Babai valley, northeastern part of BNP. The rhinoceros population in BNP increased to 45 individuals by 1995, but population density of rhinos in the Park is still low (0.3 animals/km²) compared to that of CNP (8-10 animals/km²). The translocation of rhinos to BNP were sought to bolster in creating a viable rhino population (Jnawali, 1995). Furthermore to strengthen the rhino population in BNP and as per the recommendations made by AsRSG meeting 1999, Nepal has translocated an additional batch of 4, 16, and 5 rhinoceros to Babai valley, BNP in 1999, 2000 and 2001 respectively. DNPWC with the support of the conservation partners has translocated 10 more rhinos to Babai valley in March 2002 for the sake of building a viable population in the area. Similarly in 2003, 10 rhinos were translocated to BNP from CNP. Altogether, 87 rhinoceros were translocated between 1986 and 2003 from Chitwan valley. The heavy poaching of

rhinoceros occurred in BNP during the armed conflicts (1996-2006) resulted in a decline in rhinoceros population from 67 in 2000 to 31 in 2007. The monitoring team found no traces of Rhino carried out in 2007. Again, in 2008 no single Rhinos were sighted in Babai valley. The number of Rhino population in BNP further decreased 29 in 2015 (DNPWC 2016). With the advent of comprehensive peace accord in 2006, the security situation improved and posts were reestablished at strategic locations. DNPWC again translocated 8 Rhinos in Babai valley in 2016 and 2017. Altogether, 91 Rhinos have been translocated in BNP from CNP. The Rhino count 2021 was undertaken in BNP and it found 38 Rhinos out of which 7 were found in Babai valley. At present, profiling of the Rhinos has been done and ID base monitoring is in place.

7.3.4 Issues

Major issues in rhino conservation are:

- Succession of grassland into woodlands;
- Insufficient budget for management of existing grassland and opening of new grasslands;
- Inadequate wetlands in the mid-chure region and inadequate wallowing sites for rhino;
- Being a habitat specialist relying on floodplain grasslands, the vulnerability to droughts is high on the species and its habitats;
- The poaching of rhino due to ill belief towards the importance of its horn is continuous threat against its conservation;
- Too small population in Babai; and
- Inadequate water flow in Geruwa to maintain floodplain vegetation particularly during the winter season.

7.3.5 Strategies

- Managing habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation;
- Strengthening Park protection by mobilization of security personnel, technology and intelligence systems and community-based anti-poaching mechanisms;
- Enhancing research and documentation in collaboration and coordination with conservation partners; and
- Collaborating with global conservation institutions to introduce advance technology, build capacity of technical staff and pool the resources.

7.3.6 Activities

- Carry out 500 ha. of rhino preferred grass plantation in Babai valley;
- Undertake rhino census as of every five years;
- Carry out monitoring of rhino in Karnali and Babai floodplain:
- Restore important wallowing spots by improving water supply and controlling drainage;
- Develop waterholes and maintain water levels in existing wetlands;
- Conduct environmental monitoring of critical habitats such as flood plain grasslands;
- Carry out study prior to translocation of rhinoceros both at the source and release site; and
- Translocate at least 50 rhino from CNP to BNP after feasibility study to ensure multiple viable populations and continue monitoring of translocated rhinos.

7.4 Gharial Conservation

7.4.1 Status

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

7.4.2 Significance

Gharial is one of the protected wildlife listed in Schedule I of NPWC Act, 2029. It is listed as Critically Endangered in the IUCN Red Book of Endangered Species. Gharial is listed under Appendix I of the CITES, which imposes a ban on trade of any Gharial products or body parts. It has given special and strict provisions for the conservation after it has been listed in the protected species list in NPWC Act, 2029.

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

7.4.3 Conservation efforts

With the aim of rehabilitating the wild population, captive breeding of Gharial was started at BNP in 1982. The major activities included egg collection, rearing of hatchlings in captivity and release of young ones into the rivers where habitat is suitable for them. Every year Gharials are being released in different rivers of PAs which is presented in the graph below. Altogether 1587 gharials have been released in different river system of Nepal (Figure 18). The male population in the crocodile breeding centre of CNP has decreased and therefore in December 2017, one male Gharial has been translocated to CNP from BNP. The Gharial conservation center at Thakurdwara needs to be upgraded so as to communicate with the visitors in a better manner.

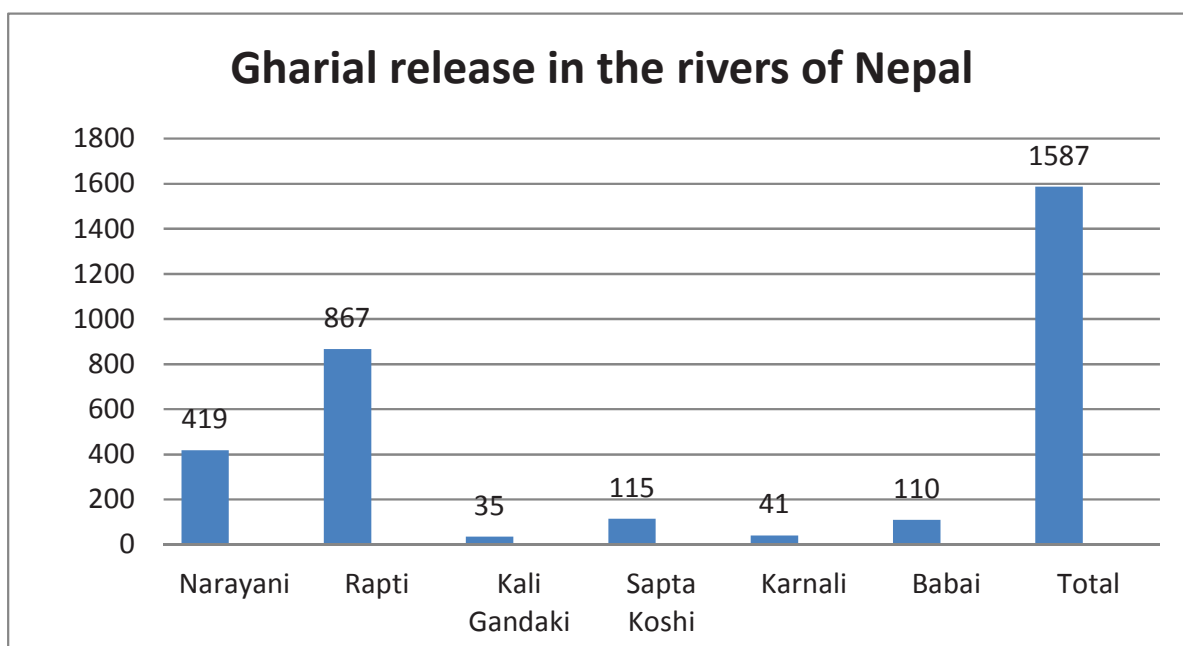


Figure 18: Gharials released in different rivers of Nepal (DNPWC 2018)

7.4.4 Issues

Some of the most significant threats are as follows:

- Various human activities disturb Gharial mainly by extracting stones, sand and boulders; particularly whole stretch of western bank of Geruwa is not inhabitable for Gharial due to excessive human activities;
- Early floods resulting in washing away of natural nests or damage of incubated eggs of Gharials by lowering the temperature of the nests;
- Depletion of prey base due to overfishing outside of PA;
- Entangled in nylon nets placed for fishing, that may result in killing of Gharial;
- Skewed sex ratio due to alteration of temperature resulting the female biased population; and
- Hatchling management and incubation facility has to be improved.

7.4.5 Strategies

- Collaborating with key stakeholders to protect river habitats through responsible conservation and management practices, pollution control and zonation;
- Collaborating with academic/conservation institutions to enhance knowledge and information on Gharial conservation;
- Engaging BZ communities, BZCF to increase their participation in Gharial conservation and make them responsible by raising conservation awareness;
- Expanding Gharial population outside the PA;
- Determining possible alternative habitat for future release of captive breed stocks;
- Exploring the prospects of promoting 'Gharial Watch' tourism;
- Collaborating and coordinating with Government of India for the joint conservation efforts; and
- Synchronizing the sex ratio for maintaining healthy and productive Gharial population in BNP.

7.4.6 Activities

- Carry out awareness campaign to control illegal fishing;
- Undertake river patrolling on random basis to control illegal fishing and monitor Gharial;
- Conduct water quality monitoring of rivers at regular interval;
- Undertake Gharial count on annual basis;
- Release Gharial in rivers to maintain viable population;
- Incorporate Gharial conservation in trans-boundary cooperation to facilitate easy movement and protection beyond Nepal border;
- Carry out study to flow back Gharial to upstream;
- Coordinate with KSW authority to bring few male gharials for breeding purposes in crocodile breeding centre;
- Carry out research on river water management and impact of canals and excessive water extraction on water levels and flow;
- Study Gharial hatchling survival, territory, homing, dispersal and migration of all size classes of Gharial;
- Undertake study on causes of low survival rate of Gharial in the wild; and
- Upgrade GCBC to communicate with visitors in better way.

7.5 Dolphin Conservation

7.5.1 Status

Once dolphin were distributed widely in Koshi, Karnali, Narayani, and Mahakali river systems (Shrestha, 1989a; Smith, 1993, Smith et al., 1994), they are now largely confined to main channels of Karnali, Narayani and Koshi river systems (Thapa, 2006; Khatri, Shah & Mishra, 2010b; Paudel et al., 2015a; Shah et al., 2020). They are also reported in tributaries in Mohana river of Kailali district during monsoon season. They have become extinct from Mahakali river.

The national estimate of river dolphin population in Nepal varies seasonally (Paudel et al., 2015b; Shah et al., 2020). A study conducted in July-August, 2016 showed that there could be as high as 61 river dolphins across Nepal with a best estimate of 52 Dolphin. While river dolphins continue to occur in Koshi, Karnali, and Narayani rivers with small isolated populations, their distribution range continues to shrink over the years. A study shows that dolphin distribution in the Karnali river shifted downstream and the population declined from 11 in 2012 to 6 in 2015 (Khanal et al., 2016).

7.5.2 Significance

Dolphin is classified as 'Critically Endangered' in the National Red List of Nepal (Jnawali et al., 2011). It is included in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The government of Nepal has taken the highest consideration by enlisting it in the protected species list under Schedule I of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029.

Dolphins are one of most remarkable aquatic animals on earth. On the taxonomic hierarchy, they belong to a group of aquatic mammals, called cetaceans, which comprises whales, dolphins and porpoises. The Ganges river dolphin is an endemic aquatic mammal found only in India, Bangladesh and Nepal. Dolphins are among the world's most threatened mammalian species (Reeves, Smith & Kasuya, 2000). They are at the top of the food chain and are often regarded as indicators of ecosystem degradation in

large tropical rivers (Gomez-Salazar, Coll & Whitehead, 2012). The species continues to be threatened with habitat loss and fragmentation due to damming of rivers for hydropower and irrigation, incidental by-catch in fishing gear, deliberate killing for their oil, river pollution, and reduction of their prey (Kelkar et al., 2010b). The protection and maintenance of this species will ensure better health of our river ecosystem that will ultimately benefit millions of local communities who survive on aquatic resources. The conservation importance of these species is therefore paramount and our greater efforts are needed on the ground to save this charismatic aquatic mammal.

7.5.3 Conservation efforts

The voice for the concern about the conservation status of Asian river dolphins started in 1980's by the IUCN Cetacean Specialist Group (CSG). The CSG organized meetings in 1986, 1994 and 1997 and have made recommendations about what is required to conserve or manage the Ganges River dolphin as well as other Asian river dolphins. The group also mobilised people working on river dolphins across rivers in Asia to evaluate the threats and status of each river dolphin population.

The first meeting of experts was held in Wuhan, People's Republic of China, October 28-30, 1986 and the presented papers were published in an IUCN special volume '*Biology and conservation of the river dolphins: proceedings of the Workshop on Biology and Conservation of the Platanistoid Dolphins*'. In 1992, a meeting of Asian river dolphin scientists was held in Delhi and launched Asian River Dolphin Committee (ARDC) to provide a forum for scientific study on river Dolphins which met formally for the first time in Hong Kong in 1994 and again in Bangladesh in 1997.

The study of Dolphin was started in Nepal in the early eighties, which concentrated counts of Dolphin in Karnali Gandaki and Saptakoshi rivers by various researchers. In these three rivers system studies were mainly focused in Karnali, Geruwa, Narayani and Koshi rivers. However studies were also carried out in Mahakali river where Dolphins were sighted in 1986 and studies after 1994 reported no Dolphins there sinha et.al. (1994). The dolphin count in Nepal carried out by various researchers is presented in Table 5.

At present, a few of its habitat is protected within the PA system of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (KTWR), CNP, and BNP. The various conservation activities and monitoring in these areas are conducted by respective PAs. Apart from the PAs, conservation partners, various academic institutions, I/NGOs and CBOs have been carrying out various research and awareness-raising programs in its habitat areas. Governmental organizations (DNPWC, DoFSC, DFOs), national and international organizations (NTNC, WWF Nepal, River Dolphin Trust, Centre for Ecological Studies, Dolphin Conservation Centre Kailali, Nepal Biodiversity Research Society, Himalayan Nature) are supporting various projects either financially or technically.

The various conservation initiatives taken until the date has led to some fruitful achievements. The frequent census, research, and monitoring conducted by concerned authorities have helped to take necessary actions for dolphin conservation. The publications of various researches have established the recognition, and concern of national and international institutions. It has helped in generating funds to carry out various projects. Moreover, the communities have become more aware than before and are actively participating in conservation activities such as by the formation of eco-club. The Dolphin Conservation Action Plan (2021-2025) in itself is another milestone for dolphin conservation in Nepal.

Table 5: The dolphin count in Nepal

SN	Researcher	Study period	River	No. of Dolphins sighted
1	Shrestha (1989)	September 1982 – January 1983	Solta and Kothiaghat of Karnali	12 and 20
2	Smith(1993)	21-25 January and 4-17 April (1990)	Kachali to Kothiaghat	5 and 6
3	Smith <i>et.al</i> (1994)	19-25 February (1993)	Kachali and Girijapuri Barrage	23 and 30
4	Smith	22-23 February(1998)	Kachali to Kothiaghat	6
5	Smith	27 February(1998)	Chisapani to Kothiaghat	5 and 6
6	Shrestha (1998)	June (1986)	Narayani River	5
7	Smith <i>et.al</i> (1994)	12-18 March (1993)	Devghat to Gandak Barrage	1 and 2
8	Shrestha (1989)	July (1986)	Koshi River	8
9	Smith <i>et.al</i> (1994)	26 March to 3 April	Koshi river to Koshi barrage	3
10	G. Sharma	26-27 May (1994)	Below Koshi barrage	22 and 32
11	Sinha	July (1991)	Dumri Bridge	2 and 3

Source: DNPWC and DoFSC (2021)

7.5.4 Issues

The issues of Dolphin conservation mainly occur outside of the PA which are:

- Accidental entanglement into the fishing nets;
- Occasional poaching of dolphin for oil due to the ill-belief that it has power to heal pain;
- During the monsoon season there is likely that Dolphins are washed away to the agricultural fields and small streams due to the flash floods;
- Collection of sand, gravel and boulder disturbs dolphin movement and other aquatic life; and
- Obstruction in long movement due to Girijapuri barrage across India similar to Koshi.

7.5.5 Strategies

The strategy of the dolphin conservation is described below:

- Lobbying with irrigation project to construct wildlife guiding fence and escape path for wildlife in the irrigation canal;
- Coordinating with upstream local governments and industrial areas to stop the disposal and release of pollutants from urban and industrial areas to the river systems;
- Coordinating with agriculture development offices to promote use of less hazardous pesticides and raise awareness on grave impact of pesticide in natural ecosystem, species and their own health;
- Regulating collection of river bed material (e.g., boulder, gravel and sand) from optimal dolphin habitat such as confluences and deep water pools;

- Regulating and monitoring the state of compliances of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and other environmental guidelines by water development projects including irrigation channels (Rani Jamara Kulariya irrigation channel);
- Establishing a capacity building and incentive mechanism for fishing communities;
- Engaging local community in dolphin conservation; and
- Informing local and provincial Government to harmonize and incorporate issues of Dolphin conservation in environmental assessment.

7.5.6 Activities

- Carry out rescue of dolphin as and when required;
- Conduct conservation activities in the upstream to reduce deforestation and stopping siltation;
- Undertake soil binder tree plantation along the banks of Karnali and Geruwa river;
- Monitoring of chemical discharge on key dolphin habitats throughout the year;
- Construct fish pond, involving Karnali and Geruwa river dependent people;
- Construct and maintain dolphin observation watch tower;
- Conduct Nepal-India trans-boundary level meeting for conservation of shared dolphin habitat;
- Conduct joint field surveys to estimate population of river dolphin along the trans-border area; and
- Carry out awareness campaigns on dolphin conservation.

7.6 Conservation of key small mammals, birds, reptile, fish, amphibians, insects and other animals

7.6.1 Activities

- Update the status of habitat composition including Flora and Fauna of BNP;
- Provide support to management of problem animal, injured wildlife and orphan wild animal including provision of food and treatment;
- Introduce Mahasheer fish, Tor tor in Babai and Karnali river;
- Undertake study on status of hispid hare;
- Conduct species, population and habitat survey of turtle;
- Undertake activities to conserve Bengal florican in BNP;
- Undertake activities to conserve Swamp deer;
- Carry out satellite tagging of rare, endangered and protected bird species;
- Erect hoarding boards in the highways to reduce animal hit and aware the general public about the risk factors on small mammals;
- Procure tools and equipment required to run Rapid Response Team;
- Translocate at least 50 swamp deer to BNP to maintain viable population;
- Translocate 50 Gaur from Chitwan-Parsa complex to BNP for sustaining the alternative viable population at western Nepal; and
- Construct five big waterholes in the foot hills of Chure in the shape of dam for water supply to the wildlife in Babai.

8.1 Background

Tourism in PA should be managed at a level that benefits conservation. It is evident that tourism generates revenue for conservation and conservation promotes tourism. Tourism in PAs should not be limited to provide recreational opportunities for visitors and generate Park revenue. Thus, tourism in PA should be ecologically sustainable, economically viable and socially acceptable that will ultimately enhance wilderness experience and contribute to conservation and livelihoods of local communities.

The link between PA and tourism Nepal is as old as the history of tourism which is directly linked with wildlife, natural landscape and cultural heritage. As tourism has become a major segment of economic prospects. PA mainly National Parks and Conservation Areas are one of the popular tourist destinations in Nepal. Now, BNP is one of the most admired PAs for wildlife explorers in the lowlands of Nepal. BNP is best known as the home of the trinity of the big three mammals: Royal Bengal tiger, One-horned rhino and the Asian Wild elephant. The world's leading travel trade show, ITB Berlin awarded Bardia as the "Best Eco-Tourism Destination of Asia Pacific Region" in 2019. This award was in recognition of the initiatives for sustainable tourism and excellent conservation efforts. The number of tourists visiting BNP has increased primarily due to the high chance of sighting the rare Bengal tiger.

Tourists in the BNP are distributed and confined in Karnali flood plain area of BNP and the periphery of Park headquarter, elephant stables, Shiva Community Forest at Dalla Village and Dalla Home Stay of Suryapatuwa. BNP has tremendous tourism potential if transport, accommodations, tourism operators, financial institutions, communication and marketing are properly developed and managed. In the past, tourism has played a crucial role in the management of BNP by generating employment opportunities and developing markets for local commodities.

Visitors can enjoy jeep safari, elephant safari, fishing, rafting, guided jungle walk, canoeing and Tharu culture. The tourism activities that are available in BNP are mentioned in Table 6.

Table 6: Tourism activities available in BNP

Place	Entry Gate	Tourism products
Thakurdwara	Thakurdwara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elephant safari, Jeep safari, Jungle walk, • Canoeing, • Visitor Information Centre, • Gharial and turtle breeding centre, • Hattisar, Dalla home stay, • Village tour, • Tharu culture.

Place	Entry Gate	Tourism products
Amreni	Amreni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jeep safari and guided jungle walk from Amreni to Puranpur - shortest route to reach Babai Valley Observation of scenic tranquility and extreme beauty of Babai river on the way from Nepalgunj to Bhurigaun
Karnali Chisapani		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promising sighting sites for Dolphins, Gharial, Turtles, Mahasher fish and other wildlife in Karnali flood-plain, Bird watching Rafting
Chure Range	Chepang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> View from the top of the Chure hill Trekking and hiking
Geruwa Destination	Banjaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sighting of mega-herbivores and carnivores Tharu culture including traditional Tharu villages
Babai Valley	Chepang / Amreni / Rambhapur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pristine and wilderness valley Beautiful flood plains and possibility of sighting tiger and rhinos and Gharials and other wildlife, Fishing, Rafting, Camping
Lalmati		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scenic view of Karnali bridge, Karnali floodplain and Chure Observation of Lalmati Research and Training Centre for PA

Thakurdwara is the tourist hub of the Park and BZ where more than 28 hotels, 5 group homestays (Janaknagar, Satkhaluwa, Govindapur, Dalla, Thakurdwara), 4 individual home stays in Thakurdwara, and a number of restaurants and souvenir shops are in operation. The visitors enter the tourism zone of the Park mainly from Thakurdwara, Amreni, Rambhapur, Banjaria and Chepang. However, out of these popular five entry points, Thakurdwara is preferred mainly due to available tourism products, concentration of tourism operators and transportation facilities. There are three schemes to manage jeep safari. Firstly, the visitors can take a ticket for whole day ticket where one has to enter in the morning before 11 am and exit by 5 pm in the evening. Secondly, there is a morning shift where one has to enter the Park from 7 am -11 am and return by 1 pm. The third one is the afternoon shift which can be operated from 1pm - 5 pm. Jeep safari inside the Park remains closed during rainy season from June to August. The major tourism activities and approved routes are given in Table 7.

Table 7: Routes for various tourism activities

Tourism activities	Route 1 (Thakurdwara)	Route 2 (Amreni)	Route 3 (Banjaria)	Route 4 Chepang
Jungle Drive/ Jeep Safari	i) Thakurdwara - Baghaura via Laguna Machan ii) Thakurdwara Lamkauli phanta- Khodau tal-Dhanes tal-Lalmati	i) Bhurigaon- Puranpur-Guthi ii) Amreni-Danab tal-Guthi	i) Banjaria- Gaida machan ii) Banjaria-Bagh Machan-Tin kune iii) Banjaria- Hattimachan	

Tourism activities	Route 1 (Thakurdwara)	Route 2 (Amreni)	Route 3 (Banjaria)	Route 4 Chepang
Guided jungle walk	i) Thakurdwara- Hatti machan- Bagh machan ii) Thakurdwara- Pathhar bandh- Baghaura phanta	i) Bhurigaun – Puranpur ii) Amreni-via Dhandbas- Telpani iii) Rambhapur - Satkholuwa		i) Chepang – Telpani ii) Chepang - Babai valley iii) Parewa odar- upper Chepang iv) Puranpur- Baspani Telpani- Lekhparajul Harre via Lekhparajul – Telpani
Elephant Safari	i) Thakurdwara - Chital phanta ii) Elephant stable – Hatti Machan			
Canoeing	i) Elephant stable - Khauraha			
Rafting			Karnali river	Babai river
Fishing				Babai river

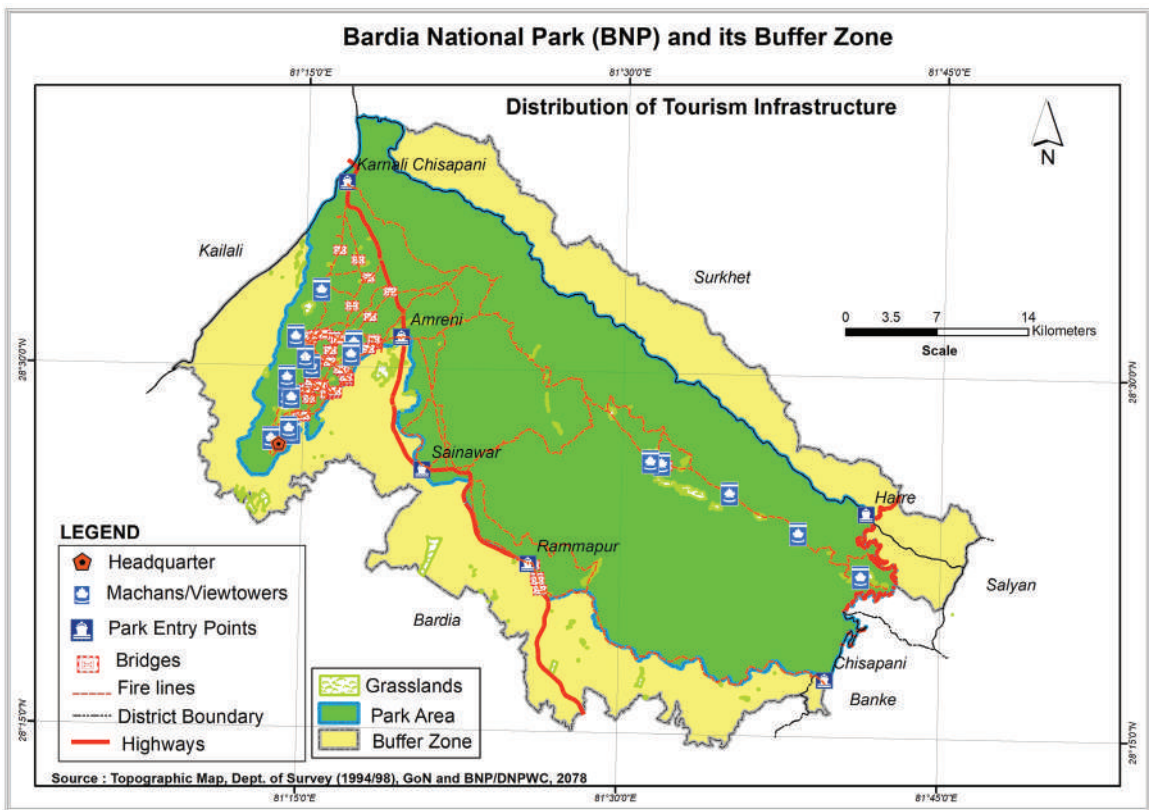


Figure 19: Tourism infrastructures in BNP

8.1.1 Tourism Scenario

The nature-based tourism in the Park was started from the late -1980s with the establishment of Tiger Tops Karnali Lodge, the first jungle lodge in 1988. Tiger Tops Jungle Lodge is the pioneer wildlife safari lodge of Nepal and Asia. The Park record shows an increasing trend of tourist numbers starting from 212 in FY 2041-42 and it reached to 24558 in FY 2075/76. The tourist number declined to 8077 in FY 2077-78 due to COVID-19 pandemic. The increasing trend was disrupted two times: once during insurgency period between 2059 till 2063 and others in 2076-2078 due to COVID-19 pandemic. The tourist number also dropped in the year 2072 due to the disastrous earthquake of Baisakh 12, 2072 (April 25, 2015). After two years of economic recession due to COVID – 19 pandemic, the country has seen an increase in tourist numbers in 2079 as most of the people of Nepal have vaccinated against COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 20). The tourist entry fee constitutes a major source of revenue collected by the Park each year. The tourist number and revenue record of the Park is presented in Annex XII.

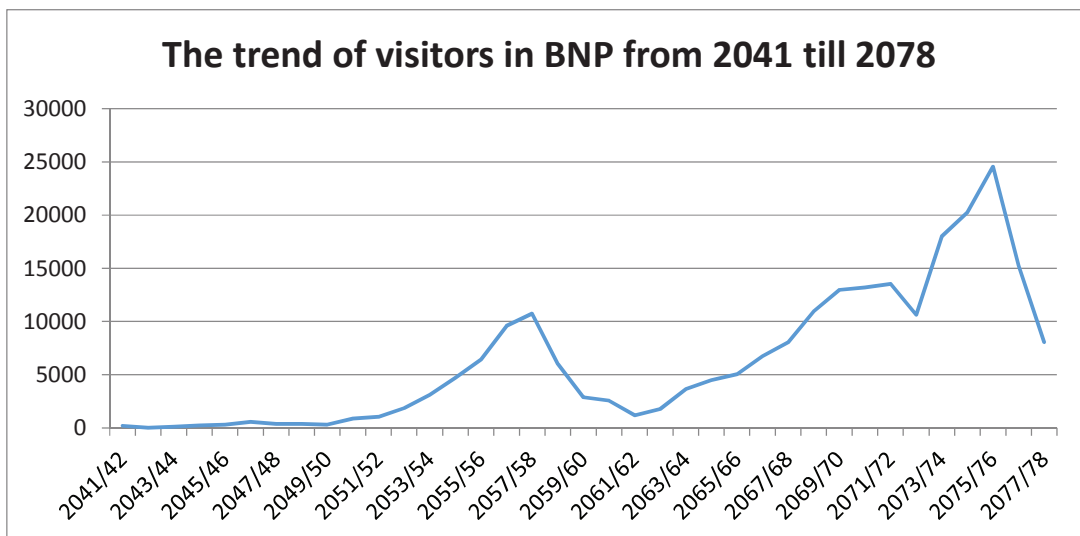


Figure 20: Number of tourists in BNP since 2041 BS (BNP 2078-79)

BNP is one of the prime wildlife tourist destinations of Nepal and annual visitor influx so far from 2041 BS to 2078 BS was 230,700 out of which 126,636 (54.89%) were Nepalese, 2,209 (2.26%) were SAARC nationals and 84,798 (36.76%) were foreigners (Figure 21).

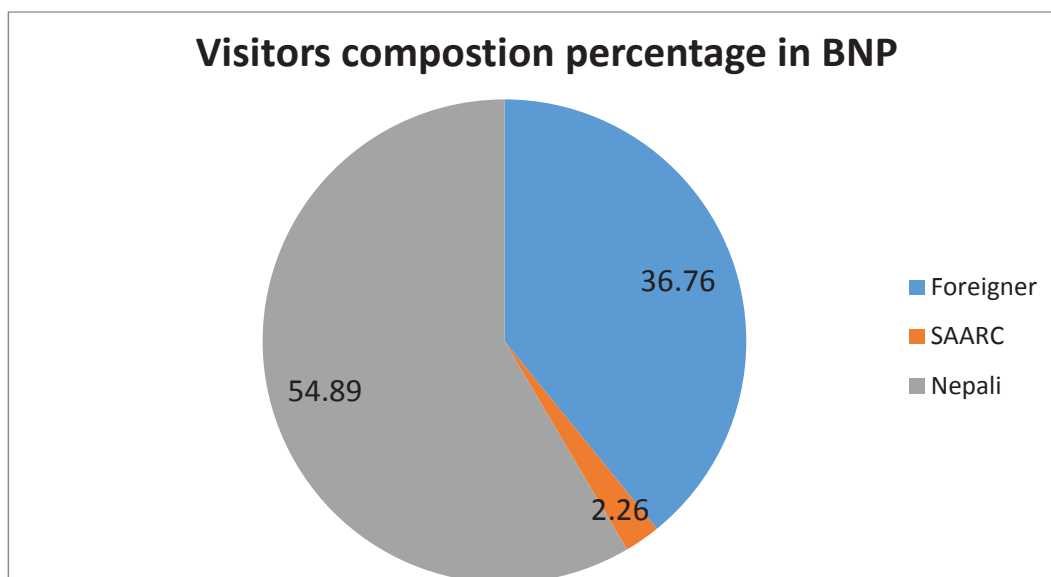


Figure 21: Visitor Composition in BNP (BNP 2078-79)

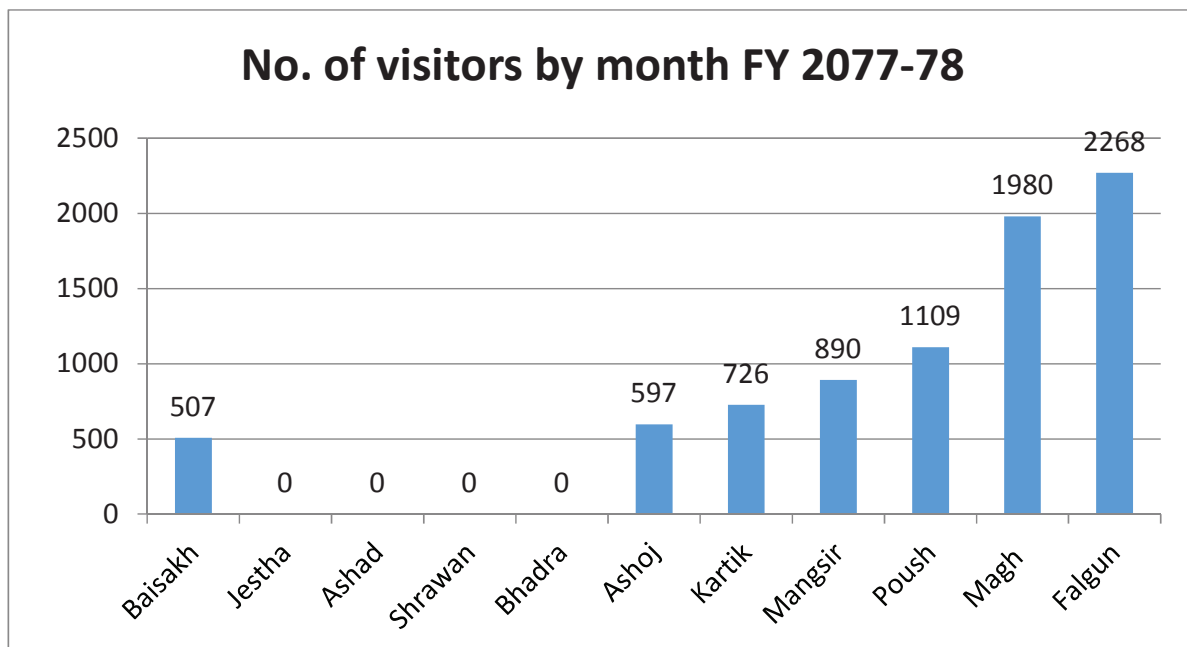


Figure 22: Number of visitors monthly wise (BNP 2078-79)

The arrival of visitors in the Park starts from September till May. It decreases from July to August due to rainy season (Figure 22). BNP also receives a slightly lower number of visitors in winter seasons mainly December and January. The above figure of monthly tourist arrival in FY 2077-78 shows visitors number has increased after September right after the COVID 19 lock-down was lifted. The above figure shows four months from Jestha-Bhadra was zero as it was closed due to COVID-19 pandemic lock down.

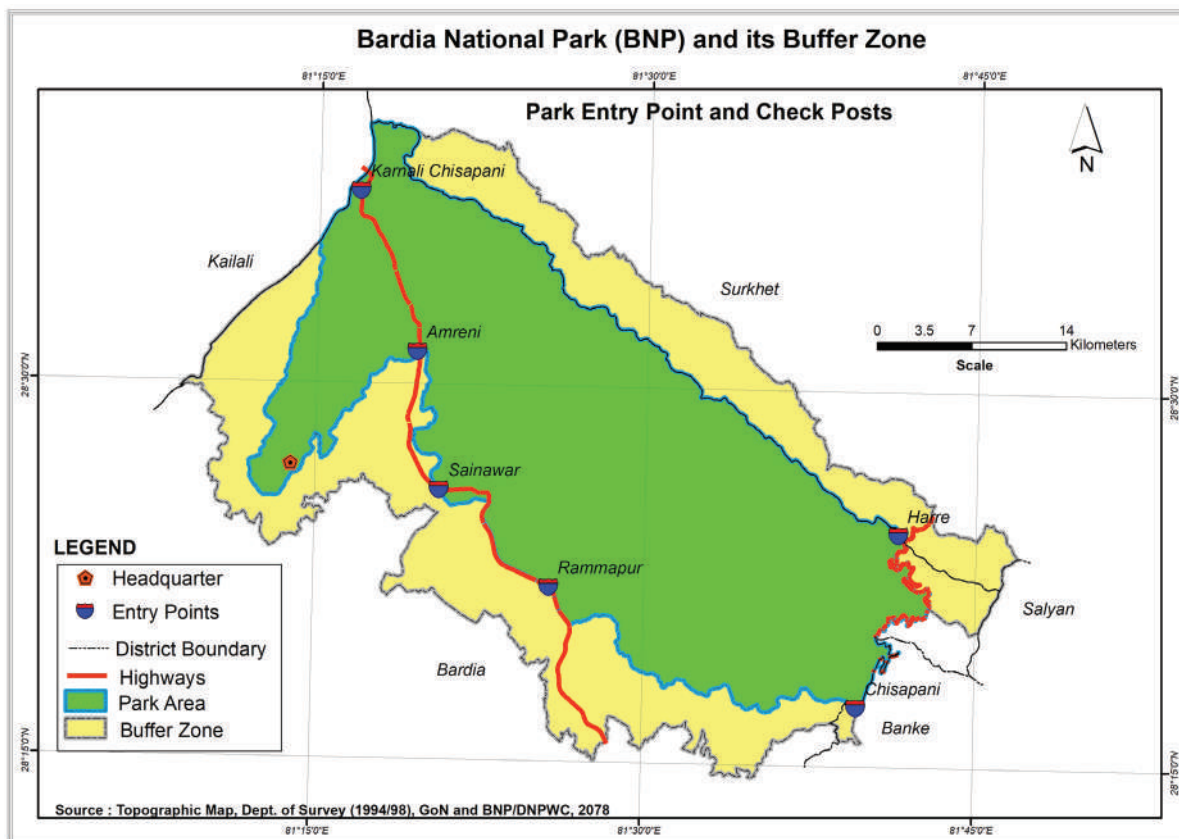


Figure 23: Entry points at BNP

8.1.2 Interpretation Facilities

Interpretation is a process to communicate the message on natural and cultural heritage using objects, artifacts, landscapes and sites. Information is simply a fact whereas interpretation is an art of disseminating information. Thus, interpretation is not the message we communicate to visitors but it is all about how we communicate it. Interpretation enhances the understanding of visitors about PA and the need for its conservation. They are supposed to appreciate nature and in turn support to conserve it.

The interpretation facilities available in the Park are concentrated at Thakurdwara providing information on various aspects of the Park and BZ. There are only two VICs at Thakurdwara, and ECF. The VIC in Thakurdwara is well developed and needs to be converted into a multipurpose VIC whereas VIC in ECF has information about elephants only. In the premises of Park headquarter; there is also one Tharu culture museum.

8.1.3 Issues

- Poorly planned tourism infrastructures;
- High tourism pressure in Thakurdwara area posing tremendous pressure in wildlife and its habitat;
- Visitors' negligence to manage litters;
- Lack of gender friendly toilet facilities in the core areas;
- Lack of clear tourism policy and dedicated institutional setup to deal with the ever increasing number of tourists in the Park;
- Poor or no mechanism to share benefits derived from tourism among poor and disadvantaged groups;
- Unaware of the potential of BNP area as a vast ecotourism site for recreation and economic prosperity; and
- Lack of investment by other institutions such as tourism sectors and local Government.

8.1.4 Strategies

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

- Disseminate available tourism activities of BNP in the national, regional and international market;
- Increase and enhance tourism interpretation facilities in other sectors apart from Thakurdwara;
- Encourage tourism operators to improve transportation facilities, providing safe and comfortable accommodation including hygienic food;
- Initiate and promote tourism activities in other parts of Park apart from Thakurdwara to reduce crowd and distribute tourist in other areas as well;
- Make BNP as destination to conduct workshops, seminars, trainings and conferences;
- Introducing a round package trip of three PAs viz. BaNP, BNP and KrCA;
- Build capacity of tourism entrepreneurs in delivering qualitative services and facilities for visitors;
- Close critical routes for specific seasons or permanently;
- Form a tourism management unit at HQ and coordinate with local and national tourism promoting organizations to promote tourism in BNP;

- Develop code of conduct to regulate tourism activities in the Park such as environment and culture friendly dress up, prohibit use of alcohol and smoking, stop and get off only in designated places while in jungle drive, maintenance of silence inside the Park, keep distance between vehicles, not chasing animals thereby maintaining safe distance, dispose litter in designated areas only;
- Develop code of conduct for the design of hotel building and tourism centered villages;
- Rationalize tourism zone in terms of area and its use pattern, *i.e.* tourism zone could be delineated in terms of route used not in terms of the area of use and the route with critical habitat condition could be closed either seasonally or permanently; and
- Promote participation of people with lower economic class and unemployed in the tourism sector.

8.2 Tourism Management

8.2.1 Institutional Setup

The tourism sector in Nepal is developed, managed and controlled by a combination of public sector, private sector and Private Public Partnership (PPP) bodies. The tourism management includes tourism planning and development; coordination; marketing and promotion; and regulation and control. In BNP, the tourism is managed by Park authority to devise and implement regulatory framework for tourism operators to ensure eco-friendly practices, including standards for construction of structures, energy and water use, extent and capacity of the facilities to be created, employment to local people, social and environmental responsibility, etc. Similarly, coordination, marketing and promotion is undertaken by tourism related national level organization such as Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FNCCI), Hotel Association Nepal (HAN), Trekking Association Nepal (TAN), and Nepal Association of Travel Agents (NATA). They can implement programs which can attract a large number of international and domestic tourists in BNP. In addition to this, marketing and promotion is also carried out by the private sector at local level such as the Hotel Association Nepal (HAN) Bardia chapter, Nature Guide Association (NAGA), Eco-tourism Development Forum (ETDF) and Bardia Nature Conservation Club (BNCC).

At the moment, there is no tourism section in the Park office and for effective tourism management; a separate unit responsible for tourism management should be established.

8.2.2 Impact minimization

Tourism has become one of the main income sources for many developing countries like Nepal and it is also considered as the main instrument for regional development with positive economic impact on the income, employment and production. However, tourism may also have a negative impact on the environment. As a result, concepts such as eco-tourism, responsible tourism and sustainable tourism have been evolved. Therefore while managing tourism, one should pay attention that there should be optimum utilization of natural resources and minimization of ecological, cultural and social impacts.

Tourism activities normally bring environmental pollution in the Park. Till now, tourism has not brought up visible negative impact in the Park. However, mitigation measures should be adopted beforehand so that it can be minimized and mitigated on time. Developing Tourism Code of Conduct and enforcing to abide by it through interpretation facilities, such as notice and sign boards at visible places, should be done. Similarly, study of impact from existing tourism practices in wildlife and its habitat has to be undertaken. The Park regularly needs to send note of caution to the hotel operators whenever complain of loud noise is received or the noise felt during random monitoring.

8.2.3 Diversify Tourism Product

The most important economic factor related to the tourism sector is that they contribute to income generation, employment, and foreign-exchange earnings. But more tourists mean more environmental pressure on vulnerable ecosystems inside the Park and more disturbances for the wildlife itself. It is also true that when more people use limited space, the quality of experience for many tourists drop, especially for high expecting foreign tourists. Keeping this in mind, it should be considered from the very beginning to promote tourism activities in the BZ forest. At the same time tourism activity can also be done in communities to reduce pressure in the core area. Similarly, the trekking route in the northern part of Chure hills has to be surveyed followed by marketing and promotion in order to diversify the tourism from Karnali flood plain.

In BNP, tourism is already crowded in and around Thakurdwara and therefore a circular route should be devised in such a way that entry and exit gates are different to reduce the pressure. In addition to this, tourism operators should be encouraged to use entry points of Amreni, Rambhapur, Banjaria, Chepang other than Thakurdwara only. Most importantly, tourism should be promoted in Babai valley, focusing high adventurous tourists to experience the wilderness and be involved in tourism activities such as fish catch and release, camping and rafting. One of the important activities of tourism diversification can be developing a circular package tour of BNP-KrCA and BaNP.

Tourism can be diversified from Park to BZCF by developing tourism infrastructures *viz.* forest road/ fire line, watch towers and entry gates etc. The habitat of the forest has to be suitable for wildlife which can only happen after managing grasslands and restoring or constructing wetlands.

Similarly, at community level tourism products can be developed to diversify tourism. For this, in certain communities all houses can be built or renovated in traditional Tharu architecture to showcase Tharu culture. One community culture centre can be operated to offer a Tharu culture show in the evening. Similarly, a whole day village tour can be organized for visitors and offer organic food.

8.2.4 Nature Interpretation

Nature interpretation is the mediation of feelings and knowledge of nature. The goal of nature interpretation is to create an understanding of fundamental ecological and cultural interconnections, as well as people's role in nature. Through nature interpretation, positive experiences are created that can increase environmental awareness, both for individuals and for society as a whole.

Initially nature interpretation linked to the need for the environmental protection agencies to create an understanding of nature conservation, to contribute to people's knowledge and to provide opportunities for good nature experiences. Nature interpretation in BNP is carried out through interpretation facilities and certified nature guides. There are around 250 trained nature guide out of which 98 are renewed and active providing interpretative services and most of them are Thakurdwara-based.

8.2.5 Activities

- Pilot electronic ticketing as an entry permit at Thakurdwara;
- Upgrade VIC of Thakurdwara to multipurpose VIC (documentary showing hall, souvenir shops, restaurant and rest-rooms);
- Construct 4 VIC in Amreni, Rambhapur Banjaria and Chepang;
- Support to develop community cultural museum at Janaknagar;
- Support to develop tourism in BNP by placing promotional advertisement in national level Television;

- Install dustbin in the BZ in proper numbers as per tourist pressure;
- Organize Clean-up campaign to manage waste in the highways (waste collection and disposal);
- Place display boards at Nepalgunj Airport depicting available tourism opportunities at BNP;
- Place signage and signboards, including maintenance and repair, at strategic places of the Park to show direction to the visitors as well as disseminating information to the visitors;
- Undertake GPS mapping of tourism products in BNP;
- Undertake survey to identify appropriate camp sites in Babai valley and other places of Park (tented camp) and BZ (physical structure) that have minimum impact to wildlife;
- Support hotel to develop rides sharing and transportation app for pick up and drop off in the airport and bus station;
- Conduct trainings for local homestay operators about business planning, hospitality, security of visitors belongings;
- Undertake trainings to develop nature guides including certifications;
- Renovate, maintain and repair elephant embark points;
- Renovate 1 watch tower at Lamkauli;
- Construct 1 watch tower at Banjaria, Kingfisher site for bird watching;
- Construct two temporary toilets at Tinkune and nearby Baghaura phanta for the visitors;
- Construct five peeping towers for bird watching and tiger sightings.
- Construct one community Tharu culture centre at Betani;
- Provide support to establish one organic farming village;
- Pilot canopy walk from Baghmachan to Tinkune for adventurous tourists;
- Install GPS tracking system in the vehicles used for jeep safari;
- Organize meeting with travel operators to initiate direct luxury bus service to Thakurdwara from Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan and Mahendranagar;
- Organize learning visits for local tourism entrepreneurs to other PAs mainly CNP and Sagarmatha National Park (SNP);
- Provide fellowship to journalists and photo journalist to visit BNP and publish article;
- Publish conservation messages and articles in newspaper; and
- Production of a video documentary.

9.1 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

9.1.1 Context

Nepal's National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) predicts warmer winter temperatures and increased winter and monsoon precipitation in the country, which will occur in unpredictable and severe weather events (MoE 2010). Given these predicted trends in climatic conditions and their socio-ecological consequences, it is important to integrate un/expected impacts into PA management plans and strategies. But, because of the uncertainties associated with trajectories of climate change, the plans should be adaptive and include 'no-regrets' strategies that will have conservation benefits even if climate change trajectories do not unfold as predicted (Hannah et al. 2002).

Climate change is likely to affect the vegetation and forest types, and the ecological communities they support (Thapa et al. 2015). Forest types that are resilient to climate change should be protected to conserve the ecological communities and species assemblages. Uncertain and unpredictable rainfall and the ensuing floods could cut off habitat connectivity and prevent animals from seeking refuge. During drought periods, wildlife should be able to move to water sources and escape fires. Therefore, any corridors identified for wildlife movement or to connect habitats should be above flood level and have access to water sources in dry season. Four major rivers flow through BNP and BZ are Karnali, Babai, Geruwa and Orahi. The flood in recent years in these rivers has caused large-scale destruction and damage of infrastructures, human lives and livelihoods in Geruwa area,

9.1.2 Issues

Major issues of concern in the face of likely impact of climate change at BNP are:

- Recurring high flooding due to erratic rainfall pattern and extreme weather event;
- Extended dry spells and drying up of wetlands and water holes;
- Inundation of grasslands and human settlements during high floods;
- Emergence and spread of invasive species in recent years; and
- Extended dry spells increase fire risks.

9.1.3 Strategies

- Enhancing knowledge and understanding regarding climate change impacts on species, ecosystems and local communities through research and documentation;
- Improving ecosystem resilience through management of climate induced stresses mainly extended dry spells;
- Strengthening community based disaster risk management and climate adaptation;
- Promoting climate resilient livelihood diversification;
- Enhancing the capacity of Park staff, Security persons, and BZ communities to cope with the climate change impacts;

- Adopting climate smart technology to reduce the impact of climate change; and
- Coordinating and collaborating with key stakeholders and line agencies to mitigate impacts of climate induced disasters and change.

9.1.4 Activities

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

9.2 Solid Waste Management

9.2.1 Context

In BNP and BZ, the organic waste mostly produced by the kitchen is reused for cattle feeding and organic manure production. Whereas, disposal of other non-degradable categories of collected waste (glass, metal, and plastic) is not properly managed. Particularly, burning in open dumps pose a great hazard to environmental, human, and animal health. Similarly, dump sites close to water sources contaminates and pollute rivers and lakes.

The pollution problem is now no longer confined to solid waste. Water sources along the major trails are being contaminated with human waste, plastics and water bottles. In some places, sewerage and toilet waste can be found piped into nearby streams. The BZ institutions should actively participate in control of various forms of pollution and attempt to make the control system more sustainable by involving local people with support from other stakeholders and focus more on reducing waste generation and proper disposal systems.

9.2.2 Issues

- Garbage management is an ongoing challenge to keep Park and BZ clean despite several initiatives already in place;

- Inadequate knowledge on proper disposal and recycling of the solid waste among local communities;
- Poor coordinated effort to address the issue of garbage and pollution management along highway;
- Lack of garbage management guidelines;
- Inadequacy of the fund required for maintaining sanitation in the Park and BZ; and
- Upstream communities unaware of their disposal of waste in the open air.

9.2.3 Strategies

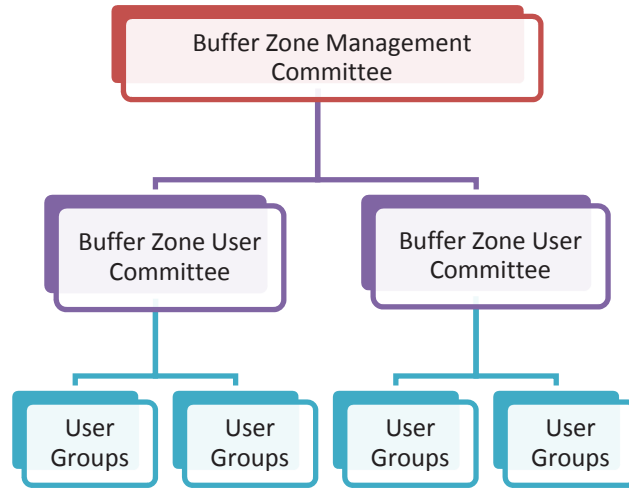
- Develop water, sanitation and hygiene guideline for local communities in BNP;
- Mobilize eco-clubs to raise awareness about importance of solid waste management;
- Work with local government, communities, private sector, and conservation partners to implement sanitation programme;
- Use high tech solid waste management techniques in collaboration with local government;
- Promote recycle, reuse, reduce, remove, and reject (5R) approach to manage wastes in the Park; and
- Engaging local government and private sector including those in the upstream.

9.2.4 Activities

- Provide support to demonstrate proper techniques of garbage disposal and recycling techniques;
- Provide support to manage garbage with special focus on reducing production, recycling, and destruction by prohibiting the use of polluting items such as plastic bags;
- Construct waste disposal pits or put waste collection pots near entry point, ticket counter and Hattisar;
- Prepare a common sanitation guideline to make hotel, lodge, homestay and restaurant adopt minimum standards;
- Provide water supply, toilet, drainage, collection and recycling centre to schools, public buildings, and household with the support from conservation partners;
- Support eco-clubs to organize clean-up campaign regularly;
- Monitor water quality nearby industries to check whether they treat their waste before discharging into the river; and
- Pilot work with upstream local government – Tulshipur and Ghorahi sub-metropolitan cities, Babai river catchment.

10.1 Introduction

To ensure people’s participation in conservation, the fourth amendment of the NPWC Act, 2029 brought forth the concept of BZ management in 2052 BS. BZ is an area surrounding a Park or a Reserve encompassing forests, agricultural lands, settlements, village open spaces and any other land use. The BZ programme in Nepal is a major strategy to protect the core area through community-based natural resource management in its periphery. The NPWC Act, 2029 (Fourth amendment in 2049 BS), Buffer Zone Regulations 2052 (1996) and Buffer Zone Guidelines 2056 (1999), provide policy and legal framework for BZ management programme.



An area of 327 km² around the Park has been declared as the BZ of BNP in 2053 BS. In 2067 BS, an area of 180 km² covering then the 4 VDCs of Surkhet district was included in the BZ making a total of 507 km². BNP has institutionalized mechanisms in BZ to mobilize funds, minimize biotic pressures on the Park resources and motivate communities in the participatory management of forest resources to fulfil their needs of forest products.

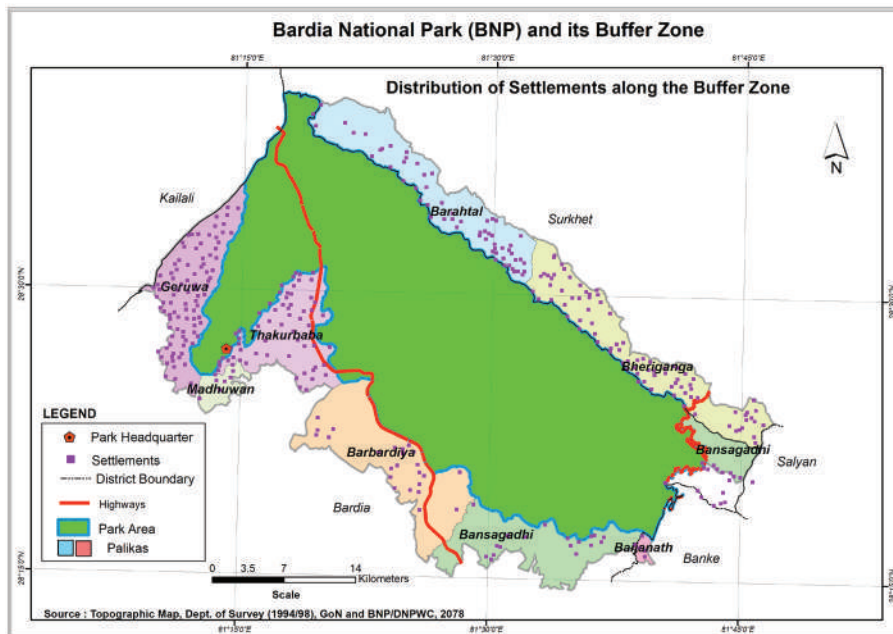


Figure 24: Settlements in the BZ of local Government

There are large numbers of villages in the BZ. The Park encounters heavy biotic pressure from the peripheral villages. The BZ of BNP comprises the population of over 133,470 spreading over 5 Municipality, 3 Rural Municipality of 3 districts (Bardia, Banke and Surkhet). The BZ communities are the principal stakeholders. The occupation of the majority of people is agriculture followed by livestock husbandry and they are highly dependent on forest resources. Other people are engaged in tourism, service, business and so on. Main castes of the BZ comprise of indigenous Tharu, Brahmin, Chhetri and Dalit etc.

More than 50% of BZ families are below the poverty line and have limited employment opportunities due to low literacy rate. They are mostly dependent on subsistence farming such as rice, maize, barley and vegetables. There is also a large population of free ranging livestock and rural people are still dependent on Park resources and forests outside PA for firewood, fodder and grazing. Majority of the old generation are still practicing the conventional system for living whereas the younger generation has diversified their way of life engaging in tourism, employment and other income generation activities with the change of time. A total of about 23,178 m³ of sand 35,268 m³ stone and 54,088 m³ gravel were extracted in FY 078/79 BS from the rivers and streams of BZ for different developmental activities (road, buildings, culverts/bridges, etc.). There is no option to these river segments to collect these resources, so it is provided regularly.

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

The BZ of BNP receives around 50% of the revenue generated by Park for conservation and socio-economic development. The government has ploughed back NRs. 182,657,181.87 so far since FY 2053/54 to FY 2078/79 for implementing various programme in the BZ of BNP (BNP, 2079). Besides, the BZ generates a large amount of money by tourism in the BZ through resource mobilization. The BZMC, the BZUCs and BZUGs have to allocate 30% of their budget for conservation, 30% for community development, 20% for income generation and skill development, 10% for conservation education and 10% administration.

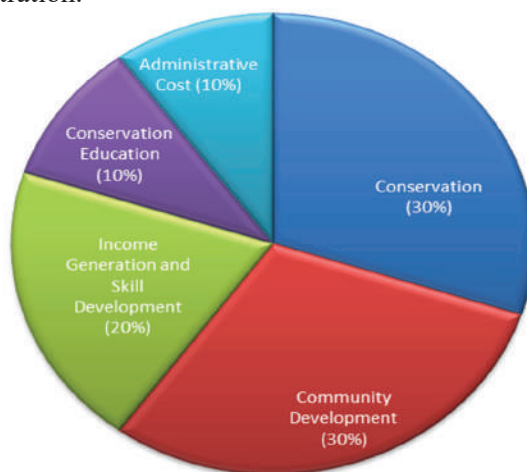


Figure 25: Allocation of budget for different programme of BZ

One of the major programme of the BZ management is to develop alternative forest resources in the BZ through community forestry. Thus, BZ programme emphasizes sustainable management and development of the forests by involving local communities as forest user groups. The programme has been very successful with regard to forest resource development and habitat protection in the BZ and community participation in conservation. Before the implementation of the BZ programme, most of these forests were highly degraded. The BZ forests not only provide forest resources to the community but also secure additional habitats to the wild animals; alternative sites for the tourism and income for community development.

Administration and Organization

BZ has been managed on participatory approach through BZMC. The BZMC is an apex body for the management of BZ. A total of 262 BZUGs and 19 BZUCs have been formed. Each BZUC elects one chairperson among themselves. One chairperson is elected among 19 BZUC chairperson to lead BZMC. The BZ secretariat is established at Park headquarters for coordination and facilitation of overall BZ development and management programme.

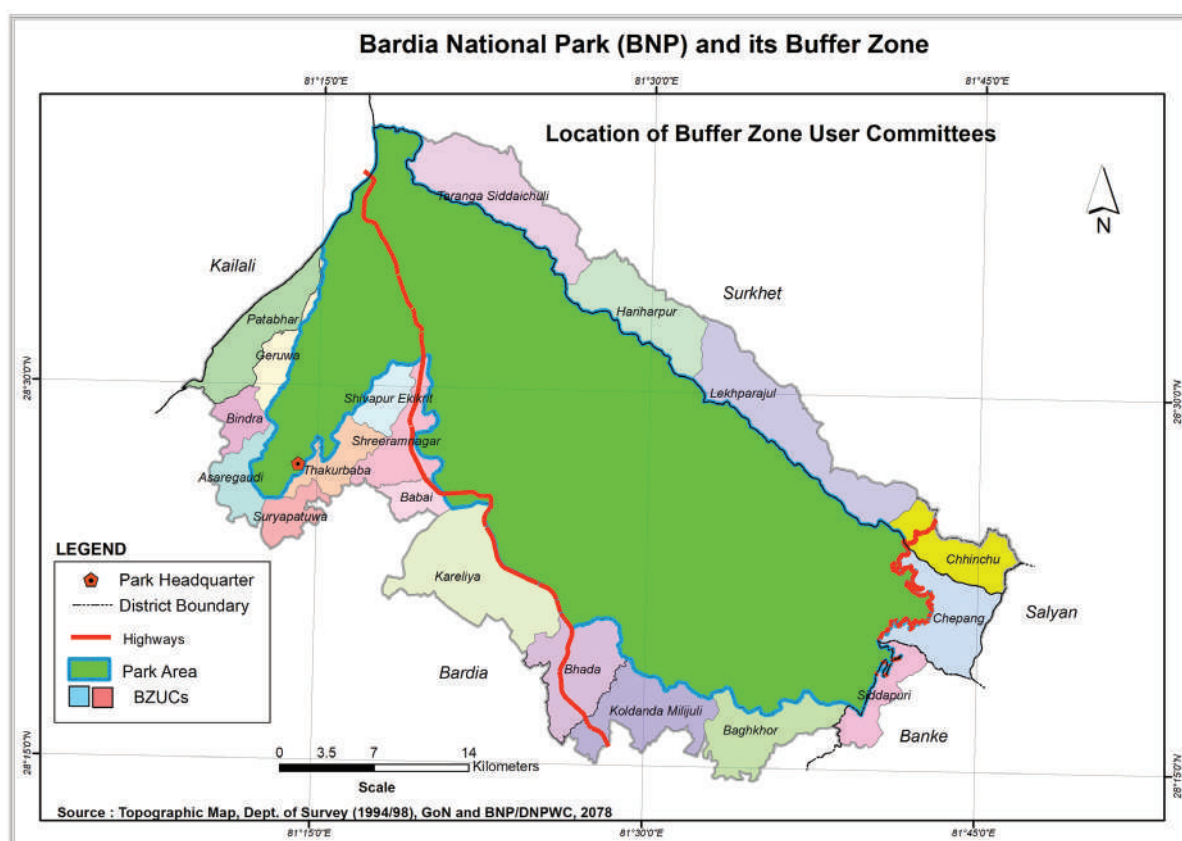


Figure 26: Location of BZUCs in the BZ

10.2 Past Management and Present Practices

In the past, the management was more focused in Park management, development of tourism and BZ management and institutionalization of BZ institutions. There used to be support of bilateral and multilateral donors in the BZ program: to enhance the capacity of the Park in participatory biodiversity conservation; livelihood improvement of local inhabitants; and increase the conservation awareness of local people.

At present, management practices include introduction of earth observation science and smart technologies in Park management mainly by introducing smart patrolling, CC cameras, spy cameras. Although mobile network is not accessible in all areas, communication with mobile phone is adopted. Wherever, there is mobile network internet can also be used and thus communication has improved to a great extent. The participation of the local community in biodiversity conservation has increased and BZ institutions support Park in implementing and facilitating the BZ program. Nowadays, Park authority is highly engaged in minimizing HWC, regulating tourism, and providing medical facilities to the injured wildlife by road accident.

10.2.1 Forest management

The BZ forest is under various forest management regimes which are managed as BZ community forest, BZ leasehold forest, BZ private forest and BZ forest (BNP managed). About 33% of the BZ is under good forest cover, 17% under grassland and degraded forest, over 43% under agriculture land and 7% others land use.

BZ is viewed from the wildlife conservation view-point and the programme are directed towards the conservation of wildlife. This area is considered as additional habitat for wild animals, especially tigers and rhinos and initiatives are taken to manage the area under a Core-Buffer strategy. People living in settlements of BZ are highly dependent on forest resources for their livelihood. Their day-to-day requirements for fuel wood, small timber for use in agriculture, house construction or repairs and cattle grazing are fulfilled from the forests in BZ. In addition, villagers sometimes illegally enter into the Park for minor forest products for their subsistence use.

There are 147 BZCF handed over to the community people. The area of handed over forest under CF management is 119,724.71 ha. From this 26,257 hhs are benefitted which equals to 134,443 people. CF are attracting tourism and generating income except for some CF of Dalla. Among the CFs, there are many CFs which need to be renewed each year.

10.2.2 Other Land use

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

10.3 Management Strategies

10.3.1 Issues

There are a number of issues to be addressed in order to mainstream biodiversity conservation in BZ management. These are:

- Limited forest resources to meet daily requirements for fodder, fuel wood and other forest products;
- Dependency of people on forest resources (nigro, grass, firewood, timber) leading high pressure in the forest due to poverty and lack of alternative livelihood options;
- Human-wildlife conflict arising from the increased wildlife population in the Park;
- The benefits from tourism has yet to be observed to trickle up to the poor and back warded communities;
- High demand of river materials including sand boulder and gravel to meet the requirement of growing population;

- There is high demand of river resources for the development of large infrastructures in BZ; and
- The BZ programme has yet to contribute towards livelihood improvement of poor, women, dalits, disadvantaged and socially excluded people.

10.3.2 Strategies

- Strengthening and institutionalization of BZ institutions including BZCF;
- Addressing human-wildlife conflict by promoting semi RCC mesh wire fence including solar/electric to reduce crop raiding by wildlife;
- Deliver relief fund effectively for Park-people amity;
- Use river resources on a sustainable basis in order to minimize flash floods due to anthropogenic reason;
- Focus target group to uplift their socio-economic condition adopting National Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy while developing plans and programme;
- Promote Community-based eco-tourism in such a way that tourism will benefit to poorest of poor people;
- Ensure equitable sharing while using the BZ resources; and
- Adopt communication, education and public awareness among local community and stakeholders in participatory biodiversity conservation.

10.3.3 Zonation

The area of the BZ is duly notified and clearly delineated. For management purposes, BZ will be further divided into conservation zone, sustainable use zone and intensive use zone.

10.3.3.1 Conservation Zone

The large forest patches in BZ are equally good as core area for wildlife which also serve as biological corridors. Thus, these areas will be basically managed as extended wildlife habitat where extraction of forest products will be restricted but the area will be allowed for regulated tourism activities. The river segments of Karnali, Babai, Geruwa, Orahi and other rivers will also be managed as conservation zone of Gharial and other aquatic fauna where the extraction of sand, gravel and stone, and fishing will be prohibited.

10.3.3.2 Sustainable Use Zone

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

10.3.3.3 Intensive Use Zone

This is the area in the BZ, including all the settlements and private lands, where environment-friendly development activities will be carried out to enhance the livelihood of the people living in the area through various developmental inputs. The basic objective of this zone is to reduce the dependency of these people on forest resources and garner their support in conservation through conservation

awareness. The area under this zone will be again prioritized based on severity of the interface problem, dependency of people on forest resources and well-being status of people. Based on this priority, the developmental inputs will be provided.

10.3.4 Community Development

Community development is one of the important activities of BZ that provide need-based and site specific inputs for socio-economic development and to reduce dependency of people on forest resources. The management of BZ is oriented towards garnering support of local people through need-based socio-economic development input and participatory forest management for fulfilling their forest product needs. Site specific plans, including livelihood support initiatives, will be the guiding document for implementing developmental initiatives in the respective user committees and groups. Sectoral integration will be ensured for the successful implementation of inputs in BZ and the user committees will function as nodal bodies for this overall development programme.

10.3.5 Biodiversity Conservation

One of the major objectives to bring the concept of BZ management is to develop partnership between the Park and the people in biodiversity conservation. The involvement and active participation of local people is the main thrust of biodiversity conservation not only in BZ but also in the core area. People will be made aware of biodiversity conservation and several programme will be launched focusing on different aspects of biodiversity conservation. Major source of budget for biodiversity conservation in BZ will be available from the fund of BZ management where there is the provision of a 30% budget to be spent in conservation activities.

10.3.6 Tourism promotion

BZ of BNP has its own tourism potential and there are several tourist resorts and facilities targeted to tourists, there are only a few eco-tourism destinations in BZ. The issues, potential and strategies for community-based eco-tourism and nature interpretation have been presented in chapter VIII.

10.3.7 Functional coordination

The plan for each BZUC/BZUG will be prepared through a bottom-up planning process. Participation of women and underprivileged communities will be ensured in planning and implementation. In order to prioritize the needs and support to be provided, participatory ranking of the users will be done based on their well-being and proximity of the settlement to the national Park.

10.3.8 Capacity Building

The Park staff involved in BZ management needs to be trained in facilitation skill and participatory approaches. The frontline staff also needs training in basic field instruments handling regarding the PA and wildlife management, and in-house orientation training in participatory management. Detailed Human Resources Development initiatives will be planned to include in-house workshops, training, capacity building courses, lecture by resource persons, improvement of skills etc. to positively change employees' perceptions and improve their professionalism in Park-people cooperation and participatory management.

10.3.9 Conflict minimization

The reduction of human-wildlife conflict arising in the BZ of the Park is of primary concern to ensure the cordial relation between the Park and people. Relief funds will be implemented effectively and

efficiently depending on incidents, as per the Relief guideline. Necessary provision will be made to provide instant support to medical treatment for the injured people through concerned BZUC and shorten the procedure of providing relief amount to the victim as early as possible.

10.3.10 Income generation and skill development

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

10.3.11 Conservation Education

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

10.3.12 Regulation of forest products

10.3.12.1 Forest Products

The management and conservation of BZ forest resources is a matter of great concern. Increased demand of the forest resources right from the grass to timber is realized to be the major challenge in managing forest resources. As per the provision made in Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 1996, forests of BZ could be managed as BZ forests, BZ community forests, private forests and religious forests. Altogether, 147 BZCFs are already handed over to the respective user groups for management and 15 are under the process of handover. The BZCF are managed as per the approved CFOP. The management responsibility of BZ forest rests with BNP. Efforts should be made to handover other suitable forest patches to as buffer community forests and promote private forests in BZ in coming years. Local people residing in the BZ are provided with the permission to fell and use the trees grown up in their own registered private lands following a certain process. The driftwood collected from the rivers and streams flowing on the border of the Park and inside the BZ should be managed according to the provision made in Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 1996.

10.3.12.2 Sand, Gravel and Stone

Rivers are a key source of ecosystem services such as water, food, energy, riverbed materials, etc. (Postel and Thompson 2005; Rasul 2014). Within those ecosystem services, the extraction of river bed material is one of particularly important types of human activity in river ecosystems (Gregory 2006; Wohl 2006). Sand, stone and gravel extraction has been an environmental problem around the globe in recent years (Musah and Barkarson 2009). The haphazard extraction of riverbed materials directly alters the channel geometry and bed elevation. By removing riverbed materials from the river using an excavator and digging deep holes disrupts the preexisting balance between sediment supply and transporting capacity, typically inducing incision upstream and downstream of the extraction site (Huang et al. 2014). As a result, the frequency of floodplain inundation increases, invites flash floods, and frequently leads to destruction of bridges and channelization structures. It also results in the loss or impoverishment of aquatic and riparian habitats (Monfared 2008).

In Nepal, the riverbed materials such as sand, gravel and stones are one of the major sources for the construction of roads, buildings and other purposes. An increase in demand for sand and gravel has placed immense pressure on these riverbed materials. The extraction of these three important construction aggregates is bound to have considerable negative effect on the place where they occur. Therefore, the excavation should not negatively affect the prime habitats of endangered species like

Dolphin and Gharial including other aquatic species like marsh mugger, otter, mahasheer and fish. In the core area of Park, extraction of riverbed materials is prohibited by NPWC Act, 2029 for which EIA has to be undertaken as per Environment Act 2076 and its Regulation 2076. However, in the BZ the authority to regulate and manage riverbed material is given to PA. When one side of the river is Park and the other side is BZ, where extraction of riverbed materials takes place, there is an imbalance of sediment flow as riverbed is high in the Park. This phenomenon also disturbs the natural sediment flow and induces river course change and invites flash floods into the village.

The Local Government Operation Act, 2074 allows Municipality and Rural Municipality to manage sand, gravel and stone in their area. Similarly, the government has issued 'Standard on Extraction, Sale and Management of Stones, Pebbles and Sand' and according to the standard, the local Government can use river resources only outside of the forest, Chure and PA. The standard also aims to determine practical procedures to be adopted by rural municipalities and municipalities in exercising the power to sell stones, pebbles, sand and soil. As per the standard, local levels shall extract and collect river and mine-based products from the areas as specified in the approved environmental study report. The standards enshrined in the Environmental Protection Act, 2076, and Environment Protection Regulation, 2077 and relevant legislation should be adhered to while executing the excavation related activities.

The excavation and use of sand, stone and gravel in BZ is limited to its users in regulated ways for their own purpose other than commercial. Regulated excavation of such products from rivers is allowed to the BZ communities only after paying royalty. These excavation activities are prohibited in areas where it could affect habitat, breeding and mobility of aquatic life particularly Dolphin and Gharials. Besides this, the excavation is limited to certain months and allowed only in designated river sections. Excavation should be in a small scale more closely to the existing annual allowable quantity. Regular monitoring, supervision and relevant studies are necessary to take right decisions in this matter. In any case, transportation and use of sand, stone and gravel should not be extended outside the BZ. The use of mechanized equipment could be made available subject to the Park's permission.

For this, the BZUC will prepare their management plan with the support of technical staff of BNP including the management of natural resources in the BZ. BZUC plans the use of resources in such a way that it will not affect biodiversity conservation. The total quantity of river materials (sand, stone and gravel) that can be collected from the rivers and streams of BNP border and BZ for the period of five years (2079/80-2083/84) is presented in Annex XIV. Each BZUC will have to extract 40% sand, 40% gravel and 20% stone from the allowable estimate. However, some of the BZUC might not have all the three resources and therefore might have to be adjusted accordingly. The quantity of the river resources to be extracted for each year can be revised at any point of time (year) if it is not extracted equally every year.

10.4 Implementation and Mainstreaming Strategy

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

- Ensuring participation of all stakeholders;
- Following the good governance practices-maintain transparency and well-informed decision;
- Capacity building for institutional sustainability;
- Regulating relief fund effectively and efficiently;
- Partnering with relevant NGOs to implement some innovative conservation related activities;
- Restoring degraded forests in the BZ and CFs outside PAs by artificial or natural regeneration;

- Restoring wetlands in the corridors and other public lands of BZ so that wildlife do not have to come to village in search of water;
- Lobbying with local Government to initiate integrated settlement in the BZ;
- Allowing sustainable harvest of river bed resources ;
- Adopting public hearing and public auditing to maintain transparency; and
- Promoting environment friendly infrastructure development.

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

10.5 Activities

- Support 50 BZCFs to renew their CFOPs;
- Handover additional 15 BZCFs to fulfill the demand of fuel, fodder and timber;
- Organize BZCFs management trainings;
- Manage grasslands in the BZ so as to provide additional habitat for wildlife meeting local needs;
- Support local community to operate 1 private nurseries;
- Support local community to plant trees in the roadside, river banks, public and private land;
- Provide support to biogas installation to 50 HHs to marginalized communities;
- Provide support to install Improved Cook Stove (ICS) to 100 HHs of marginalized communities;
- Provide support to repair and maintenance of existing 250 biogas;
- Provide support to repair and maintenance of forest road in the BZ;
- Prepare livelihood improvement strategy and plan for the BZ;
- Conduct high value agriculture crops (not preferred by wildlife) farming training;
- Provide support to procure 15 improved animal breed to reduce number of unproductive domestic animals;
- Support to rescue and manage wildlife in BZ;
- Undertake river training work in the BZ by embankment protection;
- Provide leadership training to Chairs and Vice Chairs of BZUG and BZUC;
- Provide account keeping training to Secretary or Treasurer;
- Provide support to organize cooperative management training;
- Carry out financial management training;
- Participatory planning and monitoring training;
- Regulation of relief fund for victims of human wildlife conflict;
- Award distribution to best BZUG/BZUC;
- Learning Visit of BNP staff and BZUC members;
- Educational tour of Eco-club members to learn importance of biodiversity conservation;

- Support 'Eco-clubs' to implement school level conservation awareness activities;
- Implement ToT for the teachers of schools of BZ on biodiversity conservation;
- Produce Information Education and Communication (IEC) material;
- Conduct conservation awareness campaign at school and villages of BZ with conservation focused cultural show, street drama, concert, documentary show, etc.;
- Support CBAPU;
- Provide support to strengthen and institutionalize CBAPU;
- Orientation training regarding conservation legislation to BZ communities;
- Celebrate various conservation days (World Environment Day – June 5, International Biodiversity Day – May 22, World Wetlands Day – February 2) and Wildlife Week-Baisakh from 1 to 7, World Wildlife Day – March 03, CBAPU Day March 04 etc.);
- Provide support to construct 250 safer den for livestock;
- Produce monthly radio documentary of BZ programme;
- Produce video documentary focusing BZ programme;
- Provide support day to day operation of administrative business;
- Support BZUC to prepare five year plan; and
- Organize BZMC meetings.

11.1 Activity and Budget

The budget required for the implementation of the activities prescribed by the plan for the period of five years is estimated and presented in Annex V. The summary of the activities and budget of the management plan 2079÷80-2083/84 BS (2022-2026) for BNP and its BZ for the period of five years is presented in Table 8. For the implementation of activities NRs. 1,989,765,000 (One billion nine hundred eighty nine million seven hundred sixty five thousand) is required where the administrative and program budget cost is 27.61% and 72.39% respectively. Similarly, the plan gives much weightage to HWC (15.48%) followed by habitat management (13.74%), park protection (13.07%), BZ (9.17%), species conservation (7.35%), research monitoring and training (4.14%) and tourism (3.71%) etc. (Table 8).

Table 8: Distribution of budget in different themes

SN	Activities	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Percent
1	Park protection	47335	58960	51735	51199	50755	259983	13.07
2	Habitat management	53125	55581	51563	55631	57450	273350	13.74
3	Species conservation	25775	26029	29503	32516	32370	146193	7.35
4	Fire control	3350	2218	2060	2990	2820	13438	0.68
5	Wildlife health management	12710	12771	13886	11426	12054	62847	3.16
6	Encroachment control	1775	1864	1953	2041	2130	9763	0.49
7	HWC	52300	54915	68530	60145	72174	308064	15.48
8	Research, monitoring and capacity building	15250	16748	15945	16811	17560	82314	4.14
9	Tourism management	13825	14149	15438	15466	14910	73788	3.71
10	Climate change and Solid waste management	5700	5880	5585	5566	5531	28262	1.42
12	BZ management	34325	34624	36573	37174	39702	182397	9.17
13	Administrative expenses	100065	105068	109824	114827	119583	549368	27.61
	Total	365535	388805	402592	405794	427039	1989765	100

The budget available for BNP in FY 2078/79 was NRs. 230,065,200 (Two hundred thirty million sixty five thousand two hundred). Similarly, the conservation partners such as TAL Nepal and National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) and ZSL have spent NRs. 15,656,666.00 (NRs. Fifteen million six hundred fifty six thousand six hundred and sixty six) in implementing conservation activities in the Park and BZ. Taking the budget allocation of FY 2078/79 as base allocation for FY 2079/80 as well and it is increased by 5% every year the allocation is estimated for the coming five fiscal years. With this estimation, the Government allocation budget for the plan is around 65.43% (Table 9). It is expected

that BZUCs will tap the resources from local Government and conservation partners will contribute more to fulfill the deficit of 34.57%. With the implementation of the plan it is expected that it will generate 264660 person days of local employment.

Table 9: Estimated cost of the plan and available budget for BNP (NRs. In thousand)

Description	Budget					
	FY 2079/80	FY 2080/81	FY 2081/82	FY 2082/83	FY 2083/84	Total
Cost of the management plan	365535	388805	402592	405794	427039	1989765
Total allocation in BNP by GoN and Conservation Partners	245657	257939	257939	270222	270222	1301980
Total allocation in percent	67.20	66.34	64.07	66.59	63.28	
Average allocation in percent	65.43					

11.2 Logical Framework Analysis

The logical framework of BNP and its BZ Management Plan for the five years period 2079/80-2083÷84 (2022-2026) is presented in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Logical Framework

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification	Risk and assumptions
Vision			
Biodiversity of BNP and its BZ is maintained and restored there by living in harmony with nature and sustaining healthy Terai and Chure ecosystem			
Goal			
To conserve and manage biological diversity at landscape level to ensure maintenance of a viable population of key-stone and flagship species including other wildlife applying science-based measures thereby maintaining park and people amity.	Enhanced diversity richness and status of endangered species, increased value of BNP and BZ, improved living standard of local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National inventory reports • Annual progress Report • Progress Report of conservation partners • Human Development Index reports • Living standard survey reports • Study Reports and Research Papers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive policy and priority of the GoN

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification	Risk and assumptions
Objectives			
To protect rare, endangered and threatened wildlife with special focus to protected species mainly Tigers, Wild elephant, Rhino, Swamp deer, Dolphins and Gharials with appropriate protection strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced diversity richness and status of endangered species, increased • Increased number of rhino, tiger and other wildlife, • Reduced number of rhino and tiger poaching • Reduced number of illegal cases inside the Park • No. of livestock vaccinated regularly • Number of underpass for wildlife movement in East-West Highway and Ratna High way • Connectivity are maintained and improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual progress Report • Progress Report of conservation partners • GIS mapping of wetlands, • Lab test of water quality of wetlands, • Study Reports and Research Papers • Articles in the newspaper • Documentary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate budget and staff provided to implement management activities
To improve and manage habitat by maintaining wildlife friendly forest grassland mosaic and improve wildlife connectivity to contain wildlife in the Park and BZ forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved habitat for wildlife, • No. of wetland and grassland restored and improved • Ha. of invaded area by AIS is controlled • Increased frequency of tiger sighting • Degraded river habitat Geruwa is improved • The incidence of fire in the Park is reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual progress Report • Progress Report of conservation partners • Study Reports and Research Papers • Articles in the newspaper • Documentary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted climate change mitigation and adaptation measure
To regulate and promote sustainable eco-tourism that maintains ecological integrity and contribute to local economy without having negative impacts in the socio-cultural life of local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased visitors' satisfaction, • Increased employment opportunities • No. of local people involved in tourism based enterprises, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress Reports • Visitors survey reports • Economic survey reports • Media reports • DNPWC reports, 	

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification	Risk and assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cultural activities showcased for visitors, • Development of additional tourism hub other than Thakurdwara, 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation-friendly tourism promotion
<p>To maintain human wildlife amity by decreasing HWC and live in co-existence;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced no. of people entering park to collect forest resources; • No. of cases of HWC reduced, • Role of BZUC in providing on site cash as urgent support to victim is regulated; • Delivery of relief to victims is made on time; • No. of people aware towards wildlife behavior. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual progress Report • Progress Report of conservation partners • Study Reports and Research Papers • Articles in the newspaper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political party facilitates during conflict
<p>To promote participatory biodiversity conservation by empowering BZ communities while decreasing the risks of climate vulnerabilities and improving livelihood of local people; and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and Economic development of local community improved, • Increased participation of local people in conservation activities, • Increased income of Park dependent people; • Human-wildlife Amity maintained • Conservation communities are strengthened and institutionalized, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual progress Report • Progress Report of conservation partners • Interview of local people in newspaper, radio and TV • Best Practice and Lesson Learnt Reports 	<p>Human-Wildlife conflict drastically reduced and BZ communities are positive to cooperate with effective coordination and collaboration</p>
<p>To strengthen institutional capacity of Park and BZ through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated database • The BNP staff delivers both technical and management services effectively and efficiently • The delivery of services provided by Conservation committers are improved • Increased joint venture activities, projects and programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual progress Report • Progress Report of conservation partners • HRD reports • Media reports • DNPWC reports, records of correspondence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The staff are not frequently transferred • Staff motivation and moral is maintained high

Activities	
Park protection (5.3.1.4)	259,983
Habitat management (5.3.2.1.4 & 5.3.2.2.4)	273,350
Species conservation (7.1.6, 7.2.6, 7.3.67.4.6 & 7.5.6)	146,193
Fire control (5.3.3.4)	13,438
Wildlife health management (5.3.4.4)	62,847
Encroachment control (5.3.5.4)	9,763
Human wildlife conflict (5.3.6.4)	308,064
Research, monitoring and capacity building (6.1, 6.3 & 6.4)	82,314
Tourism management (8.2.5)	73,788
Climate change and solid waste management (9.1.4 & 9.2.4)	28,262
BZ management (10.5)	182,397
Administrative expenses	549,368
Total (In NRs.)	1,989,765

11.3 Gender Equity and Social Inclusion

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

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

11.4 Implementation and Mainstreaming Strategy

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

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ANNEXES



List of the plant species recorded in BNP and its BZ

SN	FAMILY	BOTANICAL NAME
Pteridophytes		
1	<i>Woodsia</i> aceae	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>
2	<i>Equisetaceae</i>	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i> = <i>E. debile</i>
3	<i>Botrychiaceae</i>	<i>Helminthostachys zeylanica</i>
4	<i>Ophioglossaceae</i>	<i>Ophioglossum petiolatum</i>
5	<i>Pteridaceae</i>	<i>Pteris cretica</i>
6	<i>Pteridaceae</i>	<i>Pteris vittata</i>
Gymnosperms		
7	<i>Pinaceae</i>	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>
Dicotyledons		
8	<i>Aceraceae</i>	<i>Acer oblongum</i>
9	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	<i>Achyranthes bidentata</i>
10	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	<i>Buchanania latifolia</i>
11	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>
12	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
13	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>
14	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>
15	<i>Annonaceae</i>	<i>Miliusa velutina</i>
16	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
17	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i>
18	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	<i>Trachelospermum lucidum</i>
19	<i>Asclepiadaceae</i>	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>
20	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>
21	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>
22	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	<i>Stereospermum personatum</i>
23	<i>Bombacaceae</i>	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>
24	<i>Boraginaceae</i>	<i>Cynoglossum zeylanicum</i>
25	<i>Burseraceae</i>	<i>Garuga pinnata</i>
26	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>	<i>Stellaria media</i>
27	<i>Combretaceae</i>	<i>Anogeissus latifolius</i>
28	<i>Combretaceae</i>	<i>Terminalia alata</i>
29	<i>Combretaceae</i>	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>
30	<i>Combretaceae</i>	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>
31	<i>Compositae</i>	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
32	<i>Compositae</i>	<i>Artemisia dubia</i>
33	<i>Compositae</i>	<i>Cirsium wallichii</i>
34	<i>Compositae</i>	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>

SN	FAMILY	BOTANICAL NAME
35	<i>Cordiaceae</i>	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>
36	<i>Cordiaceae</i>	<i>Ehretia laevis</i>
37	<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i>
38	<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	<i>Solena heterophylla</i>
39	<i>Dilleniaceae</i>	<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>
40	<i>Dipterocarpaceae</i>	<i>Shorea robusta</i>
41	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Antidesma acidum</i>
42	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Bridelia retusa</i>
43	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Bridelia stipularis</i>
44	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Glochidion velutinum</i>
45	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>
46	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Macaranga denticulata</i>
47	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>
48	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>
49	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>
50	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus = Kirganelia reticulata</i>
51	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
52	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	<i>Trewia nudiflora</i>
53	<i>Flacourtiaceae</i>	<i>Casearia elliptica</i>
54	<i>Flacourtiaceae</i>	<i>Casearia graveolens</i>
55	<i>Juglandaceae</i>	<i>Engelhardia spicata</i>
56	<i>Labiatae</i>	<i>Elsholtzia blanda</i>
57	<i>Labiatae</i>	<i>Pogostemon benghalensis</i>
58	<i>Labiatae</i>	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
59	<i>Lauraceae</i>	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>
60	<i>Lecythidaceae</i>	<i>Careya arborea</i>
61	<i>Leeaceae</i>	<i>Leea macrophylla</i>
62	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Acacia catechu</i>
63	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Acacia rugata</i>
64	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Albizia procera</i>
65	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>
66	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Bauhinia malabarica</i>
67	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>
68	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i>
69	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>
70	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Butea monosperma</i>
71	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
72	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Cassia tora</i>
73	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Crotalaria albida</i>
74	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Crotalaria prostrata</i>
75	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i>
76	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>

SN	FAMILY	BOTANICAL NAME
77	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Delonix regia</i>
78	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Desmodium oojeinense</i>
79	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Flemingia macrophylla</i>
80	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Flemingia paniculata</i>
81	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Indigofera linifolia</i>
82	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Millettia extensa</i>
83	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>
84	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Spatholobus parviflorus</i>
85	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>
86	<i>Leguminosae</i>	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
87	<i>Lythraceae</i>	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>
88	<i>Lythraceae</i>	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i>
89	<i>Malpighiaceae</i>	<i>Hiptage beghalensis</i>
90	<i>Malvaceae</i>	<i>Kydia calycina</i>
91	<i>Meliaceae</i>	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
92	<i>Meliaceae</i>	<i>Chukrasia tabularis</i>
93	<i>Meliaceae</i>	<i>Toona ciliata</i>
94	<i>Meliaceae</i>	<i>Trichilia connaroides</i>
95	<i>Menispermaceae</i>	<i>Stephania elegans</i>
96	<i>Moraceae</i>	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>
97	<i>Moraceae</i>	<i>Ficus hispida</i>
98	<i>Moraceae</i>	<i>Ficus lacor</i>
99	<i>Moraceae</i>	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>
100	<i>Moraceae</i>	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>
101	<i>Moraceae</i>	<i>Ficus sarmentosa</i>
102	<i>Moraceae</i>	<i>Ficus semicordata</i>
103	<i>Moraceae</i>	<i>Streblus asper</i>
104	<i>Myrsinaceae</i>	<i>Maesa chisia</i>
105	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<i>Cleistocalyx operculatus</i>
106	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
107	<i>Myrtaceae</i>	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
108	<i>Oleaceae</i>	<i>Fraxinus floribunda</i>
109	<i>Oleaceae</i>	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>
110	<i>Oxalidaceae</i>	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
111	<i>Piperaceae</i>	<i>Piper longum</i>
112	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>
113	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	<i>Zizyphus rugosa</i>
114	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>
115	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i>
116	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	<i>Coffea benghalensis</i>
117	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	<i>Hymenodictyon excelsum</i>
118	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	<i>Mitragyna parviflora</i>

SN	FAMILY	BOTANICAL NAME
119	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	<i>Wendlandia exserta</i>
120	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	<i>Xeromphis spinosa</i>
121	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	<i>Xeromphis uliginosa</i>
122	<i>Rutaceae</i>	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>
123	<i>Rutaceae</i>	<i>Clausena pentaphylla</i>
124	<i>Rutaceae</i>	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i>
125	<i>Rutaceae</i>	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>
126	<i>Rutaceae</i>	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>
127	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>
128	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>
129	<i>Sapotaceae</i>	<i>Madhuca latifolia</i>
130	<i>Solanaceae</i>	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>
131	<i>Solanaceae</i>	<i>Solanum virginianum</i> = <i>S. surattense</i>
132	<i>Staphyleaceae</i>	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>
133	<i>Sterculiaceae</i>	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>
134	<i>Symplocaceae</i>	<i>Symplocos racemosa</i>
135	<i>Tamaricaceae</i>	<i>Tamarix dioica</i>
136	<i>Tiliaceae</i>	<i>Corchorus aestuans</i>
137	<i>Tiliaceae</i>	<i>Grewia helicterifolia</i>
138	<i>Tiliaceae</i>	<i>Grewia optiva</i>
139	<i>Tiliaceae</i>	<i>Grewia subinaequalis</i>
140	<i>Tiliaceae</i>	<i>Triumfetta pilosa</i>
141	<i>Ulmaceae</i>	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>
142	<i>Umbelliferae</i>	<i>Hydrocotyle javanica</i> = <i>H. nepalensis</i>
143	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	<i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i>
144	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	<i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i>
145	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	<i>Lantana camara</i>
146	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	<i>Lippia nodiflora</i> = <i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (L.) Rich.
147	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
Monocotyledons		
148	<i>Asparagaceae</i>	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>
149	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>
150	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
151	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>
152	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Apluda mutica</i>
153	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Coix lachryma-jobi</i>
154	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Cymbopogon flexuosus</i>
155	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Cymbopogon jwarancusa</i>
156	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
157	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Desmostachya bipinnata</i>
158	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>
159	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Eulaliopsis binata</i>

SN	FAMILY	BOTANICAL NAME
160	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>
161	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
162	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Narenga porphyrocoma</i>
163	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Phragmites karka</i>
164	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Saccharum bengalensis</i>
165	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>
166	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Themeda villosa</i>
167	<i>Gramineae</i>	<i>Vetiveria zizaniodes</i>
168	<i>Musaceae</i>	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>
169	<i>Palmae</i>	<i>Calamus tenuis</i>
170	<i>Palmae</i>	<i>Phoenix humilis</i>
171	<i>Smilacaceae</i>	<i>Smilax perfoliata</i>
172	<i>Typhaceae</i>	<i>Typha elephantina</i>
173	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	<i>Curcuma angustifolia</i>

Source: BNP APR 2078

List of Mammals recorded in BNP

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

SN	Mammals	
ORDER:PHOLIDOTA		
1	Hog Deer	<i>Axis porcinusporcinus</i>
2	Chinese Pangolin	<i>Manis pentadacyla</i>
3	Swamp Deer	<i>Cervus duvauceli</i>
ORDER : INSECTIVORA		
1	Sambar Deer	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
2	Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacusmuntjak</i>
3	Woodland Shrew	<i>Crossidura attenuate</i>
4	House Shrew	<i>Suncus murinus</i>
5	Black Buck	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>
ORDER : CHIROPTERA		
1	Nilgai	<i>Boselaphustragocamelus</i>
2	Indian Short-nosed FruitBat	<i>Cynopterus sphinx</i>
3	Painted bat	<i>Kerivoulapicta</i>
4	Indian Vespertilionid Bat	<i>Scotophilusheathi</i>
5	Himalayan Goral	<i>Naemorhedus goral</i>
6	Four-hornedAntelope	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>
7	Indian pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus coromandra</i>
8	Five-stripe PalmSquirrel	<i>Funambuluspennantii</i>
9	Red Flying Squirrel	<i>Petauristapetaurista</i>
ORDER : PRIMATES		
1	Lesser Bandicoot Rat	<i>Bandicota bengalensis</i>
2	Large Bandicoot Rat	<i>Bandicota indica</i>
3	Indian Bush Rat	<i>Golundaelliotti</i>
4	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>
5	Hanuman Langur	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>
ORDER : CARNIVORA		
1	Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>
2	Grey Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
3	Asiatic Wild-dog, Dhole	<i>Cuon alpines</i>
4	Bengal Fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>
5	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
6	Sloth Bear	<i>Ursus ursinus</i>
7	Common Otter	<i>Lutralutra</i>
8	Smooth Coated Otter	<i>Lutrogaleperspicillata</i>
9	Yellow-throated Marten	<i>Martes flavigula</i>
10	Honey Badger, Ratel	<i>Mellivora capensis</i>

SN	Mammals		
11		Toddy Cat (Common Palm Civet)	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphrodites</i>
12		Large Indian Civet	<i>Viverrazibetha</i>
13		Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>
14		Indian Grey Mongoose	<i>Herpestesedwardsii</i>
15		Small Asian Mongoose	<i>Herpestesjavanicus</i>
16		Crab-eating Mongoose	<i>Herpestes urva</i>
17		Striped Hyaena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>
18		Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>
19		Marbled Cat	<i>Felis marmorata</i>
20		Roof Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
21		Indian Crested Porcupine	<i>Hystrix indica</i>
22		Hispid Hare	<i>Caprolagushispidus</i>
23		Indian Hare (Rufoustailed)	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>
24		Metad	<i>Millardiameltada</i>
25		Little Indian Field Mouse	<i>Mus booduga</i>
26		Fawn Colored Mouse	<i>Mus cervicolor</i>
27		House Rat	<i>Mus musculus</i>
28		Indian spiny mouse	<i>Mus platythrix</i>
29		Hog Deer	<i>Axis porcinusporcinus</i>
30		Swamp Deer	<i>Cervus duvauceli</i>
31		Sambar Deer	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
32		Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacusmuntjak</i>
33		Black Buck	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>
34		Nilgai	<i>Boselaphustragocamelus</i>
35		Common Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
36		Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>
37		Leopard Cat	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>
38		Fishing Cat	<i>Prionailurusviverrinus</i>
39		Himalayan Goral	<i>Naemorhedus goral</i>
40		Four-horned Antelope	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>
41		Five-stripe Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambuluspennantii</i>
ORDER – CETACEA			
42		Gangetic Dolphin	<i>Platanista gangetica</i>
43		Asiatic Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>
44		One-horned Rhinoceros	<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>
45		Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
46		Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>
47		Lesser Bandicoot Rat	<i>Bandicota bengalensis</i>
48		Large Bandicoot Rat	<i>Bandicota indica</i>
49		Indian Bush Rat	<i>Golundaelliotti</i>
50		Metad	<i>Millardiameltada</i>
51		Fawn Colored Mouse	<i>Mus cervicolor</i>
52		Little Indian Field Mouse	<i>Mus booduga</i>

Source: BNP APR 2078

List of Birds recorded in BNP

SN	Family/ Order/ English Name	Scientific Name	Nepali Name	GTS	NTS	CITIES	OS
	GALLIFORMES						
	Phasianidae						
1	Hill Partridge	<i>Arborophila torqueola</i>	पिउरा				r,3
2	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	बट्टाई				r,3
3	Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	कालो तित्रा				r,1
4	Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	कपिञ्जल तित्रा		VU		r,1
5	Swamp Francolin	<i>Francolinus gularis</i>	सिमतित्रा	VU	EN		r,5
6	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	मुजुर		NT	III	r,1
7	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	लुईचे				r,1
8	Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	कालिज			III	r,2
	ANSERIFORMES						
	Anatidae						
9	Lesser Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	सिलसिले				r,2
10	Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>	खोयाहाँस		NT		w,4
11	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	कलहाँस		NT		w,5
12	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	स्वर्णनयन हाँस				w,5
13	Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	मणितुण्डक हाँस				w,2
14	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	चखेवाचखेवी		NT		w,1
15	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	लालठूडे चखे वा				w,5
16	African Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	नकटा		EN	II	r,5
17	Cotton Pygmy-goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	हरिहाँस		VU		r,3
18	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Rhodonessa rufina</i>	सुनजुरे हाँस				w,3
19	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	कैलोटाउके हाँस	VU	NT		w,3
20	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	मालक हाँस		VU		w,3
21	Tufted duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	कालीजुरे हाँस				w,3

SN	Family/ Order/ English Name	Scientific Name	Nepali Name	GTS	NTS	CITIES	OS
22	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	श्वेतांखीभौ हाँस		VU		w,3
23	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	बेल्चाठूडे हाँस				w,3
24	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	खडखडे हाँस				w,2
25	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	सिन्दुरे हाँस				w,3
26	Indian Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	नादुन हाँस		NT		w,4
27	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	हरियो टाउके				w,2
28	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	सुइरोपुच्छे हाँस		EN		w,2
29	Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	विजुलागैरौ हाँस				w,2
PODICIPEDIFORMES							
Podicipedidae							
30	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	डुबुल्कीचरा				w,3
31	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	सिउरे डुबुल्कीचरा				w,3
COLUMBIFORMES							
Columbidae							
32	Common Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	ठूलो वनपरे वा				v
33	Oriental Turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	तामे ढुकुर				r,2
34	Eurasian Collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	कण्ठे ढुकुर				r,1
35	Red Turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	सानोतामे ढुकुर				r,1
36	Western Spotted Dove	<i>Spilopelia suratensis</i>	कुले ढुकुर				r,1
37	Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	धुसर ढुकुर				r,3
38	Grey-capped Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	हारील ढुकुर				r,2
39	Orange-breasted Green-pigeon	<i>Treron bicinctus</i>	सुन्तलेछ्छाती हलेसो				r,3
40	Ashy-headed Green-pigeon	<i>Treron phayrei</i>	फुस्रोटाउके हलेसो		NT		r,2
41	Yellow-footed Green-pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicopterus</i>	हलेसो				r,2
42	Pin-tailed Green-pigeon	<i>Treron apicauda</i>	सुइरोपुच्छे हलेसो		NT		r,3

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43	Wedge-tailed Green-pigeon	<i>Treron sphenurus</i>	पहाडी हल्लेसो				r,4
CAPRIMULGIFORMES							
Caprimulgidae							
44	Grey Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i>	फुस्रो चैते चरा				r,4
45	Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	लामपुच्छे चैते चरा		NT		r,2
46	Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	चुकुके चैते चरा		EN		r,4
47	Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	चुइयाँ चैते चरा		NT		r,2
Hemiprocnidae							
48	Crested Treeswift	<i>Hemiprocne coronata</i>	जुरे गौथली				r,2
Apodidae							
49	White-rumped Spinetail	<i>Zoonavena sylvatica</i>	सानो वन गौथली		NT		r,2
50	White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	सेतोकण्ठे गौथली				w,4
51	Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>	चीचिका गौथली				w,3
52	Asian Palm-swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	थाकल गौथली				r,2
53	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	बतासी गौथली				w,3
54	House Swift	<i>Apus nipalensis</i>	फिरफिरे घर गौथली				r,1
CUCULIFORMES							
Cuculidae							
55	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	ढोडे गोकुल				r,1
56	Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	सानो गोकुल				r,2
57	Sirkeer Malkoha	<i>Taccocua leschenaultii</i>	न्याउरी मालकौवा				r,3
58	Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	हरित मालकौवा				r,3
59	Jacobin Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	जुरे कोइली				s,2
60	Western Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>	कोइली				r,1

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61	Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	धर्के खैरो को इली				r,3
62	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	फुस्रो सानो कोइली				s,3
63	Fork -tailed Drongo Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	चिबे कोइली				s,3
64	Whistling Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx nasicolor</i>	पपीहा को इली				s,5
65	Common Hawk-cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	बीउ कुहियो				r,2
66	Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	काफल पाक्यो				s,1
67	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	कुक्कु को इली				s,2
68	Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	पेटकैले को इली				s,4
	GRUIFORMES						
	Rallidae						
69	Western Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	कुलावारी		CR		w,4
70	Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Zapornia fusca</i>	घोल कस्दरी				r,2
71	Brown Crake	<i>Zapornia akool</i>	ध्वासे सिमकुखुरा				r,2
72	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	सिमकुखुरा				r,1
73	Watercock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	जलकुखुरा		NT		s,3
74	Purple Swampen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	कुर्मा				s,2
75	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	बगाले सिमकुखुरा				s,2
76	Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	मरुल				s,2
	Gruidae						
77	Sarus Crane	<i>Antigone antigone</i>	सारस	VU	VU	II	r,4
78	Demoiselle Crane	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	कर्याड-कुरुड सारस		VU	II	v
79	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	लक्ष्मण सारस		NT	II	v
	OTIDIFORMES						
	Otididae						
80	Bengal Florican	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	खरमुजुर	CR	CR	I	r,5

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81	Lesser Florican	<i>Sypheotides indicus</i>	सानो खरमुजुर	EN	CR	II	s,5
	Ciconiidae						
82	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	भुँडीफोर गरुड	VU	VU		r,2
83	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	लालटाउके गरुड		EN		r,4
84	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	घुँगीफोर गरुड		VU		r,1
85	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	कालो गरुड		VU	II	w,2
86	Asian Woollyneck	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	लोभीपापी गरुड	VU	NT		r,3
87	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	सेतो गरुड				v
88	Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	कृष्णकण्ठ गरुड		CR		r,4
	Threskiornithidae						
89	Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	सेतो साँवरी		NT		r,2
90	Red-napped Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	कर्का साँवरी				r,1
	PELECANIFORMES						
	Ardeidae						
91	Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	ठूलो जूनबकुल्ला		EN		w,5
92	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	पहेँलो जूनबकुल्ला	CR			s,2
93	Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	रातो जूनबकुल्ला				s,2
94	Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	कालो जूनबकुल्ला		EN		r,5
95	Black-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	वाँके बकुल्ला				r,2
96	Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	छोटाखुट्टे बकुल्ला				r,2
97	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	आसकोटे बकुल्ला				r,1
98	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	वस्तु बकुल्ला				r,1
99	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	फुस्रो बकुल्ला				w,2

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100	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	ध्यानी बकुल्ला				r,3
101	Great White Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	ठूलो सेतो बकुल्ला				r,1
102	Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>	मभौला से तोबकुल्ला				r,1
	SULIFORMES						
	Phalacrocoracidae						
103	Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	सानो जलेवा				r,1
104	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>	जलेवा		NT		w,1
	Anhingidae						
105	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	सुइरोठुँडे		NT		r,1
	CHARADRIIFORMES						
	Burhinidae						
106	Indian Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus indicus</i>	बगरबट्टाई				r,2
107	Great Thick-knee	<i>Esacus recurvirostris</i>	ठूलो बगर बट्टाई		CR		r,4
	Ibidorhynchidae						
108	Ibisbill	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	तिलहरी चरा		EN		w,4
	Recurvirostridae						
109	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	हलीमुख				w,5
110	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	प्रवालपाद				w,5
	Charadriidae						
111	Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	प्रशान्त सर्षपी		NT		w,4
112	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	लघु र जपुत्रिका				r,1
113	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	अलकचन्द्र र जपुत्रिका				w,3
114	Greater Sandplover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	बडा र जपुत्रिका				v
115	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	जुरे हुटिट् याउ		NT		w,4
116	River Lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	खोले हुटिट् याउ		NT		r,2
117	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malabaricus</i>	दोयम हुटिट् याउ		VU		r,5

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118	Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	राजहुटिट्ट याउ				w,4
119	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	हुटिट्टयाउँ				r,1
	Rostratulidae						
120	Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	चित्राङ्गुड				r,4
	Jacanidae						
121	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	जलअप्सरा		VU		s,3
122	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	लामाऔले				r,2
	Scolopacidae						
123	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	सानो आँसीठूडे				w,5
124	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	आँसीठूडे		CR		w,4
125	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	जलरङ्ग				w,2
126	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	श्वेत जलरङ्ग				w,5
127	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	कालीखुट्टे जलरङ्ग				w,3
128	Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	भारक चाहा				r,2
129	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	पानी चाहा				r,2
130	Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	गोभण्डीर चाहा				r,4
131	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	चञ्चले सुडसुडिया				w,1
132	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	रुख सुडसुडिया				w,1
133	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	थोप्ले टिमटिमा				w,3
134	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	टिमटिमा				w,1
135	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	लालखुट्टे टिमटिमा				w,2
136	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	वन सुडसुडिया				w,3
137	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	मसिनोठूडे टिमटिमा				w,5
	Turnicidae						
138	Common Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	सानो गट्टे बट्टाई		NT		r,4

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139	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	पहेलोखुट्टे गट्टे बट्टाई		NT		r,3
140	Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	धर्के गट्टेबट्टाई				r,3
	Glareolidae						
141	Indian Courser	<i>Cursorius coromandelicus</i>	गाजले धावक		EN		v
142	Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	ठूलो पानी गौथली		NT		r,5
143	Little Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	पानी गौथली		NT		r,1
	Laridae						
144	Indian Skimmer	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	भाँभर चिउवा	VU	CR		s,5
145	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	खैरोटाउके गंगाचील		VU		w,3
146	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	कालोटाउके गंगाचील		VU		w,3
147	Pallas's Gull	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	राजा गंगाचील				w,3
148	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	कृष्णपंख गंगाचील				w,4
149	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	लघु फ् यालफ्याले		VU		s,1
150	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	केकरा फ् यालफ्याले		CR		w,4
151	River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	कुरारी फ् यालफ्याले		CR		r,4
152	Black-bellied Tern	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	उत्क्रोशी फ् यालफ्याले	EN	CR		r,4
	STRIGIFORMES						
	Tytonidae						
153	Eastern Grass-owl	<i>Tyto longimembris</i>	घाँसे लाटो कोसेरो		CR	II	r,4
	Strigidae						
154	Brown Boobook	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	कालपेचक			II	r,2
155	Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	सानो डुन्दुल			II	r,3
156	Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	ठूलो डुन्दुल			II	r,3
157	Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	डुन्दुल			II	r,1

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158	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	कोचलगाँडे लाटोकोसेरो			II	r,1
159	Collared Scops-owl	<i>Otus lettia</i>	चित्री उलूक			II	r,3
160	Oriental Scops-owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	लोखर्के उलूक			II	r,2
161	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	लघुकर्ण लाटोकोसेरो		VU	II	w,4
162	Brown Wood-owl	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	चशमे उलूक		VU	II	r,4
163	Mottled Wood Owl	<i>Strix ocellata</i>	छिर्के उलूक			II	r,4
164	Rock Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo bengalensis</i>	हिमाली हाप्सिलो		VU		r,4
165	Spot-bellied Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	महाकौशिक		EN	II	r,4
166	Dusky Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo coromandus</i>	भासोलूक		CR	II	r,4
167	Brown Fish-owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	मलाहा हुचील		VU	II	r,3
	ACCIPITRIFORMES						
	Pandionidae						
168	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	मलाहा चील			II	w,2
	Accipitridae						
169	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	मुसे चील			II	r,2
170	Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	मधुहा			II	r,2
171	Black Baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	कालो जुरे बाज		NT	II	r,3
172	Crested Serpent-eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	काकाकुल			II	r,1
173	Short-toed Snake-eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	सर्पहारी चील			II	w,3
174	Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	हाडफोर		VU	II	v
175	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	सेतो गिद्ध	EN	VU	II	r,3
176	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	सुन गिद्ध	CR	EN	II	r,3
177	Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	हिमाली गिद्ध		VU	II	w,2
178	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	डंगर गिद्ध	CR	CR	II	r,2
179	Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	सानो खैरो गिद्ध	CR	CR	II	r,3
180	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	राजगिद्ध		EN	II	w,3
181	Mountain Hawk Eagle	<i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i>	पहाडी शदलचील			II	r,3

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182	Changeable Hawk Eagle	<i>Nisaetus cirrhatus</i>	शदलचील			II	r,2
183	Rufous-bellied Eagle	<i>Lophotriorchis kienerii</i>	सेतोकण्ठे चील		CR	II	r,4
184	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malaiensis</i>	द्रोणक चील			II	w,4
185	Indian Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga hastata</i>	लघु महाचील	VU	VU	II	r,3
186	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>	जीवाहार महाचील	VU	VU	II	w,4
187	Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	राग महाचील	VU		II	w,5
188	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	गोमायु महाचील	EN	VU	II	w,3
189	Eastern Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	रणमत्त महाचील	VU	CR	I	w,5
190	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	सुपर्ण महाचील		VU	II	w,5
191	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	मोरङ्गी चील			II	r,4
192	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	काँधचन्द्र चील			II	w,3
193	Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	बेसरा			II	r,3
194	Eastern Marsh-harrier	<i>Circus spilonotus</i>	पूर्वीय सिम भुइँचील		VU	II	W,3
195	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	चल्लाचोर भुइँचील		VU	II	w,2
196	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	श्वेत भुइँचील		VU	II	w,4
197	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	आब्लाक पेटाहा भुइँचील		VU	II	w,4
198	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	वनबाज			II	r,3
199	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	बलाकांक्ष वनबाज			II	r,4
200	Pallas's Fish-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	बोक्सी चील	EN	CR		w,4
201	White-tailed Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	कङ्कम चील		CR	I	w,4
202	Lesser Fish-eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	सानो माछाकुल		CR	II	r,5
203	Grey-headed Fish-eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichhyaetus</i>	माछाकुल		CR	II	r,3

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204	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	सेतोटाउके चील		CR	II	r,4
205	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	कालो चील			II	r,1
206	White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	जमल श्ये नबाज			II	r,2
207	Himalayan Buzzard	<i>Buteo refectus</i>	श्येनबाज			II	w,2
208	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	लामखुट्टे श्ये नबाज			II	w,4
	BUCEROTIFORMES						
	Bucerotidae						
209	Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	राजधनेश		VU	I	r,3
210	Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	सानो धनेश				r,1
211	Oriental Pied Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	कालो धनेश		NT	II	r,1
	Upupidae						
212	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	फाप्पे चरा				w,2
	CORACIIFORMES						
	Meropidae						
213	Blue-bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	मधुमक्षी भक्षका				r,3
214	Asian Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	मुरलीचरा				r,1
215	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	कटुसटाउके मुरलीचरा				s,1
216	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	नीलपुच्छे मुरलीचरा				s,1
	Coraciidae						
217	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	ठेउवा				r,1
218	Oriental Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	लालचुच्चे ठेउवा				s,1
	Alcedinidae						
219	Blue-eared Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	नीलटाउके माटीकोरे		EN		r,3
220	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	सानो माटीकोरे				r,1
221	Crested Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	ठूलो छिरबिरे माटीकोरे				r,3
222	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	छिरबिरे माटीकोरे				r,1

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223	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	ठूलो माटीकोरे				r,2
224	White-breasted Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	सेतोकण्ठे माटीकोरे				r,1
225	Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	कालोटाउके माटीकोरे				w,4
	PICIFORMES						
	Megalaimidae						
226	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Psilopogon haemacephalus</i>	मिलचरा				r,2
227	Great Barbet	<i>Psilopogon virens</i>	न्याउली				r,3
228	Lineated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon lineatus</i>	छिके कुथुके				r,3
229	Brown-headed Barbet	<i>Psilopogon zeylanicus</i>	कुमछिके कुथुके				r,1
230	Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Psilopogon asiaticus</i>	कुथुके				r,2
	Picidae						
231	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	खरलाहाँचे				w,3
232	Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	थोप्ले ससिया				r,3
233	Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes guttacristatus</i>	गर्दनथोप्ले लाहाँचे				r,2
234	White-naped Woodpecker	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>	सेतोगर्दने लाहाँचे				r,4
235	Himalayan Flameback	<i>Dinopium shorii</i>	तीनऔले लाहाँचे				r,1
236	Black-rumped Flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	कालोहाडे लाहाँचे				r,1
237	Greater Yellownappe	<i>Chrysophlegma flavinucha</i>	ठूलो सुनजुरे काठफोर				r,3
238	Lesser Yellownappe	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	सुनजुरे काठफोर				r,3
239	Streak-throated Woodpecker	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>	कत्ले काठफोर				r,2
240	Black-naped Woodpecker	<i>Picus guerini</i>	कालोगर्दने काठफोर				r,2
241	Scaly-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Picus squamatus</i>	ठूलोकत्ले काठफोर				r,4
242	Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	राजलाहाँचे	VU	EN		r,3

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243	Grey-capped Woodpecker	<i>Picoides canicapillus</i>	फुस्रोटाउके काष्ठकूट				r,3
244	Indian Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides nanus</i>	पुन्टे काष्ठकूट				r,2
245	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Leiopicus mahrattensis</i>	पहेलोटाउके काष्ठकूट				r,2
246	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	काष्ठकूट				r,2
	CARIAMIFORMES						
	Falconidae						
247	Collared Falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	पौरी बाज		NT	II	r,2
248	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	बौडाइ			II	r,2
249	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	जुंगे चिरान्तक बाज			II	s,4
250	Oriental Hobby	<i>Falco severus</i>	चरान्तक बाज		CR	II	s,5
251	Laggar Falcon	<i>Falco jugger</i>	लागर बाज		CR	I	w,5
252	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	शाही बाज			I	r,2
	PSITTACIFORMES						
	Psittacidae						
253	Slaty-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula himalayana</i>	मदना सुगा			II	r,3
254	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	टुईसी सुगा			II	r,1
255	Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	कागभेला सुगा		VU	II	r,2
256	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	कर्ा सुगा		NT	II	r,1
257	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	कण्ठे सुगा				r,1
	PASSERIFORMES						
	Pittidae						
258	Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	गाजले पिट्टा				s,2
259	Western Hooded Pitta	<i>Pitta sordida</i>	चित्रक पिट्टा		VU		s,2
	Eurylaimidae						
260	Long-tailed Broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	चित्रकुट				r,3
	Oriolidae						
261	Maroon Oriole	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>	घनरक्त सुनचरी				r,4
262	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	कालोटाउके सुनचरी				r,1

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263	Indian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	गाजले सुनचरी				s,2
264	Slender-billed Oriole	<i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	तीखोठूँडे सुनचरी				w,5
	Vireonidae						
265	White-browed Shrike-babbler	<i>Pteruthius aeralatus</i>	लालपंखे भद्राईभ्याकुर				r,4
266	White-bellied Erpornis	<i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>	सेतोपेटे जुरे चरा				r,2
	Campephagidae						
267	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	सानो र ानीचरी				r,1
268	Grey-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	नौनीकण्ठे र ानीचरी				v
269	Short-billed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus brevirostris</i>	लघुठूँडे र ानीचरी				w,4
270	Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	लामपुच्छे र ानीचरी				r,3
271	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	रानीचरी				w,1
272	Rosy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	गुलाफी र ानीचरी				r,4
273	Indian Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	लटुशक विर हीचरी				r,1
274	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melaschistos</i>	कालो विर हीचरी				r,2
275	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	<i>Lalage melanoptera</i>	कालोटाउके विरहीचरी				r,3
	Artamidae						
276	Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	मिथुन				r,1
	Vangidae						
277	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	आसकोटे चरी				r,1
	Aegithinidae						
278	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	सुसेलीचरी				r,1
	Rhipiduridae						
279	White-browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	कुमथोप्ले मारुनीचरी				r,2

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280	White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	नक्कले मारुनीचरी				r,1
281	Yellow-bellied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	पहेलो मारुनीचरी				w,3
	Dicruridae						
282	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	कालो चिबे				r,1
283	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	ध्वाँसे चिबे				r,2
284	White-bellied Drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>	सेतोपेटे चिबे				r,1
285	Crow-billed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus annectens</i>	कागठूडे चिबे				s,3
286	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	सानो चिबे				r,1
287	Lesser Racquet-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	भृङ्गराज चिबे				r,4
288	Hair-crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	केशराज चिबे				r,1
289	Greater Racquet-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	भीमराज चिबे				r,2
	Monarchidae						
290	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	राजचरी				r,3
291	Indian Paradise-flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	स्वर्गचरी				s,2
	Laniidae						
292	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	खैरो भद्राई				w,2
293	Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	चित्रक भद्राई				r,3
294	Long-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	भद्राई				r,1
295	Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	हिमाली भद्राई				w,2
296	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	राजभद्राई		CR		r,5
	Corvidae						
297	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	कोकले				r,1
298	Grey Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	पहाडी को कले				r,4
299	Red-billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>	स्यालपोथरी लामपुच्छे				r,2
300	Common Green Magpie	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	हरियो लामपुच्छे				r,3
301	Black-headed Jay	<i>Garrulus lanceolatus</i>	कालोटाउके वनकाग				w,5

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302	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	घर काग				r,1
303	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	कालो काग				r,1
	Stenostiridae						
304	Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	चञ्चले अर्जुनक				w,1
	Paridae						
305	Sultan Tit	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	स्वर्णचूल र जिचिचिक्कोटे		EN		r,5
306	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	चिचिक्कोटे				r,1
307	Green-backed Tit	<i>Parus monticolus</i>	हरियो चिचिक्कोटे				r,3
308	Black-lored Tit	<i>Machlolophus xanthogenys</i>	पाण्डु चिचिक्कोटे				r,3
	Alaudidae						
309	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-lark	<i>Eremopterix griseus</i>	चशमे भारद्वाज				r,2
310	Bengal Bushlark	<i>Mirafra assamica</i>	भारद्वाज				r,2
311	Sand Lark	<i>Alaudala raytal</i>	बगर भारद्वाज				r,1
312	Eastern short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella dukhunensis</i>	वर्तिका भार द्वाज				w,3
313	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	ब्रह्मीचटी				r,1
314	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	जुरे भारद्वाज		NT		r,3
	Cisticolidae						
315	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	फिर्फिरे				r,1
316	Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	सुनटाउके फिर्फिरे		NT		r,2
317	Striated Prinia	<i>Prinia crinigera</i>	सुया घाँसे फिस्टो				r,3
318	Grey-crowned Prinia	<i>Prinia cinereocapilla</i>	घेघरी घाँसे फिस्टो	VU	CR		r,5
319	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	फुस्रोछाती घाँसेफिस्टो				r,1
320	Graceful Prinia	<i>Prinia gracilis</i>	काँसे घाँसे फिस्टो				r,3
321	Jungle Prinia	<i>Prinia sylvatica</i>	जङ्गल घाँसे फिस्टो				r,3

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322	Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	पीतोदर घाँसे फिस्टो		NT		r,2
323	Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	टुणुक् घाँसे फिस्टो				r,2
324	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	भाँक्री घाँसे फिस्टो				r,1
325	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	पातसिउने फिस्टो				r,1
	Acrocephalidae						
326	Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Arundinax aedon</i>	मोटोठूँडे ट् याकट्याके				w,2
327	Blyth's Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	ट्याकट्याके				w,2
328	Paddyfield Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	सानो ट् याकट्याके				w,4
329	Clamorous Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	लामोठूँडे ट् याकट्याके		NT		r,2
	Pnoepygidae						
330	Pygmy Cupwing	<i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>	मुरालिँडे डिकुरेभ्याकुर				w,4
	Locustellidae						
331	Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	नर्कट घाँसे चरी		CR		r,3
332	Bristled Grassbird	<i>Chaetornis striata</i>	काँसे घाँसे चरी	VU	VU		r,3
	Hirundinidae						
333	Nepal House Martin	<i>Delichon nipalense</i>	नेपाल भीर गौथली				w,4
334	Northern House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	भीरगौथली				w,4
335	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	सुइरोपुच्छे गौथली				r,2
336	Asian Plain Martin	<i>Riparia chinensis</i>	भित्तेगौथली		NT		r,1
337	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	घर गौथली				r,1
338	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	गेरुकटी गौथली				w,3
339	Collared Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	गलाहारी भित्तेगौथली				r,3

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340	Pale Sand Martin	<i>Riparia diluta</i>	सेतोकण्ठे भित्तेगौथली				r,4
	Pycnonotidae						
341	Ashy Bulbul	<i>Hemixos flava</i>	फुस्रोपेटे जुरेली				r,4
342	Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	बाख्रे जुरेली				r,1
343	Striated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus striatus</i>	धर्के जुरेली				r,4
344	Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus flaviventris</i>	कालोकल्की पहेलो जुरेली				r,3
345	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	श्वेतवक्ष जुरेली				r,1
346	Himalayan Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	जुल्फे जुरेली				r,2
347	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	जुरेली				r,1
	Phylloscopidae						
348	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	हरित फिस्टो				w,4
349	Hume's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	चञ्चले फिस्टो				w,1
350	Lemon-rumped Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	पीतकटी फिस्टो				w,2
351	Buff-barred Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	सुन्तलेरेखी फिस्टो				w,3
352	Ashy-throated Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	फुस्रोपेटे फिस्टो				w,3
353	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	गोधूलि फिस्टो				w,2
354	Smoky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fulgiventris</i>	ध्वाँसे फिस्टो				w,3
355	Siberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	चिपूचिपे फिस्टो				w,2
356	Tickell's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	पीतोदर फिस्टो				w,2
357	Grey-cheeked Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus poliogenys</i>	सेतोचश्मे फिस्टो		NT		w,5
358	Green-crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus burkii</i>	सुनचश्मे फिस्टो				w,3
359	Chestnut-crowned Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus castaniceps</i>	रातोटाउके फिस्टो				w,4

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360	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	जीवल फिस्टो				w,1
361	Large-billed Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	ठूलोठूडे फिस्टो				s,4
362	Yellow-vented Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>	पीतनिर्गम फिस्टो		EN		w,4
363	Blyth's Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	तालुधर्के फिस्टो				w,1
364	Western Crowned Leaf-warbler	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	ठूलो तालुधर्क फिस्टो				w,3
365	Grey-hooded Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus xanthoschistos</i>	तुमुलकारी फिस्टो				r,2
366	Grey-bellied Tesia	<i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>	फुस्रोपेटे टिसिया				w,4
367	Chestnut-headed Tesia	<i>Cettia castaneocoronata</i>	रातोटाउके टिसिया				w,4
368	Grey-sided Bush-warbler	<i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>	रातोटाउके भाडीफिस्टो				w,2
369	Pale-footed Bush-warbler	<i>Hemitesia pallidipes</i>	घेघरी भाडीफिस्टो		VU		w,5
370	Brownish-flanked Bush-warbler	<i>Horornis fortipes</i>	खैरोकोखे भाडीफिस्टो				w,4
371	Aberrant Bush-warbler	<i>Horornis flavolivaceus</i>	पीतहरित भाडीफिस्टो				w,2
Aegithalidae							
372	White-throated Tit	<i>Aegithalos niveogularis</i>	सेतोक्णठे राजचिचिल्कोटे				v
373	Red-headed Tit	<i>Aegithalos iredalei</i>	कालीक्णठे र राजचिचिल्कोटे				r,3
Sylviidae							
374	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	श्वेतक्णठ फिस्टो				w,4
375	Eastern Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia crassirostris</i>	ठूलो श्वे तक्णठ फिस्टो				v
376	Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	तामे घाँसे भ्याकुर		NT		r,2

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	Zosteropidae						
377	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	कांकीर				r,1
	Timaliidae						
378	White-browed Scimitar-babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	फुस्रोटाउके पाल्कोटे				r,2
379	Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-babbler	<i>Erythrogonys erythrogonys</i>	पाल्कोटे				r,3
380	Grey-throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	फुस्रो कण्ठे वनभ्याकुर				r,4
381	Tawny-bellied Babbler	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>	कैलो घाँसे भ्याकुर		EN		r,3
382	Chestnut-capped Babbler	<i>Timalia pileata</i>	रातोटाउके घाँसेभ्याकुर		NT		r,1
383	Pin-striped Tit-babbler	<i>Mixornis gularis</i>	पीतोदर फिस्टेभ्याकुर				r,1
384	Black-chinned Babbler	<i>Cyanoderma pyrrhops</i>	कालोचिउँडे वनभ्याकुर				r,3
	Pellorneidae						
385	Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	थोप्ले भ्याकुर				r,1
386	Abbott's Babbler	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	मोटोठूँडे भ्याकुर		EN		r,3
387	Indian Grass-babbler	<i>Graminicola bengalensis</i>	घाँसेचरी		EN		r,2
	Leiostrichidae						
388	Striated Babbler	<i>Argya earlei</i>	खर भ्याकुर				r,1
389	Spiny Babbler	<i>Acanthoptila nipalensis</i>	काँडे भ्याकुर				r,4
390	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striata</i>	बगाले भ्याकुर				r,1
391	Large Grey Babbler	<i>Argya malcolmi</i>	ठूलो बगाले भ्याकुर				r,3
392	White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	हिउँजुरे तोर गिगाँडा				r,3
393	White-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax albogularis</i>	सोइरने तोर गिगाँडा				r,3
394	Silver-eared Mesia	<i>Leiothrix argenteauris</i>	चाँदीकाने मिसिया		EN	II	r,3
395	Rufous Sibia	<i>Heterophasia capistrata</i>	सिबिया				w,3

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	Certhiidae						
396	Rusty-flanked Treecreeper	<i>Certhia nipalensis</i>	कैलोकोखे छे पारेचरी				w,4
397	Bar-tailed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia himalayana</i>	पुच्छरपाटे छे पारेचरी				w,5
	Sittidae						
398	Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch	<i>Sitta cinnamoventris</i>	कटुसे मट्टा				r,1
399	White-tailed Nuthatch	<i>Sitta himalayensis</i>	पहाडी मट्टा				r,4
400	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	मखमली मट्टा				r,2
401	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	मुरारी पुतलीचरा				w,4
	Cinclidae						
402	Brown Dipper	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	खैरो वञ्जूल				w,3
	Sturnidae						
403	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	कालो सारौं				w,3
404	Rosy Starling	<i>Pastor roseus</i>	गुलाफी सारौं				w,4
405	Asian Pied Starling	<i>Gracupica contra</i>	डाङ्ग्रे सारौं				r,1
406	Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnia pagodarum</i>	जुरे सारौं				r,3
407	Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i>	रक्तनयनी सारौं				r,1
408	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	डाङ्ग्रे रूपी				r,1
409	Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	भीठ रूपी				r,2
410	Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	वन रूपी				r,1
411	Spot-winged Starling	<i>Saroglossa spilopterus</i>	कटुसकण्ठे सारौं				s,3
412	Common Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	मदनसारिका मैना			II	r,2
	Turdidae						
413	Scaly Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	गोब्रे चाँचर				W,3
414	Long-billed Thrush	<i>Zoothera monticola</i>	लामोठूँडे चाँचर				W,4
415	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Geokichla citrina</i>	सुन्तले चाँचर				r,3
416	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	हड्चूर चाँचर				w,4

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417	Grey-winged Blackbird	<i>Turdus bouboul</i>	मदना चाँचर				w,3
418	Tickell's Thrush	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	फुस्रे चाँचर				w,4
419	Tibetan Blackbird	<i>Turdus maximus</i>	कालो चाँचर				w,5
420	White-collared Blackbird	<i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	कण्ठे चाँचर				w,4
421	Black-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus atrogularis</i>	कालोकण्ठे चाँचर				w,1
422	Rufous-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	कैलोकण्ठे चाँचर				w,3
	Muscicapidae						
423	Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	धोबिनी चरा				r,1
424	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicatus</i>	देवी श्यामा				r,2
425	White-rumped Shama	<i>Kittacincla malabarica</i>	श्यामा				r,2
426	Dark-sided Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	ध्वाँसे अर्जुनक				w,2
427	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	धूसर अर्जुनक				w,4
428	Rufous-bellied Niltava	<i>Niltava sundara</i>	सुन्दर नीलतभा				w,3
429	Small Niltava	<i>Niltava macgrigorae</i>	सानो नीलतभा				w,3
430	Large Niltava	<i>Niltava grandis</i>	ठूलो नीलतभा		NT		r,5
431	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>	नीलतुथो अर्जुनक				w,2
432	Pale Blue-flycatcher	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	नीलगगन अर्जुनक				r,4
433	Pale-chinned Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>	नौनीकण्ठे अर्जुनक				r,2
434	Tickell's Blue-flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	नीलो अर्जुनक				r,3
435	Blue-throated Blue-flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	नीलकण्ठे अर्जुनक				s,3
436	Lesser Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx leucophris</i>	सानो लघुपंख				w,5
437	Himalayan Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx cruralis</i>	नीलो लघुपंख				w,5

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438	White-bellied Redstart	<i>Hodgsonius phaenicuroides</i>	सेतोपेटे खञ्जरी				w,5
439	Bluethroat	<i>Cyanecula svecica</i>	भूमिचर नीलकण्ठ				w,2
440	Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Calliope calliope</i>	साइबेरियाली रातो कण्ठ				w,3
441	Himalayan Rubythroat	<i>Calliope pectoralis</i>	हिमाली रातो कण्ठ				w,3
442	White-tailed Blue Robin	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	सेतोपुच्छे र बिन				w,3
443	Little Forktail	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	गंगा खोलेधो बिनी				r,3
444	Slaty-backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	फुस्रोढाडे खो लेधोबिनी				r,3
445	Black-backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	कालोढाडे खोलेधोबिनी				r,2
446	Blue Whistling-thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	कल्चौडे				r,2
447	Slaty-backed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula erithacus</i>	नीलढाडे अर्जुनक		NT		r,4
448	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	टिकटिके अर्जुनक				r,2
449	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	सेतोआँखीभौ अर्जुनक				w,3
450	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophciata</i>	सेतोटिके अर्जुनक				w,3
451	Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	नीलश्वेत अर्जुनक				w,4
452	Little Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	श्यामश्वेत अर्जुनक				r,3
453	Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicilla</i>	लालकण्ठे अर्जुनक				r,1
454	Blue-fronted Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	नीलटाउके खञ्जरी				w,4
455	White-capped Water-redstart	<i>Phoenicurus leucocephalus</i>	सेतोटाउके जलखञ्जर				r,2
456	Plumbeous Water-redstart	<i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>	नीलाम्बर जलखञ्जरी				r,2

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457	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	ध्याप्ची खञ्जरी				w,2
458	Hodgson's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	तनकम्प खञ्जरी				w,4
459	Blue-capped Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhyncha</i>	सानो हजारा चाँचर				s,3
460	Chestnut-bellied Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	हजारा चाँचर				w,4
461	White-tailed Stonechat	<i>Saxicola leucurus</i>	काँसे भ् याप्सी		NT		r,1
462	Blue Rock-thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	उमा चाँचर				w,3
463	Jerdon's Bushchat	<i>Saxicola jerdoni</i>	नर्कट भ् याप्सी		CR		R4
464	Grey Bushchat	<i>Saxicola ferreus</i>	हिमाली भ् याप्सी				w,3
465	White-throated Bushchat	<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	सेतोकण्ठे धिप्सी	VU	EN		w,5
466	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	काले भ् याप्सी				r,1
467	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	भेकभेक भ् याप्सी				r,1
468	Red-tailed Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe chrysopygia</i>	कैलोपुच्छे भुइँरबिन				v
469	Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	कालोकण्ठे भुइँरबिन				w,4
470	Brown Rockchat	<i>Oenanthe fusca</i>	कैलो रबिन				w,3
	Chloropseidae						
471	Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	कृष्णकण्ठे हरितचरी				r,2
472	Orange-bellied Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	स्वर्णोदर हरि तचरी				r,2
	Dicaeidae						
473	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	मोटोठूँडे पुष्पकोकिल				r,2
474	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	रातोठूँडे पुष्पकोकिल				r,3
475	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	अग्निवक्ष पुष्पकोकिल				r,3

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	Nectariniidae						
476	Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	लामोठूँडे माकुरचरी				r,5
477	Streaked Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>	ठूलो माकुर चरी				r,3
478	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Chalcoparia singalensis</i>	प्याजीकाने बुङ्गेचरा				r,3
479	Purple Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>	कालोबुङ्गेचरा				r,1
480	Fire-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga ignicauda</i>	लामपुच्छे बुङ्गेचरा				r,4
481	Green-tailed Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	नेपाल बुङ्गे चरा				r,3
482	Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	सिपराजा बुङ्गे चरा				r,2
	Ploceidae						
483	Black-breasted Weaver	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	छातीकाले तोपचरा		VU		r,3
484	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	बया तो पचरा		NT		r,1
	Estrildidae						
485	Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	रातो मुनियाँ		NT		r,2
486	Indian Silverbill	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>	चाँदीठूँडे मुनियाँ				r,3
487	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	सेतोढाडे मुनियाँ				r,3
488	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	कोटेरो मुनियाँ				r,1
489	Tricoloured Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	कालोटाउके मुनियाँ				r,3
	Passeridae						
490	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	घर भँगेरा				r,1
491	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	रुख भँगेरा				r,3
492	Chestnut-shouldered Bush-sparrow	<i>Gymnoris xanthocollis</i>	पीतकण्ठे भँगेरा				r,1
	Motacillidae						
493	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	बगाले चुइयाँ				w,3
494	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	रुख चुइयाँ				w,1

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495	Rosy Pipit	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	गुलाफीकण्ठे चुइयाँ				w,1
496	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	जल चुइया				w,4
497	Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	हिउँदै चुइयाँ				r,2
498	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	आली चुइयाँ				r,1
499	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	पहेलो टिकटिके				w,2
500	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	फुस्रो टिकटिके				w,3
501	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	बेसारे टिकटिके				w,1
502	White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla maderaspatensis</i>	खोले टिकटिके				r,1
503	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	फुस्रो टिकटिके				w,1
504	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	वन टिकटिके				v
	Fringillidae						
505	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	अमोंगा तितु				w,2
506	Blanford's Rosefinch	<i>Agraphospiza rubescens</i>	सानो सिम्रिक तितु				w,5
507	Yellow-breasted Greenfinch	<i>Chloris spinoides</i>	गाजले पीतचरी				w,3
508	Eastern Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	रक्तमुहार पीतचरी				w,5
	Emberizidae						
509	Crested Bunting	<i>Emberiza lathami</i>	जुरे बगेडी				w,2
510	Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	कालोटाउके बगेडी		VU		w,4
511	Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	बगाले बगेडी	CR	CR		w,3
512	Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	लघु बगेडी		VU		w,4
513	Black-faced Bunting	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	कृष्णमुहार बगेडी		VU		w,3

Source: BNP APR 2078

List of Herpetofauna recorded in BNP

Herpetofauna		
1	Black-spined Toad	Bufo melanostictus
2	Assam toad	Bufo stomaticus
3	Indian skipper frog	Rana cyanophlyctis
4	Indian Bull Frog	Hoplobatrachustigerinus
5	Swan's burrowing frog	Sphaerothecaswani
6	Mugger Crocodile	Crocodylus palustris
7	Gharial	Gavialis gangeticus
8	Pale footed brown roofed Turtle	Pangshurasmithiipallidipes
9	Three-striped Turtle	Kachugadhongoka
10	Red-crowned Roofed Turtle	Kachugakachuga
11	Black Turtle	Melanochelystrijuga Indopeninsularis
12	Common Garden Lizard	Calotes versicolor versicolor
13	Variegated mountain Lizard	Japalura variegata
14	Kashmir agama	Laudakiatuberculata
15	Spotted House Gecko	Hemidactylus brookii
16	Bridled House Gecko	Hemidactylus frenatus
17	Speckled Forest Skink	Mabuyamacularia
18	Brahminiy Skink	Mabuyacarinata
19	Striped grass skink	Mabuyadissimilis
20	Glacier Ground Skink	Asymblepharusladacensis
21	Spotted supple skink	Riopa punctuate
22	Bengal Monitor	Varanus bengalensis bengalensis
23	Yellow Monitor	Varanus flavescens
24	Diard's Blind Snake	Typhlopsdiardiidiardii
25	Brahminy Blind Snake	Rhamphotyphlopsbraminus
26	Burmese rock python	Python molurus bivittatus
27	Buff-striped Keelback	Amphiesmastolata
28	Green Cat Snake	Boiga cyanea
29	Common Cat Snake	Boiga trigonatriogonata
30	Golden Tree Snake	Chrysopeleornata ornate
31	Bronze Back Tree Snake	Dendrelaphis tristis
32	Common Trinket Snake	Elaphe Helena
33	Common Smooth Water Snake	Enhydrisenhydris
34	Siebold's Smooth Water Snake	Enhydrissieboldi
35	Common Wolf Snake	Lycodonaulicus
36	Twin-spotted wolf snake	Lycodonjara
37	Asiatic Rat Snake	Ptyasmucosusmucosus
38	Chequered Keelback	Xenochrophis piscator Piscator
39	Blue Krait	Bungarus caeruleus
40	Common Cobra	Najanaja
41	King Cobra	Ophiophagus Hannah
42	Russell's Viper	Daboia russellirusselii

Source: BNP APR 2078

Activities and Budget of BNP

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
1	Park Protection											
1.1	Add one more storey in existing HQ office to establish meeting hall	No.	1	12500	12500	12500	12813				25313	
1.2	Construct 1 quarter for Chief Warden (CCO)	No.	1	10000	10000		5000	5250			10250	
1.3	Construct 1 multi story quarter for Game Scouts	No.	1	8500	8500				5525	5525	11050	
1.4	Construct 9 guard posts in Telpani, Lekhparajul and Taranga, Betani, Harre, Dalla, Kalinara, Hatti machan and Gaida machan);	No.	9	5500	49500	9900	10395	10890	11385	11880	54450	
1.5	Construct 1 sector office at Rambhapur with accommodation	No.	1	7500	7500		3750	4125			7875	
1.6	Construct 1 animal hospital and complex of rescue center at Rambhapur	No.	1	9500	9500				4750	5700	10450	
1.7	Repair and maintain post building, kitchen, toilet regularly	No.	20	200	4000	800	840	880	920	960	4400	
1.8	Renovate 25 office buildings and posts	No.	25	350	8750	1750	1838	1925	2013	2100	9625	
1.9	Install solar PV at posts including security post for lighting and charging batteries for communication sets and mobile phone sets	No.	10	300	3000	600	630	660	690	720	3300	
1.10	Procure water filter to provide clean and safe drinking water to staff stationed at posts	No.	15	100	1500	300	315	330	345	360	1650	
1.11	Construct 50 km forest road/fire line on the foothills of Chure range	Km	50	200	10000	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	11000	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
1.12	Repair and maintain existing 100 km of forest road/fire line	Km	250	40	10000	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	11000	
1.13	Repair and maintain walking trail along Babai river for foot patrolling	Year	5	200	1000	200	210	220	230	240	1100	
1.14	Construct 10 RCC watch towers in sensitive areas from security point of view to use during night camps	No.	10	1000	10000	2000	2100	2200	2300		8600	
1.15	Repair and maintenance of existing watch towers	Year	5	500	2500	100	105	110	115	120	550	
1.16	Repair and maintenance of existing 10 Kanji houses	Year	5	500	2500	100	105	110	115	120	550	
1.17	Install additional Close Circuit Television (CCTV) camera along the 30 Km East-West highway	No.	25	25	625	125	131	138	144	150	688	
1.18	Maintenance and repair of CCTV camera	Years	5	50	250	50	53	55	58	60	275	
1.19	Procure grader to improve fire-line after monsoon season	No.	1	7500	7500	3750	3750				7500	
1.20	Construct 10 RCC culverts	No.	10	750	7500	150	158	165	173	180	825	
1.21	Construct 10 wooden bridges supported by RCC foundation	No.	10	1000	10000	200	210	220	230	240	1100	
1.22	Repair and maintain of 15 existing wooden bridges	No.	15	100	1500	20	21	22	23	24	110	
1.23	Procure 5 rubber boats to patrol along the river to monitor illegal fishing and illegal activity nearby river	No.	5	200	1000	200	210	220	230	240	1100	
1.24	Carry out Karnali and Babai river monitoring	Years	5	300	1500	300	315	330	345	360	1650	
1.25	Undertake patrolling (short, medium and long range), camping and sweeping operation by a joint team from headquarters and sector	Times	15	300	4500	900	945	990	1035	1080	4950	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
1.26	Implement real time SMART patrolling changing time and route on random basis	Years	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
1.27	Conduct long-term surveillance of suspected area and persons	Years	5	500	2500	500	525	550	575	600	2750	
1.28	Review the efforts of patrolling to improve management interventions	Times	5	300	1500	300	315	330	345	360	1650	
1.29	Implement information purchasing mechanism through informants	Years	5	600	3000	600	630	660	690	720	3300	
1.30	Build capacity of informants to enhance their intelligence gathering skills	Years	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
1.31	Provide support to implement Anti-poaching operations	Years	5	400	2000	400	420	440	460	480	2200	
1.32	Provide support to institutionalize CBAPU	Times	5	350	1750	350	368	385	403	420	1925	
1.33	Disseminate information of legal punishment for public knowledge which is effective to deter poaching activities	Times	5	200	1000	200	210	220	230	240	1100	
1.34	Institutionalize district level WCCB formed at three districts, viz. Bardia, Banke and Surkhet	Years	5	200	1000	200	210	220	230	240	1100	
1.35	Carry out review of regular reporting and information sharing system	Times	2	75	150	75				90	165	
1.36	Procure equipment required for elephant riding on a yearly basis	Years	5	150	750	150	158	165	173	180	825	
1.37	Procure food materials for all the elephants as per the required quota for each elephant	Years	5	2500	12500	2500	2625	2750	2875	3000	13750	
1.38	Train baby elephants on a regular basis	No.	10	200	2000	400	420	440	460	480	2200	
1.39	Repair and maintain building of hattisar (elephant stables) at posts	No.	4	75	300	60	63	66		72	261	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
1.40	Support DoR to conduct feasibility study to construct underpass and overpass in the highway going through core area	No.	1	125	125	125					125	
1.41	Construct 6 underpass in 30 Km East-West highway to avoid road kills and for free movement for wildlife with the support of Department of Road	No.	6		0						0	With support of DoR
1.42	Construct 2 overpass in Ratna highway with the support of Department of Road	No.	2		0						0	With support of DoR
1.43	Install BTS tower at Baspani or Guthi for effective communication with the support of communication service provider	No.	5		0						0	With the support of NTC/ NCELL
1.44	Undertake meetings and exchange visit, information sharing mechanism to strengthen trans-boundary cooperation and coordination with KWS, India	Years	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
1.45	Pilot Sniffer dog to support wildlife crime investigation	Times	1	2500	2500			1500			1500	
1.46	Pilot RT/VTR system to replace time card for vehicle	No.	1	400	400		420				420	
1.47	Procure 4 long hour flying drone	No.	4	300	1200	300	1260	1320	345		3225	
1.48	Procure 4 thermal cameras that can take picture in the night	No.	4	120	480	120	504	528	138		1290	
1.49	Provide support to develop app to check time card for vehicles	No.	1	250	250	250					250	
1.50	Procure 125 cycles	No.	100	8	800	160	168	176	184	192	880	
1.51	Procure 15 motorbikes	No.	15	250	3750	750	788	825	863	900	4125	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
1.52	Procure 15 motorbikes	No.	15	250	3750	750	788	825	863	900	4125	
1.53	Procure 3 four wheel vehicle for sectors and NA for patrolling and Park management	No.	3	5500	16500			6050	6050	6050	18150	
1.54	Procure 20 bird watching binoculars	No.	10	30	300	60	63	66	69	72	330	
1.55	Procure 20 night vision binoculars	No.	20	35	700	140	147	154	161		602	
1.56	Undertake auction to dispose old, unworkable and rusty vehicle and motorbike through the legal	Times	1	250	250	250					250	
	Sub Total					47335	58960	51735	51199	50755	259983	
2	Habitat management											
2.1	Undertake spatial mapping and update information of grasslands	Years	2	300	600		315		345		660	
2.2	Survey, map and update grasslands based on the use and potential for threatened herbivore like rhinoceros as well as ungulates	No.	2	500	1000	500			575		1075	
2.4	Undertake mapping of invasive species and woody perennial species	Times	2	500	1000	500				600	1100	
2.5	Open up 2000 hectares of new grasslands by removing woody species in the next five years	Ha.	2000	50	100000	20000	21000	22000	23000	24000	110000	
2.6	Manage 2500 hectare of grassland by manual cutting of seedling, sapling and trees, uprooting and/or controlled burning in Karnali flood plain, Babai valley and in other areas in the next five years	Ha.	2500	30	75000	15000	15750	16500	17250	18000	82500	
2.7	Uprooting and burning invasive species such as Lantana, Eichhornia, Cymbopogon in at least 500 hectares annually from the critical habitats	Ha.	500	10	5000	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	5500	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
2.8	Clean at least 30m shrub and trees, to promote grassland along the both sides of fireline for 100 km for the visibility of wildlife	Ha.	600	20	12000	2400	2520	2640	2760	2880	13200	
2.9	Cut trees and open up sixty percent canopy for sprouting grassland inside the sal forest, specially in the dry sal forest	Ha.	100	20	2000	400	420	440	460	480	2200	
2.10	Conduct study to identify effective mechanical cutting of grass	No.	1	500	500	500					500	
2.11	Procure mechanical grass cutting equipment	No.	1	4000	4000		4000				4000	
2.12	Monitor permanent experimental plots (control and treatment) plots to gather information pertaining to grassland management	Years	5	125	625	125	131	138	144	150	688	
2.13	Management intervention carried out in 3 to 4 times a plot annually as per required	Years	5	200	1000	200	210	220	230	240	1100	
2.14	Organize kharhadai of 3 days to allow local people to collect grass and thatches with strict monitoring and supervision	Years	5	50	250	50	53	55	58	60	275	
2.15	Pilot at least one grassland by ploughing and cultivating cash crops, planting bamboos and it possible plant a wild banana for elephants	Years	5	350	1750	350	368	385	403	420	1925	
2.16	Undertake inventory and spatial mapping of wetlands and water holes (with XY coordinate)	Times	2	500	1000	500				600	1100	
2.17	Construct 15 conservation ponds in the upstream of Chure especially in the northern side of BNP	No.	15	200	3000	600	630	660	690	720	3300	
2.18	Procure one water tanker vehicle	No.	1	3500	3500	3500					3500	
2.19	Construct 15 concrete ponds near the firelines of Babai valley to hold water for the dry period and supply water through a water tanker	No.	15	250	3750	750	788	825	863	900	4125	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
2.20	Install 15 solar water pump to supply waster in the water holes;	No.	10	400	4000	800	840	880	920	960	4400	
2.21	Monitor wetlands on regular basis to discourage activities that could alter land use pattern or degrade wetlands	Times	5	100	500	100	105	110	115	120	550	
2.22	Clean and remove weeds in 80 wetlands inside the Park and renovate waterholes annually to prevent from further degradation	No.	80	150	12000	2400	2520	2640	2760	2880	13200	
2.23	Control siltation and sedimentation in the existing wetlands by excavating sediment	No.	5	600	3000	600	630	660	690	720	3300	
2.24	Pilot environmental friendly technologies for utilization of wetland products and services in BZ	No.	2	700	1400		735		805		1540	
2.25	Document use of indigenous knowledge, skills and practices on wise use of wetland resources in BZ	No.	1	500	500		525				525	
2.26	Strengthen communication, collaboration and coordination for management of trans-boundary wetlands and migratory species	Times	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
2.27	Produce information, communication and education materials to raise conservation awareness among local community and stakeholders in wise use of wetlands	Years	5	350	1750	350	368	385	403	420	1925	
2.28	Prepare site management plan of Karnali flood plain and Babai valley	No.	2	750	1500	750	788				1538	
2.29	Channel opening of Karnali river at Lalmati area to divert sufficient water into Geruwa river	Years	5	1500	7500	1500	1575	1650	1725	1800	8250	
						53125	55581	51563	55631	57450	273350	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
3	Species Conservation											
3.1	Update the status of habitat composition including Flora and Fauna of BNP	Times	1	300	300				345		345	
3.2	Provide support to management problem animal, injured wildlife and orphan wild animal including provision of food and treatment	Years	5	50	250	50	53	55	58	60	275	
3.3	Introduce mahasheer fish, tortor in Babai and Karnali river	Years	5	750	3750	750	788	825	863	900	4125	
3.4	Undertake study of hispid hare	Times	2	300	600			330		360	690	
3.5	Conduct species, population and habitat survey of turtle	Times	2	300	600		330		345		675	
3.6	Undertake activities to conserve Bengal Florican at BNP	Times	2	400	800			440		480	920	
3.7	Undertake activities to conserve Swamp deer	No.	1	800	800			880			880	
3.8	Carry out satellite tagging of rare, endangered and protected bird species	No.	1	600	600					720	720	
3.9	Erect hoarding boards in the highways to reduce animal hit and aware the general public about the risk factors on small mammals	No.	15	25	375	75	79	83	86	90	413	
3.10	Procure tools and equipment required to run Rapid Response Team	No.	5	300	1500	300	315	330	345	360	1650	
3.11	Translocate at least 50 swamp deer to BNP to maintain viable population	No.	1	1200	1200				1380		1380	
3.12	Translocate around 50 Gaur from Chitwan-Parsa complex for sustaining the alternative viable population at western Nepal	No.	1	1500	1500					1800	1800	
3.13	Construct five big waterholes in the Chure foot hills in the shape of dam for water supply to the wildlife in Babai	No.	5	2500	12500	2500	2625	2750	2875	3000	13750	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
3.14	Prepare land use map of PAs and forest corridors focusing on effective management of wetlands and grasslands	Years	1	350	350			385			385	
3.15	Undertake an assessment of tiger population viability and carrying capacity in BNP	No.	1	800	800					960	960	
3.16	Carry out detail study on status of prey base, ungulate-habitat relationships and the ecology of ungulates including small mammals;	No.	1	700	700				805		805	
3.17	Map and manage critical wetlands and grasslands in BNP and BZ for tiger and its prey;	No.	1	500	500	500					500	
3.18	Undertake intensive research on trans boundary movement of tigers and the use of corridors, buffer zones and human land-use areas through satellite radio telemetry	Times	2	450	900		473				473	
3.19	Support livelihood improvement programme that enhance greenery in degraded corridors	Times	5	800	4000	800	840	880	920	960	4400	
3.20	Conduct studies on the scale, extent and local variations in the intensity of human wildlife conflict (tiger and ungulates) to help in identify and design effective mitigation measures	Times	5	200	1000	200	210	220	230	240	1100	
3.21	Undertake tiger count in every five years by camera trapping method following approved protocol				0						0	
3.22	Monitor tigers around the human activity areas with local community engagement	Times	5	650	3250	650	683	715	748	780	3575	
3.23	Celebrate World Tiger Day on 29th July every year and take opportunity to promote tiger conservation awareness	Years	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
3.24	Erect signs of warning to the passersby in the major rights of ways, resource collection sites and shrines.	No.	50	15	750	150	158	165	173	180	825	
3.25	Equip anti-poaching units with all necessary field gears and equipment	Times	5	350	1750	350	368	385	403	420	1925	
3.26	Organize trans boundary cooperation meetings with the neighboring countries.	Times	5	75	375	75	79	83	86	90	413	
3.27	Implement satellite-based radio telemetry to problematic elephant and monitor to reduce human elephant conflict;	No.5	5	400	2000	400	420	440	460	480	2200	
3.28	Construct small cascades in 5 streams of Babai to collect water for longer periods	No.	5	1000	5000	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	5500	
3.29	Construct 2 Wild elephant bath tub at strategic locations	No.	2	1500	3000	1500			1725		3225	
3.30	Support livelihood intervention to the households whose family has been injured or killed by wild elephant	No.	25	150	3750	750	788	825	863	900	4125	
3.31	Support bee-keeping as elephant deterring activities where wild elephant often gives trouble	Times	5	200	1000	200	210	220	230	240	1100	
3.32	Erect solar fence to prevent elephant strayed in the settlement especially in those areas where conflict is severe thereby reducing human-wild elephant conflict	Km	5	2500	12500	2500	2625	2750	2875	3000	13750	
3.33	Maintenance and repair of solar fence forming repair and maintenance committee	Km	5	500	2500	500	525	550	575	600	2750	
3.34	Prepare a contingency plan with the help of team of expert to manage large Wild elephants herds	Times	1	500	500	500					500	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
3.35	Improve health care and management of all female captive elephants as they can potentially transmit their diseases to wild bull	Years	5	450	2250	450	473	495	518	540	2475	
3.36	Carry out piloting of early warning system of wild elephant straying nearby settlements	Times	1	2500	2500	500	525	550	575	600	2750	
3.37	Construct RCC watch towers to monitor movement of wild elephant	No.	5	1500	7500	1500	1575	1650	1725	1800	8250	
3.38	Conduct Wild elephant census in a regular basis (at every 3 years)	Times	1	750	750				863		863	
3.39	Undertake rhino census as of every five years	Times	1	500	500			600			600	
3.40	Carry out monitoring of rhino in Karnali and Babai floodplain:	Times	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
2.3	Carry out 500 ha. of rhino preferred grass plantation in Babai valley	Ha	500	25	12500	2500	2625	2750	2875	3000	13750	
3.42	Restore important wallowing spots by improving water supply and controlling drainage	No.	10	300	3000	600	630	660	690	720	3300	
3.43	Develop waterholes and maintain water levels in existing wetlands	No.	10	500	5000	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	5500	
3.44	Conduct environmental monitoring of critical habitats such as flood plain grasslands;	Times	5	150	750	150	158	165	173	180	825	
3.45	Carry out study prior to translocation of rhinoceros both at the source and release site	Times	1	250	250	250					250	
3.46	Translocate at least 50 rhino from CNP to BNP	No.	1	800	800			880			880	
3.47	Carry out awareness campaign to hit the fishing problem area and targeted communities	Years	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
3.48	Undertake river patrolling on random basis to control illegal fishing and monitor gharial	Years	5	650	3250	650	683	715	748	780	3575	
3.49	Conduct water quality monitoring of rivers at regular interval	Times	5	50	250	50	53	55	58	60	275	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
3.50	Undertake gharial count on annual basis	Times	5	350	1750	350	368	385	403	420	1925	
3.51	Release gharial in rivers to maintain viable population	Times	5	200	1000	200	210	220	230	240	1100	
3.52	Incorporate gharial conservation in trans-boundary cooperation to facilitate easy movement and protection beyond Nepal border	Times	5	600	3000	600	630	660	690	720	3300	
3.53	Carry out study to flow back gharial to upstream	No.	2	350	700			385		420	805	
3.54	Bring back few male gharial that has been flowed to India	Times	1	500	500				575		575	
3.55	Carry out research on river water management and impact of canals and excessive water extraction on water levels and flow	Times	5	500	2500	500	525	550	575	600	2750	
3.56	Study gharial hatchling survival, territory, homing, dispersal and migration of all size classes of gharial	Times	5	400	2000	400	420	440	460	480	2200	
3.57	Undertake study on causes of low survival rate of gharial in the wild	Times	1	250	250			275			275	
3.58	Upgrade crocodile breeding centre to communicate with visitors in better way	No.	1	500	500		525				525	
3.59	Carry out rescue of dolphin as and when required	Years	5	125	625	125	131	138	144	150	688	
3.60	Conduct conservation activities in the upstream to reduce deforestation and stopping siltation	Years	5	300	1500	300	315	330	345	360	1650	
3.61	Undertake soil binder tree plantation along the banks of Karnali and Geruwa river	Years	5	450	2250	450	473	495	518	540	2475	
3.62	Monitoring of chemical discharge on key dolphin habitats throughout the year	Years	5	75	375	75	79	83	86	90	413	
3.63	Construct fish pond, involving Karnali and Geruwa for river dependent people	No.	5	200	1000	200	210	220	230	240	1100	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
3.64	Construct and maintain dolphin observation watch tower	No.	1	500	500		525				525	
3.65	Conduct Nepal-India trans-boundary level meeting for conservation of shared dolphin habitat	Years	5	125	625	125	131	138	144	150	688	
3.66	Conduct joint field surveys to estimate population of river dolphin along the trans-border area	Years	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
3.67	Carry out awareness campaigns on dolphin conservation	Years	5	50	250	50	53	55	58	60	275	
	Sub Total					25775	26029	29503	32516	32370	146193	
4	Fire Control											
4.1	Identify and map fire prone areas	No.	2	500	1000	500				600	1100	
4.2	Prepare and implement fire management action plan	No.	1	500	500				575		575	
4.3	Train Park staff and security personnel and BZCF members for firefighting	Times	2	250	500		250		288		538	
4.4	Provide firefighting equipment to Park post and BZCFs	Times	1	50	50		25	25			50	
4.5	Pilot 1 fire hydrant nearby water sources in the fire prone area to extinguish forest fire	No.	1	1000	1000	1000					1000	
4.6	Mobilize rapid action squad for firefighting	Year	5	500	2500	500	525	550	575	600	2750	
4.7	Carry out fire prevention education and awareness activities through interaction	Year	5	100	500	100	105	110	115	120	550	
4.8	Prepare fire occurrence reporting and statistical databases	Year	5	50	250	50	53	55	58	60	275	
4.9	Construct 30 Km fire line	Km	30	200	6000	1200	1260	1320	1380	1440	6600	
	Sub Total					3350	2218	2060	2990	2820	13438	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
5	Wildlife Health Management											
5.1	Construct wildlife health centre or hospital and establish a veterinary facility with dart technicians and wildlife tracking team	No.	1	7500	7500	2500	2500	2500			7500	
5.2	Construct a large enclosure without roof or shade with multiple partition to keep 10 numbers of problem tiger or leopard	No.	1	20000	20000	4000	4200	4400	4600	4800	22000	
5.3	Construct 2 wildlife orphanage and rescue facility in Rambhapur	No.	2	6000	12000			4000	4000	4000	12000	
5.4	Provide support to Veterinary hospital to carry out vaccination to livestock against potential diseases that can be transferred to wildlife	Times	5	275	1375	275	289	303	316	330	1513	
5.5	Support to establish a community based veterinary center with materials required in medical emergencies	No.	1	500	500			550			550	
5.6	Procure wildlife rescue vehicle	No.	1	7500	7500	3750	3750				7500	
5.7	Provide training to frontline staff (mainly ranger and game scouts) to collect sample of blood fecal matter, urine or vital organs	Times	2	250	500				275	300	575	
5.8	Train frontline staff to recognize and report disease or poor health condition of animals	Times	2	250	500	250				288	538	
5.9	Undertake postmortem of all the deceased wild animal	Times	5	50	250	50	53	55	58	60	276	
5.10	Train and capacitate Park staff to wildlife capture and handling techniques	Times	5	125	625	125	131	138	144	151	689	
5.11	Provide food for injured or orphanage wildlife	Years	5	1500	7500	1500	1575	1654	1733	1811	8273	
5.12	Provide support to look after wildlife orphanage and rescue facility at Rambhapur	Years	5	260	1300	260	273	287	300	314	1434	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
	Sub Total					12710	12771	13886	11426	12054	62847	
6	Encroachment control											
6.1	Update encroachment records in both park and BZ	Times	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
6.2	Issue notice to evacuate the encroached area on a regular basis	Times	10	75	750	150	158	165	173	180	825	
6.3	Relocate settlement from encroached area to outside of the PA to discourage fragmentation and increase grassland habitat	HH	200	25	5000	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	5500	
6.4	Conduct district level meeting to resolve encroachment problem	No.	15	125	1875	375	394	413	431	450	2063	
	Sub Total					1775	1864	1953	2041	2130	9763	
7	Human Wildlife Conflict											
7.1	Implement conservation awareness activities to minimize HWC	Year	5	800	4000	800	840	880	920	1104	4544	
7.2	Conduct research and studies to bring out innovative technologies to reduce HWC	Year	5	1500	7500	1500	1575	1650	1725	2070	8520	
7.3	Implement various kinds of fences (including RCC wall) to stop wildlife entering into the settlements and farm land	Year	5	30000	150000	30000	31500	33000	34500	41400	170400	With the support from Local Government and conservation partners
7.4	Undertake repair and maintenance of existence fences	Year	5	6000	30000	6000	6300	6600	6900	8280	34080	
7.5	Pilot early warning system informing community about presence of wildlife nearby the village	Year	5	2000	10000	2000	2100	2200	2300	2760	11360	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
7.6	Provide support to alternative crops that are not preferred by wildlife	Year	5	9000	45000	9000	9450	9900	10350	12420	51120	
7.7	Provide support in implementing all kinds of insurance for the damage and casualty caused by wildlife	Year	5	2500	12500	2500	2625	2750	2875	3450	14200	
7.8	Provide support to relocate the settlements from those places that have high incidence of wildlife damage	Year	5	500	2500	500	525	550	575	690	2840	
7.9	Construct one large strong enclosure to keep problem Wild elephant	No.	1	10000	10000			11000			11000	
	Sub Total					52300	54915	68530	60145	72174	308064	
8	Research, monitoring and capacity building											
8.1	Habitat management											
8.1.1	Study on vegetation dynamics and its impact on wildlife habitat	Times	1	500	500	500					500	
8.1.2	Undertake study to identify suitable grass cutting machine or tractor	Times	1	350	350				403		403	
8.1.3	Conduct study towards effect of habitat fragmentation and degradation on wildlife survival	Times	2	300	600		315			360	675	
8.1.4	Study grassland management practices and its impact on conservation with special focus on requirement of rhinoceros and other ungulates;	Times	1	350	350			385			385	
8.1.5	Conduct a research in a regular basis to see the changes on grasslands, their patterns;	Times	1	400	400				460		460	
8.1.6	Impact of IAS in wildlife and its habitat and experimental research to control it	Times	1	450	450					540	540	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
8.1.7	Study land cover change using geo information and earth observation science	Times	2	500	1000	500	525				1025	
8.1.8	Conduct research on facilitating water and land use planning and management	Times	1	400	400			440			440	
	Sub total					1000	840	825	863	900	4428	
8.2	Species Conservation											
8.2.1	Compile all available scientific information on tigers and prey species focusing ecological, methodological and human impacted topics	Times	5	200	1000	200	210	220	230	240	1100	
8.2.2	Study of prey base species	Times	3	300	900	300		345		360	1005	
8.2.3	Prepare land use plans for critical habitats of tigers outside PA's	Times	1	500	500				575		575	
8.2.4	Update digital database maps using latest topo sheets, satellite imageries and aerial photographs for updating tiger information	Times	2	500	1000		525			600	1125	
8.2.5	Genetic study of key wildlife species such as Wild elephant, Tiger, Rhinoceros, Dolphin and Gharial	Times	3	150	450	150		165		180	495	
8.2.6	Movement and ranging behaviour of elephant with special focus on human-wildlife conflict	Times	2	300	600		315		345		660	
8.2.7	Carry out study of seasonal migration of wildlife using GIS and Remote Sensing (tiger, rhino, wild elephant etc.)	Times	2	350	700	350				420	770	
8.2.8	Status and behaviour of sloth bear	Times	1	300	300				345		345	
8.2.9	Undertake habitat monitoring, check list of food plants, physical and phenological changes in vegetation, quantity and quality of discharges in streams and biotic disturbance	Times	5	175	875	175	184	193	201	210	963	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
8.2.10	Study ecological processes that affect in maintaining healthy wildlife population	Times	2	250	500			275		300	575	
8.2.11	Identify indicator species to assess habitat condition	Times	1	500	500	500					500	
8.2.12	Population dynamics, habitat use and resource partitioning of sympatric wildlife species	Times	1	300	300			330			330	
8.2.13	Undertake research and development works towards management of wildlife health	Times	5	350	1750	350	368	385	403	420	1925	
8.2.14	Behavioural and habitat ecology of Gharial	Times	1	300	300		315				315	
8.2.15	Impact of Gharial egg collection and captive rearing on well-being of Gharial in the wild and the cause behind low survival rate of the species in the wild	Times	1	300	300			330			330	
8.2.16	Study the status of human-wildlife conflict mainly with Tigers and Wild elephant	Times	1	500	500					600	600	
8.2.17	Study least studied small mammal (mouse, rat, shrew, bat; etc), herpeto-fauna (python and golden monitor lizard), butterfly, insects and fish;	Year	5	1000	5000	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	5500	
8.2.18	Study pattern and trend of bird migration including migratory birds both general and species-wise	Times	1	350	350				403		403	
8.2.19	Status of small carnivores; including wild dog, otter, fishing cat, jungle cat, leopard cat and civets	Year	5	1000	5000	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	5500	
8.2.20	Undertake research and development works towards management of wildlife health	Year	5	500	2500	500	525	550	575	600	2750	
	Sub Total					4525	4541	4993	5376	6330	25765	
8.3	Climate Change										0	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
8.3.1	Conduct study of climate change indicators and impact on biodiversity conservation along with identification of adaptation activities	Times	2	400			420			480	900	
8.3.2	Climate change impacts and indicators on biodiversity conservation along with adaptation strategies	Times	2	500	1000			550		600	1150	
	Sub Total					0	420	550	0	1080	2050	
8.4	Buffer zone											
8.4.1	Undertake assessment of socio-economic condition of local people in the areas where human-wildlife conflict is high	Times	1	300	300			300			300	
8.4.2	Undertake study to minimize HWC	Times	1	400	400	400					400	
8.4.3	Impact of BZ programme on conservation and sustainable livelihoods of local communities	Times	1	500	500				575		575	
8.4.4	Conduct study to assess the optimum quantity of sand, gravel and boulder that can be extracted each year	Times	3	250	750	250		263		275	788	
8.4.5	Carry out study to document potential impacts of construction of flood control dykes at various sections along major rivers on habitats and wild animal movement and prescribe ways to minimize its impact on species conservation;	Times	1	300	300		315			360	675	
	Sub Total					650	315	563	575	635	2738	
8.5	Tourism											
8.5.1	Study ecological impact of tourism with special reference to wildlife health, behaviour and reproductive success as a basis for regulating tourism in core area	Times	1	400	400			420			420	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
8.5.2	Carry out study towards impact of tourism on ecological aspects to determine Limit of Acceptable Change which will help in devising site-specific method for regulating tourism	Times	1	350	350		368				368	
8.5.3	Undertake study to minimize negative impact such as minimizing crowd, noise and dust, examine the prospects of developing permanent tracks with natural look to minimize dust;	Times	2	250	500				575	575	1150	
	Sub Total					0	368	420	575	575	1938	
8.6	Institutional											
8.6.1	Undertake study to find out ways to place underground optical fibre cable from East-West highway with minimum impacts occurring during the layout and maintenance periods	Times	1	500	500	100					100	
8.6.2	Prepare bibliography of the literatures for which studies were conducted in BNP	Times	1	500	500		525				525	
8.6.3	Undertake Mid-term review of the management plan	Times	1	750	750			788			788	
8.6.4	Undertake evaluation of management plan in the fourth year of implementation	Times	1	2000	2000					2400	2400	
8.6.5	Conduct management effectiveness of BNP	Times	1	1000	1000				1150		1150	
	Sub Total					100	525	788	1150	2400	4963	
8.7	Monitoring											
8.7.1	Conduct ID based monitoring of rhinos regularly from respective posts with a focus on sensitive areas	Year	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
8.7.2	Monitor tiger on a regular basis based on foot print, scratch and scats	Year	5	125	625	125	131	138	144	150	688	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
8.7.3	Undertake tiger monitoring using camera trap at specific area regularly	Times	5	300	1500	300	315	330	345	360	1650	
8.7.4	Monitor problem tiger using spy camera, CC camera and satellite radio collars in a real time basis	No.	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
8.7.5	Undertake periodic monitoring of prey base using line transect, trapping equipment and camera traps method	Times	5	300	1500	300	315	330	345	360	1650	
8.7.6	Monitor gharial in Kamali and Babai rivers annually during winter season	Times	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
8.7.7	Regular monitoring of wild elephants in BNP based on direct sightings and indirect signs	Times	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
8.7.8	Monitor problem Wild elephant using CC camera, satellite radio collars in a real time basis	Times	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
8.7.9	Regular monitoring of Dolphin in Kamali river based on direct sightings	Times	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
8.7.10	Conduct monitoring of winter migratory birds including other water birds annually	Times	5	300	1500	300	315	330	345	360	1650	
8.7.11	Monitoring of endangered birds, including Bengal Florican, Lesser floricans, Sarus, Crane, White rumped vulture, Prinia, White stork and Black stork	Times	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
						2775	2914	3053	3191	3330	15263	
8.8	Training											
	Frontline Staff and Security Units											
8.8.1	Orientation training to security units	Times	3	75	225	75		83		90	248	
8.8.2	Orientation training to Game Scouts on legal issues	Times	3	150	450	150		165		180	495	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
8.8.3	Basic training on field equipment like GPS, Range Finder, Compass, etc	Times	3	200	600	200	210	220			630	
8.8.4	Train staff to collect blood, faecal, urine samples including preservation of vital organs and specimens	Times	5	75	375	75	79	83	86	90	413	
8.8.5	Field observation techniques, including signs and tracts of wildlife	Times	5	200	1000	200	210	220	230	240	1100	
8.8.6	Orientation training on social mobilization and participatory planning	Times	1	400	400	400					400	
8.8.7	Basic training on vegetation quantification for recording data in monitoring plots	Times	3	250	750	250		275		300	825	
8.8.8	Training on Real-time SMART patrolling	Times	2	250	500		263		288		550	
8.8.9	Training on wildlife handling, rescue and monitoring	Times	2	200	400		210	220			430	
8.8.10	Training on tiger and Wild elephant tracking	Times	3	125	375	125	131	138			394	
8.9	For Rangers										0	
8.9.1	Social mobilization and effective communication	Times	2	500	1000		525	500			1025	
8.9.2	Resources mapping										0	
8.9.3	Case investigation (crime scene investigation and interrogation)	Times	3	250	750	250	263	275			788	
8.9.4	Training on anti-poaching operation	Times	2	300	600				345		345	
8.9.5	Training on wildlife handling, rescue and monitoring	Times	2	200	400		210	220			430	
8.9.6	Training on tiger and Wild elephant tracking	Times	3	125	375	125		138		150	413	
8.9.7	Training on animal capture, rescue and release	Times	2	150	300		158		165		323	
8.9.8	Training on wildlife health condition assessment	Times	5	300	1500	300	315	300	345	360	1620	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
8.9.9	Training to park staff in wildlife habitat monitoring	Times	3	200	600	200	210	220			630	
8.9.10	General and specialized Training of Trainers (ToTs)	Times	1	300	300		315				315	
8.9.11	Database management	Times	5	50	250	50	53	55	58	60	275	
8.10	For ACO and CCO				0						0	
8.10.1	People-wildlife amity	Times	3	200	600	200	210	220			630	
8.10.2	Appreciative enquiry	Times	3	150	450	150	158	150			458	
8.10.3	Human rights training to handle the convicted people	Times	5	250	1250	250	263	250	288	300	1350	
8.10.4	GIS application for natural resource management focusing on wildlife	Times	3	300	900	300	315		345		960	
8.10.5	Training of Trainers (general and specialized)	Times	2	500	1000		525		575		1100	
8.10.6	Public administration and management training	Times	2	400	800	400			460		860	
8.10.7	Organization development and management	Times	2	500	1000	500	525				1025	
8.10.8	Judicial training	Times	2	400	800		420		460		880	
8.10.9	Planning, monitoring and evaluation training	Times	5	200	1000	200	210	200	230	240	1080	
8.10.10	CITES implementation training	Times	2	50	100	50		55			105	
8.11	For Park and BZ				0						0	
8.11.1	Forest Fire Management Training to park staff and security personnel and BZCFUG members	Times	3	200	600	200	210		230		640	
8.11.2	Training for community based anti-poaching units	Times	3	400	1200	400	420	440			1260	
8.11.3	Provide trainings to nature guides to enhance their capacity in nature interpretation specifically on wildlife, birds, plants	Times	3	250	750	250			288	300	838	
8.11.4	Training on nature interpretation and display management	Times	2	200	400	200			230		430	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
8.11.5	Conduct refresher trainings to nature guides to update their knowledge and skills in nature interpretation	Times	3	300	900	300		330			630	
8.11.6	Build capacity of poor and disadvantaged local people in the areas of hospitality, housekeeping, cooking and hygiene to initiate tourism enterprises	Times	2	400	800	400	420		460		1280	
	Sub Total					6200	6825	4755	5081	2310	25171	
	Total					15250	16748	15945	16811	17560	82314	
9	Tourism											
9.1	Pilot electronic ticketing as an entry permit at Thakurdwara	Times	1	500	500	500					500	
9.2	Upgrade Visitor Information Centre (VIC) of Thakurdwara to multipurpose VIC (documentary showing hall, souvenir shops, restaurant and rest room)	No.	3	7500	22500			7875	8250	9000	25125	
9.3	Construct 4 VIC in Amreni, Rambhapur, Banjarja and Chepang	No.	4	2500	10000	5000	5000				10000	
9.4	Support to develop community cultural museum at Janakinagar	Times	2	450	900	450	473				923	
9.5	Support to develop tourism in BNP by placing promotional advertisement in national level Television	No.	5	1500	7500	1500	1575	1650	1725	1800	8250	
9.6	Install dustbin in the BZ in proper numbers as per tourist pressure	No.	50	50	2500	500	525	550	575	600	2750	
9.7	Organize Clean up campaign to manage waste in the highway (waste collection and disposal)	Times	15	50	750	150	158	165	173	180	825	
9.8	Place display boards at Nepalgunj airport depicting available tourism opportunities at BNP	Times	1	350	350	350					350	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
9.9	Place signage and signboards, including maintenance and repair, at strategic places of the Park to show direction to the visitors and disseminating information to the visitors	No.	25	25	625	125	131	138	144	150	688	
9.10	Undertake GPS mapping of tourism products in BNP	Times	3	300	900	300		330	345		975	
9.11	Undertake survey to identify appropriate camp sites in Babai valley and other places of park (tented camp) and BZ (physical structure) that have minimum impact to wildlife;	Times	2	300	600		315		345		660	
9.12	Support hotel to develop rides sharing and transportation app for pick up and drop off in the airport and bus station	Times	1	500	500	500					500	
9.13	Conduct trainings for local homestay operators about business planning, hospitality, security of visitors belongings	Times	2	250	500		275		288		563	
9.14	Undertake trainings to develop nature guides including certifications	Times	2	500	1000		525		575		1100	
9.15	Renovate, maintain and repair elephant embark points	No.	3	150	450	150	158	165			473	
9.16	Renovate 1 watch towers at Lamkauli	No.	2	350	700	350	368				718	
9.17	Construct 1 watch tower at Banjaria, Kingfisher site for bird watching	No.	1	1000	1000		1050				1050	
9.18	Construct two temporary toilets at Tinkune and nearby Baghaura phanta for the visitors	No.	2	300	600	300	315				615	
9.19	Construct five peeping towers for bird watching and tiger sightings	No.	5	500	2500	500	525	550	575	600	2750	
9.20	Construct one community tharu culture centre at Betani	No.	1	1500	1500			1650			1650	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
9.21	Provide support to establish one organic farming village	Years	5	1000	5000	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	5500	
9.22	Install GPS tracking system in the vehicles used for jeep safari	Times	1	1000	1000	500	500				1000	
9.23	Organize meeting with travel operators to initiate direct luxury bus service to Thakurdwara from Kathmandu, Pokhara, Chitwan and Mahendranagar	Times	10	75	750	150	158	165	173	180	825	
9.24	Organize learning visits for local tourism entrepreneurs to other PAs mainly CNP and SNP (Sagarmatha National Park)	Times	5	500	2500	500	525	550	575	600	2750	
9.25	Provide fellowship to journalists and photo journalist to visit BNP and publish article	Years	5	400	2000	400	420	440	460	480	2200	
9.26	Publish conservation messages and articles in newspaper	Times	5	100	500	100	105	110	115	120	550	
9.27	Production of video documentary	Times	1	500	500	500					500	
						13825	14149	15438	15466	14910	73788	
10	Climate change adaptation											
10.1	Undertake vulnerability assessment with respect to climate change	Times	1	300	300		315				315	
10.2	Detailed mapping of flood vulnerable communities and infrastructures in BNP and BZ	Times	1	400	400		420				420	
10.3	Prepare local Disaster and Climate Resilience Plan for all the municipalities and rural municipalities in BZ	No.	10	300	3000	600	630	660	690	720	3300	
10.4	Support the implementation of disaster risk reduction and adaptation priorities of BZCF	Times	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
10.5	Pilot early warning system of flash flood in the flood prone areas	No.	2	750	1500	750		825			1575	
10.6	Form Flood Risk Management Committee and support to institutionalize it	No.	1	100	100	100					100	
10.7	Undertake plantation in BZ to maintain the balance between fuel wood demand and supply for the house hold of local people	Ha	25	50	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
10.8	Carry out plantation of soil binder species along the river banks to control land slide	Ha	50	50	2500	500	525	550	575	600	2750	
10.9	Management of trees outside of the forests in public and private land	Times	5	50	250	50	53	55	58	60	275	
10.10	Introduce appropriate biomass energy technologies to reduce fuel wood consumption	Times	5	400	2000	400	420	440	460	480	2200	
10.11	Undertake soil and moisture conservation works in Chure to control sediment flow and landslide in downstream	Times	5	500	2500	500	525	550	575	600	2750	
10.12	Construct embankment, spur or any soil conservation measures in various streams/rivers to protect wildlife from floods	No.	5	350	1750	350	368	404	465	558	2145	
10.13	Develop raised mounts at strategic places as a refuge for wildlife on the onset of flood	No.	10	50	500	100	158	165	230		653	
10.14	Support BZCFs to link with market towards carbon financing	Times	5	250	1250	250	263	289	332	398	1532	
						4100	4200	4488	3959	4016	20764	
											0	
11	Solid waste management										0	
11.1	Provide support to demonstrate proper techniques of garbage disposal and recycling techniques	Times	2	250	500	250	263				513	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
11.2	Provide support to manage garbage with special focus on reducing production, recycling, and destruction by prohibiting the use of polluting items such as plastic bags	Times	2	400	800	400	420				820	
11.3	Construct waste disposal pits or put waste collection pots near entry point, ticket counter, Hattisar, and view towers	No.	50	5	250	50	53	58	66	80	306	
11.4	Prepare a common sanitation guideline to make hotel, lodge, homestay and restaurant adopt minimum sanitation standards	Times	1	300	300				345		345	
11.5	Provide water supply, toilet, drainage, collection and recycling centre to schools, public buildings, and household with the support from conservation partners	Times	5	500	2500	500	525	578	664	797	3064	
11.6	Support eco-clubs to organize clean-up campaign regularly	Years	5	250	1250	250	263	289	332	398	1532	
11.7	Monitor water quality nearby industries to check whether they treat their waste before discharging into the river	Years	5	150	750	150	158	173	199	239	919	
						1600	1680	1097	1607	1514	7498	
	Climate change +Solid waste					5700	5880	5585	5566	5531	28262	
12	Buffer Zone											
12.1	Support 50 BZCFs to renew their OPs	No.	50	30	1500	300	315	330	345	360	1650	
12.2	Handover additional 15 BZCFs to fulfill the demand of fuel, fodder and timber	No.	15	150	2250	450	473	495	518	540	2475	
12.3	Organize BZCF management trainings	No.	5	100	500	100	105	110	115	120	550	
12.4	Manage grasslands in the BZ so as to provide additional habitat for wildlife	Ha.	100	40	4000	800	840	880	920	960	4400	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
12.5	Support local community to operate 1 private nurseries	No.	1	350	350	350					350	
12.6	Support local community to plant trees in the roadside, river banks, public and private land	Ha.	200	50	10000	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	11000	
12.7	Provide support to biogas installation to 50 HHs to marginalized communities	No.	50	25	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
12.8	Provide support to install Improved Cook Stove (ICS) to 100 HHs of marginalized communities	No.	100	2	150	30	32	33	35	36	165	
12.9	Provide support to repair and maintenance of existing 250 biogas	No.	250	5	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
12.10	Provide support to repair and maintenance of forest road in BZ	No.	250	5	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
12.11	Prepare livelihood improvement strategy and plan for the BZ	No.	1	500	500	500					500	
12.12	Conduct high value agriculture crops (not preferred by wildlife) farming training	Times	3	125	375	125	131	138			393.75	
12.13	Provide support to procure 15 improved animal breed to reduce number of unproductive domestic animals	No.	10	35	350	70	74	77	81	84	385	
12.14	Support to rescue and manage wildlife in BZ	Times	5	50	250	50	52.5	55	57.5	60	275	
12.15	Undertake river training work in the BZ by embankment protection	Years	5	500	2500	500	525	550	575	600	2750	
12.16	Provide leadership training to Chairs and Vice Chairs of BZUG and BZUC	No.	20	75	1500	300	315	330	345	360	1650	
12.17	Provide account keeping training to Secretary or Treasurer	No.	20	75	1500	300	315	330	345	360	1650	
12.18	Provide support to organize cooperative management training	Times	5	150	750	150	157.5	165	172.5	180	825	
12.19	Carry out financial management training	No.	5	200	1000	200	210	220	230	240	1100	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
12.20	Participatory planning and monitoring training	No.	5	150	750	150	157.5	165	172.5	180	825	
12.21	Regulation of relief fund for victims of human wildlife conflict	Year	5	1000	5000	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	5500	
12.22	Award distribution to best UG/UC	Year	5	75	375	75	78.75	82.5	86.25	90	412.5	
12.23	Learning Visit of BNP staff and BZUC members	Times	5	1500	7500	1500	1575	1650	1725	1800	8250	
12.24	Educational tour of Eco-club members to learn importance of biodiversity conservation	Times	3	500	1500	500	525	550			1575	
12.25	Support 'Eco-clubs' to implement school level conservation awareness activities	Year	5	400	2000	400	420	440	460	480	2200	
12.26	Implement ToT for the teachers of schools of BZ on biodiversity conservation	Year	5	500	2500	500	525	550	575	600	2750	
12.27	Produce Information Education and Communication (IEC) material	Times	1	300	300			300			300	
12.28	Conduct conservation awareness campaign at school and villages of BZ with conservation focused cultural show, street drama, concert, documentary show, etc.	Year	5	150	750	150	158	165	173	180	825	
12.29	Support Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit	Year	5	250	1250	250	263	275	288	300	1375	
12.30	Provide support to strengthen and institutionalize CBAPU	Year	5	300	1500	300	315	330	345	360	1650	
12.31	Orientation training regarding conservation legislation to BZ communities	Times	5	25	125	25	26	27.5			78.75	
12.32	Celebrate various conservation days	years	5	500	2500	500	525	550	575	600	2750	
12.33	Provide support to construct 250 safer den for livestock	No.	250	25	6250						0	Support from conservation partners
12.34	Produce monthly radio documentary of BZ programme	No.	60	15	900	180	189	198	207	216	990	

SN	Activities	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Amount	Remarks
12.35	Produce video documentary focusing BZ programme	No.	1	500	500	500					500	
12.36	Provide support to day to day operation of administrative business	No.	10	840	8400	1680	1764	1848	1932	2016	9240	
12.37	Support BZUC to prepare five year plan	Times	19	50	950	190	200	209	219	1140	1957	
12.38	Organize BZMC meetings	Times	15	150	2250	450	472.5	495	517.5	540	2475	
12.39	BZUC implementation	Years	5	19000	95000	19000	19950	20900	21850	22800	104500	
	Sub Total					34325	34624	36573	37174	39702	182397	
13	Administrative Expenses											
13.1	Administrative (Salary, DSA, Ration)	Years	5	95113.2	475566	95113	99868.9	104625	109380	114136	523123	
13.2	Maintenance of vehicle, motorbikes, cycles	Years	5	915	4575	915	960.75	960.75	1006.5	1006.5	4850	
13.3	Fuel for vehicle and motorbikes	Years	5	1075	5375	1075	1128.75	1128.75	1182.5	1182.5	5698	
13.4	Management of office equipment	Years	5	964	4820	964	1012.2	1012.2	1060.4	1060.4	5109	
13.5	Travel	Years	5	370	1850	370	388.5	388.5	407	407	1961	
13.6	Water and electricity	Years	5	904	4520	904	949.2	949.2	994.4	994.4	4791	
13.7	Communication	Years	5	494	2470	494	518.7	518.7	543.4	543.4	2618	
13.8	Miscellaneous	Years	5	230	1150	230	241.5	241.5	253	253	1219	
13.9	Conservation partners	Years	5			0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub Total					100065	105068	109824	114827	119583	549368	
	Grand Total					365535	388805	402592	405794	427039	1989765	

Activities and Budget of BZUCs

बर्दिया राष्ट्रीय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

हरिहरपुर उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु .००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	तेलपानीमा पानी मूहान संरक्षण	पटक	५	५००	२५००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०	५५०	२६५०	
२	सा. व को विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण र नविकरण	वटा	५	४०	२००	४०	४२	४२	४४	४४	२१२	
३	जडीबुटी संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
४	वन हेरालु परिचालन	वर्ष	५	१८०	९००	१८०	१८९	१८९	१९८	१९८	९५४	
५	अग्नि रेखा निर्माण र सरसफाई	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
६	सामुदायिक वन व्यवस्थापन कार्य	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
७	मेश जाली छेकवार	कि.मि	२.५	१८००	४५००	९००	९४५	९४५	९९०	९९०	४७७०	
८	पहियो नियन्त्रणका लागि वृक्षारोपण	हे	५	२५	१२५	२५	२६.२५	२६.२५	२७.५	२७.५	१३२.५	
	जम्मा					१८९५	१९८९.८	१९८९.८	२०८४.५	२०८४.५	१००४४	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास											
१	पाखापानी मुहानमा रिजर्भ टंकी	वटा	१	४५०	४५०	४५०					४५०	
२	सिंचाई कुलो निर्माण	कि.मी	१	३००	३००	३००					३००	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
३	सिंचाइको लागि घैटो निर्माण (प्लाष्टिक टकी)	वटा	२५	२५	६२५	१२५	१३१.२५	१३१.२५	१३७.५	१३७.५	६६२.५	
४	गोरोटोबाटो मर्मत तथा निर्माण	कि.मी	१५	५०	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	
५	तेलपानीमा प्रतिकालय निर्माण	वटा	१	२५०	२५०		२६२.५				२६२.५	
६	तेलपानी आर्यघाट निर्माण	वटा	१	१५०	१५०	१५०					१५०	
	जम्मा					११७५	५५१.२५	२८८.७५	३०२.५	३०२.५	२६२०	
ग	आयआर्जन तथा शिप विकास											
१	हाउस बायरिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	२	३००	६००	३००		०	३३०	०	६३०	
२	झाईभिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	१	२५०	२५०		२६२.५				२६२.५	
३	प्लम्बिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	१	३००	३००			३१५	०	०	३१५	
४	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	पटक	१	३००	३००	३००					३००	
५	सुरक्षित बाखाको खोर	वटा	५०	१००	५०००	१०००	१०५०	१०५०	११००	११००	५३००	
६	अडुवा र बेसारको विउ वितरण	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
७	सल्लाको खोटो संकलन र बजारि करण	पटक	१	५५०	५५०	५५०					५५०	
८	होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
९	पशुपालन तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०		१०५		०	१५५	
१०	तरकारी खेती तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०		१०५			२०७.५	
११	सहकारी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०					१०२.५	
१२	सहकारीको व्यवसायिक योजना निर्माण	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
१३	सिस्नो प्रशोधन र बजारिकरण	पटक	१	५००	५००	५००					५००	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
१४	तेजपत्ता सरेटो टिमुर संकलन र बजारिकरण	पटक	१	५००	५००		५२५				५२५	
१५	स्थानिय स्तरमा उत्पादित बस्तुको बजारिकरण	पटक	१	५००	५००			५५०				
	जम्मा					३०००	२०४७.५	१६८०	२०९०	१२१०	९४७७.५	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	विश्व वातावरण दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५५.१३	५७.७५	५७.७५	२७३.१३	
२	विश्व सिमसार दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५५.१३	५७.७५	५७.७५	२७३.१३	
३	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५५.१३	५७.७५	५७.७५	२७३.१३	
४	CBAPU दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५५.१३	५७.७५	५७.७५	२७३.१३	
५	CBAPU परिचालन	वर्ष	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	११०.२५	११५.५	११५.५	५४६.२५	
६	इको क्लब परिचालन	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	११०.२५	११५.५	११५.५	५४६.२५	
७	विद्यालय संरक्षण सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	११०.२५	११५.५	११५.५	५४६.२५	
८	ऐन, कानुन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५५.१३	५७.७५	५७.७५	२७३.१३	
९	मानव वन्यजन्तु विचको द्वन्द्व सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५५.१३	५७.७५	५७.७५	२७३.१३	
१०	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	३००	६००	३००	३१५				६१५	
	जम्मा					९००	९४५	६६१.५	६९३	६९३	३८९२.५	
ङ	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	यातायात	वर्ष	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२२.०५	२३.१	२३.१	१०९.२५	
२	संचार	वर्ष	५	५	२५	५	५.२५	५.५१	५.७८	५.७७५	२७.३१	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
३	स्टेशनरी	वर्ष	५	१०	५०	१	१.०५	१.१०	१.१६	१.१५५	५.४६	
४	लेखा परिक्षण	वर्ष	५	१५	७५	१५	१५.७५	१६.५४	१७.३३	१७.३२५	८१.९४	
५	समूह समिति पूर्णगठन	पटक	१	१५०	१५०	१५०					१५०.००	
६	पञ्च वषिय योजना तयारी	वर्ष	१	५०	५०	५०					५०.००	
७	कार्यालय कर्मचारी तलब	वर्ष	५	६०	३००	६०	६३	६६.१५	६६	६६	३२१.१५	
८	बैठक खर्च	वर्ष	५	३०	१५०	३०	३१.५	३३.०८	३३	३३	१६०.५८	
	जम्मा					३३१	१३७.५५	१४४.४३	१४६.३६	१४६.३६	९०५.६९	
	कुल जम्मा					७३०१	५६७१	४७६४.४३	५३१६.४	४४३६	२६९३९	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र,
गेरुवा उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु .००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
१	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम वन्यजन्तु छेकबार आर.सी.सी.वाल (किकिटवाल) निर्माण	किमी	१३	१३००००	१६९००००							गा.पा.नं.पा प्रदेश सर कार बाट सहयोग माग गर्ने
२	मचान निर्माण (आर.सी.सी.)	वटा	१३	८००	१०४००	२०८०	२१८४	२१८४	२२८८	२२८८	११०२४	
३	म.सा वन कार्ययोजना नविकरण	वटा	४	४०	१६०	४०	४२	४२	४४		१६८	
४	मिचाह प्रजाति हटाउने	हे	५	३०	१५०	३०	३१.५	३१.५	३३	३३	१५९	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
५	गोवर ग्यास मर्मत	वटा	१००	५	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
६	अग्नि रेखा निर्माण	किमी	३	५०	१५०	५०		५२.५		५५	१५७.५	
७	जंगली हात्ति भगाउन टर्च वितरण	वटा	१२०	१.५	१८०	६३	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	
८	वन्यजन्तु आवादीमा प्रवेश गरेको जानकारी दिने साईरन सिस्टम जडान्	वटा	६		०						०	गा.पा./नं.पा प्रदेश सरकारबाट सहयोग माग गर्ने
९	डाले घांस वृक्षारोपण	वटा	५०००	०.०३	१५०	३०	३१.५	३१.५	३३	३३	१५९	
१०	निकुञ्ज र आवादी संग छुटाउन सिमाना निर्धारण जम्मा	पटक	१	५००	५००	५००					५००	
	सामुदायिक विकास					२८५७	२५०९.५	२५७४	२५८५	२५८५	१३०१५.५	
१	तटबन्धन	वटा	१३									
२	सिंचाई डुड निर्माण	वटा	१०	५००	५०००	१०००	१०५०	१०५०	११००	११००	५३००	
३	सोलार बत्ती	वटा	२६	१००	२६००	५२०	५४६	५४६	५७२	५७२	२७५६	
४	कलभर्ट निर्माण	वटा	५	५००	२५००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०	५५०	२६५०	
५	सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण	वटा	१	१०००	१०००	१०००					१०००	
	जम्मा					३०२०	२१२१	२१२१	२२२२	२२२२	११७०६	
आयआर्जन तथा शिप विकास												
१	कम्प्युटर तालिम	पटक	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
२	बाखा र बंगुरको लागि सुधारिएको खोर निर्माण	वटा	५००	२०	१००००	२०००	२१००	२१००	२२००	२२००	१०६००	
३	गोठ भकारी सुधार	वटा	१००	२०	२०००	४००	४२०	४२०	४४०	४४०	२१२०	
४	पशुमा नश्ल सुधार	पटक	५	२००	१०००	२००	२१०	२१०	२२०	२२०	१०६०	
५	नेचरगाइड तालिम	पटक	१	३००	३००	३००					३००	
६	लेखा तालिम	पटक	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
७	पशुपक्षि पालन तालिम	पटक	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
८	तरकारी खेती तालिम	पटक	२	१००	२००	१००	१०५				२०५	
९	फलफुलका विरुवा वितरण	वटा	५०००	०.२५	१२५०	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५	२७५	१३२५	
	जम्मा					३५५०	३०९७.५	२९९२.५	३१३५	३१३५	१५९१०	
	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	मानव वन्यजन्तु द्वन्द्व व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धि गोष्ठी	पटक	१०	५०	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
२	विद्यालयमा संरक्षण शिक्षा	वटा	१०	५०	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
३	CBAPU DAY	वटा	८	५०	४००	८०	८४	८४	८८	८८	४२४	
४	CBAPU परिचालन	पटक	८	१००	८००	१६०	१६८	१६८	१७६	१७६	८४८	
५	विश्व वातावरण दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
६	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
७	सिमसार दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
८	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि ऐन कानून जानकारी मुलक गोष्ठी	पटक	२०	३०	६००	१२०	१२६	१२६	१३२	१३२	६३६	
९	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	३००	६००	३००	३१५				६१५	
	जम्मा					१०१०	१०६०.५	७४५.५	७८१	७८१	४३७८	
	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	उपभोक्ता समिति पुर्नगठन	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
२	लेखा परिक्षण	वर्ष	५	१५	७५	१५	१५.७५	१५.७५	१६.५	१६.५	७९.५	
३	संचार	वर्ष	५	१०	५०	१०	१०.५	१०.५	११	११	५३	
४	मसलन्द	पटक	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
५	यातायात भ्रमण	वर्ष	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
६	बैठक संचालन	वर्ष	५	३०	१५०	३०	३१.५	३१.५	३३	३३	१५९	
७	विद्युत, पानी	वर्ष	५	१०	५०	१०	१०.५	१०.५	११	११	५३	
८	कार्यालय सहयोगी	जना	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
९	कम्प्युटर प्रिन्टर	वर्ष	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
१०	उपभोक्ता समितिको ५ वर्षे योजना तयारी	वर्ष	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
	जम्मा					३७५	१३१.२५	१३१.२५	१३७.५	१३७.५	९१२.५	
	कुल जम्मा					१०८४५	८८६७	८५००	८८५०	८८६१	४५९२२	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

कोलडाँडा मिलिजुली उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु .००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	बन्यजन्तु छेकवार मेसजाली	कि.मि	५	१८००	९०००	१८००	१८९०	१८९०	१९८०	१९८०	९५४०	
२	मेस तारजाली घेरवार मर्मत	कि.मि	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
३	म.सा बनको कार्ययोजना नविकरण	वटा	९	४०	३६०	७२	७५.६	७५.६	७९.२	७९.२	३८१.६	
४	गोबर ग्यास निर्माण	वटा	५०	३०	१५००	३००	३१५	३१५	३३०	३३०	१५९०	
५	गोबर ग्यास मर्मत सम्भार	वटा	५०	५	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
६	बन हेरालु तलब	वटा	११	१८०	१९८०	३९६	४१५.८	४१५.८	४३५.६	४३५.६	२०९८.८	
७	आगालागी नियन्त्रण	पटक	१	७.५	७.५			७.८७५			७.८७५	
८	पानी पोखरी निर्माण	वटा	११	१००	११००	२२०	२३१	२३१	२४२	२४२	२०९०	
९	मचान निर्माण	वटा	११	२००	२२००	४४०	४६२	२३१०	४८४	४८४	४१८०	
	जम्मा					३३७८	३५४६.९	६३२६.८	३७५५.८	३७५५.८	२०६८३.३	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास											
१	मन्दिर निर्माण	वटा	१	५००	५००		५२५				५२५	स्थानीय सरकारसंग सहयोग माग गर्ने
२	पानी टकी निर्माण	वटा	१									
३	सामुदायिक भवन	वटा	११	१५०	१६५०	३३०	३४६.५	३४६.५	३६३	३६३	१७४९	
४	बाटो ग्राभेलिङ	वटा	५	५००	२५००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०	५५०	२६५०	
५	हयुम पाईप	वटा	२२	३०	६६०	१३२	१३८.६	१३८.६	१४५.२	१४५.२	६९९.६	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
६	शवदाह गृह निर्माण तथा व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१	५००	५००	५००					५००	
७	खेल मैदान निर्माण	वटा	११	१००	११००	२२०	२३१	२३१	२४२	२४२	११६६	
९	कुलो निर्माण	वटा	२	१००	२००	१००		१०५			२०५	
८	कुलो मर्मत	वटा	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
१०	कलभर्ट निर्माण	वटा	१०	५०	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
११	देउकी सा.व पिकनिक स्पट व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१	५००	५००	५००					५००	
	जम्मा					२४३२	१८७१.१	१४५१.१	१४१०.२	१४१०.२	८५७४.६	
ग	आयआर्जन तथा शिप विकास											
१	स.मिल स्थापना सहयोग	पटक	१	१००	१००		१०५				१०५	
२	सिर्कमी, डकमी तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
३	सिलाई बुनाई तालिम	जना	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
४	प्लम्बिङ्ग, हाउस वायरिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	१	२५०	२५०	२५०					२५०	
५	सुधारिएको खोर	वटा	५५	५०	२७५०	५५०	५७७.५	५७७.५	६०५	६०५	२९१५	
६	तरकारी खेती	पटक	१	७५	७५		७८.७५				७८.७५	
७	पशुपालन तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
८	सा.व.मा कुरिलो र बेसार खेती तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५		७८.७५				७८.७५	
	जम्मा					१०२५	८४०	५७७.५	६०५	६०५	३६५२.५	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	स्थानिय निकाय संग अन्तर क्रिया कार्यक्रम	वटा	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
२	संरक्षित क्षेत्रसंग सम्बन्धित निती नियम बारे अन्तरक्रिया	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
३	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
४	वातावरण दिवस	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
५	CBAPU DAY	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
६	सिमसार दिवस	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
७	CBAPU परिचालन	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
८	विद्यालय स्तरीय संरक्षण सम्बन्धित क्रियाकलाप	वटा	५	२५	१२५	२५	२६.२५	२६.२५	२७.५	२७.५	१३२.५	
९	ईको क्लब परिचालन	वटा	५	२५	१२५	२५	२६.२५	२६.२५	२७.५	२७.५	१३२.५	
१०	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	वटा	१	३००	३००		३१५				३१५	
११	सा.व संग अन्तरक्रिया	वटा	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
	जम्मा					४५०	६८२.५	३६७.५	३८५	३८५	२२७०	
ड	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	कार्यालय सहयोगी	जना	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
२	लेखा परिक्षण	वर्ष	५	१५	७५	१५	१५.७५	१५.७५	१६.५	१६.५	७९.५	
३	संचार इन्टरनेट	वर्ष	५	१०	५०	१०	१०.५	१०.५	११	११	५३	
४	विजुली पानी	वर्ष	५	१०	५०	१०	१०.५	१०.५	११	११	५३	
५	यातायात	वर्ष	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
६	सरसफाई	वर्ष	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
७	५ वर्षे योजना तयारी	वर्ष	१	१०	१०	१०					१०	
	जम्मा					१८५	७८.७५	७८.७५	८२.५	८२.५	५०७.५	
	कुल जम्मा					७४७०	७०१९.३	८८०१.६	६१९८.५	६१९८.५	३५६८७.९	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

छिन्चु उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु .००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	सा. व को कार्ययोजना नविकरण	वटा	७	४०	२८०	५६	५६.८	५६.८	६१.६	६१.६	२९६.८	
२	अग्नि नियन्त्रण उपकरणको व्यवस्थापन	सेट	८	५०	४००	८०	८४	८४	८८	८८	४२४	
३	सा.व को संयुक्त गस्ति	पटक	२८	२	५६	११.२	११.७६	११.७६	१२.३२	१२.३२	५९.३६	
४	वन हेरालु परिचालन वन व्यवस्थापन	जना	८	१८०	१४४०	२८८	३०२.४	३०२.४	३१६.८	३१६.८	१५२६.४	
५	डालेघाँस रोपण	हे	५०००	०.०८	४००	८०	८४	८४	८८	८८	४२४	
६	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	३००	६००	३००				३३०	६३०	
७	वन व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०		५२.५			१०२.५	
८	जडीबुटी संकलन र बिक्रि वितरण (तेजपत्ता, अम्रिसो, कुरिलो, ठाकल)	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०	१०५				१५५	
९	टिमु खेती वृक्षारोपण	हे	५०००	०.१५	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	
	जम्मा					१०६५.२	८०३.५	७५१.०	७३१.७	१०६१.७	४४१३.१	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम											
१	सानो हरेमा सिंचाई रिचार्ज बाँध बनाउने	वटा	१	१०००	१०००	१०००					१०००	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
२	भर्लैलनीमा खानेपानी मर्मत	वटा	१	५०	५०			५२.५			५२.५	
३	कुलो निर्माण सिंचाई	कि.मी	७	३	२१	४.२	४.४१	२२.०५	४.६२	४.६२	३९.९	
४	सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण	वटा	७	२५०	१७५०	३५०	३६७.५	१८३७.५	३८५	३८५	३३२५	
५	गोरेटोबाटो निर्माण	कि.मी	५	१	५	१	१.०५	५.२५	१.१	१.१	९.५	
६	तटबन्ध निर्माण	कि.मी	२	५	१०	५	५.२५				१०.२५	
	जम्मा				०	१३६०.२	३७८.२	१९१७.३	३९०.७	३९०.७	४४३७.२	
ग	आयआर्जन तथा सिपविकास कार्यक्रम											
१	वन्यजन्तुबाट सुरक्षित बाखाको खोर	वटा	३००	४५	१३५००	२७००	२८३५	२८३५	३१०५	३२४०	१४७१५	
२	अदुवा, बेसार बीउ वितरण	वटा	५०००	०.१	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११५	१२०	५४५	
३	तरकारीको खेतीको लागि टनेल	वटा	४०	५०	२०००	४००	४२०	४२०	४६०	४८०	२१८०	
४	उन्नत बोका वितरण	वटा	८	६५	५२०	१०४	१०९.२	१०९.२	११९.६	१२४.८	५६६.८	
५	भकारी सुधार	वटा	५०	१०	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११५	१२०	५४५	
६	लेखा व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
७	वन व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	
८	सहकारी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	
	जम्मा					३५५४	३६७९.२	३५७४.२	३९१४.६	४०८४.८	१८८०६.८	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
१	विश्व वातावरण दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
२	विश्व सिमसार दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
३	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
४	CBAPU दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
५	CBAPU परिचालन	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
६	साइन बोर्ड	पटक	१०	२०	२००	४०	४२	४२	४४	४४	२१२	
७	ऐन कानुन सम्बन्धि अन्तिक्रिया गोष्ठी	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
	जम्मा					३४०	३५७	३५७	३७४	३७४	१८०२	
ङ	प्रसाशनिक खर्च											
१	लेखा परिक्षण	वर्ष	५	१५	७५	१५	१५.७५	१५.७५	१६.५	१६.५	७९.५	
२	संचार	वर्ष	५	६०	३००	६०	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	
३	यातायात	वर्ष	५	२५०	१२५०	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५	२७५	१३२५	
४	स्टेशनरी	वर्ष	५	६०	३००	६०	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	
५	बैठक खाजा खर्च	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
६	पञ्च वर्षिय योजना तर्जुमा	पटक	१	४०	४०	४०					४०	
७	समूह समिति पूर्णगठन	पटक	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
	जम्मा					५७५	४५६.७५	४५६.७५	४७८.५	४७८.५	२४४५.५	
	कुल जम्मा					६८९४.४	५६७४.६२	७०५६.२१	५८८९.५४	६३८९.७४	३१९०४.५१	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

शिवपुर उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु .००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	मेसजाली (फलामको पोल)	कि.मि	५	३००	१५००	३००	३१५	३१५	३३०	३३०	१५९०	
२	तारवार मर्मत सम्भार	कि.मि	१	१६००	१६००	१६००					१६००	
३	विद्युतीय तारवार मर्मत सम्भार हेरालु	कि.मि	२	५००	१०००	५००	५२५				१०२५	
४	विद्युतीय तारवार हेर्नेकको लागि प्राविधिक	जना	१	१२०	१२०	१२०					१२०	
५	किकिट वाल (मानव वन्यजन्तु ढुन्ड न्यूनीकरण) निर्माण	कि.मि	१	१००००	१००००							सा.पा./न.पा. बाट सहयोग माग गर्ने
६	इन्डक्सन चुल्हो वितरण	वटा	२००	८	१६००	३२०	३३६	३३६	३५२	३५२	१६९६	
७	वृक्षारोपण	हे	१५	२५	३७५	७५	७६.७५	७६.७५	८२.५	८२.५	३९७.५	
८	निजी जग्गामा डालेघांस वृक्षारोपण	वटा	५०००	०.०३	१२५	२५	२६.२५	२६.२५	२७.५	२७.५	१३२.५	
९	सा.व नविकरण	वटा	७	४०	२८०	५६	५६.६	५६.६	६१.६	६१.६	२९६.६	
१०	वन हेरालु	वटा	८	१६०	१४४०	२८८	३०२.४	३०२.४	३१६.८	३१६.८	१५२६.४	
११	मचान निर्माण	वटा	३	१२००	३६००	१२००					३७८०	
१२	मचान मर्मत	वटा	५	१५०	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	
१३	पानी पोखरी सरसफाई	वटा	५	१५०	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	
१४	तटबन्धन	कि.मि	०.५	२५००	१२५०	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५	२७५	१३२५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
१५	हाती धपाउने टर्च	वटा	२०	०.८	१६	३.२	३.३६	३.३६	३.५२	३.५२	१६.९६	
१६	अगिरेखा निर्माण	कि.मि	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
	जम्मा					५२८७.२	२२७५.५६	३०१०.५६	३१५३.९२	१८३३.९२	१५५६१.२	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास											
१	काठे पुल	वटा	३	२५०	७५०	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५		२७५	७८७.५	
२	सुधारिएको खोर	वटा	५००	२५	१२५००	२५००	२६२५	२६२५	२७५०	२७५०	१३२५०	
३	भैसीको गोठ निर्माण	वटा	५०	१००	५०००	१०००	१०५०	१०५०	११००	११००	५३००	
४	काल्नीहाउस निर्माण	वटा	२	५०	१००	५०		५२.५			१०२.५	
५	सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण	वटा	२	१५०	३००	१५०	१५७.५				३०७.५	
७	कुलो मर्मत	कि.मि	०.३	५००	१५०	३०	३१.५	३१.५	३३	३३	१५९	
८	सिंचाइको लागी डिप बो रिङ्ग	वटा	५	२०००	१००००	२०००	२१००	२१००	२२००	२२००	१०६००	
९	मोटर मर्मत तथा संभार	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
१०	कोल्ड स्टोर निर्माण	वटा	१									सा.पा./न.पा./स्थानीय सरकारबाट सहयोग माग गर्ने
११	प्लम्बिङ्ग, आउस वायरिङ्ग वेल्डिङ्ग डकर्मी, सिकर्मी तालिम	वटा	१	१५०	१५०	१५०					१५०	
	जम्मा					६१८०	५९६४	६१२१.५	६०८३	६३५८	३०७०६.५	
ग	आयआर्जन तथा शिप विकास											
१	माछा पालन तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५		७८.७५				७८.७५	
२	माछा पोखरी सहयोग	पटक	१०	१००	१०००	२००	२१०	२१०	२२०	२२०	१०६०	
३	पशुपालन तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
४	तरकारी खेती तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
५	तरकारी विउ वितरण	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
६	होमस्टे तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
७	होमस्टे संचालन	वटा	८	१५०	१२००	२४०	२५२	२५२	२६४	२६४	१२७२	
८	सिलाई बुनाई तालिम	पटक	१	१५०	१५०	१५०					१५०	
	जम्मा					८६५	५४०.७५	४६२	४८४	४८४	२८३५.७५	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
२	वातावरण दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
३	चोरी शिकारी नियन्त्रण दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
४	अध्ययन भ्रमण	वटा	१	३००	३००		३१५				३१५	
५	संरक्षण शिक्षा विद्यालय	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
६	इको क्लब परिचालन	पटक	३५	२५	८७५	१७५	१८३.७५	१८३.७५	१९२.५	१९२.५	९२७.५	
७	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि निती नियमको अन्तरक्रिया	जना	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
८	चोरी शिकारी नियन्त्रण समुह परिचालन	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
९	चोरी शिकारी सम्बन्धी अन्तरक्रिया	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
	जम्मा					५२५	८६६.२५	५५१.२५	५७७.५	५७७.५	३०९७.५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
ड	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	कार्यालय सहयोगी	जना	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
२	संचार	वर्ष	५	१०	५०	१०	१०.५	१०.५	११	११	५३	
३	इन्टरनेट	वर्ष	५	१०	५०	१०	१०.५	१०.५	११	११	५३	
४	बिजुली	पटक	५	१०	५०	१०	१०.५	१०.५	११	११	५३	
५	खानेपानी	पटक	५	१०	५०	१०	१०.५	१०.५	११	११	५३	
६	यातायात भ्रमण	वर्ष	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
७	मर्मत संस्मार	वर्ष	५	५०	१०	१०.५	१०.५	११	११	५३		
८	मसलन्द	पटक	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
९	५ वर्षे कार्य योजना निर्माण	वर्ष	१	१५	१५	१५					१५	
	जम्मा					२०५.५	९४.५	९५	९९	१४१	५३९	
	कुल जम्मा					१३०६२.७	९७४१.०६	१०२४०.३	१०३९७.४२	९३९४.४	५२७३९.९	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

करेलिया उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु .००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	बजेट	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	पानी पोखरी निर्माण	वटा	८	१५०	१२००	२४०	२५२	२५२	२६४	२६४	१२७२	
२	मेस जाली तारबार	कि.मि	५	१८००	९०००	१८००	१८९०	१८९०	१९८०	१९८०	९५४०	
३	काडेतारबार मर्मत	कि.मि	८	१००	८००	१६०	१६८	१६८	१७६	१७६	८४८	
४	वृक्षारोपण	हे	१०	३०	३००	६०	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	बजेट	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
५	निजी आवादिमा डालेघाँस वृक्षारोपण	वटा	१०००	०.०५	५०	१०	१०.५	१०.५	११	११	५३	
६	तटबन्धन	कि.मि	१	५०००	५०००							गा.पा./न.पा./स्थानीय सरकारबाट सहयोग माग गर्ने
७	अग्निरेखा निर्माण	कि.मि	२	१५	३०	१५		१५.७५			३०.७५	
८	सा. ब नविकरण	वटा	१०	५०	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
९	विद्युतिय चुलो अनुदान	वटा	१५०	५	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	
१०	गोबर ग्यास मर्मत	वटा	१००	५	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
११	मचान निर्माण	वटा	५	१२००	६०००	१२००	१२६०	१२६०	१३२०	१३२०	६३६०	
	जम्मा					३८३५	४०११	४०२६.७५	४२०२	४२०२	२०२७६.८	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास											
१	सुरक्षित खोर	वटा	१००	२०	२०००	४००	४२०	४२०	४४०	४४०	२१२०	
२	सा.ब भवन निर्माण	वटा	७	१०००	७०००	७०००	७३५०	७३५०	७७००	७७००	३७१००	
३	सिंचाई कुलो मर्मत	कि.मि	१	२००	२००	४०					४०	
४	कलभर्ट	वटा	५	३५०	१७५०	३५०	३६७.५	३६७.५	३८५	३८५	१८५५	
५	हयुम पाईप १० एम एम	वटा	२०	२७	५४०	१०८	११३.४	११३.४	११८.८	११८.८	५७२.४	
६	बाटो ग्राभेलिङ	कि.मि	१०	२००	२०००	४००	४२०	४२०	४४०	४४०	२१२०	
७	पर्यटकिय इन्ट्री प्रवेशद्वार निर्माण	वटा	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
	जम्मा					८३९८	८६७०.९	८६७०.९	९०८३.८	९०८३.८	४३९०७.४	
ग	आयआर्जन तथा शिप विकास											
१	कुखुरा पालन	पटक	१	७.५	७.५	७.५					७.५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	बजेट	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
२	सिलार्कटाई तालिम	पटक	१	७.५	७.५	७.५					७.५	
३	व्युटि पार्लर तालिम	पटक	१	७.५	७.५		७.६६				७.६६	
४	हाउस वाइरिङ्ग तालिम प्लम्बिङ्ग	पटक	१	२५०	२५०	२५०		२६२.५			५१२.५	
५	होटल व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
६	नेचर गाईड तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
७	दुना टपरी बनाउने तालिम	पटक	१	२००	२००	२००					२००	
८	बेमौसमी तरकारी खेती तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
९	पशुपालन तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
१०	डिस्टिलेसन केन्द्र मर्मत	पटक	१	५००	५००		५२५				५२५	
	जम्मा					७१५	५३२.९	२६२.५			१५१०.३६	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	विश्व वातावरण दिवस	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
२	बन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
३	CBAPU Day	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
४	सिमसार दिवस	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
५	संरक्षण संग सम्बन्धित ऐन निति नियम सम्बन्धिअन्तरक्रिया	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
६	विद्यालयमा हाजिर जवाफ प्रतियोगिता	वटा	१०	५०	५००	१००	५२५	१०५	११०	११०	९५०	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	बजेट	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
७	अवलोकन भ्रमण	वटा	२	३००	६००	३००		३१५			६१५	
८	म.सा बनको कार्ययोजना कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धि गोष्ठि	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
९	गाड घर सरसफाई अभियान	वटा	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
१०	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि सचेतना बढाउने खेलकुद	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
११	CBAPU परिचालन	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
	जम्मा					८५०	२६२५	८४०	५५०	५५०	५४१५	
ङ	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	कर्मचारी तलब	जना	५	१८०	९००	१८०	९४५	१८९	१९८	१९८	१७१०	
२	मसलन्द खर्च	पटक	५	६०	३००	६०	३१५	६३	६६	६६	५७०	
३	लेखा परिक्षण र नविकरण	पटक	५	१५	७५	१५	७८.७५	१५.७५	१६.५	१६.५	१४२.५	
४	संचार खर्च	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
५	यातायात खर्च	पटक	५	७५	३७५	७५	३९३.७५	७८.७५	८२.५	८२.५	७१२.५	
६	कम्प्युटर र प्रिन्टर मर्मत खर्च	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
७	समूह समिती पुर्नगठन खर्च	पटक	१	५०	५०						५५	
	जम्मा					४३०	२२५७.५	४५१.५	४७३	५२८	४१४०	
	कुल जम्मा					१४२२८	१८०९७.२८	१४२५२	१४३०९	१४३६४	७५२४९.५३	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र,

बबई उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु . ००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	बजेट	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	पानी पोखरी निर्माण	वटा	८	१५०	१२००	२४०	२५२	२५२	२६४	२६४	१२७२	
२	मेस जाली तारवार	कि.मि	५	१८००	९०००	१८००	१८९०	१८९०	१९८०	१९८०	९५४०	
३	काडेतारवार मर्मत	कि.मि	८	१००	८००	१६०	१६८	१६८	१७६	१७६	८४८	
४	वृक्षारोपण	हे	१०	३०	३००	६०	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	
५	निजी आवादिमा डॉलेघाँस वृक्षारोपण	वटा	१०००	०.०५	५०	१०	१०.५	१०.५	१०.५	११	५३	
६	तटबन्धन	कि.मि	१	५०००	५०००							सा.पा./न.पा./ स्थानीय सरकारबाट सहयोग माग गर्ने
७	अग्निरेखा निर्माण	कि.मि	२	१५	३०	१५		१५.७५			३०.७५	
८	सा. ब नविकरण	वटा	१०	५०	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
९	विद्युतिय चुलो अनुदान	वटा	१५०	५	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	
१०	गोबर ग्यास मर्मत	वटा	१००	५	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
११	मचान निर्माण	वटा	५	१२००	६०००	१२००	१२६०	१२६०	१३२०	१३२०	६३६०	
	जम्मा					३८३५	४०११	४०२६.७५	४२०२	४२०२	२०२७६.८	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास											
१	सुरक्षित खोर	वटा	१००	२०	२०००	४००	४२०	४२०	४४०	४४०	२१२०	
२	सा.ब भवन निर्माण	वटा	७	१०००	७०००	७०००	७३५०	७३५०	७७००	७७००	३७१००	
३	सिंचाई कुलो मर्मत	कि.मि	१	२००	२००	४०					४०	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	बजेट	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
४	कलभर्ट	वटा	५	३५०	१७५०	३५०	३६७.५	३६७.५	३६५	३६५	१६५५	
५	हयुम पाईप ९० एम एम	वटा	२०	२७	५४०	१०६	११३.४	११३.४	११६.६	११६.६	५७२.४	
६	बाटो ग्राभोलिङ्ग	कि.मि	१०	२००	२०००	४००	४२०	४२०	४४०	४४०	२१२०	
७	पर्यटकिय इन्ट्री प्रवे शद्वार निर्माण	वटा	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
	जम्मा					६३९६	६६७०.९	६६७०.९	९०६३.६	९०६३.६	४३९०७.४	
ग	आयआर्जन तथा शिप विकास											
१	कुबुरा पालन	पटक	१	७.५	७.५	७.५					७.५	
२	सिलाईकाई तालिम	पटक	१	७.५	७.५	७.५					७.५	
३	ब्युटि पालर तालिम	पटक	१	७.५	७.५		७.६६				७.६६	
४	हाउस वाइरिङ्ग तालिम प्लम्बिङ्ग	पटक	१	२५०	२५०	२५०		२६२.५			५१२.५	
५	होटल व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
६	नेचर गाईड तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
७	दुना टपरी बनाउने तालिम	पटक	१	२००	२००	२००					२००	
८	बेमौसमी तरकारी खेती तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
९	पशुपालन तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	बजेट	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
१०	डिस्टीलेसन केन्द्र मर्मत	पटक	१	५००	५००		५२५				५२५	
	जम्मा					७५५	५३२.९	२६२.५			१५१०.३८	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	विश्व वातावरण दिवस	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
२	बन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
३	CBAPU Day	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
४	सिमसार दिवस	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
५	संरक्षण संग सम्बन्धित ऐन निति नियम सम्बन्धिअन्तरक्रिया	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
६	विद्यालयमा हाजिर जवाफ प्रतियोगिता	वटा	१०	५०	५००	१००	५२५	१०५	११०	११०	९५०	
७	अवलोकन भ्रमण	वटा	२	३००	६००	३००		३१५			६१५	
८	म.सा बनको कार्ययो जना कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धि गोष्ठी	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
९	गाउ घर सरसफाई अभियान	वटा	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
१०	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि सचेतना बढाउने खेलकुद	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
११	CBAPU परिचालन	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
	जम्मा					८५०	२६२५	८४०	५५०	५५०	५४१५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	बजेट	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
उ	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	कर्मचारी तलब	जना	५	१८०	९००	१८०	९४५	१८९	१९८	१९८	१७१०	
२	मसलन्द खर्च	पटक	५	६०	३००	६०	३१५	६३	६६	६६	५७०	
३	लेखा परिक्षण र नविकरण	पटक	५	१५	७५	१५	७८.७५	१५.७५	१६.५	१६.५	१४२.५	
४	संचार खर्च	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
५	यातायात खर्च	पटक	५	७५	३७५	७५	३९३.७५	७८.७५	८२.५	८२.५	७९२.५	
६	कम्प्युटर र प्रिन्टर मर्मत खर्च	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	२६२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	४७५	
७	समुह समिती पुर्नगठन खर्च	पटक	१	५०	५०						५५	
	जम्मा					४३०	२२५७.५	४५१.५	४७३	५२८	४१४०	
	कुल जम्मा					१४२२८	१८०९७.२८	१४२५२	१४३०९	१४३६४	७५२४९.५	
२	विद्युत पानी खर्च	पटक	५	२५	१२५	२५	२६.२५	२६.२५	२७.५	२७.५	१३२.५	
३	ईन्टरनेट, मोबाईल रि चार्ज	पटक	५	६५	३२५	६५	६८.२५	६८.२५	७१.५	७१.५	३४४.५	
४	यातायात भ्रमण	पटक	५	७५	३७५	७५	७८.७५	७८.७५	८२.५	८२.५	३९७.५	
५	लेखा परीक्षण	पटक	५	१५	७५	१५	१५.७५	१५.७५	१६.५	१६.५	७९.५	
६	मसलन्द	पटक	५	६०	३००	६०	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	
७	मर्मत सम्भार	पटक	५	४५	२२५	४५	४७.२५	४७.२५	४९.५	४९.५	२३८.५	
	जम्मा					१४५१३	१८३९६.५३	१४५५१.२५	१४६२२.५	१४६७७.५	७६७६०.०३	
	कुल जम्मा					१४८६९	१८३९६.५३	१४८६६.२५	१४६२३	१४७३३	७७४७८	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

तरङ्गा उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु .००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	सा.ब नविकरण	पटक	६	५०	३००	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५	२७५	१३२५	
२	सा.वनमा पहिरो जाने स्थानमा वृक्षारोपण	हे	१०	५०	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
३	अग्नि रेखा सरसफाई	कि.मि	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
४	मध्यवर्ती तथा बस्ती को बीचमा काडेतार	कि.मि	४	१२०	४८०	९६	१००.८	१००.८	१०५.६	१०५.६	५०८.८	
	जम्मा					४९६	५२०.८	५२०.८	५४५.६	५४५.६	२६२८.८	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास											
१	गोरेटो मर्मत तथा सरसफाई	पटक	१६	१००	१६००	३२०	३३६	३३६	३५२	३५२	१६९६	
२	खानेपानीको लागि सो लार पम्प	वटा	४	६००	२४००	६००	६३०	६३०	६६०	६६०	२५२०	
३	स्कूलमा खेलमैदान निर्माण	पटक	७	१००	७००	१४०	१४७	१४७	१५४	१५४	७४२	
	जम्मा					१०६०	१११३	१११३	११६६	११६६	४९५८	
ग	आयआर्जन तथा शिप विकास											
१	बोयरजातको बोका वितरण	वटा	७	५०	३५०	७०	७३.५	७३.५	७७	७७	३७१	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
२	सुधारिएको खोर निर्माण	वटा	२००	२५	५०००	१०००	१०५०	१०५०	११००	११००	५३००	
३	जडिबूटी खेती तथा तालिम बजारीकरण तालिम	पटक	२	१२५	२५०	२५०					२५०	
४	पशु पालन तालिम	पटक	३	१००	३००	१००	१०५	१०५			३१०	
५	तरकारी खेती तालिम/तरकारी विउ वितरण	पटक	२	७०	१४०	७०	७३.५				१४३.५	
६	हाउस वायरिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	१	१५०	१५०	१५०					१५०	
७	प्लम्बिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	१	१०	१०	१०					१०	
८	फलफुलको विरुवा वितरण	वटा	५००	०.२५	१२५	२५	२६.२५	२६.२५	२७.५	२७.५	१३२.५	
९	होमस्टेको तालिम	पटक	२	१५०	३००	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५			३०७.५	
	जम्मा					१८२५	१४८५.७५	१२५४.७५	१२०४.५	१२०४.५	६९७४.५	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	बन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	पटक	४	५०	२००	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२१०	
२	विश्व बातावरण दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
३	CBAPU DAY	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
४	विद्यालय स्तरको प्रतियोगिता	पटक	५	२५	१२५	२५	२६.२५	२६.२५	२७.५	२७.५	१३२.५	
५	संरक्षक सम्बन्धि निती नियम अभिमूखी	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
६	भन्नेइ अगिदक परिचालन	पटक	२५	२५	६२५	१२५	१३१.२५	१३१.२५	१३७.५	१३७.५	६६२.५	
७	ऋद्यबाग परिचालन	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
८	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	२५०	५००	२५०				२७५	५२५	
९	वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण सम्बन्धि विद्यालयमा शिक्षा	पटक	५	६०	३००	६०	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	
	जम्मा					७६०	५३५.५	५३५.५	५६१	७८१	३१७३	
ड	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	लेखा परिक्षण	वर्ष	५	१५	७५	१५	१५.७५	१५.७५	१६.५	१६.५	७९.५	
२	यातायात मर्मत	वर्ष	५	७०	३५०	७०	७३.५	७३.५	७७	७७	३७१	
३	वैठक खर्च	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
४	संचार	वर्ष	५	५५	२७५	५५	५७.७५	५७.७५	६०.५	६०.५	२९१.५	
५	मसलन्द	पटक	५	६०	३००	६०	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	
६	विद्युत	पटक	५	३०	१५०	३०	३१.५	३१.५	३३	३३	१५९	
७	पञ्च वर्षीय कार्ययो जना तयारी	वर्ष	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
८	उ.स पुनर्गठन	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
	जम्मा					३८०	२९४	२९४	३०८	३०८	१५८४	
	कुल जम्मा					४५२१	३९४९.०५	३७१८.०५	३७८५.१	३३४५.१	१९३१८.३	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

ठाकुरबाबा उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु .००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	अनावश्यक भ्काडी प्रजाती व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	३०	५	१५०	३०	३१.५	३१.५	३३	३३	१५९	
२	किकिट वाल निर्माण	कि.मी	१									गा.पा./न.पा./प्रदेश सरकारबाट माग गर्ने
३	मेसजाली तारबार	कि.मी	५	१०००	५०००	१०००	१०५०	१०५०	११००	११००	५३००	
४	बन हेरालु	जना	१०	१८०	१८००	३६०	३७८	३७८	३९६	३९६	१९०८	
५	सा.ब मा पानी पोखरी निर्माण	वटा	११	१४०	१५४०	३०८	३२३.४	३२३.४	३३८.८	३३८.८	१६३२.४	
६	वनपथ निर्माण	कि.मी	५	५०	२५०	१२५	१३१.२५	१३१.२५	१३७.५	१३७.५	६६२.५	
७	पानी पोखरी मर्मत	वटा	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	
८	वायो ग्यास निर्माण मर्मत	वटा	१००	१०	१०००	२००	२१०	२१०	२२०	२२०	१०६०	
९	मचान निर्माण	पटक	१	५००	५००	५००					५००	
१०	वृक्षारोपण	हेक्टर	१	२००	२००	२००					२००	
११	विद्युतीय तारबार मर्मत सम्भार	कि.मी	१०	१००	१०००	२००	२१०	२१०	२२०	२२०	१०६०	
१२	बोक्से खोला बाढी व्यवस्थापना	वर्ष	५	२५०	१२५०	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५	२७५	१३२५	
१३	सोलार बत्ती	वटा	५०	१००	५०००	१०००	१०५०	१०५०	११००	११००	५३००	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
१४	चोर शिकारी समूह परिचालन	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
१५	सा.व नविकरण	वटा	५०	५०	२५००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०	५५०	२६५०	
१६	हात्ती धपाउने टर्चलाईट	वटा	५०	०.६	३०	६	६.३	६.३	६.६	६.६	३१.८	
१७	बन्यजन्तुबाट मुल्यु भएका छोरा वा छोरीलाई सहयोग	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
	जम्मा					४९२९	४४४०.४५	४३८७.९५	४५९६.९	४५९६.९	२२९५१.२	
ख	सामुदायिक कार्यक्रम											
१	सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण	वटा	४	२५००	१००००	२५००	२६२५	२६२५	२७५०		१०५००	
२	सामुदायिक भवन मर्मत	वटा	५	५००	२५००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०	५७७.५	२६७७.५	
३	खानेपानी निर्माण	वटा	५	१५०	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१७३.२५	८०३.२५	
४	सार्वजनिक शौचालय	वटा	३	५००	१५००	५००	५२५	५२५			१५५०	
५	तटबन्धन बोक्सेखोला, टाईगर टप्स	कि.मी	१									गा.पा./न.पा./प्रदेश सरकारबाट माग गर्ने
६	सुधारिएको खोर निर्माण	वटा	१००	३०	३०००	६००	६३०	६३०	६६०	६९३	३२१३	
	जम्मा					४२५०	४४६२.५	४४६२.५	४१२५	१४४३.७५	१८७४३.७५	
ग	आयआर्जन तथा शिप विकास											
१	नेतृत्व विकास तालिम	पटक	२	१००	२००	१००	१०५				२०५	
२	होमस्टे तालिम	पटक	३	१२५	३७५	१२५	१३१.२५	१३१.२५			३८७.५	
३	सा.व लेखा तालिम	पटक	२	१००	२००	१००	१०५				२०५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
४	सा.व व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	२	१००	२००	४०	४२				८२	
५	स्यानीटरी प्याड बनाउने तालिम	पटक	१	८०	८०						८०	
६	बेमौसमी तरकारी खेती	पटक	२	१००	२००	१०५	१०५				२०५	
७	उन्नत पशुपालन तालिम	पटक	२	१००	२००	१०५	१०५				२०५	
८	कम्प्युटर तालिम	पटक	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
९	जडीबुटी प्रशोधन केन्द्र मर्मत सुधार	पटक	१	५००	५००	५००					५००	
१०	बेतबास बाट बनाउने सामग्री तालिम	पटक	१	३००	३००	३००					३००	
११	हाउस वायरिङ्ग प्लम्बिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	२	२००	४००	२००	२१०				४१०	
	जम्मा					१७४५	८०३.२५	१३१.२५	०	०	२६७९.५	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	३५०	७००	३५०				३८५	७३५	
२	अध्ययन अवलोकन महिला	पटक	१	२००	२००	२००					२००	
३	साईन बोर्ड	पटक	३०	२०	६००	१२०	१२६	१२६	१३२	१३८.६	६४२.६	
४	संरक्षण सचेतना गोष्ठी	पटक	१०	२५	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५७.७५	२६७.७५	
५	मानव बन्धजन्तु ढ्ढन्द सचेतना	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५७.७५	२६७.७५	
६	बन्धजन्तु सप्ताह	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५७.७५	२६७.७५	
७	वातावरण दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५७.७५	२६७.७५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
८	CBAPU दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५२.५	५७.७५	२६७.७५	
९	सिमसार दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५२.५	५७.७५	२६७.७५	
१०	इको क्लब परिचालन	पटक	२५	२५	६२५	१२५	१३१.२५	१३१.२५	१३७.५	१४४.३८	६६९.३८	
११	चोरी सिकारी सम्बन्धी सचेतना	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५२.५	५७.७५	२६७.७५	
१२	महिलालाई वनमा जादा अपनाउनु पर्ने सुरक्षा तालिम	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५२.५	५७.७५	२६७.७५	
	जम्मा					११९५	६७७.२५	६७७.२५	७०९.५	११२९.९८	४३८८.९८	
उ	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	कार्यालय सहयोगी	जना	५	१८००	९०००	१८००	१८९०	१८९०	१९८०	२०७९	९६३९	
२	संचार खर्च	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५२.५	५७.७५	२६७.७५	
३	इन्टरनेट खर्च	वर्ष	५	२५	१२५	२५	२६.२५	२६.२५	२७.५	२८.८८	१३३.८८	
४	यातायात दैनिक भ्रमण	वर्ष	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११५.५	५३५.५	
५	मसलन्द	वर्ष	५	८५	४२५	८५	८९.२५	८९.२५	९३.५	९८.१७५	४५५.१८	
६	मर्मत सम्भार	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५२.५	५७.७५	२६७.७५	
७	विद्युत महशुल	वर्ष	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२३.१	१०७.१	
८	लेखा परिक्षण	वर्ष	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२३.१	१०७.१	
९	समिती पुनर्गठन	वर्ष	२	६०	१२०	६०	६३				१२३	
१०	५ वर्षे योजना तयारी	वर्ष	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
११	बैठक खर्च	पटक	१	८०	८०	८०					८०	
	जम्मा					२३६५	२३२०.५	२२५७.५	२३६५	२४८३.२५	११७९१.२५	
	कुल जम्मा					१४४८४	१२७०३.९५	११९१६.४५	११७९६.४	९६५३.८८	६०५५४.६८	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र,

बाघखोर उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु .००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	वन्यजन्तुका लागि पानी पोखरी निर्माण	वटा	६६	३००	१९८००	३९६०	४१५८	४१५८	४३५६	४३५६	२०९८८	
२	सिमसार व्यवस्थापन (च्यामा)	वटा	१	१०००	१०००	२००	२१०	२१०	२२०	२२०	१०६०	
३	घासेमैदान व्यवस्थापन	हे	२०	१५	३००	६०	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	
४	मचान कंकिट	वटा	५	५००	२५००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०	५५०	२६५०	गा.पा./न.पा./प्रदेश सरकारबाट माग गर्ने
५	वन कार्ययोजना नविकरण	वटा	१०	४०	४००	८०	८४	८४	८८	८८	४२४	
६	वन हेरालु परिचालन	जना	१०	१८०	१८००	३६०	३७८	३७८	३९६	३९६	१९०८	
७	मेस जाली छेकवार	कि.मी	५	१८००	९०००	१८००	१८९०	१८९०	१९८०	१९८०	९५४०	
८	अग्नि रेखा सरसफाई	कि.मी	१५	५०	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
९	वृक्षारोपण निजि आवादी	हे	१०	२५	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
१०	गोबर ग्यास निर्माण/सर्मत	वटा	१५०	५	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	
११	सुधारिएको चुलो	वटा	१००	३.५	३५०	७०	७३.५	७३.५	७७	७७	३७१	
१२	वन व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०		५२.५			१०२.५	
	जम्मा					७४३०	७७४९	७८०१.५	८११८	८११८	३९२१६.५	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास											
१	उपभोक्ता समितिको भवन निर्माण	वटा	१	१५००	१५००	१५००					१५००	
२	म.सा.वनहरुको लागि कार्यालय व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१०	५०	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
३	सिंचाई बोरिङ्ग	वटा	५	५००	२५००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०	५५०	२६५०	
४	कल्भर्ट निर्माण	वटा	५	२५०	१२५०	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५	२७५	१३२५	
५	सिंचाई कुलो निर्माण	कि.मी	२	३	६	१.२	१.२६	१.२६	१.३२	१.३२	६.३६	
६	तटबन्धन	कि.मी	१	७.५	७.५	१.५	१.५७५	१.५७५	१.६५	१.६५	७.९५	
७	खोप केन्द्र अमैया	वटा	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
	जम्मा					२४५२.७	८९५.३४	८९५.३४	९३७.९७	९३७.९७	६११९.३१	
ग	आयआर्जन तथा शिप विकास											
१	हाउस वायरिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	२	६००	१२००	६००				६६०	१२६०	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
२	सुरक्षित बाखा खोर	वटा	५०	२५	१२५०	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५	२७५	१३२५	
३	बेसार खेती र प्रशोधन	वटा	१	३५०	३५०	३५०					३५०	
४	कागती खेती	वटा	५०००	०.६	३०००	६००	६३०	६३०	६६०	६६०	३१८०	
५	लेखा व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
६	सिप सिलाई कटाई तालिम	पटक	१	५००	५००	५००					५००	
७	गोठ भकारी सुधार	वटा	५०	२५	१२५०	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५	२७५	१३२५	
८	तरकारी खेती तालिम	पटक									०	
९	पशुपालन तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	
१०	प्लम्बिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	१	३००	३००	३००					३००	
११	सहकारी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	१	६०	६०	६०					६०	
	जम्मा					३०१०	१२०७.५	११५५	१२१०	१८७०	८४५२.५	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	३	३००	९००	३००		३१५		३३०	९४५	
२	CBAPU परिचालन	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
३	दिवस समारोह	वर्ष	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
४	विद्यालय स्तर संरक्षण सम्बन्धि हाजिरी जवाफ प्रतियोगिता	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
५	जनचेतना मूलक साईन बोर्ड	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
७	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि ऐन नियम सचेतना तालिम	पटक	५	७५	३७५	७५	७८.७५	७८.७५	८२.५	८२.५	३९७.५	
८	eco club परिचालन	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
	जम्मा					६७५	३९३.७५	७०८.७५	४९२.५	७४२.५	२९३२.५	
ड	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	यातायात	वर्ष	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
२	संचार	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
३	लेखा परिक्षण	वर्ष	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
४	स्टेशनरी	वर्ष	५	६०	३००	६०	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	
५	विजुली पानी	वर्ष	५	२५	१२५	२५	२६.२५	२६.२५	२७.५	२७.५	१३२.५	
६	कर्मचारी तलब	वर्ष	५	१८०	९००	१८०	१८९	१८९	१९८	१९८	९५४	
७	फर्निचर	वर्ष	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
८	कम्प्युटर प्रिन्टर	वर्ष	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
	जम्मा					६३५	६६६.७५	६६६.७५	६९८.५	६९८.५	३३६५.५	
	कुल जम्मा					१४२०२.७	१०९१२.३	११२२७.३	११३७७.०	१२३६७	६००८६.३	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

लेख पराजुल उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु . ००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	सा.व कार्ययोजना नविकरण	पटक	७	४०	२८०	५६	५८.८	५८.८	६१.६	६१.६	२९६.८	
२	सा.व नयाँ गठन	पटक	१	४०	४०	४०					४०	
३	सुधारिएको चुलो	वटा	५००	१.५	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	
४	मेशजाली तारवार	कि.मि	५	१८००	९०००	१८००	१८९०	१८९०	१९८०	१९८०	९५४०	
५	मुहान संरक्षण	वटा	२०	५०	१०००	२००	२१०	२१०	२२०	२२०	१०६०	
६	वृक्षारोपण भू-संरक्षण	हे	५	२५	१२५	२५	२६.२५	२६.२५	२७.५	२७.५	१३२.५	
७	सा.व व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	
८	अग्नी रेखा निर्माण सरसफाई	कि.मि	५	१५	७५	१५	१५.७५	१५.७५	१६.५	१६.५	७९.५	
	जम्मा					२३३६	२४१०.८	२३५८.३	२४७०.६	२४७०.६	१२०४६.३	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास											
१	उ.स.को भवन निर्माण	वटा	१	१५००	१५००	१५००					१५००	
२	सामुदायिक भवन	वटा	७	६००	४२००	८४०	८८२	८८२	९२४	९२४	४४५२	
३	चेक ड्याम भू-संरक्षण	वटा	१०	२५०	२५००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०	५५०	२६५०	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
४	खानेपानीको लागि सिचाई कुलोको लागि पाइप	कि.मि	०.८	५	४	०.८	०.८४	०.८४	०.८८	०.८८	४.२४	
५	सिचाई कुलो लाईनिङ्ग	कि.मि	०.८	०.४	०.३२	०.०६	०.०७	०.०७	०.०७	०.०७	०.३४	
६	खानेपानी मर्मत	कि.मि	१	१.५	१.५	०.३	०.३२	०.३२	०.३३	०.३३	१.५९	
७	निम्न आय भएको लाई शौचालय बनाउन सहयोग	वटा	१००	५०	५०००	१०००	१०५०	१०५०	११००	११००	५३००	
८	मन्दिर तारबार	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
९	बाल विद्यालयमा कार्पेट वितरण सहयोग	पटक	१	२००	२००	२००					२००	
१०	गोरेटो बाटो मर्मत तथा निर्माण	कि मी	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
	जम्मा					४१४१.२	२५१०.७२	२५१०.७२	२६३०.२८	२६३०.२८	१४४२३.१७	
ग	सिप विकास तथा आय आर्जन											
१	सुधारिएको बाखा खोर	वटा	१००	२५	२५००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०	५५०	२६५०	
२	भकारी सुधार	वटा	१००	३०	३०००	६००	६३०	६३०	६६०	६६०	३१८०	
३	पशुपालन तालिम	पटक	२	५	१०	५	५.२५				१०.२५	
४	तरकारी खेती तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	
५	जडिबुटी खेती तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	
६	फलफूल खेती तालिम ,कागती सुन्तला आप विरुवा वितरण	वटा	५०००	०.७	३५००	७००	७३५	७३५	७७०	७७०	३७१०	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
७	केरा खेती प्रवर्धन	पटक	१	३००	३००	३००					३००	
८	तरकारीको विउ वितरण	पटक	३	१५०	४५०	१५०	१५०.५	१५०.५			४५५	
९	प्लम्बिङ्ग हाउस बायर्सिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	१	२००	२००				२२०		२२०	
१०	सिकर्मी, डकर्मी तालिम	पटक	१	२००	२००	२००					२००	
११	मौरीपालनको लागि घर वितरण	वटा	१०	१५	१५०	३०	३१.५	३१.५	३३	३३	१५९	
१२	बोयर जातको बोका वितरण	वटा	११	५०	५५०	११०	११५.५	११५.५	१२१	१२१	५८३	
१३	उन्नत जातको बाखा वितरण	वटा	५०	३५	१७५०	३५०	३६७.५	३६७.५	३८५	३८५	१८५५	
१४	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	पटक	१०	१५	१५०	३०	३१.५	३१.५	३३	३३	१५९	
१५	सहकारी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	
	जम्मा					३१२५	२७५६.२५	२५९३.५	२७७२	२५५२	१३७९८.७५	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
२	वातावरण दिवस	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
३	CBAPU day	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
४	CBAPU परिचालन संरक्षण सम्बन्धि निती नियम अन्तर्क्रिया	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
५	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	३५०	७००	३५०				३८५	७३५	
६	CBAPU लाई पोशाक वितरण	जना	१०	५०	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
७	eco club द्वारा विद्यालयमा संरक्षण सम्बन्धि प्रतियोगिता	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
८	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि तीज गीत प्रतियोगिता	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
	जम्मा					७५०	४२०	४२०	४४०	८२५	२८५५	
ङ	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	यातायात, भ्रमण	वर्ष	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
२	लेखा परीक्षण	वर्ष	५	१५	७५	१५	१५.७५	१५.७५	१६.५	१६.५	७९.५	
३	मसलन्द	पटक	५	६०	३००	६०	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	
४	संचार	वर्ष	५	४०	२००	४०	४२	४२	४४	४४	२१२	
५	५ वर्षिय कार्ययोजना तयारी	वर्ष	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
६	समिति पुर्नगठन	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
	जम्मा					३१५	२२५.७५	२२५.७५	२३६.५	२३६.५	१२३९.५	
	कुल जम्मा					१०६६७	८३२३.५२	८१०८.२७	८५४९.३८	८७५४.४	४४३६२.७	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

असारगौडी उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु . ००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	सा.व. कार्ययोजनाको नविकरण	पटक	९	४०	३६०	७२	७५.६	७५.६	७९.२	७९.२	३०९.६	
२	सा.व. कार्ययोजना संसोधन	पटक	१	४०	४०	४०					४०	
३	वन्यजन्तुबाट जोगिन मेसजाली तरबार	कि.मि	६	१९००	११४००	२२८०	२३९४	२३९४	२५०८	२५०८	१२०८४	
४	वन्यजन्तु धपाउन टर्चलाईट वितरण	वटा	९०	०.७	६३	१२.६	१३.२३	१३.२३	१३.८६	१३.८६	६६.७८	
५	वन हेरालु परिचालन	जना	९	१२०	१०८०	२१६	२२६.८	२२६.८	२३७.६	२३७.६	११४४.८	
६	नदिको किनारमा सोलार बत्ती जडान	वटा	२०	३५	७००	१४०	१४७	१४७	१५४	१५४	७४२	
७	मचान निर्माण	वटा	९	७००	६३००	१२६०	१३२३	१३२३	१३८६	१३८६	६६७८	
८	अग्नी रेखा सरसफाई	कि.मि	९	२०	१८०	३६	३७.८	३७.८	३९.६	३९.६	१९०.८	
९	वृक्षारोपण	हेक्ट	१८	२०	३६०	७२	७५.६	७५.६	७९.२	७९.२	३०९.६	
१०	गोबर ग्यांस मर्मत	वटा	१५०	५	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	
११	वनमारा नियन्त्रण	हेक्ट	१८									
१२	निकुञ्ज र आवादी जग्गाको सिमाना छुट्टयाउने	पटक	१									

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
	जम्मा					४२७८.६	४४५०.५३	४४५०.५३	४६६२.४६	४६६२.४६	२२५०४.५८	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास											
१	तटबन्धन निर्माण	कि.मि	५	१.५	७.५	१.५	१.५७५	१.५७५	१.६५	१.६५	७.९५	
२	हयूम पाईप	वटा	१८	३०	५४०	१०८	११३.४	११३.४	११८.८	११८.८	५७२.४	
३	सिचाई कुलो boaring pump set	वटा	५	१२००	६०००	१२००	१२६०	१२६०	१३२०	१३२०	६३६०	
४	सिचाई कुलो मर्मत	कि.मि	३५	५००	१७५००	३५००	३६७५	३६७५	३८५०	३८५०	१८५५०	
५	बाटो ग्राभलिङ्ग मर्मत	कि.मि	५	५००	२५००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०	५५०	२६५०	
६	उपभोक्ता समितिको भवन मर्मत	वटा	१	१५००	१५००	१५००					१५००	
	जम्मा					६८०९.५	५५७४.९८	५५७४.९८	५८४०.४५	५८४०.४५	२९६४०.३५	
ग	आयआर्जन तथा शिप विकास											
१	म.सा वन पदाधिकारीलाई लेखा व्यवस्थाप तालिम	पटक	२	६०	१२०	६०	६३				१२३	
२	सूधारिएको खोर निर्माण	वटा	३००	१५	४५००	९००	९४५	९४५	९९०	९९०	४७७०	
३	पशुपालन तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०			५५		१०५	
४	बेमौसमी तरकारी खेती तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	
५	उन्नत जातको बोयर वितरण	वटा	९	५०	४५०	९०	९४.५	९४.५	९९	९९	४७७	
६	कम्प्युटर तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	२५					२५	
७	हाउस वायरिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	१	१५०	१५०	७५					७५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
८	डाईभिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	१	१५०	१५०	१५०					१५०	
९	वैकल्पिक खेती तालिम	पटक	२	१५०	३००	१५०	१५७.५				३०७.५	
१०	प्लम्बिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	१	१५०	१५०	१५०					१५०	
११	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	पटक	१	१५०	१५०	१५०					१५०	
१२	गुडिया बनाउने तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
	जम्मा					१९२५	१३१२.५	१०३९.५	११४४	१०८९	६५१०	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	विश्व वातावरण दिवस	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
२	सिमसार दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
३	बन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
४	CBAPU DAY	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
५	CBAPU परिचालन	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
६	ईको क्लब परिचालन	पटक	१०	५०	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
७	विद्यालयमा संरक्षक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	१०	५०	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
८	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि अन्तर क्रिया गोष्ठी	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
९	सुचना मुलक साईनबोर्ड राख्ने	पटक	२०	२०	४००	८०	८४	८४	८८	८८	४२४	
१०	अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	३	३००	९००	३००	३१५	३१५			९३०	
	जम्मा					९३०	९७६.५	९७६.५	६९३	६९३	४२६९	
ङ	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	कर्मचारी तलब	वर्ष	५	१८०	९००	१८०	१८९	१८९	१९८	१९८	९५४	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
२	लेखापरिक्षण खर्च	पटक	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
३	मसलन्द खर्च	वर्ष	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
४	संचार खर्च	वर्ष	५	५	२५	५	५.२५	५.२५	५.५	५.५	२६.५	
५	यातायात खर्च	वर्ष	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
६	बैठक संचालन खर्च	वर्ष	५	३०	१५०	३०	३१.५	३१.५	३३	३३	१५९	
७	पञ्चवर्षिय योजना	वर्ष	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
८	उ. समुह समिति पूनागठन	पटक	२२	५०	११००	२२०	२३१	२३१	२४२	२४२	११६६	
	जम्मा					५४५	५१९.७५	५१९.७५	५४४.५	५४४.५	२६७३.५	
	कुल जम्मा					१४४८८.१	१२८३४.३	१२५६१.३	१२८८४	१२८२९	६५५९७.४	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

चेपाड उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु .००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	बजेट	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	वन्यजन्तु छेक्न मेसजाली तारबार	कि.मी	३	१८००	५४००	१०८०	११३४	११३४	११८८	११८८	५७२४	
२	सा.व निर्माण तयारी	वटा	४	५०	२००	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५		२१०	
३	सा.व कार्ययोजना नविकरण	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०	२५				७५	
४	विद्युतीय चूलो	वटा	१००	५	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	बजेट	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
५	निजी आवादोमा डाले घाँस	वटा	१०००	०.२	२००	४०	४२.००	४२.००	४४	४४	२१२	
६	वृक्षारोपण	हे	२०	२५	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
	जम्मा					१४२०	१४६३.५	१४३८.५	१५०७	१४५२	७२८१	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम											
१	म.सा.व.को भवन निर्माण	वटा	२	१०००	२०००	१०००	१०५०				२०५०	
२	उपभोक्ता समितिको भवन	वटा	१	१५००	१५००	१५००					१५००	
३	कलभर्ट निर्माण	वटा	१०	३५०	३५००	७००	७३५	७३५	७७०	७७०	३७१०	
४	विद्यालयमा शौचालय निर्माण	वटा	२	५००	१०००	५००	५२५				१०२५	
	जम्मा					३७००	२३१०	७३५	७७०	७७०	८२८५	
ग	आयआर्जन तथा सिपविकास कार्यक्रम											
१	सूधारिएको बाखा खोर निर्माण	पटक	२	१००	२००	१००	१०५				२०५	
२	तरकारी खेती तालिम	पटक	१००	२०	२०००	४००	४२०	४२०	४४०	४४०	२१२०	
३	पशु तालिम	पटक	२	१००	२००	१००	१०५				२०५	
४	गोठ सुधार	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
५	उन्नत जातको बोका बाखा वितरण	वटा	५०	१०	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
६	फलफुलको विरुवा वितरण	वटा	१५००	०.५	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	बजेट	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
७	हाउस वायरिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	२	६०	१२०	६०	६३				१२३	
८	प्लामिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
९	मोटर ड्राईभिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
	जम्मा					१२१०	१०६०.५	७८७.५	८२५	८२५	४७०८	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	विश्व वातावरण दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
२	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
३	सिमासार दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
४	CBAPU day	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
५	CBAPU परिचालन	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
६	विद्यालयमा संरक्षक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	१०	५०	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
७	संरक्षक सम्बन्धी ऐन कानूनको बारेमा अन्तर क्रिया कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
८	सूचना तथा साईन बोर्ड	पटक	२०	२०	४००	८०	८४	८४	८८	८८	४२४	
९	अवलोकन भुभाग	पटक	५	३००	१५००	३००	३१५	३१५	३३०	३३०	१५९०	
	जम्मा					७८०	८१९	८१९	८५८	८५८	४१३४	
ङ	प्रशासनिक खर्च										६	
१	लेखा परिसत खर्च	पटक	५	१५	७५	१५	१५.७५	१५.७५	१६.५	१६.५	७९.५	
२	यातायात खर्च	वर्ष	५	१२५	६२५	१२५	१३१.२५	१३१.२५	१३७.५	१३७.५	६६२.५	
३	संचार खर्च	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	बजेट	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
४	बैठक संचालन खाजा खर्च	वटा	२०	७५	१५००	३००	३१५	३१५	३३०	३३०	१५९०	
५	कम्प्यूटर प्रिन्टर खरिद	वटा	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
६	मसलान्द खर्च	वर्ष	५	७५	३७५	७५	७८.७५	७८.७५	८२.५	८२.५	३९७.५	
७	पञ्चवर्षीय कार्ययोजना निर्माण	वर्ष	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
८	व.समूह समिति पुर्नगठन	वटा	७	५०	३५०	७०	७३.५	७३.५	७७	७७	३७१	
	जम्मा					७८५	६६६.७५	६६६.७५	६९८.५	६९८.५	३५१५.५	
	कुल जम्मा					७८९५	६३१९.७५	४४४६.७५	४६५८.५	४६०३.५	२७९२३.५	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

भावा उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु .००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	पानी पोखरी निर्माण	वटा	५	६०	३००	६०	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	
२	पानी पोखरी मर्मत	वटा	४	१००	४००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०		४२०	
३	सिमसार सतखलुवा बाध निर्माण	वटा	१	२००	२००	२००	२१०				४१०	
४	सतखलुवा घासेमैदान व्यवस्थापन	हे	५०	१५	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
६	मिचाहा अनावश्यक भाडी सफाई	हे	२५	१५	३७५	७५	७५.७५	७५.७५	७५.७५	७५.७५	३१७.५	
६	घासे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	हे	६०	१५	९००	१५०	१५०	१५०	१५०	१५०	९५४	
७	तारवार मर्मत	कि.मि	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
८	मेसजाली तारवार	कि.मि	३	१५००	४५००	१०५०	११३४	११३४	११५८	११५८	५७२४	
९	सा. व.मा छिर्ने गेट निर्माण	वटा	१०	२५०	२५००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०	५५०	२६५०	
१०	वृक्षारोपण	हे	५	१५	७५	१५	१५.७५	१५.७५	१६.५	१६.५	७९.५	
११	निजी जग्गामा डाले घास रोपण	वटा	१०००	०.२५	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
१२	गोबर ग्याँस मर्मत	वटा	२५०	५	१२५०	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५	२७५	१३२५	
१३	गोबर ग्याँस निर्माण	वटा	१००	४०	४०००	८००	८४०	८४०	८८०	८८०	४२४०	
१४	सतैबुलेवा फोहर सकलन गर्ने रिंग	वटा	२००	१४	२८००	५६०	५८५	५८५	६१६	६१६	२९६८	
१५	वनपथ सरसफाई	कि.मि	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
१६	छाडा चौपायालाई व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
१७	सा.व नविकरण	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
	जम्मा					४३२०	४३७८.५	४१६८.५	४३६७	४२५७	२१४९१	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास											
१	सामुदायिक भवन	वटा	६	५००	३०००	१०००	१०५०	१०५०			३१००	
२	सार्वजनिक शौचालय	वटा	५	२५०	१२५०	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५	२७५	१३२५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
३	ग्याड नदिमा भोलुङ्गे पुल	वटा	१								०	प्रदेश सरकार वा भोलुङ्गे पुल डिभिजन सँग माग गर्ने
४	कलभर्ट निर्माण	वटा	४	२५०	१०००	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५		१०५०	
५	हयुम पाईप	वटा	५	३०	१५०	३०	३१.५	३१.५	३३	३३	१५९	
६	ग्राभेल	कि.मी	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
७	मचान निर्माण (क्रीकट)	वटा	५	८००	४०००	८००	८४०	८४०	८८०	८८०	४२४०	
८	सतखलुवामा मचान निर्माण	वटा	१	१०००	१०००	५००	५२५				१०२५	
९	बनभोज स्पट निर्माण	वटा	३	५००	१५००	५००	५२५	५२५			१५५०	
१०	डिप बोरिङ्ग	वटा	१									गा.पा./न.पा./प्रदेश सरकारसँग सहयोग माग गर्ने
	जम्मा					३४३०	३६०१.५	३०७६.५	१५७३	१२९८	१२९७९	
ग आयआर्जन तथा शिप विकास												
१	फलफूलको विरुवा वितरण	वटा	१०००	०.५	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
२	जडिवुटी संरक्षण, प्रशोधन, बजारीकरण तालिम	पटक	५	२५०	१२५०	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५	२७५	१३२५	
३	उन्नत जातको फूलको बेर्ना वितरण	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
४	होमस्टे तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०		५२.५			१०२.५	
५	ब्यूटिपालर तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०			५५		१०५	
६	बुटिक संचालन	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
७	सुधारिएको खोर	वटा	१००	२५	२५००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०	५५०	२६५०	
८	सुधारिएको बंगुर खोर	वटा	१००	३०	३०००	६००	६३०	६३०	६६०	६६०	३१८०	
९	सिकर्मी डर्कमी तालिम	पटक	२	१५	३०	१५	१५.७५				३०.७५	
	जम्मा					१६६५	१५९०.७५	१६२७.५	१७०५	१६५०	८२३८.२५	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	चौ.शि.नि युवा परिचालन दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
२	सिमसार दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	७५	५२.५	५५	५५	२८७.५	
३	विश्व वातावरण दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	७५	५२.५	५५	५५	२८७.५	
४	साईनबोर्ड	वटा	२०	२०	४००	८०	१२०	८४	८८		३७२	
५	बन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	७५	५२.५	५५	५५	२८७.५	
६	ऐन कानुन सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	५	३०	१५०	३०	४५	३१.५	३३	३३	१७२.५	
७	अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	२५०	५००	२५०				२७५	५२५	
८	संरक्षण शिक्षा स्कूल कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१५०	१०५	११०	११०	५७५	
९	विद्यालयमा जनावरको चित्र बनाउने	वटा	१५	५०	७५०	१५०	२२५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	८६२.५	
	जम्मा					८१०	८१७.५	५८८	६१६	८०३	३६३४.५	
ङ	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	कर्मचारी तलब मासिक	पटक	५	१८०	९००	१८०	१८९	१८९	१९८	१९८	९५४	
२	संचार	वर्ष	५	३५	१७५	३५	३६.७५	३६.७५	३८.५	३८.५	१८५.५	
३	यातायात	वर्ष	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
४	कम्प्युटर खरीद	वर्ष	५	१२०	६००	१२०	१२६	१२६	१३२	१३२	६३६	
५	मसलन्द	पटक	५	६०	३००	६०	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	
६	लेखा परिक्षण	पटक	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
७	पञ्च वर्षिय योजना	वर्ष	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
	जम्मा					५६५	५४०.७५	५४०.७५	५६६.५	५६६.५	२७७९.५	
	कुल जम्मा					१०७९०	१०९२९	१०००१.२५	८८२७.५	८५७४.५	४९१२२.३	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

बिन्दा उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु .००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
१	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	म. सा. वनको कार्ययो जना नविकरण	पटक	१	४०	४०	४०					४०	
२	म. सा. वनको विधान र कार्य योजना / म. सा. वन दर्ता	वटा	१	५	५	५					५	
३	वन हेरालु परिचालन	वर्ष	५	१८०	९००	१८०	१८९	१८९	१९८	१९८	९५४	
४	म. सा. वनमा मेस जाली लगाउने	कि.मि	१	१८००	१८००	३६०	३७८		३९६	३९६	१५३०	
५	गोबर ग्याँस मर्मत	वटा	१५०	५	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	
६	मचान निर्माण	पटक	१	१०००	१०००	१०००	१०५०				२०५०	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
७	भाडी सरसफाई	हेक्टर	५०	१५	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	
८	वृक्षारोपण	हेक्टर	१००	२०	२०००	४००	४२०	४२०	४४०	४४०	२१२०	
९	निजी वन दर्ता	वटा	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	
१०	डाले घाँसको रुख रोपण	वटा	१५०००	०.३	४५००	९००	९४५	९४५	९९०	९९०	४७७०	
११	डस्टबीन खरीद र वितरण	वटा	३००	२	६००	१२०	१२६	१२६	१३२	१३२	६३६	
	जम्मा					३३५५	३४७५.५	१९९५	२४८६	२४८६	१३७९७.५	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास											
१	बर्गदी कुलोको पनफे कुवा	पटक	१									सिंचाई कार्यालयसंग सहयोग माग गर्ने
२	सिंचाई डुंड निर्माण	कि.मि	०.२५	५००	१२५	२५	२६.२५	२६.२५	२७.५०	२७.५०	१३२.५	
३	पनफेकुवा निर्माण	वटा	२०	१००	२०००	४००	४२०	४२०	४४०	४४०	२१२०	
४	कुलोको लाईनिङ	कि.मि	१	१०००	१०००	२००	२१०	२१०	२२०	२२०	१०६०	
५	मुलपानीमा खानेपानी टंकी	वटा	५००	१५	७५००	१५००	१५७५	१५७५	१६५०	१६५०	७९५०	
६	सार्वजनिक शौचालय	वटा	१	५००	५००	५००					५००	
७	पर्यटकीय प्रवेशद्वार निर्माण	पटक	१	३००	३००			३००			३००	
८	उपभोक्ता समितिको भवन मर्मत सम्भार	वर्ष	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
	जम्मा					२७२५	२३३६.२५	२६३६.२५	२४४७.५	२४४७.५	१२५९२.५	
ग	आयआर्जन तथा शिप विकास											
१	उन्नत जातको बोयर वितरण	वटा	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
२	पशुमा गर्भधारण	वटा	५०००	०.५	२५००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०	५५०	२६५०	
३	सुधारिएको बाख्राको खोर	वटा	१००	२५	२५००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०	५५०	२६५०	
४	पशुपालन तालिम	पटक	३	१००	३००	१००	१०५	१०५			३१०	
५	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	पटक	१	१००	१००			१०५			१०५	
५	मोवाईल कम्प्युर मर्मत तालिम	पटक	१	१५०	१५०				१६५		१६५	
६	तरकारी खेती तालिम	पटक	१	१५०	१५०					१६५	१६५	
७	छाईभिङ्ग तालिम	पटक	१	१००	१००		१०५				१०५	
८	कम्प्युटर तालिम	पटक	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
	जम्मा					१२५०	१३१२.५	१२६०	१२६५	१२६५	६३५२.५	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	विश्व वातावण दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
२	सिमसार दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
३	बन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
४	CBAPU day	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
५	CBAPU परिचालन	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
६	विद्यालय संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
७	समुदायमा संरक्षण मुलक सचेतना गोष्ठी	पटक	१०	७५	७५०	१५०	१५७.५	१५७.५	१६५	१६५	७९५	
८	साईन बोर्ड राख्ने	वटा	१०	२०	२००	४०	४२	४२	४४	४४	२१२	
९	अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	३५०	७००	३५०				३८५	७३५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
१०	संरक्षण संग सम्वन्धि नीति नियम सम्वन्धि गोष्ठी	पटक	५	५०	२५०	१२५	१३१.२५	१३१.२५	१३७.५	१३७.५	६६२.५	
११	संरक्षण संग सम्वन्धि प्रतियोगीता संचालन	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
	जम्मा					१०६५	७५०.७५	७५०.७५	७८६.५	११७१.५	४५२४.५	
ड	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	लेखा परीषण शुल्क	पटक	१	१५	१५	१५	१५.७५	१५.७५	१६.५	१६.५	७९.५	
२	मसलन्द खर्च	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
३	संचार खर्च	वर्ष	५	६५	३२५	६५	६८.२५	६८.२५	७१.५	७१.५	३४४.५	
४	यातायात खर्च	वर्ष	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
५	बैठक संचालन खर्च	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
६	पञ्च वर्षिय कार्य यो जना निर्माण	वर्ष	१	५०	५०					५०	५०	
७	उपभोक्ता समुह समिति पुर्नगठन	पटक	१	५०	५०					५०	५०	
८	कम्प्युटर प्रिन्टर मर्मत निर्माण	वटा	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
९	कर्मचारी तलब खर्च	वटा	५	१८०	९००	१८०	१८९	१८९	१९८	१९८	९५४	
	जम्मा					५८५	४३०.५	४३०.५	४५१	४५१	२४४८	
	कुल जम्मा					८९८०	८३०५.५	७०७२.५	७४३६	७९२१	३९७५५	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

सिद्धपुरी उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु . ००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण											
१	सा.ब.नविकरण	पटक	३	४५	१३५	४५	४७.२५	४७.२५			१३९.५	
२	उ.स.का विधान संसोधन	वटा	८	५	४०	८	८.४	८.४	८.८	८.८	४२.४	
३	अग्नि नियन्त्रण दस्ता निमार्ण र परिचालन	वर्ष	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
४	वन्यजन्तुको लागि पानी पोखरी	वटा	३	५००	१५००	५००	५२५	५२५			१५५०	
५	घाँसे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	हे	१५	१५	२२५	४५	४७.२५	४७.२५	४९.५	४९.५	२३८.५	
६	मचान निर्माण	वटा	४	५००	२०००	५००	५२५	५२५	५५०		२१००	
७	वन्यजन्तु छेकबार जडान	कि.मि	३	१८००	५४००	१०८०	११३४	११३४	११८८	११८८	५७२४	
८	गोबर ग्यास निर्माण	वटा	१००	३०	३०००	६००	६३०	६३०	६६०	६६०	३१८०	
९	गोबर ग्यास मर्मत	वटा	१००	५	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
११	शिव मन्दिर धार्मिक वन दर्ता	वटा	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
१२	वन व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००		५२.५				१०७.५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
१३	अग्नि नियन्त्रण निर्माण मर्मत	कि.मि	५	३०	१५०	३०	३१.५	३१.५	३३	३३	१५९	
	जम्मा					३०५८	३२१०.९	३१५८.४	२७६४.३	२१५९.३	१४३५०.९	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास											
१	बक्स कलर्भट	वटा	२५	५०	१२५०	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५	२७५	१३२५	
२	बाटो ग्रावेल /मर्मत	कि.मि	२.५	३०	७५	१५	१५.७५	१५.७५	१६.५	१६.५	७९.५	
३	पर्यापर्यटन प्रवर्द्धनको लागि तल्लो माथिल्लो करेलीमा भोलुङ्गे पुल	वटा	१									प्रदेश सरकार वा भो लुङ्गे पुल डिभिजन संग माग गर्ने
४	शिव मन्दिर धार्मिक वनमा तारबार	वर्ष	५	५०००	२५०००	५०००	५२५०	५२५०	५५००	५५००	२६५००	
५	शिव विहार बनाउने	वर्ष	५	१०००	५०००	१०००	१०५०	१०५०	११००	११००	५३००	
६	शान्ति बाटिका र महादेव म.स.व को सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण	पटक	२	१०००	२०००				१२००	१२००	२४००	
७	ढल निकास निर्माण	कि.मि	०.५	१०००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
८	ढल निकास मर्मत	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
९	सिंचाई कुलो निर्माण	कि.मि	०.५	५००	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
१०	सिंचाई कुलो मर्मत	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
११	वनभोज स्थल निर्माण	पटक	१	५००	५००	५००					५००	
१२	मसानघाट व्यवस्थापन	पटक	१	५००	५००		५००				५००	
	जम्मा					७११५	७४४५.७५	६९४५.७५	८४७६.५	८४७६.५	३८४५९.५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाँचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
ग	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास											
१	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	पटक	२	३००	६००	३००				३३०	६३०	
२	बंगुरको पाठा वितरण	वटा	१००	१०	१०००	२००	२१०	२१०	२२०	२२०	१०६०	
३	बाखो पालन सहयोग	वटा	१००	५०	५०००	१०००	१०५०	१०५०	११००	११००	५३००	
४	कुखुरा पालन तालिम	पटक	२	३०	६०	३०		३१.५			६१.५	
५	पशु पालन तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	
६	तरकारी खेती तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५	५२.५			१०२.५	
७	व्यूटी पार्लर तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५		१५७.५	
८	तरकारीको विउ वितरण	पटक	२	३०	६०	३०			३३		६३	
९	सवारी चालक तालिम	जना	१०	१५	१५०	३०	३१.५	३१.५	३३	३३	१५९	
१०	डाले घांस र भूई घांस विउ वितरण	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
११	कम्प्युटर तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
१२	हाउस वायरिङ र प्लम्बिङ तालिम	पटक	१	३००	३००	३००					३००	
	जम्मा					२१४०	१४४९	१४२८	१४९६	१७३८	८२५१	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	विश्व वातावरण दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
२	सिमासार दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
३	वन्य जन्तु सप्ताह	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
४	CBAPU DAY	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
५	CBAPU परिचालन	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
६	विद्यालय संरक्षण शिक्षा	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
७	ऐन, कानून सम्बन्धि सचेतना तालिम	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
८	लेखा व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	२	६०	१२०	६०			६६	६६	१९२	
९	साइन बोर्ड	वटा	२०	२०	४००	८०	८४	८४	८८	८८	४२४	
१०	सरसफाई अभियान संचालन	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
११	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	३००	६००		३१५		३३०	०	६४५	
	जम्मा					५४०	८१९	५०४	९२४	५९४	३३८१	
ड	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	यातायात	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
२	सञ्चार	पटक	५	७५	३७५	७५	७८.७५	७८.७५	८२.५	८२.५	३९७.५	
३	स्टेस्नरी	पटक	५	६०	३००	६०	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	
४	कार्यालय सहायक तलब	वर्ष	५	१८०	९००	१८०	१८९	१८९	१९८	१९८	९५४	
५	कम्प्युटर प्रिन्टर	वटा	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
६	लेखा परीषण	पटक	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
	जम्मा					५३५	४५६.७५	४५६.७५	४७८.५	४७८.५	२४०५.५	
	कुल जम्मा					१३३८८	१३३८१.४	१२४९२.९	१४१३९.३	१३४४६.३	६६८४७.९	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

श्री पाताभार उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु . ००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	सामुदायिक बन कार्ययोजना तयारी	वटा	२९	४०	१,१६०	२३२	२४३.६	२५५.७८	२६७.९६	२६७.९६	१२६७.३०	
२	वन हेरालू	जना	२९	९०	२६१०	५२२	५४८.१	५७५.५१	६०२.९१	६०२.९१	२८५१.४३	
घ	वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम	हे	१०	२५	२५०	५०	५२.५	५५.१३	५७.७५	५७.७५	२७३.१३	
४	मेस जाली तारवार	कि.मि	२.५	१८००	४५००	९००	९४५	९९२.२५	१०३९.५०	१०३९.५०	४९१६.२५	
५	कक्रिट बाल	कि.मि	१८									सा.पा.नं.पा प्रदेश सरकार बाट सहयोग माग गर्ने
६	सोलार बत्ती	वटा	३६	१००	३६००	७२०	७५६	७९३.८	८३१.६	८३१.६	३९३३	
७	गोबर ग्याँस मर्मत	वटा	२५०	५	१२५०	२५०	२६२.५	२७५.६३	२८८.७५	२८८.७५	१३६५.६३	
८	अग्नीरेखा निर्माण र मर्मत	कि.मि	२.५	२५	६२.५	१२.५	१३.१३	१३.७८	१४.४४	१४.४४	६८.२८	
९	मचान तथा अनावश्यक भाडी सर सफाई	हे	५०	१०	५००	१००	१०५	११०.२५	११५.५	११५.५	५४६.२५	
१०	मचान निर्माण	वटा	१५	१०००	१५०००	३०००	३१५०	३३०७.५	३४६५	३४६५	१६३८७.५	
११	विद्युतीय तारवार निर्माण	कि.मि	२	३००	६००	३००	३१५				६१५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
१२	विद्युतीय तारवार मर्मत	कि.मि	१३	१००	१३००	२६०	२७३	२८६.६५	३००.३	३००.३	१४२०.२५	
	जम्मा					६३४६.५	६६६३.८३	६६६६.२७	६९८३.७१	६९८३.७१	३३६४४.०१	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास											
१	तटबन्धन	कि.मि	५	५	२५	५.००	५.२५	५.५१	५.७८	५.७८	२७.३१	
२	स्पर निर्माण	वटा	१									सा.पा./न.पा प्रदेश सरकारबाट सहयोग माग गर्ने
३	कलभट निर्माण	वटा	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	११०.२५	११५.५	११५.५	५४६.२५	
४	सिंचाई कुलो लाईनिङ्ग	कि.मि	१	०.५	०.५	०.५					०.५	
५	हयुम पाईप	कि.मि	१०	१०	१००	२०	२१	२२.०५	२३.१	२३.१	१०९.२५	
६	पन फेकुवा निर्माण	वटा	१०	२५	२५०	५०	५२.५	५५.१३	५७.७५	५७.७५	२७३.१३	
	जम्मा					१७५.५०	१८३.७५	१९२.९४	२०२.१३	२०२.१३	९५६.४४	
ग	आयआर्जन तथा शिप विकास											
१	बेत बासं तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
२	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
३	TOT	पटक	१	२५०	२५०	२५०					२५०	
४	नेचर गाइड तालिम	पटक	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
५	व्यवसाय व्यवस्थापन	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
६	उन्नत जातका बोट	वटा	१०	५०	५००	१००	१०५	११०.२५	११५.५	११५.५	५४६.२५	
७	संरक्षित बाखा खोर निर्माण	वटा	३००	१५	४५००	९००	९४५	९९२.२५	१०३९.५	१०३९.५	४९१६.२५	
८	गोठ सुधार भकारी सुधार	वटा	२००	२०	४०००	८००	८४०	८८२	९२४	९२४	४३७०	
९	पशु नश्ल सुधार	वटा	२००	१५	३०००	६००	६३०	६६१.५	६९३	६९३	३२७७.५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
१०	प्याड बनाउने तालिम	वटा	२००	०.५	१००	२०	२१	२२.०५	२३.१	२३.१	१०९.२५	
११	पशुपंक्षी पालन तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	२५	२६.२५	२७.५६			७८.८१	
१२	तरकारी खेती तालिम	पटक	२	७०	१४०	७०	७३.५	७७.१८			२२०.६८	
१३	कृक तालिम	पटक	२	६०	१२०	६०	६३	६६.१५			१८९.१५	
१४	होमस्टे संचालन तालिम	पटक	१	८०	८०	४०	४२	४४.१			१२६.१	
१५	डकमी तालिम	पटक	१	१००	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	
१६	सुधारिएका बाख्रा खोर निर्माण सहयोग	वटा	१	१००	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	
१७	हाउस वायरिङ्ग र प्लम्बिङ्ग तालिम	वटा	२	२००	४००	२००	२१०				४१०	
	जम्मा					३४४०	३०६०.७५	२८८३.०४	२७९५.१	२७९५.१	१४९७३.९९	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	विश्व वातावरण दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५५.१३	५७.७५	५७.७५	२७३.१३	
२	बन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५५.१३	५७.७५	५७.७५	२७३.१३	
३	सिमसार दिवस	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५५.१३	५७.७५	५७.७५	२७३.१३	
४	ऋघुवर मबथ	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५५.१३	५७.७५	५७.७५	२७३.१३	
५	ऋघुवर मबथ परीचालन	वर्ष	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	११०.२५	११५.५	११५.५	५४६.२५	
६	विद्यालयमा संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	वर्ष	५	६०	३००	६०	६३	६६.१५	६९.३	६९.३	३२७.७५	
७	म.सा.वन व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०	५२.५				१०२.५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पाचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
८	म.सा.वन लेखा तालिम	पटक	२	६०	१२०	६०	६३				१२३	
९	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि नीति नियम सम्बन्धी गोष्ठी	पटक	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५५.१३	५७.७५	५७.७५	२७३.१३	
१०	संरक्षण मूलक साईनबोर्ड स्थापना	वटा	२०	२०	४००	८०	८४	८८.२	९२.४	९२.४	४३७	
११	अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	३०	६०	३०	३१.५				६१.५	
	जम्मा					६३०	६६१.५	५४०.२३	५६५.९५	५६५.९५	२९६३.६३	
ड	प्रशासनिक खर्च											
१	लेखा परिषण	पटक	५	१५	७५	१५	१५.७५	१६.५४	१७.३३	१७.३३	८१.९४	
२	संचार	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५५.१३	५७.७५	५७.७५	२७३.१३	
३	मसलन्द	पटक	५	६०	३००	६०	६३	६६.१५	६९.३	६९.३	३२७.७५	
४	यातायात भ्रमण	पटक	५	७०	३५०	७०	७३.५	७७.१८	८०.८५	८०.८५	३८२.३८	
५	कम्प्युटर	पटक	५	७५	३७५	७५	७८.७५	८२.६९	८६.६३	८६.६३	४०९.६९	
६	समिति पुर्नगठन	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
७	५ वर्षिय योजना तयारी	वर्ष	१	८५	८५	८५					८५	
८	विजुली पानी	पटक	५	४०	२००	४०	४२	४४.१	४६.२	४६.२	२१८.५	
९	कर्मचारी तलब	पटक	५	१८०	९००	१८०	१८९	१९८.४५	२०७.९	२०७.९	९८३.२५	
१०	बैठक संचालन खर्च	पटक	५	७५	३७५	७५	७८.७५	८२.६९	८६.६३	८६.६३	४०९.६९	
	जम्मा					७००	५९३.२५	६२२.९१	६५२.५८	६५२.५८	३२२१.३१	
	कुल जम्मा					११२९२	१११६३.०८	१०९०५.३८	१११९९.४६	१११९९.४६	५५७५९.३७	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

राम नगर उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु . ००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	सा.व नविकरण	वटा	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
२	सा.व को गठन	वटा	१	५०	५०	५०		५२.५			१०२.५	
३	मेसजाली तारबार	किमी	३	१८००	५४००	१०८०.०	११३४	११३४	११८८	११८८	५७२४	
४	वन हेरालु	जना	१३	१८०	२३४०	४६८	४९१.४	४९१.४	५१४.८	५१४.८	२४८०.४	
५	भु संरक्षणको लागि नदिको छेउमा वृक्षारोपण	हे	५००	०.२	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
६	ओराही खोला तटबन्धन	किमी	०.२५	३०	७.५	१.५	१.५७५	१.५७५	१.६५	१.६५	७.९५	
७	गोबर ग्याँस	वटा	१२०	३०	३६००	७२०	७५६	७५६	७९२	७९२	३८१६	
८	निजी जग्गामा डालेघाँस वृक्षारोपण	हे	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
९	गोबर ग्याँस मर्मत	वटा	२५०	५	१२५०	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५	२७५	१३२५	
१०	चोरी शिकारी समुहलाई परिचालन	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	२५०					२५०	
११	चोरी शिकारी समूह परिचालन	वटा	६०	६०	३६००	७२०	७५६	७५६	७९२	७९२	३८१६	
१२	वन्यजन्तु धपाउने साधन	पटक	१	२००	२००	४०	४२	४२	४४	४४	२१२	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
	जम्मा					३६९९.५	३५६९.५	३६२२.०	३७३९.५	३७३९.५	१८३६९.९	
ख	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम											
१	गोठ सुधार	वटा	५०	७५.०	३७५०	७५०	७८७.५	७८७.५	८२५	८२५	३९७५	
२	सामुदायिक भवन	वटा	१३	५००	६५००	१३००	१३६५	१३६५	१४३०	१४३०	६८९०	
३	हयुम पाईप	वटा	२०	५०	१०००	२००	२१०	२१०	२२०	२२०	१०६०	
४	मचान	वटा	१२	५००	६०००	१२००	१२६०	१२६०	१३२०	१३२०	६३६०	
	जम्मा					३४५०	३६२२.५	३६२२.५	३७९५	३७९५	१८२८५	
ग	आयआर्जन तथा सिपविकास कार्यक्रम											
१	बाखा, बंगुर गोठ सुधार	वटा	२५०	५०	१२५००	२५००	२६२५	२६२५	२७५०	२७५०	१३२५०	
२	गोठ सुधार तालिम	वटा	२	७५	१५०	७५		७८.८			१५३.८	
३	बेत बाँस बाट कुर्सी निर्माण तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०		५२.५				५२.५	
४	अचार बनाउने तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५			७८.७५			७८.८	
५	ब्युटी पाल्ने तालिम	पटक	१	२५०	२५०	२५०					२५०	
६	कुक तालिम	पटक	१	३००	३००	३००					३००	
७	डकर्मी, सिकमी तालिम	पटक	१	२५०	२५०			२६२.५			२६२.५	
८	प्लम्बिङ हाउस वायरिङ तालिम	पटक	१	२५०	२५०	२५०					२५०	
९	मोटर ड्राइभिङ तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
१०	होमस्टे तालिम	पटक	१	१५०	१५०		१५७.५				१५७.५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
११	संरक्षण क्षेत्र संग सम्बन्धि नियमको तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
१२	हिंस्रक बन्धुजन्तुबाट सुरक्षित हुने तालिम	पटक	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	
१३	तरकारी खेती	पटक	१	७५	७५						०	
१४	तरकारी चिस्यान केन्द्र	पटक	१		०						०	
१५	तरकारी संकलन केन्द्र	पटक	१	५००	५००		५२५				५२५	
१६	दुध विविधिकरण	पटक	१	२००	२००	२००					२००	
१७	फ्रेस हाउस संचालन तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
१८	आगलागी निर्माण समान तथा तालिम	पटक	१	३००	३००	३००					३००	
१९	लेखा तालिम	पटक	५	७५	३७५	३७५					३७५	
	जम्मा					४५२५	३३६०	३०४५	२७५०	२७५०	१६४३०	
घ	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
१	CBAPU day	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
२	CBAPU अभिमुखीकरण	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
३	CBAPU अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	वर्ष	५	२५०	१२५०	२५०	२६२.५	२६२.५	२७५	२७५	१३२५	
४	बन्धुजन्तु सप्ताह	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
५	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	३५०	७००		३६७.५		३६५.०		७३२.५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
६	सिमासार, वातावरण, दिवस समारोह	वर्ष	५	५०.००	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
७	मानव, वन्यजन्तु, ढ्ढन्द न्युनिकरण सम्बन्धित	वर्ष	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
८	संरक्षण शिक्षा, सम्बन्धित तालिम	वर्ष	५	१००	५००	१००	१०५	१०५	११०	११०	५३०	
९	इको क्लब परिचालन	वर्ष	५	६०	३००	६०	६३	६३	६६	६६	३१८	
१०	स्कूलमा संरक्षण शिक्षा सम्बन्धित अर्न्तकृत्या	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
	जम्मा					७६०	११६५.५	७९८	१२२१	८३६	४७८०.५	
ड	प्रसाशनिक खर्च											
१	कार्यालय सहायक	जना	१	१००	१००	१००					१००	
२	संचार	वर्ष	५	१०	५०	१०	१०.५	१०.५	११	११	५३	
३	इन्टरनेट	वर्ष	५	२०.०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
४	विद्युत	पटक	५	१०	५०	१०	१०.५	१०.५	११	११	५३	
५	मसलन्द	पटक	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
६	यातायात, भ्रमण	वर्ष	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
७	मर्मत तथा सम्भार	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५२.५	५२.५	५५	५५	२६५	
८	पञ्च वर्षिय योजना तयारी	वर्ष	१	१०	१०	१०					१०	
	जम्मा					२४०	१३६.५	१३६.५	१४३	१४३	७९९	
	कुल जम्मा					१२६७४.५	११८५४.०	११२२४	११६४८.५	११२६३.५	५८६६४.३५	

बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र

सूर्यपटुका उपभोक्ता समिति

रकम रु . ००० (हजारमा)

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
क	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम											
१	सा.व कार्ययोजना र विधान नविकरण	वटा	४	४०	१६०	४०	४२	४२	४४		१६८	
२	वन हेरालुको परिश्रमिक	वर्ष	५	१८०	९००	१८०	१८९	१८९	१९८	१९८	९५४	
३	वन्यजन्तु छेकवारको लागि कंक्रीट वाल निर्माण	कि.मि	३	७०००	१७५००							गा.पा./न.पा प्रदेश सरकार बाई सहयोग माग गर्ने
४	मेसजाली तारबार	कि.मि	४	१८००	७२००	१८००	१८९०		१९८०	१९८०	७६५०	
५	तारबारको मर्मत	कि.मि	५	२५	१२५	२५	२६	२६	२८	२८	१३३	
६	विद्युतीय तारबार मर्मत तथा प्राविधिक	वटा	५	२००	१०००	२००	२१०	२१०	२२०	२२०	१०६०	
७	मचान निर्माण	वटा	४	७००	२८००	७००		७३५	७७०	७७०	२९७५	
८	जंगली हाती धपाउन टर्चलाईट	वटा	४०	१	२८	६	६	६	६	६	३०	
९	अग्नि रेखा निर्माण	कि.मि	१०	२०	२००	४०	४२	४२	४४	४४	२१२	
१०	अग्नी रेखा सरसफाई	कि.मि	१०	२०	२००	४०	४२	४२	४४	४४	२१२	
१२	बनमारा उखेलने	हे	१०	२०	२००	४०	४२	४२	४४	४४	२१२	
१३	वृक्षारोपण	हे	१०	२०	२००	४०	४२	४२	४४	४४	२१२	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
	जम्मा					३१११	२५३१	१३७६	३४२२	३३७८	१३८१७	
आ.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम											
१	उ.स को भवन निर्माण	वटा	१	१५००	१५००	१५००					१५००	
२	बन समुहको भवन	वटा	४	७००	२८००	७००	७३५	७३५	७७०		२९४०	
३	सिंचाइको कुलो मर्मत	कि.मि	१	२०००	२०००		२१००				२१००	
४	पिकनिक स्पट निर्माण व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१	५००	५००	५००					५००	
५	ट्रि हाउस निर्माण	वटा	४	१०००	४०००	१०००	१०५०	१०५०		११००	४२००	
६	काठे पुल	वटा	१	२५०	२५०	२५०					२५०	
	जम्मा					३९५०	३८८५	१७८५	७७०	११००	११४९०	
उ	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम											
१	सुधारिएको खोर	वटा	२५०	२०	५०००	१०००	१०५०	१०५०	११००	११००	५३००	
२	मिठाई बनाउने तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०		५३				५३	
३	अगरबत्ती बनाउने तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
४	पशुपालन तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
५	तरकारी खेती तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
६	जडिबुटी उत्पादन प्रशोधन तालिम	पटक	१	५०	५०		५३				५३	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
७	जडिबुटी सम्बन्धि व्यवसायिक योजना तयारी	पटक	१	३००	३००			३१५			३१५	
८	जडीबुटी बजारीकरण कोष	पटक	१	५००	५००		५२५				५२५	
९	लेखा तालिम	पटक	२	५०	१००	५०		१०५			१५५	
१०	बेसारलाई सुठो बनाउने तालिम	पटक	१	२००	२००	२००					२००	
११	करेसावारी विउ वितरण	बटा	५०००	३०	१५००००	३००००	१५७५००	३१५००	३३०००	३३०००	२८५०००	
१२	तरकारी रोज विउ वितरण	पटक	१	५०	५०	५०					५०	
१३	फलफुलका विरुवा वितरण	पटक	५	१००	५००	१००	५२५	१०५	११०	११०	९५०	
१४	हाउस वायरिङ तालिम	पटक	१	१०	१०			११			११	
१५	प्लम्बिङ तालिम	पटक	१	१०	१०	१०					१०	
१६	ड्राइभर तालिम	पटक	१	१०	१०		११				११	
	जम्मा					३१५६०	१५९७१६	३३०८६	३४२१०	३४२१०	२९२७८१	
१	संरक्षण शिक्षा											
२	बन्यजन्तु सप्ताह	बर्ष	५								०	
३	विश्व वातावरण दिवस	बर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५३	५३	५५	५५	२६५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
४	विद्यालयमा संरक्षण शिक्षा	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५३	५३	५५	५५	२६५	
५	सिमसार दिवस	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५३	५३	५५	५५	२६५	
६	CBAPU day	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५३	५३	५५	५५	२६५	
७	CBAPU परिचालन	वर्ष	५	५०	२५०	५०	५३	५३	५५	५५	२६५	
८	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि ऐन कानुन अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय गोष्ठी	वर्ष	२	५०	१००	१०५	१०५	१०५			२१०	
९	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	वर्ष	२	३०	६०	३०		६३			९३	
१०	इको क्लब परिचालन	वर्ष	२	३०	६०		६३	६३			१२६	
११	सडक नाटक	वर्ष	२	२०	४०	२०			२२		४२	
	जम्मा					३००	४३१	४९४	२९७	२७५	१७९६	
उ	प्रसाशनिक खर्च											
१	कर्मचारी तलब	जना	५	१०	५०	१०	११	११	११	११	५३	
२	संचार खर्च	वर्ष	५	१०	५०	१०	११	११	११	११	५३	
३	यातायात खर्च	वर्ष	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
४	मसलन्द खर्च	पटक	५	२०	१००	२०	२१	२१	२२	२२	१०६	
५	जिपिएस खरिद	वटा	१	२५	२५	२५					२५	
६	कम्प्युटर र प्रिन्टर खरिद	वटा	१	७५	७५	७५					७५	

सि.नं.	कार्यक्रम	ईकाई	संख्या	दर	जम्मा	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष	चतुर्थ वर्ष	पांचौ वर्ष	जम्मा रकम	कैफियत
७	लेखा परिक्षण खर्च	वर्ष	५	१५	७५	१५	१६	१६	१७	१७	८०	
८	५ वर्ष योजना तयारी	वर्ष	१	१	१	१					१	
९	वैठक खर्च	वर्ष	५	३०	१५०	३०	३२	३२	३३	३३	१५९	
	जम्मा					२०६	११०	११०	११६	११६	६५८	
	कुल जम्मा					३९१२७	१६६६७२	३६८५०	३८८१४	३९०७८	३२०५४२	

Gazetement and boundary



नेपाल राजपत्र

भाग ३

श्री ५ को सरकारद्वारा प्रकाशित

खण्ड २५] काठमाडौं, फागुन २५ गते २०३२ साल [संख्या ४७

श्री ५ को सरकार

वन मन्त्रालयको

सूचना

राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२९ को दफा ३ को उप-दफा (१) ले दिएको अधिकार प्रयोग गरी श्री ५ को सरकारले भेरी अञ्चल बर्दिया जिल्लाको वन्यजन्तु अभयारण्य क्षेत्रलाई शाही कर्णाली वन्यजन्तु आरक्ष घोषित गरेको छः—
 पूर्व.—ववैनदीको पूर्वी किनार।

दक्षिणः—

- (क) ववैनदीबाट शुरू भएको वनपथ, वरगदहा, सैनवार, डूभरेनी, सिंहवाहनी, रानीपुर, करमला, बलांती, अरैनी, मोतीपुर, वनखेत, मोहनपुर, बटनपुर, गोत्रेलाको किनार—किनार हुंदै वेतैनीसम्म।
- (ख) वेतैनीबाट शुरू भएको आवादी र आरक्ष छुट्याउने काठको खम्बाभएको वनसिमाना नं. १ देखि २८ सम्म।
- (ग) २८ नं. पिलरबाट खौराहानदी हुंदै गेरुवानदीको मुनावघाटबाट आएको भंगालोसम्म।
- (घ) उक्त गेरुवानदीको भंगालोबाट मुनावघाटसम्म।

(२)

नेपाल राजपत्र भाग ३

पश्चिम:- गेरुवानदीको पश्चिम किनारै-किनार हुँदै चिसापानीको कर्णालीनदीको कर्णाली प्रोजेक्ट कार्यालय भवनसम्म ।

उत्तर:-

कर्णालीनदीबाट उठेको:-

(क) मुख्य पहाडको पानीढलो समाती चूरेपहाडको मुख्य पानीढलोसम्म ।

(ख) चूरेपहाडको मुख्य पानीढलो हुँदै ववैनदीसम्म ।

द्रष्टव्य:- उपर्युक्त सिमानाको वेरिङ तथा वनसिमाना (खम्बा) हरूको बीचको आः दूरीको विवरण (अभिलेख) सी. सी. एफ. कार्यालय, राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण कार्यालय, शाही कर्णाली वन्यजन्तु आरक्ष कार्यालय र बर्दिया प्रधान वन कार्यालयमा राखिएको छ ।

आज्ञाले-

धीरबहादुर रायमाझी

श्री ५ को सरकारको सचिव

(४)

नेपाल राजपत्र भाग ३

श्री ५ को सरकार

वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मन्त्रालयको

सूचना

(मिति: २०४१/०५/११)

राष्ट्रिय निकुन्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२९ को दफा ३ को उप-दफा (१) ले दिएको अधिकार प्रयोग गरी श्री ५ को सरकारले खण्ड २५ मिति २०३२।११।२५ संख्या ४७ को नेपाल राजपत्र भाग ३ मा प्रकाशित वन मन्त्रालयको सूचनाबमोजिम घोषित “शाही कर्णाली वन्यजन्तु आरक्ष” को नाम “शाही बर्दिया-वन्यजन्तु आरक्ष” कायम गरी परिवर्तन गरिएको छ।

आज्ञाले,

एमरल्ड ज. ब. राणा

श्री ५ को सरकारको का. मु. सचिव



नेपाल राजपत्र

श्री ५ को सरकारद्वारा प्रकाशित

खण्ड ३८) काठमाडौं, मंसिर २० गते २०४५ साल (संख्या ३३)

भाग ३

श्री ५ को सरकार

वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मन्त्रालयको सूचना

राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२६ को दफा ३ को उपदफा (१) ले दिएको अधिकार प्रयोग गरी श्री ५ को सरकारले भेरी अञ्चल बाँके र बर्दिया जिल्लाको देहायबनोजिम चार किल्लाभित्रको भेत्तलाई शाही बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज घोषित गरेको छ।

शाही बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जको चार किल्ला

- पूर्व:- हरेँ डाँडादेखि बाँके चिसापानीसम्मको सुर्खेत-नेपालगञ्ज राजमार्गको खण्ड ।
- पश्चिम:- मनावपाटदेखि उत्तर गेरुवा नदीको पश्चिमी किनारा हुँदै चिसापानी नजिक कर्णाली नदीको भंगालो फुटेको ठाउँसम्म त्यहाँबाट कर्णाली नदीको पश्चिम किनारा हुँदै उत्तरतर्फको सीप्राना चुरेले कर्णाली भेटेको ठाउँसम्म ।
- उत्तर:- चिसापानीबाट मुख्य पहाडको पानी ढलो समती सुकरमाला, नरसिंह काँडा, भर्ग्याड, लेक पराजुली हुँदै हरेँसम्मको मुख्य पहाडको दक्षिणी पानी ढलो ।

दक्षिणः—

- (क) बाँके चिसापानीबाट शुरू भई राँझा, वेतैनी अमोहिया, ढकेला, थानफेनासम्मको निकुञ्ज पथ ।
- (ख) थानफेनाको आवादी छेउबाट महेन्द्र राजमार्गको उत्तरी किनारा र सो राजमार्गको छेउ हुँदै बबई नदीसम्म ।
- (ग) त्यहाँबाट सोझै पश्चिम गै बबई नदीको पश्चिमी किनाराभा भएको वरगदहा, सैनवार आवादी छेउको तारवार ।
- (घ) सो वरगदहा सैनवारको तारवार हुँदै डुमरेनी, तिहवाहिनी, शानीपुर, कर्मला, बलाती, औरेनी, मोतिपुर, वनखेत, महिनपुर, बटनपुर, गोब्रेला, चिटकैया र वेतैनीसमेतको आवादीको छेउ-छेउ हुँदै ठाकुरद्वारासम्मको राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज पथ र तारवार ।
- (ङ) ठाकुरद्वाराको तारवारबाट खौराहा खोलाको पूर्वी किनारा हुँदै शिवपुर नजिक रहेको बर्दिया हात्तिसारसम्म ।
- (च) हात्तिसारबाट सोझै पश्चिमपट्टि मनावघाटसम्म गएको गेरुवा नदी र खौराहा खोलाको भंगालो ।

निम्नबमोजिम चार किल्ला भएको तारवारले घेरिएको शिवपुर फाँटालाई पनि राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जमा समावेश गरिएको छ ।

पूर्वः— औरई नदी ।

पश्चिमः— मलियानाला ।

उत्तरः— साबिकको आरक्षको तारवार ।

दक्षिणः— मोहनपुरको कुलो ।

द्रष्टव्यः— खण्ड ३४ मिति २०४१।५।११ संख्या २० को नेपाल राजपत्र भाग ३ मा प्रकाशित यस मन्त्रालयको शाही बर्दिया वन्यजन्तु आरक्ष घोषितसम्बन्धी सूचना खारेज गरिएको छ ।

आजाले,
बीरेन्द्रनाथ खुंजेली
श्री ५ को सरकारको सचिव



नेपाल राजपत्र

श्री ५ को सरकारद्वारा प्रकाशित

खण्ड ४६) काठमाण्डौ मंसिर १७ गते २०५३ साल (संख्या ३३)

भाग ३

श्री ५ को सरकार

वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मन्त्रालयको

सूचना १

श्री ५ को सरकारले राष्ट्रिय निकुन्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२९ को दफा ३क को उपदफा (१) ले दिएको अधिकार प्रयोग गरी शाही वर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुन्ज क्षेत्र वरिपरिको देहायको चार किल्ला भित्रको क्षेत्रलाई "शाही वर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुन्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र" तोकेका छन् :-

पूर्व: करेली खोलावाट चिसापानी हाईस्कूल जाने गोरेटोवाटो हुँदै सो हाईस्कूल सम्म । त्यहाँवाट सो हाईस्कूललाई भित्रपारी पूर्व तर्फ मान खोला सम्म । मान खोला वाट सोही खोला हुँदै उत्तर तर्फ मान खोला र हात्तीसार खोलाको दोभानसम्म । त्यहाँवाट हात्तीखाल खोला हुँदै उत्तर तर्फ सोही खोलाको मुहान हुँदै सोभै उत्तर देउराली डाँडा

खण्ड ४६) संख्या ३३ नेपाल राजपत्र भाग ३ मिति २०५३।०।१७

सम्म । त्यहांवाट देउराली डांडा हुदै कुइमन सल्लेरी थुम्को, थुलो खोटे, कोल्टे सल्ला, सानो खोटे हुदै भगाको थाप्लो सम्म । भगाको थाप्लोवाट सोही डांडा हुदै कुइने खोला (ववई नदी) सम्म । त्यहांवाट कुइने खोला हुदै कुइने खोला र गिद्रे खोलाको दोभानसम्म ।

पश्चिम: कर्णाली नदी र गेरुवा नदीको भंगालो फुटेको ठाउँ, सुगा मजेडावाट वर्दिया जिल्ला र कैलाली जिल्लाको सीमाना छुट्याउने कर्णाली नदीको किनार हुदै वन कट्टि सम्म, वन कट्टिको दौलतपुरको सीमाना टिहुनी सम्म । टिहुनीवाट मोटर चलने कच्चीवाटो हुदै भूपहीसम्म । त्यहांवाट महिलानालाको पानी फेकुवा भरन हुदै हरिपुर सम्म । हरिपुरवाट महिलानाला हुदै वेलभरिया, मानपुर टपराको इन्टेक बांध सम्म । त्यहांवाट पुनः महिलानाला हुदै गरकटिया भरन हुदै वाजपुर सैजना घाटसम्म ।

उत्तर: गिद्रे खोला र कुइने खोलाको दोभान वाट पश्चिम तर्फ वतासे डांडाको टुप्पा सम्म। त्यहांवाट चिउरीवास, गोठरीलाई भित्रपारी मिलमिलेको छहरा सम्म । मिलमिलेको छहरावाट पश्चिम तर्फ ककरेको ठुलो पैरोको सिरान हुदै कोहलपुर सुर्खेत सडकको ३७ किलो भन्ने ठाउँसम्म ।

दक्षिण: सैजना घाटवाट पूर्व तर्फ डांडा गाउँको सम्पूर्ण आवादिलाई भित्र पारी खौरहा नदी सम्म । त्यहांवाट चाक्ले घाटलाई भित्रपारी डांडा गाउँको फांट हुदै डल्ला र कैलासी बीच भएर बंगालीपुर जाने कच्ची मोटर वाटो हुदै तीनवट्टीसम्म । तीनवट्टीवाट डल्ला ठाकुरद्वारा कच्ची मोटर वाटो हुदै पटुवा कुलाका पुराना बांधसम्म । त्यहांवाट पूर्व तर्फ ठाकुरद्वारा सूर्य पटुवा गा.वि.स.को सीमाना हुदै जरही भरनसम्म । त्यहांवाट जरही भरन हुदै जरही र औराही खोलाको दोभानसम्म । त्यहांवाट औराही खोलाको किनार हुदै गोदाना गाउँसम्म । गोदाना गाउँवाट सो गाउँको बीच भएर न्याउलापुर जाने कच्ची मोटर वाटो हुदै सो वाटो कोलिएर लाईनमा जोडिएको स्थानसम्म । सो

खण्ड ४६) संख्या ३३ नेपाल राजपत्र भाग ३ मिति २०५३।०५।१७

स्थानवाट कोलिएर लाईन हुदै उत्तर तर्फ १०० मिटरसम्म । त्यहांवाट पूर्व तर्फ नेउलापुर गाउंको आवादीसम्म । सो आवादीको किनार हुदै पुनः नेउलापुर गोदाना कच्ची मोटरवाटोमा । त्यहांवाट सोही वाटो हुदै जम्तीनालासम्म । जम्तीनालावाट मिरचैया जाने वाटो हुदै भुरी गाउं गुलेरिया सडकसम्म । भुरी गाउं गुलेरिया सडकवाट सोही सडक हुदै दक्षिण तर्फ भुरी गाउं गुलेरिया सडक र पुराना राजमार्ग भेटिने स्थानसम्म । त्यहांवाट पुरानो राजमार्ग हुदै ढोढरी बांधसम्म । ढोढरी बांधवाट ववई नदी हुदै दक्षिण तर्फ वन्तरियासम्म । वन्तरियावाट जोधिपुर जाने कच्ची मोटरवाटो हुदै मिलनचोक सम्म । मिलनचोकवाट जमुनिया जाने कच्ची मोटरवाटो हुदै वुढि कुलासम्म । त्यहांवाट वुढि कुलाको पश्चिममा रहेको कच्ची मोटर वाटो हुदै पुरानो फायर लाईनसम्म । त्यहांवाट सोही फायर लाईन हुदै पूर्व तर्फ वेलवावज्जा जाने लिकसम्म । वेलवावज्जाको लिकवाट हर्नवाको दक्षिणतर्फको वाटो हुदै सोनपुर सम्म । सोनपुरवाट औरी जाने कच्ची मोटरवाटो हुदै सोनपुर र धधवार कुलो छुटिने वोक्सीनीया बांधसम्म । त्यहांवाट धधवार कुलो हुदै वकलभार पुलसम्म । वकलभार पुलवाट हाइटेन्सन टावरको टावर नं ९६ र त्यहांवाट पूर्वतर्फ हाइटेन्सन टावर हुदै भादा नदी नजिकको टावर नं ९० सम्म । त्यहांवाट भादा नदी हुदै उत्तरतर्फ भादापुल सम्म, भादापुलवाट कोहलपुर चिसापानी राजमार्ग हुदै ग्याङ्ग नदीसम्म । ग्याङ्ग नदीवाट उत्तरतर्फ सोही नदी हुदै फायरलाईनसम्म । त्यहांवाट सोही फायरलाईन हुदै पूर्वतर्फ भैसासुरसम्म । भैसासुरवाट पुनः सोही फायरलाईन हुदै रेउ खोला (साफीनाला) सम्म । त्यहांवाट सोभै पूर्व दमारैदमार नेवादावाट वेतनी जाने वाटो हुदै वनमुढा कुलाको पुलसम्म । वनमुढा कुलाको पुलवाट वेतनी गाउं हुदै राभा जाने कच्ची मोटर वाटो हुदै लौहा खोलासम्म । लौहा खोलावाट राभा गाउंको आवादिलाई भित्र पारी पूर्वतर्फ वावियाको पहाड हुदै च्यामनाला भएर करेली खोलासम्म । त्यहांवाट करेली खोलावाट चिसापानी हाईस्कूल जाने गोरेटोवाटो हुदै चिसापानी हाईस्कूलसम्म ।



नेपाल राजपत्र

नेपाल सरकारद्वारा प्रकाशित

खण्ड ६०) काठमाडौं, साउन ३१ गते २०६७ साल (संख्या १८

भाग ५

नेपाल सरकार

वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मन्त्रालयको सूचना

नेपाल सरकारले राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२६ को दफा ३क. को उपदफा (२) ले दिएको अधिकार प्रयोग गरी हाल कायम रहेको बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको क्षेत्रफलमा देहायको चार-किल्लाभित्रको १८० वर्ग किलोमिटर क्षेत्रलाई समावेश गरी बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको सीमाना हेरफेर गरेकोले यो सूचना प्रकाशन गरिएको छ।

मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको चारकिल्ला

- पूर्व:** खण्ड ४६, संख्या ३३ मिति २०५३।८।१७ को नेपाल राजपत्र भाग ३ मा प्रकाशित सूचना अनुसारको बर्दिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको पूर्वी सीमानामा उल्लेख भएको बवई नदी र गिद्देखोलाको दोभानबाट गिद्देखोला हुँदै पानीढलो भएर डाँडेडाँडा छिन्चु गाउँ विकास समितिको वडा नं. १ को पूर्वी सीमाना।
- पश्चिम:** कर्णाली नदी।
- उत्तर:** छिन्चु गाउँ विकास समिति वडा नं. १, ३ र ४ को सीमानालाई भित्र पारेर लेखपराजुल गाउँ विकास समितिको सानो

डुङ्गी, चुच्चे थुम्कीदेखि हिले दोभान, आँपखोला, धनुबाँस खोला हुँदै लेखपराजुलसम्म तथा हरिहरपुर गाउँ विकास समितिको सीमाना ज्यामिरे खोला र श्रीचउर गाउँलाई भित्र पारी सल्लेरी डाँडा, लिस्नेडाँडा, राजवन, फार्से, गठेरी माथिको डाँडा हात्तिखाल र भष्मकाँडा खोलाको दोभान हुँदै हरिहरपुर र तरंगा गाउँ विकास समितिको सिस्नेरीकाँडा, तातोपानी खण्डेकोडाँडा, बत्तिसे दोभान हुँदै गुराँसेको गाउँलाई भित्र पारी बूंगाडको खोलेखोला कर्णाली नदी र बूंगाड खोलाको दोभान सम्म ।

दक्षिण: बाँदिया राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जको उत्तरी सीमाना ।

आज्ञाले,

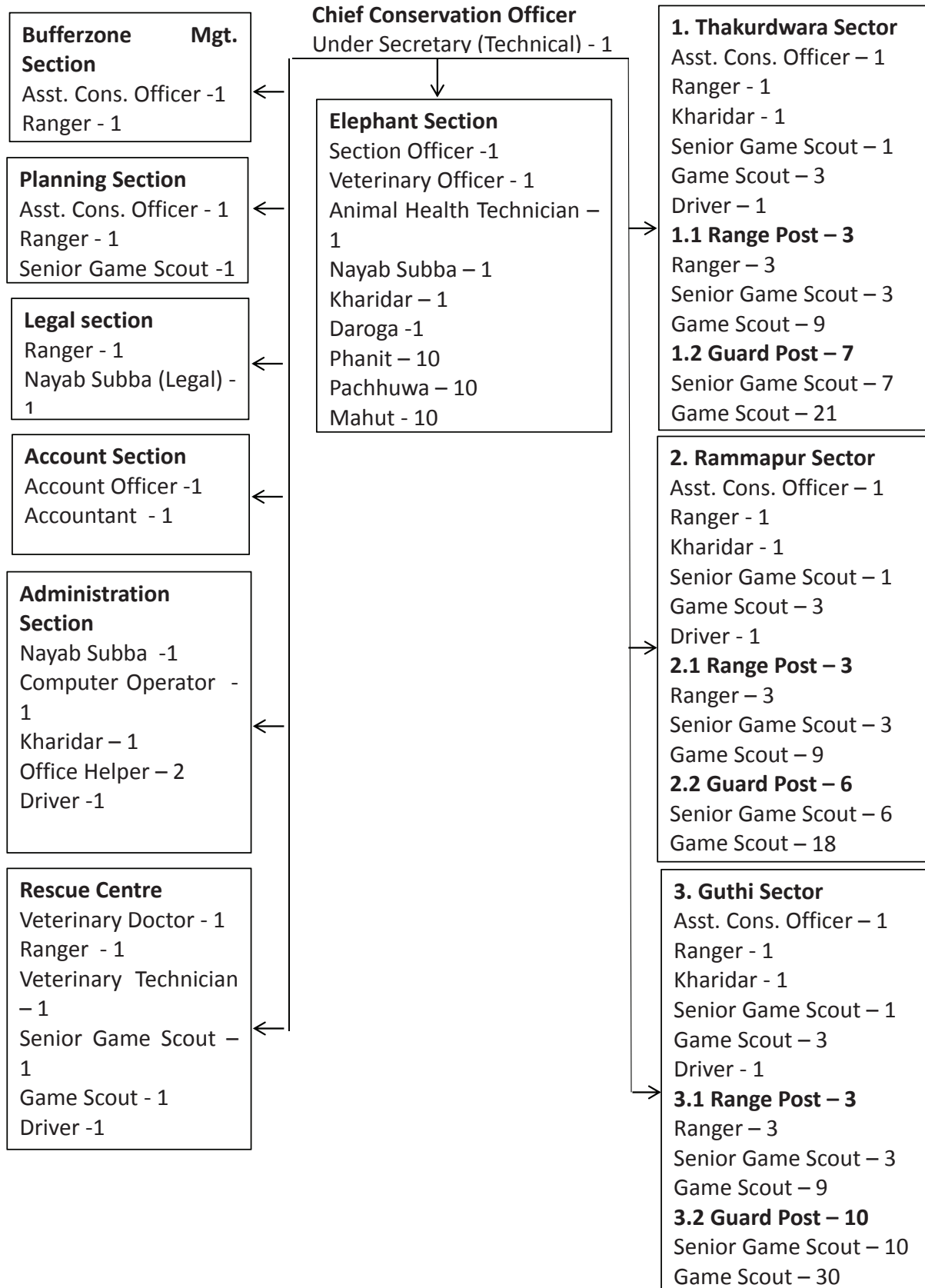
युवराज भूसाल

नेपाल सरकारको सचिव

Land cover of BNP and its BZ

SN	Land use categories	Area (km)	Percentage(%)
1	Forest Land	1120.977	76.00
2	Cultivated land	198.8467	13.48
3	Shrub land/bush	53.7413	3.64
4	Sandy area	50.5029	3.42
5	Water bodies	24.045	1.63
6	Grass land	21.683	1.47
7	Barren land	2.3127	0.16
8	Swampy area	2.2638	0.15
9	Orchard	0.3127	0.02
10	River cutting /cliffs	0.2024	0.01
11	Bamboo	0.0267	0.00
12	Built up area	0.0105	0.00
13	Pond or lakes	0.0414	0.00
14	Scattered trees	0.0277	0.00
	Total	1474.00	100.00

Organization Structure of BNP



Park and Security Posts

SN	Name of Posts	Security	Park	Both	Elephant	Location	Remarks
1	Thakurdwara			1		Thakurdwara	Park and Army HQ, Park entry gate, Hattisar
2	Banjariya			1		BZ	Park entry gate
3	Okhariya		1			BZ	
4	Dalla			1		BZ	
5	Hattimachan			1		Park	
6	Gaidamachan			1		Park	
7	Lagunamachan			1		Park	
8	Bankhet			1		Park	
9	Motipur		1			Park	
10	Dhadbas			1		Park	
11	Khairbhatti			1		Park	
12	Karnali chisapani			1		Park	
13	Rammapur			1		Park	Park entry gate
14	Amreni			1		Park	Park entry gate
15	Bhurigaun			1		Park	
16	Sainawar			1		Park	
17	Parewaodar			1		Park	
18	Dhakela			1		Park	
19	Thumani			1		Park	
20	Bhastal			1		Park	
21	Betahani			1		Park	
22	East Chisapani			1		Park	
23	Guthi			1		Park	
24	Chepang			1		Park	Park entry gate
25	Lamidamar			1		Park	
26	Ratmate		1			Park	
27	Kalinara			1		Park	
28	Shivapur		1			Park	
29	Thulo Sri			1		Park	
30	Shotkhola			1		BZ	
31	Harre			1		BZ	
32	Lekhparajul		1			BZ	
33	Baspani			1		Park	
34	Raajkanda		1			Park	
35	Telpani			1		BZ	
36	Shukramala		1			BZ	

Location of view towers (machan) with XY coordinates

SN	GPS location		Location	Nearest Post	Type	Remarks
	X	Y				
1	567432	3137441	Mulghat Phanta	Chepang Range Post	RCC	
2	551152	3145950	Guthi Phanta	Guthi Sector	RCC	
3	528251	3154598	Lamkauli Phanta	Bankhet Range Post	RCC	
4	523551	3150254	Tinkune	Hattimachan Post	RCC	
5	523186	3151778	Kalaban	Hattimachan Post	RCC	
6	562591	3140658	Dhanuse	Sotkhola Post	RCC	
7	523647	3147517	Headquarter/ Thakurdwara	Thakurdwara Sector	RCC	
8	557253	3143620	Babiyachaur Phanta	Shivapur Post	Wooden	
9	552011	3145789	Guthi/East from Sector	Guthi Sector	Wooden	
10	528047	3153641	Lamkauli Phanta	Bankhet Range Post	Wooden	
11	525059	3152671	BagauraPhanta/ Near Barhasinga	Gaidamachan Post	Wooden	
			Chowk			
12	524580	3153328	BagauraPhanta/ Rastrapati Machan	Gaidamachan Post	Wooden	
13	523205	3150369	Baghmachan	Hattimachan Post	Wooden	
14	523795	3154917	Gaidamachan	Gaidamachan Post	Wooden	
15	525687	3158542	Lagunamachan	Lagunamachan Post	Wooden	
16	522088	3147074	Hattimachan/ Hattimachan Phanta	Hattimachan Post	Wooden	
17	557378	3129700	Betahani	Betahani Post	Wooden	

Number of tourists visiting BNP (Foreigners and Nepalese)

Fiscal year	Foreigner	SAARC	Nepali	Total
2041/42				212
2042/43				20
2043/44				115
2044/45				222
2045/46				314
2046/47				556
2047/48				360
2048/49				370
2049/50				302
2050/51				871
2051/52				1042
2052/53				1855
2053/54				3111
2054/55				4707
2055/56	3097	73	3269	6439
2056/57	3426	134	6028	9588
2057/58	7458	67	3225	10750
2058/59	3227	44	2739	6010
2059/60	1624	47	1204	2875
2060/61	1479	14	1070	2563
2061/62	651	10	512	1173
2062/63	737	27	1020	1784
2063/64	1700	119	1818	3637
2064/65	1938	97	2441	4476
2065/66	2393	164	2499	5056
2066/67	3936	78	2729	6743
2067/68	3919	171	3939	8029
2068/69	5152	156	5654	10962
2069/70	5734	286	6954	12974
2070/71	5369	321	7517	13207
2071/72	5426	331	7791	13548
2072/73	3069	325	7247	10641
2073/74	5877	523	11609	18009
2074/75	5957	816	13511	20284
2075/76	7455	805	16298	24558
2076/77	4972	534	9754	15260
2077/78	202	67	7808	8077
2077/78	2322	901	13074	16297

Wetlands of BNP with XY coordinates

SN	Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Name	Nearest Sector/ Post	Remarks
	X	Y				
1	522841	3149471	148	Kingfisher Phanta (1) Pokhari	Hattimachan Post	
2	522908	3149758	128	Kingfisher Phanta (2) Pokhari	Hattimachan Post	
3	523203	3151091	146	Kalaban Pokhari	Hattimachan Post	
4	522462	3148797		Tallo King Fisher Pokhari	Hattimachan Post	
5	523403	3147904		Chittal Phanta Pokhari	Hattimachan Post	
6	522562	3147233		Chingari Pokhari	Hattimachan Post	
7	523748	3147618		HQ Machha Pokhari	Thakurdwara Sector	With Solar Boring System
8	525129	3151545	153	Khauraha Cross Mathillo Pokhari	Thakurdwara Sector	
9	522847	3148122	190	Bagdhaua Tal (South of Jhadkapatti Phanta)	Thakurdwara Sector	
10	525042	3149653	84	Damaru Pokhari	Thakurdwara Sector	
11	526576	3151009	161	Gobrela Gate Pokhari	Thakurdwara Sector	With Solar Boring System
12	524845	3149022	133	C Pokhari (Chitkaiya Chowk)	Thakurdwara Sector	
13	524239	3148839	133	NTNC Phanta Pokhari	Thakurdwara Sector	
14	525615	3152536	133	Bathaniya Pokhari	Thakurdwara Sector	
15	525662	3150145	170	Tiger Top Pokhari	Thakurdwara Sector	With Solar Boring System
16	525892	3151116	208	Gobrela Gate West Pokhari	Bankhet Range Post	
17	528342	3155484	167	Y Pokhari	Bankhet Range Post	With Solar Boring System
18	528322	3154605	162	Lamkauli RCC Machan Pokhari	Bankhet Range Post	With Solar Boring System
19	527832	3153728	161	Lamkauli Phanta Bich Pokhari	Bankhet Range Post	With Solar Boring System

SN	Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Name	Nearest Sector/ Post	Remarks
	X	Y				
20	526370	3152594	143	Gaida Pokhari (Near Lamkauli Chowk)	Bankhet Range Post	With Solar Boring System
21	528118	3154249	163	Lamkauli Kuwa Pokhari	Bankhet Range Post	
22	527666	3154760	155	Deuta Tal/Star Pokhari	Bankhet Range Post	With Solar Boring System
23	529096	3154231	189	Jagatram Pokhari	Bankhet Range Post	With Solar Boring System
24	527633	3152873		Bankhet Pokhari	Bankhet Range Post	With Solar Boring System
25	527277	3153133	163	Lakauli Two Square Pokhari	Bankhet Range Post	
26	526687	3152840	208	Lamkauli Chowk Pokhari	Bankhet Range Post	
27	529355	3157440	190	Bagh Pokhari	Motipur Post	With Solar Boring System
28	530607	3154919		Motipur-Amreni Cross Pokhari	Motipur Post	
29	529814	3155479	182	Laligurans Pokhari	Motipur Post	With Solar Boring System
30	530292	3158779	181	Umanga Pokhari (Kuwabhar Area)	Amreni Post	
31	532985	3154656	242	Ambasa Old Post Pokhari	Amreni Post	
32	533021	3151583		Balati Pokhari	Amreni Post	
33	532895	3155455		Amreni Haribansa Pokhari	Amreni Post	With Solar Boring System
34	531562	3156433		Sital Pokhari (South of Khayarbhatti Chowk HW)	Amreni Post	
35	530486	3159284	196	Kuwabhar Check Post Pokhari	Amreni Post	
36	531499	3157431	179	Khayarbhatti Chowk West X Pokhari	Amreni Post	
37	529580	3156859	164	Sarju Tal	Amreni Post	With Solar Boring System
38	532376	3158101		Kuwabhar V Pokhari	Amreni Post	
39	531938	3155444		Amreni Highway Pokhari	Amreni post	

SN	Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Name	Nearest Sector/ Post	Remarks
	X	Y				
40	531733	3155009		Amreni Post Pokhari	Amreni post	With Solar Boring System
41	529912	3158754		Asna Pokhari Kuwabhar (Two water Hole)	Amreni Post	Boring Only
42	531568	3158402		Kuwabhar Kharayo Pokhari	Amreni Post	Boring Only
43	531416	3156185		Niure Pokhari	Amreni Post	
44	533406	3154373		Balati Nahar Pokhari	Amreni Post	
45	529991	3160035		Shikari Pokhari	Amreni Post	With Solar Boring System
46	525603	3153397	172	Harry Chowk Pokhari	Gaidamachan Post	
47	525585	3155764	155	Rhino Release Tal	Gaidamachan Post	With Solar Boring System
48	526962	3161444	180	Ghaite Pokhari	Gaidamachan Post	
49	524810	3153549	147	Naya Bagaura Phanta Pokhari	Gaidamachan Post	
50	524433	3153822	160	Sawari Camp Phanta Pokhari	Gaidamachan Post	
51	525225	3154216	188	T Pokhari	Gaidamachan Post	
52	525555	3154612	179	Salak Pokhari	Gaidamachan Post	
53	526454	3154879	164	Chandramukhi Pokhari	Gaidamachan Post	With Solar Boring System
54	527725	3156083	167	Khodau Tal	Gaidamachan Post	With Solar Boring System
55	524917	3153492	192	Harry Chowk Pokhari	Gaidamachan Post	
56	525034	3154843	801	Nepalganj Cross Pokhari	Gaidamachan Post	
57	526177	3155374		Google Pokhari	Gaidamachan Post	
58	526815	3161437	176	Tented Camp (2) Pokhari	Lagunamachan Post	
59	527688	3158033	190	Thulokhalla K Pokhari	Lagunamachan Post	With Solar Boring System
60	526592	3158792	163	Patachuli Tal	Lagunamachan Post	
61	527038	3158624	187	Deshbahadur Tal	Lagunamachan Post	
62	528691	3160194	191	Ganesh Tal Chowk	Lagunamachan Post	

SN	Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Name	Nearest Sector/ Post	Remarks
	X	Y				
63	528065	3160987	180	Kamal Pokhari	Lagunamachan Post	With Solar Boring System
64	527880	3161939	187	Damodar Pokhari	Lagunamachan Post	With Solar Boring System
65	528021	3157196	182	R Pokhari (Khodau Tal mathi)	Lagunamachan Post	
66	525910	3158585	166	Lagunamachan Post Pokhari	Lagunamachan Post	With Solar Boring System
67	526375	3159820	187	Hatti Tal	Lagunamachan Post	With Solar Boring System
68	528133	3160009	193	Ganesh Tal	Lagunamachan Post	
69	528899	3159313	176	Dhanesh Tal	Lagunamachan Post	With Solar Boring System
70	529049	3160566	185	Baliram Tal	Lagunamachan Post	With Solar Boring System
71	527432	3161718	191	Kuilarghari Pokhari / PuspPokhari	Lagunamachan Post	With Solar Boring System
72	529066	3165170	272	Chure Phedi 1 no. Tal	KarnaliChisapani Post	
73	529536	3164195	237	Chure Phedi 2 no. Tal	KarnaliChisapani Post	
74	529912	3161108		Morang Pokhari	KarnaliChisapani Post	
75	528619	3164768		Karnali Asafal Pokhari	KarnaliChisapani Post	
76	527122	3164195	181	Lalmati Pokhari	KarnaliChisapani Post	With Solar Boring System
77	527994	3165124	187	Lalmati Pokhari (North of Lalmati Chowk HW)	KarnaliChisapani Post	
78	532905	3161166	226	GitheKhola (1) Pokhari	Khayarbhatti Post	
79	535916	3160133	278	Khalla Pokhari	Khayarbhatti Post	
80	536141	3160199	307	Khayarbhatti Danda Pokhari	Khayarbhatti Post	
81	535514	3159291		Pani Tank Pokhari	Khayarbhatti Post	
82	533441	3160958		GitheKhola (2) Pokhari	Khayarbhatti Post	

SN	Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Name	Nearest Sector/ Post	Remarks
	X	Y				
83	535514	3160291		Khayarbhatti (1) Pokhari	Khayarbhatti Post	
84	536326	3160122		Khayarbhatti (2) Pokhari	Khayarbhatti Post	
85	532215	3157162		Khayar Chamber Pokhari	Khayarbhatti Post	
86	536298	3160364		Khayarbhatti Post Pokhari	Khayarvatti Post	With Solar Boring System
87	538315	3159007	309	Dhadbas Road Pokhari	Dhadbas Post	
88	539254	3156862		Danbatal Ukalo Pokhari	Dhadbas Post	
89	540344	3156446		Danabtal Rasilo Pokhari	Dhadbas Post	
90	544592	3152608	394	Lamidamar East Pokhari	Lamidamar Post	
91	543607	3151594	344	Lamidamar Pokhari	Lamidamar Post	
92	542820	3153053	360	Lamidamar Chowk Pokhari	Lamidamar Post	
93	542652	3151828	325	Lamidamar Post Pokhari	Lamidamar Post	
94	542162	3152039	305	Lamidamar Phanta (1) Pokhari	Lamidamar Post	
95	542775	3152237	340	Lamidamar Post North Pokhari	Lamidamar Post	
96	541873	3152146	320	Lamidamar Phanta (2) Pokhari	Lamidamar Post	
97	541642	3153434	375	Puranpur Pokhari (South of Road)	Lamidamar Post	
98	540387	3155230		Apkholital Pokhari	Lamidamar Post	
99	548137	3149915	323	Ratamate Phanta (1) Pokhari	Ratmate Post	
100	548125	3149202	328	Ratamate Phanta (3) Pokhari	Ratmate Post	
101	545913	3150704		Deurali Kalinara Road Pokhari	Ratmate Post	
102	548192	3149562		Ratamate Phanta (2) Pokhari	Ratmate Post	
103	545748	3151417	426	Deurali Pokhari	Ratmate Post	
104	542233	3147922	193	Gaidaphanta Pokhari Kalinara	Kalinara Post	
105	545319	3147529	236	Kalinara (1) Pokhari	Kalinara Post	
106	540917	3149130		Kalinara (2) Pokhari	Kalinara Post	
107	553658	3145571	241	ChittalPhant (1) Pokhari	Guthi Sector	
108	553551	3145423	237	ChittalPhanta (2) Pokhari	Guthi Sector	
109	551117	3145865	227	GuthiPhanta Machan Pokhari	Guthi Sector	With Solar Boring System
110	551279	3145775	229	GuthiPhanta Machan South Pokhari	Guthi Sector	
111	551386	3146443	229	GuthiKuwa Pokhari	Guthi Sector	
112	551086	3146703	250	North Guthi Phanta Pokhari	Guthi Sector	
113	550830	3146061	231	West Guthi Phanta Pokhari	Guthi Sector	

SN	Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Name	Nearest Sector/ Post	Remarks
	X	Y				
114	552149	3146971	267	Guthi Sector North (1200 m) Gautam	Guthi Sector	
				Pokhari		
115	550848	3145617	226	Guthi Gaidatal	Guthi Sector	
116	552283	3145926		Guthi Kathe Machan Pokhrai	Guthi Sector	
117	550522	3147527		Major Khola Pokhari	Guthi Sector	
118	550787	3145243		Guthi Dovan Natural Ghol	Guthi Sector	
119	556494	3142367	245	Rohini Pokhari	Thuloshree Post	
120	552285	3144313		Sanoshree Phanta Sano Pokhari	Thuloshree Post	
121	552653	3144158		Sanoshree Phanta Santosh Pokhari	Thuloshree Post	
122	552988	3144033		Sanoshree Gaida Pokhari	Thuloshree Post	
123	556590	3142365	240	Gaida Aune Tal Pokhari (Eastern ThuloshreePhanta)	Thuloshree Post	
124	552314	3144437		Shanoshree Pokhari	Thuloshree Post	
125	554219	3143951		Simal Pokhari Thuloshree Phanta	Thuloshree Post	
126	554661	3143455		UK Pokhari Thuloshree Phanta	Thuloshree Post	With Solar Boring System
127	553966	3143762		Thuloshree Pokhrai	Thuloshree Post	
128	560133	3142059	269	Shiva Tal	Shivapur Post	
129	559841	3141912	256	Shivapur Phanta (2) Pokhari	Shivapur Post	
130	558764	3142588		Babiyachaur Simalghari Pokhari	Shivapur Post	
131	559700	3141100	260	Morungi Khola Pokhari	Shivapur Post	
132	560065	3142225	250	Shivapur Post North East Pokhari	Shivapur Post	
133	559330	3142114	250	Shivapur Phanta (1) Pokhari	Shivapur Post	
134	557127	3143670	259	Babiyachaur Pokhari	shivapur post	With Solar Boring System
135	563033	3140396	294	Dhanushe Phanta (1) Pokhari	Sivapur Post	
136	562811	3140516		Dhanuse Phanta (2) Pokhari	Sothkhola Post	
137	565357	3139377	297	Sothkhola Pokhari	Sothkhola Post	
138	563033	3140396	294	Dhanuse Pokhari (1)	Sothkhola Post	
139	565032	3139332	278	Sothkhola Bagar Pokhari	Sothkhola Post	
140	563330	3140049		Dhanushe Danda Pokhari	Sothkhola Post	
141	569261	3136753		Chepang Post Pokhari	Chepang Range Post	
142	567488	3137418		Mulghat Machan Pokhari	Chepang Range Post	

SN	Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Name	Nearest Sector/ Post	Remarks
	X	Y				
143	568270	3137295		Mulghat Phanta Pokhari	Chepang Range Post	
144	532589	3148434	165	Bhurigaun Chittale Pokhari	Bhurigaun Range Post	With Solar Boring System
145	533556	3148552	178	Dumreni (1) Pokhari	Bhurigaun Range Post	
146	534476	3148847	191	Bhurigaun Fireline (1) Pokhari	Bhurigaun Range Post	
147	535122	3147017	183	Bhurigaun Fireline (2) Pokhari	Bhurigaun Range Post	
148	533752	3145048	172	Sainawar Post Pokhari	Sainawar Post	
149	534468	3145394	188	Khum Tal	Sainawar Post	
150	533760	3146504		Dumreni Pokhari	Sainawar Post	
151	534798	3145744	188	Sainawar Pani Pokhari	sainawar_post	With Solar Boring System
152	537840	3141818	168	Theni Khola Pokhari	Parewaodar Post	
153	537517	3142008	170	Budhikhola Pokhari	Parewaodar Post	
154	538079	3140443	179	Rammapur Temporary Check Post	Parewaodar Post	
				Pokhari		
155	537777	3142409	181	Nahar (1) Pokhari	Parewaodar Post	
156	537478	3142572	175	Nahar(2) Pokhari	Parewaodar Post	
157	537338	3144025	172	Parewaodar Post Pokhari	Parewaodar Post	With Solar Boring System
158	541949	3138111		Rammapur Pokhari (Near Rescue Centre)	Rammapur Sector	With Solar Boring System
159	541869	3138792		Jakhar Pokhari	Rammapur Sector	
160	543533	3138569		Khajuri Pokhari (RammapurChure)	Rammapur Sector	
161	543963	3139231		Danda Pokhari (RammapurChure)	Rammapur Sector	
162	542272	3138972		Dale Pokhari	Rammapur Sector	
163	542547	3139198	190	Rammapur Chure Pokhari	Rammapur Sector	
164	542333	3139033	173	Rammapur Chure Phedi Pokhari	Rammapur Sector	
165	546963	3137572		Dhakaila Machan Pokhari	Dhakaila Post	
166	546652	3136856		Dhakaila Post Pokhari	Dhakaila Post	With Solar Boring System

SN	Coordinates		Elevation (m)	Name	Nearest Sector/ Post	Remarks
	X	Y				
167	548331	3132470		Thumani (1) Pokhari	Thumani Post	
168	548464	3132051		Thumani (2) Pokhari	Thumani Post	
169	547597	3133605		Thumani (3) Pokhari (West of Post)	Thumani Post	
170	553182	3131002		Bhastal Post Pokhari	Bhastal Range Post	With Solar Boring System
171	551706	3132101		Belauli Sichai Pokhari	Bhastal Range Post	
172	558212	3129252		Betahani Post Pokhari	Betahani Post	
173	560411	3131243		Betahani Pokhari	Betahani Post	
174	561039	3131156		Betahani Ranjha Pokhari	Betahani Post	
175	557626	3130200		Betahani Machan Pokhari	Betahani Post	
176	564934	3129638	187	Chisapani Post Pokhari	Chisapani Range Post	With Solar Boring System
177	564966	3129734		Chisapani Dry (1) Pokhari	Chisapani Range Post	
178	564664	3130960		Chisapani Dry (2) Pokhari	Chisapani Range Post	
179	563540	3130989		Chisapani Tharubas Pokhari (2)	Chisapani Range Post	

Total 179 Water Hole (39 with Solar Boring system & 2 with only Boring)

**Maximum and minimum temperature (1985-2021)
in degree Celsius**

Year	Manual Daily Maximum Air Temperature (Avg)	Manual Daily Minimum Air Temperature (Avg)
1991	29.353	19.584
1992	29.299	19.806
1993	28.871	18.346
1994	29.652	19.861
1995	29.438	19.834
1996	29	19.897
1997	26.889	19.256
1998	24.325	20.053
1999	29.106	20.053
2000	28.484	19.44
2001	29.757	19.592
2002	29.457	19.861
2003	29.06	19.483
2004	21.985	20.881
2005	31.615	21.091
2006	30.33	20.003
2007	29.531	19.76
2008	30.177	20.335
2009	30.808	19.953
2010	28.737	18.096
2011	30.848	21.272
2012	30.334	19.47
2013	29.192	18.838
2014	29.449	19.289
2015	29.595	19.544
2016	30.264	19.811
2017	30.192	19.953
2018	29.823	19.362
2019	30.201	19.882
2020	29.145	19.262
2021	29.88	19.56

Monthly Temperature recorded in Karnali Chisapani (2021)

S.N.	Months	Average Daily Maximum Air Temperature(Avg)	Average Daily Minimum Air Temperature(Avg)
1	January	20.212	10.76
2	February	26.267	13.489
3	March	32.541	18.361
4	April	36.47	21.776
5	May	33.422	23.212
6	June	32.733	25.086
7	July	33.261	25.603
8	August	32.406	25.338
9	September	33.576	25.33
10	October	31.396	22.183
11	November	25.27	16.303
12	December	20.79	12.425
	Average	29.86	19.99

Yearly rainfall in mm (1991-2021)

SN	Year	24h accumulated precipitation measured at Karnali Chisapani
1	1991	1978.5
2	1992	1592.2
3	1993	2301.9
4	1994	1604.1
5	1995	2150.6
6	1996	2069.7
7	1997	2649.3
8	1998	2731.1
9	1999	2353.3
10	2000	2105.3
11	2001	2342.4
12	2002	2178.1
13	2004	2096.3
14	2005	1868.4
15	2006	2075
16	2007	3293.2
17	2008	2735.7
18	2009	2228.5
19	2010	902.2
20	2011	1733.5
21	2012	2192.4
22	2013	3138.7
23	2014	3390.5
24	2015	2302.5
25	2016	2526.2
26	2017	2258.7
27	2018	2174.8
28	2019	2103.2
29	2020	3088.01
30	2021	2413.34

Monthly rainfall of 2021

S.N.	Months	24h accumulated Precipitation from manual station measured at 03UTC(Sum)
1	January	0.01
2	February	0
3	March	0
4	April	9.41
5	May	309.3
6	June	334.3
7	July	613.91
8	August	752.62
9	September	167.52
10	October	180.24
11	November	0.01
12	December	46.02
	Total	2413.34
	Average	371.28

Yearly Relative Humidity of Karnali Chisapani (1991-2020)

S.N	Year	Humidity
1	1991	69.968
2	1992	67.169
3	1993	68.939
4	1994	69.539
5	1995	71.594
6	1996	71.577
7	1997	68.923
8	1998	71.836
9	1999	70.915
10	2000	73.527
11	2001	73.398
12	2002	81.017
13	2003	73.862
14	2004	71.889
15	2005	68.566
16	2006	72.819
17	2008	80.289
18	2009	69.292
19	2010	70.759
20	2011	76.55
21	2012	70.503
22	2013	75.451
23	2014	70.789
24	2015	74.54
25	2016	70.98
26	2017	71.506
27	2018	72.254
28	2019	71.525
29	2020	78.416
	Total	2098.39
	Average	72.35

Monthly Relative Humidity of Karnali Chisapani

S.N	Months	Relative Humidity
1	January	85.086
2	February	73.416
3	March	50.534
4	April	35.119
5	May	64.282
6	June	79.671
7	July	83.672
8	August	88.047
9	September	84.552
10	October	82.28
11	November	81.942
12	December	82.368
	Total	890.97
	Average	74.25

Annual Estimated quantity of collectable river materials

S.N.	Name of Users Committee	Name of Rivers in Committee	Length of river (m)	Breadth of river (m)	Depth (m)	Volume (m ³)	Extraction site	Remarks
1	Thakurbaba BZUC	Orahi Khola	950	60	0.25	14250	Sukha and Sutaiya	
		Orahi Khola	650	65	0.25	10562.5	Brindapuri	
		Bhurkheha khola	350	70	0.25	6125	Bhurkheha	Sand only
		Khauraha Khola, Hattisar	700	70	0.25	12250	Hattisar	Boulder and Gravel
2	Shree Ramnagar BZUC	Balate Khola	1250	115	0.25	35937.5		
		Kamali Khola	550	55	0.25	7562.5		
		Bhawori Khola	220	35	0.25	1925		
		Orahi Khola	300	40	0.25	3000	Perahani	
		Sundartapu	650	65	0.25	10562.5	Ambasa	
		Ramipur	300	40	0.25	3000	Sujanpur	
		Satbaruwo Khola	550	65	0.25	8937.5		
3	Shivapur Aikikrit BZUC	Orahi khola	400	75	0.25	7500	Orahi ghat	
		Orahi khola	85	55	0.25	1168.75	Orahi ghat	
		Orahi khola	325	80	0.25	6500	Orahi ghat	
		Orahi khola	220	65	0.25	3575	Bhadeli ghat	
		Orahi khola	300	65	0.25	4875	Bhadeli ghat	
		Orahi khola	20	20	0.25	100	Sundarpurpur CF	

S.N.	Name of Users Committee	Name of Rivers in Committee	Length of river (m)	Breadth of river (m)	Depth (m)	Volume (m ³)	Extraction site	Remarks
4	Babai BZUC	Babi river	575	150	0.25	21562.5	Bargadhada	
		Babi river	850	175	0.25	37187.5	Maanpur	
		Babi river	500	150	0.25	18750	Sainwar	
		Bhudhi khola	325	20	0.25	1625	Budhi khola	Sand only
		Babai river	125	35	0.25	1093.75	Babai river	Gravel
5	Bhada BZUC	Bhada khola	1200	60	0.25	18000	Dakela	
		Bhada khola	1350	65	0.25	21937.5	Khaireni	
		Bhada khola	1450	70	0.25	25375	Atariya	
		Jyang nadhi	1850	50	0.25	23125	Katarnia	
		Jyang nadhi	1200	50	0.25	15000	Janakalyan	
6	Chepang BZUC	Babai river (Hattikhil, Chepang, Batule, Kudule, Bhagaha)	1950	115	0.25	56062.5	Gerbani ghat	
		Khote khola	250	35	0.25	2187.5	Khote khola	
		Gidhey Khola	400	50	0.25	5000	Gerbani ghat	Stone only
7	Suryapatuwa BZUC	Khauraha khola	1550	80	0.25	31000	Geruwa ghat	
		Geruwa Khola	100	75	0.25	1875	Balampur ghat	
		Orahi Khola	250	85	0.25	5312.5	Orahi ghat	
		Khauraha khola	300	100	0.25	7500	Taduwa kula	
		Khauraha khola	850	125	0.25	26562.5	Chamlighat	
		Geruwo Khola	1700	125	0.25	53125	Saijanaghat	
		Khauraha khola	100	65	0.25	1625	Harbariya Drand	

S.N.	Name of Users Committee	Name of Rivers in Committee	Length of river (m)	Breadth of river (m)	Depth (m)	Volume (m3)	Extraction site	Remarks
8	Sidhhapuri BZUC	Mankhola	1900	50	0.25	23750	Chyami ghat	
		Kareli khola	1200	50	0.25	15000	Man khola dovan	
		Maghilo karelu khola	1950	50	0.25	24375	Ailani chaur	
9	Patabhar BZUC	Geruwa	2200	250	0.25	137500	Okhariya ghat	
		Bandaiya dhauba	550	125	0.25	17187.5	Tokaligad ghat	
		Karnali	350	85	0.25	7437.5	Fachakpur ghat	
		Karnali	1600	85	0.25	34000	Sankathi ghat	
		Raajipur	450	175	0.25	19687.5	Rajipur ghat	
		Karnali	200	90	0.25	4500	khutehanaghat, Karnali	
		Karnali	400	125	0.25	12500	Ranipurghat	
		Karnali	500	125	0.25	15625	Sudhulibandh, Rajbiraj	
		Karnali	800	150	0.25	30000	Bankatti ghat	
		Karnali	400	100	0.25	10000	Rajipur ghat	
		Karnali	800	80	0.25	16000	Bagahipur ghat	
		Karnali	250	125	0.25	7812.5	Loharpur ghat	
		Karnali	350	150	0.25	13125	Banghusa ghat	
10	Geruwa BZUC	Geruwa river	1500	250	0.25	93750	Shantipur ghat, Thukuniya ghat	
		Geruwa river	1450	250	0.25	90625	Rajipur ghat	
		Geruwa river	1200	250	0.25	75000	Lwanche tower ghat	
		Geruwa river	1100	250	0.25	68750	Dakshinpur ghat	
		Geruwa river	1250	250	0.25	78125	Khallagau ghat	
		Geruwa river	1000	200	0.25	50000	Khonpur ghat	

S.N.	Name of Users Committee	Name of Rivers in Committee	Length of river (m)	Breadth of river (m)	Depth (m)	Volume (m3)	Extraction site	Remarks
11	Asare Gaudi BZUC	Geruwa river	950	175	0.25	41562.5	Manau ghat	
		Geruwa river	600	125	0.25	18750	Neureni	
		Geruwa river	650	150	0.25	24375	Preaseni ghat	
		Geruwa river	600	150	0.25	22500	Nauranga ghat	
		Geruwa river	650	150	0.25	24375	Praseni ghat	
		Geruwa river	650	100	0.25	16250	Praseni ghat	
		Geruwa river	300	100	0.25	7500	Naurenga ghat	
12	Kareliya BZUC	Rajkula	1200	50	0.25	15000	Samdhini kusum	Stone, gravel, sand
		Budhikhola	1300	30	0.25	9750	Buthikhola	Sand and gravels
		Khenikhola	300	25	0.25	1875	Rajkula	Sand only
		Fardangakhola	850	30	0.25	6375	Ramapur	Sand, gravel
		Banke dundakhola	350	25	0.25	2187.5	Rajkula ghat	
		Babai river	950	75	0.25	17812.5	Dangapur ghat	
		Maanpurkala	1150	20	0.25	5750	Lamkighat	
		Duduwa khola	1150	50	0.25	14375	Baaghkhor BZCF	
		Ghattekhola	900	30	0.25	6750	Bhagbati BZCF	
		Lauhakhola	1500	50	0.25	18750	Bhagbati BZCF	
		Pujjale khola	950	15	0.25	3562.5	Bhagbati BZCF	
		Chyama river	1450	50	0.25	18125	Swargadwari BZCF	
		Kuthara laganiya khola	1100	75	0.25	20625	Srijana BZCF	
		Gyang khola	100	15	0.25	375	Gravel, sand only, Thamani	

S.N.	Name of Users Committee	Name of Rivers in Committee	Length of river (m)	Breadth of river (m)	Depth (m)	Volume (m ³)	Extraction site	Remarks
		Reu khola	350	15	0.25	1312.5	Bhastal	
		Reu khola (Bijghatuwa BZCF)	250	15	0.25	937.5	Dulwaghat	
		Reu Khola (Gayatri BZCF)	375	10	0.25	937.5	Rajiphant ghat	
	Hariharpur BZUC	Chalish khola	300	10	0.25	750	Chaliskhola pul ghat (Stone)	
		Hanne simal khola	200	15	0.25	750	Baisghate dovan	
		Oila khola	350	20	0.25	1750	Bharleni	
		Hattikhal khola	200	10	0.25	500	Sireni khola ghat	
		Lekhu Hatti khola	200	10	0.25	500	Chiuribas BZCF	
		Thulo khola	300	5	0.25	375	Masina BZCF	
		Total				1660925		
		Allowaable 50%				830462.5		
		Stone (20%)				166092.5		
		Gravel (40%)				332185		
		Sand (40%)				332185		

Participants of the meeting**Annex XVA: Participants of planning meeting at Thakurdwara**

Date: 2078/09/02

SN	Name of participants	Position	Affiliated organization
1.	Bishnu Prasad Shrestha	CCO	BNP
2.	Nadraj Acharya	Chairman	BZMC
3.	Dr. Rabin Kadaria	Head of NTNC	BCP
4.	Rajesh Lamsal	Assistant Conservation Officer	BNP
5.	Mukunda Sanjal	Assistant Conservation Officer	BNP
6.	Deputy colonel Anil Lohani	Army	Devihal group
7.	Purushottam Bafle	Ranger of BNP	BNP
8.	Nilakantha Kandel	Bufferzone Support Officer	BZMC
9.	Dhananjaya Kandel	Ranger	BNP
10.	Ashish Thapa	Ranger	BNP
11.	Subash kumar Tharu	Senior Gamescout	BNP
12.	Pankharaj Tiruwa	Senior Gamescout	BNP
13.	Saurav shrestha		NRCs

**Annex XVB: Participants of stakeholder meeting held
at Thakurdwara, Bardia**

Date: 2078/12/25

S.N	Name of participants	Position	Affiliated Organizations
1.	Bishnu Prasad Shrestha	Chief Protection officer	BNP
2.	Ghanashyam Narayan Shrestha	Mayor	BNP
3.	Netra Raj Acharya	BZMC Chair	
4.	Lavkhus Yadav		Gulariya Ward no.9
5.	Ramesh Thapa	Conservation Expert	Bardia
6	Ganesh Amgain	Army officer	Devi Dutta Group
7.	Tilak Raj Tharu	Chairman	Pathvar
8.	Shyam Kumar Thapa	Conservation Expert	NTNC Kathmandu
9.	Dol Raj Basnet	Duputy professor	BNP
10.	Min Bahadur Saud	Chairman	Binda
11.	Tara Jang Malla	Deputy secretary	Asaregaudi BZUC
12.	Prem Prasad Dawadi	Governance Specialist	NRCS
13.	Amit Kumar Khadka	Chairman	Geruwa Municipality
14.	Bishnu Prasad Thapaliya	Program co-ordinator	ZSL Nepal
15.	Lekhi Ram Tharu	Chairman	
16.	Bhabuk Yogi	FM Radio	Bardia
17.	Ramesh Kumar Thapa	Ex. warden	
18.	Pancha Bahadur Rokaya	Chief secretary	Shivapur
19.	Jhan Kumr Dhakal	Chief secretary	Gaurwa
20.	Hariram Bijaya	Ward chairperson	Thkaurbaba Municipality ward no.2
21	Nima Prasad Tharu		
22	Shyam lal Yadu	Ward chairman	Ward no.1
23	Sabitri Thapa	WESC	Ward no. 9
24	Radha Chaudhary	Chairperson	Municipality 9
25	Sudip Tharu	Secretary	NAGA
26	Jamarhan Yogi	Chairman	Ramnagar
27	Bashudev Bhattarai	Secretary	SENSE Nepal
28	Ram Bahadur Shahi	Chairman	BNCC
29	Dayaram Budha	Ward Chairman	Geruwa 1
30	Bhawani P. Bhusal	Ward Chairman	Thakurbaba 6 ward

S.N	Name of participants	Position	Affiliated Organizations
31	Amin Chaudhary	Chief Secretary	
32	Fattu Tharu	Ward Chairman	Bardia 9
33	Dr. Rabin Kadariya	Doctor	NTNC
34	Prakash Thapa	Managar	Illam project
35	Chakra P. Khanal	Chairman	Ward 5
36	Khusi Ram Tharu	Chairman	Sureliyokash
37	Sen Bahadur Tharu	Chairman	Ward no 4
38	Sant Bahadur Gurung	Ward member	
39	Jit Bahadur Sunar	Ward Chairman	Veriganga Municipality 3
40	Kiran Kumar Bhat	Chief secretary	Veriganga Municipality 1
41	Prem Bahadur Tharu Magar	Ward chairman	Ward 5
42	Krishna P. Bhattarai		Development forest
43	Hari Bahadur Thapa		Veriganga Municipality
44	Om Bahadur	Mirgi upavokta	
45	Hemanta Prasad Acharya	Chair	CBAPU Network
46	Birendra Prasad Gautam	Chief secretary	
47	Jaya Bahadur B.K.		Veriganga Mncipality 6
48	Hukumananda Pokhrel Tharu		Bardia municipality 8
49	Ram Bahadur Tharu	Chief Secretary	Thakurbaba
50	Saurav Shrestha	PA management Expert	NRCS

Annex XVC: Participants of Task force meeting

Date: 2079/03/03

SN	Name	Designation	Office
1	Bishnu Prasad Shrestha	Team Leader/Chief Conservation Officer	BNP
2	Ashok Bhandari	Management Officer	DNPWC
3	Dil Pun	Planning Officer	DNPWC
4	Rupak Maharjan	Asst. Management Officer	DNPWC
5	Gopal Khanal	Asst. Management Officer	DNPWC
6	Pemba Shrepa	Asst. Planning Officer	DNPWC
7	Biju Poudel	Ranger	DNPWC
8	Saurav Shrestha	Consultant	NRCS

Annex XVD: Participants of national level stakeholder meeting at DNPWC

Date: 17/03/2079

SN	Name	Designation	Office
1	Bed Kumar Dhakal	Deputy Director General	DNPWC
2	Ashok Bhandari	Management Officer	DNPWC
3	Ganesh Pant	Ecologist	DNPWC
4	Bishnu Prasad Shrestha	Chief Conservation Officer	BNP
5	Chandra Sekhar Chaudhary	Monitoring Officer	DNPWC
6	Sushma Rana	Conservation Education Officer	DNPWC
7	Gopal Ghimire	Under Secretary	DNPWC
8	Bimal Raj Acharya	Under Secretary/Admin	DNPWC
9	Bishnu Niraula	Under Secretary/Account	DNPWC
10	Rupak Maharjan	Asst. Management Officer	DNPWC
11	Gopal Khanal	Asst. Management Officer	DNPWC
12	Ashok Kumar Ram	Asst. Ecologist	DNPWC
13	Hem Raj Acharya	Asst. Ecologist	DNPWC
14	Ashim Thapa	Asst. Ecologist	DNPWC
15	Pemba Sherpa	Asst. Planning Officer	DNPWC
16	Rabindra Karki	Computer Officer	DNPWC
17	Sungava Kayastha		DNPWC
18	Pushpa Mishra		DNPWC
19	Srijana Ghimire	Legal	DNPWC
20	Shiva Raj Bhatta	Conservation Expert	WWF Nepal
21	Shanta Raj Jnwali	Conservation Expert	WWF Nepal
22	Saurav Shrestha	Consultant	NRCS
23	Ushma Gyawali	Consultant	NRCS
24	Asha Gurung	Consultant	NRCS

Annex-XVI

Management Plan Preparation Team

SN	Name	Designation	Office
1	Bishnu Prasad Shrestha	Team leader	CCO BNP
2	Ashok Bhandari	Team member	DNPWC
3	Dil Pun	Team member	DNPWC
4	Rupak Maharjan	Team member	DNPWC
5	Gopal Khanal	Team member	DNPWC
6	Saurav Shrestha	PA Management Expert	NRCS
7	Bhola Nath Dhakal	GIS Expert	NRCS
8	Ushma Gyawali	Consultant	NRCS
9	Asha Gurung	Consultant	NRCS

Pictures from the field



BZUC plan preparations of Thakurbaba



BZUC plan preparations of Shree Ram Nagar



BZUC plan preparations of Kareliya



BZUC plan preparations of Siddhapuri



BZUC plan preparation of Chepang



BZUC plan preparation of Hariharpur



BZUC plan preparations of Suryapatuwa



BZUC plan preparations of Brinda



BZUC plan preparations of Geruwa



Karnali flood plain



Tourism promotion in BZ Chyama Simsar



Learning visit of students at Chital phanta

Reviewer of the Management Plan

SN	Name	Designation	Office
1	Fanindra Kharel	Initial Reviewer / Conservation Expert	Freelance
2	Top Bahadur Khatri	Initial Reviewer / Conservation Expert	EBA II
3	Bishnu Thapaliya	Initial Reviewer / Conservation Expert	ZSL
4	Ramesh Thapa	Initial Reviewer / Conservation Expert	Ujyalo Nepal
5	Shyam Bajimaya	External Reviewer	Freelance
6	Dr. Krishna Prasad Acharya	External Reviewer	Freelance
7	Dr. Shanta R. Jnawali	External Reviewer	WWF Nepal
8	Dr. Maheshwor Dhakal	DG/External Reviewer	DNPWC
9	Mr. Ajaya Karki	DDG/External Reviewer	DNPWC

