



NEPAL



**ANNUAL REPORT  
2019**



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FROM ITS ORIGINS AS A SMALL GROUP OF COMMITTED WILDLIFE ENTHUSIASTS, WWF HAS GROWN INTO ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST AND MOST RESPECTED INDEPENDENT CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS, ACTIVE IN OVER 100 COUNTRIES. OVER THIS TIME, WWF'S FOCUS HAS EVOLVED FROM LOCALIZED EFFORTS IN FAVOR OF A SINGLE SPECIES AND INDIVIDUAL HABITATS TO AN AMBITIOUS STRATEGY TO PRESERVE BIODIVERSITY AND ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACROSS THE GLOBE.

While WWF first started working in Nepal in 1967 through a rhino conservation program in Chitwan, the WWF Nepal office was formally established only in 1993. WWF's work in Nepal is centered around five thematic goals – forests, wildlife, freshwater, climate & energy and governance, across the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL), Sacred Himalayan Landscape (SHL), the Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL) and National Conservation Priority Areas (NCPA). The effective delivery of conservation results under the five thematic areas are supported by programs on sustainable livelihoods, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and communications and education.

At WWF, we firmly believe people and nature are inextricably linked. Through the years, WWF Nepal has progressed towards a landscape approach that prioritizes community-based conservation as the foundation for a sustainable future, benefiting approximately 1.5 million people since its inception.

Guided by the Government of Nepal's priorities for biodiversity conservation, WWF Nepal works closely with the Ministry of Forests and Environment through the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and Department of Forests and Soil Conservation. Besides the national priority areas, WWF Nepal also works in conservation issues of regional and trans-boundary importance.

# ABOUT WWF NEPAL





Yet another year of sustainable action and achievements in our tireless pursuit towards a future in which humans can live in harmony with nature. The last year has been exemplary for our country.

Nepal stands at the precipice of becoming the first country to double its tiger population, highlighting that through sustained partnerships and unwavering resolve, critical interventions can be made to restore wildlife; even those that are teetering closely to the brink of extinction. To add to this massive feat, Nepal sustained another year of zero poaching of its rhinos, while increasing the overall habitat occupancy of tigers in the Terai Arc Landscape by 13%, to now stand at 68%.

This fiscal year, our engagements in sustainable forest management have helped improve ecological and social impact for communities while increasing yield and productivity of forests in the long run. Meanwhile, climate and energy interventions have helped reduce carbon emissions by approximately 105,000 tons, in addition to building the resilience of vulnerable households. Furthermore, 17 wetlands were restored in a bid to maintain freshwater ecosystem integrity. These continuous efforts over the last year have culminated in the improved protection and management of 87,148 ha of critical habitats, watersheds and forests - benefitting over 31,000 households across WWF Nepal's working areas.

Sustainability continues to drive all the work that we do. Envisioning a sustainable Nepal, the Government of Nepal in a preemptive move declared Chitwan National Park as the country's first plastic-free protected area and also launched the country's first Green School Guideline aiming to build a generation of environmentally conscious

citizens. WWF Nepal continues to strive towards this vision, working to localize environment related Sustainable Development Goals and promote Sustainable Green Infrastructure.

Following WWF Nepal's realignment to contribute towards the global goals of Forest, Wildlife, Climate and Energy, and Freshwater in 2016, this year WWF Nepal incorporated Governance as a key thematic goal recognizing the importance of inclusive conservation in the context of a newly federated Nepal, going on to develop a Local Environment and Natural Resources Conservation Act; a model framework for all 753 local government units.

Our achievements in conservation, however come with its share of challenges. As wildlife numbers increase within and beyond our protected areas, so do cases of human wildlife encounters and conflict. While we have seen successes in protecting biodiversity within our national parks, illegal wildlife activities continue to filter through the cracks. Compounded by the looming climate crisis, our efforts in conservation have never been more important.

As we continue our conservation journey, here's to another year of sustainable action and achievements through the power of #TogetherPossible!



Dr. Ghana S. Gurung  
Country Representative

# COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE MESSAGE





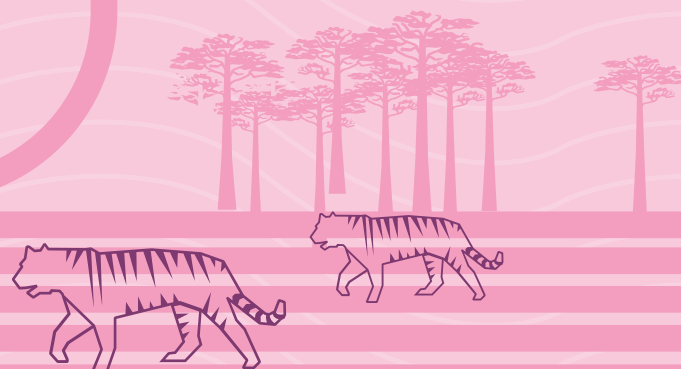
PREY-BASE DENSITY IN SHEY  
PHOKSUNDO NATIONAL PARK,  
A PRIME SNOW LEOPARD  
HABITAT, ESTIMATED AT  
1.47 BLUE SHEEP/KM<sup>2</sup>

# TX2

NEPAL CLOSES IN ON  
DOUBLING ITS WILD  
TIGER POPULATION  
WITH 235 TIGERS  
ESTIMATED IN NEPAL

# 2018 -19 HIGHLIGHTS

JULY 2018



MARCH 2019



EARTH HOUR NEPAL - OVER  
4500 YOUTH CONVERGE IN  
NEPAL'S BIGGEST SUSTAINABLE  
LIFESTYLES FAIR



ZERO  
POACHING  
OF RHINOS  
SUSTAINED IN  
NEPAL



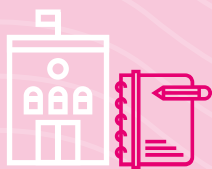
SYSTEM SCALE  
PLANNING AND HIGH  
CONSERVATION  
VALUE RIVER  
ASSESSMENT  
INITIATED IN NEPAL  
FOR THE FIRST TIME





**TINJURE-MILKE-JALJALE  
COMPLEX CONSERVATION  
PROJECT LAUNCHED TO  
IMPROVE ECOSYSTEM  
SERVICES AND ECONOMIC  
WELL-BEING IN THE  
REGION**

SEPTEMBER 2018



**NEPAL'S MAIDEN  
GREEN SCHOOL  
GUIDELINE  
LAUNCHED**

NOVEMBER 2018



**CHITWAN NATIONAL PARK  
DECLARED AS NEPAL'S  
FIRST PLASTIC-FREE  
NATIONAL PARK**



JANUARY 2019



**WORKING PARTNERSHIP  
BETWEEN WWF NEPAL AND  
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR  
DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS  
NATIONALITIES (NFDIN)  
ESTABLISHED**

MAY 2019



**WWF NEPAL CONSERVATION  
AWARDS AND MEMORIAL  
SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED  
TO 10 INDIVIDUALS AND 2  
ORGANIZATIONS**

JUNE 2019



**GREEN ROAD  
ENGINEERING TRAINING  
MANUAL LAUNCHED BY  
THE GOVERNMENT OF  
NEPAL**









# FORESTS









**23,950**

HECTARES OF FORESTS  
RESTORED

**410,000+**

HECTARES OF FORESTS UNDER  
COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT



**2,765**

HECTARES OF FOREST  
UNDER SUSTAINABLE  
MANAGEMENT



**42,000+**

HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITED  
FROM ALTERNATE  
LIVELIHOODS OPTIONS

## SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

2,765 ha of forest have been brought under sustainable forest management (SFM), generating 13,600 person-days of employment and producing over 1,926 m<sup>3</sup> of timber. SFM aims to increase yield and productivity of forests while also improving economic benefits to society. This initiative regulates the present optimum yield with due consideration for forest regeneration in a sustainable manner. WWF Nepal has been supporting the Government of Nepal's SFM initiatives in the Terai Arc Landscape through technical support to the Department of Forests and Soil Conservation in revising its scientific forest management procedures to enhance its ecological and social components, development of 10 forest management plans employing SFM principles at the community level, trainings and sensitization programs and development of a manual on sustainable forest management.

## IMPROVED FOREST PROTECTION

35,897 ha of forests are now under improved protection through the government's protected forest program in biological corridors and biodiversity hotspots outside protected areas; primarily Laljhadi-Mohana and Khata protected forests within the Terai Arc Landscape. The interventions range from construction of forest roads and watch towers, support in monitoring and curbing of illegal activities, to sensitization and capacity building programs and construction of improved cattle sheds to reduce threats to deforestation and forest degradation. Meanwhile, 473,288 ha of forests continue to be protected within Nepal's Protected Areas (422,900 ha) through continued implementation of management plans of six national parks (Chitwan, Bardia, Banke, Parsa, Shuklaphanta and Lamtang).

## COMMUNITIES AND FOREST MANAGEMENT

Through community forestry, 44,394 ha of forests were brought under improved management through revision of 139 Forest Operation Plans (FOPs) and implementation of 360 FOPs; to improve forest management operations and natural resource governance, benefiting 8,419 forest dependent households.

Meanwhile, 15,269 community forest users were also capacitated on forest management principles. Nepal's community forestry program is a unique conservation model that brings local communities to the forefront of conservation through transfer of use rights of forest resources from the government.

## CONSERVATION PAYBACK

Safeguarding and improving livelihoods of forest dependent communities through diversification of livelihoods, stands at the core of WWF Nepal's initiatives to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. WWF continues to support this through promotion of ecotourism and forest-based green enterprises such as bamboo handicrafts, essential oils, leaf plates, nettle powder and handmade paper in the Terai Arc Landscape as well as the Sacred Himalayan Landscape through the establishment of seven green enterprises this fiscal year. These alternate livelihoods capitalize on consumptive and non-consumptive use of environmental services, help generate multifold income and reduces human wildlife conflict, while also building community stewardship and reducing dependence on natural resources. 2,044 households including 362 Dalit and 680 Janajati households have benefited through such interventions.

## RESTORING FORESTS

950 ha of degraded forests were effectively restored in Laljhadi-Mohana, Karnali, Kamdi, and Fulbari corridors of the Terai Arc Landscape and Seti and Marsyangdi sub-basins of the Chitwan Annapurna Landscape, through plantation of 94,580 seedlings, construction of 18.8 km of fences and mobilization of 144 community forest watchers to protect and support natural regeneration. As forest landscape restoration is a process of regaining ecological functionality, agroforestry and private forestry initiatives were also promoted in various landscape segments.



Sustainable Forest Management

© Shayasta Tuladhar/WWF Nepal



Conservation payback

© Leena Dahal/WWF Nepal



Communities and forest management

© Shayasta Tuladhar/WWF Nepal



Forest based livelihoods

© Juha-Pekka Kervinen







A photograph of a dense forest. In the foreground, there are out-of-focus green plants and grasses. In the background, several tall, slender tree trunks are visible, surrounded by a thick canopy of green leaves. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day. The word "WILDLIFE" is written in large, bold, white capital letters across the bottom right portion of the image.

**WILDLIFE**







94%

INCREASE IN TIGER  
NUMBERS (2009-  
2018)

68%

OVERALL HABITAT  
OCCUPANCY OF TIGERS  
ESTIMATED (2018)



31000+

HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITTED  
FROM HWC MITIGATION  
MEASURES



ZERO POACHING OF  
RHINOS SUSTAINED



## ROARING AHEAD

From 121 wild tigers in 2009 to estimated 235 tigers in 2018, Nepal's commitment to double its tiger population by 2022 is attaining reality. With an increase of 19% since the last census of 2013, the overall habitat occupancy of tigers is estimated at 68% (11,057 km<sup>2</sup> of the total 16,261 km<sup>2</sup>) across the Terai Arc Landscape. The effectiveness of management approaches as measured through survey results (where tigers are indicator species of a healthy ecosystem) will be crucial in devising a tiger conservation strategy for the coming years.

## IMPROVING CRITICAL HABITATS

9,507 ha of critical grassland habitats across the Terai Arc Landscape and Chitwan Annapurna Landscape have shown improved biophysical conditions through various interventions ranging from plantations to invasive species management, wetland management and grassland management across various protected areas and corridors. Till date 75% of the 10,000 ha of critical grassland habitats have been maintained in Terai Arc Landscape; an important factor in facilitating wildlife movement. Similarly, given the impact of climate induced disasters on wildlife and their habitats, artificial mud mounds were constructed in the Divya Buffer Zone community of Chitwan National Park in response to the 2017 floods that swept away 12 rhinos, to provide refuge to rhinos in similar instances in the future.

## ZERO TOLERANCE FOR WILDLIFE CRIMES

Continued enforcement efforts and improved inter-agency coordination between Protected Areas, Division Forest Offices, Nepal Army, Central Investigation Bureau, Armed Police Force, Community Based Anti-Poaching Units (CBAPUs) as well as other stakeholders has led to a 142% increment in wildlife part seizures in FY19 against FY16. WWF Nepal is also engaging with non-conventional partners such as judiciary, transportation,

customs and postal bodies to build awareness on illegal wildlife trade. Meanwhile enhanced monitoring of protected areas and buffer zones supported by the implementation of conservation technologies such as Real-Time SMART patrolling has helped secure 1,228,00 km of seven prime tiger habitats, complemented by CCTV park surveillance and fiber optic networks. Real-Time SMART patrolling is now being replicated in 90 buffer zone community forests. These initiatives have been central in sustaining Nepal's zero poaching of rhinos, with no poaching recorded this reporting period, as well as the almost doubling of tiger numbers in Nepal.

## REDUCING HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT

A range of preventive and curative measures have been implemented in conflict hotspots along the working landscapes of Terai Arc, Chitwan Annapurna and Sacred Himalayan Landscapes to safeguard wildlife as well as communities living on the fringes. Interventions range from construction of effective barriers such as electric, meshwire, and bio fences to predator proof corrals, and plantation of unpalatable crops such as lemon and chilly farming. Meanwhile, acoustic based virtual fencing systems were piloted in the buffer zone of Bardia National Park to prevent human-elephant conflict. Curative measures have also proven to be effective in the form of livestock insurance schemes in the buffer zones of Chitwan National Park, and is now being scaled out in the Terai Arc Landscape.

This fiscal year, conflict mitigation strategies and action plans were also drafted for two major conflict causing species in Nepal – the elephant and the common leopard – and support provided for revision of the government's Wildlife Damage Relief Guideline. WWF Nepal also continues to support education of children affected from Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) through its HWC Scholarship Endowment Fund (USD 16,000) in national parks of Banke and Bardia.









A photograph of a beach scene. In the foreground, there is a sandy beach with a green, spiky plant on the left side. The background shows a cloudy sky and a distant horizon line. The text "CLIMATE & ENERGY" is overlaid in large, white, bold letters on the right side of the image.

# CLIMATE & ENERGY









**71,000+**

HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITED  
FROM ALTERNATE  
ENERGY OPTIONS



**105,000**

TONS OF CO<sub>2</sub>  
SEQUESTERED



**122,258**

HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITED  
FROM CLIMATE  
ADAPTATION OPTIONS



**364,697**

HECTARES ACROSS SIX  
PROTECTED AREAS INTEGRATE  
CLIMATE CHANGE INTO THEIR  
MANAGEMENT PLANS

## SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL CLIMATE AMBITIONS

As a party to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nepal ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 committing to increase its share of renewable energy and reduce climate vulnerabilities. WWF Nepal has been extending support; technical and financial, to the Government of Nepal and civil society organizations in a bid to enhance the country's representation in global platforms as well as facilitating access to multilateral funds such as Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) to meet national commitments. WWF Nepal's support has been pivotal in enhancing capacity of key stakeholders in climate negotiations, formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), revision of the Climate Change Policy and promotion of clean and renewable energy options.

## REDUCING CLIMATE VULNERABILITY

2,638 vulnerable people living within the buffer zones of Chitwan National Park and Banke National Park, and critical corridors of Kamdi, Karnali, Laljhadi, Khata, and Brahmadev have benefitted from adaptation interventions such as spring source protection, removal of invasive species across five community forests, livelihood diversification to improve adaptive capacity of communities, bioengineering structures in seven sites across three corridors to control riverbank cutting, construction of irrigation ponds, plastic tunnels and a multipurpose rescue center as well as trainings on Disaster Risk Reduction, off-season vegetable farming and adaptive techniques to combat effects of droughts.

## MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

To address climate change issues at the sub-watershed level, Integrated Sub-Watershed Management Plans (ISWMP) were developed for the Pantura and Radha sub-watersheds of Dadeldhura and Kanchanpur districts in the western part of Terai Arc Landscape, including climate change adaptation activities such as drinking water source protection and construction of irrigation canals, check dams and embankments. Adaptation strategies were also incorporated in the management plans of Chitwan National Park and Banke National Park. These local level adaptation interventions will be crucial in building the resilience of human communities, wildlife and ecosystems to climate induced changes and disasters.

## ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PROMOTION

WWF Nepal has been working to reduce fuelwood dependency in its working landscapes through increased access to clean and renewable energy. This fiscal year 156 biogas plants were installed in the Terai Arc Landscape bringing up the total number of biogas units installed to 26,169 with emission reduction of approximately 105,000 tons of carbon CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent since 2002. Meanwhile, 260 households in the Tinjure Milke Jaljale Complex were supported with Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS).



Reducing climate vulnerability

© WWF Nepal/Rocky Prajapati



Climate change adaptation

© WWF Nepal/Rocky Prajapati



Alternative energy promotion

© WWF Nepal/Rocky Prajapati









**FRESHWATER**







8

WETLANDS  
CERTIFIED AS  
RAMSAR SITES



161,573+

HECTARES OF  
WATERSHEDS  
MANAGED



17,000 +

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO  
SAFE DRINKING WATER AND  
IRRIGATION



## PLASTIC-FREE CHITWAN NATIONAL PARK

In a landmark decision, the Government of Nepal declared Chitwan National Park as the country's first plastic-free protected area on 01 January 2019. The initiative was led by the Ministry of Forests and Environment with support from the Nepal Army, WWF Nepal, Himalayan Climate Initiative, Coca-Cola Nepal, National Trust for Nature Conservation, local buffer zone communities and tourism entrepreneurs. While plastic bags are effectively banned, any single-use plastic item; including water bottles and food wrappers, taken into the national park premises will need to be brought out. The intervention is expected to reduce plastic pollution in the Narayani River system; a critical habitat for the critically endangered Gharial.

## MAINTAINING FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY

The Beeshazar and Associated Lakes; a Ramsar site located within the buffer zone of Chitwan National Park, is a typical case of wetland degradation due to proliferation of aquatic invasive species, pollution and sediment deposits. WWF Nepal helped restore 17 lakes through removal of aquatic invasive species, construction/maintenance of dykes and outlets, and extraction of deposited sediments. These interventions have helped increase groundwater recharge in the region and improved habitats for terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity. In a similar case Tiger Lake in the Khageri watershed of Narayani basin has also been restored, to increase its water storage capacity. The lake provides essential ecosystem services in terms of flood protection, groundwater recharge, water for wildlife and more. 2,750 households directly benefitted from these wetland restoration activities, whereas 2,158 individuals benefitted from different capacity building programs related to wetland conservation. Additionally, under the Instilling Green Lumbini Initiative, 7 wetlands were restored/created to enhance wetland habitats of the Sarus Crane in Lumbini; with a capacity of 25 million liters.

## RESTORING LAKE CLUSTER OF POKHARA VALLEY

Supported by USAID's Hariyo Ban program, the level of threats for five of Lake Cluster of Pokhara Valley's nine lakes (Khaste, Maidi, Gunde, Kamalpokhari and Phewa) were successfully reduced through the removal of aquatic invasive species, reduction of sediment flows to the lakes through construction of sediment traps, cultivation of perennial crops, landslide stabilization through bioengineering, and addressing encroachment problems through construction of dykes. Investments in landslide stabilization have directly contributed towards conserving degraded lands and impact zones of catchments in Khaste, Neureni and Andheri Khola watersheds. Meanwhile, strategic engagement with 197 households in the Phewa watershed through cultivation of perennial crops like coffee, lemon, mango and tea have not only reduced soil erosion and sedimentation, but also provided additional livelihood opportunities. Similarly, lake-based tourism and aquaculture has benefited 657 households in the region.

## INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

33,241 ha of critical watersheds were improved through various management activities such as gully control, water source protection, landslide treatment, irrigation channel improvement, construction of recharge ponds, plantation, capacity building on integrated watershed management, as well as different awareness raising programs. Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES); a market-based mechanism in which transaction of well-defined ecosystem services takes place voluntarily between service receiver and service provider, was also implemented in the Phewa watershed to bring it under improved management. The PES fund supported by WWF Nepal under USAID's Hariyo Ban Program and different ecosystem services receivers, has helped undertake landslide protection measures through construction of vegetative check dams, broom grass plantation, cardamom plantation and bio-engineering structures.



Plastic-free Chitwan National Park

© WWF Nepal/Samir Jung Thapa



Restoring Lake Cluster of Pokhara Valley

© WWF Nepal, Hariyo-Ban Program/Nabin Baral



Maintaining freshwater ecosystem integrity

© Rajesh Saha/WWF Nepal









# GOVERNANCE



## MAINSTREAMING CONSERVATION AT LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL

In the context of a newly federated Nepal, WWF has been constantly engaging with parliamentary committees, ministers and planning commissions to mainstream conservation at the local government level through revision and formulation of policies. 26 policies, acts and strategies were drafted at local, state and federal levels and 19 local government units supported in drafting the Local Environment and Natural Resources Conservation Act (LENRCA) through the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA). Based on this, the model LENRCA Framework was developed and endorsed by MoFAGA and is now available to all 753 local government units as a prototype. Similarly, six documents were prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry Tourism Forest and Environment (MoITFE) - the State Level Forestry Sector Policy, Forest Act, Forest Regulations, Guidelines for Sustainable Management of Sand Gravel and Stones, Environment Protection Acts, and Environment Protection Regulations.

## SUSTAINABLE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

This fiscal year, WWF Nepal increased coordination efforts to promote proactive as well as mitigative measures to facilitate free wildlife movement. A Green Road Engineering Training Manual was developed in collaboration with the Department of Roads' - Geo Environment and Social Unit; an entry point for developing sustainable green infrastructure at the local government level. Meanwhile, an assessment of the first ever constructed underpasses showcased effective wildlife movement. Various consultative meetings and workshops were also organized with key stakeholders such as infrastructure developers, multilateral donor agencies, consultants and other stakeholders, to raise awareness and bring Sustainable Green Infrastructures into the development planning process.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

With the objective of localizing environment related Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 6,7,13 and 15), WWF capacitated state and non-state actors through a series of stakeholder workshops to incorporate environment related SDGs into development plans at the state and local levels. The workshops included members from the National Planning Commission and legislative parliament among others. Four workshops were held at the local level while two were held at the state level, reinforcing the need for coordinated efforts to localize SDGs.

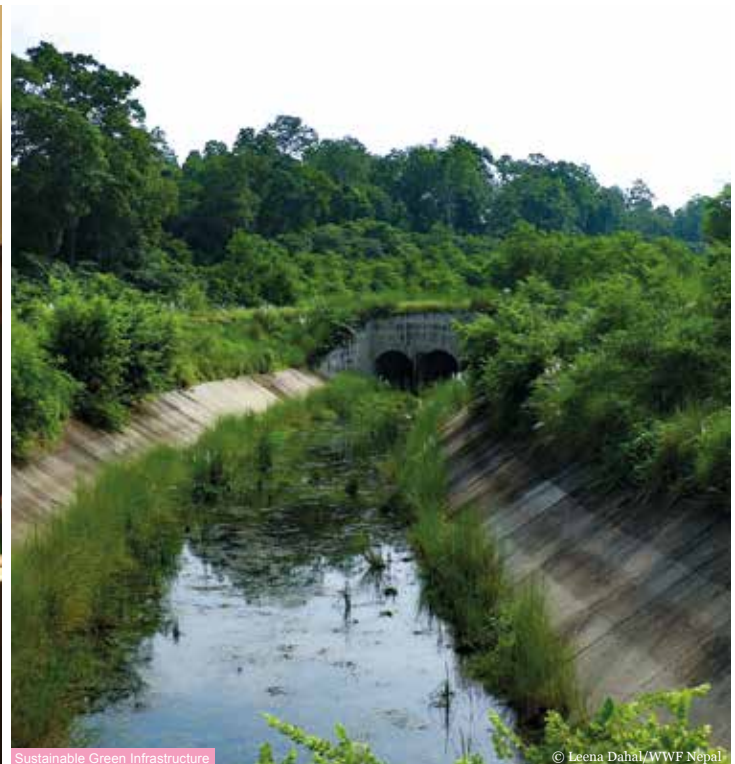
## TOWARDS SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE CONSERVATION

Socially inclusive conservation at local levels is a key priority for WWF Nepal. In a maiden initiative, a workshop aiming to sensitize authorities inside and outside protected areas on social issues related to conservation, was organized for divisional forest offices and chief conservation officers. Various workshops have also been organized to strengthen capacity of duty bearers on equity and accountability in sustainable management of natural resources, issues related to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), human rights and rights of indigenous people, benefiting a total of 531 duty bearers. Supplementing these initiatives WWF has also engaged the National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) as a strategic partner to develop a guideline on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).



Mainstreaming conservation at local government level

© WWF Nepal/Pramod Neupane



Sustainable Green Infrastructure

© Leena Dahal/WWF Nepal



© Pramod Neupane/WWF Nepal





# COMMUNICATIONS & EDUCATION



## RECOGNIZING CONSERVATION EXCELLENCE

In recognition of the role and contributions of grassroots conservationists and organizations towards biodiversity conservation, WWF Nepal felicitated three individuals and two organizations through its WWF Nepal Conservation Awards on the occasion of its 26th Anniversary. Since its inception in 1995 as the Abraham Conservation Awards, WWF Nepal has awarded 115 individuals and 62 organizations. Meanwhile seven students were awarded scholarships to pursue higher level studies in natural resource management. The Memorial Scholarships were instituted in 2007 to honor the 24 individuals who lost their lives in the tragic helicopter incident of 23 September 2006 and their commitment to preserve Nepal's rich natural heritage. Since its inception WWF Nepal has awarded scholarships to over 70 students.

## EARTH HOUR

The Earth Hour celebration in Nepal this year saw a staggering participation of over four thousand individuals who gathered at Bhrikuti Mandap at Nepal's biggest sustainable lifestyles fair - the Eco-Social Jam. With an aim of promoting sustainable lifestyle choices, visitors at the event had the opportunity to engage first hand with some of Nepal's youth-led environmentally responsible businesses providing alternative lifestyle options for the benefit of ourselves and future generations, while also featuring performances by local artists. Meanwhile, the Earth Hour digital campaign generated 3 million in impressions with a reach of 2.5 million.

## MOUNTAINS MATTER

International Mountain Day, 11 December 2018, was celebrated through the stories of three prolific individuals and their trysts with the mountains at a storytelling session held in Rashtriya Sabha Griha. The objective of the event was to highlight how mountains matter for youth, indigenous communities, and tourism in Nepal thereby raising awareness on the various issues faced across mountain landscapes. As a part of this year's Kathmandu International Film Festival (KIMFF), WWF Nepal along with KIMFF and The

Storytellers organized sessions that saw stellar participation of around 800 attendees including students from schools and colleges, representatives of various organizations, and journalists.

## WILD WISDOM QUIZ

Diamond Public Academy, Kanchanpur emerged the proud winner of the Nepal edition of Wild Wisdom Quiz (WWQ) 2018 organized by WWF Nepal's The Generation Green program. The school went on to represent Nepal in the international finale held in New Delhi, India on 4 October 2018 but were unable to make it past the international qualifiers. A total of 210 schools and 410 students participated in the event. The quiz aims to raise awareness and educate youth on the values of biodiversity and natural resources, and the necessary steps for its sustainable use. Wild Wisdom Quiz was initiated by WWF India in 2008. Now, in its eleventh year, the quiz has grown to become Asia's biggest quiz on wildlife.

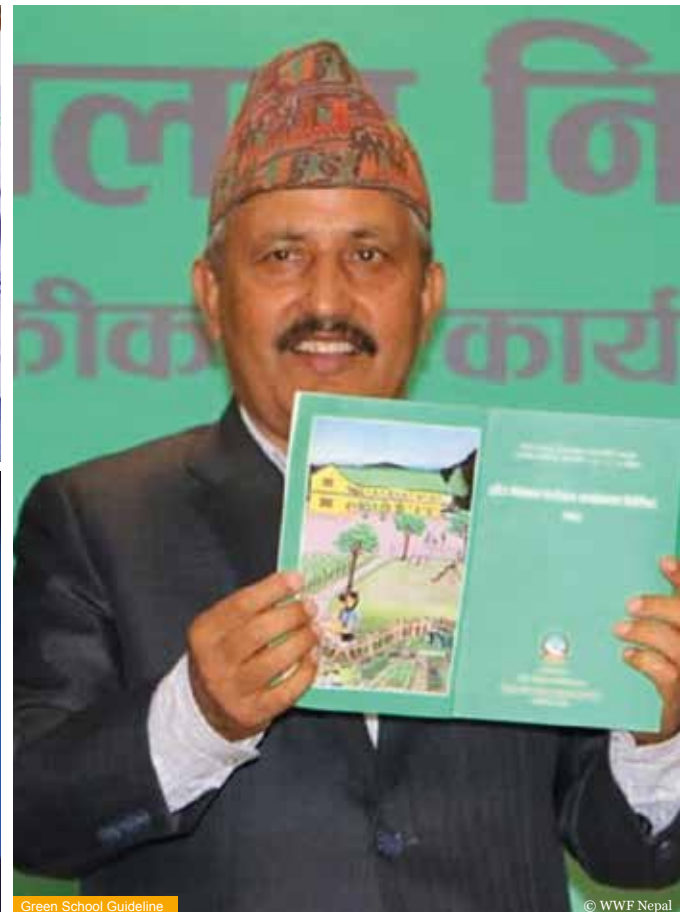
## GREEN SCHOOL GUIDELINE

Nepal's Ministry of Education, Science and Technology launched the country's first Green School Guideline in partnership with WWF Nepal and SENSE Nepal. The guideline aims to promote conservation education in government schools across Nepal and build awareness and engagement of school-level children in environment and biodiversity conservation. The guideline builds on the government directive to promote Eco Clubs in government schools. The eight-part guideline promotes the concept of One Garden, One School, and schools as a Living Laboratory while engaging students in conservation awareness and tree plantation programs. The guideline will be implemented by local, state and federal governments in coordination with school management committees and development and conservation agencies in Nepal.



Recognizing conservation excellence

© WWF Nepal



Green School Guideline

© WWF Nepal



International Mountain Day

© Shayasta Tuladhar/WWF Nepal



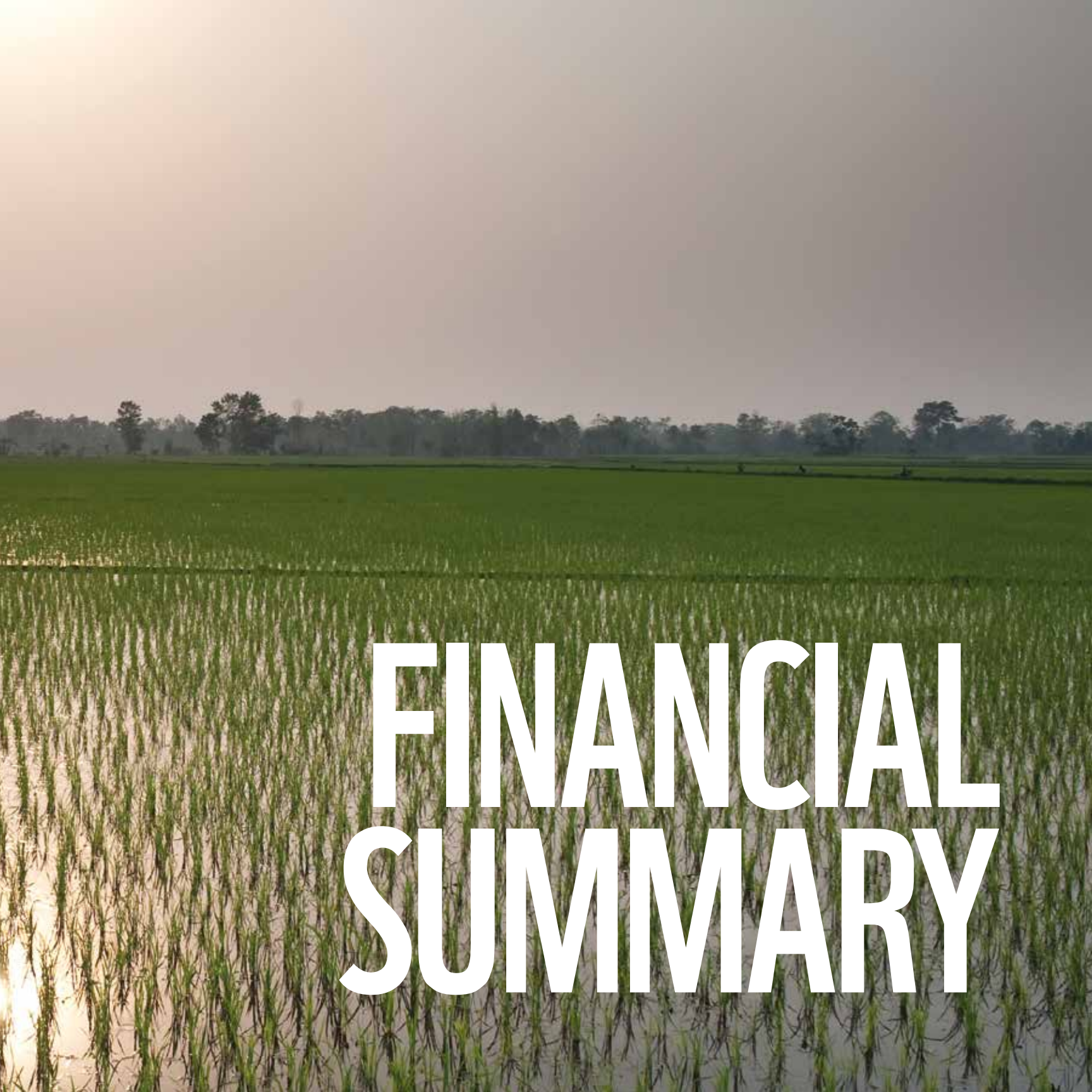
Wild Wisdom Quiz 2019

© WWF Nepal









# FINANCIAL SUMMARY

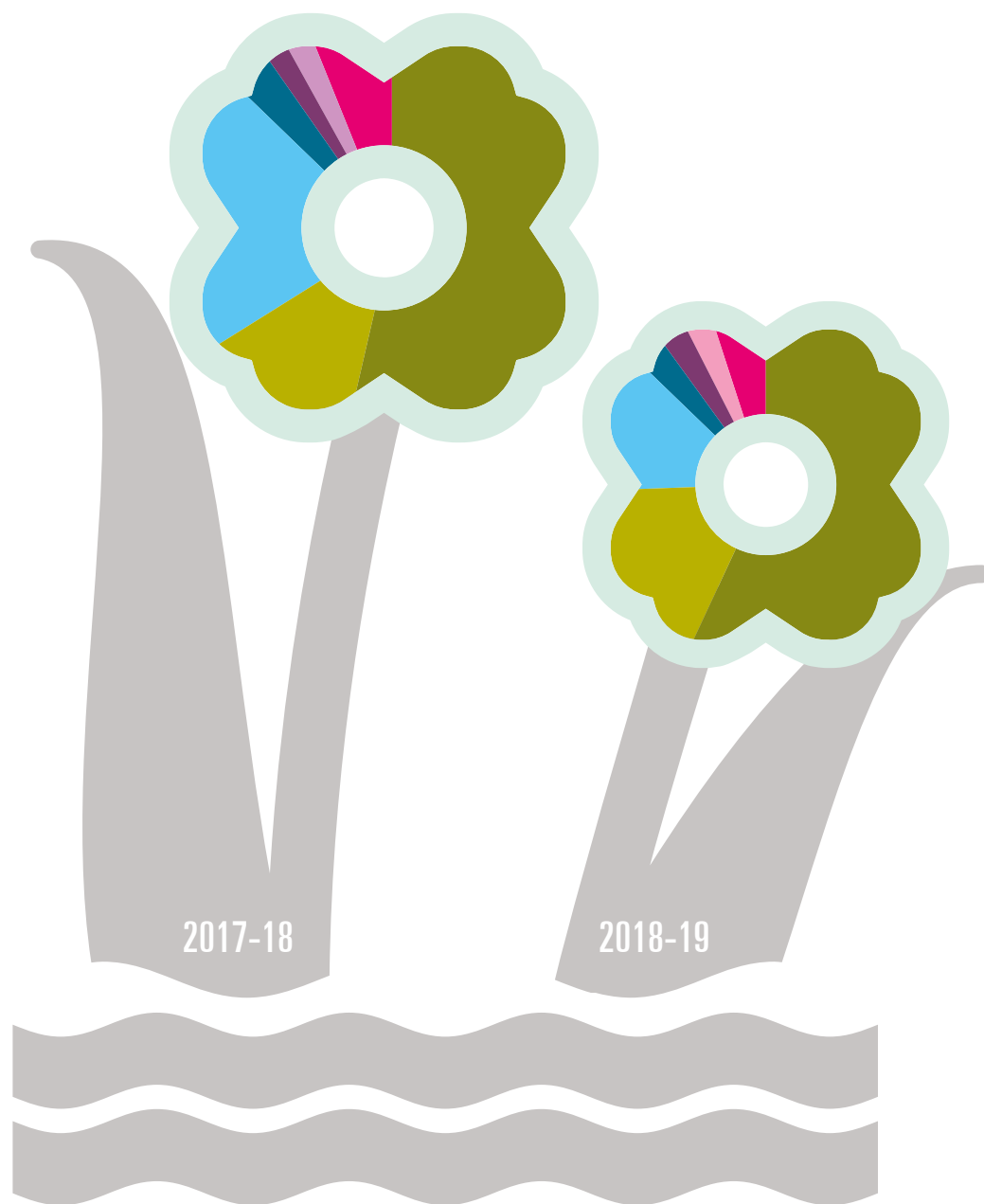


# FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

## FY 2017/18 - 2018/19

Financial Year	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
1. Wildlife	514,595,122	492,168,735
2. Forests	118,358,873	151,375,803
3. Climate & Energy	202,019,617	110,306,369
4. Freshwater	28,312,556	23,514,504
5. Governance	17,768,064	23,442,855
6. Others	16,603,529	21,290,607
7. Administrative Expenses (Levy)	57,872,699	41,331,131
<b>Total Expenditure in NRs</b>	<b>955,530,460</b>	<b>863,430,003</b>

WWF Nepal's Fiscal Year Ends on 30<sup>th</sup> June





## WWF NEPAL ACKNOWLEDGES WITH GRATITUDE THE SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING PARTNERS, DONORS AND SUPPORTERS:

- Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, Cooperative and Natural Resources; National Planning Commission; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Forests and Environment; Ministry of Agricultural and Livestock Development; Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen; Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation; Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration; Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forests and Environment (7 states); Office of Attorney General; Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation; Department of Forests and Soil Conservation; Department of Plant Resources; Forest Research and Training Center; REDD Implementation Center; Department of Roads; Department of Railways; Department of Irrigation; Water and Energy Commission Secretariat; Department of Hydrology and Meteorology; Nepal Tourism Board; Social Welfare Council; Alternative Energy Promotion Centre; Nepal Police, Nepal Army; Division Forest Offices; Protected Area Offices; and Lumbini Development Trust.

- United States Agency for International Development (USAID); Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA); Department for International Development (DFID); Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT); US Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS); IUCN/KfW; Global Environment Facility (GEF); World Bank; Whiskas; Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation; The Coca Cola Foundation; Google Foundation; Intrepid Foundation; Hoffman La Roche; Sall Family Foundation.

- WWF US; WWF UK; WWF Finland; WWF Germany; WWF Netherlands; WWF Singapore; WWF Belgium; WWF Canada; WWF Denmark; WWF Australia; WWF International; WWF Switzerland; WWF Malaysia; WWF Austria; WWF India; WWF Bhutan; TRAFFIC; Asian Rhinos and Elephant Action Strategy; Tigers Alive Initiative

- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development; CARE Nepal; International Water Management Institute; National Trust for Nature Conservation; Federation of Community Forestry Users, Nepal (FECOFUN); Biogas Sector Partnership Nepal; Society of Hydrology and Meteorology-Nepal; Family Planning Association of Nepal; Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness; Youth Alliance for Environment; Nepal Forum for Environmental Journalists; Clean Energy Nepal; Kathmandu University; Tribhuvan University; Institute of Forestry; Bird Conservation Nepal; Ethnobotanical Society of Nepal; Building and Wood Workers' International Nepal Affiliate Committee (BWI NAC); SENSE Nepal; Nepal Foresters Association (NFA); National Foundation for the Development of Indigenous Nationalities; Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities; Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association (Himawanti). Nepal; Community-Based Forestry Supporters' Network (COFSUN), Nepal; Center for Molecular Dynamics; NGO Federation of Nepal.

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1993

WWF Nepal office was established in 1993

3

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



5

WWF Nepal's programs focus on five  
goals - Wildlife, Forests, Climate &  
Energy, Freshwater, and Governance

1500+

WWF Nepal works with 1,500+  
community-based organizations  
nation-wide



**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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