



WWF

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REPORT

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WWF NEPAL ANNUAL REPORT



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ABOUT WWF NEPAL

MISSION

WWF NEPAL'S MISSION IS TO STOP THE DEGRADATION OF NEPAL'S NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, AND TO BUILD A FUTURE IN WHICH PEOPLE LIVE IN HARMONY WITH NATURE, BY CONSERVING BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, ENSURING SUSTAINABLE USE OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES, REDUCING POLLUTION AND WASTEFUL CONSUMPTION, AND ADDRESSING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS.

Since 1961, WWF has worked to conserve nature and ecological processes through a combination of actions on the ground, national and international advocacy work to establish appropriate policies, and international campaigns to highlight and demonstrate solutions to crucial environmental problems.

WWF started working in Nepal from 1967 when it launched a rhino conservation program in Chitwan. To keep up with the evolving face of conservation and the environmental movement, WWF's focus evolved from its localized efforts in conservation of single species in the 1960s/1970s, integrated conservation and development approach in the 1980s, to a new horizon of landscape level conservation encompassing national, regional and global scales of complexity in the early 2000s.

WWF's work in Nepal is focused in the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and Sacred Himalayan Landscape (SHL), including Koshi River Basin, and Chiwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL) under the USAID-funded Hariyo Ban Program. It is centered on four thematic goals – forests, wildlife, water and climate & energy – and two drivers – finance and governance. The effective delivery of conservation results under the above four thematic areas are supported by crosscutting programs on policy and advocacy, curbing illegal wildlife trade, sustainable livelihoods, and communications.

In Nepal, WWF works closely with the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation through the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and Department of Forests, Ministry of Population and Environment, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Ministry of Land Reform and Management, Water and Energy Commission Secretariat and National Trust for Nature Conservation. Besides the national priority areas, WWF Nepal also works in conservation issues of regional and trans-boundary importance.

VISION

WWF Nepal envisions a prosperous Nepal with a society possessing an ethic of stewardship and responsibility towards nature.

By 2050 Nepal will have:

- Conserved biodiversity and the natural processes that sustain it in the Global 200 Ecoregions within Nepal
- Established social and economic development patterns that assure the sustainable and equitable provision of natural goods and services, improving livelihoods and quality of life for current and future generations
- Eliminated or mitigated critical threats to species, habitats, and ecological processes that derive from climate change, over exploitation of resources, unsustainable consumption, and pollution

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE



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We cannot look forward without looking back.

The past fiscal year marks a decade since WWF Nepal embarked on its journey onward under a new leadership, heavy with the loss of our conservation stalwarts from the tragic helicopter accident of 23 September 2006. This was also the time when Nepal was just coming out of the Maoist insurgency, which had fueled insecurity for the nation and years of conservation effort.

But onward we went. And in these changing times, if there was one constant that the WWF Nepal Program held on to, it was hope – hope and a spirit that will not allow us to give up on what we started.

We close a decade with the past fiscal year, which has further helped us build on our conservation promise. We are working towards creating a second viable population of rhinos in the western complex of the Terai Arc Landscape through a successful resumption of rhino

translocations from Chitwan National Park. We were successful in celebrating two consecutive years of zero poaching of rhinos for the first time in Nepal, and probably in the world. Nepal's forest cover has increased by 5%; successful forest restoration and protection programs, including the country's far-reaching community forestry program, are the primary reasons behind this conservation impact with over 3,600ha of additional forests handed over to local communities in the last fiscal year alone. The government endorsement of the new landscape level strategies for the Terai Arc Landscape and Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape builds on our conservation ambition and will provide new impetus to conservation over the next ten-year period, while its commitment to ratify the Paris Agreement will help pave the roadmap for Nepal's to further engage to build adaptive capacities of communities and ecosystems and enhance low carbon development. And we continued our work with the local communities, building resilience to the impacts of climate change while improving access to water resources, and strengthening capacity in natural resource management and undertaking conservation research while helping establish sustainable communities for conservation.

The coming fiscal year marks the start of our new strategic direction to guide our goals for the next five years with our key focus on building the WWF Nepal program as a centre of excellence and a sustainable office all made possible through the power of partnerships. I thank the government of Nepal for considering us a trusted partner in conservation, and deeply acknowledge the support from the WWF Network, local communities and conservation partners.

Here's to hope and our indefatigable conservation spirit!

Anil Manandhar

Country Representative





WILDLIFE

A NEW HOME FOR RHINOS

Five one-horned rhinos found a new home in Bardia National Park through a successful translocation expedition from Chitwan National Park in Nepal's Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) on 1-5 March 2016. The translocation is part of a larger effort to move 30 rhinos to Bardia National Park (25 rhinos) and Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve (5 rhinos) through 2018. The expedition is an important step towards building a second viable population in the western complex of TAL with the broader goal of bringing back rhino populations to its historic level of 800+. As an encouraging development post-translocation, a male calf was born to a translocated female rhino on 22 May 2016.









TRACKING LAPCHHEMBA

A female snow leopard was successfully collared with GPS technology for the first time in Nepal's Kangchenjunga Conservation Area on 27 April 2016. Named Lapchhemba after a Tibetan Buddhist deity with a snow leopard as her pet, she joins two male snow leopards who were collared in the protected area in November 2013 and May 2015. Data received from Lapchhemba will enable conservationists to study her behavior and ecology vis-à-vis her male counterparts. As an encouraging finding, post-release, Lapchhemba was found to cross the border into China which emphasizes the importance of strengthening transboundary habitat linkages with India and China.





223

wildlife poachers and
traders arrested



22

Wildlife Crime
Control Bureau
district cells formed



920k

of anti-poaching patrols
in Protected Areas



1200+

local youth mobilized in
anti-poaching operations



4

sniffer dogs in
canine squad



11

tiger skins
seized

THE ZERO POACHING STANDARD

On 2 May 2016, Nepal marked two years since its last rhino was poached. This is the first time that Nepal achieved two consecutive years of zero poaching of rhinos whose population presently stands at 645, the highest recorded number in the country so far. Nepal's zero poaching success is rooted in a coordinated response, which is driven from the centre and implemented at grassroots level, including heightened protection efforts within Protected Areas and buffer zones and community forests. Nepal has also been a driving force behind the Zero Poaching Toolkit, which highlights the six pillars that countries need to focus on to tackle poaching.



SWAMP DEER TRANSLOCATION

Five swamp deer were successfully translocated to Bardia National Park from Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve in Nepal's Terai Arc Landscape on 27 May–2 June 2016. Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve is the stronghold of Nepal's swamp deer population presently 2,300 in number. The translocation expedition was carried out to enhance genetic robustness of the remnant swamp deer population of Bardia National Park, and establish a viable population of the species. An additional 30 swamp deer will be translocated between the two national parks till 2018.

© WWF Nepal-Hariyo Ban Program/Samir Jung Thapa



REDUCING HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT

A relief fund of USD 20,000 was instituted in TAL for local communities to address cases of human-wildlife conflict and provide relief for about 50 households who suffered damages to homes and crops by wildlife such as wild elephants. Likewise, mitigation measures such as predator-resistant pens, stone wall and electric fences protected local households in TAL and SHL from livestock and crop depredation which is one of the primary reasons for human-wildlife conflict in both the mountain and Terai communities. 14 Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) were also instituted in TAL comprising local community members to facilitate immediate medical aid and relief to people affected by human-wildlife conflict. The RRTs have been instrumental in building community awareness and motivating community ownership in conservation in the backdrop of this challenge.

© WWF Nepal



FORESTS





HABITAT MANAGEMENT IN PROTECTED AREAS

Habitat management in TAL is a crucial aspect of protected areas management where park authorities, Nepal Army and local communities undertake grassland management, fire-line construction and maintenance, and waterhole construction and maintenance in order to provide suitable habitat for wildlife all year round. This helps maintain the diversity of palatable grass species, and manage appropriate feeding, drinking, nesting and breeding grounds for wild animals. Seasonal elements such as the monsoons and dry periods have a bearing on the quality of habitat which, if not managed on a regular basis, can be detrimental to the growth and maintenance of wildlife populations.



262km
of fire-lines constructed



255ha
of grasslands managed



9
wetlands constructed

FOREST RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT IN CRITICAL CORRIDORS

Local communities are at the helm of forest restoration and management works in the critical corridors of TAL and mountain forests of SHL through activities such as plantation, grassland management and grazing control to maintain critical connectivity between parks and reserves for wildlife. The community forestry program in forest corridors, bottlenecks and buffer zone areas is the primary intervention through which local communities are directly involved in the sustainable management of community forests and natural resources. The program transfers the use rights of forests from the government to the local communities thereby promoting their access to and rights over the sustainable use of forest resources.



240km
of fire-lines constructed



505ha
of grassland managed



3600+ha
of new community forests
handed over in TAL and SHL



43
Forest Operation
Plans* renewed



334ha
of forests restored



16
waterholes restored

* Forest operation plans are five-yearly plans that describe operational arrangements for local communities regarding protection, management and use of forest resources and membership norms for community forest users groups.



SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES INITIATIVE

WWF Nepal launched the Sustainable Communities Initiative in Thulo Syafru in the buffer zone of Langtang National Park as an innovative approach to motivate community stewardship in conservation. This approach uses a package of interventions that rests on three pillars of sustainability: environmental, economic and social. In Thulo Syafru, a baseline survey was completed to serve as a basis to measure future results. Community level interventions were also initiated in the areas of sustainable forest and grassland management, alternate energy, micro-credit mechanisms for livelihoods activities, and health and sanitation. The Sustainable Communities Initiative was initiated from Amaltari in the buffer zone of Chitwan National Park in 2014.



GRAZING CONTROL

TAL is home to more than 7 million people with more than 5 million livestock providing for their livelihoods needs. Uncontrolled grazing of livestock in community and buffer zone forests is, in effect, a primary driver of forest degradation. Considering the need to better manage livestock and grazing practices for the benefit of biodiversity conservation, local communities have initiated several programs centered on declaring zero grazing zones, stall feeding, distribution of fodder seedlings and fencing. 25,000 grass and fodder seedlings were distributed to local household for plantation in private lands so as to provide for the fodder needs of livestock, while 1,380 households were provided with cement troughs as an alternate to the wooden troughs used by local households for feeding livestock. Three zero grazing zones have been declared in TAL till date as a major initiative to build community support for responsible grazing practices.

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CLIMATE & ENERGY



PARTICIPATION IN THE UNFCCC PROCESS

WWF Nepal participated in the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP21 held in Paris, France, from 30 November to 12 December 2015, which marked the 21st yearly session of the Conference of the Parties to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The conference negotiated the Paris Agreement, a global agreement on the reduction of climate change. The agreement will enter into force when joined by at least 55 countries which together represent at least 55% of global greenhouse emissions. On 22 April 2016 (Earth Day), 174 countries, including Nepal, signed the agreement. Post COP 21, the government of Nepal submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), which identified the role of REDD+ for climate change mitigation. WWF Nepal, as a team member, supported the government in drafting the INDCs.

BUILDING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate adaptation interventions were supported through the formulation and implementation of Community Adaptation Plans of Action (CAPA) in vulnerable sites and Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA) at the Village Development Committee level. An estimated 3,500 households benefitted from key adaptation interventions comprising of farmers' schools, off-season cash crop farming, small irrigation support, construction of conservation ponds and water source protection to improve water availability for household use and irrigation. Plantations, check dams and bio-engineering for slope stabilization around vulnerable sites further helped protect forests and agricultural lands from inundation, landslides and river-bank cutting.



ALTERNATE ENERGY PROMOTION

A total of 2,500 biogas units were installed during this fiscal year contributing to the target of 20,000 units under the second phase of the Gold Standard Biogas Verification Emission Reduction (VER) Project (2013-2020) with 8,750 installed since its start. WWF Nepal completed its first Gold Standard Biogas VER project in the Terai Arc Landscape in 2015. The first vantage of carbon credits from the first phase generated €2 million. This is being channeled back to the local communities for building additional biogas units as well as funding community development programs. Biogas as an alternate energy source is helping replace household demand for firewood particularly in the Terai. This is reducing pressure on forest resources and contributing to the health of local communities through a smoke-free and cleaner energy alternative.

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BUILDING CAPACITIES IN REDD+

With a view to building awareness and understanding of REDD+ amongst youth and academia, WWF Nepal provides capacity building opportunities in order to prepare future conservationists to take forward REDD+ issues. During this fiscal year, WWF Nepal brought together 40 political youth representatives to discuss on issues related to natural resource management and renewables, REDD+, and issues on the new constitution of Nepal. 60 undergraduate and graduate students were also provided orientations on REDD+ and conducting forest carbon inventory. WWF Nepal also continued its engagement with the academic sector and provided scholarships to 15 academic researchers affiliated to various universities and colleges on climate change, biodiversity conservation and REDD+.



PERMANENT CLIMATE CHANGE MONITORING PLOTS ESTABLISHED

WWF Nepal established a series of permanent plots in forests to monitor long-term impacts of climate change. The plots are located in the Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape, reaching from near sea level in Chitwan to the Tibetan plateau in Mustang at 4,500 m. Fauna, flora and socio-economic baseline surveys have been undertaken. The plots will be monitored regularly to see the effects of advancing climate change and climate variability. In some cases, pairs of nearby plots have been established, one in an area expected to be vulnerable to climate and the other in a likely climate refugia. A similar series of freshwater climate change monitoring plots is planned in the Kali Gandaki/Narayani river system.

© Eric Wikramanayake





WATER



238
poly-houses
constructed



17
conservation ponds
constructed



2000+
households benefiting
from improved
irrigation



32
irrigation canals
maintained



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Together with improving water availability for irrigation purposes, a key focus of the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) project in the Indrawati and Dudhkoshi sub-basins, is on providing facilities and building capacity of local communities with regard to climate-smart and sustainable agriculture. Conservation ponds were constructed to collect rainwater and run-off water as a storage to be used primarily during the dry seasons for vegetable farming while irrigation canals were maintained to provide access to water for irrigation purposes. Through the construction of poly-houses, local people no longer had to forego harvests on account of unpredictable weather patterns that damaged crops. The project also organized farmers' schools on integrated pest management with the objective of reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and promoting organic farming. These interventions have helped promote sustainable agriculture and enhanced the livelihoods of local communities in the sub-basins.



ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

In the Indrawati and Dudhkoshi sub-basins, a total of 41 spring sources were conserved to improve the water availability for drinking purposes for 645 local households as part of the IWRM project in the Koshi river basin. This was complemented by the construction of 28 water tanks to manage the drinking water benefiting more than 750 households in the two sub-basins. Rainwater harvesting systems were further installed for 110 households to improve water availability for drinking and agricultural use. The communities in Indrawati and Dudhkoshi sub-basins have been experiencing water stress for several years on account of climate change that led to the drying up of traditional water sources. Interventions such as this help protect water sources at source with the participation of local communities.

© Simon de Trey-White/WWF-UK



REDUCING CLIMATE VULNERABILITIES

Conservation and management of forests and watersheds is an important part of the IWRM project in Indrawati sub-basin that helps keep a check on environment degradation and landslides predominant in hilly communities. In this regard, the local communities planted 14,600 seedlings of different forest and fodder species covering about 34ha of degraded slopes in Indrawati sub basin benefitting 740 households. In addition, low cost bio-engineering interventions were carried out for landslide stabilization such as the construction of check dams and bamboo plantations benefitting 54 households. Through such conservation and protection measures, agricultural land and homes of local communities become less vulnerable to climate-induced disasters such as landslides and floods.



A NEW RAMSAR SITE

The Government of Nepal, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Department of Forests and Pokhara Valley Lake Conservation Committee under the Chairmanship of the Local Development Officer, Kaski marked World Wetlands Day 2016 with a special celebration to declare nine lakes in Kaski district under the Ramsar Convention on 2 February 2016. The Lake cluster of the Pokhara valley has international importance, as it supports vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered species as well as threatened ecological communities. Many local people depend on resources from the lakes and their catchments, and electricity is generated through hydropower. The cluster is the 10th Ramsar Site to be declared in Nepal.



PILOTING PAYMENTS FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Phewa lake in the Pokhara valley in the Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape is a major tourist attraction and also supports fishing, hydropower and other ecosystem services. However, the lake is shrinking due to sedimentation from the upper catchment. Beneficiaries of Phewa Lake (hotels owners, boatmen and fishermen) are willing to pay for sediment retention to slow the process down. In response communities in upper catchment are changing land use practices in their farmland and forests to reduce soil erosion and landslides. The Phewa Ecosystem Management Board has been formed, along with ecosystem service providers' and receivers' committees. The beneficiaries of the ecosystem services have started making payments for sediment retention activities in the upper catchment, which could become a sustainable source of financing for Phewa Lake conservation.

© Juha-Pekka Kervinen



POLICY





TAL NEPAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2015-2025)

The TAL Nepal Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2025) was endorsed by the government of Nepal to guide the implementation of the TAL vision for the next ten-year period. WWF Nepal provided technical support for the preparation of the strategy and action plan. The new plan included an extension of about 4,518km² area of important climate refugia in the northern part of TAL. Its precursor, the TAL Strategic Plan and Implementation Plan (2004-14), had identified thematic areas and major interventions, and a business plan for the conservation of the landscape and sustainable livelihoods of local communities. The government's Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and WWF Nepal are jointly implementing two projects – Corridors and Bottlenecks Restoration Project and Protected Area and Buffer Zone Support Project – based on the strategic direction of these seminal documents.

GREEN RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION

The 2015 earthquake in Nepal tragically resulted in many fatalities, destruction of property, and environmental damage. WWF Nepal supported the government to undertake a rapid environmental assessment looking at direct damage and risk of environmental impacts from recovery and reconstruction, including the effects of rebuilding half a million houses. WWF was invited to contribute to the Post Disaster Need Assessment and development of a Post Disaster Recovery Framework. New partnerships with the Department of Urban Development and National Reconstruction Authority were initiated for green recovery and reconstruction. WWF Nepal also supported emergency relief followed by recovery work including settlement re-planning, livelihood restoration activities, and reconstruction of trails, water supplies and alternative energy. Training in environmentally sound reconstruction was also provided to government engineers and architects, mason trainers, NGOs, politicians, and community radio stations to reduce adverse impacts by other sectors, helping build back better, safer and greener for greater resilience.

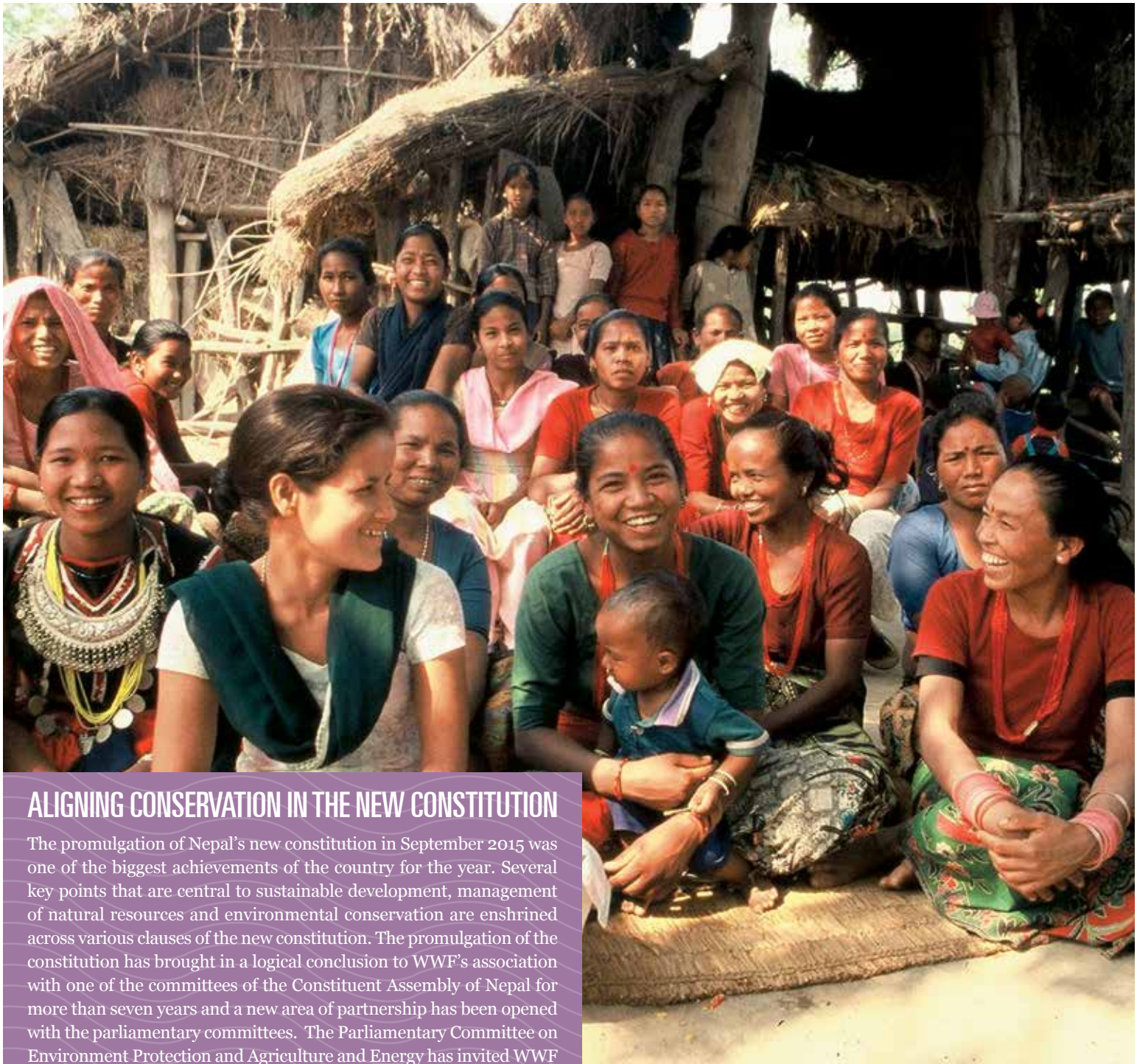


MAIDEN CHAL STRATEGY

WWF Nepal supported the government to establish a new landscape in the Gandaki River basin – the Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL). CHAL stretches from the dry, high-altitude area of upper Mustang and the 8,000m high Himalayan range, down through the mid-hills to the low-lying Terai. CHAL has huge conservation importance, including snow leopard and red panda populations. Many of the 4.6 million human inhabitants are dependent on subsistence farming and forest products. The landscape's economic activities include agriculture, tourism and hydropower. Major biodiversity threats include overharvesting of forests, uncontrolled fire, and poorly designed infrastructure development. Climate change exacerbates many threats. The new CHAL strategy will tackle these threats over the next ten years, taking an integrated river basin approach.

© WWF-Canon/Michel GUNTHER





ALIGNING CONSERVATION IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION

The promulgation of Nepal's new constitution in September 2015 was one of the biggest achievements of the country for the year. Several key points that are central to sustainable development, management of natural resources and environmental conservation are enshrined across various clauses of the new constitution. The promulgation of the constitution has brought in a logical conclusion to WWF's association with one of the committees of the Constituent Assembly of Nepal for more than seven years and a new area of partnership has been opened with the parliamentary committees. The Parliamentary Committee on Environment Protection and Agriculture and Energy has invited WWF for continuous support on contemporary policy issues related to natural resource management and environmental conservation.

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SUSTAINABLE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Strengthened policy dialogue on a resilient Nepal helped further the agenda of promoting the conservation and sustainable development connection. WWF Nepal successfully advocated the realignment of the Mechi-Mahakali Railway which would have otherwise cut into prime wildlife habitat of Chitwan National Park. WWF Nepal additionally entered into a contractual agreement with the World Bank for identification of biodiversity hotspots during the expansion of Nepal's east-west highway. This has brought in new partners such as the Department of Railways, Department of Roads, Nepal Electricity Authority, and the private sector for hydro power development focusing on sustainable green infrastructure.



COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH





A ROYAL VISIT

WWF Nepal was honored to host Prince Harry on 21 March in Bardia as part of his five-day visit to Nepal. A major highlight of the program was Prince Harry's visit to Dalla village in Khata Corridor where Prince Harry visited the homestay program that is providing conservation incentives to local communities, and got to understand the biogas project that provides local households with alternate energy access, and the broader conservation activities underway in this critical corridor that links Nepal's Bardia National Park with India's Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary. In a parting note at the army headquarters in Bardia, Prince Harry wrote: "I congratulate every single one of you for what you have achieved here. Working together has proved itself, and no rhinos poached for three years is near perfection. Well done all of you. Thank you from all of us who care for all these amazing animals and the habitat they live in."



INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAIN DAY

On the occasion of International Mountain Day, WWF Nepal hosted the premiere of its major production, 'The Ghost of the Mountains' – a 24-minute video documentary based on a snow leopard collaring mission in Nepal in late 2014. The premiere was organized in association with the Kathmandu International Mountain Film Festival. 'The Ghost of the Mountains' tells the story of a team of Nepali scientists, local community members and conservationists who work together to track and put a satellite collar on a snow leopard in Kangchenjunga Conservation Area. Their mission to apply science to save snow leopards is ultimately about the intricate and inseparable ties that binds the fate of humans with that of the ghost of the mountains.

© WWF Nepal



EARTH HOUR

Earth Hour was marked in Nepal by shining 4,000 lights on climate action. Through an event organized in Basantapur, one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites, WWF Nepal organized a candle light vigil and used the medium of spoken word through three young Nepali slam poets to talk about climate change and encourage climate action. Nepal joined more than 170 countries across the world in a unified act to shine a light on climate action through this year's Earth Hour celebrations. Supporters in Nepal also shared their commitment to the planet by donating their Facebook feeds and social media profile pictures to Earth Hour to inspire their friends and communities to join the movement.

GLOBAL TIGER DAY

With tigers as the muse and Global Tiger Day a platform, WWF Nepal's The Generation Green campaign brought together more than 1,000 young minds through a variety of events to bring out their interpretations of tigers and their protection. In the lead up to 29 July, youth participated in four different events centered on tigers. These included an inter-college debating league and art challenge, a creative writing contest, and a social media-driven creative slogan challenge. On Global Tiger Day, an open mic event was organized to add to the celebrations giving the young participants a three-minute window to perform for tigers. From beatboxing to contemporary dance, a special song penned for tigers and a magic show dedicated to the iconic species, the creativity of Nepal's youth soared with their roar...all for the sake of the endangered tiger.

© WWF Nepal



THE GENERATION GREEN

A total of 55,000 youth signed up to WWF Nepal's The Generation Green (TGG) campaign. The campaign, which seeks to build youth voice and action for the environment and Nepal's sustainable development, has a target of creating 500,000 youth members. The mentorship program, one of the flagship projects of TGG campaign engaged 14 leading Nepali citizens as mentors and 77 selected TGG members who conceptualized and implemented a total of 14 projects focusing on open space management, recycling arts and crafts products, conservation research and environment education. Seed Your Future (SYF), yet another key initiative under the campaign, was launched with ten schools as a pilot where students undertook small-scale organic farming within their schools. Market linkages were established to showcase their first monsoon harvest in a local farmer's market. The campaign aims to make a continuous effort in educating and empowering youth with various engaging platforms and inculcating the concept of sustainable living in Nepal's future youth leaders.



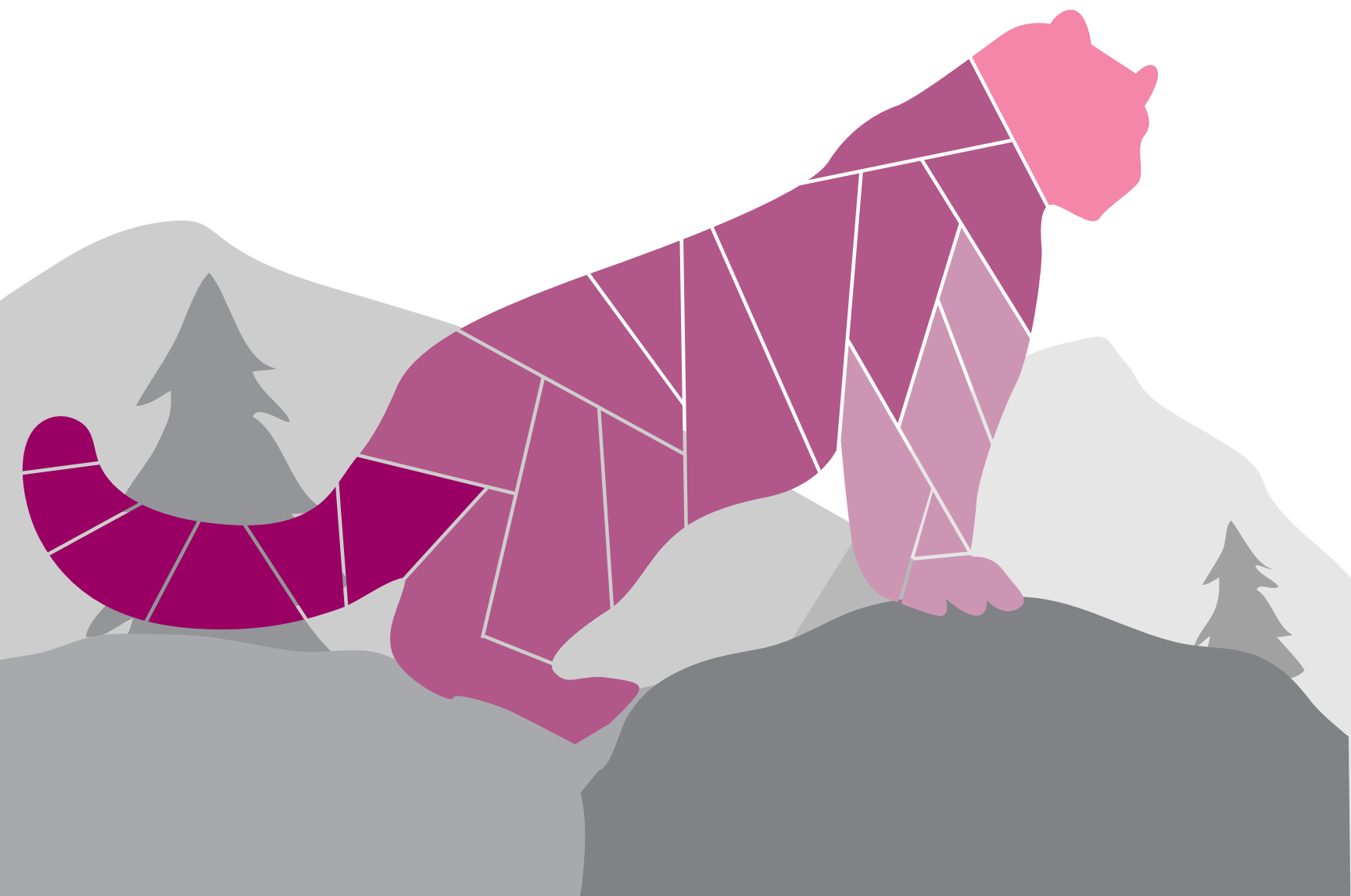
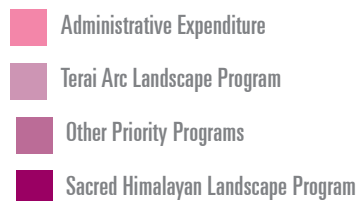


FINANCIALS

2015-16

FINANCIALS

2015-16



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW FY 2011/12 - 2015/16

Financial Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1 Terai Arc Landscape Program	106,996,711	156,548,072	129,133,909	145,478,981	186,522,386
2 Sacred Himalayan Landscape Program	75,813,866	104,587,917	122,259,127	81,658,331	107,452,235
3 Other Priority Programs	282,256,987	441,150,941	659,155,467	897,425,878	891,225,190
4 Administrative Expenditure	16,689,465	17,129,622	8,540,378	7,633,621	13,092,348
Total Expenditure [1+2+3+4]	481,757,028	719,416,551	919,088,881	1,132,196,812	1,198,292,159

WWF’s fiscal year ends on 30th June
Figures in NRs

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

LIVING HIMALAYAS INITIATIVE

WWF's work in Nepal is part of Living Himalayas – WWF's global initiative, which aims to bring the three governments of Bhutan, India and Nepal together to effectively manage and conserve the natural resources in the face of climate change for the sake of their unique people, their exceptional wildlife and their breath-taking environment. Combining connectivity and regional solutions, the initiative views the eco-region as a single unit and not a series of fragmented landscapes in separate countries. Wildlife trade, landscape management and development issues will be treated regionally, bringing people, government and industry together in the three countries and developing plans that straddle borders and landscapes.

TIGERS ALIVE INITIATIVE

The tiger is iconic of Asia's natural heritage and ecological integrity, and has wide cultural esteem. Unfortunately, due to extensive habitat loss and intensive poaching for their body parts, tiger populations across the range have shrunk alarmingly over the past five decades. Today tigers occupy a mere 7% of their historic range. WWF, recognizing that a wider paradigm shift is required if Asia's top predator is to survive the next decade and beyond, is working to protect the tiger through its ambitious network-wide Tigers Alive Initiative (TAI). The TAI team proposes a bold plan to galvanize political will and take action to double the number of wild tigers by the year 2022, focusing on 13 tiger landscapes in the 13 tiger range countries. The Government of Nepal has shown exceptional commitment to TX2 and is working with WWF Nepal and its conservation partners to achieve the same.

ASIAN RHINO AND ELEPHANT ACTION STRATEGY

Asian elephants and all four Asian rhino species are amongst the most endangered large mammals in the world and their numbers are falling at some of the critical biodiversity sites. WWF is doing its best to halt this trend and initiated a suite of conservation activities for these important species under a comprehensive program called AREAS (Asian Rhino and Elephant Action Strategy) and based the regional HQ in WWF Nepal Program since the year 2000. The overall objective is that the WWF AREAS program is instrumental in achieving conservation results through interventions by WWF and interventions of partner organizations (governments, NGOs, and other stakeholders) so that Asian elephant and rhino populations are viable in adequate habitats in 2020. It will do so by enhancing institutional capacity of WWF and partners through technical and policy support to contribute to the survival of viable populations of Asian elephants, greater one-horned, Sumatran and Javan rhinos in the wild. The program will also monitor at the regional level to measure the impact of WWF investments for the conservation of these four species of Asian pachyderms. Nepal aims to establish two viable rhino populations in Chitwan and Western Complexes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- Government of Nepal; National Planning Commission; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation; Ministry of Population and Environment; Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation; Ministry of Agricultural Development; Ministry of Land Reform and Management; Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare; Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation; Department of Forests; Department of Plant Resources; Department of Forest Research and Survey; Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management; Water and Energy Commission Secretariat; Department of Hydrology and Meteorology; Nepal Tourism Board; Social Welfare Council; Alternative Energy Promotion Centre; Lumbini Development Trust.
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland; Embassy of the United States; Embassy of Finland; United States Agency for International Development; German Embassy; Department for International Development; Global Environment Facility; Australian Government/Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade; US Fish and Wildlife Service; Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation; World Bank; MyClimate; The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation; The Coca Cola Company; Google Foundation; Whiskas; Ms. Nancy Abraham; Trade Union Solidarity Centre of Finland; KfW Development Bank; International Union for Conservation of Nature; Intrepid Foundation; Hoffman La Roche; Sall Family Foundation.
- WWF US; WWF UK; WWF Finland; WWF International; WWF Netherlands; WWF Australia; WWF Canada; WWF Switzerland; WWF China; WWF Malaysia; WWF Singapore; WWF Austria; WWF Germany; WWF India; WWF Pakistan; WWF Bhutan; TRAFFIC; Asian Rhinos and Elephant Action Strategy; Living Himalayas Initiative; Tigers Alive Initiative.
- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development; The World Conservation Union Nepal; CARE Nepal; International Water

Management Institute; International Trust for Tiger Conservation.

- National Trust for Nature Conservation; Nepal Army; Nepal Police; Wildlife Conservation Nepal; Federation of Community Forestry Users, Nepal; Society of Hydrology and Meteorology-Nepal; Family Planning Association of Nepal; Dolphin Conservation Society; Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness; Youth Alliance for Environment; Green Youth Lumbini; Nepal Forum for Environmental Journalists; Society of Environmental Journalists; Clean Energy Nepal; Biogas Sector Partnership Nepal; Tribhuvan University; Kathmandu University; Institute of Forestry; Wildlife Watch Group; Bird Conservation Nepal; National Environmental Coalition of Indigenous Nationalities; Ethnobotanical Society of Nepal; Wildlife Conservation Nepal; National Foundation for the Development of Indigenous Nationalities; Building and Wood Workers' International Nepal Affiliate Committee; Trade Union National Centres; School Environment Conservation Education Network Nepal; Nepal Foresters Association; Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities; Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association; Dalit Alliance for Natural Resources, Nepal; Centre for Rural Technology; Community-Based Forestry Supporters' Network, Nepal; Center for Molecular Dynamics.

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