



CHITWAN NATIONAL PARK AND IT'S BUFFER ZONE

MANAGEMENT PLAN

2013-2017



**Government of Nepal
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation**

Chitwan National Park Office

Kasara, Chitwan



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नेपाल सरकार
वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मन्त्रालय
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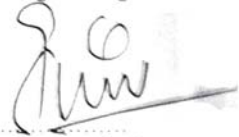
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विषय :- चितवन राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज र यसको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको ५ वर्षे व्यवस्थापन योजना स्वीकृत सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा "चितवन राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज र यसको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको ५ वर्षे व्यवस्थापन योजना (Management Plan) वार्षिक योजनाहरु स्वीकृत योजनाको आधारमा तय हुनुपर्ने र स्वीकृत योजनालाई नेपालीमा प्रकाशन गर्नुपर्ने" शर्तसहित नेपाल सरकार (सचिवस्तर) को मिति २०६९/१०/२८ को निर्णयबाट स्वीकृत गरिएको भनि वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मन्त्रालय, वातावरण महाशाखाको पत्र संख्या वाता ०६९१७० च.नं. ९५ मिति २०६९/१०/२८ को पत्रबाट लेखि आएको हुँदा स्वीकृत भएको पञ्चबर्षिय व्यवस्थापन योजनालाई सबै निकुञ्ज/आरक्ष/संरक्षण क्षेत्र लगायत सम्बन्धित निकायमा १/१ (एक) प्रति उपलब्ध गराउने प्रयोजनका लागि व्यवस्था मिलाउन हुनका साथै स्वीकृत भएको पञ्चबर्षिय व्यवस्थापन योजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि पठाइएको व्यहोरा निर्णयानुसार अनुरोध छ ।


(बद्री प्रसाद न्यौपाने)
उपसचिव (लेखा)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chitwan National Park (CNP), a world heritage property, is the hotspot for the biodiversity conservation in Nepal. The park, which constitutes an important component of Terai Arc Landscape, is among the best managed parks in the world. It has Beeshazari Lake, a Ramsar enlisted site in its buffer zone (BZ). The park is home to second largest population of Greater One-horned Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) in the world, a prime habitat for the viable source population of Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) which is among few sites that holds more than 100 individuals and a refuge for the remnant population of critically endangered Gharial Crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*).

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

Current management plan (2013-2017) is the continuation of the previous management plan (2006-2011) developed through numerous interactions and consultation meetings with stakeholders and key organizations, field works and observations, central and local level workshops followed by expert reviews. Policy guidance for the management plan is derived from the National Biodiversity Strategy (2002), three year interim plan (2009-2012), and the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) Strategic Plan (2004-14). The plan is prepared for conservation, management and utilization of the park and buffer zone resources in scientific and participatory approach with due consideration of its significance and integrity for human well-being.

The management objectives are:

- i. To protect and conserve biodiversity with special focus on nationally protected and globally threatened wildlife species;
- ii. To manage terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat to maintain ecological functions and processes;
- iii. To regulate and promote sustainable eco-tourism maintaining wilderness and cultural heritage;
- iv. To enhance public stewardship on biodiversity conservation by increasing awareness, minimizing human-wildlife conflicts and improving livelihood of people; and
- v. To strengthen institutional capacity through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration.

Five broad thematic areas recognized in the management plan are: Protection and conservation of biodiversity, habitat management, eco-tourism, buffer zone management and conservation awareness, and research and capacity enhancement. Special programmes on species conservation have also been formulated focusing on rhino, tiger and gharial crocodile. Plans have been made not only to suitably manage captive breeding and orphanage centre but also to reintroduce/translocate some wildlife species, viz. wild water buffalo, swamp deer and rhinoceros. Major programmes outlined in the management plan include anti-poaching operations and surveillance, grassland and wetland management, basic physical infrastructure construction, eco-tourism promotion, community development, public awareness, monitoring, research and institutional strengthening. Total five-year required budget for the implementation of the plan is NPR 77,63,09,118 (US\$ 97,03,864) excluding CNP operation costs.

Allocation of NPR 24,41,16,387 (US\$ 30,51,455) for buffer zone management programme (excluding awareness costs) for five years has been included in this total budget. The implementation of this plan is expected to help in better protection and conservation, management of CNP/BZ resources, promotion of eco-tourism, improvement of public relations and human well being, and enhanced capacity of CNP staffs and BZ communities.

FOREWORD



Established in 1973, Chitwan National Park (CNP) is the first protected area of the country. The park is managed for conserving world's second largest population of Greater One-horned Rhinoceros, source population of Royal Bengal Tiger and remnant population of Critically endangered Gharial Crocodile. Being endowed with the important component of Terai Arc Landscape, the park comprises of one of the 200 Global Eco-regions designated by WWF. CNP has been enlisted in the World Heritage site in 1984 by UNESCO for its outstanding natural features as defined by three criteria it meets. The Buffer Zone (BZ) of the park consists of Beeshazari Lake, a Ramsar site of international importance. The buffer zone of the park has been gazetted in 1996 with the objective of gaining people's participation in managing park resources for biodiversity conservation and improving livelihood opportunities of the buffer zone communities. The provision of buffer zone is the outcome of fourth legislative amendment of the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973 (2029 BS).

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

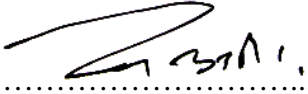
A comprehensive management plan for Chitwan National Park and its Buffer Zone is very important in addressing the emerging issues and challenges and for translating the legislative provisions into action. This management plan (2013-2017) is the continuation of previous management plans prepared for CNP and BZ. This plan has opened up an avenue and paved the way ahead for conserving core values of biodiversity, promoting sustainable and wise use principles of natural resources, including wetlands, regulating tourism and fulfilling the development aspirations of local communities in the buffer zone. With the endorsement of this Plan, there will be better management of the park and its buffer zone.

The Management Plan of CNP and BZ is an undertaking of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation. It is an outcome of the hard work of Management Plan Preparation Team and also an example of technical and financial cooperation of other organizations. I would like to take the opportunity to acknowledge the support extended by conservation partners and other stakeholders, including buffer zone communities and specially appreciate the cooperation extended by National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), Biodiversity Conservation Project (BCC) for making financial arrangements for Plan preparation and conducting its Initial Environmental Examination (IEE). Besides, a large number of professionals, practitioners, academicians and other stakeholders have made valuable contributions during its preparation. The Plan formulation process has adopted a participatory approach and followed the existing format of the management plan endorsed by the Department.

I am confident that this Plan is based on a holistic approach of protected area management and biodiversity conservation integrating the whole landscape of park and buffer zone and their inter-linkages. It is a comprehensive plan that takes into account from the policy issues to practical actions for the conservation and management of park resources. The Plan has logically presented the background information, management practices, methodology, issues, objectives, strategies and activities, five-

year action programmes, and essential budget for the implementation of CNP and BZ activities. I am confident that this will be an important milestone for scientific management of Chitwan National Park and its buffer zone. At this juncture, I would request all conservation and development partners to join hands to successfully implement the Plan so that the twin objectives of conservation and development are fully realized.

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



.....
Tika Ram Adhikari

Director General

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation

Babarmahal, Kathmandu

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Although the preparation of the management plan for Chitwan National Park and its buffer zone is complete and available in this final stage, I strongly believe that this plan is morally incomplete unless I acknowledge its contributors. The management plan is the outcome of continued support and cooperation of many individuals, organizations and stakeholders who were directly or indirectly involved in management planning and preparation process.

Sincere gratitude goes to the reviewers who provided their valuable time and expertise to improve the quality and content of the management plan.

Reviewers: Krishna Prasad Acharya, Former Director General, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), Kathmandu; Shyam Bajimaya, Former Acting Director General, DNPWC; Dr. Santosh Rayamajhi, Associate Professor, Institute of Forestry, Pokhara Campus, Pokhara; and Prof. Dr. Tirtha Bahadur Shrestha, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu (*Retired*) deserve special thanks for providing adorable comments, valuable suggestions and constructive criticisms to bring the plan to this stage. Regional Forest Director, Raj Dev Prasad Yadav also deserve thankfulness for providing invaluable comments and guidance throughout the plan preparation period.

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The support of Chief District Officer, Mr. Ganesh Raj Karki, Superintendent Police, Mr. Bhupal Kumar Bhandari, District Forest Officer, Dr. Indra Sapkota of Chitwan have provided significant inputs in enriching the plan preparation process. Lieutenant Colonel Mr. Ram Chandra K.C. of Nandabox Battalion and Major Mr. Purna Dhakal of Ranadal Company are highly acknowledged for their important suggestions in park management issues and its associated mitigation measures. Mr. Naresh Subedi, Dr. Chiranjibi Pokharel and Mr. Ram Kumar Aryal of NTNC/BCC, Sauraha, need special acknowledgement for rendering financial arrangements and other significant support for management plan preparation and conducting its IEE. Mr. Shyam Kumar Shah and his team of TAL, Sauraha, are thanked for their help and cooperation. I would like to acknowledge Mr. Min Raj Pokharel, Lecturer, Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences, Rampur, for providing significant inputs in designing the log frame of the management plan; Mr. Baburam Lamichhane, Conservation Officer, NTNC/BCC, Sauraha, and Mr. Bholu Dhakal (DNPWC) for covering the GIS part for mapping and other necessary contents of the plan and Mr. Tej Kumar Shrestha, Lumbini Environmental Services, Kathmandu, for conducting IEE for the implementation of the management plan. Mr. Suman Bhattarai, lecturer of the Institute of Forestry, Pokhara, and Mr. Balaram Luitel, Information Officer, District Development Committee, Chitwan, and Mr. Kanchan Thapa, researcher, are also thanked for providing data and other necessary inputs to the management plan. Mr. Narayan Acharya and Mr. Prakash Poudel are also thanked for data collecting, recording and typing inputs.

I would like to appreciate the work of the Management Plan Preparation Team Members whose continuous hard work, perseverance and patience have brought the document to this shape. Team members/Assistant Conservation Officers: Mr. Ganesh Pant, Mr. Rajendra Dhungana and Mr. Laxman Prasad Poudel deserve special appreciation for handling and continuing the plan preparation work at different stages right from its beginning to its finalization. Mr. Deependra Joshi who took the arduous task of editing this plan also deserves a special mention. This document has also benefitted immensely from the inputs from Mr. Lal Bahadur Bhandari, Assistant Conservation Officer for his coordination and arrangement to collect the required data and programmes from buffer zone communities. Under Secretary (Tech.), Mr. Lal Bihari Yadav; Senior Veterinary Doctor, Dr. Kamal Prasad Gaire; Assistant Conservation Officers, Mr. Amir Maharjan, Mr. Tikaram Poudel, Mr. Bed Bahadur Khadka, Mr. Bhumi Raj Upadhaya; Account Officer, Mr. Ek Narayan Sharma Poudel; Gazetted Subba, Mr. Rameshwor Chaudhary; Ranger, Mr. Rupak Maharjan; Office Assistant (BZMC), Mr. Bishnu Dhakal and other staffs of DNPWC, CNP and BZMC, who directly or indirectly cooperated in the preparation of this plan, are also equally thanked for their contribution. My special thanks go to Mr. Bishnu Prasad Thapaliya, Assistant Conservation Officer and Mr. Ashish Adhikari, Program Officer, PCU-NTNC for their untiring support for final comments, suggestions and publication.

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.....
Kamal Jung Kunwar

Chief Conservation Officer

Chitwan National Park Office, Kasara, Chitwan

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

°C	Degree Centigrade
BCC	Biodiversity Conservation Centre
BCN	Bird Conservation Nepal
BS	Bikram Sambat
BNP	Bardia National Park
BZ	Buffer Zone
BZMC	Buffer Zone Management Committee
BZUG	Buffer Zone User Group
AoR	Area of Responsibility
APO	Anti Poaching Operation
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CNP	Chitwan National Park
CSUWN	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DFO	District Forest Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DLSO	District Livestock Service Office
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
DTDB	District Tourism Development Committee
FY	Fiscal Year
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industries
GTRP	Global Tiger Recovery Programme
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HAN	Hotel Association of Nepal
HRD	Human Resource Development
IAAS	Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences
IoF	Institute of Forestry
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Km	Kilometer
Km ²	Square Kilometer
LAC	Limit of Acceptable Change
MFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
MIST	Management Information System
NPR	Nepalese Rupee
NTFPs	Non-timber Forest Products
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation

NTRP	National Tiger Recovery Programme
PA	Protected Area
RCNP	Royal Chitwan National Park
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAWEN	South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity Threat
TAL	Terai Arc Landscape
TAAN	Travel Agency Association of Nepal
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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CHITWAN NATIONAL PARK AND IT'S BUFFER ZONE AT A GLANCE

Location	: Southern part of Inner Terai of Central Nepal
National Park Designation Year	: 2030-06-04 B.S. (1973 AD)
World Heritage Site Declaration	: 1984 AD (UNESCO)
IUCN Category	: II
National Park Area	: 932 Km ²
Buffer Zone Gazetted Year	: 1996 AD (2053 BS)
Buffer Zone Area	: 750 Km ²
Buffer Zone Districts	: 4 (Chitwan, Parsa, Makawanpur and Nawalparasi)
Buffer Zone VDCs / Municipalities	: 36 (VDCs–34, Municipalities–2)
Buffer Zone User Groups	: 1,779 (Female-856 , Male-850, Mixed-73)
Buffer Zone User Committees	: 21
Buffer Zone Households	: 45,616
Buffer Zone Population	: 2,60,352
Ramsar Enlisted Site	: Beeshazari and associated lakes (in Buffer Zone) 13 Aug. 2003
Major Rivers	: Narayani, Rapti and Reu
Bioclimatic Zone	: Tropical and Sub tropical
Bio-Geographic Realm	: Indo-Malayan
Climate	: Tropical Monsoon with High Humidity
Temperature	: Maximum 37 ⁰ C, Minimum 8 ⁰ C
Average Annual Rainfall	: 2,600 mm
Elevation Range	: 150 m to 815 m above mean sea level
Main Mammals	: Greater One-horned Rhinoceros, Royal Bengal Tiger, Asian Elephant, Gangetic Dolphin, Gaur, Sloth Bear
Main Birds	: Bengal Florican, Lesser Florican, Giant Hornbill
Main Reptiles	: Asian Rock Python, Gharial Crocodile, Golden Monitor Lizard
Extinction from the Park	: Swamp Deer and Wild Water Buffalo
Annual Number of Visitors	: 1,70,112 in FY 2011/12
Annual Revenue	: NPR 9,98,96,148 (US \$10,51,538) in FY 2011/12

PROCESS OF MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION

The management plan (2013-2017) is the outcome of judicious effort of individuals representing various organizations and groups. It is prepared in participatory approach and follows the format endorsed by DNPWC. The plan is based on holistic approach and envisages bottom-up planning process. It is prepared with the active involvement of buffer zone communities, relevant government agencies, I/NGOs, academicians, professionals, technicians, social activists, tourism entrepreneurs, community organizations, and other stakeholders. A Management Plan Preparation Team was initially formed at Chitwan National Park to precede plan formulation process. The team was basically responsible for coordination and organization at field, park and district level for management planning. It was assigned with the responsibility of preparation of draft management plan for CNP and BZ. In the course of Plan preparation, the team not only went through numerous literature reviews, consultations, meetings, workshops, field works and observations but also collected relevant data and information from wide range of sources. The name list of the team members is in Annex XXII.

Broadly, the body of the management plan is divided into two parts (i) National Park and (ii) Buffer Zone. The formulation of *National Park part* of the management plan involved gathering of suggestions and comments from relevant stakeholders and their subsequent organization in predesigned management plan format. Similarly, *buffer zone part* was prepared by buffer zone communities under the facilitation of park staffs. The programmes, budget and priorities for buffer zone were prepared with the active involvement of local people. A number of consultation meetings and interaction programmes were conducted at different areas during the course of the plan preparation process. To specify, field level consultation meetings were conducted at all sectors of the park whereas district level interaction programmes were organized at Chitwan, Nawalparasi and Parsa districts. Additionally, numerous formal and informal meetings were held throughout the park area as per the requirements. Logical framework workshops were held at Sauraha and Kasara to collect significant inputs for designing 'Logical Framework' of the plan. Similarly, central level sharing workshop was held at DNPWC inviting the officials from relevant government agencies, conservation partners, donors, professionals, academicians and other stakeholders. The workshop identified key gaps in plan and provided important suggestions to fill up these gaps. The comments and suggestions from these meetings and workshops were further considered and organized to develop 'Draft' management plan. The draft plan was then reviewed by academic and professional experts. Comments, suggestions and constructive criticisms from experts were subsequently incorporated into the draft plan. Finally, the plan document was forwarded for technical and language editing before it was tabled for approval in DNPWC.

PART A : THE EXISTING SITUATION

Chapter I – Introduction of the Area

1.1 Name, Location, Constitution and Extent

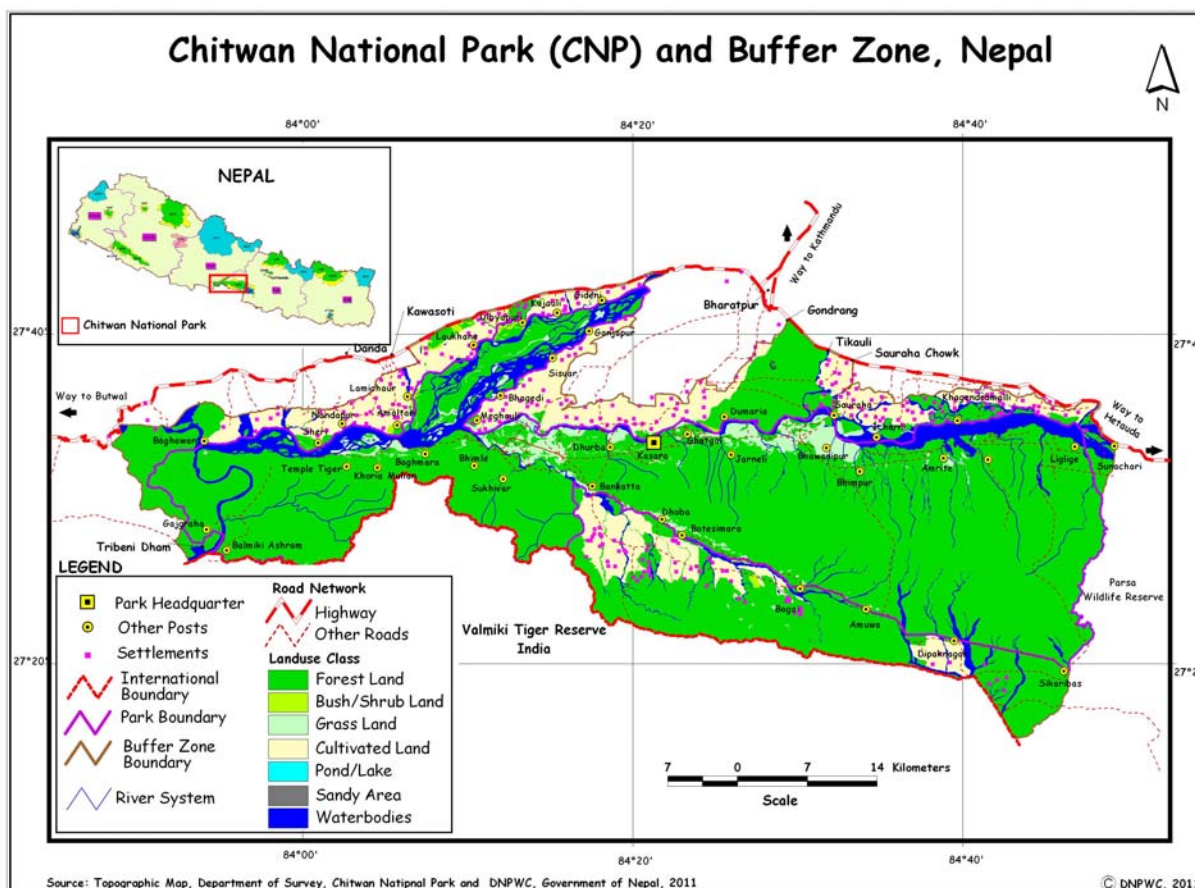
1.1.1 Name

Chitwan National Park and Buffer Zone

1.1.2 Location

Chitwan National Park and its Buffer Zone is situated in southern part of Central Nepal which spreads over Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Parsa and Makawanpur districts. The geographical location of the National Park is between N 27° 20' 19" to 27° 43' 16" longitude and E 83° 44' 50" to 84° 45' 03" latitude whereas the geographical location of buffer zone is between N 27° 28' 23" and 27° 40' 38" longitude and E 83° 43' 98" and 84° 47' 38" latitude (Map I).

Map I: Chitwan National Park and Buffer Zone



1.1.3 Constitution and Extent

The area of the park, when designated in 1973, was 544 km². It was later extended to 932 km² in 1977. The park covers parts of Chitwan, Parsa, Makawanpur and Nawalparasi districts. These districts respectively comprise of 74.04%, 15.45%, 6.97% and 3.54% of the total area of the park. Rivers, hillocks, firelines, Nepal-India international border forms the major boundary of the park.

1.2 Access

Chitwan National Park can be entered by different routes. There are altogether 9 entry points. Sauraha is the most popular entry point which alone receives more than 70 percent of the visitors. Sauraha is

accessible by road which is about 160 km (5 hours drive) from Kathmandu, the capital city of Nepal. There are two airstrips at Bharatpur and Meghauli, the former has the regular flights and later provides service for chartered flights. Kasara is the park headquarters and is also one of the entry points of the park. Kasara and Sauraha are 24 km and 18 km far from Bharatpur airport respectively.

1.3 Statement of Significance

Chitwan National Park, designated in 1973, is the first protected area of the country located in southern inner Terai of Central Nepal. The park is considered to be the last surviving example of the natural ecosystems of the Terai region that provides critical habitat for significant population of several globally threatened species, notably, the Greater One-horned Rhinoceros, Royal Bengal Tiger and *Gharial* Crocodile. The park was inscribed as a world heritage property in 1984 under the natural category of UNESCO for the following the three criteria it meets:

Criteria VII: Superlative natural features of exceptional natural beauty in terms of its scenic attractions of forested hills, grasslands, great rivers and views of the distant Himalayas

Criteria IX: The last major surviving example of the natural ecosystem of the Terai region

Criteria X: Significant population of several rare and endangered species, especially the Greater One-horned Rhinoceros, Royal Bengal Tiger and the *Gharial* Crocodile

The Beeshazar and associated Lake, a wetland of international significance, lies in the buffer zone of the park. The wetland, with an area of 3,200 hectare, has been enlisted in Ramsar Site in 2003. The park consists of the youngest fragile Siwalik-hill ecosystem and alluvial flood plains which are examples of ongoing geological processes. CNP is an outstanding example of biological evolution with a unique assemblage of native flora and fauna of the Siwalik and inner Terai ecosystem. CNP is one of the PAs in Terai Arc Landscape (TAL). The spectacular landscape with lush vegetation and distant Himalayas in the background makes the park an area of exceptional natural beauty. Thus, the park is among one of the most popular tourist destinations of its kind in the region. Bikram Baba at Kasara, Balmiki Ashram in Tribeni and Panch Pandav at Madi are the pilgrimage places of religious values for Hindus of nearby areas of India as well. This is also the land of indigenous Tharu community who has been living in the area for centuries despite the epidemic of malaria. This aboriginal ethnic group is well known for its typical cultural practices.

The combination of the alluvial flood plains and the riverine forest provides the excellent habitat for Great One-horned Rhinoceros which has been holding its second largest population in the world. The park is also prime habitat of Royal Bengal Tiger which supports the viable source population of this endangered species. Besides, the park is high in species richness with 37% of mammals, 65% of birds, 34% of amphibians and reptiles, and 65% of fishes of the species that are recorded in the country. Additionally, the park has the fame as one of the highest concentrations of the birds (more than 576 species) in the world.

Chapter II - Background Information and Attributes

2.1 Boundaries

2.1.1 Legal Boundary

The boundary of Chitwan National Park is duly notified and demarcated on the ground. The boundary of the park as per Nepal Gazette dated 2034/04/31 (August 15, 1977) is as follows.

North : Rapti River, settlement area and Narayani River

East : Hasta stream and Gharang stream

South : Nepal-India international border, Reu River and fireline

West : Binaya stream through ridge of Dabi hillock to Triveni

The surrounding area of Chitwan National Park has been declared as buffer zone. The boundary of the buffer zone as notified in Nepal Gazette dated 2053/08/17 (December 2, 1996) is as follows.

North : East West Highway from Manahari to Lothar Khola, parts of Bhandara, Kathar, Kumroj, Bachhauri VDCs and Ratnanagar Municipality, Budirapti Chitrasari and way to Bakular and Mahendra Highway towards the eastern part of Bharatpur Municipality, parts of Gitanagar, Patihani, Jagatpur, Shukranagar, Meghauri, Dibyanagar, Gunjanagar VDCs of Chitwan district; parts of Amarapuri, Rajahar, Dibyapuri, Pragatinagar, Pithauri, Agyauri, Kumarbari, Kolhuwa, Naya Belhani VDCs of Nawalparasi District.

East : Parsa Wildlife Reserve, Doharam river, Manahari VDC of Makawanpur District.

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

West : Binaya Khola, Narayani River and Nepali Nahar and parts of Triveni Susta VDC of Nawalparasi district (Map 1).

2.1.2 Ecological Boundary

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

2.2 Geology and Soil

Chitwan valley lies within the Siwalik belt and consists of thick alluvial deposits. There are several geological formations in CNP which comprises late tertiary Siwalik formations in the south (Churia

and Someshwor hills) and Rapti and Chitwan duns (inner valleys) to the north. Soil of the valley is mostly sandy and loamy whereas coarse bedded sandstone, crystalline rocks, clays and conglomerates are found in the south. The soil found in park and buffer zone are brown shallow soil, brown black and red soil, black soil, brown soil, wet well-drained soil, poorly drained brown soil and well sorted dry shallow soil.

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

2.3 Terrain

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

2.4 Climate

The variation in precipitation, temperature and humidity in different seasons regulates the vegetation pattern and wildlife habitat in the park. Climatic condition of Chitwan valley is tropical and sub-tropical dominated by the summer monsoon. Park experiences three distinct seasons every year, viz. winter, summer and monsoon.

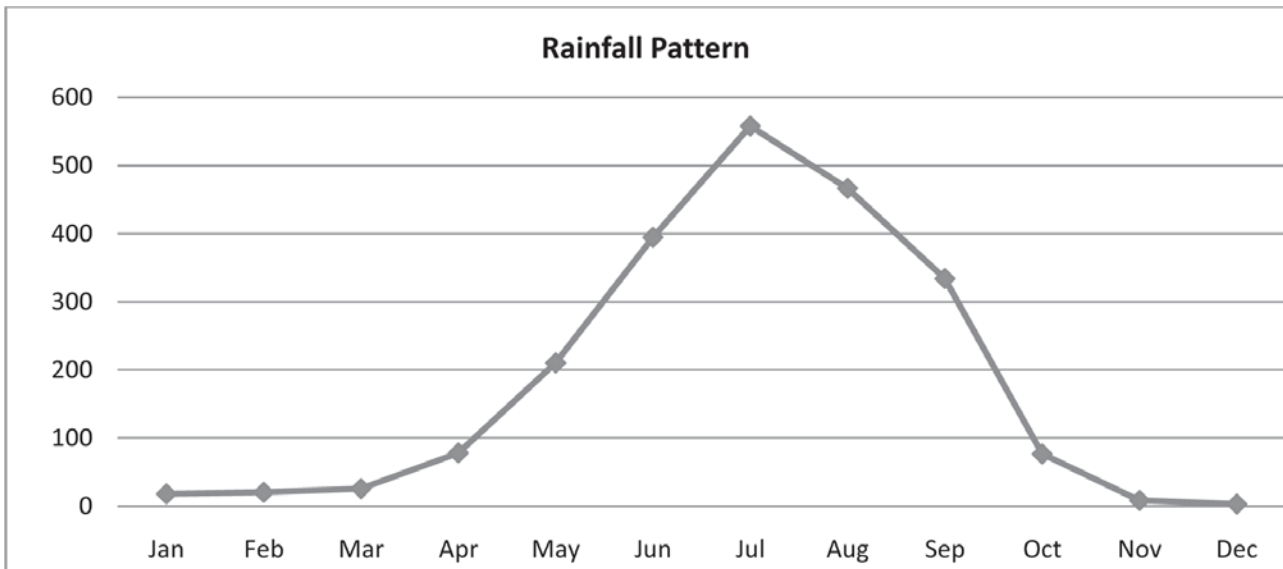
Table I: Climatic details of Chitwan National Park

Season	Duration	Temperature Range	Remarks
Winter	November to February	Temperature drops up to 8 ⁰ 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 ⁰ 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% • Manmade fires are common in this season
Monsoon	June to September	Mean temperature is 25 ⁰ C to 34 ⁰ 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

2.4.1 Rainfall Pattern

The average annual rainfall in the park reaches to 2600 mm and about 80% of rainfall occurs within four months of rainy season. July and August months receive maximum amount of rain. Rains are scanty in winter season although few intermittent showers take place during the period. Summer season is usually dry but instances of rains, storm with thunder occurs in March and April. Due to summer rain, water level increases throughout the park. Monsoon rains cause dramatic floods and changes in the character and courses of rivers.

Chart I: Annual rainfall (mm) pattern of Chitwan National Park

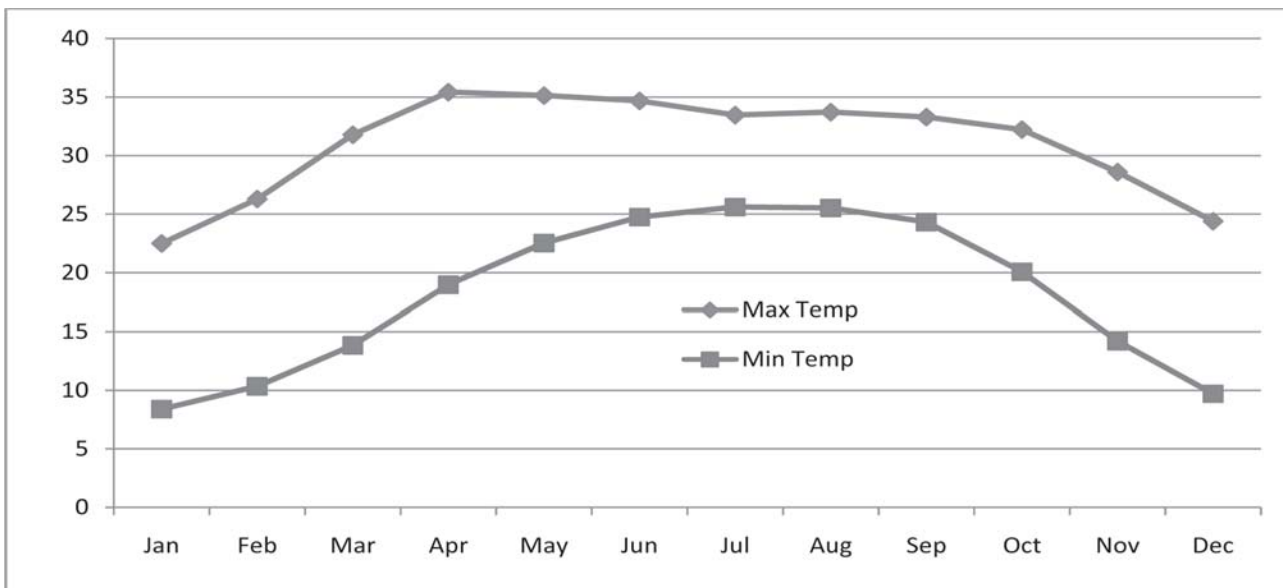


Source: Rampur Meteorological Station, 2013

2.4.2 Temperature

The average maximum temperature during April is 35° C, but the maximum temperature can reach 37° C. Temperature declines very little until October, then declines rapidly to an average maximum temperature of 24° C during December. The average minimum temperature is 8° C during January.

Chart II: Annual temperature (°C) pattern of Chitwan National Park



Source: Rampur Meteorological Station, 2013

2.4.3 Humidity

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

2.5 Hydrology and Water Sources

Water is a fundamental component of wildlife habitat whose sufficiency over time and space draws serious attention for park management. The park has been gifted with a number of perennial and seasonal water sources; the temporal and spatial distribution of water has been a critical issue.

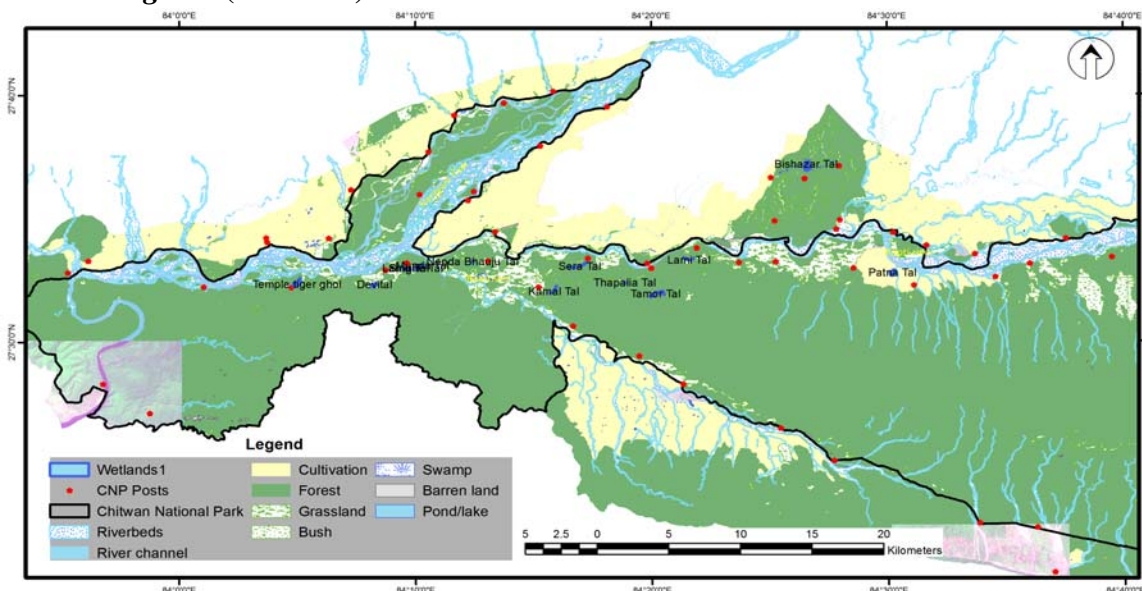
2.5.1 Rivers and Streams

Narayani, Rapti, and Reu rivers flowing through the park are the major water sources. Besides, there are several other streams and streamlets fulfilling the requirement of wildlife species in the park. In addition, these rivers are home to several aquatic animals, including critically endangered *Gharial* Crocodile and Gangetic Dolphin.

2.5.2 Lakes /Ghols

There are 44 recorded lakes/*ghols* distributed over the park and its buffer zone which are not only the source of water but also an important component of wildlife habitat. Out of these, 33 are in park area and 11 are in buffer zone. The list of recorded lakes/*ghols* in the park and its buffer zone is in Annex I.

Map II: Lakes/*ghols* (wetlands) in Chitwan National Park and It's Buffer Zone



2.6 Status of Flora and Fauna

2.6.1 Vegetation

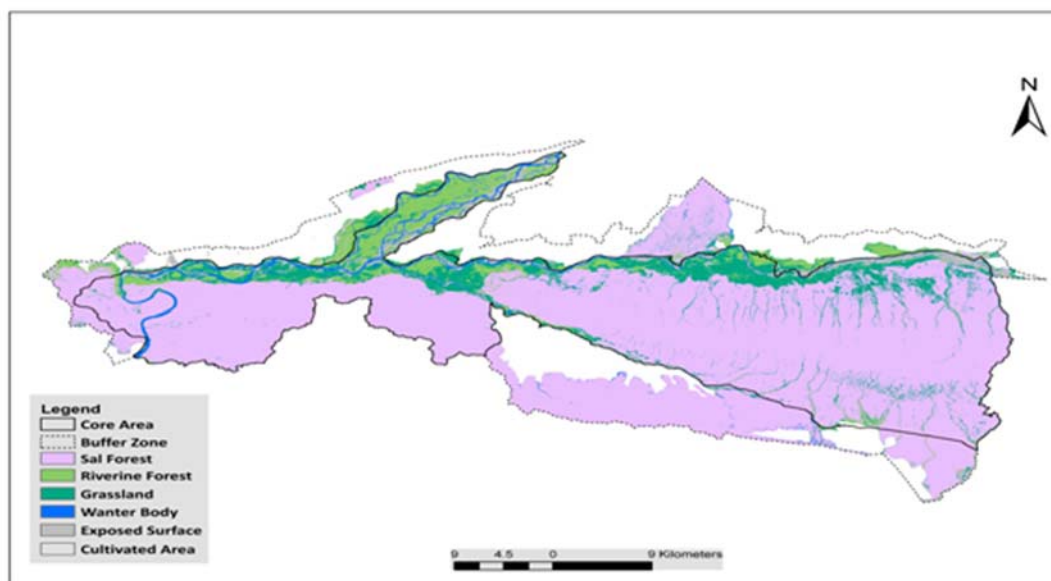
The climax vegetation of the Inner Terai is Sal forest, which covers 70% - 73% of the park. However, floods, fires and riverine erosion combine to make a continually changing mosaic of grasslands and

riverine forests in various stages of succession. Purest stands of Sal occur on better drained ground such as the lowlands around Kasara in the centre of the park. Elsewhere, Sal is intermingled with Chir Pine (*Pinus roxburghii*) along the southern face of the Churia Hills and with tree species such as Harro (*Terminalia belerica*), Satisal (*Dalbergia latifolia*), Botdhayero (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Panchphal (*Dillenia indica*) and Dabdabe (*Garuga pinnata*) on northern slopes. Climbers, such as Bhorla (*Bauhinia vahlii*) and Sal Lahara (*Spatholobus parviflorus*), are common. The under storey is scant with the exception of grasses such as *Themeda villosa*. Riverine forest and grasslands, which form a mosaic along the river banks, are maintained by seasonal flooding. Khair-Sissoo (*Acacia catechu-Dalbergia sissoo*) associations predominate on recent alluvium deposited during floods and in lowland areas that escape the most serious flooding. Simal-Bhellar (*Bombax ceiba-Trewia nudiflora*), with under storey shrubs Dhaichamla (*Callicarpa macrophylla*), Bhanti (*Clerodendrum viscosum*) and Amala (*Phyllanthus emblica*), represent a later stage in succession. The list of plant species recorded in CNP and its buffer zone is in Annex II.

In CNP, 16 land cover types: 4 types of Sal forest associations (lowland Sal, mixed Sal, degraded Sal and hill Sal), 3 types of riverine forest associations (*Trewia-Bombax*, *Acacia- Dalbergia*, and mixed riverine), 2 types of short grassland associations (flood plain grassland and short grassland), 3 types of tall grassland associations (swampy tall grass, tall grass and wooded tall grass), 2 types wetlands (rivers and lakes), exposed surface and the cultivated lands has been identified (Map III). After sal forests, grasslands cover (12%), riverine forests (7%), exposed surface (5%) and water body (3%).

Themeda villosa forms a tall grass cover in clearings in the sal forest; *Saccharum-Narenga* associations grow as mixed and pure stands of tall grass, Kans (*Saccharum spontaneum*) is one of the first species to colonize newly created sandbanks; *Arundo-Phragmites* associations form dense tall stands along stream beds on the floodplain and around lakes; Dhaddi (*Imperata cylindrica*) grows prolifically in areas within the park which were occupied by villages prior to their evacuation in 1964; various short grasses and herbs grown on exposed sandbanks during the dry months and become much more prolific with the outset of rain in May (e.g. *Polygonum plebeium*, *Persicaria* spp. and sedges such as *Cyperus*, *Kyllinga* and *Mariscus* spp.); Dubo (*Cynodon dactylon*) and Kure Ghans (*Chrysopogon aciculatus*) and other short grasses grow in highest areas near riverine forest all the year round; and low-lying stands of Kans (*Saccharum spontaneum*), which are destroyed by repeated flooding early in the monsoon.

Map III: Generalized land cover types of Chitwan National Park and Buffer Zone



2.6.2 Wildlife

Chitwan National Park is home to almost 68 species of mammals (Annex III), more than 576 species of birds (Annex IV), 49 species of reptiles and amphibians, 120 species of fishes and several species of invertebrates which significantly contribute to ecosystem processes in the park. Among the total species of birds recorded in the park, 120 are wetland dependent, 80 are winter migrants, 6 are summer migrants, 28 are residential and 6 are vagrant. The park is especially renowned for Greater One-horned Rhinoceros, Royal Bengal Tiger and Gharial Crocodile. The park harbours not only the largest mammal of Nepal (Wild Asian Elephant) but also the smallest terrestrial mammal (Pygmy Shrew) of Nepal. More than 576 species of birds has been recorded so far, including 22 globally threatened species like endangered Bengal Florican, Slender-billed Vulture, White-rumped Vulture and Red-headed Vulture.

The floodplain grasslands and riverine forest are habitat to Rhinoceros, Spotted deer and Hog deer whereas slopes with Sal and mixed forest are supporting Sambar, Gaur and Barking deer. These animals move downwards towards the valley during pinch periods of water scarcity. The flat areas with Sal and mixed forest are the domain of Spotted deer, Wild boar and Barking deer too. The vast grasslands, some of which are relocated village sites are strongholds of Rhinoceros and Spotted deer, the latter being characteristically present at ecotones formed by woodland-grassland edges. Carnivores are distributed based on prey density and hierarchy of the predator in the food web but are seen almost all over the park. Common Leopards occupy fringe habitats. Similarly, Gharial Crocodile can be found in less disturbed zone of Rapti and Narayani river whereas Marsh Mugger Crocodile are found commonly in wetlands of the park.

The park holds the second largest population of Greater One-horned Rhinoceros in the world. Prior to its introduction to Bardia National Park (BNP) in 1986, the park contained the last population of rhino in Nepal. This had increased from about 100 in 1960s to 612 in 2000. It is currently estimated at 503 in CNP and 534 in Nepal. Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) is also in significant number in the park. The population increased from an estimated 60 individuals (>18 months of age) in 2000 to 125 individuals (>18 months of age) in 2010. Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is widespread and other threatened mammal species include Wild Dog (*Cuon alpinus*), Gangetic Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*) and Gaur (*Bos gaurus*). Hispid Hare (*Caprolagus hispidus*) is also supposed to be present in the park. The Sloth Bear population estimated in 1993-94 was 200-250. The Gangetic Dolphin population may have declined following the construction of a dam towards the Indian border. Seven were recorded in 1980 but none in 1990s. In 2010, two dolphins were sighted in Narayani river near Bhelauji. Wild elephant (*Elephas maximus*) in central Nepal has an estimated population of 40-50. The wild ungulate biomass within riverine/tall grass habitats has been estimated at 18,590 kilograms per square kilometer (Kg/km²), far exceeding that reported anywhere else in the Indian sub-continent. Four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) occurs on the southern slopes of the Churia Hills.

Chitwan is exceptionally rich in avifaunal species. This is attributed to the park's wide range of habitat types and location within the tropical lowlands of Central Nepal where eastern and western species overlap in their distributions. There are several breeding species, including Bengal Florican (*Houbaropsis bengalensis*) and Rufous-necked Laughing-thrush (*Garrulax ruficollis*). Chitwan is very important for wintering birds (about 160 in total), both winter visitors from outside Nepal and many altitudinal migrants which descend to the lowlands outside the breeding season, as well as a valuable staging point for numerous passage migrant species. There are 19 species of snakes recorded in the park, including King cobra (*Ophiophagus Hannah*), Green Pit Viper (*Trimeresurus albolabris*), Common

Krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*) and Indian Python (*Python molurus*). Other notable reptiles are Marsh Mugger Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*), Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*), Golden Monitor Lizard (*Varanus flavescens*) and Indian Starred Tortoise (*Geochelone elongate*). Some 120 species of fish have been recorded, including *Barilius* species, *Tor tor*, *Tor putitora* and *Puntius* species. Endemic species, the Maskey's burrowing frog (*Tomopterna maskeyi*) is also found in the park.

CNP is blessed with a number of invertebrates, significant amongst which are termites and butterflies. The former plays an important role in nutrient recycling as well as serves as a dietary constituent in the food of sloth bear. There are 150 species of butterflies recorded so far in Chitwan National Park. These invertebrates play a major role in pollination of trees as well as a food source for insectivorous birds which feed on various life cycle stages.

Chapter III - Past Management and Present Practices

3.1 Conservation History

Before 1950s, forest in Chitwan valley was protected by Rana rulers as hunting ground for them and their Royal guests. The declaration of Rhinoceros as a Royal Game and stringent punishment of the poachers was introduced by Prime Minister Jung Bahadur Rana (JBR) in 1846. Prime Minister JBR started organized sport hunting in 1847 by inviting his British guests. Chitwan remained favourite and world-renowned hunting area in late 19th and early 20th centuries. Royalties from Europe and Princely States of India were invited to take part in grand hunting. Records show as many as 120 tigers, 38 rhinos, 27 leopards and 15 bears were killed in the valley by a hunting party. The number of killings on those events shows the abundance of wildlife at that time in Nepal. In addition to the decree from the Rana rulers, the deadly malaria infestations provided a natural protection to the forest from human interventions. Thus, hunting hardly affected the total population of wildlife in Chitwan. Soon after the collapse of Rana regime, wildlife poaching was alarming in Chitwan. The population of rhino and tiger was reduced to a bare minimum. In 1954, as part of the Rapti valley development programme, a malaria eradication programme was implemented in the entire areas and consequently malaria free zone was declared by 1960.

Declaration of Malaria free zone increased human population of Chitwan valley almost three folds. New roads were opened, the whole length of the valley was settled and forests and grasslands were converted into agriculture. Human population rose from an estimated 36,000 in 1950 to 185,000 by 1971. Extreme poaching during the 1950s had also made international concern over the rapid decline of rhinoceros and other animal population. Measures to establish protected areas began in the early 1960s with the declaration of several Royal Hunting Reserves and the removal of most villages from the south bank of the Rapti River. Habitat degradation and poaching continued. Wild water buffalo and swamp deer were extirpated in the area. In order to protect the key areas from encroachment of increasing human population, Tikalui forest from Rapti River to the foot hills of the Mahabharat extending over an area of 175 km² was declared Mahendra Mriga Kunja (Mahendra Deer Park) in 1959. Similarly, the area south of Rapti River was demarcated as a Rhino Sanctuary and Gaida Gasti (Rhino Patrol) was started in 1963.

The decade 1970s is regarded as modern era of biodiversity conservation in Nepal because conservation was started with the ratification of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029, in 1973 and Chitwan National Park was eventually established in 1973 (2030-06-04 B.S.) as the first National Park of the country.

In 1975, Nepal Army joined the park with the responsibility of park security. The deployment of the Nepal Army in park protection is regarded as a milestone in the conservation of biodiversity of Chitwan National Park. Park protection activities have been found very effective with the presence and action of the Nepal Army against all sorts of illegal activities. Present achievements would not have been achieved had the army was not deployed in this park for protection. District Forest Office (Gaida Gasti) now armed forest guard became responsible for the protection of rhino outside the park boundary.

The park was extended from 544 km² to 932 km² in 1977. Since then, in the past four and half decades, CNP was managed with different approaches *i.e.* strict protection to active people's participation, species focus to ecosystem focus, control in resource use to resource and revenue sharing, ecosystem to landscape approaches.

The management planning of CNP started since 1973 and the first plan was prepared for the scientific management of the national park in 1975 for a period of five years. This plan was not fully implemented and was not revised afterwards. Many long-term and short-term research projects were in operation since the establishment of the park, prominent one was the Nepal Tiger Ecology Project started together with the establishment of the park in 1973. Gharial Breeding Centre was started in 1978 to replenish the dwindling population in the wild. Similarly, Elephant Breeding centre was also established in 1985. CNP has also contributed to the establishment of alternative rhino population by donating 4 individuals to Dudhwa National Park, India, in 1984. Altogether, 83 rhinoceros were translocated to Bardia National Park within 1986-2003 and 4 to Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve in 2003. More than 20 rhinos have been provided to national and international zoos.

With the changed time and development, human population increased alarmingly which created enormous pressure to park resources. In order to minimize human-wildlife conflict, the Park People Programme under UNDP assistance was launched in late 1994 and based on the experience gained from the implementation of this programme, Buffer Zone Regulation was passed on 1996 and the area of 750 Km² was declared as buffer zone of CNP in the same year. A comprehensive management plan for CNP and its buffer zone with the provision of three management zones was prepared for the period 2001-2005. The park experienced heavy flood in Rapti river in 2002 and 2003 which largely affected wildlife and its habitat. In 2003, Beeshazar and associated lakes in buffer zone of CNP with an area of 3200 hectare was declared as Ramsar Site, a wetland of international importance. In order to address the emerging issues associated with park and buffer zone management, an updated management plan was prepared for the period 2006 to 2011 and implemented.

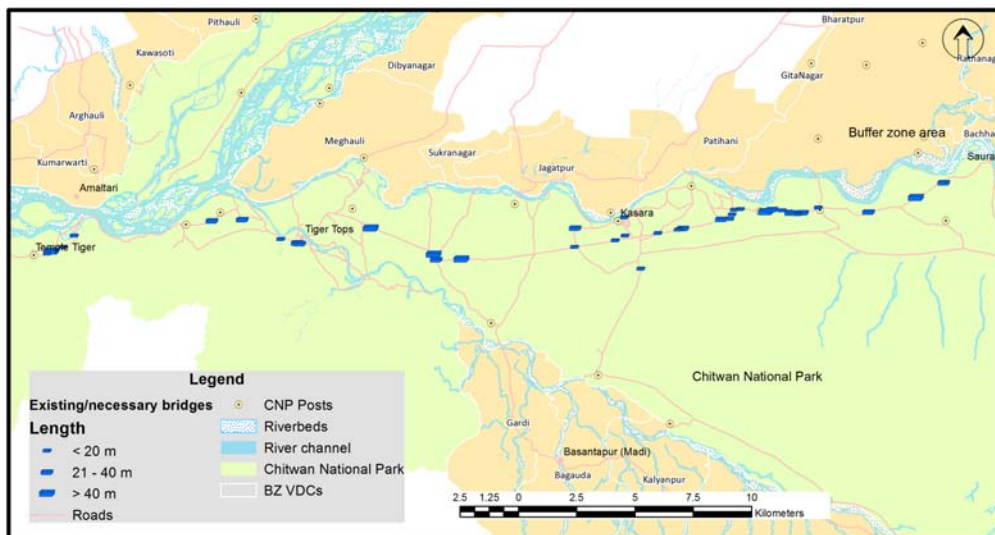
Historical Summary

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1946 to 1951 | ✓ Protected as Royal Hunting Reserve |
| | ✓ Whole of Chitwan Valley was forested |
| | ✓ Rhino population estimated to be 800 individuals |
| During 1950s | ✓ Rapid change in land use as forests converted for farming |
| | ✓ Malaria eradication and hill people migration |
| 1959 | ✓ Tikauli forest area declared as Mahendra Mriga kunjja (Mahendra Deer Park) |
| By 1960 | ✓ About 65% forest cover lost |
| | ✓ Wild water buffalo and swamp deer locally extinct |
| 1963 | ✓ Forest south of Rapti river declared as Rhino Sanctuary |
| | ✓ Gaida Gasti (Rhino Patrol) started |
| 1964 | ✓ Establishment of Tiger Tops Jungle Lodge |
| 1966 | ✓ 100 Rhinos left in Chitwan |
| 1973 | ✓ National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029 B.S. ratified |
| | ✓ Chitwan National Park established with an area of 544 km ² |
| | ✓ Nepal Tiger Ecology Project started |
| 1974 | ✓ Chitwan National Park Regulation, 2030 B.S. was introduced |
| 1975 | ✓ First management plan of the park prepared |
| | ✓ Nepal Army deployed for park protection |
| 1977 | ✓ Park area extended to 932 km ² |
| 1978 | ✓ Captive breeding of Gharial started |
| 1984 | ✓ CNP designated as the World Heritage Site |
| | ✓ 4 rhinos were gifted to Dudhwa National Park, India |
| 1985 | ✓ Elephant breeding centre started |
| 1986 | ✓ Rhino translocation to Bardia National Park started |
| 1994 | ✓ Park and People Programme launched |
| 1996 | ✓ Buffer Zone Regulation, 2052 B.S. Passed |
| 2000 | ✓ Rhino Count through Sweep Method was adopted and 544 recorded |
| 2001 | ✓ Management Plan for Chitwan National Park and Buffer Zone (2001-2005) prepared and implemented |
| 2002 | ✓ Severe flood in Rapti River |
| | ✓ Tiger Census, 40-50 individuals estimated |
| 2003 | ✓ Beeshazar and associated lakes declared as Ramsar Site |
| | ✓ Translocation of Rhinoceros to BNP and Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve |
| 2005 | ✓ Rhino Count conducted; decreased to 372 individuals |
| 2006 | ✓ Management Plan for Chitwan National Park and Buffer Zone (2006-2011) prepared and implemented |
| 2007 | ✓ Gaur Count; 296 individuals recorded |
| 2008 | ✓ Rhino Count: 408 individuals recorded |
| | ✓ Gharial Count; 65 individuals recorded |
| 2010 | ✓ Tiger Census through Camera Trap; 125 individuals estimated |
| 2011 | ✓ Rhino Count: 503 individuals recorded |
| | ✓ Gharial Count; 81 individuals recorded |
| | ✓ Gaur Count; 312 individuals recorded |

3.2 Park Protection

Poaching of endangered wildlife species for illegal trade of their body parts has been a major challenge for park management. This challenge was basically significant during the insurgency period when the number of security posts shrunk to 7 from 32. A number of security posts of Army and National Park were merged during the insurgency period. The park experienced significant loss of wildlife and other biological resources during the period. Poaching of 38 rhinos in a single year in 2002 is one of the evidences to support the statement. To curb these illegal activities more effectively and efficiently, the national park is divided into four sectors and the area of responsibility assigned therewith. Four sector level offices are operational in Sauraha, Kasara, Madi-Bagai and Amaltari. The anti-poaching operations operated by the anti-poaching unit of the park along with the army have always been crucial to control illegal activities. Besides these, formation of Community based Anti Poaching Operation (CBAPO) groups has been important in intelligence gathering and public awareness against illegal wildlife crimes. The area of responsibility (AOR) of national park's sectors and posts is in Annex V. At present, the mobilization of army is not limited to the core area of the park. Existing Standing Operation Procedures (SOP) provides right and duty to army to launch park protection activities in buffer zone as well. There are altogether 50 security posts located in national park and buffer zone to ensure protection of wild animals and their habitat. Out of these posts, 18 are posts with army only, 15 are with national park staff only and the 17 are combined. The list of the different security posts in the park area is in Annex VI. Staffs/Army force deployed in these posts patrol their respective areas regularly to ensure that there are no illegal activities in the core area and buffer zone of the park. Patrolling is done either on foot or by using bicycle, motorcycle, vehicle or elephant depending upon situation. In addition to regular patrolling efforts, sweeping and camping operation is also adopted in sensitive areas especially during monsoon. 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 15 locations for park patrolling during monsoon. Night patrolling has also been in practice in the park and buffer zone as per need. In addition to various modes of patrolling, some other activities targeted to ensure protection are foot path surveillance, salt lick checking, waterhole checking, electrocution checking and encroachment monitoring. With a view to enable mobility easier and effective, a network of roads has been maintained in the park. The detail of the forest road network in CNP is in Annex VII. These roads also serve as the role of fire line and almost 40 bridges and culverts have been constructed. Details of bridges and culverts in the park are in Annex VIII.

Map IV: Bridges and Culverts in Chitwan National Park



3.3 Habitat Management

In order to maintain mosaic of suitable habitat in the park, management of grasslands and wetlands has been in practice as habitat management intervention. Grasslands are very dynamic and sensitive ecosystems, which are affected by natural succession, floods, fire, grazing and cutting. Major problems faced in this regard are vegetation succession; displacement of the short grasses such as Siru (*Imperata cylindrica*), Dubo (*Cynodon dactylon*) by tall grasses and sandy grasslands by tall *Saccharum* species; encroachment of grassland by woody and fire resistant species. Controlled burning is practiced every year to enhance palatability of tall grasses; *Sacharrum*, *Phragmites*, *Imperata* and *Themada*, which lose palatability when mature. Besides, some grasslands have been maintained by cutting, uprooting of weeds and burning. The following practices were carried out as per the prescriptions of previous management plans for the grassland habitat management:

- ✓ Grass cutting and burning in February-March every year
- ✓ Cutting and uprooting of woody species and removing of invading trees from the grasslands
- ✓ Maintaining short grasses in selected grassland patches through manual cutting by users
- ✓ Removing weed and other unwanted species from grasslands

Lakes and floodplain habitats are severely infested and colonized by invasive plant species such as *Eichhornia crassipes*, *Ipomoea fistulata*, *Leersia hexandra*, etc. Besides, rivers are polluted by industrial effluents, urban wastes, pesticides and chemical fertilizers used in agricultural fields. Most serious problem in the park's wetland is of water hyacinth invasion and siltation. Annually, 2-3 selected wetlands have been maintained through the removal of invasive species, excavation and removing of debris. In recent years, the invasion of Lahare Banmara (*Mikania macrantha*) on habitats of rhinoceros and other herbivores has been noticed. Some research has been conducted in this subject.

3.4 Anti-poaching and Intelligence Gathering

The park has a network of informant for intelligence gathering. The park has created an anti-poaching unit. Apart from building effective intelligence network to monitor and prevent illegal activities, this unit raids and seizes illegal wildlife products and does market checking and general surveillance, including emergency checking of hotels, barriers and bus stands. In addition, a separate unit of MIST (Management Information System) has been established at Kasara to collect record and analyze the intelligence information in more systematic manner. MIST is particularly active in monitoring of patrolling and other operations conducted by the security staffs. A comprehensive protection strategy has been brought about and appreciable reduction in illegal activities is expected to be achieved with the implementation of this strategy. There are two well equipped strike forces provided with the vehicle and necessary route chart along with other logistical support. Besides these, the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB), Nepal Police has been providing significant support in anti-poaching and intelligence gathering.

In order to make anti-poaching operations more effective, district level Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) has been formed in Chitwan, Nawalparasi and Parsa districts. The bureau of Chitwan and Parsa districts are respectively coordinated by the Chief Conservation Officer of CNP and Parsa Wildlife Reserve whereas the bureau of Nawalparasi District is coordinated by District Forest Officer of Nawalparasi district. The bureau in each district comprises of the officer representatives from District

Administrative Office, District Police Office, Armed Police Force, National Investigation Department, District Attorney General Office, District Forest Office and other relevant government offices as well.

3.5 Tourism and Interpretation

Chitwan is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Nepal. Visitor numbers have risen from less than 1,000 in early 1970s to about 150 thousand in recent years. Tiger Tops used to operate a Jungle Lodge and Tented Camp in the west of the park. There are over 80 tourist lodges and guest houses outside the park in Sauraha, Kasara and Amaltari sector. The park has rules for regulating tourism which provide limited access and interpretation facilities, particularly in elephant breeding center and gharial conservation center, to the visitors. There is a visitor information center in Sauraha and there are two wildlife museums in Sauraha and Kasara. In addition to these, there is a museum managed by NTNC. Only traveling in specified vehicles, elephant back, canoeing and nature walk in designated areas is allowed and night driving is prohibited. Viewing rhinos in the grasslands from vehicle and elephant back is a major attraction for visitors.

3.6 Research and Monitoring

Chitwan is one of the best studied protected areas in this region. A programme of research concerning the ecology of the tiger and its prey species was jointly initiated in 1973 by Nepal Government, the Smithsonian Institute and WWF. The ecology of the rhinoceros was studied by Laurie and more recently by Dinerstein. Other mammals studied include spotted deer, hog deer and barking deer. The avifauna is well documented, with research including surveys of wetland species. Maskey has studied the survival and dispersal of Gharial released in the Narayani River. The Aberdeen University Expedition to Nepal in 1980 surveyed fish resources in the Narayani River system with respect to the endangered Gharial population. Studies on grassland ecology have been carried out by Lemkuhl, 1989. There are few ongoing research studies on various aspects of park management. Individual researcher and universities are involved in these research activities. However, the park is among the best studied parks, the linkage between research and management is still poor. Apart from these, a number of research activities have been conducted by national and international universities, institutions, organizations and persons basically on mega mammals like rhino, tiger, elephant, etc. Some of these researches have been found important for decision making and implementation of suitable activities. The researches on habitat, ecology and conflict are other topics of researches conducted to date.

3.7 Conservation and Captive Breeding

Gharials are highly specialized crocodile with an extremely narrow niche which poses special challenges for management. With the realization of the conservation of the Gharial Crocodile that were limited to a number of less than 200 in 1970s both in Nepal and India, it was felt necessary to establish a conservation and breeding centre. Gharial conservation and breeding centre was established in Kasara in 1978 with the support of Frankfurt Zoological Society. The project activities included protection of natural nesting sites, collection and incubation of eggs from wild nests, rearing of hatchlings to a length up to 1 meter and releasing them in to major river systems of Nepal. A total of 761 individuals of captive bred Gharials have been released in Narayani, Kaligandaki, Rapti, Koshi, Karnali and Babai rivers from 1981 to April 2012. *In-situ* conservation of Gharial crocodile is a major challenge due to uncontrolled fishing, pollution, flood and dam construction.

Turtle conservation and breeding centre is also in operation in Kasara. Terrestrial and wetland turtles are kept in two separate enclosures within Gharial conservation and breeding complex. Of the total 12

species of turtles recorded in Nepal, the park harbors 9 species. Among these, 47 individuals of 7 species are conserved and bred in the centre. The species bred in the centre are *Pangschura flaviventer*, *Melanochelys tricarinata*, *Pangshura smithi*, *Lissemys punctata*, *Aspideretes hurum*, *Indotestudo elongata* and *Melanochelys trijuga*. Among these, Tricarinata Hill Turtle (*Melanochelys tricarinata*) that is listed in CITES appendix I is also one of the species protected in the centre. The major objective of the establishment of this centre is to conserve the turtle and release them in the natural habitat.

With the serious depletion of the vulture in last two decades, several efforts have been made at different levels for the conservation of vultures in Nepal. Among these, the establishment of Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre in Kasara has been found a significant one. There are altogether 58 individuals of White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) in this centre. They were collected from different parts of the country since 2008. The diclofenac free flesh is provided to the vulture. The chicks hatched from these vultures are aimed to release in natural environment in future.

Elephant Breeding and Management Programme is another vital activity of the park. It was initiated with the 4 male and 16 female elephants in 2044 BS (1987 AD). Altogether, 33 baby elephants are born in different sites of the park since the initiation of the programme. Currently, Elephant Breeding Centre is in Khorsor. Of the total 53 elephants of CNP, 20 elephants are kept in this centre. Remaining elephants are deployed in other areas of the park for park protection. Elephants are lifeline of the park especially during monsoon because it is the means of patrolling the park as mobility of vehicle is restricted during rainy season. The cost involved for the captive elephant management is cost of up-keeping and maintenance *i.e.* rasan (food), accessories and medicinal expenses.

A separate fund is created in NTNC to collect the conservation fee charged to the visitors of Elephant Breeding Centre, Khorsor, and Gharial Conservation Breeding Centre, Kasara. The fund has proved important for providing operational support, paying remuneration of the working staff and construction and maintenance of the physical infrastructure of these centres. The fund is mobilized under the decision of CNP, its Hattisar (Elephant Stable) section and NTNC. Account keeping and audit of income and expenditure of the fund is done under the prevailing government rules.

3.8 Rescue and Orphanage Management

Annually, several animals are rescued and released in safe habitats. The injured and wounded animals are provided with treatment and released to natural habitat of this park or other parks/ reserves. Occasionally, the animals are sent to the zoo or provided to other countries as souvenir. The orphans are kept in orphanage with due care until they are ready to dispatch elsewhere. Mostly rescued species of wildlife are Indian Python, Gharial and Mugger Crocodile, Golden Monitor Lizard, Rhino Calves and Tiger. Problematic tigers are captured and kept in the cage. The animals are received from different areas of the park, buffer zone area and sometimes even from agricultural lands. Local people, park staffs and security personnel rescue and submit the animals to the park.

3.9 Human-Wildlife Conflict

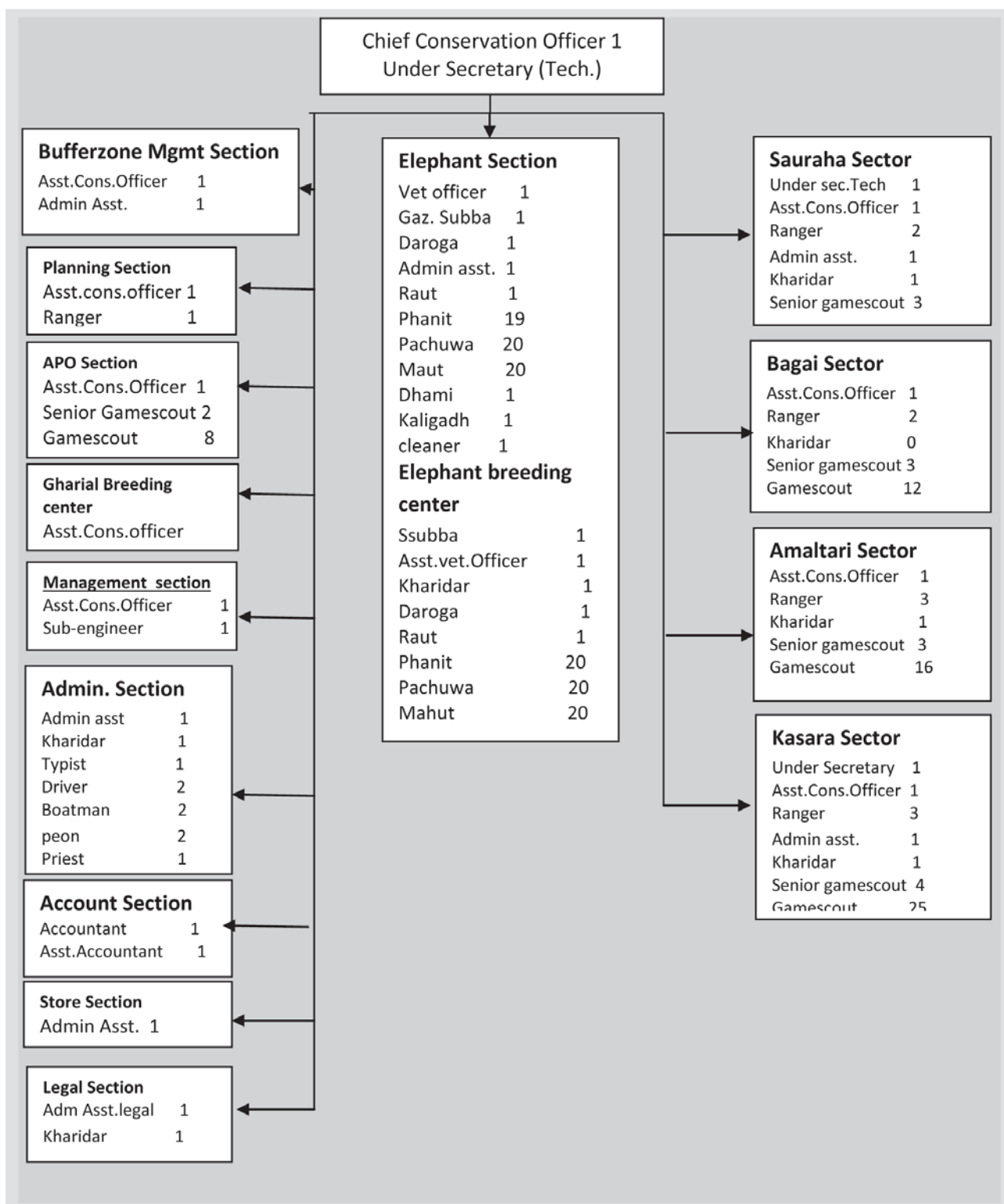
The protection of the park has resulted in increase in the status of wildlife population. In recent years, human-wildlife conflict is becoming one of the major hindering factors for maintaining harmonious relationships with local people and increase people's participation in conservation. The park has set and implemented several attempts to minimize the conflict. Human casualty, livestock depredation, house destruction, crop raiding are major causes of conflict.

CNP is adopting the strategy of human-wildlife co-existence rather than conflict. Relief scheme and buffer zone programme is being launched and systematized. In order to assist victims for their damage and provide quick treatment, relief scheme has been formulated and support is provided under quick response mechanism. People are getting relief support within 7 days of submitting required documents to park administration. The relief is later reimbursed to CNP from DNPWC as per the relief guideline 2066 BS (2011 AD). Long-term solutions are required to minimize the level of conflict. Support for crop composition change, electric-fencing around settlement, construction of permanent and safe structures would be the remedial solutions.

3.10 Administration and Organization

The Chief Conservation Officer (Chief Warden) heads CNP administration with the headquarters at Kasara. To date, 22 Chief Conservation Officers have been deployed (from 2029 BS to 2070 BS) for handling administration and management of the park. The name list of all chief conservation officers along with their length of service in CNP is in Annex XXI. The role of these Chief Conservation officers has been significant to elevate the park in current position. There are four sectors in CNP each headed by Assistant Conservation Officer except at Kasara, which is under the direct supervision of the Chief Conservation Officer. The organization of the park comprises of the multi-disciplinary staffs from several fields like forestry, veterinary, engineering, administration, accounts, elephant stable (Hattisar), etc. Existing organizational composition of the staffs of CNP is in Annex X. With the realization of the changed scenario and dimension in the execution of the park activities, new organizational structure has been proposed and forwarded for approval. Upon approval, the new organizational structure will provide additional strength to the park. Proposed organizational composition of the staffs of CNP is in Annex XI.

A battalion and a company of Nepal Army have been deployed for the protection of the park. The battalion, headed by lieutenant colonel, has its headquarters at Kasara. There are altogether 27 posts under this battalion established throughout the park area. Similarly, a separate company under the command of Major is stationed at Amaltari, Nawalparasi. There are altogether 8 posts under this company established at different places of Amaltari sector. The location of different army posts is in Annex VI.



3.11 Achievements of Preceding Management Plan

A comprehensive management plan was prepared and implemented in CNP and BZ for 2006-2011. It comprised of 3-pillared structure of management, *i.e.* a) Park Management; b) Tourism Management; and c) Buffer Zone Management. A number of achievements have been secured with the implementation of the plan.

Altogether, 47 buffer zone community forests are handed over to the users and additional 15 forests are under the process of handover. Similarly, 3 leasehold forests and 8 private forests are being managed in buffer zone. The park is still managed in three management zones although there are some difficulties

in differentiating boundaries at field level. As per the management plan prescription, no new constructions are allowed in utility zone.

Grassland management programme has been launched in a number of grassland patches, for example Dumariya, Jarneli, Sukhivar, Ghatgai, etc. Removal of invasive species (e.g. *Mikania macrantha*) cutting and burning are the major grassland management interventions adopted. Considering effectiveness, uprooting of tree is recognized as the more appropriate method of grassland management in the grasslands encroached by woody vegetation. Despite the recommendations, Padampur area could not be managed as extended habitat for rhino and other ungulates basically due to invasive species infestation. Removal of invasive species of Padampur area needs to be done in upcoming years. Wetland management has been conducted in some wetlands even though separate wetland unit at CNP could not be established. Ramsar enlisted site, Beeshazari Lake, is managed in participatory way as per the management plan prescriptions. Although general monitoring of alien and invasive species could be done to a greater extent, their control effort was limited only to certain grassland patches and wetland sites basically due to financial limitations.

Rhino Conservation Action Plan has been implemented at satisfactory level. The counts of rhino (2008 & 2011), tiger (2009 & 2010), gharial (2008 & 2011) and gaur (2007 & 2011) were the major achievements of the plan. All these species were found increased in comparison to the preceding count. Vulture breeding centre is in operation at Kasara. No expert meeting could be held for the preparation of reintroduction plan of locally extinct species of CNP. The feasibility study for reintroduction of wild water buffalo and swamp deer in CNP is planned during this management plan period.

The cultural sites are still not managed well basically due to less attention compared to wildlife conservation. Neither inventory of tangible objects of cultural heritage with the support of key stakeholder could be made nor could site plan of Balmiki Ashram be effectively implemented. Other activities like conservation awareness, regulated resource use, law enforcement, coordination and inter-sectoral relation are realized to be more effective than before. The aspects of hattisar management, physical infrastructure, research and development, monitoring and evaluation need to be improved more.

Tourism management plan was prepared and implemented from 2005-2009. But no plan has been prepared then after. Preparation and implementation of tourism management plan (2013-2018) is a prerequisite for tourism development. Tourism diversification has been accomplished to a greater extent and new areas other than Sauraha are being developed as tourist centres in recent years. Main areas where hotels are operating are Jagatpur, outside the park headquarters Kasara, Meghauri. Amaltari-Giddeni in Nawalparasi and Basantpur, Madi valley. However, it is still important to make tourism more developed, diversified and promoted maintaining balanced coherence between conservation and tourism.

The buffer zone management programmes were developed and implemented by the people for themselves under the advisory and supervision of the park staff. The formulation of "Guideline for the relief of damage by wildlife, 2066 BS" has been proved to be very important legislative tool in minimizing park-people conflict. However, the relief amount for damage other than human casualties is not available to the public although there is the provision of relief of wildlife damage in buffer zone. Provision of relief for other wildlife damage should also be provided in coming years. The monetary

insufficiency problems in providing river cutting compensation should also be suitably addressed in coming years to develop friendly relationship with the buffer zone communities.

3.12 Strengths

- Natural world heritage property which draws attention of global community as well for its conservation;
- Renowned destination for wildlife-based tourism;
- Substantial revenue from tourism which has been recycled for conservation and development through buffer zone; and
- Encouraging partnership with local communities and stakeholders, including national and global conservation organizations

3.13 Weakness

- Availability of inviolate area for wildlife is an issue due to unregulated tourism and resource dependency of local people;
- Site-specific tourism and issues regarding equitable tourism benefits;
- Tendency of grasslands to get converted into woodlands;
- Resource dependency of local people; and
- Inadequate number of staff for execution of daily and emergency activities

3.14 Opportunities

- Increasing population of key wildlife species such as rhinoceros and tiger;
- Diversification of eco-tourism and involvement of local people in such enterprises;
- Research opportunities through collaboration for research at different levels;
- Potential for self sufficiency of the resources required for conservation from ecotourism; and
- Potential to serve as role model in protected area management for similar type of habitats (Learning centre, centre of excellence, state of the art, etc.)

3.15 Threats

- Poaching continues to be a threat as long as market value for illegal wildlife parts exists;
- Grassland degradation from natural succession and invasive weed species;
- Siltation and weed invasion in water bodies;
- Unregulated and concentrated tourism;
- Traditional resource dependency of local people;
- Increasing human-wildlife conflict;
- Likely adverse impact of climate change on biodiversity and
- Pollution in river habitat from various point and non-point sources

PART B : THE PROPOSED MANAGEMENT

Chapter IV - Vision, Goal, Objective and Problem

4.1 Vision Statement

Chitwan National Park and Buffer Zone is visualized as an area of representative example of biodiversity in Central Terai of Nepal which is managed to enhance the unique biodiversity of the area with the support of local community which eventually supports for welfare of human being in perpetuity.

4.2 Management Goal

The goal of Chitwan National Park and Buffer Zone management is to protect wildlife species through appropriate protection strategy and manage their habitat applying science-based measures to maintain the world heritage value of the park and mainstream the conservation for people's well-being.

4.3 Management Objectives

- I. To protect and conserve biodiversity with special focus on nationally protected and globally threatened wildlife species;
- II. To manage terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat to maintain ecological functions and processes;
- III. To regulate and promote sustainable eco-tourism maintaining wilderness and cultural heritage;
- IV. To enhance public stewardship on biodiversity conservation by increasing awareness, minimizing human-wildlife conflicts and improving livelihood of people; and
- V. To strengthen institutional capacity through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration

4.4 Problems in achieving Objectives

There are several problems in achieving future desired condition of the park. Some of the problems that may hinder to attain the above mentioned objectives are as follows:

Objective 1

To protect and conserve biodiversity with special focus on nationally protected and globally threatened wildlife species

- Poaching of rhino and tiger for illegal trade of their body parts;
- Biotic pressure from unregulated tourism in certain areas of the park that obstructs maintaining inviolate area for tigers and rhinos;
- Elongated narrow shape of the park creating long and unfriendly interface which limits the movement of wildlife;
- Inadequacy of infrastructure and limited budget for its maintenance;
- Inadequate trans-boundary cooperation with India;
- Inadequate and irregular budget for park protection;
- Lack or inadequacy of proper linkages between research and management;
- Limited mobility inside the park during monsoon;

- Changed priority from park security to national security during insurgency; and
- Inadequate number of staffs and capacity.

Objective 2

To manage terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat to maintain ecological functions and processes

- Encroachment of grasslands by woody vegetation, weed and invasive species;
- Siltation and weed invasion in wetlands;
- Traditional resource dependency of the people living around the park;
- Pollution in rivers from point and non-point sources;
- Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in catchment and poisoning in streams and rivers for fishing;
- Low level of awareness and poverty of the people living in the catchment area;
- Lack of research, monitoring and baseline data on hydrological functions; and
- Lack of effective controlling measures to address Alien and Invasive Species (AIS) problem

Objective 3

To regulate and promote sustainable eco-tourism maintaining wilderness and cultural heritage

- Concentrated and unregulated tourism activities in the park;
- Tourism opportunities not adequately explored in buffer zone;
- Tourism infrastructure not planned and disturbance to wildlife and habitat from tourism;
- Lack of separate unit and dedicated staff to look after tourism management;
- Lack of tourism policy to deal with the concentrated tourism inflows in few areas; and
- Inadequate mechanism to manage crowd and garbage

Objective 4

To enhance public stewardship on biodiversity conservation by increasing awareness, minimizing human-wildlife conflicts and improving livelihood of people

- Inadequate conservation awareness programmeme and illiteracy of the people living around park;
- Human casualties, crop damage and livestock depredation by wild animals straying out from the park;
- Inadequate livelihood opportunities of the local people;
- Untimely release of budget for buffer zone communities;
- Grazing and higher dependency of people in the park for resources;

- Large number of people residing around the park and its significant increase (BZ has its population increased from about 40 thousands to above 0.3 million in 30 years); and
- Lack of instant relief and rehabilitation delivery mechanism and inadequate relief amount

Objective 5

To strengthen institutional capacity through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration

- Inadequate collaboration with universities and research institutions;
- Lack of plan for continuation and updating research as well as initiation of new research;
- Lack of research prioritization policy;
- Inadequate implication of research on management;
- Limited budget for ecological monitoring and research;
- Lack of management-oriented research and adaptive management;
- Lack of clear cut policy for Human Resource Development (HRD);
- Lack of plan and adequate fund for training and exposure visit; and
- Insufficient incentives, rewards, amenities and welfare for staff motivation

Chapter V - Management Strategies

5.1 Boundaries

5.1.1 Legal

Chitwan National Park and its buffer zone were declared according to the provision made in the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973. The boundary of Chitwan National Park and its buffer zone is well defined and duly notified with the publication in Nepal Gazette. The area of park is well demarcated on ground with natural features such as rivers, ridges and other land use. The land in periphery comprises the buffer zone and there is no ambiguity and dispute on boundaries of national park and buffer zone at present.

5.1.2 Administrative

The core area and buffer zone of CNP falls under four districts of Nepal, *viz.* Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Parsa and Makawanpur Districts.

5.1.3 Sectoral Division

The park is divided into 4 sectors for management. These sectors are Amaltari, Kasara, Sauraha and Madi-Bagai. Each sector has its own area of responsibility. The area of responsibility of each sector is in annex V.

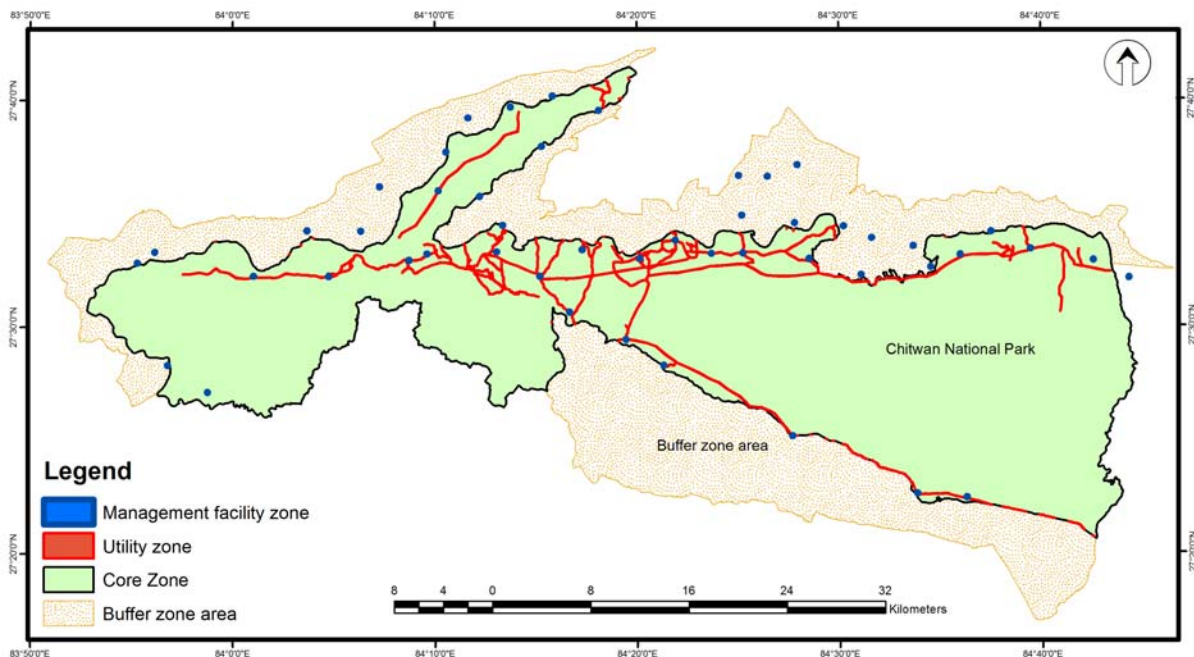
5.2 Zonation

Since the park is designated to ensure the viable population of wildlife, *viz.* rhinoceros, tiger, etc., the heart and soul of this plan lies in maintaining the present wildlife population of the park through stringent protection and appropriate management measures. In order to harmonize the conflicting objectives and maximize the efforts to protect, maintain and enhance the wildlife habitat, the following zones are proposed:

5.2.1 Management Facility Zone

This is the zone inside the park occupied by the infrastructures developed for office and accommodation for park staff and army personnel. It comprises of the area occupied by the security posts (Army and National Park) and Hattisar (Elephant Stable) established and operated in CNP area. The area of management facility zone is 1.56 sq.km. (assuming the area covered by a post on average is 100m radius).

Map V : Management Zonation of Chitwan National Park (Core area)



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 for conservation awareness. There are 9 entry points for the visitors to access the park. The road length of 200 km falls in utility zone out of 314 km of road network in the entire park. There are few tourism infrastructures developed inside the park, including small museum at Kasara and captive management complex and a few view towers. The main objective managing this zone is to regulate tourism in the core area to minimize the disturbance to wildlife and its habitat and to enhance visitors’ satisfaction through providing wilderness experience. The area under utility zone is 1.78 sq.km. (assuming the width of road as 6.5m, including road track, side drainage and narrow buffer strip).

5.2.3 Core Zone

The area of the national park except the area allocated for management facilities, tourism routes and public right of way, falls under this zone. The basic objective of this zone is to provide the suitable habitat for wildlife and to encourage research and science-based management intervention. The core zone comprises the area of the national park not occupied by the Management Facility and Utility Zones.

Table II: Management Zones

S.N.	Name of the Zone	Area (sq.km.)	Remarks
1	Management facility Zone	1.56	Area occupied by the limited infrastructure developed for the management of park
2	Utility Zone	1.78	Sauraha and Kasara area for regulated tourism and public right of way
3	Core Zone	928.66	Area of the national park except the area allocated for management facilities, tourism routes and public right of way

5.3 Theme Plans

Of the five broad thematic areas, two thematic areas, viz. protection and conservation of biodiversity, and habitat management are covered in this chapter. The remaining three are dealt in separate chapters.

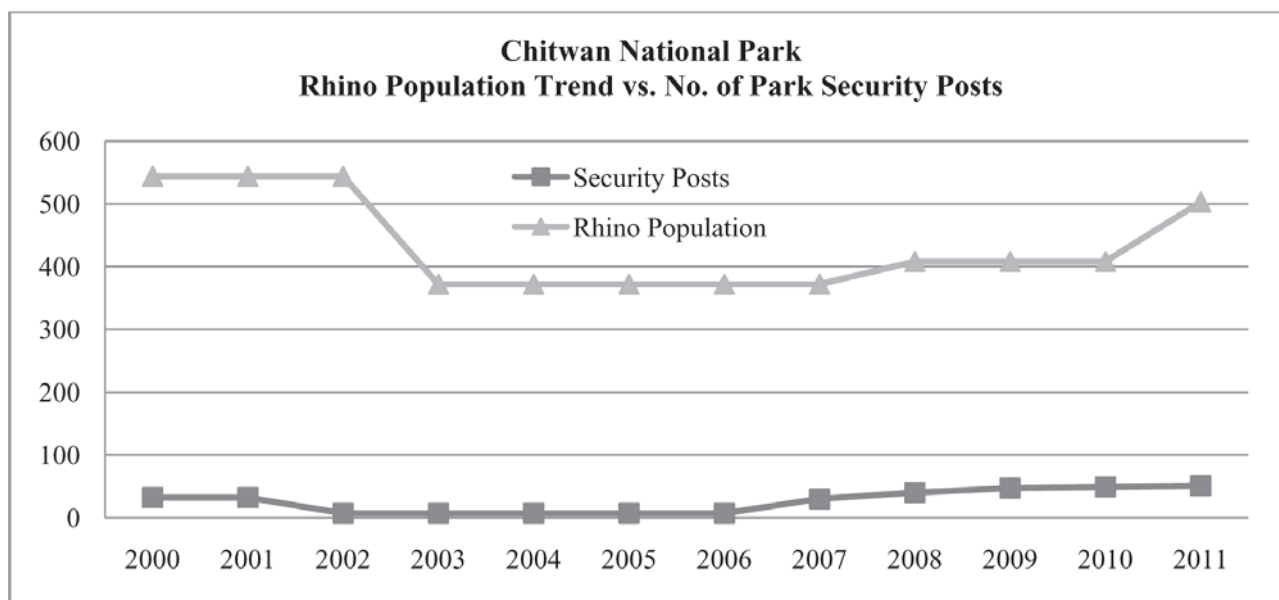
5.3.1 Protection and Conservation of Biodiversity

5.3.1.1 Park Protection

5.3.1.1.1 Context and Issues

Chitwan National Park has witnessed several ups and downs in its history of four decades in park protection. The concept of protection was started with Rhino Patrol (*Gaida Gasti*) in 1960s whereas the Government has deployed Nepal Army for park protection since 1975. There are 50 park security (guard) posts (National Park, Army and combined) at present located in core and buffer zone of the park (Map V). In addition, there are 15 elephant stables (Hattisars) established at different places of the park. Positive correlation has been observed between the number of park security posts and rhino population trend.

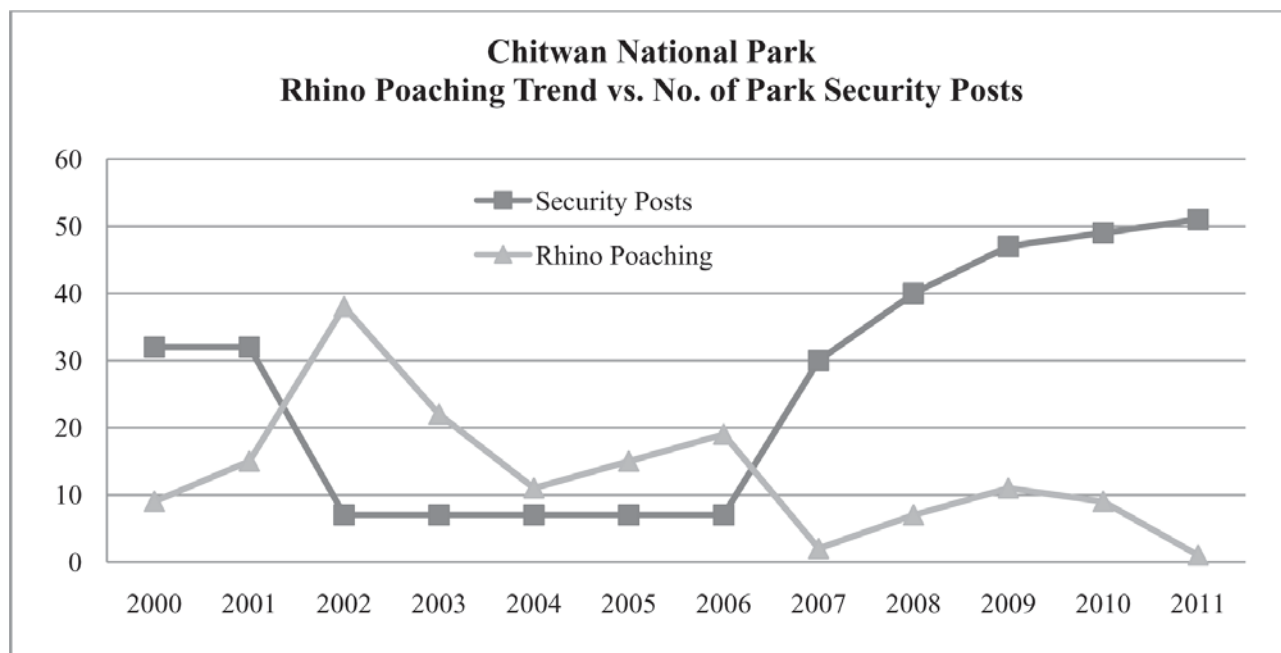
Chart III: Rhino population trend and respective number of security posts



Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. of park security posts	32	32	7	7	7	7	7	30	40	47	49	50
Rhino population	544					372			408			503

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

Chart IV: Rhino poaching and respective number of security posts



Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total number of security posts	32	32	7	7	7	7	7	30	40	47	49	50
Rhino poaching	9	15	38	22	11	15	19	2	7	11	9	0

5.3.1.1.2 Strategies and Activities

Experiences have shown that there is no shortcut to ‘Leg work’ for the effective park protection. The protection strategies adopted in Chitwan National Park is comprehensive and effective. This plan suggests for the continuation of such good practices. The following strategies and activities have been recommended to enhance the effectiveness of the park protection:

Strategies

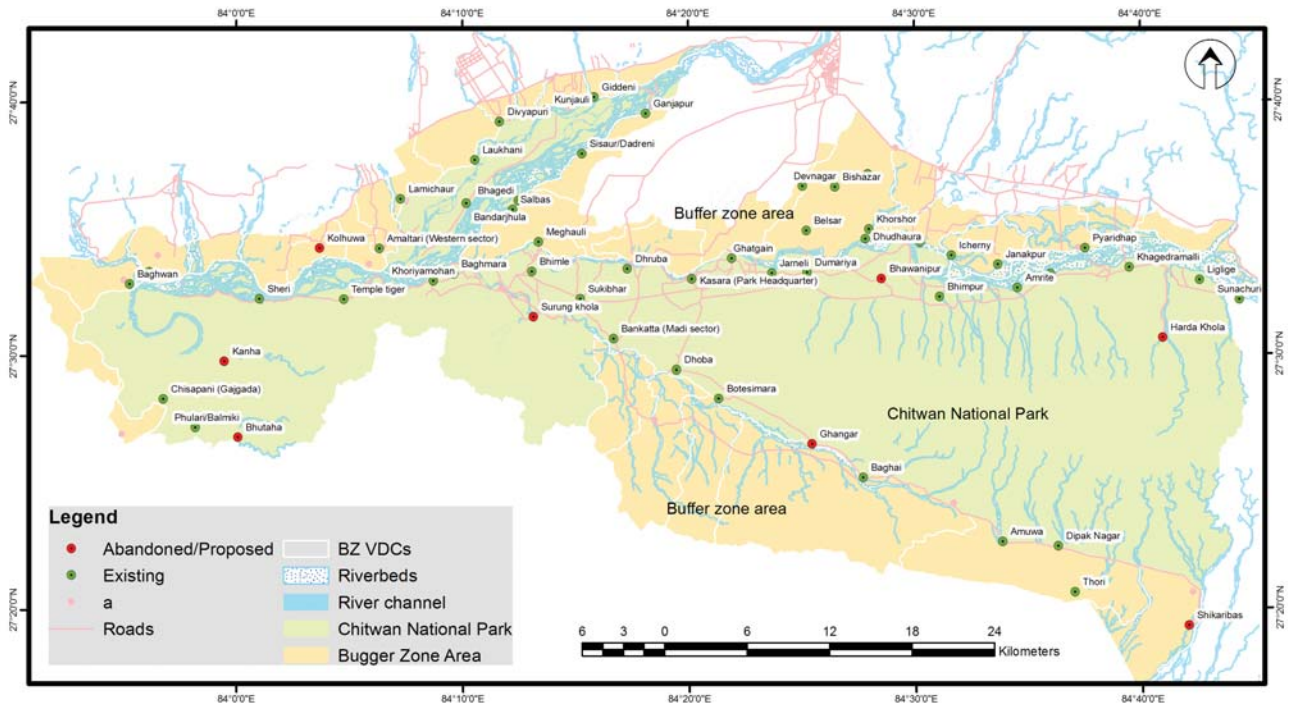
- ✓ Continue regular patrolling of the park by the park staff and army deployed in park security posts to ensure that there are no illegal activities in their respective AoR.
- ✓ Maintain regular vehicle patrolling in accessible areas and change the time and route of vehicle patrol randomly.
- ✓ Encourage foot patrolling by officers from sectors and headquarters to be familiar with the ground situation and inspire the junior staff for regular patrolling.
- ✓ Initiate the practice of spending nights in security posts by officers for morale boost up of their staff serving in very remote areas of the park.
- ✓ Sweep the area from the respective posts once in a month and use metal detectors to locate leg traps of iron set to trap wildlife (especially tiger)
- ✓ Camping and sweeping operation by a joint team from headquarters and sector during the rainy season when most of the park’s area becomes inaccessible for regular patrolling by vehicle and the probability of intrusion from the surrounding areas increases. This operation includes sensitivity mapping, deployment of elephant, additional temporary patrolling camps.

- ✓ Explore the prospects of monitoring the sensitive area round the clock using satellite equipment and technology.
- ✓ Institutionalize smart patrolling using GPS and filling the standard patrolling format.
- ✓ Establish regular reporting and information sharing system and review the patrolling efforts for management interventions.
- ✓ Keep surveillance and intensify patrolling before first light and after last light of the day because experiences have shown that poachers become active during this time.
- ✓ Upgrade facilities at security posts such as solar electricity for lighting and charging batteries of communication and mobile phone sets, clean and safe drinking water.
- ✓ Maintain post building, kitchen, toilet and view towers regularly
- ✓ Construct permanent structure where staff are living at temporary structures for the staff safety and communication facility. In addition, explore the possibility of providing LPG for cooking in security posts.
- ✓ Designate appropriate areas to make the provision for strict enforcement of the closing season of the park for human and touristic activities so that it gives ample privacy and secrecy to the wildlife and their breeding as well as rejuvenation period for the vegetation disturbed during the open season.
- ✓ Implement current government policy of encroachment control in more coordinated and effective manner.

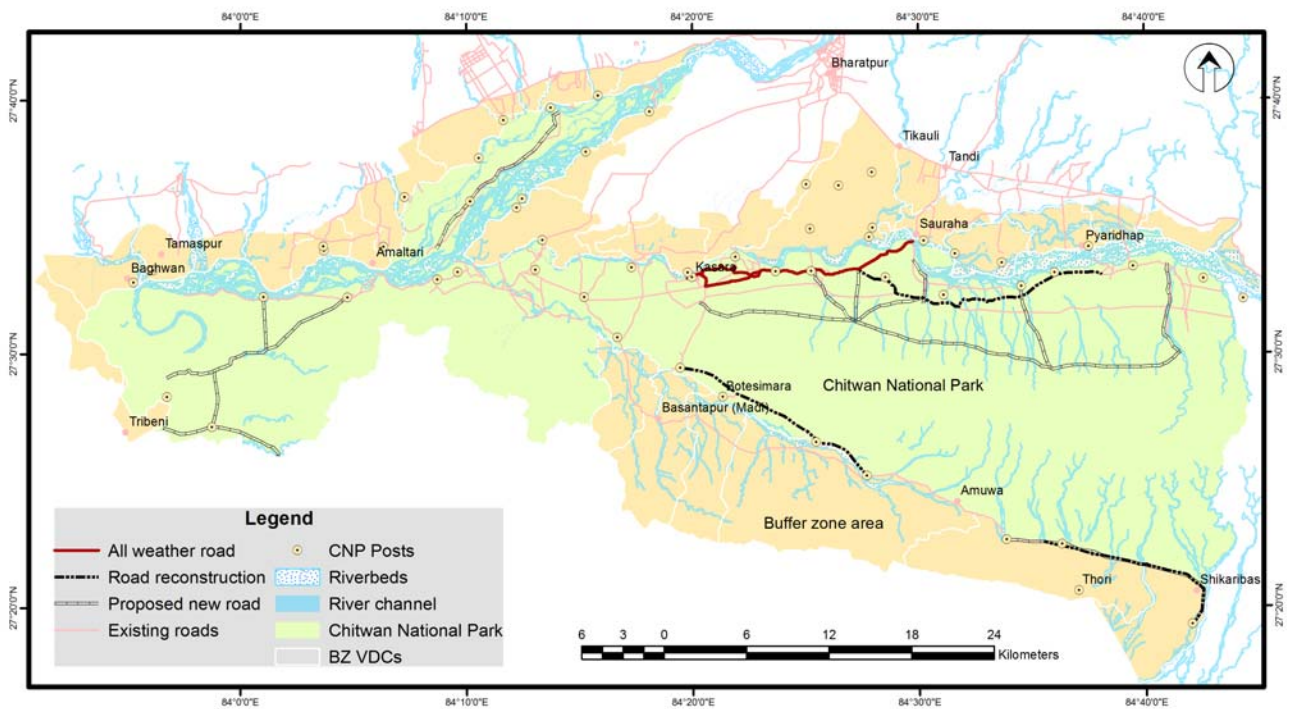
Activities

- ✓ Establish 8 more security posts (Harda, Bhawanipur, Sikaribas, Dipaknagar, Ghangar, Surung Khola, Bhutaha and Kanha area east of Fulbari) to cover the gap areas and define and demarcate the Area of Responsibility (AoR) of each security posts (Map VI).
- ✓ Relocate Temple Tiger post to suitable location nearby existing post and relocate Bandarjhula post to the buffer zone near Island *ghat*.
- ✓ Construct 10 view towers in sensitive areas (6 sites) from security point of view. These towers could be used as temporary night camps. The proposed sites for views towers are Padampur, Gaur machan, South-east of Tamor Tal, North of Budhirapti in between Bhimle and Sukhibhar posts, Devi Tal and Bandarjhula island.
- ✓ Upgrade the existing 30 Km of all weather road and construct 50 km of all weather road networks inside park (Existing road network is shown in Map VII).

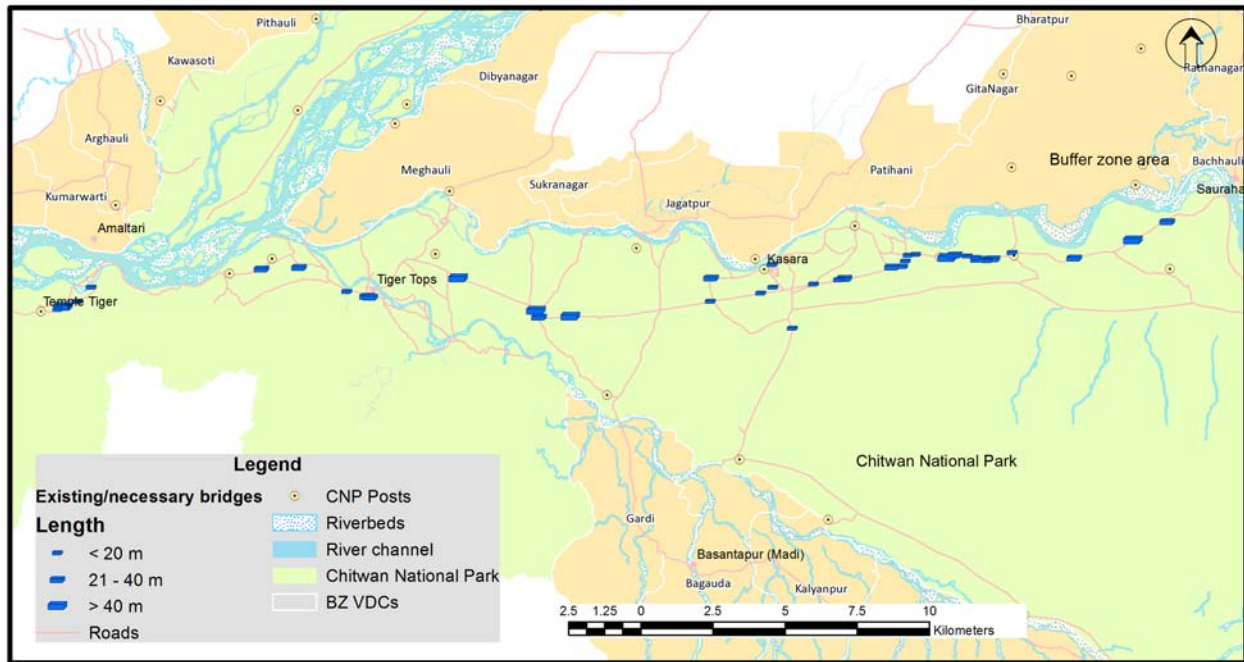
Map VI: Location of Security and Guard Posts in Chitwan National Park



Map VII: Road Network in Chitwan National Park



Map VIII. Existing and proposed bridges in Chitwan National Park



5.3.1.2 Anti-poaching and Intelligence Gathering

5.3.1.2.1 Context and Issues

The park has a network of informants for intelligence gathering. There is a strike force with vehicle which is well staffed and well equipped with necessary route chart and other logistics for looking after their respective areas. Apart from building effective intelligence network to monitor and prevent illegal activities, the unit raids and seizes illegal wildlife products and does market checking 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.

5.3.1.2.2 Strategies and Activities

Strategies

- ✓ Utilize and coordinate existing WCCBs, CIB, APO network
- ✓ Institutionalize the CBAPOs and mobilize eco-clubs
- ✓ Strengthen Transboundary Initiative

Activities

- ✓ Institutionalize district level Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) formed at three districts, viz. Chitwan, Nawalparasi and Parsa
- ✓ Strengthen trans-boundary cooperation with Valmiki Tiger Reserve (VTR)
- ✓ Strengthen APU and intelligence network- Quick response
- ✓ Strengthen coordination and develop effective information sharing mechanism with the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB)

- ✓ Strengthen and enhance MIST to cover all security posts throughout the park
- ✓ Initiate long-term surveillance of suspected area and person
- ✓ Use sniffer dogs for wildlife crime control
- ✓ Institutionalize Community-based Anti-poaching Operation(CBAPO)
- ✓ Build capacity of informants to ensure that our approach of intelligence gathering is not invasive
- ✓ Regulate information purchasing mechanism
- ✓ Disseminate information of legal punishment for involvement in poaching
- ✓ Encourage and mobilize eco-clubs, students and local clubs against poaching activities

5.3.1.3 Wildlife Health Management

5.3.1.3.1 Context and Issues

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

5.3.1.3.2 Strategies and Activities

Since medical treatment of free ranging animal requires lots of investments and is not possible in many cases, it would be wise to give emphasis on preventive measures. The strategies to be followed for wildlife health management in CNP are outlined as under:

Strategies

- ✓ Formulate a protocol for wildlife health monitoring and disease surveillance
- ✓ Coordinate with relevant veterinary institutions and expedite the veterinary hospital
- ✓ Build the capacity of existing staff to handle the upcoming situation

Activities

- ✓ Immunize livestock every year against endemic diseases within the radius of 5 km in buffer zone
- ✓ Develop proper arrangement for quick communication so that policy decision and management action for wildlife health management could be taken on time
- ✓ Coordinate with District Veterinary Offices, Veterinary Science College, Rampur, and seek their support whenever required
- ✓ Establish a veterinary centre with materials required in medical emergencies under the guidance of Senior Veterinary Officer

- ✓ Build the capacity of frontline staff to recognize, record and report disease or poor health condition of animals or plants
- ✓ Train staff to collect sample of blood, fecal matter, urine or vital organs
- ✓ Report and document mortality of the wild animals immediately after it comes to notice of any staff as part of disease surveillance strategy

5.3.2 Habitat Management

5.3.2.1 Grassland Management

5.3.2.1.1 Context and Issues

Grassland has a fundamental role to play in rhino and tiger conservation as it is a good foraging ground for rhino and tiger prey base. Grasslands are being converted into woodland resulting in the decrease of grassland area from 20% in 1970s to about 12% in recent years. There are few studies conducted on grassland ecology and limited management intervention, maintenance of pure grasslands patches in park has been a challenge to the park management. Some of the issues associated with the grasslands of national park are to maintain the structural and functional attribute of the grassland so as to provide optimal foraging opportunities to the ungulates, conversion of grassland into woodland as a result of secondary succession, invasion of grassland by weeds and unpalatable species and the impact from uncontrolled burning.

Grassland ecosystem is very dynamic. It is readily affected by flood, fire, grazing and manual cutting. The increase in the *Saccharum spontaneum* (Kans) type of grassland is considered to be the highest quality habitat for wild herbivores, especially the rhinoceros and the deer. It is also a major source of fodder for captive elephant fodder on the one hand and a preferred raw material for paper pulp. Maintaining the mosaic of tall and short grassland is crucial for wildlife conservation but the work is challenging. Khagendramalli, Chappachuli, Amrite, Padampur, Dumaria, Jarneli, Sukhibhar, Bhimle, Budhirapti, Buddanagar, Kachuwani, Ghatgain/Lamital, Devital and Khoriamuhan are the major grassland sites of the park. Lack of record of grasslands and their characteristics and invasion of grasslands by trees and weeds are the major issues in the grassland management. Assessments made so far have shown that area infested by *Mikania micrantha* is not suitable habitat for rhinos.

5.3.2.1.2 Strategies and Activities

It is evident that many types of grasslands in CNP is 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 like *Mikania micrantha* are the first priority for management intervention.

Survey and Mapping

Strategies

- ✓ Survey, classification and mapping of grasslands based on the use and potential for threatened herbivore like rhinoceros. Encroachment zone from invasive and woody perennial species will also be mapped
- ✓ Maintain the canopy cover of 10% in next five years.

Activities

- ✓ Increase grassland coverage area from 12% to 15% in the next five years.
- ✓ Inventory grassland and species regularly to monitor their dynamism.

Removal and Control of Invasive Species

Strategies

- ✓ Uproot, dry and burn before their seed gets matured
- ✓ Target entire patch for invasive like *Mikania* at one go to prevent the regeneration of *Mikania* next year

Activities

- ✓ Removal and control of two main problematic invasive species (*Mikania micrantha* in the wetter areas and *Chromolaena Odorata* in the drier areas) in an area of 1000 hectare in five years

Removal of Woody Species

Strategies

- ✓ Remove woody vegetation to create new grasslands or improve the quality of grasslands that has been invaded by woody species (such as Bhimle, Sukhibhar).
- ✓ Consider use of mechanical equipment that do not impact Park and facilitates easy management interventions (such as grass cutter, power chain saw, excavator, etc)
- ✓ Leave selected trees to provide shelter for animals during extreme weather conditions
- ✓ Leave cleared woody material on site for nutrient recycling

Activities

- ✓ Create grassland or improve by woody species removal of 500 hectares in the next five years.

Controlled Burning and Grass Cutting

- ✓ Cut and/or controlled burn to remove dry, coarse and unpalatable grasses and allow to produce new flush which are highly palatable and nutritious (such as at Dumariya and Jarneli grasslands)
- ✓ Apply after analyzing the specific condition of the grassland including the alternative blocks in different years to create mosaic of habitats
- ✓ Develop a network of fire line to divide the grassland patches into appropriate blocks.

Activities

- ✓ Maintain 1300 hectare of grassland by cutting and/or controlled burning in the next five years
- ✓ The following is the recommended plan for controlled burning of the grassland patches.

Block I Early burning (February)	Block II No burning	Block I No burning	Block II Early burning (February)
Block III No burning	Block IV Late burning (May)	Block III Late burning (May)	Block IV No burning
First Year		Second Year	

5.3.2.2 Wetland Management

5.3.2.2.1 Context and Issues

Water is a basic component of wildlife habitat which is the limiting factor in many wildlife habitats during dry season. The wetlands of CNP and BZ include over 40 lakes/ghols and flood plains of the Narayani, Rapti and Reu rivers and their tributaries which are the lifeline of CNP. The lakes and floodplain habitats are severely infested and colonized by invasive plant species such as *Eichhornia crassipes*, *Ipomoea fistulata*, *Leersia hexandra*. Besides, rivers are polluted by industrial effluents, urban wastes, pesticides and chemical fertilizers used in agricultural fields. Most serious problem in the park's wetland is of water hyacinth invasion and siltation.

5.3.2.2.2 Strategies and Activities

Strategies

- ✓ Prepare inventory of wetlands and conduct assessment for water quality,
- ✓ Conduct feasibility to designate fishing areas.
- ✓ Strengthen awareness programs
- ✓ Get approval of the draft site management plan submitted for approval

Activities

- ✓ Clean and remove weeds in wetlands (Devi tal, Lami tal, Dumariya tal, Chhaparchuli ghol, Liglige ghol, Jayamangala ghol, Nandabhauju tal, Sera tal, etc.)
- ✓ Assess water quality in regular intervals
- ✓ Conduct alternative income generation related training to reduce the dependency of local people on wetlands.
- ✓ Conduct wetland conservation education, interaction, stakeholders meeting, etc regularly.
- ✓ Implement the activities prescribed in the site management plan of Beeshazari Lake (Ramsar Site) such as

PRIORITY AREAS

At Strategic Level

- I. Maintain healthy wetland ecosystem in and around Beeshazari Lake
- II. Promote sustainable wetland based eco-tourism
- III. Raise community awareness on wetland conservation
- IV. Promote the use of alternative energy
- V. Facilitate scientific research and monitoring
- VI. Enhance the livelihood opportunities of the local communities
- VII. Ensure the sustainable and perpetual water source

At Site Level

- VIII. Take actions to control pollution of Beeshazari Lake
- IX. Explore the alternative use of invasive species
- X. Discourage forest products harvest and stop poaching
- XI. Study the impact of invasive species in the area

(Source: Site Management plan for Beeshazari and associated wetlands, 2014-2019)

5.3.2.3 Fire Management

5.3.2.3.1 Context and Issues

Fire is a management tool for setting back succession and has been used in grassland management. However, accidental fire has many detrimental effects in protected areas as it harms micro-fauna and alters habitat. Controlled burning is practiced for grassland management to get new shoots and burn course and unpalatable grasses but sometimes it creates problems like proliferation of weeds. The main objective of fire management in CNP is to prevent wildfire so as to avoid the adverse effects of fire on wildlife and its habitat.

5.3.2.3.2 Strategies and Activities

Since there is no strategy for fire management in CNP at present; the following strategies are prescribed in this plan:

Prevention Strategy

- i. Develop a network of fire line;
- ii. Clear fire line and forest roads well before the fire season;
- iii. Identify fire prone areas by using mapping based on satellite imagery analysis or using the web-based fire mapper and managed accordingly for prevention; and

Activity

Early burning of grasslands on the basis of burning regime and creation of firebreaks annually.

Chapter VI - Research, Monitoring and Capacity Building

6.1 Research

Research provides the scientific basis for the management of protected area. In order to ensure effective management, there should be sufficient information on bio-physical, ecological and socio-cultural aspects of protected areas. Research and monitoring is important for every PA as it helps to develop database and supports in decision making process. In addition, it allows scientific management of PA and also serves as a tool to solve problems. Thus, research and monitoring should be oriented towards fulfilling the management needs. CNP is among well studied protected areas in this region which has been a very good learning ground in wildlife species and its habitat management. However, there is a need of continuous research and monitoring in order to tackle the emerging challenges in park management.

NTNC/BCC is a key partner for wildlife research in CNP. Several national and international universities, institutions and persons are conducting different researches each year in this park. Among these, TU/IoF, IAAS, KU, Griffith, Smithsonian Institute, etc. are major ones.

The formation of a separate and active research unit to lead and coordinate the research activities is essential to synthesize the research results and makes them applicable in park management. In addition, scientific management of data is crucial for park planning and implementation purpose. Recently established Management Information System (MIST) needs to be strengthened and well equipped to maintain database of poachers, monitor anti-poaching activities and enhance the capacity of the anti-poaching unit so as to aid in overall park protection.

6.1.1 Research Priorities

There will be a research unit in the park headed by a motivated Assistant Conservation officer. The unit should be responsible for coordinating the ongoing research activities, planning, prioritizing and carrying out research activities. The unit should be provided with necessary field gears and equipment, appropriate lab, financial resources and trained staff. Scientists and research institutions conducting research studies for academic purpose also has some management implications. The research priorities of CNP management at present could be as follows:

- Vegetation dynamics and its impact on wildlife habitat;
- Grassland management practices and its impact on conservation with special focus on requirement of rhinoceros and other ungulates;
- Population dynamics, habitat use and resource partitioning of sympatric wildlife species;
- Social organization and land tenure system in CNP so as to provide information and management recommendation regarding tiger dispersal;
- Behavioural and habitat ecology of Gharial;
- Impact of Gharial egg collection and captive rearing on well-being of Gharial in the wild and the cause behind low survival rate of the species in the wild;
- Genetic study of key wildlife species such as rhinoceros, tiger and Gharial;

- Ecological impact of tourism with special reference to wildlife health, behaviour and reproductive success as a basis for regulating tourism in core area;
- Impact of *Mikania macrantha* in wildlife and its habitat and experimental research to control it;
- Movement and ranging behaviour of elephant with special focus on human-wildlife conflict;
- Impact of electric fence on population distribution of wildlife species with especial focus on rhino population;
- Impact of buffer zone programme on conservation and sustainable livelihoods of local communities;
- Economic and ecological benefits of Chitwan National Park;
- Climate change indicators and impact on biodiversity conservation along with adaptation strategies;
- Least studied species and its habitat like small mammals (mouse, rat, shrew, bat; etc), herpetofauna (python and golden monitor lizard), butterfly, insects, fish
- Pattern and trend of bird migration; migratory birds both general and species-wise;
- Status of small carnivores; including wild dog, otter, fishing cat, jungle cat, leopard cat and civets;
- Seasonal migration pattern of gaur and factors affecting its population;
- Status and behaviour of sloth bear; and
- Study of captive held elephant diseases and behaviour.

6.1.2 Research Projects

In addition to the ongoing monitoring and research activities of the park, CNP management can collaborate with scientific and research institutions like NTNC, Institute of Forestry, Institute of Agriculture and Animal (Veterinary) Sciences and other national and international universities for research projects based on its priority areas. Interested organizations and individuals may undertake their research works in CNP and BZ by taking permission from designated authority. For conducting research in CNP and BZ, Nepalese citizens should receive permission from DNPWC. But for foreigners, the permission is provided by MFSC. In order to strengthen research programme, the following actions are recommended:

- ✓ Establish wildlife research and training centre at Sauraha;
- ✓ Upgrade research facilities at the centre, including lab;
- ✓ Establish two field research stations inside park preferably Bhawanipur and Tiger Tops area; and
- ✓ Institutionalize Research Unit in CNP to coordinate research activities and develop research and management linkages

6.2 Monitoring

Monitoring wildlife and its habitat on regular basis is very important for the management of any protected area. 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 sign, it is beneficial for PA managers especially in early warning and early control. Thus, monitoring is a tool for rationalization of management decisions for protected area as it helps

- ✓ To assess the effectiveness of PA management;
- ✓ To enhance the understanding on ecological processes and functions;
- ✓ To track the change in habitat over time and compare the condition between similar habitats based on ecological baseline; and
- ✓ To find areas where further research is needed and prioritize the research needs

Keeping these facts in mind, the following key areas and framework for monitoring related to wildlife and its habitat is proposed.

6.2.1 Population Monitoring

Rhino Monitoring

- ✓ Regular ID based monitoring of rhinos from respective posts
- ✓ Rhino count at every 4 years in the month of April (upcoming count in 2015)
- ✓ Block monitoring every alternate year in high density areas (Sukhibhar, Padampur, Temple tiger, Eicharni area)

Tiger and co-predator monitoring

- ✓ Camera trapping in selected block every year
- ✓ Sign-based monitoring from respective posts- pugmark tracing and documentation
- ✓ Follow tiger monitoring protocol developed by the Government of Nepal
- ✓ Develop and maintain impression pads in selected 5 locations and monitor regularly

Tiger prey base monitoring

- ✓ Periodic monitoring using line transect method
- ✓ Regular monitoring in selected areas

Gharial monitoring

- ✓ Annual monitoring during winter in segments of Narayani and Rapti rivers
- ✓ Monitoring of gharial, dolphin and water birds can be done simultaneously in Narayani and Rapti rivers
- ✓ Monitoring of released gharial using GPS collar

Elephant monitoring

- ✓ Regular monitoring of wild elephants in CNP based on direct sightings and indirect signs
- ✓ Total count of wild elephants of Central Nepal in every five years

Gaur monitoring

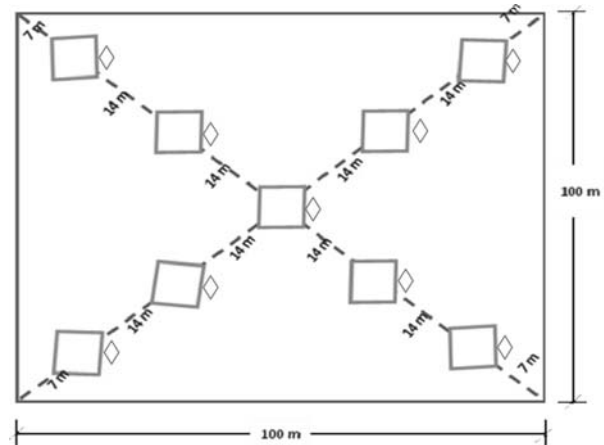
- ✓ Gaur count in every three years during March and April when they migrate seasonally to flood plain grassland

Bird monitoring

- ✓ Annual monitoring of migratory and other water birds in mid-winter
- ✓ Monitoring of endangered birds, including Bengal Florican, Lesser Adjutant Stork and Great hornbill

6.2.2 Habitat Monitoring

There are 25 ecological monitoring grids in CNP each of 5 Km x 5 Km. This long-term ecological monitoring should be continued in collaboration with partner organizations such as NTNC, TU and Griffith University. The monitoring protocol is as follows:



The monitoring protocol is as follows:

For vegetation monitoring in CNP, there is a need to establish monitoring plots. The plot layout for vegetation monitoring is presented below where 9 plots of 10mx10m are nested in 100m X 100m plot which are laid along diagonal as shown in the figure. Again, a 2mX2m plot is there in the centre of each the 10mX10m plot. The vegetation of different categories will be measured and recorded in the plots of different size after monsoon before summer as

- ✓ >5m high – 100mX100m
- ✓ 0.5m-5m high- 10mX10m
- ✓ <0.5 m high- 2mX2m

The change in grassland vegetation will be recorded in the plots of 2mX2m laid at an interval of 100m along transect. Various attributes of grasslands, including species present, height, stage, alien species, woody vegetation, grazing intensity, unpalatable species and indirect sign of animals will be recorded. In addition, vegetation dynamic and their pattern should be analyzed by relating with climatic factors.

6.2.3 Weather monitoring

There is no meteorological station in CNP so far. There is a need of at least two meteorological stations in the park, one in Churia area and other in floodplain area. After the establishment of the meteorological stations, the data will be recorded, documented and analyzed to track the change in weather pattern.

6.2.4 Water Quality Monitoring

In two years interval, water quality of Narayani, Rapti and Reu River should be monitored with special focus on Gharial conservation and other aquatic life forms. The water quality monitoring of lakes and *ghols* should also be conducted with due priority.

6.2.5 Fire monitoring

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

6.2.6 Tourism Impact Monitoring

Ecological impact of tourism in CNP should be monitored. Since there is no comprehensive framework to monitor such impacts, site-specific framework 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 survey will be conducted annually to document the changes in host community's day to day life from tourism.

6.3 Capacity Building

Wildlife management requires understanding of wildlife science and skill in field techniques. However, there are small numbers of experienced staffs in CNP especially in field techniques, many things are to be learned and shared through various trainings. Needs based training definitely increases the efficiency of staff working in the park. The need for training differs according to the position and roles given to the staff. Thus, training needs assessment should be meticulously done before planning for training programme. There is a need of both horizontal and vertical participant trainings. The horizontal type of training involves the participants of equal rank where as vertical type of training involves participants of different ranks from chief warden to game scouts and from battalion commander to soldiers. Vertical type of training is important to understand field staff of different tiers and share experiences and build mutual trust and relations. Some of the capacity building activities identified are as follows:

6.3.1 Vertical Participant

- ✓ Annual sharing and team building workshop
- ✓ Appreciative Project Planning and Action (APPA), Participatory Appreciative Planning Approach (PAPA), Objectively Verified Project Planning (ZOPP)
- ✓ Training for community based anti-poaching operation
- ✓ Orientation training on legal issues

6.3.2 For Frontline Staff

- ✓ Basic training on field equipment like GPS, Range Finder, Compass, etc
- ✓ Training on smart patrolling and crime scene
- ✓ Field techniques, including signs and indirect evidences of wildlife
- ✓ Training on anti-poaching operation
- ✓ Orientation training on social mobilization and participatory planning
- ✓ Immobilization and animal handling
- ✓ Basic training on vegetation quantification for recording data in monitoring plots
- ✓ Wildlife health condition

6.3.3 For Rangers

- ✓ Certificate course in wildlife management
- ✓ Software applicable for wildlife management, including GIS, Vortex, Distance, SPSS, etc

- ✓ Training of Trainers (general and specialized)
- ✓ Training on smart patrolling, MIST and crime scene
- ✓ Wildlife forensic
- ✓ Exposure visit to foreign countries

6.3.4 For Assistant Wardens and Chief Wardens

- ✓ Diploma course in wildlife management
- ✓ Training on conflict management
- ✓ Training on appreciative enquiry
- ✓ Training on GIS

6.3.5 Digital Content Management

- ✓ All data from research should be well documented, stored and retrieved
- ✓ Sharing the information as per need (for public and within organization)- maintain the secrecy of information as needed
- ✓ Official website of CNP will be utilized extensively to share information timely

6.3.6 Virtual Library Management

- ✓ Publish documents related to Chitwan National Park and its buffer zone
- ✓ Manage and regularly update CNP website, public interaction via internet
- ✓ Unpublished reports and update which are sharable
- ✓ Use of software
- ✓ Update and share each and every sharable information as soon as possible/press release

The staff knowledge, skills and trainings are not sufficient to meet the growing management challenges of the park. The frontline park staffs are mostly untrained. The training requirements include emerging techniques on wildlife management, personnel management, legal and anti-poaching operation, community development and conservation awareness, MIST, human rights, wildlife management/handling techniques, conservation education, monitoring and evaluation, fire fighting, basic computers, GIS and GPS, PRA, eco-tourism management and elephant management. In addition, basic conservation training is needed for Nepal Army protection unit and special training on conservation and buffer zone management for buffer zone committees. Limited amenities such as uniforms, few field gears and RASAN (food) are provided to the park staff. The provision of suitable infrastructures and additional services, availability of camera, telescope, night vision scope, spotting scope vehicle, boat, etc. is very important to motivate and enhance staff capacity to achieve goals.

Chapter VII – Species Conservation Special Programme

7.1 Rhino Conservation

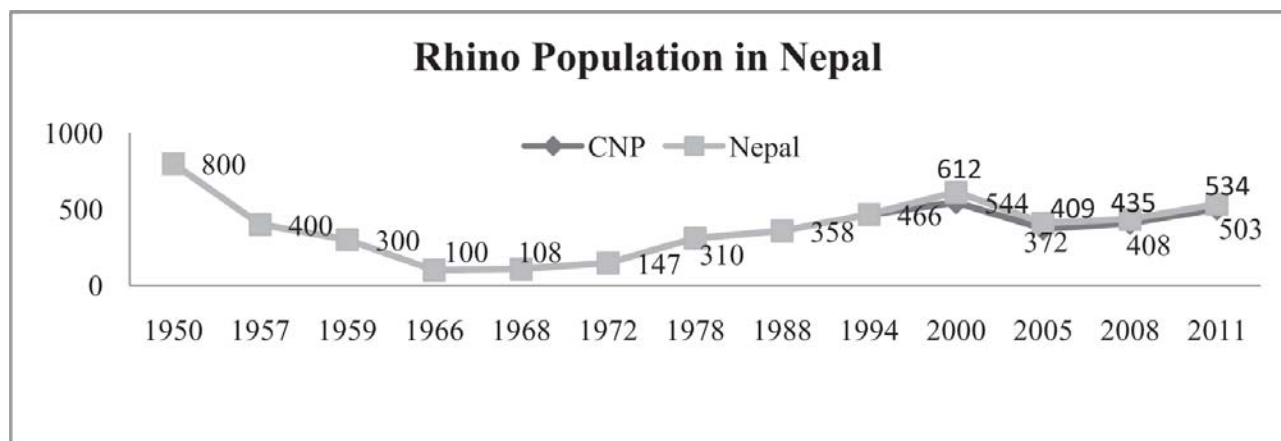
7.1.1 Conservation efforts, significance and status

Once believed widespread throughout the northern floodplains and nearby foothills of the Indian sub-continent between Indo-Myanmar border in the east and Sindh River basin, Pakistan in the west, the Greater one-horned rhinoceros is currently restricted in few protected areas in north-eastern India and lowland Nepal. The Greater one-horned rhinoceros is listed in Appendix I of the CITES and Vulnerable category on the *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.

In Nepal, over 800 rhinos lived in Chitwan valley until 1950s. The valley and its rich biodiversity were protected by the then Rana rulers for hunting purpose. Malaria prevalent in the lowland also prevented people moving into the valley from other parts of the country. After the end of the Rana regime in 1950 and eradication of malaria in mid 1950s, the valley opened up where thousands of people from mid-hills migrated to the valley. This, in turn, resulted in the clearance of prime wildlife habitats in the floodplains of Narayani, Rapti and Reu river systems for agriculture and human settlements. Wildlife, including rhinos, tigers and their prey base were killed pushing them close to extinction.

With the establishment of CNP in 1973, several efforts have been made to conserve rhino along with other wildlife. Latest success rests in the fact of celebration of zero poaching for about 15 months till April 2012. The aim is to maintain the highest population of rhino (544) recorded to date.

Chart V: Trend of rhino population in Nepal



Rhino numbers dropped to less than 100 during mid 1960s. In order to conserve the diminishing population of wildlife, particularly rhino and their habitats, the then government established Chitwan National Park in 1973. People living in the prime habitat were moved out and Nepal Army was deployed for park protection. As a result of collective efforts of CNP office and Nepal Army, the rhino population grew and reached 544 animals in 2000. In order to spread the risk from poaching, flooding and to maximize growth, the Nepal Government between 1986 and 2003 reintroduced a total of 87 rhinos to Bardia National Park (83) and Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve (4). However, during the decade-long armed conflict, many security posts were withdrawn to the headquarters as well as morale of park staffs was lowered down as a result poaching incidents increased drastically which caused a significant loss with

only 372 animals in Chitwan NP during the 2005 census. After improved political situation of the country and effort of anti poaching unit of CNP office, park security was gradually improved which contributed to increase rhino population in CNP.

Rhinoceros is a flagship species for conservation and Chitwan harbours second largest population of this endangered species in the world. Rhino conservation started in Chitwan with about 60 individuals. Due to continuous conservation efforts, the population of rhinoceros increased to 544 in 2000. The management has focussed on habitat management, patrolling and anti-poaching. Since the mid eighties, numbers of rhinoceros have been translocated to Bardia NP and Suklaphanta WR, Nepal, to establish new viable breeding population, protect this species from extinction due to poaching, natural calamities and disease; and to reduce conflict with local communities in CNP. Rhino conservation programme in CNP has demonstrated great success. But the number of rhino has declined due to poaching and natural causes (flood, diseases) during last few years. In the vulnerable security situation of the country, CNP lost 113 rhinos due to poaching between 2000/01 and 2006/07. Most of the poaching incidences were reported along the park boundary and buffer zone. Thirty eight rhinos have been poached only in 2001/02, but the trend seems to be in decreasing order. With the implementation of comprehensive peace agreement in late 2006, the anti-poaching programme of the park became fully operational with the strong support of the Nepal Army deployed for park protection. Recently, numbers of notorious poachers/smugglers have been arrested by anti-poaching team with special support of the CIB, Nepal police. In addition, some of them were arrested by CIB itself and handed over to CNP. With these joint efforts of several stakeholders, the park did not have to experience rhino poaching for about 15 months till April 2012.

In order to control poaching and illegal trade effectively, “Wildlife Crime Control Coordination Committee (WCCCC)” has been formed under the chair of the Minister for MFSC on 2067-08-05 (2010-11-21) comprising secretaries for MFSC, Home ministry, Defence ministry, Finance ministry, Ministry of Law and Justice; Commander-in-Chief of Nepal Army; Inspector General of Nepal Police, Inspector General of Armed Police Force, Chief of National Investigation Department as members of the committee. Director General of the DNPWC is the member secretary of the committee. Central level Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) has also been formed under the chair of Director General, DNPWC, comprising Director General of the Department of Forests, Director General of the Department of customs, Brigadier General of Nepal Army, Deputy Inspector General of the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB), Deputy Inspector Generals of Nepal Police and Armed Police Force, Director of Nepal Investigation Department, two representatives from non-governmental organizations as the members of the committee. Deputy Director General is the member secretary of the committee. At district level, altogether, 19 Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) is planned to be formed by 2012. District level WCCB is chaired by the Chief Conservation Officer of the respective protected area of the district or by District Forest Officer of the respective district in other case. Members of the committee include officer level representative of District Administration Office, District Security Agencies, District Attorney General Office, etc. In relation to CNP, District level WCCB has been formed in Chitwan, Nawalparasi and Parsa districts.

7.1.2 Issues

Major issues of concern are

- ✓ Grassland management
- ✓ Carrying capacity assessment of rhino

- ✓ Genetic consideration and meta-population management
- ✓ Use of advanced technology for sensitive area monitoring
- ✓ Management of orphan and handicapped rhinos
- ✓ Management of rhinos straying out from prime habitat of CNP (rhinos going to India from Thori and Triveni)
- ✓ Management of rhino movement and habitat outside CNP and BZ (adjoining areas in the Department of Forests territory)
- ✓ Wetland management and creating wallowing sites
- ✓ Conflict due to crop raiding and accident
- ✓ Shifting of rhino from east to west (as shown by ID based monitoring)

7.1.3 Strategies and Activities

- ✓ Ensure protection 24 hours X 7days in rhino bearing and sensitive areas
- ✓ Seal the areas with high rhino density
- ✓ Sensitive area monitoring (use of technology)
- ✓ Use of sniffer dogs to investigate poaching or post hunting
- ✓ Quick response team with well equipped tools and facilities
- ✓ Coordinated and faster communication
- ✓ Micro-chipping of the horn of rhino that are captured for study or other purpose
- ✓ Conduct regular wildlife crime control training/s
- ✓ Investigate or assess reason “why rhino movement is maximum outside during monsoon?” *i.e.* for better habitat, forage, avoid competition (old age/disabled), calf caring, escaping threats,
- ✓ Intensive monitoring outside CNP and BZ like Barandabhar, Nagarban, Kawasoti, Dumkibas Area
- ✓ Promote habitat outside PAs and initiate management activities in order to secure movement and maintain viable population
- ✓ Translocate individuals to other suitable habitats upon request and feasibility (like Bardia NP and Shuklaphanta WLR) to ensure multiple viable populations
- ✓ Attempt to rehabilitate in low density area within CNP.
- ✓ Management of rescued orphan animal. Explore the prospects of long-term partnership for rhino conservation (one or many). One rhino baby could be gifted through proper process if any zoo or other organization is ready for long- term support for rhino conservation in wild. Some fund can be raised by keeping orphan rhino in international zoo in order to establish and regulate the orphan/caring/treatment centre in Nepal.

- ✓ Animal for zoo - No animal will be caught to keep in zoo besides the case of orphan or rescued or problematic animals. Advocate to bring policy in discouraging wildlife capturing and use as souvenir
- ✓ Enhance capacity, develop facility and generate/arrange resource for intensive care of the baby rhino as we lost 4 calves out of 5 rescued in one year.
- ✓ Set fund raising mechanism for rescued or orphan animals
- ✓ Improve habitat for accommodating the increasing rhino population.
- ✓ Develop long-term rhino Conservation Vision for Nepal (Policy) such as Rhino Conservation Action Plan, 2025

7.2 Tiger Conservation

7.2.1 Conservation efforts, significance and status

Tiger (*Panthera tigris*), an umbrella species at an apex of food chain, is an indicator of healthy ecosystem. It is enlisted in CITES I and IUCN endangered category. Being a flagship species, it has been leveraging for biodiversity conservation and it is also an icon for eliciting public support towards conservation. This magnificent animal faces the risk of terminal extinction particularly from threats of poaching and illegal trade, and inadequacy of suitable habitat resulted from loss, fragmentation and degradation of the forests. However, conservation of tiger is vital for ecological health; its conservation in human dominated landscape is demanding as it requires large and inviolate areas for ensuring its long-term survival. Despite several efforts made to maintain viable population of this charismatic species, the population has been dwindling everywhere in its range.

Nepal is one of the collaborators of “Global Tiger Recovery Programme, (NTRP; 2010-2022)” that was endorsed in the St. Petersburg Declaration on Tiger Summit held in St. Petersburg, Russia on November 21-24, 2010. The declaration aims to double the number of tigers (Tx2) across their distribution range by 2022 and visualizes National Tiger Recovery Programme (NTRP) that outlines the urgent priority activities each Tiger Range Countries (TRC) will take to contribute the global goal.

To ensure multi-agency cooperation and proactive initiation of law enforcement agencies, “National Tiger Conservation Committee, Nepal (NTCC)” was formed under the chair of Rt. Honorable Prime Minister in 2067-02-02 BS (2010-05-16 AD) comprising of Ministers from Home, Finance, Environment, Defense, Law and Justice, Chief Secretary, two national/international tiger experts, one representative from tiger conservation partner organization as the member of the committee. Minister for MFSC is the member secretary of the committee. It is a solid step to address international commitment to achieve the national goal of doubling the tiger by 2022 and aid in attaining global goal. In addition, the Government decision to form “Wildlife Crime Control Coordination Committee (WCCCC)” in 2067-08-05 BS (2010-11-21 AD) under chairmanship of Minister of MFSC, formation of “Central Level Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB)” under the chairmanship of the Director General of DNPWC and establishment of South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) secretariat at Kathmandu are the efforts forwarded in line with the NTRP. To buttress central level WCCB, District level WCCB is expected to be formed at 19 districts by the end of 2012.

Honouring international commitment of Global Tiger Recovery Programme and national obligation of biodiversity conservation, the Government of Nepal has taken an ambitious long-term objective to double tiger population by 2022. In line with this objective, “Tiger Conservation Special Programme (TCSP)” has been launched through governmental annual budget of fiscal year 2067/68 (2010/11) for

the conservation and management of tiger population. A total of NPR 60 million has been allocated for the programme which is to be implemented under the DNPWC and the Department of Forests (DoF). The amount is utilized for the implementation of tiger focused activities in tiger range protected areas. Actions are mainly focused to (i) effectively manage, preserve, protect and enhance tiger habitats; (ii) eradicate poaching, smuggling, and illegal trade of tigers, and their parts and derivatives; (iii) cooperate in trans-boundary landscape management and combating illegal trade; (iv) engage with indigenous and local communities; (v) increase the effectiveness of tiger and habitat management; and (vi) restore tigers to their former range. For the facilitation of the programme, Tiger Conservation Special Operation Procedure, 2067 (2010), is formulated discussing with tiger range protected areas' Chief Conservation Officers, NTNC, DoF and subordinate field officers which are approved by the ministerial level decision on 2067-01-20 (2010-05-03). The programme has been implemented as per the approved procedure.

Tiger monitoring, anti-poaching operations, habitat management, public awareness and periodic census were the major activities for tiger conservation conducted in CNP since a long time. Latest census of tiger has been conducted in 2013 and next census is scheduled to be conducted in 2017. One of the previous efforts of tiger conservation includes the formulation and implementation of Tiger Conservation Action Plan of Nepal (2008-2012) for a term of five years. Since CNP holds majority of tiger population of Nepal, the priority is made to double the tiger population by 2022 at least in CNP that will ultimately aid in national goal attainment. The first "Tiger Day" was celebrated at 29 July, 2010, and it is scheduled to be celebrated at the same day each year.

The Chitwan population occupies the largest population (2543 Km²) out of which 75% of the population lives within the protected areas while 25% lives outside (Tiger Action Plan 2008-12). Recently, Chitwan was found as the prominent habitat of Royal Bengal Tiger based on its population numbers. Chitwan has a recorded tiger presence in 1261 km² of the entire landscape, including Churia of core area, buffer zone and surrounding areas. Tiger population in Chitwan has shown an increasing trend. Their distribution is based on prey availability and optimal habitat conditions for stalking, mating and presence of escape cover. Recent tiger census 2013 in area of 3,110.35 Km² in 365 stations in CNP using camera trap estimated population size of 120 (98-139).

Abundance

According to Tiger Action Plan 2008-2012, there were 48-49 adults in 1996 where as there were 50-60 adults in 2000 and 2005. It is also mentioned that there were total 173 - 209 in CNP and 7 in Barandabhar forest. This count was based on indirect method; pug mark and other sign based analysis. Similarly, camera capture method adopted in 1261 km² of Chitwan complex estimated a population of 125 individuals (>18 months of age) from Churia of core area, buffer zone and surrounding areas in 2010 census.

Prey Predator relationships

Population status depends mostly on abundance of its prey. Tiger density bears the positive correlation with the biomass of prey animals. Because of the highest biomass of spotted deer followed by wild boar and Sambar in CNP, population of tiger is in high number.

Assessment of Threats

a) Poaching

High demand of tiger parts for traditional Chinese medicine and socio-cultural practices in Tibet have been making Chitwan a vulnerable target for poachers. However, there is no recorded poaching case of

tigers in the park since last 10 years. Poaching remains a serious threat for the survival of tigers in CNP and its difficult to locate the poaching sign as all the parts are taken instantly after poaching.

b) Habitat Deterioration

Grassland is an essential habitat not only for spotted deer but also for tiger because spotted deer prefers grasses and spotted deer is one of the preferred prey species of tiger. Currently, both alien and local invasive species have been encroaching grasslands of park tremendously which are the key habitat of prey species of tiger. Similarly, natural succession process and the blooming of tall grass in the habitat are also threatening to tiger population. Lack of sufficient budget is also affecting for grassland management in CNP.

c) Connectivity with other areas

Historically, tigers were distributed continuously across the lowland Himalayan forests and wide range of lowland from east to west but now population is restricted in four pockets. Safe and maintained corridor and connectivity east/west and south to lowland Himalayan forest for their movement could boost population and save from any epidemic issue in some areas. Due to human population growth, their migration to lowland and settlement at corridor and connectivity forest are reducing the tiger movement.

Owing to a high density of tigers in the park, there will be dispersing individuals out of the core area. The dispersing animals may need to struggle with territorial resident and dominant animals. They may also take to cattle lifting in fringe areas making themselves vulnerable to retaliatory killings by humans. It is felt crucial to address the issue of tiger exit outside the park area in recent days. Maintenance of quality grassland to induce the prey population could be the best option to address the issue.

d) Unregulated Tourism

Although tourism has positive socio-economic aspects, it may be used secretly for illicit activities by the deviated mind. Poachers may use it for spying, surveying and reconnaissance of the area if park security cannot be ensured. Secondly, ignorance of ecotourism and carrying capacity concept such as excessive number of vehicles, pollution of various kind, dusts, etc. may have long-term impacts on the biodiversity of CNP.

7.2.2 Issues

Major issues of concern are

- ✓ Habitat loss
- ✓ Poaching
- ✓ Illegal wildlife trade
- ✓ Human-tiger conflict
- ✓ Exit of tiger outside park

7.2.3 Strategies and Activities

- ✓ Ensure protection 24 hours X 7days in tiger bearing and sensitive areas
- ✓ Sensitive area monitoring (use of technology)

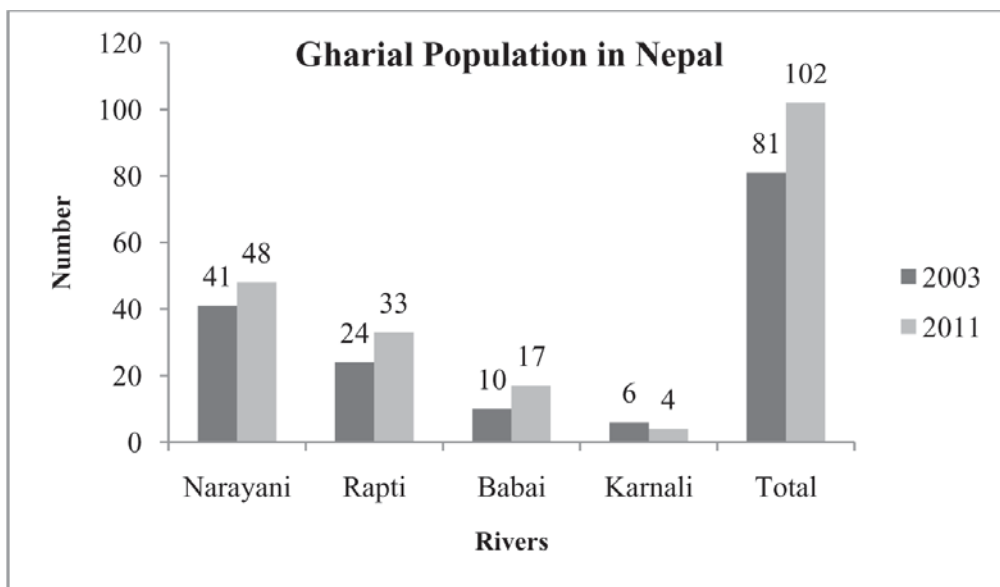
- ✓ Use of sniffer dogs to investigate poaching or post hunting
- ✓ Quick response team with well equipped tool and facilities
- ✓ Coordinated and faster communication
- ✓ Conduct regular wildlife crime control training/s
- ✓ Intensive monitoring outside CNP and BZ like Barandabhar, Nagarban, Kawasoti, Dumkibas Area
- ✓ Promote habitat outside PAs and corridors and initiate management activities in order to secure movement and maintain viable population
- ✓ Translocate individuals to other suitable habitats like Banke National Park to ensure viable population.
- ✓ Manage rescued/problematic animals. Explore the prospects of long- term partnership for tiger conservation.
- ✓ Enhance capacity, develop facility and generate/arrange resource for intensive care of the problem tiger.
- ✓ Set fund raising mechanism for rescued or problem animals
- ✓ Improve habitat for accommodating the increasing tiger and prey population.
- ✓ Launch effective conservation and awareness programmes at the local level

7.3 Gharial Conservation

7.3.1 Conservation efforts, significance and status

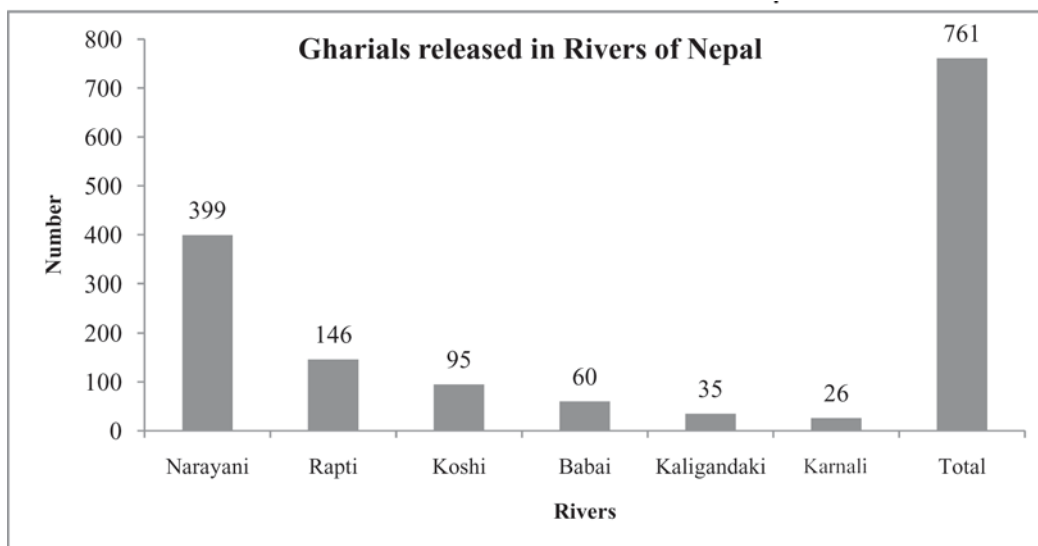
Gharial, the indicator of healthy aquatic ecosystem, was brought back from the brink of extinction in 1970s. Gharial used to be found in all major rivers of Indian sub-continent which is now confined to few rivers of Nepal and India. Before 1960s, Gharials were abundant in the major river systems of Nepal. During early 1950s, about 235 gharials occurred along the river between Narayanghat and Triveni. Today, there are less than 200 breeding adult gharials in the wild. Thus, gharial is supposed to be 20 times more endangered than tiger. There are 102 gharials recorded in various rivers of Nepal in 2011 whereas there were 81 gharials in the rivers of Nepal in 2008. Despite the tremendous effort to augment the wild population of gharial in Nepal, there is a slight increase in its population. Out of 102 gharials in Nepal, 81 are found in Chitwan national Park area (Rapti and Narayani rivers) which is about 80% of the total population of gharials in Nepal. Thus, CNP is the last refuge for the remnant population of gharials in Nepal. Gharial eats 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.

Chart VI: Gharial Population in Nepal



Gharial was on the verge of extinction during 1970s due to loss of habitat, hunting and intensive fishing by nylon nets which causes gharial mortalities due to entanglement and drowning. With the aim of rehabilitating the wild population, captive breeding of gharial was started in Nepal in the year 1978. The major activities include egg collection, captive rearing of hatchlings and release of young into rivers with suitable gharial habitat. More than 750 gharials have been released in different river systems of Nepal so far.

Chart VII: Gharials released in rivers of Nepal



Gharial is listed as Critically Endangered in the IUCN Red Book of Endangered Species. Gharial is listed under Appendix I of the CITES, which impose ban on trade of any gharial products of body parts. By listing in protected species list in National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973, law has given special and strict provisions for the conservation of this species.

7.3.2 Issues

Crocodiles are keystone species of aquatic ecosystem. As they are at top of the pyramid, loss of this species will affect all other aquatic species. In addition, gharial is specialist in nature as it solely feeds on fish and requires free flowing freshwater to live and undisturbed sand banks for nesting and basking. There is low survival rate of released gharial in the wild. It is most likely due to the continuing threats to gharial. Gharial faces a number of threats at present. Some of the most significant threats are as follows:

- ✓ Habitat loss and destruction from sand mining, livestock grazing, river pollution and siltation
- ✓ Dams on rivers obstruct free movement of Gharial
- ✓ Early floods resulting in washing away of natural nests or damage of incubated eggs of gharials by lowering the temperature of the nests
- ✓ Prey depletion due to over fishing
- ✓ Entangled in nylon nets placed for fishing, that may results in killing of gharial
- ✓ Excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers in the catchment of Rapti and Narayani river
- ✓ Pollution from point and non-point sources such as industrial (e.g. Bhrikuti Paper and Pulp Factory, Gorkha Brewery, Gorakhkali Rubber Factory, Sami and Shree Distilleries) and municipal wastes.

7.3.3 Strategies and Activities

- ✓ Regulations must be strictly enforced to control water pollution. Effluents from industrial waste and other sources must be treated before it reaches to river to preserve critical habitat of gharial
- ✓ Participatory zonation of Rapti and Narayani rivers (Restricted zone and use zone)
- ✓ Collaboration with key stakeholders to protect rivers through responsible practice in its catchment
- ✓ Form joint '**Gharial Watch Group**' at river segment level and practice joint monitoring of Gharial and its nest
- ✓ Alternative livelihood support for the river dependent community
- ✓ Explore the prospects of promoting eco-tourism '**Gharial Watch**'
- ✓ River segment management-handing over management rights of river segments to respective committee
- ✓ Water quality monitoring
- ✓ Continue regular gharial monitoring on annual basis
- ✓ Facilitate hatching of gharial egg in the wild
- ✓ Regulate fishing
- ✓ Detailed study on causes of low survival rate of gharial in wild
- ✓ Prospects of expanding gharial habitat (Kali Gandaki and Mungling Narayanghat segment of Narayani river)

- ✓ Increase patrolling effort in only known breeding population of gharial in Nepal
- ✓ Assess dispersal and migration, hatchling survival and habitat requirement regularly
- ✓ Focus awareness campaign to hit the problem area and targeted communities
- ✓ Determine possible alternative habitat for future release of captive bred stocks
- ✓ Incorporate gharial conservation in trans-boundary cooperation to facilitate easy movement and protection beyond Nepal border

7.4. Climate Change and Chitwan National Park

Climate has always changed and temperatures risen and fallen over thousands of years. But it is happening now at a far faster rate than ever before, which doesn't give the species much time to react or adapt. Climate change may accelerate the pressure on natural environment and directly impact on wildlife and its habitat. Fragile ecosystems and species which are already at risk may be pushed over the edge. Global warming is likely to be a major cause of species extinction in this century.

- ✓ More flash flooding; more droughts
- ✓ **Tigers** are already endangered through hunting and habitat loss; may be in trouble due to climate change impact.
- ✓ **Asian elephant** communities dotted around the Himalayan foothills already have few options for food, but their lives are likely to be harder in a changing climate.
- ✓ The greater **one-horned rhino**, living on floodplain grasslands, relies on annual monsoon rains to replenish the vegetation it feeds on. Climate change is likely to disrupt through regular droughts.
- ✓ A warming planet alters weather patterns and water supplies, seasonal growth for plants and way of life for people and wildlife.

Chapter VIII - Eco-tourism and Interpretation

8.1 Background

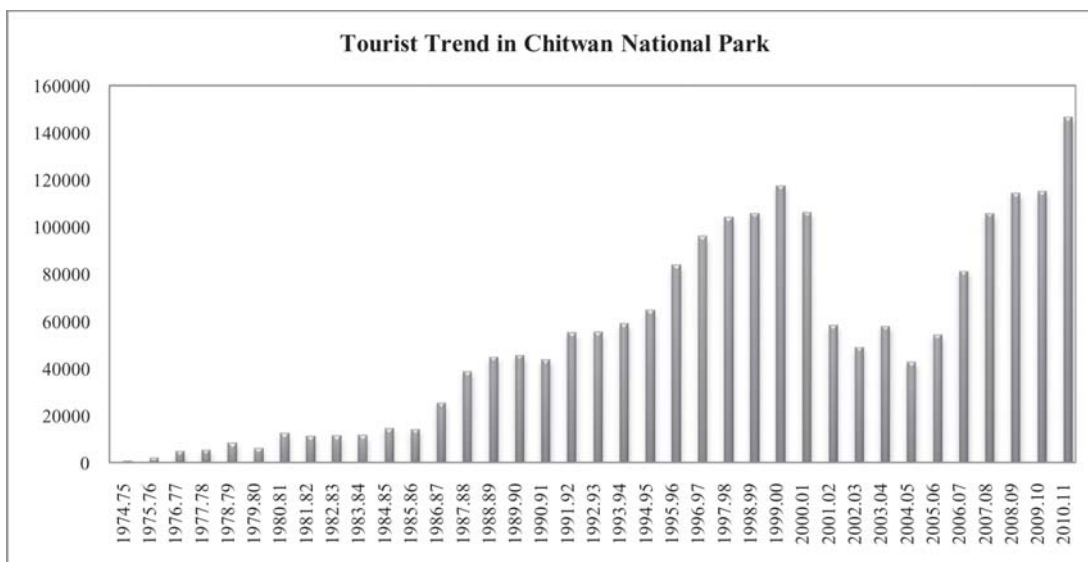
Tourism in protected areas should not be limited to providing recreational opportunities for visitors and generating park revenue. It should be an effective means to raise awareness among visitors through nature education and maximize the benefit to local communities in eliciting public support for conservation. Thus, objective of tourism in the park should aim at enriching visitors' experience as well as informing them on conservation needs and their anticipated role in protecting natural and cultural heritages for the future generation too. 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 understanding of visitors about protected area and need for its conservation and they are supposed to appreciate the nature and in turn support to conserve it.

Tourism in protected area should be developed and managed at a level that benefits conservation. It is evident that tourism generates revenue for conservation and conservation promotes tourism. Sustainability of conservation will be enhanced if tourism could support for livelihoods of local people. The issue here is how to create a win-win situation, eco-tourism promotion in real sense could serve the purpose. Tourism with environmentally responsible travel to experience the nature while promoting conservation and economically contributing to local communities is regarded as eco-tourism. Thus, tourism in protected area should be ecologically sustainable, economically viable and socially acceptable that will ultimately enhance wilderness experience and contributes to conservation and livelihoods of local communities.

8.2 Tourism Scenario

The nature-based tourism in Chitwan National Park was started during 1960s with the establishment of Tiger Tops, the first jungle lodge in 1964. Tiger Tops Jungle Lodge is the pioneer wildlife safari lodge of Nepal and Asia. The park record shows increasing trend in the number of tourists visiting the park, started with 836 in 1974-75 to 1, 46,662 tourists in 2010-11. The tourist entry fee constitutes major source of revenue collected by the park each year. The tourist and revenue record of CNP is in Annex XII.

Chart VIII: Tourist Trend in Chitwan National Park



Chitwan National Park is one of the prime tourist destinations of Nepal attracting over 145,000 visitors in a year. The annual tourist influx last year (July 2010 to June 2011) was 146,662 out of which 39,935 were Nepalese, 16,005 were SAARC nationals and 90,722 were foreigners. Out of the total visitors of the park last year, 80,864 (55%) were male and 65,798 (45%) were female. Although there are 10 entry points in the park from where visitors can enter, Sauraha entry point alone received 111,158 tourists (76%) in FY 2010-11. In totality, the development of tourism in northern part of the park is more pronounced in recent years. Other areas are also being developed as tourism apart from Sauraha at a wider pace.

Chart IX: Visitors Composition in Chitwan National Park

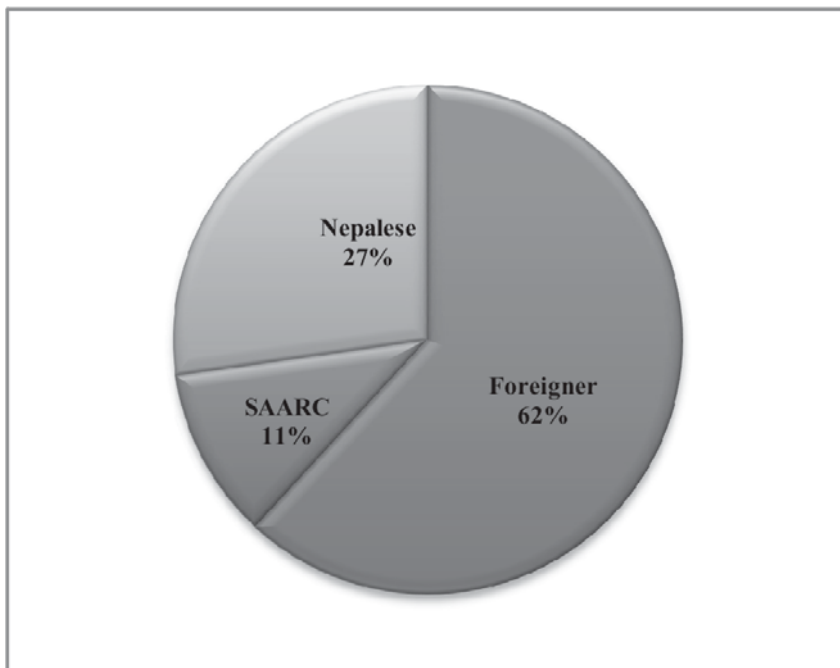


Chart X: Visitors Entry by different Entry Points

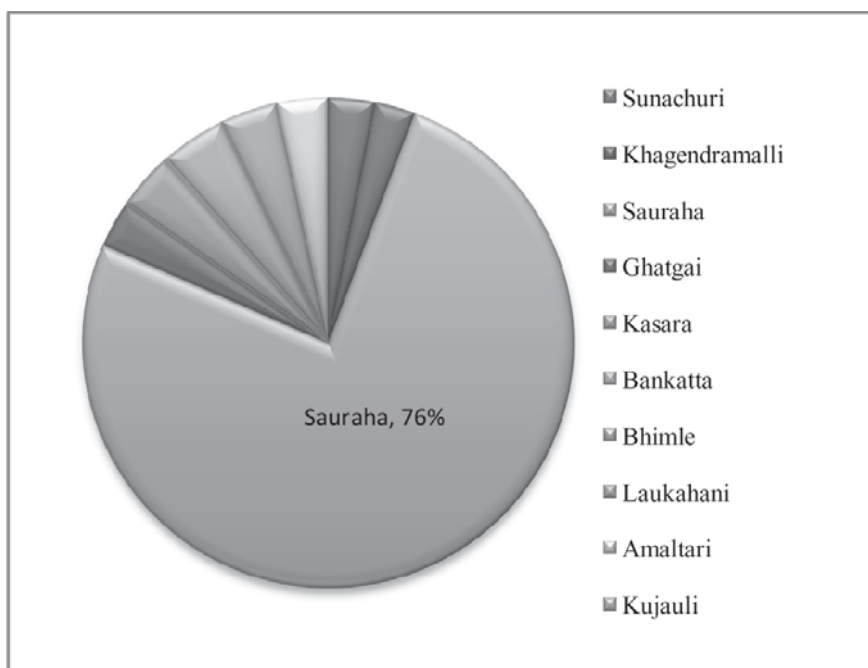
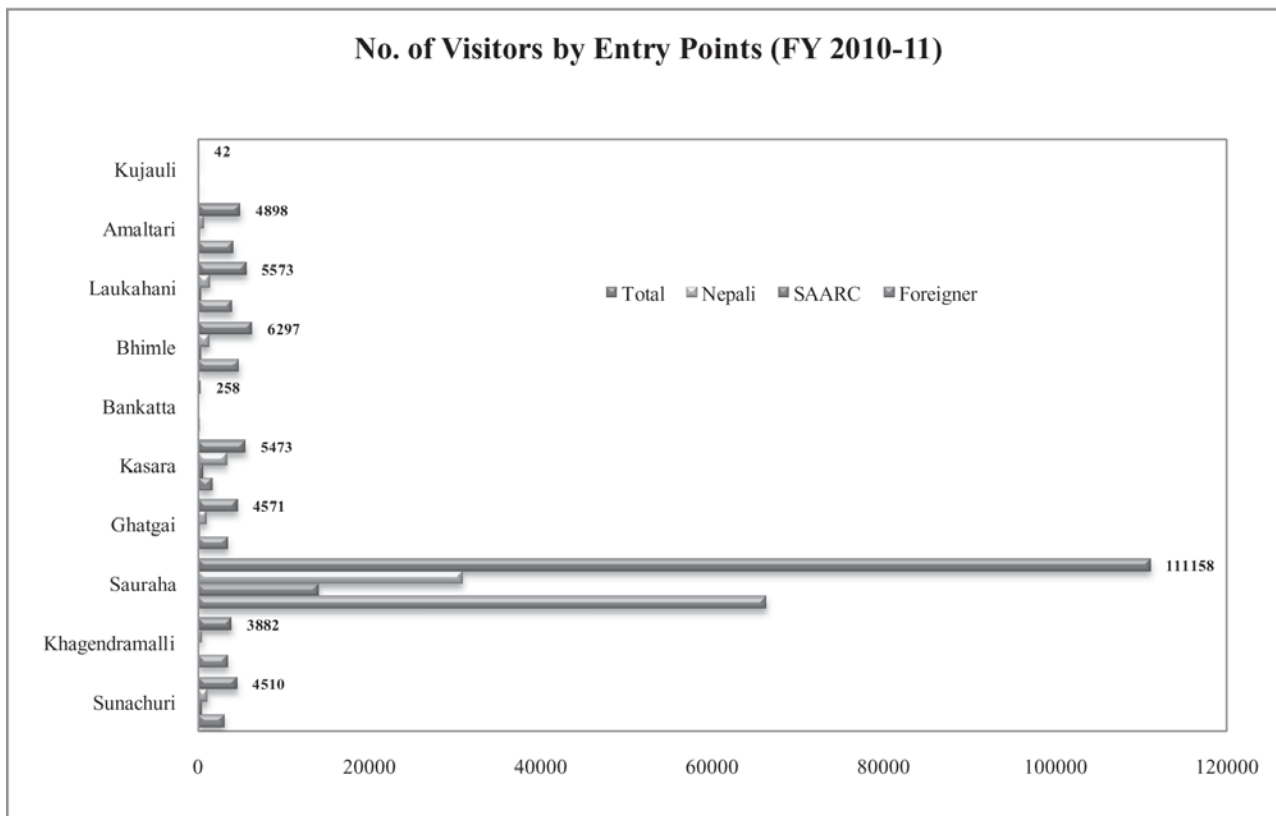
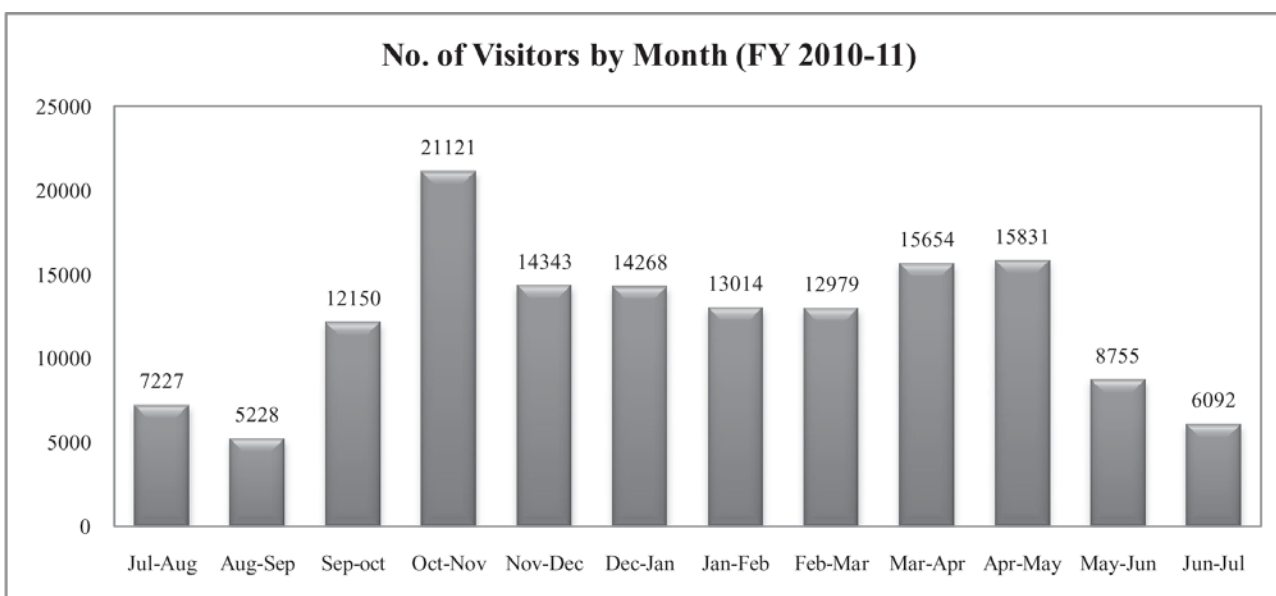


Chart XI: Number of Visitors by Entry Points



The average number of visitors per month for FY 2010-11 was 12,221 whereas the highest number of visitors (21,121) visited the park in October-November (*Kartik*) and August-September (*Bhadra*) received the lowest number of visitors (5,228).

Chart XII: Number of Visitors by Month



There are limited facilities developed for the visitors inside the park. Visitors can enjoy nature walk, elephant ride, jeep safari and canoeing. Sauraha is the tourist hub of CNP and BZ where more than 70 hotels and lodges besides a number of restaurants and souvenir shops are in operation. The number of vehicles that can enter to the tourism zone of the park is 16 per day from Sauraha. Jeep safari inside the

park remains closed for about 4 months during rainy season from May to September. Visitors can enjoy boating in Rapti from two boat points in Sauraha and Kasara.

8.3 Interpretation Facilities

There are limited interpretation facilities available in and around the park. There are visitor centres at Sauraha and Gharial Breeding Centre in Kasara which provides brief information on various aspects of national park and buffer zone. Additionally, there is one Biodiversity Information Centre in Tikauli. There are two museums at a Kasara and Sauraha that displays wildlife parts and related information. In addition to these unattended interpretation services, there are 275 registered nature guides who provide the attended interpretative services to the visitors, most of them are Sauraha-based. There are two community-based Tharu cultural museums in Sauraha and Meghauri.

8.4 Issues

- ✓ Outer periphery of the park area has been intensively used that creates tremendous pressure in wildlife and its habitat
- ✓ Tourism in Chitwan is rhino-centric either in jeep safari or on elephant back
- ✓ Low level of wilderness experience and visitors' satisfaction due to overcrowding, especially in Sauraha area
- ✓ Tourism infrastructure has not been planned well
- ✓ Lack of clear tourism policy and dedicated institutional setup to deal with the ever increasing number of tourists in the park
- ✓ The benefit generated by host community from tourism is negligible
- ✓ Interpretation facilities of the park is not adequate
- ✓ Limited conservation awareness programme for local community and visitors

8.5 Objectives

- ✓ To provide wilderness experience to the visitors through regulated and diversified tourism activities in the park with minimum possible disturbance to wildlife and its habitat
- ✓ To promote community-based eco-tourism to enhance the socio-economic status of the people living in buffer area so as to garner their support in conservation
- ✓ To provide interpretation facilities to the visitors on ecological attributes and biological values and its significance so as to enhance conservation awareness for eliciting their support in conservation
- ✓ To raise conservation awareness among local communities and school students to ensure the sustainability of the conservation programme

8.6 Strategies

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

- ✓ Define routes for jungle drive, elephant safari, nature walk in national park and buffer zone

- Jungle Drive (Route 1: Sauraha-Kasara-Sauraha, Route 2: Kasara-Sukhibhar-Bankatta-Tamor Tal-Kasara), Route 3: Kasara-Ghatgain-Tamortal-Dhruba-Kasara)
 - Elephant safari (Route 1: Padampur for Government elephants, Route 2: Kasara, Route 3: Meghauri, Route 4: Kujauri)
 - Nature walk (Sauraha area, Kasara area, Western part, Madi area-Bote Simara, Chure area, Barandabhar)
- ✓ Develop code of conduct to regulate tourism activities in the park (Golden Rules)
- Proper dress up
 - No use of alcohol and no smoking
 - Stop and get off only in designated areas
 - Keep silence
 - Follow the park rules and instructions
 - Keep distance between vehicles
 - Don't chase animals and maintain safe distance
 - Throw litter in designated areas only
- ✓ Develop Tourist Stop over (Resting places) in Dumariya, Gharial Breeding centre-Kasara, Rapti Bridge gate-Kasara, Sukhibhar and Bankatta). Facilities will be as follows which will be contracted to third party:
- Beverage, only cold drinks and drinking water
 - Dry/fast food
 - Toilets
 - Souvenir
 - Install dustbin in proper number as per tourist pressure
- ✓ Develop view towers in Padampur (Elephant Machan), Gaur Machan, Sukhibhar (Rhino Machan), Budhi Rapti (Gharial Machan), Devital Area (Tiger Machan), Lami Tal (Mugger Machan), Tamor Tal (Darter machan), Sukhibhar (Bengal Florican Machan), etc.
- ✓ Interpretation centre - one in Sauraha area and the other in Kasara area
- ✓ Wildlife rescue centre- integrated centre at Kasara, holding area of limited scale- Barandabhar area- to be explored
- ✓ Electronic ticketing for entry permit (Sauraha-piloting)
- ✓ 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

- ✓ Initiate assessment to study the impact of tourism on ecological aspects to determine Limit of Acceptable Change which will help in devising site-specific method for regulating tourism
- ✓ Devise plan to minimize the negative impact such as minimizing crowd, noise and dust, examine the prospects of developing permanent tracks with natural look to minimize dust
- ✓ Explore the prospect of promoting low volume high value tourism designating the 'Limited Tourism Zone' in inner core of the park, viz. Sukhibhar, Churiya and others
- ✓ Develop a separate unit to manage the tourism activities in the park
- ✓ Build capacity of the staff to handle the tourism related issues in the park
- ✓ Devise a set of Conservation Code of Conduct for visitors and implement it strictly

8.6.1 Institutional Setup

- ✓ Establish 'Tourism and Conservation Education Unit' in the park with dedicated staff to look after tourism and interpretation related activities
- ✓ Devise and implement regulatory framework for tourism service providers to ensure eco-friendly practices, including standards for construction of structures, energy and water use, extent and capacity of the facilities to be created, employment to local people, social and environmental responsibility, etc.

8.6.2 Impact minimization

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

8.6.3 Tourism Diversification

- ✓ Promote tourism facilities available in the park by marketing it in a package such as nature trail, bird watching, elephant ride, etc. and explore the potential of developing some other eco-friendly tourism attractions
- ✓ Develop selected tribal villages as a tourist destination- 'Tharu Village'
- ✓ Develop a package for home stay tourism in such tribal villages
- ✓ Establish museum cum cultural centre in these selected villages and form the team of artist to perform cultural show regularly
- ✓ Develop package with the combination of different activities; give unique and catchy name and market it through web sites and publication

- ✓ Build and enhance people's capacity to initiate tourism enterprises through training for nature guide, hospitality, hygiene, housekeeping, cooking, first aid, etc.
- ✓ Establish well-organized and hygienic restaurant that serves traditional dishes of the aboriginal people

8.6.4 Financial Resources

- ✓ Create an Conservation and Eco-tourism Promotion Fund (CEPF)
- ✓ Specify the sources of fund for CEPF that could be decided by Tourism Coordination Committee. Potential sources of funds at present are:
 - Contribution from profit made by tourist hotels and resorts in buffer zone. If mandatory provision to share certain percentage of profit is made, there will be a good amount of money in the fund
 - Contribution from tourist vehicle fee going inside the park which could be fixed at 5% of the total fee
 - Donation and grants from individuals and organizations that is not against the prevailing laws
 - Provide soft loan for UC member willing to invest in activities related to eco-tourism promotion in buffer zone

8.6.5 Nature Interpretation

- ✓ Establish an interpretation centre at Sauraha
- ✓ Establish integrated information centre in captive management complex of Kasara
- ✓ Upgrade and update the existing visitor centers of the park
- ✓ Enhance the capacity of nature guides in nature interpretation specifically on bird identification through refresher trainings and some experience sharing activities and develop a system for upgrading their title as well as increasing incentives based on their performance (Junior/Trainee Guide, Nature Guide and Naturalist)
- ✓ Initiate the conservation focused programme in schools of buffer zone through Training of Trainer (ToT) on biodiversity conservation in general and significance and current management of CNP in particular
- ✓ Strengthen '**Eco-club**' programme in schools of buffer zone designing Chitwan specific nature conservation course for informal education and also involve them in conservation awareness activities like conservation quiz, speech competition, essay competition, conservation drawing, newsletter, poster, wall newspaper publication, etc.
- ✓ Develop a package for school students of buffer zone for a tour to park area and conduct theme-based nature camp and also organize interaction with eminent personalities in the field of wildlife conservation
- ✓ Special day celebration through various conservation awareness activities with the participation of all stakeholders at local level, including school students Some special days are World Environment

Day (5 June), International Biodiversity Day (22 May), World Wetlands Day (2 February), Wildlife Week, etc.

- ✓ Create '**CNP Scholarship**' fund and provide it to one girl and one boy student from tribal community who are willing for higher study in the field of conservation. This scholarship could also be provided for the girl education at school level
- ✓ Develop partnership with NGOs to launch some innovative programme targeting the youth of the area to engage them in conservation related activities, one of the programmes could be rewarding the person for outstanding contribution in conservation with the title '**Honorary Warden**'
- ✓ Conduct excursion for local people to the park, take them to visitor centre and arrange documentary show for them
- ✓ Conduct conservation awareness campaign at school and villages of buffer zone with conservation focused cultural show, street drama, concert, documentary show, etc.

8.7 Policy recommendation and other setups

- ✓ Deployment of Army (Qualitative aspect)- requirement vs. required formalities
- ✓ Review of operational modality of buffer zone (autonomy related issue of BZUC and BZMC)
- ✓ Flexible fund for park management
- ✓ Emergency fund
- ✓ Fund raising by UCs (corporate and social responsibility of industrial sector, bank or airlines)
- ✓ Develop a separate tourism management plan for CNP addressing new issues and challenges so as to grab the opportunities from eco-tourism promotion. National tourism policy and local requirement and suitability should be duly cared while formulating tourism management plan.

Chapter IX - Organization, Activity and Budget

9.1 Schedule of Operations

The schedule of operation assists in organizing the activities to be implemented in effective and systematic manner. Thus, the schedule of operation is simply a tabular presentation (Table III) of the prescribed activities to guide the staff for proper and timely accomplishment of the annual target. It will be prepared and distributed in the beginning of each fiscal year to the staff as their reference material.

Table III: Schedule of Operations

SN	Activity	Month											
		M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A
1.	Patrolling on elephant back												
2.	Fire line maintenance												
3.	Road maintenance												
4.	Grassland management												
5.	Wetland management												

The most part of the park becomes inaccessible due to flood water and grass growth during the monsoon, thus elephant will be used during the rainy season for patrolling. Fire line and road will be maintained immediately after the rain is over to facilitate the patrolling, tourism and control fire spread. Grassland management will be done twice to supplement the fresh grass to herbivores as well as suppress succession. Wetland management will be done during late winter once the migratory birds fly away and before the breeding activities of the resident birds.

9.2 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 detail in Annex XIII and Annex XVI. The activities and budget of the management plan for Chitwan National Park and buffer zone for the period of five years (2013-2017) in summarized form is as follows:

Table IV: Activity and Budget of the Management Plan of CNP and BZ for five years period

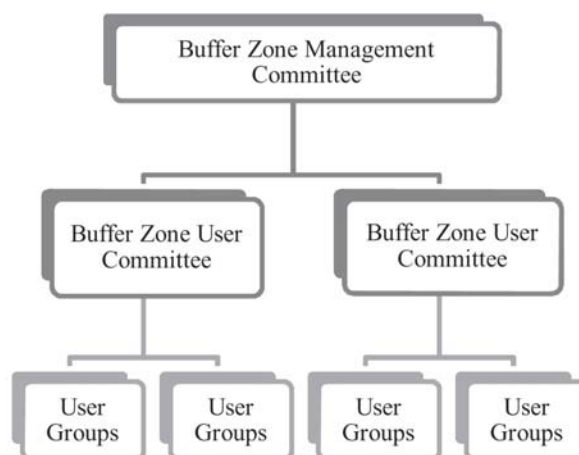
Amount in thousands (NPR) and Amount increased by 10% in each successive years

Activity	Total Budget (NPR)	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV	Year V
1. Protection and conservation of biodiversity with special focus on threatened wildlife						
Road/trails access construction & improvement	45,715.326	7260	8286	9114.6	10,026.06	11,028.666
Regular surveillance and smart patrolling	22,341.695	3450	4545	4449.5	4712.95	5184.245
Strengthening intelligence network and anti-poaching operations	23,382.533	3830	4213	4634.3	5097.73	5607.503
Institutionalize river patrolling	5926.723	1430	1573	883.3	971.63	1068.793
Guard posts construction and facilities improvement	53,967.521	10,760	11,886	12,106.6	9324.26	9890.661
View tower construction and maintenance	9768.16	1600	1760	1936	2129.6	2342.56
Species conservation and management	48,251.62	6200	11,320	10,252	9752.2	10,727.42
Wildlife health and problematic animal management	22,523.93	3800	4780	4103	4876.3	4964.63
Captive Elephant Management						
• <i>Animal care and husbandry</i>	9920.7875	1625	1787.5	1966.25	2162.875	2379.1625
• <i>Construction and facilities improvement</i>	39,878.15	8350	7035	7475.5	8046.5	8971.15
• <i>Vehicle and maintenance</i>	33,316.072	4720	5192	5711.2	10,782.32	6910.552
Headquarter office building construction and maintenance	40,511.82	200	10870	14,127	7197.7	8117.12
Total (of Activity 1)	355,504.3375	53,225	73,247.5	76,759.25	75,080.125	77,192.4625
2. Terrestrial and aquatic habitat management						
Wetland management	10,092.718	1630	2443	2134.3	1691.58	2193.838
Grassland management	58,702.94	9550	10,805	12,074	12,511.4	13,762.54
Machinery and equipment	2515.765	1150	165	181.5	499.65	519.615
Baseline studies	3514.1	600	1710	510	561	133.1
Total (of Activity 2)	74,825.523	12,930	15,123	14,899.8	15,263.63	16,609.093
3. Eco-tourism						
Promotion of eco-tourism	3597.03	300	830	963	1004.3	499.73
Access and tourism facilities improvement	3743.122	220	242	666.2	292.82	2322.102
Strengthen tourism entrepreneurship	5819.335	1150	1265	1028.5	1131.35	1244.485
Wildlife Museum and visitor Information Centre	2770				1700	1070
Sanitation and solid waste management	3636.785	350	1385	923.5	465.85	512.435
Research and study	2100	0	1500	200	200	200
Total (of Activity 3)	21,666.272	2020	5222	3781.2	4794.32	5848.752
4. Buffer Zone management and awareness						
Publication and extension	7713.395	950	1695	1604.5	1574.95	1888.945
Eco clubs and green day celebration	5339.335	1000	935	1028.5	1131.35	1244.485
Awards and scholarships	700	0	0	300	100	300
Observation Tours	3367.55	500	700	770	665.5	732.05
Buffer Zone management (Details of the programmes is in Annex XVI)						
• <i>Community Development programme</i>	60,886.685	12,250.046	12,132.982	12,290.436	12,149.541	12,063.680
• <i>Conservation programme</i>	71,111.421	14,092.381	14,082.814	14,302.097	14,218.248	14,415.881
• <i>Income generation and skill development programme</i>	37,407.906	7043.418	8894.258	7171.092	7218.380	7080.758
• <i>Conservation education programme</i>	19,060.4612	3814.591	3927.591	3827.591	3779.191	3711.498
• <i>Administrative costs</i>	18,094.454	3618.891	3618.891	3618.891	3618.891	3618.891
• <i>River bank cutting compensation</i>	20,000	4000.000	4000.000	4000.000	4000.000	4000.000
• <i>Office Personnel cost</i>	17,555.46	3511.092	3511.092	3511.092	3511.092	3511.092
Sub total (of BZ management)	244,116.3872	48,330.419	50,167.628	48,721.199	48,495.343	48,401.800
Total (of Activity 4)	261,236.6672	50,780.4186	53,497.6276	52,424.1986	51,967.1426	52,567.2798
5. Research and Capacity Enhancement						
Monitoring	16,526.605	3050	3605	3155.5	3031.05	3685.055
Population census	10,210	0	0	1000	7000	2210
Research and survey	8535.2	1200	1200	1868	1085.5	3181.7
Capacity building	19,379.475	2500	3875	4235	4507.25	4262.225
Coordination and collaboration	8425.038	1380	1518	1669.8	1836.78	2020.458
Total (of Activity 5)	63,076.318	8130	10,198	11,928.3	17,460.58	15,359.438
Grand Total	776,309.118	127,085.419	157,288.128	159,792.749	164,565.798	167,577.025

Chapter X – Buffer Zone Management

10.1 Introduction

In order to ensure people's participation in conservation, the fourth amendment of the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973 brought forth the concept of buffer zone management in 1993. Buffer zone is an area surrounding a park or a reserve encompassing forests, agricultural lands, settlements, village open spaces and any other land use. The buffer zone programme in Nepal is a major strategy to protect the core area of the park through community-based natural resource management in its periphery. The National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973 (Fourth amendment in 1993), Buffer Zone Regulations 1996 and Buffer Zone Guidelines 1999, provide policy and legal framework for buffer zone management programme.

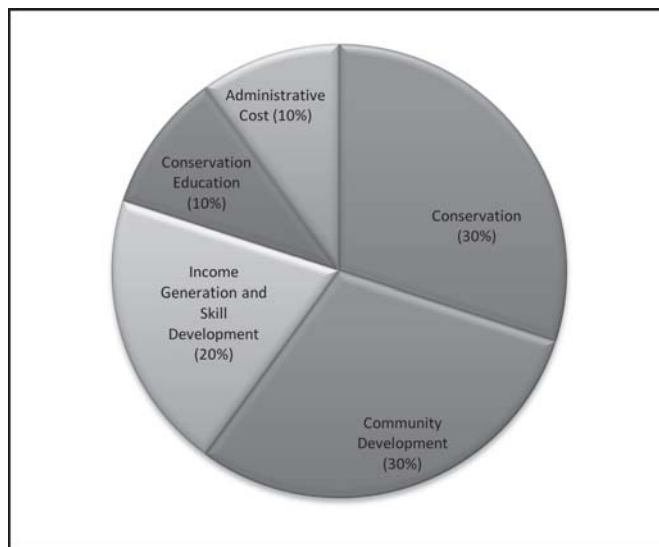


An area of 750 km² around the national park has been declared as the buffer zone of CNP in 1996. The buffer zone of Chitwan comprises of the population of over 260,352 spread over 34 village development committees and 2 municipalities of 4 districts (Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Parsa and Makwanpur). The buffer zone communities are the principal stakeholders. CNP has institutionalized mechanisms in buffer zone to mobilize funds, minimize biotic pressures in the park resources and motivate communities in the participatory management of forest resources to fulfil their needs of forest products. The buffer zone management committee (BZMC) is an apex body under which 21 buffer zone use committees (BZUC), 1 sub-committee and 1779 user groups (UG), including male (850), female (856) and mixed (73) are formed and institutionalized. The description of buffer zone user committee is in Annex XIV and XV.

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

The buffer zone of CNP receives 50% of the revenue generated by park for conservation and socio-economic development. The government has disbursed NRs. 26,37,87,584.90 since FY 1996 to FY 2009/2010 for implementing various programmes in the buffer zone of Chitwan National Park (DNPWC, 2010). Besides, the buffer zone generates large amount of money by tourism in the BZ through resource mobilization. The BZMC, the Users Committees/Sub committees and User groups have to allocate 30% of their budget for conservation, 30% for community development, 20% for income generation and skill development, 10% for conservation education and 10% administration.

Chart XIII: Allocation of budget for different programmes of buffer zone



One of the major programmes of the buffer zone management is to develop alternative forest resource in the buffer zone through community forestry. Thus, CNP buffer zone programme emphasizes sustainable management and development of the forests through 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. Till now, CNP has handed over a total of 8052.255 ha area of forest to 47 Buffer Zone Community Forest (BZCF) user groups with 25,427 households and 142,257 users (population) for development, conservation, management and sustainable use. This apart, CNP has registered additional 15 user groups with 5564 households and 32,629 users for handing over of the forest. The detail of the buffer zone community forest is in Annex XVII. In addition, 8 private forests (Annex XVIII) and 3 leasehold forests (Annex XIX) in buffer zone has been registered and managed as buffer zone private forest and leasehold forest respectively. The distribution of forests in different Buffer Zone User Committee (BZUC) is in Annex XX. 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.

10.2 Past Management and Present Practices

In the past, the area was under the general management and forest areas of the buffer zone were under the control of District Forest Office and were also being managed under various silvicultural systems. Thus, some of the patches were managed for felling and extraction of timber and fuel wood.

10.2.1 Forest management

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

Before the declaration, there was no special arrangement for wildlife management. The area was managed by respective District Forest Offices. But, at present, buffer zone is viewed from the wildlife conservation view point and the programmes are directed towards the conservation of wildlife. This area is considered as additional habitat for wild animals, especially tigers, and initiatives are taken to

manage the area under a Core-Buffer strategy. The barandabhar forest block serves the purpose of corridor for movement of wildlife. The forest north of the East-West Highway is managed by District Forest Office, Chitwan, as protected forest whereas that of the south is managed by Chitwan National Park as buffer zone.

Management of Barandabhar Forest (South of Highway)

The Barandabhar forest is managed by Chitwan National Park as a part of the buffer zone in participatory approach. The forest patches located at a distance of less than 300 meters from human settlements are handed over to the user groups as buffer zone community forest. To date, 11 buffer zone community forests are formed and handed over to the users for management, protection and utilization. Remaining part is managed as buffer zone forest by CNP. For the protection of Barandabhar forest area, 5 security units are stationed at different parts of the area. The security posts of army are established at Beeshazari Lake area, Dhudhaura-Khorsar, and Tikauli gate. Similarly, national park security posts are established at Devnagar and Belsar. In addition, 1 elephant breeding centre exists at Barandabhar area. In order to protect the barandabhar area in general and rhino in particular, “Integrated Rhino Conservation Committee” has been formed and mobilized in the area. The committee comprises of members from several organizations, viz. National Park, Hotel Association, Wildlife Conservation Society, Sauraha, Baghmara BZCF, Chitrasen BZCF, Kumroj BZCF and Mrigakunja BZUC. A team is formed with the representatives of these organizations so as undertake bicycle patrolling from morning to evening. The team has the responsibility to regularly patrol the area daily. Essential field accessories for team members from national park is provided by NTNC/BCC, Sauraha, and that for members from other organizations is provided by respective organizations. The team has to report their activities and events to CNP periodically. The continuation of programmes and activities recommended in previously prepared site management plan (management plan of CNP and BZ, 2006-11) needs to be effectively implemented for managing Barandabhar forest area in upcoming years.

Beeshazar and associated lakes, a wetland site of international importance (Ramsar site), also lies in Barandabhar area. It has been managed by the park under active participation of local people and community-based organizations. Awareness raising, cleaning of lake and promotion of income generating activities are the major activities conducted for the conservation of Beeshazar and associated lakes. A separate Beeshazar and Associated Lake Site Management Plan has been approved.

The major land use in buffer zone 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 Administration and Organization

Buffer zone has been managed on participatory approach by CNP and buffer zone management communities. The entire area under buffer zone is divided into four sectors, namely, Amaltari, Kasara, Sauraha and Madi-Bagai.

10.4 Conservation-Management Issues

10.4.1 Socio-Economic Condition of Villages

There are large numbers of villages in the buffer zone. The park encounters heavy biotic pressure from the peripheral villages. The buffer zone is spread over 36 VDCs/Municipalities of four districts. A

survey conducted by CNP in 2003 concludes that buffer zone of CNP comprises of 36,193 households with a population of 2,23,260 and 150,000 livestock heads. The occupation of majority of people is agriculture and they are highly dependent on forest resources. Other people are engaged in tourism, service, business and so on. Main castes of the buffer zone comprise of Tharu, Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurungs, Damai, Kami, etc. The survey report (2001) shows the presence of 26% of Tharu and 2.7% of Majhi, Mushar and Bote in the buffer zone. The Amaltari Sector of the park contains the highest percent of Tharu (33.4%) and Majhi, Mushar and Bote (3.7%) followed by Sauraha (29.5% and 2.2%) and Kasara sectors (22.8% and 0.6%). The buffer zone is one of the historic settlements of marginalized ethnic groups like Bote, Tharu, Musahar, etc. These groups are provided with the regulated permission of fishing and other traditional activities to safeguard their indigenous profession and help earn their livelihoods.

10.4.2 Resource Dependency of Local People

People living in villages of buffer zone 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 buffer zone. In addition, villagers sometimes enter illegally to the park for minor forest products for their subsistence use. Persons of marginalized ethnic groups like Bote, Majhi, Darai, Tharu, Musahar and Chepang are provided with the fishing license each year.

The rural people are heavily dependent on forest resources for subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry. About 14.3% of households are landless and 29.4% of HHs own less than 10 *kattha* of land and food security situation is also very poor. About 17.7% of HHs has sufficient food for less than three months, 31.5% HHs can retain up to six months and 32.2% of HHs has just enough. There is also a large population of free ranging livestock and rural people are still dependent on park resources and forests outside PA for firewood, fodder and grazing. Majority of old generation are still practicing the conventional system for living whereas young generation has diversified their way of living engaging in tourism, employment and other income generation activities with the change of time. A total of about 1,00,000 m³ of sand, stone and gravel was extracted in FY 067/68 BS from rivers and streams of CNP border and buffer zone for different developmental activities (road, buildings, culverts/bridges, etc). There is no option to these river segments to collect these resources, so it should be provided regularly.

10.4.3 Assessments of Inputs of Line Agencies

The major line agencies except the National Park Office working in the area are DDC, VDC, Education, Agriculture and Veterinary offices. These agencies are providing facilities and services as per their plan but still coordination is lacking to maximize the benefit to the buffer zone community from different organizations. On the other hand, the villages of buffer zone receive development inputs from several I/NGOs, including NTNC/BCC, WWF, etc.

10.4.4 Issues

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

- ✓ Inadequate functional coordination between key actors of the buffer zone, including DDC, VDC, line agencies and NGOs active in buffer zone

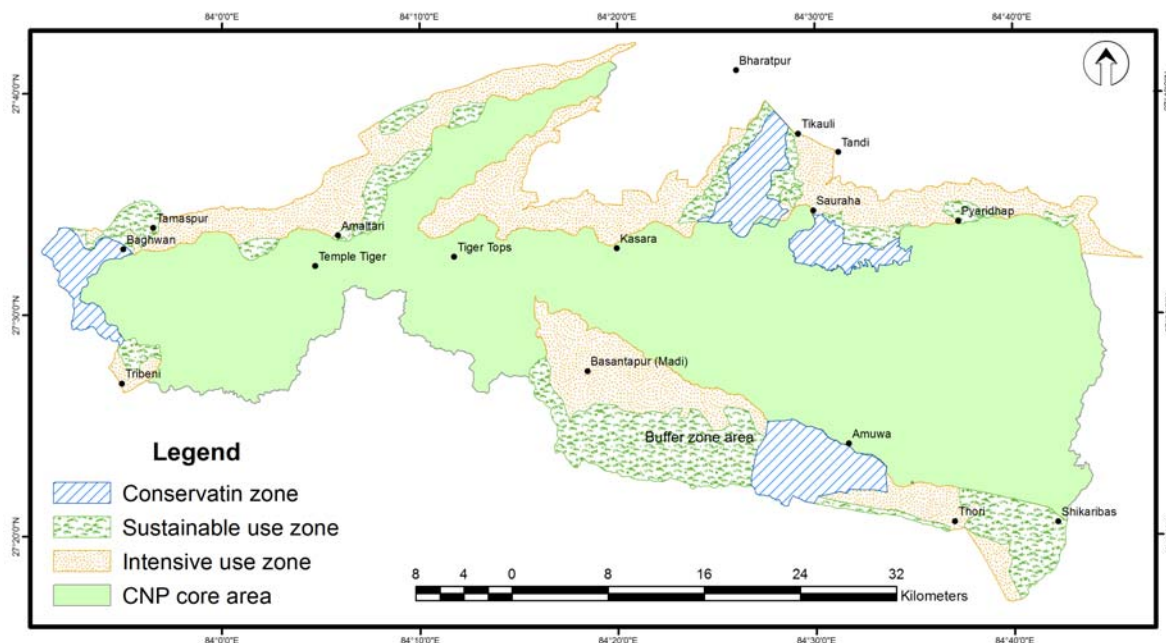
- ✓ The forest in buffer zone has patchy distribution, which is not able to meet the basic requirements of the people living around it
- ✓ Dependency of people on forest resources owing to poverty and lack of alternative livelihood options in the area
- ✓ Illiteracy and inadequate conservation awareness in general public
- ✓ Lack of appropriate policy for regulating the land use of the area
- ✓ Human-wildlife conflict arising from the increased wildlife population in the park
- ✓ High pressure on forest resources (grass, firewood, sand, stone, gravel, etc) due to growing population in buffer zone
- ✓ Unequal opportunities of tourism benefits in buffer zone
- ✓ Limited capacity of buffer zone institutions to deal with complicated issues associated with buffer zone management
- ✓ The benefit of the buffer zone programme not reaching properly to the targeted community such as wildlife victim, poor and dependent communities.
- ✓ Problem of cutting by river and streams (Nadikatan)- Either amend the act for scientific demarcation of park boundary or provide adequate fund for compensation as per the provision of NPWC Act,1973.
- ✓ Promote solar/electric fence and biogas
- ✓ Integrate health issues in conservation
- ✓ Give priority for sanitation component to complement in achieving the goal of **Clean Chitwan** by 2014 (support to construct permanent toilets for household use and public places as per need)
- ✓ Participatory management of the respective segment of Narayani and Rapti by BZUCs to achieve the twin objective of gharial conservation and meeting local needs
- ✓ Community-based eco-tourism promotion, diversification, regulation and creating equal opportunity for all the users of BZ
- ✓ Identify the special area programme
- ✓ Strengthen community-based anti-poaching activities (Youth group as sub-committee of BZUC and networking of such group)
- ✓ Management of Beeshazari and associated lakes
- ✓ Relocation of Amiliya, Botesimara and Dhoba
- ✓ Programme should be focused on target groups
- ✓ Promotion of private forest establishment and development

10.5 Management Strategies

10.5.1 Zonation

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

Map IX: Management Zonation of Buffer Zone of Chitwan National Park



10.5.1.1 Conservation Zone

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

10.5.1.2 Sustainable Use Zone

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

10.5.1.3 Intensive Use Zone

This is the area in the buffer zone, 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. The total area under Intensive use zone is 381.86 sq. km.

10.5.2 Community Development

To provide need-based and site specific inputs for the socio-economic development in buffer zone so as to reduce the dependency of people on forest resources. The management of buffer zone 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 buffer zone and the user committees will function as nodal bodies for this overall development programme.

10.5.3 Biodiversity Conservation

One of the major objectives to bring the concept of buffer zone 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 buffer zone but also in core area. People will be made aware of biodiversity conservation and several programmes will be launched focusing on different aspects of biodiversity conservation. Major source of budget for biodiversity conservation in buffer zone will be available from the fund of buffer zone management where there is the provision of 30% budget to be spent in conservation activities.

10.5.4 Eco-tourism promotion

Buffer zone of CNP has its own tourism potential and there are several tourist resorts and facilities targeted to tourists, there are only few eco-tourism destinations in buffer zone. The issues, potential and strategies for community-based eco-tourism and nature interpretation have been presented in chapter VII core area plan.

10.5.5 Functional coordination

The plan for each UC/UG will be prepared through bottom-up planning process. Participation of women and underprivileged community 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. Prior to approval, the provision for reviewing the plan by BZMC will be made for its refinement and aligning the activities to be supported by other line agencies.

10.5.6. Capacity Building

The park staff needs to be trained in facilitation skill and participatory approaches. The frontline staff needs training in basic field instruments used in wildlife conservation, 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.

10.5.7 Conflict minimization

The reduction of human-wildlife conflict arising in the buffer zone area of the park is of primary importance to ensure the cordial relation between the park and people. Working compensation guideline will be implemented more effectively and the compensation provided accordingly. Necessary provision will be made to shorten the procedure of compensation under the compensation guideline.

10.5.8 Income generation and skill development

In order to reduce the dependency of local people in park resources and in the same time to uplift their standard of living, income generation and skill development activities will be carried out targeted towards marginalized communities. The fund of the buffer zone will be made available to conduct these programmes.

10.5.9 Conservation Education

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

10.5.10 Regulation of forest products

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

The regulation of river materials (sand, stone and gravel) excavation from the rivers and streams of park border and buffer zone is important for the following purpose:

- Conserve habitat of wetland dependent birds and other wildlife
- Reduce the trend of shifting/alternation of the riverine habitat
- Collect and transport river materials deposited unexpectedly in river bed and banks provided that the manner is environmental friendly
- Reduce the deposition of river materials on agricultural lands during floods

- Provide raw materials for buffer zone community development and create employment opportunities to local users
- Increase the government revenue by charging royalty on river materials

Excavation should not negatively affect the prime habitats of globally threatened and critically endangered gharial crocodile, endangered dolphin and other aquatic species like marsh mugger crocodile, otter, mahasheer fish, etc., resident and migratory water birds, and numerous other species of wildlife, including mega flagship species like rhinoceros and tiger. Narayani and Rapti river systems are the major habitat of several aquatic species.

The excavation and use of sand, stone and gravel in buffer zone is limited to buffer zone users in regulated way for the purpose other than commercial. Regulated excavation of such products from rivers is allowed to the buffer zone communities only after charging royalty. These excavation activities are prohibited in areas where it could affect habitat, breeding and mobility of the aquatic life particularly the Gharials. Besides this, the excavation is limited to certain months and allowed only in designated river sections. Excavation should be in small scale more closely to the existing annual quantity of permission (supply). It should not affect the Gharial and other wildlife, bring out significant environmental deterioration and ruin land morphology and natural river courses. The standards enshrined in the Environmental Protection Act, 2053 (1997), and Environment Protection Regulation, 2054 (1998), should be adhered to while executing the excavation related activities. 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 buffer zone. The use of mechanized equipments could be made available subject to the park's permission. The total quantity of river materials (sand, stone and gravel) that can be collected from the rivers and streams of CNP border and buffer zone for the period of five years (2013-2017) is estimated as follows:

Table V: Annual Estimated quantity of collectable river materials

Quantity increased by 5% each year

SN	Item	Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV	Year V
1.	Sand (Cu.m)	30,000	31,500	33,075	34,728.75	36,465.19
2.	Stone (Cu.m)	30,000	31,500	33,075	34,728.75	36,465.19
3.	Gravel (Cu.m)	40,000	42,000	44,100	46,305	48,620.25
	Total (Cu.m)	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,10,250	1,15,762.5	1,21,550.625

10.6 Implementation and Mainstreaming Strategy

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

- ✓ Ensure participation of all stakeholders
- ✓ Follow the good governance practices-maintain transparency and well-informed decision

- ✓ Promote green development in buffer zone through organic farming, use of biogas, roadside plantation and other green technology that reduces carbon footprint
- ✓ Capacity building for institutional sustainability

The mainstreaming strategies in buffer zone will include protection of wildlife, maintaining 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.

Chapter XI - Miscellaneous

11.1 Integrated Captive Management and Orphanage Centre

Integrated captive management and rescue/orphanage centre will be maintained at Kasara and a holding enclosure in Barandabhar area near Devnagar post for ensuring the survival of remnant population of critically endangered gharial, turtle and vulture and provide suitable care for rescued animals.

- ✓ Utilize the constructed enclosure of Meghauli near Bhimle post to keep rescued animals
- ✓ Integrated lab and vet facility for gharial, vulture, rescued and other animals, including elephant at Kasara
- ✓ Integrated visitor centre (Information display, wildlife museum, vulture monitoring through CCTV)
- ✓ Residence for care taker
- ✓ Carnivore enclosure/rescue centre for tiger and other predators
- ✓ Ungulates enclosure for rhino and other herbivores/ungulates
- ✓ Continue the practice of daily monitoring of the released gharial and turtle in the prescribed format.
- ✓ Institutionalize the support and role of other organization on management of Vulture Breeding Centre.

11.2 Management of Captive Elephants

The basic requirement of captive elephants like space, hygiene, food, medicine are the subjects of special attention.

- ✓ Regular check up and treatment of the elephants with tuberculosis disease
- ✓ Housekeeping of elephants will be improved
- ✓ Regular and casual health checks up of the elephants and their care taker.
- ✓ Vaccination should be done against common diseases like anthrax, foot and mouth disease, black quarter and hemorrhagic septicemia in a specified interval
- ✓ De-worming should be done once in every six months.

11.3 Reintroduction/Translocation of Wildlife Species

The suitable wildlife species will be reintroduced in the suitable sites of CNP to preserve the genetic pool and develop viable population in more areas of Nepal based on the feasibility study.

- ✓ Feasibility study for reintroduction of rhino to other parts within CNP
- ✓ Rhino translocation from high density areas of CNP could be made upon request (to other suitable protected areas). But main focus is to increase the rhino population of 544, the highest number recorded to date in CNP.
- ✓ Reintroduce a sizeable population of swamp deer in Sukhibhar area of CNP

- ✓ Explore the prospects of reintroducing wild water buffalo in suitable habitat probably in Narayani flood plain or Island area
- ✓ Initiate feasibility study for translocation of few individuals of Gaur from CNP to Bardia National Park and other suitable habitats

11.4 Logical Framework Analysis

The logical framework of output for Chitwan National Park and buffer zone for five years period (2013-2017) is as follows:

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification	Risk/ Assumption
Vision			
Enhanced/maintained biodiversity, ecological processes and peoples prosperity in perpetuity	Diversity richness and status of endangered species	-MFSC reports -DNPWC/CNP office and other government agencies reports - NTNC/WWF and other partners reports.	Policy and priority of the country and world communities
Goal			
Protect wildlife species and manage their habitat to enhance the world heritage value of the park and mainstream conservation for people's well-being	Protected wildlife species for people prosperity	- DNPWC/CNP/ NTNC annual reports -Management effectiveness evaluation report	-Government emphasis and favourable policy -No large scale natural calamities like flood prevails
Objectives			
1. Protect and conserve biodiversity focusing on the nationally protected and globally threatened wildlife species (GTWS)	-Increased rhino, tiger and elephant populations -Rhino and tiger poaching greatly controlled by the end of 5 years -Sightings of endangered species (Bengal Florican, Giant Hornbill, Sarus Crane, Gharial) become more frequent -At least 5% annual increment of Gharial population (81 of 2011) maintained	-CNP annual reports -Official and academic wildlife monitoring reports -Census reports -Media reports	-Sustainable anti-poaching and strengthened security situation -CNP will have full strength of competent staff
2. Manage terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat to maintain ecological functions and processes	-Regulated river excavation and pollution -Degraded river habitats of Rapti and Narayani is improved -Grassland maintained to 15% of the park area by the end of 5 years -More than two third of existing wetlands well maintained -Alien and Invasive Species of Padampur area fully removed -Research reports on invasive ecology and management methods prepared -Invasive, fire mapping and wetland assessment conducted -Hazardous fire in park area not prevalent	-Observation records -Habitat diversity reports -Status survey reports	-Regulated river excavation and water pollution -Developed intervention in controlling invasive species

3. Regulate and promote sustainable eco-tourism maintaining wilderness and cultural heritage	-Increased quality tourists -Employment options to 2000 youths generated by the end of 5 years -Increased share of local products in tourist market -Development of new sites complementary to Sauraha	-Tourist flow records and reports -Local production reports (DADO, DLSO) -Consumption survey reports	-Conservation-friendly tourism promotion
4. Enhance public stewardship on biodiversity conservation by increasing awareness, minimizing human-wildlife conflicts and improving livelihood of people. (Buffer Zone Management)	-Reduced wildlife losses to 50% by the end of 5 years - Increased awareness and enhanced conservation-friendly livelihood opportunities	-Incident and legal cases -Cases of relief/compensation requests -BZ and CNP reports	-Proper targeting mechanism to affected families and marginalized communities -Full implementation of relief guidelines -Community are unified and positive to cooperate -Partner organization keep supporting programme
5. Institutional strengthening through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration	-Updated database -Protection and conservation services -Increased joint venture activities, projects and programmes	-Research reports -HRD reports -Media reports -DNPWC reports, official records of correspondence -Stakeholders (DDC, FNCCI, DTDC, HAN) reports	Effective coordination, collaboration and networking with stakeholders
Outcome:1			
1.1. Increased rhino, tiger, gharial and elephant population and other fauna conserved	Rhino population increased to 544, tiger to 190, gharial to 105 and elephant to 50 by 2016	-Census reports -Periodic research reports	Authority delegation to park
1.2. Controlled poaching of wildlife species	Reduced or zero poaching of rhino and tiger by 2016	-FM and newspaper media reports -CNP monthly, quarterly and annual reports	Effective anti-poaching and wildlife crime control bureaus
1.3. Updated status of globally threatened avifauna, herpetofauna, fishes and mammals	Updated status by 2016	Database report	Availability of trained human resources

Outcomes: 2			
2.1.Maintained grassland area with desired quality	-Uprooted unpalatable tree species of grassland -2800 ha of grassland maintained well	-Observation record -CNP and DNPWC annual reports -Vegetation survey and habitat management reports	Intermittent high level floods
2.1.Enhanced quality and area of key wetland sites	-Enhanced quality and area of 30 wetland sites -16 water holes constructed and renovated	Observation record and annual reports	Collaboration with agencies for BZ wetlands
2.1.Improved river and flood plain habitat by reduced pollution and fishing, and regulated excavation	-River quality assessed and maintained -Excavation regulated and limited to designated river sections	-Water quality assessment reports -Annual and periodic excavation figures	Alternative livelihood options for fish dependent communities Inter-ministerial coordination for river related excavation
Outcome:3			
3.1.Reduced negative effects of tourism on park	Reduced dust and non-recyclable garbage	-Observation -Health and hygiene	Minimum/restricted use of non-recyclable and non - biodegradable at periphery
3.2.Maintained wilderness	-Better wildlife sightings -Less human disturbances in park area	Scenery and <i>in-situ</i> observation	Minimum human interferences in park areas
3.3.Conserved indigenous cultural heritage of the area	Maintained 10 cultural sites	Tharu cultural museums and local festive	Volunteer heritage conservation supports by the ethnic communities
3.4. Shared benefit to locals by increasing income and employment opportunities	Increased income and improved living standard	Household survey and BZ reports	Efficient benefit sharing mechanism
3.5.Increased number of quality tourists and their stay	Increased length of stay of tourists to an average of 5 days	-Nepal Tourism Board reports -HAN, TAN reports	Availability of quality tourist facilities and services
Outcome: 4			
4.1. Raised awareness level and concerns of local communities and institutions	-Celebrated 25 green days -Conducted 75 school based programmes	Activity reports	People's active participation
4.2.Developed physical infrastructure in BZ	Roads, drinking water, bridges, biogas plants, irrigation canals and community halls constructed	-Annual reports, -Buffer zone and VDC reports	People's active participation
4.3.Reduced number of human-wildlife conflict cases	Reduced conflicts to minimum	Case and field reports	-Delimitation of relief guidelines for crop and property losses -Increased human casualty relief amount
4.4. Increased income and park- friendly livelihood options provided to the BZ communities	Diversified park- friendly livelihood options	Socio-economic survey reports	Adoption of livelihood options

Outcome: 5			
5.1 Research activities prioritized, coordinated and the findings incorporated in management	Identified themes prioritized and researched	Research and annual reports	Priority of research wings and donors
5.2 Enhanced the technical and managerial skills of staffs and stakeholders	Conducted 50 capacity building trainings	-HRD reports -Periodic performance evaluation	Park favourable deployment and transfer
5.3 Developed networks, partnership and strengthened collaboration and coordination with stakeholders	Increased partners and collaborators	-Newsletters and brochures -Media reports and newspaper	Provision of guidelines and frameworks
5.4 Developed Information management system using recent technology	MIST (SMART) fully operational in all posts	MIST (SMART) maps and reports	Compatible GPS and software
5.5 Strengthened trans-boundary cooperation with India	Regular communication and interactions with Valmiki Tiger Reserve, India	-Correspondence records -Personal communications -Meeting reports	Bilateral MoU between Nepal and India
Activities			Budget (NPR)
1. Protect and conserve biodiversity focusing the nationally protected and globally threatened wildlife species 1.1. Construct or upgrade guard posts, view towers (<i>Machan</i>), all weather roads and fireline/seasonal roads 1.2. Strengthen intelligence network and information system to control poaching and other wildlife crime 1.3. Regular surveillance through improved mobility and smart patrolling 1.4. Institutionalize river patrolling 1.5. Regular status assessment of key endangered species (rhino, tiger, gharial and elephant) 1.6. Prepare checklist of mammals, herpetofauna, avi-fauna and fishes 1.7. Establish a wildlife rescue and orphanage centre 1.8. Capacity building of park authorities and protection unit 1.9. Coordination and collaboration with national and international partners 1.10. Sustainable revenue generation for sustainable protection			35,55,04,338
2. Manage terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat to maintain ecological functions and processes. 2.1. Noxious weed management of grassland and wetlands 2.2. Grassland classification and vegetation mapping 2.3. Identification and management of key grasslands 2.4. Identification and management of wetlands 2.5. Fire management (fire line maintenance), early and rotational burning 2.6. Water quality assessment and water recharge 2.7. Activities against poisoning, gillnet, electro-fishing 2.8. Regulate sand/gravel excavation, fishing 2.9. Initiate baseline studies on climate change impacts on habitats 2.10. Identification of key grasslands and start management based on scientific studies (rotational patch burning, regular cutting grasses, uprooting/cutting trees, etc). 2.11. Identification and management of key wetland sites (regular weed removal, recharge during stress period, water quality assessment)			7,48,25,523

<p>3. Regulate and promote sustainable eco-tourism maintaining wilderness and cultural heritage</p> <p>3.1. Access and facilities improvement (fire lines, roads/trails, view towers)</p> <p>3.2. Develop walk trails: along the banks of lakes/rivers</p> <p>3.3. Develop eco-tourism guidelines: define the design, color, structures of infrastructures and review and update entry fee and validity of entry ticket</p> <p>3.4. Sanitation and solid waste management</p> <p>3.5. Categorize hotel and standardize their services</p> <p>3.6. Promote home stay and agro-tourism: link local organic vegetables, fruits, mushroom, honey, spices, dairy products</p> <p>3.7. Develop and empowerment of nature guides</p> <p>3.8. Develop and upgrade park information and interpretation centres: Sauraha Centre, Kasara Museum, Gharial information Centre and advertisement of Tikauli Information Centre</p> <p>3.9. Provision of e-ticketing and publicity of the park: (update leaflet and brochures regularly and produce tourist information maps)</p> <p>3.10. Regulate elephant safari: diversify routes and ensure access to tourists</p> <p>3.11. Conserve and promote local cultural heritage: Tharu culture by enhancing their handicrafts, soil and wood arts (promote effective home stay)</p>	<p align="right">2,16,66,272</p>
<p>4. Enhance public stewardship on biodiversity conservation by increasing awareness, minimizing human-wildlife conflicts and improving livelihood of people (buffer zone management)</p> <p>4.1. Electric fencing, live fencing and trench making : promotion of alternative energy</p> <p>4.2. Wood/fuel wood depot establishment and management</p> <p>4.3. River bank conservation: multi-purpose dike for river bank protection (road and barrier to wildlife movements)</p> <p>4.4. Immediate relief and compensation of wildlife damage; quick and easy</p> <p>4.5. Strengthening of local institutions</p> <p>4.6. Conservation education programmes in schools</p> <p>4.7. Awareness raising activities: workshops, interactions, discussion, radio, audio-visuals, special day celebration, wildlife week, pamphlets and leaflets distribution, activity reports</p> <p>4.8. Income generation activities: vegetables, fruits, poultry, piggery, fishery, milk cattle and buffalo</p> <p>4.9. Livelihood improvement through skill development: handicraft, computer, electric wiring, mobile and motor bike repair maintenance</p> <p>4.10. Roads and infrastructures: road gravelling, maintenance and construction of school and community organization multi-purpose (BZCF, DDC, VDC, BZUC) buildings, bridges</p> <p>4.11. Improvement of irrigation facilities: irrigation canals, channels, bridge and culvert construction and maintenance</p> <p>4.12. Coordination and collaboration: DLSO, DDC, IAAS, BZMC, TAL and NTNC for maintenance of Livestock Service Centres</p> <p>4.13. Promotion of BZ CFs: BZ forest registration, handover and management, BZCF habitat management and eco-tourism operation (in collaboration with HAN, FNCCI, DTDC, DDC, WWF, NTNC, BZMC and VDC/municipalities)</p> <p>4.14. Regulate and monitor river excavation and clarify the tax role of river materials: CNP, BZUCs and BZCFs previously as of DDCs</p>	<p align="right">26,12,36,667</p>

5 Institutional strengthening through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration	6,30,76,318
5.1 Monitoring of key wildlife species: ID-based rhino monitoring, tiger monitoring by camera trapping, Gharial monitoring using GPS and use of satellite telemetry in wildlife monitoring (rhino, tiger, gharial)	
5.2 Census of threatened wildlife species: rhino, tiger, elephant and gaur	
5.3 Status survey of protected birds and wildlife: Giant hornbill, Bengal florican, Hog deer	
5.4 Research on wildlife, habitat and human dimensions of management: DNA/genetic test of rhino, tiger, elephant and gharial, climate change, electric fencing implications	
5.5 Serum banking, investigation and follow up of catastrophic deaths and disease surveillance	
5.6 Capacity enhancement trainings: MIST, GPS, GIS, computer operation, APPA/ZOPP, wildlife handlings techniques, library management biodiversity documentation and elephant management trainings and academic courses in Wildlife Institute of India (WII)	
5.7 Coordination and collaboration: local/district level meetings on monthly/tri-monthly/annual basis, collaboration with other conservation institutions and organizations	
5.8 Trans-boundary meetings and workshops with Valmiki Tiger Reserve, India	
Total budget of all activities	77,63,09,118

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Annex I

List of recorded Lakes/Ghols in Chitwan National Park and its Buffer Zone

SN	Name of wetland	Nearest post	GPS E	GPS N	Total area (ha.)	Wetland condition
1	Bishazar	Bishazari	247084	3057398	15.18	Fair
2	BetGhari	Devnagar	248795	3060595	0.7746	Good
3	Tikauli	Barandabhar	251226	3058789	5.7208	Good
4	Kamal	Sukibhar	229141	3048438	4.12	Fair
5	Batuli Pokhari	Belsar	243099	3054037	19.991	Excellent
6	Bob	Khosor	248476	3054426	4.0935	Excellent
7	Century Ghol	Lamichaur	219367	3056609	3.4708	Good
8	Chandi	Devnagar	243727	3054595	2.7601	Good
9	Chepang	Brandabhar	251313	3059096	1.9842	Fair
10	Kalimati	Devnagar	248091	3060106	1.8196	Good
11	Kamero Ghol	Lamichaur	215943	3054368	3.5154	Good
12	King fiher -1	Devnagar	245350	3057440	5.5441	Good
14	Kumal	Brandabhar	250474	3057362	7.6637	Good
16	Mayur	Devanagar	248856	3061685	0.4543	Good
17	Ratomate	Devanagar	247441	3058807	4.3119	Good
18	Neure	Devanagar	247029	3058551	1.8183	Good
19	Mushar	Sauraha	251297	3054061	0.3046	Good
20	Rapti Lok	Janakpur	260828	3050996	3.2816	Good
22	Sitamain Ghol	Belsar	241562	3052512	4.12	Fair
23	Budhi Rapti Ghol	Bhimle	224655	3049947	14.406	Excellent
25	Devi	Khoriyamuhan	217057	3049389	7.5571	Poor
26	Dumaria Ghol	Dumariya	243568	3051046	0.9705	Good
29	CJL Ghol	Khagendra Malli	266443	3050358	0.4921	Poor
30	Itcharni	Sauraha	255059	3049988	0.0122	Poor
32	Kabre	Bagmara	219815	3050461	0.5383	Good
34	Laguna	Jarnali	241754	3050530	0.1937	Poor
35	Lami	Ghatgain	239236	3050813	2.9477	Fair
36	Lamotal	Bagmara	219367	3050423	0.8696	fair
39	Martchauli Ghol	Sauraha	252068	3050068	0.5274	Poor
40	Mardi Ghol	Banderjhula	222297	3057325	2.9992	Poor
41	Munda	Bagmara	220381	3050689	1.681	Excellent
42	Nanda Bhauju Tal	Bhimle	223878	3050910	0.6051	Poor
43	Nandan	Bhimpur	250392	3048812	0.6856	Good
44	Niure Ghol	Kasara	234352	3049881	2.2875	Poor
45	Patana	Bhimpur	252823	3049417	8.7954	Fair
47	Shera	Dhurba	231816	3050560	5.7437	Poor
50	Suksuke Ghol	Sukibhar	226383	3049138	3.1946	Good
51	Tamor	Kasara	236210	3047984	14.125	Good
52	Temple Ghol	Temple tiger	211406	3049306	49.384	Excellent
53	Thapaliya	Kasara	234407	3049103	0.5375	Fair
54	Thotari	Sukhibhar	228442	3048104	0.6904	fair
55	Kharkatta Ghol	Surung Khola	225526	3047964	1.5849	Fair
56	Rapti Ghol	Kasara	233491	3051399	4.6443	Fair
57	Singe	SailiMailie Khola	213944	3049250	5.3814	Poor
58	Khageri lake complex	Barandabhar			7.33	Fair

Annex II

List of the plant species recorded in Chitwan National Park and its buffer zone

Scientific Name	English Name	Nepali Name	Family	Category
<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Cutch Tree	Khair	Leguminosae	
<i>Acacia pennata</i>	Climbing Acacia	Arphu	Leguminosae	
<i>Acacia rugata</i>	Soap Pod	Sikakai	Leguminosae	
<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	Yellow Teak	Karam	Rubiaceae	
<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Wood Apple	Bel	Rutaceae	
<i>Aesandra butyracea</i>	Nepal Butter Tree	Chiuri	Sapotaceae	
<i>Agave americana</i>			Agavaceae	
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>			Compositae	
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>			Compositae	
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>		Rato Siris	Leguminosae	
<i>Albizia lucidior = Albizia lucida</i>			Leguminosae	
<i>Albizia odoratissima</i>			Leguminosae	
<i>Albizia procera</i>	Tree Coma	Seto Siris	Leguminosae	
<i>Alnus nepalensis</i>	Alder	Uttis	Betulaceae	
<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Devil's Tree	Chhatiwan	Apocynaceae	
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Chinise Spinach	Ludesag	Amaranthaceae	herb
<i>Ampelocissus rugosa</i>			Vitaceae	
<i>Anogeissus latifolius</i>	Axle Wood	Botdhayero	Combretaceae	
<i>Anthocephalus chinensis = A. cadamba</i>			Rubiaceae	
<i>Apluda mutica</i>		Dakle Khar	Gramineae	grass
<i>Ardisia solanacea</i>		Damai phul	Myrsinaceae	shrub
<i>Artemisia indica = A. vulgaris</i>	Mug wort	Titepati	Compositae	shrub
<i>Arundinella nepalensis</i>		Kharuki	Gramineae	grass
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant seed	Thulo Narkat	Gramineae	
<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Asparagus	Satawari, Kurilo	Asparagaceae	shrub
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem Tree	Neem	Meliaceae	tree
<i>Bauhinia malabarica</i>		Koiralo	Leguminosae	tree
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>		Koiralo	Leguminosae	tree
<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i>	Foot climber	bhorla	Leguminosae	climber
<i>Boehmeria platyphyla</i>			Urticaceae	
<i>Bombax ceiba = B. malabaricum</i>	Silk cotton Tree	Simal	Bombacaceae	tree
<i>Brachiaria ramosa</i>			Gramineae	grass
<i>Bridelia retusa</i>			Euphorbiaceae	tree
<i>Bridelia stipularis</i>			Euphorbiaceae	tree
<i>Buchanania latifolia</i>			Anacardiaceae	tree
<i>Butea monosperma = B. frondosa</i>	Flame of the Forest	Palans	Leguminosae	
<i>Caesalpinia decapetala = C. sepiaria</i>	Macucca bean	Lata	Leguminosae	shrub
<i>Caesulia axillaris</i>		galfute	Compositae	herb
<i>Calamus tenuis</i>	Cane	Bet	Palmae	shrub
<i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i>		guyalo	Verbenaceae	shrub
<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Giant milk weed	Aank	Asclepiadaceae	shrub
<i>Capillipedium assimile</i>		mushekhari	Gramineae	grass

<i>Careya arborea</i>	Meadow Sedge	Kumhi	Lecythidaceae	tree
<i>Caryopteris bicolor</i> = <i>C. odorata</i> , <i>C. wallichiana</i>		Nilo Ghasure	Verbenaceae	tree
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>			Leguminosae	shrub
<i>Cassia tora</i>	Sickle senna	Chakramandi	Leguminosae	shrub
<i>Castanopsis indica</i>	Indian Chestnut	Dhale Katus	Fagaceae	tree
<i>Castanopsis tribuloides</i>		patale katus	Fagaceae	tree
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lamb's Quarter	Bethe	Chenopodiaceae	herb
<i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i>	Lovethorn	kure ghans	Gramineae	grass
<i>Chrysopogon gryllus</i>		salima	Gramineae	grass
<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>	Cinnamon	Tejpat	Lauraceae	tree
<i>Cirsium wallichii</i>		Khalbun	Compositae	herb
<i>Cissus repens</i>		Chaschare laharo	Vitaceae	climber
<i>Citrus medica</i>	Citron	Bimiro	Rutaceae	tree
<i>Clausena pentaphylla</i>			Rutaceae	shrub
<i>Cleistocalyx operculatus</i> = <i>Syzygium operculatum</i>			Myrtaceae	
<i>Clerodendrum indicum</i>			Verbenaceae	shrub
<i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i>			Verbenaceae	shrub
<i>Coffea benghalensis</i>	Coffee	Coffee	Rubiaceae	shrub
<i>Colebrookea oppositifolia</i>		Ghasure	Labiatae	shrub
<i>Colocasia fallax</i>			Araceae	herb
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Day flower		Commelinaceae	herb
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> = <i>Erigeron linifolius</i>			Compositae	herb
<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> = <i>C. myxa</i>			Cordiaceae	tree
<i>Crotalaria albida</i>		Putali ful	Leguminosae	herb
<i>Croton roxburghii</i> = <i>C. oblongifolius</i>			Euphorbiaceae	tree
<i>Cucurlogo orchioides</i>			Hypoxidaceae	herb
<i>Cycas pectinata</i>		Dhokal	Cycadaceae	tree
<i>Cymbopogon jwarancusa</i>		Daddi ghas	Gramineae	grass
<i>Cymbopogon pendulus</i>		Daddi ghas	Gramineae	grass
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Burmuda grass	Dubo	Gramineae	grass
<i>Cynoglossum zeylanicum</i> = <i>C. furcatum</i>			Boraginaceae	herb
<i>Cyperus difformis</i>			Cyperaceae	
<i>Cyperus niveus</i>			Cyperaceae	
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>			Cyperaceae	
<i>Cythia spinulosa</i>			Cyatheaceae	
<i>Dactyloctenium aegypticum</i>			Gramineae	
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>			Leguminosae	
<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>			Gramineae	
<i>Desmodium oojeinense</i> = <i>Ougeinia dalbergoides</i>			Leguminosae	
<i>Desmostachya bipinnata</i>			Gramineae	
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> = <i>D. adscendens</i>			Gramineae	
<i>Dillenia indica</i>			Dilleniaceae	
<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>			Dilleniaceae	

<i>Dryopteris cochleata</i>			Dryopteridaceae	
<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>			Sonneratiaceae	
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>			Gramineae	
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>			Compositae	
<i>Ehretia laevis</i>			Cordiaceae	
<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>			Compositae	
<i>Eleusine indica</i>			Gramineae	
<i>Eragrostis japonica</i>			Gramineae	
<i>Eragrostis tenella</i>			Gramineae	
<i>Eragrostis uniolooides</i>			Gramineae	
<i>Eulaliopsis binata = Ischaemum angustifolium</i>			Gramineae	
<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>			Compositae	
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>			Euphorbiaceae	
<i>Euphorbia parviflora</i>			Euphorbiaceae	
<i>Ficus auriculata = F. roxburghii</i>			Moraceae	
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>			Moraceae	
<i>Ficus hederacea</i>			Moraceae	
<i>Ficus lacor</i>			Moraceae	
<i>Ficus racemosa = F. glomerata</i>			Moraceae	
<i>Ficus religiosa</i>			Moraceae	
<i>Ficus semicordata = F. cunia</i>			Moraceae	
<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>			Cyperaceae	
<i>Flemingia macrophylla</i>			Leguminosae	
<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i>			Leguminosae	
<i>Garuga pinnata</i>			Burseraceae	
<i>Gmelina arborea</i>			Verbenaceae	
<i>Gnaphalium affine = G. luteo-album</i>			Compositae	
<i>Gnetum montanum</i>			Gnetaceae	
<i>Grewia hainesiana</i>			Tiliaceae	
<i>Grewia helicterifolia</i>			Tiliaceae	
<i>Grewia sapida</i>			Tiliaceae	
<i>Grewia sclerophylla</i>			Tiliaceae	
<i>Helicteres isora</i>			Sterculiaceae	
<i>Helminthostachys zeylanica</i>			Ophioglossaceae	
<i>Hemarthria compressa</i>			Gramineae	
<i>Herpetospermum pedunculosum</i>			Cucurbitaceae	
<i>Holarrhena pubescens = H. antidysenterica</i>			Apocynaceae	
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>			Hydrocharitaceae	
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>			Gramineae	
<i>Incarvillea arguta</i>			Bignoniaceae	
<i>Indigofera exilis</i>			Leguminosae	
<i>Indigofera pulchella</i>			Leguminosae	
<i>Inula cappa</i>			Compositae	
<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>			Convolvulaceae	
<i>Justicia adhatoda = Adhatoda vasica</i>			Acanthaceae	
<i>Kyllinga brevifolia = Cyperus</i>			Cyperaceae	

<i>brevifolius</i>			
<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>			Lythraceae
<i>Lantana camara</i>			Verbenaceae
<i>Leea crispa</i> = <i>L. aspera</i>			Leeaceae
<i>Leea macrophylla</i>			Leeaceae
<i>Lemna perpusilla</i>			Lemnaceae
<i>Lippia nodiflora</i> = <i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (L.) Rich.			Verbenaceae
<i>Litsea monopetala</i> = <i>L. polyantha</i>			Lauraceae
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>			Schizaeaceae
<i>Macaranga indica</i>			Euphorbiaceae
<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>			Moraceae
<i>Mallotus nepalensis</i>			Euphorbiaceae
<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>			Euphorbiaceae
<i>Mangifera indica</i>			Anacardiaceae
<i>Mariscus sumatrensis</i> = <i>Cyperus cyperoides</i>			Cyperaceae
<i>Marsilea minuta</i> = <i>M. crenata</i> M. <i>quadrifoliata</i>			Marsileaceae
<i>Melastoma normale</i>			Melastomataceae
<i>Micromelum integerrimum</i>			Rutaceae
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>			Compositae
<i>Miliusa velutina</i>			Annonaceae
<i>Millettia extensa</i> = <i>M. auriculata</i>			Leguminosae
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>			Leguminosae
<i>Mimosa rubicaulis</i>			Leguminosae
<i>Mitragyna parviflora</i>			Rubiaceae
<i>Monochoria hastata</i>			Pontederiaceae
<i>Mucuna macrocarpa</i>			Leguminosae
<i>Murraya koenigii</i>			Rutaceae
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>			Rutaceae
<i>Musa balbisiana</i> = <i>M. sapientum</i>			Musaceae
<i>Mussaenda macrophylla</i>			Rubiaceae
<i>Narenga porphyrocoma</i>			Gramineae
<i>Nepeta cataria</i>			Labiatae
<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>			Oleaceae
<i>Ochna obtusata</i>			Ochnaceae
<i>olanum anguivi</i> = <i>S. indicum</i>			Solanaceae S
<i>Oplismenus burmannii</i>			Gramineae
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>			Oxalidaceae
<i>Pandanus nepalensis</i> = <i>P. furcatus</i>			Pandanaceae
<i>Panicum notatum</i>			Gramineae
<i>Paspalidium flavidum</i>			Gramineae
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>			Gramineae
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>			Gramineae
<i>Passiflora napalensis</i>			Passifloraceae
<i>Peperomia pellucida</i>			Piperaceae
<i>Persea duthiei</i> = <i>Machilus duthiei</i>			Lauraceae
<i>Persicaria barbata</i> = <i>Polygonum</i>			Polygonaceae

<i>barbatum</i>			
<i>Phragmites karka</i>			Gramineae
<i>Phyllanthus emblica = Emblica officinalis</i>			Euphorbiaceae
<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>			Euphorbiaceae
<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>			Pinaceae
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>			Araceae
<i>Pogonatherum crinitum</i>			Gramineae
<i>Pogonatherum paniceum</i>			Gramineae
<i>Pogostemon benghalensis</i>			Labiatae
<i>Polygonum plebeium</i>			Polygonaceae
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>			Gramineae
<i>Potamogeton sp.</i>			Potamogetonaceae
<i>Premna integrifolia</i>			Verbenaceae
<i>Pteris aspericaulis</i>			Pteridaceae
<i>Pteris vittata</i>			Pteridaceae
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>			Ranunculaceae
<i>Reinwardtia indica = R. trigyna</i>			Linaceae
<i>Rorippa indica = Nasturtium indicum</i>			Cruciferae
<i>Rotala rotundifolia</i>			Lythraceae
<i>Saccharum bengalensis</i>			Gramineae
<i>Saccharum procerum</i>			Gramineae
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>		Kans	Gramineae
<i>Schleichera oleosa = S. trijuga</i>			Sapindaceae
<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>			Anacardiaceae
<i>Setaria pallidifusca</i>			Gramineae
<i>Setaria plicata</i>			Gramineae
<i>Shorea robusta</i>		Sal	Dipterocarpaceae
<i>Solanum erianthum = S. verbascifolium</i>			Solanaceae
<i>Solanum torvum</i>			Solanaceae
<i>Solanum virginianum = S. xanthocarpum, S. surattense</i>			Solanaceae
<i>Spatholobus parviflorus = S. roxburghii</i>			Leguminosae
<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i>			Compositae
<i>Sporobolus diander</i>			Gramineae
<i>Sterculia villosa</i>			Sterculiaceae
<i>Strobilanthes nutans</i>			Acanthaceae
<i>Swertia angustifolia</i>			Gentianaceae
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>		Jamun	Myrtaceae
<i>Terminalia alata = T. tomentosa</i>			Combretaceae
<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>		Harro	Combretaceae
<i>Terminalia chebula</i>		Barro	Combretaceae
<i>Themeda arundinacea</i>			Gramineae
<i>Themeda caudata</i>			Gramineae
<i>Themeda villosa</i>			Gramineae

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<i>Thespesia lampas</i>			Malvaceae	
<i>Thysanolaena maxima</i>		Amliso	Gramineae	
<i>Toona ciliata = Cedrella toona</i>		Toon	Meliaceae	
<i>Trewia nudiflora</i>			Euphorbiaceae	
<i>Typha elephantina</i>			Typhaceae	
<i>Urena lobata</i>			Malvaceae	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>		Sisno	Urticaceae	
<i>Vallaris solanacea</i>			Apocynaceae	
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>			Verbenaceae	
<i>Vetiveria zizaniodes</i>			Gramineae	
<i>Wendlandia tinctoria</i>			Rubiaceae	
<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i>			Lythraceae	
<i>Xeromphis uliginosa</i>			Rubiaceae	
<i>Xylosma longifolium</i>			Flacourtiaceae	
<i>Youngia japonica = Cryptomeria japonica</i>			Compositae	
<i>Zizyphus mauritiana = Z. jujuba</i>		Bayer	Rhamnaceae	

Annex III
Mammals of Chitwan National Park

SN	Species	Scientific Name	Status			
			CITES	IUCN	NRDB	NPWC Act
1	Indian Pangolin	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	II	NT	SU	P
2	Chinese Pangolin	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	II	EN	SU	P
3	Eurasian Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex minutus</i>				
4	Indian Short-nosed Fruit Bat	<i>Cynopterus sphinx</i>		LC		
5	Indian Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>		LC		
6	Fulvous Fruit Bat	<i>Rousettus leschenaulti</i>		LC		
7	Greater Woolly Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus luctus</i>		LC		
8	Painted Bat	<i>Kerivoula picta</i>		LC		
9	Indian pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus coromandra</i>		LC		
10	Greater Asiatic Yellow Bat	<i>Scotophilus heathi</i>		LC		
11	Lesser Asiatic Yellow Bat	<i>Scotophilus kuhlii</i>		LC		
12	Round-eared Tubenosed Bat	<i>Murina cyclotis</i>		LC		
13	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>		LC	SU	
14	Terai Gray Langur	<i>Semnopithecus hector</i>	I	NT		
15	Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>		LC		
16	Asiatic Wild Dog	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	II	EN	VU	
17	Bengal Fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>		LC	SU	
18	Sloth Bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	I	VU	VU	
19	Smooth Coated Otter	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>		VU	SU	
20	Honey Badger	<i>Mellivora capensis</i>		LC	SU	
21	Asian Small-clawed Otter	<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>		VU	SU	
22	Yellow-throated Marten	<i>Martes flavigula</i>		LC		
23	Masked Palm Civet	<i>Paguma larvata</i>		LC		
24	Toddy Cat	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>		LC		
25	Spotted Lingsang	<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>	I	LC		P
26	Large Indian Civet	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>		NT		
27	Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>		LC		
28	Indian Grey Mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>		LC		
29	Small Asian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>		LC		
30	Crab-eating Mongoose	<i>Herpestes urva</i>		LC	SU	
31	Striped Hyaena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>		NT	VU	P
32	Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>		LC	SU	
33	Marbled Cat	<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	I	VU	VU	
34	Common Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	I	NT	SU	
35	Royal Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	I	EN	SU	P
36	Clouded Leopard	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	I	VU	VU	P
37	Leopard Cat	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	II	LC	VU	P
38	Fishing Cat	<i>Felis viverrinus</i>		EN	VU	
39	Gangetic Dolphin	<i>Platanista gangetica</i>	I	EN	CR	P
40	Asiatic Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	I	EN	EN	P
41	Greater One-horned Rhinoceros	<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>	I	VU	EN	P
42	Wild Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>		LC		
43	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>		LC		
44	Hog Deer	<i>Axis porcinus porcinus</i>		EN	SU	
45	Sambar Deer	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>		VU	SU	
46	Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>		VU	SU	
47	Gaur Bison	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	I	VU	EN	P
48	Nilgai	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>		LC	VU	
49	Four-horned Antelope	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>	III	VU	EN	P
50	Hoary-bellied Squirrel	<i>Callosciurus pygerythrus</i>		LC		

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51	Three-striped Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>		LC		
52	Five-striped Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennantii</i>		LC		
53	Particoloured Flying Squirrel	<i>Hylopetes alboniger</i>		LC		
54	Red Flying Squirrel	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>		LC		
55	Lesser Bandicoot Rat	<i>Bandicota bengalensis</i>		LC		
56	Large Bandicoot Rat	<i>Bandicota indica</i>		LC		
57	Lesser Bamboo Rat	<i>Cannomys badius</i>		LC		
58	Short-tailed Bandicoot Rat	<i>Nesokia indica</i>		LC		
59	Indian Long-lailed Tree Mouse	<i>Vandeleuria oleracea</i>		LC		
60	Indian Gerbil, Antelope Rat	<i>Tatera indica</i>		LC		
61	House Rat	<i>Mus musculus</i>		LC		
62	Brown Spiny Mouse	<i>Mus saxicola</i>		LC		
63	Earth-colored Mouse	<i>Mus terricolor</i>		LC		
64	Indian Bush Rat	<i>Golunda ellioti</i>		LC		
65	Roof Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>		LC		
66	Indian Crested Porcupine	<i>Hystrix indica</i>		LC		
67	Hispid Hare	<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>	I	EN	EN	P
68	Indian Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>		LC		

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

	Status	Species
NPWC Act	Protected	13
	Appendix I	12
CITES	Appendix II	4
	Appendix III	1
	Endangered	8
IUCN	Vulnerable	10
	Near Threatened	5
	Critically Endangered	1
National Red Data Book (NRDB)	Endangered	5
	Vulnerable	8
	Suspected	14

Annex IV

Birds of Chitwan National Park

S.N.	Order/Family/English Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status
	GALLIFORMES		
	Phasianidae		
1	Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	
2	Swamp Francolin	<i>Francolinus gularis</i>	
3	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	
4	Blue-breasted Quail	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	
5	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	
6	Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	
7	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	
	ANSERIFORMES		
	Dendrocygnidae		
8	Lesser Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>	
	Anatidae		
9	Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	
10	Bean Goose	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	
11	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	
12	Bar-headed Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>	
13	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	
14	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	
15	Comb or Knob-billed Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	
16	Cotton Pygmy-Goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	
17	Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	
18	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	
19	Falcated Duck	<i>Anas falcata</i>	NT
20	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	
21	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	
22	Spot-billed Duck	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	
23	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	
24	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	
25	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	
26	Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	
27	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Rhodonessa rufina</i>	
28	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	
29	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	NT
30	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	
31	Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	
32	Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	
33	Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	
	TURNICIFORMES		
	Turnicidae		
34	Striped Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvatica</i>	
35	Yellow-legged Buttonquail	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	
36	Barred Buttonquail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>	
	PICIFORMES		
	Picidae		
37	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	
38	Speckled Piculet	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	
39	White-browed Piculet	<i>Sasia ochracea</i>	
40	Brown capped pigmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos nanus</i>	
41	Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	

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42	Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos macei</i>	
43	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>	
44	Rufous Woodpecker	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	
45	Lesser Yellownape	<i>Picus chlorolophus</i>	
46	Greater Yellownape	<i>Picus flavinucha</i>	
47	Streak-throated Woodpecker	<i>Picus xanthopygaeus</i>	
48	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>	
49	Himalayan Flameback	<i>Dinopium shorii</i>	
50	Black-rumped Flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	
51	Greater Flameback	<i>Chrysocolaptes lucidus</i>	
52	Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	VU
	Megalaimidae		
53	Lineated Barbet	<i>Megalaima lineata</i>	
54	Blue-throated Barbet	<i>Megalaima asiatica</i>	
55	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>	
	Bucerotidae		
56	Indian Grey-Hornbill	<i>Ocyrceros birostris</i>	
57	Oriental Pied-Hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	
58	Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	
	UPUPIFORMES		
	Upupidae		
59	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	
	TROGONIFORMES		
	Trogonidae		
60	Red-headed Trogon	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	
	CORACIIFORMES		
	Coraciidae		
61	Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>	
62	Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	
	Alcedinidae		
63	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	
64	Blue-eared Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo meninting</i>	
	Dacelonidae		
65	Stork-billed Kingfisher	<i>Pelargopsis capensis</i>	
66	Ruddy Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon coromanda</i>	
67	White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	
68	Black-capped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	
	Cerylidae		
69	Crested Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	
70	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	
	meropidae		
71	Blue bearded Bee-eater	<i>Nyctyornis athertoni</i>	
72	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	
73	Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	
74	Chestnut-headed Bee-eater	<i>Merops leschenaulti</i>	
	CUCULIFORMES		
	Cuculidae		
75	Pied or Jacobin Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	
76	Chestnut-winged Cuckoo	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	
77	Large Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	
78	Common Hawk-Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>	
79	Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	
80	Eurasian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	
81	Oriental Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	
82	Banded Bay Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis sonneratii</i>	

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83	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis passerinus</i>	
84	Plaintive Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	
85	Asian Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx maculatus</i>	
86	Drongo Cuckoo	<i>Surniculus lugubris</i>	
87	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	
88	Green-billed Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus tristis</i>	
89	Sirkeer Malkoha	<i>Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii</i>	
	Centropodidae		
90	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	
91	Lesser Coucal	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	
	PSITTACIFORMES		
	Pittacidae		
92	Vernal Hanging-Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	
93	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	
94	Rose ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	
95	Slaty-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula himalayana</i>	
96	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	
97	Blossom-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	
98	Red-breasted Parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	
	APODIFORMES		
	Apodidae		
99	Himalayan Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	
100	White-rumped Spinetail	<i>Zonavena sylvatica</i>	
101	White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	
102	Silver-backed Needletail	<i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i>	
103	Asian Palm-Swift	<i>Cypsiurus balasiensis</i>	
104	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	
105	Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	
106	House Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	
	Hemiprocnidae		
107	Crested Tree-Swift	<i>Hemiprogne coronata</i>	
	STRIGIFORMES		
	Tytonidae		
108	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	
109	Grass-Owl	<i>Tyto capensis</i>	
	Strigidae		
110	Oriental Scops-Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	
111	Collared Scops-Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	
112	Spot-bellied Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	
113	Dusky Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo coromandus</i>	
114	Brown Fish-Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	
115	Tawny Fish-Owl	<i>Ketupa flavipes</i>	
116	Brown Wood-Owl	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	
117	Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	
118	Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	
119	Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	
120	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	
121	Brown Hawk-Owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	
122	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	
	Caprimulgidae		
123	Grey Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	
124	Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	
125	Indian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>	
126	Savanna Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>	
	COLUMBIFORMES		

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	Columbidae		
127	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	
128	Common Wood-Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	
129	Ashy Wood-Pigeon	<i>Columba pulchricollis</i>	
130	Oriental Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	
131	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	
132	Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	
133	Red Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>	
134	Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	
135	Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	
136	Barred Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>	
137	Orange-breasted Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron bicincta</i>	
138	Pompadour Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron pompadora</i>	
139	Thick-billed Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron curvisrostra</i>	
140	Yellow-footed Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron phoenicoptera</i>	
141	Pin-tailed Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron apicauda</i>	
142	Wedge-tailed Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron sphenura</i>	
143	Mountain Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula badia</i>	
	GRUIFORMES		
	Otididae		
144	Bengal Florican	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	
145	Lesser Florican	<i>Sypheotides indica</i>	
	Gruidae		
146	Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>	
147	Demoiselle Crane	<i>Grus virgo</i>	
148	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	
	Rallidae		
149	Slaty legged crane	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	
150	Slaty-breasted Rail	<i>Gallirallus striatus</i>	
151	Brown Crake	<i>Amaurornis akool</i>	
152	White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	
153	Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	
154	Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Porzana fusca</i>	
155	Watercock	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>	
156	Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	
157	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	
158	Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	
	CICONIIFORMES		
	Scolopacidae		
159	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	
160	Pintail Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	
161	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	
162	Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i>	
163	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	
164	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	NT
165	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	
166	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	
167	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	
168	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	
169	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	
170	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	
171	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	
172	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	
173	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	
174	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	

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175	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	
176	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	
177	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	
	Rostratulidae		
178	Greater Painted-Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	
	Jacanidae		
179	Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	
180	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	
	Burhinidae		
181	Eurasian Thick-knee or Stone-Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>	
182	Great Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus recurvirostris</i>	
	Charadriidae		
183	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	
184	Ibisbill	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	
185	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	
186	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	
187	Pacific Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	
188	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	
189	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	
190	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	
191	Lesser Sand-Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	
192	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	
193	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus malarbaricus</i>	
194	River Lapwing	<i>Vanellus duvaucelii</i>	
195	Grey-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	
196	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	
	Glareolidae		
197	Oriental Pratincole	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	
198	Small Pratincole	<i>Glareola lactea</i>	
	Laridae		
199	Indian Skimmer	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	VU
200	Brown-headed Gull	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	
201	Pallas's Gull	<i>Larus ichthyæetus</i>	
202	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	
203	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	
204	Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	
205	River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>	
206	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	
207	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	
208	Black-bellied Tern	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	NT
209	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	
210	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	
	Accipitridae		
211	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
212	Jerdon's Baza	<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	
213	Black Baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	
214	Oriental Honey-Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	
215	Black shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	
216	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	
217	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>	
218	Pallas's Fish-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	
219	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	
220	Lesser Fish-Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	
221	Grey-headed Fish-Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyæetus</i>	NT
222	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	EN

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223	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	CR
224	Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	CR
225	Long billed Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	CR
226	Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	
227	Eurasian Griffon	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	
228	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	NT
229	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	CR
230	Short-toed Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	
231	Crested Serpent-Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	
232	Eurasian Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	
233	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	
234	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	
235	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	
236	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	
237	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	
238	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	
239	Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	
240	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	
241	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	
242	White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	
243	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	
244	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	
245	Upland Buzzard	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	
246	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	
247	Indian Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila hastata</i>	
248	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	
249	Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	
250	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	
251	Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	
252	Booted Eagle	<i>Aquila pennatus</i>	
253	Rufous-bellied Eagle	<i>Aquila kienerii</i>	
254	Changeable Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	
255	Mountain Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	
	Falconidae		
256	Collared Falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	
257	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naummani</i>	
258	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	
259	Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	
260	Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	
261	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	
262	Oriental Hobby	<i>Falco severus</i>	
263	Laggar Falcon	<i>Falco jugger</i>	
264	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	
	Podicipedidae		
265	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	
266	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	
	Anhingidae		
267	Oriental Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	
	Phalacrocoracidae		
268	Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>	
269	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	
	Ardeidae		
270	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	
271	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	
272	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	

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273	Great Egret	<i>Egretta albus</i>	
274	Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	
275	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
276	Indian Pond-Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	
277	Little Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	
278	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	
279	Cinnamon Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	
280	Yellow Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	
281	Black Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis flavicollis</i>	
282	Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i>	
	Threskiornithidae		
283	Black Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>	
284	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	
285	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	
	Ciconiidae		
286	Painted Stork	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	
287	Asian Openbill	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>	
288	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	
289	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	
290	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	
291	Black-necked Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	
292	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	
293	Greater Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	
	PASSERIFORMES		
	Pittidae		
294	Hooded Pitta	<i>Pitta sordida</i>	
295	Indian Pitta	<i>Pitta brachyura</i>	
	Eurylaimidae		
296	Long-tailed Broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>	
	Irenidae		
297	Golden-fronted Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i>	
298	Orange-bellied Leafbird	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	
	Laniidae		
299	Rufous-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	
300	Brown Shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	
301	Bay-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	
302	Long-tailed shrike	<i>Lanius schach</i>	
304	Grey-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	
305	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	
	Corvidae		
306	Red billed Blue Magpie	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	
307	Common Green Magpie	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>	
308	Grey Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	
309	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	
310	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	
311	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	
312	Ashy Woodswallow	<i>Artamus fuscus</i>	
313	Eurasian Golden-Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	
314	Slender-billed Oriole	<i>Oriolus tenuirostris</i>	
315	Black-hooded Oriole	<i>Oriolus xanthornus</i>	
316	Maroon Oriole	<i>Oriolus traillii</i>	
317	Large Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina macei</i>	
318	Black-winged Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	
319	Black-headed Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina melanoptera</i>	
320	Rosy Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>	

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321	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	
322	Grey-chinned Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	
323	Long-tailed Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	
324	Scarlet Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	
325	Bar-winged Flycatcher-shrike	<i>Hemipus picatus</i>	
326	Yellow-bellied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	
327	White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	
328	White-browed Fantail	<i>Rhipidura aureola</i>	
329	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	
330	Ashy Drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	
331	White-bellied Drongo	<i>Dicrurus caerulescens</i>	
332	Crow-billed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus annectans</i>	
333	Bronzed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	
334	Lesser Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus remifer</i>	
335	Greater Racket-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus paradiseus</i>	
336	Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	
337	Black-naped Monarch	<i>Hypothymis azurea</i>	
338	Asian Paradise-Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	
339	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	
340	Large Wood-Shrike	<i>Tephrodornis gularis</i>	
341	Common Wood-Shrike	<i>Tephrodornis pondicerianus</i>	
	Muscicapidae		
342	Blue-capped Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola cinclorhynchus</i>	
343	Chestnut-bellied Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	
344	Blue Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	
345	Blue Whistling-Thrush	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	
346	Pied Thrush	<i>Zoothera wardii</i>	
347	Orange-headed Thrush	<i>Zoothera citrina</i>	
348	Scaly Thrush	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	
349	Long-billed Thrush	<i>Zoothera monticola</i>	
350	Dark-sided Thrush	<i>Zoothera marginata</i>	
351	Tickell's Thrush	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	
352	White-collared Blackbird	<i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	
353	Grey-winged Blackbird	<i>Turdus boulboul</i>	
354	Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	
355	Dark-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	
356	Dusky Thrush	<i>Turdus naumanni</i>	
357	White-browed Shortwing	<i>Brachypteryx montana</i>	
358	Dark-sided Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	
359	Asian Brown Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	
360	Rusty-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa ruficauda</i>	
361	Slaty-backed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hodgsonii</i>	
362	Rufous-gorgeted Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula strophciata</i>	
363	Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	
364	Kashmir Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula subrubra</i>	vu
365	Snowy-browed Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hyperythra</i>	
366	Little Pied-Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	
367	Ultramarine Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	
368	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	
369	Verditer Flycatcher	<i>Eumyias thalassina</i>	
370	Pale-chinned Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis poliogenys</i>	
371	Pale Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis unicolor</i>	
372	Blue-throated Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis rubeculoides</i>	
373	Tickell's Blue-Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis tickelliae</i>	
374	Grey-headed Canary-Flycatcher	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	

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375	Siberian Rubythroat	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	
376	White-tailed Rubythroat	<i>Luscinia pectoralis</i>	
377	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	
378	Indian Blue Robin	<i>Luscinia brunnea</i>	
379	Oriental Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	
380	White-rumped Shama	<i>Copsychus malabaricus</i>	
381	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i>	
382	Blue-capped Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus caeruleocephalus</i>	
383	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	
384	White-capped Water-Redstart	<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	
385	Plumbeous Water-Redstart	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	
386	White-bellied Redstart	<i>Hodgsonius phaenicuroides</i>	
387	White-tailed Robin	<i>Myiomela leucura</i>	
388	Black-backed Forktail	<i>Enicurus immaculatus</i>	
389	Spotted Forktail	<i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	
390	Hodgson's Bushchat	<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	
391	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	
392	White-tailed Stonechat	<i>Saxicola leucura</i>	
393	Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>	
394	Grey Bushchat	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	
395	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	
396	Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	
	Sturnidae		
397	Spot-winged Starling	<i>Saroglossa spiloptera</i>	
398	Chestnut-tailed Starling	<i>Sturnus malabaricus</i>	
399	Brahminy Starling	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	
400	Rosy Starling	<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	
401	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	
402	Asian Pied Starling	<i>Sturnus contra</i>	
403	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	
404	Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	
405	Jungle Myna	<i>Acridotheres fuscus</i>	
406	Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	
	Sittidae		
407	Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch	<i>Sitta castanea</i>	
408	Velvet-fronted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta frontalis</i>	
409	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	
	Paridae		
410	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	
411	Black-lored Tit	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i>	
412	Sultan Tit	<i>Melanochlora sultanea</i>	
	Hirundinidae		
413	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	
414	Plain Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	
415	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
416	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	
417	Northern House-Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	
418	Asian House-Martin	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	
419	Nepal House-Martin	<i>Delichon nipalensis</i>	
	Pycnonotidae		
420	Black-crested Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus melanicterus</i>	
421	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	
422	Himalayan Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	
423	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	
424	White-throated Bulbul	<i>Alophoixus flaveolus</i>	

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425	Ashy Bulbul	<i>Hemixos flavala</i>	
426	Black Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	
	Cisticolidae		
427	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	
428	Bright-capped Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	
429	Striated Prinia	<i>Prinia criniger</i>	
430	Grey-crowned Prinia	<i>Prinia cinereocapilla</i>	v
431	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	
432	Graceful Prinia	<i>Prinia gracilis</i>	
433	Yellow-bellied Prinia	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	
434	Ashy Prinia	<i>Prinia socialis</i>	
435	Plain Prinia	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	
	Zosteropidae		
436	Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	
	Silvidae		
437	Chestnut-headed Tesia	<i>Tesia castaneocoronata</i>	
438	Grey-bellied Tesia	<i>Tesia cyaniventer</i>	
439	Pale-footed Bush-Warbler	<i>Cettia pallidipes</i>	
440	Chestnut-crowned Bush-Warbler	<i>Cettia major</i>	
441	Aberrant Bush-Warbler	<i>Cettia flavolivacea</i>	
442	Grey-sided Bush-Warbler	<i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>	
443	Spotted Bush-Warbler	<i>Bradypterus thoracicus</i>	
444	Lanceolated Warbler	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	
445	Grasshopper-Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	
446	Paddyfield Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus agricola</i>	
447	Blyth's Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus dumetorum</i>	
448	Clamorous Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	
449	Thick-billed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus aedon</i>	
450	Booted Warbler	<i>Hippolais caligata</i>	
451	Common Tailorbird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	
452	common chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	
453	Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	
454	Smoky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fulgiventis</i>	
455	Tickell's Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	
456	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	
457	Lemon-rumped Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus chloronotus</i>	
458	Hume's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	
459	Greenish Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	
460	Large-billed Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	
461	Western Crowned-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus occipitalis</i>	
462	Blyth's Leaf-Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	
463	Golden-spectacled Warbler	<i>Seicercus burkii</i>	
464	Whistler's Warbler	<i>Seicercus whistleri</i>	
465	Grey-hooded Warbler	<i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i>	
466	Chestnut-crowned Warbler	<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	
467	Yellow-bellied Warbler	<i>Abroscopus superciliaris</i>	
468	Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	
469	Bristled Grassbird	<i>Chaetornis striatus</i>	
470	Rufous-rumped Grassbird	<i>Graminicola bengalensis</i>	
471	White-throated Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax albogularis</i>	
472	White-crested Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax leucolophus</i>	
473	Lesser Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>	
474	Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	
475	Rufous-necked Laughingthrush	<i>Garrulax ruficollis</i>	
476	Abbott's Babbler	<i>Malacocincla abbotti</i>	

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477	Puff-throated Babbler	<i>Pellorneum ruficeps</i>	
478	Rusty-cheeked Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus erythrogenys</i>	
479	White-browed Scimitar-Babbler	<i>Pomatorhinus schisticeps</i>	
480	Pygmy Wren-Babbler	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	
481	Black-chinned Babbler	<i>Stachyris pyrrhops</i>	
482	Grey-throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris nigriceps</i>	
483	Tawny-bellied Babbler	<i>Dumetia hyperythra</i>	
484	Striped Tit-Babbler	<i>Macronous gularis</i>	
485	Chestnut-capped Babbler	<i>Timalia pileata</i>	
486	Yellow-eyed Babbler	<i>Chrysomma sinense</i>	
487	Jerdon's Babbler	<i>Chrysomma altirostre</i>	
488	Striated Babbler	<i>Turdoides earlei</i>	
489	Slender-billed Babbler	<i>Turdoides longirostris</i>	
490	Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striatus</i>	
491	Red-billed Leiothrix	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	
	Alaudidae		
492	Rufous winged Bush-Lark	<i>Mirafra assamica</i>	
493	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix grisea</i>	
494	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	
495	Sand Lark	<i>Calandrella raytal</i>	
496	Oriental Skylark	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	
	Nectariniidae		
497	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum agile</i>	
498	Yellow-vented Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum chrysorrheum</i>	
499	Pale-billed Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	
500	Plain Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum concolor</i>	
501	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	
502	Ruby-cheeked Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes singalensis</i>	
503	Purple Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	
504	Black-throated Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga saturata</i>	
505	Crimson Sunbird	<i>Aethopyga siparaja</i>	
506	Little Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera longirostra</i>	
507	Streaked Spiderhunter	<i>Arachnothera magna</i>	
	Passeridae		
508	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
509	Eurasian Tree-Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	
510	Chestnut-shouldered Petronia	<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i>	
511	Forest Wagtail	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	
512	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	
513	White-browed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla madaraspatisensis</i>	
514	Citrine Wagtail	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	
515	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	
516	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	
517	Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	
518	Paddyfield Pipit	<i>Anthus rufulus</i>	
519	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	
520	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	
521	Olive-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	
522	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	
523	Rosy Pipit	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	
524	Buff-bellied Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	
525	Black-breasted Weaver	<i>Ploceus benghalensis</i>	
526	Baya Weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>	
527	Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	
528	Indian Silverbill	<i>Euodice malabarica</i>	

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529	White-rumped Munia	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	
530	Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	
531	Tricoloured Munia	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	
532	Chestnut Munia	<i>Lonchura atricapilla atricapilla</i>	
	Frigillidae		
533	Common Rosefinch	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	
534	Brown Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	
535	Crested Bunting	<i>Melophus lathamii</i>	
536	Chestnut-eared Bunting	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	
537	Little Bunting	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	
538	Rustic Bunting	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	
539	Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	
540	Red-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza bruniceps</i>	
541	Black-faced Bunting	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	

Annex V
Area of Responsibility (AoR) of Sectors and Posts of CNP

SN	Security Post	Type	Area under post			
			East	West	North	South
Sauraha Sector						
1	Sunachuri	NP	Park boundary	Harda khola	Rapti khola	Chure
2	Pyaridhap	NP	Harda khola	Pidrahani ghat	Rapti khola	Chure
3	Amrite	C	Pidrahani ghat	Hattikhet	Rapti khola	Chure
4	Janakpur	NP	Pidrahani ghat	Machan block (Kumrose BCF)	Settlement	Rapti khola
5	Icharni	NP	Machan block (Kumrose BCF)	Eastern part of Gaida Hotel and Bangai khola	Park boundary	Chure
6	Sauraha	C	Eastern part of Gaida Hotel and bangai khola	Charahara khola	Rapti khola	Chure
7	Khorsor	NP	Baghmara BCF	Charahara ghat	Tikauli highway	Rapti
8	Dumariya	C	Charahara khola	Jarneli khola	Rapti khola	Chure
Kasara Sector						
9	Devnagar	NP	Barandabhar post	Settlement	Highway	Batulipokhar BCF
10	Belsar	NP	Dudhaura ghat	Settlement	Batulipokhari BCF	Rapti khola
11	Ghatgai	C	Jarneli khola	Major ghat (End of Lamital)	Rapti khola	Chure
12	Kasara	C	Major ghat (End of lamital)	Khadgauli ghat	Rapti khola	Chure
13	Dhruba	C	Khadgauli ghat	Dhampuse ghat	Rapti khola	Deurali danda
14	Sukhibhar	C	Dhampuse ghat	Budhi rapti khola	Rapti khola	Chure
15	Meghauri	NP	Budhi rapti khola	Dhakre khola (Reu-Rapti confluence)	Settlement	Chure
16	Siswar	NP	Diyalo BCF	Bhagadi bhosarghat	Jamuna ghol (Bbandarjhula Island)	Narayani river including BCF
17	Syalbas	C	Bhagadi bhosarghat	Golaghat (Rapti- Narayeni confluence)	Mardi ghol (Bandarjhula Island)	Narayani river including BCF
Madi Bagai Sector						
18	Bankatta	C	Sapnawati Ghol	Kamal Tal (Sukhibhar- Bankatta Road)	Deurali Danda	Chure
19	Dhoba	C	Ratani ghat (near Simari)	Sapnawati ghol	Chure	Reu and BZ BCFs
20	Botesimara	C	Ghangar	Ratani ghat	Chure	Reu and BZ BCFs
21	Bagai	C	Dabuwa khola	Ghangar	Chure	Bandarjhula and India border
22	Dipaknagar	NP	Sikaribas	Dabuwa khola	Chure	Park boundary

Amaltari Sector						
23	Giddeni	NP	Sikharauli ghat	Jharahi khola Dobhan	Narayani river	Jamuna ghol (bandarjhula Island)
24	Kujauli	NP	Jharahi khola Dobhan	Mukunda khola Dobhan	Narayani river including BCF	Centerline of Bandarjhula Island
25	Dibyapuri	NP	Mukunda khola Dobhan	Laukaha khola Dobhan	Narayani river including BCF	Mardi ghol (bandharjhula Island)
26	Laukhani	NP	Laukaha khola Dobhan	Mayur tika	Narayani river including Rajratna BCF	Bandarjhula Island center
27	Lamichaur	C	Island ghat	Gohi Island	Magarkot	Narayani river
28	Amaltari	C	Singe tal	Gaidakhasa	Narayani river	Chure
29	Baghmara	C	Dhakre khola	Lamo tal	Gola ghat	Chure (Park boundary)
30	Khoriyamuh an	C	Lamo tal	Singe tal	Narayani river	Chure
31	Tamaspur	C	Gaidakhasa	Materi	BZ boundary	park boundry
32	Balmaki Ashram	NP	Materi	park boundary	BZ boundary	park boundary

Annex VI
Security Posts in Chitwan National Park

SN	Post	Post Type			Elephant	Location	Remarks
		Park	Army	Combined			
1	Pratappur		√			NP	
2	Sunachuri	√				NP	Entry point
3	Liglige		√			NP	
4	Pyaridhap	√			√	BZ	Entry point
5	Khagendramalli		√			NP	
6	Chaparchuli		√			NP	
7	Amrite			√	√	NP	
8	Janakpur	√				BZ	
9	Icharni	√				BZ	
10	Sauraha			√	√	BZ	Entry point
11	Bhimpur		√			NP	
12	Dudhaura		√			BZ	
13	Khorsor	√			√	BZ	Elephant Breeding Center
14	Dumariya			√	√	NP	
15	Barandabhar		√			BZ	
16	Bishazari		√			BZ	
17	Devnagar	√				BZ	
18	Belsar	√				BZ	
19	Jarneli		√			NP	
20	Ghatgai			√		NP	Entry point
21	Kasara			√	√	NP	Entry point
22	Dhruba			√		NP	
23	Bankatta			√	√	NP	
24	Sukhibhar			√	√	NP	
25	Bhimle		√			NP	
26	Meghauri	√			√	BZ	Entry point
27	Syalbas			√		BZ	
28	Siswar	√				BZ	
29	Ganjapur		√			BZ	
30	Dipaknagar	√				NP	
31	Amuwa		√			NP	
32	Bagai			√		NP	
33	Botesimara			√		NP	
34	Dhoba			√		NP	
35	Giddeni	√			√	BZ	
36	Kujauli	√			√	BZ	Entry point
37	Dibyapuri		√			NP	
38	Dibyapuri	√			√	BZ	
39	Laukhani	√				BZ	Entry point
40	Bandarjhula		√			NP	
41	Lamichaur			√	√	BZ	
42	Amaltari			√		BZ	Entry point
43	Baghmara			√	√	NP	
44	Khoriyamuhan			√	√	NP	
45	Temple Tiger		√			NP	
46	Seri		√			NP	
47	Tamaspur			√		BZ	
48	Bagban		√			BZ	
49	Gajagraha		√			NP	
50	Balmiki Ashram	√				NP	
	Total	15	18	17	15		

Annex VII
Details of Forest Road Network in Chitwan National Park

SN	Section	Length (km)	Category	Remarks
1	Pratpur-Gaidakhasa	99		Main road (East-West)
1.1	Pratappur-Sunachuri	6	B	
1.2	Sunachuri-Khagendramalli	12	B	
1.3	Khagendramalli-Amrite	10	C	
1.4	Amrite-Bhawanipur-Kachuwani	15	C	
1.5	Kachuwani-Kasara	14	A	Upgraded to all weather road
1.6	Kasara-Tiger Tops	19	B	
1.7	Tiger Tops-Temple Tiger	15	B	
1.8	Temple Tiger-Gaidakhasa	8	B	
2	Pyaridhap-CJL Hotel	4	B	
3	Sauraha ghat-Kachuwani	5	A	Upgraded to all weather road
4	Kasara-Tamor Tal-Kasara	8	B	Ringroad
5	Kasara-Ghatgai	4	A	Upgraded to all weather road
6	Ghatgai-Rapti ghat	1	B	
7	Ghatgai-Jerneli Junction	3	A	Upgraded to all weather road
8	Ghatgai-Crossroad near Kasara	3	B	
9	Crossroad near Kasara- Gaurmachan-Dumariya	12	B	
10	Gaurmachan-mainroad	1	C	
11	Tamor Tal-Dhoba	7	B	
12	Bankatta-Dhoba	6	B	
13	Dhoba-Botesimara	6	B	
14	Botesimara-Bagai	10	C	
15	Bagai-Amuwa	12	A	Public right of way
16	Amuwa-Dipaknagar	5	B	
17	Dipaknagar-Sikaribas	13	C	
18	Kasara-Dhruba	4	A	Public right of way
19	Dhruba-Bankatta	5	A	Public right of way
20	Dhruba-Sera Tal-Sukhibhar	6	B	
21	Kamal Tal- Sukhibhar Bankatta Road	2	B	
22	Sukhibhar-Bankatta	4	B	
23	Bhimle Post-Tiger Tops ghat (Rapti)	2	B	
24	Tiger Tops-Tiger Top's Tented camp	6	B	
24	Dhakrehola-Devital	6	B	
25	Devital-Khoriyamuhan Post	2	B	
26	Rapti-Harda Khola	9	D	Access for proposed post at Harda
27	Tamor Tal-Harda Khola	45	D	Through foothill of Chure
28	Gaidakhasa-Materi	9		
29	Kujauli to Tiger Top's old tented camp	15	D	Bandharjhola Island
Total		314		

SN	Category	Length (km)	Road Condition
1	A	47	All weather
2	B	140	Operating but need to maintain after monsoon
3	C	49	Need to be reconstructed
4	D	78	Proposed
Total		314	

Annex VIII
Bridges and Culverts in Chitwan National Park

S N	Bridge/Culvert Name	Location		Altitude (m)	Length (ft.)	Depth (ft.)	Cond ition	Water Flow	Construction/ Maintenance	Priority	Remarks
		N	E								
1	Kasara First Culvert	27°33'03.4"	84°19'53.7"	152	14	8.5	2	No	Maintenance	1	
2	Kasara-Sauraha Road 1st	27°32'41.3"	84°20'46.1"	163	12	1.5	2	No	Construction	2	300 mm dia NP3 Hume pipe proposed
3	Kasara Khola	27°32'42.7"	84°20'56.6"	161	28	8	2	Yes	Construction	1	
4	Kasara khola East 1st	27°32'46"	84°21'17.5"	167	14	5.5	2	No	Maintenance	1	
5	Kasara Khola East 2nd	27°32'46.4"	84°21'20.5"	167	15	4.5	2	No	Maintenance	1	
6	Bhalu Khola	27°32'47.9"	84°21'25"	169	28	9	2	Yes	Maintenance	1	
7	Rani Khola	27°33'0.2"	84°22'25"	166	28	7	2	Yes	Maintenance	1	
8	Rani Khola East 1st	27°33'0.9"	84°22'38.4"	167	17	5	2	Yes	Maintenance	1	
9	Rani Khola East 2nd	27°33'6.9"	84°22'42.2"	167	3	1	2	No	Construction	1	200 mm dia NP3 Hume pipe proposed
10	Laguna Tal West	27°33'13.5"	84°22'45.7"	165	17	5	2	Yes	Maintenance	1	
11	Laguna Tal	27°33'14.4"	84°23'5.2"	165	19	4.5	2	Yes	Construction	1	
12	Jarneli Khola	27°33'10.7"	84°23'34.8"	162	64	11	2	Yes	Maintenance	1	
13	Jarneli East 1st	27°33'13.6"	84°23'44.3"	161	26	10		Yes	Construction	1	
14	Jarneli East 2nd	27°33'12.6"	84°24'0"	163	13	2	3	No	Construction	1	Hume-pipe is suitable
15	Jarneli East 3rd	27°33'10.6"	84°24'11.2"	164	15	6	3	Yes	Construction	1	
16	Jarneli East 4th	27°33'8.7"	84°24'14"	164	22	7	3	Yes	Construction	1	
17	Jarneli East 5th	27°33'7"	84°24'25.7"	166	15	4	2	No	Maintenance	2	
18	Dumariya West	27°33'9.4"	84°24'32"	165	36	10	2	Yes	Maintenance	2	
19	Dumariya Bridge	27°33'16.1"	84°24'56.7"	167	20	6	2	Yes	Maintenance	2	
20	Dumariya East	27°33'9.9"	84°26'15.7"	170	23	6.5	2	Yes	Maintenance	2	
21	Dudhaura	27°33'29.9"	84°27'29.5"	170	50	12	3	Yes	Construction	1	
22	Number 2 Bridge	27°33'50.5"	84°28'13.2"	171	21	6	2	Yes	Maintenance	2	
23	Kasara West	27°32'31.4"	84°19'39.2"	156	13	3	2	No	Construction	1	
24	Thapaliya Tal	27°32'22.3"	84°18'35.4"	151	12	4		Yes	Construction	1	400 mm dia NP3 Hume pipe proposed
25	Budirapti Khola	27°32'49.2"	84°13'16.7"	134	43	5	1	Yes	Maintenance	2	
26	Tiger Tops 1st	27°32'28"	84°11'25.6"	159	25	5.5	2	No	Maintenance	2	
27	Tiger Tops 2nd	27°32'28.8"	84°11'21.6"	131	34	7	1	No	Maintenance	2	
28	Tiger Tops 3rd	27°32'34"	84°11'4.1"	128	20	6	2	No	Maintenance	2	
29	Munda Tal	27°33'1.5"	84°9'56"	129	21	3	2	No	Construction	1	
30	Lama Tal	27°32'59.2"	84°9'8.1"	131	25	4	3	Yes	Construction	1	
31	Sukhibhar Khola	27°32'12.3"	84°14'55.2"	138	48	7		Yes	Construction	1	Proposed Bridge
32	Sukhibhar- Bankatta khola	27°32'5.1"	84°14'59.1"	141	23	8	2	Yes	Maintenance	2	
33	Kamal Tal	27°32'5.9"	84°15'38.6"	143	53	8	2	Yes	Maintenance	1	
34	Kasara Mandir East	27°32'38"	84°20'5.7"	158	13	2	2	Yes	Construction		300 mm dia NP3 Hume pipe proposed
35	Temple Tiger Area 1	27.537229	84.080922	123	9	2.00	2	Yes	Maintenance	2	
36	Temple Tiger Area 2	27.538230	84.082669	123	50	6.00	2	Yes	Maintenance	2	
37	Temple Tiger Area 3	27.539813	84.087742	123	12	5	2	Yes	Maintenance	2	
38	Temple Tiger Area 4	27.544168	84.092558	123	20	5.00	2	No	Maintenance	1	
39	Ring Road (Kasara)	27.546806	84.310167	142	22	6.00	2	Yes	Maintenance	1	
40	Tamor Tal bridge	27.530979	84.338607	140	15	4.00	2	Yes	Maintenance	2	

Annex IX

Existing organizational composition of the staffs of Chitwan National Park

S.N.	Designation	Class	Service	Group	Number	Remarks
National Park						
1	Chief Conservation officer	Gazetted Class Second (Tech)	Forest	National Parks and Wildlife	1	
2	Assistant Conservation Officer	Gazetted Class Third (Tech)	Forest	National Parks and Wildlife	4	
3	Veterinary Doctor	Gazetted Class Third (Tech)	Agriculture	Veterinary	1	
4	Ranger	Non - Gazetted Class First (Tech)	Forest	National Parks and Wildlife	18	
5	Veterinary Technician	Non - Gazetted Class First (Tech)	Agriculture	Veterinary	1	
6	Sub – Engineer	Non - Gazetted Class First (Tech)	Engineering	Civil	1	
7	Nayab Subba (Admin. + justice)	Non - Gazetted Class First	Administration /Justice	General Administration/Law	2	
8	Accountant	Non - Gazetted Class First	Administration	Account	1	
9	Typist (Nayab Subba)	Non - Gazetted Class First	Miscellaneous		1	
10	Kharidar	Non - Gazetted Class Second	Administration	General Administration	9	
11	Assistant Accountant	Non - Gazetted Class Second	Administration	Account	1	
12	Senior Gamescout	Non - Gazetted Class Third	Forest	National Parks and Wildlife	15	
13	Pujari	Non - Gazetted Class Fourth	Administration	General Administration	1	
14	Driver	Unclassed	Adminstration	G. Administration	2	
15	Gamescout	Unclassed	Forest	National Parks and Wildlife	79	
16	Office Helper (Peon)	Unclassed	Administration	Administration	2	
17	Majhi	Unclassed	Administration	Administration	2	
	Sub total				141	
Elephant stable (Hattisar)						
1	Gazetted Subba	Gazetted Class Third (Tech)	Forest	Hattisar	1	
2	Nayab Subba	Non Gazetted Class First (Tech)	Forest	Hattisar	1	
3	Daroga	Non Gazetted Class Second (Tech)	Forest	Hattisar	2	
4	Raut	Non Gazetted Class Third (Tech)	Forest	Hattisar	3	
5	Fanit	Non Gazetted Class Third (Tech)	Forest	Hattisar	39	
6	Pachhuwa	Non Gazetted Class Third (Tech)	Forest	Hattisar	40	
7	Suchikar	Non Gazetted Class Fourth (Tech)	Forest	Hattisar	1	
8	Kaligad	Non Gazetted Class Fourth (Tech)	Forest	Hattisar	1	
9	Mahut	Unclassed	Forest	Hattisar	40	
10	Dhami	Unclassed	Forest	Hattisar	1	
	Sub total				129	
	Total				270	

Annex: X

चितवन राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालयको प्रस्तावित दरवन्दी विवरण

सि. नं.	सेवा	समूह	पद	श्रेणी	मौजुदा दरवन्दी			प्रस्तावित दरवन्दी			जम्मा		
					प्रशासन	प्राविधिक	जम्मा	प्रशासन	प्राविधिक	जम्मा	शप (+) घट (-)	P 1	P 2
१	वन	ने.पा.वा.ला.	प्रमुख संरक्षण अधिकृत	रा.प.द्वि.		१	१		१	१	०		
२	वन	ने.पा.वा.ला.	सहायक संरक्षण अधिकृत	रा.प.तृ.		४	४		६	६	२	०	२
३	प्रशासन	सा.प्र.	शाखा अधिकृत	रा.प.तृ.			०	१		१	१		१
४	कृषि	भेटेनरी	पशु चिकित्सक	रा.प.तृ.		१	१		१	१	०		०
५	हात्तीसार	हात्तीसार	गजेटेड सूच्वा	रा.प.तृ.		१	१		२	२	१		१
६	वन	ने.पा.वा.ला.	रेञ्जर	रा.प.अ.प्र.		१८	१८		३०	३०	१२	८	४
७	कृषि	भेटेनरी	सहायक पशु चिकित्सक	रा.प.अ.प्र.		१	१		१	१	०		
८	विविध	विविध	कम्प्युटर अपरेटर	रा.प.अ.प्र.			०		२	२	२		२
९	इन्जिनियरिङ	जनरल	सब इन्जिनियर	रा.प.अ.प्र.		१	१		१	१	०		०
१०	प्रशासन	सा.प्र.	नायब सूच्वा	रा.प.अ.प्र.	१		१	८		८	७		७
११	न्याय	कानून	नायब सूच्वा	रा.प.अ.प्र.	१		१	१		१	०		०
१२	प्रशासन	लेखा	लेखापाल	रा.प.अ.प्र.	१		१	१		१	०		०
१३	प्रशासन	सा.प्र.	टाइपिस्ट	रा.प.अ.प्र.	१		१			०	-१		-१
१४	हात्तीसार	हात्तीसार	नायब सूच्वा	रा.प.अ.प्र.		१	१		२	२	१		१
१५	प्रशासन	सा.प्र.	खरिदार	रा.प.अ.द्वि.	९		९	१९		१९	१०	४	६
१६	प्रशासन	सा.प्र.	सह लेखापाल	रा.प.अ.द्वि.	१		१	१		१	०		०
१७	इन्जि.	सिभिल	अ.सब इन्जिनियर	रा.प.अ.द्वि.					१	१	१	१	०
१८	हात्तीसार	हात्तीसार	दरोगा	रा.प.अ.द्वि.		२	२		३	३	१		१
१९	हात्तीसार	हात्तीसार	राउत	रा.प.अ.तृ.		३	३		३	३	०		०
२०	वन	ने.पा.वा.ला.	सिनियर गेमस्काउट	रा.प.अ.च.		१५	१५		४८	४८	३३	१३	२०
२१	हात्तीसार	हात्तीसार	पुजारी	रा.प.अ.च.		१	१				-१		-१
२२	हात्तीसार	हात्तीसार	फणित	रा.प.अ.च.		३९	३९		५६	५६	१७	१७	०
२३	हात्तीसार	हात्तीसार	पछुवा	रा.प.अ.च.		४०	४०		५६	५६	१६	१६	०
२४	हात्तीसार	हात्तीसार	माहूत	निम्नस्तर		४०	४०		५६	५६	१६	१६	०
२५	वन	ने.पा.वा.ला.	गेमस्काउट	निम्नस्तर		७९	७९		१९२	१९२	११३	३२	८१
२६	प्रशासन	सा.प्र.	माभी	निम्नस्तर	२		२	६		६	४		४
२७	हात्तीसार	हात्तीसार	धामी	निम्नस्तर	१		१		१	१	०		०
२८	प्रशासन	सा.प्र.	हल्का सवारी चालक	श्रेणी विहिन	४		४		८	८	४	०	४
२९	प्रशासन	सा.प्र.	कार्यालय सहयोगी	श्रेणी विहिन			०	७		७	७	०	७
३०	हात्तीसार	हात्तीसार	कालिगढ	श्रेणी विहिन	१		१		१	१	०		०
३१	हात्तीसार	हात्तीसार	सुचिकार	श्रेणी विहिन	१		१		१	१	०		०
			जम्मा		२३	२४७	२७०	४४	४७२	५१६	२४६	१०७	१३९

Annex XI

Tourist and Revenue Record of Chitwan National Park

SN	Tourist Record		Revenue Record	
	Fiscal Year	Number	Fiscal Year	Amount (Rs.)
1			1972.73	1729
2			1973.74	61554
3	1974.75	836	1974.75	140298
4	1975.76	2206	1975.76	201421
5	1976.77	5021	1976.77	239682
6	1977.78	5547	1977.78	406169
7	1978.79	8325	1978.79	733440
8	1979.80	6290	1979.80	816002
9	1980.81	12503	1980.81	754201
10	1981.82	11218	1981.82	1145430
11	1982.83	11602	1982.83	1167250
12	1983.84	11774	1983.84	1520777
13	1984.85	14606	1984.85	1770847
14	1985.86	14156	1985.86	2175420
15	1986.87	25440	1986.87	2456795
16	1987.88	38565	1987.88	3370139
17	1988.89	44887	1988.89	4759565
18	1989.90	45602	1989.90	13449910
19	1990.91	43750	1990.91	20105000
20	1991.92	55335	1991.92	27157144
21	1992.93	55442	1992.93	39680499
22	1993.94	58994	1993.94	36071298
23	1994.95	64749	1994.95	41527367
24	1995.96	83898	1995.96	46878346
25	1996.97	96062	1996.97	48290662
26	1997.98	104046	1997.98	48150192
27	1998.99	105884	1998.99	54543777
28	1999.00	117512	1999.00	51537864
29	2000.01	106254	2000.01	74302801
30	2001.02	58317	2001.02	41887416
31	2002.03	48921	2002.03	30831199
32	2003.04	57876	2003.04	40060770
33	2004.05	42654	2004.05	28033012
34	2005.06	54395	2005.06	37979536
35	2006.07	81184	2006.07	47732093
36	2007.08	105844	2007.08	58843100
37	2008.09	114384	2008.09	62757576
38	2009.10	115181	2009.10	61017681
39	2010.11	146662	2010.11	83145936
	Total	1975922	Total	1015703898

The amount of the revenue specified in the table comprises of the total revenue generated by the park from all sources in addition to touristic activities, the major being Park entry fee of the tourists

Annex XII

Outputwise Activities of Management Plan of Chitwan National Park and its Buffer Zone for five years period (2012-2016)

Amount in thousands & amount increased by 10% at each successive years

S.N.	Activities	Unit	Qty.	Rate (@ base yr.)	Total Amount (NPR)	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Responsibility		
						Qty.	Amount (NPR)	Qty.	Amount (NPR)	Qty.	Amount (NPR)	Qty.	Amount (NPR)	Qty.	Amount (NPR)	Main	Supp.	
1	Protection and conservation of biodiversity with special focus on threatened wildlife																	
1.1	Road/trails construction & improvement																	
1.1.1	All weather road construction	Km.	50	300	18315.3	10	3000	10	3300	10	3630	10	3993	10	4392.3	NP	TAL prog.	
1.1.2	All weather road maintenance	Km.	100	50	6105.1	20	1000	20	1100	20	1210	20	1331	20	1464.1	NP	TAL prog.	
1.1.3	Wooden bridge/culvert construction	No.	25	200	6105.1	5	1000	5	1100	5	1210	5	1331	5	1464.1	NP	TAL prog.	
1.1.4	Wooden bridge/culvert maintenance	No.	40	50	2442.04	8	400	8	440	8	484	8	532.4	8	585.64	NP	TAL prog.	
1.1.5	Forest road construction	Km.	50	100	6105.1	10	1000	10	1100	10	1210	10	1331	10	1464.1	NP	TAL prog.	
1.1.6	Forest road maintenance	Km.	200	20	4884.08	40	800	40	880	40	968	40	1064.8	40	1171.28	NP	TAL prog.	
1.1.7	Inspection foot trail construction	Km.	20	15	366.306	4	60	4	66	4	72.6	4	79.86	4	87.846	NP	TAL prog.	
1.1.8	Inspection foot trail maintenance	Km.	150	10	1392.3			30	300	45	330	45	363	45	399.3	NP	TAL prog.	
	Sub total				45715.326		7260		8286		9114.6		10026.06		11028.666			
1.2	Regular surveillance and smart patrolling																	
1.2.1	Sweeping and camping operations	No.	30	150	5494.59	6	900	6	990	6	1089	6	1197.9	6	1317.69	NP	TAL prog.	
1.2.2	Awareness raising on anti-poaching and conservation related laws	No.	5	100	610.51	1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	1	146.41	NP	TAL prog.	
1.2.3	Encroachment monitoring and control	Year	5	200	1221.02	1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82	NP	TAL prog.	
1.2.4	Alternative crop promotion	Year	5	1000	6105.1	1	1000	1	1100	1	1210	1	1331	1	1464.1	BZMC	NP	
1.2.5	Solar fence and maintenance	Year	5	1000	6105.1	1	1000	1	1100	1	1210	1	1331	1	1464.1	NP	BZMC, NTNC/ BCC	
1.2.6	Crop protection tower support	No.	25	50	1526.275	5	250	5	275	5	302.5	5	332.75	5	366.025	BZMC	NP	
1.2.7	Task force for the amendment of CNP regulations	No.	1	300	300			1	300							NP	WWF Nepal, NTNC	
1.2.8	Development of long term policy and action plan for APU	No.	1	200	200			1	200							NP	WWF Nepal,	
1.2.9	Demarcation and evacuation of encroached areas (Bandarjhula, Kusumkhola, Bhalukhola, Sunachuri)	No.	4	100	464.1			1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	NP	Army, relevant Govt. offices	
1.2.10	Establishment of flood Monitoring Station at Rapti and Narayani Bridge	No.	2	150	315			1	150	1	165					NP	NTNC/ BCC, MOEn, MST	
	Sub total				22341.695		3450		4545		4449.5		4712.95		5184.245			
1.3	Strengthening intelligence network and anti-poaching operations																	
1.3.1	Sniffer dog operation	Year	5	300	1831.53	1	300	1	330	1	363	1	399.3	1	439.23	NP	TAL prog.,CIB, Army	
1.3.2	Community based APO strengthening (Sector wise)	Year	5	200	1221.02	1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82	NP	TAL Prog.	
1.3.3	Capacity building trainings (Investigation, crime scene)	No.	5	300	1831.53	1	300	1	330	1	363	1	399.3	1	439.23	NP	TAL	
1.3.4	Crime control camera (CCTV) purchasing	No.	5	100	610.51	1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	1	146.41	NP	TAL	
1.3.5	Crime control camera operation and maintenance	No.	5	30	183.153	1	30	1	33	1	36.3	1	39.93	1	43.923	NP	TAL Prog.	
1.3.6	Informants develop and management, wages, information purchasing, communication and networking	Year	5	600	3663.06	1	600	1	660	1	726	1	798.6	1	878.46	NP	TAL Prog.	
1.3.7	APO operation, field gear and mobility cost	Year	5	1200	7326.12	1	1200	1	1320	1	1452	1	1597.2	1	1756.92	NP	TAL Prog.	
1.3.8	Youth conservation awareness campaign and interaction	No.	110	50	6715.61	22	1100	22	1210	22	1331	22	1464.1	22	1610.51	NP	TAL Prog.	
	Sub total				23382.533		3830		4213		4634.3		5097.73		5607.503			
1.4	Institutionalize river patrolling																	
1.4.1	Moter boat purchase	No.	2	700	1470	1	700	1	770									
1.4.2	Moter boat maintenance	Year	5	50	305.255	1	50	1	55	1	60.5	1	66.55	1	73.205	NP	TAL Prog.	
1.4.3	Wooden boat construction	No.	20	100	2442.04	4	400	4	440	4	484	4	532.4	4	585.64	NP	TAL Prog.	
1.4.4	Annual wooden boat maintenance	Time	5	80	488.408	1	80	1	88	1	96.8	1	106.48	1	117.128	NP	TAL Prog.	
1.4.5	Conduct regular river patrolling	Year	5	200	1221.02	1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82	NP	TAL Prog.	
	Sub total				5926.723		1430		1573		883.3		971.63		1068.793			
1.5	Guard posts construction and facilities improvement																	
1.5.1	Guard post construction	No.	9	2000	28245.3	3	6000	2	6600	2	7260	1	3993	1	4392.3	NP	SAWEN	

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1.5.2	Guard post maintenance	No.	60	100	7326.12	12	1200	12	1320	12	1452	12	1597.2	12	1756.92	NP	SAWEN
1.5.3	Staff quarter maintenance	No.	10	100	1221.02	2	200	2	220	2	242	2	266.2	2	292.82	NP	SAWEN
1.5.4	Kitchen construction	No.	14	150	4212.8	5	750	4	825	3	907.5	2	998.25	1	732.05	NP	SAWEN
1.5.5	Kitchen maintenance	No.	40	40	1953.632	8	320	8	352	8	387.2	8	425.92	8	468.512	NP	SAWEN
1.5.6	Toilet construction	No.	10	150	1831.53	2	300	2	330	2	363	2	399.3	2	439.23	NP	SAWEN
1.5.7	Toilet maintenance	No.	20	50	1221.02	4	200	4	220	4	242	4	266.2	4	292.82	NP	SAWEN
1.5.8	Temporary post construction	No.	4	300	1260	2	600	2	660							NP	SAWEN
1.5.9	Temporary post maintenance	No.	4	50	232.05			1	50	1	55	1	60.5	1	66.55	NP	SAWEN
1.5.10	Development of drinking water facility	No.	20	50	1221.02	4	200	4	220	4	242	4	266.2	4	292.82	NP	SAWEN
1.5.11	Drinking facility maintenance	No.	50	30	1831.53	10	300	10	330	10	363	10	399.3	10	439.23	NP	SAWEN
1.5.12	Solar electricity installation in post	No.	35	70	2991.499	7	490	7	539	7	592.9	7	652.19	7	717.409	NP	SAWEN
1.5.13	Solar electricity installation in sector/headquarter offices	No.	4	100	420	2	200	2	220							NP	SAWEN
	Sub total				53967.521		10760		11886		12106.6		9324.26		9890.661		
1.6	View tower construction and maintenance																
1.6.1	View tower construction	No.	10	600	7326.12	2	1200	2	1320	2	1452	2	1597.2		1756.92	NP	TAL Prog.
1.6.2	View tower renovation & maintenance	No.	25	80	2442.04	5	400	5	440	5	484	5	532.4	5	585.64	NP	TAL Prog.
	Sub total				9768.16		1600		1760		1936		2129.6		2342.56		
1.7	Species conservation and management																
1.7.1	Reintroduction (Arna/Swamp deer)	Year	2	1500	3150							1	1500	1	1650	NP	WWF Nepal, NTNC
1.7.2	Rhino translocation (internal / external)	Year	2	2500	5250			1	2500	1	2750					NP	WWF Nepal, NTNC
1.7.3	Vulture Conservation Breeding Support	Year	5	1200	7326.12	1	1200	1	1320	1	1452	1	1597.2	1	1756.92	NP	NTNC/ BCC, BCN
1.7.4	Gharial / turtle Conservation Programme operation	Year	5	5000	30525.5	1	5000	1	5500	1	6050	1	6655	1	7320.5	NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.7.5	Tiger Conservation Action Plan Preparation	No.	1	1000	1000			1	1000							NP	WWF Nepal, NTNC
1.7.6	Bengal Florican Conservation Action Plan Preparation	No.	1	1000	1000			1	1000							NP	WWF Nepal, NTNC, BCN
	Sub total				48251.62		6200		11320		10252		9752.2		10727.42		
1.8	Wildlife health and problematic animal management																
1.8.1	Develop a protocol for wildlife health monitoring and surveillance	No.	1	200	200			1	200							NP	BZMC, NTNC/ BCC,
1.8.2	Wildlife treatment/Wildlife veterinary service center/Lab establishment	No.	1	1000	1050	0.5	500	0.5	550							NP	NTNC/ BCC, SAWEN
1.8.3	Orphanage/Wildlife rescue center/Tiger cage maintenance	Yr.	4	100	464.1			1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	NP	SAWEN,NTNC
1.8.4	Operation of orphanage/Wildlife rescue center	No.	5	1000	6105.1	1	1000	1	1100	1	1210	1	1331	1	1464.1	NP	SAWEN,NTNC
1.8.5	Wildlife rescue and rehabilitation	No.	100	20	2442.04	20	400	20	440	20	484	20	532.4	20	585.64	NP	NTNC, WWF Nepal
1.8.6	Reintroduction of the rescued animals	No.	25	200	6105.1	5	1000	5	1100	5	1210	5	1331	5	1464.1	NP	NTNC, WWF Nepal
1.8.7	Sectorwise vaccination of livestock in bufferzone	Site	20	200	4884.08	4	800	4	880	4	968	4	1064.8	4	1171.28	NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.8.8	Coordination meeting / workshops (Veterinary office, IAAS, IOF, Vet practioners)	No.	2	300	663			1	300			1	363			NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.8.9	Health monitoring of private and government elephant	No.	5	100	610.51	1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	1	146.41	NP	DLSO
	Sub total				22523.93		3800		4780		4103		4876.3		4964.63		
1.9	Captive Elephant Management																
1.9.1	Animal care and husbandry																
1.9.1.1	Calf Training	No.	10	75	915.765	2	150	2	165	2	181.5	2	199.65	2	219.615	NP	
1.9.1.2	Elephant Health examination and Treatment	No.	25	50	1526.275	5	250	5	275	5	302.5	5	332.75	5	366.025	NP	
1.9.1.3	Elephant Medicine purchase	Year	5	800	4884.08	1	800	1	880	1	968	1	1064.8	1	1171.28	NP	
1.9.1.4	Elephant Maternal Care	No.	25	75	2289.4125	5	375	5	412.5	5	453.75	5	499.125	5	549.0375	NP	
1.9.1.5	<i>Bandevi pooja</i>	Year	5	50	305.255	1	50	1	55	1	60.5	1	66.55	1	73.205	NP	
	Sub total				9920.7875		1625		1787.5		1966.25		2162.875		2379.1625		
1.9.2	Construction and facilities improvement																
1.9.2.1	Building Construction of EBC and other hattisar	No.	10	1500	18315.3	2	3000	2	3300	2	3630	2	3993	2	4392.3	NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.9.2.2	Building Maintenance	No.	25	100	3052.55	5	500	5	550	5	605	5	665.5	5	732.05	NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.9.2.3	Kitchen Construction	No.	10	250	3052.55	2	500	2	550	2	605	2	665.5	2	732.05	NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.9.2.4	Toilet Construction	No.	10	250	3052.55	2	500	2	550	2	605	2	665.5	2	732.05	NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.9.2.5	Elephant Shade House Construction	No.	10	200	2442.04	2	400	2	440	2	484	2	532.4	2	585.64	NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.9.2.6	Elephant Shade house Maintenance	No.	20	50	1221.02	4	200	4	220	4	242	4	266.2	4	292.82	NP	NTNC/ BCC

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1.9.2.7	Electric Fence Construction	Site	5	500	3052.55	1	500	1	550	1	605	1	665.5	1	732.05	NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.9.2.8	Electric Fence Maintenance	Site	5	100	610.51	1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	1	146.41	NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.9.2.9	Vet office/quarter construction	No.	1	2000	2000	1	2000									NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.9.2.10	Vet office/quarter maintenance	No.	2	100	220					1	100			1	120	NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.9.2.11	Maternal Care House Construction	No.	2	300	630	1	300	1	330							NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.9.2.12	Maternal Care House Maintenance	No.	4	50	232.05			1	50	0	55	1	60.5	1	66.55	NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.9.2.13	Sangla / Houddha / Gaddha (Elephant Safari Seat)	Set	50	30	1831.53	10	300	10	330	10	363	10	399.3	10	439.23	NP	NTNC/ BCC
1.9.2.14	Weighing Machine	Set	3	50	165.5	1	50	1	55	1	60.5					NP	NTNC/ BCC
	Sub total				39878.15		8350		7035		7475.5		8046.5		8971.15		
1.10	Vehicle and maintenance												0				
1.10.1	New office vehicle (pick-up) purchase	No.	1	4500	4500							1	4500			WWF Nepal	NP
1.10.2	Motorbike purchase	No.	10	200	2442.04	2	400	2	440	2	484	2	532.4	2	585.64	NP	NTNC, TAL Prog., SAWEN
1.10.3	Vehicles maintenance	Year	5	1800	10989.18	1	1800	1	1980	1	2178	1	2395.8	1	2635.38	NP	NTNC, TAL Prog., SAWEN
1.10.4	Fuel	Year	5	2400	14652.24	1	2400	1	2640	1	2904	1	3194.4	1	3513.84	NP	NTNC, TAL Prog., SAWEN
1.10.5	Third party and vehicle insurance	No.	5	120	732.612	1	120	1	132	1	145.2	1	159.72	1	175.692	NP	NTNC, TAL Prog., SAWEN
	Sub total				33316.072		4720		5192		5711.2		10782.32		6910.552		
1.11	Headquarter office building construction and maintenance																
1.11.1	New office building construction (headquarter)	No.	1	20000	21000			0.5	10000	0.5	11000					NP	
1.11.2	New headquarter furnishing	No.	1	8000	8400							0.5	4000	0.5	4400	NP	
1.11.3	New sector office building construction (bagai, sauraha, amaltari)	No.	3	2500	8275					1	2500	1	2750	1	3025	NP	
1.11.4	Old sector office building maintenance (Sauraha, Bagai, Amaltari)	No.	3	150	496.5			1	150	1	165	1	181.5			NP	
1.11.5	Electricity facility maintenance at headquarter	Time	1	400	420			0.5	200	0.5	220					NP	
1.11.6	Old office building maintenance (headquarter)	Time	2	300	699.3			1	300					1	399.3	NP	
1.11.7	Addition of office furniture	Year	5	200	1221.02	1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82	NP	
	Sub total				40511.82		200		10870		14127		7197.7		8117.12		
	Total (Of Activity 1)				355504.3375		53225		73247.5		76759.25		75080.125		77192.4625		
2	Terrestrial and aquatic habitat management																
2.1	Wetland management																
2.1.1	Wetland assessment/inventory	Time	2	300	630	1	300	1	330							NP	CSUWN, NTNC
2.1.2	Cleaning and weeding of wetlands (In an average)	No.	30	100	3052.55	5	500	5	550	5	605	5	665.5	5	732.05	NP	CSUWN, NTNC
2.1.3	Waterhole construction	No.	1	200	200									1	200	NP	CSUWN, NTNC
2.1.4	Waterhole renovation (degraded ones)	No.	15	100	1831.53	3	300	3	330	3	363	3	399.3	3	439.23	NP	CSUWN, NTNC
2.1.5	Water quality assessment (pesticidal impact/industrial pollution)	Time	1	250	250					1	250					NP	CSUWN, NTNC
2.1.6	Agro-Vet awareness for integrated pest management and no poison in bufferzone	No.	4	100	464.1			1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	NP	BZMC, DADO
2.1.7	Waterbird / Herpeto-Fauna survey	Time	5	200	1221.02	1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82	NP	NTNC, WWF Nepal
2.1.8	Wetland biodiversity conservation education	No.	2	100	233.1			1	100					1	133.1	NP	BZMC, TAL Prog.
2.1.9	Fish and aquatic life survey	No.	1	300	300			1	300							NP	NTNC
2.1.10	Wetland conservation and coordination meeting	No.	15	50	496.5	3	150	3	165	3	181.5					NP	NTNC/BCC
2.1.11	Climate change impact study in grassland, wetland and river dynamics	No.	2	150	315			1	150		165					NP	NTNC, WWF Nepal
2.1.12	Coordination and networking to regulate sand/gravel excavation/ fishing	No.	40	10	488.408	8	80	8	88	8	96.8	8	106.48	8	117.128	NP	BZMC, VDCs, DDCs
2.1.13	Control poisoning, gill netting and electrofishing	Year	5	100	610.51	1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	1	146.41	NP	BZMC
	Sub total				10092.718		1630		2443		2134.3		1691.58		2193.838		
2.2	Grassland management																
2.2.1	Grassland classification and mapping	No.	1	500	500					1	500					NP	NTNC/ BCC
2.2.2	Grassland species inventory and assess their dynamism	No.	2	150	315	1	150	1	165							NP	NTNC/BCC
2.2.3	Invasive species control	Ha.	1000	10	12210.2	200	2000	220	2200	220	2420	220	2662	220	2928.2	NP	
2.2.4	AIS removal at evacuated Padampur area	Year	4	200	1221.02	1	200		220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82		

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2.2.5	Identification and management of key grasslands (maintain 10% canopy cover, grass cutting, planting, control burning)	Ha.	1800	20	43956.72	360	7200	200	7920	200	8712	200	9583.2	200	10541.52	NP	
2.2.6	Fire Mapping in Hazardous Season	No.	1	300	300			1	300							NP	NTNC, WWF Nepal
2.2.7	Invasion Mapping	No.	1	200	200					1	200					NP	NTNC, WWF Nepal
Sub total					58702.94		9550		10805		12074		12511.4		13762.54		
2.3	Machinery and equipment																
2.3.1	Forest inventory equipments (Abneys Level, Clinometer, tape, calipers, range finder, GPS etc) and power chain saw	Time	1	300	300							1	300			NP	
2.3.2	Audio visual, Multimedia, Binoculars, Night Vision Scope, spotting scope, altimeter	Time	1	300	300									1	300	NP	
2.3.3	Grass cutting machine (blade) purchase	Set	1	1000	1000	1	1000									NP	
2.3.4	Maintenance of tractor, grass cutter, power chain saw)	Year	5	150	915.765	1	150	1	165	1	181.5	1	199.65	1	219.615	NP	
Sub total					2515.765		1150		165		181.5		499.65		519.615		
2.4	Baseline studies																
2.4.1	Grassland dynamics study through permanent plots establishment	No.	1	400	400			1	400							NP	NTNC
2.4.2	Control and treatment plot operation and monitoring	Times	4	100	464.1			1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	NP	NTNC
2.4.3	Meterological station installation	No.	1	500	500			1	500							NP	NTNC
2.4.4	Meterological training (1 person)	No.	1	50	50			1	50							NP	NTNC
2.4.5	Baseline biophysical data and map updating	No.	1	600	630					0.5	300	0.5	330			NP	
2.4.6	Establish Research Station (Bhawanipur, Tiger Tops)	No.	2	500	1050	1	500	1	550							NP	NTNC
2.4.7	Baseline Survey of Butterfly / Insects	No.	1	200	210					0.5	100	0.5	110			NP	NTNC
2.4.8	Baseline Survey on Small Mammal	No.	1	200	210	0.5	100	0.5	110							NP	NTNC
Sub total					3514.1		600		1710		510		561		133.1		
Total (Of Activity 2)					74825.523		12930		15123		14899.8		15263.63		16609.093		
3	Eco tourism																
3.1	Promotion of ecotourism																
3.1.1	Upgrade Gharial information Center	Year	5	200	1221.02	1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82	NP	NTNC/BCC
3.1.2	Annual tourism workshop with stakeholders	No.	5	100	610.51	1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	1	146.41	NP	FNCCI, HAN, BZMC, TAN
3.1.3	Workshop: Maintain uniformity and develop standards of design, colour/paint of residence and hotels and menus in Bufferzone	No.	2	100	110.5					1	50			1	60.5	NP	FNCCI, HAN, BZMC, TAN
3.1.4	Tourism diversification (promotion of new areas)	Place	3	500	1655			1	500	1	550	1	605			NP	FNCCI, HAN, BZMC, TAN
Sub total					3597.03		300		830		963		1004.3		499.73		
3.2	Access and tourism facilities improvement																
3.2.3	Develop tented camp facilities in specified core areas	Site	5	20	122.102	1	20	1	22	1	24.2	1	26.62	1	29.282	HAN	NP, FNCCI
3.2.4	Ticket counter construction/maintenance	Site	1	2000	2000									1	2000	NP	
3.2.5	E-ticketing System Establishment (Computer/software/printer/back up power / training for two person) and publicity (brochure, leaflet, map distribution)	No.	1	400	400					1	400					NP	
3.2.6	Cultural and Religious Heritage Conservation Support	No.	10	100	1221.02	2	200	2	220	2	242	2	266.2	2	292.82	BZMC	NP
Sub total					3743.122		220		242		666.2		292.82		2322.102		
3.3	Strengthen tourism entrepreneurship																
3.3.1	Guide Training Curriculum and Textbook	Time	1	200	210	0.5	100	0.5	110							Guide Assoc	NP, HAN
3.3.2	Basic & refresher's nature guide training	No.	5	200	1221.02	1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82	NP	HAN,
3.3.3	Basic Mahut training	No.	2	200	420	1	200	1	220							NP	NTNC/ BCC, TAL prog
3.3.4	Tharu culture conservation and promotion activities (handicrafts, soil and wood arts, cultural dance and home stay)	Year	5	300	1831.53	1	300	1	330	1	363	1	399.3	1	439.23	BZMC	NP, District Cottage industry devt office
3.3.5	Organic products (vegetable, fruits, mushroom and dairy) promotional activities at local level	Year	5	200	1221.02	1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82	BZMC	NP, DADO

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3.3.6	Capacity Building Training to Park Staffs for Tourism Promotion	No.	5	150	915.765	1	150	1	165	1	181.5	1	199.65	1	219.615	NP	HAN, TAN
	Sub total				5819.335		1150		1265		1028.5		1131.35		1244.485		
3.4	Wildlife Museum and visitor Information Centre																
3.4.1	Develop Nepal's first RCC Building of Kasara as Museum	Time	1	1000	1000							1	1000			NP	
3.4.2	Upgrade Museum at Sauraha (CNP)	Time	1	300	300									1	300	NP	NTNC/ BCC
3.4.3	Establish visitor Information Centre at sector level (Amaltari and Madi)	No.	2	700	1470							1	700	1	770	NP	NTNC
	Sub total				2770								1700		1070		
3.5	Sanitation and solid waste management																
3.5.1	Demonstration of Energy Production through Human Defecation (Sauraha)	No.	1	1000	1000			1	1000							NP	District cottage industry development office
3.5.2	Solid Waste Management Demonstration (Sauraha)	No.	1	500	500					1	500					NP	HAN, BZMC
3.5.3	Installation of dustbins at entrance points and road sides	Year	5	50	305.255	1	50	1	55	1	60.5	1	66.55	1	73.205	NP	
3.5.4	Preparation of rubbish pits	No.	100	15	1831.53	20	300	20	330	20	363	20	399.3	20	439.23	NP	
	Sub total				3636.785		350		1385		923.5		465.85		512.435		
3.6	Research and study																
3.6.1	Study of Tourism Carrying Capacity	No.	1	200	200					1	200					NP	NTNC
3.6.2	Study of Tourism Impact on Socio-economic consideration	No.	1	200	200							1	200			NP	BZMC, NTNC
3.6.3	Study of Tourism Impact on biological diversity	No.	1	200	200									1	200	NP	NTNC
3.6.4	Tourism management plan	No.	1	1000	1000			1	1000							NP	HAN, TAN, BZMC
3.6.5	Economic valuation of CNP	No.	1	500	500			1	500							NP	NTNC, HAN, WWF Nepal
	Sub total				2100		0		1500		200		200		200		
	Total (Of Activity 3)				21666.272		2020		5222		3781.2		4794.32		5848.752		
4	Buffer Zone management and awareness																
4.1	Publication and extension																
4.1.1	Publication (Annual Report, Quarterly/Monthly Bulletin, Brochure, Posture / Pamphlets, Website, Sign Board/Hoarding Board, UNESCO/RAMSAR)	Year	5	750	4578.825	1	750	1	825	1	907.5	1	998.25	1	1098.075	NP	
4.1.2	Documentation of Cultural/Religious Important Sites	No.	1	150	150			1	150							NP	
4.1.3	Interaction: Stakeholders of Important Cultural/Religious Sites	Year	4	50	232.05			1	50	1	55	1	60.5	1	66.55	NP	
4.1.4	Booklet Publication of Cultural/Religious Important Sites	Time	1	150	150			1	150							NP	
4.1.5	Documentary Preparation and dissemination	Time	1	300	300			1	300							NP	
4.1.6	Mammals Related Publication (Dolphin, Gaur, Sloth Bear, Leopard, Small Mammals, Pangolin, Otter, Fishing Cat, Wild dog, Hyena,	Package	1	250	250					1	250					NP	
4.1.7	Avifauna Publication (Bengal Florican, Great Hornbill, Lesser adjutant)	Package	1	250	250							1	250			NP	
4.1.8	Herpeto-fauna Publication (python, Golden Monitor Lizard, King cobra, Krait, Turtles, Frogs)	Package	1	250	250									1	250	NP	
4.1.9	Radio Programme (weekly) (halfhour)	Year	5	200	1221.02	1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82	NP	
4.1.10	Extension and Exhibition in Festivals	No.	2	150	331.5					1	150			1	181.5	NP	FNCCI, HAN
	Sub total				7713.395		950		1695		1604.5		1574.95		1888.945		
4.2	Eco clubs and green day celebration																
4.2.1	Eco-Club Workshop (Sector wise per year)	No.	20	100	2442.04	4	400	4	440	4	484	4	532.4	4	585.64	NP	TAL Prog.
4.2.2	Eco-Club Formation and Activation, Interaction Programme	No.	25	20	610.51	5	100	5	110	5	121	5	133.1	5	146.41	NP	TAL Prog.
4.2.3	School Level Eco-Club and Teacher Forum Support	Year	5	100	610.51	1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	1	146.41	NP	TAL Prog.
4.2.4	Green Day Celebration (Wildlife Week, Environment Day, World Rhino Day, Wetland Day, Biodiversity Day)	No.	25	30	915.765	5	150	5	165	5	181.5	5	199.65	5	219.615	NP	BZMC, DFO
4.2.5	Formation of eco club network forum	No.	1	150	150	1	150									NP	TAL Prog.
4.2.6	School program (5 programs per year)	No.	25	100	610.51	5	100	5	110	5	121	5	133.1	5	146.41	NP	TAL Prog.
	Sub total				5339.335		1000		935		1028.5		1131.35		1244.485		

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4.3	Awards and scholarships																
4.3.1	Creation of Conservation Award Trust (Staff/Army/Civilian)	Package	1	300	300				1	300						NP	WWF Nepal
4.3.2	Reward to ethnic group Student (Majhi, Bote, Mushahar, Tharu, Chepang, Darai)	Package	1	100	100						1	100				NP	TAL Prog.
4.3.3	Trust creation Children Scholarship of Wildlife Victim	Package	1	300	300								1	300		NP	NTNC, WWF Nepal
	Sub total				700		0			300		100		300			
4.4	Observation Tours																
4.4.1	Conservation Observation tour for social activists	Time	5	200	1221.02	1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82	NP	WWF Nepal, NTNC
4.4.2	Observation tours for Park staffs to the Parks/Reserves of India	Time	5	300	1831.53	1	300	1	330	1	363	1	399.3	1	439.23	NP	WWF Nepal, NTNC
4.4.3	Observation tour for newly recruited staffs to other parks of Nepal	No.	2	150	315			1	150	1	165					NP	WWF Nepal, NTNC
	Sub total				3367.55		500		700		770		665.5		732.05		
4.5	Buffer Zone management (Details of the programs is in Annex XVI)																
4.5.1	Community Development program				60886.685		12250.046		12132.982		12290.436		12149.541		12063.680	BZMC	NP
4.5.2	Conservation program				71111.421		14092.381		14082.814		14302.097		14218.248		14415.881	BZMC	NP
4.5.3	Income generation and skill development program				37407.906		7043.418		8894.258		7171.092		7218.380		7080.758	BZMC	NP
4.5.4	Conservation education program				19060.4612		3814.591		3927.591		3827.591		3779.191		3711.498	BZMC	NP
4.5.5	Administrative costs				18094.454		3618.891		3618.891		3618.891		3618.891		3618.891	BZMC	NP
4.5.5	River bank cutting compensation				20000		4000.000		4000.000		4000.000		4000.000		4000.000	BZMC	NP
4.5.6	Office Personnel cost				17555.46		3511.092		3511.092		3511.092		3511.092		3511.092	BZMC	NP
	Sub total				244116.3872		48330.419		50167.628		48721.199		48495.343		48401.800		
	Total (Of Activity 4)				261236.67		50780.4186		53497.6276		52424.1986		51967.1426		52567.2798		
5	Research and Capacity Enhancement																
5.1	Monitoring																
5.1.1	ID based Rhino Monitoring	Year	5	1200	7326.12	1	1200	1	1320	1	1452	1	1597.2	1	1756.92	NP	NTNC
5.1.2	Tiger Prey Base Monitoring	Time	2	400	884					1	400				484	NP	NTNC, SAWEN
5.1.3	Monitoring Tiger through Camera Trapping	Time	2	1000	2100	1	1000	1	1100							NP	NTNC, SAWEN
5.1.4	Annual Monitoring of Gharial in Narayani / Rapti	No.	5	150	915.765	1	150	1	165	1	181.5	1	199.65	1	219.615	NP	NTNC/ BCC
5.1.5	Monitoring of Released Gharial Using GPS Radio Collar	Year	5	300	1831.53	1	300	1	330	1	363	1	399.3	1	439.23	NP	NTNC/ BCC
5.1.6	Satellite radio-telemetry (rhino, tiger, gharial)	Year	5	300	1831.53	1	300		330		363	1	399.3	1	439.23	NP	NTNC, WWF Nepal
5.1.7	Threatened bird monitoring	No.	3	100	331			1	100		110	1	121			NP	BCN
5.1.8	Water Discharge Monitoring in Winter Season at Bhandara (Rapti) / Bankatta (Reu)	Year	5	100	610.51	1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	1	146.41	NP	
5.1.9	Monitoring and Evaluation of Implementation of Management Plan (2012-16)	Time	4	150	696.15			1	150	1	165	1	181.5	1	199.65	NP	DNPWC,MFSC,NTNC, WWF
	Sub total				16526.605		3050		3605		3155.5		3031.05		3685.055		
5.2	Population census																
5.2.1	Rhino Count 2015	Time	1	5000	5000							1	5000			NP	WWF, NTNC
5.2.2	Tiger Count 2015	Time	1	2000	2000							1	2000			NP	WWF, NTNC
5.2.3	Elephant count in Central Nepal	Time	2	1000	2210					1	1000			1	1210	NP	WWF, NTNC
5.2.4	Gaur count in 2016	Time	1	1000	1000									1	1000	NP	WWF, NTNC
	Sub total				10210		0		0		1000		7000		2210		
5.3	Research and survey																
5.3.1	Genetic / DNA test of Rhino, Tiger, Elephant, Gharial	No.	2	500	1050			1	500	1	550					NP	SAWEN
5.3.4	Research on invasive species control	No.	1	150	150					1	150					NP	NTNC/ BCC
5.3.5	Forest Product demand - supply trend study	No.	1	150	150									1	150	NP	
5.3.6	Impact study of Electric-fence on Wildlife Dispersion	No.	2	150	349.65			1	150					1	199.65	NP	NTNC
5.3.7	Impact study of bufferzone on Biodiversity Conservation	No.	2	200	420					1	200	1	220			NP	BZMC, NTNC
5.3.8	Impact study of Climate Change on Biodiversity	No.	1	300	300	1	300									NP	REDD Cell
5.3.9	Status and Habitat Preference of Sloth Bear in Chitwan NP	No.	1	300	300									1	300	NP	NTNC/ BCC
5.3.10	Population Status survey of Hog Deer	No.	1	200	200									1	200	NP	
5.3.11	Presense / Absence Survey of Dolphin in Narayani River	No.	1	200	200							1	200			NP	
5.3.12	Feasibility study of Arna and Swamp deer	Time	2	300	663	1	300			1	363					NP	NTNC, WWF Nepal

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5.3.13	Population status survey of Bengal Florican	Time	1	100	100	1	100									NP	BCN, NTNC
5.3.14	Population status survey Giant Hornbill	Time	1	100	100								1	100		NP	BCN, NTNC
5.3.15	Serum banking of opportunistic capture (for disease surveillance) - felid disease survey	Year	5	400	2442.04	1	400	1	440	1	484	1	532.4	1	585.64	NP	DLSO
5.3.16	Investigation and follow-up of catastrophic death	Year	5	100	610.51	1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	1	146.41	NP	DLSO, NTNC
5.3.17	Preparation of Management Plan 2017/21	Year	1	1500	1500									1	1500	NP	NTNC/ BCC, WWF
	Sub total				8535.2		1200		1200		1868		1085.5		3181.7		
5.4	Capacity building																
5.4.1	MIST operation	Year	5	1200	7326.12	1	1200	1	1320	1	1452	1	1597.2	1	1756.92	NP	TAL Prog.
5.4.2	GIS/GPS operation training	No.	2	200	442			1	200			1	242			NP	TAL Prog., NTNC
5.4.3	Conservation education training (TOT) including PRA	No.	4	150	696.15	1	150	1	165	1	181.5	1	199.65			NP	TAL Prog.
5.4.4	Wildlife management/handling techniques training for park staff	No.	5	200	1221.02	1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82	NP	NTNC
5.4.5	Orientation training for new recruits on wildlife identification and monitoring	No.	5	200	1221.02	1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82	NP	WWF Nepal, NTNC
5.4.6	Fire fighting training	No.	4	200	928.2			1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	NP	NTNC
5.4.7	Database management training	No.	5	200	1221.02	1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82	NP	
5.4.8	Computer installation (For park posts)	Set	25	50	1526.275	5	250	5	275	5	302.5	5	332.75	5	366.025	NP	
5.4.9	Internet installation at sector level	No.	3	100	331			1	100	1	110	1	121			NP	
5.4.10	GIS facility (software/hardware)	Place	1	300	300					1	300					NP	NTNC/ BCC
5.4.11	Appreciative Project Planning Approach (APPA), Objectively Verified Project Planning (ZOPE) Training (sectorwise)	Person	8	75	696.15			2	150	2	165	2	181.5	2	199.65	NP	NTB, TAN, HAN, DTDC
5.4.12	Certificate Course at Wildlife Institute of India (WII) for ranger	Person	2	75	165.75			1	75			1	90.75			NP	WWF Nepal
5.4.13	Diploma in Wildlife Management at WII for officer	Person	2	250	552.5					1	250			1	302.5	NP	WWF Nepal
5.4.14	Conflict Management Training Sectorwise	No.	4	150	696.15			1	150	1	165	1	181.5	1	199.65	NP	
5.4.15	Digital Content Management and Library Management Training	Time	1	150	150			1	150							NP	
5.4.17	Biodiversity Registration and Documentation Training (BZCF)	Time	4	100	464.1	1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1			NP	
5.4.18	Training on wildlife health for Veterinary staffs	Time	2	100	221			1	100			1	121			NP	NTNC/BCC
5.4.19	Capacity Building training for Elephant Staffs	Time	5	200	1221.02	1	200	1	220	1	242	1	266.2	1	292.82	NP	NTNC/BCC
	Sub total				19379.475		2500		3875		4235		4507.25		4262.225		
5.5	Coordination and collaboration																
5.5.1	Tri-monthly meeting on poaching control	No.	20	50	1221.02	4	200	4	220	4	242	4	266.2	4	292.82	NP	TAL Prog
5.5.2	Annual/monthly meeting of park staffs	No.	60	40	2930.448	12	480	12	528	12	580.8	12	638.88	12	702.768	NP	
5.5.3	Local level meeting	Year	5	100	610.51	1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	1	146.41	NP	BZMC
5.5.4	District level workshops	No.	5	100	610.51	1	100	1	110	1	121	1	133.1	1	146.41	NP	
5.5.5	Meeting and workshops (Transboundary level)	No.	10	500	3052.55	2	500	2	550	2	605	2	665.5	2	732.05	NP	WWF Nepal, NTNC
	Sub total				8425.038		1380		1518		1669.8		1836.78		2020.458		
	Total (Of Activity 5)				63076.318		8130		10198		11928.3		17460.58		15359.438		
	Total (Of All Activities)				776309.118		127085.419		157288.128		159792.749		164565.798		167577.025		
	Office operation costs of CNP	Year	5	60000	366306		60000		66000		72600		79860		87846		
	Grand Total				1142615.118		187085.419		223288.128		232392.749		244425.798		255423.025		

Annex XIII

Buffer Zone User Committees

SN	BZUC Name	VDC/Municipality	Included Wards	Sector	Category
1	Lothar	Piple	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	Sauraha	B
		Manhari	1,2		
2	Khagendramalli	Kathar	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9	Sauraha	A
		Bhandara	3,4,5,6,7		
3	Budhirapti	Kumrose	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	Sauraha	A
4	Mrigakunja	Bacchauli	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	Sauraha	A
		Ratnanagar	1,5,6,7		
5	Barandabhar	Bharatpur	8,9	Kasara	B
		Gitanagar	1,2,4,6,9		
6	Patihani	Patihani	1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9	Kasara	B
7	Kerunga	Jagatpur	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	Kasara	A
		Shukranagar	2,3,5,6,7, 8		
8	Meghauri	Meghauri	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	Kasara	A
9	Kalabajar	Divyanagar	2,3,4,5	Kasara	B
		Gunjanagar	7,8		
10	Panchpandav	Gardi	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	Madi	A
11	Baghauda sub-committee	Baghauda	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	Madi	A
12	Rewa	Kalyanpur	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	Madi	A
13	Ayodhyapuri	Ayodhyapuri	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	Madi	A
14	Nirmalthori	Thori	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	Madi	A
		Nirmalbasti	1,2,3,4		
15	Sikhrauli	Mukundapur	1,4,5,6,7,8,9	Amaltari	B
		Amarapuri	6,7,8,9		
16	Siswar	Rajahar	1,2,3,4,5,6	Amaltari	A
		Divyapuri	1,2,3,7		
		Pragatipur	1,2,3		
17	Lamichaur	Pithauli	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	Amaltari	A
		Kawaswoti	1,2,3,4,7,8,9		
18	Amaltari	Aghauri	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	Amaltari	A
		Kumarawarti	5,6,7,8,9		
19	Nandabhauju	Kolhuwa	1,4,5,6,7,8,9	Amaltari	A
		Narayani	3,4,5,6,7,8		
20	Gosaibaba	Narayani	1,2	Amaltari	B
		Parsauni	4,5,6,8		
21	Daunne Devi	Naya Belhani	1,2,3,5	Amaltari	B
		Dumkibas	6,7,8		
22	Triveni	Tribeni	1,2,3,7,8	Amaltari	C

Annex XIV
Buffer Zone User Committee Details

SN	BZUC Name	Area (ha)	Household	Population			No. of User Groups				No. of Staffs	No. of BZCF	Electric/Solar Fence (km)	Biogas (No.)
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Mixed	Total				
1	Lothar	1840	1620	5169	7463	12632	30	30		60	1	5	10	35
2	Khagendramalli	2689	2357	7064	6869	13933	59	61		120	3	4	7	270
3	Budhirapti	2043	1682	4749	4641	9390	43	44		87	4	1	10	
4	Mrigakunja	3332	3573	7660	7193	14853	59	65	7	131	8	5	14	471
5	Barandabhar	785.6	969			5401	29	27	2	58	2	4	7	228
6	Patihani	1951	1565	4024	3897	7921			4.0	4	1	2	9	370
7	Kerunga	2393.2	3636	9206	9547	18753	37	31	16	84	2	0	14	
8	Megghauli	3067.2	2649	8571	8283	16854	26	34	21	81	1	2	21	108
9	Kalabajar	1472.2	1484	3800	4362	8162	29	34	3	66	1		14	52
10	Panchpandav	2636	2335	7240	7100	14340	51	50		101	1		11	900
11	Baghanda	4252	2625	7705	8765	16470	64	62		126	2.0		9.0	460
12	Rewa	3455	1575	4073	4387	8460	18	14	15	47	2	3	6	500
13	Ayodhyapuri	11510	2341	7498	6708	14206	42	41		83	1		14	63
14	Nirmalthori	9503	2271	5228	6795	12023	53	53		106	1		30	104
15	Sikhraulti	1125.6	2375.0			13885	29.0	32.0	1.0	62				
16	Siswar	1860.6	2808	7002	6818	13820	37	38		75	2	7	10	532
17	Lamichaur	3911.2	2511	6438	6491	12929	48	47		95	1	6		
18	Amaltari	2397.9	1783.0			14523	49.0	47.0		96				
19	Nandabhauju	1658.4	2077	5492	6257	11749	28.0	31.0	3.0	62	2		7	
20	Gosaibaba	1493.8	995	3089	2938	6027	22.0	26.0		48	3			
21	Daunne Devi	3460	1563	4561	4542	9103	38	39	1	78	1	3		84
22	Triveni	1273	995	2955	2862	5817	22	24		46	2	1	1	455
Total		68109.7	45789	111524	115918	261251	813	830	73	1716	41	43	194	4632

अनुसूची XV

चितवन राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज / मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन समिति

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	तटवन्धन निर्माण/मर्मत	घ.मि.	१०४५	१५४५०००	५९६२५०	१०००००	२०००००	०	२४४१२५०	४७३०००	४५२०००	५३३०००	४९४२५०	४८९०००
	बाटो निर्माण/ग्रावेल	कि.मि.	१६८	८८०७९१७	१८९७३८४	७२००००	२०००००	७५०००	११७००३००	२०७७३२३	२०४२९०५	२७६६९७७	२३२६१५०	२४८६९४५
	मेशजाली निर्माण	कि.मि.	३९	१६५००००	४७००००	०	०	१०००००	२२२००००	३४००००	४७००००	४७००००	४७००००	४७००००
	विद्युतीय तथा अन्य तारवार	कि.मि.	३	२००५००	६८६००	०	०	०	२६९१००	८९६००	०	०	४००००	१३९५००
	पक्क पखाल निर्माण	कि.मि.	१	५७०००	०	०	०	०	५७०००	०	०	५७०००	०	०
	पक्क कुलो तथा ढल निकास निर्माण	कि.मि.	३	१९१०००	०	०	०	०	१९१०००	७१०००	९००००	३००००	०	०
	सिँचाई (कुलो,ढलान र बाँध वोरिङ्ग)	मि.	१२०२	७८६६६७	२६८३३४	०	०	०	१०५५०००	२०६२६३	२५८५३६	१०५५५५	२५६८६८	१६२७७८
	विद्यालय/कार्यालय कम्पाउण्ड	मि.	६००	२५००००	५५०००	०	०	०	३०५०००	०	१८२५००	०	२२५००	१०००००
	कुलो निर्माण /मर्मत	मि.	२२८०	९३१७५०	२७२५५०	२००८५०	२०००००	५०००	१६१०१५०	२६३२००	४५६३५०	२६३२००	२७४६००	३५२८००
	समिती कार्यालयमा मेशजाली कम्पाउण्डिङ्ग	मि.	३१५	१०००००	३००००	०	०	०	१३००००	१३००००	०	०	०	०
	फर्निचर व्यवस्था (विद्यालय, समहू, समिति)	वटा	९	६९६६६७	१२८३३४	०	०	०	८२५०००	२००००	१११०००	१५५०००	४८९०००	५००००
	धारा निर्माण	वटा	१८	४३००००	१०९०००	१०००००	०	०	६३९०००	१५९०००	१२००००	१२००००	१२००००	१२००००
	कार्यालय गेट निर्माण	वटा	१	३००००	९०००	०	०	५०००	४४०००	४४०००	०	०	०	०
	खानेपानी निर्माण/मर्मत	वटा	३५	३०००००	६००००	०	०	०	३६००००	९९७५०	७०५००	७७२५०	६००००	५२५००
	सिँचाई पोखरी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	८	७००००	२५०००	०	०	०	९५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	३५०००	१५०००
	प्रतिक्षालय निर्माण	वटा	९	३८२०००	२०४००	०	०	०	४०२४००	१२००००	१०९६००	४९६००	७००००	५३२००
	थारु ब्रमस्थानी मर्मत	वटा	१	३३०००	६६००	०	०	०	३९६००	०	०	०	०	३९६००
	मठ,गुम्बा र मन्दिर निर्माण/मर्मत	वटा	२	८६३३३	३३२६७	०	०	०	११९६००	१००००	१००००	१००००	२००००	६९६००
	ढल निकास व्यवस्था	वटा	८	३८२०००	१८१४००	१२५०००	१५००००	०	८३८४००	१७५६००	१७५६००	१७५६००	१७५६००	१३६०००
	ह्युम पाईप तथा स्लायव क्लभर्ट निर्माण	वटा	१८	४४४०००	८७८००	०	०	०	५३१८००	८९६००	१२१२००	१६४८००	७२००	८५०००
	विद्यालय निर्माण तथा अनुदान	वटा	२	३०००००	३००००	०	०	०	३३००००	३३००००	०	०	०	०
	अक्षय कोषालात्रवृत्ती । संरक्षण पुरस्कार)	वटा	२	३०००००	०	०	०	०	३०००००	०	३०००००	०	०	०
	बाँध निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	१०	३६५०००	१८५७५०	०	०	०	१०००००	६५०००	९५०००	१४५७५०	१६७५००	१४७५००
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय,क्लव, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	५८	४७४४५८२	१०६८१६६	१९००००	१२००००	३५५०००	६४७७७५०	१३६१४६४	१२३२९१	१४८३२९०	१०८६०७६	१३३३७१०
	वाल तथा शिशु कक्षा संचालन/सहयोग	वटा	१	२६६६७	१३३३४	०	०	०	४००००	०	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	भेटेनरी तथा डेरी सहयोग	वटा	१	१०००००	०	०	०	०	१०००००	०	०	०	१०००००	०
	थारु तथा दर्राई क्लबर सहयोग	वटा	१	१०००००	१००००	०	०	०	११००००	०	०	०	०	११००००

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कुमरोज ठुलो तथा अन्य सिंचाई अनुदान	वटा	१	१०००००	१००००	०	०	०	११००००	०	०	०	०	११००००	
स्व्याव कल्भर्ट निर्माण	वटा	२०	१२७०४१७	५०११८४	२२५०००	१०००००	१५०००	२१११६००	३९१९५०	५७३५३३	३६८११७	३७८५००	३९९५००	
पुल निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	२	२३५०००	८२२५०	०	०	०	३१७२५०	१०१२५०	१०१२५०	४७२५०	०	६७५००	
वस्ती स्थानान्तरण	वटा	१	३००००	१५०००	०	०	०	४५०००	०	४५०००	०	०	०	
विद्यालय निर्माण तथा अनुदान	वटा	२३	८४००००	२७००००	३०००००	२०००००	०	१६१००००	३०२०००	३२७०००	३२७०००	३२७०००	३२७०००	
हयुम पाइप खरिद	वटा	२४	२०००००	३९५००	०	३७५००	१००००	२८७०००	६५०००	२००००	२००००	१०२०००	८००००	
सिंचाई व्यवस्था (इनारा बोरिङ)	वटा	३७	२७९८५००	३६७३७५	१२५०००	४२५००	११००००	३४४३३७५	८६६३७५	७२२३७५	५७७८७५	६६८८७५	६०७८७५	
शौचालय निर्माण	वटा	१५	६७४०००	१८९०००	०	१८००००	५०००	१०४८०००	२६००००	२३२०००	१९२०००	२१२०००	१५२०००	
पर्यटन पुर्वाधार निर्माण	वटा	८	७९००००	३००००	१२५०००	२५००००	०	११९५०००	२६६०००	२०००००	२८९०००	२३००००	२१००००	
खानेपानी व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१२	४२६२५०	७७०००	०	०	६००००	५६३२५०	१३९०००	१००००	१४०५००	२३३७५०	४००००	
पार्क निर्माण	वटा	१	३३३३३	१६६६७	०	०	०	५००००	५००००	०	०	०	०	
विद्युतीकरण (पोल तार समेत)	वटा	२६	२५०७५०	४८०००	०	०	२००००	३१८७५०	१०७०००	७१७५०	४००००	७००००	३००००	
मसानघाट/क्रियापुत्री घर टहरो	वटा	२	९५०००	३५०००	०	०	०	१३००००	२५०००	०	३५०००	३५०००	३५०००	
नन्दभाउजु कलेज व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१	१६६६६७	८३३३३४	०	०	०	२५००००	०	५००००	५००००	७५०००	७५०००	
विद्युत मिटर (सिंचाईलाई)	वटा	१	३००००	०	०	०	०	३००००	३००००	०	०	०	०	
मटर खरिद	वटा	१	६००००	०	०	०	०	६००००	०	०	३००००	०	३००००	
खोल्सी नियन्त्रण	स्थान	१	४००००	१२०००	०	०	०	५२०००	०	०	०	५२०००	०	
अनुगमन,मुल्याकन,निरिक्षण, परिवहन,	पटक	५	२२७२५००	०	०	०	०	२२७२५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	
निकुञ्जभित्र पुर्वाधार व्यवस्थापन	पटक	५	७५००००	०	०	०	०	७५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	
सामूदायीक विकास अनुदान	पटक	५	१००००००	०	०	०	०	१००००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	
पर्यटन विकास कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	४३६०८६२	०	०	०	०	४३६०८६२	८७२१७२	८७२१७२	८७२१७२	८७२१७२	८७२१७२	
जम्मा			६०३७	४८७३३३६२	७४०२४७५	२२१०८५०	१६८००००	८६००००	६०८८६६८७	१२२५००४७	१२१३२९८२	१२२९०४३७	१२१४९५४१	१२०६३६८०
२. संरक्षण कार्यक्रम			०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०
घाँसे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	४३७	१३८५०००	१५५०००	१०००००	३०००००	०	१९४००००	४१७०००	२८२०००	३९२०००	३०७५००	५४१५००	
तटवन्धन निर्माण / मर्मत	घ.मि.	५१३	३७९१६२५	६५३३२१	२५००००	०	४२५००	४७०७४४६	६६३४९६	९२०७६७	९०८७७७	१०९१४९३	११२२९७३	
विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण / मर्मत	कि.मि.	९६	६३०२६६६	८३८३००	१५००००	२५००००	४३४००	७६५५६१६	१७८८६६०	१७११५०३	१९६७२५०	१५३८५००	१६४९७०३	
फायरलाईन व्यवस्थापन	कि.मि.	७	१७००००	०	०	०	०	१७००००	४००००	४००००	३००००	४००००	२००००	
मेशजाली निर्माण	कि.मि.	२२	१४८००००	४१६०००	०	०	१०००००	१९९६०००	१८४०००	४५००००	४४४०००	४५६०००	४६२०००	
पर्यटन क्षेत्र वृक्षारोपण तथा काँडेतारवार	मि	२९००	५०७५००	२५०००	०	०	०	५३२५००	९१५००	१३६५००	९१५००	१२५५००	९१५००	
टेन्च निर्माण	मि	५००	२०००००	५००००	०	०	०	२५००००	२५००००	०	०	०	०	
कूलो संरक्षण (मर्मत संभार)	मी.	९	१८००००	४५०००	०	०	०	२२५०००	३७५००	७५०००	११२५००	०	०	
वाटो संरक्षण (मर्मत संभार)	मी.	२	४००००	१००००	०	०	०	५००००	०	०	०	५००००	०	

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संरक्षण राहात कोष स्थापना	वटा	२	२०००००	०	१०००००	०	०	३०००००	१०२०००	१०२०००	३२०००	३२०००	३२०००
गोबरग्यांस अनुदान	वटा	२१५७	६४१५०००	८२६४०००	१२०००००	४५००००	१५६४०००	१७८९३०००	३१८९६००	३१४९६००	३२९५६००	३४२१६००	३८३६६००
वैकल्पिक उर्जा व्यवस्थापन अनुदान(सोलार प्यानल)	वटा	६२	४४९५००	०	०	०	०	४४९५००	९७०००	८६५००	८२०००	९४०००	१०००००
शौचालय अनुदान	वटा	२२१	४०७०००	२४३५००	१०८०००	०	२०००	७६०५००	२९८५२७	१९६७७३	१५४४००	१५०००	५७४००
सामुदायिक वन व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१५	१०७००००	२८०७००	५०००००	२५०००००	०	४३५०७००	९०१०००	८०१०००	८९१०००	७९१०००	९६६७००
थारु सांस्कृतिक संग्रहालय संरक्षण	वटा	२	५००००	१५५००	५००००	०	१००००	१२७५००	६३५००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००
चेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम	वटा	२५	४८२५००	०	०	०	०	४८२५००	७२०००	१२०५००	७५०००	११३०००	१०२०००
फोहोर मैला व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१	२५०००	५०००	५००००	०	०	८००००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००
भुसे चुलो वितरण	वटा	१००	५००००	५०००	५००००	०	०	१०५०००	२१०००	२१०००	२१०००	२१०००	२१०००
पर्यटन स्थल निर्माण तथा सुधार	वटा	४	१०००००	०	१००००	५०००००	०	६१००००	१२२०००	१२२०००	१२२०००	१२२०००	१२२०००
गेट निर्माण /मर्मत	वटा	११	२८२०००	४३४००	५००००	०	०	३७५४००	१०२१५०	९९७५०	१०९७५०	४३७५०	२००००
नर्सरी स्थापना/वृक्षारोपण	वटा	१६	८५३३६२	०	०	०	०	८५३३६२	१७०६७२	१७०६७२	१७०६७२	१७०६७२	१७०६७२
ट्रेडिङ बोर्ड	वटा	१०	१०००००	०	०	०	०	१०००००	३००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	४००००
वृक्षारोपण	वटा	७०००	११००००	१९०००	०	०	०	१२९०००	२५०००	४७०००	१००००	३७०००	१००००
खानेपानी/मुहान संरक्षण	वटा	३	६११११	१९९४४	०	०	०	८१०५५	०	०	८१०५५	०	०
मन्दिर संरक्षण	वटा	३	९००००	१५०००	०	०	०	१०५०००	०	०	०	१०५०००	०
सिमसार क्षेत्र (ताल पोखरी) निर्माण	वटा	१८	१४१५०००	१८५०००	२०००००	०	०	१८०००००	४६२०००	३२८१२५	४८७०००	३४७८७५	१७५०००
मचान निर्माण	वटा	८	३४५०००	६२०००	०	०	०	४०७०००	१२००००	१८९२३५	३७७६५	३००००	३००००
ग्यास सिलिण्डर वितरण	वटा	७५	२०००००	९००००	०	०	०	२९००००	५८०००	५८०००	५८०००	५८०००	५८०००
धार्मीक वन विकाश तथा सम्पदा संरक्षण	वटा	१	५००००	०	०	०	०	५००००	२००००	०	३००००	०	०
पार्क निर्माण (प्रवेशद्वार/खेल मैदान)	वटा	२	२४००००	०	०	०	९०००	२४९०००	०	७५०००	०	७५०००	९९०००
वृत्तचित्र निर्माण प्रदर्शनि	वटा	१	१०००००	०	०	०	०	१०००००	१०००००	०	०	०	०
गोही कछुवा संरक्षण अभियान	पटक	५	५००००	०	०	०	०	५००००	१५०००	१००००	१००००	७०००	८०००
वन्यजन्तूवाट भएको क्षतिको राहत अनुदान	पटक	२१५	१०७५००००	०	०	०	०	१०७५००००	२१५००००	२१५००००	२१५००००	२१५००००	२१५००००
युवा जागरण कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	४०००००	०	०	०	०	४०००००	८००००	८००००	८००००	८००००	८००००
चोरी शिकार नियन्त्रण	पटक	५	१०००००	०	०	०	०	१०००००	१५०००	२००००	२५०००	२००००	२००००
खर खडाई व्यवस्थापन	पटक	५	५००००	०	५००००	०	०	१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
भौतिक सामाग्रहरुको मर्मत संभार	पटक	१	३००००	८०००	०	०	०	३८०००	०	३८०००	०	०	०
राईनोकप	पटक	५	३३३३३३	१६६६६७	०	०	०	५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
समुह सरसफाई	पटक	५	२१६६६६	१०८३३३	०	०	०	३२४९९९	६५०००	६५०००	६५०००	६५०००	६५०००
वन गस्ति	पटक	३३६७	४९६०००	०	१०००००	४५००००	०	१०४६०००	१९६०००	१९५०००	२१००००	२२००००	२२५०००
सांस्कृतिक तथा ऐतिहासिक स्थल संरक्षण	पटक	९	१८८३३४	३६६६७	०	०	०	२२५००१	४५०००	३५०००	१००००	६००००	७५०००

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	पिकनीक स्पट तथा बाटिका निर्माण	पटक	३	७९०००	०	०	०	७९००	८६९००	०	३४५००	३९५००	१२९००	०
	कार्यालयमा पर्खाल निर्माण	पटक	१	३००००	०	०	०	०	३००००	०	३००००	०	०	०
	सामुदायिक भवन तारवार	पटक	१	१००००	०	०	०	१०००	११०००	०	०	०	११०००	०
	अनुगमन,मुल्याकन,निरिक्षण, परिवहन,	पटक	१५	२२७२५००	०	०	०	०	२२७२५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००
	दुहुरा वन्यजन्तु व्यवस्थापन	पटक	१५	५०००००	०	०	०	०	५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	पर्यटन पुर्वाधार निर्माण	स्थान	१४	१५९४४४४	५२६३३३	०	०	०	२९२०७७७	२७००००	५९४४४४	३१०४४४	५९४४४४	३५१४४५
	वृक्षारोपण	स्थान	२३	८००२२२	११२६६६	१५०००	०	१५००	९१९३८८	१७४५००	१४५०००	१६५०००	१७४०००	२६०८८८
	खोला डाईभर्सन	स्थान	२	१७०५९९	५११८०	०	०	०	२२१७७९	१८७७७	४०४४४	४०४४४	१२९११४	०
	वीसहजारी ताल संरक्षण	स्थान	१	१०००००	०	१५००००	५०००००	०	७५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००
	थारु संस्कृती संरक्षण	स्थान	१	२००००	०	०	०	०	२००००	०	०	१००००	१००००	०
	वन हेरालु तथा बोटम्यानको तलव	जना	२२	३०८००००	०	०	०	०	३०८००००	५७००००	५७००००	६९००००	६८००००	५७००००
	हेरालु पोषाक	जना	५	५५०००	०	०	०	०	५५०००	११०००	११०००	११०००	११०००	११०००
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	जना	१००	२०००००	०	०	०	०	२०००००	२०००००	०	०	०	०
	संरक्षण पुरस्कार	जना	१५	७५०००	०	०	०	०	७५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००
	जम्मा		१७१४०	४८७३३६२	१२४५२५१०	३१३३०००	४९५००००	१७८१३००	७१११४२२	१४०९२३८२	१४०८२८१४	१४३०२०९७	१४२१८२४८	१४४१५८८१
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	कृषि तथा तरकारी खेती तालिम	जना	१४३८	१४६३६६७	१०३३३४	०	०	५०००	१५७२००१	३१००००	३०००००	३२५०००	३६२०००	२७५०००
	पशुपालन तालिम	जना	३५७	६११६६७	६३३३४	०	०	०	६७५००१	२५०००	१७५०००	२६००००	१८००००	३५००००
	हउस वार्यरङ्ग तालिम	जना	२१६	५५५०००	६२५००	०	०	०	६१७५००	३००००	४५००००	२६२५००	१०००००	१८००००
	मोटरसाईकल/साइकल मर्मत तालिम	जना	९०	२८५०००	२००००	०	०	०	३०५०००	१५५०००	४५००००	६०००००	४५००००	०
	कुक वेटर तालिम	जना	१०७	६१००००	०	०	०	०	६१००००	१३५०००	२२५०००	८०००००	१७००००	०
	डाईभिङ्ग तालिम	जना	१२६	८०५०००	०	०	०	०	८०५०००	१९००००	२०००००	१६५०००	२५००००	१८००००
	कडाई बुनाई तथा सितारा भर्ने तालिम	जना	१३६	३१५०००	२५०००	१५०००	०	४७५०	३५९७५०	६००००	१२९७५०	११००००	०	६००००
	कृषि तथा भेटेनरी तालिम	जना	२००	३७००००	१०००००	०	०	४५००	३८४५००	१५००००	४०००००	०	१०००००	१८४५००
	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	जना	५५५	१३२८३३३	१०५६६७	०	०	०	१४३४०००	२३१०००	१५००००	२४१३३३	२७५६६७	५३६०००
	वेतवास सामाग्री बनाउने तालिम	जना	५५	१८००००	५००००	०	०	०	२३००००	०	८०००००	१५००००	०	०
	पेन्टिङ्ग तालिम	जना	५५	८००००	०	०	०	२५००	८२५००	५२५००	०	०	३०००००	०
	मोवाइल मर्मत तालीम	जना	१७६	४२८०००	०	०	०	०	४२८०००	११५०००	९०००००	९०००००	१३३०००	०
	बाखा पालन (साटासाट तथा अनुदान)कार्यक्रम	जना	१५०	२४५०००	०	०	०	०	२४५०००	३००००	१८५०००	३०००००	०	०
	वैकल्पिक उर्जा तालिम	जना	१०	२५०००	५०००	०	०	०	३००००	०	०	०	०	३०००००
	सिकर्मी डकर्मी तालिम	जना	२५	४५००००	१०००००	०	०	०	५५००००	०	०	२५००००	०	३०००००
	कम्प्युटर तालिम	जना	६४८	१३८००००	१२८०००	०	०	०	१५०८०००	२७५०००	३५३०००	१९०००००	२८५०००	४०५०००

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ग्यांस चुल्हो मर्मत तालीम	जना	२५	२५०००	७५००	०	०	०	३२५००	२००००	०	१२५००	०	०
कुखुरा पालन तालिम	जना	१८७	२३००००	३००००	०	०	०	२६००००	५००००	८५०००	२००००	२००००	८५०००
हे वनाउने तालिम	जना	२०	२५०००	०	०	०	०	२५०००	२५०००	०	०	०	०
वेगुरपालन अनुदान	जना	४७	३१००००	०	०	०	०	३१००००	८००००	४००००	८००००	४००००	७००००
मैरीपालन तालिम	जना	१०५	१५५०००	१२५००	०	०	०	१६७५००	०	१४६०००	०	२१५००	०
माछापालन तालिम	जना	३५	४००००	०	०	०	०	४००००	२००००	०	०	०	२००००
नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन (वन/तरकारी) तालीम	जना	५०	४५०००	१२५००	०	०	०	५७५००	१९०००	०	१९५००	०	१९०००
नेतृत्व विकास तालीम	जना	४९०	२१३३३३	२६६६७	०	०	०	२४००००	१२५०००	०	०	७५०००	४००००
सुधारिएको चुल्हो तालिम	जना	४०	२००००	०	०	०	०	२००००	०	२००००	०	०	०
प्लम्बिङ्ग तालिम	जना	७०	१३५०००	१२५००	०	०	२२५०	१४९७५०	२५५००	०	७४२५०	५००००	०
अगरवत्ती तालिम	जना	२५	२५०००	०	०	०	०	२५०००	०	०	०	२५०००	०
हेटल व्यवस्थापन तालिम	जना	३५	१५००००	१००००	०	०	०	१६००००	०	०	६००००	१०००००	०
मेकानिकल तालिम	जना	१२	१३००००	०	०	०	०	१३००००	०	३००००	१०००००	०	०
व्युटिपालन तालिम	जना	७०	३५००००	०	०	०	६२५०	३५६२५०	३००००	०	१०००००	१९१२५०	३५०००
रेडियो उद्घोषण तालिम	जना	१२	१०००००	०	०	०	२५००	१०२५००	०	५२५००	०	०	५००००
केराखेती तालिम	जना	२०	३००००	०	०	०	०	३००००	०	०	०	०	३००००
आर्टिस तालिम	जना	४०	१०००००	०	०	०	०	१०००००	०	०	०	१०००००	०
मैनवत्ती तालिम	जना	८५	८५०००	०	०	०	०	८५०००	०	६००००	२५०००	०	०
समुह व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रम	जना	२५२	७५०००	०	०	०	०	७५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	०	०
च्याउ खेती तालीम	जना	४५	७३३३३	२१६६७	०	०	०	९५०००	४५०००	५००००	०	०	०
घुम्तीकोष परिचालन	जना	२४	२४००००	०	०	०	०	२४००००	०	६००००	६००००	६००००	६००००
लक्षित वर्ग (दराई, बोटे, दलित, महिला) लाई तालिम	वटा	१	१८००००	०	०	०	०	१८००००	१८००००	०	०	०	०
लक्षित वर्ग छात्रवृत्ती	वटा	२	४००००	०	०	०	०	४००००	२००००	२००००	०	०	०
भेटेनरी शाखा निर्माण तथा औषधि खरिद अनुदान	वटा	२	२३००००	०	०	०	०	२३००००	०	१८००००	५००००	०	०
नेचर गाईड तालिम / सहयोग	वटा	२४	५०००००	०	१००००	०	६५००	५१६५००	३१६५००	२००००	५००००	५००००	८००००
कृषि तालिम (जैविक खेती)	वटा	१	७५०००	०	०	०	०	७५०००	०	०	०	७५०००	०
उ. समितिका प्रतिनिधीहरूलाई तालिम	वटा	१	५००००	०	०	०	०	५००००	०	०	०	५००००	०
प्लम्बर तालिम	वटा	४	११५०००	०	०	०	०	११५०००	०	३००००	०	३५०००	५००००
कुक तालिम लक्षित वर्ग	वटा	२	१०००००	०	०	०	०	१०००००	०	०	५००००	०	५००००
आयमूलक तालिम	वटा	१६	४०००००	५००००	५००००	१०००००	०	६०००००	१२००००	१२००००	१२००००	१२००००	१२००००
शिप विकाश तथा स्वरोजगार तालिम	वटा	१८	६१७७७६	०	०	०	०	६१७७७६	१०००००	१४४४४४	१४४४४४	१३४४४४	९४४४४
उन्नत पशुपालन	वटा	६०	३२७७७६	०	०	०	०	३२७७७६	३५०००	४५०००	५७२२२	१०१६६६	८८८८८

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चर्खा वितरण	वटा	४०	६००००	०	०	०	०	६००००	०	०	६००००	०	०
सिंचाई अनुदान (कुलो,वोरिङ्ग निर्माण,जेनेरेटर खरिद)	वटा	५	६६००००	१७७०००	०	०	०	८३७०००	११४१३६	१९०२२७	१९०२२७	१५२१८२	१९०२२७
रेसम किरा पालन घर निर्माण	वटा	१	६००००	१५०००	०	०	०	७५०००	७५०००	०	०	०	०
स्प्रेटकी वितरण	वटा	१०	८००००	०	०	०	०	८००००	४००००	०	०	०	४००००
पोखरी व्यवस्थापन	वटा	५	२५००००	१०००००	२०००००	२०००००	०	७५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००
सहकारी अनुदान	वटा	१२	७२१६६७	८३३३४	१०००००	०	०	९०५००१	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८५०००
पशु विकास अनुदान	वटा	१५	१६३३३३३	६६६६७	०	०	०	१७०००००	३४००००	३४००००	३४००००	३४००००	३४००००
हात्तीको मलवाट कागज निर्माण	वटा	१	१०००००	०	५००००	१५००००	०	३०००००	६००००	६००००	६००००	६००००	६००००
एम्बुलेन्स खरिद	वटा	१	२०००००	०	५०००००	१००००००	०	१७०००००	०	१७०००००	०	०	०
आयआर्जन कोष	वटा	१	१९००००	०	०	०	०	१९००००	५००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	५००००
आय आर्जन क्षेत्र अनुगमन भ्रमण	वटा	२	२०००००	०	०	०	०	२०००००	२०००००	०	०	०	०
माछापालन	वटा	३	१५६६६६	०	०	०	०	१५६६६६	४००००	२२२२२	७२२२२	२२२२२	०
जेनेरेटर तथा सिलाई मेसिन खरिद	वटा	४	१११११०	०	०	०	०	१११११०	०	२२२२२	४४४४४	२२२२२	२२२२२
सामुदायिक चिनो पसल	वटा	१	३००००	०	२००००	०	०	५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
हस्तकला सामग्री बजार व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१	५००००	०	३००००	०	०	८००००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००
सिंचाई, इनार वोरिङ्ग	वटा	४१	१२६००००	२१७५००	२०००००	०	०	१६७७५००	३१५०००	३५५०००	३५५०००	२५५०००	३९७५००
सोलार फेन्स मर्मत	वटा	१	४००००	१००००	०	०	०	५००००	०	०	०	५००००	०
वोटे मुसहर माछा पोखरी	वटा	५	२५००००	०	०	०	०	२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
फलफुल विरुवा वितरण	वटा	१०००	५००००	२००००	०	०	०	७००००	०	०	०	०	७००००
जडिवुटि खेती सञ्चालन	वटा	२	८००००	०	०	०	०	८००००	०	०	०	४००००	४००००
डोरी मेसिन सञ्चालन	वटा	१	१००००	०	०	०	०	१००००	०	०	०	१००००	०
माछापालन वोरिङ्ग	पटक	४	२२५०००	६५०००	०	०	०	२९००००	१२००००	४००००	०	६५०००	६५०००
पशु भ्याक्सेन तथा शिवीर	पटक	५	१३५०००	२५०००	२००००	०	०	१८००००	२२०००	६२०००	०	३१०००	६५०००
लेखा तालिम	पटक	४	१४१६६७	३३३३४	५०००	०	३०००	१८३००१	५००००	२००००	०	६३०००	५००००
नेतृत्व विकाश तालिम	पटक	२	५५०००	०	०	०	२०००	५७०००	०	४२०००	०	१५०००	०
सहकारी व्यवस्थापन कार्य	पटक	३	४००००	०	२५००००	०	०	२९००००	०	०	१३५०००	१५५०००	०
आय आर्जन कोष	पटक	२	५००००	०	५००००	५००००	०	१५००००	०	१५००००	०	०	०
पशुपालन ऋण लगानी	पटक	५	४७००००	०	०	०	०	४७००००	६००००	६००००	१०००००	१०००००	१५००००
ईमेल ईन्टरनेट तालिम	पटक	५	८००००	०	०	०	४०००	८४०००	२४०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००
सस् वनाउने तालिम	पटक	१	४००००	०	०	०	२०००	४२०००	०	०	४२०००	०	०
ग्रिल वनाउने तालिम	पटक	१	९५०००	०	०	०	४७५०	९९७५०	०	०	०	०	९९७५०
आर्गनिक जनचेतना	पटक	४	७६६६७	३८३३४	०	०	०	११५००१	२५०००	३००००	३००००	३००००	०

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लक्षित वर्ग आय आर्जन	पटक	३	१०००००	५००००	०	०	०	१५००००	०	५००००	५००००	५००००	०	
विउ अनुदान	पटक	४	७३३३३	३६६६७	०	०	०	११००००	०	३००००	३००००	३००००	२००००	
आर्थिक सहायता, चन्दा, पूरस्कार	पटक	५	१८१६४०८	०	०	०	०	१८१६४०८	३६३२८२	३६३२८२	३६३२८२	३६३२८२	३६३२८२	
आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	५००००००	०	०	०	०	५००००००	१००००००	१००००००	१००००००	१००००००	१००००००	
अनुगमन, मुल्याकन, निरिक्षण, परिवहन,	पटक	५	२२७२५००	०	०	०	०	२२७२५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	
म.क्षे. तथा सा. वन व्यवस्थापन एवं सदुपयोग	पटक	५	१००००००	०	०	०	०	१००००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	
बेसार, अदुवा खेती	हेक्टर	५	१२००००	५०००	५००००	५००००	०	२२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	१२५०००	
फलफूल खेती	हेक्टर	२	५००००	०	०	०	०	५००००	०	५००००	०	०	०	
उन्नत तरकारी खेती विउ विजन	हेक्टर	१	२६६६७२	०	०	०	०	२६६६७२	०	१११११२	६६६६६	४४४४६	४४४४६	
विउ औषधि अनुदान	समुह	२	७००००	०	०	०	०	७००००	०	३५०००	०	३५०००	०	
सिमान्तकृत व्यावसाय	समुह	८	२०००००	६००००	०	०	०	२६००००	६५०००	६५०००	६५०००	६५०००	०	
जम्मा			६३२८	३२४८८९०८	१७६९०००	१५५००००	१५५००००	५००००	३७४०७९०८	७०४३४१८	८८९४२५९	७१७०९२	७२१८३८०	७०८०७५९
४. संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम														
संरक्षण सम्बन्धी जनचेतनामूलक गोष्ठी, अन्तर्क्रिया	पटक	४३	२१८९८३३	०	९६६६७	०	०	२२८६५००	४२४०००	४६८५००	४५१०००	४५९०००	४८४४०००	
खरखडाई गस्ति	पटक	२	५००००	०	०	०	०	५००००	२५०००	०	०	२५०००	०	
चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	९३३३३	८०००	२६६६७	०	०	१२८०००	०	२००००	२००००	२००००	६८०००	
दिवस समारोह	पटक	२७	५८००००	५२०००	०	०	०	६३२०००	९००००	८५०००	१४५०००	१३६६००	१७५४००	
संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (पत्रा/पम्प्लेट/क्यालेण्डर आदि)	पटक	१०२९	८४४४५४	०	२५०००	२००००	०	८६९४५४	१६८८९१	२०८८९१	१६८८९१	१७८८९१	१६३८९१	
विभिन्न संघ संस्थालाई परिचालन	पटक	५	५५०००	०	२००००	२५०००	०	१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	
उपभोक्ता समूहलाई कागजपत्र	पटक	५	३४५००	०	२५०००	०	०	५९५००	११९००	११९००	११९००	११९००	११९००	
विषादी नियन्त्रण जनचेतना	पटक	५	५०००	०	६५०००	५०००	०	७५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	
युवा सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	५०००	०	४००००	०	०	४५०००	९०००	९०००	९०००	९०००	९०००	
गाँउघर क्लिनिक कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	५०००	०	०	१००००	०	१५०००	३०००	३०००	३०००	३०००	३०००	
हाजीरि जवाफ प्रतियोगिता	पटक	४	४५०००	०	०	०	०	४५०००	०	२५०००	१५०००	५०००	०	
लोक दोहोरी प्रतियोगिता	पटक	१	३००००	०	०	०	०	३००००	०	३००००	०	०	०	
संरक्षण युवा सञ्जाल वा संरक्षण सम्बन्धि कार्यक्रम	पटक	४	८००००	०	०	०	०	८००००	०	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	
जैविक विविधता/सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण कार्यक्रम	पटक	२१	३८१०००	०	३००००	०	०	४११०००	४००००	१०००००	१०१०००	८५०००	८५०००	
संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (रेडियो एफ एमबाट)	पटक	१८	१०१००००	०	०	०	०	१०१००००	२०००००	१७५०००	२३५०००	२०५०००	१९५०००	
अध्यक्ष सचिव भेला	पटक	२	४००००	०	०	०	०	४००००	०	०	२००००	०	२००००	
वन तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	१०००००	०	०	०	०	१०००००	१७०००	१७०००	१७०००	२२०००	२७०००	
वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विद्यालय पाठ्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	३	११००००	०	०	०	०	११००००	५००००	०	६००००	०	०	
महिला ससक्तिकरण	पटक	२	७५०००	०	०	०	०	७५०००	०	५००००	०	०	२५०००	

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जंगली जनावर द्वन्द्व न्युनिकरण	पटक	२	५००००	५००००	०	०	०	०	१०००००	०	०	५००००	५००००	०
सहकारी अनुदान र व्यवस्थापन	पटक	२	८००००	०	०	०	०	०	८००००	०	४००००	०	४००००	०
कार्यक्रम अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन	पटक	६	६५०००	०	०	०	०	६५०००	२५०००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
संरक्षण खेलकुद प्रतियोगिता	पटक	९	२३००००	०	०	०	०	२३००००	२००००	६००००	४५०००	४५०००	६००००	६००००
सामुदायिक वन व्यवस्थापन	पटक	४	५००००	०	०	०	०	५००००	०	१००००	०	१५०००	२५०००	२५०००
लक्षित वर्गको कार्यक्रम	पटक	१	१००००	०	०	०	०	१००००	०	०	०	१००००	०	०
अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	५७	४१९७६७	१६००००	१३३३३४	७५०००	०	४५६५५०१	१२०१६००	९४४१००	९११६००	७४९१००	७०९१००	७०९१००
संरक्षण शिक्षा (विद्यालय स्तर)	वटा	६९	७३५०००	०	०	०	०	७३५०००	१६००००	१५५०००	२०००००	११००००	११००००	११००००
उपभोक्ता समितिको वेवसाईट निर्माण	वटा	१	२००००	०	०	०	०	२००००	२००००	०	०	०	०	०
संरक्षण सम्बन्धि होर्डिङ्ग बोर्ड निर्माण	वटा	४८	३३००००	०	०	०	१५०००	३४५०००	४५०००	४८०००	५८०००	१०८०००	८६०००	८६०००
संरक्षण पुस्तकालय	वटा	१	१२५०००	०	०	०	०	१२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००
उद्घोषण तालिम	वटा	१	२००००	०	०	०	०	२००००	०	०	०	०	०	२००००
समारोह गोष्ठी र प्रतियोगिता	वटा	१	२००००	०	०	०	०	२००००	२००००	०	०	०	०	०
वन्यजन्तु चोरी शिकार प्रतिरोध कार्यक्रम	वटा	७	१६५०००	०	०	०	०	१६५०००	२५०००	४५०००	२५०००	२५०००	४५०००	४५०००
चोरी शिकार नियन्त्रण युवा जागरण अभियान	वटा	२९	७२००००	०	२६००००	१०००००	०	१०८००००	१७५५००	२०३०००	२३०५००	२४८०००	२२३०००	२२३०००
इको क्लव वातावरण संरक्षण	वटा	६	१२००००	०	०	०	०	१२००००	२००००	२००००	४००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
गोष्ठी, सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई	वटा	५	१२५०००	०	०	०	०	१२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००
लक्षित वर्ग छात्रवृत्ती	वटा	१११	१३००००	०	०	०	०	१३००००	१२०००	१२०००	२२०००	५२०००	३२०००	३२०००
पुरस्कार अक्षयकोष निर्माण	वटा	२	७५०००	०	०	०	०	७५०००	०	२००००	०	३५०००	२००००	२००००
संरक्षित वन्यजन्तु उद्धार पुरस्कार	वटा	८०	८००००	०	०	०	०	८००००	०	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
उपभोक्ता समुहलाई खातापाता	वटा	१	२००००	०	०	०	०	२००००	०	०	०	०	०	२००००
उ.स.अध्यक्ष सचिव तालिम	वटा	३	९००००	०	०	०	०	९००००	०	७५०००	०	०	०	६५०००
हेरालु तालिम	वटा	१	२००००	०	०	०	०	२००००	०	०	०	०	०	२००००
सौराहा पर्यटन व्यवसायी समूह	वटा	१	२५०००	५०००	०	२००००	०	५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
सामुदायिक चिनो पसल	वटा	१	२५०००	६०००	२५०००	०	०	५६०००	११२००	११२००	११२००	११२००	११२००	११२००
संरक्षण सम्बन्धि पुस्तक खरिद कार्यक्रम	वटा	५	६५०००	१००००	०	२००००	०	९५०००	१९०००	१९०००	१९०००	१९०००	१९०००	१९०००
प्रौढ शिक्षा	वटा	३	१५०००	०	०	०	०	१५०००	३०००	३०००	३०००	३०००	३०००	३०००
शिशु/बाल शिक्षा	वटा	१७	५४२५००	५५०००	२४००००	०	०	८३७५००	१९६५००	१३१५००	१३१५००	१९१५००	१८६५००	१८६५००
वोटे मुसहर उपचार कोष	वटा	१	२५०००	०	०	०	०	२५०००	५०००	०	१००००	१००००	०	०
पर्यावरण क्लव	वटा	९	२००००	०	२००००	०	०	४००००	८०००	८०००	८०००	८०००	८०००	८०००
संरक्षण सुचना केन्द्र स्थापना	वटा	५	०	०	२५०००	२०००००	०	२२५०००	४५०००	४५०००	४५०००	४५०००	४५०००	४५०००
बानुनी शिक्षा	वटा	२५	४००००	०	०	०	०	४००००	०	२००००	०	१००००	१००००	१००००

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इको क्लव संचालन तथा सहयोग	वटा	२२	२१२६६७	०	५३३३३	०	०	२६६०००	१३०००	५८०००	५७०००	७५०००	६३०००
सडक नाटक	वटा	३	४००००	०	०	०	०	४००००	०	१५०००	०	१००००	१५०००
संरक्षण कोष	वटा	१	१०००००	०	५००००	०	०	१५००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००
वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	स्थान	२२	२९००००	२५०००	३००००	०	०	३४५०००	६५०००	७५०००	५००००	८००००	७५०००
वाघ गैडा संरक्षण सम्बन्धि कार्यक्रम	स्थान	२	५००००	०	०	०	०	५००००	५००००	०	०	०	०
ईन्टरनेट तथा वेबसाईट	स्थान	५	२००००	०	२५०००	५०००	०	५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
श्रव्यदृष्य कार्यक्रम	स्थान	९	२५०००	०	०	०	०	२५०००	०	०	१२०००	१३०००	०
अनौपचारिक शिक्षा	स्थान	९	२००००	०	०	०	०	२००००	०	०	१००००	१००००	०
संरक्षण प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार	जना	७७	८८५०००	०	०	०	०	८८५०००	१८२५००	१६५०००	१८२५००	१६५०००	१९००००
नेतृत्व विकास तथा संरक्षण शिक्षा	जना	७५	१०५०००	०	०	०	०	१०५०००	२२०००	१००००	१४०००	३४५००	२४५००
वोटे मार्फी मुसहरका वच्चाहरुलाई छात्रवृत्ती	जना	११०	११००००	०	०	०	०	११००००	३००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
छात्रवृत्ति	जना	७४	१३००००	०	२००००	३००००	०	१८००००	२४०००	३४०००	४४०००	४९०००	२९०००
संरक्षण छात्रवृत्ती उच्च मा.वि.	जना	५	५००००	०	०	०	०	५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
युवा परिचालन (खरखडाई)	जना	२०	१०००००	०	०	०	०	१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
सहकारी शिक्षा तालिम	जना	१५	१५०००	०	०	०	०	१५०००	०	०	०	१५०००	०
अग्नी रेखा	कि.मी.	५	२००००	०	०	०	०	२००००	०	०	०	५०००	१५०००
संस्थागत विकास		०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०
सहकारी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	वटा	५	०	०	५००००	२००००	०	७००००	०	७००००	०	०	०
नेतृत्व विकाश तालिम	वटा	१०	०	०	५००००	२००००	०	७००००	०	७००००	०	०	०
लेखा व्यवस्थापन तालिम	वटा	६३	५४०००	०	५००००	२००००	०	१२४०००	९००००	०	३४०००	०	०
बन व्यवस्थापन तालिम	वटा	५	०	०	०	२५००००	०	२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
प्रस्ताव तथा प्रतिवेदन लेखन तालिम	वटा	५	०	०	५००००	२०००००	०	२५००००	६२५००	६२५००	६२५००	६२५००	०
खेलकुद अनुदान	वटा	०	५००००	०	०	०	०	५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
जम्मा		२८४८	१६२४४४५४	३७५०००	१४१००००	१०२००००	१५०००	१९०४०४५४	३८१४५९१	३९२७५९१	३८२७५९१	३७७९१९१	३७९४९१
कार्यक्रमहरुको जम्मा		२७६१०	१४६२०००८६	२१९९४९८५	८३०३८५०	९२०००००	२७०६३००	१८८४४६४७	३७२००४३७	३९०३७६४५	३७५९१२१७	३७३६५३६०	३७२७८९१
५. प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	८५	१५७४४४५४	०	२३५००००	०	०	१८५४४४५४	३६१८८९१	३६१८८९१	३६१८८९१	३६१८८९१	३६१८८९१
कुल जम्मा		२७६८५	१६१९४४५४०	२१९९४९८५	१०६५३८५०	९२०००००	२७०६३००	२०६९९०९२५	४०८१९३२८	४२६५६५३६	४१२१०१०८	४०९८४२५१	४०८९०७०२
अन्य कार्यक्रम (तोकिएको प्रतिशतभन्दा बाहिर पर्ने)		०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०
नदिकटान क्षतिपूर्ति		०	२०००००००	०	०	०	०	२०००००००	४००००००	४००००००	४००००००	४००००००	४००००००
कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन (तलब)		०	१७५५५४६०	०	०	०	०	१७५५५४६०	३५११०९२	३५११०९२	३५११०९२	३५११०९२	३५११०९२
खुद जम्मा:			१९९५०००००	२१९९४९८५	१०६५३८५०	९२०००००	२७०६३००	२४४५४६३८५	४८३३०४२०	५०१६७६२८	४८७२१२००	४८४९५३४३	४८४९०७९४

मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन समिति

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	अनुगमन, मुल्यांकन, निरिक्षण, परिवहन,	पटक	५	२२७२५००					२२७२५००	४५४५००.०	४५४५००.०	४५४५००.०	४५४५००.०	४५४५००.०
	निकुञ्जभित्र पुर्वाधार व्यवस्थापन	पटक	५	७५००००					७५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००
	सामुदायिक विकास अनुदान	पटक	५	१०००००००					१०००००००	२००००००	२००००००	२००००००	२००००००	२००००००
	पर्यटन विकास कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	४३६०८६२					४३६०८६२	८७२१७२.४	८७२१७२.४	८७२१७२.४	८७२१७२.४	८७२१७२.४
	जम्मा		२०	१७३८३३६२	०	०	०	०	१७३८३३६२	३४७६६७२	३४७६६७२	३४७६६७२.४	३४७६६७२	३४७६६७२
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	घाँसे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	३७५	७५००००					७५००००	१५००००.०	१५००००.०	१५००००.०	१५००००.०	१५००००.०
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि.	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०
	नर्सरी स्थापना/वृक्षारोपण	वटा	१५	७५३३६२					७५३३६२	१५०६७२.४	१५०६७२.४	१५०६७२.४	१५०६७२.४	१५०६७२.४
	सिमसार क्षेत्र (ताल पोखरी) निर्माण	वटा	५	६२५०००					६२५०००	१२५०००.०	१२५०००.०	१२५०००.०	१२५०००.०	१२५०००.०
	वन्यजन्तुवाट भएको क्षतिको राहत अनुदान	जना	२१०	१०५०००००					१०५०००००	२१०००००	२१०००००	२१०००००	२१०००००	२१०००००
	अनुगमन, मुल्यांकन, निरिक्षण, परिवहन,	पटक	१५	२२७२५००					२२७२५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००
	टुहुरा वन्यजन्तु व्यवस्थापन	पटक	१५	५०००००					५०००००	१०००००.०	१०००००.०	१०००००.०	१०००००.०	१०००००.०
	वन हेरालु तथा बोटम्यानको तलव	जना	३	१९८२५००					१९८२५००	३९६५००.०	३९६५००.०	३९६५००.०	३९६५००.०	३९६५००.०
	जम्मा	प	६३८	१७३८३३६२	०	०	०	०	१७३८३३६२	३४७६६७२	३४७६६७२	३४७६६७२.४	३४७६६७२	३४७६६७२
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम	प												
	पशु विकास अनुदान	वटा	१०	१५०००००					१५०००००	३०००००.०	३०००००.०	३०००००.०	३०००००.०	३०००००.०
	आर्थिक सहायता, चन्दा, पूरस्कार	पटक	५	१८१६४०८					१८१६४०८	३६३२८१.६	३६३२८१.६	३६३२८१.६	३६३२८१.६	३६३२८१.६
	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	५००००००					५००००००	१००००००	१००००००	१००००००	१००००००	१००००००
	अनुगमन, मुल्यांकन, निरिक्षण, परिवहन,	पटक	५	२२७२५००					२२७२५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००	४५४५००
	म.क्षे. तथा सा. वन व्यवस्थापन एवं सदुपयोग	पटक	५	१००००००					१००००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००
	जम्मा		३०	११५८८९०८	०	०	०	०	११५८८९०८	२३१७७८२	२३१७७८२	२३१७७८१.६	२३१७७८२	२३१७७८२
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी जनचेतनामूलक गोष्ठी, अर्न्तक्रिया	पटक	५	१५०००००					१५०००००	३०००००.०	३०००००.०	३०००००.०	३०००००.०	३०००००.०

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दिवस समारोह	पटक	५	२५००००					२५००००	५००००.०	५००००.०	५००००.०	५००००.०	५००००.०
संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (पर्चा/पम्प्लेट/ब्यालेण्डर आदि)	पटक	५	५४४४५४					५४४४५४	१०८८९०.८	१०८८९०.८	१०८८९०.८	१०८८९०.८	१०८८९०.८
संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (रेडियो एफ एमवाट)	पटक	५	७५००००					७५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००
अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	१०	१५०००००					१५०००००	३०००००.०	३०००००.०	३०००००.०	३०००००.०	३०००००.०
संरक्षण शिक्षा (विद्यालय स्तर)	वटा	५०	५०००००					५०००००	१०००००.०	१०००००.०	१०००००.०	१०००००.०	१०००००.०
संरक्षण प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार	जना	७५०	७५००००					७५००००	१५००००.०	१५००००.०	१५००००.०	१५००००.०	१५००००.०
जम्मा		८३०	५७९४४५४	०	०	०	०	५७९४४५४	११५८८९१	११५८८९१	११५८८९०.८	११५८८९१	११५८८९१
कार्यक्रमहरूको जम्मा		१५१८	५२१५००८६	०	०	०	०	५२१५००८६	१०४३००१७	१०४३००१७	१०४३००१७	१०४३००१७	१०४३००१७
५. प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष		५७९४४५४					५७९४४५४	११५८८९०.८	११५८८९०.८	११५८८९०.८	११५८८९०.८	११५८८९०.८
कुल जम्मा		१५१८	५७९४४५४०	०	०	०	०	५७९४४५४०	११५८८९०.८	११५८८९०.८	११५८८९०.८	११५८८९०.८	११५८८९०.८
अन्य कार्यक्रम (तोकिएको प्रतिशतभन्दा बाहिर पर्ने)													
नदिकटान क्षतिपूर्ति			२०००००००					२०००००००	४००००००.०	४००००००.०	४००००००.०	४००००००.०	४००००००.०
कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन (तलव)			१७५५५४६०					१७५५५४६०	३५११०९२.०	३५११०९२.०	३५११०९२.०	३५११०९२.०	३५११०९२.०

१. लोथर उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	बाटो निर्माण/गावेल	कि.मि.	६	५५००००	१५९०००				७०९०००	१८०४७२.७	६४४५४.५५	२४४९२७.३		२१९१४५.५
	विद्यालय/कार्यालय कम्पाउण्ड	मि.	१००	१०००००	३००००				१३००००		१३००००			
	कुलो निर्माण /मर्मत	मि.	२००	५००००	१५०००				६५०००		६५०००			
	फर्निचर व्यवस्था (विद्यालय, समहू, समिति)	वटा	२	२५००००	७५०००				३२५०००		९१०००		२३४०००	
	धारा निर्माण	वटा	२	३००००	९०००				३९०००	३९०००				
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय,क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	७	३३००००	९९०००				४२९०००	१३००००		१०४०००	६५०००	१३००००
	खोल्सी नियन्त्रण	स्थान	१	४००००	१२०००				५२०००				५२०००	
	जम्मा		३१८	१३५००००	३९९०००				१७४९०००	३४९४७३	३५०४५५	३४८९२७	३५१०००	३४९१४५
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	तटबन्धन निर्माण /मर्मत	घ.मि.	१.५	४००००	१२०००				५२०००				५२०००	
	संरक्षण राहात कोष स्थापना	वटा	१	१४००००					१४००००	७००००	७००००			
	गोबररग्यास अनुदान	वटा	३५	७००००					७००००		७००००			
	पर्यटन पूर्वाधार निर्माण	स्थान	१०	१०७००००	३२९०००				१३९९०००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	३१९०००
	वृक्षारोपण	स्थान	१	३००००	९०००				३९०००				३९०००	
	जम्मा		४८.५	१३५००००	३४२०००				१६९२०००	३४००००	३४००००	३४००००	३६१०००	३१९०००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	कृषि तथा तरकारी खेती तालिम	जना	३०	५००००					५००००	५००००				
	मोटरसाइकल/साइकल मर्मत तालिम	जना	३०	१३००००					१३००००	१३००००				
	कुक वेटर तालिम	जना	३०	१८००००					१८००००		१८००००			
	डाईभिङ्ग तालिम	जना	६०	२८००००					२८००००			१०००००	१८००००	
	कडाई बुनाई तथा सितारा भर्ने तालिम	जना	३०	८००००					८००००			८००००		
	कृषि तथा भेटेनरी तालिम	जना	६०	५००००					५००००					५००००
	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	जना	६०	१३००००					१३००००					१३००००
	जम्मा		३००	९०००००	०	०	०	०	९०००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	४	३६००००					३६००००		९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००
	उपभोक्ता समितिको वेवसाईट निर्माण	वटा	१	२००००					२००००	२००००				
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि होडिङ्ग बोर्ड निर्माण	वटा	२	२००००					२००००	२००००				
	वाघ गैडा संरक्षण सम्बन्धि कार्यक्रम	स्थान	२	५००००					५००००	५००००				
	जम्मा		९	४५००००	०	०	०	०	४५००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००
	कार्यक्रमहरुको जम्मा			४०५००००	७४१०००	०	०	०	४७९९०००	९५९४७३	९६०४५५	९५८९२७	९८२०००	९३०१४५
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	४५००००					४५००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००
	कुल जम्मा			४५०००००	७४१०००	०	०	०	५२४९०००	१०४९४७३	१०५०४५५	१०४८९२७	१०७२०००	१०२०१४५

२. खगेन्द्रमल्ली उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	वाटो निर्माण/ग्रावेल	कि.मि.	८.९४	८९४०००	१७८८००				१०७२८००	२४१२००	१९८०००	१९८०००	२३७६००	१९८०००
	विद्युतीय तथा अन्य तारवार	कि.मि.	०.०५०	३३०००	६६००				३९६००	३९६००				
	कुलो निर्माण /मर्मत	मि.	६०	९९०००	१९८००				११८८००		३९६००		३९६००	३९६००
	प्रतिक्षालय निर्माण	वटा	३	१०२०००	२०४००				१२२४००		३९६००	३९६००		४३२००
	धारु ब्रमस्थानी मर्मत	वटा	१	३३०००	६६००				३९६००					३९६००
	मठ,गुम्बा र मन्दिर निर्माण/मर्मत	वटा	१	३३०००	६६००				३९६००					३९६००
	ढल निकास व्यवस्था	वटा	४	१३२०००	२६४००				१५८४००	३९६००	३९६००	३९६००	३९६००	
	ट्युम पाईप तथा स्लायव कल्भर्ट निर्माण	वटा	४	१७४०००	३४८००				२०८८००	३९६००	४३२००	८२८००	४३२००	
	जम्मा		८२	१५०००००	३०००००	०	०	०	१८०००००	३६००००	३६००००	३६००००	३६००००	३६००००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	घांस मैदान व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	२	२००००	४०००				२४०००		१२०००			१२०००
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि.	०.६००	५७००००	०				५७००००		१९५०००	१७५०००		२०००००
	ट्रेन्च निर्माण	मि	५००	२०००००	५००००				२५००००	२५००००				
	गोवरग्यांस अनुदान	वटा	६४	३२००००	१२८००००			७०४०००	२३०४०००	३२४०००	३२४०००	३६००००	६४८०००	६४८०००
	वृक्षारोपण	वटा	५००	१००००	५०००				१५०००	१५०००				
	सिमसार क्षेत्र (ताल पोखरी) निर्माण	वटा	२	१६००००	२६०००				१८६०००		५८१२५		१२७८७५	
	धारु संस्कृती संरक्षण	स्थान	१	२००००					२००००			१००००	१००००	
	वन हेरालु तथा बोटम्यानको तलव	जना	६	२०००००	०				२०००००			१०००००	१०००००	
	जम्मा		१०७६	१५०००००	१३६५०००	०	०	७०४०००	३५६९०००	५८९०००	५८९१२५	६४५०००	८८५८७५	८६००००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	कृषि तथा तरकारी खेती तालिम	जना	२५	२००००					२००००	२००००				
	झउस बायरिङ्ग तालिम	जना	२०	१०००००					१०००००					१०००००
	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	जना	३०	३०००००	४०००				३०४०००	७६०००		१०१३३३.३	५०६६६.६७	७६०००
	वेतवांस सामाग्री बनाउने तालिम	जना	१०	५००००					५००००			५००००		

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	बाखा पालन (साटासाट तथा अनुदान)कार्यक्रम	जना	५०	१४५०००					१४५०००		१४५०००			
	वैकल्पिक उर्जा तालिम	जना	१०	२५०००	५०००				३००००					३००००
	कम्प्युटर तालिम	जना	२	१५०००	३०००				१८०००		१८०००			
	मौरीपालन तालिम	जना	५०	२००००					२००००		२००००			
	माछापालन तालिम	जना	१५	२००००					२००००	२००००				
	नेतृत्व विकास तालिम	जना	४४०	१६००००					१६००००	८५०००			७५०००	
	सुधारिएको चुल्हो तालिम	जना	४०	२००००					२००००		२००००			
	प्लम्बिङ्ग तालिम	जना	१५	५००००					५००००				५००००	
	अगरवत्ती तालिम	जना	२५	२५०००					२५०००				२५०००	
	होटल व्यवस्थापन तालिम	जना	१५	५००००	१००००				६००००			६००००		
	जम्मा		७४७	१००००००	२२०००	०	०	०	१०२२०००	२०१०००	२०३०००	२११३३३	२००६६७	२०६०००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी जनचेतनामूलक गोष्ठी, अर्न्तक्रिया	पटक	२	१०००००					१०००००	५००००				५००००
	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम	पटक	१	४००००	८०००				४८०००					४८०००
	दिवस समारोह	पटक	६	५००००	२०००				५२०००				४१६००	१०४००
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	१	१०००००					१०००००		१०००००			
	संरक्षण शिक्षा (विद्यालय स्तर)	वटा	८	१५००००					१५००००	५००००		१०००००		
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि होडिङ्ग बोर्ड निर्माण	वटा	१२	६००००					६००००				६००००	
	जम्मा		३०	५०००००	१००००	०	०	०	५१००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०१६००	१०८४००
	कार्यक्रमहरूको जम्मा		१९३५	४५०००००	१६९७०००	०	०	७०४०००	६९०१०००	१२५२१२५	१२५२१२५	१३१६३३३	१५४८१४२	१५३४४००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	५०००००					५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कुल जम्मा		१९४०	५००००००	१६९७०००	०	०	७०४०००	७४०१०००	१३५००००	१३५२१२५	१४१६३३३	१६४८१४२	१६३४४००

३. बुढीराप्ती उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक बर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	वाटो निर्माण/ग्रावेल	कि.मि.	४	४०००००	४००००				४४००००			११००००	२२००००	११००००
	विद्यालय निर्माण तथा अनुदान	वटा	२	३०००००	३००००	०	०	०	३३००००	३३००००	०	०	०	०
	अक्षय कोष/छात्रवृत्ती । संरक्षण प्रस्कार)	वटा	२	३०००००	०	०	०	०	३०००००		३०००००			
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय,क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	१	२०००००	२००००				२२००००			२२००००		
	भेटेनरी तथा डेरी सहयोग	वटा	१	१०००००					१०००००				१०००००	
	थारु तथा दर्राई कल्चर सहयोग	वटा	१	१०००००	१००००				११००००					११००००
	कमरोज टुलो तथा अन्य सिंचाई अनुदान	वटा	१	१०००००	१००००				११००००					११००००
	जम्मा		१२	१५०००००	११००००	०	०	०	१६९००००	३३००००	३०००००	३३००००	३२००००	३३००००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	घसि मैदान व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	१०	१०००००					१०००००					१०००००
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/ममत	कि.मि.	१	२०००००	०	०	०	०	२०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००	२०००००	१०००००
	गोबरग्यांस अनुदान	वटा	२४०	१२०००००					१२०००००				१०००००	१०००००
	जम्मा		२४१	१५०००००	०	०	०	०	१५०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	पशुपालन तालिम	जना	३०	५००००					५००००			५००००		
	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	जना	६०	१२५०००					१२५०००				७५०००	५००००
	लक्षित वर्ग (दर्राई, वोट,बलित,महिला) लाई तालिम	वटा	१	१८००००					१८००००	१८००००				
	लक्षित वर्ग छात्रवृत्ती	वटा	२	४००००					४००००	२००००	२००००			
	भेटेनरी शाखा निर्माण तथा औषधि खरिद अनुदान	वटा	२	२३००००					२३००००		१८००००	५००००		
	नेचर गाईड तालिम /सहयोग	वटा	२	१०००००					१०००००			५००००		५००००
	कृषि तालिम (जैविक खेती)	वटा	१	७५०००					७५०००				७५०००	
	उ. समितिका प्रतिनिधीहरूलाई तालिम	वटा	१	५००००					५००००				५००००	
	प्लम्बर तालिम	वटा	२	५००००					५००००					५००००
	कुक तालिम लक्षित वर्ग	वटा	२	१०००००					१०००००			५००००		५००००
	जम्मा		१०३	१००००००	०	०	०	०	१००००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी जनचेतनामूलक गोष्ठी, अर्त्तिक्रिया	पटक	१	२५०००					२५०००				२५०००	
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (पत्रा/पम्प्लेट/ क्यालेण्डर आदि)	पटक	१	४००००					४००००		४००००			
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (रेडियो एफ एमवाट)	पटक	१	५००००					५००००			५००००		
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	३	१८००००	०	०	०	०	१८००००	८००००	०	५००००	०	०
	समारोह गोष्ठी र प्रतियोगिता	वटा	१	२००००					२००००	२००००				
	चौरी शिकार नियन्त्रण युवा जागरण अभियान	वटा	३	५००००					५००००		१००००		२००००	२००००
	लक्षित वर्ग छात्रवृत्ती	वटा	१	२००००					२००००				२००००	
	पुरस्कार अक्षयकोष निर्माण	वटा	१	३५०००					३५०००				३५०००	
	उपभोक्ता समूहलाई खातापाता	वटा	१	२००००					२००००					२००००
	उ.स.अध्यक्ष सचिव तालिम	वटा	१	४००००					४००००		५००००			४००००
	ट्रेगलु तालिम	वटा	१	२००००					२००००					२००००
	जम्मा		१५	५०००००	०	०	०	०	५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कार्यक्रमहरूको जम्मा		३८१	४५०००००	११००००	०	०	०	४६९००००	९३००००	९०००००	९३००००	९२००००	९३००००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	५०००००	०	०	०	०	५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कुल जम्मा		३८६	५००००००	११००००	०	०	०	५१९००००	१०३००००	१००००००	१०३००००	१०२००००	१०३००००

४. मृगकुञ्ज उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)					आर्थिक वर्ष					
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	तटबन्धन निर्माण / मर्मत	घ.मि.	६००	३०००००	१२५०००		२०००००		६२५०००	१२५०००	१२५०००	१२५०००	१२५०००	१२५०००
	बाटो निर्माण / ग्रावेल	कि.मि.	२०	२०००००	२०००००	६०००००	२०००००		१२०००००	२४००००	२४००००	२४००००	२४००००	२४००००
	कुलो निर्माण / मर्मत	मि.	५००	१५००००	१२५०००	१५००००	२०००००		६२५०००	१२५०००	१२५०००	१२५०००	१२५०००	१२५०००
	ढल विकास व्यवस्था	वटा	३	१५००००	१०५०००	१२५०००	१५००००		५३००००	१०६०००	१०६०००	१०६०००	१०६०००	१०६०००
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय, क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	३	७५०००	५००००	१०००००	१२००००		३४५०००	६९०००	६९०००	६९०००	६९०००	६९०००
	स्व्याव कल्भर्ट निर्माण	वटा	३	४५०००	९२५००	२२५०००	१०००००		४६२५००	९२५००	९२५००	९२५००	९२५००	९२५००
	विद्यालय निर्माण तथा अनुदान	वटा	१०	४६००००	२०००००	१०००००	२०००००		९६००००	१९२०००	१९२०००	१९२०००	१९२०००	१९२०००
	हयूम पाइप खरिद	वटा	२०	५००००	१२५००		३७५००		१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	सिंचाई व्यवस्था (इनारा वोरिड)	वटा	१	५००००	५४३७५	१२५०००	४२५००		२७५०००	५४३७५	५४३७५	५४३७५	५४३७५	५४३७५
	पर्यटन पूर्वाधार निर्माण	वटा	३	२००००		७५०००	२५००००		३४५०००	६९०००	६९०००	६९०००	६९०००	६९०००
	जम्मा		११६३	१५०००००	९६४३७५	१५०००००	१५०००००	०	५४६४३७५	१०९२८७५	१०९२८७५	१०९२८७५	१०९२८७५	१०९२८७५
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	घाँसे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	१०	१०००००		१०००००	३०००००		५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण / मर्मत	कि.मि.	१०	१७००००	४२५००	५००००	२५००००	०	५१२५००	१०२५००	१०२५००	१०२५००	१०२५००	१०२५००
	संरक्षण राहात कोष स्थापना	वटा	१	६००००		१०००००			१६००००	३२०००	३२०००	३२०००	३२०००	३२०००
	गोबरग्याँस अनुदान	वटा	१५०	४०००००	२००००००	३०००००	४५००००		३१५००००	६३००००	६३००००	६३००००	६३००००	६३००००
	शौचालय अनुदान	वटा	१५०	१५००००	३७०००				१८७०००	३७४००	३७४००	३७४००	३७४००	३७४००
	सामुदायिक वन व्यवस्थापन	वटा	६	१७५०००	१४००००	५०००००	२५०००००	०	३३१५०००	६६३०००	६६३०००	६६३०००	६६३०००	६६३०००
	थारु सांस्कृतिक संग्रहालय संरक्षण	वटा	१	२००००	१००००	५००००			८००००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००
	फोहोर मैला व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१	२५०००	५०००	५००००			८००००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००
	भुसे चुलो वितरण	वटा	१००	५००००	५०००	५००००			१०५०००	२१०००	२१०००	२१०००	२१०००	२१०००
	पर्यटन स्थल निर्माण तथा सुधार	वटा	४	१०००००		१०००००	५०००००		६१००००	१२२०००	१२२०००	१२२०००	१२२०००	१२२०००
	खर खडाई व्यवस्थापन	पटक	५	५००००		५००००			१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	वन गस्ति	पटक	१८२५	१०००००		१०००००	४५००००		६५००००	१३००००	१३००००	१३००००	१३००००	१३००००
	वीसहजारी ताल संरक्षण	स्थान	१	१०००००		१५००००	५०००००	०	७५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००
	जम्मा		२२६४	१५०००००	२२३९५००	१५१००००	४९५००००	०	१०९९९५००	२०३९९००	२०३९९००	२०३९९००	२०३९९००	२०३९९००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	आयमूलक तालिम	वटा	१०	२५००००	५००००	५००००	१०००००		४५००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००
	पोखरी व्यवस्थापन	वटा	५	२५००००	१०००००	२०००००	२०००००		७५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००
	सहकारी अनुदान	वटा	१	५००००		१०००००			१५००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००
	हात्तीको मलवाट कागज निर्माण	वटा	१	१०००००		५०००००	१५००००		३०००००	६००००	६००००	६००००	६००००	६००००
	एम्ब्लेन्स खरिद	वटा	१	२०००००		५०००००	१००००००		१७०००००		१७०००००			
	सामुदायिक चिनो पसल	वटा	१	३००००		२००००			५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	हस्तकला सामग्री बजार व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१	५००००		३००००			८००००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००	१६०००
	आय आर्जन कोष	पटक	२	५००००		५००००	५००००		१५००००		१५००००			
	वेसार, अदुवा खेती	हेक्टर	१	२०००००	५०००	५००००	५००००		१२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००
	जम्मा		२३	१००००००	१५५०००	१०५००००	१५५००००	०	३७५५०००	३८१०००	३८१०००	३८१०००	३८१०००	३८१०००

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४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी जनचेतनामूलक गोप्टि, अन्तर्क्रिया	पटक	५	५००००		५००००			१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (पर्चा/पम्प्लेट/ क्यालेण्डर आदि)	पटक	५	५०००		२५०००	२००००		५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	विभिन्न संघ संस्थालाई परिचालन	पटक	५	५५०००		२००००	२५०००		१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	उपभोक्ता समूहलाई कागजपत्र	पटक	५	३४५००		२५०००			५९५००	११९००	११९००	११९००	११९००	११९००
	विषादी नियन्त्रण जनचेतना	पटक	५	५०००		६५०००	५०००		७५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००
	युवा सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	५०००		४००००			४५०००	९०००	९०००	९०००	९०००	९०००
	गाँउघर क्लिनिक कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	५०००			१००००		१५०००	३०००	३०००	३०००	३०००	३०००
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	५	४५५००		१०००००	७५०००		२२०५००	४४१००	४४१००	४४१००	४४१००	४४१००
	चोरी शिकार नियन्त्रण युवा जागरण अभियान	वटा	१	९००००		६००००	१०००००		२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	सौराहा पर्यटन व्यवसायी समूह	वटा	१	२५०००	५०००		२००००		५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	सामुदायिक चिनो पसल	वटा	१	२५०००	६०००	२५०००			५६०००	११२००	११२००	११२००	११२००	११२००
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि पुस्तक खरिद कार्यक्रम	वटा	५	६५०००	१००००		२००००		९५०००	१९०००	१९०००	१९०००	१९०००	१९०००
	प्रौढ शिक्षा	वटा	३	१५०००					१५०००	३०००	३०००	३०००	३०००	३०००
	शिशु/बाल शिक्षा	वटा	३	१५०००					१५०००	३०००	३०००	३०००	३०००	३०००
	पर्यावरण क्लब	वटा	९	२००००		२००००			४००००	८०००	८०००	८०००	८०००	८०००
	संरक्षण सूचना केन्द्र स्थापना	वटा	५	०		२५०००	२०००००		२२५०००	४५०००	४५०००	४५०००	४५०००	४५०००
	ईन्टरनेट तथा वेबसाईट	स्थान	५	२००००		२५०००	५०००		५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	छात्रवृत्ति	जना	५०	२००००		२००००	३००००		७००००	१४०००	१४०००	१४०००	१४०००	१४०००
	संस्थागत विकास													
	सहकारी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	वटा	५			५००००	२००००		७००००		७००००			
	नेतृत्व विकाश तालिम	वटा	१०			५००००	२००००		७००००		७००००			
	लेखा व्यवस्थापन तालिम	वटा	१०			५००००	२००००		७००००	७००००				
	बन व्यवस्थापन तालिम	वटा	५				२५००००		२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	प्रस्ताव तथा प्रतिवेदन लेखन तालिम	वटा	५			५००००	२०००००		२५००००	६२५००	६२५००	६२५००	६२५००	६२५००
	खेलकूद अनुदान	वटा												
	जम्मा		१५८	५०००००	२१०००	७०००००	१०२००००	०	२२४१०००	४८८७००	५५८७००	४१८७००	४१८७००	३५६२००
	कार्यक्रमहरुको जम्मा		३६०८	४५०००००	३३७९८७५	४७६००००	९०२००००	०	२१६५९८७५	४००२४७५	५९२२४७५	३९३२४७५	३९३२४७५	३८६९९७५
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	५०००००		२१०००००			२६०००००	५२०००००	५२०००००	५२०००००	५२०००००	५२०००००
	कुल जम्मा		३६१३	५००००००	३३७९८७५	६८६००००	९०२००००	०	२४२५९८७५	४५२२४७५	६४४२४७५	४४५२४७५	४४५२४७५	४३८९९७५

५. बरण्डाभार उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	बाटो निर्माण/गाबेल	कि.मि.	४०	४१२०००					४१२०००	८१०००	८१०००	८२०००	८००००	८५०००
	कुलो निर्माण /मर्मत	मि.	३९०	११९०००					११९०००		४९०००		२००००	५००००
	प्रतिक्षालय निर्माण	वटा	२	५००००					५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	ह्युम पाईप तथा स्लायव क्लभर्ट निर्माण	वटा	२	१०५०००					१०५०००	५००००		४००००		१५०००
	सिंचाई व्यवस्था (इनारा वोरिड)	वटा	२	२८००००					२८००००	५००००	६००००	६००००	८००००	३००००
	शौचालय निर्माण	वटा	३	१६४०००					१६४०००	५४०००	४००००	३००००	२००००	२००००
	पर्यटन पुर्वाधार निर्माण	वटा	१	१२००००					१२००००		२००००	२००००	५००००	३००००
	खानेपानी व्यवस्थापन	वटा	२	१०००००					१०००००	२५०००	१००००	२५०००	१००००	३००००
	जम्मा		४४२	१३५००००	०	०	०	०	१३५००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि.	३	१६००००	०	०	०	०	१६००००	२००००	४००००	२००००	४००००	४००००
	फायरलाईन व्यवस्थापन	कि.मि.	५	१३००००					१३००००	३००००	३००००	२००००	३००००	२००००
	गोबरग्यास अनुदान	वटा	१६०	४९००००					४९००००	११००००	१०००००	८००००	१०००००	१०००००
	गेट निर्माण /मर्मत	वटा	३	९००००					९००००	२००००	२००००	३००००		२००००
	ट्रेडिङ बोर्ड	वटा	१०	१०००००					१०००००	३००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	४००००
	वृक्षारोपण	वटा	२५००	५००००					५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	सिमसार क्षेत्र (ताल पोखरी) निर्माण	वटा	२	१५००००					१५००००	३००००	४००००	५००००	३००००	
	वन गस्ति	पटक	३००	१०००००					१०००००	१००००	१००००	२००००	३००००	३००००
	वन हेरालु तथा बोटम्यानको तलव	जना	२	८००००					८००००	१००००	१००००	३००००	२००००	१००००
	जम्मा		२९८५	१३५००००	०	०	०	०	१३५००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	कृषि तथा तरकारी खेती तालिम	जना	४०	४००००					४००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	
	पशुपालन तालिम	जना	१२	२००००					२००००			२००००		
	हउस वायरिङ्ग तालिम	जना	७	१००००					१००००		१००००			
	डाईभिङ्ग तालिम	जना	१०	७००००					७००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	१००००	

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	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	जना	३०	९००००					९००००	३००००		३००००	३००००	
	कम्प्युटर तालिम	जना	६५	१३००००					१३००००	५००००	५००००		३००००	
	कुखुरा पालन तालिम	जना		१००००					१००००	१००००				
	मेकानिकल तालिम	जना	३	३००००					३००००		३००००			
	नेचर गाईड तालिम /सहयोग	वटा	१	३००००					३००००					३००००
	पशुपालन ऋण लगानी	पटक	५	४७००००					४७००००	६००००	६००००	१०००००	१०००००	१५००००
	जम्मा		१७३	९०००००	०	०	०	०	९०००००	१६००००	१६००००	१६००००	१६००००	१६००००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी जनचेतनामूलक गोष्ठी, अर्न्तक्रिया	पटक	७	७५०००	०	०	०	०	७५०००	२००००	२००००	२००००	१५०००	०
	दिवस समारोह	पटक	४	३००००					३००००	५०००		१००००	१००००	५०००
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (पर्चा/पम्प्लेट/ क्यालेण्डर आदि)	पटक	३	२५०००					२५०००	१००००		१००००		५०००
	हाजीरि जवाफ प्रतियोगिता	पटक	१	२००००					२००००		२००००			
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (रेडियो एफ एमवाट)	पटक	३	२००००					२००००				२००००	०
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	१	६५०००					६५०००	४५०००				२००००
	चोरी शिकार नियन्त्रण युवा जागरण अभियान	वटा	७	७००००					७००००	१००००	२००००	२००००	१००००	१००००
	पुरस्कार अक्षयकोष निर्माण	वटा	१	४००००					४००००		२००००			२००००
	शिशु/बाल शिक्षा	वटा	१	२००००					२००००				२००००	०
	बनुनी शिक्षा	वटा	५	२००००					२००००		१००००			१००००
	सडक नाटक	वटा	१	१००००					१००००				१००००	०
	संरक्षण प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार	जना	३	१५०००					१५०००			१००००		५०००
	छात्रवृत्ति	जना	४	२००००					२००००			२००००		
	अग्नी रेखा	कि.मी.	५	२००००					२००००				५०००	१५०००
	जम्मा			४५००००	०	०	०	०	४५००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००
	कार्यक्रमहरूको जम्मा			४०५००००	०	०	०	०	४०५००००	६१००००	६१००००	६१००००	६१००००	६१००००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	४५००००					४५००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००
	कुल जम्मा			४५०००००	०	०	०	०	४५०००००	९०००००	९०००००	९०००००	९०००००	९०००००

६. पटिहानी उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	तटबन्धन निर्माण / मर्मत	घ.मि	१५०	२५००००	५००००				३०००००	६००००	६००००	६००००	६००००	६००००
	मेशजाली निर्माण	कि.मि	२५	२५००००	५००००			१०००००	४५००००	८००००	८००००	८००००	८००००	८००००
	कुलो निर्माण / मर्मत	मि.	२५०	३७५०००	७५०००				४५००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००
	ट्युम पाईप तथा स्लायव कलभर्ट निर्माण	वटा	१०	६५०००	१३०००				७८०००		७८०००			
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय, क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	२	१३००००	२६०००			६५०००	२२९०००	१९०५००		१९०५००		
	सिंचाई व्यवस्था (इनारा बोरिङ)	वटा	१३	६५०००					६५०००					६५०००
	पर्यटन पूर्वाधार निर्माण	वटा		१५००००	३००००				१८००००	३६०००	३६०००	३६०००	३६०००	३६०००
	खानेपानी व्यवस्थापन	वटा	२	६५०००	१३०००				७८०००				७८०००	
	जम्मा		४५२	१३५००००	२५७०००	०	०	१६५०००	१७७२०००	३७६५००	३४४०००	३७६५००	३४४०००	३३९०००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	तटबन्धन निर्माण / मर्मत	घ.मि.	२९६	३६००००	७२०००				४३२०००	६००००	८४०००	८४०००	९६०००	१०८०००
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण / मर्मत	कि.मि.	२	९५०००	१९०००	०	०	०	१९४०००	३००००	२४०००	२४०००	१८०००	१८०००
	मेशजाली निर्माण	कि.मि.	०.९४	२८००००	५६०००			१०००००	४३६०००	८००००	८६०००	८००००	९२०००	९८०००
	गोबरस्यास अनुदान	वटा	१००	३०००००					३०००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	७५०००	७५०००
	गेट निर्माण / मर्मत	वटा	३	९२०००	१८४००				११०४००	३८४००	३६०००	३६०००		
	सिमसार क्षेत्र (ताल पोखरी) निर्माण	वटा	३	८००००					८००००	२५०००	२५०००	३००००		
	वन गस्ति	पटक	५९५	१०३०००					१०३०००	१८०००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२५०००
	सांस्कृतिक तथा ऐतिहासिक स्थल संरक्षण	पटक	२	४००००					४००००	२००००			२००००	
	जम्मा			१३५००००	१६५४००	०	०	१०००००	१६९५४००	३२९४००	३२५०००	३२४०००	३२९०००	३२४०००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	पशुपालन तालिम	जना	५५	८५०००	०	०	०	०	८५०००	२५०००	०	६००००	०	०
	झुस वायरिङ तालिम	जना	१०	५००००					५००००					५००००
	मोटरसाईकल/साइकल मर्मत तालिम	जना	१५	६००००					६००००			६००००		
	कुक् वेटर तालिम	जना	१०	६००००					६००००				६००००	
	डाईभिङ तालिम	जना	१०	६००००					६००००				६००००	
	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	जना	२०	६००००					६००००		६००००			
	वेतवास सामाग्री वनाउने तालिम	जना	१०	८००००					८००००		८००००			
	कम्प्युटर तालिम	जना	४०	१२००००					१२००००	६००००		६००००		
	कुखुरा पालन तालिम	जना	४	२००००					२००००	२००००				
	हे वनाउने तालिम	जना	२०	२५०००					२५०००	२५०००				
	वंगुरपालन अनुदान	जना	२३	७००००					७००००		४००००			३००००
	माछापालन तालिम	जना	२०	२००००					२००००					२००००
	ब्युटिपार्लर तालिम	जना	१२	६००००					६००००				६००००	

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	रेडियो उद्घोषण तालिम	जना	६	५००००					५००००					५००००
	केराखेती तालिम	जना	२०	३००००					३००००					३००००
	नेचर गाईड तालिम /सहयोग	वटा	१०	५००००					५००००	५००००				
	जम्मा			९०००००	०	०	०	०	९०००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	दिवस समारोह	पटक	५	५००००					५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (पर्चा/पम्प्लेट/ क्यालेण्डर आदि)	पटक	५	२५०००					५०००	५०००	५०००	५०००	५०००	५०००
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	५५०००	२००००				७५०००	३७५००		३७५००		
	चोरी शिकार नियन्त्रण युवा जागरण अभियान	वटा	५	७७५००					७७५००	१००००	१७५००	१००००	१७५००	२२५००
	शिशु/बाल शिक्षा	वटा	५	१६२५००					१६२५००	३२५००	३२५००	३२५००	३२५००	३२५००
	बनुनी शिक्षा	वटा	२०	२००००					२००००		१००००		१००००	
	सडक नाटक	वटा	२	३००००					३००००		१५०००			१५०००
	संरक्षण प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार	जना	३	१५०००					१५०००	५०००		५०००		५०००
	छात्रवृत्ति	जना	५	१५०००					१५०००					१५०००
	जम्मा			४५००००	२००००	०	०	०	४५००००	१०००००	९००००	१०००००	९००००	९००००
	कार्यक्रमहरूको जम्मा			४०५००००	४४२५००	०	०	२६५०००	४७३७५००	९७९९००	९३९०००	९८०५००	९३५०००	९२५०००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	४५००००					४५००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००
	कुल जम्मा			४५०००००	४४२५००	०	०	२६५०००	५१८७५००	१०६७९००	१०२९०००	१०७०५००	१०२५०००	१०१५०००

७. केरुङ्गा उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	तटवन्धन निर्माण/मर्मत	घ.मि.	८०	२४५०००	६१२५०	१०००००			४०६२५०		१२९०००		१४१२५०	१३६०००
	बाटो निर्माण/धावेल	कि.मि	१०	३०००००	९००००	१२००००			५१००००	१०२०००	१०२०००	१०२०००	१०२०००	१०२०००
	कुलो निर्माण/मर्मत	मि.	७५०	७५०००	१८७५०	५०८५०			१४४६००	४८२००	४८२००	४८२००	४८२००	४८२००
	धारा निर्माण	बटा	१६	४०००००	१०००००	१०००००			६०००००	१२००००	१२००००	१२००००	१२००००	१२००००
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय, क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	बटा	३	७५०००	१८७५०	९००००			१८३७५०	३७०००	६९४५०	४२१००	३५२००	३५२००
	विद्यालय निर्माण तथा अनुदान	बटा	१०	२८००००	७००००	२०००००			५५००००	११००००	११००००	११००००	११००००	११००००
	पर्यटन पूर्वाधार निर्माण	बटा	४	१२५०००	५००००	५००००			१७५०००	८६०००	८६०००	८६०००	८६०००	८६०००
	जम्मा	घ	८७३	१५०००००	३५८७५०	७१०८५०	०	०	२५६९६००	५०३२००	५३०४५०	५११३००	५०८४५०	५१६२००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	तटवन्धन निर्माण/मर्मत	घ.मि.	२००	५४००००	१३५०००	२५००००			९२५०००	१८२५००	१८२५००	१८२५००	१८२५००	१९५०००
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि	१०	३५००००	८७५००	१०००००	०	०	५३७५००	९२५००	९२५००	१०७५००	१२५०००	१२००००
	गोबरखोस अनुदान	बटा	१५०	२२५०००	२१७५००	९०००००			३३००००	६६०००	६६०००	६६०००	६६०००	६६०००
	शौचालय अनुदान	बटा	२५	९००००	११२५००	१०८०००			३१०५००	१०००००	११०५००	१०००००		
	गेट निर्माण/मर्मत	बटा	५	१०००००	२५०००	५००००			१७५०००	४३७५०	४३७५०	४३७५०	४३७५०	
	सिमसार क्षेत्र (ताल पोखरी) निर्माण	बटा	४	१०००००	२५०००	२०००००			३२५०००	९००००	८००००	९००००	६५०००	
	सांस्कृतिक तथा ऐतिहासिक स्थल संरक्षण	पटक	३	७५०००					७५०००	२५०००	२५०००			२५०००
	वृक्षारोपण	स्थान	२	२००००	५०००	१५०००			४००००				२००००	२००००
	जम्मा	घ	३९९	१५०००००	२५६५०००	१६२३०००	०	०	५६८८०००	११९३७५०	११९४२५०	११८३७५०	१०९६२५०	१०२००००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	कृषि तथा तरकारी खेती तालिम	जना	४०	४००००					४००००		२००००	२००००		
	सुउस वायररिङ तालिम	जना	९	३००००					३००००			३००००		
	कडाई वुनाई तथा सितारा भने तालिम	जना	१८	३५०००		१५०००			५००००	२५०००			२५०००	
	कम्प्युटर तालिम	जना	२	२००००					२००००					२००००
	नेचर गाईड तालिम /सहयोग	बटा	१	२००००		१००००			३००००	३००००				
	सिंचाइ, इनार वीरिङ	बटा	२९	७२५०००	२९७५००	२०००००			११४२५००	२२००००	२२००००	२२००००	२२००००	२६२५००
	पशु भ्याक्सिन तथा शिवीर	पटक	३	६००००		२००००			८००००	२२०००	२७०००		३१०००	
	लेखा तालिम	पटक	१	१५०००		५०००			२००००		२००००			
	नेतृत्व विकाश तालीम	पटक	१	१५०००					१५०००					१५०००
	सहकारी व्यवस्थापन कार्य	पटक	३	४००००		२५००००			२९००००				१३५०००	१५५०००
	जम्मा	घ	१०७	१००००००	२९७५००	५०००००	०	०	१७१७५००	२९७०००	२८७०००	४०५०००	४२१०००	३०७५००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी जनचेतनामूलक गोष्ठी, अल्ट्राक्रिया	पटक	७	७००००	०	२००००	०	०	९००००	१४०००	२४०००	१४०००	२४०००	१४०००
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (पर्चा/पम्पलेट/ क्यालेण्डर आदि)	पटक	३	२००००					२००००		१००००		१००००	
	हाजीरि जवाफ प्रतियोगिता	पटक	२	१००००					१००००		५०००		५०००	
	चोरी शिकार नियन्त्रण युवा जागरण अभियान	बटा	५	१०००००		२०००००			३०००००	६००००	६००००	६००००	६००००	६००००
	लक्षित वर्ग छात्रवृत्ति	बटा	६०	६००००					६००००	१२०००	१२०००	१२०००	१२०००	१२०००
	शिशु/बाल शिक्षा	बटा	५	२४००००		२४००००			४८००००	९६०००	९६०००	९६०००	९६०००	९६०००
	जम्मा	घ	८२	५०००००	०	४६००००	०	०	९६००००	१८२०००	२०७०००	१८२०००	२०७०००	१८२०००
	कार्यक्रमहरुको जम्मा		१४६१	४५०००००	३१४१२५०	३२९३८५०	०	०	१०९३३५००	२१७५९५०	२२१८७००	२२८२०५०	२२३२९७०	२०२५७००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	५०००००					५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कुल जम्मा	घ	१४६६	५००००००	३१४१२५०	३२९३८५०	०	०	११४३३५००	२२७५९५०	२३१८७००	२३८२०५०	२३३२९७०	२१२५७००

८. मेघौली उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	मेशजाली निर्माण	कि.मि.	१४	१४०००००	४२००००					१८२००००	२६००००	३९००००	३९००००	३९००००
	समिती कार्यालयमा मेशजाली कम्पाउण्डिङ्ग	मि.	३१५	१०००००	३००००					१३००००	१३००००			
	जम्मा		३२९	१५०००००	४५००००	०	०	०	१९५००००	३९००००	३९००००	३९००००	३९००००	३९००००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि.	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०
	मेशजाली निर्माण	कि.मि.	२९	१२०००००	३६००००					१५६००००	१०४०००	३६४०००	३६४०००	३६४०००
	गोबरर्यास अनुदान	वटा	५०	१०००००						१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	जना	१००	२०००००						२०००००	२०००००			
	जम्मा	ण	१७९	१५०००००	३६००००	०	०	०	१८६००००	३२४०००	३६४०००	३६४०००	३६४०००	३६४०००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम	ण												
	पशुपालन तालिम	जना	६०	१०००००						१०००००		१०००००		
	झुस बायरिङ्ग तालिम	जना	३०	१०००००						१०००००		१०००००		
	कृषि तथा भेटेनरी तालिम	जना	३०	१०००००						१०००००				
	कम्प्युटर तालिम	जना	६०	२०००००						२०००००				२०००००
	मौरीपालन तालिम	जना	३५	१०००००						१०००००		१०००००		
	होटल व्यवस्थापन तालिम	जना	२०	१०००००						१०००००			१०००००	
	ब्यूटिपार्लर तालिम	जना	२०	१०००००						१०००००		१०००००		
	आर्टिस तालिम	जना	४०	१०००००						१०००००			१०००००	
	नेचर गाईड तालिम /सहयोग	वटा	३	१०००००						१०००००				
	जम्मा		२९८	१००००००	०	०	०	०	१००००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी जनचेतनामूलक गोप्टि, अर्त्लक्रिया	पटक	३	९००००						९००००		३००००	३००००	३००००
	लोक दोहोरी प्रतियोगिता	पटक	१	३००००						३००००		३००००		
	संरक्षण युवा सञ्जाल वा संरक्षण सम्बन्धि कार्यक्रम	पटक	४	८००००						८००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	जैविक विविधता/सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण कार्यक्रम	पटक	४	१२००००	०	०	०	०	१२००००	०	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	१	१०००००					१०००००	१०००००				
	संरक्षित वन्यजन्तु उद्धार पुरस्कार	वटा	८०	८००००					८००००		२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	जम्मा		९३	५०००००	०	०	०	०	५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कार्यक्रमहरूको जम्मा		८९१	४५०००००	८१००००	०	०	०	५३९१००००	१०९४०००	१०७४०००	१०७४०००	१०७४०००	१०७४०००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	५०००००					५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कुल जम्मा		८९६	५००००००	८१००००	०	०	०	५८९१००००	११९४०००	११७४०००	११७४०००	११७४०००	११७४०००

९. कालाबञ्जर उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	बाटो निर्माण/गावेल	कि.मि	२०	६२२५००					६२२५००	११२५००	१४२५००	१२००००	१२००००	१२५५००
	फर्निचर व्यवस्था (विद्यालय, समूह, समिति)	वटा	१	३००००					३००००					३००००
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय,क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	१	१३८०००					१३८०००	७०५००	७५००	५२५००	७५००	
	सिंचाई व्यवस्था (इनारा वोरिड)	वटा	१	५५९५००					५५९५००	८७०००	१२००००	९७५००	१४२५००	११२५००
	जम्मा		२३	१३५००००	०	०	०	०	१३५००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि	५	६१५०००	०	०	०	०	६१५०००	१२३०००	१२३०००	१२३०००	१२३०००	१२३०००
	वैकल्पिक उर्जा व्यवस्थापन अनुदान(सोलार प्यानल)	वटा	४०	१७९५००					१७९५००	१७०००	३६५००	३२०००	४४०००	५००००
	चेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम	वटा	९	१७२५००					१७२५००	४२०००	४०५००	३००००	३३०००	२७०००
	वृक्षारोपण	स्थान	५	३८३०००					३८३०००	८८०००	७००००	८५०००	७००००	७००००
	जम्मा		५९	१३५००००	०	०	०	०	१३५००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	आयमूलक तालिम	वटा	६	१५००००					१५००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००
	शिप विकास तथा स्वरोजगार तालिम	वटा	१०	२५००००					२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	सहकारी अनुदान	वटा	५	५०००००	०	०	०	०	५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	जम्मा		२१	९०००००	०	०	०	०	९०००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	दिवस समारोह	पटक	५	१२५०००					१२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	५	२५००००					२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि होडिङ्ग बोर्ड निर्माण	वटा	५	७५०००					७५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००
	जम्मा		१५	४५००००	०	०	०	०	४५००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००
	कार्यक्रमहरूको जम्मा		११८	४०५००००	०	०	०	०	४०५००००	८१००००	८१००००	८१००००	८१००००	८१००००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च													
		वर्ष		४५००००					४५००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००
	कुल जम्मा		११८	४५०००००	०	०	०	०	४५०००००	९०००००	९०००००	९०००००	९०००००	९०००००

१०. पांचपाण्डव उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	बाटो निर्माण/ग्रावेल	कि.मि	५	५०५०००	१७६७५०				६८१७५०	१२१५००	१३५०००	१२१५००	२०२५००	१०१२५०
	खानेपानी निर्माण/ मर्मत	वटा	३	१०००००	३५०००				१३५०००	४७२५०	४०५००	४७२५०		
	वाँध निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	५	१३५०००	६०७५०				१९५७५०			५०७५०	७२५००	७२५००
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय,क्लव,विद्यालय,खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	६	४६५०००	१६२७५०				६२७७५०	९४५००	८७७५०	१४१७५०	१३५०००	१६८७५०
	पूल निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	२	२३५०००	८२२५०				३१७२५०	१०१२५०	१०१२५०	४७२५०		६७५००
	वस्ती स्थानान्तरण	वटा	१	३००००	१५०००				४५०००		४५०००			
	सिंचाई व्यवस्था (इनारा वोरिड)	वटा	१	३००००	१५०००				४५०००	४५०००				
	जम्मा		२३	१५०००००	५४७५००	०	०	०	२०४७५००	४०९५००	४०९५००	४०८५००	४१००००	४१००००
	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	तटबन्धन निर्माण /मर्मत	घ.मि.	२७	७८४९५८	२३५४८७				१०२०४४५	१३१४४५	२४२६६७	२४२६६७.१	२०१४४२.७	२०२२२२.७
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि	३	२२६६६६	८३०००	०	०	०	३०९६६६	२२४६६६	४२५०३	०	०	४२५०३
	गोबरग्याँस अनुदान	वटा	५०	१०००००	३००००				१३००००	२६०००	२६०००	२६०००	२६०००	२६०००
	खानेपानी/मुहान संरक्षण	वटा	२	३११११	१२४४४				४३५५५			४३५५५		
	पर्यटन पूर्वाधार निर्माण	स्थान	२	१२४४४४	३७३३३				१६१७७७		४०४४४	४०४४४	४०४४४	४०४४५
	वृक्षारोपण	स्थान	१	६२२२२	१८६६६				८०८८८					८०८८८
	खोला डाईभर्सन	स्थान	२	१७०५९९	५११८०				२२१७७९	१८७७७	४०४४४	४०४४४	१२२११४	
	जम्मा		८७	१५०००००	४६८११०	०	०	०	१९६८११०	४००८८२.५	३९२०५८	३९३११०.१	३९००००.७	३९२०५८.७
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	शिप विकाश तथा स्वरोजगार तालिम	वटा	४	१७७७७६					१७७७७६	०	४४४४४	४४४४४	४४४४४	४४४४४
	उन्नत पशुपालन	वटा	१०	१७७७७६					१७७७७६	०	०	२२२२२	६६६६६	८८८८८
	आय आर्जन क्षेत्र अनुगमन भ्रमण	वटा	२	२०००००					२०००००	२०००००	०	०	०	०
	माछापालन	वटा	१	६६६६६					६६६६६	०	२२२२२	२२२२२	२२२२२	०
	जेनेरेटर तथा सिलाई मेसिन खरिद	वटा	४	१११११०					१११११०		२२२२२	४४४४४	२२२२२	२२२२२
	उन्नत तरकारी खेती विउ विजन	हेक्टर	१	२६६६७२					२६६६७२	०	१११११२	६६६६८	४४४४६	४४४४६
	जम्मा		२२	१००००००	०	०	०	०	१००००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (पर्चा/पम्प्लेट/ क्यालेण्डर आदि)	पटक	१०००	१०००००					१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन	पटक	५	५००००					५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	वन्यजन्तु चोरी शिकार प्रतिरोध कार्यक्रम	वटा	५	१२५०००					१२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००
	इको क्लव वातावरण संरक्षण	वटा	५	१०००००					१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	गोष्ठी, सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई	वटा	५	१२५०००					१२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००
	जम्मा		१०२०	५०००००	०	०	०	०	५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कार्यक्रमहरुको जम्मा		११५२	४५०००००	१०१५६१०	०	०	०	५५१५६१०	१११०३८३	११०१५५८	११०१६१०	११००००१	११०२०५९
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष		५०००००					५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कुल जम्मा		११५२	५००००००	१०१५६१०	०	०	०	६०१५६१०	१२१०३८३	१२०१५५८	१२०१६१०	१२००००१	१२०२०५९

११. बघौडा उपभोक्ता उपसमिति

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	तटवन्धन निर्माण/मर्मत	घ.मि.	८०	२५००००	२०००००				४५००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००
	बाटो निर्माण/ग्रावेल	कि.मि	२	१५००००	१०००००				२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	सिँचाई (कुलो,ढलान र बाँध वोरिङ्ग)	मि.	१०००	४५००००	२०००००				६५००००	१४४४४५	१४४४४५	११५५५५	१२२७७७	१२२७७८
	विद्यालय/कार्यालय कम्पाउण्ड	मि.	५००	५००००	२५०००				७५०००		५२५००		२२५००	
	फर्निचर व्यवस्था (विद्यालय, समहू, समिति)	वटा	२	५००००	२००००				७००००			३५०००	३५०००	
	खानेपानी निर्माण/ मर्मत	वटा	३०	५००००	२५०००				७५०००	५२५००				२२५००
	सिँचाई पोखरी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	७	५००००	२५०००				७५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००
	ह्युम पाईप तथा स्लायव कल्भर्ट निर्माण	वटा	२	१०००००	४००००				१४००००			४२०००	२८०००	७००००
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय,क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	५	३५००००	१५००००				५०००००	१०७१४२.९	१०७१४२.९	१०७१४२.९	९२८५७.१४	८५७१४.२९
	जम्मा		१६२८	१५०००००	७८५०००	०	०	०	२२८५०००	४५९०८८	४५९०८८	४५४६९८	४५६९३४	४५५९९२
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	घाँसे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	५	५००००	२५०००				७५०००				३७५००	३७५००
	तटवन्धन निर्माण / मर्मत	घ.मि.	१५	४५००००					४५००००	१०००००	१०५०००	८००००	९००००	७५०००
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि.	०.५००	१२५०००	१०००००				२२५०००	९९०००		६३०००		६३०००
	पर्यटन क्षेत्र वृक्षारोपण तथा काँडेतारवार	मि	४००	५००००	२५०००				७५०००		४५०००		३००००	
	गोबरग्याँस अनुदान	वटा	१८०	४५००००					४५००००	८००००	९००००	१०००००	९००००	९००००
	चोरी शिकार नियन्त्रण	पटक	५	१०००००					१०००००	१५०००	२००००	२५०००	२००००	२००००
	वृक्षारोपण	स्थान	५	१२५०००					१२५०००	२००००	२५०००	३००००	२५०००	२५०००
	वन हेरालु तथा बोटम्यानको तलब	जना	१	१५००००					१५००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००
	जम्मा		६१२	१५०००००	१५००००	०	०	०	१६५००००	३४४०००	३१५०००	३२८०००	३२२५००	३४०५००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	कृषि तथा तरकारी खेती तालिम	जना	२००	२०००००					२०००००	४००००	४००००	४००००	५५०००	२५०००
	ह्युस बायरिङ्ग तालिम	जना	५०	१०००००					१०००००				१०००००	
	कृषि तथा भेटेनरी तालिम	जना	५०	१०००००					१०००००	५००००	४००००		१००००	

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	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	जना	३०	७५०००					७५०००					७५०००
	कम्प्युटर तालिम	जना	२५	५००००					५००००	५००००				
	मेकानिकल तालिम	जना	९	१०००००					१०००००			१०००००		
	समुह व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रम	जना	२५२	७५०००					७५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००		
	उन्नत पशुपालन	वटा	५०	१५००००					१५००००	३५०००	४५०००	३५०००	३५०००	
	बेसार, अदुवा खेती	हेक्टर	४	१०००००					१०००००					१०००००
	फलफुल खेती	हेक्टर	२	५००००					५००००		५००००			
	जम्मा		६७२	१००००००	०	०	०	०	१००००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (पर्चा/पम्प्लेट/ क्यालेण्डर आदि)	पटक	५	७५०००					७५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००
	अध्यक्ष सचिव भेला	पटक	२	४००००					४००००			२००००		२००००
	वन तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	१०००००					१०००००	१७०००	१७०००	१७०००	२२०००	२७०००
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	१०००००					१०००००	५००००	५००००			
	लक्षित वर्ग छात्रवृत्ति	वटा	५०	५००००					५००००			१००००	२००००	२००००
	इको क्लब संचालन तथा सहयोग	वटा	३	४००००					४००००	८०००	८०००	६०००	१००००	८०००
	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	स्थान	५	५००००					५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	श्रव्यदृष्य कार्यक्रम	स्थान	९	२५०००					२५०००			१२०००	१३०००	
	अनौपचारिक शिक्षा	स्थान	९	२००००					२००००			१००००	१००००	
	जम्मा		९०	५०००००	०	०	०	०	५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कार्यक्रमहरुको जम्मा		३००२	४५०००००	९३५०००	०	०	०	५४३५०००	११०३०८८	१०७४०८८	१०८२६९८	१०७८६३४	१०९६४९२
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	५०००००					५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कुल जम्मा		३००७	५००००००	९३५०००	०	०	०	५९३५०००	१२०३०८८	११७४०८८	११८२६९८	११७८६३४	११९६४९२

१२. रेवा उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						वार्षिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	वाटो निर्माण/ग्रावेल	कि.मि	४	४०००००	१५०००				४१५०००	६२२५०		२४९०००		१०३७५०
	सिंचाई (कुलो,ढलान र बाँध बोरिङ्ग)	मि.	२००	२२००००	१००००				२३००००	४१८१८.१८	९४०९०.९१		९४०९०.९१	
	विद्यालय/कार्यालय कम्पाउण्ड	मि.		१०००००					१०००००					१०००००
	सिंचाई पोखरी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	१	२००००					२००००				२००००	
	प्रतिशालय निर्माण	वटा	४	२३००००					२३००००	११००००	६००००		६००००	
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय,क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	२	५३००००	२२५००				५५२५००	९३८२०.७५	१५६३६७.९	६२५४७.१७	१३५५१८.९	१०४२४५.३
	जम्मा		२११	१५०००००	४७५००	०	०	०	१५४७५००	३०७८८९	३१०४५९	३११५४७	३०९६१०	३०७९९५
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	तटवन्धन निर्माण /मर्मत	घ.मि.	१०	३०००००	७०५००				३७०५००	३७०५०	७४१००	३७०५०	३७०५०	१८५२५०
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि.	०.२००	५००००	२००००				७००००				७००००	
	कुलो संरक्षण (मर्मत संभार)	मी.	९	१८००००	४५०००				२२५०००	३७५००	७५०००	११२५००		
	वाटो संरक्षण (मर्मत संभार)	मी.	२	४००००	१००००				५००००				५००००	
	गोबरग्यास अनुदान	वटा	१९८	५९४०००	२५७४०००			७९२०००	३९६००००	८०००००	७६००००	८०००००	६०००००	१००००००
	वेकल्पिक उर्जा व्यवस्थापन अनुदान(सोलार प्यानल)	वटा	२	३००००					३००००	३००००				
	शौचालय अनुदान	वटा	३१	७१०००	९४०००			२०००	१६७०००	१४११२६.८	२५८७३.२४			
	थारु सांस्कृतिक संग्रहालय संरक्षण	वटा	१	३००००	७५००			१००००	४७५००	४७५००				
	खानेपानी/मुहान संरक्षण	वटा	१	३००००	७५००				३७५००			३७५००		
	मन्दिर संरक्षण	वटा	३	९००००	१५०००				१०५०००				१०५०००	
	मञ्चान निर्माण	वटा	५	८५०००	२२०००				१०७०००		६९२३५.२९	३७७६४.७१		
	जम्मा	४	२६२	१५०००००	२८६५५००	०	०	८०४०००	५१६९५००	१०९३१७७	१००४२०९	१०२४८१५	८६२०५०	११८५२५०
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	शिप विकाश तथा स्वरोजगार तालिम	वटा	४	१९००००					१९००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	४००००	
	सिंचाई अनुदान (कुलो,बोरिङ्ग निर्माण,जेनेरेटर खरिद)	वटा	५	६६००००	१७७०००				८३७०००	११४१३६.४	१९०२२७.३	१९०२२७.३	१५२१८१.८	१९०२२७.३
	रेसम किरा पालन घर निर्माण	वटा	१	६००००	१५०००				७५०००	७५०००				
	सोलार फेन्स मर्मत	वटा	१	४००००	१००००				५००००				५००००	
	फलफुल विरुवा वितरण	वटा	१०००	५००००	२००००				७००००					७००००
	जम्मा		१०११	१००००००	२२२००००	०	०	०	१२२२०००	२३९१३६	२४०२२७	२४०२२७	२४२१८२	२६०२२७
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	संरक्षण सम्वन्धी जनचेतनामूलक गोष्ठी, अन्तर्क्रिया	पटक	१	४६५००					४६५००		२४५००	२२०००		
	चोरी धिकार नियन्त्रण युवा जागरण अभियान	वटा	५	२२७५००					२२७५००	४५५००	४५५००	४५५००	४५५००	४५५००
	संरक्षण प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार	जना	५	५०००					५०००	२५००		२५००		
	नेतृत्व विकास तथा संरक्षण शिक्षा	जना	१५	७१०००					७१०००	२२०००			२४५००	२४५००
	युवा परिचालन (खरखडाई)	जना	२०	१०००००					१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	खेलकूद अनुदान	वटा		५००००					५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	जम्मा		४६	५०००००	०	०	०	०	५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कार्यक्रमहरुको जम्मा		१५३०	४५०००००	३१३५०००	०	०	८०४०००	८४३९०००	१७४०२०२	१६५४८९५	१६७६५८९	१५१३८४२	१८५३४७३
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष		५०००००					५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कुल जम्मा		१५३०	५००००००	३१३५०००	०	०	८०४०००	८९३९०००	१८४०२०२	१७५४८९५	१७७६५८९	१६१३८४२	१९५३४७३

१३. अयोध्यापुरी उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	बाटो निर्माण/ग्रावेल	कि.मि	४	४५००००	९००००				५४००००	०	१२२५००	१२२५००	१७२५००	१२२५००
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय,क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	३	२५००००	५००००				३०००००			१२००००	६००००	१२००००
	सिंचाई व्यवस्था (इनारा बोरिङ)	वटा	५	८०००००	१६००००				९६००००	३३२०००	२३२०००	१३२०००	१३२०००	१३२०००
	जम्मा		१२	१५०००००	३०००००	०	०	०	१८०००००	३३२०००	३५४५००	३७४५००	३६४५००	३७४५००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	तटवन्धन निर्माण /मर्मत	घ.मि.	८	२२५०००	५००००				२७५०००	०	०	६५०००	१२००००	९००००
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि	८	५३००००	११००००	०	०	०	६४००००	१२२०००	१२२०००	१२२०००	१२२०००	१०२०००
	गोबरग्यास अनुदान	वटा	१७०	५०००००	८००००			६८०००	६४८०००	१२९६००	१२९६००	१२९६००	१२९६००	१२९६००
	मचान निर्माण	वटा	२	२०००००	४००००				२४००००	१२००००	१२००००	०	०	०
	वृक्षारोपण	स्थान	३	४५०००	२००००				५५०००	०	०	०	०	५५०००
	जम्मा		१९१	१५०००००	३०००००	०	०	६८०००	१८५८०००	३५६६००	३५६६००	३६६६००	३५६६००	३५६६००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	कृषि तथा तरकारी खेती तालिम	जना	८३	५००००	२००००				७००००	०	०	०	७००००	०
	हउस बायरिङ तालिम	जना	२०	५००००	५००००				१०००००	०	०	१०००००	०	०
	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	जना	३५	१०००००	७००००				१७००००	०	०	०	८५०००	८५०००
	वेतवाँस सामाग्री वनाउने तालिम	जना	३५	५००००	५००००				१०००००	०	०	१०००००	०	०
	कम्प्युटर तालिम	जना	९	१५००००	१०५०००				२५५०००	८५०००	८५०००	८५०००	०	०
	कुखुरा पालन तालिम	जना	८३	१०००००	३००००				१३००००	०	६५०००	०	०	६५०००
	माछापालन बोरिङ	पटक	४	२२५०००	६५०००				२९००००	१२००००	४००००	०	६५०००	६५०००
	पशु भ्याक्सेन तथा शिवीर	पटक	२	७५०००	२५०००				१०००००	०	३५०००	०	०	६५०००
	सिमान्तकृत व्यावसाय	समुह	८	२०००००	६००००				२६००००	६५०००	६५०००	६५०००	६५०००	०
	जम्मा		२७९	१००००००	४७५०००	०	०	०	१४७५०००	२७००००	२९००००	३५००००	२८५०००	२८००००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	खरखडाई गास्ति	पटक	२	५००००	०				५००००	२५०००	०	०	२५०००	०
	दिवस समारोह	पटक	२	७५०००	५००००				१२५०००	०	०	५००००	०	७५०००
	महिला ससक्तिकरण	पटक	१	५००००	०				५००००	०	५००००	०	०	०
	जंगली जनावर द्वन्द्व न्युनिकरण	पटक	२	५००००	५००००				१०००००	०	०	५००००	५००००	०
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	९००००	९००००				१८००००	०	९००००	९००००	०	०
	शिशु/बाल शिक्षा	वटा	३	१०५०००	५५०००				१६००००	६५०००	०	०	४००००	५५०००
	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	स्थान	४	८००००	२५०००				१०५०००	३००००	२००००	०	३००००	२५०००
	जम्मा		१६	५०००००	२७००००	०	०	०	७७००००	१२००००	१६००००	१९००००	१४५०००	१५५०००
	कार्यक्रमहरुको जम्मा		४९८	४५०००००	१३४५०००	०	०	६८०००	५९०३०००	१०९३६००	११७६१००	१२८११००	११६६१००	११८६१००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	५०००००	०				५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कुल जम्मा		५०३	५००००००	१३४५०००	०	०	६८०००	६४०३०००	११९३६००	१२७६१००	१३८११००	१२६६१००	१२८६१००

१४. निर्मल ठोरी उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)					आर्थिक वर्ष					
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	वाटो निर्माण/ गावेल	कि.मि.	४	२०००००					२०००००			२०००००		
	फर्निचर व्यवस्था (विद्यालय, समह, समिति)	बटा	२	३०००००					३०००००			१०००००	२०००००	
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय,क्लव, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	बटा	५	१००००००					१००००००	३०००००	३०००००		१०००००	३०००००
	जम्मा		११	१५०००००	०	०	०	०	१५०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	तटवन्धन निर्माण /मर्मत	घ.मि.	३	१५००००					१५००००		५००००		५००००	५००००
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि.	११	५६००००					५६००००	१५००००	१०००००	१४००००	९००००	१०००००
	फायरलाईन व्यवस्थापन	कि.मि.	२	४००००					४००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	
	गोबरस्यास अनुदान	बटा	४०	१३००००					१३००००	२००००	२००००	३००००	३००००	३००००
	वैकल्पिक उर्जा व्यवस्थापन अनुदान(सोलार प्यानल)	बटा	२०	२५००००					२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	सामुदायिक वन व्यवस्थापन	बटा	३	२५००००					२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	नर्सरी स्थापना/ वृक्षारोपण	बटा	१	१०००००					१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	जम्मा			१५०००००	०	०	०	०	१५०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	कृषि तथा तरकारी खेती तालिम	जना	१४०	१४००००					१४००००		७००००			७००००
	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	जना	१४०	१४००००					१४००००			७००००		७००००
	मोबाईल मर्मत तालिम	जना	१४०	१४००००					१४००००	७००००			७००००	
	बाखा पालन (साटासाट तथा अनुदान)कार्यक्रम	जना	१००	१०००००					१०००००	३००००	४००००	३००००		
	कम्प्युटर तालिम	जना	१४०	१४००००					१४००००		७००००		७००००	
	कखुरा पालन तालिम	जना	१००	१०००००					१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	वंगुरपालन अनुदान	जना	२४	२४००००					२४००००	६००००		६००००	४००००	४००००
	जम्मा			१००००००	०	०	०	०	१००००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	५	५०००००					५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	जम्मा		५	५०००००	०	०	०	०	५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कार्यक्रमहरूको जम्मा			४५०००००	०	०	०	०	४५०००००	९०००००	९०००००	९०००००	९०००००	९०००००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५						४५००००					
	कुल जम्मा		५	४५०००००	०	०	०	०	४९५००००	९०००००	९०००००	९०००००	९०००००	९०००००

१५. सिखौली उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	बाटो निर्माण/ग्रावेल	कि.मि	९	२९००००	१५००००			५००००	४९००००	७८०००	१३८०००	८८०००	९८०००	८८०००
	विद्युतीय तथा अन्य तारवार	कि.मि	३	१०००००	५००००			०	१५००००	५००००			४००००	६००००
	वाँध निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	५	२३००००	१२५०००			१०००००	४५५०००	९५०००	९५०००	९५०००	९५०००	७५०००
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय, क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	५	२४००००	१५००००			२५००००	६४००००	१३००००	१२००००	१३००००	१३००००	१३००००
	स्ल्याव कल्भर्ट निर्माण	वटा	४	१५००००	५००००			०	२०००००	३००००	६५०००	४००००	०	६५०००
	सिंचाई व्यवस्था (इनारा वोरिड)	वटा	५	१८००००	७००००			१०००००	३५००००	४४०००	६४०००	७४०००	८४०००	८४०००
	खानेपानी व्यवस्थापन	वटा	३	७००००	२००००			५००००	१४००००	४००००	०	५००००	५००००	०
	विद्युतीकरण (पोल तार समेत)	वटा	४	९००००	४००००			२००००	१५००००	७००००	०	४००००	४००००	०
	जम्मा		३८	१३५००००	६५५०००	०	०	५७००००	२५७५०००	५३७०००	४८२०००	५१७०००	५३७०००	५०२०००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	घाँसे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	५	६५०००	०			०	६५०००	२५०००	२००००	०	२००००	०
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०
	गोबरग्याँस अनुदान	वटा	२५०	३७५०००	०			०	३७५०००	७५०००	७५०००	७५०००	७५०००	७५०००
	सामुदायिक वन व्यवस्थापन	वटा	३	३०००००	०			०	३०००००	१०००००	०	१०००००	०	१०००००
	चेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम	वटा	८	१६००००	०			०	१६००००	०	५००००	१५०००	५००००	४५०००
	धार्मीक वन विकाश तथा सम्पदा संरक्षण	वटा	१	५००००	०			०	५००००	२००००	०	३००००	०	०
	पार्क निर्माण (प्रवेशद्वार/खेल मैदान)	वटा	१	१५००००	०			०	१५००००	०	७५०००	०	७५०००	०
	युवा जागरण कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	२५००००	०			०	२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	जम्मा		२७३	१३५००००	०	०	०	१३५००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	कृषि तथा तरकारी खेती तालिम	जना	२५	२७०००				२७०००	०	०	०	०	२७०००	०
	कुक वेटर तालिम	जना	२७	१३५०००				१३५०००	४५०००	४५०००	४५०००	०	०	०
	डाईभिङ्ग तालिम	जना	२७	१३५०००				१३५०००	९००००	०	०	०	४५०००	०
	मोवाईल मर्मत तालिम	जना	३६	२८८०००				२८८०००	४५०००	९००००	९००००	६३०००	०	०
	कम्प्युटर तालिम	जना	१५५	३१५०००				३१५०००	०	४५०००	४५०००	९००००	१३५०००	१३५०००
	जम्मा		२७०	९०००००	०	०	०	९०००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	सहकारी अनुदान र व्यवस्थापन	पटक	२	८००००				८००००	०	४००००	०	४००००	०	०
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	३	१८५०००				१८५०००	६००००	०	६००००	०	६५०००	०
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि होडिङ्ग बोर्ड निर्माण	वटा	३	३००००				३००००	१००००	१००००	०	१००००	०	०
	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	स्थान	३	३००००				३००००	०	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	०
	संरक्षण प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार	जना	५	५००००				५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	छात्रवृत्ति	जना	१५	७५०००				७५०००	१००००	२००००	१००००	२००००	१५०००	०
	संस्थागत विकास													
	जम्मा		३१	४५००००	०	०	०	४५००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००
	कार्यक्रमहरूको जम्मा		६१२	४०५००००	६५५०००	०	०	५७००००	५२७५०००	१०७७०००	१०२२०००	१०५७०००	१०७७०००	१०४२०००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	४५००००				४५००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००
	कुल जम्मा		६१७	४५०००००	६५५०००	०	०	५७००००	५७२५०००	११६७०००	१११२०००	११४७०००	११६७०००	११३२०००

१६. सिसवार उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	बाटो निर्माण / ग्रावेल	कि.मि	९	८६००००	२५८०००			२५०००	११४३०००	२६३०००	१७००००	२५००००	१६००००	३०००००
	कुलो निर्माण / मर्मत	मि.	२०	३००००	९०००			५०००	४४०००		४४०००			
	कार्यालय गेट निर्माण	वटा	१	३००००	९०००			५०००	४४०००	४४०००	०	०	०	०
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय, क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	८	२४००००	७२०००	०	०	४००००	३५२०००	०	११८०००	८८०००	६८०००	७८०००
	स्व्याव कल्भर्ट निर्माण	वटा	३	९००००	२७०००	०	०	१५०००	१३२०००	४४०००	४४०००	०	४४०००	०
	हयुम पाइप खरिद	वटा	३	९००००	२७०००			१००००	१२७०००	४५०००			८२०००	
	सिंचाई व्यवस्था (इनारा बोरिड)	वटा	२	६००००	१८०००	०	०	१००००	८८०००	०	४२०००	०	४६०००	०
	शौचालय निर्माण	वटा	१	३००००	९०००			५०००	४४०००	४४०००				
	खानेपानी व्यवस्थापन	वटा	२	७००००	२१०००	०	०	१००००	१०१०००	०	०	५५५००	४५५००	०
	जम्मा		४८	१५०००००	४५००००	०	०	१२५०००	२०७५०००	४४००००	४१८०००	३९३५००	४४५५००	३७८०००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	तटवन्धन निर्माण / मर्मत	घ.मि.	१५	४२५०००	०			४२५००	४६७५००	८३५००	७३५००	१०८५००	१२३५००	७८५००
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि.	१२	४६९०००	०	०	०	४३४००	५०४४००	१३५०००	१०३०००	१०३०००	९८०००	६५४००
	गोबरग्यांस अनुदान	वटा	३०	९००००	०			०	९००००	१८०००	१८०००	१८०००	१८०००	१८०००
	पार्क निर्माण (प्रवेशद्वार/खेल मैदान)	वटा	१	९००००	०			९०००	९९०००					९९०००
	वृत्तचित्र निर्माण प्रदर्शन	वटा												
	गोही कछुवा संरक्षण अभियान	पटक	५	५००००	०			०	५००००	१५०००	१००००	१००००	७०००	८०००
	वन्यजन्तुवाट भएको क्षतिको राहत अनुदान	पटक	५	२५००००	०			०	२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	पिकनीक स्पट तथा वाटिका निर्माण	पटक	३	७९०००	०	०	०	७९००	८६९००	०	३४५००	३९५००	१२९००	०
	कार्यालयमा पर्खाल निर्माण	पटक	१	३००००	०			०	३००००		३००००			
	सामुदायिक भवन तारवार	पटक	१	१००००	०			१०००	११०००				११०००	
	वृक्षारोपण	स्थान	१	१५०००	०			१५००	१६५००	१६५००				
	जम्मा		७४	१५०००००	०	०	०	१०५३००	१६०५३००	३१८०००	३१९०००	३२९०००	३२०४००	३१८९००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	कृषि तथा तरकारी खेती तालिम	जना	१००	१०००००	०			५०००	१०५०००			१०५०००		
	कडाई बुनाई तथा सितारा भर्ने तालिम	जना	३८	९५०००	०			४७५०	९९७५०		९९७५०			
	कृषि तथा भेटेनरी तालिम	जना	४५	९००००	०			४५००	९४५००					९४५००
	पेन्टिङ तालिम	जना	३०	५००००	०			२५००	५२५००	५२५००				
	प्लम्बिङ तालिम	जना	३०	४५०००	०			२२५०	४७२५०			४७२५०		
	व्युटिपालर तालिम	जना	२५	१२५०००	०			६२५०	१३१२५०				१३१२५०	
	रेडियो उद्घोषण तालिम	जना	६	५००००	०			२५००	५२५००		५२५००			
	नेचर गाईड तालिम / सहयोग	वटा	३	१३००००	०			६५००	१३६५००	१३६५००				

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	लेखा तालिम	पटक	१	६००००	०			३०००	६३०००					६३०००	
	नेतृत्व विकास तालिम	पटक	१	४००००	०			२०००	४२०००		४२०००				
	ईमेल इन्टरनेट तालिम	पटक	५	८००००	०			४०००	८४०००	२४०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	
	सस् वनाउने तालिम	पटक	१	४००००	०			२०००	४२०००			४२०००			
	ग्रिल वनाउने तालिम	पटक	१	९५०००	०			४७५०	९९७५०						९९७५०
	जम्मा		२८६	१००००००	०	०	०	५००००	१०५००००	२१३०००	२०९२५०	२०९२५०	२०९२५०	२०९२५०	२०९२५०
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम														
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी जनचेतनामूलक गोष्ठी, अर्त्तिक्रिया	पटक	५	१३५०००	०			०	१३५०००	२००००	४००००	१५०००	२५०००	३५०००	
	संरक्षण खेलकुद प्रतियोगिता	पटक	४	१३००००	०			०	१३००००		४००००	२५०००	२५०००	४००००	
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	३	१२००००	०			०	१२००००	६००००		२५०००	३५०००		
	इको क्लव वातावरण संरक्षण	वटा	१	२००००	०			०	२००००			२००००			
	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	स्थान	५	७००००	०			०	७००००	१५०००	१५०००	१००००	१००००	२००००	
	संरक्षण प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार	जना	५	२५०००	०			०	२५०००	५०००	५०००	५०००	५०००	५०००	५०००
	जम्मा		२३	५०००००	०	०	०	०	५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कार्यक्रमहरूको जम्मा		४३१	४५०००००	४५००००	०	०	२८०३००	५२३०३००	१०७१०००	१०४६२५०	१०३१७५०	१०७५१५०	१०६६१५०	१०६६१५०
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	५०००००					५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कुल जम्मा		४३६	५००००००	४५००००	०	०	२८०३००	५७३०३००	११७१०००	११४६२५०	११३१७५०	११७५१५०	११६६१५०	११६६१५०

१७. लामीचौर उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	तटबन्धन निर्माण / मर्मत	घ.मि.	६५	२०००००	१०००००				३०००००	१५००००	०	१५००००	०	०
	वाटो निर्माण / यावेल	कि.मि.	०.५००	६५००००	२५२०००				९०२०००	१५०४००	२००४००	१५०४००	२००४००	२००४००
	स्ल्याव क्लम्बट निर्माण	वटा	२	६५००००	२१००००				८६००००	१४२०००	१९२०००	१४२०००	१९२०००	१९२०००
	जम्मा		६७.५	१५०००००	५६२०००	०	०	०	२०६२०००	४४२४००	३९२४००	४४२४००	३९२४००	३९२४००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	घाँसे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	३०	३०००००	१२६०००				४२६०००	१४२०००	०	१४२०००	०	१४२०००
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण / मर्मत	कि.मि.	५	२५५०००	१११३००	०	०	०	३६६३००	६२०००	६२०००	७२०००	७२०००	९८३००
	सामुदायिक वन व्यवस्थापन	वटा	३	३४५०००	१४०७००				४८५७००	८८०००	८८०००	७८०००	७८०००	१५३७००
	सिमसार क्षेत्र (ताल पोखरी) निर्माण	वटा	१	२०००००	८४०००				२८४०००	१४२०००	०	१४२०००	०	०
	पर्यटन पूर्वाधार निर्माण	स्थान	२	४०००००	१६८०००				५६८०००	०	२८४०००	०	२८४०००	०
	जम्मा	घ	४१	१५०००००	६३००००	०	०	०	२१३००००	४३४०००	४३४०००	४३४०००	४३४०००	३९४०००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	कृषि तथा तरकारी खेती तालिम	जना	१००	१०००००	०				१०००००	५००००	०	०	५००००	०
	कक वेटर तालिम	जना	१७	१०००००	०				१०००००	५००००	०	०	५००००	०
	डाईभिङ्ग तालिम	जना		१०००००	०				१०००००	०	०	०	०	१०००००
	कम्प्युटर तालिम	जना	९०	१४००००	०				१४००००	०	४००००	०	५००००	५००००
	मैनवती तालिम	जना	६०	६००००	०				६००००	०	६००००	०	०	०
	नेचर गाईड तालिम / सहयोग	वटा	२	५००००	०				५००००	०	०	०	५००००	०
	माछापालन	वटा	२	९००००	०				९००००	४००००	०	५००००	०	०
	सिंचाइ, इनार वोरिङ्ग	वटा	७	३६००००	०				३६००००	६००००	१०००००	१०००००	०	१०००००
	जम्मा		२७८	१००००००	०	०	०	०	१००००००	२०००००	२०००००	१५००००	२०००००	२५००००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी जनचेतनामूलक गोपि, अन्तर्क्रिया	पटक	३	४५०००	०	०	०	०	४५०००	०	२००००	१००००	०	१५०००
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (रेडियो एफ एमवाट)	पटक	४	६५०००	०				६५०००	२५०००	०	१००००	१००००	२००००
	वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विद्यालय पाठ्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	३	११००००	०				११००००	५००००	०	६००००	०	०
	महिला सर्सात्तिकरण	पटक	१	२५०००	०				२५०००	०	०	०	०	२५०००
	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन	पटक	१	१५०००	०				१५०००	१५०००	०	०	०	०
	सामुदायिक वन व्यवस्थापन	पटक	१	२५०००	०				२५०००	०	०	०	०	२५०००
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	१७००००	०				१७००००	०	८००००	०	९००००	०
	संरक्षण प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार	जना	५	२५०००	०				२५०००	१००००	०	०	०	१५०००
	लेखा व्यवस्थापन तालिम	वटा	२	२००००	०				२००००	०	०	२००००	०	०
	जम्मा		२२	५०००००	०	०	०	०	५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कार्यक्रमहरूको जम्मा		४०८.५	४५०००००	११९२०००	०	०	०	५६९२०००	११७६४००	११२६४००	११२६४००	११२६४००	११३६४००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च													
		वर्ष	५	५०००००	०				५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	कुल जम्मा		४१३.५	५००००००	११९२०००	०	०	०	६१९२०००	१२७६४००	१२२६४००	१२२६४००	१२२६४००	१२३६४००

१८. अमलटारी उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	बाटो निर्माण / ग्रावेल	कि.मि.	६	५०००००					५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	विद्यालय निर्माण तथा अनुदान	वटा	३	१०००००					१०००००	०	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००
	सिंचाई व्यवस्था (इनार) बोरिङ	वटा	५	५०००००					५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	पर्यटन पूर्वाधार निर्माण	वटा		३७५०००					३७५०००	७५०००	७५०००	७५०००	७५०००	७५०००
	मसानघाट/क्रियापुत्री घर टहरो	वटा	१	२५००००					२५००००	२५०००	०	०	०	०
	जम्मा		१५	१५०००००	०	०	०	०	१५०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	तटवन्धन निर्माण /मर्मत	घ.मि.	७	२०००००					२०००००	०	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि.	७	४७५०००	०	०	०	०	४७५०००	५५०००	१०५०००	१०५०००	१०५०००	१०५०००
	गोबरग्याँस अनुदान	वटा	१६०	५०००००					५०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	वृत्तचित्र निर्माण प्रदर्शनि	वटा	१	१०००००					१०००००	१०००००	०	०	०	०
	युवा जागरण कार्यक्रम	पटक		१५००००					१५००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००
	संरक्षण पुरस्कार	जना	१५	७५०००					७५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००	१५०००
	जम्मा	प	१९०	१५०००००	०	०	०	०	१५०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम	प												
	कृषि तथा तरकारी खेती तालिम	जना	२५०	२५००००					२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	पशुपालन तालिम	जना	७०	१०००००					१०००००	०	३५०००	३००००	३५०००	०
	झुस वायरिङ्ग तालिम	जना	५०	६५०००					६५०००	०	३५०००	०	०	३००००
	कक बेटर तालिम	जना	१८	१०५०००					१०५०००	४००००	०	३५०००	३००००	०
	डुईभिङ्ग तालिम	जना	१५	१०००००					१०००००	३००००	०	३५०००	०	३५०००
	व्युटिपार्लर तालिम	जना	१३	६५०००					६५०००	३००००	०	०	०	३५०००
	प्लम्बर तालिम	वटा	२	६५०००					६५०००	०	३००००	०	३५०००	०
	बोटे मूसहर माछा पोखरी	वटा	५	२५००००					२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	जम्मा		४२३	१००००००	०	०	०	०	१००००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००	२०००००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	जैविक विविधता/सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	१०००००					१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (रेडियो एफ एमबाट)	पटक	५	१२५०००					१२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००
	संरक्षण खेलकूद प्रतियोगिता	पटक	५	१०००००					१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	संरक्षण पुस्तकालय	वटा	१	१२५०००					१२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००	२५०००
	संरक्षण छात्रवृत्ती उच्च मा.वि.	जना	५	५०००००					५०००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	जम्मा		२१	५००००००	०	०	०	०	५००००००	१००००००	१००००००	१००००००	१००००००	१००००००
	कार्यक्रमहरुको जम्मा		६४९	४५००००००	०	०	०	०	४५००००००	९००००००	९००००००	९००००००	९००००००	९००००००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष		५०००००					५०००००	१००००००	१००००००	१००००००	१००००००	१००००००
	कुल जम्मा		६४९	५०००००००	०	०	०	०	५०००००००	१०००००००	१०००००००	१०००००००	१०००००००	१०००००००

१९. नन्दभाउजु उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	बाटो निर्माण/ग्रावेल	कि.मि	२	१६६६७	८३३३४				२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	सिंचाई (कुलो,ढलान र बाँध बोरिङ्ग)	मि.	२	११६६६७	५८३३३४				१७५०००	२००००	२००००	५५०००	४००००	४००००
	फर्निचर व्यवस्था (विद्यालय, समहू, समिति)	वटा	२	६६६६७	३३३३४				१०००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	मठ,गुम्बा र मन्दिर निर्माण/मर्मत	वटा	१	५३३३३	२६६६७				८००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	२००००	३००००
	ढल निकास व्यवस्था	वटा	१	१०००००	५००००				१५००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय,क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	३	२९३३३२	१४६६६६	०	०	०	४४००००	९००००	१०००००	१०००००	५००००	१०००००
	वाल तथा शिशु कक्षा संचालन/सहयोग	वटा	१	२६६६७	१३३३४				४००००	०	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	स्ल्याब कल्भर्ट निर्माण	वटा	४	१६६६६७	८३३३४				२५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	सिंचाई व्यवस्था (इनारा बोरिङ्ग)	वटा	१	१०००००	५००००				१५००००	१०००००	५००००	०	०	०
	शौचालय निर्माण	वटा	३	१२००००	६००००				१८००००	३००००	६००००	३००००	६००००	०
	खानेपानी व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१	२००००	१००००				३००००	०	०	१००००	१००००	१००००
	पार्क निर्माण	वटा	१	३३३३३	१६६६७				५००००	५००००	०	०	०	०
	मसानघाट/क्रियापुत्री घर टहरो	वटा	१	७००००	३५०००				१०५०००	०	०	३५०००	३५०००	३५०००
	नन्दभाउजु कलेज व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१	१६६६६७	८३३३४				२५००००	०	५००००	५००००	७५०००	७५०००
	जम्मा		२४	१५०००००	७५०००००	०	०	०	२२५००००	४५००००	४५००००	४५००००	४५००००	४५००००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	तटवन्धन निर्माण /मर्मत	घ.मि.	१	६६६७	३३३३.५				१००००.५	१००००	०	०	०	०
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि.	३	४०००००	२०००००	०	०	०	६०००००	१०००००	१५००००	१०००००	१५००००	१०००००
	गोबरर्यास अनुदान	वटा	८०	२५००००	१२५०००				३७५०००	७५०००	७५०००	७५०००	७५०००	७५०००
	सिमसार क्षेत्र (ताल पोखरी) निर्माण	वटा	१	१०००००	५००००				१५००००	५००००	०	५००००	०	५००००
	राईनोकप	पटक	५	३३३३३३	१६६६६६.५				४९९९९९.५	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००	१०००००
	समुह सरसफाई	पटक	५	२१६६६६	१०८३३३				३२४९९९	६५०००	६५०००	६५०००	६५०००	६५०००
	सांस्कृतिक तथा ऐतिहासिक स्थल संरक्षण	पटक	४	७३३३४	३६६६७				१०१००१	०	१००००	१००००	४००००	५००००
	वृक्षारोपण	स्थान	५	१२००००	६००००				१८००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	२००००	१००००
	जम्मा		१०४	१५०००००	७५०००००	०	०	०	२२५००००	४५००००	४५००००	४५००००	४५००००	४५००००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	कृषि तथा तरकारी खेती तालिम	जना	१६५	१६६६६७	८३३३४				२५०००१	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	पशुपालन तालिम	जना	४०	६६६६७	३३३३४				१००००१	०	०	५००००	५००००	०
	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	जना	२०	६३३३३	३१६६७				९५०००	४५०००	०	०	०	५००००
	नेतृत्व विकास तालीम	जना	५०	५३३३३	२६६६७				८००००	४००००	०	०	०	४००००
	च्याउ खेती तालीम	जना		३३३३३	१६६६७				५००००	०	५००००	०	०	०
	सहकारी अनुदान	वटा	५	१६६६६७	८३३३४				२५०००१	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००	५००००
	पशु विकास अनुदान	वटा	५	१३३३३३	६६६६७				२०००००	४००००	४००००	४००००	४००००	४००००

Management Plan for Chitwan National Park and It's Buffer Zone 2013-2017

	लेखा तालिम	पटक	२	६६६६७	३३३३४			१००००१	५००००	०	०	०	५००००
	आर्गनिक जनचेतना	पटक	४	७६६६७	३६३३४			११५००१	२५०००	३००००	३००००	३००००	०
	लक्षित वर्ग आय आर्जन	पटक	३	१०००००	५००००			१५००००	०	५००००	५००००	५००००	०
	विउ अनुदान	पटक	४	७३३३३	३६६६७			११००००	०	३००००	३००००	३००००	२००००
	जम्मा		२९८	१००००००	५०००००	०	०	१५०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००	३०००००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम												
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी जनचेतनामूलक गोष्ठी, अर्न्तक्रिया	पटक	४	५३३३३	२६६६६.५			७९९९९.५	०	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम	पटक	४	५३३३३	२६६६६.५			७९९९९.५	०	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	जैविक विविधता/साँस्कृतिक संरक्षण कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	६००००	३००००			९००००	१००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	१	६६६६७	३३३३४			१००००१	१०००००	०	०	०	०
	इको क्लव संचालन तथा सहयोग	वटा	१४	१०६६६७	०	५३३३३	०	१६००००	०	४००००	४००००	४००००	४००००
	संरक्षण कोष	वटा	१	१०००००	५००००			१५००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००
	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	स्थान	५	६००००	३००००			९००००	१००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००
	जम्मा		३४	५०००००	०	२५००००	०	७५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००
	कार्यक्रमहरूको जम्मा		४६०	४५०००००	२००००००	२५००००	०	६७५००००	१३५००००	१३५००००	१३५००००	१३५००००	१३५००००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष		५०००००	०	२५००००	०	७५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००	१५००००
	कुल जम्मा		४६०	५००००००	२००००००	५०००००	०	७५०००००	१५०००००	१५०००००	१५०००००	१५०००००	१५०००००

२०. गोसाईबाबा उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	तटबन्धन निर्माण/मर्मत	घ.मि.	६०	१२००००					१२००००	०	०	६००००	३००००	३००००
	बाटो निर्माण/ग्रावेल	कि.मि.	३	२३४०००					२३४०००	५४०००	९००००	६००००	०	३००००
	पक्क पखाल निर्माण	कि.मि.	१	५७०००					५७०००	०	०	५७०००	०	०
	पक्क कुलो तथा ढल निकास निर्माण	कि.मि.	३	१९१०००					१९१०००	७०००	९००००	३००००	०	०
	खानेपानी निर्माण/मर्मत	बटा	२	१५००००					१५००००	०	३००००	३००००	६००००	३००००
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय,क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	बटा	१	१४७०००					१४७०००	२७०००	३००००	०	९००००	०
	हयुम पाइप खरिद	बटा	२	६००००					६००००	०	०	०	०	६००००
	सिंचाई व्यवस्था (इनारा बोरिङ)	बटा	१	१७४०००					१७४०००	५४०००	०	६००००	३००००	३००००
	विद्युतीकरण (पोल तार समेत)	बटा	१६	१२७०००					१२७०००	३७०००	३००००	०	३००००	३००००
	विद्युत मिटर (सिंचाईलाई)	बटा	१	३००००					३००००	३००००	०	०	०	०
	मटर खरिद	बटा	१	६००००					६००००	०	०	३००००	०	३००००
	जम्मा		९१	१३५००००	०	०	०	०	१३५००००	२७३०००	२७००००	३२७०००	२४००००	२४००००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	तटबन्धन निर्माण /मर्मत	घ.मि.	२	६००००					६००००	०	०	०	३००००	३००००
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण/मर्मत	कि.मि.	१२	८२००००	०	०	०	०	८२००००	१५००००	१५००००	१८००००	१५००००	१९००००
	गोबरग्यास अनुदान	बटा		१७१०००					१७१०००	४२०००	४२०००	४२०००	१५०००	३००००
	शौचालय अनुदान	बटा	१५	९६०००					९६०००	२००००	२३०००	१८०००	१५०००	२००००
	मचान निर्माण	बटा	१	६००००					६००००	०	०	०	३००००	३००००
	वन गस्ति	पटक	७१५	१४३०००					१४३०००	२८०००	२५०००	३००००	३००००	३००००
	जम्मा	घ	७४५	१३५००००	०	०	०	०	१३५००००	२४००००	२४००००	२७००००	२७००००	३३३००००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम													
	कृषि तथा तरकारी खेती तालिम	जना	२४०	२८००००					२८००००	४००००	६००००	५००००	५००००	८००००
	पशुपालन तालिम	जना	६५	१०००००					१०००००	०	०	५००००	५००००	०
	कुकु वेटर तालिम	जना	५	३००००					३००००	०	०	०	३००००	०
	डुईभिङ्ग तालिम	जना	४	६००००					६००००	५००००	०	१००००	०	०
	कडाई बुनाई तथा सितारा भर्ने तालिम	जना	२५	३००००					३००००	०	३००००	०	०	०
	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	जना	१००	१४५०००					१४५०००	३००००	४००००	४००००	३५०००	०
	पेन्टिङ्ग तालिम	जना	२५	३००००					३००००	०	०	०	३००००	०
	च्याउ खेती तालिम	जना	२५	१५०००					१५०००	१५०००	०	०	०	०
	नेचर गाईड तालिम /सहयोग	बटा	२	२००००					२००००	०	२००००	०	०	०
	आयआर्जन कोष	बटा	१	१९००००					१९००००	५००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	५००००
	जम्मा		४९२	९०००००	०	०	०	०	९०००००	१८५०००	१८००००	१८००००	२२५०००	१३००००

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४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	जैविक विविधता / सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण कार्यक्रम	पटक	५	६१०००				६१०००	१००००	१००००	११०००	१५०००	१५०००	
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	८००००				८००००	४००००	४००००	०	०	०	
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि होडिङ्ग बोर्ड निर्माण	वटा	१२	६००००			१५०००	७५०००	०	१३०००	१३०००	२३०००	२६०००	
	उद्घोषण तालिम	वटा	१	२००००				२००००	०	०	०	०	२००००	
	बोटे मुसहर उपचार कोष	वटा	१	२५०००				२५०००	५०००	०	१००००	१००००	०	
	इको क्लव संचालन तथा सहयोग	वटा	५	६६०००				६६०००	५०००	१००००	११०००	२५०००	१५०००	
	नेतृत्व विकास तथा संरक्षण शिक्षा	जना	१४	१४०००				१४०००	०	०	१४०००	०	०	
	बोटे माभी मुसहरका वच्चाहरुलाई छात्रवृत्ती	जना	११०	११००००				११००००	३००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	२००००	
	लेखा व्यवस्थापन तालिम	वटा	१	१४०००				१४०००	०	०	१४०००	०	०	
	जम्मा		१५१	४५००००	०	०	०	१५०००	४६५०००	९००००	९३०००	९३०००	९६०००	
	कार्यक्रमहरुको जम्मा		१४७९	४०५००००	०	०	०	१५०००	४०६५०००	७८८०००	७८३०००	८७००००	८२८०००	७९६०००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	४५००००				४५००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	
	कुल जम्मा		१४८४	४५०००००	०	०	०	१५०००	४५१५०००	८७८०००	८७३०००	९६००००	९१८०००	८८६०००

२१. दाउन्नेदेवी उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)					आर्थिक वर्ष						
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४	
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम														
	बाटो निर्माण / ग्रावेल	कि.मि.	९	८४३७५०	४४५००				८८८२५०	१४३०००	१११०५०	१७७६५०	२४५१५०	२९१४००	
	विद्युतीय तथा अन्य तारवार	कि.मि.	०.३००	६७५००	१२०००				७९५००	०	४३७५०	०	०	७९५००	
	कुलो निर्माण / मर्मत	मि.	११०	३३७५०	१००००				४३७५०	०	४३७५०	०	०	०	
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय, क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	२	१०१२५०	४०५००				१४१७५०	५४०००	०	८७७५०	०	०	
	स्त्याव कल्भर्ट निर्माण	वटा	४	१६८७५०	३८३५०				२०७१००	३३४५०	१३००३३	४३६१७	०	०	
	खानेपानी व्यवस्थापन	वटा	२	१०१२५०	१३०००				११४२५०	७४०००	०	०	४०२५०	०	
	विद्युतीकरण (पोल तार समेत)	वटा	६	३३७५०	८०००				४१७५०	०	४१७५०	०	०	०	
	जम्मा		१३३	१३५००००	१६६३५०	०	०	०	१५१६३५०	३०४४५०	३२६५८३	३०९०१७	२८५४००	२९०९००	
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम														
	पर्यटन क्षेत्र वृक्षारोपण तथा काँडेतरवार	मि	२५००	४५७५००	०				४५७५००	९१५००	९१५००	९१५००	९१५००	९१५००	
	गोबरग्याँस अनुदान	वटा	५०	१५००००	०				१५००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	
	चेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम	वटा	८	१५००००	०				१५००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	३००००	
	वन गाँस्त	पटक	१२	५००००	०				५००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	
	वन हेराल तथा बोटेम्यानको तलव	जना	५	४८७५००	०				४८७५००	९७५००	९७५००	९७५००	९७५००	९७५००	
	हेराल पोषाक	जना	५	५४०००	०				५४०००	११०००	११०००	११०००	११०००	११०००	
	जम्मा	प	२५८०	१३५००००	०	०	०	०	१३५००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	२७००००	
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम														
	मोटरसाईकल / साईकल मर्मत तालिम	जना	२०	२५०००	०				२५०००	२५०००	०	०	०	०	
	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	जना	३०	१०००००	०				१०००००	५००००	५००००	०	०	०	
	कम्प्युटर तालिम	जना	१५	३००००	०				३००००	३००००	०	०	०	०	
	मैनवती तालिम	जना	२५	२५०००	०				२५०००	०	०	२५०००	०	०	
	घुम्तीकोष परिचालन	जना	२४	२४००००	०				२४००००	०	६००००	६००००	६००००	६००००	
	चर्खा वितरण	वटा	४०	६००००	०				६००००	०	०	६००००	०	०	
	स्प्रेटकी वितरण	वटा	१०	८००००	०				८००००	४००००	०	०	४००००	०	
	सहकारी अनुदान	वटा	१	५०००	०				५०००	०	०	०	०	५०००	
	सिंचाइ, इनार बोरिङ्ग	वटा	५	१७५०००	०				१७५०००	३५०००	३५०००	३५०००	३५०००	३५०००	
	जडिदुटि खेती सञ्चालन	वटा	२	८००००	०				८००००	०	०	०	४००००	४००००	
	डोरी मेसिन सञ्चालन	वटा	१	१००००	०				१००००	०	०	०	१००००	०	
	विउ औषधि अनुदान	समूह	२	७००००	०				७००००	०	३५०००	०	३५०००	०	
	जम्मा		१७५	९०००००	०	०	०	०	९०००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००	१८००००	
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम														
	हाजीरि जवाफ प्रतियोगिता	पटक	१	१५०००	०				१५०००	०	०	१५०००	०	०	
	लक्षित वर्गको कार्यक्रम	पटक	१	१००००	०				१००००	०	०	०	१००००	०	
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	२	१२५०००	१००००	०	०	०	१३५०००	९५०००	०	०	४००००	०	
	संरक्षण शिक्षा (विद्यालय स्तर)	वटा	८	४५०००	०				४५०००	०	४५०००	०	०	०	
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि होडिङ्ग बोर्ड निर्माण	वटा	१२	६००००	०				६००००	०	०	३००००	०	३००००	
	वन्यजन्तु चोरी शिकार प्रतिरोध कार्यक्रम	वटा	२	४००००	०				४००००	०	२००००	०	०	२००००	
	चोरी शिकार नियन्त्रण युवा जागरण अभियान	वटा	३	१०५०००	०				१०५०००	०	४५०००	४५०००	४५०००	१५०००	
	उ.स.अध्यक्ष सचिव तालिम	वटा	२	५००००	०				५००००	०	२५०००	०	२५०००	०	
	जम्मा		३१	४५००००	१००००	०	०	०	४६५०००	९५०००	९५०००	९५०००	९५०००	९५०००	
	कार्यक्रमहरूको जम्मा		२९१९	४०५००००	१७६३५०	०	०	०	४२२६३५०	८४९४५०	८६६५८३	८४९०१७	८३०४००	८३०९००	
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	४५००००	०				४५००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	९००००	
	कुल जम्मा		२९२४	४५०००००	१७६३५०	०	०	०	४६७६३५०	९३९४५०	९५६५८३	९३९०१७	९२०४००	९२०९००	

२२. त्रीवेणी उपभोक्ता समिति

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	इकाई	परिमाण	प्रस्तावित बजेट (रु.)						आर्थिक वर्ष				
				समिति	जन सहभागिता	आन्तरिक	सामुदायिक वन	अन्य	जम्मा	०६९/७०	०७०/७१	०७१/७२	०७२/७३	०७३/७४
१.	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम													
	तटबन्धन निर्माण / मर्मत	घ.मि.	१०	१८००००	६००००				२४००००	४८०००	४८०००	४८०००	४८०००	४८०००
	बाटो निर्माण / यावेल	कि.मि.	२	१८००००	६००००				२४००००	४८०००	४८०००	४८०००	४८०००	४८०००
	भवन निर्माण तथा सुधार (कार्यालय, क्लब, विद्यालय, खोपकेन्द्र, सामुदायिक)	वटा	१	१८००००	६००००				२४००००	४८०००	४८०००	४८०००	४८०००	४८०००
	शौचालय निर्माण	वटा	८	३६००००	१२००००		१८००००		६६००००	१३२०००	१३२०००	१३२०००	१३२०००	१३२०००
	जम्मा		२१	९०००००	३०००००	०	१८००००	०	१३६००००	२७६०००	२७६०००	२७६०००	२७६०००	२७६०००
२.	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम													
	तटबन्धन निर्माण / मर्मत	घ.मि.	७	२२००००	७५०००				२९५०००	५९०००	५९०००	५९०००	५९०००	५९०००
	विद्युतीय वा अन्य तारवार निर्माण / मर्मत	कि.मि.	२.५००	२२००००	६५०००				३५६२५०	२३०००		१८०२५०	७३०००	८००००
	बुझारोपण	वटा	४०००	५००००	१४०००				६४०००		३७०००		२७०००	
	ग्यास सिलिण्डर वितरण	वटा	७५	२०००००	९००००				२९००००	५८०००	५८०००	५८०००	५८०००	५८०००
	भौतिक सामाग्रहरुको मर्मत सभार	पटक	१	३००००	८०००				३८०००		३८०००			
	वन हेराल तथा वोटम्यानको तलव	जना	५	१८००००	०				१८००००	३६०००	३६०००	३६०००	३६०००	३६०००
	जम्मा	घ	४०९१	९०००००	२५२०००	०	०	०	१२२३२५०	१७६०००	२२८०००	३३३२५०	२५३०००	२३३०००
३.	आय आर्जन तथा सीप विकास कार्यक्रम	घ												
	पशुपालन तालिम	जना	२५	९००००	३००००				१२००००		४००००		४५०००	३५०००
	झुस वायरीङ्ग तालिम	जना	२०	५००००	१२५००				६२५००	३००००		३२५००		
	मोटरसाइकल/ साइकल मर्मत तालिम	जना	२५	७००००	२००००				९००००		४५०००		४५०००	
	कडाई बनाई तथा सितारा भने तालिम	जना	२५	७५०००	२५०००				१०००००	३५०००		३००००		३५०००
	कृषि तथा भेटेनरी तालिम	जना	१५	३००००	१००००				४००००				४००००	
	सिकर्मी डकमी तालिम	जना	२५	४५०००	१००००				५५०००			२५०००		३००००
	कम्प्युटर तालिम	जना	४५	७००००	२००००				९००००		४५०००		४५०००	
	ग्यास चूल्हो मर्मत तालिम	जना	२५	२५०००	७५००				३२५००	२००००		१२५००		
	मौरीपालन तालिम	जना	२०	३५०००	१२५००				४७५००		२६०००		२१५००	
	नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन (वन/तरकारी) तालिम	जना	५०	४५०००	१२५००				५७५००	१९०००		१९५००		१९०००
	प्लमिङ्ग तालिम	जना	२५	४००००	१२५००				५२५००	२५५००		२७०००		
	च्याउ खेती तालिम	जना	२०	२५०००	५०००				३००००	३००००				
	जम्मा		३२०	६०००००	१७७५००	०	०	०	७७७५००	१५९५००	१५६०००	१४६५००	१५६५००	१५९०००
४.	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम													
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रचार प्रसार (पत्रा/पम्प्लेट/ क्यालेण्डर आदि)	पटक	२	१००००	०				१००००				१००००	
	जैविक विविधता / सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण कार्यक्रम	पटक	२	४००००	०				४००००		२००००	२००००		
	सामुदायिक वन व्यवस्थापन	पटक	३	२५०००	०				२५०००		१००००		१५०००	
	अध्ययन अबलोकन भ्रमण	पटक	३	१०५०००	४००००				१४५०००	४००००		६५०००		४००००
	संरक्षण शिक्षा (विद्यालय स्तर)	वटा	३	४००००	०				४००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००	१००००
	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि होर्डिङ्ग बोर्ड निर्माण	वटा	२	२५०००	०				२५०००		१००००		१५०००	
	नेतृत्व विकास तथा संरक्षण शिक्षा	जना	४६	२००००	०				२००००		१००००		१००००	
	सहकारी शिक्षा तालिम	जना	१५	१५०००	०				१५०००				१५०००	
	लेखा व्यवस्थापन तालिम	वटा	५०	२००००	०				२००००	२००००				
	जम्मा		१२६	३०००००	४००००	०	०	०	३४००००	७००००	६००००	८५०००	६००००	६५०००
	कार्यक्रमहरुको जम्मा		४५५८	२७०००००	७६९५००	०	१८००००	०	३७२०७५०	६८१५००	७२००००	८४०७५०	७४५५००	७३३०००
५.	प्रशासनिक खर्च	वर्ष	५	३०००००					३०००००	६००००	६००००	६००००	६००००	६००००
	कुल जम्मा		४५६३	३००००००	७६९५००	०	१८००००	०	४०२०७५०	७४१५००	७८००००	९००७५०	८०५५००	७९३०००

अनुसूची : XVI

चितवन राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा रहेका मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वनहरूको विवरण

हस्तान्तरण भएका मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वनहरूको विवरण										
सि. नं.	म.सा.वन को नाम	ठेगाना	दर्ता नं.	स्वीकृत मिति	नविकरण मिति	क्षेत्रफल हे.	जम्मा घरधुरी संख्या	जनसंख्या		
								पुरुष	महिला	जम्मा
१	श्री शान्ती	पिप्ले १ र ३ ७ र ८	१	२/२१/२०५५		४६.०००	४४०	१४००	१२९८	२६९८
२	श्री राप्ती एकता	भण्डारा ३,४,५,६,७	२	८/१०/२०५५	२/१०/२०६८	१७४.८००	६७६	१९९६	१८६३	३८५९
३	श्री कुचकुचे	कठार ६,७,८ २ ९	३	८/१०/२०५५		११८.०००	६९८	१६०८	१५४४	३१५२
४	श्री ब्रम्हस्थानी	पिप्ले ५	५	८/१०/२०५५	१०/२५/२०६२	९४.९९०	२९०	८०३	७१५	१५१८
५	श्री नारायणी	अमरापुरी ९	६	१/५/२०५७		२०.२५०	९१	२५०	२४०	४९०
६	सत्यहरीयाली	अमरापुरी ८	७	१/५/२०५७		७.२५०	९१	३०६	२९४	६००
७	श्री भू-संरक्षण	रजहर ४	८	१/५/२०५७	१०/२२/२०६६	२०.३००	१५६	५००	४९२	९९२
८	श्री दिव्य	दिव्यपुरी १,२,३ ४ ७	९	२/१८/२०५७	२/१/२०६५	१२५.०००	४७०	१३२९	१३८०	२७०९
९	श्री विरेन्द्रनगर	पटिहानी २	१०	२/२२/२०५७	११/२१/२०६४	२२.०००	२९०	७४८	७७१	१५१९
१०	श्री सिसवार	रजहर ३	११	७/२२/२०५७	१०/२२/२०६६	३४.८७०	१६२	४८४	५०४	९८८
११	श्री देवीथान	कठार १ र ४	१२	६/१७/२०५८		१४०.०००	२६४	७७०	७९८	१५६८
१२	श्री वनदेवी वरण्डाभार	भ.न.पा. ८ र ९	१३	१०/१५/२०५८	१०/१४/२०६३	१६८.७५०	१८७२	५३७९	५२०४	१०५८३
१३	श्री बाघमारा	बछौली १ र ४	१४	१०/१९/२०५९		२१५.०००	७८०	२५९५	२४०५	५०००
१४	श्री चित्रसेन	र.न.पा. ४ र ५	१५	१२/१४/२०५९	३/१९/२०६८	१८४.९००	१२०३	३१९७	३२३३	६४३०
१५	श्री कालिका	रजहर १,२ र ५	१६	२/१२/२०६०		२२.०००	१८२	५६२	५३०	१०९२
१६	श्री कुमरोज	कुमरोज १-९	१७	२/२३/२०६१		११२७.७००	१५१६	४२३३	४२२७	८४६०
१७	श्री दक्षिणकाली	गितानगर ४	१८	९/१/२०६१		१०२.६००	३५८	१०५५	१०७१	२१२६
१८	श्री नवज्योति	गितानगर ६ र ९	१९	९/१/२०६१	१०/३/२०६६	४४.७००	३०२	९५२	८३९	१७९१
१९	श्री जनशक्ति	पिप्ले ५	२०	१०/१८/२०६१		५३.४८०	२६४	७६२	७५८	१५२०
२०	श्री घैलाघारी	जगतपुर १ र २	२१	१/२/२०६२		१६१.९५०	१४०७	२५८२	२९०५	५४८७
२१	श्री टिकौली	र.न.पा.७	२२	७/७/२०६२		४६.६००	४५४	१४२५	१४६५	२८९०
२२	श्री जनकौली	बछौली ७	२३	११/१७/२०६२		५९.५२०	९५०	२९२७	२७४०	५६६७
२३	श्री मिलीजुली	र.न.पा.१,४ र ६	२४	११/१७/२०६२		३८.५००	११४०	३२२८	३११६	६३४४
२४	श्री बेलशहर	पटिहानी १ र ३-९	२५	११/१९/२०६२		१८०.२१०	२०६८	५०३२	५२७८	१०३१०
२५	श्री बाटुलीपोखरी	पटि. ७ र गिता.१,२,३	२६	१०/१८/२०६३		६४.७००	६०४	१५२६	१४८१	३००७
२६	श्री राधाकृष्ण	मेघौली ५	२७	२/२४/२०६४		६६.८८०	५०३	१६५३	१६१०	३२६३
२७	श्री कुठौली	पिठौली ७	२७	५/५/२०६४		७४.२२०	३०५	१०२५	१११०	२१३५
२८	श्री प्रगति	प्रगतिनगर ३	२९	११/२१/२०६४		५१.५६०	३२४	९२६	८९६	१८२२
२९	श्री नारायणी	प्रगतिनगर २	३०	११/२१/२०६४		६१.८१०	२१५	५९०	५५५	११४५
३०	श्री मातृभूमि	प्रगतिनगर १	३१	११/२१/२०६४		५४.५६०	२१५	६२४	५९१	१२१५
३१	श्री बम्बदेवी लमीदमार	मनहरी २	३२	१२/३/२०६४		२७६.४१०	३३६	९८९	९७१	१९६०
३२	श्री कल्याणपुर	कल्याणपुर २ देखि ९	३३	४/१६/२०६५		१४८५.९६०	११८२	३९३३	३६८६	७६१९
३३	श्री हरीनगर	कल्याणपुर ६	३४	४/१६/२०६५		७.६८५	६३	१९३	१९८	३९१
३४	श्री गोपालनगर	कल्याणपुर ८	३५	४/१६/२०६५		३५.७७५	८६	२९०	२४२	५३२
३५	श्री नमुना	पिठौ २,३,५,६ र का १	३६	६/२/२०६५		४१४.२३५	६८१	१८७५	१८५८	३७३३
३६	श्री कण्ठेश्वरी	कठार २,३ र ५	३७	७/२७/२०६५		११५.०००	६२७	१७९४	१७७३	३५६७

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३७	श्री कृष्णसार	कावाप, २, ३, ४, ७, ८ र ९	३८	११/५/२०६५		४६७.७८०	७४३	२१५७	१९७७	४१३४
३८	श्री कुमारवर्ती आर्दश	पिठौली ८	३९	१२/२८/२०६५		८३.०००	१९०	५२१	५३५	१०५६
३९	श्री पानवारी	नयाँ बेलाहानी १ र २	४०	२/२५/२०६६		७२९.२५०	६०६	१८२३	१८४२	३६६५
४०	श्री राजरत्न	पिठौली १, २, ६ र ९	४१	१०/१८/२०६६		१३३.२५०	४३०	१२९२	११८४	२४७६
४१	श्री शान्तीकृञ्ज	पिठौली २ र ६	४२	१०/१८/२०६६		२८.६२०	४२१	११५१	१०८७	२२३८
४२	श्री टुडीखेल	दुम्कीबास ८	४३	११/६/२०६६		१२१.५००	१२४	४१६	४१७	८३३
४३	श्री हरियाली राप्ती बेथरी	मेघौली ९	४४	१२/३०/२०६६		८४.६६०	२९१	८२७	७७५	१६०२
४४	मदरबावा	दुम्कीबास ७	४५	२/५/२०६७		१९४.८५०	१२४	४८५	३७२	८५७
४५	त्रिवेणी	त्रिवेणी १, २, ३, ७ र ८	४६	२/२३/२०६७		१९८.०००	६४७	१९३८	१८६९	३८०७
४६	बेलहटा हरियाली	जगतपुर २, चितवन	४७	२/१७/२०६८		७५.५७०	११९	३३७	३३९	६७६
४७	मालीका	मेघौली ८, चितवन	४८	२/१७/२०६८		१७.६१०	४६७	१३७०	१३६१	२७३१
						८०५२.२६	२५४२७.०	७१८५८.०	७०३९९.०	१४२२५७.०

विधान दर्ता भई हस्तान्तरणको प्रक्रियामा रहेका वनहरु

सि. न.	मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन को नाम	ठेगाना	विधान दर्ता हुदाको अवस्था				उपभोक्ता समितिको नाम	अनुमानित क्षेत्रफल	कैफियत
			दर्ता नं.	मिति	घरघुरी	जनसंख्या			
१	श्री शोमेश्वर	बघौडा १ र ६	७	२०५४.१०.२३	२३२२	१४६५४	बघौडा उप	१९८०	
२	श्री वर्दाहा	मेघौली ३, ४, ६ र ७ चि	९	२०५४.१०.२३	५४३	२८००	मेघौली	१०००	
३	श्री पिप्रहर	रजहर ३ नवलपरासी	१६	२०५५.३.२२	४७	३३०	सिसवार	१	
४	श्री सहेरी	नारायणी ३	१८	२०५५.३.२२	११३	८१७	नन्दभाउजु	७५	
५	श्री गर्दीचुरे	गर्दी ८ चितवन	२०	०५५.१०.१४	१९०८	११०७३	पाँचपाण्डव	२००	
६	श्री गुन्द्रही ढकाहा	अग्यौली ७	२४	२०५६.१०.१४	१६००	८५००	अमलटारी	८००	
७	श्री शान्ति	पिठौली ४	३०	२०५८.१०.१८	२०७	१०६५	लामीचौर	१७०	
८	श्री जयहरी जनचेतना	पिप्ले २ चितवन	३२	२०५८.१०.१९	११८	९१७	लोथर	५९.६३	
९	श्री टम्टाअनार	अयोध्यापुरी ७ र ८	३७	२०५९.२.२८	३८७	२३००	अयोध्यापुरी	५००	
१०	श्री वैकुण्ठे	अयोध्यापुरी १ र ६	४४	२०६०.१.७	११२१	६४२७	अयोध्यापुरी	५००	
११	श्री सदाबाहार	मेघौली ५ र ९ चितवन	४८	२०६२.११.१७	८०३	४५३४	मेघौली	१६०	
१२	श्री ठुलोपोखरा	नया बेल्हानी ३ र ५	५२	२०६३.४.११	४०३	२४५८	दाउन्नेदेवी	६५०	
१३	श्री तिनचुली	दुम्कीबास ६	५४	२०६३.४.११	२१२	१२६९	दाउन्नेदेवी	५००	
१४	श्री रामबुद्ध	निर्मलबस्ती १ र २	५९	२०६४.८.३	३८४	२०७८	निर्मलठोरी	१२००	
१५	श्री ओडार दोश्रो	निर्मलबस्ती १ र ४	२२	२०६४.१०.४	६९०	६०००	निर्मलठोरी	२१००	
	जम्मा					१०८५८	६५२२२	९८९६	

अनुसूची : XVII

चितवन राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा रहेका निजी वनहरुको विवरण

सि.नं	दर्ता मिति	दर्ता गर्ने व्यक्तिको नाम	ठेगाना	क्षेत्रफल	बृक्षारोपण गरिएको साल	प्रजाति र विरुवा संख्या	कैफियत
१	३/१९/२०५७	श्री लक्ष्मण कुमार श्रेष्ठ	जगतपुर ४, चितवन	१-०-०	२०५१	सिसौ १३०० बकैना १२५	
२	७/१/२०५७	डण्डपाणी काफ्ले	मेघौली, ९ चितवन	१-०८-१०	२०५०	सिसौ, बाँस, डालेघाँस, अश्वगन्धा, कुरीलो, गुजरगानो, ५७००० जडिवृट्टि समेत	
३	२/१३/२०६७	कर्म छेसाङ्ग गुरुङ्ग र पैम बहादुर गुरुङ्ग	मेघौली, ४ चितवन	३-०७-१६	२०६७	सिसौ १००, सिमल २५, खयर १००, बकाईना ५०, लिची १००, रातोचन्दन २०००, ईपिल ५०, आँप २५	
४	९/२१/२०५७	शंकर चौधरी	बछौली ५, चितवन	०-०८-१४	२०४६	सिसौ, सिमल, टिक १८०६	
५	९/२१/२०५७	रामजी चौधरी	बछौली ५, चितवन	०-०८-१४	२०४०	सिसौ, सिमल, टिक १८०८	
६	९/२१/२०५७	निलकुमार चौधरी	बछौली ५, चितवन	०-०८-१४	२०४०	सिसौ, सिमल, टिक १८०५	
७	९/२१/२०५७	शंकर, रामजी, निलकुमार चौधरी	बछौली ५, चितवन	१-०३-०७	२०४०	आँप, अस्ना, सल्लो सिसौ, सिमल, टिक ५९५	
८	१/४/२०५९	मन्दिरा देवी धनु श्रेष्ठ (वन्त)	काठमाडौं १६	१-१२-०८	२०४८	खयर ३२३	वन भण्डारा ६ मा
९	१/४/२०५९	गोमादेवी सेडाई	भण्डारा ९, चितवन	०-०५-१८	२०५०	खयर २३०	
१०	२/१/२०५८	लक्ष्मी गुरुङ्ग	रजहर ४, नवलपरासी	०-१०-००	२०५०	सिसौ ५००	
११	११/१७/२०६१	भीम बहादुर क्षेत्री	ठोरी १, पर्सा	१-०५-१३	२०४८, २०५६	सिसौ ९२५ (२०४८ सालको) सिमल १२४	
		कुल जम्मा		११-१९-१४			

अनुसूची : XVIII

चितवन राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा रहेका कबुलियती वनहरुको विवरण

सि. नं.	कबुलियती वनको नाम	ठेगाना	क्षेत्रफल (हे.)	मिति		अबधि वर्ष	नविकरण		कार्य समिति			घरघुरी संख्या	जनसंख्या		
				हस्तान्तरण	म्याद सकिने		पहिलो	दोश्रो गर्नु पर्ने	पुरुष	महिला	जम्मा		पुरुष	महिला	जम्मा
१	घट्टे वगर क	मनहरि २, मकवानपुर	७.२०	२/४/२०५६	३/३०/२०९४	४०	२०५९/०६०	२०६५/०६६	५	२	७	७	१९	२५	४४
२	घट्टे वगर ख	मनहरि २, मकवानपुर	६.४०	२/५/२०५६	३/३१/२०९४	४०	२०५९/०६०	२०६५/०६६	६	१	७	७	३१	२३	५४
३	घट्टे वगर ग	मनहरि २, मकवानपुर	६.०८	२/६/२०५६	४/१/२०९४	४०	२०५९/०६०	२०६५/०६६	१	५	६	७	३१	३१	६२
	जम्मा		१९.६८						१२	८	२०	२१	८१	७९	१६०

Annex XIX

Details of the forests distribution in different user committee (UC) of BZ of CNP

S.N.	UC	VDC	Sal Forest (ha)	Mixed hardwood forest (ha)	Riverine forest/shrubland (ha)	Grassland (ha)	Total (ha)
1	Lothar	Manahari		147.2	76.1		223.3
		Piple	165.6	111.4			277
2	Khagendramalli	Bhandara		130		14.4	144.37
		Kathar		262		83.8	345.79
3	Budirapti	Kumroj		237.7		83.8	321.5
4	Mirgakunja	Bachhauri		303.2	6.5	14.4	324.07
		Ratnanagar	248			11.9	259.89
Total			413.6	1191.5	82.6	208.2	1895.92
5	Barandabhar	Bharatpur	165.6				165.6
		Gitanagar	150				150
6	Patihani	Patihani	264			23.9	287.9
7	Kerunga	Jagatpur		109		105	214
		Sukranagar				37	37
8	Meghauri	Meghauri			119.2	175	294.2
9	Kalabangar	Dibyanagar			5.4		5.4
		Gunjanagar					0
Total			579.6	109	124.6	340.9	1154.1
10	Pachpandav	Gardi	434.5		10		444.5
11	Bagauda (Sub-C)	Bagauda	1433.2	514			1947.2
12	Rewa	Kalyanpur	1413.2	198.5	35.5		1647.2
13	Ayodhapuri	Ayodhyapuri	3441.1	3741.9	128	119	7430
14	Nirmal Thori	Thori	202.9	3866.1			4069
		Nirmalbasti	2440				2440
Total			9364.9	8320.5	173.5	119	17977.9
15	Sikrouli	Mukundpur	18.7				18.7
		Amarapuri				48.3	48.3
16	Siswar	Rajahar	22		30.9		52.9
		Dibyapuri			150.2	50	200.2
		Pargatinagar			299.1	52	351.1
17	Lamichaur	Pithouli	268	285.1	450.4		1003.5
		Kawasoti	258.4	308.2	163.4		730
18	Amaltari	Ageuli		346.8	54.3	55.2	456.3
		Kumarwanti		161			161
19	Nandabhauju	Kolhuwa		65.7			65.7
		Narayani		259.6	45.9		305.5
20	Gosaibaba	Parsauni		25.1	10.8		35.9
21	Daunne Devi	Nayabelhani	651.6		25.2		676.8
		Dumkibas	1476.4				1476.4
22	Triveni	Triveni		636.8			636.8
Total			2695.1	2088.3	1278.5	157.2	6219.1
Grand Total			13053.2	11709.3	1659.2	825.32	27247.02

Annex XX

Chief Conservation Officers (Chief Wardens) of Chitwan National Park

S.N.	Name	Date	Remarks
1	Tirtha Man Maskey	2029-2033 (1972 – 1976)	
2	Jamuna Krishna Tamrakar	2034-2036 (1977 – 1979)	
3	Tirtha Man Maskey	2036-2040 (1979 – 1983)	
4	Sanat Kumar Dhungel	2040-2041 (1983 – 1985)	
5	Ram Prit Yadav	2042-2043 (1985 – 1986)	
6	Udaya Raj Sharma	2043-2045 (1986 – 1988)	
7	Ram Prit Yadav	2045-2047 (1988 – 1991)	
8	Krishna Man Shrestha	2048-2049 (1991 – 1992)	
9	Shyam Bajimaya	2049-2051 (1 992 – 1994)	
10	Ram Prit Yadav	2051-2053 (1994 – 1996)	
11	Gopal Prasad Upadhayaya	2053-2054(1996 – 1998)	
12	Laxmi Prasad Manandhar	2055-2056.6.13 (1998 – 1999)	
13	Gopal Prasad Upadhayaya	2056.6.14-2058.4.13 (10/01/1999 – 28/07/2001)	
14	Puran Bhakta Shrestha	2058.4.14-2060.7.30 (29/07/2001 – 16/11/2003)	
15	Shiva Raj Bhatta	2060.8.1-2062.11.17 (17/11/2003 – 01/03/2006)	
16	Tika Ram Adhikari	2062.11.18-2063.5.11 (02/03/2006 – 27/08/2006)	
17	Gopal Prasad Upadhayaya	2063.5.12-2063.10.19 (28/08/2006 – 02/02/2007)	
18	Kamal Jung Kunwar	2063.12.2-2064.5.5 (16/03/2007 – 22/08/2007)	Acting
19	Megh Bahadur Pandey	2064.5.6-2065.8.19 (23/08/2007 – 04/12/2008)	
20	Dr. Narendra Man Babu Pradhan	2065.8.20-2067.11.4 (05/12/2008 – 16/02/2011)	
21	Jagannath Singh	2067.11.5-2068.3.32 (17/02/2011 – 16/07/2011)	Acting
22	Jhamak Bahadur Karki	2068/04/09 - 2069/08/30 (25/07/2011 – 15/12/2012)	
23	Dr. Maheshwor Dhakal	2069/09/01 – 2069/09/29 (16/12/2012 – 13/01/2013)	
24	Fanindra Raj Kharel	2069/10/01 – 2069/12/31 (14/01/2013 – 13/04/2013)	
25	Dr. Jhamak Bahadur Karki	2070/01/01 – 2070/01/22 (14/04/2013 – 07/05/2013)	
26	Kamal Jung Kunwar	2070/01/27 (10/05/2013) onwards	

Annex XXI
Management Plan Preparation Team

Team Members			
S.N	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Jhamak Bahadur Karki	Former Chief Conservation Officer	Chitwan National Park
2	Ganesh Pant	Assistant Conservation Officer	Chitwan National Park
3	Rajendra Dhungana	Assistant Conservation Officer	Chitwan National Park
4	Laxman Prasad Poudel	Assistant Conservation Officer	Chitwan National Park
Reviewers			
S.N	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Krishna Prasad Acharya	Director General	DNPWC
2	Kamal Jung Kunwar	Chief Conservation Officer	Chitwan National Park
3	Shyam Bajimaya	Director General (<i>Retired</i>)	DNPWC
4	Dr. Santosh Rayamajhi	Associate Professor	Institute of Forestry, Pokhara (TU)
5	Prof. Dr. Tirtha Bahadur Shrestha	Professor (<i>Retired</i>)	Tribhuvan University
Special Supports			
S.N	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Bishnu Prasad Thapaliya	Assistant Conservation Officer	Chitwan National Park
2	Min Raj Bastola	Lecturer	IAAS, Rampur, Chitwan
3	Babu Ram Lamichhane	Conservation Officer	NTNC/BCC, Sauraha
4	Ashish Adhikari	Program Officer	PCU-NTNC



Government of Nepal

Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC)



**Department of National Parks and
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