

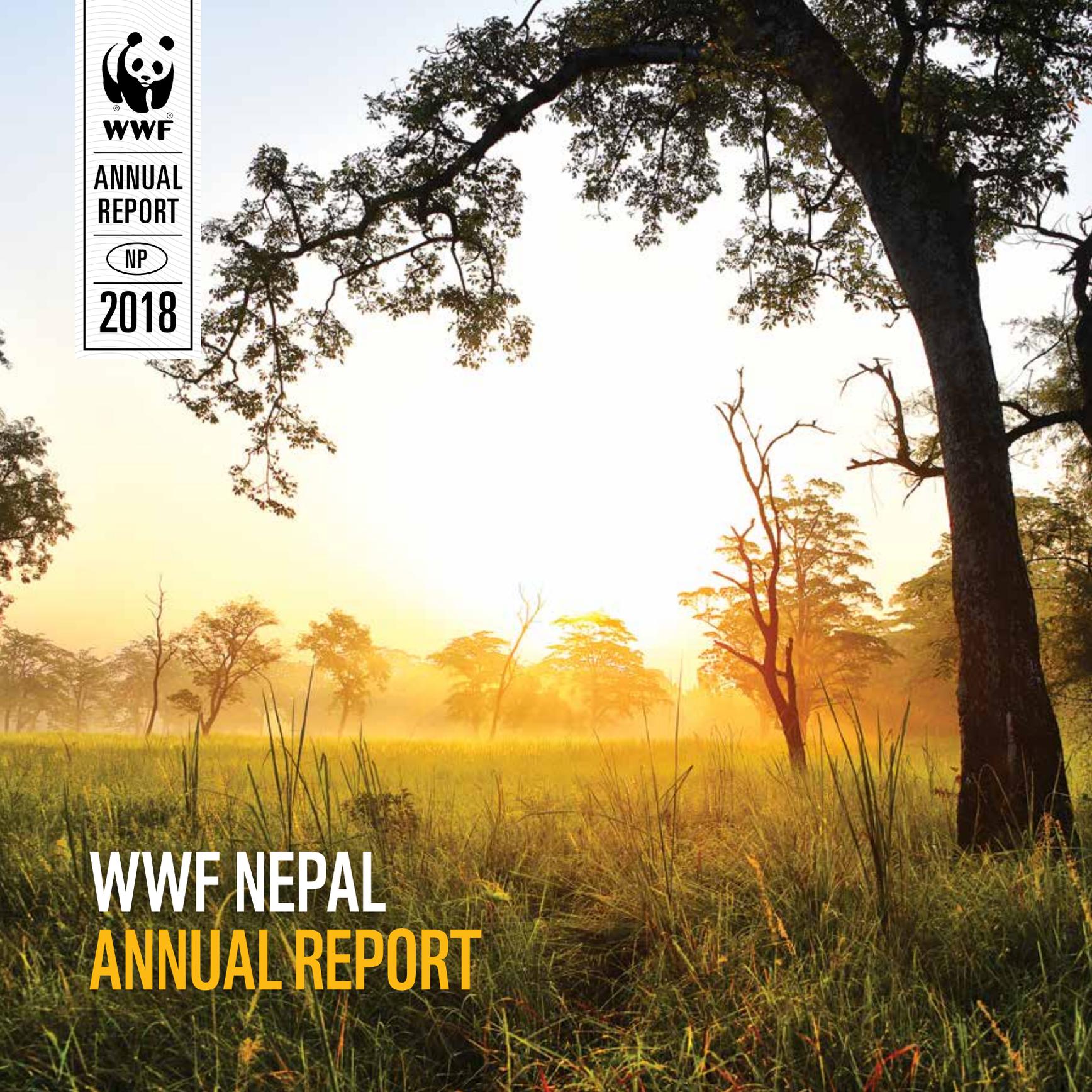


WWF

ANNUAL
REPORT

NP

2018



WWF NEPAL
ANNUAL REPORT



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Published by:

WWF Nepal

PO Box: 7660

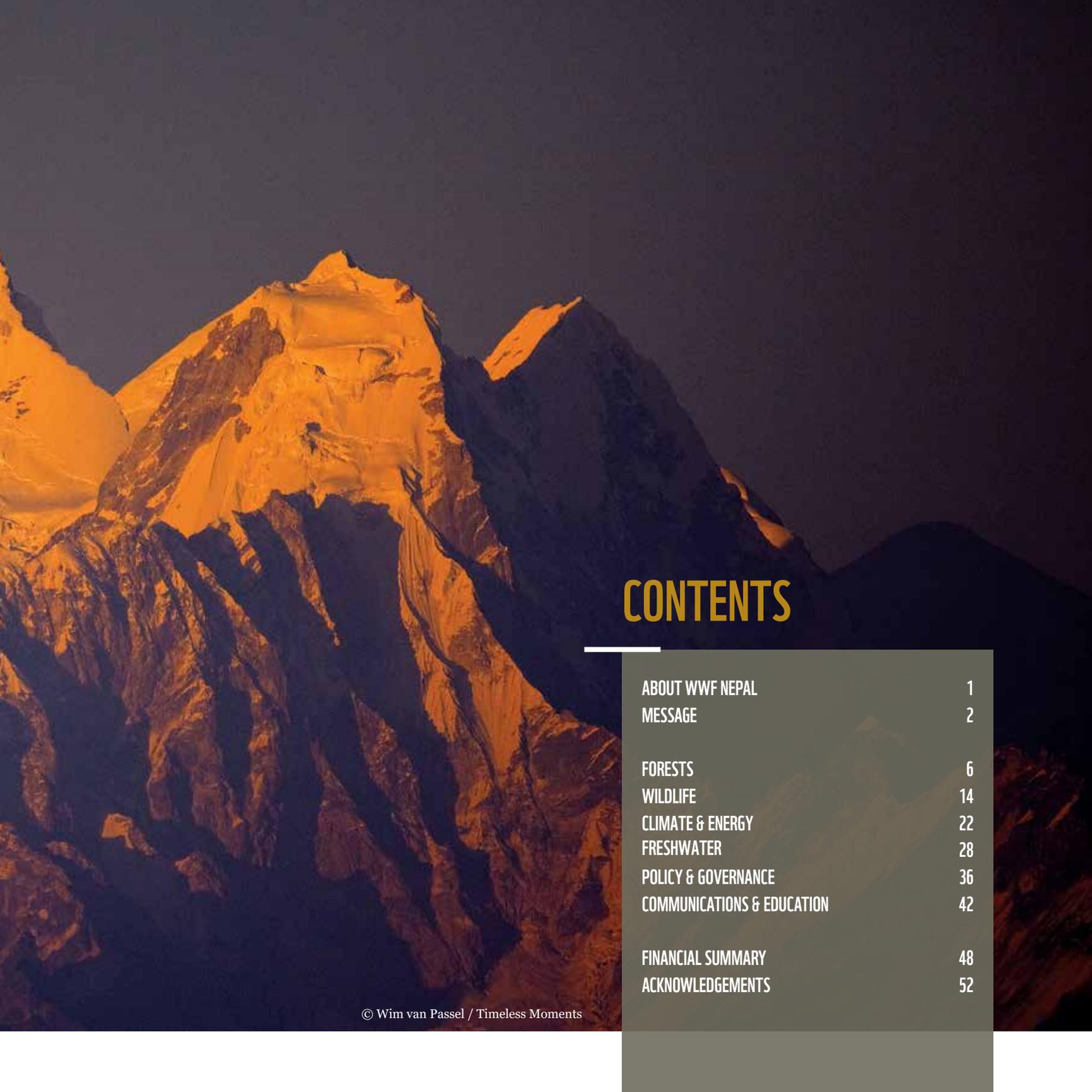
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Design and Infographic by: TheSquare/www.thesquare.com.np

Cover photo: © WWF Nepal



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A top-down view of a nursery bed. The bed is filled with rows of small green seedlings growing in individual plastic bags. A person's hand is visible in the lower right, reaching into the nursery to touch one of the seedlings. The person is wearing a blue watch and black sandals with red and white patterns. The nursery bed is bordered by bricks and a wooden plank.

ABOUT WWF NEPAL

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



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, freshwater 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 & education.

WWF works closely with the Ministry of Forests and Environment through the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and Department of Forests & Soil Conservation. Besides the national priority areas, WWF Nepal also works in conservation issues of regional and trans-boundary importance.



MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE

57 years globally and 25 years in Nepal; our conservation journey has been one of collective impact, thanks to the immense support of the Government of Nepal, conservation and development partners, supporters and local communities.

It is with immense pleasure and gratitude that I present to you our 25th anniversary edition of the WWF Nepal annual report – a snapshot of our year gone by in the backdrop of the 25 silver years that helped shape us as dreamers and doers in conservation!

Nepal is but one of several countries working towards building a natural world that will be enjoyed by generations to come. However, despite global efforts, there has been a sharp decline in the health of the planet. According to the Living Planet Report, global wildlife populations have fallen by 60% in just over four decades, owing to accelerating pollution, deforestation, climate change and other manmade factors. This indicates that we are losing our biodiversity in a speed that we can hardly track - affecting the health of the ecosystem and that of our planet.

Given this context, Nepal, as a least developed country, has been doing its bit to try and bend the curve, despite battling insurgency and political instability. In the last 25 years alone, tiger and rhino numbers increased in the backdrop of five years of zero

poaching, and Nepal is among the top 5 of 12 snow leopard countries holding the largest population of snow leopards. The country's forest cover saw an increasing trend with the current cover maintained at almost 45% and we are in fact a global model in community forestry and participatory conservation to build on local stewardship, to engage people from all walks of life, particularly women and youth.

But our work does not stop here. Taking forward the zero poaching success, our next milestone is the achievement of zero transit for illegal wildlife trade in Nepal, to close the loop in our effort to protect our iconic wildlife. Building Nepal as a model for sustainable green infrastructure will be a key area of focus together with giving tourism a boost by protecting the natural world in order to sustain decades of conservation results that lend to the sustainable development of Nepal to benefit people and nature. And as we look into the future, we cannot ignore the foundation on which it rests – the youth of Nepal – as we take forward our education and The Generation Green program with more zest and fervor.

Our past fiscal year has enabled us to produce results with this outlook for the environment and Nepal in mind. Our continued work in protecting and managing species and forests helped achieve 365 days of zero poaching of rhinos for a fifth time since 2011 together with helping introduce the first-ever performance-based emissions reduction program in Nepal. We were able to achieve a cumulative emission reduction of more than 79,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent through our alternate energy program while ensuring about 5,000 vulnerable households benefit from our water and climate adaptation programs.

As we close our 25-year cycle with this fiscal year, we open up to a new world of conservation opportunities and results thanks to your continued support.

Happy Reading!

DR. GHANA S. GURUNG
Country Representative

25 YEARS OF WWF NEPAL (1993-2018)

FORESTS



23,000
HECTARES OF
FORESTS RESTORED



473,000+
HECTARES OF FORESTS UNDER
PROTECTED FOREST REGIME



370,000+
HECTARES OF FORESTS UNDER
COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT



40,000 +
HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITED FROM
ALTERNATE LIVELIHOODS OPTIONS

WILDLIFE



63%
INCREASE IN TIGER
NUMBERS (2009-2013)



301-400
SNOW LEOPARDS
ESTIMATED



48%
INCREASE IN RHINO
NUMBERS (2008-2015)



5x365
DAYS OF ZERO POACHING
CELEBRATED (2011-2018)

CLIMATE & ENERGY



39,000+

HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITED FROM
ALTERNATE ENERGY OPTIONS



79,000+

TONS OF CO₂
SEQUESTERED



40,000+

HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITED FROM
CLIMATE ADAPTATION OPTIONS



2 MILLION

EUROS RECEIVED FROM
CARBON TRADE

FRESHWATER



8

WETLANDS CERTIFIED AS
RAMSAR SITES



72,000+

HECTARES OF WATERSHEDS
MANAGED



9,900+

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS
TO SAFE DRINKING WATER



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**OF FORESTS,
BIODIVERSITY AND
HUMAN WELL-BEING**



EMISSIONS REDUCTION AT SCALE

In a benchmark achievement, a new REDD+ program in Nepal is poised to protect about 2.4 million hectares of forests between 2019-2024 thanks to the approval of Nepal's Emissions Reduction Program Document (ERPD) without conditions at the 18th meeting of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Carbon Fund meeting in Paris. The performance-based Emissions Reduction (ER) Program covers 13 contiguous districts of Nepal's Terai Arc Landscape with the potential to recover up to US\$45 million in lieu of 9.16 million tons of CO₂e sequestered over a six-year period ending 2024. The ER Program, under the leadership of the Ministry of Forests and Environment, will expand community-based forest management regimes, and enhance community benefits through sustainable forest management principles.





© WWF Nepal

FOREST PROTECTION

473,288ha of forests were protected within Nepal's Protected Areas (422,900 ha) and Protected Forests in the critical corridors (50,388 ha) through the continued implementation of management plans of six national parks (Chitwan,

Bardia, Banke, Parsa, Shuklaphanta and Langtang) and four protected forests (Lajhadi-Mohana, Khata, Barandavar, and Panchase). The major interventions include protection of forest ecosystems, management of forest resources, restoration of degraded lands and strengthened institutional capacity.

COMMUNITIES AND FOREST MANAGEMENT

Nepal's community forestry program is a unique conservation model that has successfully brought local people in the forefront of conservation through the transfer of use rights of forest resources from the government. WWF Nepal supports communities in improved management through revision and implementation of Forest Operational Plans (FOP), capacity development

and improving natural resource governance. Under this program, over 166,748ha of community forests were brought under improved management by local communities while 117 FOPs were revised covering an area of 16,587ha of forests and benefiting 12,373 households. Likewise, more than 5,000 community members were provided trainings on forest management, biodiversity conservation, institutional development and good governance to facilitate better management of community forests.





© Karine Aigner/WWF

RESTORING FORESTS

WWF Nepal promotes plantation and natural regeneration to address the issues of deforestation and forest degradation primarily in corridors, bottlenecks and buffer zone forests. 3,168ha of degraded forests and barren lands were effectively restored in TAL, SHL and CHAL through the plantation

of 206,515 seedlings in addition to the construction of a 47.64km fence and mobilization of 39 forest guards to protect the new plantations and facilitate natural regeneration within community forests. This was complemented by the construction of 282 improved livestock sheds to promote stall feeding of cattle and reduce grazing pressures inside forests.

CONSERVATION PAYBACK

To promote community stewardship in biodiversity conservation while reducing dependence on natural resources, WWF Nepal supports local communities in alternate livelihoods and forest-based green enterprises. More than 800 households benefited from income generation opportunities from green enterprises such as leaf plates, coffee and broom grass, and ecotourism

and homestay programs, complemented by skills-based trainings on cultivating high-value crops, handicrafts and nature guides to support alternate livelihoods options. Community-based green enterprises and income generation activities are primarily supported by a micro-credit program through local cooperatives. Together with the support of WWF Nepal, a revolving fund of USD 700,000 was mobilized to support livelihoods activities at the local level.





63%

INCREASE IN
TIGER NUMBERS (2009-2013)



301-400

SNOW LEOPARDS
ESTIMATED



48%

INCREASE IN RHINO NUMBERS
(2008-2015)



5x365

DAYS OF ZERO POACHING
CELEBRATED (2011-2018)



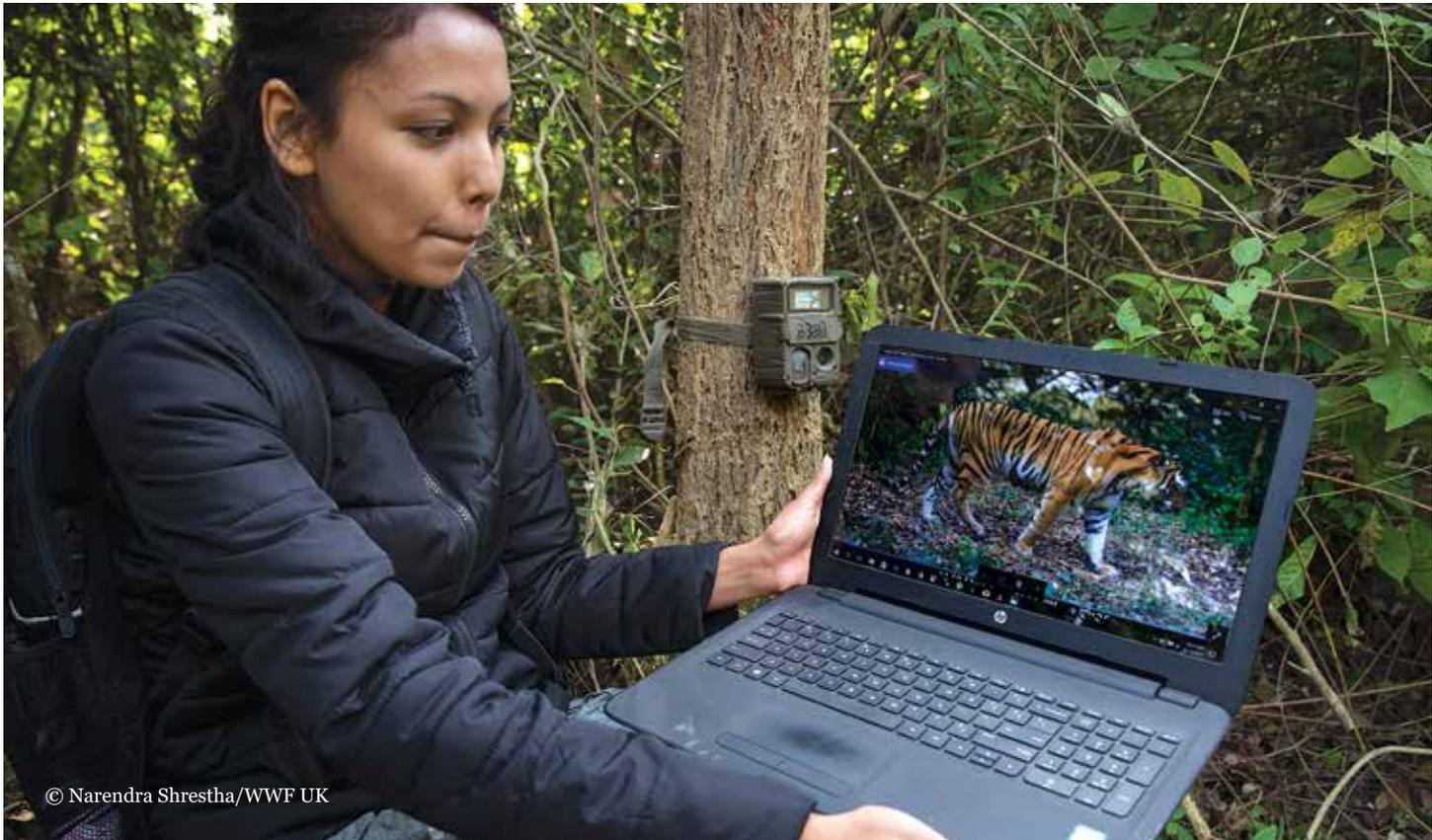
OF LIFE
SECURED
IN THE WILD

CLIMATE SMART SNOW LEOPARD ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN ENDORSED

Nepal became the first country to launch its Climate Smart Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Management Plan (2017-2026), leading the way in safeguarding the species and its habitat. Nepal's conservation plan launched at the International Snow Leopard Summit and Ecosystem Forum in Kyrgyzstan, addresses key current and emerging threats to snow leopards including climate change and will be used as a model for other range countries to adopt. The management plan was prepared by the Government of Nepal in response to the Bishkek Declaration (2013) that committed to secure 20 snow leopard landscapes by 2020. As another new development in snow leopard conservation, camera trapping was piloted for the first time in Shey Phoksundo National Park to create a baseline for snow-leopard populations in the region.







ECOLOGICAL MONITORING IN KHATA CORRIDOR

With an attempt to comprehend the ecological functionality of biological corridors, a long term ecological monitoring was continued in Khata corridor in this fiscal year. The year-long monitoring was led by 14 local community youths as citizen scientists. The monitoring provided important findings on corridor functionality for corridor planning and management. The capture of tiger images in 97% of the total 38 camera traps installed suggest high use of Khata corridor by tigers. Additionally, the monitoring identified 23 individual tigers and 27 other mammalian species in the corridor establishing Khata as a functional corridor. Two species, namely blackbuck and yellow throated marten, were new records for the corridor.



© WWF Nepal

IMPROVING CRITICAL HABITATS

More than 240ha of critical grassland habitats and 18 wetlands were managed in corridors and protected areas in TAL important for tiger recovery in Tx2 sites such as Banke and Bardia national parks. Likewise, considering the impact of climate-induced factors such as floods on wildlife and their habitats, preventive measures have been initiated to mitigate such risks. Krishnasar Conservation Area in Bardia is one of the major affected areas where a flood in 2014 swept away 40 blackbucks. In order to reduce future climate vulnerability on the species, two artificial mud mounds measuring 1,225 and 4,900 m² and a meter high were constructed to provide refuge for blackbucks in times of floods. This will further be replicated for the greater one-horned rhinoceros in Chitwan National Park where six rhinos had been rescued after being swept away by a massive flood in 2017.



© Karine Aigner/WWF

THE ZERO POACHING LEGACY

Nepal's antipoaching success gained higher ground with the celebration of another year of zero poaching of rhinos. As of 9 April 2018, not a single rhino was killed in the last 365 days making it the fifth time that Nepal achieved this success since 2011. The "Zero Absconding Criminals Campaign"

that started in 2017 was key in nabbing wildlife criminals and bringing them under successful prosecution. The number of arrests and seizures made increased by 27% compared to the past fiscal year with 225 arrests made this year alone, thanks to improved inter-agency coordination between the Nepal Army, Central Investigation Bureau, Armed Police Force and Community Based Anti-Poaching Units.





MITIGATING HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT

The SAFE systems approach to mitigate human-wildlife conflict was piloted in Bardia National Park and Chitwan National Park. This has helped consolidate understanding on the status of conflicts and aid for a holistic planning of interventions, with the involvement of all stakeholders. At the community level, various

preventive and curative measures had been applied to reduce conflict through support provided for more than 200 predator-proof livestock pens and electric fencing in 27km as barriers to wildlife. An endowment fund of USD 99,000+ was mobilized to provide relief to victims of human-wildlife conflict while a livestock insurance scheme provided cover to 185 households in TAL from livestock depredation especially by leopards and tigers.



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HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITED FROM
ALTERNATE ENERGY OPTIONS



MORE THAN
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SEQUESTERED



MORE THAN
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HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITED FROM
CLIMATE ADAPTATION OPTIONS



2 MILLION
EUROS RECEIVED FROM
CARBON TRADE



OF CLIMATE
**SMART CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**



© Shayasta Tuladhar/WWF Nepal

SUCCESSFUL HANDOVER OF CARBON FINANCING PROJECTS

WWF Nepal's biogas project helps provide alternate energy to rural households to reduce dependence on firewood while incorporating a unique carbon financing model from the sale of ensuing carbon credits. While initially led by

WWF Nepal, the carbon financing projects have been handed over to Biogas Sector Partnership (BSP) Nepal under which the second vantage of credits under the first and second phases of the biogas project in which more than 15,500 plants were installed, have now been validated and is in the process of being verified. A cumulative emission reduction of more than 79,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent and savings of 61,782 tonnes of firewood were achieved accordingly.



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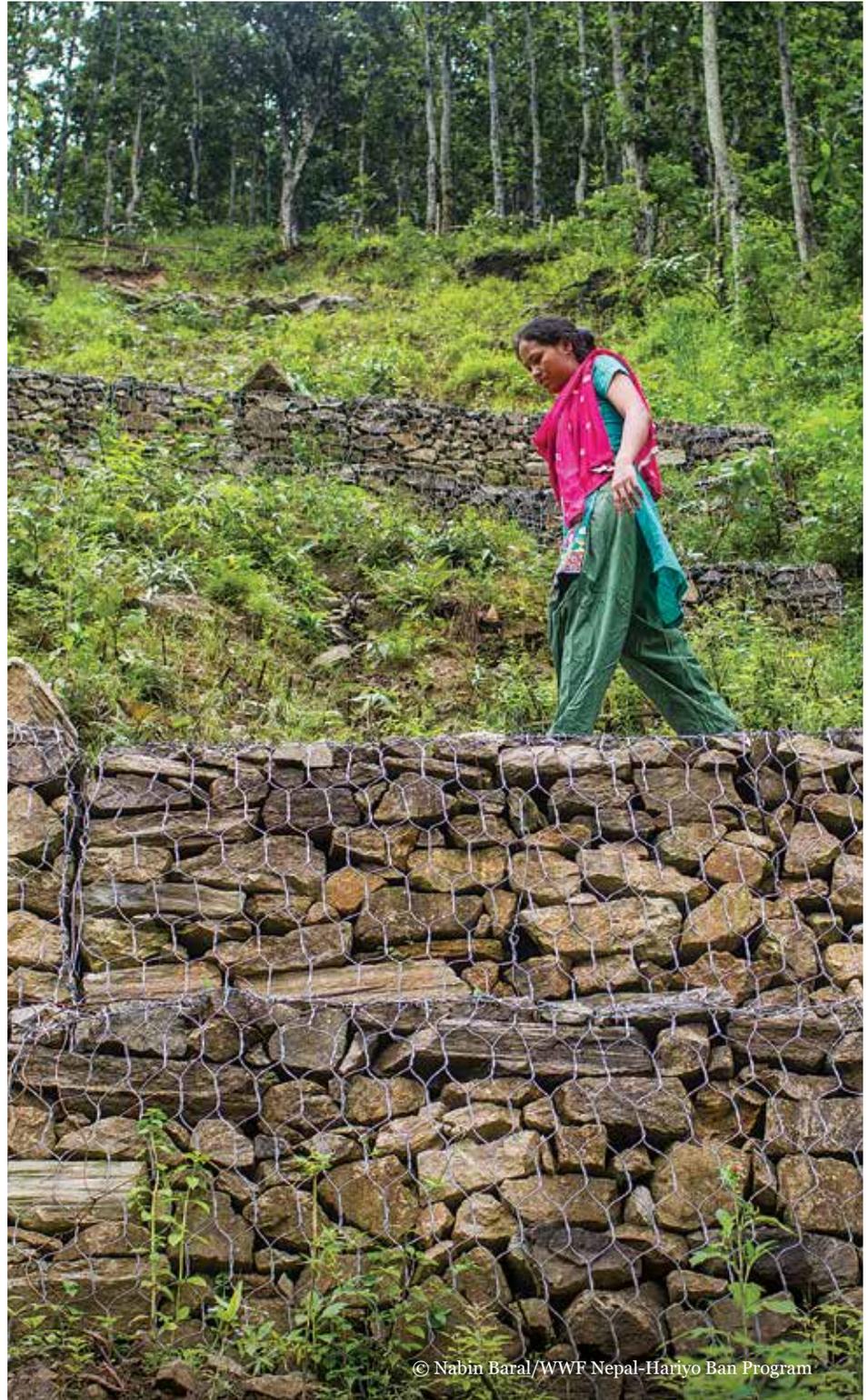
MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

Floods and extended dry spells in recent years in Nepal has significantly impacted wildlife and protected area management. Krishnasaar Conservation Area (KrCA) in Bardia, for example, lost 58 blackbucks to floods in 2014 and 2017. WWF Nepal is consequently supporting the

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation to incorporate climate adaptation strategies and activities in the management plans of four protected areas – KrCA, Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, Parsa National Park and Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve – of which the former three have already been endorsed. The adaptation strategies take into account climate vulnerabilities of species, ecosystems, local communities and infrastructure within protected areas and their buffer zones.

REDUCING CLIMATE VULNERABILITIES OF COMMUNITIES

Floods, landslides and depleting water sources are the primary climate vulnerabilities faced by local communities as identified by local adaptation plans of action. In order to mitigate the same, locally prioritized adaptation actions were implemented through bioengineering to mitigate flooding, inundation and sedimentation; watershed conservation, spring source protection, conservation ponds and small-scale irrigation support for securing livelihoods and better managing available water resources. Flood risks have, in effect, been reduced for 365 households including 214 marginalized and indigenous households, while nearly 4,000 households benefitted from interventions on adaptation and energy access.



BUILDING CAPACITIES IN CLIMATE ADAPTATION

In order to enhance local level capacity on climate change, students, citizen scientists, local communities, protected area staffs and local government staffs were capacitated on long-term monitoring of climate impacts, local, vulnerability assessments including identification and prioritization of adaptation and disaster risk reduction at the sub-watershed and protected area levels, and mainstreaming climate change in planning processes through on-site trainings,

orientations, and exposure visits. More than 1,000 participants including 345 females and 165 individuals from indigenous communities and minorities participated in these events. The participants were also involved in the formulation of climate change integrated protected area management plans and integrated sub-watershed management plans which incorporate issues of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and resilience building of watersheds and communities. The plans will be a guiding document for the first elected local government body of the municipalities.





8

WETLANDS CERTIFIED AS
RAMSAR SITES



MORE THAN

72,000

HECTARES OF WATERSHEDS
MANAGED



MORE THAN

9,900

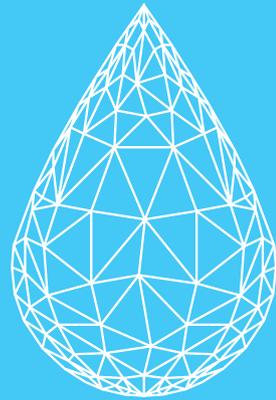
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS
TO SAFE DRINKING WATER



MORE THAN

5,700

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS
TO WATER FOR IRRIGATION



OF WATER
THAT SUSTAINS
NATURE AND PEOPLE

LAKE CLUSTER OF POKHARA VALLEY MANAGEMENT PLAN

With the support of the Hariyo Ban Program, the Integrated Lake Basin Management Plan for the Lake Cluster of Pokhara Valley (2018-2023) was launched by the Government of Nepal for the improved management of 26,106 ha of biologically significant areas under the Lake Cluster. The Lake Cluster of Pokhara Valley (LCPV), which includes a group of nine lakes, faces a number of threats from urbanization, siltation, pollution and infrastructure development. Based on this plan, wetland management activities have already been initiated in three of the nine lakes through the construction of check dams and dykes and plantations in upstream watersheds and lakeshores.







© Nabin Baral/WWF Nepal-Hariyo Ban Program

NEPAL'S FIRST WATER MOWER

WWF Nepal launched Nepal's first locally-made water mower to clean invasive species in Beeshazari Lake, an important wetland covering an area of 3,200 hectare in Chitwan National Park. Developed using 80% scrap material and with an investment of less than USD 6,000,

the mower is a cost-effective way of cleaning wetlands with a capacity of carrying up to a ton of waste. The Beeshazari and Associated Lakes is a Ramsar site that supports the livelihoods of over 100,000 people and acts as an important wildlife corridor. WWF Nepal has helped restore six lakes in Beeshazari through protection of 10 water sources and removal of invasive species as guided by the government's Site Management Plan for the lake system.



© Karine Aigner/WWF

GHARIAL CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN

The critically endangered gharial is considered a keystone species for healthy freshwater ecosystems. Currently, gharials are found only in Nepal and India, and are presumed to be extinct from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Pakistan. Considering the immediate importance of gharials

and their habitat conservation, the Government of Nepal launched the Gharial Conservation Action Plan 2018-2022, with financial and technical support from WWF Nepal. The five-year plan aims at securing the long term survival of the freshwater species by addressing the primary threats from anthropogenic factors and unplanned infrastructure.



© WWF Nepal/Shashank Shrestha

REPLENISHING WATER TO ENHANCE LIVELIHOODS IN THE INDRAWATI BASIN

The Indrawati sub-basin project promotes water security for local communities by supporting local agro-based livelihoods and replenishing groundwater resources. 110

households in the sub-basin are benefiting from access to water through plastic-lined conservation ponds and recharge ponds to facilitate irrigation all-year round. Likewise, under the Langtang National Park Buffer Zone Support Project, more than 800 households benefitted from improved access to drinking water and water for irrigation. For communities in Nepal's hills and Himalayas, water security is one of the prime issues aggravated by the impact of global climate change.

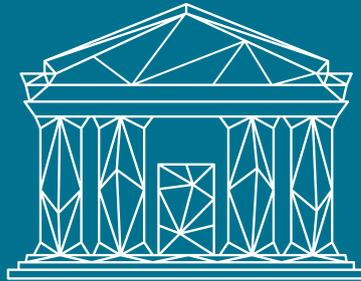


© Richard McLellan / WWF

NATIONAL RAMSAR STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

Wetlands cover about 5% of Nepal, and as of 2018, ten wetlands of international importance have been enlisted as Ramsar sites. Given the increasing trend of degradation of wetlands and Ramsar sites

due to pollution, water abstraction and diversion, encroachment, invasive species and climatic variability, the Government of Nepal formulated Nepal's first National Ramsar Strategy and Action Plan (2018-2024) with support from WWF Nepal. The plan aims to conserve, restore, promote and recognize Nepal's Ramsar Sites for wise use and ensuring benefits to local communities through effective engagement with federal, state and local stakeholders.



**POLICY
& GOVERNANCE**

SUSTAINABLE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Nepal's first wildlife-friendly linear infrastructure guideline was handed over to the Ministry of Forests and Environment through the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport; the Department of Roads played a crucial role in coordination of the whole process. The document is due for final endorsement and is an important step in taking forward the sustainable green infrastructure agenda. The guideline was prepared by

a technical committee comprising of key development stakeholder line agencies of the Government of Nepal in association with conservation fraternity.

Likewise, as a part of assessing the effectiveness of wildlife friendly infrastructure, two studies were conducted on guiding fences and underpasses for wildlife crossings. The assessment showed efficiency of guiding fences and underpasses in minimizing cases of wild animal drownings and allowing a safe passage for wildlife along national highways.





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MAINSTREAMING CONSERVATION AT LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL

With the aim of enhancing capacity at the local government level, WWF Nepal supported training programs on biodiversity conservation for locally elected representatives in Simara, Amalatari, Mahendranagar and Kohalpur. The training course covered wide ranged issues such

as constitutional right of local government, importance of mainstreaming conservation into development planning process, and natural resource governance. As key outputs, local governments in effect have allocated resources (both financial and people) and programs focusing on conservation, environment and climate change awareness, and incorporating cross-cutting issues in annual plans and budgets while leveraging budgets from multiple sources for conservation programs.

MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

WWF Nepal, through its four goals – Wildlife, Forests, Climate & Energy, and Freshwater – and two drivers, Finance and Governance, supports the Government of Nepal’s efforts in achieving SDG 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16 and 17. With a view to mainstreaming SDGs in programs and working areas, WWF Nepal worked with an array of sectors and organizations including Confederation of Nepalese Industry, newly elected mayors and youth organizations to build their understanding on SDGs and for their meaningful engagement in SDG planning and implementation. WWF Nepal also supported state level workshops to localize SDGs in State no. 1 and local level workshop in 3 districts each representing the hills, terai and mountains.



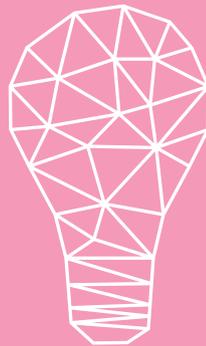
TOWARDS SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE CONSERVATION

WWF Nepal is moving towards a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to conservation where it is working with individuals and communities, as right-holders, to understand and claim their rights, and increasing the ability and accountability of individuals and institutions,

as duty bearers, that are responsible for respecting, protecting and fulfilling rights. This approach builds on the previous participatory approaches adopted by WWF Nepal including pro-poor conservation, good governance and GESI, by stressing on the need to ensure human wellbeing concerns by identifying it as an obligation. HRBA is viewed as a continuation of the progress made towards socially inclusive conservation in Nepal.

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**COMMUNICATIONS
& EDUCATION**

RECOGNIZING CONSERVATION EXCELLENCE

WWF Nepal recognized the role and contributions of promising individuals and organizations through the Conservation Awards and Memorial Scholarships and Fellowship on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. Three organizations and three individuals were felicitated for their exemplary contribution to biodiversity conservation through

the Conservation Awards and a special Silver Jubilee Honorary Award. Likewise, nine students were awarded scholarships to pursue higher level studies in natural resource management under the Memorial Scholarships instituted in 2007 to honor the 24 individuals who lost their lives in the tragic helicopter incident of 23 September 2006. WWF Nepal's 25th anniversary was celebrated with the theme 'Together Possible' to mark the role of partnerships in helping Nepal achieve conservation impact over the years.





© WWF Nepal

EARTH HOUR

The Earth Hour celebration in Nepal, in partnership with the Ministry of Forests & Environment (Nepal focal for the Convention on Biological Diversity) and Nepal Electricity Authority, saw a staggering participation of thousands of youth to show their support towards the planet and the appeal to #Connect2Earth by switching to environment-friendly

LED bulbs. With making the switch to LED bulbs to save energy and the environment as the core motif of this Earth Hour, the one-month long campaign started with on ground activations where about 6,000 LED bulbs were distributed at various outlets in Kathmandu. Backed by a strong digital campaign, WWF Nepal drew in an overwhelming response achieving a digital reach of 300,000+, and digital impressions of over 4 million.



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INTERNATIONAL SNOW LEOPARD DAY

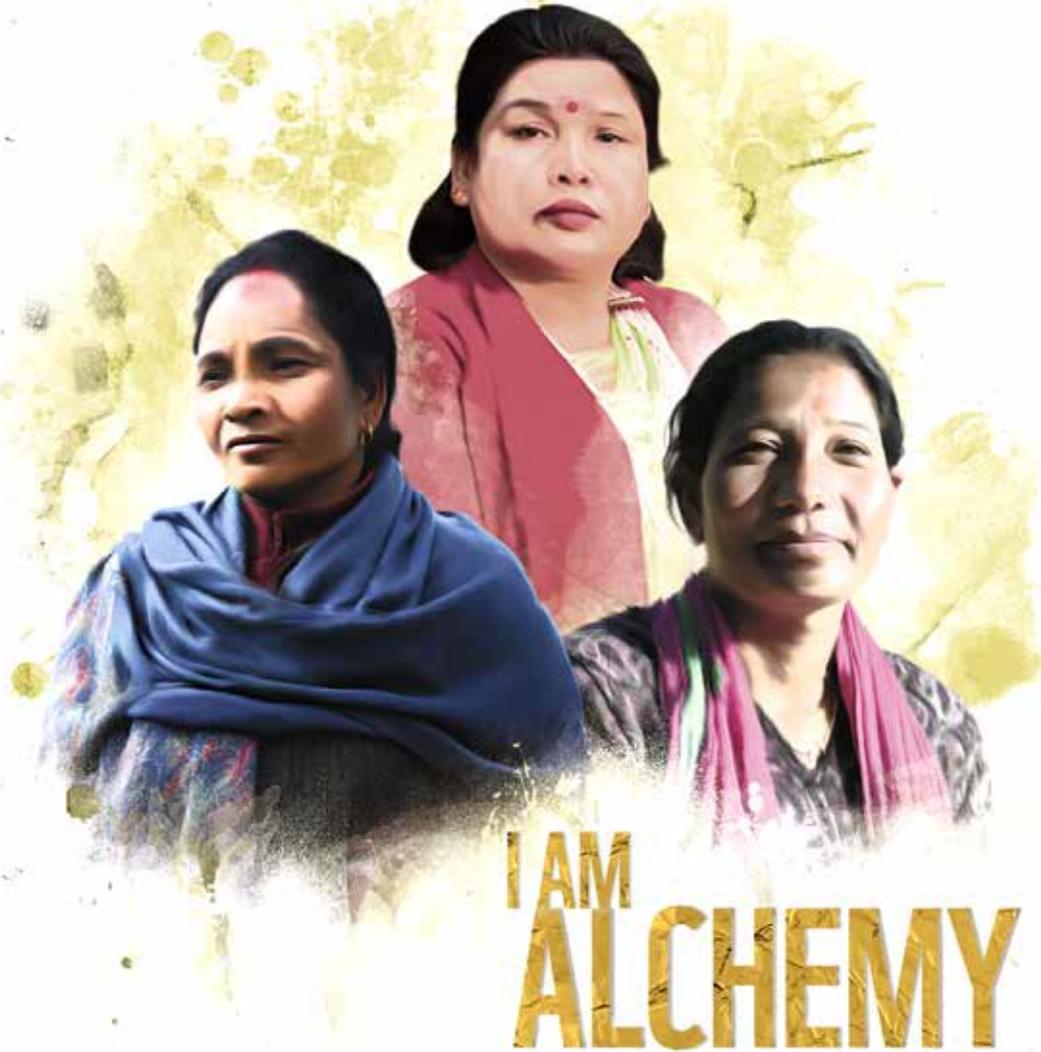
To mark International Snow Leopard Day, WWF Nepal organized the first-ever design challenge on snow leopards which drew in participation from 120 children of 40 schools in Kathmandu Valley. By literally thinking out of the box of recycled materials provided on the spot and with a two-hour countdown, the school teams battled it out to create their perfect habitat for snow leopards that protect them from the impacts of climate change, human-wildlife conflict, poaching and habitat fragmentation. Four schools out of the 40 won in separate categories. The event, also showcased an exhibition of photographs of Nepal's snow leopards, and conservation issues and successes.



© WWF Nepal

WILD WISDOM QUIZ

WWF Nepal introduced Wild Wisdom Quiz (WWQ) in 2017 that reached out to 104 schools in Kathmandu Valley to aware and inform students about biodiversity and natural resources and the necessary steps for its sustainable use. Organized under the theme 'Maze of the Natural World', and launched on the occasion of World Environment Day, the quiz was open to students of grades 6-8. The winning team of WWQ from Nepal, Malpi School, went on to compete in the grand finale in India, bagging the first runner-up title. Wild Wisdom Quiz was initiated by WWF India in 2008. Now, in its eleventh year, the quiz has become Asia's biggest quiz on wildlife.



INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

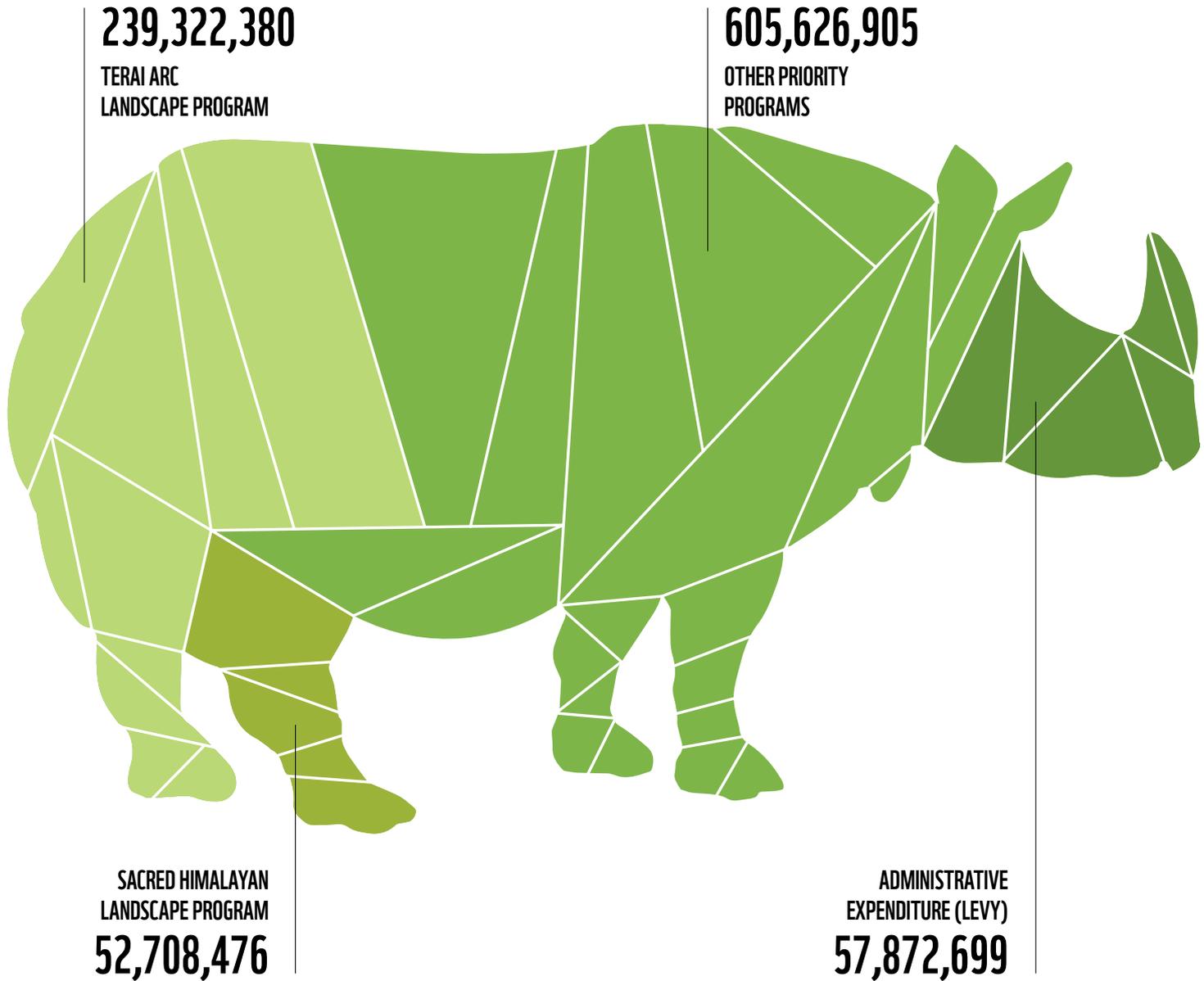
International Women's Day, 8 March, was celebrated using the medium of film to bring to light the stories of three female change-makers in conservation. The three protagonists – Chandra Kala Budha, Sabitri BK and Radha Chaudhary – were pictured through a short film series based on their real-life stories connected by a common

thread of breaking stereotypes and challenging social constructs to galvanize women's role in conservation. Their efforts in antipoaching, building access to alternate energy and mobilizing communities were captured and presented through the lens of three renowned young film-makers of Nepal. International Women's Day, celebrated under the umbrella of the Hariyo Ban Program, is one of the platforms the program uses to build conversation around women and their leadership role in conservation.



FINANCIAL SUMMARY
2017/18

FINANCIAL SUMMARY 2017/18



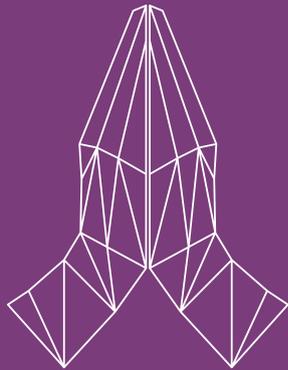
Financial Summary

For Fiscal Year 2013-14 to 2017-18

Particulars	Fy 2013-14	Fy 2014-15	Fy 2015-16	Fy 2016-17	Fy 2017-18
(1) Terai Arc Landscape Program	129,133,909	145,478,981	186,522,386	232,508,318	239,322,380
(2) Sacred Himalayan Landscape Program	122,259,127	81,658,331	107,452,235	129,332,488	52,708,476
(3) Other Priority Programs	659,155,467	897,425,878	891,225,190	766,025,158	605,626,905
(4) Administrative Expenditure (Levy)	8,540,378	7,633,621	13,092,348	22,781,873	57,872,699
Total Expenditure (1+2+3+4)	919,088,881	1,132,196,812	1,198,292,159	1,150,647,837	955,530,460

WWF's Fiscal Year Ends on 30th June

Figures in NRs



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

WWF Nepal acknowledges with gratitude the support received from the following partners, donors and supporters:

- Government of Nepal; National Planning Commission; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Forests and Environment; Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development; Ministry of Land Management, Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation; Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration; Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens; Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation; Department of Forests; Department of Plant Resources; Department of Forest Research and Survey; Department of Environment; 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 Coca Cola Company; Google Foundation; Whiskas; 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 Belgium; WWF India; WWF Pakistan; WWF Bhutan; WWF Denmark TRAFFIC; Asian Rhinos and Elephant Action Strategy; Living Himalayas Program; 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; 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; Red Panda Network.

WWF Nepal would like to express special thanks to: Community Based Organizations; Media; Community Forest Coordination Committees; Community Forest User Groups, Buffer Zone User Groups; Buffer Zone User Committees; Buffer Zone Management Committees; Community-Based Anti-Poaching Units; Eco Clubs; Ghodaghodi Area Conservation and Awareness Forum; Kangchenjunga Conservation Area Management Council and user committees; Integrated Resource Management Committees; Mothers' Groups; Youth Clubs; District Coordination Committees; Division Forest Offices; Municipalities; Women Awareness Groups and local communities.





1993

WWF Nepal office was established in 1993

3

WWF Nepal works in three landscapes - Terai Arc Landscape, Chitwan Annapurna Landscape and Sacred Himalayan Landscape



4

WWF Nepal's programs focus on 4 goals; Forests, Wildlife, Climate & Energy and Freshwater

1,500+

WWF Nepal works with 1500+ community-based organizations in conservation nationwide



Why we are here

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

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