



Shey Phoksundo National Park and Buffer Zone Management Plan (FY-2080/81-2084/85)



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**Ministry of Forests and Environment
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
Shey Phoksundo National Park
Dolpa**

Photo

Management Plan of Shey Phoksundo National Park and its Buffer Zone FY 2080/81-2084/85 BS (2023-2027)

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Foreword

Shey Phoksundo National Park (SPNP) was established in 1984 to conserve the representative flora, fauna, and ecosystem of the Trans-Himalayan region of Nepal. Covering the area of 3,555 km² of Mugu and Dolpa districts of the Karnali province, it is the largest National Park of Nepal. It harbors the prime habitat for globally endangered species like snow leopards, wolves, musk deer, and Pallas cat. In addition, the famous and ancient Shey Gumba lies in this national park. The majestic Phoksundo lake, the second deepest lake in Nepal, is also the main tourist attraction in Dolpa.

The first management plan of SPNP was prepared in 2006 to provide strategic priority and guidance for the conservation and management of the national park's flora, fauna, and representative biodiversity of the trans-Himalayan zone. The second (2018-2022) management plans was successfully implemented with satisfactory outcomes.

This management plan for the next five years (2023-2027) is an outcome of the rigorous review of the previous plan implementation learnings and reflection on the emerging conservation needs and challenges. I want to extend my gratitude to the reviewers of the management plan for providing insights and inputs into the programmatic priorities set for the next five years. Mr. Lal Bahadur Bhandari, current Chief Conservation Officer of SPNP, and Mr. Gopal Khanal, then acting Chief Conservation Officer, deserve thanks for their dedication and untiring efforts in leading the overall process to update this plan. I also want to thank DNPWC officials, including Deputy Director General Mr. Ajay Karki and the management section, for contributing to preparing and improving this plan. I also want to thank WWF Nepal for the technical support in preparing this plan. Finally, I would like to thank buffer zone communities SPNP, local stakeholders, BZUCs, SLCCs, and BZ CFUGs for their continuous support in implementing previous management plans and participating in this management plan preparation process.

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Maheshwar Dhakal, PhD
Director General

Acknowledgement

Developing a protected area management plan is a thorough process requiring a critical review of past management activities and forward-thinking of emerging challenges. Therefore, it is never a single-person task. Many people have supported directly and indirectly in bringing this plan into the final shape. The first five-year management plan of Shey Phoksundo National Park (SPNP) and its Buffer Zone (BZ) was prepared in 2006. This management plan (2023-2027) is the third management plan to be implemented.

I would like to thank everyone who helped throughout this management plan revision process. First, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Dr. Maheshwar Dhakal, Director General, and Ajaya Karki, Deputy Director General, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, for their constant guidance and support throughout the revision process of this plan. I also want to thank former Director General, Dr. Ramchandra Kandel, and former Deputy Director General Mr. Bed Kumar Dhakal for their continuous support and guidance.

A gratitude goes out to Mr. Bishnu Prasad Shrestha, the management officer, assistant management officers Mr. Gopal Khanal and Mr. Rishiram Dhakal, and all members of the management plan preparation team for their invaluable support. Thanks also to a team member of the task force, experts, and conservation partners, including WWF Nepal, for their valuable comments and cooperation in improving this plan.

I am particularly thankful to Mr. Uba Raj Regmi, Team Leader, and all team members of the consulting firm Centre for Ecological Studies, Lalitpur, Nepal, for their effort in preparing this plan. In addition, comments and suggestions from esteemed expert Dr. Krishna Prasad Acharya, ex-secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, immensely helped improve this plan.

I am also thankful to all staff of SPNP and BZUC members for their unconditional help in various ways to prepare this plan. I am also grateful to Major Dhurba Karki, Rambaan Gulma, for suggestions in preparing this plan. I also thank Mr. Sheren Shrestha, Wildlife Program Manager, Mr. Gokarna Junga Thapa, GIS Head, and Mr. Chandra Jung Hamal, Research and Field Program Officer, WWF Nepal, for their technical inputs in preparing this plan. Finally, I would like to thank all SPNP staff, including Assistant Conservation Officers Mr. Maan Bahadur Khadka and Ms. Sujita Shrestha, BZMC chairperson Mr. Ganesh Rokaya, and park rangers Mr. Ramu KC, Akshaya Chaudhary, Yagya Rokaya, Anil Rasayali, and Bharat Paudel for their help in preparing this management plan.

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Lal Bahadur Bhandari
Chief Conservation Officer
Shey Phoksundo National Park Office, Dolpa

Executive Summary

Shey Phoksundo National Park (SPNP) is Nepal's largest national park. It was established in 1984 to conserve the representative flora and fauna of the Trans-Himalayan ecosystem, especially snow leopards and their habitat. Known for its spectacular mountains and semi-arid to the arid landscape and the turquoise water of Phoksundo lake, SPNP spans 3,555 km² in the Dolpa and Mugu districts of the Karnali province. The buffer zone of the national park was declared in 1998 and is distributed across 1349 km² spanning six rural municipalities/municipalities of Dolpa and Mugu districts. The buffer zone includes 17 BZUCs and 25 BZ CFUGs. With altitudes ranging from 2,130 to 6,883 meters, the park has a sub-temperate to Trans-Himalayan climate, which produces 21 ecosystem types providing a home to more than 15 forest types, 260 species of birds, 39 species of mammals, 36 species of butterflies, and six species of reptiles. In addition, more than 1579 plant species are recorded in the park. Out of these, nearly 407 species have medicinal values. Moreover, the park provides prime habitat for globally threatened species like the Snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*), Tibetan wolf (*Canis lupus*), Musk deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*), and Red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*).

SPNP has been able to protect the viable population of snow leopards. SPNP and its surrounding landscape is a home to estimated snow leopard population of 90 individuals. Apart from conserving snow leopard population, SPNP has been able to garner local community participation in protecting trans-himalayan ecosystem, especially plant species of medicinal value such as Yarsagumba. The Trans-Himalayan ecosystem and cultural richness of SPNP holds significant potential to contribute to the local economy of its residents through eco-tourism. The Upper Dolpo landscape, famous Buddhist monasteries such as Shey Gumba, Samling gumba, Hindu pilgrimage sites Tripurasundari Temple, and Chayanath and Phoksundo lake are major attractions and provides potential for culture, wildlife, and adventure-based tourism.

The management plans, which are periodically updated, are formal documents to guide the administration, protection, and management of protected areas in Nepal. The first-ever management plan for SPNP was prepared in 2006 (2006-2011). There was a gap after the first management plan, but the same management plan guided the national park management until 2017. The second management plan was implemented over 2018-2022. The previous management plans helped strengthen park's administrative and management capacity, capacitated buffer zone user communities and local stakeholders in protecting buffer zone biodiversity, improved research and monitoring capacity and enhanced the overall protection and management of national park resources. Yet there remains multiple issues and challenges to be addressed for effective management. Addressing the increased need of infrastructure development for local communities residing the core and buffer zone of the park, reducing human-snow leopard conflict, and regulating anthropogenic pressure on pasturelands due to the Yarshagumba collection are main emerging challenges for the park. While the magnitude, extent, and severity of these threats differ, these challenges act in sync, influencing the conservation and management of the national park.

This proposed management plan is the third management plan, and it is proposed for the next five years (FY 2080/81-2084/85) (2023-2027 AD). This plan reflects the previous management plans' learning and anticipates addressing contemporary and emerging challenges. The Forest Policy 2076, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030) are the main policy and guidance documents for this revised plan. The plan was prepared following the process outlined in “ Protected Area Management Plan Preparation Procedure, 2073”.

The plan is an outcome of broad consultative process with a range of stakeholders, compliance review from the management section of the DNPWC and rigorous review from the independent experts. The plan provides implementation guidance for addressing the problems and achieving the targets and objectives for the effective conservation and management of national park resources.

The management plan envisions the SPNP and its BZ “a unique Himalayan and trans-Himalayan landscape whose representative biodiversity is conserved, ecological as well as socio-cultural integrity is safeguarded, and well-being of the Himalayan communities is secured via sustainable livelihoods and environment-friendly development”. The goal of this management plan is to conserve and manage natural habitats and preserve cultural values of local communities”. The specific objectives of this management plan are:

- To conserve forests, flora, fauna, and ecosystem through effective park protection, community participation, law enforcement and applied research
- To manage and improve wildlife habitat with a particular emphasis on mountain rangelands considering anticipated climate change impacts
- To contribute local economy by promoting and regulating sustainable eco-tourism through the maintenance of wilderness and cultural heritage and environment friendly development
- To improve human-wildlife coexistence through conflict prevention and mitigation measures
- To enhance public stewardship for biodiversity conservation by empowering buffer communities through buffer zone development program as well as partnering and strengthening local community institutions
- To strengthen the institutional capacity of park administration and stakeholders for improved park protection and programmatic delivery

This plan aims to achieve objectives through various activities that are proposed under thematic areas such as park protection, habitat management, species conservation, fire management, wildlife health management, law enforcement and illegal wildlife trade control, tourism promotion and management, human-wildlife conflict management, and buffer zone development program. These thematic areas broadly align with the thematic areas identified by the Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2023). The species-focused programs have been proposed for snow leopards, musk deer and red pandas, and Yarshagumba. The total budget allocated to implement the plan's activities is Nepalese Rupees One Arab six crores fifty lakhs thirty-nine thousand or one billion sixty five millions and thirty-nine thousand (1,06,50,39,000 /-). Out of the total budget, seventy-nine crores eighty five lakhs four thousand three hundred and ten (79,85,04,310/-) is allocated for the national park program and twenty-six crores sixty-five lakhs thirty-five thousand (26,65,35,000/-) is allocated for the buffer zone development program. The national park program includes programmatic activities (70 %) and administrative expenses (30 %). The highest program weightage has been given to park protection (19%), followed by tourism management (10%) and habitat management (9%). The buffer zone program has been prepared as per the Buffer Zone Management Guidelines, 1999. This five-year plan will go into implementation from the fiscal year 2080/81 to 2084/85 B.S. (July 2023- July 2027 AD). Budget shortfall, geographic inaccessibility, differing priorities of local community institutions and gap in coordination mechanism between three tiers of government are expected to be challenges in effective implementation of this plan. The major funding sources to implement the plan are the central government's regular budget, provincial and local government annual program in buffer zone areas, and other funding support from conservation partners, including WWF Nepal. Matching funding is also sought from other local and global conservation partners to implement the plan.

कार्यकारी सारांश

वि.स. २०४० सालमा स्थापना भएको शे-फोकसुण्डो राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज नेपालको सबैभन्दा ठुलो राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज हो । कर्णाली प्रदेशको डोल्पा र मुगु जिल्लाको ३५५५ वर्ग किमी क्षेत्रमा फैलिएको यो निकुञ्ज नेपालको हिमालपारीको पारिस्थितिकिय प्रणालीको विशेषता बोकेको एक मात्र निकुञ्ज हो । विशेषगरी नेपालको दोस्रो गहिरो ताल फोकसुण्डो ताल, शितोष्ण वन, हिउँचितुवा र शे गुम्बाका लागि यो निकुञ्ज प्रशिद्ध छ । एघारौँ शताब्दिमा निर्मित उक्त शे गुम्बा र फोकसुण्डो तालबाट नामबाट यस निकुञ्जको नाम रहन गएको हो । वि.स. २०५५ सालमा मुगु र डोल्पा जिल्लाको निकुञ्ज वरीपरीको करिब १३४९ वर्ग किमी क्षेत्रफल समेटेर यसको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र स्थापना भएको हो । यसको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा २ वटा नगरपालिका र ४ वटा गाउँपालिकाका २४ वटा वडाहरु रहेका छन् । मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रका स्थानीय जनतालाई विभिन्न उपभोक्ता समुह समितिमा संगठित गरी जनसहभागिताको माध्यमबाट मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता संरक्षण, प्राकृतिक स्रोत व्यवस्थापन, सामुदायिक विकास र धार्मिक एवं ऐतिहासिक स्थलहरुको संरक्षण कार्य हुँदै आएको छ । हाल १७ वटा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति र २५ वटा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुहहरु कृयाशिल रहेका छन् ।

यस निकुञ्जले उच्च हिमाली तथा हिमाल पारीको पारिस्थितिय प्रणालीको विशेषता बोकेको हुनाले यहाँ पाईने वन्यजन्तु र वनस्पति तिब्बती क्षेत्रको जलवायुमा पाईने जस्तै देखिन्छन् । यो निकुञ्ज समुन्द्री सतहबाट २१३० देखि ६८८३ मिटरको उचाई सम्म फैलिएको छ । एक्काईस प्रकारका पारिस्थितिकिय प्रणाली र १५ प्रकार वन रहेको यस निकुञ्जले करिब २६० प्रजातिका चरा, ३९ प्रजातिका स्तनधारी, ३६ प्रजातिका पुतली र ३ प्रजातिका उभयचरलाई आश्रय दिएको छ । यसैगरी यस निकुञ्जमा करिब १५७९ प्रजातिका वनस्पति पाईने अध्ययनहरुले देखाएका छन् जसमध्ये ४०७ वटा प्रजातिमा औषधिय महत्व रहेको पाईन्छ । यहाँ पाईने मुख्य स्तनधारी प्रजातिमा हिउँचितुवा, ब्वाँसो, कस्तुरी मृग, हाब्रे, नाउर, भालु आदी हुन । विशेष गरि हिमालपारीको पारिस्थितिकिय प्रणाली र हिउँचितुवा संरक्षणका लागि स्थापित यस निकुञ्ज र वरपरको क्षेत्रले करिब ९० वटा हिउँचितुवालाई बासस्थान प्रदान गरेको अध्ययनले देखाएको छ ।

यो निकुञ्ज जैविक विविधतामा मात्र धनी नभएर धार्मिक तथा साँस्कृतिक विविधता समेत बोकेको क्षेत्र हो । विशेषगरी बौद्ध धर्मावलम्बीहरुको बाहुल्यता रहेको उपल्लो डोल्पा क्षेत्र यस निकुञ्जमा पर्छ । यहाँ बुद्धमार्गीहरुको छुट्टै आस्था बोकेका बोन्पो धर्मावलम्बीहरुको बसोबास छ । संग संगै हिन्दुहरुको पवित्र धार्मिक स्थलहरु बालात्रिपुरासुन्दरी मन्दिर र छाँयानाथ तीर्थ क्षेत्र निकुञ्ज क्षेत्रमा पर्छन् । यस निकुञ्जको अद्वितिय जैविक विविधता, मनोरम भू-दृष्य र धार्मिक साँस्कृतिक विविधताले गर्दा यसलाई सन् १९९९ मा विश्व सम्पदा सुचीमा सुचिकृत गर्न प्रस्ताव गरिएको थियो । पर्यटनका दृष्टिकोणले अपार सम्भावना बोकेको भएपनि हालसम्म यो क्षेत्रले पर्यटकिय लाभ लिन सकेको छैन । साथै सडक लगाएतका भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्माण कार्य, मानव वन्यजन्तु द्वन्द, संरक्षण शिक्षाको कमी, यासाँगुम्बा लगाएतका बहुमुल्य जडिबुटीको जथाभावी र अव्यवस्थित संकलन, अपठ्यारो भुगोल र अप्रयास जनशक्ति लगाएका कारणले संरक्षणमा चुनौति थपिएको छ ।

व्यवस्थापन योजना संरक्षित क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापनको एउटा प्रमुख नीतिगत दस्तावेज हो । यसले निर्दिष्ट समयमा कानुनी तरिकाबाट निकुञ्जले आत्मसाथ गरेको उद्देश्य प्राप्त गर्न सहयोग गर्दछ । राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२९ ले संरक्षित क्षेत्रहरुको व्यवस्थापन गर्ने कार्य स्वीकृत व्यवस्थापन बमोजिम गर्नुपर्ने कानुनी व्यवस्था गरेको छ । व्यवस्थापन योजनाले संरक्षित क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता र पारिस्थितिय प्रणालीको सन्तुलन कायम राख्न प्रशासनिक, व्यवस्थापकीय र संरक्षण सम्बन्धी कार्य गर्न मार्गदर्शन गर्छन् । शे-फोकसुण्डो राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको पहिलो व्यवस्थापन योजना सन् २००६ देखि २०११ सम्म लागु भएको देखिन्छ । त्यसपछि सो व्यवस्थापन योजनाले सन् २०१७ सम्म कार्यान्वयन भएको देखिन्छ । सन् २०१८ देखि २०२२ सम्ममा दोस्रो व्यवस्थापन योजना कार्यान्वयनमा आएको छ । विगतमा कार्यान्वयनमा आएका व्यवस्थापन योजनाहरुले निकुञ्जको व्यवस्थापकिय क्षमताको विकास मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति र मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन समुहहरुको शसक्तिकरण निकुञ्जको अध्ययन अनुसन्धान क्षमताको विकास गरी निकुञ्जको जैविक विविधता संरक्षणमा महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धीहरु हाँसिल भएका छन् । यद्यपी उपरोक्त उपलब्धिका बावजुत स्थानिय समुदायको बढ्दो भौतिक पुर्वाधार विकासको आकांक्षालाई

वातावरण अनुकूल बनाउनु पर्ने र सम्बोधन गर्नुपर्ने, मानव हिउँचितुवा द्वन्दलाई व्यवस्थापन गर्नुपर्ने र स्थानिय समुदायको निकुञ्जमा काठ दाउरा र यासागुम्बा लगाएतका जडिबुटी प्रतिको निर्भरता सम्बोधन गर्नुपर्ने र उपरोक्त कार्यबाट निकुञ्जको जैविक विविधतामा हुन सक्ने क्षति न्युनिकरण गर्नुपर्ने चुनौति कायम नै छ ।

यो पञ्चवर्षिय व्यवस्थापन योजना आगामी पाँच वर्ष आर्थिक वर्ष २०८०/८१ देखि २०८४/८५ सम्म (सन् २०२३-२०२७) का लागि बनाईएको छ । यो व्यवस्थापन योजना तेस्रो योजना हो । यो व्यवस्थापन योजना तयार गर्दा यस अघिका व्यवस्थापन योजनाहरूको कार्यान्वयनमा बाट प्राप्त शिकाई र पछिल्लो समयमा संरक्षणमा देखापरेका उपरोक्त समस्या र चुनौतिहरूलाई मध्यनजर गरी तयार गरिएको छ । प्रचलित कानुनी व्यवस्थामा आधारित भई फिल्डबाट संकलन गरिएका तथ्याङ्क, सरोकारवालाहरू संगको बैठक/छलफलबाट प्राप्त सुझाव समेत समावेश गरी सहभागितामूलक तरिकाले यो व्यवस्थापन योजना तयार गरिएको छ । संरक्षित क्षेत्रहरूको व्यवस्थापन योजना तयारी सम्बन्धी निर्देशिका, २०७३ को ढाँचामा व्यवस्थापन योजनाको मस्यौदा तयार गरी राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संक्षण विभागमा भएको प्रस्तुतिकरण तथा छलफलबाट प्राप्त सुझाव प्राप्त भएपछि विज्ञहरूबाट पुनरावलोकन गराई प्राप्त राय सुझावलाई समावेश तथा आन्तरिकिकरण गरी व्यवस्थापन योजनाको अन्तिम रूप दिईएको हो ।

यस पञ्चवर्षिय व्यवस्थापन योजनाले शे-फोक्सुण्डो राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा यसको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रलाई जैविक विविधता जोगिई पारिस्थितिय प्रणाली अक्षुण्ण रहेको, हिमाली समुदायको दिगो विकास र जिविकोपार्जन सुनिश्चित भएको एक विशेष उच्च हिमाली भू-परिधि क्षेत्रको रूपमा विकास गर्ने सौच लिएको छ । आगामी पाँच वर्षमा वन्यजन्तुको संरक्षण गर्ने, वासस्थान व्यवस्थापन गर्ने, मानव वन्यजन्तु द्वन्द न्युनिकरण गर्ने, पर्यापर्यटन बाट स्थानिय समुदायको जिविकोपार्जनमा टेवा पुर्‍याउने, यासागुम्बा लगाएतका जडिबुटीहरूको संकलन कार्य व्यवस्थित र दिगो बनाउने, वन्यजन्तु र वनसम्पदाको अवैध चोरीशिकार र व्यापार नियन्त्रण गर्ने, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा सामुदायिक विकास, जिविकोपार्जन, संरक्षण शिक्षा र संरक्षणका कार्यहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने, निकुञ्जको सुरक्षा र प्रशासनिक कार्यका भौतिक पूर्वाधारहरू निर्माण गर्ने र स्तरोन्नती गर्ने, निकुञ्ज कर्मचारी र सुरक्षामा खटिने नेपाली सेनालाई तालिम मार्फत शसक्तिकरण गर्ने, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति र सामुदायिक वन समितिहरूलाई शसक्तिकरण गरी संरक्षण कार्यमा परिचालन गराउने र अध्ययन अनुसन्धान कार्य मार्फत सुचना र ज्ञान सिर्जना गरी निकुञ्जको समग्र संरक्षण र व्यवस्थापनमा योगदान पुर्‍याउने लगाएतका कार्यक्रमहरू प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ ।

यो व्यवस्थापन योजनाको कार्यान्वयनका लागि जम्मा रु एक अर्ब ६ करोड ५० लाख ३९ हजार रुपैया आवश्यक पर्नेछ जसमध्ये निकुञ्ज क्षेत्रको कार्यक्रमका लागि रु ७९ करोड ८५ लाख चार हजार तीन सय दश रुपैया र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको कार्यक्रमका लागि २६ करोड ६५ लाख ३५ हजार प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ । राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तर्फको कार्यक्रम मध्ये झण्डै ७० % कार्यक्रम तर्फ र ३०% प्रशासनिक तर्फ खर्च हुने प्रक्षेपण गरिएको छ । राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तर्फको कार्यक्रम मध्ये निकुञ्ज संरक्षण र सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमलाई विशेष प्राथमिकता दिई झण्डै ९९% बजेट छुट्याईएको छ भने त्यसपछि पर्यापर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन कार्यका लागि १० % बजेट प्रस्ताव गरिएको छ । यो आर्थिक श्रोत संघिय सरकारको नियमित बजेट, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रममा लागि प्राप्त हुने अनुदान र अन्य प्रदेश र स्थानिय तहका कार्यालयहरूबाट उपलब्ध हुने रकम र डब्लुडब्लुएफ नेपाल लगाएतका संरक्षण साझेदार निकायहरूबाट प्राप्त हुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ । अप्रयाप्त बजेट, भौगोलिक विकटता, स्थानिय सरोकारवाला र निकायका फरक फरक प्राथमिकता र तीन तहका सरकारहरू बिच समन्वयको अभाव लगाएतका विषयलाई सम्बोधन गरी व्यवस्थापन योजनामा कार्यान्वयनमा गर्नु पर्ने देखिन्छ ।

Acronyms

APU	:	Anti Poaching Unit
B.S.	:	Bikram Sambat
BPP	:	Biodiversity Profile Project
BZ	:	Buffer Zone
BZ CFUG	:	Buffer Zone Community Forest User Group
BZMC	:	Buffer Zone Management Committee
BZUC	:	Buffer Zone User Committee
CBAPU	:	Community Based Anti Poaching Unit
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CoC	:	Code of Conduct
CCO	:	Chief Conservation Officer
DDG	:	Deputy Director General
DFO	:	Divisional Forest Office
DG	:	Director General
DHM	:	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DNPWC	:	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
EIA	:	Environmental Impact Assessment
FY	:	Fiscal Year
GDP	:	Growth Domestic Product
GIS	:	Global Information System
GoN	:	Government of Nepal
GPS	:	Global Positioning System
HQ	:	Headquarter
HRD	:	Human Resources Development
IEE	:	Initial Environment Examination
ICDP	:	Integrated Conservation and Development Project
IOF	:	Institute of Forestry
KAFCOL	:	Kathmandu Forestry College
LRMP	:	Land Resource Mapping Project
LIS	:	Livestock Insurance Scheme
MAPs	:	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
MoFE	:	Ministry of Forests and Environment

MoFSC	:	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
NGOs	:	Nongovernmental Organizations
NLCMS	:	National Land Cover Monitoring System
NMCP	:	Northern Mountains Conservation Project
NPWC Act	:	National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act
NRs	:	Nepalese Rupees
NTFPs	:	Non Timber Forest Products
O & M	:	Organization and Management
PAS	:	Protected Area System
PES	:	Payment for Environmental Services
PPCC	:	Phoksundo Pollution Control Committee
PPI	:	People and Plants Initiative
PPP	:	Public Private Partnership
PRA	:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RPCC	:	Red Panda Conservation Committee
SLCC	:	Snow leopard Conservation Committee
SPNP	:	Shey Phoksundo National Park
SWOT	:	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threats
SPTCC		Shey - Phoksundo Tourism Coordination Committee
TCEU	:	Tourism and Conservation Education Unit
TCM	:	Traditional Chinese Medicine
THCC	:	Traditional Health Care Committee
ToR	:	Terms of Reference
ToT	:	Training of Trainer
UCs	:	User Committees
UGs	:	User Groups
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WCCB	:	Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
WDRF	:	Wildlife Damage Relief Fund
WWF	:	World Wildlife Fund
WDRG	:	Wildlife Damage Relief Guidelines

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Management plan preparation process

This management plan for Shey Phoksundo National Park and Buffer Zone (2080/81- 2084/85) has been prepared following the process outlined in “ Protected Area Management Plan Preparation Procedure, 2073”. The task force was formed as per the procedure to review and evaluate effectiveness of past management plan, identify current and emerging challenges, and draft the new plan. The national park office hired a consulting firm to prepare the draft of the plan. The consulting firm technical team under the direct guidance of the task force, conducted a thorough review of past management plans, programs, their outcomes, and emerging challenges and need to address them. The team also did a threat analysis exercise to identify underlying direct and indirect threats/challenges/problems in biodiversity conservation and park management. This helped identify the socio-economic causes of the challenges.

The participatory approach was adopted while formulating this plan. First, the consulting firm and task force reviewed and identified conservation issues and challenges to be addressed by the management plan. The in-house consultation was done with the national park staff to sought conservation and management problems and issues in their respective posts/sector area. This way team developed broad programmatic content of the next plan. Then, field-level consultation meetings were organized to get feedback and concerns from local buffer zone communities. BZMC, BZUCs, BZ CFUGs, CBAPUs, park range posts, Snow Leopard Conservation Committees (SLCCs), and local government offices (municipalities, rural municipalities, ward offices, and their representatives) were consulted from the very beginning of the plan preparation process to the final stage. The district-level stakeholders, such as WCCB, security agencies, and line ministry stakeholders were also consulted while preparing the plan. The Nepali Army unit deputed for park protection also provided feedback and inputs in the management plan. The private entrepreneurs, local hotel owners, trekking guides, and civil society groups were also consulted. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2020), the Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030), national-level species conservation action plans, prevailing national policies, acts, regulations, directives, guidelines, and periodic national development plan were taken as main guiding documents to prioritize thematic objectives and actions for this plan. The draft plan was presented at a meeting in DNPWC hall, and it was thoroughly discussed. The feedback from DNPWC officials and other experts was incorporated into the revised plan. The revised plan was shared with three experts, and their comments and suggestions were incorporated to finalize the plan. This final plan was submitted to the DNPWC for approval, and it aims to mainly address the challenges brought about by the increased need for physical infrastructure development activities such as roads, buildings, irrigation channels, etc., and challenges associated with managing human snow leopard conflicts, public awareness on biodiversity conservation and pressure from Yarsagumba collection, and climate change impact.

Factsheet of SPNP and BZ

Shey Phoksundo National Park (SPNP)	
Gazetted Year	1984 AD (2040 B.S.)
Area	3,555 sq. km.
Province name	Karnali Province
Location	N 29° 15' to 29° 45' Latitude and E 83° 08' to 82° 31' Longitude
IUCN Category	II
Geophysical Character	Trans-Himalayan
Ethnic Groups	Lama, Baiji, Gurung, Magar, Buda, Thakuri, Chetri, Brahmin
Economy	Pastoralism, Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Seasonal migration and Trade, and collection and trade of medicinal plants like Yarshagumba
Rivers	Suligad, Phoksundo, Jagdulla, Langu, Khung, Namgung, Panjang
Lakes	Phoksundo, Tso-Karpo (White lake), Tso-napko (Black lake), Tso-ngonpo (Blue Lake), Tanga-langa-Tso, Kyalbui-Tso
Bioclimatic Zone	Temperate, Upper temperate, Alpine and Trans-Himalayan
Climate	Sub-temperate, Alpine and Himalayan
Mean Annual Rainfall	200-2000mm
Elevation Range	2130-6883m (6,883m (Kanjiroba south peak), 2,130m (Ankhe)
Endangered Mammals	Snow leopard, Tibetan wolf, Musk deer, Brown bear, Pallas cat, Eurasian lynx, Wild yak, Red panda, Himalayan Black Bear
Globally Threatened Birds	Cheer pheasant, Hodgson's Bushchat, Wood Snipe
Medicinal Plants	407 species (Lama et al., 2001)
Major Vegetation Types	Deciduous broad-leaved forest, <i>Quercus semecarpifolia</i> forest, mixed <i>Q. semecarpifolia</i> forest, mixed coniferous forests, <i>Betula utilis</i> forest, mixed Betula forest, and Alpine pastures.
Annual Visitors (Avg.)	500 Individuals (International)
Issues of Concern	Poverty, high dependency on natural resources collection like Yarshagumba, livestock grazing, livestock depredation by snow leopards and wolves, poaching and illegal trade of wildlife, increasing physical infrastructure development activities inside national park, potential climate change impacts on rangeland habitat, and conservation of cultural heritage, and emerging issues of wildlife diseases
Buffer Zone (BZ)	
Declaration	1998 AD (2055 B. S.)
Area	1349 sq. km.
IUCN Category	VI
Municipality	2 (Thulibheri and Tripurasundary, Dolpa)
Rural Municipality	4 (Shey-Phoksundo, Dolpo Buddha, Jagadulla-Dolpa district, and Mugum Karmarong- Mugu district)
Beneficiary	3579 households
Population	16279
BZUC	17 (Dolpa-15, Mugu-2)
BZMC	1
BZFUGs	25

Part-A: Existing Situation

Chapter-1 Introduction

1.1. Name

The name Shey Phoksundo is derived from the renowned 11th century monastery ‘Shey gumba’ and the second largest and second deepest lake in Nepal; ‘Phoksundo’, which is situated in Rigmo village. The national park was established in 2040 BS (1984 AD).

1.2. Location

Shey Phoksundo National Park and its buffer zone is located in the northern and Trans-Himalayan region of the country. It spans 3555 km² of Dolpa and Mugu districts of the Karnali province. Its geographical location falls between N 29° 15' to 29° 45' Latitude and E 83° 08' to 82° 31' Longitude. Its elevation ranges from 2130 m in Ankhe to 6,883 m at the summit of the Kanjiroba Himal from mean sea level. Its headquarters is at Thulibheri Municipality ward no 11, Suligad, Dolpa (Figure 1), which is about 40 minutes walk from Dunai, the district headquarters of Dolpa.

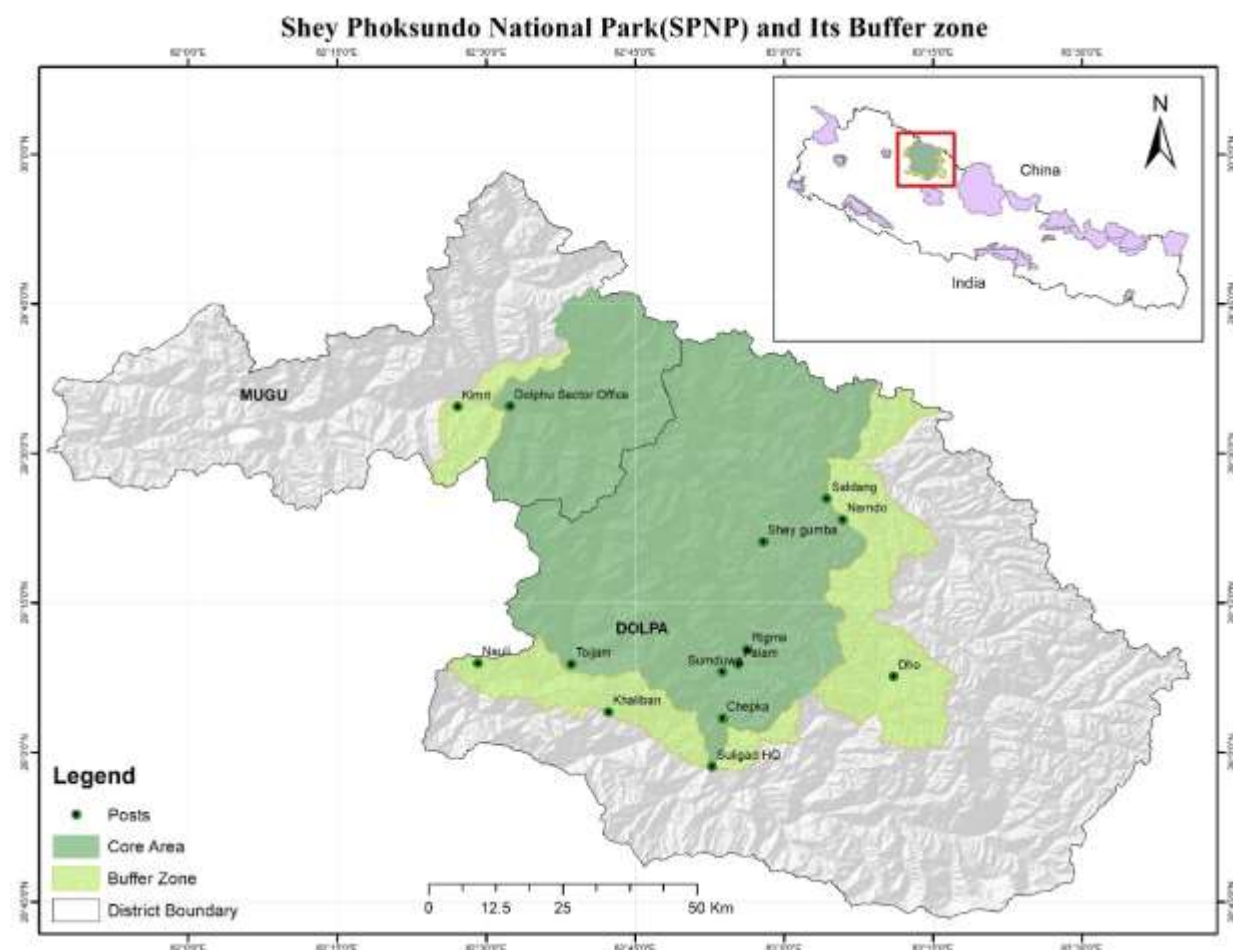


Figure 1: Location map of Shey Phoksundo National Park

There are two municipalities and 4 rural municipalities, whose area overlaps with the national park and buffer zone area. Out of 27 ward offices in national park and buffer zone area, ten ward offices completely overlap with core area of national park. The ward wide distribution map is provided in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Map of Shey Phoksundo National Park showing rural municipalities and municipalities

1.3. Access

The park has relatively limited accessibility in terms of motorable roads. The nearest airport is Juphal airport, which is about 10 km far from Suligad, the park headquarters. The main entry points to the park are Suligad, Dho, Nauli (Maure pass), and Dolphu. The Jajarkot-Dunai road touches national park's main entry point Suligad at Bhimpool where Nepali Army's security post is based. Jajarkot-Dunai road is yet to be blacktopped. The nearest market centre is Dunai, which is also the district headquarters of Dolpa district and is about 40 minutes' walk from the national park office. The settlement distribution of national park and buffer zone is provided in figure 3.

1.3. Statement of Significance

Shey Phoksundo National Park is the largest national park in Nepal. The park represents the Trans-Himalayan ecosystem, and a large portion lies in the rain-shadow zone characterized by dry steppe vegetation, low rainfall, and semi-arid to arid climate. The park has a wide variety of xerophytic vegetation such as caragana bushes and junipers, etc., compared to the other Himalayan protected areas in Nepal. Shey gumba, a historical monastery, is believed to have

been built in the 11th century. Tripurasundhari and Chhayanth are other main Hindu pilgrimage sites. Samling, Yangjer, Tiling, Karang, Saldang, Thasang Chholing, are well-known Buddhist monasteries. Besides this cultural richness, the spectacular landscape endowed with rich vegetation and wildlife make the Park unique to other Himalayan protected areas of Nepal. These natural and cultural peculiarities also make the park significant. Due to its natural and cultural significance, the park was recommended for UNESCO heritage site listing in 1999. The Phoksundo Lake, famous for its magnificent turquoise color and spectacular scenery, lies in the upper regions of Suligad and makes the park among the most scenic mountain parks in the world. The lake is second deepest lake (145 m) in Nepal and was designated a RAMSAR Site in 2007. The park harbors 21 types of ecosystems out of 118 recorded in Nepal. The park is also believed to have among the best quality of Yarsagumba. The other main significance of the park includes:

- It is the largest national park of Nepal and harbors the Trans-Himalayan ecosystem with Tibetan type of flora and fauna.
- One thousand five hundred and seventy-nine species of flora are estimated to be found in the park.
- It is home to 39 species of mammals, at least 255 species of birds, 6 species of reptiles, 32 species of butterflies, including the highest-flying butterfly in the world, *Paralasa nepalica*, and 21 ecosystem types.
- It harbors 407 medicinal plant species of 222 genera and 80 families (Lama et al. 2001).
- It supports prime habitats for Snow leopards, Tibetan wolf, Musk deer, and Blue sheep.
- It is one of the most remote areas with among the lowest population density in Nepal.

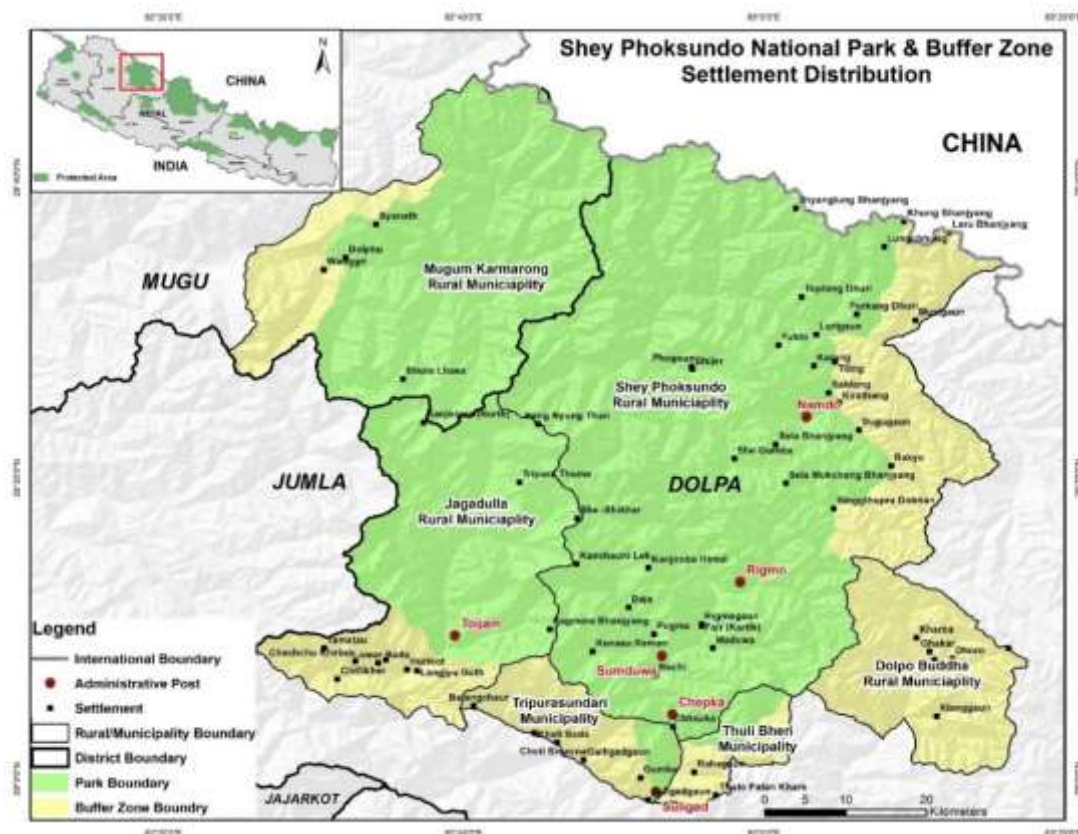


Figure 3: Settlement distribution map of Shey Phoksundo National Park

Chapter-2: Background Information and Attributes

2.1. Legal Boundary

The boundary of SPNP was duly notified and demarcated on the ground. The boundary of the park as per Nepal gazette 2041/04/22 B.S. is as follows: The notification is included in Annex I and II.

- North: Nepal-China International borderline
- East: Khum bhanjyang, Khum khola, Panjangkhola, Namjung khola, Darjun khola, Jangla bhanjyang and Chulachuli mountain.
- South: Ankhe, Suligad and Thuli-bheri River
- West: Trengal peak, Kagmara peak, Jagadulla and Garpungkhola, Matatumba peak, Dudukundali peak, Patrashi Himal, Davsalla mountain, Namlag and Belungkhola

2.2. Policies and Legislations for Conservation

Shey Phoksundo National Park was established under the NPWC Act, 1973. The Government of Nepal (GON) has enacted several acts and regulations to provide legal framework and guidance for protected area management and wildlife conservation. The main legal and policy documents that guide Nepal's protected area management are as follows:

2.2.1. National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029 B.S. (NPWC Act, 1973)

The Clause 3 (1 Ka) of the Fifth Amendment of NPWC Act 2029 has made it mandatory that each PA (national parks, reserves, and conservation areas) must be conserved and managed by the approved management plan. Similarly, 3 Kha (1) states that respective protected areas should prepare management plan of buffer zone. The management plan shall be approved by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC).

2.2.2. International Trade in Endangered Wildlife and Plant Control Act, 2074 B.S. (2017)

The Government of Nepal passed the International Trade in Endangered Wildlife and Plant Control Act, 2073, generally known as CITES Act, in 2017. This Act has authorized the Chief Conservation Officer or officer assigned by him/her of the protected area to work as an Investigation Officer in illegal wildlife trade cases and to file a case in District Court as per Clause 23 and 26, respectively.

2.2.3. Himalayan National Park Regulation, 2036 B.S. (1979)

The conservation and management activities of Shey Phoksundo National Park are also governed by the Himalayan National Parks Regulation, 2036. This Regulation has authorized Chief Conservation Officer to provide timber and firewood to local people for house construction or maintenance on a royalty basis as per Clause 24. Livestock grazing is allowed for local people without paying taxes as per Clause 27. The Chief Conservation Officer is authorized to prosecute a case against illegal activities defined under this regulation as per Clause 29. The first amendment of the Himalayan National Parks Regulation on 2071/2/22 BS has allowed Yarsagumba collection.

2.2.4. National Park and Wildlife Protection Regulation, 2030 B.S. (1974)

This regulation was promulgated to implement the NPWC Act 1973. The clause 3 (Ka) states that chief conservation officer of national park or wildlife reserve shall develop management plan and submit to the department for approval. Similarly, the same clause states that the chief conservation officer shall implement the approved management for the administration and management of national parks or wildlife reserve.

2.2.5. Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 2052 B.S. (1996)

The Buffer Zone Regulation 1996 envisions community participation in conserving buffer zone areas of national parks. As per this regulation, 30-50% of total revenue earned by national parks goes back to the buffer zone management committee for natural resource conservation and community development.

2.2.5. Protected Area Management Plan Preparation Procedures 2019

The procedures have outlined the process to be followed while preparing a new protected area management plan or its revision. It is clearly stated that the DNPWC should form a task force to take lead in preparation of management plan. The procedures have also provided the general template for the management plan.

2.2.6. Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030)

This strategy endorsed by DNPWC aims to achieve “climate resilient ecosystems and self-sustaining protected areas by 2030”. It has five thematic areas and five cross cutting areas. This strategy provides policy framework and strategic guidance to protected area management plans.

2.3. Ecological Boundary

The national park landscape includes an elevational range from 2130 m to nearly 7000 m from the mean sea level. This altitudinal distribution includes different physiographic and climate zones, from temperate to alpine zones (Figure 4). Ecological boundaries are zones of transition between two adjacent habitats. The elevational distribution includes vegetation types such as conifer forests, lower temperate and upper temperate broad-leaved forests, sub-alpine forests, and alpine vegetation, which resembles Tibetan type of flora. There are seven distinct bio-climatic zones from lower temperate region to nival zone (Table 1)

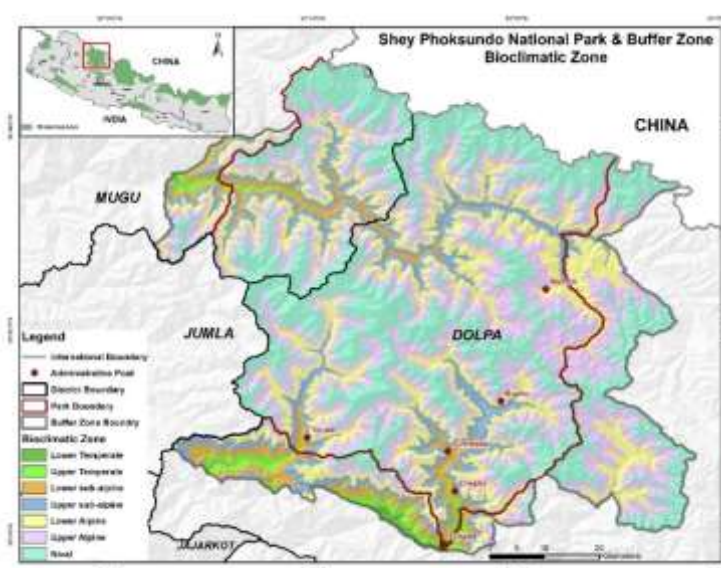


Figure 4: Bio-climatic profile of Shey Phoksundo National Park

Table 1: Bio-climatic zones of Shey Phoksundo National Park

Altitude (m)	Zone	Physiographic region
Above 5000	Nival	High Himal
4501-5000	Upper Alpine	High Mountains
4001-4500	Lower Alpine	
3501-4000	Upper sub-alpine	
3001-3500	Lower sub-alpine	
2501-3000	Upper Temperate	
2001-2500	Lower Temperate	Mid-Hills
Sources: Dobremez, 1972, LRMP, 1996, Nepal Biodiversity Resource Book, 2007		

2.4. Geology and Soil

The park's geological features are the result of continental scale plate-tectonic collision between the Indian plate and the Eurasian plate. SPNP lies in the northern region of Nepal, generally known as the Tibetan-Tethys Himalayas. This begins from the top of the high Himalayan zone and extends to the north in Tibet. This zone is about 40 km wide and composed of fossiliferous-sedimentary rocks such as shale and sandstone. These fossiliferous rocks are well developed in Thak khola (Mustang), Manang and Dolpa (Fuchs 1977; Dhital 2015; Buceta et al. 2020). It has undergone very little metamorphism except at its base, where it is close to the higher Himalayan crystalline rocks. Thickness is currently presumed to be 7,400m. The rocks of the Tibetan Tethys Series consist of a thick and nearly continuous lower Paleozoic to lower tertiary marine sedimentary succession. Geomorphic processes like erosion and sedimentation are active in this region.

2.5. Topography and Drainage

The physiography of this park ranges from mid-hills to the high Himal. The topography of SPNP and buffer zone is composed of High mountains and the Himalayas. Grassy meadows occur in the trans-Himalayan area, whereas rugged and undulating terrain is found in the high mountain area. Snow is the primary source of water for major river systems. Several glacial lakes are found. At least 5% of the park is under permanent snow above 5500 m elevation. The main rivers are Mugu Karnali, Phoksundo Khola, Jagdulla Khola, Pugmo Khola and Thulibheri Khola etc. Phoksundo is Nepal's second largest and deepest lake, situated at 3660 m near Rigmo village. Although the lower elevation zone has permanent rivers, large part of the park generally remains dry because of low rainfall (Figure 5).

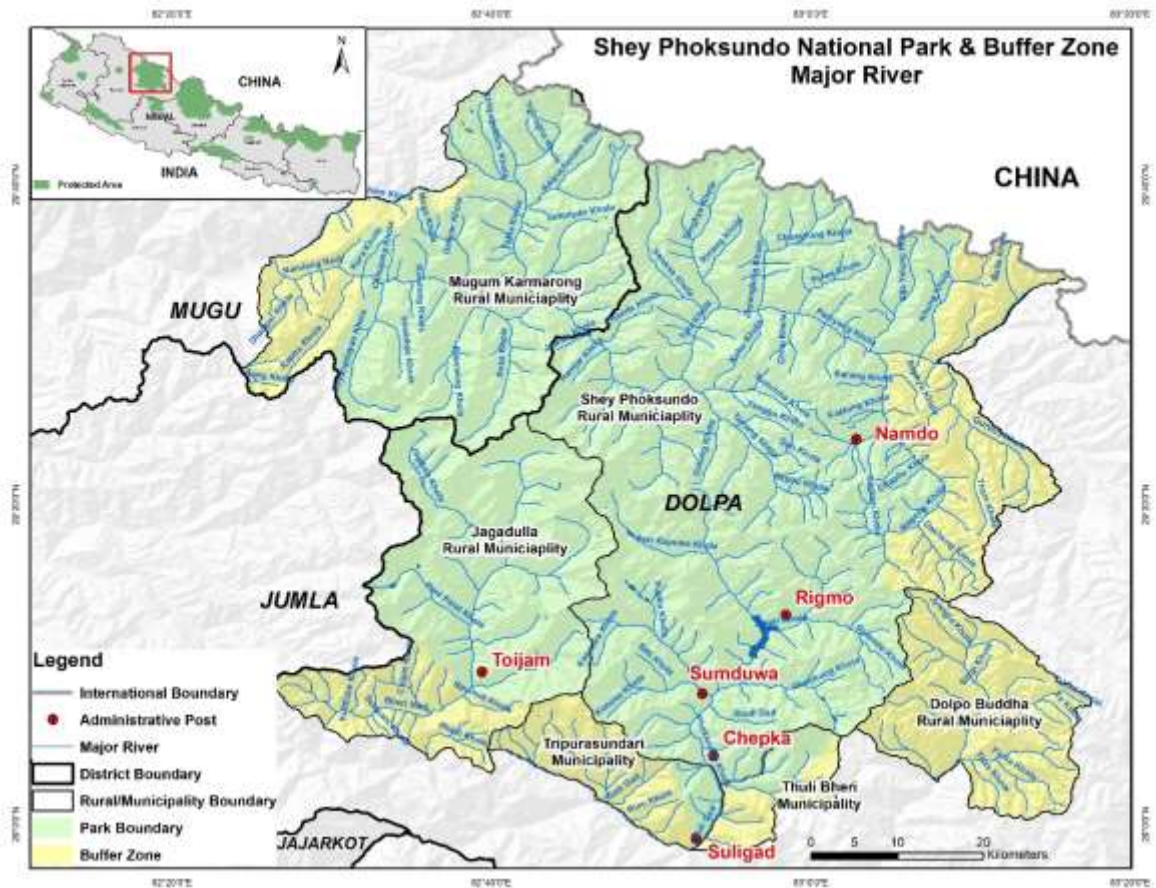


Figure 5: River and drainage system in Shey Phoksundo National Park

2.6. Climate

Variation in precipitation, temperature, and humidity in different seasons regulates the national park's vegetation pattern and wildlife habitat. The climatic condition ranges from temperate to sub-alpine. The park experiences three distinct seasons every year: winter, summer, and monsoon. A climatic detail of SPNP is given in table 2. The Phoksundo lake and its basin are one of the driest high-altitude areas in Nepal. Based on the climate features of Dolpa district, the general climate in the lake basin area has a pronounced winter with about minus 10⁰C. The summer is often mild, with up to 20⁰C temperatures. The summer season is also characterized by the growth of graminoids, plants and many medicinal plants. The maximum temperature is around 30⁰ C (July), and the minimum is below 0⁰ C in January (Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) 2022). The weather is characterized by snow, cold winter and dry winds. Winters are quite severe with frequent snowfalls above 2,500m and temperatures below freezing above 3,000m through much of the winter. Occasional heavy snowfall closes the trails in the park for several months during winters and snow avalanches frequently pose threats to local people, livestock, and wildlife. Snow is the main form of water sources for rivers that originate in the Upper Dolpa.

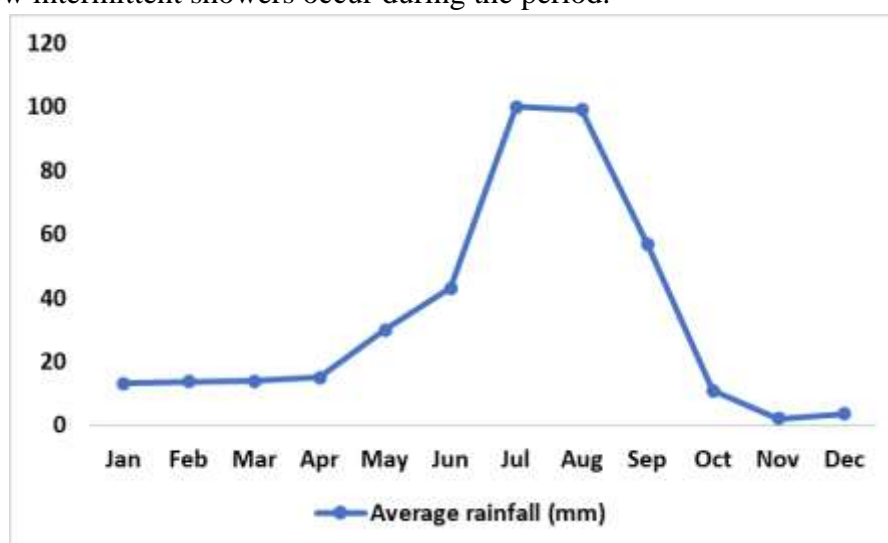
Table 2: Climate details of Shey Phoksundo National Park

Season	Duration	Temperature range	Remarks
Winter	Nov to Feb	Temp. drops up to -20°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dec. and Jan. are the coldest months. • Relative humidity reaches 85% • Rains are scanty and winds are not common
Summer	Feb to May	Daytime temperature rises up to 28°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm period is between late April to early July • This season is remarkably dry. • Relative humidity reaches 79% • Artificial fires are common during this season
Monsoon	June to Sep	Mean temperature is 16.5°C to 28°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wettest months are July and August • About 76% annual rainfall drops during this season.

Source: DHM, 2022.

2.6.1. Rainfall Pattern

The park's varied topography, mainly due to the rain shadow zone, produces the variation in rainfall amount. Spanning the northern and southern aspects of the Himalayan crest, the park experiences a wide climatic range and lies in the transition zone from a monsoon dominated to an semi-arid climate. The annual precipitation ranges from 500 mm in the northern steppes to 1500 mm in Suligad valley to the south. About 60-65% of the yearly rainfall occurs during the monsoon period: July-September (Wilson, 1981). The massive barrier created by Dhaulagiri and Kanjiroba mountains prevents most of the rain from reaching the Trans-Himalayan area of Upper Dolpa. Therefore, Upper Dolpa, which includes Bhijer, Dho and Saldang receive less than 500 mm of rainfall annually. An average annual rainfall in the park reaches to 428mm and about 76% of rainfall occurs within four months of the rainy season. July and August receive the maximum amount of rain (Figure 6). Rains are scanty in winter, although few intermittent showers occur during the period.

**Figure 6: Average annual rainfall of Dunai station, Dolpa**

Source: DHM, 2022.

2.6.2. Temperature

The temperature of the national park varies from -40°C to 30°C depending upon season and location. The temperature is usually high from May to August. From October onwards, temperature starts falling, and it becomes minimum and reaches below zero degree Celsius during the peak winter of January and February. The annual trend of temperature over the last 20 years (2002-2022) shows slightly increasing trends with up and down over the years.

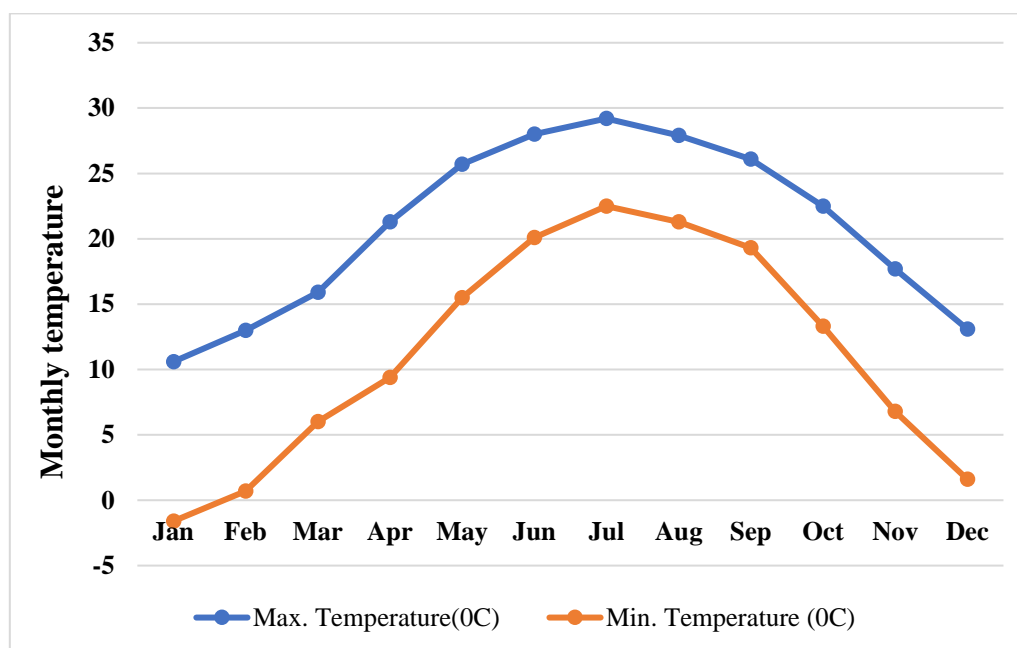


Figure 7: Average monthly temperature of Dunai station

Source: DHM, 2022.

2.6.3. Humidity

Humidity is often high year-round, reaching 88% 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. Humidity is lowest in summer where it can decline up to 59%. Humidity and cloudy weather increase rapidly as the monsoon approaches with a change to easterly and southeasterly winds.

2.7. Biodiversity Status

2.7.1. Wildlife

At least 200 species of birds, 39 species of mammals, 36 species of butterflies, and six species of reptiles have been recorded from the national park and its buffer zone region (Bhujar et al. 2007). Of total, 39 species belong to class Mammalia under 6 Orders namely the Artiodactyla; Carnivora; Chiroptera; Lagomorpha; Perissodactyla; Primates; and Rodentia. The main large mammals are Snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*), Tibetan wolf (*Canis lupus*), Musk

deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*) and Red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*). Impeyan pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Cheer pheasant, Koklas pheasant, White crested kalij pheasant (*Lophura leucomelanos*) and Chukor partridge (*Alectoris chukar*) are major bird species. Although official records put bird species number at 200 species, there could be as many as 300 species of birds in Shey Phoksundo National Parks and its surrounding area in Dolpa district as per the records compiled from 1992 to 2017 (Kusi et al. 2018).

The common species like wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Yellow-throated marten (*Martes flavigula*), Serow (*Capricornis sumatrensis*), Common langur (*Presbytis entellus*), Himalayan black bear (*Selenarctus thibetanus*) occupy the forested and open areas are found in lower area below 3000 m elevation. On the other hand, species like snow leopards, musk deer, Pallas cat, Himalayan brown bear, Blue sheep, Himalayan Tahr are found above 3000 m elevation (Table 3).

The diversity of birds, herpetofauna, and invertebrates make the park's wildlife composition unique (Basnet 1998). Although there have not been records of fish species Phoksundo lake, some species of Snow trout like Bucche asala (*Schizothorax* spp), Dinnawah snow trout (*Schizothorax progastus*) and Flatfish reported from the river section in between the Phoksundo Khola (PAANI, 2019). The review by Nepali and Khanal (1983) and Suwal (2020) shows that there are at least 23 species of butterfly from Phoksundo area, which includes four families, and Nymphalidae being the most dominating family with eight species believed from Phoksundo area (Nepali & Khanal 1988; Suwal 2020). Others have reported that there are 32 species of butterfly, including the highest-flying butterfly in the world, *Paralasa Nepalaica* (<https://tigerencounter.com/protected-areas/shey-phoksundo-national-park/>).

Considering the richness and diversity of wildlife species, their distribution and medicinal plants along the altitudinal gradient, SPNP can be divided into four biodiversity zones: (i) lower zone (Below 2800m), (ii) middle zone (2800-4500m), (iii) upper zone (above 4500m) in Dolpa, and (iv) Dolphu in Mugu. Middle zone is the highest in species diversity, species richness and habitat diversity (Ghimire et al. 2006). Despite several endangered species, 10 protected mammalian and 3 protected avian species are recorded for SPNP and BZ. (Protected species-Annex III, Mammals-Annex IV, Birds-Annex V, butterflies Annex VI):

Table 3: Major Wildlife Hotspots in SPNP

Species	Major Hotspots and Distributional Range
Snow leopard	Distributional range above 3600 m; Shey, Naure, Phoksundo khola, Pani Palta Khola, Kagmara, Nijal/Angjir and Khum khola, Langu valley, (see blue sheep).
Grey wolf	Distributional range above 3000 m; Namdo, Saldang, Key, Angjir and Khum khola, Panipauwa, Samling, Yokyong, Shey, Perikapuwa, Choilapu, Pungmo (3700-4000 m).
Red Panda	Jagdulla, Chuine odar, Khaliban pahada area, Toijam area between 2500-3500 m

Musk deer	Distributional range: 3000-4000 m within the forested areas; South of Kanjiroba range, Pungmo valley, Ankhe (2600 m) Sumduwa (3100 m), Bahuligad (inner valley, 3300 m), Perikapuwa (3900 m), Sallaghari, Dolphu
Blue sheep	Distributional range above 3000 m; Naure danda (4300-4550 m), Namdo, Saldang (4000 m), Khum khola (3700-4500 m), Vjer (upper part of Pauwa Dharamsala Roman; 4500 m), Samling, Yokyong (4600 m), Shey gompa (4150 m) and around the Crystal Mountains, Pericopuwa (3900 m), Choilapu, upper and lower Romans of Pungmo Jugdulla khola, Dolphu, Chayanath,
Himalayan Tahr	Distributional range 2500-4000 m; Dolphu Kimri
Goral	Distributional range below 3000: Ankhe (2600 m), Chepka (2600 m).
Yellow throated Marten	Distributional range below 3500 m; Phoksundo lake
Tibetan hare	Distributional range above 4000 m; Shey gompa, Samling gompa
Himalayan Black bear	Distributional range below 2800m; Ankhe, Chepka, Jagdulla, Nauli

2.7.2. Vegetation

The vegetation is highly diversified due to altitudinal and climatic variations. The vegetation is phytogeographically unique. According to Biodiversity Resources Profile Project (2007), there are at least 10 vegetation. The northern frontier in Upper Dolpa valleys that receive less 500 mm annual rainfall are characterized by the dry and steppe type vegetation such as *caragana* and *lonicera* shrubs with sparse bushes of *Rhododendrone nivalem*, *Rhododendron lepidotum* and dwarf juniper *Juniperous wallichiana*. In Nepal, 312 flowering plant species are found to be endemic with greater endemism in areas where elevation ranges between 3800-4200 m at sea level (Tiwari et al. 2019). At least 26 flowering plant species are believed to be endemic to Dolpa. In the southern flanks below 4000 m, the level of endemism is high in Dolpa, with 50 species of plants representing 46% of the total endemics of western Nepal (Shrestha & Joshi 1996)

In the south, where it receives sufficient rainfall, the steep hill slopes are predominated by temperate and sub-alpine vegetation. In the lower Suligad valley, dense forests are composed of Blue pine (*Pinus wallichiana*) intermixed with Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), Hemlock (*Tsuga dumosa*), and silver Fir (*Abies spectabilis*). Silver birch (*Betula utilis*), and Juniper (*Juniperus recurva*) dominate the landscape at the upper tree line. The Jagadulla valley has good stands of Oak (*Quercus semecarpifolia*) and other temperate-type forests. In the upper temperate and alpine region, caragana and *Lonicera* shrubs are common vegetation with sparse bushes of *Rhododendron nivale*, *Rhododendron lepidotum*, and Dwarf juniper (*Juniperus wallichiana*). Willow trees have been planted in the Saldang and Bhijer area. The sparse scrub vegetation comprised largely of Juniper (*Juniperus wallichiana*), Caragana, *Lonicera*, and other species adapted to semi-arid conditions occupies the northern slope in the Dolphu area, while blue pine, fir, and birch forests grow on cooler, moister slopes of the Kanjiroba Himal to the south.

Since 1997, People and Plants Initiative (PPI) project implemented through NMCP had explored Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) and their traditional uses in sustainable way. It has identified 407 MAPs (which included 9 pteridophytes and 2 parasites) distributed in 226 genera and 80 families. Besides, 5 mushrooms and 6 lichens were also found used by Amchis. Some medicinal plants like Atis (*Delphinium himalayan*), Kutki (*Neopicrorhiza scrophulariiflora*), Panchaunle (*Dactylorhiza hatagirea*), Yarsagumba (*Cordyceps sinensis*), Padamchal (*Rheum australe*), Bhutle/Jatamansi (*Nardostachys grandiflora*) and Samayo (*Valeriana wallichii*) are harvested. A study compiled a list of 1 forma, 14 varieties, 7 subspecies, and 312 species under 149 genera and 44 families of flowering plants of Dicotyledones from Dolpa and surrounding regions of North-west Himalayas (Shrestha et al. 2006).

Table 4: Spatial Distribution of Vegetation in SPNP

Altitude (m)	Vegetation	Description
2,000m-3,000 m	Temperate	In south steep hill slopes receiving sufficient rainfall. Predominant in the lower Suligad valley with dense forest of Blue pine (<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>) intermixed with Spruce (<i>Picea smithiana</i>), Deodar (<i>Cedrus deodara</i>), Hemlock (<i>Tsuga dumosa</i>), and silver Fir (<i>Abies spectabilis</i>)
Above 2,900-3,000 m	Sub-Alpine	In upper tree line where Silver birch (<i>Betula utilis</i>), and Juniper (<i>Juniperus recurva</i>) dominate the landscape.
	Scrub	In northern slope and semi-arid condition. Largely of Juniper (<i>Juniperus wallichiana</i>), Caragana, Lonicera, and other species adapted to semi-arid conditions, for example in the Dolphu area. Blue pine, fir, and birch in cooler, moister slopes of the Kanjiroba Himal to the south (Jackson, 1979).
	Temperate Grassland	In lower Dolpa. (Basnet 1998)
	Alpine Meadows	In Upper Dolpa.

2.8. Land use and landcover

The national park has eleven categories of land use with an area of 4904 km². Using the data of National Land Cover Monitoring System 2019 (NLCMS) prepared by Forest Research and Training Centre (FRTC), the largest area of the park is occupied by grassland/rangeland (shrubland vegetation also) which occupies about 33.67 % area of the park. Nearly 7.64 % of the area is covered by forests and Other Wooded Land (OWL). The cropland and built-up area represent less than 1% of the national park. The Phoksundo lake and other wetlands cover 11.5 km², which is less than 1 % of the national park. A significant proportion of the landscape is grassland (~34%) is barren followed by bare rock (24.7 %) and snow-covered area (24.48%).

Table 5:LULC of SPNP (NLCMS, 2019)

SN	Landcover/use	National Park	
		Area, km ²	Area, %
1	Forest	175.48	3.58
2	Other wooded land (OWL)	200.4	4.08
3	Grassland	1650.3	33.67
4	Bare rock	1210.4	24.70
5	Snow	1200	24.48
6	Bare soil	4.58	0.0009
7	Glacier Moraine	325.67	6.66
8	Waterbody	11.5	0.002
9	Riverbed	10.34	0.002
10	Builtup area	60.77	0.012
11	Cropland	50.66	0.010
Total		4,904	100.0

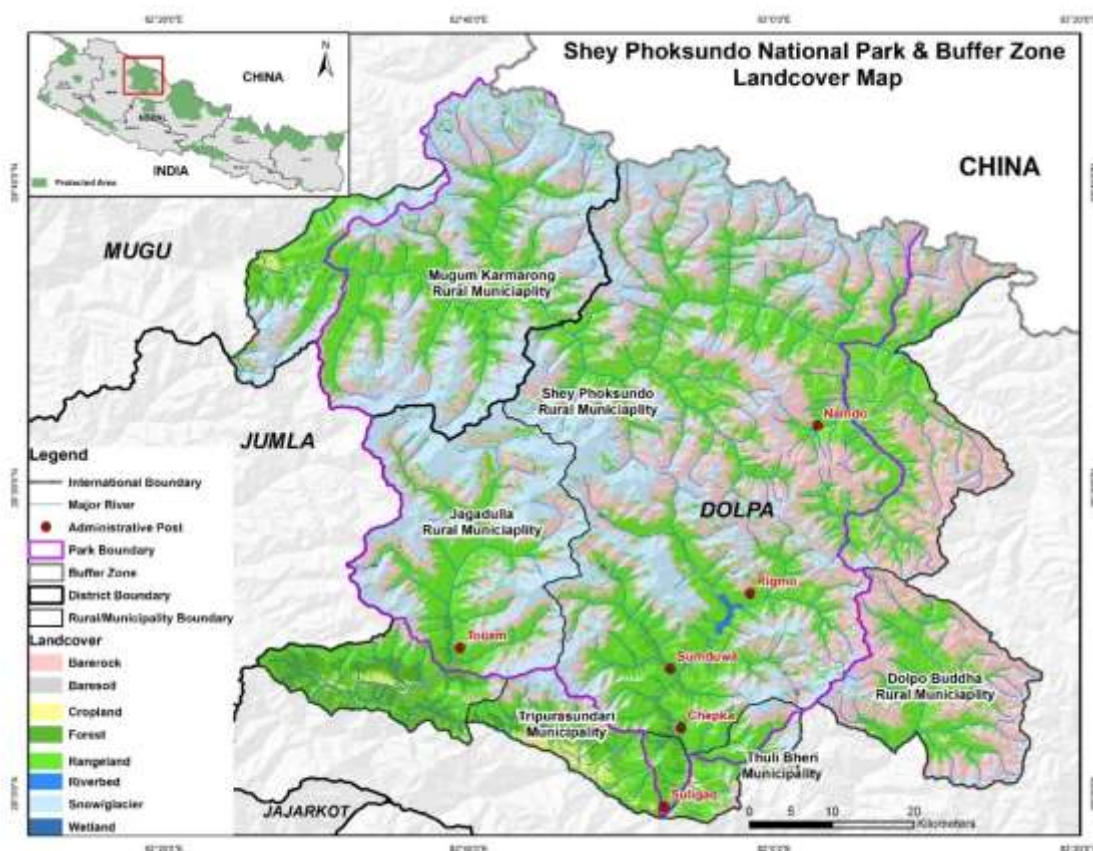


Figure 8: Land use land cover of Shey Phoksundo National Park

2.9. Socio-Economy and Culture

2.9.1. Population

Dolpa district has among the lowest human population density in Nepal with a population of 29653 in 2001 and 36700 in 2011, and 42,959 in 2021 (CBS, 2022). The human population density is 5.445 persons/km². Preliminary results of population census in 2021 showed that the annual population growth rate of Dolpa is 1.5%. The population growth rate in previous census (2001) was less 2.17%. Major ethnic groups in Dolpa include Chhetri, Magar, Dolpo, Gurung, Lama, Thakuri, and scheduled castes (e.g., Kami, Damai and Sarki). Chhetri, Lama, and Gurung respectively make up 44%, 1.20%, and 7.09% of the total population, and all other groups together make up 47.71% (CBS, 2011). There are 3579 households in core and buffer zone area with total population of 16,279 (SPNP/BZ, 2022).

2.9.2. Trade

Trade (barter system) with Tibet-China is the dominant form of local economy. Locals exchange grains from lower parts of Dolpa for salt, wool, goat, and sheep and again traded with wheat and maize grains in the southern part. However, recently, this system is disappearing due to increasing price of commodities in Tibet (Lecoq 2021).

2.9.3. Agriculture

Local subsistence economy depends mainly on agriculture, animal husbandry and business. About 90% of the total households are involved directly or indirectly in agriculture and animal husbandry. However, their agricultural production is enough just for three months. Agricultural land is very limited because most of the SPNP areas belong to cold desert Trans-Himalayan steppe lands. Settlements on the southern periphery of the park produce more grains, which sold or bartered for salt and other necessities with the people of upper Dolpa (Bauer 2004). Croplands are located along valley bottoms and gently sloping terraces. The crops are grown in rotational pattern: (i) potato during Baisakh-Shrawan of first year, (ii) buckwheat during Jestha-Aswin of second year, (iii) wheat during Baisakh-Kartik of third year and (iv) Potato during Baishakh-Shravan, thus returning during fourth year. Irrigation facilities are limited, and most fields are rain-fed. Productivity of the area is quite low. SPNP has one of the highest altitude settlements with active agriculture and animal husbandry. For example, high altitude fields found to be cultivated with Tibetan barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and potatoes up to 4200m.

2.9.4. Livestock

Livestock, a main source of income, is the major component of subsistence farming in the highland mountains of Nepal. More than 68% of the total households' main occupation is animal husbandry, which is more popular in the northern part of the district. Approximately 3,579 households estimated to be in and around the National Park including in BZ. There is a little site-specific variation in the composition of livestock within the lower region of Dolpa but it is very different between the lower and upper regions. People of core area BZ of SPNP graze their cattle in the park. People of peripheral BZ like Kaigaun, Hurikot, Rimi, Pahada, Chhala, Rum, Rasi, Madhu, Ralli, Galli, Karelikanda, Tripurakot, Raha, Parila and Dho have traditionally been using different pastures in and around the park. Total livestock population in BZ of SPNP is 42,831.

Chapter-3 : Past and Present Management Practices

3.1. Conservation History

The groundbreaking research on radio telemetry of snow leopards that started in 1981 in Langu valley of Mugu district and the work of conservation biologist Dr. George Schaller on blue sheep of Shey Gumba area in 1973 provided the impetus to declare some area of Dolpa and Mugu districts as the national park (Schaller 1977; Jackson 1979a). The area of 3555 sq.km was formally gazetted as the Shey Phoksundo National Park in October 1984 and its office was setup in Palam nearby Rigmo village in 1988. In 1994, DNPWC and WWF Nepal began collaborating for biodiversity conservation and the park's preliminary management plan and biodiversity survey report was prepared in 1996. The Northern Mountains Conservation Project (NMCP), an Integrated Conservation and Development Project (ICDP) commissioned by WWF Nepal from the support of USAID started in 1997. The same year saw the start of the People and Plant Initiative (PPI) as a part of the NMCP to address conservation and development issues related to use of plants, MAPs. This project helped strengthen the institutional and management capacity of the national park, proving further impetus for declaration of buffer zone in October 1998 and formation of buffer zone user committees and buffer zone community forest user groups subsequently.

In 1999, the Government of Nepal proposed SPNP to be included in the UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites for its outstanding natural and cultural value. In 2001, NMCP was extended for next five years and implemented till 2008. Another component of NMCP, SAGUN (Strengthened Actions for Governance in the Utilization of Natural Resources) started in 2002 to build the capacity of local communities in natural resources governance. In 2007, the Phoksundo National Park was listed in the lakes of international importance (Ramsar site). The first Management Plan for SPNP and BZ was prepared in 2001 for five years. The second Management Plan for SPNP and BZ was prepared in 2006 for five years. The third Management Plan for SPNP and BZ was prepared in 2018 for five years.

In 2018, DNPWC/SPNP reinitiated collaboration with WWF for holistic conservation efforts. Guided by Nepal government policies, the project has put the communities in the core, capacitating, engaging, and mobilizing them (as part of the buffer zone institutions and sub-institutions) in diverse research and conservation interventions. Research included satellite telemetry of four snow leopards, population estimation of snow leopards, regular prey base monitoring, as well as research on other priority species and traditional knowledge of the community for informed management. Conservation efforts included holistic conflict management, livelihood securement of local community, awareness generation, education support, clean energy support, as well as preservation of cultural integrity. The project also supports effective management by providing support for necessary equipment, coordination, improved mobility, and capacity of park staff, among others.

So far, SPNP has implemented three management plans. The timeline for the history of the park is provided in table 6.

Table 6: Timeline of Shey Phoksundo National Park

Year	Significant Events
1959	The traditional system of rangeland management collapsed with the Chinese takeover of Tibet.
1960s	Thousands of Tibetans initially migrated to Dolpo and brought their livestock along with them. Resident Nepalese did not graze in Tibet after the takeover; for fear that Chinese authorities might confiscate their cattle. The consequence of overstocking in Nepal was disastrous and thousands of animals starved the following winter from lack of fodder
1960	The Chinese government prohibited the movement of all migrating herds across the Tibetan border in late 1960s.
1973	Dolpo was surveyed by George Schaller (1973) to assess its suitability as a wildlife reserve and to study the behavior of the blue sheep.
1974	The area was first proposed as a wildlife reserve.
1981	Shey Phoksundo National Park office was established
1983	The Chinese government granted access to grazing lands that herders paid taxes to provincial officials during 1983-1988)
1984	SPNP was formally gazetted in October 1984.
1988	The new park headquarters was constructed in Palam (previously it was in Sumduwa)
1994	Collaboration between DNPWC and WWF in biodiversity conservation in SPNP
1995	Initiation of biodiversity survey and management plan
1996	Preliminary management plan and biodiversity survey reports are prepared; Five-year Northern Mountain Conservation Project of DNPWC-WWF- USAID initiated
1997	Initiation of implementation of the Northern Mountain Conservation Project (NMCP).
1997	Initiation of People and Plant Initiative as a part of the NMCP
1998	Buffer zone of SPNP was established in October 1998.
2001	Draft Preparation of Management Plan for SPNP and its buffer zone
2008	1 st Management Plan for SPNP and its buffer zone
2018	Preparation of 2 nd Management Plan for SPNP and its buffer zone
2018	Re-initiation of DNPWC/SPNP-WWF collaboration for holistic snow leopard conservation in SPNP
2019-2021	GPS satellite telemetry of four snow leopards and camera trap survey

3.2. Park Management Objectives and Policies

The main objective of park management is to protect its biological, natural, and cultural diversity and heritage through a multi-disciplinary approach that includes community engagement, law enforcement, capacity building, and community empowerment. This park management approach includes habitat management, law enforcement, habitat restoration, conservation education, capacity building, community participation, and community development. The NPWC Act 1973, NPWC Regulations 1974, and Himalayan National Park

Regulation 2036 (third amendment) are the primary legal instruments that provide a legal framework and authority to conserve and manage protected areas. In addition, the Forest Policy 2075 B.S. has envisioned the conservation of forests, wildlife, ecosystem, landscape, biodiversity, forest corridor, orphan animal management, wildlife-related traditional skill/knowledge, endangered flora and fauna, tourism, and ecotourism promotion, poaching, illegal tree cutting, wildfire, forest land encroachment, wildlife farming, research and utilization, alien species control, zoo establishment, and payment for environmental services (PES), etc.

3.3. Major Programs of Park Management

- Habitat conservation and management include pasturelands, wetlands, rangelands, shrublands, scrublands, etc.
- Population and habitat survey and monitoring of main species such as snow leopard, musk deer, red panda, and blue sheep etc.
- Preservation of cultural heritage and tradition through funding support for monasteries/temples renovation and maintenance.
- Preservation of traditional ecological and indigenous knowledge concerning traditional medicines, NTFPs through training, and support for local health services/Amchi.
- Local community development through training on alternative livelihood opportunities such as apple juice processing, bee keeping training, and tailoring training.
- Capacitating and engaging local communities for partnership in conservation efforts, as citizen scientists or BZ sub-committees (such as SLCC, LIS, Women groups, etc).
- Conservation education and capacity building including awareness program, conservation campaign, workshops, meetings, trainings, observation tours, exposure visits, speeches, and so on. Human resource development of the park staff by providing them opportunities for higher level study, workshop/trainings etc.

3.3.1. Habitat Management

Food, water, nutrient, and cover are important elements of habitat for wildlife. Therefore, appropriate habitat management considering species-specific ecological requirements, is central to species conservation. Because a large part of the park is occupied by rangeland habitat above 3000 m elevation, the habitat management activities in SPNP have focused on managing rangeland habitat. The main activities conducted by the national park for habitat management include removal of thorny and invasive species, control burning, water hole or pond construction for water provisioning for wildlife and cutting back of invasive woody shrubs to maintain succession. SPNP has also facilitated traditional rotational grazing systems practiced by the community for sustainable use of limited rangelands, supporting building bridges and trail improvement. Rangelands in SPNP are also sources of NTFPs, notably the Yarshagumba (caterpillar fungus), which has helped improve livelihoods of community not just within Dolpa, but from around the country. Habitat management activities of SPNP therefore has also included facilitating clean-up of rangelands, during Yarsagumba collection seasons. As guided by the Rangeland Policy of Nepal, efforts have also been initiated with the aim to prepare habitat management strategies integrating community's ecological knowledge; traditional knowledge assessments were conducted in Saldang and Bhijer blocks for pilot trial.

3.3.2. Human-wildlife Conflict, Wildlife Damage, and Crop Raiding

In SPNP, human-wildlife conflict is one of the main conservation problems. Livestock depredation by snow leopards and wolves has caused enormous economic loss, particularly in Upper Dolpa where pastoralism/ livestock grazing is the mainstay of livelihood. In a 2018 conflict assessment of 124 herders in upper Dolpa, 96% reported livestock losses from wildlife. In lower Dolpa, crop damage by Himalayan black bear and livestock depredation by wild dog has been problematic. The national park has been providing relief amount to wildlife victim families as per the Wildlife Damage Relief Guidelines, 2013. Moreover, with the support from WWF Nepal, SPNP has initiated community managed Livestock Insurance Scheme (LIS), which aims to reduce human snow leopard conflict by empowering local communities. The LIS is run by Snow Leopard Conservation Committees (SLCCs). There are currently five LIS (Phoksundo, Dho, Saldang, Bhijar and Dolphu). In between 2008-2022, From WWF Nepal support, SPNP provided two crore rupees to SLCCs as endowment to run LIS, and of which about 1.5 crore rupees is saved in fixed deposits of the five LIS as endowment funds, while the other amount is being used in capacitating community and operating LIS as well as integrating it to WDRG. Currently, the LIS is being managed by the communities in upper Dolpa to use as bridging costs for accessing Nepal government's WDRG provisions, in addition to providing some direct relief to community. Using this modality, as well as direct payments to conflict victim households, SPNP has distributed nearly NPR 1.97 crores of relief from the WDRG, in the past management plan period.

In addition to relief support, SPNP/WWF has provided support to construct predator-proof corrals to reduce livestock depredation (focusing on preventing mass killing) by snow leopards and wolves. Between 2019 and 2022, SPNP/WWF has supported four predator proof livestock corrals in Phoksundo, Bhijar, Saldang and Dho. Till date, community has reported successful prevention of mass killing of livestock by wildlife, in these secure improved corrals, and efforts are ongoing to scale this up to benefit the community. SPNP has also worked with citizen scientists to spread awareness among communities on conflict prevention through awareness events, and use of collaterals such as posters.

3.3.3. Research and Monitoring

Research and monitoring are among the main priorities of protected area management in Nepal. In SPNP, wildlife research and monitoring date back to the 1980s, during the first years of its establishment. The previous management plans had prioritized the research and monitoring as the key thematic area. The main research and monitoring activities are focused on focal species (snow leopard, musk deer, red panda, wolf, blue sheep) population survey and their monitoring over the years. During the previous management plan period, the first ever camera trapping survey of snow leopards was conducted over ~4000 km² using ~300 camera traps, and four snow leopards were collared with satellite GPS collars to understand their spatial ecology and movement. Similarly, population distribution surveys of red panda and musk deer were also carried out during previous management plan period. The preliminary mapping of rangelands, and population status of Yarshagumba were also conducted. These species research and monitoring activities are aligned with species conservation action plans.

3.3.4. Administration and Organization

There are 67 administrative personnel dedicated to national park protection and management as per the approved organogram of SPNP. The security and protection responsibility also lies on Nepal Army, Gulma, which is based in Suligad Dolpa, and is headed by Major. There is one two sector offices, three range posts and eight field posts under SPNP management authority. The sector level office is headed by the assistant conservation officer. There are 17 BZ User Committees, 25 BZ Community Forest User Groups, 17 CBAPUs, 5 SLCCs, 1 Red Panda Conservation Committee involved in conservation of SPNP; community members are also engaged in conservation as members of sub-committees such as LIS, women's groups, etc. The Buffer Zone Management Committee is elected by BZUCs, and it coordinates BZUCs for community development and conservation activities in buffer zone. Nepal Army is deputed for the protection of SPNP and BZ. A company of the Nepali Army, in command of Major (Gulmapati), is stationed at Suligad, Dolpa. There are five posts under this company.

3.4. Buffer Zone Management Objective and Policies

The concept of buffer zone was emerged in 1990s to foster positive park-people relationship. The fourth amendment of NPWC Act, 1973 in 1996 paved the way for establishing buffer zone area surrounding protected areas. The buffer zone of SPNP was declared in 1998 with an area of 1349 sq. km. The buffer zone is spanned across 24 wards of 6 municipalities/ rural municipalities in Dolpa and Mugu districts. The conservation and management of buffer zone is guided by the approved management plan and Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 1996, and Buffer Zone Management Guidelines, 1999. The main objective of the buffer zone program is to conserve biodiversity in the buffer zone through community participation while also providing support for local community development. The BZUCs implement the buffer zone program of SPNP. Buffer Zone Management Committee (BZMC) is formed by BZUCs and in turn BZUCs are composed of representatives of BZ CFUGs (Figure 7).

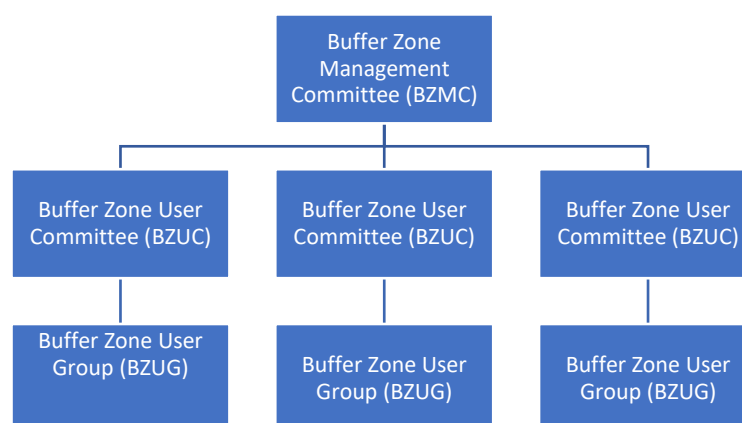


Figure 9: General organizational structure of buffer zone program

The central concept of the buffer zone program involves revenue sharing. 30-50% of the revenue earned by protected areas goes back to the BZMC for local community development and natural resource conservation. The buffer zone program aims to promote activities that meet local people's forestry-related basic needs, viz. firewood, fodder, twigs, leaflets, tubers, timber, grazing, and medicinal plants. It also focuses on the livelihood improvement of buffer

zone communities through forest-based micro-enterprises. The thematic distribution of the buffer zone budget includes, community development (30%), conservation and management (30%), livelihood improvement (20 %), conservation education (10%), and administration and management (10%)

3.5. History of management planning in SPNP (1999-2022)

Effective management planning is central to achieve targeted goals and objects of organization and programs. Until 2005, SPNP did not have approved management plan. It programs and activities were guided by the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973 and Himali Rastriya Nikunja Niyamawali, 2036. The first ever management plan for SPNP was drafted in 1999 with the support from then Northern Mountain Conservation Program (NMCP). The plan was submitted to DNPWC for review and endorsement. The effort did not materialize. The SPNP submitted the updated plan for review to DNPWC in January 2003. The revised plan was then submitted to the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation by DNPWC for endorsement. The plan was returned to DNPWC with suggestions on buffer zone program. In this way, the first ever plan was approved in 2006 for five years 2006-2011. The first management plan paved the way for systematic management planning and implementation of conservation and management activities in targeted manner. After the end of first management plan period in 2011, no updated management plan existed until the end of 2017. The same management plan provided strategic guidance for programs and activities. The second management plan (2018-2022) came into effect in 2018 and this plan included new activities such as regulating development activities to balance conservation and development, tourism promotion among others, to address both emerging and contemporary challenges. The proposed management plan for next five years (2023-2027) is third formal management plan in the management history of the SPNP. This plan is developed reflecting upon learning of the past management plans, current and emerging challenges and through a participatory manner.

3.6. Review of Preceding Management Plan (2018-2022)

3.6.1 Achievements of Past Management Plan

The implementation status of the previous management plan remained satisfactory and produced mixed results. While important activities such as law enforcement, rangeland management, tourism infrastructure development, and research and monitoring have seen significant progress, other activities such as the demarcation of management zones and the construction of office buildings, saw limited progress. Similarly, the renewal of operation plans for buffer zone community forests, implementation of buffer zone management program, and regulation of livestock grazing management and buffer zone management witnessed limited progress. The clear demarcation of management zones such as tourism zone, utility zone, facility zone etc. remains to be done. Moreover, activities such as kerosene depot management, provision of boating in Phoksundo lake, study of climate change impact on vegetation etc. could not be implemented due to funding constraints. The key achievements over the last five

years include the following: rangeland management/habitat management and waterhole construction for wildlife; trekking trail maintenance, construction of campsite and resting house and establishment of biodiversity information centre for tourism promotion; and institutional strengthening for enhanced office administration and law enforcement.

The previous management plan (2018-2022) has proposed to spend NRs. 21, 52, 50,000, out of which NRs. 12,53,00,000 (58%) was allocated for the national park program (excluding administrative expenditure), and the rest NRs. 8,99,50,000 (42%) was sought for the buffer zone program. During this implementation period from FY 2075/76 to FY 2079/80 (five years), a total of NRs 28 crores 20 lakhs was received for national park program, including administrative expenses and staff salary (which is roughly 60-65% of the annual budget every year) and 5 crore 6 lakhs fifty thousand was received for buffer zone development program from the government fund. The total fund expenses (financial progress) for four years was about 92 % for the national park program and about 69 % for the buffer zone program. The total amount of NRs. 22,64,53,120 (16,41,61,000 in cash; 6,22,92,120 in kind) was obtained from WWF Nepal under National Conservation Priority Area Program in five years (2018 July-2023 July). Most of the activities implemented through WWF Nepal support were not envisioned in the management plan but were implemented to focus on snow leopard conservation aligning with the national Snow Leopard Conservation Action Plan (2017-2022) and Nepal Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. The revenue generated by the national park was encouraging in the first year of this plan period, with highest collection ever of nearly NRs. 58 million, but it plunged to NRs. 3.6 million due to COVID 19 pandemic in 2020. The total revenue generated during the first four year of the management plan was eleven crores ninety-three lakh only.

The review of thematic programs of the previous management plan:

3.6.2. Zonation

- Limited progress on zonation.

3.6.3. Habitat management

- 57 hectares of rangeland managed for wildlife habitat improvement.
- 30 waterholes/ponds were constructed for provisioning water for wildlife.
- 20 km of fire line was constructed to mitigate incidences of forest fires.
- Identification of major rangelands within the national park and buffer zone completed. 55 major pasturelands identified and geo-located.
- Dho Rangeland Management Plan and Committee was formed. But the implementation remained limited.
- Traditional knowledge assessment conducted in Saldang and Bhijar to understand livestock status and trends, rotational grazing, and other community systems for integration in habitat management strategies.
- During Yarsagumba harvesting season solid waste management activities (waste collection, temporary toilets and dumping pits construction, performed.
- Cleaning campaigns organized post Yarshagumba collection season.

3.6.4. Wetland conservation

- Inventory of major wetlands completed, but the profile of documented wetlands is yet to be published.
- The site management plan of Ramsar site-Phoksundo lake- is prepared and awaiting approval from the DNPWC.
- Cleanliness and removal of trash from wetland shores done in Phoksundo and Choete Tal
- Consultations held with community to integrate cultural priorities in Phoksundo Lake preservation. Among others, human activities such as duck farming, boating in the lake, etc was found culturally inappropriate.

3.6.5. Tourism management

- 50 km of trekking trail constructed/improved.
- Campsite built and improved in Dho, Nadala and Phoksundo area
- The tourist visitor centre in Suligad was upgraded, and the Biodiversity Information Centre is built in Rigmo village through SPNP/WWF collaboration.
- 28 local youths were trained as nature guides through SPNP/WWF collaboration.
- 28 local youth from Dolpa and Mugu trained as trekking guides, through SPNP/WWF collaboration. 10 have successfully received trekking guide license.
- Shey Phoksundo Tourism Coordination Committee was formed, capacitated and mobilized to conduct consultations at various levels towards preparation of tourism resource mapping and waste management strategy for Dolpa through SPNP/WWF support.
- 6 Homestay support provided to Dho- tarap community homestay worth one million NRs from SPNP/WWF collaboration
- Tourism promotion materials published
- Hoarding boards and signposts installed at multiple locations

4.6.6 Institutional strengthening

- Frontline park staff and Nepali Army staff were trained on law enforcement, use of technology like GPS, camera traps, and on human rights
- Office team was capacitated with field gear and logistics like down jackets, tents, sleeping bags, etc.
- Office equipped with improved and modern tools and techniques such, GPS, binoculars, walkie-talkie set, satellite phones, oxygen cylinders, and rescue equipment.
- Group insurance coverage provided for SPNP staff and SLCCs, through SPNP/WWF collaboration.
- Five snow leopard conservation committees (SLCCs) strengthened, and one red panda conservation committee was formed in Jagdulla block.
- Livestock Insurance Scheme sub-committees formed and strengthened and integrated with WDRG to aid in facilitating relief to community.

- 17 BZUCs and 17 CBAPUs were capacitated and strengthened with various training and logistics support
- Revival of around 40 women groups initiated with consultations, trainings, orientations, capacity enhancement, and other activities.
- 38 eco-clubs formed/strengthened to promote conservation awareness and engagement of youth in conservation.
- Laptops, printers, generators, etc., among support provided to SLCCs assisting SPNP in conservation.
- One exposure visits for conservation leadership, organized for SLCC/SPNP staff to Lamtang NP and Bardia NP.

3.6.7. Physical infrastructure development

- Construction of two field post buildings; one in Saldang and the other in Sumduwa
- Post office building were maintained in Nauli, Toijam, Dolphu, Palam and Phoksundo
- 20 wooden bridges constructed and maintained
- 5 public toilets constructed
- 50 km of trekking trail maintained and improved
- Biodiversity information centre at Rignmo.
- Drinking water supply system constructed in post/ranger post offices and headquarter
- Electricity connection established in Suligad (Park HQ and Nepal Army Post) from Ankhe Khola micro-hydro

3.6.8 Species conservation, research, and monitoring

- Four snow leopards collared with GPS satellite collars for monitoring their habitat use and home range patterns, engaging local SLCC members through SPNP/WWF collaboration
- Snow leopard population monitoring completed using camera trapping survey in 2019, engaging local SLCC members and providing field research experience opportunities for 13 young early career conservationists through SPNP/WWF collaboration
- Snow leopard prey base survey completed every year since 2018 through SPNP/WWF collaboration
- Musk deer survey completed in Phoksundo block and red panda survey completed in Jagdulla block
- Assessment of production status of Yarshagumba conducted in Phoksundo and Dho block by establishing permanent monitoring plots through SPNP/WWF collaboration
- Mapping of major pasture/rangelands completed
- Disease investigation mechanism being drafted following indications of wildlife affected by diseases, as well as anticipating future risks of zoonosis due to climate induced changes.
- Pre-emptive preparations being made (including capacitating community) for sample collection, storage, and analysis as part of disease investigation in this extremely rugged and remote landscape.

- Yarshagumba plot monitoring being systematized for long-term low cost research.

3.6.9. Wildlife conservation, conservation outreach, rescue

- 1000 units of posters/pamphlets distributed to generate awareness on conflict prevention and mitigation support for the communities
- 100 hoarding boards/sign boards were distributed/installed to promote conservation education
- 10 wild animals were rescued including Ghoral, musk deer, and red fox
- Radio jingles on conservation awareness being played thrice daily for past 5 yrs. years.

3.6.10 Anti-poaching patrolling and law enforcement

- 72 guns confiscated, and 5 wildlife poachers were prosecuted as per prevailing law
- 10 cases of illegal work registered and legally prosecuted as per NPWC Act 1973
- More than 5000 km of foot walk patrolling conducted by Nepali Army, park staff and CBAPU members
- 23 WCCB meetings were conducted over the five years to enhance stakeholders/enforcement agencies collaboration for controlling illegal activities and wildlife poaching inside protected areas
- Nepal Army post unit strengthened and now the Gulma headed by Major is deployed for protection of national park and its property.
- 17 CBAPUs are capacitated with field logistics and required training skills on anti-poaching patrolling
- Field logistics (jackets, tents, trousers, shoes, torch lights, binoculars etc.) provided to park staff, Nepal army units and CBAPU/BZUCs.

3.6.11. Human wildlife conflict mitigation and management

- Conflict and socio-economic assessment done, indicating high levels of conflict and potential solutions, informing systematic conservation interventions.
- Livestock insurance scheme (LIS) strengthened in five blocks, and integrated with Nepal Government's Wildlife Damage Relief Guidelines (WDRG) in Phoksundo, Dho, Saldang, Bhijer and Dolphu.
- By 2022, these five SLCCs-run LIS has about NRs 15 million as endowment fund money in their fixed deposit fund, and efforts ongoing to systematize it, including integrating community contributions for sustainability.
- Nearly NPR. 1 million relief funds through LIS program through SLCCs.
- Nearly NPR 1,96,82,000 was distributed to wildlife victim families as relief amount through WDRG against livestock loss caused by snow leopards and wolves.
- Four model predator proof corrals constructed to mitigate livestock depredation by snow leopards, successfully showcasing possibilities of preventing mass killings of livestock; these are being scaled up to benefit wider communities.
- Mass awareness campaigns on conflict management organized at multiple levels, including in grassroots settlements engaging trained citizen scientists.

- Policy advocacy done to discuss necessary amendments for WDRG with DNPWC to better integrate issues of high mountain areas.

3.6.12. Buffer zone conservation and development

- Three new buffer zone user committee office building constructed (Malika, Bhagwati and Devi) and three renovated (Jagdulla, Deuti and Chayanath)
- BZMC office building renovated and brought to practical use. Space provided for Shey - Phoksundo Tourism Coordination Committee (SPTCC).
- 25 km trekking trail improved in buffer zone area
- 20 wooden bridges maintained in buffer zone area
- Nurseries established, income generating activities related trainings conducted,
- Scholarship provided to at least 20 students (7 males and 13 females), worth ~15 lakhs to pursue higher education on forestry, social and environment related fields
- 750 people made literate through 25 NFE (Non Formal Classes) in Upper Dolpa.
- 50 persons involved in various Income Generation Activities (IGA) trainings related to apple juice processing, sea-buck thorn juice processing etc.
- Diverse livelihood generation support provided to community including apple processing support in Pugmo, water mill support in Rigmo, cheese factory in Bhijer, green house support in Taksi, homestay support in Dho, tailoring training in Bhijer, Dho, Saldang and Phoksundo, traditional thanka painting and wood carving in Dho and Bhijer, grain grinding machines in Saldang, etc.
- 90 conservation education/awareness events for buffer zone communities were organized over the five years, by SPNP as well as mobilizing BZ/SLCCs
- 20 local Buddhist monasteries and chortens were renovated from national park support to preserve local culture and promote tourism
- Three tourist rest houses and four campsites renovated
- Solar mini-grid (8kV) installed in partnership with local government in Rigmo village
- Domestic solar systems provided to 10 monasteries in Lower and Upper Dolpa
- 39 persons trained on solar repair and maintenance considering the community's dependence on solar energy
- 14 persons trained as veterinary technicians from upper Dolpa and Mugu regions to ensure access of veterinary services for livestock-dependent community.
- Support provided to community institutions and local NGOs including Mahila Samudaik Sewa Samaj, Jagadulla Namuna Youth Club, SPTCC, etc for local participatory conservation.
- Support provided to revive and strengthen women's groups of SPNP.

Table 7: Summary review of the main achievements of the earlier management plan

Physical infrastructure and Park protection			
Activities	Target	Achievement	Remarks
Office building construction	1	1	One building constructed in Suligad
Assistant warden quarters	2	0	Could not be achieved due to lack of budget
Post building construction	4	3	Three post buildings constructed in Namdo, Sumduwa and Toijam
Post renovation (No.)	0	10	Post buildings were renovated multiple times and equipped with fundamental services such as electricity, solar, drinking water, wall ceiling etc.
Fire line construction/maintenance (Km)	250	30	The target was very high because the forest area is limited to constructing fire lines
Repair and maintenance of fire line (Km)	0	100	Repair and maintenance of the fireline was not prescribed in the earlier management plan. Drainage must be developed at both sides of the fire line while constructing new fire lines to reduce maintenance and repair costs.
Wooden bridge construction (No.)	25	20	Implemented satisfactorily
Repair and maintenance of wooden bridge (No.)	10	20	Target achieved and extra progress made
Habitat management			
Grassland and wetlands			
Preparation of site management plan of Phoksundo lake	1	1	On the final phase of approval from the DNPWC
RIS of Phoksundo lake	1	0	It couldn't be done due lack of fund and technical support
Baseline inventory of major wetlands flora and fauna	1	0	Couldn't be done due lack of fund and technical support
Rangeland management (ha)	0	50	Rangeland habitat was managed through removal of invasive and thorny species, trash disposal, uprooting of invasive species with support from the government fund and WWF Nepal.

Species Conservation and monitoring and human wildlife conflict mitigation			
Periodic monitoring of snow leopards (No.)	1	1	Accomplished. Camera trapping surveys were conducted in Dolphu, Phoksundo, Dho, Saldang, Bhijer and Jagdulla block.
Snow leopard GPS satellite collaring	0	4	It was done with WWF Nepal support, as part of Nepal government priorities and SLCAP. All four of the snow leopards died within a year of collaring, indicating risks to snow leopards from disease, retaliation, as well as potential high turnover in this high (snow leopard) density region.
Snow leopard prey base (blue sheep) monitoring	1	5	It was done with WWF Nepal support. It was done continuously every year since 2018
Red panda and musk deer distribution assessment	0	2	WWF Nepal support to assess the distribution of red panda in Jagdulla block and musk deer in Phoksundo block
Predator proof corrals to reduce human snow leopard conflict	0	4	Corrals were built in each Phoksundo, Bhijer, Dho and Saldang block with support from WWF Nepal
Snow leopard Conservation Committees (SLCCs)-led Livestock Insurance Scheme (LIS) support	0	5	Between 2008-2022, WWF Nepal provided over NRs 2,00,00,000/- seed and management fund to run LIS to help empower local communities for snow leopard conservation and during this management plan period (2018 July -2023 July, a total of NRs 84 lakhs was provided to SLCCs.
Updating bird species check list of 2003	1	0	Checklist was updated by independent researchers but comprehensive study of bird species is yet to be done
Fire control			
Procurement of fire equipment (No.)	1	1	Accomplished and distributed equipment in all the sectors
Fire control training (No.)	5	5	Accomplished
Tourism management			
Establishment of a visitor centre	5	1	One in Suligad
Preparation of site management plan of Phoksundo lake	1	1	On the final phase of approval from the DNPWC
Erection of hoarding boards (No.)	5	5	Five signboards/ hoarding boards have been placed at strategic location
Improvement of major trekking trails (km)	750	100	Could not be achieved fully due to budget shortfall . But local government and other agencies helped maintain and improve trekking trails

Campsite development (Number)	10	5	Campsite maintained in Phoksundo, Danigar, and Dho area
Conservation education, outreach and research	1	0?
Establish and manage weather station (No.)	0	1	A weather station has been established in Rigmo/Phoksundo with WWF Nepal support
Biodiversity information Centre	0	1	Established in Rigmo with WWF Nepal support.

Note: 1= Achieved, 0=Not achieved)

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

Strengths

- Rich biodiversity of Trans-Himalayan regions of Nepal
- Attractive landscapes, rivers, gorges, ridges, and lakes
- Conservation and culture-focused community
- Diversity of skills and experiences in staff and BZ community
- Supportive community for biodiversity conservation
- Improved park-community relationship
- Largely Buddhist community following principles of non-violence and retaining remnants of traditional faith leadership
- Hub of Bon traditions and architecture
- Traditional ecological knowledge at high altitude residents
- High expectations from the BZ community and staff, administrators
- High potential as natural and cultural tourist destination
- Rich in NTFPs and medicinal plants like Yarshagumba to contribute to the local economy
- Wetlands like Phoksundo lake, Dudha kundali lake, Chhamkuni Daha
- Prime habitats of Snow leopard, Red panda, Tibetan Wolf and Musk deer, as well as potential for wild yak conservation.

Weaknesses

- Insufficient resources to implement management plan
- Limited trained and dedicated field staff
- Office buildings and other infrastructures located outside the park
- Insufficient infrastructure such as bridges, trails, forest roads, inspection paths and security posts.
- No long-term research and monitoring projects
- Difficult terrain for deterring poachers and other illegal hunters.
- Limited livelihood opportunities for communities.
- Less number of hotels and resting places along the trails/trekking for the ease of trekkers.

Opportunities

- Showcase a 3C conservation model by connecting Community, Culture and Conservation
- Sustain good park-people relations and improve management through tradition-integrated conservation strategies.
- Further strengthen BZMC and sub-committees, to ensure inclusive and equitable decision making and benefit sharing from sustainable use of resources.
- Increase revenue for community and park through tourism potential focusing on both domestic and international visitors, including many selling points – wildlife attractions (especially snow leopard focused eco-tourism), natural physiographic attractions (lakes, pristine landscapes) and cultural attractions (Bon religion/architecture, local traditions, monasteries, artefacts etc).
- Improve accessibility (including trails, communication, etc) and tourism services (including hotels, resting stalls, temporary camps etc) in partnership with local governments and communities.
- Prime site in Nepal to establish research center/experimental plots for trans-Himalayan ecosystem research in the face of climate change.
- High interest of researchers and conservationists from Nepal and globally, considering its pristine nature, high snow leopard densities, etc.
- Local governments' positivity towards conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Mobilization of local faith leadership in conservation through support of Nepal Buddhist Federation's Dolpa Environment and Wildlife Conservation Sub-committee.

Threats/Challenges

- High levels of wildlife-induced conflict losses of livestock, resulting in threats of retaliatory killing of predators – snow leopards and wolves
- Rangeland deterioration due to increasing livestock numbers jeopardizing community livelihoods
- Rangeland deterioration from activities of high numbers of yarshagumba collectors
- Illegal and haphazard collection of river bed/construction materials like stones, sand and pebbles
- Impacts of linear infrastructure, particularly roads and trekking trails construction on wildlife habitat
- Increasing climate induced natural disasters such as avalanche, droughts, hurricanes, landslides
- Increasing risks of zoonotic diseases for both wildlife and communities.
- High dependence on forest products e.g., fuelwood and grass, Inaccessible terrain/topography
- Poaching/illegal trade of red panda and musk deer continues to be a key threat
- Subsistence hunting of birds like Kalij, Danphe, and Ghoral and Blue sheep is also a threat

Part-B: Proposed Management Activities

Chapter 4: Vision, Goal, Objectives, and Challenges

The management activities for the next five years are proposed aligning the priorities set by national-level policy and strategy documents, especially DNPWC's Protected Area Management Strategy (2022-2030), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2020), the fifteenth plan (fiscal year 2019/20-2023/24 AD), national species conservation action plans including the Snow Leopard Conservation Action Plan, and necessity of the park to address challenges brought about by increased need for infrastructure development inside park area. In addition, the local socio-economic and development scenario, best practices, and learning from implementing management plan formed the basis for this management plan. The increased need to harmonize the local government and provincial government priorities with the park's conservation priorities also informed the selection of activities for this management plan. Importantly, the need to contribute to local economy via tourism development has been addressed in this management plan. Some activities listed in the previous management plan (2018-2022 AD) have also been incorporated into this plan.

4.1. Vision

The management plan envisions the SPNP and its buffer zone “ a unique Himalayan and trans-Himalayan landscape whose representative biodiversity is conserved, ecological integrity is safeguarded and well-being of the Himalayan communities is secured via sustainable livelihoods and environment-friendly development.”

4.2. Goal

To conserve the representative flora, fauna and ecosystem of the Himalayas and the Trans-Himalaya while enhancing the livelihood of local communities through sustainable livelihoods and eco-tourism.

4.3. Management Objectives

- To conserve forests, flora, fauna, and ecosystem through effective park protection, community participation, law enforcement and applied research
- To manage and improve wildlife habitat with a particular emphasis on mountain rangelands considering anticipated climate change impacts
- To contribute local economy by promoting and regulating sustainable eco-tourism through the maintenance of wilderness and cultural heritage and environment friendly development
- To improve human-wildlife coexistence through conflict prevention and mitigation measures
- To enhance public stewardship for biodiversity conservation by empowering buffer communities through buffer zone development program as well as partnering and strengthening community institutions
- To strengthen the institutional capacity of park administration and stakeholders for improved park protection and programmatic delivery

4.4. Major Problems, Gaps, and Issues in Achieving Objectives

There are several problems, gaps, and issues in achieving the desired condition of the park. While the magnitude, extent, and severity of issues and threats differ, most of the problems act in sync, influencing the conservation and management of the national park. The main challenge for the coming years will be to ensure a balance between conservation and infrastructure development without compromising ecological balance while meeting the local community's needs. This challenge continues to emerge as development activities such as linear infrastructures (e.g., road, irrigation channels), and building construction are increasing at a higher rate than ever before. This was a reflection of increased need for development as the country has transitioned into federalism. Thus there is a increased need to have a proper coordination and cooperation between three tiers (local, province and federal) of government. The other main challenge is mitigate the retaliatory killing of snow leopards and wolves and manage the human carnivore conflict. Local herders often resort to kill snow leopards and wolves in revenge to livestock depredation, which is the major reason for human-wildlife conflict and leads to retaliatory killings of snow leopards and wolves. Anthropogenic impacts including solid waste, pollution, human disturbance, illegal felling of timber, and wildlife hunting during Yarshagumba and other NTFPs collection causes significant damage to park ecosystem and it is one of the main challenges. Limited access to Dolphu sector area, and lack of Nepali Army security presence there is also one of the main gaps in effective protection of park resources. The other challenges include sustainable management of Yarshagumba and other MAPs, regulating tourism activities and developing new facilities and infrastructure within the acceptable limit, controlling poaching and cross-border illegal trade of wildlife parts between Nepal-China. Antipicating potential climate change impact on flora, fauna and ecosystem, and developing adaption plans, research and monitoring plan, and setting up appropriate wildlife disease investigation and surveillance plan is emerging issue for SPNP.

SPNP holds enormous potential to lift the region out of acute poverty by promoting high-quality Himalayan wildlife and trekking- and culture-based tourism. However, there has been limited progress and prioritization on this thus far. Although there has been improvement in availability basic access and accommodation facilities, large part of Upper Dolpa does not have phone network, security presence and other facilities. Similarly, the availability of diverse medicinal plants makes the SPNP a great source of income for local communities. It has more than 407 MAPs, and some of these have a significant international market. However, while there has been a collection of medicinal plants following government guidelines, there has been little effort to process, value adds, and package the NTPFs and MAPs and sell them in a higher price in the market. This gap needs to be addressed through a focus on MAPs based livelihood activities. Similarly, despite having such a unique representation of the Himalayan and trans-Himalaya ecosystem of the entire PA network in Nepal, the SPNP has lagged in terms of long-term ecological and ecosystem research, on vegetation, rangelands, in the face of climate change-induced shift in vegetation, flowering pattern etc. Climate change impacts have already been observed in the Himalayan ecosystems, and thus developing national park' and local communities capacity to deal with the climate change impacts remains a major challenge.

Some of the issues that may hinder to attain the objectives mentioned above are as follows:

- Park head office lies outside the core area, which makes it difficult to provide patrol and implement law enforcement activities
- The poaching of threatened species like red panda and musk deer continues to occur for illegal trade
- Lack of security presence, park infrastructure and limited presence of park staff in Dolphu sector, Mugu district
- Crowding of humans in the park during Yarsagumba collection time, large amount of solid waste
- Insufficient infrastructure, logistic support, and a limited budget for proper management
- Nominal mobility inside the park during the winter season because of harsh climate
- Tourism infrastructure is insufficient to attract high quality tourism
- Lack of proper solid waste management mechanism
- Inadequate conservation awareness programs and high illiteracy
- Inadequate livelihood opportunities to local people
- Tendency of frequently changing of member of BZ User Committee
- Higher dependency of people in the park for natural resources
- Limited institutional development of BZ and other local community institutions
- Inadequate collaboration with universities and research institutions
- Limited budget for ecological monitoring and research
- Increased frequency of human wildlife conflict, but limited relief funds
- Limited access and connectivity in core area for law enforcement patrolling
- Limited technological capacity in conducting high quality long term ecological research and monitoring

Chapter- 5: Management Strategies

5.1 Boundaries (Legal, Administrative, Ecological)

5.1.1 Legal

The boundary of SPNP with area of 3555 km² is well defined and duly notified with the publication in Nepal gazette on Sawun 22, 2041 B.S. (6 August 1982) (Annex I). The buffer zone was declared with notification in the Nepal gazette on Kartik 02, 2055. The buffer zone area includes area of 1349 km² (Annex II).

5.1.2 Administrative

SPNP is headed by an under-secretary (Technical) level Chief Conservation Officer (CCO) stationed at the park headquarters in Suligad, Dolpa. The CCO is responsible for the overall conservation, management, and administration of the park. As per the organogram of SPNP, there are 12 approved posts, one sector office in Dolphu, four sections (Administration, Buffer Zone, Planning, Anti-poaching/Muddha) in headquarters and 67 personnel with a different designation. Out of the approved position, only 55 posts are filled. Administration and finance are operated per the prevailing government norms, policies, and regulation. The CCO is supported by administration and accounting assistants deployed by Nepal Administration Service and Account and Treasury Control Office, respectively. In addition, one gulma with about 200 army personnel of the Nepali Army headed by a Major is deployed to protect the national park. In addition, there are army posts in Rigmo, Suligad, Toijam, and Sumduwa.

5.1.3 Ecological

The northern boundary of the park adjoins the Tibetan region, China. SPNP is one of the main sites of the Western Snow Leopard Conservation Landscape, identified by the national snow leopard action plan. The southern part of the park has good forest coverage, especially Jagdulla, which also hosts suitable habitats for Red Panda and Musk Deer.

5.2. Zonation

Status

Zonation is an ideal management tool that enables the spatial management of a PA to achieve both protection of the area's key ecological features and management of sensitive habitats, alongside its sustainable utilization for tourism and other uses. The objective of the management zoning system is to maintain different levels of service and protection for which the PA is established. Zonation allows managers to achieve different management aims in other parts of the PA. Zoning also provides a framework for planning by designating zones with varying management objectives and allowable human impacts. This ensures a balance/trade-off between conservation and development objectives. It allows the planners to focus proposed conservation and development activities and resources on different zones depending on the management objectives of specific sites within the PA.

In SPNP, there has been no clear cut zonation until now. The important feature of SPNP is that there are registered human settlements and private lands inside core area of the national park. All wards from ward number 1 to 9 (nearly 24 villages/settlements) of Shey Phoksundo Rural

Municipality completely lies inside the core area of national parks. There are ten rural access roads/trails/service roads recognized by national park and gazzetted in official notification of the national park declaration. The fact that there are recognized human settlements and cultivated lands inside national park's core area reinforces the need to have special local zonation plan for the national park management. Importantly, the prime habitats of endangered species such snow leopard habitat should be kept undisturbed without curtailing the service road access of local communities.

Issues

- Currently, there is a lack of clear-cut zonation in the national park to manage infrastructure development and wildlife conservation.

Strategies

- Divide SPNP into four major management zones: Facility zone, Utility zone, No human activity zone, and BZ.

Activities

Survey and demarcate the Park management zones.

- Constitute four management zones and prepare GIS maps of the management zones using detailed GPS points.
- Assess and map land use land cover of all management zones
- Information dissemination to make local communities aware of management zones.

5.2.1 Management Facility Zone

This zone inside is occupied by the infrastructures developed for administration, security, and accommodation for staff. It comprises area occupied by park headquarters and army offices, sectors, range posts and guard posts established at strategic locations. This is the zone where the administrative facility is provided to the local people, researchers, and visitors. This zone will occupy a relatively small area of the park with park administration and visitor facilities. Park administration includes park headquarters and sub-headquarters, ranger posts, protection unit posts, Army headquarters and posts, visitor centers, trails, and bridges.

5.2.2 Utility Zone/ Tourism zone

This area of the park is allocated for limited recreational activities for visitors and nature interpretation services for conservation awareness. This includes hotels, religious sites, fire line, jungle walk routes, and public work installation areas. The main objective of managing this zone is to regulate tourism in the core area by minimizing the disturbance to wildlife and its habitat and to enhance visitors' satisfaction by providing a wilderness experience. It is also the area provided to local people's legal provision for transportation from the core area. There are 10 routes which local people residing national park area can use for transportation. This zone constitutes the area used by people for various purposes inside the park, human settlements, and multiple-use zones. This area used for multiple purposes including agriculture and livestock practices. There is only one Rural Municipality namely, Shey Phoksundo (previously Phoksundo, Saldang and Bhijer VDCs) lies in core area of Park. This zone is for limited tourism and recreation. The tourist zone is inscribed by (i) conservation objectives, (ii) carrying

capacity of SPNP (e.g., physical facilities such as camping sites), (iii) logistical capability of SPNP, and (iv) natural and socio-cultural attractions of SPNP and BZ.

5.2.3 No human activities zone

No human activities zone is proposed within the core area of the national park. The legal aspect of core area is notified in declaration of the national park. All area within core area except management facility zone and utility/tourism zone, and officially recognized village settlements and private lands can be no human activities zone. The key objective of this zone is the protection and maintenance of the natural state of ecosystems to ensure suitable habitat for wildlife. This zone protected for wildlife. Besides the utility zone and management facility zone, all the parts come under this zone to preserve, protect and maintain natural ecosystems and processes in their natural state. No human activity will be allowed except special management intervention, research, and monitoring.

5.2.4 Buffer Zone

This is the area surrounding the core area, which includes all the BZCFs (Buffer Zone Community Forests), settlements and private lands where environment-friendly development activities will be carried out to reduce dependency of people on forest resources and improve the livelihood of local people living in the area. BZ is the area outside and enclave settlements inside the park. Local people extensively use this zone for multiple purposes. The BZ of SPNP covers about 1349 sq. km. area. It extended to Dolpa and Mugu districts of Karnali zone, across three rural municipalities (RM) and two municipalities in Dolpa, and one RM in Mugu

5.3. Theme Plans

The activities proposed for this management plan are broadly organized under thematic areas: park protection, habitat management, species conservation, wildlife health management, law enforcement, tourism and interpretation, research and monitoring, human-wildlife conflict management, and institutional strengthening. In addition, some of these thematic areas are proposed as special programs.

5.3.1 Park Protection

Context

Protecting national park resources, including wildlife and property, represents the central task of protected areas. A dedicated team of about 67 staff led by Chief Conservation Officer is responsible for overall administration, protection and management of national park and buffer zone area. A gulma of Nepal Army has been deputed for protecting the national park for the last three decades. The strength of Nepali army personnel fluctuates between 180-220 persons. Currently, an army staff provides security to nearly 25 square kilometers on average, which is almost impossible task to do effectively. The proportion of park area under a staff is very large in SPNP in comparison to other national parks in Nepal. Thus, the limited number of frontline army personnel and park staff has been a critical concern for protection and management of SPNP. This plan thus proposes to upgrade the Nepali Army security unit from Gulma to Battalion and increase the number of park staff from current 67 staff to at least 100 staff.

SPNP is the largest national park of Nepal. Due to its large area over two districts, inaccessible terrain, and limited communication system, protecting and managing the national park has been a key challenge. Out of 4904 sq. km including core and buffer, nearly 1000 km² lies in Dolphu area or three wards of Mugum Karmarong Rural Municipality of Mugu district. The Dolphu area despite being hotspot for snow leopard and key biodiversity area, has largely remained remote and received little conservation focus due to its distance and accessibility from the park headquarters in Suligad, Dolpa. It takes nearly 15-20 days to reach Dolphu area from park headquarters in Dolpa. Although the Dolphu area has the sector office headed by Assistant Warden of the park, there is limited office infrastructure to run full-fledged office and have a permanent pressure round the year due to snow fall in the winter creates difficulty in staying in Dolphu. There is no presence of security unit of Nepali Army in Dolphu. Thus, apart from other protection and management concerns such as regulating development activities, controlling illegal activities, and poaching of wildlife, effective protection, management, and service delivery in Dolphu sector area has been the central management concern for SPNP. And the management plan must address this issue.

Some stakeholders have suggested to conduct the feasibility study of creating a separate protected area for Dolphu area to protect and manage it effectively. However, given the financial and logistical challenges of creating and managing another protected area in the mountain areas, some stakeholders have also suggested improving park's internal capacity through park infrastructure development, staff addition and their capacity development for management of Dolphu area. It has also been suggested to identify and leverage alternative mechanisms of such as empowering local communities participation in conservation through buffer zone program to protect and manage it effectively. This management plan focuses on strengthening the park protection activities such as establishing security posts, equipping park staff with logistics, developing basic facilities, effective and reliable communication system, transportation facilities, and highly dedicated and trained staff for regular patrolling and park protection.

Issues

- Limited access to Dolphu sector area, Mugu district and presence of park staff, poor infrastructure setup and no security of Nepali army
- Poaching and illegal wildlife trade, particularly in Dolphu, Jagdulla and Kunasa area
- Inadequate infrastructures and other facilities to protect against poaching, encroachment, grazing, wildfire, NTFPs collection
- Inadequate security posts in the Upper Dolpa area
- Limited access to a large portion of the national park in Upper Dolpa and Dolphu
- Poor communication network in a large part of the park area
- Poaching due to porous border with China and weak networking among local level conservation agencies to control wildlife related illegal activities.
- Opening of Dunai-Dho-Marimla as a part of Bheri corridor, and other access/ service road constructions in buffer zone area has increased the access the people outside the district and thus has posed increased risk of wildlife poaching and illegal activities

- Limited resources to meet high mountain field gear and wear-and-tear replacement needs for staff.

Strategies

- Conduct strategic assessment to effectively protect and manage national park developing park infrastructure, security presence and administrative capacity
- Strengthen park protection by developing or improving post-infrastructure, developing real-time patrolling, and advanced communication systems for patrolling and surveillance
- Develop infrastructure and facilities to improve staff accommodation and park mobility
- Prepare infrastructure facilities for Nepali army and upgrade its unit from Gulma to the Battalion to be headed by Colonel.
- Improve infrastructure and services to ensure permanent presence of Nepali Army security in Rigmo, Dho and Dolphu area.
- Enhance information collection and intelligence to combat illegal wildlife trade
- Improve scale, frequency, and extent of anti-poaching patrols to control illegal activities and wildlife poaching and trade
- Capacitate Park staff, army units and community stakeholders (BZUC, CFUG, CBAPUs, SLCCs) for controlling illegal activities inside the park
- Capacitate Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) to control the illegal trade of flora and fauna
- Increase coordination with security agencies, including Central Investigation Bureau and Nepal Police
- Strengthen Transboundary cooperation with China to control trans-border illegal trade

Activities

- Assess the feasibility of establishing Dolphu sector area of SPNP as a new national park
- Build a new national park office headquarters building at appropriate location
- Establish five additional park posts at Sheygumba, Saldang, Bhijer, and Ku-gaun for better administrative functioning and park management.
- Construct eight security posts (e.g., Chaurikot, Sheygumba, Saldang, Bhijer, Tinje, Ku-gaun, Kimri and Dolphu) and joint posts with Nepali Army to cover the gap areas from security perspectives.
- Improve security infrastructure and facilities for Nepali Army
- Initiate the SMART Real-Time Patrolling, and other joint anti-poaching surveillance and patrolling with Nepali Army and CBAPUs.
- Undertake patrolling (short, medium, long range), camping, and sweeping operation to deter poaching of wildlife
- Mobilize informants to gather information to control illegal wildlife trade
- Build capacity of frontline park staff, army cadres and CBAPUs in anti-poaching patrolling, surveillance and intelligence gathering

- Train the covert informants to gather information on illegal wildlife trade
- Coordinate Nepal Telecom and other service providers to establish a good network of phone and internet coverage in national park area
- Repair and maintain at least 100 km of trekking trails to ensure safe travel for local communities and visitors
- Construct bridges, watch towers, and rest houses to enhance accessibility during patrolling and local travel within the national park
- Install solar panels and electrify security and field posts
- Install CCTV cameras, and camouflage-type camera traps (spy camera) for anti-poaching surveillance
- Conduct local-level transboundary meetings with China in coordination with Rural Municipality and Municipality, Dolpa.
- Conduct improved surveillance during Yarsagumba and other NTFPs collection season
- Work with local governments and community leaders including Environment and Wildlife Conservation Sub-committee – Dolpa district chapter of the Nepal Buddhist Federation (NBF) to spread mass awareness against wildlife crime.

5.3.2. Habitat Management

5.3.2.1 Rangeland Management

Context

Rangelands cover at least 20 % of the national park and buffer zone area. These rangelands are critical not only for wildlife but also for local communities. Because livestock rearing is the main economic activity in large parts of the national park, rangelands play important role in sustaining the livelihood of local communities. There are at least 55 rangelands in SPNP, and these rangelands range from 1-20 hectares in size (Figure 10). These rangelands are dynamic as they are influenced by rainfall, fire, and encroachment by thorny and woody shrubs. In addition, long drought, fire, and sustained heavy grazing can lead to rangeland degradation. Nepal Government's Rangeland Policy 2012 prescribes integration of traditional knowledge and skills with modern science for effective rangeland management in mountainous regions of Nepal. In line with the policy provisions, in FY 21-23, an assessment of Traditional Ecological Knowledge was carried out in Bhijer and Saldang regions of SPNP. This included 25 Focused Group Discussions involving over 385 individuals of every village in the two regions; the findings of the assessment were then verified through nearly 40 Key Informant Interviews. The findings generated from the assessment were then reviewed through scientific literatures to derive the way forward for joint habitat management strategies integrating traditional knowledge and community practices, which will benefit both wildlife as well as people. Some key findings are given below.

- Community acknowledged internal (increasing livestock numbers, changes in livestock structure, changes of traditional sustainable ways, high reliance on external products) as well as external (high influx of yartsa collectors, changing climatic conditions, etc) challenges for habitat management.

- Recommended solutions (for internal and external challenges) may be useful for joint habitat management strategies; many recommendations find backing of global scientific literatures.
- Adaptive integration of community rules focusing on equitable benefits from common resources (rangelands), securing individual private property (crops), livestock number limitation, securing sacred sites and monastery governed areas, etc and adaptive integration of community processes for rotational grazing, dos and don'ts, and fines in case of violations, will aid to find solutions to challenges for integration in habitat management strategies.
- Community's monitoring and compliance mechanism involving local leaders (including faith leaders) could be revived to help with effective implementation of joint strategies.

Accordingly, these joint habitat management strategies must:

- Be aligned to existing Nepal government policies and laws, and adapted to amendments.
- Include both nature preservation and community well-being as the foundation stone.
- Acknowledge risks from both internal and external sources to systematic management.
- Integrate traditional knowledge systems and community beliefs (sacred sites, monastery-zones etc) for sustainable management.
- Include community institutions authorized by National Park to plan, monitor and execute habitat management strategies.
- Acknowledge and integrate modern scientific knowledge proven to be beneficial for habitat management.
- Acknowledge need for close coordination of SPNP and community to deal with violations, especially for external visitors.

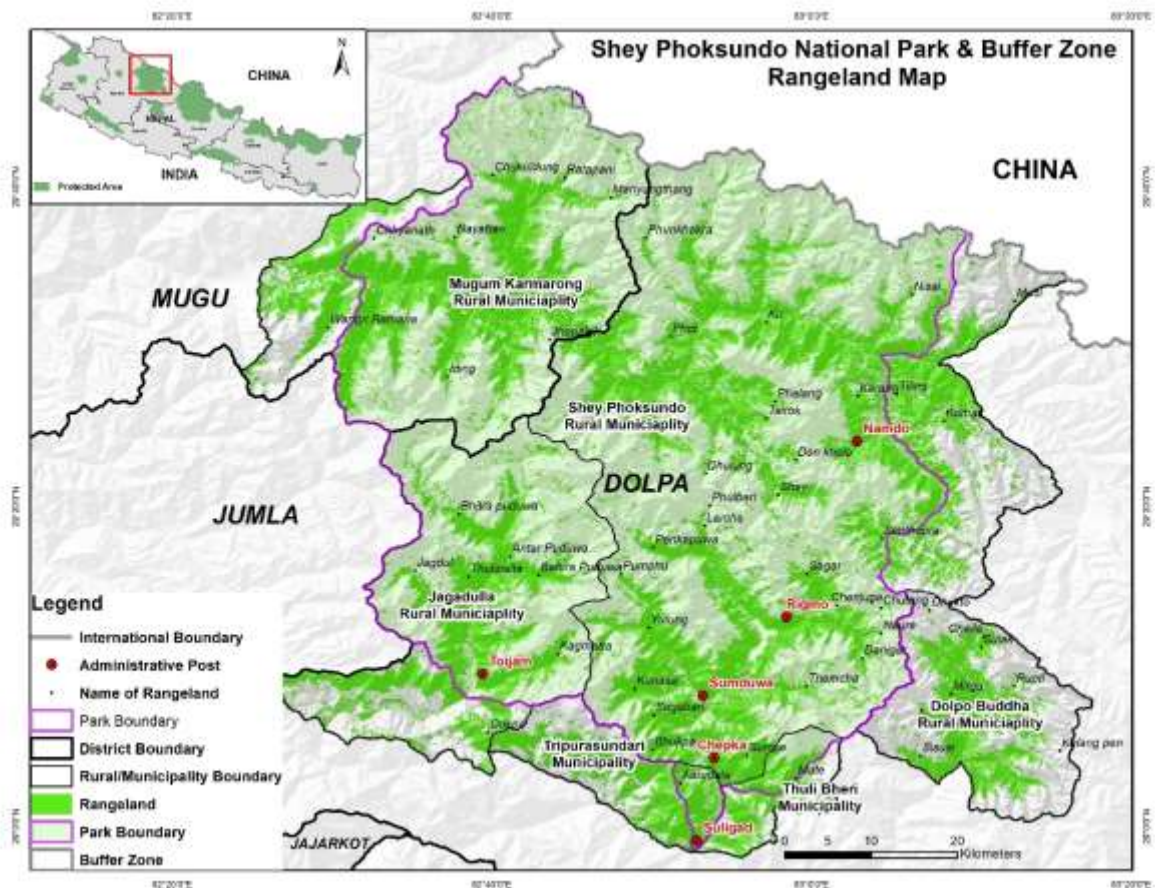


Figure 10: Major rangelands of Shey Phoksundo National Park

Issues

- Invasion of rangeland by unpalatable grass, thorny woody shrubs, and invasive alien species
- Heavy and sustained livestock grazing is causing rangeland degradation in some rangelands
- Semi-arid and arid nature of rangelands in SPNP are susceptible to prolonged drought and degradation
- Limited implementation of rangeland management activities
- Limited research and knowledge on different ecological and management aspects of different rangeland management methods
- Excessive human pressure on rangelands during Yarsagumba and other NTFPs collection season. Excessive trampling blocks soil pores, reducing soil's infiltration capacity and leading to increased water runoff and soil erosion

Strategies

- Improve rangeland management through research, active management interventions and monitoring the effectiveness
- Develop site level rangeland management strategies for different rangelands/blocks, integrating traditional knowledge and systems, and implement in collaboration with BZUCs and community leaders.
- Develop rangeland management guidelines.
- Empower BZUCs and CFUGs on rangeland management activities
- Identify the rangelands with heavy and sustained livestock grazing and limit the grazing there to reduce habitat degradation
- Regulate human pressure during Yarsagumba and other NTFPs collection season

Activities

- Conduct a detailed inventory, classification, and mapping of rangelands throughout the national park and buffer zone area
- Prepare site-specific rangeland management strategies for Dho, Phoksundo, Saldang, Bhijer, Dolphu and Jagdulla block, integrating traditional knowledge and systems.
- Create and strengthen community-based institutions for planning and implementing habitat monitoring and management.
- Implement rangeland management activities such as controlled burning, mechanical removal and uprooting of thorny shrubs and invasive alien species, and water provisioning in at least 25 ha area of rangelands
- Establish permanent research plots for long-term monitoring of the dynamics of rangelands in Saldang, Dho, Bhijer and Phoksundo block ; community's sacred sites/monastery governed areas could be set aside as 'controls' for comparative assessments.
- Identify invasive and unpalatable grass species, and uproot and burn them
- Undertake the mapping of invasive species in rangelands

5.3.2.2 Wetland Management

Context

Water is a fundamental element of wildlife habitat. During the dry season, it becomes the main limiting factor for wildlife. Therefore, in dry areas like Dolpa, where limited rainfall occurs, provisioning water by creating water ponds in wildlife habitats is essential. In SPNP, there are at least 20 wetlands of different size, and the important ones are Phoksundo lake, Choita Tal, Chamkuni Daha, Jagdulla Tal. Managing these wetlands is important as they are prone to encroachment by invasive species and water pollution due to sewage and waste disposal. In particular, Phoksundo lake has seen an increased number of visitors over the years, and there is concern about waste disposal by local hotel owners in Phoksundo lake. Therefore, the site management plan of Phoksundo lake has been prepared. This management plan will implement activities aligning the activities proposed in the site management plan.

Issues

- Lack of detailed inventory, mapping, and water quality assessment of wetlands in SPNP
- Issues of drying up of small wetlands due to prolonged drought
- Lack of water for wildlife during dry season
- Chances of wetland degradation due to encroachment by invasive species

Strategies

- Conserve the wetlands in their natural state as far as possible by controlling human activities
- Restore and rehabilitate degraded wetlands
- Ensure the provisioning of water to wildlife by constructing water ponds
- Strengthen and engage local stakeholders (BZMC/UCs as well as local institutions such as Phoksundo Lake Conservation Committee) in wetlands conservation

Activities

- Conduct a detailed inventory, mapping, and water quality assessment of wetlands in SPNP along with the status of wildlife in these wetlands
- Conduct water quality test of the lake from its inlets and outlets
- Conduct a survey to explore aquatic flora and fauna of major aquatic ecosystems
- Implement activities prescribed by the Phoksundo Ramsar site management plan
- Prepare/update Ramsar information sheet of the Phoksundo lake
- Construct 20 water holes/ponds in areas to provision drinking water for wildlife in dry areas
- Clean and remove weeds and other invasive species in wetlands
- Identify biologically, socio-economically, and culturally important wetland/aquatic habitats
- Develop and launch awareness programs for the protection of wetland habitats
- Celebrate wetlands of SPNP with community to generate awareness on preservation of these water sources

5.3.3 Fire Management

Context

Fire is an important tool for management of wildlife habitats. The controlled burning or fire can halt the forest succession and maintain the mosaic of grass and woody patches. But the uncontrolled and accidental fire is detrimental to flora and fauna. While stopping the encroachment of grassy habitat by encroachment of woody plants, the controlled burning helps grow new grass shoots. It also allows avoiding uncontrolled fire and adverse effects of fire on wildlife and its habitat.

Issues

- A large part of SPNP is generally dry and uncontrolled fire has serious negative consequences for forest regeneration and wildlife

- Uncontrolled fire deteriorates the habitat quality, making it drier and more prone to soil erosion
- Intentional and accidental fire by poachers and herders is also a huge problem in SPNP
- The very remote and inaccessible terrain of SPNP makes it difficult to control wildfires.
- Limited availability of modern fire fighting tools

Strategies

- Identify fire prone areas by acquiring information from local people and park personnel.
- Manage firefighting tools at different level of social organizations such as BZMC, BZUC, BZCFUG, CBAPU, WCCB, etc.

Activities

- Conduct a detailed inventory of previous fire zones and map likely fire hotspots
- Prioritize fire prone areas for fire control activities
- Locate and install awareness hoarding boards, sign posts in fire prone areas
- Conduct education awareness activities for local herders and communities on ways of preventing forest fire
- Remove fuel (biomass, leaves, twigs) from forest floor in fire prone areas to avoid chances of forest fire
- Conduct early burning or controlled burning to mitigate chances of future wildlife fire
- Construct fire lines in forest fire prone areas
- Procure forest fire fighting tools and equipment
- Train frontline forest staff, army and local communities on ways of reducing forest fire, and use of forest fire fighting tools
- Disseminate information on forest fire and ways of preventing it through radio jingles and posters and pamphlets

5.3.4. Encroachment Management

Context

In SPNP, the Phoksundo Rural Municipality lies entirely inside the core area. Encroachment can be seen along various trails, such as teashops and fast food shops. While some of these are illegal, other tea shops are temporary. These service centers (Teashops/fast food shops) are also important for tourism. Care needs to be taken to control the permanent encroachment of government land and forests.

Issues

- Temporary teashops, fast food shops, and resting huts/camping sites have been constructed inside the park along trekking trails
- In Buffer zone area, some forest and government land is likely to have been infringed for public spaces and infrastructure like school buildings, toilets

Strategies

- Evacuate existing encroachment and control further encroachment

- Ensure zero tolerance towards forest land encroachment
- Update information about teashops
- Regulate teashops by developing operational guidelines for them

Activities

- Collect information about the status of forest land encroachment and map them in collaboration with District Survey Office.
- Develop norms or guidelines for temporary teashops, camp sites, rest houses to control any form of permanent land encroachment along the trekking trails
- Evacuate people from the encroached land and do plantation

5.3.5 Wildlife Health Management

Context

Rescuing injured wildlife, performing their treatment, and rehabilitating them into nature has been the essential task of protected area management these days. In addition to that, preventing close encounter and any sort of disease transmission between livestock and wildlife is also vital to prevent any sort of disease outbreak. In SPNP, while cases of animal attacking human are rare, there have been cases of animals venturing into the human settlement and getting injured by people and dogs. Moreover, the interaction between livestock and wildlife is high in Dolpa because they graze in the same rangeland, and thus there is a high chance of diseases transmission between them. Therefore, preventing close encounters between livestock and wildlife is important. Similarly, regular monitoring of livestock health and regular and timely immunization of domestic livestock in and around park is essential. This can prevent the outbreak of infectious diseases such as anthrax, rinderpest, tuberculosis, brucellosis, foot, and mouth diseases. Such preventive action can benefit wildlife and livestock, and humans as well.

Issues

- Chances of diseases transmission between livestock and blue sheep is especially is of increased concern
- Potential infection of mangle in snow leopards
- Limited veterinary services for livestock
- Lack of regular monitoring of wildlife health
- Lack of proper wildlife treatment and rehabilitation centre
- Wildlife health information and chances of diseases transformation from livestock to wildlife and vice-versa is unknown.
- Limited technical capacity to detect, monitor and manage wildlife and livestock diseases

Strategies

- Formulate a protocol for wildlife health monitoring and disease surveillance.
- Restrict entrance of animals/livestock of collectors from outside district into Yarsagumba collection sites
- Prevent regular and close encounters between livestock and wildlife by limiting livestock grazing in key wildlife areas

- Improve wildlife rescue, treatment and rehabilitation facilities in the national park office
- Reduce the risk of disease spillover from livestock to wildlife by building livestock diseases detection, surveillance and treatment capacity of BZUCs/SLCCs

Activities

- Immunize livestock every year and launch vaccination programs in coordination with district and municipal authorities.
- Conduct opportunistic and regular wildlife health/disease monitoring programs
- Coordinate with the district veterinary office and seek their support whenever required.
- Establish a wildlife rescue and rehabilitation cage
- Procure equipment and medicines for wildlife rescue, treatment and rehabilitation
- Build the capacity of frontline staffs and citizen scientists to identify, record and report about the disease or health condition of wildlife (animals and plants).
- Train frontline park staff to collect a sample of blood, fecal matter, urine or vital organs for Viscera or forensic test.
- Train frontline park staff and citizen scientists to handle dead wildlife for medical examination (Postmortem).
- Train frontline park staff and citizen scientists to handle injured wildlife for investigation.
- Train frontline park staff handle problematic animals for translocation.
- Report and document mortality of the wild animals immediately after it comes to notice as a part of disease surveillance strategy.
- Stop livestock entering Yarsagumba collection sites as a means of transportation.
- Prohibit livestock access or grazing from certain key wildlife areas where the chances of disease spillover can be high
- Improve veterinary services and livestock vaccination facilities in park and buffer zone area in collaboration with local government

5.3.6 Controlling Illegal Wildlife Trade

Context

Hunting of ungulates (e.g., blue sheep) for subsistence and musk deer and red panda for illegal trade continue to be one of the main challenges for park protection in SPNP. There have been recorded cases of poaching and illegal trade of red panda and musk deer and previous studies also show the same (Jackson 1979b). Such poaching occurs particularly during winter season regular anti-poaching patrolling becomes difficult due to snow fall and park staff and army security unit retreat to post units. Illegal collection and smuggling of NTFPs/MAPs, particularly, Yarsagumba, Jatamansi and Kutki has also been a key challenge.

There is a long history of barter trade system between Nepal and China. Selling one kinds of goods for another is known as Barter system of trading. Mostly salt and tea were sold for in the

earlier days but afterward wool, salt and even gold were traded as such. In recent times, export of Yarsagumba is more popular than barter trade of such goods. It has been found that Yarsagumba is sold to Kyato and Mariyum region of Tibet from Saldang and Tinje of Dolpa respectively. If provisional custom office can be set up in these two locations along the border by high profile discussions between Nepal and China governments even for 3 months (Jestha, Ashar and Shrawan), Nepal would earn revenue from proper exporting of Yarsagumba, which is otherwise illegally exported to China.

Traditionally, before modern conservation policies, wildlife crime control was led by faith leaders, with certain areas around monasteries being declared non-violence areas, and wildlife killing controlled by these local rules. Certain monasteries, notably the Thasung Choling gumba near Phoksundo Lake, are understood to have been established to protect wildlife. Revival of these traditional values and systems, adapting within the modern context may help with wildlife crime control.

Issues

- Poaching of wildlife, particularly, blue sheep, ghoral and monal for subsistence and musk deer and red panda for illegal trade
- Yarsagumba, other NTFPs and wildlife parts have been suspected to be illegally exported to China.
- Porous border with China due to lack of permanent police check points in Nepal side
- Lack of custom office in Nepal-China border in Dolpa district

Strategies

- Empower and strengthen frontline park and army staff for enhanced patrolling and law enforcement activities
- Capacitate BZUCs and CBAPUs to reduce wildlife hunting and poaching, engaging faith and other community leaders.
- Minimize illegal wildlife and NTFPs trade through porous border with Nepal and China
- Reduce the involvement of local communities in wildlife poaching through education and awareness

Activities

- Conduct conservation education and awareness activities in buffer zone villages engaging faith and other community leaders.
- Identify groups/people/villages involved in hunting for their subsistence and target such villages for conservation awareness and income generation activities
- Conduct regular patrolling, and empower frontline park and army staff
- Train and equip CBAPU members and empower them for joint patrolling in buffer zone
- Conduct joint patrols (army, national park, buffer zone communities)
- Mobilize informants to gather information and intelligence on poaching and illegal trade

- Train park staff on illegal wildlife trade/hunting case investigation (legal procedures) and on technical aspects (information gathering, evidence triangulation and verification)
- Coordinate and collaborate with Nepal Police, Nepal Army, custom office, and other security/agencies to control illegal trade of wildlife and MAPs.
- Publish booklet for park staff and security units to identify plants and animal parts that are traded illegally.
- Equip and empower APU unit or Joint Operation Command (JOC) at park headquarters to control poaching and illegal trade
- Nepal and China government must have high-profiled consultation on establishment of custom office at Nepal-China border to regulate international marketing activities.
- Establishment of custom office along with police and Army check-post can also add security to the border areas, which will surely be a good initiative to control illegal wildlife and NTFPs trade.
- Regular patrolling of the border areas by Park staffs and police/Army will be easier after establishment of such offices at the border.
- Organize Trans-boundary meetings to regulate and manage local level conservation issues.
- Improve Trans-boundary coordination through consultative and cooperative mechanisms to form a guideline especially focused to control illegal transaction of wildlife trophies and plants materials from Dolpa to China and vice-versa.
- Organize Information Sharing Network between two countries to curb illegal activities through the porous border.
- Strengthen the institutional capacity of WCCB Dolpa

5.3.7 Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation and Management

Context

Human -carnivore conflict over livestock depredation is one of the main forms of human wildlife conflict in SPNP. Although the problem of crop raiding by Himalayan black bear is prevalent in Jagdulla, Chepka and Renchi area, it is not as severe as the livestock depredation by snow leopards, wolves, and wild dogs. Livestock depredation by snow leopard occurs in Phoksundo, Dho, Saldang, Bhijer and Dolphu area where wild dog causes livestock depredation in Chepka, Aaruda and Pahada area. Studies conducted in SPNP has also shown that human snow leopard conflict is one of main conservation problem in SPNP (Devkota et al. 2013; Khanal et al. 2020). About 5-10% of the livestock holding, mainly goats and sheep are lost to snow leopard every year (Khanal et al. 2020). The data compiled from relief records of national park, previous studies and SLCCs records show that at least 1000 goats, 25 horses, and 100 yaks/dimo/cow are killed every year by snow leopards and wolves of ~800 households of SPNP. Based on the market value of livestock, the economic loss from this level of livestock depredation translates upto annual loss of nearly NRs twenty million. The economic loss caused by this is enormous as the local herders livelihood depends on livestock rearing. This loss is the main driver of herders' resentment towards snow leopards and wolves and their retaliatory killing. Although there are no official records of snow leopard and wolves death

from poisoning or other form of retaliatory killings, there are anecdotal records and personal notes on herders killing snow leopards and wolves for revenge.

SPNP has adopted both mitigative and compensatory approach to manage human wildlife conflict. With support from WWF Nepal, it has provided support to construct community level predator proof corrals in Phoksundo, Dho, Saldang and Bhijer to protect livestock from mass attack by snow leopards and wolves. Similarly, SPNP has provided NRs 1,96,82,000 as relief fund between 2018-2022 to wildlife victim families as relief for livestock loss. Moreover, SPNP has supported community-based livestock insurance scheme (LIS) in Bhijer, Saldang, Dho, Phoksundo, and Dolpu to empower local communities to compensate the economic loss caused by livestock depredation and empower them towards human snow leopard coexistence. Between 2008 and 2022, a total NRs 1,92,00,000/- from WWF Nepal and NRs. 5,00,000/- from buffer zone program has been given to Snow Leopard Conservation Committees (SLCCs) to run LIS programs in SPNP.

Issues

- Increasing incidences of mass killing of goats and sheep by snow leopard and wolves
- Lack of predator proof corrals to reduce livestock depredation
- Lack of awareness and training on improved herding practices
- Limited veterinary services for livestock and lack of training
- Limited community stewardship for snow leopard conservation
- Limited relief amount in relation to actual economic loss caused by livestock loss to snow leopards and wolves

Strategies

- Employ multipronged approach that integrates reducing livestock loss (mitigation), offsetting economic loss (relief) and improving community stewardship (education and awareness) to management human carnivore conflict
- Capacitate SLCCs to run LIS and conserve snow leopards
- Strengthen integration of LIS scheme and Government's Wildlife Damage Relief Guidelines
- Improve veterinary services and livestock vaccination programs

Activities

- Conduct trainings for herders on improved livestock herding practices and how to avoid livestock depredation by carnivores
- Build at least 10 predator proof corrals for in major livestock depredation hotspots
- Pilot fox light and other non-invasive mitigation measures to reduce livestock depredation
- Train SLCCs members/citizen scientists on veterinary services and medication of livestock diseases
- Train SLCCs to better manage livestock insurance scheme (LIS) and it's governance

- Conduct systematic services, regular monitoring and field verification of livestock depredation cases
- Prepare livestock depredation risk maps to guide livestock grazing to reduce livestock and carnivore encounters
- Prepare outreach and information materials such as posters to improve awareness on mitigation measures of human carnivore conflict
- Train SLCCs to prepare and file applications for relief/compensation from national park office
- Conduct education and awareness activities on importance of snow leopard conservation to improve the social carrying capacity for wildlife and ensure local community stewardship for conservation. Focus such outreach programs to sensitize local communities about the benefits local communities can reap through tourism.
- Provide alternative livelihood programs, seed fund support and training to wildlife victim families
- Provide education support to students from wildlife victim families

5.3.8 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Context

Nepal is among the most vulnerable countries to climate change induced consequences and disasters. Nepal's biodiversity is highly susceptible to climate change impacts (Bhattacharjee et al. 2017). Retreat of glaciers, increased distribution of invasive alien species, degradation of rangelands due to drought, shift in species distribution and impact on prey-predators interactions and species food chain are some of the predicted impacts of climate change on biodiversity of Nepal (Forrest et al. 2012; Shrestha et al. 2012; Aryal et al. 2014; Gurung et al. 2021). Along with this, local communities dependent on protected areas for subsistence needs such as grass, fuel wood, fodder, NTFPs, livestock grazing will face increasing challenges to cope the climate change impacts.

Nepal's mountain protected areas are predicted to be highly impacted by climate change impacts. For example, snow leopards found in the trans-Himalayan protected areas will face reduction in the available habitat due to upward shift in forest vegetation in the Himalayas. Other studies conducted in Nepal have predicted warmer winter temperatures and increased winter and monsoon precipitation in the country, and the climate change impacts will often occur in very unpredictable way. Therefore, integrating climate change mitigation and adaption strategies into the protected area management plans is critically important to timely foresee the impacts and address them before the take toll in wildlife and biodiversity.

In Shey Phoksundo National Park, more than 80% of local communities depend on pastoralism, agriculture and NTFPs collection for their livelihood. Any significant change in climatic parameters such as temperature and precipitation will have impact on their way of life. Increased drought will reduce the productivity of rangelands, thereby increasing the mortality

of livestock and reducing their overall livestock production. Similarly, delayed precipitation will impact production of Yarshagumba and agricultural crops. Thus, the protected area management plan must take climate change issues into consideration while preparing the plan and proposing programs. Nepal's climate change policy 2012 and National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) 2010 and other policy and strategy documents have clearly stressed the need to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation issue into management planning.

Issues

- Increased drought in rangelands;
- Unpredictable floods Phoksundo and other rivers
- Extended dry spells and drying up of wetlands and water holes;
- Intrusion of invasive species
- Reduction of rangeland biomass production for wild ungulates/prey of snow leopards
- Inadequate preparedness for flood disasters;
- Increasing forest fire risk due to dry leaf litter

Strategies

- Enhance understanding and knowledge of impacts of climate change on species, ecosystems, especially rangelands and local communities through research, monitoring and documentation;
- Improve climate resilience and adaptive capacity of local communities, institutions and ecosystems
- Improve capacity of local communities for climate induced disaster risk preparedness.
- Promote climate resilient livelihood diversification;
- Enhance the capacity of Park staffs, Security persons, and BZ communities to cope with the climate change impacts; and
- Coordinate and collaborate with key stakeholders and line agencies to mitigate impacts of climate induced disasters and change.

Activities

- Conducted comprehensive analysis of precipitation and temperature trends of park and buffer zone area of the last 30 years
- Undertake vulnerability and risk assessment of national park's biodiversity with respect to climate change;
- Detailed mapping of flood/forest fire vulnerable communities and infrastructures in BNP and BZ;
- Collaborate with all the municipalities and rural municipalities NP/BZ for climate change mitigation and adaptation plan.

- Support the implementation of disaster risk reduction and adaptation priorities of BZCF;
- Pilot early warning system of flash flood in the flood prone areas,
- Undertake plantation to maintain the balance between fuel wood demand and supply for the house hold of local people;
- Management of trees outside of the forests in public and private land;
- Introduce appropriate biomass energy technologies to reduce fuel wood consumption;
- Develop raised mounts at strategic places as a refuge for wildlife on the onset of flood;
- Support BZCFs to link with market towards carbon financing
- Construct wates holes for wildlife to adapt to the drought
- Conduct assessment of rangeland degradation

Chapter-6: Research, Monitoring, and Capacity Building

6.1. Research

Research provides the scientific basis for the management of the protected area. Sufficient information on protected areas' biophysical, ecological, and socio-cultural aspects is critical for effective management. Research and monitoring programs are imperative to protected areas as such programs help develop a database and support decision-making process. While SPNP is one of the least studied protected areas as compared to other protected areas of Nepal, there have been some progress recently. The majority of research activities in SPNP have been focused on snow leopards, wolves, and human snow leopard conflicts (Khanal et al. 2020; Devkota et al. 2013, Kusi et al. 2020). Research on MAPs have also received attention during Northern Mountain Landscape Project (NMCP) (Lama et al. 2000, Ghimire et al. 2001, 2005). Despite some progress on research, there is a need for long term research and monitoring program to improve our understanding of temporal patterns, assess effectiveness of conservation and management interventions. Such research and monitoring program can help tackle the emerging challenges and inform adaptive management process. The main objective of research and monitoring in SPNP is to promote, encourage and coordinate priority scientific research activities. To accomplish this, it is very important to conduct regular research of flora and fauna, follow-up the previous research findings, prepare database on multiple aspects of park, and provide appropriate training and equipment to the park staff on research, monitoring, documentation and database preparation techniques and tools. Forming a separate and active research unit to lead, plan, coordinate, implement the research activities, and analyze and process the information is essential. Thus, park management should ensure a dedicated team of staff to conduct research and process information to inform subsequent conservation planning, decision making and adaptive management. In addition, scientific management of data is crucial for park's management planning and implementation.

Issues

- Lack of regular research program on key species, their habitats, and other management issues
- Inadequate implementation and follow-up of previous research findings and recommendations
- Inadequate coordination with other researchers and research institutions.
- Inadequate training on biodiversity research methodology
- Inadequate equipment and field gears for research and monitoring of flora and fauna
- Poor database on social, cultural, and biological (flora, fauna, habitats and their conservation status) information of SPNP
- Poor documentation and poor storage of important official information system resulting in poor institutional memory
- Lack of permanent research plots on biodiversity status and monitoring
- Lack of ecosystem level research such as ecosystem (e.g., soil, plant, water) responses to variability in climatic parameters and human induced changes in land cover

Strategies

- Develop management prescriptions and programs based on research results
- Initiate and establish a database of physical, biological, and socio-economic aspects of the park and buffer zone introducing Geographical Positioning System (GPS) and Geographical Information System (GIS)
- Develop criteria for research in the park (e.g., a priority area of research) according to the needs of the park management
- Follow-up previous research and utilize the existing transects and research plots for monitoring
- Develop coordination and cooperation with local, national, and international institutions to enhance research capacity of the park staff and the overall research program
- Develop an information and documentation system in the park headquarters and improve institutional memory of the organization
- Initiate long-term integrated research programs such as monitoring key species and their habitats

Activities

- Assign necessary staff for research, monitoring and evaluation
- Initiate databases (e.g., physical, biological, and socio-economic aspects) by introducing GPS and GIS for management.
- Strengthen research priorities for SPNP and its BZ
- Encourage researchers to conduct short and long-term research according to the priorities set by DNPWC: i) indicator and key species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and invertebrates, ii) populations of major species, iii) snow leopard and other predator-prey interaction, iv) ethno-botany, v) high valued NTFPs, vi), blue sheep and livestock interaction, vii) agro-pasture and agro-forestry viii) socio-economy and ecotourism etc.,
- Promote research and monitoring of infrastructures to make them wildlife-friendly and sustainable for long-term well-being of communities.
- Set a long-term monitoring of snow leopard, Tibetan wolf, musk deer, blue sheep and common leopard
- Maintain regular documentation and establish an information center in the park headquarters
- Conduct in-house training on MIS and research methodology, research design, data collection, analysis, and interpretation
- Train field staff in using GPS to collect data on specific sites of animal poaching, smuggling and other NTFPs, different types of vegetation
- Follow-up previous research and utilize the existing transects and research plots for monitoring vegetation dynamics (initiate new plots where necessary)
- Introduce research by identifying research needs, priorities, and activities in the UCs/UGs operational plan

6.1.1. Research Priorities

There will be a research unit in the park headed by the Park's Chief Conservation Officer. The unit should be responsible for coordinating the ongoing research activities, planning, prioritizing, and carrying out research activities. The team will be well equipped with necessary field gear and equipment, appropriate lab, financial resources, and trained staff. The research priorities of SPNP management at present are:

- Regular research and monitoring of population and ecological aspects of key species including snow leopard, musk deer, red panda, wolf, Himalayan black bear, Eurasian lynx, and Pallas cat
- Research on vegetation dynamics and its impact on wildlife habitat
- Research on impacts of climate change on vegetation and rangeland dynamics
- Study on effects of pastureland management practices on targeted wildlife species
- Detailed mapping and resource inventory of key MAPs (Yarshagumba, Jatamansi and Kutki) by establishing and monitoring permanent research plots
- Updating the bird species, mammals, butterflies, MAPs checklist
- Preparation of herpetofauna checklist
- Impact of BZ program on conservation and sustainable livelihoods of local communities
- Study on wildlife health, prevalence, and chances of diseases transmission between livestock and wildlife

6.2. Monitoring

Regular monitoring of wildlife and its habitat is important for adequately managing protected areas. The data generated from periodic monitoring provides information on trend of wildlife population and changes in habitat conditions over time. Such monitoring programs also allow for the assessment of the effectiveness of conservation interventions. Protected area managers can use the information obtained from periodic monitoring to inform their subsequent management decisions. Monitoring is a tool for rational decision-making for protected area management. In SPNP, regular monitoring is essential to understand the population trend of key species and to track the park's changes in habitat and ecological conditions. For example, assessment of effectiveness of conservation interventions needs regular monitoring of habitat conditions and population of species like blue sheep that depend on managed habitats.

Some proposed monitoring program includes following:

6.2.1. Population Monitoring

(i) *Snow leopard monitoring*

- Population estimation of Snow leopards should align the national Snow leopard Conservation Action Plan. It has to be carried out at every 3 years using camera trap and other suitable techniques such as fecal genetics
- Sign-based monitoring from respective posts (e.g., pugmark tracing and documentation).

(ii) Snow leopard prey base (Blue sheep, Jharal and other) monitoring

- Periodic monitoring using line transects, point count or double observer method.
- Assess sex ratio and recruitment status of prey species to understand their population dynamics

(iii) Bird monitoring

- Annual monitoring of migratory and other water birds in mid-winter,
- Monitoring should be done through call counts and preparing bird checklist with their population and distribution.

6.2.2. Habitat Monitoring

The habitat monitoring is essential to detect and quantify changes in the extent and the distribution of habitat type such as grasslands, forests, scrublands in responses to changes in climate, hydrology, and human impacts. The multiple methods and data sources including field measurement, vegetation surveys, remotely sensed data/image and GIS tools and spatial modeling can be done for habitat monitoring. Habitat monitoring can provide data and information on sites that needs restoration and management interventions, key quality habitat sites, and information on the impact of previous habitat management efforts. The information obtained from habitat monitoring should inform species and habitat conservation planning. Trans-Himalayan rangelands is one of the major habitat types of SPNP, which should be conserved and maintained for its optimum use in wildlife conservation through regulated livestock grazing, removal of invasive species and regular monitoring of rangeland habitat, degradation and dynamics should be done.

6.2.3. Weather Monitoring

There are two small weather stations in Rigmo and Saldang village inside national park. However, these stations are not fully equipped. Hence, a standard meteorological station is needed. There is a need of at least three meteorological stations in Dolphu, Mugu, Dho and Bhijer, Dolpa.

6.2.4. Water Quality Monitoring

In two years, interval, water quality of Suligad, Sumduwa, Jagdulla, Aankhe rivers and many others should be monitored for the conservation water birds and other aquatic life forms. The water quality monitoring of Phoksundo, Dudhkundali and other small lakes should also be conducted with due priority.

6.2.5. Fire Monitoring

The assessment of spatial and temporal pattern of fire incidence, fire risk and hazard and fuel dynamics should be done regularly to inform forest fire control and mitigation efforts. The remotely sensed images and GIS tools can be used alongside field level observation of fire incidences to map and predict future locations of forest fire. Regular monitoring of forest fire should help minimize fire impacts of forest ecosystem and wildlife habitat.

6.2.6. Tourism Impact Monitoring

Ecological impact of tourism in SPNP should be monitored. Since there is no comprehensive framework to monitor such impacts, site-specific framework should be developed, and the

changes brought about by tourism 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.

6.2.7. Infrastructure Monitoring

Infrastructures, particularly, linear roadways providing connectivity to remote settlements of the country is a priority for various government bodies. However, infrastructures if not done in a planned manner can have drastic negative impacts on both human communities and nature. In a high density snow leopard site like SPNP, where communities are expected to benefit from conservation in long-term, such infrastructures may also risk jeopardizing the species conservation. It would be imperative to monitor impacts of infrastructures as well as to conduct research to make infrastructures wildlife-friendly and sustainable.

6.3. Capacity Building

The current state of knowledge, skills and training of the park staff is insufficient to meet the growing management challenges of the park management. The frontline park staffs have limited training on multiple aspects of law enforcement, wildlife handling, rescue and treatment, and habitat management. The training requirements include use of emerging techniques on wildlife research such as GPS and camera traps, anti-poaching operation, wildlife management/handling techniques, conservation education, monitoring and evaluation, firefighting, basic computers, GIS and GPS, PRA, eco-tourism management. In addition, basic conservation training is needed for Nepal Army protection unit and special training on conservation and BZ management for BZ committees.

Currently, there are limited services and amenities such as field gears are available to frontline park staff. The programs should be developed not only to train and capacitate frontline park staff, army on multiple aspect of species conservation, park management and wildlife management but they also should be equipped and empowered by providing field gears, logistics, and better housing/accommodation facilities. Similarly, buffer zone communities, BZUCs and CFUGs should be trained on program implementation, managerial and governance aspect, implementation of forest operation plans, and they should be provided with adequate funding to implement community development programs. Species conservation and research program. Wildlife management requires understanding of wildlife science and skill in field techniques. However, the park has few staff with experience in field techniques, and many things are to be learned and shared through various capacity building training. Needs-based training 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, a training needs assessment should be carefully done before planning for training program.

6.3.1. Officers and rangers

- Training on legal and investigative procedure
- Project planning and management training
- Training on program monitoring and evaluation

- Training on preparation of operational plans for BZUCs and BZ CFUGs.

6.3.2. Frontline Staffs

Here especially for SPNP, Game scouts, Senior Game scouts and Rangers are considered as frontline staffs. They are fully involved all time in field to control illegal activities.

- Basic training on field equipment like GPS, range finder, compass, etc.
- Training on smart patrolling, anti-poaching operation and crime scene examination.
- Field techniques, including signs and indirect evidences of wildlife.
- Orientation training on social mobilization and participatory planning.
- Animal Immobilization and animal handling.
- Basic training on vegetation quantification for recording data in monitoring plots.
- BZCF inventory, operation plan, selection of activities in BZ, mobilization of UG committee.
- Training on wildlife research methodologies.

6.3.3. Rangers

- Legal orientation training.
- Software applicable for wildlife management, including GIS, Vortex, SPSS, etc.
- Training on Real Time Patrolling, MIST and Crime Scene.
- Wildlife Forensic expertise training.
- Exposure visits to other protected areas.

6.4. Survey of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

- Document and report to UNESCO natural and cultural World Heritage committee to include the SPNP as the World Heritage Site in UNECO's List of World Heritage Site in the forthcoming year after the period of this management plan.

6.5. 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.
- Official website of SPNP will be utilized extensively to share the information.

6.6. Virtual Library Management

- Publish documents related to SPNP/BZ.
- Manage and regularly update SPNP website, public interaction via internet.
- Unpublished reports and updates, which are sharable.
- Update and share each sharable information as soon as possible/press release.

Chapter-7: Special Species Conservation Program

7.1. Snow leopard Conservation

Status and significance

Snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) is a protected species by NPWC Act 1973 and is included in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). It is patchily distributed across ~ 1.8 million km² area of highly rugged mountains of twelve countries of South and Central Asia including Nepal. The recent IUCN estimate suggests that there could be between 7,446–7,996 snow leopards in the wild (McCarthy et al. 2017). Nepal is home to about 301-400 snow leopards with an estimated habitat area of 13,000 km² accounting ~10 % of the global snow leopard population (WWF Nepal 2009; DNPWC 2017). In Nepal, snow leopards are known to occur patchily across the mountainous part from Kanchenjunga Conservation Area in the east to Api Nampa Conservation Area in the west (Snow Leopard Network 2014; DNPWC 2017). The Snow Leopard Conservation Action Plan for Nepal (2017-2021) provides national level programmatic guidance for snow leopard research and conservation. Nepal has three snow leopard landscapes: eastern, central, and western landscapes.



SPNP is one of the best habitats for snow leopards in Nepal. Ecological studies on snow leopards were pioneered in Shey Phoksundo National Park in 1970s and 1980s (Schaller 1977; Jackson & Ahlborn 1989; Jackson 1996). Dr. George Schaller, an eminent conservation biologist trekked Dolpa region of mid-western Nepal in early 1970s and studied status of snow leopards and blue sheep. His work later resulted in the publication of a book named Mountain Monarchs: Wild sheep and goats of the Himalayas (Schaller 1977). In early 1980s, Rodney M. Jackson initiated a detailed ecological study of snow leopards in Langu valley of , Dolphu region of Nepal based on VHF radio telemetry. His work contributed to improving our understanding of species basic ecology, home range and movement patterns in the wild. A series of papers were later published based on his work in Nepal (Jackson & Ahlborn 1984, 1990; Jackson 1996; Jackson & Hunter 1996; Jackson et al. 1996; Jackson & Wangchuk 2004). While there have been multiple studies on snow leopards in SPNP in the past (Jackson 1996; Thapa 2006; Dhungana 2009; Devkota et al. 2013; Khanal et al. 2020), reliable information on snow leopard abundance, status of gene pool and diversity, its diet pattern and connectivity with transboundary habitat is still limited.

Since 2018, there has been some progress on snow leopard research and conservation in SPNP with financial support from WWF Nepal. A first ever comprehensive camera trap over ~4000 km² using nearly 300 camera traps was conducted in 2019-2020 to establish the baseline of snow leopard population. This survey shows that an estimated population of 90 individual snow leopards are found in SPNP and its surrounding region. The model-based estimate shows

that there are 90 snow leopards (95% Confidence Interval 78-109) in and around SPNP. The estimated density shows that about 2.2 snow leopards /100 km² (Fig. 11). Similarly, four snow leopards have been fitted with Satellite GPS collars to study their movement and ranging behavior, and trans-boundary movement (Fig. 12). Annual monitoring of snow leopard prey species blue sheep population has been done regularly since 2019. The preliminary analysis of blue sheep population monitoring data of 2020-2022 shows that there are 4500-5000 blue sheep in SPNP within an area of 2500 km².

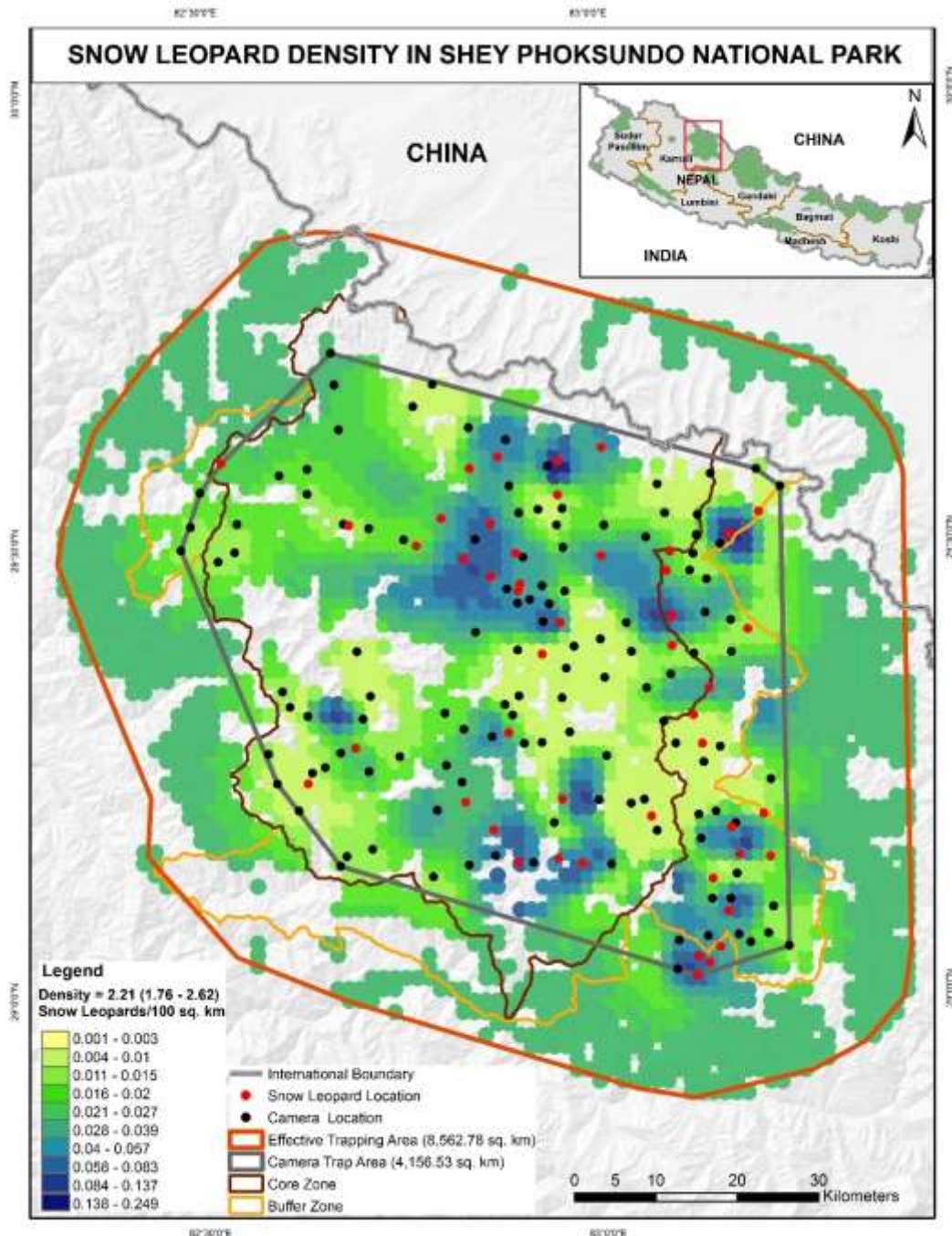


Figure 11: Snow leopard density within Shey Phoksundo National Park. The density map is composed of pixels (1.9 km²) representing potential activity centers of individual snow leopards

On the conservation side, five snow leopard conservation committees (SLCCs) have been formed in Phoksundo, Dho, Saldang, Bhijer and Dolphu blocks. They have been trained and capacitated with training, field logistics and gear, and research equipment for snow leopard research and conservation. The members of these SLCCs are trained as citizen scientists to research and monitor snow leopards. SLCCs have been involved in snow leopard research, human snow leopard conflict mitigation and community-based livestock insurance scheme (LIS). Between 2008 and 2022, WWF Nepal has provided nearly twenty million Nepalese rupees to these SLCCs to establish an endowment fund for livestock insurance schemes. In addition, four predator-proof corrals were constructed in Dho, Phoksundo, Bhijer and Saldang to mitigate livestock depredation by snow leopards. Despite this progress, there continue to be occasional retaliatory killings of snow leopards over livestock depredation. Moreover, other factors such as human distribution, loss of prey base due to hunting, and habitat degradation due to cordyceps collection continues to pose challenges to snow leopard conservation.



Figure 12: Snow leopard satellite GPS telemetry in SPNP

Issues

Major issues of concern for the conservation of snow leopards are;

- Human-snow leopard conflict, which includes retaliatory killings of snow leopards by local livestock owners and herders and livestock depredation by snow leopards
- Habitat loss/destruction/fragmentation due to emerging road construction activities inside the national park
- Habitat degradation and disturbance due to cordyceps collection and rangeland degradation due to livestock grazing
- Poaching and illegal trade, and hunting of prey species blue sheep, by local hunters
- Limited research on behavioral ecology of snow leopards and the health of prey species blue sheep

Strategies

- Enhance conservation status by reducing human-snow leopard conflict
- Empower local SLCCs for snow leopard conservation and conflict mitigation
- Ensure long-term research and monitoring of snow leopards and their prey population
- Promote snow leopard-focused eco-tourism to benefit local communities
- Align conservation activities with programs identified the National Snow Leopard Conservation Action Plan (2017-2022)

Activities

- Conduct regular research and monitoring of snow leopards population and ecology using camera traps, satellite telemetry, fecal genetics and other cutting edge technology
- Conduct annual monitoring of snow leopards prey blue sheep population using appropriate methodology
- Procure camera traps, binoculars and GPS for improved research and monitoring of snow leopards
- Conduct a detailed survey to identify and map refugia, movement corridors and critical habitats of snow leopards
- Capacitate Snow Leopard Conservation Committees (SLCCs) in snow leopard research, monitoring, and equip them with field equipment and logistics
- Train SLCCs members as citizen scientists to ensure long-term involvement of local communities in research and conservation and ensure local stewardship for conservation
- Construct predator-proof corrals in vulnerable areas to reduce livestock depredation by snow leopards
- Enhance community-based livestock insurance scheme to improve human snow leopard coexistence while reducing human-snow leopard conflict
- Conduct improved livestock herding training to reduce livestock depredation by snow leopards
- Conduct opportunistic and regular sampling to assess health and diseases prevalence in blue sheep and snow leopards
- Conduct livestock immunization and vaccination program to improve their health

- Conduct education awareness programs for local communities, herders, and students
- Enhance and capacitate eco-clubs for conservation awareness
- Branding and promoting Rigmo-Phulbari as the Snow Leopard Trail to promote snow focused eco-tourism

7.2. Red panda Conservation

Status and significance

Red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*) is one of the protected species of Nepal. It is an arboreal mammal and the sole representative species of monotypic family *Ailuridae*. Globally, Red pandas are found throughout the Himalayan Mountains of Nepal, India, Bhutan, Myanmar and China between 2200 and 4800 m altitude (Kandel et al. 2015). The Red pandas' habitat is associated with subtropical and temperate forests in Nepal (Yonzon & Hunter



1991a, 1991b). Its presence has been recorded from nine protected areas of Nepal, including Rara National Park, Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve, Annapurna Conservation Area, Manaslu Conservation Area, Langtang National Park, Gaurishankar Conservation Area, Sagarmatha National Park, Makalu Barun National Park and Kanchanjunga Conservation Area (Thapa et al. 2018, 2020). Outside the protected areas, it is also recorded from Illam, Panchathar, Sindupalkchok, Ramechhap, Rolpa, Kalikot, Jajarkot and Jumla districts. The population of red panda in wild is estimated to be less than 10,000 individuals globally and 237-1,061 individuals in Nepal (Glatston et al. 2015).

IN SPNP, red panda is found in the Jagdulla block and Pahada area. Previous sign surveys and direct observation studies have confirmed their distribution in national park. A study conducted in 2019 in Jagdulla block showed that red panda is distributed in nearly 135 km² area of Jagdulla and Pahada area. Photographic records of red panda have also been obtained from Jagdulla block. A Red Panda Conservation Committee (RPCC), which comprises of local youths and citizen scientists, has been formed in Jagdulla block to focus on red panda conservation. However, no study has been carried out to estimate their population status inside the national park.

Issues

- Insufficient information about the red panda population and distribution in SPNP
- Illegal poaching and trade of red panda from the national park and buffer zone area
- Human disturbance on red panda habitat due to tree logging and lopping

Strategies

- Improve research and monitoring of red panda and its habitat
- Sensitize local communities through conservation education programs

- Regulate human activities and natural resources extraction in red panda habitat
- Mobilize informants and CBAPUs to collect intelligence on hunting and illegal trade, and nab poachers' network
- Align conservation activities with programs identified the National Red Panda Conservation Action Plan (2019-2023)

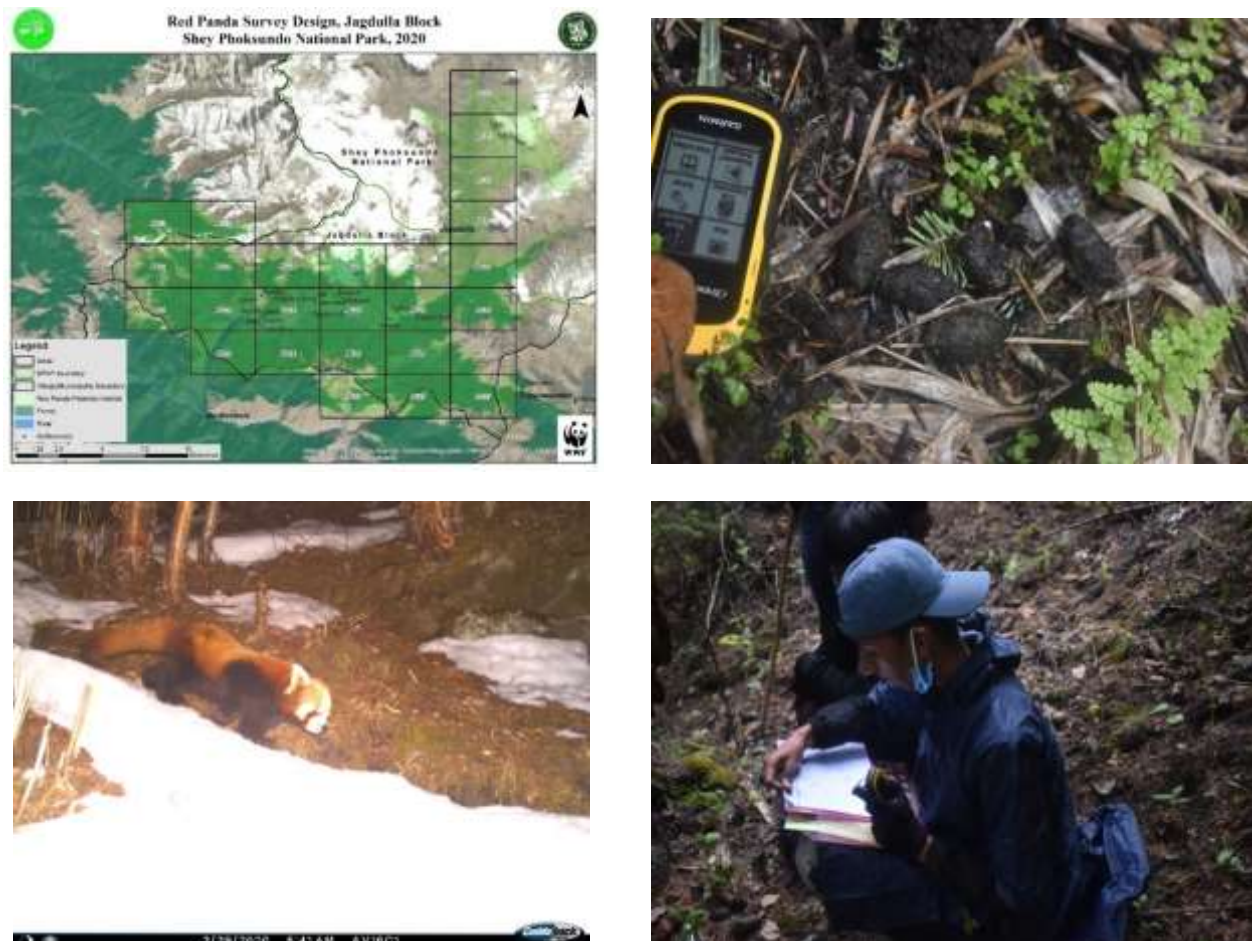


Figure 13: Red panda distribution survey conducted in Jagdulla area in 2019

Activities

- Conduct surveys and periodic monitoring to estimate the population of red panda
- Conduct research to assess ecology, behavior and feeding habits of red panda
- Conduct anti-poaching patrol and law enforcement to control poaching and illegal trade
- Capacitate Red Panda Conservation Committee (RPCC) in Jagdulla block for research and conservation
- Conduct conservation education and awareness activities on red panda conservation
- Capacitate BZUCs and CBAPUs for red panda conservation

7.3. Musk deer Conservation

Status and significance

Musk deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*) is a typical middle-sized mammal of the higher Himalaya habitat. It is also called Himalayan Musk deer or Kasturi mirga in Nepali. Musk deer are found in Nepal, northern India, southern China, Afghanistan, Bhutan, and Pakistan (Khadka et al. 2017).



In Nepal, Musk deer are found in Himalayan protected areas including Kanchenjanga Conservation area, Makalu Barun National Park, Sagarmatha National Park, Langtang National Park, Manaslu Conservation Area, Annapurna Conservation Area, Khaptad National Park, SPNP and Rara National Park (Green 1986; Lamsal et al. 2018). They are distributed in temperate and sub-alpine forests dominated by oak, fir, rhododendron, blue pine, and juniper, of 2500 to 4,300m on the eastern and southern edge of Tibet and the southern slopes of the Himalayas (Singh et al. 2019). The characteristic feature of musk deer is the male musk deer have musk pod, which weight is about 30 to 45 gm. They are threatened by poaching, habitat destruction by human activities, and livestock grazing pressure in their habitat. Poaching for musk pod is the main conservation threats to their conservation.

It is a protected species in Nepal, and has been listed in CITES Appendix-I. In SPNP, musk deer are found above 3000 m in pine and fir-dominated forests. Major hotspots include Bahuligad (3500m), the lower part of Pugmo valley (3100-4000m), Ankhe (3000m), Rikhe, Rigmo, Chholaphu- Sallaghari-Perikapuwa (3100-3500m) along the Rigmo valley, and Dolphu (3500m) and Jagdulla (3600 m). The main threats for musk deer in SPNP is hunting for its musk pod (Jackson 1979b)

Issues

- Lack of population estimate of musk deer in park and buffer zone area
- Poaching of musk deer for its musk pod
- Habitat loss, destruction and fragmentation have resulted in a decrease in population of Musk deer.

Strategies

- Identify key habitats of musk deer and control their poaching in SPNP.
- Enhance local community engagement and law enforcement to control poaching and illegal trade
- Align conservation activities with programs identified the National Musk Deer Conservation Action Plan (2019-2023)

Activities

- Conduct research and periodic monitoring to assess the population status of musk deer and their habitats
- Conduct habitat suitability mapping of musk deer to identify and prioritize area for research and conservation
- Capacitate Red Panda Conservation Committee (RPCC) for research, monitoring and conservation
- Launch effective conservation and awareness programs at the local level.

7.4. NTFPs Conservation and Management

Status and significance

SPNP is rich Non-Timber Forest Products, primarily medicinal plants. Out of 1579 plant species recorded identified Biodiversity Profiles Project in 1995, nearly 407 species have medicinal values (Lama et al. 2001). Local healers (Aamchis) use these medicinal plants to cure different kinds of diseases. These plants, mostly Yarsagumba, Setakchini, Jatamanshi and Padamchal, are collected in a large scale and are commercially exported outside Nepal (Ghimire et al. 2005, 2006). Local communities livelihood depends on the trade of NTFPs. Therefore, sustainable management of NTFPs is vital for local economy. The management plan must define and stipulate annual production and harvestable quantity of each medicinal plant.

7.4.1. Yarsagumba

Yarsagumba (*Ophiocordyceps sinensis*), commonly known as the Chinese caterpillar fungus, is a parasitic fungus that parasitizes larvae of the months and develops a fruiting-like body. It is one of the most expensive biological commodities in the world because of its widely used value as a tonic and aphrodisiac (Winkler 2009). Its literal meaning is “summer-grass, winter-worm” in Tibetan. It is restricted to the high altitudes of the Himalayas and Tibet. It is found in alpine and sub-alpine pastures above the tree line in Nepal (Shrestha & Sung 2005) Bhutan (Cannon et al. 2009) India (Kuniyal & Sundriyal 2013) and Tibet (Zhu et al. 2008).

In Nepal, it is found in mountain grasslands and pastures with elevations from 3500-5100m in districts like Dolpa, Jumla, Mugu, Kalikot, Darchula, Bajhang, Bajura, Mustang, Manang, Rasuwa, Ramechhap, Rukum, Jajarkot, Sankhuwasabha and others. Studies show that income from the Yarsagumba collection contributes a substantial proportion of annual cash income of households (Shrestha & Bawa 2014a). More than a million households directly depend on its harvesting and sale for livelihood. Its sale contributes a substantial proportion of local income in Nepal, Bhutan, India, and China, and as well as to the regional and national economy (Winkler 2008; Wangchuk et al. 2012; Shrestha & Bawa 2014a; Yadav et al. 2017; Pouliot et al. 2018). Due to its profound economic contribution, there has been growing concern over its sustainable harvesting and management (Smith-Hall & Bennike 2022). Climate change and overharvesting, along with unsustainable harvesting practices, have caused a significant decrease in the population of *O. sinensis* in recent years (Shrestha & Bawa 2014b, 2015;

Hopping et al. 2018). The decline has the potential to cause widespread poverty sock in areas where its collection forms the mainstay of living.

Yarsagumba (*Cordyceps sinensis*) is found in core area and buffer zone area of the national park. It is distributed over the alpine region of the Himalayas at an elevation of more than 3600m. Sagar, Sisaul, Jagdulla, Phulbari, Chayanath, Maryumthang, Ku, Phot, Pungkharka, Gyalbara, Kunasa and Kagmara are major Yarsagumba pasturelands within SPNP. The study conducted by SPNP shows that there 55 rangelands with potential distribution of Yarsagumba. At least 10 thousand collectors from different parts of Nepal come to national park area to harvest Yarsagumba every year. This influx of human population in short period of time (May-June), and associated human activities (camp sites, fuel wood collection for cooking, solid waste, water pollution, trampling, livestock grazing etc.,) has caused significant ecological impact on local environment. In fiscal year 2079-80, SPNP removed at least 6000 kilograms of solid waste produced by Yarsagumba collectors. This amount of pollution is significant to cause ecological damage. Management of human activities within an acceptable ecological limit has been a central challenge.

The previous management plan (2018-2022) had prescribed that the annual maximum export quantity of Yarshagumba should not be more than 415 kg. The annual harvesting and export of Yarsagumba was seriously impacted due to COVID 19 pandemic in fiscal year 2076/77, and 2077/78. Because its' collection was banned for collection due to two year during COVID, the demand for collection and dependency has increased and local communities are now increasingly dependent on Yarsagumba collection to meet their subsistence needs and recover from the dept Effective management of Yarsagumba is essential to ensure regular income for local communities and reduce labor shortage in the local region as youths are likely to migrate to cities and abroad for job search if they are not allowed to collect Yarshagumba. Based on the potential production estimated by the previous management plan, this management plan prescribes that previous information should be utilized until new and updated information in available on harvesting potential of Yarshagumba. Until the updated information on production status is available, the maximum of 415 kilograms Yarsagumba could be harvested annually for this plan period (2023-2027). However, the annual harvestable quantity can be revised anytime the updated information is available on allowable harvestable quantity.

Issues

- The main issue of Yarsagumba collection and management is the sheer number of people coming to harvest in the short period of time (May-June) which creates sudden anthropogenic impacts on the local ecosystem and wildlife.
- Regulate the number of Yarsagumba collectors to reduce impact of local environment, rangeland, vegetation and soil
- Lack of information production status of Yarsagumba in different rangelands, and availability of total production area
- Lack of area-based estimation of total production and allowable harvesting quantity of Yarsagumba is available

- Preventing cross-border smuggling of Yarsagumba from Nepal to China due to porous border
- Sanitation management and temporary camp management of Yarshagumba collection

Strategies

- Reduce human disturbance pressure on wildlife during the Yarsagumba season
- Improve sustainable management of Yarshagumba
- Ensure effective law enforcement during Yarshagumba collection and its export
- Strengthen capacity of BZUCs in managing Yarshagumna
- Classify potential habitats and locations (meadows) of Yarsagumba in SPNP
- Ensure checking system for illegal collection and transportation of Yarsagumba
- Conduct ecological research on Yarshagumba and its production status
- Conduct massive awareness program to reduce solid waste (plastics, clothes) management by Yarsa collectors
- Pilot the rotational harvesting alternate years or some other form of sustainable extraction and management practices
- Integrate the issues of yarsagumba in joint traditional-knowledge integrated habitat management strategies.

Activities

- Establish permanent sampling plots and monitor them for at least five years to determine the potential annual production and to prescribe the annual allowable harvest
- Conduct GIS mapping of Yarshagumba pastures with high, moderate and low pressure during the harvest season
- Prepare Code of Conducts (CoC) for Yarsagumba collection and implement it effectively.
- Mobilize security force, frontline park staff and BZUCs/CFUGs to control illegal activities during the collection season
- Coordinate with district-level concerned agencies and WCCB for Yarsagumba management and to control trans-border illegal trade
- Conduct education and awareness activities to sensitize the Yarshagumba harvestors on the environmental impact of unsustainable harvesting practices
- Construct temporary camps for collectors to minimize human disturbance in wildlife habitat
- Conduct mass awareness programs for Yarsha collectors to manage solid waste pollution and bring back “solid waste” campaign, linked to overall waste management strategy being worked on by SPTCC supported by SPNP.

7.4.2. Setakchini/, Padamchal, Jatamansi and other MAPs

Setakchini *Moringa Oleifera*, also locally known as Khirauloo Padamchal (*Rheum emodi*) are important species that propagate naturally in the park and buffer zone forests. Other important medicinal plant species are Kutki (*Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora*), Jatamansi (*Nardostachys grandiflora*) and Bukiphul (*Anaphalis* spp.). A study of population ecology of *Nardostachys grandiflora*, and *Neopicrorhiza scrophulariiflora* in Shey Phoksundo National Park showed that the recruitment and survival rates of these species decreased with increasing harvesting level suggesting that low pressure sustainable harvesting modes are important for these species (Ghimire et al. 2005). Thus, there has been increased concern over the over-harvesting of these medicinal plant species. Due to remote and inaccessible terrain with limited security in SPNP, there have been cases of illegal harvesting and smuggling of these plant species. There are 25 Buffer Zone Community Forests. The BZ Management Regulation 2052 B.S. allows NTFPs collection in buffer zone community forests.

During the previous management plan period, Padamchal *Rheum emodi*, guchhi chayau Morel Mushrooms or *Morchella Esculenta*, Bish Jara *Aconitum fero*, Ban lasun *Fritillaria cirrhosa*, Dale Chuk Sea Buckthorn *Hippophae salicifolia* D. Don , Silajeet have been legally harvested from national park buffer zone and exported. Shilajeet is a sticky tar-like resinous exudate pressed out from the layers of rock on cliffs of Himalayan mountains at an altitude above 3000m. Harvesting of these plant species from the indispensable source of income for local communities, whose livelihood depends on the collection and sell of NTFPs and MAPs. These NTFPs and MAPs are found in Gyalbara, Jagdulla, Kagmara, Phulbari, Dolphu, Kimri, Nayaban, Jhopalekh, Dho, Saldang, Shey gumba, Bhijer, Pugmo, Kunasa, Sagabari, and Dokpa rangelands area.

The total annual quantity of harvestable amount of Setakchini, Kutki Padamchal, and other associated NTFPs/MAPs should be prescribed in the operational plan of BZ CFUGs and BZUCs after conducting appropriate field sampling of their production status. The environmental study reports should be approved from the relevant government agencies following Environment Protection Act, 2076, and Environment Protection Regulation, 2077, before allowing the harvesting and export of these NTFPs. Setakchini is also cultivated on private land and often grows in barren private lands. Therefore, it's collection can be done from private land and buffer zone lands. Currently, Jatamansi is listed in Appendix II of CITES. The species listed in CITES requires special quota and permit for collection. The Department of Forests and Soil Conservation is the focal government institution to regulate Jatamansi export from Nepal. According to the report titled “National Quota Fixation for Jatamansi (*Nardostachys jatamansi* DC) Ensuring Sustainable Management and Conservation in Nepal” submitted by the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation to CITES Standing Committee in 2018, the Jatamansi collection quota approved for buffer zone area of SPNP is 50 metric tons per year. However, the environmental impact assessment of the prescribed quota has not been done. Therefore, a separate environmental impact study of this quota should be done before allowing collection and export of Jatamansi from the buffer zone area of SPNP. Similarly, research project with appropriate sampling should be done to estimate the production status and allowable harvesting quantity of Jatamansi from the park and buffer zone area.

Issues

- Lack of accurate information on the production status of different NTFPs and MAPs
- Unsustainable harvesting practices due to lack of technical knowledge
- Over-harvesting due to increased demand in the market
- Impact of NTFPs collection on soil, and local ecosystem.
- Lack of raw material processing facilities for NTFPs/MAPs and lack of value addition, packaging training and facilities

Strategies

- Promote sustainable harvesting and management practices
- Develop sustainable harvesting and management guidelines for key species of NTFPs and MAPs, integrating knowledge from modern science and traditional systems as applicable
- Encourage local communities to grow NTFPs in their private land to reduce pressure on the national park core area
- Engage local communities, BZUCs and BZ CFUGs in the conservation and management of NTFPs.
- Improve livelihood and well-being of local communities through sustainable management of NTFPs and MAPs.

Activities

- Conduct research to estimate the production status and harvestable amount of NTFPs/MAPs
- Establish permanent sampling plots to examine the impact of different harvesting techniques on their production and recruitment
- Prepare guidelines and protocols for best practices/harvesting guidelines for main species
- Conduct law enforcement to stop illegal harvesting, smuggling and over-harvesting
- Conduct IEE and EIA or required environmental studies for exporting NTFPs from BZCFs.
- Reduce human pressure and disturbance to wildlife during NTFPs collection season
- Encourage and support local communities for cultivation of NTFPs/MAPs in their private land
- Provide funding and training support to local communities for NTFPs/MAPs cultivation, processing, packaging, and value addition.
- Conduct training on apple juice and sea buckthorn juice processing etc

Chapter- 8: Tourism and Interpretation

8.1. Background

The Government of Nepal has recognized tourism as one of the most important sectors in boosting economic growth. Tourism contributes ~ 5-7% of GDP of Nepal and is the major source of foreign currency reserve (Shrestha & Shrestha 2012). Tourism promotion and development have been prioritized in almost all the national development plans and policies including the approach paper of the current 15th Development Plan (FY-2076/77-2080/81). Similarly, the National Tourism Strategy (2016-2025) aims to increase the annual tourist arrivals by 2.52 million by the year 2025 (five folds of the baseline of 2015) and increase foreign currency earnings by NRs. 340 billion annually.

Nature-based tourism or ecotourism is defined as a responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the wellbeing of the local people, and involves interpretation and education. Eco-tourism holds great potential in uplifting local economies and in nature conservation in Nepal because it is bestowed with great variety of tourism products ranging from fascinating landscapes to majestic wildlife. With eight of the ten highest mountains, including Mt. Everest in Nepal, and more than 100 ethnic groups, juxtaposition of culture, nature and adventure provides great potential for tourism development. Despite this tremendous potential, the nation is yet to capitalize its resources and harness the potential to bring desired socio-economic changes and sustainable development through eco-tourism.

About 24 % of total land area of Nepal is covered by protected areas, which attracts (~50%) of annual tourist arrivals in Nepal for wildlife sighting, safaris, trekking etc. Every year at least half a million tourists visit protected area. Tourism in protected areas is not just limited to recreational opportunities for visitors but also contributes to park revenue (Nepal 2000; Yergeau 2020). Tourism in the destination supports the development as well as wellbeing of local people. Conservation awareness activities play a vital role in enhancing local peoples and visitors' understanding to manage the environment in sound and sustainable ways. Thus, objective of tourism in the park should aim at enriching visitors' experience as well as imparting the conservation message among them and their anticipated role in protecting natural and cultural heritages for the future generation too.

Interpretation is a process of communicating 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; it is all about how we express it. Interpretation enhances understanding of visitors about protected area and need for its conservation; they are supposed to appreciate nature and support conservation. Tourism in a protected area can be considered fundamental component, which needs acceptable level of development and management at a level that benefits conservation, local people, and the nation's economy.

8.2. Tourism Potential in SPNP

The juxtaposition of nature and culture with unique Upper Dolpa landscape makes SPNP a great tourism destination in Nepal. Phoksundo lake, Buddhist culture, Upper Dolpa landscape, 11th century built Shey Monastery, snow leopards and Tripurasundhari temple are major attractions (Figure 14). Snow leopard is the major wildlife attraction for SPNP. It holds one the best habitats for snow leopards, with nearly 3 snow leopards per 100 square kilometers. Thus, there is a great opportunity to brand snow leopard focused eco-tourism. A study from Annapurna Conservation Area has shown that snow leopard focused tourism has potential to both increase funds and support for local community development, livelihood, and conservation activities (Hanson et al. 2018, 2022; Schutgens et al. 2019) Thus, this management plan stresses the need to assess the potential of snow leopard focused tourism and leverage the potential by implementing various activities. Currently, basic facilities such as access to trekking routes, communication, health services and security services are available (Figure 15). But such facilities exist in few locations. Therefore, the management plan needs to prioritize developing tourism infrastructures, services, and facilities in coordination with government agencies and private entrepreneurs.

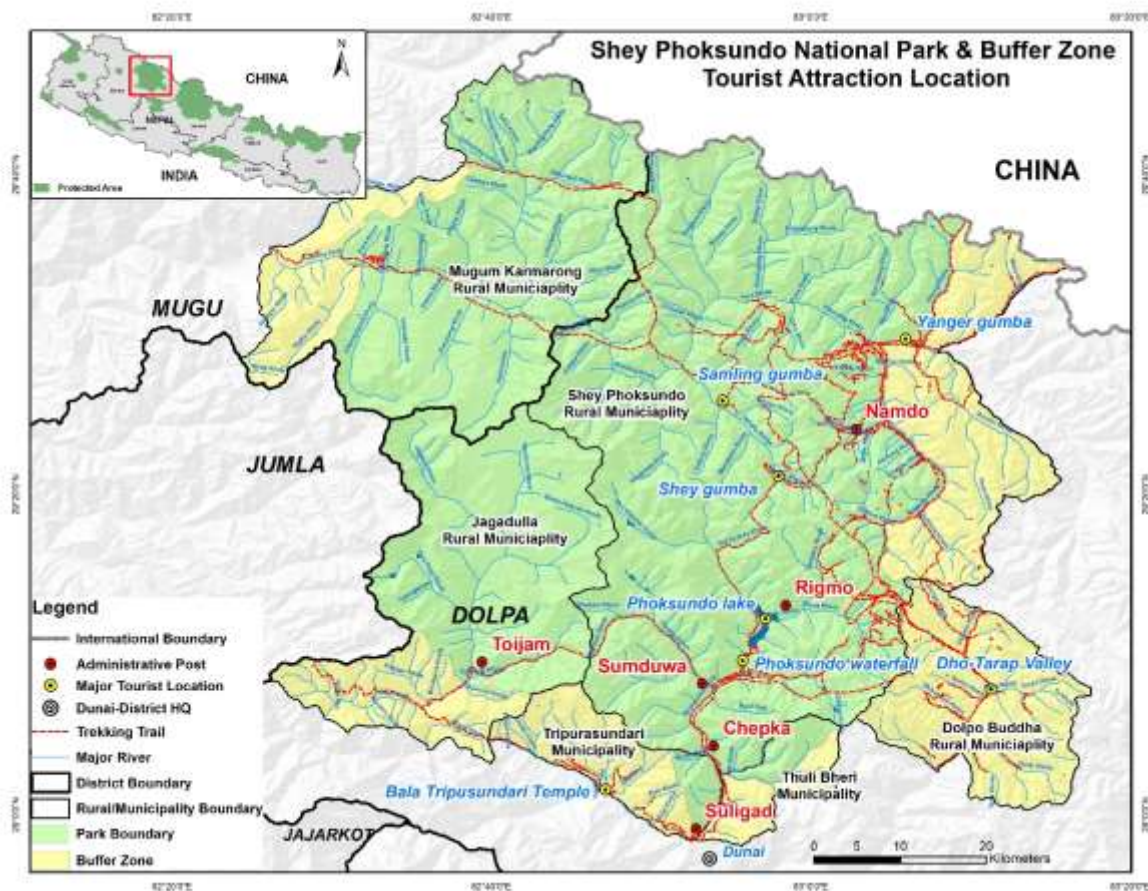


Figure 14: Tourism attractions sites in Shey Phoksundo National Parks

The Shey Phoksundo includes Upper Dolpa and Lower Dolpa, which are famous trekking routes. Shey Phoksundo National Park data shows that about 3000 tourists visit Phoksundo lake annually. With increase in tourism, there is also increasing need to regulate tourism activities to reduce impact on local environment, reduce pollution and limit it within the ecological carrying capacity. Phoksundo Tourism Coordination Committee has been formed to coordinate eco-tourism activities. There is a need to promote Phoksundo and Shey Gumba area as ecotourism centers. Follow up work is also needed to list SPNP in the UNESCO's World Heritage Site. This can increase the publicity and potential of SPNP as an important tourism destination. Shey Gumba festival is organized in every 12 years and there is immense potential to tap cultural tourism by promoting it.

Tapping the potential of eco-tourism requires understanding of the tourism markets, production, and potential for value addition of such products and robust action plan to guide planning and implementation of tourism interventions at appropriate scale. This management plan will also provide strategic guidance for tourism development of park. This management plan have proposed activities aligning the priorities identified under the Karnali Province Tourism Master Plan (KPTMP) (2020/21-2029/30). Thus there is increased potential to leverage resources and create synergy with the Karnali provincial government and relevant stakeholders for ecotourism development of the region.



Figure 15: Major tourist products and attractions facilities in SPNP

8.3. Tourism Scenario (Trends from Past 5-Years)

SPNP welcomed increasing number of tourists for the first two years of current management plan period until the end of 2019. The COVID 19 pandemic that started during first trimester of the 2020 impacted the tourist arrival plunging the local tourism business. However, the number has revived back in the 2021 and 2022. The following bar diagram in figure 17 shows the trend of tourist entering in the SPNP and BZ over the last four fiscal year.

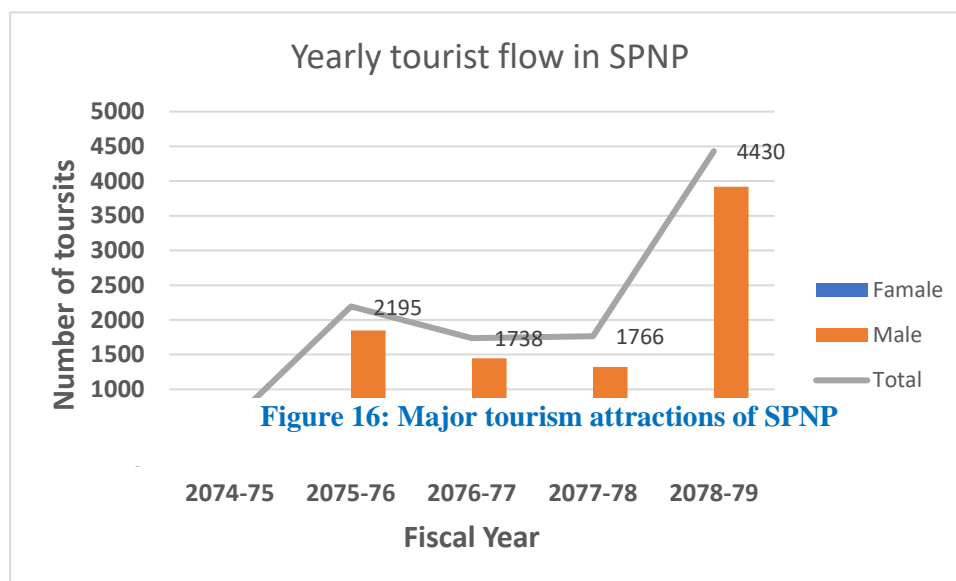


Figure 17: Tourist record by fiscal year of SPNP

Source: SPNP, 2079.

A total of 1303 international tourists visited SPNP in the first four fiscal year of the current management plan. (Figure 18). While the overall tourist number of has increased than in the past due to inflow of domestic tourist, the foreign tourists' number is below pre-pandemic level.

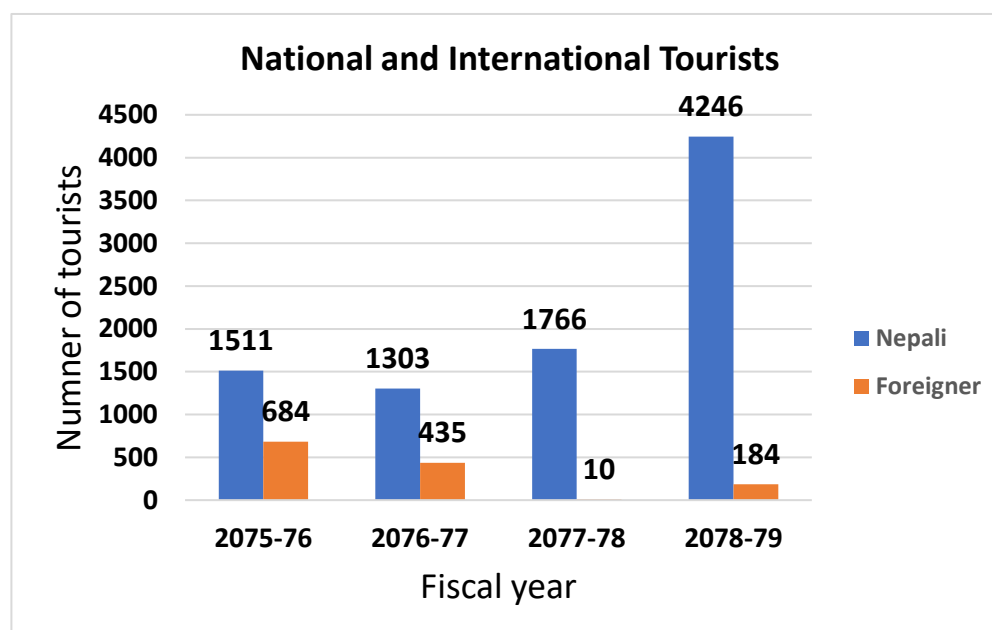


Figure 18: Tourist arrival records of SPNP

8.4. Interpretation Facilities

- **Visitor Centers**

The national has one visitor center at park headquarters in Suligad. The center needs to be updated and upgraded to ensure adequate flow of information and for visitors satisfaction. The additional visitor or information centers needs to be established main location such as Rigmo, Dolphu, Dho and Saldang.

- **Biodiversity Information Centre**

The Biodiversity Information Centre at Rigmo can be upgraded by adding information about biodiversity.

- **Museum**

Currently there are no museums in SPNP. Therefore, two museums; one cultural museum in Shey gumba and the next one in Rigmo or Pugmo needs to be developed. SPNP has trained at least 15 youths as nature guides. Some of trained youths have obtained trekking guides certificates legally and they have been working as guides. More trainings and guidance are needed to help them develop their communication skills so that they can work as registered nature guides. This has the potential to contribute to their livelihood.

8.5. Issues

- The central issue for tourism promotion and development in SPNP is to ensure that the inflow of tourists and tourism activities are within the acceptable ecological limit because with the improved access to the park area, there has been increased inflow of tourists.
- Tourism infrastructure has not planned well and even the basic facilities of lodging and fooding are inadequate in Upper Dolpa region, which is one of the major attractions for both domestic and international tourists.
- There is lack of guidelines to regulate tea shops, temporary camps in trekking trails and tourist areas.
- The benefit generated by host community from tourism is limited.
- Interpretation facilities of the park are not adequate.
- Human disturbance and crowd during Yarsagumba collection season disrupts peaceful tourism for national and international tourists.
- Limited conservation awareness program for local community and visitors.

8.6. 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 to garner their support in conservation.

- To provide interpretation facilities to the visitors on ecological attributes and biological values and its significance 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 program.

8.7. Strategies

- Develop tourism infrastructure, facilities and services within park core and buffer zone area
- Regulate tourism activities by development land use plans/zoning to improve the tourism service quality and limit the activities within the acceptable ecological limit.
- Attract private sector investment in ecotourism infrastructure and tourism product and services development aligning Karnali Province Tourism Master Plan (2020-2030)
- Lengthen the stay of tourists in SPNP by promoting and diversifying tourism products and providing high quality hospitality and services

8.8. Activities

- Improve existing trekking trails and routes to enhance access and safety of tourists
- Develop Suligad-Phoksundo as model trekking trail (separate trail for mules and horses, and separate trail for tourists) in collaboration with other government agencies
- Construct and improve camp site, resting houses, view towers, garbage pits and public toilets at designated locations.
- Brand the Rigmo-Phulbari as the *Snow Leopard Trail* to promote snow focused ecotourism
- Conduct a study to identify key showcase projects for ecotourism development
- Prepare a tourism master plan, DPR and management plan for SPNP in collaboration with government agencies and other stakeholders
- Promote and capacitate community homestay groups
- Conserve local culture, traditional things, and archaeological sites
- Build capacity of the staff to handle the tourism related issues in the park.
- Support finalization of district-level Waste Management Strategy.
- Strengthen SPTCC to develop a grassroots network to aid management of tourism for sustainable benefits to local households, and ensuring enriching experience for visitors.
- Establish SPTCC as a one-point information window for tourism within SPNP (Dolpa) and as a bridge between tour companies/visitors and local tourism resources for facilitating greater earning of local community households from tourism.
- Train and capacitate local nature guides and trekking guides
- Prepare tourism promotion materials like posters, brochures, video documentary, media contents, website contents, and disseminate them.
- Conduct tourism promotion events.
- Upgrade the organization and management capability of local lodge owners by conducting training on lodge management, food preparation, front office management, house keeping and sanitation.

- Assist local people in designing handicrafts to meet tourist demand; encourage production of vegetables, fruits, and livestock and poultry products.
- Develop/upgrade camping grounds with kitchen sheds, garbage pits, drinking water, toilet etc.
- Monitor tourism regularly with respect to visitor number, type, duration of stay, and evaluate their impacts on culture, economy, and social life.
- Renovate and maintain religious sites, gumba and monasteries
- Pilot wildlife focused ecotourism
- Upgrade the visitors information center of Suligard
- Establish the new visitors information center at Rigmo, Phoksundo

8.8.1. Institutional Set-up

- Establish ‘Tourism and Conservation Education Unit (TCEU)’ 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.
- Capacitate Shey Phoksundo Tourism Coordination Committee on tourism promotion and coordination.

8.8.2. Impact Minimization

- Develop tourism code of conducts and install hoarding boards with awareness messages along the entry points and trekking routes
- Designate the camping and temporary stay locations in the core zone of the park to minimize waste, fuelwood collection for cooking and disturbance to wildlife.
- Promote low volume high value tourism designating the ‘Limited Tourism Zone (LTZ)’ as a sub-zone of tourism zone.
- Devise the plan to minimize negative impact such as minimizing crowd and waste.

8.8.3. Tourism Diversification

- Promote tourism facilities available in the park by marketing it in a package such as nature trail, bird watching, etc. and explore other potential eco-friendly activities.
- Develop traditional and historical villages as a tourist destination- Bonpo culture (Rigmo, Pugmo, Khaliban, Bhijer).
- Develop a package for home-stay tourism in these villages.
- Promote cultural shows in Rigmo, Pugmo, Khaliban, and Bhijer.
- Build and enhance people’s as well as hotel managers’ capacity to initiate tourism enterprises through training for nature guide, hospitality, hygiene, housekeeping, cooking, first aid, etc.
- Establish well-organized and hygienic homestay that serves traditional dishes.

8.9. Cultural conservation

The main objective of cultural conservation in the SPNP is to conserve and maintain cultural heritage and indigenous architecture and rehabilitate prominent cultural site and develop their linkages with tourism. To accomplish the cultural conservation objective, it is very important to renovate religious sites, temples, monasteries, traditional arts, and culture.

8.9.1 Cultural Heritage Conservation, Maintenance and Management

Issues

- Lack of detail information on cultural heritage of SPNP/BZ.
- Inadequate programs for renovation of the cultural heritage.
- Cultural heritages are not adequately promoted for pilgrimage and tourism promotion.
- Inadequate renovation and management of religious monuments-temples and monasteries.
- Lack of promotion of traditional culture and arts.

Strategies

- Protect, restore, and maintain religious sites and preserve cultural heritage in SPNP and its buffer zone.
- Form heritage and gumba conservation committee and support them
- Manage cultural heritage sustainably by establishing a trust fund/system of generating income.
- Link cultural heritage sites with ecotourism development.
- Adopt legal measures and public support to protect, restore and maintain religious sites and preserve cultural heritage of the buffer zone.
- Form management committees of monasteries and temples with management responsibility.
- Coordinate with Department of Archaeology, Remote Area Development Committee and other concerned organizations for smooth planning, funding, and other development programs.
- Coordinate with cultural agencies to protect and maintain and promote cultural and religious sites and attractions

Activities:

- Conduct a detail inventory of religious sites and develop a standard database.
- Prepare and enforce code of conduct with the help of UCs for the preservation of heritage sites and generate revenue.
- Establish management committees and management schemes of Shey, Sampling, Jugdulla, and other monasteries and temples (e.g. Tripurasundari) of the park and its buffer zone.
- Give religious site management responsibility to respective management committee and local people.

- Maintain, restore, and develop basic infrastructure (e.g., drinking water, toilet) of the monasteries and temples.
- Renovate religious sites on priority basis to provide better protection by coordinating with the Department of Archaeology for investigation, excavation and maintenance of religious monuments and sites.
- Promote religious sites through brochure, posters and electronic media to attract more religious visitors.
- Generate funding for sustainable development in consultation with Remote Area Development Committee.
- Assist in construction of 'thawa' hostel in Samling Gompa.
- Develop greenery around monasteries and temples by planting Salix stumps and other suitable local tree species.

Chapter-9: Buffer Zone Management

9.1. Introduction

The fourth amendment of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973 introduced the concept of buffer zone in 1996 to ensure people's participation in protected area conservation and management. The amendment made the provisions to declare buffer zone in area surrounding the park. The act defined buffer as "an area surrounding a park or a reserve encompassing forests, agricultural lands, settlements, villages, open spaces, and any other land use". The Buffer Zone program aims to reduce the human pressure on core area for natural resource extraction and offset the economic costs incurred due to curtailment of access to core area by allowing them to access natural resources in buffer zone and by improving their well-being through community development and livelihood improvement activities. The main legal and policy documents that guide the buffer zone conservation and management include the National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973 (4th amendment, 1993), Buffer Zone Management Regulation 1996 and Buffer Zone Management Guidelines 1999.

The Buffer Zone Regulations 2052 (1996) provide authority to the park warden to design programs for the buffer zone that are compatible with the national park management. It allows investing park-generated revenues for community development activities in buffer zone. The Buffer Zone Management Regulations 2052 and Guidelines 2056 outline procedures for managing buffer zones including the formation of user groups, user committees, buffer zone management committee, disbursement of revenue, and settlement of compensation. Buffer zones have been developed to focus on the special needs of local communities that are likely affected by conservation measures. The main responsible body for overall conservation and development in the buffer zone include user group, user committees, and buffer zone management committee of the buffer zone.

The long-term objective of buffer zone program is to motivate local people and to win their support to involve them in nature and wildlife conservation (Budhathoki 2004). The legislation has made a provision of ploughing back 30-50% of the park revenue to the communities for the implementation of conservation and community development programs. The main thematic sectors of buffer program are conservation, community development, income generation and livelihood, and conservation education. The program aims to improve institutional capacity of BZUCs and BZ CFUGs to implement and take ownership of buffer zone conservation and development. It is a kind of benefit sharing mechanism, aimed at reconciliation of park-people conflict (Spiteri & Nepal 2008; Lamichhane et al. 2019).

9.1.1. Context of Buffer Zone Management

The buffer zone of SPNP was declared in 1998 and it encompass 1349 km² area of Dolpa and Mugu districts. There are about 16 thousand people living in core and buffer zone area of national park. Twenty-seven wards of two municipalities and four rural municipalities falls within the jurisdiction of national park and buffer zone. There are 17 BZUCs, 17 CBAPUs, 5 SLCCs and 25 CFUGs in buffer zone area. There is increasing need to capacitate these

institutions to implement buffer zone program and control illegal activities such as poaching of wildlife and smuggling of medicinal plants.

In SPNP, people living in core area and buffer zone are highly dependent on forest resources, especially collection and selling of NTFPs and MAPs, and livestock rearing for their livelihood. Pastoralism and agriculture are the dominant forms of land use across much of buffer zone area. About 25000 livestock heads are reared in buffer zone areas, mostly sheep and goats, and yaks. The Yarsagumba collection is the most important income source for local communities. Sustainable management of rangelands for livestock production is one of the challenges for buffer zone program. Recently, there has been growing concern over the human snow leopard conflict, especially in Phoksundo, Dho, Saldang and Bhijer area. Similarly, local governments are increasingly prioritizing physical infrastructure development activities such as road construction in and around national park and buffer zone area.

Limited resources exist for buffer zone development program in SPNP. During last five of the previous management plan periods, out of sought NRs 8,99,50,000 for buffer zone development program, only NRs 5,06,50,000/- was available from the government sources. While support from WWF Nepal contributed some part of the proposed buffer zone program, the lack of financial resources severely compromised the full implementation of the targeted activities.

9.1.2. Governance of buffer zone program

The buffer zone area of SPNP is distributed in Dolpa and Mugu districts. A total of 17 BZUCs have been formed. The forest management and other development activities of BZUCs are guided by the approved constitution and five-year operation plan as per Buffer Zone Regulations, 1996 and BZ Program Management Guidelines 1999. The chief conservation of the respective national park or wildlife reserve bears the legal right to approve the constitution and operation plans. Within BZUCs, there are BZ CFUGs. In SPNP, there are 25 CFUGs. These CFUGs are also guided by the approved bylaws and forest operation plans, which are approved by the chief conservation officer.

Buffer Zone Management Committee (BZMC) is the highest body of the buffer zone community of SPNP. BZMC has 17 elected members representing 17 (15 in Dolpa and 2 in Mugu) user committees and the warden of SPNP acts as Member Secretary of the BZMC. The committee elects a chairperson from 17 elected members. The Buffer Zone Management Committee (BZMC) is often referred as council. Once the sealing for next fiscal year budget arrives from the DNPWC, the BZMC prepares the plans as per guidelines and submits to the DNPWC through the respective national park or wildlife reserve for approval. The office of BZMC in SPNP is based at Suligad, park headquarters.

9.1.3. Issues

There are a few contemporary and emerging challenges and issues to be addressed for effective conservation and management of buffer zone in participatory manner. Some of the major issues are as follows.

- The central challenge in buffer zone in SPNP is to balance development of physical infrastructure and conservation and regulate development activities to ensure ecological balance
- The other challenge is to improve well-being of buffer zone communities through income generating programs such as sustainable form of tourism, sustainable management of NTFPs/MAPs collection and livelihood related capacity building training.
- Inadequate functional coordination between key actors of the BZ, including Rural Municipality and Municipality.
- Increasing demand for construction materials such as sand, stones, and gravel from the river in buffer zone areas
- Livestock depredation by carnivores like snow leopards, wolves, and wild dog and resulting retaliatory killing
- Limited conservation awareness and education among buffer zone communities
- Lack of coordination mechanism among 3 tiers of government in planning and implementing development programs in buffer zone.

9.2. Management Strategies

9.2.1. Zonation

The buffer zone area of SPNP is duly notified in gazette. But it remains to be clearly demarcated digitally and clearly delineated on the ground. The plan aims to complete digital demarcation and field delineate the buffer zone boundaries within this management plan period.

9.2.2. Coordination and collaboration with other agencies

SPNP boundary overlaps with the 27 wards of 6 rural municipalities/municipalities and there are nearly 16000 people living in core and buffer zone area. Presence of permanent human settlements within core area and buffer zone area reflects the need to improve well-being of communities living in core and buffer zone area through infrastructure, improved access to the market and other community development programs. After the transition into federalism in Nepal, local governments and provincial governments have come into operation, and they now have their own development programs. Thus, there is urgent need to coordinate with these government and line agencies to facilitate community development activities, to ensure the legal compliances and environmental regulations, provisions, and safeguards. Such development activities need be planned in harmony and with a thorough deliberations so that there is no duplication of programs from different agencies. Importantly, the Karnali Province government has developed the Karnali Tourism Master Plan and has proposed programs to

support for tourism activities, such as for trail construction and important of the Great Himalayan Trail, part of which also falls in SPNP. Thus there is potential to leverage resources from Karnali province government for tourism infrastructure development in SPNP.

This management plan proposes to conduct regular stakeholder coordination meetings with local and provincial government and other agencies such as drinking water and irrigation office, tourism offices, agriculture development and veterinary offices to discuss and plan development activities inside core and buffer zone area. The regular meetings with offices under the Karnali province government during annual pre-planning phase of the annual government budget cycle could enhance coordination for effective utilization of the government budgetary resources for infrastructure development activities within SPNP. The plan also aims to facilitate implementation of community development projects proposed by local and provincial government following environmental compliances and prevailing regulation. Local communities including local governments will be sensitized to follow environmental compliances when proposing infrastructure development projects within national park and buffer zone areas. Small scale projects such as irrigation, drinking water facility improvement, water source conservation, soil erosion control and bio-engineering measures, retention wall construction, camp site improvement, school and hospital improvement and maintenance should be allowed if they do not have undue impacts on the overall ecological integrity and conservation value of the national park. Gumba maintenance activities be allowed to maintain their original and traditional structure and values.

9.2.3. Community Development

This plan aims to improve park-people relationships and local wellbeing by providing need-based and site-specific community development activities such as bridge construction, trekking trail improvement, and other small scale development activities. Local community development programs are to be low cost, cost-effective and implemented in participatory manner. The community development activities are focused on constructing and maintaining small scale projects such as road and trekking trail improvement, bridge construction and maintenance, community buildings and public toilet construction and community drinking water supply.

9.2.4. Biodiversity Conservation

Conserving biodiversity and wildlife in partnership with local communities is one of the central aims of the buffer zone program. The concept of buffer zone program was started with the realization that protection of wildlife along the protected area boundary requires reducing pressure in the core area and positive park administration-people relationship. At least 30% of the buffer zone program is dedicated for buffer zone protection and biodiversity conservation. In SPNP, the buffer zone area holds a great diversity of mammals, birds, and plant diversity. Globally threatened species such as snow leopards, wolves, red panda and musk deer are found in buffer zone area as well. The BZUCs and CFUGs needs to be capacitated both technically and administratively to implement operational plans to protect wildlife, manage wildlife habitat, regulate forest resources extraction from forests and control poaching and illegal trade of wildlife.

9.2.5. Tourism Promotion

Wildlife focused tourism program is also one of the main priorities to buffer zone program. Due to its unique wildlife diversity including snow leopards, SPNP holds far great potential to develop itself as one of the main attractions for the Trans-Himalayan wildlife tourism. This management plan has identified tourism program in buffer zone program to develop technical capacity of local buffer zone are tourism entrepreneurs.

9.2.6. Capacity Building

Park staff needs to be trained in facilitation skill and participatory approaches. The frontline staff needs training in basic field instruments used in forest management and in-house orientation training in participatory management. Detailed Human Resources Development (HRD) 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.

9.2.7. Conflict Mitigation

Reduction of livestock-wildlife conflict arising in BZ of the Park is of primary importance to ensure the cordial relation between the park and people. Wildlife Damage Relife Fund Guideline will be implemented more effectively, and the compensation provided accordingly. Necessary provision will be made to shorten the procedure of compensation under the relief guideline.

9.2.8. Income Generation and Skill Development

In order to reduce the dependency of local people in the 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 communities.

9.2.9. Conservation Education

In order to develop the positive attitude of local people in conserving biodiversity, several program 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 national forests.

9.2.10. Regulation of forest products and construction materials (Sand, Soil, Gravel, Stone Collection and Transportation)

There are four rural municipalities and two municipalities in core and buffer zone. Nearly 16000 people live in national park and buffer zone area. The local communities depend on fuel wood for cooking and timber for construction school, homes, toilets, and other buildings. Although local communities in Lower Dolpa (*e.g.*, Raha, Tripurasundari) has slowly started using LPG gas for cooking, at least 1500 households in Upper Dolpa and Dolphu continue to depend exclusively on livestock dung, and fuel wood for cooking. Moreover, with the increase in availability of local government budget for school, hospitals and other community buildings, the demand for wood timber as construction materials has increased than in the past. Thus, it has been urgent to reduce pressure on forests for fuel wood and timber. The extremely high transportation cost to transport construction material such as steel, aluminum, and timber from

outside the protected from Lower Dolpa to Upper Dolpa has caused pressure on forests in the core area. The Himalayan National Park Regulation, 2036 BS allows the chief warden of national to provide timber for fuel wood and construction to core area and buffer zone area residents.

The riverbed construction materials such as sand, stone, gravel, and pebbles are found in buffer zone area. The demand for construction materials has also increased exponentially with the implementation of development projects by local government and provincial government offices. The Surkhet-Dolpa corridor road is now in operation and will be blacktopped in the next few years. The track opening work of Dunai-Dho, and Kyato-Saldang, Marimla-Dho is on-going. After completion of track opening work, the demand and consumption of soil, sand, stone, and gravel will be increased. Moreover, the demand for construction materials for construction of public buildings, hospitals, government offices, irrigation channels, bridges etc. have already increased. Therefore, this management plan needs to respond to such demand for construction materials that are available in buffer zone area. The BZ Management Regulation 2052, BZ Management Guidelines 2056 and Local Government Operation Act 2074 needs to be followed while extracting and managing construction materials such as sands, stones, and gravels for development projects. This plan prescribes Vyasgad, Thuli Bheri, Suligad, Ankhe Khola, Phoksundo Khola, Sumduva Khola, Saijal Khola, Galigad, Chungad, Jagdulla, Mugu Karnali and others BZ rivers as potential sites to collect and transport these riverbank and river bed construction materials for local development works (uses) like building, bridge, road, micro-hydropower etc. construction and maintenance.

To meet the household level demand for house construction and other public infrastructure such as office building, hospitals, public toilet, a minimum quantity of sand, stones and gravel can be allowed to extract from these rivers. Such extraction procedure should be guided by Mountain National Park Regulation 2036 BS, and Buffer Zone Management Regulation 2052 BS. The quantity of extraction should not impact the ecology of the river system, and should not create permanent gap, channel course change, and change the natural flow of the river. The applicant should have approved estimates of construction materials requirement from the respective government agencies. Similarly, water resources from these rivers can be utilized for community irrigation, fishery, and micro-hydro projects operation/generation. A separate environmental study needs to be carried out and approved following the provisions of Environment Protection Act 2076 and Environment Protection Regulation, 2077 to fix the quota for collection of riverbed materials like sand, stone, and gravels. No commercial extraction for sand and stones for exporting to other districts should be allowed.

9.2.11 Communication System Installation

Currently, more than 80% of the national park area does not have access to communication. The landscape is so remote, inaccessible, and difficult to navigate. The northern region of the park is famously known as Upper Dolpa. The Upper Dolpa region is has high potential for trekking and tourism. However, this area is out of communication networking system. In coordination with Nepal Telecom or other private service provides, at least five repeater towers or improved communication towers should be installed. The proposed installation stations are:

Phoksundo, Saldang, Bhijer, Toijam, and Dolphu, Mugu. Similarly, Internet Services Providers (ISPs) should be encouraged to provide internet services in park office and settlement areas and their work should be regulated as per prevailing laws.

9.2.12. Micro-hydro Development and solar power installation

The demand for fuel-wood for household consumption is very high in national park and buffer zone area. Local people use fuel-wood for cooking, lighting, house warming and household activities. To address the demand of fuelwood for cooking and lighting, there is an opportunity of small scale (i.e., 50kw, 100kw, 200kw etc.) micro-hydro operation in the park. Micro-hydropower ultimately meets energy demands of local people and office works as well. The micro-hydropower of less than 1 megawatt can be developed after feasibility study in rivers including Suligad, Phoksundo Khola, Pugmo Khola, Jagadulla Khola, Vyasgad, Galigad, Dolpa, Sujong Khola and Sumdo Khola, Mugu. Such micro-hydropower construction will be important for permanent stay of national park and Nepal army units in park posts. In Upper Dolpa, there is almost impossible to generate electricity from hydropower projects and it will be herculean task to bring power constructing transmission line. The best alternative is installation of small to medium size solar panel projects such as solar mini grids of less than 1 MW. The management plan aims to collaborate with alternative energy promotion centre and local municipal governments to develop small scale solar projects in Bhijer, Dho and Saldang area of Upper Dolpa.

9.2.13 Rural Road and Forest Trail Construction

While the track opening of Surkhet-Dolpa corridor has completed, the full time access to this road is difficult due to lack of bridges. Dolpa district is not fully connected with national road networking system. Travelling and transportation is more difficult affecting community development, domestic as well as non-domestic tourism promotion. Therefore, in coordination with local government the major trails of BZ should be constructed and maintained.

The important roads/foot trails that connect human settlements in core and buffer zone area to be maintained are:

- Chaurikot to Hurikot, Dolpa about 20 km.
- Hurikot to Toijam about 10 km.
- Dho to Saldang, Dolpa about 100 km.
- Tripurakot to Kaigoun, Dolpa about 30 km.
- Rigmo to Sheygumba, Dolpa about 100 km.
- Suligad to Rigmo, Dolpa about 40 km.
- Gamgadhi to Dolphu, Mugu about 110 km.

Himalayan National Parks Regulation (2036 B.S.) has defined facility roads for easy access to SPNP in Clause 18. There are altogether 10 facility roads, which are to be maintained. These facility roads for SPNP are:

- (1) Dunai-Raha-Ankhe Khola-Chhepka-Renchi main trail about 50 km
- (2) Renchi-Pugmo-Kagmara pass-Hurikot main trail about 75 km
- (3) Renchi-Punikha-Kunasa main trail about 30 km
- (4) Pugmo-Rinkhe-Muduva-Rigmo-Sheygumba main trail about 80 km
- (5) Pugmo-Palam-Rigmo main trail about 30km

- (6) Sheygumba-Tata gaun-Bhijer-Phod gaun-Dolphu main trail about 240km
- (7) Muduva-Bagala pass-Namdo-Saldang-Nisal-Khung pass main trail about 150km
- (8) Bhijer gaun-Ku gaun main trail about 30km
- (9) Dunai to Khalarupi-Jyalas-Ankhe Khola main trail about 15km
- (10) Sheygumba-Saldang main trail about 30km

9.2.14. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

The Constitution of Nepal (2015) promotes equity according to the principles of inclusion and proportional representation. It also seeks to consolidate national unity by eliminating “all forms of discrimination, exploitation and injustice,” and to maintain “social cohesion, solidarity and harmony by recognizing cultural diversity” and to abolish economic inequality through equitable distribution of gains. Women and indigenous communities in Nepal are often the most knowledgeable about the patterns and uses of local biodiversity. Women and indigenous communities are playing vital roles in biodiversity conservation and resource management from the beginning of conservation history of Nepal. But the vital contribution of women and indigenous communities to the management of biological resources generally has been misunderstood, ignored, or under-estimated. Thus, the Gender and social inclusion has been the emerging issues in biodiversity conservation. It is critical that roles of women, indigenous communities and socially marginalized people in conservation and management be fully recognized and their full participation be ensured in decision-making. There has been limited progress in mainstreaming gender and social inclusion issues in protected area management planning and implementation in Dolpa. The district has low literacy rates, and women has been largely left out in decision making process. This management plan recognizes the GESI as one of main cross cutting theme and has accordingly envisioned implementing multiple programs to ensure fair and equitable representation of women in buffer zone program management. The plan has also proposed multiple programs to ensure workplace safety and basic facilities for women staff. The management plan proposes the park administration to adopt zero tolerance attitude against any kind of sexual harassment or discrimination caused by any employee to any women employ or public.

SPNP has been empowering women/mother groups through training and program support to ensure their participation in national park conservation. Currently, there are 40 women or mother groups helping generate conservation awareness, maintain cleanliness, and protect wildlife.

Issues

- Inadequate safeguard policy and mechanism
- Inadequate representation of women, indigenous people, and marginalized groups in buffer zone user committee
- Limited participation of women and socially backward class in conservation decision making in buffer zone

Strategies

- Increasing meaningful participation of women, indigenous people and marginalized people in all levels
- Implement Gender and social inclusion policy, rules and regulations and directives
- Implement decentralized targeted livelihoods oriented programs for poor, women and other excluded groups.
- Plan and prepare Gender and social inclusion sensitive budget, programs, and monitoring
- Implement programs to increase access of poor, women and other excluded groups to assets and services and for their empowerment.
- Implement programs which promote positive discrimination towards poor, women and other excluded groups.
- Development and institutionalization of indicator based monitoring and evaluation system at all levels.
- Improve all the programs in the forestry sector by conducting gender and social inclusion audit

Activities

- Prepare workplace policy against sexual harassment and gender and case discrimination.
- Conduct sensitization programs on sexual harassment for park staff, Army personnel and buffer zone community members
- Form a team/committee that handles grievances and complains concerning caste discrimination and sexual harassment
- Prepare awareness outreach materials to prevent and prohibit any forms of sexual harassment

Chapter-10: Activity, Budget, and Logical Framework

10.1. Activity and Budget

The total budget proposed to implement the plan's activities is Nepalese Rupees One Arab six crores fifty lakhs thirty nine thousands or one billion sixty five million thirty nine thousand (1,06, 50, 39,000 /-) . Out of the total budget, NRs seventy nine crore eight five lakh four thousand three hundred ten (79,85,04,310/- is allocated for national park program and NRs twenty six crores sixty five lakh and thirty five thousands (26,65,35,000/-) is allocated for the buffer zone development program. The national park program includes programmatic activities (70 %) and administrative expenses (30 %). The year wise thematic breakdown of proposed budget is given in the table 8. The highest program weightage has been given to park protection (19%), followed by tourism management (10%) and habitat management (9%).

This five-year plan will be implemented from fiscal year 2080/81 to 2084/85 B.S. (2023-2027 AD). The major funding sources to implement the management plan are the central government's regular budget, BZ revenue, provincial and local government sources, and other funding support from conservation partners, including WWF Nepal. Other local and global conservation partners are also expected for financial support. A total of NRs 7,25,16,000 was available for national park program from the central government in fiscal year 2079-80 (2022/23). With this as the base allocation and expected increase in 10% government budget every year, a total of 48,69,89,174.8/- will be available from the central government in the next five years, which is 60% of the proposed national park program for this management plan (including administrative cost). The rest of 40 % budget may be available from WWF Nepal. In the previous management plan period, NRs 4,52,90,0624/- was available from WWF Nepal Program every year on average. In this way, if similar amount of budget is available for the next five years, NRS 22,64,53,120/- will be available from WWF Nepal. Local government and other agencies could also contribute to proposed development activities. This will be sufficient to cover the deficit 40% budget of the management plan for five years.

For buffer zone program, a total of 1,01,30,000/- was available on average annually in the previous management plan period. The amount of revenue generated plunged in due to COVID and therefore there was low buffer zone budget. A total of NRs 26,65,35,000/- has been proposed for this management plan period. Because the buffer zone budget availability depends on the revenue generated by the park in the previous fiscal year, it is difficult to predict how much budget will be available from the central government. But it can be expected that if normal situation prevails, the park can generate nearly four crore (5,00,00,000) every year on average, and thus nearly 25 crore revenue will be generated, and 50% of which nearly 12.5 crore will be available for the next five year from buffer zone program. In this way, the government funding can cover only 45 % of the proposed buffer zone program budget for this management plan period. The rest, 55% can be tapped from local government, provincial government, and other governmental and non-governmental agencies, including WWF Nepal support.

Overall, the implementation of programmatic activities proposed int this plan will not only protect national park resources, flora, fauna, forests and ecosystem but will also generate

substantial economic benefits through tourism, sustainable conservation and management of MAPs, and buffer zone development programs. This plan will also improve buffer zone communities stewardship for conservation and management of national park. The research and monitoring will improve science based management of the park, and improvement in data base system and institutional memory.

10.2 Implementation and Mainstreaming Strategy

The management plan will be implemented through consultative and participatory manner. A range of stakeholders including buffer zone user committes, and user groupds, Nepali Army, WCCB members, local governments and other line agencies will be consulted while implementing activities. The buffer zone institutions will be strengthened and institutionalized in participatory planning, implementation and monitoring. The Nepali Army will continue to work together national park office to national park area, its biodiversity and property. The local community institutions such as Phoksundo Toursim Management Coordination Committee, Snow Leopard Conservation Committees (SLCCs), Red Panda Conservation Committee, Community based Anti-Poaching Units, mother groups, eco-clubs and sister groups etc will be capacitated and empowered to implement this management plan. For research and monitoring, academic institutions will be consulted and students will be encouraged to pursue their research in national park.

10.3 Monitoring mechanism

The implementation status of this management plan will be monitored regulary, and activities will be adapted based on monitoring reports. The park staff, buffer zone committees, departmental committees and program monitoring team/task formed by the chief conservation officer of the park, will conduct regular monitoring of the implementation status of the management plan. The mid-term review of the management plan will be conducted by the hired independent consultant expert team. The effectiveness status and progress of the management plan will be evaluated based the targets set by the plan and logical framework of this plan.

Table 8: Activities and Budget Allocation for Park Management (Budget in NRs, 000)

SN	Activities	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	Total	% allocation
1	Park management	25200	36650	29500	34200	27250	152800	19.14
2	Habitat management	14700	15350	14000	13700	14200	71950	9.01
3	Species conservation, rescue, and health management	7950	7250	6850	7050	7250	36350	4.55
5	Conservation education	7800	6725	7550	6775	8800	37650	4.72
5	Law enforcement	5650	6150	5350	4650	6750	28550	3.58
6	Tourism Management	16950	16450	18200	15000	14000	80600	10.09
6	Institutional strengthening	7800	15550	11050	10300	9300	54000	6.76
8	Research and monitoring	5500	4700	28000	5600	10400	54200	6.79
9	Human wildlife conflict management	9700	9850	9700	9850	10700	49800	6.24
10	Administrative	38100	41910	46101	50711.1	55782.21	232604.3	29.13
	Total National Parks	139350	160585	176301	157836.1	164432.21	798504.3	100
	Buffer zone management	51525	53625	54985	52325	54075	266535	
	Overall budget						1065039	
	Year wise distribution of budget % (NP)	17.45	20.11	22.08	19.77	20.59		
	Year wise distribution of budget % (BZ)	19.33	20.12	20.63	19.63	20.29		

10.2. Logical Framework Analysis

The logical framework of output for SPNP and BZ for five fiscal year, 2080/81-2084/85 B.S. (2023-2027 AD) is as follows:

Logical Framework Matrix

	Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumption
	Vision			
	A unique Himalayan and trans-Himalayan landscape whose representative biodiversity is conserved, ecological integrity is safeguarded and well-being of the Himalayan communities is secured via sustainable livelihoods and environment friendly development.			
	Goal			
1.	To conserve the representative flora, fauna and ecosystem of the Himalayas and the Trans-Himalaya while enhancing the livelihood of local communities through sustainable livelihoods and eco-tourism	Maintained or increased population status of snow leopards and other major species of flora and fauna, improved local community participation in park and buffer zone management and improved well-being of local communities.	Population status, distribution, and abundance survey reports, SPNP biodiversity monitoring report, research reports, and other publications, Annual progress reports (Park /BZ), development survey reports, tourism statistical and cash flow information and income information	Conducive policy and supportive buffer zone communities, no external threats and conflict situation, adequate/secured funding from central government and conservation partners to implement the management plan
	Objectives			

1	<p>To conserve forests, flora, fauna, and ecosystem through effective park protection, community participation, law enforcement and applied research</p>	<p>Population abundance of key species such as snow leopards, its prey species, and other key species such as musk deer and red panda, either increase by at least 5 % or remain stable</p> <p>Comprehensive or detailed population status and distribution assessment of key MAPs (Yarsagumba, Jatamansi and Kukti) completed and their population status increased or remain stable</p> <p>Forest ecosystem mapping and biodiversity profiling of mammals, birds, amphibians, and MAPs completed.</p> <p>Reduced number of illegal cases and illegal activities by at least 10%</p> <p>Increase in park mobility, anti-poaching operation and law enforcement activities, and community engagement in park protection.</p> <p>Reduced cases of poaching and hunting of wildlife.</p> <p>Reduced illegal harvesting and smuggling of NTFPs.</p> <p>Evacuation of encroachment land, and no further encroachment of forest land</p> <p>Improved research and monitoring of park's biodiversity and ecosystem-At least</p>	<p>Annual progress reports, Research reports and technical reports,</p> <p>Survey data, GIS mapping, research papers, newspaper articles,</p> <p>Biodiversity profiles, number of thesis research conducts, species distribution and abundance survey reports, annual or bi-annual population monitoring reports,</p> <p>Records of permanent research plots and data obtained.</p> <p>Species check lists of mammals, birds, amphibians and MAPs prepared and updated</p> <p>Record of illegal activities cases registered, anti-poaching operation conducted, park mobility records, BZUCs Annual reports, BZUCs records</p>	<p>Supportive government policy, adequate budget, technical support available from central government and conservation partners, improved support from stakeholders such as WCCB, BZMC, and local governments and provincial government</p>
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		<p>five research articles published, population information of key species updated, biodiversity profile of park and buffer zone prepared, research plots on production status of key NTFPs/MAPs established and maintained, database of biodiversity profiling of SPNP and BZ prepared</p> <p>Improved conservation and management buffer zone community forests as per the approved management plan,</p> <p>Reduced pressure and dependency on forest resources by improving access to electricity</p> <p>Improved park capacity on wildlife health management, wildlife rescue and management of injured animals, and disease monitoring</p>		
2	To manage and improve wildlife habitat with a particular emphasis on mountain rangelands considering anticipated climate change impacts	<p>Improved habitat for wildlife resulting in increased wildlife population, particularly ungulate species such as blue sheep</p> <p>At least 25 ha of rangeland managed, restored, or improved.</p> <p>Reduced frequency of forest fires, increased number of fire lines conducted</p> <p>Inventory and profiling of wetlands completed,</p>	<p>Annual progress reports, technical reports, survey data, species population survey reports, habitat management progress reports, GIS maps of managed habitat and wetlands, fire maps, checklist and biodiversity profiles of wetlands, RAMSAR site management plan progress reports</p>	<p>Adequate budget and field staff for conducting field implementation, habitat management and program implementation protocols in place to guide implementation, technical support for program implementation</p>

		<p>RAMSAR site management plan implemented resulting in improved status of Phoksundo wetland</p> <p>At least 5 wetlands restored, maintained or recovered</p>		
3	To contribute local economy by promoting and regulating sustainable eco-tourism through the maintenance of wilderness and cultural heritage and environment friendly development	<p>Tourism infrastructure, facilities and services developed and improved,</p> <p>At least 10 skill based training conducted to improve tourism capacity of local communities (e.g., homestay training, number of local communities/youths trained as trekking or nature guides)</p> <p>Number of national and international tourists visiting the park increased.</p> <p>Number of people employed, and households involved in eco-tourism increased</p> <p>Eco-tourism plan developed for SPNP</p> <p>Visitors satisfaction towards tourism in SPNP increased</p> <p>At least 5 cultural sites (e.g., monasteries) renovated, maintained or protected to promote cultural tourism</p> <p>Capacity of local communities, tourism entrepreneurs and Phoksundo Tourism Coordination Committee improved</p>	<p>Annual progress reports, Number of national and international tourist visited, tourism related statistics (number of tourism facilities upgraded or developed including no. of camp sites, km of trekking trail improved, no. of homestays in operation),</p> <p>Study reports on visitors' satisfactions, tourism employment statistics</p>	No disturbance in national and international tourism market, no pandemic like COVID-19, adequate budget for tourism facilities and services development, local communities and tourism entrepreneurs remain interested and supportive to tourism development

4	To improve human-wildlife coexistence through conflict mitigation and compensation measures	<p>No. of livestock killed by snow leopards and wolves reduced</p> <p>No. of retaliatory killing of snow leopards through poisoning and hunting reduced</p> <p>At least 5 predator proof corrals constructed to reduce livestock depredation</p> <p>Improved status and management of five community based livestock insurance scheme (LIS)</p> <p>Improved local communities attitude towards and support for carnivore conservation</p> <p>Alternative livelihood program support for wildlife victim families</p> <p>At least 500 cattle vaccinated for improved health to mitigate loss to snow leopards</p> <p>At least five trainings programs on improved livestock husbandry practices</p>	<p>Annual progress reports, Livestock depredation survey reports, total number of livestock killed by snow leopards,</p> <p>amount of relief fund distributed to wildlife victim families</p> <p>technical reports, survey data, research reports on community attitudes towards snow leopard conservation, training reports, minutes and photos, posters and pamphlets published to raise awareness on human wildlife conflict mitigation.</p>	Supportive government policy, adequate budget, technical, supportive local community, functional snow leopard conservation committees to operate LIS
5	To enhance public stewardship for biodiversity conservation by empowering buffer communities through buffer zone development program as well as partnering and strengthening community institutions	<p>Increased park people harmony for biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Livelihood of buffer zone communities improved</p> <p>Buffer zone community development activities increased (e.g., at least 5 community buildings constructed)</p>	Annual progress reports, progress reports of BZUCs, BZMC and BZUCs field monitoring reports, program monitoring and evaluation reports, training reports, minutes, photos, BZMC records, data on community development activities conducted,	Supportive government policy, interested stakeholders, adequate budget for community development activities,

		<p>socio-economic conditions of BZ communities, particularly poor and marginalized, will increase</p> <p>At the end of five year, basic physical and community infrastructures facilities increased</p>	<p>Meeting records and reports participatory consultation reports,</p> <p>Annual report, mid-term report, well being ranking report,</p>	
6	To strengthen the institutional capacity of park administration, WCCB, BZMC, BUZCs, CFUGs, SLCCs and other community organizations for improved park protection and programmatic delivery	<p>Improved park infrastructure, facilities, equipment and logistics, and access routes for park patrolling</p> <p>Improved research, monitoring and data base management, and biodiversity profiling capacity of park and stakeholders</p> <p>Improved anti-poaching capacity, operation, and logistics.</p> <p>Improved management and technical capacity of park staff and security personal on legal, technical and program implementation aspect</p> <p>Enhanced management capacity of 17 BZUCs, 25 CFUGs, 17 CBAPUs, 5 SLCCs, 1 RPCC and 1 Phoksundo Tourism Coordination Committee</p> <p>Improved capacity of WCCB and its scope to reduce illegal trade of flora and fauna.</p> <p>At least 10 trainings conducted for BZMC, BZUCs, WCCB and other stakeholders</p>	<p>Annual progress reports, reports and records of infrastructure facilities constructed, anti-poaching reports (no. of patrols conducted), no. of trainings, workshop, exposure visits, and field orientation conducted for park staff, security personnel and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Training reports, minutes, photos, BZMC records, equipment inventory and logistics supported to stakeholders.</p> <p>Case studies, BZ/CFCC records, Park s records(complaints reported), progress report of SPNP field observations field reports and meeting minutes, focus groups discussions, key informant interviews</p>	<p>Adequate budget for program implementation, and training support,</p> <p>The staff morale and motivation remain high</p> <p>The field staff are not transferred/changed in short period of time</p> <p>Stakeholders like BZMC, BZUCs and WCCB remain supportive</p>

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Annexes

Annex I: Publication of Shey Phoksundo National Park core area boundary in Nepal gazette

नेपाल राजपत्र

भाग ३

श्री ५ को सरकारद्वारा प्रकाशित

खण्ड ३४) काठमाडौं, साउन २२ गते २०४१ साल (संख्या १७)

श्री ५ को सरकार

वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मन्त्रालयको
सूचना

राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२६ को दफा ३ को उप-दफा (१) ले दिएको अधिकार प्रयोग गरी श्री ५ को सरकारले कर्णाली अञ्चलको डोल्पा र मुगु जिल्लाको केही भाग समावेश गरी देहायबमोजिम चार किल्लाभित्रको क्षेत्रलाई शे-फोक्सुण्डो राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज घोषित गरेको छ।

शे-फोक्सुण्डो राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जको चार किल्ला

उत्तर :- नेपाल-चीन अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सीमाना

पूर्व :- खुङ भन्ज्याङबाट खुङ खोला हुँदै खुङ खोला र पान्जाङ खोलाको दोभानसम्म। त्यहाँबाट पश्चिमतर्फ मोडी पान्जाङ खोला हुँदै नामजुङ खोलाको दोभानसम्म र तत्पश्चात् नामजुङ खोला हुँदै दार्जलिङ खोला पुगी, खाजिङ खोलाको शीर पुगी त्यहाँबाट जङला भन्ज्याङसम्म र त्यहाँबाट दक्षिण पहाडको चुलाचुलै हुँदै दिङला चुरीसम्म।

दक्षिण:- दिङला चुरीको पश्चिम डाँडाको टुप्पै टुप्पा हुँदै आखे खोलाको शीर समाती आखे खोलालाई लिएर आखे खोला र सुलिगढको दोभानसम्म, त्यहाँबाट सुलिगढ खोलालाई लिएर दक्षिणतर्फ हुँदै सुलिगढको र ठूलो भेरी नदीको दोभानसम्म।

पश्चिम:- सुलिगढ र ठूलो भेरी नदीको दोभानबाट सुलिगढको चौरलाई भित्र पारी त्यहाँबाट सीधा उत्तरतर्फ मोडी बेन्द्रक लेकको ढलानलाई लिएर रसी, रुमामाथिको डाँडाको टुप्पै टुप्पा हुँदै मुक्या डाँडाको टुप्पै टुप्पा लिएर पश्चिमतर्फ मोडी ट्रेङ्गल पिक हिमचुली (१६,२०३) फीटको टुप्पै टुप्पा हुँदै कागमारा हिमचुलीको २०,२४६ फीटको चुचुरालाई समाती पाइले लेकको टुप्पै टुप्पा हुँदै जगबुला र गारपुङ खोलाको दोभानसम्म । त्यहाँबाट १८,६८३ फीट अग्लो माता तुम्बा, १६,७३१ फीट अग्लो बुदु कुण्डारी, २२,००७ फीट अग्लो हिमचुलीको टुप्पै टुप्पा हुँदै पत्रासी हिमाललाई समातेर जुम्ला र मुगु जिल्लाको सीमाना हुँदै दाभसल्ला लेक (१६,७१०) फीट समाती त्यहाँबाट उत्तरतर्फ सो लेकको टुप्पै टुप्पा हुँदै नाम्लाङ खोला समाती पश्चिमतर्फ नाम्लाङ र वेलुङ खोलाको दोभानसम्म । वेलुङ खोलालाई समाती २०,६०६ फीट अग्लो चुचुराको शीर समाती सो चुलीको टुप्पै टुप्पा हुँदै नेपाल चीन अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सीमासम्म ।

द्रष्टव्य:- उपर्युक्त चार किल्लाभित्र पर्ने छप्का, रेनी, पुनेरदा, पुग्मा-गोम्बा, पुग्मा गाउँ, गुनाहा, रिक्के, मुडुवा, रिग्मा, शे-गोम्बा, नाम्दोचा, नाम्दोसिब, दुम्बार, साल्दाङ, लुरी गाउँ, नामजुङ, निसाल भिजेर टाट गाउँ, फोता गाउँ, कु गाउँ, खालारूपी, डोल्फु जस्ता बस्ती बसेका स-साना गाउँ तथा आस-पासमा चर्चेका आवादीहरूलाई राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जको भित्री सीमाङ्कन गरी साविक बमोजिम खेतीपाती बसोवास गर्न दिइनेछ ।

सुविधा प्राप्त मूल बाटोहरू:- निकुञ्जभित्र स्थानीय व्यक्तिहरूले देहायबमोजिमका

मूल बाटोहरूबाट आवत जावत गर्न पाउनेछन् ।

दुनै-रह-आखे खोला-छेका-रेजीमूल बाटो ।

रेंजी-पुग्मा-कागमारा लेक-हुरीकोट मूल बाटो ।

रेंजी-पुनेखा-गुनाहा मूल बाटो ।

पुग्मा-रिक्के-मुडुवा-रिग्म-शे गोम्बा मूल बाटो ।

पुग्म-पोलाप-रिग्म मूल बाटो ।

शे गोम्बा-टाट गाउँ-भिजेर-फोता गाउँ-डोल्फु जाने मूल बाटो ।

मुडुवा-वरिया भन्ज्याङ-नाम्दो-साल्दाङ-निसाल-खुङ-भन्ज्याङ जाने मूल बाटो ।

भिजेर गाउँ-कु गाउँ मूल बाटो

दुनै-खालारूपी-जलास-आखे खोला मूल बाटो ।

शे गोम्बा-साल्दाङ मूल बाटो ।

आज्ञाले,

जितेन्द्रलाल मास्के

श्री ५ को सरकारको सचिव

खण्ड ४८ संख्या २६ नेपाल राजपत्र भाग ३ मिति २०५५।७।२

श्री ५ को सरकार
वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मंत्रालयको
सूचना

राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२९ को दफा ३ क. को उपदफा (१) ले दिएको अधिकार प्रयोग गरी श्री ५ को सरकारले शे-फोक्सुण्डो राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज क्षेत्रको वरिपरि देहायको चार किल्ला भित्रको क्षेत्रलाई शे-फोक्सुण्डो राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र तोकिएको छ ।

- पूर्व -** सालदाङ गाउँ विकास समितिको खुड भञ्ज्याङ (निकुञ्ज सिमाना) बाट पूर्व तर्फ नेपाल चीन अन्तरराष्ट्रिय सिमाना हुँदै चोला भञ्ज्याङसम्म । त्यहाँबाट दक्षिण तर्फ सालदाङ र तिन्जे गाउँ विकास समितिको सिमानै सिमाना सालदाङ गाउँ विकास समितिलाई भित्र पारी छोडला नजिक सालदाङ र धो गाउँ विकास समितिको सिमानासम्म । धो गाउँ विकास समितिको सिमानाबाट पूर्व तर्फ धो र तिन्जे गाउँ विकास समितिको सिमानै सिमाना धो गाउँ विकास समितिलाई भित्र पारी छार्का, तिन्जे र धो गाउँ विकास समितिको मिलन बिन्दुसम्म । त्यहाँबाट दक्षिण तर्फ धो र छार्का गाउँ विकास समितिको सिमानै सिमाना धो गाउँ विकास समितिलाई भित्र पारी छार्का, मुकोट र धो गाउँ विकास समितिको मिलन बिन्दुसम्म । सो मिलन बिन्दुबाट पश्चिम तर्फ धो गाउँ विकास समितिलाई भित्र पारी फोक्सुण्डो गाउँ विकास समितिको दक्षिण पूर्व सिमानामा पर्ने व्यास ऋषि भन्ने ठाउँसम्म ।
- दक्षिण -** व्यास ऋषि भन्ने ठाउँबाट दक्षिण तर्फ व्यास खोला हुँदै रह गाउँ विकास समितिको पूर्वी सिमानै सिमाना जैरी गाड र ठूली भेरीसम्म । उक्त दोभानबाट पश्चिम तर्फ ठूली भेरी नदी हुँदै दुनै गाउँ विकास समितिलाई बाहिर र रह गाउँ विकास समितिलाई भित्र पादै फोक्सुण्डो खोला र ठूली भेरीको दोभान सुलिगाडसम्म । सो दोभानबाट ठूली भेरी हुँदै पश्चिम तर्फ गई त्रिपुराकोट गाउँ विकास समिति समेतलाई भित्र पारी ठूली भेरी र चुगाडको दोभानसम्म । उक्त दोभानबाट पश्चिमतर्फ पाहाडा गाउँ विकास समितिको दक्षिण सिमानै सिमाना उक्त गाउँ विकास समितिलाई भित्र पारी काईगाउँ र रिमी गाउँ विकास समितिको पनि दक्षिण सिमानालाई लिदै दुवै गाउँ विकास समिति लाई भित्र पारी देउली पाटन गुरुजुला लेख नजिक पर्ने डोल्पा र जुम्ला जिल्लाको सिमानासम्म । त्यहाँबाट उत्तर पूर्व हुँदै जुम्ला जिल्ला र डोल्पा जिल्लाको सिमानै सिमाना रिमी गाउँ विकास समिति लाई दक्षिण पारी निकुञ्ज सिमानासम्म ।
- पश्चिम -** रिमी गाउँ विकास समितिको उत्तरी सिमाना तथा काईगाउँ गाउँ विकास समितिको पश्चिम सिमानाको मिलन बिन्दुबाट उत्तर तर्फ जुम्ला र डोल्पा जिल्लालाई छुट्याउने कान्सी डाल्फा डाँडा (निकुञ्जको पश्चिमी सिमाना)हुँदै चौध विसे डाँडाको टुप्पासम्म । त्यहाँबाट उत्तर तर्फ रेकम खर्क नजिक भोटे खोलाको शिरमा पर्ने जुम्ला, डोल्पा र मुगु जिल्लाको मिलन बिन्दुसम्म । त्यहाँबाट उत्तर तर्फ मुगु जिल्लाको किम्री गाउँ विकास समितिको सम्पूर्ण भाग भित्र पारी निकुञ्ज सिमाना बाहिर रहेको डोल्फु गाउँ विकास समितिको बाँकी भू-भागलाई भित्र पादै नेपाल-चीन अन्तरराष्ट्रिय सिमानासम्म ।
- उत्तर -** निकुञ्जको उत्तरी सिमाना ।

अज्ञाले,

रवि शमा अर्याल
उप सचिव (कानून)

Annex III: List of protected species in Shey Phoksundo National Park

SN	Scientific Name	English	Nepali	Locations
1	<i>Panthera uncia</i>	Snow leopard	Hiu Chituwa	Above 3,200m in Upper Dolpa
2	<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i>	Musk deer	Kasturi Mriga	Below 4,000m in Lower Dolpa
3	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	Red panda	Habre	Toijam, Kaigaun
4	<i>Ovis ammon</i>	Tibetan sheep	Nayan	Nepal-Tibetan border
5	<i>Pantholops hodgsoni</i>	Tibetan antelope	Chiru	> 400m in Upper Dolpa
6	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Tibetan wolf	Bwanso	>3,500m in Pugmo, Palam, Pufu
7	<i>Felis lynx</i>	Lynx	Links	Above 3500 m in Upper Dolpa
8	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	Leopard cat	Chari Bagh	Chhepka, Sangta, Toijam . Dolphu
9	<i>Bos gruniens</i>	Wild yak	Chauri Gai	Nepal-Tibetan border
10	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	Chinese pangolin	Salak	Chaurikot, Chhanchu
11	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Himalayan monal	Danphe	Baksha, Pugmo
12	<i>Tragopan satyra</i>	Crimson horned pheasant	Munal	Chaurikot, Renchi
13	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	Cheer pheasant	Cheer Kalij	Dagina, Chaurifarm, Palam

Annex IV: List of mammals found in Shey Phoksundo National Park

Order	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Cons. Status	Distribution
Artiodactyla	<i>Bos grunniens</i>	Wild yak	जंगली चौरीगाई	R/I	Nepal-Tibetan border
	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	Serow		C/I	Below 3300m
	<i>Gazella gazella*</i>	Tibetan gazella	तिब्बती गेजल	R	Nepal-Tibetan border
	<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>	Himalayan Tahr	भारल	C	Below 3800m and tree line; Toijam
	<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i>	Musk deer	कस्तुरी मृग	P/I	Below 3000m; Lower Dolpa
	<i>Nemorhaedus Goral</i>	Goral	घोरल	C/I	Nepal-Tibetan border
	<i>Ovis ammon</i>	Argali	अर्गाली / नायन	R/I	Nepal-Tibetan border
	<i>Pantholops hodgsoni</i>	Tibetan antelope	चिरु	R/I	> 3200m; Upper Dolpa
	<i>Pseudois nayaur</i>	Blue sheep	नाउर	C	Below 4000m
	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Wild Boar	बनेल	C	Below 3000m; Lower Dolpa
Carnivora	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	Red panda	हाब्रे		Toijam, Kaigaun
	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Jackal	स्याल	C/III	Upper and lower Dolpa
	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Grey wolf	व्वांसो	P/I	> 3000m; Pugmo, Palam
	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	Wild dog	वन कुकुर	C/II	> 2100m; Toijam, Rike, Rigmo
	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	Leopard cat	चरिबाघ		Chhepka, Sangta, Toijam
	<i>Felis chaus</i>	Jungle cat	वन बिरालो	C/II	Below 3800m
	<i>Felis lynx</i>	Lynx	लिंक्स		Renchi, Toijam
	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>	Common mongoose	न्याउरीमूसो	C/III	All over Pugmo
	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Yellow throated marten	मलसाँप्रो	C/III	Below 3500 m
	<i>Martes foina</i>	Stone marten	मलसाँप्रो	C/III	Below 3500 m
	<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	Himalayan weasel	मलसाँप्रो	C/III	All over Saldang
	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Leopard	चितुवा	C/I	<3200m; Sumduwa, Pahada, Khaliban
	<i>Panthera uncia</i>	Snow leopard	हिउँ चितुवा	P/I	>3200m; Upper Dolpa
	<i>Selenarctos thibetanus</i>	Himalayan Black bear	हिमाली कालो भालू	C/I	< 2800m; Pahada, Khaliban, Kaigaun
	<i>Panthera</i>	Snow leopard	हिउँ चितुवा		> 3200; Upper Dolpa
	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	फ्याउरो	C	Below 5300m
	<i>Otocolobus manul</i>	Pallas cat	टासी बिरालो	E/I	Above 3500 m
	<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>	Himalayan Brown Bear	हिमाली रातो भालु	E/I	Above 3500 m
Chiroptera	<i>Cynopterus sphinx</i>	Fruit Bat	चमेरो	C	Toijam, Kagmara base-camp
Lagomorpha	<i>Lepus oiostolus</i>	Tibetan hare	हिउँ खरायो	R	> 4000m; Upper Dolpa
Lagomorpha	<i>Ochotona roylei</i>	Himalayan Mouse Hare	मूसे खरायो	C	> 3000m; All over the Park
Perissodactyla	<i>Equus kiang</i>	Tibetan wild ass	जंगली गधा	C	Nepal-Tibetan Border
Primates	<i>Macca mulatta</i>	Rhesus Macaque	बाँदर	C/II	Below 2400m; Lower Dolpa, Ralli
	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	Chinese pangolin	सालक		Chaurikot, Chhanchu
	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	Langru	ढेडु बाँदर	C/II	Below 2600m, Lower Dolpa
Rodentia	<i>Hystria indica</i>	Porcupine	दुम्सी	C	<2900m, L. Dolpa, Kaigaun, Toijam
	<i>Marmota bobak</i>	Himalayan Marmot	फ्याउ मूसा	C/III	> 2800m; Singthupra, Sagarla
	<i>Petaurista spp.</i>	Squirrel	लोखर्के	C	Lower Dolpa
	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	House Rat	मूसो	C	All over the Park

Annex V: List of bird species recorded from Shey Phoksundo National Park

SN	Family	Subfamily	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status CITIES/BLI	Distribution range and locations
1	Acciptridae		<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	C	3000-4000m altitude
2			<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	C	3300-4200m
3			<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	C	Pahada, Khaliban, Kaigaun, Saldang 3500-4700m
4			<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steepe Eagle	R	
5			<i>Aquila rapax</i>	Tawny eagle	R	3200-4900m
6			<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard	R	3000-4800m
7			<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	Upland Buzzard	C	Suligad, Ralli, Madhu
8			<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Hen Harrier	C	Pericapuwa, Suligad, Ralli, Madhu
9			<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Lammergeier	R	all over SPNP
10			<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Himalayan griffon	C	all over SPNP
11			<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Booted Eagle	-	-
12			<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	R	Palam
13			<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	C	Suligad, Palam
14	Aegithalidae		<i>Aegithalos niveogularis</i>	White-throated Tit	R	Rikhe; 3000-3600m
15			<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	Black-throated Tit	-	Toijam, Rigmo
16	Alaudidae		<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	Oriental Skylark	C	Toijam 3600-3800m
17			<i>Calandrella acutirostris</i>	Hume's Short-toed Lark	-	-
18			<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Greater Short-toed Lark	R	-
19			<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark	C	Chhoilapu, Chhoregaun, Singthupra, Sagar la; 4700- 4800m
20	Anatidae		<i>Anas Penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	C/III	Palam
21			<i>Anser indicus</i>	Bar-headed Goose	R	-
22			<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	C	Rigmo
23			<i>Rhodonessa rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	C	Rigmo
24			<i>Tadona ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck	C	Rigmo, Chhoilapu
25	Apodidae		<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift	R	Perikapuwa, Toijam;4500-4800m
26			<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	Alpine Swift	C	-
27			<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	C	Perikapuwa, Campkapuwa, Larcha

SN	Family	Subfamily	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status CITIES/BLI	Distribution range and locations
28			<i>Collocalia brevirostris</i>	Himalayan Swiftlet	C	Tiojam, Campkapuwa, Larcha, Chhoregaun, Dhekuthang
29	6	Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus</i>	Large-tailed Nightjar	-	-
30	7	Certhiidae	Certhiinae	<i>Certhia himalayana</i>	C	Palam; 2900-3300m
31			<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Eurasian Treecreeper	R	Pugmo, Chaurifarm; 3000-3400m
32			Troglodytinae	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	C	Palam, Campkapuwa, Shey; 2900-4300m
33	8	Charadriidae	Recurvirostrinae	<i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i>	-	-
34	9	Cinclidae		<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	C	Saldang
35			<i>C. pallasii</i>	Brown Dipper	C	Ankhe-Palam; 2600-3800m
36	10	Cisticolidae		<i>Prinia criniger</i>	C	Campkapuwa
37	11	Columbidae		<i>Columba livia</i>	C/III	all over SPNP
38			<i>Columba rupestris</i>	Hill Pigeon	C	all over SPNP
39			<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>	Speckled wood Pigeon	C*	Ankhe, Palam
40			<i>Columba leuconota</i>	Snow Pigeon	C	all over SPNP
41			<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove	C	all over SPNP
42			<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Oriental Turtle Dove	C	all over SPNP
43	12	Corvidae	Corvinae	<i>Tribe corvini</i>	-	-
44			<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	C	Palam (seasonal), Saldang; 4800m
45			<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Large-billed Crow	C	All over; 2900-3900 m
46			<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>	Yellowbilled Chough	C	Rigmo, Larcha, SheyGumba , Shey-la-pass, Saldang, Sagar-la; 3400-5300m
47			<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Redbilled Chough	C	Chhoilapu, Larcha, Dhekuthang, Rigmo
48			<i>Pseudopodoces humilis</i>	Hume's Ground Pecker	C	Palam, Rigmo
49			<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	Spotted Nutcracker	C	Palam, Pugmo; 3200-3800m
50			Dicrurinae	<i>Tribe dicrurini</i>		
51			<i>Dicrurus aeneus</i>	Tribe Dicrurini		
52			<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Bronzed Drongo	C	Above Palam (3100m)
53			<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Ashy Drongo	C	Suligad, Ankhe, Palam
54			Dicrurinae	<i>Tribe rhipidurini</i>		-
55			<i>Rhipidura hypoxantha</i>	Yellow-bellied Fantail		-

SN	Family	Subfamily	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status CITIES/BLI	Distribution range and locations
56			<i>Tribe oriolini</i>	Tribe Oriole	-	-
57			<i>Oriolus traillii</i>	Maroon Oriole	R	Kaigaun, Toijam
58			<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Eurasian Golden Oriole	-	Ralli
59			<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>	Long-tailed Minivet	C	Suligad-Rigmo; 2100-3500m
60	13	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	C	Palam, Rigmo
61			<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	Lesser Cuckoo	C	Palam
62			<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Eurasian Cuckoo	C	Palam, Rigmo
63	14	Falconidae	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Amur falcon	R	Suligad, Palam; 2800-4800m
64			<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	C	Suligad, Ralli, Toijam, Palam, Chhoilapu; 2800- 4800m
65			<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common Kestrel	C	Suligad, Ralli, Madhu, Palam; 2800-4800m
66			<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Redlegged falcon	C	Suligad, Palam; 2800-4800m
67	15	Fringillidae	Emberizinae	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	C	All over SPNP, 2700-3800m
68			<i>Embriza leucocephalos</i>	Pine Bunting	C	Palam, Rigmo, Pugmo; 3100m
69			<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Little Bunting	C	Palam; 3100 m
70			<i>Melophus lathami</i>	Cresting Bunting	R	Ralli, Madhu
71		Fringillinae	<i>Carduelis flavirostris</i>	Twite	C	Palam, Khaliban, Ghodakhola, Larcha, Churangla, SheyGumba
72			<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	Yellow-breasted Greenfinch	C	Palam, Ralli, Khaliban, Pahada, Dagina, Toijam, Campkapuwa, Larcha
73			<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	Common Rosefinch	C	3000-3600m; Palam, Rigmo
74			<i>Carpodacus rodochrous</i>	Pink-browed Rosefinch	R*	3500-3700m
75			<i>Carpodacus pulcherrimus</i>	Beautiful Rosefinch	C	3000-4800m; Palam, Rigmo, Pugmo, Chhoregaun, Singthupra, Dhekuthang
76			<i>Carpodacus rubicilla</i>	Great Rosefinch	-	Palam
77			<i>Carpodacus rubicilloides</i>	Streaked-fronted Rosefinch	C*	4500-4800m
78			<i>Carpodacus puniceus</i>	Red-fronted Rosefinch	C	4500-4900 m
79			<i>Carpodacus thura</i>	White-browed Rosefinch	C*	Ranchi
80			<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	C	Above Palam
81			<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	Hodson's Mountainfinch	C	4000-4800m
82			<i>Leucosticte brandti</i>	Brandt's Mountainfinch	C	4000-4800m

SN	Family		Subfamily	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status CITIES/BLI	Distribution range and locations
83				<i>Mycerobas carnipes</i>	White-winged Grosbeak	C	Palam, Rigmo (March/April)
84				<i>Mycerobas affinis</i>	Collared Grosbeak	R	Kaigaun
85				<i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>	Red-headed Bullfinch	C*	Rigmo, Chhoilapu
86				<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	Fire-fronted Serin	-	Toiljam
87	16	Hirundinidae		<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	Asian House Martin	C	Palam-Perikapuwa,Chhoilapu,Toijam, Hurikot; 3100-4500m
88				<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>	Eurasian Crag Martin	R	Perikapuwa, Toijam; 3100-4700m
89	17	Lanidae		<i>Lanius schach</i>	Long-tailed Shrike	C	Palam, Kaigaun, Chhoilapu, Chhoregaun, Dhekuthang; 3100m
90				<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	Grey-backed Shrike	C*	Palam, Pahada, Dhekuthang; 2700-3700m
91				<i>Lanius vittatus</i>	Bay-backed Shrike	-	Khaliban, Toijam
92	18	Megalaimidae		<i>Megalaima virens</i>	Great Barbet	R	Rigmo
93	19	Meropidae		<i>Merops orientalis</i>	Green Bee-eater	R	-
94	20	Muscicapidae	Muscicapinae	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	Ultramarine Flycatcher	R	Khaliban
95				<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	Slaty-blue Flycatcher	*	-
96				<i>Ficedula westermanni</i>	Little Pied Flycatcher	R	Toijam
97				<i>Muscicapa ruficauda</i>	Rusty-tailed Flycatcher	R*	Toijam 2900m
98				<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Dark-sided Flycatcher	C	Toijam 2600-2700m
99				<i>Muscicapa superciliaris</i>	White-browed Flycatcher	R	Toijam 2600-2700m
100				<i>Muscicapa strophliata</i>	Rufous gorgetted	C	Toijam 2600-2700m
101				<i>Niltava sundara</i>	Rufous-bellied Niltava	-	Rigmo
102				<i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	Spotted Forktail		Pahada, Khaliban
103				<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	Little Forktail	C	Above Palam
104				<i>Tarsiger pectoralis</i>	White-tailed Rubythroat	C	Ranchi, Perikapuwa, SheyGumba ; 2900-4700m
105				<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Orange-flancked Bush Robin	C	Sumduwa, Campkapuwa ; 2900-4000m
106				<i>Tarsiger chrysaeus</i>	Golden Bush Robin	*	-
107				<i>Tarsiger indicus</i>	White-browed Bush Robin	*	-
108				<i>Phoenicurus schisticeps</i>	White-throated Redstart	C*	Chhoilapu, Taicha; 2900-4700
109				<i>Phoenicurus erythronota</i>	Rufous-backed Redstart	-	Palam, Chhoilapu

SN	Family	Subfamily	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status CITIES/BLI	Distribution range and locations	
110			<i>Phoenicurus erythrogaster</i>	White-winged Redstart	C	Suligad-Chhoilapu	
111			<i>Phoenicurus hodgsoni</i>	Hogdson's Redstart	C	Above Palam, SheyGumba , Chhoregaun	
112			<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	Plumbeous Water Redstart	C	Palam, Pahada-Khaliban,Kaigaun, SheyGumba	
113			<i>Hodgsonius phoenicuroides</i>	White-bellied Redstart	C*	Dunai, Suligad	
114			<i>Grandala coelicolor</i>	Grandala	-	Suligad-Palam; 2100-3300m	
115			<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Common Stonechat	C	Suligad-Palam, Ralli, Pahada	
116			<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	Grey Bushchat	C	Suligad-Palam	
117			<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i>	Indian Robin		Campkapuwa, Larcha	
118			<i>Saxicoloides insignis</i>	Hodgson's Bushchat	GT	Ralli-Tripurakot-Pahada	
119			<i>Luscinia brunnea</i>	Indian Blue Robin	*	-	
120			<i>Chaimarrornis</i>	White-capped Water	C	Suligad, Ankhe, Khaliban, Pahada	
121			<i>leucocephalus</i>	Redstart			
122			<i>Monticola rufiventris</i>	Chestnut-bellied Rock	-	Chhoilapu	
123			<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	Desert Wheatear	-	-	
124			<i>Phoenicurus coeruleocephalus</i>	Blue-capped Redstart	C	Suligad, Rigmo	
125			<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Black Redstart	C	-	
126			<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	Blue-fronted Redstart	C*	Taicha; 4400-4800m	
127		Turdinae	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock Thrush	C	-	
128			<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	Blue Whistling Thrush	C	Suligad, Pahada,khaliban,Kaigaun, Toijam,	
129			<i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	White-collared Blackbird	*	all over SPNP	
130			<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	Tickell's Thrush	*	Palam	
131			<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	Dark-throated Thrush		Tripurakot-Pahada	
132			<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	-	-	
133			<i>Zoothera mollissima</i>	Plain-backed Thrush	R*	Above Palam	
134	21	Nectariniidae	Nectariniinae	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	Fire-breasted Flowerpecker	R?	Ankhe
135			<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	Purple Sunbird	-	Ralli	
136	22	Paridae		<i>Parus monticolus</i>	Green-backed Tit	C	Suligad; 2900-3800m

SN	Family		Subfamily	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status CITIES/BLI	Distribution range and locations
137				<i>Parus melanolophus</i>	Spot-winged Tit	C*	Suligad; 2900-3800m
138				<i>Parus rubidiventris</i>	Rufous-vented Tit	C*	Chhoilapu, Campkapuwa; 32004000m
139				<i>Parus rufonuchalis</i>	Rufous-napped Tit	C	Above Rigmo; 3300m
140				<i>Parus dichrous</i>	Grey-crested Tit	R*	-
141				<i>Parus ater</i>	Coal Tit	R	Pugmo, Sumduwa
142	23	Passeridae	Motacillinae	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Olive-backed Pipet	C	Chhoilapu, Larcha; 2900-3800m
143				<i>Anthus pelpopus</i>	Rosy-breasted Pipet	R	Toijam, Palam; 3300-4800m
144				<i>Anthus sylvanus</i>	Upland Pipet	C	Toijam, Palam, 33004800m
145				<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	C	Chhoilapu, SheyGumba , Saldang;
146				<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	C	Kaigaun, Chhoilapu, Phoksumdo lake, Chhoregaun;
147				<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Citrine Wagtail	C	Above Chhoilapu; 3000-3500m
148			Passerinae	<i>Montifringilla adamsi</i>			
149				<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Tibet Snowfinch	C	Saldang, Chhoregaun, Sagarla
150				<i>Passer montanus</i>	House Sparrow	C	Suligad-Rigmo, Ralli, Madhu, Tripurakot, Pahada,
151				<i>Passer rutilans</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	C	All over SPNP/BZ
152			Prunellinae	<i>Prunella atrogularis</i>	Russet Sparrow	R	All over SPNP/BZ
153				<i>Prunella collaris</i>			
154				<i>Prunella fulvescens</i>	Balck-throated Accentor	?	-
155				<i>Prunella himalayana</i>	Alpine Accentor	C	3600-4600m; Rigmo
156				<i>Prunella rubeculoides</i>	Brown Accentor	C	Shey; 4400-4700m
157				<i>Prunella strophciata</i>	Altai Accentor	C	Shey; 4400-4700m
158	24	Phalacrocoracidae		<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	R	Suligad
159	25	Phasinidae		<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Chukar	C	Madhu, Palam, Saldang, Chhoregaun, Singthupra
160				<i>Lerwa lerwa</i>	Snow Patridge	R*	Sagar pass
161				<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Himalayan Monal	P*	Pugmo
162				<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Kalij Pheasant	R	Dagina, Kaigaun
163				<i>Perdix hodgsoninae</i>	Tibetan Patridge	R	Saldang, Chhoregaun
164				<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>	Koklas Pheasant	R	Rikhe, Kaigaun
165				<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>	Tibetan Snowcock	R/I	Rikhe, Kaigaun above 3100m

SN	Family	Subfamily	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status CITIES/BLI	Distribution range and locations
166			<i>Tetraogallus himalayensis</i>	Himalayan Snowcock	C/III	Chhoregaun, Dhekuthang
167			<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	Cheer Pheasant	GT	Dagina, Chaurifarm, Palam
168	26	Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos darjellensis</i>	Darjeeling Woodpecker	-	Khaliban, Chaurifarm
169			<i>Junx toquilla</i>	Eurasian Wryneck	R	Saldang
170	27	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes leccocephalus</i>	Black Bulbul	C	27-3200m; Suligad-Palam
171			<i>Hypsipetes maclellandi</i>	Mountain Bulbul		Dagina-Khaliban (Ghatta Khola)
172			<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	Himalayan Bulbul	C	Suligad-Palam, Ralli, Madhu, Pahada
173	28	Rallidae	<i>Fulcia atra</i>	Common Coot	R	Sheyphoksumdo lake
174	29	Scolopacidae	Scolopacinae	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	R*/ GT	-
175			Tringinae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		
176				<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Common Sandpiper	-
177	30	Sittidae		<i>Sitta cashmirensis</i>	Green Sandpiper	-
178				<i>Sitta leucopsis</i>	Kashmir Nuthatch	*
179				<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	White-cheeked Nuthatch	C*
180				<i>Strix aluco</i>	Wallcreeper	C
181	31	Strigidae		<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Tawney Owl	C
182				<i>Athene noctua</i>	Short-eared Owl	R
183	32	Sturnidae		<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Little Owl	R
184	33	Sylviidae	Acrocephalinae	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	Tickell's Leaf Warbler	C
185				<i>Phylloscopus pulcher</i>	Buff-barred Warbler	C
186				<i>Phylloscopus humei</i>	Hume's Warbler	C
187				<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Yellow-browed Warbler	C
188				<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Yellow-rumpedleaf Warbler	C
189				<i>Phylloscopus magnirostris</i>	Large-billed Leaf Warbler	C*
190				<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	Blyth's Leaf Warbler	C
191				<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>	Greenish Warbler	C
192				<i>Phylloscopus griseolus</i>	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	-

SN	Family	Subfamily	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status CITIES/BLI	Distribution range and locations
193			<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	Ashy-throated Warbler	C*	Phaparbari, Palam
194			<i>Seicercus burkii</i>	Golden-spectackled Warbler	-	-
195			<i>Seicercus xanthoschistos</i>	Grey-hooded Warbler	C*	Suligad; Above 2700m
196			<i>Leptopoecile sophiae</i>	White-browed Warbler	Tit C	Tukaksa
197			<i>Cettia pallidipes</i>	Pale-footed Bush Warbler	-	Chhoilapu, Larcha
198			<i>Cettia brunnifrons</i>	Grey-sided Bush Warbler	*	-
199			<i>Hippolais caligata</i>	Booted Warbler	-	-
200			<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	C	-
201		Garrulacinae	<i>Garrulax variegatus</i>			
202			<i>Garrulax lineatus</i>			
203		Sylviinae	<i>Fulvetta vinipectus</i>			
204			<i>Heterophasia annectans</i>			
205			<i>Pteruthius xanthochlorus</i>			
206			<i>Pnoepyga albiventer</i>			
207			<i>Stachyris pyrrhops</i>			
208	34	Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops</i>			
209	35	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops palpebrosa</i>	Variegated Laughingthrush	C*	Palam, Pugmo, Khaliban, Chaurifarm, Toijam, Chhoilapu-Larcha; 2200-3700m

Annex VI: List of butterfly species record from Shey Phoksundo National Park

S.N.	Family	Common name	Scientific name	1983	2020
1	Papilionidae	Common Blue Apollo	<i>Parnassius hardwickei</i>		
2	Papilionidae	Common Red Apollo	<i>Parnassius epaphus</i>		
3	Papilionidae	Yellow Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>		
4	Pieridae	imalayan Blackvein	<i>Metaporia leucodice</i>		
5	Pieridae	Dark Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias fieldii</i>		
6	Pieridae	Tibetan Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias cocandica</i>		
7	Pieridae	Common Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>		
8	Pieridae	Spotless Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema laeta</i>		
9	Pieridae	Yellow Orange Tip	<i>Ixias pyrene</i>		
10	Lycaenidae	Common Mountain Blue	<i>Albulina pheretes</i>		
11	Lycaenidae	Large Green underwing	<i>Albulina galathea</i>		
12	Lycaenidae	Common Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		
13	Lycaenidae	Pale Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria maha</i>		
14	Lycaenidae	Sorrel Sapphire	<i>Helophorus sena</i>		
15	Lycaenidae	White Banded Copper	<i>Lycaena pavana</i>		
16	Nymphalidae	Large Silverstripe	<i>Childrena childreni</i>		
17	Nymphalidae	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria issaea</i>		
18	Nymphalidae	Blackvein Fritillary	<i>Melitaea irma</i>		
19	Nymphalidae	Brilliant Silverspot	<i>Kukenthaliella mackinnoni</i>		
20	Nymphalidae	Indian Tortoise Shell	<i>Aglais cashmirensis</i>		
21	Nymphalidae	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		
22	Nymphalidae	Nepal Argus	<i>Paralasa nepalica</i>		
23	Nymphalidae	Mountain Satyr	<i>Paroeneis pumilus</i>		

Data Source:

Color code		Nepali and Khanal, 1983	14 species
Color code		Sanej Prasad Suwal, 2020	12 species

Annex VII: Proposed national park program for management plan period (2023-2027)

SN	Activity	Unit	Qty	Fiscal Year					Total (NRs, 000)
				080/81	081/82	082/83	083/84	084/85	
1	Park protection								
1.1	Digital demarcation of the core and buffer zone boundary with detailed land-use land cover classification & management zoning	Time	1	1000					1000
1.2	Office headquarters building construction in Suligad	No	1	10000					10000
1.3	Furniture management for headquarter new office	package			2000				2000
1.4	Sector office building construction in Dolphu	No	1				8000		8000
1.5	Improvement of Rigmo army post to ensure permanent stay	No	1		7000				7000
1.6	Joint post park and army (Dho, Nauli, Khaliban, Kimri) with two separate buildings	No	4		14000	14000	14000	14000	56000
1.7	Post building maintenance	No	10	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
1.8	Furniture management for post office	Year	5	300	300	300	400	500	1800
1.9	Solar installation and maintenance in post office	No	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
1.10	Office meeting and training hall construction and improvement	No	2		500		500		1000
1.11	Office kitchen and canteen construction and maintenance in headquarter	No	1			1500			1500

1.12	Post office building's kitchen maintenance, and canteen construction	Times	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
1.13	Toilet construction and maintenance in headquarter and post office	No	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
1.14	Drinking water supply system construction and maintenance in HQ and posts	No	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
1.15	Post building compounding with fence/wall/mesh-wire etc	No	5	500	600	700	800	900	3500
1.16	Office Gol ghar (round house) construction and maintenance	Time	2		500	500		500	1500
1.17	Large size wooden bridge	Units	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
1.18	Medium Wooden bridge construction	Units	5	350	350	350	350	350	1750
1.19	Wooden bridge maintenance	No	10	300	300	300	300	300	1500
1.20	Patrolling trail maintenance (foot trail)	Km	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
1.21	Improve communication connectivity (phone network and internet) in collaboration with telecom companies and Internet service providers (ISPs)	package	5	500	500	300	300	300	1900
1.22	Install CC TV cameras at HQ and main park entry points (Nauli, Suligad, Sumduwa)	package	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
1.23	Procure and install spy camera in strategic locations to control illegal activities inside park	package	3	1000		1000		500	2500
1.24	Equip two separate rooms with equipments, monitors, walkie-talkie, maps for Anti-Poaching unit or JOC	package	2	1000		1000			2000
1.25	Support to park-army (joint operation cell-JOC) or APU for planning, and review meetings anti-poaching operations	year	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250

1.26	फोक्सुण्डो ताल क्षेत्रको निजी जग्गा अधिग्रहण तयारी र मुआब्जा (Land acquisition in Phoksundo lake) or land to land swap methods in Phoksundo	time	2	700	700				1400
1.27	Construct new firelines to reduce forest fire	km	30	600	600	600	600	600	3000
1.28	Maintenance of existing fire lines	km	40	400	400	400	400	400	2000
1.29	Fire control and management training for staff and stakeholders	time	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
1.30	Mobility expenses for forest fire control team	Year	5	350	350	350	350	350	1750
1.31	Regulate Yarsagumba harvesting, collectors entry, solid waste management, coordination meetings and field monitoring	package	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
1.32	Construct new wooden watch/view towers	No	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
1.33	Update data on encroached forest land and coordinate with survey office to verify it	Year	5	150	150	150	150	150	750
1.34	Mobility, meeting, and monitoring expenses to control forest land encroachment and evacuation of enroached land	Year	5	400	400	400	400	400	2000
1.35	Stakeholder coordination meetings and joint field monitoring to protect park and wildlife and regulate development activities	year	5	300	300	300	300	300	1500
1.36	निकुञ्ज कोर क्षेत्रमा रहेको बस्ती तथा निजी जग्गाको बारेमा नापी कार्यालयको समन्वयमा अद्यावधिक गर्ने कार्य	Year	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
1.37	बन्दिगृह मर्मत तथा सुधार	time	2		350			350	700
	Sub-total Rs			25200	36650	29500	34200	27250	152800
2	Habitat management								

2.1	Extensive survey and zonation of pastures/rangelands	Time	1	500					500
2.2	Implement rangeland management plan for Dho block	Time	1	500	500	500	500	500	2500
2.3	Prepare a site specific rangeland management plan for Saldang and Bhijer block based on the findings of the traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) study	Block	2	700	700	0			1400
2.4	Implement rangeland habitat management activities prescribed by the rangeland plans, including removal of invasive species	Time	5		850	1000	1200	1500	4550
2.5	Nursery establishment /seeding production of mountain tree species targeting to Upper Dolpa and Lower Dolpa region separately	Times	5	700	700	700	700	700	3500
2.6	Plantation establishment in barren land including Upper Dolpa region	Ha	25	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
2.7	Construct new water holes/ponds for provisioning of water for wildlife	No.	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
2.8	Maintenance of water ponds	No.	15	300	300	300	300	300	1500
2.9	Implementation of activities identified by the site management plan of Phoksundo lake	Time	1	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	15000
2.10	Update the Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS) of Phoksundo lake	Time	1	500					500
2.11	Forest fire control activities including fire line clearance, manageemnt of water ponds for fire control etc	Time	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
2.12	Buy fire fighting equipments for post and army team	Time	2		300			200	500

2.13	Map spatial pattern of invasive species and make check lists, and develop management interventions	Time	1		500				500
2.14	Invasive plant species management program	Year	3	500	500	500			1500
2.15	Conduction of habitat improvement as activities	Time	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
2.16	Rangeland management (removal of invasive species, garbage removal, etc)	Ha	25	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10000
2.17	Improve habitat for blue sheep by regulating livestock grazing and removing solid waste, other habitat management activities	package	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
2.18	Implement site management plan phoksundo	package	5	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	7500
2.19	Iron metal pole support to forest dependent HHs	package	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	Sub-total Rs			14700	15350	14000	13700	14200	71950
3	Species conservation, rescue and wildlife health management								
3.1	Wildlife rescue/orphanage/ rehabilitation cage/facility/enclosure house construction at appropriate site	Time	1	2000					2000
3.2	Maintenance of wildlife rehabilitation facility	Time	2				300	300	600
3.3	Procure medicine and provide food, treatment and care of injured animals	Year	5	500	600	700	800	800	3400
3.4	Conduct disease prevalence study on animals (blue sheep, snow leopards) <i>based on disease investigation guidelines</i>	Time	2			700		700	1400

3.5	Procure basic equipment required for handling, care and treatment of injured animals	Time	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
3.6	Train frontline park staff and citizen scientists collect a sample of blood, fecal matter, urine or vital organs for Viscera or forensic test	time	1		300				300
3.7	Livestock vaccination program support to local communities to prevent spillover of diseases to wildlife	time	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
3.8	Mobility cost during rescuing wildlife, transport, and emergency expenses	year	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
3.9	Wildlife disease identification training to park staff and SLCCs	times	1		500				500
3.10	Procure basic equipment, sample collection kits and mobility costs for wildlife disease monitoring	times	2		400		500		900
3.11	Snow leopard focused program (conservation education, SLCC support, reduce poaching and hunting etc)	Time	5	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10000
3.12	Red panda focused program (awareness, stakeholder meeting, outreach materials etc)	Time	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
3.13	Musk deer focused program	Time	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
3.14	MAPs and NTFP conservation and management (Preparation of sustainable harvesting and management guidelines, stakeholder meetings, booklets publication)	Time	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	Sub-total Rs			7950	7250	6850	7050	7250	36350
4	Conservation Education , GESI								

4.1	Stakeholders coordination meetings	Time	15	450	450	450	450	450	2250
4.2	Improvement of existing information desks of national park	No	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
4.3	Establishment of national park information desks at posts and main entry points	No	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
4.4	Signpost preparation and installation and maintenance	No	500	500	500	500	500	500	2500
4.5	School education program	Time	25	100	125	150	175	200	750
4.6	Park establishment day celebration	Time	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
4.7	Booklets publication related to species conservation	Time	3		200		200	200	600
4.8	Documentary of SPNP/BZ	Time	1			1000		0	1000
4.9	Hoarding board preparation and installation for conservation awareness on species, fire control, yarshagumba management	Time	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
4.10	Establishment of exhibition center of valuable medicinal & aromatic plants, and animals parts, and its continuous maintenance	Time	5	1000	200	200	200	200	1800
4.11	Equip and upgrade Biodiversity Information Centre in Rigmo village	Time	1					1000	1000
4.12	Wall painting in major locations, posts, and HQ for conservation awareness	time	10	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
4.13	Radio jingle broadcast from FM radio stations about conservation message	time	5	300	300	300	300	300	1500
4.14	Conservation days celebrations	time	20	600	600	600	600	600	3000
4.15	Leaflets of national park, and posters/pamphlets publication	package	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250

4.16	Eco-club program support	year	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
4.17	scholarship support to wildlife victim family member	number	20	400	400	400	400	400	2000
4.18	Sensitize park staff and Nepal army on women safety, workplace gender and social inclusion and sexual harassment	time	13	200	200	300	300	300	1300
4.19	Prepare a work place safety and policy against sexual harassment	time	1	200					200
	Sub-total Rs			7700	6925	7850	7075	8100	37650
5	Law Enforcement anti-poaching operation and intelligence gathering, capacity building)								
5.1	WCCB meetings and law enforcement coordination	Time	20	500	500	500	500	500	2500
5.2	Nepal Army- NP staff joint law enforcement patrolling (SP, MRP, LRP, ambush, etc)	Months	60	600	600	600	600	600	3000
5.3	Introduce SMART/Real Time Patrolling System, procure necessary software and equipment	package	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
5.4	BZ/CFUG mobilization to regulate community development and control encroachment	Time	10	150	150	150	150	150	750
5.5	APU mobilization to control wildlife crime activities	Months	60	300	300	300	300	300	1500
5.6	Key informant mobilization to gather information /information purchase	Months	60	300	300	300	300	300	1500
5.7	Special law enforcement program/field monitoring to cover field logistics during Yarshagumba collection season	Year	5	700	700	700	700	700	3500

5.8	Equipment (spy camera, GPS) and field logistics (tents, bags, etc) purchase for anti-poaching operation	Year	5	1000	500	500	500	500	3000
5.9	Forest land encroachment control, evacuation, and management (notice publication, field monitoring)	Year	5	100	100	100	100	200	600
5.10	Trans-boundary meeting with China and internal transboundary meeting with adjoining districts stakeholders to control illegal trade across the border	Time	2		1500			2000	3500
5.11	मुद्दा अनुसन्धान तथा तहकिकात खर्च (Investigation of offenses and collecting evidences)	year	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
5.12	Guard post support / maintenance in Phoksundo	time	1	500					500
5.13	In-depth assessment on wildlife poaching/smuggling status in SPNP BZ	time	1			700			700
	Sub-total Rs			5650	6150	5350	4650	6750	28550
6	Tourism Management Activities								
6.1	Study and follow up proposal preparation for SPNP inclusion as UNESCO's World Heritage site	Time	2	1000	500				1500

6.2	Improvement of major trekking trail (Suligad-phoksundo-dho, Chaurikot-Kagmara-Sumduwa, Suligad-Dunai-Dho, Shey gumba-Bhijer-Phot, Shey gumba-Saldang-Nisal-Musi, Saldang-Karang-Ku, Rigmo-Phulbari-Nadala)	Km	250	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10000
6.3	Develop Suligad-Phoksundo as the model trekking trail	km	35	1500	1500	2000	2000	2500	9500
6.4	Construct new full fledged campsites and rest house	Unit	5	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	12500
6.5	Maintenance of exsiting camp sites	Unit	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
6.6	Construct garbage pits and public toilets at designated locations/campsites	Unit	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
6.7	Solar mini-grid support in Upper Dolpa in collaboration with agencies	villages	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
6.8	Water supply management at camp sites, monasteries, and resting spots	No	10	600	600	600	600	600	3000
6.9	Waste disposal and management in trekking routes/solid waste management, construction of pits, dustbins	Year	5	300	300	300	300	300	1500
6.10	Branding and promoting Rigmo-Phulbari as the <i>Snow Leopard Trail</i> to promote snow focused eco-tourism	Time	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
6.11	Construct and maintain tourist ticket counter at Bhim pul/ Dunai and Dho	Time	3	500	700				1200

6.12	Institutional support and capacitate Shey - Phoksundo Tourism Coordination Committee (SPTCC) to conduct various outreach and tourism promotion activities	Time	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
6.13	Prepare tourism promotion materials like posters, brochures, video documentary, media contents, website contents, and disseminate them.	Time	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
6.14	Develop a dedicated website for tourism information and promotion of SPNP	Time	5	200	50	50	50	50	400
6.15	Conduct a study to identify key showcase projects for ecotourism development (लगानी आकर्षण गर्ने सम्भाव्य परियोजनाहरूको विस्तृत profiling गर्ने)	Time	1		1000				1000
6.16	Prepare a tourism master plan and DPR for tourism development of SPNP in collaboration with stakeholders and government agencies	Time	1			2000			2000
6.17	Provide support to renovate, build and manage monasteries/gumba, religious places, temples, religious antiquities	Unit	20	500	500	500	500	500	2500
6.18	Build and enhance people's as well as hotel managers' capacity to initiate tourism enterprises through training for nature guide, hospitality, hygiene, housekeeping, cooking, first aid, etc.	Time	3		500		500	500	1500

6.19	Heritage conservation through formation of Gumba/temple management committee (Bidhan write-up and registration)	Time	1	300					300
6.20	Improve tourism facilities and services such as phone network, internet, helipad, security, hospital facilities with local government and line agencies, and contribute partial fund	Year	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
6.21	Tourist Information and Interpretation Center at Suligad (with adequate tourist information/interpretation facilities, PA entry permit facilities)	Number	1			1500			1500
6.22	Develop and erect high quality tourism information boards at major touristic sites and heritage sites.	Number	10	200	200	200	200	200	1000
6.23	Explore and support the community homestays in Rikhe, Pugmo and Saldang area in collaboration with Shey- Phoksundo RM	No	3			500	500	500	1500
6.24	Tourism showcase documentary	package	1			1000			1000
6.25	Develop a detailed tourism profile of SPNP, GIS mapping of major tourism infrastructure, services, facilities, attractions, access route and trekking trails, and compilation of tourism statistics	package	1	1000					1000
6.26	Develop an eco-tourism plan for SPNP aligning provincial and national priorities	package	1		1000				1000

6.27	Conduct assessment of tourism impact on both livelihood and local environment	package	1			700			700
6.28	Coordination meetings with stakeholders to regulate, promote and manage tourism activities	No	5	150	150	150	150	150	750
6.29	Update the tourism resource profile of Dolpa district with the support of Shey - Phoksundo Tourism Committee (SPTCC)	time	2		500		500		1000
6.30	Regulate tea shop, hotels and lodge operation by developing guidelines चिया पसल होटल र लज सञ्चालन सम्बन्धि कार्यविधि	No	1		250				250
6.31	Co-host Shey Gumba Mela/festival that occurs in 12 alternate years	No	1	2000					2000
6.32	Support to build a cultural museum	No	1				1000		1000
	Sub-total Rs			16950	16450	18200	15000	14000	80600
7	Institutional Strengthening & Office equipment								
7.1	Orientation/refresher training to frontline army units and park staff	Time	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
7.2	Capacity building training for staff (GIS/GPS, Computer, anti-poaching operation and legal procedures etc)	Time	10	400	400	400	400	400	2000
7.3	Training on biodiversity monitoring (e.g. camera traps), animal behavior, identification of NTFPs and field mobility	time	10	400	400	400	400	400	2000
7.4	Training on wildlife handling, rescuing, wildlife health monitoring	Time	2				250	250	500

7.5	Wildlife species-Livestock diseases transfer & disease prevalence study and training to park staffs	time	2		700			500	1200
7.6	Research equipment purchasing (Camera, Telescope, Altimeter, Clinometer, GPS)	Time	5	300	300	300	300	300	1500
7.7	Office operating equipment purchasing (Desktop computer, Projector, printer, furniture)	Time	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
7.8	Field gear purchasing for park staff (downjacket, raingear, shoes, water bottle, bag, gloves, hats etc)	set	67	500	500	500	500	500	2500
7.9	Tents, sleeping bags and other field gear sets	package	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
7.10	Fire fighting tools, satellite phones, portable solar and generators etc.	package	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
7.11	(Tents, Sleeping bags, Satellite phone set, Fire fighting tools, Gloves, Boot)	month	60	300	350	400	400	400	1850
7.12	Website creating, hosting, and managing	Year	5	150	150	150	150	150	750
7.13	Annual progress report preparation and publication	year	5	150	150	150	150	150	750
7.14	Procure four-wheeler van	Number	1		5000				5000
7.15	Procure motorbikes	Number	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
7.16	Procure office tents, generators, binoculars, camera, and other essential equipment	Year	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
7.17	Fuels for vehicles and maintenance cost	Year	5	500	500	600	600	600	2800
7.18	Field rescue equipment for security team/army	Time	2			500	500		1000

7.19	Procure trail camera traps for regular monitoring of wildlife population	Unis	60		2000	2000	2000		6000
7.20	Procure high quality binoculars for ungulate population monitoring	Units	30	500		500		500	1500
7.21	Procure surveillance drone (multi-purpose)	Units	3		500	500		500	1500
7.22	Support to women groups (trainings/ mobilization / enterprise support)	package	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
7.23	Support on accidental insurance scheme for SLCC/ RPCC members and SPNP staff	Year	5	350	350	400	400	400	1900
7.24	Finance management, compliance and account keeping trainings to BZUCs/ SLCCs	Year	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	Sub-total Rs			7800	15550	11050	10300	9300	54000
8	Research and Monitoring								
8.1	Conduct a thorough review of existing wildlife species and other biodiversity-related research and publish a booklet	Time	1	500					500
8.2	Conduct periodic monitoring of snow leopard prey base species population	Time	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
8.3	Camera trapping survey of snow leopard and wolves	Time	2	2000				2000	4000
8.4	Black bear population survey by camera trapping and genetics	Time	1				700		700
8.5	Conduct population distribution and abundance survey of red panda	time	1			1000			1000
8.6	Conduct population distribution and abundance survey of musk deer	time	1					1000	1000

8.7	Mapping of priority sites for snow leopard, red panda and musk deer conservation	Time	1		500				500
8.8	Diet analysis of snow leopards and wolves and their habitat overlap	time	1			600			600
8.9	Conduct study of lesser known species such as Pallas cat, wild dog and lynx	Time	2		400			400	800
8.10	Conduct opportunistic wildlife health assessment research in collaboration with Central Veterinary Office and wildlife hospital	time	2	500			500		1000
8.11	Study on bird diversity and ecology along elevational gradient and	time	1		500				500
8.12	Study on impacts of climate change of vegetation/plants	time	1			700			700
8.13	Tree line dynamics and climate change impacts on forests	time	1				500		500
8.14	Socio-ecological research on changing livelihood, development, and socio-economy of pastoralism	time	1					500	500
8.15	Ethnographic study of MAPs and NTFPs	time	1	500					500
8.16	Conduct research on effectiveness of mitigation measures for human wildlife conflict	Time	1			300			300
8.17	Update the checklist of bird species of SPNP	Time	1			500			500
8.18	Update the checklist of amphibians and reptiles of SPNP	time	1				400		400
8.19	Update checklist of butterflies of SPNP	time	1					300	300

8.20	Assessment of production status of /resource inventory Yarshagumba, Jatamansni and other important species (MAPs) by establishing permanent sampling plots and their periodic monitoring	Time	5	1000	700	700	700	700	3800
8.21	Conduct research on effectiveness of mitigation measures for human wildlife conflict	Time	1			300			300
8.22	Study of economic contribution of Yarshagumba and other medicinal plants on local community	Time	1				500		500
8.23	Conduct comprehensive economic valuable of goods and services, including carbon storage provided by SPNP	time	1			20000			20000
8.24	Study on status of rangeland degradation and climate change impact	Time	1					700	700
8.25	Effectiveness study of BZ programs on conservation and livelihood of BZ people	Time	1					300	300
8.26	Conduct study on impact of climate change wildlife	Time	1			1000			1000
8.27	Assess the vulnerability of local communities towards climate change impacts	time	1					500	500
8.28	Map forest types and ecosystem types of SPNP and buffer zone	time	1				1000		1000
8.29	Compilation and publication of biodiversity profile	time	1			700			700
8.30	Publication of mammals booklet	Time	1		300				300
8.31	Publication of birds booklet	Time	1				300		300
8.32	Publication of NTFPs booklet	Time	1					300	300

8.33	Support for meteorological/weather station at Dho, Bhijer, and Dolphu in collaboration with DHM and other organizations	Location	3		200	200		200	600
8.34	Conduct water quality monitoring of major wetlands including Phoksundo lake	time	1					500	500
8.35	Conduct research and mapping of forest fire risk and hazards using previous data and remote sensing images and tools.	time	1		400				400
8.36	Conduct feasibility study to establish new national park for Dolphu sector area in Mugu	package	1			1000			1000
8.37	Undertake mid-term review of management plan implementation status	time	1		700				700
8.38	Preparation of new management plan for next five years and publication	time	1					1500	1500
8.39	IEE study of management plan							500	500
	Sub-total Rs			5500	4700	28000	5600	10400	54200
9	Human wildlife conflict management								
9.1	Integration of Community based Livestock Insurance Scheme (LIS) with WDRG support to SLCCs (Endowment fund, operation and management support)	Time	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
9.2	Community predator proof corral support to herders (mesh wire, iron pole etc)	Site	5	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10000

9.3	HHs level predator proof corral support to herders (mesh wire etc) in collaboration with local government including maintenance support	HH	500	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	20000
9.4	Improved livestock herding training to herders	Time	2		150		150	1000	1300
9.5	Livestock vaccination training and medicine support for herders	Time	5	700	700	700	700	700	3500
9.6	HWC mitigation measures outreach materials preparation and publication (e.g., posters and pamphlets)	times	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
9.7	Monitoring and verification of human wildlife conflict records and relief payments	Year	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
9.8	Education support to wildlife victim families	Family	25	500	500	500	500	500	2500
9.9	Green enterprise support to HWC victim families with skilled based trainings	Package	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
	Sub-total Rs			9700	9850	9700	9850	10700	49800
10	Administrative expenses								
10.1	Salaries and allowances for staff	Number	67	26000	28600	31460	34606	38066.6	158732.6
10.2	Ration/food, office dress, and insurance contribution for staff	Number	67	9500	10450	11495	12644.5	13908.95	57998.45
10.3	Fuel for vehicles	year	5	500	550	605	665.5	732.05	3052.55
10.4	Administrative expenses (electricity, stationery, etc.)	Year	5	1000	1100	1210	1331	1464.1	6105.1
10.5	Field travel and monitoring expenses	Year	5	500	550	605	665.5	732.05	3052.55
10.6	Miscellaneous, and emergency expenses (e.g., treatment, helicopter rescue of staff etc)	Year	5	600	660	726	798.6	878.46	3663.06
	Sub-total Rs			38100	41910	46101	50711.1	55782.21	232604.31
	Grand Total Rs								798504.31

Annex VIII: Proposed buffer zone program for management plan period (2023-2027)

SN	Activity	Unit	Qty	Fiscal Year					Total (NRs, 000)
				080/81	081/82	082/83	083/84	084/85	
1	Conservation Program (30%)								
1.1	Nursery establishment and seedling production	No	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
1.2	Plantation in barren land, encroached land and road side plantation	Ha	25	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
1.3	Conduct feasibility and environmental study of potential sites for construction materials supply (e.g., sand, gravels) for buffer zone users	Time	1	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
1.4	Livestock grazing management to reduce pressure on rangelands	Time	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
1.5	Human wildlife conflict mitigation program support	Year	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
1.6	Fire lines construction to reduce forest fire	km	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
1.7	Population monitoring of snow leopards, wolves, red panda and muskdeer and other important species as per need	times	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
1.8	Procurement of equipment	times	2		1000			1000	2000
1.9	Renewal of BZCFUG constitution and operation plan	No	25				900	500	1400
1.10	BZ and CBAPU mobilization for anti-poaching operation	BZUCs	17	425	425	425	425	425	2125
1.11	यार्सा गुम्वा संकलन व्यवस्थापन तथा अनुगमन गस्ती क्याम्प तथा फोहर व्यवस्थापन	Year	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000

1.12	Seedling productions and plantation of suitable species in upper Dolpa	Time	5	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	7500
1.13	यासीगुम्बा व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धि सरोकारवाला बिच छलफल/अन्तर्किया गोष्ठी	Time	5	300	300	400	400	500	1900
1.14	यासीगुम्बा लगाएतका जडिबुटी संकलनले स्थानिय जनताको आर्थिक सामाजिक अवस्थामा पारेको प्रभाव बारे समुदायमा आधारित अध्ययन	Time	1			1000			1000
1.15	Livestock Insurance Scheme fund support (LIS)	No	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
1.16	Snow leopard conservation committee (SLCCs) institutional support	No	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
1.17	Firefighting training, equipment purchase and field management	Time	5	400	400	400	400	400	2000
1.18	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रणका लागि सामाग्री खरिद	Time	2		500			500	1000
1.19	Biodiversity monitoring and documentation training for BZUCs/CFUGs	Time	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
1.20	BZCFUG strengthening training on different topics financial literacy, accounting and leadership management, forest conservation and management	Number	25	500	500	500	500	500	2500
1.21	पहिरो रोकथाम सहयोग तथा जाली सहितको तटबन्द निर्माण	No	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
1.22	Public toilet construction	No	10	600	600	600	600	600	3000
1.23	वैकल्पिक उर्जा अनुदान (सोलार खरिद तथा वितरण)	No	5	300	300	300	300	300	1500
1.24	Forest fire prevention and control mobility support to BZUCs	No	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
1.25	क्याम्प साईट मर्मत र व्यवस्थापन	No	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500

1.26	Waste management in trekking trails	No	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
1.27	Biodiversity documentation and monitoring in community forests	No	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
1.28	Joint anti-poaching operations by park, BZUC, CBAPU and army, including LRP and field logistics	Times	5	600	600	650	650	700	3200
1.29	Logistics purchase for CBAPUs for patrolling	Set	17	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	Sub-total Rs			16275	16775	16425	16325	17575	83375
2	Community Development Activities (30%)								
2.1	Community building construction	No	10	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	25000
2.2	Maintenance of council office building	No	1		1000			0	1000
2.3	Maintenance of BZUC buildings	No	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
2.2	Trekking Trail maintenance	Km	200	2500	2500	2500	2500	3000	13000
2.5	Wooden bridge construction	No	10	600	600	600	600	600	3000
2.6	Wooden bridge maintenance	No	10	300	300	300	300	300	1500
2.7	Drinking water supply management	No	5	300	300	300	300	300	1500
2.8	Drinking water supply maintenance	No	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
2.9	Gumba/temple maintenance support	No	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
2.10	Micro-hydro/electrification and maintenance support	No	1	0	0	500	0	0	500
2.11	Solar panel project support in Upper Dolpa	No	10	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
2.12	Improved cattle-pen (Corral) construction	No	10	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10000
2.13	Tourist resting sites	No	10	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10000
2.14	Amchy hospital support	No	3	300		300	300		900
2.15	Support to community government schools with furniture and office equipment	No	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500

2.16	Wooden View or watch tower constructions	No	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
2.17	Entry gates in BZUCs areas	No	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	Sub-total Rs			16200	16900	16700	16200	16400	82400
3	Income Generation Activities (20%)								
3.1	Homestay support to Phoksundo, Bhijer, Saldang Dho	No	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
3.2	Apple/Sea buckthorn / Milk / Wool / Allo / NTFPs processing/packaging training and marketing support	No	10	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
3.3	Hotel management and hospitality training	Time	10	200	200	200	200	200	1000
3.5	विपन्न समुदायका लागि स्याउ तथा ओखर जस्ता खेती प्रवर्द्धनका लागि अनुदान	No	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
3.6	ओखर, जैतुन, स्याउ र डालेचुक लगाएतका फलफुल खेतीको बृक्षारोपण घेराबार	No	2	400		400			800
3.7	सिस्नु, भटौरै, सुजाइनो, घोडामर्चा धुलो himalayan herbal tea bags बनाउने तथा बजारीकरण	No	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
3.8	पर्या पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन, व्यवस्थापन तथा सचेतना तालिम	No	10	300	300	300	300	300	1500
3.9	Alternative livelihood training on vegetable farming, bee keeping, tailoring, carpenter etc	Time	20	800	800	800	800	800	4000
3.10	Handicraft promotion training	Time	5	150	150	150	150	150	750
3.11	जडिबुटि खेती प्रवर्द्धन अनुदान सहयोग /पकेट क्षेत्र पहिचान गरेर	Nos	30	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	15000
3.12	Seedling productions of MAPs and distribution	Times	5	700	700	700	700	700	3500
3.13	जगदुल्ला, पुग्मो र त्रिपुरासुन्दरी क्षेत्रमा पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन सहयोग कार्यक्रम	Times	3	0	1000	760	1000	0	2760

3.14	Nature guide training/ logistic support to nature guides such as binoculars, dress code, etc	Nos	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
3.15	Scholarship/education support to buffer zone students	Nos	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	Sub-total Rs			8900	9500	9660	9500	8500	46060
4	Conservation Education Activities (10%)								
4.1	Conservation days celebrations	Time	25	500	500	500	500	500	2500
4.2	Wildlife observation and documentation training	Time	2		300			300	600
4.3	Conservation education school program	Time	50	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
4.4	जैविक विविधता संरक्षण सम्बन्धि सञ्चार माध्यमबाट प्रचार प्रसार	Year	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
4.5	म.छे.उ.स. र सा.वनमा होर्डड बोर्ड, सुचना बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	Unit	100	500	500	500	500	500	2500
4.6	Biodiversity conservation awareness program for Lamas/Dhami/Jhakri and othe stakeholders	Time	30	600	600	600	600	600	3000
4.7	School programs (Eco-clubs, Quiz contest, Debate competition, Essay writing	Time	100	500	500	500	500	500	2500
4.8	Observation tour in other protected areas	Time	1			1500		1000	2500
4.9	Community/ school eco-club support	Time	20	500	500	500	500	500	2500
4.10	CBAPU क्षमता अभिवृद्धी तालिम	Time	15	450	450	500	500	500	2400
4.11	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको पर्यापर्यटन सम्बन्धी डकुमेन्ट्र निर्माण	Time	1			500			500
4.12	Research grants for BZ and other students	No	10	400	400	400	400	400	2000
4.13	Publication of leaflets, posters, pamphalets on conservation education	package	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500

4.14	Non-formal education support to mother groups, particularly in Upper Dolpa	package	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
4.15	Winter school program on conservation for school students	school	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	Sub-total Rs			6450	6750	8500	6500	7800	36000
5	Administrative cost (10%)								
5.1	उपभोक्ता समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सामान खरिद तथा कार्यालय व्यवस्थापन	Year	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
5.2	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन समिति कार्यालय सहयोगी (करारमा)	Year	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
5.3	मध्यवर्ती व्यवस्थापन समितिको कार्यालयको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसमान (डेक्पटप कम्प्युटर आदी)	Year	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
5.4	मध्यवर्ती व्यवस्थापन समितिको बैठकमा खाजा, नास्ता, आवतजावत र बैठक भत्ता र अन्य खर्च	Year	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
5.5	पत्रपत्रिका, टेलिफोन, सञ्चार महशुल र अन्य खर्च	Year	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
5.6	कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन भ्रमण र अनुगमन खर्च र कार्यक्रमको लागत ईस्टिमेट तयार, जाँचपास र प्राविधिक कार्यान्वयन भ्रमण खर्च आदी	Year	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
5.7	अथितिका लागि चियापान (अथिति सत्कार तथा जलपान खर्च)	Year	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
5.8	कार्यालय सञ्चालन सम्बन्धि अन्य खर्च (कार्यालय भवन मर्मत रंगरोगन, फर्निचर खरिद तथा ढुवानी , मसलन्द आदी	Year	5	600	600	600	700	700	3200
5.9	Extensive refresher training on finance and compliance training to reduce the issue of unverified budget (Beruju) of BZUCs / SLCCs बेरुजु फर्छर्यौट सम्बन्धि तालिम	Year	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
	Sub-total Rs			3700	3700	3700	3800	3800	18700
	Grand Total			51525	53625	54985	52325	54075	266535

Annex IX: मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिहरूको प्रस्तावित पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

भगवती मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष (रकम रु हजारमा)					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	नर्सरी निर्माण तथा विरुवा उत्पादन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
2	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
3	मध्यवर्ती वन क्षेत्रमा वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	60	120	120	120	120	120	600
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2		400		500		900
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	300		400			700
7	सामुदायिक वनमा रेडपाण्डा लगाएतका वन्यजन्तुको अनुगमन	पटक	1				500		500
8	आगलागी नियन्त्रणकार्यका लागि युवा परिचालन	वर्ष	5	30	30	30	30	30	150
9	अग्नी रेखा नियन्त्रण र सरसफाई कार्यक्रम	किमी	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
10	वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	पटक	1					100	100
12	सामुदायिक वनको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	वटा	2	50			50		100
13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
14	घाईते तथा अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार कार्य	पटक	1		100				100
15	सामुदायिक वनमा अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	3		150	150		150	450
16	जडिबुटी चोरी तस्करी नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
	जम्मा			1435	1735	1635	2135	1335	8275

ब)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन मर्मत	वटा	1		500				500
2	काठेपुल निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2	250				200	450
3	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2				500	300	800
4	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	वटा	1					400	400
5	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2			500	200		700
6	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	किमी	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	सामुदायिक सौचालय निर्माण	वटा	1		300				300
8	सामुदायिक सौचालय मर्मत	वटा	1			150			150
9	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल तथा गोलघर निर्माण	पटक	1				500		500
10	उपभोक्ता समितिको गेट निर्माण	पटक	1	250					250
	जम्मा			600	900	750	1300	1000	4550
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	दाँते ओखर र जैतुनको नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन तथा तालिम सञ्चालन	पटक	2	0	50			100	150
2	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1					150	150
3	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	वटा	1		100				100
4	डालेचुकको जुस बनाउने र बजारिकरण तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
5	स्याउको जाम र जुस बनाउने तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिमु	पटक	1	200					200
6	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
7	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1			100			100
8	च्याउ खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
9	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1					100	100
10	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		250				250

11	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	150					150
12	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
13	मोटर साईकल र गाडी मर्मत सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
14	तरकारी खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				200		200
15	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
16	माहुरी पालन सम्बन्धी तालिम तथा अनुदान	पटक	1					150	150
17	ओखर र जैतुन खेती सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
18	आरुको तेल पेल्ले मसिन खरिद र तालिम	पटक	1					300	300
19	वन व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	2		150			150	300
20	रेड पाण्डा संरक्षण समितिलाई तालिम	पटक	1				300		300
	जम्मा			550	750	500	600	950	3350
घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	यासागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरुलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामाग्रीहरु खरिद तथा वितरण	पटक	1				100		100
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	वटा	10	50	50	50	100	100	350
4	वातावरणीय प्रदुषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				50		50
5	विश्व वातावरण दिवस समारोह	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
6	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	होर्डि बोर्ड, सुचना बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	वटा	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
8	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
9	पोस्टर पम्पलेट तयारी र प्रकाशन	संख्या	1		100				100

10	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
11	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरोकारवालहरु संग अन्तर्क्रिया गोष्ठी	पटक	3		50	75		100	225
12	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई तालिम कार्यक्रम	पटक	2		100			100	200
13	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	जना	3		10	20		20	50
14	धामी झांकी र लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे तालिम	पटक	2	50			75		125
15	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	पटक	1					200	200
16	वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रणका लागि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
17	रेड पाण्डा हिउँचितुवा र कस्तुरी मृग संरक्षण सम्बन्धि जनचेतनामुलक कार्यक्रम	पटक	3	100		100		100	300
	जम्मा			610	720	655	735	1030	3750
क)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	1	100	150	200	250	300	1000
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	1	250	250	250	250	250	1250
	जम्मा			350	400	450	500	550	2250
	कुल जम्मा रु			3545	4505	3990	5270	4865	22175

पाईलेहिमाल मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष (रकम रु हजारमा)					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	नर्सरी निर्माण तथा विरुवा उत्पादन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
2	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
3	मध्यवर्ती वन क्षेत्रमा वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	60	120	120	120	120	120	600

5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2		400		500		900
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	300		400			700
7	सामुदायिक वनमा रेडपाण्डा लगाएतका वन्यजन्तुको अनुगमन	पटक	1				500		500
8	आगलागी नियन्त्रणकार्यका लागि युवा परिचालन	वटा	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
9	अग्नी रेखा नियन्त्रण र सरसफाई कार्यक्रम	किमी	20	200	200	200	200	200	1000
10	वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	वटा	1					100	100
12	सामुदायिक वनको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	वटा	3	50		50	50		150
13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
14	घाईते तथा अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार कार्य	पटक	1		100				100
15	सामुदायिक वनमा अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	3		150	150		150	450
16	जडिबुटी चोरी तस्करी नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
17	यार्सागुम्बा संकलन क्षेत्रमा क्याम्प व्यवस्थापन तथा सरसफाई	पटक	5	150	200	200	250	250	250
	जम्मा			1705	2055	2005	2505	1705	9975
ब)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण	वटा	1		2500				2500
2	काठेपुल निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2	250				200	450
3	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2				500	300	800
4	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	वटा	1					400	400
5	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2			500	200		700
6	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	किमी	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	सामुदायिक सौचालय निर्माण	वटा	1		300				300
8	सामुदायिक सौचालय मर्मत	वटा	1			150			150
9	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल तथा गोलघर निर्माण	पटक	1				500		500

10	उपभोक्ता समितिको गेट निर्माण	पटक	1	250					250
	जम्मा			600	2900	750	1300	1000	6550
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	दाँते ओखर र जैतुनको नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन तथा तालिम सञ्चालन	पटक	2	0	50			100	150
2	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1					150	150
3	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
4	डालेचुकको जुस बनाउने र बजारिकरण तालिम	वटा	1			200			200
5	स्याउको जाम र जुस बनाउने तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	200					200
6	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
7	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1			100			100
8	च्याउ खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
9	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1					100	100
10	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		250				250
11	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	150					150
12	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
13	मोटर साईकल र गाडी मर्मत सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
14	तरकारी खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				200		200
15	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
16	माहुरी पालन सम्बन्धी तालिम तथा अनुदान	पटक	1					150	150
17	ओखर र जैतुन खेती सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
18	आरुको तेल पेलने मसिन खरिद र तालिम	पटक	1					300	300

19	वन व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	2		150			150	300
20	रेड पाण्डा संरक्षण समितिलाई तालिम	पटक	1				300		300
	जम्मा			550	750	500	600	950	3350
घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	यार्सागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरूलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	1				100		100
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	वटा	10	50	50	50	100	100	350
4	वातावरणीय प्रदूषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				50		50
5	विश्व वातावरण दिवस समारोह	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
6	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	होर्डिड बोर्ड, सुचना बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	वटा	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
8	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
9	पोस्टर पम्पलेट तयारी र प्रकाशन	संख्या	300		100				100
10	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी स्कूल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
11	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरोकारवालहरू संग अन्तर्क्रिया गोष्ठी	पटक	3		50	75		100	225
12	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहहरूलाई तालिम	पटक	2		100			100	200
13	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	वर्ष	3		10	20		20	50
14	धामी झांक्रि र लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे तालिम	पटक	2	50			75		125
15	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	वटा	1					200	200
16	वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रणका लागि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
17	रेड पाण्डा हिउँचितुवा र कस्तुरी मृग संरक्षण सम्बन्धि जनचेतनामुलक कार्यक्रम	पटक	3	100		100		100	300

	जम्मा			610	720	655	735	1030	3750
४)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	1	100	150	200	250	300	1000
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	1	250	250	250	250	250	1250
	जम्मा			350	400	450	500	550	2250
	कुल जम्मा रु			3815	6825	4360	5640	5235	25875

मालिका मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष (रकम रु हजारमा)					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	नर्सरी निर्माण तथा विरुवा उत्पादन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
2	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
3	मध्यवर्ती वन क्षेत्रमा वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	60	120	120	120	120	120	600
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2		400		500		900
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	300		400			700
7	सामुदायिक वनमा रेडपाण्डा लगाएतका वन्यजन्तुको अध्ययन अनुगमन	पटक	1				500		500
8	आगलागी नियन्त्रणकार्यका लागि युवा परिचालन	वर्ष	5	30	30	30	30	30	150
9	अग्नी रेखा निर्माण तथा सरसफाई	किमि	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
10	वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	वटा	1					100	100
12	सामुदायिक वनको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	वटा	2	50			50		100
13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	5	10	10	10	10	10	50

14	घाईते र अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार	पटक	1		100				100
15	सामुदायिक वनमा अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	3		150	150		150	450
16	जडिबुटी चोरी तस्करी नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
	जम्मा			1435	1735	1635	2135	1335	8275
ख)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन मर्मत	वटा	1		500				500
2	काठेपुल निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2	250				200	450
3	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2				500	300	800
4	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	वटा	1					400	400
5	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2			500	200		700
6	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	किमि	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	सामुदायिक सौचालय निर्माण	वटा	1		300				300
8	सामुदायिक सौचालय मर्मत	पटक	1			150			150
9	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल तथा गोलघर निर्माण	वटा	1				500		500
10	उपभोक्ता समितिको गेट निर्माण	वटा	1	250					250
	जम्मा			600	900	750	1300	1000	4550
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	दाँते ओखर र जैतुनको नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2	0	50			100	150
2	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1					150	150
3	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
4	डालेचुकको जुस बनाउने र बजारीकरण गर्ने तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
5	स्याउको जाम तथा जुस बनाउने तालिम र बजारीकरण	पटक	1	200					200
6	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1		100				100

7	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1			100			100
8	च्याउ खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
9	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1					100	100
10	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		250				250
11	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	150					150
12	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
13	मोटर साईकल र गाडी मर्मत सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
14	तरकारी खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				200		200
15	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
16	माहुरी पालन सम्बन्धी तालिम तथा अनुदान	पटक	1					150	150
17	ओखर र जैतुन खेती सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
18	आरुको तेल पेल्ले मसिन खरिद र तालिम	पटक	1					300	300
19	वन व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	2		150			150	300
20	रेड पाण्डा संरक्षण समितिलाई तालिम	पटक	1				300		300
	जम्मा			550	750	500	600	950	3350
घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	यार्सागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरुलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	1				100		100
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	पटक	10	50	50	50	100	100	350
4	वातावरणीय प्रदुषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				50		50
5	विश्व वातावरण दिवश समारोह	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500

6	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	होर्डिङ बोर्ड, सुचना बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	वटा	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
8	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
9	पोस्टर पम्पलेट तयारी र प्रकाशन	संख्या	400		100				100
10	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी स्कूल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
11	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरोकारवालहरु संग अन्तर्क्रिया गोष्ठी	पटक	3		50	75		100	225
12	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहहरुलाई तालिम	पटक	2		100			100	200
13	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	पटक	3		10	20		20	50
14	धामी झांफ्री र लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे तालिम	पटक	2	50			75		125
15	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	पटक	1					200	200
16	वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रणका लागि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
17	रेड पाण्डा हिउँचितुवा र कस्तुरी मृग संरक्षण सम्बन्धि जनचेतनामुलक कार्यक्रम	पटक	3	100		100		100	300
	जम्मा			610	720	655	735	1030	3750
ड)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	1	100	150	200	250	300	1000
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	1	250	250	250	250	250	1250
	जम्मा			350	400	450	500	550	2250
	कूल जम्मा रु			3545	4505	3990	5270	4865	22175

जगदुल्ला मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष (रकम रु हजारमा)					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	नर्सरी निर्माण तथा विरुवा उत्पादन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
2	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
3	मध्यवर्ती वन क्षेत्रमा वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	60	120	120	120	120	120	600
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2		400		500		900
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	300		400			700
7	सामुदायिक वनमा रेडपाण्डा लगाएतका वन्यजन्तुको अध्ययन अनुगमन	पटक	1				500		500
8	आगलागी नियन्त्रणकार्यका लागि युवा परिचालन	वर्ष	5	30	30	30	30	30	150
9	अग्नी रेखा निर्माण तथा सरसफाई	किमि	20	200	200	200	200	200	1000
10	वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	वटा	1					100	100
12	सामुदायिक वनको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	वटा	2	50			50		100
13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
14	घाईते र अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार	पटक	1		100				100
15	सामुदायिक वनमा अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	3		150	150		150	450
16	जडिबुटी चोरी तस्करी नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
17	यासागुम्बा संकलन क्षेत्रमा क्याम्प व्यवस्थापन तथा सरसफाई	पटक	5	150	200	200	250	250	250
	जम्मा			1685	2035	1935	2485	1685	9025
ख)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण	वटा	1				2500		2500

2	काठेपुल निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2	250				200	450
3	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2				500	300	800
4	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	वटा	1					400	400
5	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2			500	200		700
6	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	किमि	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	सामुदायिक सौचालय निर्माण	वटा	1		300				300
8	सामुदायिक सौचालय मर्मत	वटा	1			150			150
9	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल तथा गोलघर निर्माण	वटा	1				500		500
10	उपभोक्ता समितिको गेट निर्माण	वटा	1	250					250
	जम्मा			600	400	750	3800	1000	6550
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	दाँते ओखर र जैतुनको नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2	0	50			100	150
2	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1					150	150
3	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
4	डालेचुकको जुस बनाउने र बजारीकरण गर्ने तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
5	स्याउको जाम तथा जुस बनाउने तालिम र बजारीकरण	पटक	1	200					200
6	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
7	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1			100			100
8	च्याउ खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
9	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1					100	100
10	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		250				250
11	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	150					150
12	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		100				100

13	मोटर साईकल र गाडी मर्मत सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
14	तरकारी खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				200		200
15	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
16	माहुरी पालन सम्बन्धी तालिम तथा अनुदान	पटक	1					150	150
17	ओखर र जैतुन खेती सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
18	आरुको तेल पेलने मसिन खरिद र तालिम	पटक	1					300	300
19	वन व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	2		150			150	300
20	रेड पाण्डा संरक्षण समितिलाई तालिम	पटक	1				300		300
	जम्मा			550	750	500	600	950	3350
घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	यार्सागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरूलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	1				100		100
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	वटा	10	50	50	50	100	100	350
4	वातावरणीय प्रदुषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				50		50
5	विश्व वातावरण दिवश समारोह	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
6	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	होर्डिड बोर्ड, सुचना बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	वटा	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
8	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
9	पोस्टर पम्पलेट तयारी र प्रकाशन	संख्या	400		100				100
10	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
11	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरोकारवालहरु संग अन्तर्क्रिया गोष्ठी	पटक	3		50	75		100	225

12	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहहरूलाई तालिम	पटक	2		100			100	200
13	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	पटक	3		10	20		20	50
14	धामी झांकी र लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे तालिम	पटक	2	50			75		125
15	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाईल तयारी	पटक	1					200	200
16	वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रणका लागि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
17	रेड पाण्डा हिउँचितुवा र कस्तुरी मृग संरक्षण सम्बन्धि जनचेतनामुलक कार्यक्रम	पटक	3	100		100		100	300
	जम्मा			610	720	655	735	1030	3750
ड)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	1	100	150	200	250	300	1000
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	1	250	250	250	250	250	1250
	जम्मा			350	400	450	500	550	2250
	कूल जम्मा रु			3795	4305	4290	8120	5215	25725

महादेवस्थान मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष (रकम रु हजारमा)					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	नर्सरी निर्माण तथा विरुवा उत्पादन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
2	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
3	मध्यवर्ती वन क्षेत्रमा वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	60	120	120	120	120	120	600
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2		400		500		900
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	300		400			700

7	सामुदायिक वनमा रेडपाण्डा लगाएतका वन्यजन्तुको अध्ययन अनुगमन	पटक	1				500		500
8	आगलागी नियन्त्रणकार्यका लागि युवा परिचालन	वर्ष	5	30	30	30	30	30	150
9	अग्नी रेखा निर्माण तथा सरसफाई	किमि	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
10	वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	वटा	1					100	100
12	सामुदायिक वनको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	वटा	2	50			50		100
13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
14	घाईते र अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार	पटक	1		100				100
15	सामुदायिक वनमा अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	3		150	150		150	450
16	जडिबुटी चोरी तस्करी नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
	जम्मा			1435	1735	1635	2135	1335	8275
ख)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन मर्मत	वटा	1		500				500
2	काठेपुल निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2	250				200	450
3	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2				500	300	800
4	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	वटा	1					400	400
5	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	वटा	2			500	200		700
6	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	किमि	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	सामुदायिक सौचालय निर्माण	वटा	1		300				300
8	सामुदायिक सौचालय मर्मत	वटा	1			150			150
9	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल तथा गोलघर निर्माण	वटा	1				500		500
10	उपभोक्ता समितिको गेट निर्माण	वटा	1	250					250
	जम्मा			600	900	750	1300	1000	4550
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								

1	दाँते ओखर र जैतुनको नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2	0	50			100	150
2	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1					150	150
3	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
4	डालेचुकको जुस बनाउने र बजारीकरण गर्ने तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
5	स्याउको जाम तथा जुस बनाउने तालिम र बजारीकरण	पटक	1	200					200
6	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
7	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1			100			100
8	च्याउ खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
9	स्थानिय हयन्डिक्लाष्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1					100	100
10	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		250				250
11	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	150					150
12	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
13	मोटर साईकल र गाडी मर्मत सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
14	तरकारी खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				200		200
15	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
16	माहुरी पालन सम्बन्धी तालिम तथा अनुदान	पटक	1					150	150
17	ओखर र जैतुन खेती सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
18	आरुको तेल पेलने मसिन खरिद र तालिम	पटक	1					300	300
19	वन व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	2		150			150	300
20	रेड पाण्डा संरक्षण समितिलाई तालिम	पटक	1				300		300
जम्मा				550	750	500	600	950	3350

घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	यार्सागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरूलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	1				100		100
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खान्डो निर्माण	वटा	10	50	50	50	100	100	350
4	वातावरणीय प्रदूषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				50		50
5	विश्व वातावरण दिवस समारोह	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
6	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	होर्डिड बोर्ड, सुचना बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	वटा	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
8	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
9	पोस्टर पम्पलेट तयारी र प्रकाशन	संख्या	400		100				100
10	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
11	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरोकारवालहरु संग अन्तर्क्रिया गोष्ठी	पटक	3		50	75		100	225
12	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहहरूलाई तालिम	पटक	2		100			100	200
13	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	पटक	3		10	20		20	50
14	धामी झांफ्री र लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे तालिम	पटक	2	50			75		125
15	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	पटक	1					200	200
16	वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रणका लागि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
17	रेड पाण्डा हिउँचितुवा र कस्तुरी मृग संरक्षण सम्बन्धि जनचेतनामुलक कार्यक्रम	पटक	3	100		100		100	300
	जम्मा			610	720	655	735	1030	3750
ङ)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	1	100	150	200	250	300	1000

2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	1	250	250	250	250	250	1250
	जम्मा			350	400	450	500	550	2250
	कूल जम्मा रु			3545	4505	3990	5270	4865	22175

तीर्थ मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष (रकम रु हजारमा)					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	नर्सरी निर्माण तथा विरुवा उत्पादन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
2	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
3	मध्यवर्ती वन क्षेत्रमा वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	60	120	120	120	120	120	600
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2		400		500		900
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	300		400			700
7	सामुदायिक वनमा रेडपाण्डा लगाएतका वन्यजन्तुको अध्ययन अनुगमन	पटक	1				500		500
8	आगलागी नियन्त्रणकार्यका लागि युवा परिचालन	वर्ष	5	30	30	30	30	30	150
9	अग्नी रेखा निर्माण तथा सरसफाई	किमि	20	200	200	200	200	200	1000
10	वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	आ.अ.	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	पटक	1					100	100
12	सामुदायिक वनको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	आ.अ.	2	50			50		100
13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
14	घाईते र अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार	संख्या	1		100				100
15	सामुदायिक वनमा अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	3		150	150		150	450
16	जडिबुटी चोरी तस्करी नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500

17	यार्सागुम्बा संकलन क्षेत्रमा क्याम्प व्यवस्थापन तथा सरसफाई	पटक	5	150	200	200	250	250	250
	जम्मा			1685	2035	1935	2485	1685	9025
ख)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण	बटा	1					2500	2500
2	काठेपुल निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2	250				200	450
3	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2				500	300	800
4	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	बटा	1					400	400
5	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2			500	200		700
6	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	कि.मि.	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	सामुदायिक सौचालय निर्माण	बटा	1		300				300
8	सामुदायिक सौचालय मर्मत	बटा	1			150			150
9	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल तथा गोलघर निर्माण	पटक	1				500		500
10	उपभोक्ता समितिको गेट निर्माण	पटक	1	250					250
11	मन्दिर गुम्बा मर्मत सम्भार	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
	जम्मा			650	400	750	1300	3500	6600
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	दाँते ओखर र जैतुनको नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2	0	50			100	150
2	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1					150	150
3	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	बटा	1		100				100
4	डालेचुकको जुस बनाउने र बजारीकरण गर्ने तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
5	स्याउको जाम तथा जुस बनाउने तालिम र बजारीकरण	पटक	1	200					200
6	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
7	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1			100			100

8	च्याउ खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
9	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1					100	100
10	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		250				250
11	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	150					150
12	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
13	मोटर साईकल र गाडी मर्मत सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
14	तरकारी खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				200		200
15	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
16	माहुरी पालन सम्बन्धी तालिम तथा अनुदान	पटक	1					150	150
17	ओखर र जैतुन खेती सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
18	आरुको तेल पेल्ले मसिन खरिद र तालिम	बटा	1					300	300
19	वन व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	2		150			150	300
	जम्मा			550	750	500	300	950	3050
घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	यासागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरुलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	1				100		100
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	बटा	10	50	50	50	100	100	350
4	वातावरणीय प्रदुषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				50		50
5	विश्व वातावरण दिवश समारोह	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
6	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	होर्डिड बोर्ड, सुचना बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	जना	5	10	10	10	10	10	50

8	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
9	पोस्टर पम्पलेट तयारी र प्रकाशन	संख्या	1		100				100
10	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
11	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरोकारवालहरु संग अन्तर्क्रिया गोष्ठी	पटक	3		50	75		100	225
12	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहहरुलाई तालिम	पटक	2		100			100	200
13	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	पटक	3		10	20		20	50
14	धामी झांक्री र लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे तालिम	पटक	2	50			75		125
15	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	पटक	1					200	200
16	वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रणका लागि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
17	रेड पाण्डा हिउँचितुवा र कस्तुरी मृग संरक्षण सम्बन्धि जनचेतनामुलक कार्यक्रम	पटक	3	100		100		100	300
	जम्मा			610	720	655	735	1030	3750
ड)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	1	100	150	200	250	300	1000
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	1	250	250	250	250	250	1250
	जम्मा			350	400	450	500	550	2250
	कूल जम्मा रु			3845	4305	4290	5320	7715	25475

मुकुटेश्वर मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष (रकम रु हजारमा)					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	नर्सरी निर्माण तथा विरुवा उत्पादन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
2	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500

3	मध्यवर्ती वन क्षेत्रमा वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	60	120	120	120	120	120	600
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2		400		500		900
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	300		400			700
7	सामुदायिक वनमा रेडपाण्डा लगाएतका वन्यजन्तुको अध्ययन अनुगमन	पटक	1				500		500
8	आगलागी नियन्त्रणकार्यका लागि युवा परिचालन	वर्ष	5	30	30	30	30	30	150
9	अग्नी रेखा निर्माण तथा सरसफाई	किमि	20	200	200	200	200	200	1000
10	वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	आ.अ.	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	पटक	1					100	100
12	सामुदायिक वनको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	आ.अ.	2	50			50		100
13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
14	घाईते र अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार	संख्या	1		100				100
15	सामुदायिक वनमा अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	3		150	150		150	450
16	जडिबुटी चोरी तस्करी नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
17	यार्सागुम्बा संकलन क्षेत्रमा क्याम्प व्यवस्थापन तथा सरसफाई	पटक	5	150	200	200	250	250	250
	जम्मा			1685	2035	1935	2485	1685	9025
ख)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण	बटा	1			2500			2500
2	काठेपुल निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2	250				200	450
3	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2				500	300	800
4	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	बटा	1					400	400
5	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2			500	200		700
6	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	कि.मि.	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	सामुदायिक सौचालय निर्माण	बटा	1		300				300

8	सामुदायिक सौचालय मर्मत	बटा	1			150			150
9	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल तथा गोलघर निर्माण	पटक	1				500		500
10	उपभोक्ता समितिको गेट निर्माण	पटक	1	250					250
11	मन्दिर गुम्बा मर्मत सम्भार	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
	जम्मा			650	400	3250	1300	1000	6600
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	दाँते ओखर र जैतुनको नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2	0	50			100	150
2	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1					150	150
3	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	बटा	1		100				100
4	डालेचुकको जुस बनाउने र बजारीकरण गर्ने तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
छ	स्याउको जाम तथा जुस बनाउने तालिम र बजारीकरण	पटक	1	200					200
ट	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
7	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1			100			100
8	च्याउ खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
9	स्थानिय हयन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1					100	100
10	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		250				250
11	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	150					150
12	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
13	मोटर साईकल र गाडी मर्मत सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
14	तरकारी खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				200		200
15	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
16	माहुरी पालन सम्बन्धी तालिम तथा अनुदान	पटक	1					150	150

17	ओखर र जैतुन खेती सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
18	आरुको तेल पेल्ले मसिन खरिद र तालिम	बटा	1					300	300
19	वन व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	2		150			150	300
	जम्मा			550	750	500	300	950	3050
घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	यार्सागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरूलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	1				100		100
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	बटा	10	50	50	50	100	100	350
4	वातावरणीय प्रदुषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				50		50
5	विश्व वातावरण दिवस समारोह	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
6	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	होर्डिड बोर्ड, सुचना बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	जना	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
8	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
9	पोस्टर पम्पलेट तयारी र प्रकाशन	संख्या	1		100				100
10	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
11	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरोकारवालहरू संग अन्तर्क्रिया गोष्ठी	पटक	3		50	75		100	225
12	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहहरूलाई तालिम	पटक	2		100			100	200
13	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	पटक	3		10	20		20	50
14	धामी झांक्रो र लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे तालिम	पटक	2	50			75		125
15	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	पटक	1					200	200
16	वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रणका लागि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125

17	रेड पाण्डा हिउँचितुवा र कस्तुरी मृग संरक्षण सम्बन्धि जनचेतनामुलक कार्यक्रम	पटक	3	100		100		100	300
	जम्मा			610	720	655	735	1030	3750
ड)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	1	100	150	200	250	300	1000
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	1	250	250	250	250	250	1250
	जम्मा			350	400	450	500	550	2250
	कूल जम्मा रु			3845	4305	6790	5320	5215	25475

त्रिपुरासुन्दरी मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष (रकम रु हजारमा)					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	नर्सरी निर्माण तथा विरुवा उत्पादन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
2	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
3	मध्यवर्ती वन क्षेत्रमा वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	60	120	120	120	120	120	600
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2		400		500		900
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	300		400			700
7	सामुदायिक वनमा रेडपाण्डा लगाएतका वन्यजन्तुको अध्ययन अनुगमन	पटक	1				500		500
8	आगलागी नियन्त्रणकार्यका लागि युवा परिचालन	वर्ष	5	30	30	30	30	30	150
9	अग्नी रेखा निर्माण तथा सरसफाई	किमि	20	200	200	200	200	200	1000
10	वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	आ.अ.	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	पटक	1					100	100
12	सामुदायिक वनको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	आ.अ.	2	50			50		100

13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
14	घाईते र अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार	संख्या	1		100				100
15	सामुदायिक वनमा अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	3		150	150		150	450
16	जडिबुटी चोरी तस्करी नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
17	यार्सागुम्बा संकलन क्षेत्रमा क्याम्प व्यवस्थापन तथा सरसफाई	पटक	5	150	200	200	250	250	250
	जम्मा			1685	2035	1935	2485	1685	9025
ख)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण	बटा	1		2500				2500
2	काठेपुल निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2	250				200	450
3	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2				500	300	800
4	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	बटा	1					400	400
5	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2			500	200		700
6	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	कि.मि.	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	सामुदायिक सौचालय निर्माण	बटा	1		300				300
8	सामुदायिक सौचालय मर्मत	बटा	1			150			150
9	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल तथा गोलघर निर्माण	पटक	1				500		500
10	उपभोक्ता समितिको गेट निर्माण	पटक	1	250					250
11	मन्दिर गुम्बा मर्मत सम्भार	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
	जम्मा			650	2900	750	1300	1000	6600
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	दाँते ओखर र जैतुनको नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2	0	50			100	150
2	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1					150	150
3	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	बटा	1		100				100

4	डालेचुकको जुस बनाउने र बजारीकरण गर्ने तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
5	स्याउको जाम तथा जुस बनाउने तालिम र बजारीकरण	पटक	1	200					200
6	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
7	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1			100			100
8	च्याउ खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
9	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1					100	100
10	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		250				250
11	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	150					150
12	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
13	मोटर साईकल र गाडी मर्मत सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
14	तरकारी खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				200		200
15	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
16	माहुरी पालन सम्बन्धी तालिम तथा अनुदान	पटक	1					150	150
17	ओखर र जैतुन खेती सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
18	आरुको तेल पेलने मसिन खरिद र तालिम	बटा	1					300	300
19	वन व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	2		150			150	300
	जम्मा			550	750	500	300	950	3050
घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	यार्सागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरुलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	1				100		100
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	बटा	10	50	50	50	100	100	350

4	वातावरणीय प्रदूषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				50		50
5	विश्व वातावरण दिवश समारोह	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
6	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	होर्डिड बोर्ड, सुचना बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	जना	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
8	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
9	पोस्टर पम्पलेट तयारी र प्रकाशन	संख्या	1		100				100
10	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
11	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरोकारवालहरु संग अन्तर्क्रिया गोष्ठी	पटक	3		50	75		100	225
12	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहहरुलाई तालिम	पटक	2		100			100	200
13	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	पटक	3		10	20		20	50
14	धामी झांक्रि र लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे तालिम	पटक	2	50			75		125
15	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	पटक	1					200	200
16	वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रणका लागि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
17	रेड पाण्डा हिउँचितुवा र कस्तुरी मृग संरक्षण सम्बन्धि जनचेतनामुलक कार्यक्रम	पटक	3	100		100		100	300
	जम्मा			610	720	655	735	1030	3750
ड)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	1	100	150	200	250	300	1000
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	1	250	250	250	250	250	1250
	जम्मा			350	400	450	500	550	2250
	कूल जम्मा रु			3845	6805	4290	5320	5215	25475

महादेव मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष (रकम रु हजारमा)					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	नर्सरी निर्माण तथा विरुवा उत्पादन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
2	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
3	मध्यवर्ती वन क्षेत्रमा वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	60	120	120	120	120	120	600
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामग्री खरिद	पटक	2		400		500		900
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामग्री खरिद	पटक	2	300		400			700
7	सामुदायिक वनमा रेडपाण्डा लगाएतका वन्यजन्तुको अध्ययन अनुगमन	पटक	1				500		500
8	आगलागी नियन्त्रणकार्यका लागि युवा परिचालन	वर्ष	5	30	30	30	30	30	150
9	अग्नी रेखा निर्माण तथा सरसफाई	किमि	20	200	200	200	200	200	1000
10	वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	आ.अ.	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	पटक	1					100	100
12	सामुदायिक वनको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	आ.अ.	2	50			50		100
13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
14	घाईते र अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार	संख्या	1		100				100
15	सामुदायिक वनमा अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	3		150	150		150	450
16	जडिबुटी चोरी तस्करी नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
17	यार्सागुम्बा संकलन क्षेत्रमा क्याम्प व्यवस्थापन तथा सरसफाई	पटक	5	150	200	200	250	250	250
	जम्मा			1685	2035	1935	2485	1685	9025
ख)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण	बटा	1	2500					2500
2	काठेपुल निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2	250				200	450

3	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2				500	300	800
4	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	बटा	1					400	400
5	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2			500	200		700
6	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	कि.मि.	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	सामुदायिक सौचालय निर्माण	बटा	1		300				300
8	सामुदायिक सौचालय मर्मत	बटा	1			150			150
9	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल तथा गोलघर निर्माण	पटक	1				500		500
10	उपभोक्ता समितिको गेट निर्माण	पटक	1	250					250
11	मन्दिर गुम्बा मर्मत सम्भार	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
	जम्मा			3150	400	750	1300	1000	6600
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	दाँते ओखर र जैतुनको नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2	0	50			100	150
2	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1					150	150
3	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	बटा	1		100				100
4	डालेचुकको जुस बनाउने र बजारीकरण गर्ने तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
5	स्याउको जाम तथा जुस बनाउने तालिम र बजारीकरण	पटक	1	200					200
6	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
7	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1			100			100
8	च्याउ खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
9	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1					100	100
10	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		250				250
11	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	150					150
12	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		100				100

13	मोटर साईकल र गाडी मर्मत सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
14	तरकारी खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				200		200
15	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
16	माहुरी पालन सम्बन्धी तालिम तथा अनुदान	पटक	1					150	150
17	ओखर र जैतुन खेती सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
18	आरुको तेल पेलने मसिन खरिद र तालिम	बटा	1					300	300
19	वन व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	2		150			150	300
	जम्मा			550	750	500	300	950	3050
घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	यासागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरुलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	1				100		100
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	बटा	10	50	50	50	100	100	350
4	वातावरणीय प्रदुषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				50		50
5	विश्व वातावरण दिवश समारोह	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
6	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	होर्डिड बोर्ड, सुचना बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	जना	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
8	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
9	पोस्टर पम्पलेट तयारी र प्रकाशन	संख्या	1		100				100
10	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
11	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरोकारवालहरु संग अन्तर्क्रिया गोष्ठी	पटक	3		50	75		100	225
12	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहहरुलाई तालिम	पटक	2		100			100	200

13	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	पटक	3		10	20		20	50
14	धामी झांकी र लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे तालिम	पटक	2	50			75		125
15	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	पटक	1					200	200
16	वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रणका लागि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
17	रेड पाण्डा हिउँचितुवा र कस्तुरी मृग संरक्षण सम्बन्धि जनचेतनामुलक कार्यक्रम	पटक	3	100		100		100	300
	जम्मा			610	720	655	735	1030	3750
ङ)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	1	100	150	200	250	300	1000
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	1	250	250	250	250	250	1250
	जम्मा			350	400	450	500	550	2250
	कूल जम्मा रु			6345	4305	4290	5320	5215	25475

देवती मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष (रकम रु हजारमा)					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	नर्सरी निर्माण तथा विरुवा उत्पादन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
2	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
3	मध्यवर्ती वन क्षेत्रमा वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	60	120	120	120	120	120	600
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2		400		500		900
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	300		400			700
7	सामुदायिक वनमा रेडपाण्डा लगाएतका वन्यजन्तुको अध्ययन अनुगमन	पटक	1				500		500

8	आगलागी नियन्त्रणकार्यका लागि युवा परिचालन	वर्ष	5	30	30	30	30	30	150
9	अग्नी रेखा निर्माण तथा सरसफाई	किमि	20	200	200	200	200	200	1000
10	वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	आ.अ.	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	पटक	1					100	100
12	सामुदायिक वनको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	आ.अ.	2	50			50		100
13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
14	घाईते र अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार	संख्या	1		100				100
15	सामुदायिक वनमा अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	3		150	150		150	450
16	जडिबुटी चोरी तस्करी नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
17	यार्सागुम्बा संकलन क्षेत्रमा क्याम्प व्यवस्थापन तथा सरसफाई	पटक	5	150	200	200	250	250	250
	जम्मा			1685	2035	1935	2485	1685	9025
ख)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण	बटा	1		2500				2500
2	काठेपुल निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2	250				200	450
3	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2				500	300	800
4	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	बटा	1					400	400
5	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2			500	200		700
6	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	कि.मि.	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	सामुदायिक सौचालय निर्माण	बटा	1		300				300
8	सामुदायिक सौचालय मर्मत	बटा	1			150			150
9	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल तथा गोलघर निर्माण	पटक	1				500		500
10	उपभोक्ता समितिको गेट निर्माण	पटक	1	250					250
11	मन्दिर गुम्बा मर्मत सम्भार	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
	जम्मा			650	2900	750	1300	1000	6600

ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	दाँते ओखर र जैतुनको नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2	0	50			100	150
2	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1					150	150
3	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	बटा	1		100				100
4	डालेचुकको जुस बनाउने र बजारीकरण गर्ने तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
5	स्याउको जाम तथा जुस बनाउने तालिम र बजारीकरण	पटक	1	200					200
6	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
7	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1			100			100
8	च्याउ खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
9	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1					100	100
10	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		250				250
11	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	150					150
12	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
13	मोटर साईकल र गाडी मर्मत सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
14	तरकारी खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				200		200
15	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
16	माहुरी पालन सम्बन्धी तालिम तथा अनुदान	पटक	1					150	150
17	ओखर र जैतुन खेती सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
18	आरुको तेल पेलने मसिन खरिद र तालिम	बटा	1					300	300
19	वन व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	2		150			150	300
	जम्मा			550	750	500	300	950	3050

घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	यार्सागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरूलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	1				100		100
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खान्डो निर्माण	बटा	10	50	50	50	100	100	350
4	वातावरणीय प्रदूषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				50		50
5	विश्व वातावरण दिवस समारोह	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
6	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	होर्डिड बोर्ड, सुचना बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	जना	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
8	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
9	पोस्टर पम्पलेट तयारी र प्रकाशन	संख्या	1		100				100
10	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
11	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरोकारवालहरु संग अन्तर्क्रिया गोष्ठी	पटक	3		50	75		100	225
12	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहहरूलाई तालिम	पटक	2		100			100	200
13	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	पटक	3		10	20		20	50
14	धामी झांक्री र लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे तालिम	पटक	2	50			75		125
15	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	पटक	1					200	200
16	वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रणका लागि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
17	रेड पाण्डा हिउँचितुवा र कस्तुरी मृग संरक्षण सम्बन्धि जनचेतनामुलक कार्यक्रम	पटक	3	100		100		100	300
	जम्मा			610	720	655	735	1030	3750
ङ)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	1	100	150	200	250	300	1000

2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	1	250	250	250	250	250	1250
	जम्मा			350	400	450	500	550	2250
	कुल जम्मा रु			3845	6805	4290	5320	5215	25475

देवी मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष (रकम रु हजारमा)					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	नर्सरी निर्माण तथा विरुवा उत्पादन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
2	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
3	मध्यवर्ती वन क्षेत्रमा वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	60	120	120	120	120	120	600
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2		400		500		900
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	300		400			700
7	सामुदायिक वनमा रेडपाण्डा लगाएतका वन्यजन्तुको अध्ययन अनुगमन	पटक	1				500		500
8	आगलागी नियन्त्रणकार्यका लागि युवा परिचालन	वर्ष	5	30	30	30	30	30	150
9	अग्नी रेखा निर्माण तथा सरसफाई	किमि	20	200	200	200	200	200	1000
10	वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	आ.अ.	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	पटक	1					100	100
12	सामुदायिक वनको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	आ.अ.	2	50			50		100
13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
14	घाईते र अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार	संख्या	1		100				100
15	सामुदायिक वनमा अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	3		150	150		150	450
16	जडिबुटी चोरी तस्करी नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500

17	यासागुम्बा संकलन क्षेत्रमा क्याम्प व्यवस्थापन तथा सरसफाई	पटक	5	150	200	200	250	250	250
	जम्मा			1685	2035	1935	2485	1685	9025
ख)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन मर्मत	बटा	1					500	500
2	काठेपुल निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2	250				200	450
3	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2				500	300	800
4	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	बटा	1					400	400
5	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2			500	200		700
6	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	कि.मि.	20	200	200	200	200	200	1000
7	सामुदायिक सौचालय निर्माण	बटा	1		300				300
8	सामुदायिक सौचालय मर्मत	बटा	1			150			150
9	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल तथा गोलघर निर्माण	पटक	1				500		500
10	उपभोक्ता समितिको गेट निर्माण	पटक	1	250					250
11	मन्दिर गुम्बा मर्मत सम्भार	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
	जम्मा			750	500	850	1400	1600	5100
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	दाँते ओखर र जैतुनको नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2	0	50			100	150
2	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1					150	150
3	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	बटा	1		100				100
4	डालेचुकको जुस बनाउने र बजारीकरण गर्ने तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
5	स्याउको जाम तथा जुस बनाउने तालिम र बजारीकरण	पटक	1	200					200
6	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
7	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1			100			100

8	च्याउ खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
9	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1					100	100
10	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		250				250
11	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	150					150
12	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
13	मोटर साईकल र गाडी मर्मत सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
14	तरकारी खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				200		200
15	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
16	माहुरी पालन सम्बन्धी तालिम तथा अनुदान	पटक	1					150	150
17	ओखर र जैतुन खेती सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
18	आरुको तेल पेलने मसिन खरिद र तालिम	बटा	1					300	300
19	वन व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	3		150		150	150	450
	जम्मा			550	750	500	450	950	3200
घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	यासागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरुलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	1				100		100
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	बटा	10	50	50	50	100	100	350
4	वातावरणीय प्रदुषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				50		50
5	विश्व वातावरण दिवश समारोह	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
6	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	होर्डिड बोर्ड, सुचना बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	जना	5	10	10	10	10	10	50

8	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
9	पोस्टर पम्पलेट तयारी र प्रकाशन	संख्या	1		100				100
10	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
11	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरोकारवालहरु संग अन्तर्क्रिया गोष्ठी	पटक	3		50	75		100	225
12	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहहरुलाई तालिम	पटक	2		100			100	200
13	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	पटक	3		10	20		20	50
14	धामी झांकी र लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे तालिम	पटक	2	50			75		125
15	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	पटक	1					200	200
16	वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रणका लागि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
17	रेड पाण्डा हिउँचितुवा र कस्तुरी मृग संरक्षण सम्बन्धि जनचेतनामुलक कार्यक्रम	पटक	3	100		100		100	300
	जम्मा			610	720	655	735	1030	3750
ड)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	1	100	150	200	250	300	1000
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	1	250	250	250	250	250	1250
	जम्मा			350	400	450	500	550	2250
	कूल जम्मा रु			3945	4405	4390	5570	5815	24125

फोकसगुण्डो मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	वन्यजन्तु चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	5	250	300	400	500	600	2050

2	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण स्वीप अपरेशन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
3	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	बटा	2		500			500	1000
4	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2			250		250	500
5	आगलागी नियन्त्रणकार्यका लागि युवा परिचालन	पटक	5	250	250	300	300	300	1400
6	अग्नी रेखा निर्माण र ढडेलो व्यवस्थान कार्यक्रम	कि.मि.	25	500	500	500	500	500	2500
7	साना जलविद्युत मर्मत सम्भार सहयोग	पटक	2		500		500		1000
8	यासागुम्बा संकलन सिजनमा गस्ती परिचालन तथा क्याम्पको व्यवस्थापन	पटक	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
9	यासागुम्बा संकलन क्षेत्रमा प्लास्टिकको अस्थायी सौचालय निर्माण	बटा	20	200	200	200	200	200	1000
10	पानी मुहान संरक्षण तथा सुधार	स्थान	1			400			400
11	सञ्चार माध्यम बाट संरक्षण चेतनामुलक प्रचार प्रसार	आ.अ.	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
12	डडेलो व्यवस्थापन - योजना तयार, तालिम, सामान खरिद आदी)	पटक	2			300		200	500
13	वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	आ.अ.	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
14	भूक्षय नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम	आ.अ.	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
15	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	बटा	1				200		200
16	घाईते तथा अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार कार्य	बटा	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
17	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	10	250	250	250	250	250	1250
18	कस्तुरी मृग सम्बन्धि अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	1			500			500
19	हिउँचितुवा सम्बन्धि क्यामरा ट्यापिङ प्रवधि बाट अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	2		500			500	1000
20	हिउँचितुवा आहारा प्रजाति नाउर सम्बन्धि अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
21	ट्रेकिङ रुटमा चिया पसल व्यवस्थापन र अनुगमन	पटक	5	150	150	150	150	150	750
22	सार्वजनिक सौचालय निर्माण	बटा	3	300		300		300	900

23	सार्वजनिक सौचालय मर्मत	बटा	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
24	जैविक विविधता सम्बन्धी स्थायी स्याम्पल प्लटको स्थापना र अनुगमन	पटक	5	300	300	300	300	300	1500
	जम्मा			4100	5350	5750	4800	5950	25950
ख)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन वा समितिको कार्यालय भवन निर्माण	बटा	1		3000				3000
2	सामुदायिक भवन मर्मत	पटक	1					400	400
3	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	पटक	1			700			700
4	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	1		600		300		900
5	परम्परागत ज्ञानको संरक्षणका लागि म्युजियम तयारी र निर्माण	बटा	1			1000			1000
6	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल निर्माण	बटा	2		800			800	1600
7	पर्यटकका लागि काठको भ्युटावर निर्माण	बटा	2		300			300	600
8	काठेपुल निर्माण	बटा	5	300	300	350	350	400	1700
9	काठेपुल मर्मत	बटा	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
10	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण	बटा	1			300			300
11	सामुदायिक खानेपानी मर्मत	बटा	2		200			200	400
12	क्याम्प साईट निर्माण तथा मर्मत सहयोग	बटा	3	200		200	200		600
13	मन्दिर गुम्बा मर्मत सम्भार	बटा	10	300	300	300	300	300	1500
14	गोरेटो तथा घोडेढो बाटो मर्मत	कि.मि.	25	500	500	500	500	500	2500
15	पानीघट्ट निर्माण	बटा	2		150			150	300
16	पानीघट्ट मर्मत	बटा	2	100			100		200
17	मानव वन्यवन्तु न्यनिकरणका लागि पुश विमा कार्यक्रम सहयोग	पटक	2		500			500	1000

18	पशुधन क्षति न्युनिकरणका लागि गोठ सुधार कार्यक्रम	बटा	3		500	500	500		1500
19	आम्ची अस्पताललाई सहयोग	पटक	2	300		500			800
	जम्मा			1900	7350	4550	2450	3750	20000
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								0
1	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	2	150			150		300
2	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	बटा	1			400			400
3	होटेल तथा होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2		250		300		550
4	स्याउको जाम तथा जुस बनाउने तालिम र बजारीकरण	पटक	2	250				300	550
5	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1		250				250
6	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	बटा	2	200			200		400
7	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्लाफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1					400	400
8	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	2		400			400	800
9	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1					150	150
10	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
11	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1		200				200
12	वन्यजन्तुबाट चौपायालाई हुने क्षति न्युनिकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				150		150
13	हिउँचिनुवा संरक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरूलाई वन्यजन्तु अनुगमन सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	1			150			150
14	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समितिलाई गस्ती सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	1		150				150
15	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिलाई वन संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1				150		150
16	समुदायलाई स्याउको जुस बनाउने मसिन खरिद सहयोग	पटक	1			500			500
17	आम्चि सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	1		500				500
	जम्मा			600	1750	1250	950	1250	5800

घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	1		50				50
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरूलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	2			100		200	300
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	बटा	10	50	50	50	50	50	250
4	यासागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
5	वातावरणीय प्रदूषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	2			50		50	100
6	विश्व वातावरण दिवस समारोह	पटक	5	60	60	60	60	60	300
7	विश्व सिमसार दिवस समारोह	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
8	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	जना	10		50	50			100
9	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
10	आमा समुहलाई अनौपचारिक शिक्षा सहयोग कार्यक्रम	संख्या	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
11	ईको क्लब सचेतना तथा स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	3	75		75		75	225
12	हिउँदे स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
13	हिउँचितुवा दिवस समारोह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
14	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि पोस्टर पम्पलेट छपाई र वितरण	पटक	1		100				100
15	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि होर्डिड बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	बटा	10	20	20	20	20	20	100
16	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	बटा	1			500			500
	जम्मा			605	730	1305	530	855	4025
ङ)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	5	60	60	60	60	60	300
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	5	300	300	400	400	400	1800
	जम्मा			360	360	460	460	460	2100

	कुल जम्मा रु			7565	15540	13315	9190	12265	57875
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मुकपोरोड मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	वार्षिक वर्ष					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	उपल्लो डोल्पामा सुहाँउदो प्रजातिको नर्सरी विरुवा तयारी	पटक	5	300	350	400	450	500	2000
2	उपल्लो डोल्पामा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
3	वन्यजन्तु चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	5	250	300	350	450	500	1850
4	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण स्वीप अपरेशन	पटक	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	बटा	2		500		500		1000
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	500		700			1200
7	यार्सागुम्बा संकलन सिजनमा गस्ती परिचालन तथा क्याम्पको व्यवस्थापन	पटक	5	700	700	750	800	850	3800
8	यार्सागुम्बा संकलन सिजनमा प्लास्टिकको अस्थायी सौचालय निर्माण	बटा	25	500	500	500	500	500	2500
9	मानव वन्यजन्तु दध्दन्द न्यनिकरणका लागि सुधारिएको गोठ निर्माण	पटक	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
10	मानव वन्यजन्तु न्यनिकरणका लागि पुश विमा कार्यक्रम सहयोग	पटक	5	250	250	300	400	500	1700
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	बटा	1	250					250
12	घाईते तथा अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार कार्य	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
14	ब्वँसो सम्बन्धि अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	1			1000			1000
15	हिउँचिनुवा सम्बन्धि क्यामरा ट्यापिड प्रवधि बाट अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	2		1000			1000	2000

16	हिउँचितुवा आहारा प्रजाति नाउर सम्बन्धि अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
17	ट्रेकिङ रुटमा चिया पसल व्यवस्थापन र अनुगमन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
18	सार्वजनिक सौचालय निर्माण	बटा	3		300	300		400	1000
19	सार्वजनिक सौचालय मर्मत	बटा	5	150	150	150	150	150	750
20	संरक्षण सामाग्री तथा उपकरण खरिद क्यामेरा, जिपिएस आदि	प्याकेज	1					500	500
21	हिउँचितुवा आहारा प्रजाति नाउर संरक्षणका लागि चरिचरण व्यवस्थापन	प्याकेज	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
22	जडिबुटी अध्ययन सम्बन्धि स्थायी नमुना प्लटको स्थापना र अध्ययन	प्याकेज	300	300	300	300	300	300	1500
23	नाउरका लागि बासस्थान व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रम	प्याकेज	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	जम्मा			7850	9000	9400	8200	9850	44300
ख)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन वा समितिको कार्यालय भवन निर्माण	बटा	1		3000				3000
2	सामुदायिक भवन मर्मत	बटा	1					500	500
3	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	पटक	1			500			500
4	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	1		1000		700		1700
5	परम्परागत ज्ञानको संरक्षणका लागि म्युजियम तयारी र निर्माण	बटा	1					1000	1000
6	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल निर्माण	बटा	2		1000		1000		2000
7	काठेपुल निर्माण	बटा	3		500		500	500	1500
8	काठेपुल मर्मत	बटा	2	350		350			700
9	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण	बटा	1				1500		1500
10	सामुदायिक खानेपानी मर्मत	बटा	1		250				250
11	क्याम्प साईट निर्माण	बटा	2			1500		1500	3000
12	क्याम्प साईट मर्मत सहयोग	बटा	3	500	500		500		1500

13	मन्दिर गुम्बा मर्मत सम्भार	बटा	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
14	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	कि.मि.	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
15	पानीघट्ट निर्माण	बटा	1		500				500
16	पानीघट्ट मर्मत	बटा	1					250	250
	जम्मा			1950	7850	3450	5300	4850	23400
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	2	250				150	400
2	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	बटा	2		450			400	850
3	होटेल तथा होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2	500			250		750
4	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1	250					250
5	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	बटा	1		500				500
6	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	3	0		500	500	500	1500
7	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	5	300	100	100	100	100	700
8	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100	100	200	200	200	800
9	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	2	50		50			100
10	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	1000			500		1500
11	वन्यजन्तुबाट चौपायालाई हुने क्षति न्युनिकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	50					50
12	हिउँचितुवा संरक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरुलाई वन्यजन्तु अनुगमन सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	1		600				600
13	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समितिलाई गस्ती सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	5	250	250	250	300	300	1350
14	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिलाई वन संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	3		200	200		300	700
15	अन्य वैकल्पिक जिविकोपार्जन सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	2	500				500	1000

16	बेमौसमी तरकारी खेती तथा ग्रेन हाउस निर्माण सहयोग	पटक	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	जम्मा			3750	2700	1800	2350	2950	13550
घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	2		200			200	400
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरूलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	2	300				300	600
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	बटा	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
4	यासागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	150	150	150	150	150	750
5	वातावरणीय प्रदुषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
6	विश्व वातावरण दिवस समारोह	पटक	5	60	60	60	60	60	300
7	अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय पर्वतिय दिवस	पटक	5	60	60	60	60	60	300
8	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	जना	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
9	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
10	आमा समुहलाई अनौपचारिक शिक्षा सहयोग कार्यक्रम	संख्या	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
11	ईको क्लब सचेतना तथा स्कूल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	300	300	300	300	300	1500
12	हिउँचितुवा दिवस समारोह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
13	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि पोस्टर पम्पलेट छपाई र वितरण	पटक	2		250			250	500
14	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि होर्डिङ बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	बटा	10	50	50	50	50	50	250
15	मध्यवर्ती उपभोक्ता समिति क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	बटा	1		500				500
	जम्मा			1480	2130	1180	1280	1930	8000
ङ)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	5	120	120	130	150	160	680

	जम्मा			170	170	180	200	210	930
	कूल जम्मा रु			15200	21850	16010	17330	19790	90180

बुद्ध मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	उपल्लो डोल्पामा सुहाँउदो प्रजातिको नर्सरी विरुवा तयारी	पटक	5	300	350	400	450	500	2000
2	उपल्लो डोल्पामा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
3	वन्यजन्तु चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	5	250	300	350	450	500	1850
4	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण स्वीप अपरेशन	पटक	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	बटा	2		500		500		1000
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	500		700			1200
7	यासागुम्बा संकलन सिजनमा गस्ती परिचालन तथा क्याम्पको व्यवस्थापन	पटक	5	700	700	750	800	850	3800
8	यासागुम्बा संकलन क्षेत्रमा प्लास्टिकको अस्थायी शौचालय निर्माण	बटा	25	500	500	500	500	500	2500
9	मानव वन्यजन्तु ध्दन्द न्यनिकरणका लागि सुधारिएको गोठ निर्माण	पटक	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
10	मानव वन्यजन्तु न्यनिकरणका लागि पुश विमा कार्यक्रम सहयोग	पटक	5	250	250	300	400	500	1700
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	बटा	1	250					250
12	घाईते तथा अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार कार्य	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
14	ब्याँसो सम्बन्धि अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	1			1000			1000

15	हिउँचितुवा सम्बन्धि क्यामरा ट्यापिङ प्रवधि बाट अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	2		1000			1000	2000
16	हिउँचितुवा आहारा प्रजाति नाउर सम्बन्धि अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
17	ट्रेकिङ रुटमा चिया पसल व्यवस्थापन र अनुगमन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
18	सार्वजनिक सौचालय निर्माण	बटा	3		300	300		400	1000
19	सार्वजनिक सौचालय मर्मत	बटा	5	150	150	150	150	150	750
20	संरक्षण सामाग्री तथा उपकरण खरिद क्यामेरा, जिपिएस आदि	प्याकेज	1					500	500
21	हिउँचितुवा आहारा प्रजाति नाउर संरक्षणका लागि चरिचरण व्यवस्थापन	प्याकेज	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
22	जडिबुटी अध्ययन सम्बन्धि स्थायी नमुना प्लटको स्थापना र अध्ययन	प्याकेज	300	300	300	300	300	300	1500
23	नाउरका लागि बासस्थान व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रम	प्याकेज	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	जम्मा			7850	9000	9400	8200	9850	44300
ख)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन वा समितिको कार्यालय भवन निर्माण	बटा	1		3000				3000
2	सामुदायिक भवन मर्मत	बटा	1					500	500
3	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	पटक	1			500			500
4	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	1		1000		700		1700
5	पराम्परागत ज्ञानको संरक्षणका लागि म्यूजियम तयारी र निर्माण	बटा	1					1000	1000
6	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल निर्माण	बटा	2		1000		1000		2000
7	काठेपुल निर्माण	बटा	3		500		500	500	1500
8	काठेपुल मर्मत	बटा	2	350		350			700
9	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण	बटा	1				1500		1500
10	सामुदायिक खानेपानी मर्मत	बटा	1		250				250
11	क्याम्प साईट निर्माण	बटा	2			1500		1500	3000

12	क्याम्प साईट मर्मत सहयोग	बटा	3	500	500		500		1500
13	मन्दिर गुम्बा मर्मत सम्भार	बटा	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
14	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	कि.मि.	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
15	पानीघट्ट निर्माण	बटा	1		500				500
16	पानीघट्ट मर्मत	बटा	1					250	250
17	आम्ची अस्पताललाई सहयोग	पटक	5	300	300	300	400	400	1700
18	समिति भवन र स्कूललाई सोलार सेट सहयोग	बटा	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	जम्मा			2750	8650	3450	6200	5750	26800
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	2	250				150	400
2	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	बटा	2		450			400	850
3	होटेल तथा होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2	500			250		750
4	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1	250					250
5	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	बटा	1		500				500
6	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	3	0		500	500	500	1500
7	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	5	300	100	100	100	100	700
8	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100	100	200	200	200	800
9	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	2	50		50			100
10	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	1000			500		1500
11	वन्यजन्तुबाट चौपायालाई हुने क्षति न्युनिकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	50					50
12	हिउँचिनुवा संरक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरूलाई वन्यजन्तु अनुगमन सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	1		600				600
13	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समितिलाई गस्ती सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	5	250	250	250	300	300	1350

14	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिलाई वन संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	3		200	200		300	700
15	अन्य वैकल्पिक जिविकोपार्जन सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	2	500				500	1000
16	बेमौसमी तरकारी खेती तथा ग्रिन हाउस निर्माण सहयोग	पटक	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	जम्मा			3750	2700	1800	2350	2950	13550
घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	2		200			200	400
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरूलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	2	300				300	600
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	बटा	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
4	यासागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	150	150	150	150	150	750
5	वातावरणीय प्रदूषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
6	विश्व वातावरण दिवस समारोह	पटक	5	60	60	60	60	60	300
7	अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय पर्वतिय दिवस	पटक	5	60	60	60	60	60	300
8	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	जना	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
9	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
10	आमा समुहलाई अनौपचारिक शिक्षा सहयोग कार्यक्रम	प्याकेज	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
11	ईको क्लब सचेतना तथा स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	300	300	300	300	300	1500
12	हिउँचिनुवा दिवस समारोह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
13	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि पोस्टर पम्पलेट छपाई र वितरण	पटक	2		250			250	500
14	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि होर्डिङ बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	बटा	10	50	50	50	50	50	250
15	मध्यवर्ती उपभोक्ता समिति क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	बटा	1		500				500
	जम्मा			1480	2130	1180	1280	1930	8000
ङ)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								

1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	5	120	120	130	150	160	680
	जम्मा			170	170	180	200	210	930
	कूल जम्मा रु			16000	22650	16010	18230	20690	93580

न्यासम्भा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	उपल्लो डोल्पामा सुहाँउदो प्रजातिको नर्सरी विरुवा तयारी	पटक	5	300	350	400	450	500	2000
2	उपल्लो डोल्पामा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
3	वन्यजन्तु चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	5	250	300	350	450	500	1850
4	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण स्वीप अपरेशन	पटक	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	बटा	2		500		500		1000
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	500		700			1200
7	यासागुम्बा संकलन सिजनमा गस्ती परिचालन तथा क्याम्पको व्यवस्थापन	पटक	5	700	700	750	800	850	3800
8	यासागुम्बा संकलन क्षेत्रमा प्लास्टिकको अस्थायी शौचालय निर्माण	बटा	25	500	500	500	500	500	2500
9	मानव वन्यजन्तु द्धन्द न्यनिकरणका लागि सुधारिएको गोठ निर्माण	पटक	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
10	मानव वन्यजन्तु न्यनिकरणका लागि पुश विमा कार्यक्रम सहयोग	पटक	5	250	250	300	400	500	1700
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	बटा	1				200		200
12	घाईते तथा अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार कार्य	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000

13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
14	ब्वॉसो सम्बन्धि अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	1			1000			1000
15	हिउँचितुवा सम्बन्धि क्यामरा ट्यापिङ प्रवधि बाट अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	2		1000			1000	2000
16	हिउँचितुवा आहारा प्रजाति नाउर सम्बन्धि अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
17	ट्रेकिङ रुटमा चिया पसल व्यवस्थापन र अनुगमन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
18	सार्वजनिक सौचालय निर्माण	बटा	3		300	300		400	1000
19	सार्वजनिक सौचालय मर्मत	बटा	5	150	150	150	150	150	750
20	संरक्षण सामाग्री तथा उपकरण खरिद क्यामेरा, जिपिएस आदि	प्याकेज	1					500	500
21	हिउँचितुवा आहारा प्रजाति नाउर संरक्षणका लागि चरिचरण व्यवस्थापन	प्याकेज	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
22	जडिबुटी अध्ययन सम्बन्धि स्थायी नमुना प्लटको स्थापना र अध्ययन	प्याकेज	300	300	300	300	300	300	1500
23	नाउरका लागि बासस्थान व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रम	प्याकेज	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	जम्मा			7600	9000	9400	8400	9850	44250
ब)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन वा समितिको कार्यालय भवन निर्माण	बटा	1		3000				3000
2	सामुदायिक भवन मर्मत	बटा	1					500	500
3	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	पटक	1			500			500
4	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	1		1000		700		1700
5	परम्परागत ज्ञानको संरक्षणका लागि म्यूजियम तयारी र निर्माण	बटा	1					1000	1000
6	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल निर्माण	बटा	2		1000		1000		2000
7	काठेपुल निर्माण	बटा	3		500		500	500	1500
8	काठेपुल मर्मत	बटा	2	350		350			700
9	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण	बटा	1				1500		1500

10	सामुदायिक खानेपानी मर्मत	बटा	1		250				250
11	क्याम्प साईट निर्माण	बटा	2			1500		1500	3000
12	क्याम्प साईट मर्मत सहयोग	बटा	3	500	500		500		1500
13	मन्दिर गुम्बा मर्मत सम्भार	बटा	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
14	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	कि.मि.	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
15	पानीघट्ट निर्माण	बटा	1		500				500
16	पानीघट्ट मर्मत	बटा	1					250	250
17	आम्ची अस्पताललाई सहयोग	पटक	5	250	250	300	300	300	1400
	जम्मा			1950	8100	3450	5600	5150	24250
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	2	250				150	400
2	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	बटा	2		450			400	850
3	होटेल तथा होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2	500			250		750
4	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1	250					250
5	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	बटा	1		500				500
6	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	3	0		500	500	500	1500
7	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	5	300	100	100	100	100	700
8	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100	100	200	200	200	800
9	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	2	50		50			100
10	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	1000			500		1500
11	वन्यजन्तुबाट चौपायालाई हुने क्षति न्युनिकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	50					50
12	हिउँचिनुवा संरक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरूलाई वन्यजन्तु अनुगमन सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	1		600				600

13	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समितिलाई गस्ती सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	5	250	250	250	300	300	1350
14	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिलाई वन संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	3		200	200		300	700
15	अन्य वैकल्पिक जिविकोपार्जन सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	2	500				500	1000
16	बेमौसमी तरकारी खेती तथा गिन हाउस निर्माण सहयोग	पटक	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	जम्मा			3750	2700	1800	2350	2950	13550
घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	2		200			200	400
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरूलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	2	300				300	600
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	बटा	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
4	यार्सागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	150	150	150	150	150	750
5	वातावरणीय प्रदूषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
6	विश्व वातावरण दिवस समारोह	पटक	5	60	60	60	60	60	300
7	अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय पर्वतिय दिवस	पटक	5	60	60	60	60	60	300
8	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	जना	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
9	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
10	आमा समुहलाई अनौपचारिक शिक्षा सहयोग कार्यक्रम	संख्या	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
11	ईको क्लब सचेतना तथा स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	300	300	300	300	300	1500
12	हिउँचितुवा दिवस समारोह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
13	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि पोस्टर पम्पलेट छपाई र वितरण	पटक	2		250			250	500
14	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि होर्डिङ बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	बटा	10	50	50	50	50	50	250
15	मध्यवर्ती उपभोक्ता समिति क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	बटा	1		500				500
	जम्मा			1480	2130	1180	1280	1930	8000

ड)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	5	120	120	130	150	160	680
	जम्मा			170	170	180	200	210	930
	कूल जम्मा रु			14950	22100	16010	17830	20090	90980

रिम्बोछे मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष (रकम रु हजारमा)					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	नर्सरी निर्माण तथा विरुवा उत्पादन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
2	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
3	मध्यवर्ती वन क्षेत्रमा वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	60	120	120	120	120	120	600
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि डेस जुता झोला लगाएतका सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2		400		500		900
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	300		400			700
7	सामुदायिक वनमा कस्तुरी मृग लगाएतका वन्यजन्तुको अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	1				500		500
8	आगलागी नियन्त्रणकार्यका लागि युवा परिचालन	वर्ष	5	30	30	30	30	30	150
9	अग्नी रेखा निर्माण तथा सरसफाई	किमि	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
10	वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	आ.अ.	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	वटा	1					100	100
12	सामुदायिक वनको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	वटा	2	50			50		100
13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
14	घाईते तथा अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार कार्य	संख्या	1		100				100

15	सामुदायिक वनमा अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण	पटक	3		150	150		150	450
16	जडिबुटी चोरी तस्करी नियन्त्रण	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
	जम्मा			1435	1735	1635	2135	1335	8275
ब)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन मर्मत	बटा	1		500				500
2	काठेपुल मर्मत	बटा	2	250				200	450
3	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2				500	300	800
4	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	बटा	1					400	400
5	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	2			500	200		700
6	गोरेटो तथा घोडेढो बाटो मर्मत	कि.मि.	10	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	सामुदायिक शौचालय निर्माण	बटा	1		300				300
8	सामुदायिक शौचालय मर्मत	बटा	1			150			150
9	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल तथा गोलघर निर्माण	बटा	1				500		500
10	उपभोक्ता समितिको गेट निर्माण	बटा	1	250					250
	जम्मा			600	900	750	1300	1000	4550
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	दाँते ओखर र जैतुनको नर्सरी व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2	0	50			100	150
2	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1					150	150
3	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	बटा	1		100				100
4	डालेचुकको जुस बनाउने र बजारीकरण गर्ने तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
5	स्याउको जाम तथा जुस बनाउने तालिम र बजारीकरण	पटक	1	200					200
6	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	पटक	1		100				100

7	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1			100			100
8	च्याउ खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
9	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1					100	100
10	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		250				250
11	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	150					150
12	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1		100				100
13	मोटर साईकल र गाडी मर्मत सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1			200			200
14	तरकारी खेती तथा बजारीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1				200		200
15	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
16	माहुरी पालन सम्बन्धी तालिम तथा अनुदान	पटक	1					150	150
17	ओखर र जैतुन खेती सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100					100
18	आरुको तेल पेल्ले मसिन खरिद र तालिम	बटा	1					300	300
19	वन व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	2		150			150	300
20	हिउँचितुवा संरक्षण समितिलाई तालिम	पटक	1				300		300
	जम्मा			550	750	500	600	950	3350
घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	यासागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरुलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामाग्रीहरु खरिद तथा वितरण	पटक	1				100		100
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	बटा	10	50	50	50	100	100	350
4	वातावरणीय प्रदुषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				50		50
5	विश्व वातावरण दिवश समारोह	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500

6	वन्यजन्तु सप्ताह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
7	होर्डड बोर्ड, सुचना बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	जना	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
8	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
9	पोस्टर पम्पलेट तयारी र प्रकाशन	संख्या	1		100				100
10	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
11	संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरोकारवालहरु संग अन्तर्क्रिया गोष्ठी	पटक	3		50	75		100	225
12	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई तालिम कार्यक्रम	पटक	2		100			100	200
13	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	पटक	3		10	20		20	50
14	धामी झांफ्री र लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे तालिम	पटक	2	50			75		125
15	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाइल तयारी	पटक	1					200	200
16	वन्यजन्तुको चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रणका लागि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	25	25	25	25	25	125
17	हिउँचितुवा र कस्तुरी मृग संरक्षण सम्बन्धि जनचेतनामुलक कार्यक्रम	पटक	3	100		100		100	300
	जम्मा			610	720	655	735	1030	3750
ड)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	1	100	150	200	250	300	1000
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	1	250	250	250	250	250	1250
	जम्मा			350	400	450	500	550	2250
	कूल जम्मा रु			3545	4505	3990	5270	4865	22175

छाँयानाथ मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिको पञ्चवर्षीय कार्यक्रम

क्र.स.	कृयाकलाप	ईकाई	लक्ष्य	वार्षिक वर्ष					जम्मा
				080-81	081-82	082-83	083-84	084-85	
क)	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
1	डोल्फु क्षेत्रमा सुहाँउदो प्रजातिको नर्सरी विरुवा तयारी	पटक	5	300	350	400	450	500	2000
2	डोल्फु क्षेत्रमा वृक्षारोपण तथा घेराबार	हेक्टर	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
3	वन्यजन्तु चोरीशिकार र अवैध गतिविधि नियन्त्रणका लागि गस्ती परिचालन	पटक	5	250	300	350	450	500	1850
4	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण स्वीप अपरेशन	पटक	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
5	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समुहलाई गस्ती परिचालनका लागि सामाग्री खरिद	बटा	2		500		500		1000
6	गस्ती अनुगमनका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री खरिद	पटक	2	500		700			1200
7	यार्सागुम्बा संकलन सिजनमा गस्ती परिचालन तथा क्याम्पको व्यवस्थापन	पटक	5	700	700	750	800	850	3800
8	यार्सागुम्बा संकलन क्षेत्रमा प्लास्टिकको अस्थायी शौचालय निर्माण	बटा	25	500	500	500	500	500	2500
9	मानव वन्यजन्तु दहन्द् न्यनिकरणका लागि सुधारिएको गोठ निर्माण	पटक	5	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
10	मानव वन्यवन्तु न्यनिकरणका लागि पुश विमा कार्यक्रम सहयोग	पटक	5	250	250	300	400	500	1700
11	उपभोक्ता समुहको विधान कार्ययोजना निर्माण तथा नविकरण	बटा	1				200		200
12	घाईते तथा अशक्त वन्यजन्तुको उद्धार कार्य	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
13	सरसफाई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन	पटक	10	500	500	500	500	500	2500
14	ब्वॉसो सम्बन्धि अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	1			1000			1000
15	हिउँचितुवा सम्बन्धि क्यामरा ट्यापिड प्रवधि बाट अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	2		1000			1000	2000
16	हिउँचितुवा आहारा प्रजाति नाउर सम्बन्धि अध्ययन अनुसन्धान	पटक	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
17	ट्रेकिङ रुटमा चिया पसल व्यवस्थापन र अनुगमन	पटक	5	200	200	200	200	200	1000
18	सार्वजनिक सौचालय निर्माण	बटा	3		300	300		400	1000

19	सार्वजनिक सौचालय मर्मत	बटा	5	150	150	150	150	150	750
20	संरक्षण सामाग्री तथा उपकरण खरिद क्यामेरा, जिपिएस आदि	प्याकेज	1					500	500
21	हिउँचितुवा आहारा प्रजाति नाउर संरक्षणका लागि चरिचरण व्यवस्थापन	प्याकेज	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
22	जडिबुटी अध्ययन सम्बन्धि स्थायी नमुना प्लटको स्थापना र अध्ययन	प्याकेज	300	300	300	300	300	300	1500
23	नाउर र झारलका लागि बासस्थान व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रम	प्याकेज	5	500	500	500	500	500	2500
	जम्मा			7600	9000	9400	8400	9850	44250
ख)	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	सामुदायिक भवन वा समितिको कार्यालय भवन निर्माण	बटा	1		3000				3000
2	सामुदायिक भवन मर्मत	बटा	1					500	500
3	सामुदायिक भवनको लागि फर्निचर खरिद तथा वितरण	पटक	1			500			500
4	पर्यटक सुचना केन्द्र निर्माण तथा मर्मत	बटा	1		1000		700		1700
5	पराम्परागत ज्ञानको संरक्षणका लागि म्युजियम तयारी र निर्माण	बटा	1					1000	1000
6	पर्यटक विश्रामस्थल निर्माण	बटा	2		1000		1000		2000
7	काठेपुल निर्माण	बटा	3		500		500	500	1500
8	काठेपुल मर्मत	बटा	2	350		350			700
9	सामुदायिक खानेपानी निर्माण	बटा	1				1500		1500
10	सामुदायिक खानेपानी मर्मत	बटा	1		250				250
11	क्याम्प साईट निर्माण	बटा	2			1500		1500	3000
12	क्याम्प साईट मर्मत सहयोग	बटा	3	500	500		500		1500
13	मन्दिर गुम्बा मर्मत सम्भार	बटा	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
14	गोरेटो तथा घोडेटो बाटो मर्मत	कि.मि.	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000

15	पानीघट्ट निर्माण	बटा	1		500				500
16	पानीघट्ट मर्मत	बटा	1					250	250
	जम्मा			1950	7850	3450	5300	4850	23400
ग)	आयआर्जन तथा सिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
1	वन्यजन्तु अवलोकन तथा अभिलेखिकरण तालिम	पटक	2	250				150	400
2	नेचर गाईड तथा ट्रेकिङ गाईड तालिम	बटा	2		450			400	850
3	होटेल तथा होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	पटक	2	500			250		750
4	पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन अथिति सत्कार र होटल व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	1	250					250
5	होटल कुक सम्बन्धि अभिमूखिकरण तालिम	बटा	1		500				500
6	स्थानिय ह्यन्डिक्राफ्ट सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	3	0		500	500	500	1500
7	कटाई सिलाई र बुनाई सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	5	300	100	100	100	100	700
8	कारपेन्टर सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	100	100	200	200	200	800
9	डकर्मी सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	2	50		50			100
10	चौपाया लाई खसी पार्ने तालिम	पटक	1	1000			500		1500
11	वन्यजन्तुबाट चौपायालाई हुने क्षति न्युनिकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम	पटक	1	50					50
12	हिउँचितुवा संरक्षण समितिका सदस्यहरूलाई वन्यजन्तु अनुगमन सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	1		600				600
13	चोरीशिकार नियन्त्रण युवा समितिलाई गस्ती सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	5	250	250	250	300	300	1350
14	मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिलाई वन संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धित तालिम	पटक	3		200	200		300	700
15	अन्य वैकल्पिक जिविकोपार्जन सम्बन्धि तालिम	पटक	2	500				500	1000
	जम्मा			3750	2700	1800	2350	2950	13550
घ)	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
1	लामालाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण बारे सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	2		200			200	400

2	शैक्षिक संस्थाहरुलाई संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामग्री खरिद र वितरण	पटक	2	300				300	600
3	फोहर व्यवस्थापनका लागि खाल्डो निर्माण	बटा	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
4	यासागुम्बा संकलनकर्तालाई दिगो संलकन सम्बन्धि सचेतना कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	150	150	150	150	150	750
5	वातावरणीय प्रदुषणको असर बारे चेतनामुलक तालिम	पटक	1				100		100
6	विश्व वातावरण दिवश समारोह	पटक	5	60	60	60	60	60	300
7	विश्व पर्वतिय दिवश	पटक	5	60	60	60	60	60	300
8	संरक्षणमा योगदान गर्ने व्यक्ती तथा समुहलाई नगद र सम्मान पत्र प्रदान	जना	5	10	10	10	10	10	50
9	निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र बारे सञ्चार माध्यम बाट प्रचार प्रसार	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
10	आमा समुहलाई अनौपचारिक शिक्षा सहयोग कार्यक्रम	संख्या	5	250	250	250	250	250	1250
11	ईको क्लब सचेतना तथा स्कुल शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	300	300	300	300	300	1500
12	हिउँचितुवा दिवस समारोह कार्यक्रम	पटक	5	100	100	100	100	100	500
13	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि पोस्टर पम्पलेट छपाई र वितरण	पटक	2		250			250	500
14	संरक्षण सम्बन्धि होर्डिङ बोर्ड निर्माण तथा जडान	बटा	10	50	50	50	50	50	250
15	मध्यवर्ती उपभोक्ता समिति क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता प्रोफाईल तयारी	बटा	1		500				500
	जम्मा			1480	2130	1180	1280	1930	8000
ड)	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
1	समितिको मसलन्द तथा कार्यालय सरसामान खरिद	लगभग	5	50	50	50	50	50	250
2	कार्यक्रम अनुगमन खर्च तथा अन्य खर्च	लगभग	5	120	120	130	150	160	680
	जम्मा			170	170	180	200	210	930
	कूल जम्मा रु			14950	21850	16010	17530	19790	90130

