GAURISHANKAR CONSERVATION AREA PROJECT

Annual Report

Fiscal Year : 2075/76 (2018/19)



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FOREWORD

The Government of Nepal, through a Nepal Gazette notice dated July 19, 2010 (Section 60, Number 14, Part 5; 2067/04/03 VS.) entrusted the management responsibility of Gaurishankar Conservation Area (GCA) to the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) for a period of 20 years. Hereby, the Gaurishankar Conservation Area Project (GCAP) has been operating its programs since 9 years in close coordination and partnership with local communities, local governments, conservation partners and donor agencies, among other stakeholders. Currently, GCAP is taking sole responsibility of natural resource management, especially related to forest management, non-timber forest product regulation, tourism promotion and curbing illegal wildlife crimes. It also undertakes small to medium scale community development works and the promotion of alternative energy sources. Community forest users and conservation farmers are the primary level target beneficiaries of GCAP.

At the end of this fiscal year, 85.47 % overall progress has been achieved. For this the dedication and commitment of local forest users, farmers, conservation forest management sub-committees (CFMSC), conservation area management committees (CAMC), including the project's staff, has been key.

This report is a snapshot of our initiatives and accomplishments made during the current fiscal year. On behalf of GCAP, I would like to extend our sincere gratitude to NTNC, partner organizations, federal, provincial, and local government agencies as well as local communities for their support and inspiration. For further improvement of the project's performance in coming years, we look forward for constructive suggestions and feedbacks from concerned stakeholders and local communities. Goes without saying, we would very much appreciate comments and feedback from readers of this report.

Thank you.

……..
Satya Narayan Shah
Project Chief

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the details of programs performed by Gaurishankar Conservation Area Project (GCAP) in the fiscal year 2075/076. This year GCAP has achieved an overall financial progress of 85.47%. The overall program are based on the integrated conservation and development program approach implemented under the key themes— 'Species', 'Protected area and Ecosystem', 'Conservation Economy', 'Climate Change', 'Environmental Education, Research and Knowledge Management', in addition to Gender and Capacity building under 'Cross cutting' themes.

Under the 'species' theme: Human wildlife conflict and wildlife crime control were the two major focus programs. This year, 13 cases of human wildlife conflict were reported (one incident of human injury and the others were livestock killing by big cats). The victims were provided immediate relief funds. Two cases related to wildlife crime incidences were recorded and offenders were handed over to the concerned authorities for legal prosecution. Law enforcement officials from different security organizations and local youths were sensitized on provisioning rules and regulations, tools for tracking culprits, identifying trophies, legal procedures, and importance of conserving wildlife. Altogether, 4 sensitization training/workshops against illegal wildlife crime and 4 forest patrol were organized by the project. Similarly, GCAP staffs also collaborated additional patrols (4) and inspections (3) organized by Nepal Police and District Administration Office.

To enhance the region's protected area and ecosystem management, this year 680 iron flag posts were erected. A flag stand for national flag in Sotali danda of Khare was also supported. As usual, project provided support for CAMC office management to all CAMCs. A notable accomplishment during this fiscal year was the formation of conservation forest users' network committees (CFUN) in Ramechhap and Dolakha. By the end of the fiscal year 80 Operation Plans (OP) for forest management under respective CAMCs have been approved (Ramechhap: 13, Dolakha: 55 and Sindhupalchok: 12).

Keeping a priority on building the vast tourism potentials of the region, the project upgraded two important trekking trails; one extends from Jiri to Shivalaya while the other continues from Shivalaya to Deurali (part of Classic Everest Base Camp trek). Both trails were upgraded to a width of 4 feet, and length of 350 meter and 300 meter respectively. 20 new homestay were set up in Marbu, Chankhu and Kalinchok of Dolakha with a view to establish better tourism infrastructure and promote quality services. Homestay owners were provided orientation on management of homestay along with basic materials required to set up homestay. A tourist information center was constructed in Kalinchok while existing centers were upgraded. 23 information boards and 5 signposts with various conservation messages were installed in strategic sites.

Under community infrastructure development, this year, 6500 meters HDPE pipe of various sizes and 2 poly tanks were distributed in Laduk, Orang, Khare, Marbu and Kalinchok. One CAMC and two CFMSCs were supported with office furniture. Furthermore, the project has initiated the construction of unit conservation office building in Sindhupalchok along with construction support of a community building in Chuchure.

Another milestone activity: "Construction of Hi-tech Nursery" in Chankhu of Dolakha is growing 10,000 seedlings and 2000 seeds of high value medicinal plant *Satuwa (Paris polyphylla)*. This year 222 plastic tunnels were distributed to enthusiastic conservation farmers. Project has distributed 137,369 seedlings of cash crops and bioengineering species such as *Argeli*, *Amriso*, lemon, orange, sweet orange and different species of bamboos to help increase the livelihood status of people. To support in the marketing and trade of locally grown agro products and cash crops, GCAP has initiated establishing an agro product collection and selling center in Singati. To meet local energy requirements while reducing pressure on forest resources, 200 improvised cooking stoves (ICS) were installed in the villages of Orang and Chuchure, along with 18 sets of solar panel in Rolwaling valley.

A major breakthrough of the project's research this year was its success in capturing photographs of the elusive snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*) and Asiatic golden cat (*Catopuma temminkii)* in Lapchi valley for the very first time. Camera traps have captured 17 more wild mammals including protected species like musk deer, leopard cat, Assamese monkey, Himalayan monal and satyr tragopan. The cameras have now been shifted to Rolwaling valley. In the same year, GCAP has also carried out an aquatic biodiversity survey in Tamakoshi River. The research team has examined water quality, phytoplanktons, zooplanktons, macro invertebrates and vertebrates in winter and summer season. Further we have also funded a graduate student to carry out study of musk deer.

Conservation day events observed included: National conservation day, world environment day, wildlife week and women's day that were celebrated in the gracious presence of officials from local government, district government, line agencies, security personnel, CAMC members, CFMSC members, women's group, media, member of green force club and school children. *'Gaurishankar Darpan'* a radio program was broadcasted by 4 radio stations based in Charikot throughout the year. A training and excursion tour was organized for conservation teachers this year. 10 outstanding students from each CE schools were provided with scholarship materials (exercise notebooks and pens).

This year, cardamom farming trainings (for 101 farmers) and conservation farmer trainings (for 406 farmers) were organized. Stakeholders of Gokulganga and Umakunda RM (30 participants) visited religiously and culturally famous tourist destinations while GCAP staffs were taken to similar places. Book keeping and accounting training cum workshops were organized in Dolakha and Ramechhap. Seven conservation awareness programs were organized this year sensitizing participants in various conservation issues. Altogether 14 orientation programs about the effective use of operational plan were conducted for CFMSCs. Conservation area management workshops (general and thematic) were organized to collect feedbacks, suggestions and recommendations which are vital for designing future strategies and plans. To engage with the local community and the larger audience, the project published two documents—GCAP Annual Report, 2074/75 in English and 'Gaurishankar Darpan, Issue 8' in Nepali.

By the end of the fiscal year, public and tourist services were delivered from the project's headquarters, 2 UCOs and 3 tourist information centers. NRs. 2,370,656 (NTFP 76% and Timber 24%) was collected as revenue through trade of natural resources and NRs 6,182,330 was collected from tourist entry fees. This year 2528 tourists including 51 SAARC nationals visited the conservation area. Poor road access along with alternative trails, and roads bypassing the GCA are perhaps two major factors that could hamper tourism.

ABBREVIATIONS

AM	Ante Meridian
APF	Armed Police Force, Nepal
BS	Basic School
CA	Conservation Area
CAMC	Conservation Area Management Committee
CDO	Chief District Officer
CE	Conservation Education
CFMSC	Conservation Forest Management Sub-Committee
CFUN	Conservation Forest Users' Network
DAO	District Administration Office
Cu.ft	Cubic feet
EPC	Entry Permit Counter
F.Y.	Fiscal Year
FM	Frequency Modulation
GCA/P	Gaurishankar Conservation Area/Project
H/SS	Higher/Secondary School
Ha	Hectare
HDPE	High Density Polythene
HH	Household
HQ	Headquarters
ICS	Improvised Cooking Stove
IGA	Income Generating Activities
int.	Internal
IUCN	The International Union for Conservation of Nature
Kg	Kilogram
Ktm	Kathmandu
MHz	Mega Hertz
No.	Number
NRCA	Natural Resource Conservation Assistant
NRs	Nepalese Rupees
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
OP	Operational Plan
PM	Post Meridian
RM	Rural Municipality
SN	Serial Number
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
Sp.	Species
Sq.ft	Square feet
Sq.Km	Square Kilometers
TIC CP	Tourist Information Center and Check Post
UCO	Unit Conservation Office
VDC	Village Development Committee
VS	*Vikram Sambat*

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PROGRAM REPORT

SPECIES CONSERVATION

Conservation of species and their habitat is one of the main objectives for declaration of Gaurishankar Conservation Area. Since the inception of the project, the main objective has been to conserve mountain ecosystems and maintain biological corridor between Langtang and Sagarmatha national parks.

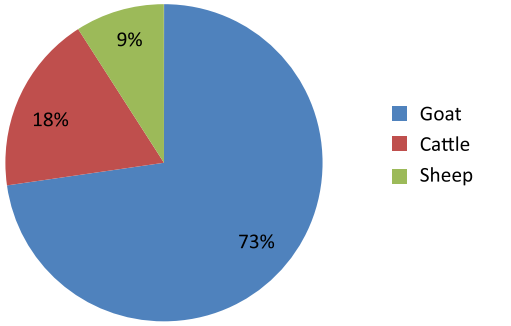
Human and wildlife have co-existed in same environment from time immemorial. Both humans and wildlife are complementary to one another. Humans are very much dependent to the ecological services while the survival of wildlife has now become directly dependent to anthropogenic activities. In order to facilitate a harmonious co-existence of human and wildlife within the area, the project has been working to achieve optimum human wildlife conflict management.

With some major illegal wildlife trade routes existing within the conservation area the project has put its utmost effort in control of poaching and trade of animal parts from/through this area. In order to facilitate legal procedures, the project has been providing with logistic and other supports to Gaurishankar Conservation Area, Liaison Office, District Administration Office (DAO), Nepal Police and Nepal Armed Police Force (APF), Nepal. Furthermore, the project regularly organizes various trainings, workshops and coordination meetings in order to mitigate wildlife-related crimes and threats.

Human Wildlife Conflict Management

As a serious challenge to conservation, human wildlife conflict has been a major issue for natural resource management across the country, and GCA is not an exception. GCAP has started providing immediate relief for loss of livestock from wild animals as per the directives related to provision of relief against damage done by wildlife - '*Banyajantubata hune ksheti ko rahat sahayog nirdeshika, 2069 amd. 2074*' since last year. This year alone 13 such cases (1 human injury by black bear and others of livestock depredation) were recorded and were provided relief funds.

Figure 1: Category of livestock predated by wildlife



One case of livestock depredation was reported from Ramechhap and rest of the cases was reported from Dolakha district. Goats were the target of big cat/s (tolling up to 16 individuals) followed by cattle (4) and sheep (2). A sum of NRs 167,115 was distributed to the victims. A table showing details of reliefs provided to wildlife victims is given in Annex 1.

Wildlife Crime Control

Liaison Office Management and Legal Cases

This year, two illegal cases were recorded within the conservation area—one including the confiscation of leopard skin by APF Nepal from three people in Bhorle (near Singati of Dolakha), and another recorded in Chilankha regarding death of a barking deer near human settlement. Similarly, logistic support was provided to Nepal Police personnel for processing of confiscated and abandoned logs of *Champ* (*Michelia* sp.), originated from GCA territory and confiscated outside the conservation area in ward number 4 (Kattike) of Jugal rural municipality.

Furthermore, in order to increase the surveillance, the project also organized and supported forest patrolling carried out by security personnel, along with monitoring by personnel from DAO in various sites. Table 1 & 2 summarizes various cases and activities for the fiscal year 2075/076.

Anti poaching and forest patrolling

The project imparted series of trainings, workshops and forest patrols with an objective to control illegal activities relating to wildlife. Four units of workshops were organized of which two units were organized in Sindhupalchok aimed for

Armed Police Force of Lamosanghu and Kodari, one in Shivalaya Bazaar of Ramechhap to Nepal Police, local youths, CFMSCs and CAMCs while the last one was organized in Singati of Dolakha to Nepal Police active in northern part of Dolakha district. Furthermore, four units of forest patrols were organized in collaboration with Nepal Police, CAMC/CFMSC members, local government representatives and concerned stakeholders which covered forest areas of Marming in Sindhupalchok, Chuchure in Ramechhap and Shyama, Kalinchok, and territories of Bigu and Gaurishankar rural municipalities of Dolakha district.



Table 1 : List of legal case activities for F.Y. 2075/076

SN	Activity	Unit	Quantity	Place	Remarks
1	Logistic support for investigation of legal cases	Cases	3	Bigu and Jugal	GCA Liaison Office, Nepal Police
2	Forest patrolling	Events	4	Bigu and Gaurishankar	Nepal Police
3	Inspection and field monitoring	Events	3	Bigu and Gaurishankar	DAO
4	Delineation of office land area in Sindhupalchok	Events	1	Sindhupalchok	District Survey Office
5	Investigation of accidental fire in head office	Events	1	Singati	Nepal Police

Table 2 : List of activities against wildlife poaching and illegal trade

SN	Activities	Places	Date	Participants	Remarks
1	Illegal wildlife trade control training cum workshop	Shivalaya	2075-09-08	28	
		Lamosanghu	2075-10-20	43	
		Kodari	2075-10-21	42	
		Singati	2076-03-29	38	
2	Forest patrolling	Marming	2076-03-12 to 13	10	
		Gaurishankar RM	2076-03-13 to 15	13	
		Shyama and Chuchure	2076-03-17	48	
		Kalinchok & Bigu RM	2076-3-17 to 21	15	



PROTECTED AREA AND ECOSYSTEM

GCAP's main motto is conservation through active participation of local communities where the beneficiaries are community members themselves. The project has primarily focused on conservation tasks, while also enhancing livelihood of local communities in parallel. Following a community-centric approach to conservation has been a key strategy for ensuring sustainability ever since its establishment. Our conservation interventions seek for active participation of local communities which in turn develops resource ownership and responsibility. The project has been facilitating in the management of forest resources through various support programs such as formation and strengthening of Conservation Area Management Committees, Forest Management Sub-Committees, preparation of operational plans and management plans, facilitating in better understanding and implementation of the protected area management system.

Forest Resource Management

Iron Flag Post Installation

Installation of iron flag post has proven as a very successful intervention to conserve trees otherwise used as flag posts. Majority of hilly and mountainous regions belonging to Buddhist communities raise prayer flags (Lungdar) as a household custom. Bole of young pine species such as *Abies pindrow, Tsuga dumosa and Cupressus torulosa* are used as flag poles (Dharsing) which are replaced annually. The support of 680 iron poles for flag stand distributed in different places have helped to reduce the felling of trees significantly and thereby helped in conservation of high altitude pine forest.



Table 3 : Details of iron prayer flag post distribution

Places	Quantity	Source of Fund
Orang	30	GCAP
Marbu	30	GCAP
Marming	170	GCAP/CAMC
Listikot	140	CAMC
Gorthali	50	GCAP
Shyama	50	CAMC
Lamabagar	50	CAMC
Laduk	60	CAMC
Gumdel	100	CAMC
Total	**680**	

Protected Area Facilities and Services

CAMC Office Management

The project has been capacitating Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMCs) to manage their respective offices every year. All secretaries of 21 CAMCs were provided with monthly incentive of NRs. 2000 per month, in addition to support for day-to-day operations, like purchase of stationery, organizing meetings, etc.

CFMSC and CAMC Networking Committee Formation

GCAP actively undertakes to fill both existing and emergent gaps between the project and grassroots level forest users. Responding to facilitate better opportunities for functioning and management, a decision to form a forest user network in each district, so as to provide the right platform for forest users and management groups has been taken. Following this, the Conservation



Table 4 : CFUN formation activities

SN	Place	Date	Participation	Remarks
1	Shivalaya	2076-01-15	73	13 member CFUN committee was formed
2	Singati	2076-02-22	240	13 member CFUN committee was formed

Forest User Network (CFUN), Ramechhap was first formed under UCO Shivalaya on 15th Baisakh, 2076. Similarly on the occasion of World Environment day, 22nd Jestha, 2076, CFUN Dolakha was formed in the headquarters in presence of Honorable member of federal parliament Parbat Gurung. This has tremendously helped in mitigating resource-based conflicts within the conservation area and in ensuring the sustainable use of forest resources. The formation of CFUN and handing over of the operational plans in Sindhupalchok is being targeted for the next fiscal year.

Conservation Policies, Regulations and Plans

OP Preparation

This year, the project formed two vital conservation forest-based networking committees in Ramechhap and Dolakha, and prepared the operational plans of 80 forest user groups. By the end of the fiscal year, GCAP has successfully completed the handing over of operational plans to: 15 Conservation Forest Management Sub-Committees (CFMSCs) under Unit Conservation Office Shivalaya, 53 CFMSCs under Head Office Singati, and 12 CFMSCs under Unit Conservation Office Sindhupalchok. Project staffs were mobilized to carry out inventory of the community forest areas, wherein data was compiled to prepare the operational plans, which also included the annual sustainable harvest for fuel wood and timber, along with the rules and regulations for management of the forest area. After thorough review, the operational plans were approved by the project chief and finally handed over to the respective communities. A detailed list of all the active CFMSCs under the process of approval can be studied in Annex 2.

CONSERVATION ECONOMY

Along with conservation efforts, the project has also given due cognizance to the livelihood implementing various activities to support local economy of the place. One major economic opportunity for the area is nature based tourism. Currently the tourist number is steady at around 3000 tourists per annum while the potential of services within the area is higher considering the majestic landscape, proximity of location from Kathmandu and the variety of touristic attractions. In order to promote nature-based tourism within the area, basic tourism services such as accommodation, access and amenities have to be enhanced. This year, the project has maintained important trekking trails within the area while also supporting homestay in tourism routes. A new Tourism Information Center has been established in Kalinchok while numerous signposts and information boards were installed in order to facilitate tourists visiting the area.

Infrastructure development has been a key strategy to motivate and mobilizing the communities streamlining them in conservation endeavor. This year the project mainly focused on safe drinking water, Office building of CAMC Gaurishankar and Chuchure as well as a sub-committee building in Chankhu, a highly advanced poly house constructed for farming and research on *Satuwa* in Chankhu which will serve as an opportunity for economic advancement for local communities.

Nature-Based Tourism

Trekking Trail Upgrading (Earthquake recovery)

This year, project has maintained and upgraded two important trekking trails—the first trail being from Jiri to Shivalaya (300 meter and 4 feet wide) which is an important trekking trail for tourists and trekkers travelling to Numbur Cheese Circuit and heading to Solukhumbu via Jiri; and the second trail upgraded from Shivalaya to Deurali (350 meter) which is a continuation of the Jiri to Everest classic trekking trail.

Table 5 : Detail of trekking trail upgrade activities

SN	Place	Dimension
1	Jiri to Shivalaya	4 ft X 350 m
2	Shivalaya to Deurali	4 ft X 300 m

Homestay Promotion in Trekking Route Area

With an aim to promote and increase number of tourists, as also envisioned by visit Nepal year 2020, to at least double the current numbers, project has put its utmost effort in increasing the quality of tourism services provided within the project area. Project has been assessing all the region's tourism services and has kept focus on enhancing the capacity of tourism entrepreneurs. In this fiscal year, the project has established





Table 6 : Detail of home stay support activities

SN	Activity	Place	Unit	Beneficiaries
1	Home stay management training	Singati	HH	32
2	Solar panel repair and maintenance	Rolwaling	HH	6
3	Home stay boards support	Gaurishankar, Marbu, Chankhu and Kalinchok	HH	20
4	Home stay material support	Gaurishankar, Marbu, Chankhu and Kalinchok	HH	20

20 new homestay in high potential tourism destinations. Orientation on hotel management and homestay were provided to 20 people from Gaurishankar, Marbu, Chankhu and Kalinchok out of which Gaurishankar and Kalinchok are fairly well established tourist destination while Marbu and Chankhu hold high potential. Along with orientation, project also distributed basic essential materials such as mattress, quilt, dustbin, mirror, carpet etc. to the participants. Furthermore, project also supported in repairing and maintaining solar water heaters in Rolwaling which were previously supported and were damaged during massive earthquake of 2015. The detail of home stay material support and its recipients is given in Annex 3 while summary of home stay promotion activities is summarized in the table 6.

Tourism Information Center and Check Post Upgrade and Establishment

A new Tourism Information Center was constructed in Kalinchok this year in order to provide information of the region to incoming tourists. Similarly, all Tourism Information Center and Check Posts of Ramechhap, Dolakha and Sindhupalchok were upgraded. Updated information materials were prepared and replenished while new information boards were installed. The check post in Singati of Dolakha was upgraded and a newly constructed check post building of Joint Check post, Singati was furnished for smooth delivery of service.

Sign Posting and GCA Information Display in Trekking Route

In order to provide detailed information regarding trekking route, trails, accommodation and other information to tourists and trekkers,



sign posts and information boards were installed in various tourism destinations and trekking trails. Altogether 23 information boards of the dimension 6'X4', 2'X4', 3'X4' were installed whereas 5 signposts with conservation messages were put out in various places. These boards contained information about protected area related rules and regulations, open fire awareness information, maps of trekking trails within GCA and about various conservation forests within the project area. Other smaller signposts displaying directions in trekking route as well as important notice such as "No Pressure Horn" were installed in appropriate places.

Infrastructure Development

Drinking Water Supply Scheme Maintenance and Repair

Five villages were supported for maintaining, repairing and installation of drinking water supply during this fiscal year. Villages which were supported for this program included Laduk, Orang, Khare, Marbu and Kalinchok. In all cases, appropriate size of HDPE poly pipes were purchased and handed over while 2 tanks were in installed in Laduk. In total 6500 meters of HDPE poly pipes comprising of size 20 mm, 32 mm and

50 mm were installed along with 2 poly tanks of size 200 liter and 500 liter were installed. Table 7 summarizes the details of drinking water supply support.

CAMC Office Furniture and Building Construction Support

A well-equipped and resourceful office building enables CAMCs to function effectively. Construction of office building of CAMC Gaurishankar was completed this year. Similarly, two UCO buildings were also constructed in Shivalaya in Ramechhap and Chaku in Sindhupalchok respectively. In addition, an office building of forest management sub-committee



in Chankhu was also constructed near Hi-Tech Nursery site. Along with office building, 3 forest management sub-committees' offices were also furnished. A brief detail is provided in the table 8.

Table 7 : Detail of drinking water support program

SN	Place	Type of Support	Unit	Quantity	Source of Fund
1	Laduk	20 mm HDPE pipe	Meter	1900	CAMC
		500 L poly tank	Piece	1	CAMC
		200 L poly tank	Piece	1	CAMC
		50 mm HDPE pipe	Meter	200	GCAP
2	Orang	20 mm HDPE pipe	Meter	600	GCAP
3	Khare	20 mm HDPE pipe	Meter	2100	GCAP
4	Marbu	20 mm HDPE pipe	Meter	600	GCAP
		32 mm HDPE pipe	Meter	200	GCAP
5	Kalinchok	20 mm HDPE pipe	Meter	900	GCAP
	Total			**6500 m, 2 tanks**	

Table 8 : List of building construction and furniture support programs

SN	Type of Activity	Place	Unit	Quantity	Source of fund
1	CAMC office building construction	Gaurishankar	Number	1	GCAP
2	CAMC office building construction	Chuchure	Number	1	GCAP
3	CFMSC building construction support	Chankhu	Number	1	GCAP
4	UCO building construction	Chuchure	Number	1	GCAP
5	UCO building construction	Chaku	Number	1	GCAP
6	CFMSC office furniture support	Laduk	Number	1	GCAP
7	CFMSC office furniture support	Khare	Number	1	GCAP

Entrepreneurship Development

With availability of various non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and agriculture products, GCA has high potential for green enterprises. All CAMCs have been generating steady revenues that are collected from NTFP traders. Communities in mid hills are mostly dependent on agriculture and animal husbandry. Development and establishment of small scale industries focused on trade and marketing of agricultural and NTFPs can help to improve living standard of local communities. During this fiscal year, the project has initiated its first phase of work in the establishment of a hi-tech nursery in Chankhu to promote trade of the high value medicinal plant *Satuwa* (*Paris polyphylla*). Furthermore, the project has also distributed poly greenhouse plastic and other agricultural tools for interested farmers. Where appropriate, income generating cash crops such as *Argeli* (*Edgeworthia gardneri*), *Amriso* (*Thysanolaena maxima*) and Bamboos were distributed.

With an aim to promote for marketing of local agricultural products and handmade crafts, this year, the project has established an agro product selling center in Singati of Laduk in collaboration with Bigu rural municipality. This year privately owned NTFP processing industries were registered and have started processing NTFPs. The essential oil processing and handmade paper enterprises are the industries registered and functional.

Promotion of Medicinal Plant Satuwa (Paris polyphylla)

In the first half of fiscal year, the project completed the construction of hi-tech nursery in Chankhu,



S.N.	Name of the Industry	Address	Products	Capacity	Proprietor
1	Kalidevi Dhasingre Titepati Oil and Cottage Industry	Bhotekoshi RM 5	Essential Oil	700 liters	Son Nurpu Tamang
2	Chhatre Mahadev Nepali Handmade Paper Industry	Barhabise Municipality-1	Handmade paper	15000 Kg	Sangdorje Sherpa
3	Numberzong Bhumethan Dhasingre, Titepati, Dhupi Processing Industry	Bhotekoshi RM 5	Essential oil	900 Kg	Tenjin Sherpa
4	Samjhana Essential Oil Industry	Jugal RM-3	Essential Oil	1400 Kg	Benudas Shrestha
5	Gauri Parbat Herbals Cottage Industry	Bhotekoshi RM-4	Essential Oil	900 Kg	Mingmar Sherpa
6	Kali Bhume Essential Oil Industry	Bigu 3, Bulung	Essential Oil		Min Bahadur Shrestha
7	Angila Paper and Incense Industry	Bigu 7, Bigu	Nepali Paper and Incense Sticks		Pasang Sherpa
8	Kalinchok Essential Oil Cottage Industry	Kalinchok 1, Kalinchok	Essential Oil		Krishna Pakhrin & Gyan Bahadur Shrestha
9	Mountain Hills Nepali Paper Cottage Industry	Gaurishankar 5, Suri	Nepali Paper		Ram Bahadur Khadka

Dolakha. It is a 20-by-40 meter poly house fully equipped with drip irrigation and artificial fogger system for growing *Satuwa* (*Paris polyphylla*) plants. After the completion of construction work, the project immediately started the work of preparing nursery beds of appropriate size for growing *Satuwa* seedlings. In total 37 nursery beds were prepared and *Satuwa* seedlings collected from forest area nearby were transplanted into these beds. 2000 seeds of *Satuwa* were sown in one bed to test the regeneration rate of *Satuwa* seeds collected from forest area of Chankhu. The hi-tech nursery has gained wide attention from many stakeholders as it holds high potential for economic enhancement of local communities. The project's objective of setting up the nursery is to provide interested farmers with high quality *Satuwa* seedling in the future as well as to conduct research on high value medicinal plants of the high hills and mountain regions. Currently, the project is aiming to raise transplanted *Satuwa* seedlings till maturity and harvest seeds for second batch of *Satuwa* seedlings to be distributed to enthusiastic farmers. By the end of this fiscal year, there are about 10,000 seedlings in 36 beds of the nursery. To assess the status of seedlings, project's staffs have been frequently monitoring and inspecting the nursery. Furthermore, a local youth has been hired to look after and tend for the seedlings.

High Value Horticulture

Project has aimed to establish tomato growing pocket zones in various villages of Ramechhap, Dolakha and Sindhupalchok district in order to diversify livelihood opportunities for communities. All together 222 poly house plastic tunnels were distributed to interested farmers. Along with plastic tunnels, farmers were provided with tools such as loose rubber pipe, water can, sprinkler and a packet of high quality tomato seed to grow in the poly house. Except for plastic tunnels distributed in Lamabagar and Gumdel where the source of fund was CAMC's internal fund, all other tunnels were distributed through project's yearly budget.

Income Generating Activities (Cash Crop)

In this fiscal year, project has seen increased enthusiasm from communities in establishment of enterprises such as Nepalese paper industry, essential oil refining industry, and incense sticks etc. The increase in interest of people in establishment of such cottage industries is due to availability of raw materials in close proximity. Species such as *Argeli* (*Edgeworthia gardnerii*), *Lokta* (*Daphne volua/ papyracea*) are famous for

Table 9 : Detail of green house tunnel distribution

SN	Place	Supported Materials	Unit	Quantity	Source of fund
1	Laduk	Polyhouse plastic and equipments	Set	10	GCAP
2	Gumdel	Polyhouse plastic	Piece	50	CAMC
3	Shyama	Polyhouse plastic	Piece	20	GCAP
4	Orang	Polyhouse plastic and equipments	Set	10	GCAP
5	Khare	Polyhouse plastic and equipments	Set	10	GCAP
6	Gaurishankar	Polyhouse plastic and equipments	Set	10	GCAP
7	Marbu	Polyhouse plastic and equipments	Set	10	GCAP
8	Lamabagar	Polyhouse plastic and tomato seed	Set	20	CAMC
9	Suri	Polyhouse plastic and equipments	Set	28	GCAP
10	Kalinchok	Polyhouse plastic and equipments	Set	10	GCAP
11	Chankhu	Polyhouse plastic	Piece	10	GCAP
12	Ghorthali	Polyhouse plastic	Piece	10	GCAP
13	Chuchure	Polyhouse plastic	Piece	24	GCAP
	Total			**222**	

making Nepali paper and are in high demand every year. Similarly, *Dhasingre* (*Gaultheria fragrantissima*), *Titepati* (*Artemisia indica*) and *Dhupi* (Juniper/*Cupressus* sp.) leaves are readily available and harvested for refining raw material for extraction of essential oils. In order to promote such viable green enterprises, project distributed cash crops to interested farmers and groups this year. In total 137369 seedlings of *Argeli* (*Edgeworthia gardnerii), Amriso (Thysanolaena maxima)*, orange (*Citrus aurantium*), sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*), Mulberry (*Morus alba*), Lemon (*Citrus lemon*) and Napier grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*) were distributed.

Agro Product Selling Center Establishment

The project supported greenhouse plastic tunnels and tomato seeds to farmers. Project's aim is to establish tomato zones in suitable places within the conservation area. But their products also need market linkages so that farmers have the right market access and platform for trading. Project has established an agro product selling center at Singati of Laduk in collaboration with Bigu rural municipality. The center's main aim is to promote farmers in producing quality agro products and to provide appropriate platform for selling of these products. In the future, the project aims to link such agro products to tourism by branding the products sold through the center.

Table 10 : Detail of cash crop distribution

SN	Place	Species	Quantity	Beneficiaries	Source of Fund
1	Laduk	Napier grass	40000	86 HHs	CAMC
		Mulberry	3500	32 HHs	GCAP
2	Khare	*Amriso*	13000	10 HHs	GCAP
3	Alampu	*Argeli*	25137	22 HHs	CAMC
4	Suri	Orange	6000	62 HHs	GCAP
		Sweet Orange	2000	30 HHs	GCAP
5	Orang	Lemon	2500	36 HHs	GCAP
6	Marbu	*Argeli*	10000	29 HHs	GCAP
7	Ghorthali	*Argeli*	6542	Forest area	CAMC
8	Shyama	*Argeli*	20000	2 CFMSCs and 10 HHs	GCAP
9	Listikot	*Argeli*	8000	Forest Area	CAMC
10	Phulpingkatti	Bamboo	595	Degraded land	CAMC
		Rudrakshya	95	Forest area	CAMC
	Total		**137,369**		



CLIMATE CHANGE

Nepal continues to be highly prone to climate-related vulnerabilities. Mountain peaks and glaciers are facing serious problems of meltdown affecting scores of downstream communities, together with increasing incidents of landslides and floods in the hills and plains. In order to reduce carbon emission volumes, the project has been promoting alternative sources of energy ever since its establishment. Project has been promoting improvised cooking stoves to help reduce the consumption of firewood. Project has also supported solar panel and battery set to selected household of Rolwaling area deprived of electricity. Other than these direct programs, project has also supported on few activities as identified and requested by communities this year. Furthermore, the project has always promoted clean and green environment within its effective area. This year, project distributed dustbins and helped to construct incinerators in various sites for proper management of solid waste.

Clean and Alternative Energy

Improvised Cooking Stove (ICS) Distribution

Improvised Cooking Stove or ICS has been a successful program of the project for past couple of years. Its use has helped reduce firewood consumption, thereby contributing to the conservation efforts of project, while the stove's exhaust system leads the smoke to settle outside the kitchen, creating positive impact to user's health. Due to this reason, communities have shown increased interest in installing these ICS.



This year 100 ICS were distributed in Orang of Dolakha and another 100 ICSs were distributed in Chuchure of Ramechhap.

Solar Panel Support Program

With a view to decrease use of firewood as well as to promote quality services provided to tourists, project has distributed 18 sets of solar panel and battery set in Rolwaling region. Most of the recipients are involved in tourism entrepreneurship. The detail of recipients of solar set in Rolwaling is given in Annex 4.



Disaster Risk Reduction

Action Donation Grant and Community Identified Immediate Support Program

This year project has supported many minor activities and programs as requested and identified by communities under Action Donation Grant and Community Identified Immediate Support program. List of activities and programs can be seen in the table 11.

Urban Environment and Pollution Control

Waste Management and Clean-up Program

Keeping the environment clean not only improves the hygienic condition of the local people but also is a key aspect for tourism promotion. On one hand, it decreases chances of

Table 11 : List of action donation grant and community identified immediate support program activities

SN	Activities	Place	Description
1	Flag Stand for National Flag Support	Khare	National flag erected in Sotali Danda of Khare
2	Flag Stand for Prayer Flag Support	Marming	Prayer flag stand (Dharsing) distributed to Buddhist community
3	Utensils and support materials to Shelpu Gumba	Ghorthali	Utensils and other materials provided to Shelpu Gumba for cultural promotion
4	Sponsorship in Photo and Video Exhibition	Charikot	Support for photo exhibition program
5	Support for Nepal Volleyball Union	Gaurishankar RM	Support for youth clubs
6	Support for youth Sports Program	Singati	Support for youth club
7	Cultural program promotion targeted in northern part of Dolakha	Singati	For promotion of tourism

contracting various water and air borne diseases while it also helps to increase the aesthetic value of the place. This year, project distributed 180 dustbins to schools implementing conservation education of Dolakha and Ramechhap while 6 incinerators were constructed nearby school area for management of solid waste. The aim is to motivate school children in participating conservation oriented activities. Following table no. 12 summarizes the distribution and construction of dustbins and incinerators respectively.

Table 12 : Detail of dustbin and incinerator

SN	Name of School	Address	No. of Incinerator	Dustbins	Remarks
1	Gaurishankar HSS	Lamabagar, Dolakha		10	
2	Devlingeshwor BS	Orang, Dolakha	1	10	
3	Sarada SS	Bulung, Dolakha	1	10	
4	Shanti Adarsha HSS	Laduk, Dolakha	1	10	
5	Himalaya SS	Chilankha, Dolakha		10	
6	Thampu SS	Alampu, Dolakha		10	
7	Gaurishankar SS	Bigu, Dolakha		10	
8	Kalinaag SS	Singati, Dolakha		10	
9	Baalodaya SS	Kalinchok, Dolakha		10	
10	Haleshwor HSS	Suri, Dolakha	1	10	
11	Bhume Gumba SS	Chankhu, Dolakha	1	10	
12	Himaworti SS	Marbu, Dolakha		10	
13	Khare SS	Khare, Dolakha		10	
14	Garjyang SS	Shyama, Dolakha		7	
15	Jatteshwori SS	Chuchure, Ramechhap		7	
16	Setidevi SS	Chuchure, Ramechhap		7	
17	Mahalangur SS	Gumdel, Ramechhap		7	
18	Gupteswori BS	Tatopani, Sindhupalchok		7	
19	Bhumeshwori BS	Ghorthali, Sindhupalchok		7	
20	Kalinchok Temple	Kalinchok, Dolakha		6	
21	UCO, Shivalaya	Shivalaya, Ramechhap		2	
22	Head office	Singati, Dolakha	1		
	Total		**6**	**180**	

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Extension of environmental education to community is very important for successful implementation of conservation oriented activities. Communities must understand the underlying objectives of any conservation intervention so that an environment of active participation with positive motivation is achieved. Project has always emphasized on relating conservation interventions with benefits to communities. This aspires communities to develop a positive perception towards conservation intervention. GCAP has been supporting for teaching of conservation text book "Prakritiko Sandesh" in schools every year. Students have shown high interest in the subject especially when the course involves theoretical, practical and extra-curricular activities such as games, dramas, quiz competitions and excursions. To collect factual data of species within the area, the project performed two important researches: Biodiversity research and monitoring was performed in Lapchi of Lamabagar and Rolwaling region while aquatic biodiversity survey was performed in Tsho Rolpa glacial lake up to the Tamakoshi river basin. Project has also been disseminating conservation awareness through celebration of special events such as world conservation day, wildlife week, women's day and world environment day to specific groups of people while airing of information and conservation awareness through the local FM radio has been deemed effective for mass communication.

In order to enhance the capacity of communities, project has organized various training and workshop programs, while coordination-level meetings held in various places have helped to gather expectations, suggestions and advices for devising better interventions to meet the aspirations of local communities.

Research and Development

Research is vital to any protected area in order to assess the exact status of flora and fauna. Appropriate researches of flora and fauna will help understand the status as well as anticipate any existing or emerging issues.

Biodiversity Research and Monitoring

A biodiversity research and monitoring was performed in Lapchi valley of Gaurishankar Conservation Area (GCA). After seven months of continuous camera trapping in wilderness of Lapchi valley, a research team has photographed the elusive snow leopards (*Uncia uncia*) for the first time. The single photographic event was recorded at an elevation of 4087 meter above sea level in the *Rhodendron-Juniper* scrubland, 5 Km away from Lapchi village. Altogether, 21 mammals (19 from camera trap and 2 species direct observation) were identified from the study. The Asiatic golden cat (*Catopuma temminkii)* was also recorded in the conservation area for the first time. The protected species recorded were snow

Table 13: Detail of biodiversity research activities

SN	Activities	Date	Venue	Description
1	Installation of camera traps in Lapchi	2075-07-08 to 17	Lapchi, Lamabagar	11 cameras were installed for wildlife monitoring
2	Retrieving installed cameras in Lapchi	2075-01-19 to 26	Lapchi, Lamabagar	Installed cameras were retrieved. Nineteen mammals and eleven bird species photographed
3	Installation of camera traps in Rolwaling	2076-02-24 to 03-02	Rolwaling	12 cameras were installed for wildlife survey in Rolwaling region
4	Press conference for publishing findings of biodiversity survey in Lapchi of Lamabagar region	2076-02-22	Singati	Findings were publicly published in presence of national and local media and stakeholders





leopard, leopard cat, musk deer and Assamese monkey. Other mammal species recorded during the research include Asiatic black bear (*Ursus thibetanus)*, red fox (*Vulpes vulpes)*, leopard cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis),* musk deer (*Moschus*

Table 14: Camera trap outcomes

S.N.	Mammal Species	Events	Birds and Other animals	Events
1	Long-tailed mountain shrew	21	Blue whistling thrush	42
2	Yellow throated marten	8	Kalij pheasant	10
3	Serrow	55	Chestnut crowned laughing thrush	2
4	Goral	37	Yellow billed blue magpie	1
5	Assamese monkey	16	Himalayan monal	23
6	Leopard cat	2	Blood pheasant	20
7	Masked palm civet	2	Satyr tragopan	1
8	Barking deer	22	Chestnut bellied rock thrush	2
9	Himalayan tahr	11	White capped water redstart	3
10	Domestic yak	19	Pipit	1
11	Human	2	Tit	2
12	Asiatic golden cat	3		
13	Langur	2		
14	Musk deer	95		
15	Himalayan field rat	1		
16	Pika	1		
17	Red fox	6		
18	Blue sheep	1		
19	Snow leopard	1		
20	Himalayan marmot	2		
21	Common leopard	1		
	Grand Total	**826 photographic events**		

crysogaster), blue sheep (*Pseudois nayaur)*, serow (*Capricornis thar)*, goral (*Naemorhedus goral)*, marmot (*Marmota himalayana)* and yellow throated marten (*Martes flavigula)*. Some game birds like Himalayan Monal (*Lophophorus empejanus*), satyrs' tragopan (*Tragopan satyra*) and blood pheasant (*Ithaginis cruentus*) were also captured in the camera. Towards the end of fiscal year, the project installed 12 camera traps in Rolwaling valley that is yet to be retrieved.

Research Grant

A research grant was provided to Mr. Bijaya Basyal, a Master's degree student to support the thesis entitled 'Distribution, population and threat of Musk Deer in Lamabagar block of Gaurishankar Conservation Area'. Mr. Bashyal has successfully completed his field work and submitted a copy of his thesis report at head office, Singati. In the research of Musk Deer, using pellet group encounter rate method and camera trap capture rate method, Mr. Bashyal estimated the population of Musk deer in Lapchi valley to be around 8 individuals while suggesting for a robust study within GCA for more accurate estimation of Musk deer population. He concluded that Musk deer are distributed throughout Lamabagar block of Gaurishanar Conservation Area (GCA) at higher elevation in mixed forest and scrub land. Camera trap and transect survey revealed good abundance of musk deer population in the area. Livestock grazing, firewood collection and logging were major threats for musk deer in the area. Habitat overlap of livestock with musk deer was found to be higher which might possess the chances of disease transfer between the species and ultimately declining the musk deer population. Furthermore, Mr. Bashyal has also drawn attention towards possible illegal hunting and poaching of the species due to the habitat being close to Nepal-Tibet border.

Aquatic Biodiversity Survey

Aquatic Biodiversity Assessment was one of researches performed lately in Gaurishankar Conservation Area. Altogether 10 research stations were predetermined for the research and the main object of assessment was to determine aquatic biodiversity in Tsho Rolpa Lake and tributaries of Tamakoshi river basin. During the research, the team assessed water quality, size, length and weight of captured fishes, measurement of water flow in rivers, aquatic habitat characteristics and river characteristics essential for determining aquatic biodiversity. Fishes were captured and released after measurements while water samples, zooplanktons, phytoplanktons and macro invertebrates were sent to lab for analysis and identification.

During the assessment, altogether 5 fish species were recorded namely, Euchiloglanis hodgarti (Tilcapre), Schizothorax richardsoni (Buche Asla), Scizothoraichthys progastus (Chuche Asla), Psilorhynchoides pseudecheneis (Tite Machha) and Glyptothorax telchitta (Kabre). Along with capturing of fish and sampling of water and smaller aquatic organisms, habitat was also recorded (using visual method/observation).

Table 15 : List of aquatic biodiversity survey activities

SN	Activities	Date	Venue	Description
1	Aquatic Biodiversity Survey	2075-08-06 to 14	Tamakoshi river basin	Aquatic Biodiversity of Tamakoshi river was assessed
2	Analysis of water samples	2075-08-20 to 2075-09-09	Kathmandu	Water samples were analyzed in lab
3	Aquatic Biodiversity Survey	2076-02-23 to 03-02	Tsho Rolpa to Singati	Aquatic Biodiversity of Tamakoshi river was assessed
4	Analysis of water samples	2076-03-05 to 29	Kathmandu	Water samples collected during second phase of aquatic biodiversity survey were analyzed in lab

Conservation Education and Outreach

Conservation Education Program

Conservation Education is a regular program for the project. The project has been implementing conservation education in form of conservation related text books (Prakritiko Sandesh) in selected schools. Students of basic level (class 6, 7 and 8) are being taught on conservation issues and its significance. Exam of the subject is held in regular intervals. The project has also been supporting student focused conservation oriented youth groups (Green Force Club) in all 25 conservation implemented schools. This fiscal year, project has expanded the CE to 3 more schools. There are 3 CE implemented schools in Ramechhap, 8 schools (300 students) in Sindhupalchok (416 students) and 14 schools in Dolakha (1371 students). The total students in these schools are 2087 out of which 1054 were boys and 1033 were girls. Detail of CE schools and students is given in Annex 5.

National Conservation Day

This year, National Conservation Day was celebrated in premises of project's head office, Singati, Dolakha. The program was celebrated by organizing a speech and quiz competition. Participants were students from CE implemented schools of Dolakha while their respective CE teachers were present to guide them. There were 24 participants in total from 8 CE implemented schools in Dolakha.

World Environment Day

June 5, World environment day was celebrated in three events this year. This year the program was focused on increasing awareness in air quality maintenance; "Beat Air Pollution". The theme for Nepal was "We can't stop breathing, but we can do something about the quality of our air". In each sector, one program was organized in active participation of CFMSC members, CAMC members, youths, elderly, women's group, other concerned stakeholders and GCAP staffs.

Following table summarizes the details of participants and venues for world environment day celebration.

Table 16 : World environment day celebration

SN	Activity	Venue	Participants		Total
			Male	Female	
1	Haleshwor Secondary School	Suri, Dolakha	138	132	270
2	Dhaneshwori Secondary School	Marming, Sindhupalchok	66	69	135
3	Jatteshwori Secondary School	Shivalaya, Chuchure	20	60	80
	Total		**224**	**261**	**485**



Wildlife Week

As in previous years, this year too project organized various programs related to conservation to mark the 24th Wildlife Week (1-7 Baisakh, 2076). During the events, NRCA from project primarily extended information about importance of conserving wildlife while issues like human-wildlife conflict was also discussed and assessed. During this, various events were organized among more than 230 participants in Kalinchok of Dolakha, in Listikot of Sindhupalchowk, and in Shyama of Dolakha.



International Women's Day

World Women's Day was also celebrated in three different locations. In Singati, the program was organized in office premises of head office with participation of 131 people. Similarly, in Ramechhap, 104 people participated in the program while a massive participation of 214 people was observed in Marming, Sindhupalchok. The programs generally focused around advocacy of women's right, gender and social inclusion,



voice against violence to women and women empowerment. In the programs, Mother's groups and women's groups were seen to actively participate while other invitee included women right workers, women political leaders, security personnel, CAMC members, CFMSC members, Ward chair persons, municipality and rural municipality representatives, representatives of various NGOs and INGOs and community. The day was celebrated in 8th March of the English calendar.

Radio Program

Radio has been an effective means of mass communication to disseminate information and to convey project interventions. As in previous years, the project continued its radio program "Gaurishankar Darpan" through four radio stations aired twice a month. Necessary materials to be aired were compiled by program staffs while in many occasions like special events, direct interviews were broadcasted in radio news. Table no. 18 shows a detailed list of Radio stations affiliated with project this year.

Table 18 : Detail of Radio Station and Program Schedule

SN	Name of Radio Station	Address	Program Broadcast time	Re-broadcast time
1	Radio Sailung Community FM 92.7 Mhz	Charikot Dolakha	2nd and 4th Saturday, 8:00-8:30 PM	8:00-8:30 AM the next day
2	Hamro Radio 103.4 Mhz	Charikot, Dolakha	1st and 3rd Wednesday, 7:30-8:00 PM	7:30-8:00 AM the next day
3	Kalinchok FM 106.4 MHz	Charikot, Dolakha	1st and 3rd Monday, 6:30-7:00 PM	10:15-10:45 AM the next day
4	Bhimeshwor FM 90.8 MHz	Charikot Dolakha	2nd and 4th Wednesday, of every 2nd and 4th 6:30-7:00 PM	10:00-10:30 AM the next day

Conservation Education for CE Teachers

Conservation education is being implemented in 25 schools of GCA and in order to ensure quality education, the project organizes workshops and educational activities for all CE teachers (23). This year, a workshop followed by CE teacher's excursion to Rolwaling region was organized for enhancing the experience of conservation education teachers. The workshop was organized on 22nd Baisakh, 2076 while the excursion was held 23-26 Baisakh, 2076. The teachers experienced tourism activity, conservation efforts and importance of clean environment which is believed to compliment the teaching of CE curriculum. Furthermore, during the excursion, CE teachers along with GCAP staffs also organized a cleaning campaign to promote management of solid waste and tourism.

Education Materials for Best School Students

This year 10 outstanding students from each CE implemented schools were provided with educational materials. Each student was awarded with 12 notebooks and 10 pens as prizes while every students of class 6, 7 and 8 were provided with one exercise notebook.



Capacity Building

Cardamom Farmer Training

Three cardamom farming trainings were organized this year for cardamom farmers of Bulung, Suri and Marbu. There were 29 participants in Bulung, 39 participants in Suri and 32 participants in Marbu. The training mainly aimed to promote cardamom farming in pocket areas with high potential and it primarily focused on farming procedures, identification of diseased plants, material required and harvesting methods for quality cardamom farming.



Conservation Farmer Training

Altogether 17 conservation farmer trainings were organized during this fiscal year in Gumdel, Shyama, Chuchure, Orang, Kalinchok, Laduk, Suri, Lamabagar and Ghorthali in which 406 conservation farmers participated. Out of total number, 237 were women while 182 were men. The training mainly focused in new agricultural techniques, farming in a green house, emerging farming issues and growing off-season vegetables.

Exposure Visit and Professional Training for GCAP staffs

An exposure visit was organized for GCAP staffs this year as well. Eight staffs from head office, Singati, Unit Conservation Office, Sindhupalchok and Tourism Information Center and Check-Post, Shivalaya participated in the 5 days excursion program held on last week of Chaitra. Staffs visited places which were famous for religious tourism (Halesi), adventure tourism (Solukhumbu) and historically important (Okhaldhunga). With a view to broaden knowledge for harvesting and tending *Satuwa* plants in hi-tecch nursery, staffs also visited a *Satuwa* farm near Junbesi of Solukhumbu district.

Book keeping and Accounting Training cum Workshop

Three trainings related to book keeping and accounting were organized this year and the target participants were secretary and treasurers of all forest management sub-committees of Ramechhap and Dolakha. During the training, participants were trained about accounting, record keeping, filing, drafting vouchers, issuing permits, contents of recommendations and auditing. During the first training, organized in Shivalaya of Ramechhap, 28 participants were observed. Two similar training organized in Singati of Dolakha attracted 38 (Bigu RM, Kalinchok RM) and 43 (Gaurishankar RM) participants respectively.

Community Exposure Tour

This year, project organized an exposure tour comprising representatives from rural municipalities, ward, CAMCs, CFMSCs, hotel entrepreneurs, women's group and youths. Main objective of the tour was to provide exposure to areas with high tourism potentials and tourism management practices. The team visited different parts of Annapurna Conservation Area, which is a pioneer project of Nepal in the field of conservation through active participation of communities and is also one of the major tourist destinations of Nepal. The exposure tour helped participants to envisage tourism activities, its management and its benefits. The tour's itinerary included various famous tourist destinations such as Ghalegaun where communities have enhanced their livelihood through homestay tourism and conservation interventions. The tour has been useful in broadening community perspectives toward tourism and conservation initiatives by gaining firsthand information and building



enthusiasm for innovation and entrepreneurship. A total of 30 people participated in the tour out of which 8 were women.

Knowledge Sharing and Documentation

Coordination Meeting

Understanding that many issues and challenges can only be tackled more efficiently through proper coordination and collaboration, across various instances, the project works closely with governmental-level authorities and other concerned stakeholder, seeking their regular suggestion, advice and support. For smooth implementation of its conservation activities, this year GCAP organized coordination meetings with various governmental officials and political leaders, the details of which are in the table 19 below.



Conservation Awareness and Interaction Program

Conservation awareness programs were organized frequently in many occasions this year. Three conservation awareness programs specially focused on conservation of biodiversity and conservation interventions of the project were organized in Kalinchok, Lamabagar and Suri of Dolakha while one awareness program relating to prevention and control of forest fire was organized among forest fire prone conservation forests of Khare. Similarly, two interaction and awareness programs were organized in Singati of Dolakha through head office inviting local leaders.

CFMSC Workshop and Orientation

This year, operational plans of conservation forest management sub-committee (CFMSC) were prepared and handed over to concerned communities. In order to facilitate the communities/committees about newly prepared operational plans, project organized operational plan orientation workshops. The orientations were mainly focused on newly formed committees while in some communities the orientation program was organized to revitalize the existing committees about use of the operational plans. Following table summarizes the details and venues of the orientation programs held in different areas of conservation area.

Table 19 : List of Coordination Meetings

SN	Activity	Date	Place	Participants			Remarks
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Coordination Meeting with Political Leaders	2076-02-12	Kathmandu			128	Promotion of Gaurishankar Himal as name of province-3
2	Coordination Meeting with government officials	2076-03-02	Shivalaya, Ramechhap	10	2	12	Sharing experience, challenges and issues with CDO and other government officials
3	Coordination Meeting with government officials	2076-03027	Sindhupalchok	18	2	20	Establishment of joint Check Post in Chaku Bazaar, Sindhupalchok

Table 21 : List of CFMSC orientations

SN	CFMSC	Date	Place	Male	Female	Total	Remarks
1	Sarbottam Laligurans	2075-11-04	Chuchure	38	38	76	
2	Lyamse	2075-11-05	Chuchure	40	14	54	
3	Pragatisil	2075-11-06	Chuchure	29	22	51	
4	Charikhola	2075-11-08	Gumdel	25	13	38	
5	Kirasedevithan	2075-09-23	Khare	39	9	48	
6	Sipringeshwori	2075-09-24	Khare	54	17	71	
7	Fungling	2075-09-26	Suri	26	16	42	
8	Deuralipakha	2075-09-27	Suri	25	13	38	
9	Kukudayale	2075-09-29	Suri	30	18	48	
10	Ugrachandi	2076-01-28	Listikot	30	20	50	
11	Bagaam Chhagaam	2076-01-14	Listikot	38	2	40	
12	Pangesing Sasllaghari	2076-01-16	Marming	41	10	51	
13	Khonapa	2076-01-20	Ghorthali	35	7	42	
14	CFMSCs of Dolakha	2076-02-22	Singati	190	50	240	
				640	**249**	**889**	

CA Management Workshop for CAMCs

The project frequently organizes workshops targeted to CAMCs in order to enhance capacity of committees as well as to discuss and assess various issues within the conservation area. These kinds of workshops are vital to collect suggestions and feedbacks and to design conservation interventions. This year four such workshops were conducted under head office, Singati, Dolakha. Two workshops were generally focused on annual programs and planning of budget, one was focused on conservation and development programs of project while the last workshop's aim was to summarize programs and recollect strategies implementation for next year. Details of the workshops are presented in the table below.

Table 22 : List of CA Management Workshops

SN	Activity	Date	Place	Participants			Output
				M	F	Total	
1	GCA Management Workshop	2075-09-15	Singati	33	3	36	Interaction on annual programs and budget of GCAP
2	GCA Management Workshop	2075-09-18	Singati	53	3	56	
3	Consultation program with stakeholders of GCA regarding future plans of conservation and development programs	2076-03-03	Singati	38	6	44	Interaction with Stakeholders regarding conservation and development programs in presence of senior officials from NTNC and IUCN
4	Annual program summary and interaction	2076-03-28	Singati	12	-	12	Summary was made for the annual programs and feedback collected for the programs of next year
				136	**12**	**148**	

Table 23 : List of workshops for local leaders

SN	Activities	Date	Place	Participants			Output
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Planning workshop for local leaders and CAMCs for 5 years management plan	2076-01-15	Shivalaya	58	15	73	Discussion and devisions made o various agendas within GCA for preparation of 5 years management plan
2		2076-01-17	Singati	54	7	61	
3		2076-01-19	Singati	34	6	40	
				146	**28**	**174**	

Planning Workshop for Local Leaders and CAMCs

Project frequently invites local leaders to seek advice on designing and implementation of programs. Local leaders represent the voice of community and provide insight on appropriate course of action during implementation of programs. Planning workshops are vital in designing programs and identification of issues and challenges. This year, the project organized 3 planning workshops specially targeted for designing the GCA 5-year management plan.

Tourism Management Training cum Workshop

Tourism promotion is an important focus of the project, where we continually engage with local communities and tourism stakeholders to build capacity and knowhow. Shivalaya of Ramechhap and Rolwaling and Lapchi of Dolakha are two major tourism destinations while Tatopani of Sindhupalchok is famous for internal tourism. With a view to enhance capacity of tourism entrepreneurs in these destinations, the project organized 2 tourism workshops this year.





Table 24 : List of Tourism Promotion Workshops

SN	Activities	Date	Place	Participants			Output
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Tourism Promotion Workshop	2075-10-11 to 12	Singati	25	10	35	Extension about importance of providing quality tourism services, guest hospitality, menu standardization
2	Tourism Hotel & Solid Waste Management Training cum Workshop	2075-12-13	Shivalaya	38	10	48	
				63	**20**	**83**	

Waste Management Training cum Workshop and Coordination Meeting for Promotion of Tourism

A waste management workshop and coordination meeting for promotion of tourism in Jiri, Shivalaya and Gumdel was organized in Shivalaya this year. Representatives from rural municipality, ward, CAMCs, CFMSCs, Nepal police, youth club, women's group and hotel entrepreneurs participated (48 participants) in the program. Various agendas on management of waste and promotion of tourism were discussed. Project Chief Mr. Satya Narayan Shah himself facilitated the program where vital insights relating to potential tourism activities in the area were discussed.



Publicity and Publication

Two key documents were published by GCAP this year. 'Gaurishankar Darpan' is a collection of literature submitted by CE school students, CE teachers, CAMC members, GCAP staffs and other interested people. The document is published in Nepali language targeting the local communities. This document also consists of periodic activity summary of the project. Every year, GCAP publishes the details of its activities and programs through its annual report. The report summarizes all the activities of the fiscal year in according to the thematic area. Furthermore, GCAP has also published few radio materials this year through local radio stations.





ADMINISTRATION REPORT

Administrative Setting and Human Capital

The Gaurishankar Conservation Area covers northern parts of Ramechhap, Dolakha and Sindhupalchok districts. The whole conservation area is divided into three administrative zones namely the Unit Conservation Office, Shivalaya, the Head Quarters and Unit Conservation Office, Sindhupalchok. The two the then VDCs of Ramechhap district and one VDC of Dolakha district are managed by UCO, Shivalaya and thirteen VDCs are under the administration of head quarters. The western villages in Sindhupalchok are governed by the UCO, Sindhupalchok. This was the year the eastern administrative office, UCO Shivalaya, came into function after receiving permission from National Trust for Nature Conservation. The office of UCO Sindhupalchok is shifted from Nayapul, Marming to Chaku Bazaar, Phulpingkatti by the same year. An office building for new tourist information center in Kalinchok is constructed during this tenure. Here, three Tourist Information Center and Check Posts are operating under head quarters and respective UCOs and recently constructed TIC CP in Kalinchok will be operated soon. The Liaison office in Charikot which was established after massive earthquake in 2015 is now closed and merged into head quarters in Singati.

Altogether, 27 technical (program) and administrative staffs are running head quarters, UCO offices, and Tourist Information Center and Check Posts. These people not only run their table works but they are also involved in carrying out annual programs in association with local CAMCs, CFMSCs and local government bodies. Following table summarizes the staffing in head quarters, UCOs and TIC CPs:

The conservation area management committees are regulating natural resource conservation and management roles under their jurisdiction. Formation of user groups under the CAMCs and handing over of the management responsibility to the local community is in full swing as the local forest users can deliver better on conserving their landscapes and sustained utilization of forest products. Registered conservation forest users committees are granted permission from the project to issue collection permits for non-timber forest products and timbers for their users as per the approved operation plans. Following are the regulatory institutions for conservation and management of natural resources in GCA:

S.N.	Institutions	CAMCs	CFMSCs	Remarks
1	Under HQ	13	53	
2	Under UCO, Sindhupalchok	5	12	Gumba does not have CAMC, and 15 CFMSC are under formation
3	Under UCO, Shivalaya	3	15	
		21	**80**	

NTFP Management

Project has been promoting sustainable harvesting and trade of high value medicinal plants and other NTFPs since its establishment. During this fiscal year, project saw an increased interest of communities towards trade of forest product. This year too, the project observed high interest in trade and harvest of NTFPs from communities. Most traded NTFP from within the area was found to be slate stone and *Sunpati* leaf (*Rhododendron anthopogon*). *Setak Chini* (*Moringa* sp.) and wild mushrooms were new NTFP products to be traded this year. This year a total of NRs. 1800556 was collected as revenue from NTFPs which includes revenue from collection as well as exit permits. NRs. 12,86,616

S.N.	Offices	Program	Admin	Male	Female
1	Head Quarters, Singati	7	9	12	4
2	Unit Conservation Office, Sindhupalchok	4	2	3	3
3	Unit Conservation Office, Shivalaya	3	2	4	1
		14	**13**	**19**	**8**

was collected through exit permits while NRs. 5,13,940 was collected via collection permits.

Common NTFPs Traded from GCA

Altogether, 20 different types of non-wood forest products came into transactions. The famous slate stones basically from Alampu, Dolakha and different sites of Sindhupalchok top the revenues generated for local CAMCs. The high altitude NTFP e.g. *Sunpati* was frequently traded as a raw material for incense (*Sang or agarbatti*). The raw materials for Nepali handmade papers are frequently collected from private and public lands within GCA. Common species traded are *Lokta* (*Daphne* sp.) and *Argeli* (*Edgeworthia gardnerii*). Leaves of *Titepati*, *Dhupi*, *Dhasingre* are the source of essential oil frequently harvested from forests. Following table summarizes the details of NTFP harvested and revenues generated in F.Y. 2075/76.

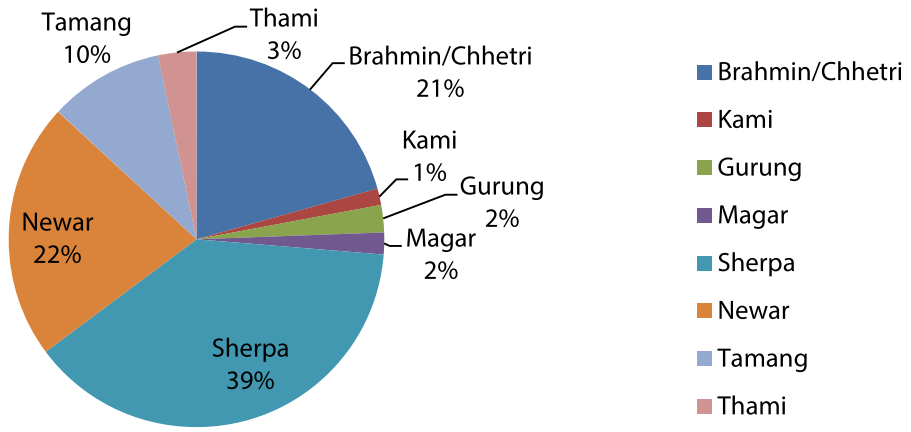
Ethnic involvement in trade of NTFP

This year, people from Sherpa ethnic group had the highest involvement in trade of NTFP. According to office records, out of total 39% were Sherpas, 22% were Newars and 21 % Brahmins/ Chhetris. Tamangs were at 10 % while other minor ethnic group involved in the trade of NTFPs were Thami (3%), Magar (2%), Gurung (2%) and Kami (<1%).

Table 25 : Revenue collected from NTFP

SN	NTFPs	Scientific name	Unit	Exit Quantity	Exit Fees	Collection Fees
1	Slate Stone		Sq.ft/ton	72216	402171	20550
2	*Sunpati* leaf	*Rhododendron anthopogon*	Kg	43927	307489	197000
3	*Argeli*	*Edgeworthia gardnerii*	Kg	34833	170215	40450
4	*Titepati*	*Artimesia indica*	Kg	20700	20700	19250
5	*Lokta*	*Daphne bholua/ papyraceae*	Kg	19690	98450	64000
6	*Nigalo*	*Thamnocalamus* sp.	Piece	18100	2715	2460
7	*Majitho*	*Rubia manjith*	Kg	8850	44250	21875
8	*Dhupi* leaf	*Juniper/Cupressus*	Kg	7010	14020	33500
9	Babiyo	*Eulaliopsis binata*	Kg	2000	1500	740
10	Mountain Honey		Kg	1477	14773	36250
11	*Chiraito*	*Swertia chirayeta*	Kg	1210	18150	4950
12	*Setak Chini*	*Moringa oleifera*	Kg	800	12000	22500
13	*Allo*	*Urtica dioca*	Kg	600	3000	1500
14	*Ban Karela*	*Mormordica charantia*	Kg	566	1698	805
15	*Bish*	*Aconitum* sp.	Kg	500	5000	5000
16	*Dhasingre* Oil	*Gaultheria fragrantissima*	Kg	245	3675	43000
17	*Dhupi* Oil	*Juniper/Cupressus*	Kg	225	20000	refer Dhupi leaf
18	*Sunpati* Oil	*Rhododendron anthopogon*	Kg	180	68600	refer Sunpati leaf
19	*Amala*	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Kg	100	100	
20	Wild Mushroom	*Agaricus* sp.	Kg	22	110	110
	Total				**1286616**	**513940**
	Grand Total					**1800556**

Figure 2: Trend of ethnic involvement in trade of NTFP



Timber Harvest from Private Land

57037.77 cubic feet volumes of logs were exported from private land within the conservation area this year. From the harvested trees, NRs. 570099.90 was collected as revenue. Most preferred species was *Uttis* (*Alnus nepalensis*) with harvest volume of 51455.07 cubic feet while other minor species were pines (*Pinus* sp) and *Banset (Quercus lamelosa)*. A total of 4955.9 cubic feet of pine logs and 626.8 cu.ft of oak were exported.

Tourist Data

Approach to the CA

NTNC asks visitors to collect their entry permit/s in EPC Kathmandu. This counter issuing permits to conservation areas is managed by NTNC. Still, the tourist information centers and check posts in GCA territory are issuing permits for the visitors. This year, TIC CP, Shivalaya is leading the issue of entry permits (1109 visitors). The EPC Kathmandu is approaching to the figure with Shivalaya (1077 visitors) while TIC CP, Singati and Nayapul (316 & 16 respectively) are lagging behind. It is true that majority of the tourists enter into the CA from Shivalaya on the way up to Sagarmatha national park and to see the Numbur valley in far eastern region of GCA. The visitors entering from TIC CP, Singati are generally visiting the Rolwaling valley, Lapchi valley and Bigu Gompa. The visit to the western part is through TIC CP, Nayapul (Now shifted in Chaku Bazaar).

Figure 3: Visitors Approach to the Conservation Area

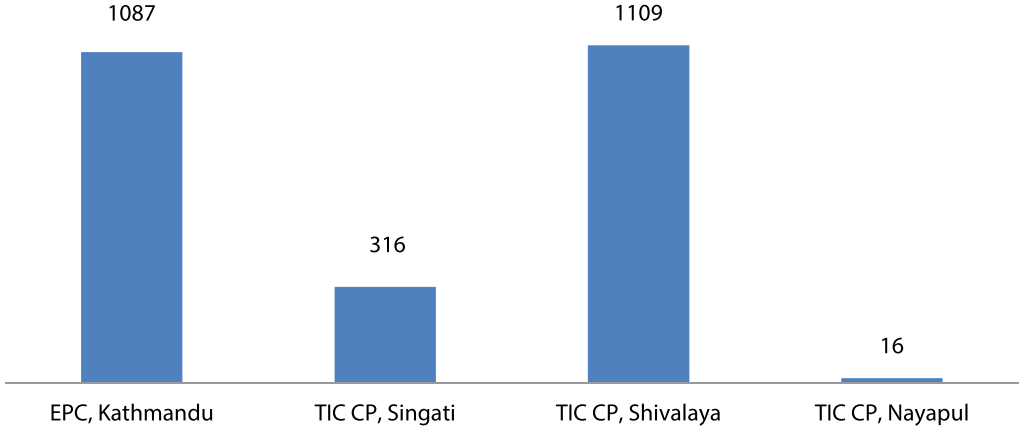
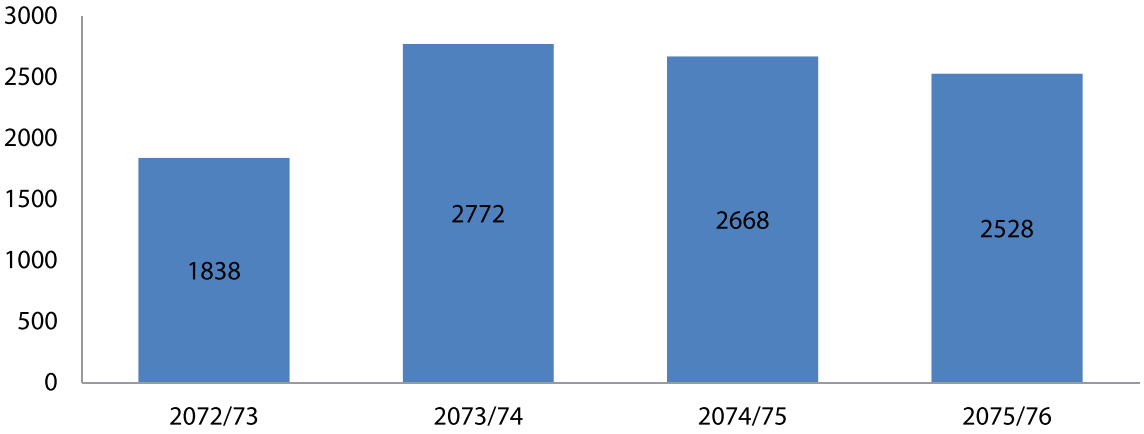


Figure 4: Tourist Arrival Trend in GCA



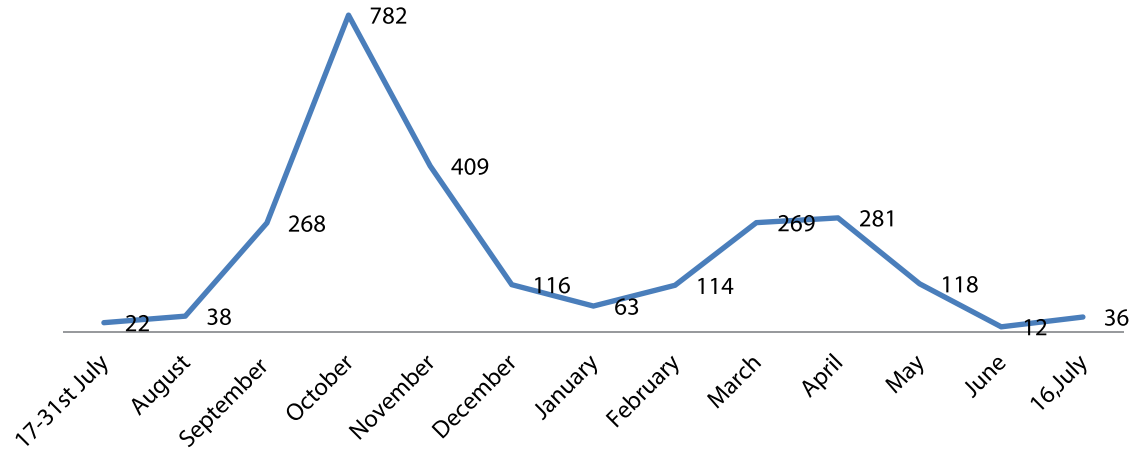
Visitors Trend

It is obvious that GCA is a transit point to Khumbu valley; the Everest region. From last two years a slight decrease in total number of visitors was observed. The possible for decrease in tourists number is assumed to be poor access to GCA from Khadichaur to Charikot. Visit to the Charikot, Kalinchok, and inner valleys of the conservation area are really hard because of the deteriorating condition of the access road to district headquarters of Dolakha. On the other hand, tourists are approaching the Khumbu valley through Jeep and public buses from Haleshi. Also, the Everest trekking route is connected through Those village nearby TIC CP, Shivalaya. The detail of tourist numbers are given in Annex 7.

Favorable Season for Visit

The record shows that the season favored by the visitor in GCA is unevenly bimodal. GCA counters get crowded around September through to November reaching summit in October. This is the season when the monsoon rains ceases, landscapes remaining lush and green, gentle weather and easy availability of human resources for tourism entrepreneurs. After November, GCA receives considerable number of tourists around March-April. Chilling temperature and desiccating wind in high mountains allows daring visitors to see landscapes in high hills. The winter months and monsoon times are hard for visitors in GCA.

Figure 5: Tourist Arrival Trend in GCA



Distribution of Visitors

GCA is receiving considerable amount of visitors from outside the SAARC countries. This year too, non-SAARC visitors claiming major chunk of the figure (98%). Similarly, male visitors are higher following the trends as in the past. These years 2/3rd of the visitors are male.

Figure 6: Tourist Origin to GCA

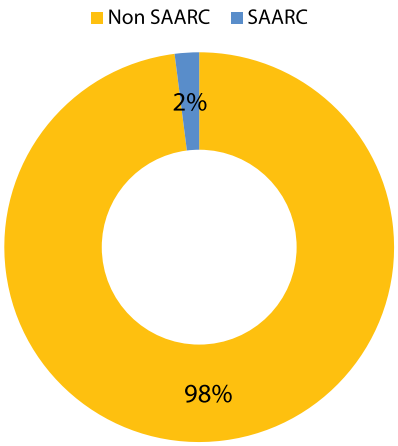
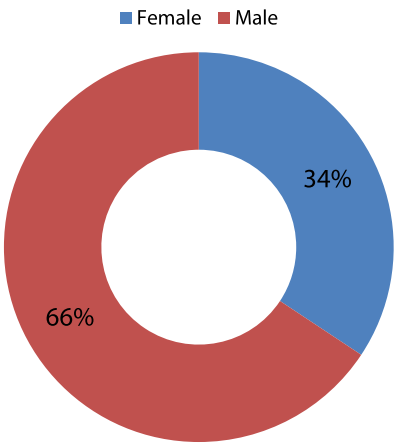


Figure 7: Gender wise Tourist Record





ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 : Detail of Relief Provided to Wildlife Damage Victim

SN	Name of Victim	Address	Casualty to	Numbers	Cause of Casualty	Relief Amount (NRs)	Source of fund
1	Mrs. Bishnu Kumari Shrestha	Bulung	Human	1	Bear	23115	GCAP

SN	Name of Victim	Address	Casualty to	Numbers	Cause of Casualty	Relief Amount (NRs)	Source of fund
1	Mr. Dille Tamang	Bulung	Cow	1	Leopard	10000	GCAP
2	Mr. Olak Bahadur Banda	Shyama	Goat	1	Leopard	5000	GCAP
3	Mr. Daan Bahadur Budathoki	Khare	Goat	4	Leopard	20000	GCAP
4	Mr. Shyam Bahadur Khadka	Khare	Goat	7	Leopard	35000	GCAP
5	Mr. Shom Bahadur Khadka	Suri	Goat	1	Leopard	5000	GCAP
6	Mr. Kanchha Basnet	Chuchure	Goat	1	Leopard	5000	GCAP
7	Mr. Ramesh Khadka	Suri	Goat	1	Leopard	5000	GCAP
8	Mr. Ram Bahadur Tamang	Khare	Sheep	2	Leopard	14000	GCAP
9	Mr. Bishnu Bahadur Khadka	Chuchure	Yak	1	Leopard	10000	GCAP
10	Mr. Kaile Thami	Alampu	Goat	1	Leopard	5000	GCAP
11	Mr. Lal Bahadur Basnet	Chilankha	Ox	1	Leopard	10000	GCAP
12	Mr. Prem Kumar Shrestha	Chilankha	Cow	1	Leopard	10000	GCAP
13	Mr. Mingma Nuri Sherpa	Gaurishankar	Cow	1	Leopard	10000	GCAP
	Total					**167115**	

ANNEX 2 : Snapshot of Conservation Forest Sub-Committees (CFMSCs)

List of CFMSCs in Dolakha

CFMSC details of Bigu Rural Municipality											
Bigu (Total Area : 3715.05 Ha)											
SN	**Name of CFMSC**	**Area**	**Number of Block**	**HHs**	**Population**			**Handover Date**	**Expiry**	**Name of Chairman**	**Contact no.**
					Male	**Female**	**Total**				
1	Dudukapakha	362.48	3	267	594	562	1156	2073/074	2077/078	Ngimapalden Sherpa	
2	Jurepalpal	197.68	3	257	534	495	1029	2073/074	2077/078	Temba Sherpa	
	Total	**560.16**		**524**	**1128**	**1057**	**2185**				
Alampu (Total Area : 6680.99 Ha)											
SN	**Name of CFMSC**	**Area**	**Number of Block**	**HHs**	**Population**			**Handover Date**	**Expiry**	**Name of Chairman**	**Contact no.**
					Male	**Female**	**Total**				
1	Dokyang Gaira	614.92	4	655	1306	1274	2580	2073/074	2077/078	Rohit Thami	
	Total	**614.92**		**655**	**1306**	**1274**	**2580**				
Chilankha (Total Area : 3877.17 Ha)											
SN	**Name of CFMSC**	**Area**	**Number of Block**	**HHs**	**Population**			**Handover Date**	**Expiry**	**Name of Chairman**	**Contact no.**
					Male	**Female**	**Total**				
1	Jhapraghari	277	4	126	297	272	569	2074/075	2078/079	Babar Bahadur Khatri	
2	Chelamphu	646.62	6	227	531	518	1049	2074/075	2078/079	Sange Sherpa	
3	Dumsiling	827.69	4	333	760	767	1527	2075/076	2079/080	Chitra Bahadur ayalkoti	
4	Chirkunthan	249.44	4	373	943	978	1921	2073/074	2077/078	Jhamar Bahadur Khadka	
	Total	**2000.75**		**1059**	**2531**	**2535**	**5066**				
Laduk (Total Area : 2685.53)											
SN	**Name of CFMSC**	**Area**	**Number of Block**	**HHs**	**Population**			**Handover Date**	**Expiry**	**Name of Chairman**	**Contact no.**
					Male	**Female**	**Total**				
1	Chitre Devithan	124.47	6	192	414	405	819	2073/074	2077/078	Baburam Khatri Subedi	
2	Dambote	90.28	5	119	303	307	610	2073/074	2077/078	Purna Bahadur Tamang	
3	Timbu Mahadev	633.9	6	673	1938	1875	3813	2073/074	2077/078	Ram Chandra Khadka	
4	Giddhe Salleri	156.75	5	166	450	469	919	2074/075	2078/079	Narayan Bahadur Khadka	
5	Kamalamai	145.08	3	229	375	386	761	2073/074	2077/078	Santa Bahadur Oli	
6	Fiste Dhunga	104.78	3	291	835	765	1600	2073/074	2077/078	Bishnu Kumar Thakuri	
	Total	**1255.26**		**1670**	**4315**	**4207**	**8522**				

Bulung (Total Area : 1204.42 Ha)											
SN	Name of CFMSC	Area	Number of Block	HHs	Population			Handover Date	Expiry	Name of Chairman	Contact no.
					Male	Female	Total				
1	Sunkhani	65.78	3	147	370	382	752	2074/075	2078/079	Gajendra Malla Thakuri	
2	Sange Pandhero	9.67	2	112	256	332	588	2074/075	2078/079	Nok Bahadur Khadka	
3	Jukepani	63.89	3	65	177	164	341	2074/075	2078/079	Lakkhu Tamang	
4	Giddhe salleri	156.75	5	192	450	469	919	2074/075	2078/079	Narayan Bahadur Khadka	
5	Thadokhola	461.12	3	371	1072	1173	2245	2074/075	2078/079	Daan Bahadur Shrestha	
6	Aine Dhunga	92.6	4	134	417	420	837	2074/075	2078/079	Bhuwan Raj Acharya	
	Total	**849.81**		**1021**	**2742**	**2940**	**5682**				
Orang (Total Area : 1509.66 Ha)											
SN	Name of CFMSC	Area	Number of Block	HHs	Population			Handover Date	Expiry	Name of Chairman	Contact no.
					Male	Female	Total				
1	Tatopani Dumji	149.22	3	336	936	984	1920	2074/075	2078/079	Yek Thakuri	
2	Dumji Tatopani	238.32	3	339	934	869	1803	2073/074	2077/078	Laal Bahadur Khatri	
	Total	**387.54**		**675**	**1870**	**1853**	**3723**				
Lamabagar (Total Area : 40590.5 Ha)											
SN	Name of CFMSC	Area	Number of Block	HHs	Population			Handover Date	Expiry	Name of Chairman	Contact no.
					Male	Female	Total				
1	Thadi	147.85	5	150	310	664	974	2074/075	2078/079	Ram Bahadur	
2	Setidevi	3930.23	5	88	234	223	457	2074/075	2078/079	Sonam Dorje Sherpa	
3	Milarepa	3077	3	38	67	96	163	2074/075	2078/079	Konjyok Sherpa	
4	Devlingeshwor	1275.18	7	612	1465	1425	2890	2073/074	2077/078	Metar Tamang	
5	Chakrawoti Jamdupataal	562.33	3	240	490	470	960	2073/074	2077/078	Chhyuman Tamang	
6	Gombo	665.41	4	114	266	269	535	2073/074	2077/078	Sanu Tamang	
7	**Sindurpa Sisneri**	**68.55**	**5**	**61**	**111**	**105**	**216**	**2073/074**	**2077/078**	**Madan Kumar Shrestha**	
	Total	**9726.55**		**1303**	**2943**	**3252**	**6195**				
	Total in Bigu RM	**15394.99**		**6907**	**16835**	**17118**	**33953**			**28 CFMSCs in Bigu**	

CFMSC details of Kalinchok Rural Municipality											
Kalinchok (Total Area : 3815.82 Ha)											
SN	**Name of CFMSC**	**Area**	**Number of Block**	**HHs**	**Population**			**Handover Date**	**Expiry**	**Name of Chairman**	**Contact no.**
					Male	**Female**	**Total**				
1	Kalinchok	760	10	414	1064	1004	2482	2074/075	2078/079	Krishna Bahadur Pakhrin	
	Total	**760**		**414**	**1064**	**1004**	**2482**				
	Total in Kalinchok RM	**760**		**414**	**1064**	**1004**	**2482**			**1 CFMSC in Kalinchok**	
CFMSC details of Gaurishankar Rural Municipality											
Gaurishankar (Total Area : 32395.69 Ha, Forest area : 1824.6 Ha)											
SN	**Name of CFMSC**	**Area**	**Number of Block**	**HHs**	**Population**			**Handover Date**	**Expiry**	**Name of Chairman**	**Contact no.**
					Male	**Female**	**Total**				
1	Ghunsapataal	673.95	5	140	297	313	610	2073/074	2077/079	Meghraj Thakuri	
2	Themlung	293.21	3	69	147	127	274	2073/074	2077/078	Pemba Gyalgen Sherpa	
3	Salleri Baghpaile	495.33	7	187	384	376	760	2073/074	2077/078	Chhiri Sherpa	
4	Setidevi Gumba	213.41	3	39	80	78	158	2073/074	2077/078	Hom Bahadur Khadka	
	Total	**1675.9**		**435**	**908**	**894**	**1802**				
Marbu (Total Area : 11384.90 Ha, Forest Area : 4527.1 Ha)											
SN	**Name of CFMSC**	**Area**	**Number of Block**	**HHs**	**Population**			**Handover Date**	**Expiry**	**Name of Chairman**	**Contact no.**
					Male	**Female**	**Total**				
1	Nisding Deurali	295.24	4	113	265	267	532	2074/075	2078/079	Lapti Sherpa	
2	Gharpakha	179.75	4	44	96	100	196	2074/075	2078/079	Ramesh Gurung	
3	Chiwaji	258.56	5	116	286	263	549	2074/075	2078/079	Thhal Bahadur Gurung	
4	Balem Damji	521.68	5	170	382	369	751	2074/075	2078/079	Sonam Sherpa	
	Total	**1255.23**		**443**	**1029**	**999**	**2028**				

Chankhu (Total Area : 2175.71 Ha)											
SN	Name of CFMSC	Area	Number of Block	HHs	Population			Handover Date	Expiry	Name of Chairman	Contact no.
					Male	Female	Total				
1	Dortipakha Lukharka	928.42	6	333	751	744	1495	2074/075	2078/079	Bhai Sherpa	
2	Dokimpur Tutepani	247.73	5	212	512	511	1023	2074/075	2078/079	Dhal Bahadur Tamang	
	Total	**1176.15**		**545**	**1263**	**1255**	**2518**				
Suri (Total Area : 4697.16 Ha)											
SN	Name of CFMSC	Area	Number of Block	HHs	Population			Handover Date	Expiry	Name of Chairman	Contact no.
					Male	Female	Total				
1	Deuralipakha	131.82	4	83	170	162	332	2074/075	2078/079	Bishal Khadka	
2	Kobutar Yarpang	97.62	6	77	201	194	395	2074/075	2078/079	Bam Bahadur Tamang	
3	Kukudayale	24.13	2	132	359	357	716	2074/075	2078/079	Bam Bahadur Tamang	
4	Koshanidhi	751.2	3	300	709	674	1383	2074/075	2078/079	Laal Bahadur Khadka	
5	Ramite Phungling	151.28	4	70	96	100	196	2074/075	2078/079	Sunbir Sherpa	
6	Khurung	80.26	6	169	410	407	817	2074/075	078/079	Min Bahadur Khadka	
7	Hapunang Tutepani	245.89	5	226	595	566	1161	2074/075	2078/079	Dilli Dhwoj Basnet	
8	Jogum	100.24	2	122	532	525	1057	2074/075	2078/079	Jagat Bahadur Karki	
9	Bajredaanda	532.53	6	237	561	546	1107	2074/075	2078/079	Sundar Khadka	
10	Okhreni	10.87	2	84	213	206	419	2073/074	2077/078	Radhika Acharya	
	Total	**2125.84**		**1500**	**3846**	**3737**	**7583**				

Khare (Total Area : 10431.5 Ha)											
SN	Name of CFMSC	Area	Number of Block	HHs	Population			Handover Date	Expiry	Name of Chairman	Contact no.
					Male	Female	Total				
1	Gumba Deurali	95.09	4	83	217	228	445	2074/075	2078/079	Tika Bahadur Gurung	
2	Sitapaila	278.47	4	153	353	333	686	2074/075	2078/079	Daanendra Jung Kunwar	
3	Maure Sipringeshwori	1051	3	194	921	639	1560	2075/076	2079/080	Kumar Tamang	
4	Kirase Devithan	313.58	3	190	333	329	662	2075/076	2079/080	Shyam Kumar Tamang	
	Total	1738.14		620	1824	1529	3353				
	Total in Gaurishankar RM	**7971.26**		**3543**	**8870**	**8414**	**17284**			**24 CFMSCs in Gaurishankar**	
CFMSC detail of Jiri Municipality											
Shyama											
SN	Name of CFMSC	Area	Number of Block	HHs	Population			Handover Date	Expiry	Name of Chairman	Contact no.
					Male	Female	Total				
1	Rabutar Badelipakha	41.12	3	114	256	248	504	2073	2077	Gyan Bd. Khadka	
2	Pathivara	704.14		151	329	369	698	2074/75	2078/79	Ashok Bd. B.K.	
	Total	**745.26**		**265**	**585**	**617**	**1202**				

List of CFMSCs in Sindhupalchok

CFMSC detail of Bhotekoshi Rural Municipality											
Listikot											
SN	**Name of CFMSC**	**Area**	**Number of Block**	**HHs**	**Population**			**Handover Date**	**Expiry**	**Name of Chairman**	**Contact no.**
					Male	**Female**	**Total**				
1	Bagam Chhagam	280	7	91	277	266	543	2075/76	2080/81	Karma Sherpa	9741317576
2	Jamune									Under construction	
3	Omache Bhalukhop									Under construction	
4	Rangjhang Jhyalebhir									Under construction	
5	Ugrachandi	386	6	152	418	370	788	2075/76	2080/81	Dhawa Sherpa	9616363836
	Total	**666**		**243**	**695**	**636**	**1331**				
Tatopani											
SN	**Name of CFMSC**	**Area**	**Number of Block**	**HHs**	**Population**			**Handover Date**	**Expiry**	**Name of Chairman**	**Contact no.**
					Male	**Female**	**Total**				
1	Dugunagadhi	255.57	9	122	306	251	557	To be handed over	Gyal Dorje Sherpa		
2	Dumjel Bhumethan	328	5	61	145	127	272	To be handed over	Dorang B. Shrestha		
3	Nadung Liping							Under construction			
4	Tashithang	187	6	29	67	70	137	To be handed over	Man B. Tamang	9616669124	
	Total	**770.57**		**212**	**518**	**448**	**966**				

Phulpingkatti											
SN	Name of CFMSC	Area	Number of Block	HHs	Population			Handover Date	Expiry	Name of Chairman	Contact no.
					Male	Female	Total				
1	Chyandanda	1203.76	7	190	545	509	1054	2075/76	2080/81	Dan B. Tamang	9861032841
2	Pangsing Sallaghari	210.6	6	119	323	290	613	2075/76	2080/81	Pasang Lama	9814938584
3	Sanan Bhumesthan	202.97	5	109	315	249	564	2075/76	2080/81	Pasang Tamang	9841154318
4	Sapuk Sallaghari	98.49	4	66	189	189	378	2075/76	2080/81	Chhiring Tamang	9628161855
5	Serkadanda Bisauna	2589.67	5	219	559	562	1121	2075/76	2080/81	Nhorpu Tamang	
6	Tyangthali	210.97	5	153	378	369	747	2075/76	2080/81	Punya B. Karki	9818067176
	Total	**2589.67**		**856**	**2309**	**2168**	**4477**				
	Total in Bhotekoshi RM	**4509.08**		**1845**	**4850**	**4563**	**9413**			**8 CFMSCs in Bhotekoshi**	
CFMSC detail of Barhabise Municipality/Tripurasundari Rural Municipality											
Ghorthali											
SN	Name of CFMSC	Area	Number of Block	HHs	Population			Handover Date	Expiry	Name of Chairman	Contact no.
					Male	Female	Total				
1	Dumthali Dojapa	447.41	5	149	351	330	661	2075/76	2080/81	Pem Norbu Sherpa	9808507838
2	Kapti Dojakpa	246	5	61	182	183	365	2075/76	2080/81	Kami Sherpa	9821604420
3	Khonapa	257.39	5	79	162	177	339	2075/76	2080/81	Surya B. Magar	9823873090
4	Tarkeni Pakha	124.42	5	103	268	237	505	2075/76	2080/81	Om B. Khatri	9843530501
	Total	**1075.22**		**392**	**963**	**927**	**1890**				

List of CFMSCs in Ramechhap

CFMSC detail of Gokulganga Rural Municipality											
Chuchure											
SN	Name of CFMSC	Area	Number of Block	HHs	Population			Handover Date	Expiry	Name of Chairman	Contact no.
					Male	Female	Total				
1	Chipleni	3984.02	3	86	246	235	481	2074/075	2078/079	Ramji Khadka	
2	Koshyang Kharka	1289.61	3	211	461	450	911	2074/075	2078/079	Ratna Bahadur Khatri	
3	Lyamse	254.46	4	240	528	529	1057	2075/076	2079/080	Chhatra Bd. Basne	
4	Pragatisil	911.41	5	94	215	213	428	2075/076	2079/080	Tirtha Bd. Khadka	
5	Sarbottam Laligurans	247.7	5	93	237	245	482	2075/076	2079/080	Bhim Bd. Karki	
	Total	**5273.63**		**86**	**0**	**0**	**0**				
CFMSC detail of Umakunda Rural Municipality											
Gumdel											
SN	Name of CFMSC	Area	Number of Block	HHs	Population			Handover Date	Expiry	Name of Chairman	Contact no.
					Male	Female	Total				
1	Bhorjung 'Ka'	197.44	2	122	293	305	598	2074/75	2078/79	Amrit Bahadur Karki	
2	Bhorjung 'Kha'	193	2	170	255	260	515	2074/75	2078/79	Dorji Sherpa	
3	Bhorjung 'Ga'	178	1	197	516	529	1045	2074/75	2078/79	Rajendra Basnet	
4	Kanchhyorten 'Ka'	192.33	2	138	391	295	686	2074/75	2078/79	Ngimlhamu Sherpa	
5	Kanchhyorten 'Kha'	212.54	2	80	158	200	358	2074/75	2078/79	Ngawang Chhorten Sherpa	
6	Serding Bhorjung 'Ka'	219.53	2	149	469	462	931	2074/75	2078/79	Furi Lama Sherpa	
7	Serding Bhorjung 'Kha'	158.38	2	121	222	196	418	2074/75	2078/79	Raju Basnet	
8	Charikhola	82.3	2	73	194	180	374	2075/76	2079/80	Kumar Karki	
	Total	**1433.52**		**977**	**2498**	**2427**	**4925**				

ANNEX 3 : Detail of Support Material Provided to Home Stay Owner

SN	Name of Owner	Address
1	Mingma Sherpa	Marbu, Gaurishankar RM
2	Chayauli Sherpa	Marbu, Gaurishankar RM
3	Nimleki Sherpa	Marbu, Gaurishankar RM
4	Santi Sherpa	Marbu, Gaurishankar RM
5	Minu Sherpa	Marbu, Gaurishankar RM
6	Maya Sherpa	Marbu, Gaurishankar RM
7	Budhabir Sherpa	Marbu, Gaurishankar RM
8	Dolma Sherpa	Marbu, Gaurishankar RM
9	Ngimlamu Sherpa	Marbu, Gaurishankar RM
10	Chandika Gurung	Marbu, Gaurishankar RM
11	Lamu Sherpa	Chankhu, Gaurishankar RM
12	Chhiringlamu Sherpa	Chankhu, Gaurishankar RM
13	Wongchhu Sherpa	Chankhu, Gaurishankar RM
14	Ong Norbu Sherpa	Chankhu, Gaurishankar RM
15	Rimbuti Sherpa	Chankhu, Gaurishankar RM
16	Jangmu Sherpa	Chankhu, Gaurishankar RM
17	Nemgima Sherpa	Chankhu, Gaurishankar RM
18	Lal Bahadur Thami	Kalinchok, Kalinchok RM
19	Lal DhojThami	Kalinchok, Kalinchok RM
20	Bir Bahadur Thami	Kalinchok, Kalinchok RM

ANNEX 4 : Detail of Solar Panel Recipients

SN	Name of Owner	Address
1	Mangu Sherpa Acharya	Surmuche, Gaurishankar
2	Chhiring Buti Sherpa	Kyalche, Gaurishankar
3	Dendi Sherpa	Dongang, Gaurishankar
4	Jangmu Sherpa	Dongang, Gaurishankar
5	Dachhiri Sherpa	Beding, Gaurishanakar
6	Chhiring Dorjee Sherpa	Beding, Gaurishankar
7	Nyawang Thile Sherpa	Beding, Gaurishankar
8	Lama School	Beding, Gaurishankar
9	Nim Jangmu Sherpa	Na gaun, Gaurishankar
10	Ang Nima Sherpa	Na gaun, Gaurishankar
11	Pasang Buti Sherpa	Na gaun, Gaurishankar
12	Ngahende Sherpa	Na gaun, Gaurishankar
13	Furbatenje Sherpa	Na gaun, Gaurishankar
14	Angriku Sherpa	Thangdingma, Gaurishankar
15	Chhiring Chhotin Sherpa	Thangdingma, Gaurishankar
16	Chherijuna Sherpa	Chhugima, Gaurishankar
17	GCAP HQ, Singati	Singati

ANNEX 5 : Detail of CE Implemented Schools

Detail of boys and girls studying CE in CE implemented schools

SN	Name of Schools	Address	Rural / Municipality	Class 6			Class 7			Class 8			Grand Total
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Gaurishankar H.S.S.	Lamabagar	Bigu	29	21	50	28	28	56	16	27	43	**149**
2	Dewalingeshwor S.S.	Orang	Bigu	12	18	30	9	11	20	11	13	24	**74**
3	Sharada S.S.	Bulung	Bigu	19	18	37	18	16	34	17	13	30	**101**
4	Shanti Aadarsha S.S.	Laduk	Bigu	12	17	29	13	16	29	15	11	26	**84**
5	Himalaya S.S.	Chilankha	Bigu	13	20	33	18	28	46	17	29	46	**125**
6	Thampu S.S.	Alampu	Bigu	13	19	32	9	21	30	28	19	47	**109**
7	Gaurishankar S.S.	Bigu	Bigu	18	19	37	21	22	43	14	25	39	**119**
8	Kalinaag S.S.	Singati	Bigu	32	26	58	25	37	62	30	32	62	**182**
9	Baalodaya S.S.	Kalinchok	Kalinchok	22	24	46	13	18	31	12	19	31	**108**
10	Haleshwor S.S.	Suri	Gaurishankar	26	29	55	21	31	52	19	23	42	**149**
11	Bhume Gumba S.S.	Chankhu	Gaurishankar	8	11	19	12	10	22	12	11	23	**64**
12	Himawarti S.S.	Marbu	Gaurishankar	12	13	25	6	10	16	10	10	20	**61**
13	Khare S.S.	Khare	Gaurishankar	8	8	16	10	3	13	9	8	17	**46**
14	Garjyang Dhunga S.S.	Shyama	Jiri	19	20	39	10	18	28	5	20	25	**92**
15	Jatteshwari S.S.	Chuchure	Gokulganga	9	11	20	10	24	34	4	14	18	**72**
16	Setidevi S.S.	Chuchure	Gokulganga	4	3	7	5	11	16	9	7	16	**39**
17	Mahalangur S.S.	Gumdel	Umakunda	16	14	30	11	20	31	13	23	36	**97**
18	Bhumeshwari S.S.	Ghorthali	Barhabise	7	8	15	6	7	13	3	5	8	**36**
19	Ugrachandi S.S.	Listikot	Bhotekoshi	8	11	19	15	10	25	8	8	16	**60**
20	Kodari S.S.	Tatopani	Bhotekoshi	17	17	34	23	24	47	16	25	41	**122**
21	Jhirpu S.S.	Phulpingkatti	Bhotekoshi	17	11	28	19	18	37	20	17	37	**102**
22	Dhaneshwari S.S.	Marming	Bhotekoshi	8	6	14	5	3	8	5	11	16	**38**
23	Bhimsen S.S.	Marming	Bhotekoshi	10	11	21							**21**
24	Gupteshwor B.S.	Tatopani	Bhotekoshi	7	13	20							**20**
25	Tatopani B.S.	Tatopani	Bhotekoshi	8	9	17							**17**
	Grand Total			**354**	**377**	**731**	**307**	**386**	**693**	**293**	**370**	**663**	**2087**

ANNEX 6 : Detail of Conservation and Cardamom Farmers

Detail of Conservation Farmers for F.Y. 2075/076

SN	Municipality/Rural municipality	Village	Conservation Farmers		Total
			Male	Female	
1	Jiri Municipality	Shyama	14	6	**20**
2	Gokulganga RM	Chuchure	11	13	**24**
3	Umakunda	Gumdel	37	13	**50**
4	Gaurishankar	Chankhu	3	7	**10**
5	Gaurishankar	Khare	2	8	**10**
6	Gaurishankar	Marbu	5	5	**10**
7	Gaurishankar	Suri	17	11	**28**
8	Gaurishankar	Gaurishankar	3	7	**10**
9	Bigu	Orang	5	5	**10**
10	Bigu	Laduk	9	1	**10**
11	Bigu	Lamabagar	8	12	**20**
12	Kalinchok	Kalinchok	10	0	**10**
13	Barhabise	Ghorthali	10	0	**10**
	Total		**134**	**88**	**222**

Detail of Cardamom Farmers for F.Y. 2075/076

SN	Address	Cardamom Farmers		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Bigu RM, Ward 3, Bulung	17	12	**29**
2	Gaurishankar RM, Ward 7, Marbu	21	17	**38**
3	Gaurishankar RM, Ward 5, Suri	14	25	**39**
	Total	**52**	**54**	**106**

Annex 7: Tourist Arrival Trend in GCA

Year	Month	Entry Permit Issued								Total		Grand Total
		EPC, Kathmandu		TIC CP, Singati		TIC CP, Shivalaya		TIC CP, Nayapul				
		Non SAARC	SAARC	Non SAARC	SAARC	Non SAARC	SAARC	Non SAARC	SAARC	Non SAARC	SAARC	
2018	17-31st July	22	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22
2018	August	9	0	18	0	11	0	0	0	38	0	38
2018	September	92	0	40	0	135	1	0	0	267	1	268
2018	October	353	12	98	0	317	2	0	0	768	14	782
2018	November	152	1	44	0	206	3	3	0	405	4	409
2018	December	47	1	11	0	46	0	3	8	107	9	116
Sub Total		**675**	**14**	**211**	**0**	**715**	**6**	**6**	**8**	**1607**	**28**	**1635**
2019	January	41	0	4	0	15	1	2	0	62	1	63
2019	February	57	0	6	0	50	1	0	0	113	1	114
2019	March	109	0	28	0	126	6	0	0	263	6	269
2019	April	91	2	53	0	131	4	0	0	275	6	281
2019	May	57	2	10	0	45	4	0	0	112	6	118
2019	June	3	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	9	3	12
2019	16,July	33	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	36	0	36
Sub Total		**391**	**7**	**105**	**0**	**372**	**16**	**2**	**0**	**870**	**23**	**893**
Grand Total		**1066**	**21**	**316**	**0**	**1087**	**22**	**8**	**8**	**2477**	**51**	**2528**



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