

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**  
Project of His Majesty's Government of Nepal

**Project number:** NEP/00/005/A/01/72 (TRAC)  
NEP/01/H01/A/1V/72 (UNFIP)  
NEP/00/G35/A/1G/72 (GEF)

**Project title:** Landscape-scale conservation of endangered Tiger and rhinoceros population in and around Royal Chitwan National Park, Nepal

**Project short title:** Tiger/Rhinos Conservation

**Estimated start date:** 1 March 2001

**Estimated end date:** 31 December 2003

**Management arrangement:** NGO Execution

**Designated institution:** King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation (KMTNC)

**United Nations Implementing agency:**

**Programme support/project site:** Multi-Country

**Beneficiary country:** Nepal

Summary of UNDP & cost-sharing		
Inputs		
UNDP:		
TRAC (1&2)	\$	57,600
TRAC (3)	\$	
STS	\$	
UNF	\$	748,095
GEF	\$	750,000
Cost-sharing:		
Government	\$	
Financial Inst.	\$	
Third Party	\$	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,555,695</b>
Administrative and operational services		
SOF 03	\$	
Cost-sharing	\$	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>-</b>
UNDP HQ Admin.	\$	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,555,695</b>

**Classification information**

**ACC sector and subsector:** Energy and Environment  
Natural Resources

**DCAS sector and subsector:** Wildlife and national parks;  
environmental preservation and rehabilitation

**Government sector and subsector:**

**Primary areas of focus/sub-focus:** Capacity-building;

**Secondary areas of focus/sub-focus:** Institution-building

**Primary type of intervention:** Investigation

**Secondary type of intervention:** Pilot and demonstration

**Primary target beneficiaries:** Civil Society organization

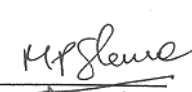
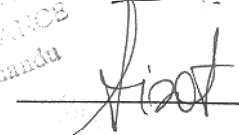
**Secondary target beneficiaries:** Local population (rural poor)  
at project sites

KMTNC inputs:		
(in kind)	\$	217,944
(in cash)	\$	

**LPAC review date:** 2 April 2001

**BPAC review date:** (where applicable): **Programme officers:** B.K.L. Joshi/B.R. Dhamala

**Brief Description:** The project will promote landscape level biodiversity conservation with strong community-based management links to conserve endangered species in and around the Royal Chitwan National Park. This will be achieved by conserving and rehabilitating the only existing corridor forest (Barandhbar forest) linking the Royal Chitwan National Park, a World Heritage site in the lowland of Nepal, to ecologically significant upland forests in the Mahabharat range. Rural communities in Nepal rely heavily on natural resources for their livelihoods, so a strong socio-economic component is proposed to reduce the human impact in addressing ecological problems. This project will concentrate on the grass root level activities that address the needs of local people by promoting biodiversity oriented economic incentives and generating guardianship for the wildlife and their habitat preservation. This project will adapt the Baghmara and Kumrose models of community managed forests, which have proven to be successful in neutralizing the dependency of local people on forest resources and preventing habitat loss resulting from excessive utilization of resources.

On behalf of:	Signature	Date	Name/Title
Government/MOF		April 11, 2001	Madhav P. Ghimire
UNDP		11/4/2001	Alessandra Tisot Resident Representative, a.i.



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## List of Acronyms

HMG	His Majesty's Government
MOFSC	Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
KMTNC	King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation
RCNP	Royal Chitwan National Park
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
VDC	Village Development Committee
TCU	Tiger Conservation Unit
UGC	Users Group Committee
ICDP	Integrated Conservation and Development Project
ACAP	Annapurna Conservation Area Project
UNF	United Nations Foundation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility
USAID	United States of Agency for International Development
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation
ZSL	Zoological Society of London

## A. CONTEXT

### A.1 Introduction

A recent analysis of gaps in protection of biodiversity in the Himalayan eco-regions, sponsored by UNDP, identified the conservation of wildlife corridors in general and those that maintain elevation gradients in particular as major gaps in the regional conservation area network (Wikramanayake et al. in press).

In order to meet the goal of improving the landscape for conservation of endangered species in the Chitwan Valley, buffer zone extensions are needed to link Royal Chitwan National Park (RCNP) with its surrounding habitats outside the park. One of these extensions, the Barandabhar forest, is the only remaining forest patch to connect the Siwalik hill forest and Mahabharat forest (Annex 3). This would serve as a migration corridor for flagship species like the tiger and the rhinoceros coupled with other endangered species. Migration is essential for these species to have access to mountain environments, particularly during the monsoons when the lowlands are flooded and uplands serve as a wildlife refuge. The Barandabhar forest also contains the Bish Hajari Tal (twenty thousand lakes), one of the most important wetlands of Nepal, and critical habitat for many species of migratory and aquatic birds and the mugger crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*).

Dinerstein et al. (1998) identified three major challenges to conserving Asia's wild tiger and rhinoceros populations in areas with high rural population densities, and this project addresses all three. First, it reduces pressure on core areas containing breeding populations of endangered species - such as within RCNP. Second, it addresses landscape-scale conservation, in particular, the importance of connectivity of habitat blocks to enhance dispersal of endangered large mammal populations and ameliorate their isolation. In this example, the project will expand a globally important Tiger Conservation Unit (TCU), the Chitwan-Parsa-Valmiki TCU, shared by Nepal and India, which was identified as one of the most important TCUs in all of Asia. It will provide extended breeding habitat and seasonal refuge for endangered rhinoceros populations. Third, it creates economic and other incentives for poor villagers, making live endangered animals more valuable to them than dead. These incentives range from protection forests under local control that meet natural resource needs, to community-based tourism. Rural communities also require cooking fuel and grazing ground for their cattle. Promotion of cattle stall-feeding, reducing herd size through improved breeds, and meeting firewood demands are all ancillary components of the community buffer zone management plan.

The GEF has been approached to provide a substantial level of co-financing for the project. In line with GEF policy, any resources provided by the GEF must be used for activities directly related to conservation of globally significant biodiversity, rather than for activities related to national benefits, as characterized by provision of alternative sustainable livelihoods. With a grant from the UNF, GEF, UNDP, KMTNC and the Department of National Parks, the project would address the conservation and rehabilitation of a critical, but particularly problematic ecosystem, namely the alluvial tall grasslands dominated by *Kans* (*Saccharum spontaneum*). These grasslands are what make the flood plain of Chitwan one of the most productive in Asia for ungulate and large predator populations. The extraordinary regenerative capacity allows these grasslands to recover from overgrazing in a single year. Until now, previous projects have largely focused on the regeneration of riverine forests, which provided more tangible benefits to locals in terms of firewood and fodder. The restoration and protection of extensive strands of *Kans* grasslands is now well within reach given the past success of the buffer zone project and the support of the local people. Restoration of these grasslands would contribute to the most significant and most dramatic wildlife restoration project in Asia.

#### **Project site**

The Royal Chitwan National Park, created in 1973, covers an area of 932 sq. km and is located in the southern Terai of Nepal. It spans portions of four administrative districts namely, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Parsa and Makwanpur. The Barandabhar (*Tikauli*) forest lies in Chitwan District in north of the RCNP, east of Bharatpur Municipality and west of Ratnanagar Municipality (see map in Annex 2). It starts from the northern riverbank of Rapti near Ghatgai area and expands towards north up to the foothill of Mahabharat.

Recently, the government of Nepal and the people from the Padampur village - within RCNP - agreed on a voluntary resettlement to the Saguntole area of Jutpani VDC, which is adjacent to the Barandabhar forest. While the resettlement has been embraced by the villagers and benefits the RCNP, parts of Barandabhar were cleared to make way for the resettlement. As a consequence, the corridor is now at its minimum width of about 5 km. In order to avoid further degradation of the Barandabhar corridor and wildlife poaching, it is necessary to put in

place community forestry management plans so that the resettled villagers start protecting Barandabhar effectively.

### ***Globally significant biodiversity***

The RCNP was created to protect the rich biodiversity of the forest against human pressure. A World Heritage Site, RCNP is the most frequented wildlife park in Asia by tourists and contains many endangered species, including the greater one-horned rhinoceros, tigers, wild Asian elephant, gharial crocodile, rock python, Bengal florican, lesser florican, white-necked stork, black-necked stork, and the sarus crane. There are 108 tigers (1995 census) and 468 rhinos (count Rhino '94) in Chitwan.

Many of these species use the Barandabhar corridor to migrate to upland ecosystems during the monsoon. The corridor also contains critical grasslands and wetland habitats that serve migratory bird species, many aquatic bird species and are a stronghold for the mugger crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*). *Kans* grasslands support the highest densities of tigers and greater one-horned rhinoceros on Earth (Dinerstein et al. 1998). A recent analysis by WWF of the world's two hundred plus ecoregions most important for conservation of biodiversity, entitled the Global 200, identified the *Saccharum spontaneum* grasslands and other grassland types found in the Terai Zone of Nepal, India, and Bhutan, as globally outstanding (Olson and Dinerstein 1998 in press). These alluvial grasslands, the world's tallest, are also among the most threatened worldwide.

### ***Threats to biodiversity***

The population of the 36 villages surrounding RCNP is around 300,000, with a growth rate of 2 percent. Due to a weak economy and lack of supplies from outside sources, villagers depend on RCNP for fodder and fuelwood. Thus, there are two categories of threats to the biodiversity of the RCNP and Barandabhar corridor (see conceptual model in Annex 3). Illegal activities within the corridor degrade critical ecosystems and lead to direct human-wildlife conflicts, while encroachment through expansion of agricultural land reduces the total area of habitat available to wildlife.

Underlying these direct threats are various intermediate causes. Poverty and population growth result in a lack of options for economic development, low awareness of the benefits of environmental conservation, and an antipathetic or antagonistic attitude towards wildlife. Concomitant problems such as a lack of health facilities, a lack of women's empowerment and loss of indigenous knowledge serve to exacerbate the threats to biodiversity.

### ***Current situation***

The Chitwan Valley, spanning 100 kilometers east to west and about 40 kilometers at its widest, was once only sparsely populated by the Tharus, the area's indigenous ethnic group presumed to be partly resistant to a virulent strain of malaria that was prevalent in the Terai zone. With the eradication of malaria in the 1950s, people from the hills migrated to the valley in large numbers, clearing large areas of forest for settlement and farming

Due to a weak economy and lack of supplies from outside sources, villagers have been dependant on RCNP for fodder and fuelwood. Originally, the relationship between the park and local people was antagonistic: local people had to sneak into the park to cut fuelwood, risking harm from wild animals and fines from park officials. But through the work of DNPWC through Parks and People Program (supported by UNDP), and KMTNC, {with support from USAID and the Biodiversity Conservation Network (BCN)}, community forestry programs in the buffer zones surrounding the Park have reversed that trend. These community forestry programs in Baghmara and Kumrose Village Development Committees' (VDC's) cover 490 and 1,100 hectares, respectively. With funds from Save the Tiger Council (Exxon Foundation) and other donors, over 600 more hectares of degraded forest have been brought under community management.

Ten years ago these forested areas were virtually barren biologically, with few signs of the presence of endangered and charismatic vertebrates. In addition, local communities encroached into the forests and started to convert parts into agricultural land. Some powerful local families even tried to register this converted land as their property. In the first year of working in the area, KMTNC faced a number of problems, especially from those undertaking encroachments, which tried to jeopardize the work. Part of the community forestry initiative involved the creation of plantations of rosewood (*Dalbergia sissoo*) adjacent to the natural forest. Consequently there were fears that the plantations would attract wild animals that would threaten and damage livestock and crops. In contrast, considerable numbers of local people were in favor of community-based forest management,

particularly the poor and economically disadvantaged. After some months of implementation, all concerns of the local communities were allayed when access to fodder and fuelwood improved and the fences and trenches around the community plantations were shown to be effective in preventing crop damage from wild animals. As a result, communities in the KMTNC's project area in Chitwan are now advocates of community forestry and eco-tourism. These attitudinal changes have brought some sort of a revolution in the area, increasing benefits to the local community and extending more habitat for endangered species.

The community forests not only provide sustainable fuelwood and fodder, but also have given rise to community-based eco-tourism, with revenues going directly to benefit local communities. The Baghmara community forest has already generated more than Nrs. 2,256,451 (\$37,607) in two years. After only three years of implementation, wildlife increased in the area, allowing the community to conduct elephant-back wildlife viewing and bird watching and canoe trips down the Khagedi River. Mugger crocodiles are now a daily sighting on these canoe rides, largely because the local UGC is paying fisherman not to fish in the Khagedi River. It has banned grazing of livestock from the regeneration area, a change in management supported by funds generated from the community-based eco-tourism program. A *machan* (wildlife viewing tower) was also constructed for overnight stays in the jungle. This model was successfully replicated in the Kumrose area, where Nrs. 9,00,000 (\$15,000) have been earned. Now, the community is managing grasslands and aquatic habitats. The User Groups who manage the areas also govern the spending of revenues. So far investments have been made in schools, health posts, and road maintenance, with plans to introduce biogas, improved livestock, and stall-feeding. The planting of rosewood (*Dalbergia sissoo*) plantations has been projected to yield a gross return of more than \$60,000/ha after 20 years, including intermediate returns from thinning (Table 1).

**Table 1: Benefits from rosewood plantation (per hectare)**

Benefit	Harvest Cycle	Income in US\$/ha
Thatch grass	1st two years	446.43
Thinning of poles	After 5 Years	4,960
Thinning of poles	After 10 Years	14,880.95
Thinning of poles	After 15 Years	11,904.76
Harvest of all trees	20 years	29,762

Poverty and population growth still threaten several more areas around RCNP, but with the success and community gains seen in existing community forests, 34 more VDC's have expressed interest in replicating the programs like those in Baghmara and Kumrose. For example, in the Kanteshwari section of the buffer zone (Annex 3), another 4.6 km<sup>2</sup> site regenerated by the local people with assistance from the KMTNC, now provides habitat for 12 rhinoceros where there were none three years ago. Taken together, the 21.5 km<sup>2</sup> regenerated over the past four years now provides habitat for 5 tigers, 55 rhinoceros, including 15 adult females who have produced calves in the regenerated sites.

The impacts of KMTNC's interventions in the community forests (in Kumrose and Baghmara) are as follows:

- 48 % of livestock have been switched from free roaming to stall-feeding.
- 54 % of residents have stopped grazing their animals in the forest.
- 32 % of households are getting fodder from the community forests
- 54 % of households are getting fodder from their crop land
- 23 % of households are able to meet complete firewood demands from community forest.
- 4 % of households whose fire wood deficit is met by crop residue and dung cake.
- 77 % of households are actively participating in the community plantation programs
- 31 % of households have planted trees on their private lands to meet their fodder and firewood demands
- 80 % of households interviewed that felt that the community forest has not created problems.
- 81 % of households interviewed were satisfied by the performance of the Community Forest Users Group Committee.
- 79 % of households mentioned that crop depredation by animals has decreased

***Institutional and policy situation***

Nepal has experimented different policies regarding the conservation of forest resources. The financial and manpower limitation lead to the failure of the nationalization policy of the forest, which was laid down in 1956.

This brought a realization of participatory conservation needs and promulgated the Community Forestry policy in 1978. Under community forestry policy forest patch is handed over to the local communities and they will manage it based on their management and operational plan. The executive body named as Users Group Committee (UGC) is formed with the members that are elected by the General Assembly of the Users Group

The Barandabhar corridor itself is administered by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC). DNPWC is a division of the Ministry of Forestry, having responsibility for management of all protected areas, except where explicitly delegated to other agencies (such as the delegation of ACAP to KMTNC).

### ***Associated projects and Initiatives***

The proposed project occurs within a broader framework of previous and current UNDP and GEF assistance to Nepal. These include biodiversity conservation, institutionalization of the local level organizations, benefit local people from conservation programs and decrease conflict between park and people. Both UNDP and KMTNC have undertaken pilot projects in community-based management around RCNP and elsewhere in Nepal. With the support of UNDP-Nepal, the DNPWC has been implementing an innovative Parks and People Program (PPP) in the buffer zones of seven protected areas including all five lowland Terai PA and two PA in the middle hills of Western Nepal. The project has been working to demonstrate how the development of CBOs as partners in self-reliant economic development is an effective way to improve the management of biological resources in the productive landscape and hence in the nearby protected areas.

The success and community gains seen in existing UNDP- and KMTNC-supported community forests in VDC's such as Baghmara and Kumrose has resulted in 34 more VDC's expressing an interest in replicating these programmes. The demonstrated economic benefits from these existing projects have been substantial. For example, in the Kanteshwari section of the buffer zone, 4.6 km<sup>2</sup> of woodlands regenerated by the local people with assistance from the KMTNC, now holds 12 rhinoceros where there were none three years ago. Taken together, the 21.5 km<sup>2</sup> regenerated over the past four years now holds 5 tigers and 55 rhinoceros, including 15 adult females who have produced calves in the regenerated sites.

Previous KMTNC experience in ACAP, Royal Chitwan National Park and Royal Bardia National Park proves that local level institutions are key to success in acquiring sustainability in biodiversity conservation. KMTNC has been enhancing the capacity of local institutions in order to involve local people in various stages of conservation and development activities in their areas is an essential component of community-based management. In ACAP, 55 Conservation and Management Committees are fully operational. These include 264 mother's groups, 24 lodge management committees, 13 electrification management committees, more than 15 community forest user's group committee and 6 women and environment committees, which serve to generate local partnership in integrated conservation activities. In Chitwan and Bardia, over 10 such local level management committees are functional in various conservation activities initiated by KMTNC.

The KMTNC has already experimented with *Kans* grassland restoration in one regeneration area (Kumrose) on a small scale and proven that it can build on the successful efforts of recovery of degraded forests. The restoration of degraded riverine forests in RCNP's buffer zone has already been a widely recognized success story, but even here the success has been localized to a few significant areas in the eastern part of the park. The need is to take this approach to a landscape scale, the only means to guarantee viable populations of tigers and rhinoceros over the long term. There are 108 tigers (1995 census) and 544 rhinos (count Rhino 2000) in Chitwan. Regeneration of riverine forests has led to re-establishment of rhinoceros populations in the buffer zone at densities of 2.8/km<sup>2</sup>. We predict that restoration of *kans* grasslands in the buffer zone will yield even higher densities of rhinoceros and high densities of tigers.

In its Bardia Conservation Program, KMTNC has initiated agro-forestry with more than 20 farmer groups and has distributed over 134,000 seedlings of multipurpose trees. The program has been estimated to reduce household demand for fuelwood and fodder by over 50%. Similarly, KMTNC has provided assistance in installing over 200 biogas plants in different project areas. It is estimated that over 1,000 tons of wood from natural forest has been saved through this endeavor.

### **Government, Partners and UNDP Efforts**

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) of the Ministry of Forestry and Soil



Conservation (MOFSC) is the leading government counterpart in conserving natural resources of the country where 18% of the land area is under protected area status. Landscape level conservation to restore the fragmented habitat of endangered species is one of the major endeavors to maintain genetic diversity. DNPWC has already initiated action to extend areas of national parks for better habitat management and has shown strong interest and commitment in corridor issues linking isolated habitats of biological significance.

The Country Cooperation Framework of UNDP targets sustainable human development in Nepal. Policy documents for UNDP Cooperation 1997-2001 note the close connection between environmental quality and sustainable human development. To be more responsive to national priorities and the needs of Nepal and its people, UNDP-assisted programs work directly with elements of civil society, the private sector, and all levels of local and national governments to bring about self-reliant development that is pro-poor, pro-employment, pro-nature and pro-women.

The King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation (KMTNC) was established in 1982 by a Legislative Act. It is an autonomous, non-profit and non-governmental organization established to support His Majesty's Government's effort in the field of environmental conservation and natural resource management. KMTNC has an international governing board of trustees and is chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah. His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev is the Patron of KMTNC. The KMTNC Act gives a clear mandate to complement and supplement the government efforts in nature conservation and protected area management.

Since its inception, KMTNC has undertaken over 80 projects ranging from translocation of endangered species to managing conservation areas. Its work has been distributed from tropical Terai to the mountain plateau of Nepal in the trans-Himalayan region. It has a track record of being successful in designing and implementing various conservation models including ICDP, such as the Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP) in the mountains and the Baghmara Community Forestry in the lowlands. These models are internationally recognized as examples for stakeholder participation in natural resources management coupled with providing economic incentives to the community. Conservation education and school support are major activities undertaken by KMTNC from the beginning of ACAP. KMTNC, in joint cooperation with DNPWC and the Zoological Society of London, has been implementing veterinary program in the peripheral villages of the Royal Chitwan National Park for livestock improvement. The project outcome in the last two years indicates a reduction of 30% in grazing pressure in the park due to the introduction of hybrid programs coupled with stalled feeding practices. Throughout Nepal KMTNC has trained a total of 442 park staff of different management levels, as well as army officers and local people working in the protected areas. Furthermore, KMTNC was also entrusted by World Bank/UNDP to conduct a socio-economic impact assessment of the Arun III access road and dam in the Arun valley in 1989

#### **Provision of Personnel by KMTNC for the project under Reimbursable Loan Arrangements under NEX Guidelines**

The KMTNC, in its capacity as the Executing Agent, can utilize its existing staff members, both administrative and technical staff, to carry out various project related duties (both Support Staff and National Professional Staff), as specified in the project document. However, all candidates for Project's Personnel positions must undergo full technical evaluation by the NEX Recruitment Committee to ensure the highest standards of competence. Upon acceptance by the NEX Recruitment Committee, the KMTNC would then make available the services of an individual staff member up to the maximum number of working months required each year for each position. This varies from 1 working month to the maximum of 12 working months per calendar year, depending on the post in question, and is subject to renewal of service contract as deemed necessary upon satisfactory annual performance evaluation of staff. UNDP will reimburse the KMTNC for the cost of the services provided by the Personnel. Under the Reimbursable Loan Arrangement (RLA) modality the personnel will not receive any payments directly from UNDP, as all such payments will be handled by the KMTNC. KMTNC shall assume all legal and financial obligations for the individual providing the services. UNDP shall not be construed to have entered into any contractual relationship directly with individuals providing the services. The individuals shall not in any way be construed to be staff members of UNDP. Accordingly, the individual(s) shall not be entitled to any benefit, payment, subsidy, compensation or pension from UNDP. The individuals shall not be exempt from taxation by virtue of this agreement and shall not be entitled to reimbursement of any taxes that may be levied on the remuneration received.

If the individual(s) are required to travel in furtherance of project objectives, the necessary arrangements shall be

made by KMTNC, which shall defray the necessary expenses in line with KMTNC rules and regulations out of the fund advanced by UNDP upon presentation of proper certified record of expenditure, provided that the expenses incurred do not exceed the Project budget. The conditions of service of the individuals providing services will be established by KMTNC in accordance with its existing employment standards.

KMTNC is required to evaluate the performance of the individuals providing the services on annual basis and report to UNDP. UNDP reserves the right to inform KMTNC whenever the requirements of the Project are not being met. KMTNC will be responsible to the UNDP for the discharge by the individual of his or her assigned duties as detailed in job descriptions attached to the Project Document and for ensuring that the services provided meet the necessary standards.

Should the services of the individual(s) found unsatisfactory, UNDP reserves the right to give the KMTNC 30 days notice should it wish to withdraw the services of the individual(s) made available in accordance with the provisions of the National Execution Guidelines which also prevails on personnel management in general.

## **A.2 Relationship to UNF Biodiversity Program Framework and Project Criteria**

The project is consistent with the UNF/UNFIP Biodiversity Programme guiding principles by:

- being catalytic;
- seizing opportunities to leverage other funding;
- communicating the importance of biodiversity to a wide audience;
- involving indigenous and local communities; and
- demonstrating linkages between conservation and sustainable development.

It targets a World Heritage site, and addresses significant threats to biodiversity by developing replicable models at the site level. The project connects conservation in World Heritage sites with activities in the surrounding area, consistent with the CBD's "ecosystem approach". It also promotes innovative linkages between biodiversity conservation and sustainable development through community-based enterprises that sustainably use biological resources to improve livelihoods, while providing incentives for conserving World Heritage sites (e.g. nature-based tourism).

## **A.3 Process Followed in Project Identification/Formulation**

In 1996, DNPWC formed a joint task force of KMTNC and the RCNP authorities to undertake a study of the status of the Barandabhar corridor. The conclusions of the task force highlighted the need for urgent action for the following reasons:

- The Barandabhar corridor is the only remaining forest linking the transboundary Valmiki Tiger Reserve/Royal Chitwan National Park to mid-hill ecosystems in Nepal.
- Additional pressure has been exerted on the corridor after the relocation of Padampur VDC from RCNP to an area adjacent to the Barandabhar corridor.
- Heavy exploitation for fuel wood, fodder, livestock grazing, and poaching has impeded the movement of wild animals through the corridor, especially endangered species such as tigers and rhinoceros.
- These activities have resulted in forest degradation and negatively impacted the volume and quality of stream flow.

Realizing the urgent need for conservation, KMTNC conducted a survey of forest status and stakeholder attitudes in the area. The outcome of the study coupled with exchange of views with the concerned government agencies at various levels resulted in the present proposal. All the activities identified in the proposal are developed based on the concerns raised during the stakeholder meetings and reviewed by both DNPWC and the working team of KMTNC and UNDP GEF.

## **A.4 Target Beneficiaries**

(a) Primary beneficiaries include:

- Local residents who will be directly involved in the project activities. About 70,000 people living in the area will get direct benefits through income generation, environmental concerns, gender issues, health, education, and cultural restoration;

(b) Secondary beneficiaries include:

- National and regional policy makers;
- Researchers and international agencies looking for case studies on corridor conservation and community participation models for resource management;

## **B. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES, OUTPUTS, INDICATORS AND ACTIVITIES**

### **B.1 Primary Goal**

The overall goal of the project is to conserve biodiversity in and around the Royal Chitwan National Park World Heritage Site. This will be achieved by promoting biodiversity conservation at a landscape level and in particular by securing habitat connectivity through management and rehabilitation of a critical wildlife corridor. Habitat connectivity already exists between the Royal Chitwan National Park with the Valmiki Tiger Reserve in India, but the only surviving forested habitat providing a link with ecologically significant upland ecosystems is threatened by encroachment and over-utilization. The project will conserve and rehabilitate this Barandabhar corridor through local participation providing opportunities for sustainable livelihood alternatives.

### **B.2 Immediate Objectives**

The project will sustainably remove threats to globally significant biodiversity in Barandabhar corridor by:

- reducing pressure on the resources in the corridor,
- providing improved and diversified economic options outside the corridor, and
- managing and restoring critical ecosystems important for movements of wildlife.

This will be achieved by capitalizing on lessons learned from previous buffer-zone<sup>1</sup> management projects, which have been successful in establishing community-managed forests in 3 km wide strips outside the boundaries of protected areas. As with the core area of the RCNP itself, the community plantations and regeneration areas:

- create new habitat for the park's most important endangered species
- extend the potential viewing areas for wildlife (wildlife viewing is generating additional income for local people in existing community-managed forests) and
- take human pressure (firewood collection and tourism) off of the core area of the corridor and the park,

This project will help address all three of the major challenges to conserving Asia's wild tiger and rhinoceros populations in areas with high rural population densities (Dinerstein et al. 1998).

- i) It reduces pressure on core areas containing breeding populations of endangered species within RCNP.
- ii) It addresses landscape-scale conservation, in particular, the importance of connectivity of habitat blocks to enhance dispersal of endangered large mammal populations and ameliorate their isolation. In this example, the project will expand a globally important Tiger Conservation Unit (TCU), the Chitwan-Parsa-Valmiki TCU, shared by Nepal and India, which was identified as one of the most important TCUs in all of Asia (Dinerstein et al. 1997). It will provide extended breeding habitat and seasonal refuge for endangered rhinoceros populations.
- iii) It creates economic and other incentives for poor villagers, making live endangered animals more valuable to them than dead. These incentives range from protection forests under local control that meet natural resource needs to community-based ecotourism. Rural communities also require cooking fuel and grazing ground for their cattle. Promotion of cattle stall-feeding, reducing herd size through improved breeds, and meeting firewood demands are all ancillary components of the community buffer zone management plan.

The project will also rehabilitate critical ecosystems – especially the *Kans* grasslands. They can regenerate

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<sup>1</sup> The legal definition of Buffer Zone in Nepal is (unofficial translation) as “the regions bordering a protected area that are developed to focus on the special needs of the peripheral local communities who are likely to be adversely impacted by conservation measures within protected areas”.

quickly, typically within one year after protection from livestock grazing or burning. IUCN and Birdlife International, among other agencies, have called for restoration of degraded grasslands as important for conservation of grassland-associated fauna.

The strength of this project is based upon the involvement of the local community at various level of project execution. The local community will be involved in forming users groups, a governance structure, at a village development committee (VDC-lowest administrative structure) level as per the government's regulation to ensure consistency as well as continuity of operations beyond the project's life. In the project period, various types of training, relating to conservation and management will be given to these people to enhance their capability and skills. Resource mobilization and management strategies will also be developed within the project period to support community level governance structures. Due to the recently adopted buffer zone by-laws, this type of regulatory structure is well acknowledged and the fact that the government has already established a unit to provide necessary support in long run, further guarantees post project sustainability.

### B.3 Activities and outputs

#### 1 - Strengthened management and monitoring of the Barandabhar corridor.

Strengthening of the management of the corridor will involve boundary marking, training and improving the capacity of existing DNPWC protected area staff. In the first year of the project, vegetation and wildlife surveys will be carried out to serve as baseline data for the development of a scientifically based monitoring system. Data will be regularly collected as described by Dinerstein et al. 1998 (in press). A record of tiger pugmarks, infrared camera traps photos, and rhino photographs will be developed. A data bank will be developed for vegetation and wildlife, including birds. Permanent plots will be established in the forest and grasslands to study vegetation, and monitoring will be done every year. Monitoring of tiger, tiger prey species, rhinoceros, ungulates, and birds will be done every month.

<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Training of BZC, DFO, &amp; DNPWC staff.</i></li> <li>2. Boundary marking</li> <li>3. Establishment of a monitoring program of tiger, tiger prey species, rhinoceros, ungulates, and birds.</li> <li>4. Permanent plots established in the forest and grasslands.</li> <li>5. Identification and distribution of key native plant species including medicinal plants and other commercially valuable species.</li> </ol>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management plan developed and implemented after endorsement from the appropriate governing body in conjunction with Management Plan for RCNP and Buffer Zone.</li> <li>• Guidelines governing access to, and use of natural resources in the corridor forest.</li> <li>• Delineation of community forest strip <i>based on</i> Baseline data of vegetation.</li> <li>• Baseline data of wildlife, including birds.</li> <li>• Annual vegetation survey.</li> <li>• Wildlife survey data (tiger prey species).</li> <li>• Record of pugmarks of all tigers found using the area.</li> <li>• photograph record of all rhinoceros found using the area.</li> </ul>
<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced reliance on the corridor forest resulting in reduced conflicts between wildlife and local communities due to competition for the same resources or the indirect impacts of resource exploitation.</li> <li>• Increased conservation value of RCNP due to increased population viability of endangered species because of access to alternate habitats.</li> <li>• Expansion of network among conservation partners such as government agencies, INGOs, NGOs, private sector and local stakeholders for corridor forest conservation.</li> <li>• Increased access for local communities to fuelwood, fodder, etc.</li> <li>• Enhanced local guardianship towards endangered species.</li> </ul>	

#### 2 - Strengthening of the anti poaching unit

With the success envisaged in the successful regeneration of the corridor and its peripheral forest, which would also act as habitat extension for endangered species, there is going to be a threat to these species from poachers.

This has been the experience of KMTNC in other community-managed forests adjacent to the National Parks and the number of such incidences has increased significantly this year. Though the threat of poachers is basically from external sources, (this has been achieved primarily due to changes in attitude brought about by eco-tourism where the villagers see the rhinos and tigers as assets rather than liabilities which was the case earlier) with isolated incidences of the local community's involvement. It is of importance that the existing anti poaching unit under the DNPWC be strengthened to be more effective with the growth of flagship species in the corridor.

<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creation of an endowment fund for anti poaching units regular operations.</li> <li>2. Training for villagers and DNPWC in anti-poaching techniques.</li> <li>3. Establishment of more anti-poaching units to cover the extension of the corridor.</li> </ol>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular anti-poaching operations with the community representative are sustained after project completion</li> <li>• Number of trained villagers coupled with DNPWC staff in anti-poaching activities.</li> <li>• Anti poaching units strengthened.</li> <li>• Patrolling effectively monitored.</li> </ul>
<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti poaching units be strengthened to be more effective with the growth of flagship species in the corridor.</li> <li>• Reduction in the numbers of poaching incidences.</li> </ul>	

### 3 - Ecological restoration and effective management of key Grassland ecosystems

Effective conservation efforts inside the Park and in the buffer zones have led to an increase in numbers of the endangered tigers and rhinoceros. However at the landscape scale, the area of grassland has decreased over time and riverine forest has increased. The grassland plays an important role in the conservation of tigers and rhinoceros. The floods of 1990 and 1993 greatly changed the landscape of the park, mainly affecting the grasslands. The impact of these floods was exacerbated by human activities such as logging and quarrying in the watershed areas upstream. Besides the floods, a natural process of succession has also had an effect, changing part of the grassland into riverine forest, part into tall grassland other than *Kans (Saccharum spontaneum)*, and part into unpalatable shrublands.

Annual burning has been practiced every year since the establishment of the Park, and this has promoted the spread of *Shiru*, with its low palatability. Under this activity, 100 hectares of *Shiru* grassland will be burned, uprooted by plowing, and the stolons and roots burned. This will help in replacing unpalatable *Shiru* with more palatable *Kans* grass. The area will then be divided into two 50-hectare plots using different treatments of exposure to weedy species. This practice will also help to identify the appropriate grassland management tools for grasslands of the Terai.

<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduce co-management as a basis for the regeneration of 500 hectares of <i>Kans (Saccharum spontaneum)</i> grasslands.</li> <li>2. Test and apply methods of management of <i>shiru</i> grasslands (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>) important for tiger prey.</li> <li>3. Replace the unpalatable <i>Shiru</i> with <i>Kans</i>.</li> </ol>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regeneration of 500 hectares of <i>Kans (Saccharum spontaneum)</i> grasslands.</li> <li>• Establishment of 100 ha of grasslands with more palatable grass species.</li> <li>• Identification of areas for rehabilitation of <i>Kans</i> grasslands in the buffer zone.</li> <li>• Comprehensive long-term management plans and appropriate grassland management tools in place.</li> </ul>
<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoration of <i>Kans</i> grasslands increases availability of grazing land for rhinoceros and tiger prey, while simultaneously increasing supplies of fodder for domestic stock.</li> </ul>	

### 4 - Establishment of community based conservation model with capable local institutional structures ensuring long-term management of natural resources.

Local participation is important in every conservation effort for sustainable biodiversity conservation and no conservation effort can succeed if the stakeholders are divorced from the design and implementation arrangements. Previous KMTNC experience in ACAP, Royal Chitwan National Park and Royal Bardia National Park proves that local level institutions are key to success in acquiring sustainability in biodiversity conservation.

KMTNC has been enhancing the capacity of local institutions in order to involve local people in various stages of conservation and development activities in their areas is an essential component of community-based management. In ACAP, 55 Conservation and Management Committees are fully operational. These include 264 mother's groups, 24 lodge management committees, 13 electrification management committees, more than 15 community forest user's group committee and 6 women and environment committees, which serve to generate local partnership in integrated conservation activities. In Chitwan and Bardia, over 10 such local level management committees are functional in various conservation activities initiated by KMTNC.

In this project users committees will be formed in each of the six VDC's adjoining the Barandabhar corridor, and capacity building undertaken to provide adequate technical and managerial expertise. By definition, the specific activities undertaken by the users committees will be self-determined, but KMTNC expertise will provide technical backstopping to ensure that the focus on conservation is retained.

<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Conduct an initial participatory community assessment to determine the baseline information for local capacity.</li> <li>2 Hold public meetings at the local level to obtain relevant input and ensure all key issues have been identified.</li> <li>3 Final consultations with local stakeholders on baseline assessment, strategies and project impact indicators.</li> <li>4 Formation of local level users committee for proposed community plantations.</li> <li>5 Training for local users committee both in technical and managerial expertise.</li> <li>6 Capacity building to Local Users Committee, CBOs, private sector and local authorities to enhance their capacity for better eco-friendly management.</li> </ol>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Baseline assessments for 4 VDCs and some wards of Bharatpur and Ratnanagar Municipality and respective strategies for project implementation agreed by all local stakeholders.</li> <li>2 Indicators to measure the impact of project activities at VDC level.</li> <li>3 Community based management plan for each community activities for biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>4 Mechanisms to integrate development goals of local communities with conservation goals of the wider community.</li> </ol>
<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved institutional and managerial capacity of the participating communities sustainably manages natural resources in a globally significant protected area.</li> <li>• Increased awareness and capacity of local stakeholders to better protect a World Heritage Site.</li> </ul>	

### **5 - Reduction of local pressure on natural resources by providing alternative livelihood options such as agro-forestry, biogas, livestock development and eco-tourism**

Alternative livelihood options, such as agroforestry, biogas, and livestock development can reduce pressure on the use of natural forest to meet the daily needs of local people in terms of fodder, fuelwood and timber. In its Bardia Conservation Program, KMTNC has initiated agro-forestry with more than 20 farmer groups and has distributed over 134,000 seedlings of multipurpose trees. The program has been estimated to reduce household demand for fuelwood and fodder by over 50%. Similarly, KMTNC has provided assistance in installing over 200 biogas plants in different project areas. It is estimated that over 1,000 tons of wood from natural forest has been saved through this endeavor.

KMTNC has introduced veterinary services and livestock breeding programs in Bardia and Chitwan. The veterinary program has been instrumental in preventing transfer of disease from domestic animals to wildlife species. This is a major problem as many infectious diseases from domesticated livestock spread to wild life including endangered species. In collaboration with the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) and DNPWC, four veterinary care centers have already been established in the periphery of the Royal Chitwan National Park. KMTNC has organized several training programs on livestock management to local people and has also promoted more efficient hybrid livestock.

Because RCNP is one of the biggest destinations for both domestic and international tourism in Nepal, there is a strong demand for fresh vegetables and fruits from the local hotels. Based on KMTNC experience in Baghmara and Kumrose, the project will support vegetable/fruit farming by small-scale farmers. The project will also develop conservation-oriented tourism by training guides and supporting the development of ancillary infrastructure - restaurants, homestays, etc. In order to ensure the financial sustainability of these income generating activities, the project will hire a market specialist to design market access to the products developed by local communities.

<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Establish agro-forestry demonstration plots.</li> <li>2 Agro-forestry training.</li> <li>3 Tree nursery establishment.</li> <li>4 Habitat extension management for eco-tourism promotion</li> <li>5 Biogas plant installation.</li> <li>6 Establishment of veterinary center.</li> <li>7 Introduction of livestock hybrid program.</li> <li>8 Establishment of vegetable and fruit co-operatives.</li> <li>9 Nature guides training.</li> <li>10 Develop programs, packages and tours that will attract tourists that are keen on nature and / or cultural heritage.</li> </ol>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Alternative sources of fodder and fuel wood.</li> <li>2 Programme of livestock treatment to prevent disease transmission from domestic animals to wildlife.</li> <li>3 Tree seedlings for agro-forestry and plantation establishment.</li> <li>4 Improved quality of livestock.</li> <li>5 Facilities and infrastructure for vegetable and fruit production.</li> <li>6 Trained conservation guides from local communities.</li> <li>7 Facilities and programs for conservation-oriented tourists.</li> </ol>
<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversified alternative sustainable livelihoods reduce pressure on natural forest and wildlife</li> <li>• Reduced fuel wood harvesting and consumption due to alternative fuel sources and more efficient stoves.</li> <li>• Increased number of wildlife due to more space available from expanded habitat.</li> <li>• Increased income to local populations from eco-tourism activities associated with conservation of local environment.</li> </ul>	

## 6 Increased women’s participation in natural resources management through skill enhancement and awareness.

In rural Nepali communities women are responsible for a major proportion of the income generating activities coupled with gathering fuelwood and fodder. Therefore, the environmental impacts of such activities are very significant in determining the success of the project, especially if the role of the women is marginalized or if the women community is divorced from the consultation of the implementation process of the project. Realizing this, KMTNC first undertook women’s development in 1986 in the Annapurna Conservation Area Project. This focussed on various skill development training and building leadership to improve the economic development of women and change the living standards of the families reducing pressure on natural resources and generating their contribution towards conservation. In 1999, over 300 local women were trained on sewing, tailoring, sweater weaving and various micro-enterprises based training such as bamboo-handicrafts, carpet weaving, vegetable farming and poultry raising that have market potential both locally and in nearby towns. Micro-credit programs involving women groups have also been started in the area with the aim to support such micro-enterprise activities targeted for women. Similarly, in the vicinity of Chitwan, the Baghmara community forest project is supporting a six-month long comprehensive tailoring training to over 80 local women.

To encourage women’s participation in conservation under this project a need assessment will be undertaken to match the available options for economic activities with women’s and community requirements. Based on the study, various skill enhancement and awareness programs will be designed and conducted in the area. The various training activities will provide alternative livelihoods to women decreasing dependency on the forest. Also, an assessment of market demand for products and services will be conducted so that the training provided to women correlates with real market opportunities that have a strong potential for generating income. A woman development worker and a market specialist will work closely to develop a gender development plan, which will consolidate local needs and market opportunities. Besides conservation awareness, other programs such as legal awareness, gender mainstreaming and literacy education coupled with income generation and both formal and non formal education are also proposed.

<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct workshops and consultations to identify training needs and potential income generating activities.</li> <li>2. Development of curricula for skill development training.</li> <li>3. Assessment of market demand for products and services</li> <li>4. Upgrade existing training facilities at NCRTC to better accommodate and respond to the training needs identified during the consultation process.</li> <li>5. Organize specific skills development training</li> <li>6. Establish financial mechanism to support the creation of small businesses.</li> <li>7. Mid term curricula revision to reflect any necessary adjustment from emerging needs in other skills development.</li> <li>8. Create an endowment fund for girls ' education to help raising and promote biodiversity conservation awareness and practices in schools.</li> <li>9. Conduct interaction program for conservation awareness and practices.</li> <li>10. Gender sensitization workshops.</li> </ol>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identification of income generating opportunities and development of tailor made training curricula.</li> <li>2. Training facilities at NCRTC upgraded and able to respond to women's training needs.</li> <li>3. Identification of market opportunities that have a strong potential for generating income</li> <li>4. Local women trained in various skills.</li> <li>5. Number of women starting up new businesses and increasing the level of household income.</li> <li>6. Number of girl students in local schools educated in conservation issues and able to promote conservation awareness and practices in their community and family.</li> <li>7. Curricula upgraded to accommodate new changes.</li> <li>8. Women aware of biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>9. Gender equity in conservation matters.</li> </ol>
<p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased women's awareness and active participation in biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>• Enhanced economic capacity of women and increased participation of women in users groups/committees/councils.</li> <li>• Decreased dependency on the forest products.</li> </ul>	

## 7 - Increased environmental awareness and health for local stakeholder

An environmental education program is one of the most effective tools to raise awareness of conservation issues in local communities. Target groups for such conservation education programs are the local people and school children. Conservation education in the form of workshop, exposure visits, green camps and exhibitions will be held according to the target groups. Participation in education programs is particularly effective when linked to health programs, including infrastructure development, endowments for health post operation, training, and camps for family planning, eye care and primary health. Data collected for the years 1978-97 showed a total of 125 accidents with wildlife – 42 kills and 83 injuries. Over 92% of the accidents occurred outside the national park while grazing cattle, collecting fuelwood, fodder and fence materials, walking around in the villages in the evening, collecting snails and fishing in nearby rivers and local bush toilets. Such accidents result in an increased antipathy among local communities towards wildlife. Improved healthcare, combined with other project interventions will decrease this antipathy.

An endowment fund equivalent to US \$ 7000 has been established in Chitwan and about US \$ 15,000 each for two health posts in Bardia. The interest from the endowment fund is used to cover the costs, including administrative costs of the program. A similar approach will be used in this project to promote a link between improved health and welfare, and biodiversity conservation. UNF would fund only the conservation education programs.

<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Biodiversity related awareness and educational materials developed and distributed.</li> </ol>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conservation education enhanced.</li> <li>2. Completed construction of two health posts</li> <li>3. 6 local people trained as health workers to work in the</li> </ol>
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Awareness and education programs for local people.</li> <li>3. Construction of health post.</li> <li>4. Create endowment for health post operation</li> <li>5. Training to health workers.</li> <li>6. Extension health programs on family planning eye care, children immunization and nutrition.</li> <li>7. Facilitate infrastructure development of local school.</li> <li>8. Provide training, follow up training and technical support to teachers for efficient conservation education.</li> <li>9. Creation of endowment fund for disadvantaged child.</li> <li>10. Distribution of education materials.</li> <li>11. Environmental education for school children.</li> <li>12. Greenery programs within school premises through plantation.</li> </ol>	<p>health post.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. 3 family planning and 6-eye camp held.</li> <li>5. Immunization and nutrition program in each health post after their operation.</li> <li>6. Improved educational facilities and infrastructure of local school.</li> <li>7. More disadvantaged children going to school.</li> <li>8. Raised environmental awareness among school teachers and students.</li> </ol>
<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved awareness among local people of biodiversity conservation needs.</li> <li>• Increased awareness by teachers and school children in conservation matters.</li> <li>• Less pressure on natural resources by a reduced population.</li> <li>• Improvement of general health of local community.</li> <li>• Improved health and sanitation conditions of local community.</li> <li>• Improved health condition of mother and child.</li> <li>• Improved physical condition of local school.</li> <li>• Reduced child labor.</li> </ul>	

## 8 - Enhancement of biodiversity conservation practices through preservation and application of local indigenous knowledge

Preserving local culture and tradition aims not only to promote local culture but also to bring people in the mainstream of conservation. This can include linking various traditional activities such as traditional dances and practices to tourism, which can provide benefit to local communities. In addition, support to traditional healers training can simultaneously contribute to community welfare and alternative income options. Limited and targeted activities in relation to this objective will be undertaken under the project.

<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct cultural survey of indigenous knowledge and practices, which help for biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>2. Workshops and consultation with local indigenous people to discuss potential eco-tourism activities.</li> <li>3. Training in potential ecotourism activities related to indigenous history and culture.</li> <li>4. Promotion of traditional indigenous practices using medicinal plants.</li> <li>5. Assist in establishing Tharu cultural museum.</li> </ol>	<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A strategy and plan to integrate indigenous knowledge in biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>2. Identification of income generating opportunities from eco-tourism activities.</li> <li>3. Number of indigenous people trained in new income generating activities and improving their livelihoods.</li> <li>4. Number of local people using traditional healers as an alternative to conventional medicine.</li> <li>5. Establishment of tharu culture museum.</li> </ol>
<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced preservation of local cultural and indigenous knowledge serving as a catalyst for conservation and tourism in the area.</li> </ul>	

The project Workplan is attached as Annex 2.

#### **B.4 Expected End of Project Situation**

At the end of the three years required to implement the project, the following outcomes are expected

1. Improved management and increased scientific knowledge of the Barandabhar corridor.
2. Strengthened and more effective anti-poaching unit eliminates illegal hunting.
3. Ecological restoration and effective management of key grassland ecosystems.
4. Establishment of community based conservation model with capable local institutional structures ensuring long-term management of natural resources.
5. Increased environmental awareness for local institutions and communities.
6. Reduction of local pressure on natural resources by provision of alternative livelihood options such as agro-forestry, livestock development and eco-tourism.
7. Increased participation of women in natural resources management through skill and awareness enhancement.
8. Enhancement of biodiversity conservation practices through application of local indigenous knowledge

#### **B.5 Indicators of Success:**

The baseline situation against which any indicators of project success need to be measured can be characterized as follows:

- Ineffective management, limitation of trained manpower prevents an effective partnership being formed between authorities and villagers;
- High demand for forest products and land (for agriculture), and lack of local participation lead to encroachment and degradation of corridor forests;
- Ineffective management of grasslands lead to replacement of kans by less palatable species, thus leading to fodder deficit for domestic stock and wildlife, encouraging wildlife dispersal to farmland;
- Depletion of wildlife through increasing pressures on natural resources;
- Illicit felling of timber leading to bio-diversity loss and flood hazards;
- Local communities lack means to sustainably manage natural resources in the corridor forest;
- Lack of access to alternatives to wood as fuel and fodder due to poor economic conditions of the villagers adjacent to the corridor;
- Limited options for local income generation;
- Limited knowledge about viable pasture management options;
- Low conservation awareness among local people;
- Inadequate capacity to plan interventions and to implement biodiversity conservation activities;
- Insufficient scientific knowledge as a base for effective management;

A further baseline assessment will be undertaken and documented at the beginning of the project. The assessment will consider the conservation objectives of the corridor, existing knowledge of the biodiversity, threats, key management issues, existing programs and projects and the set of relationships with local communities. The baseline information will be collected in a participatory way involving all local stakeholders and it will form the basis for a clear strategy for project activities and resources allocation.

#### ***Indicators that measure change as a result of the project***

The indicators presented below are based on the major activities and are directly oriented towards achieving the ultimate goal of conserving biodiversity of the only remaining linking forest that spreads from Valmiki Tiger Reserve of India to RCNP including the unique ecosystem of mid hills of Nepal.

Local Management-Capacity Indicators:

- Extent of managing community forest by local users committees. This is a semi-quantifiable indicator, which can be assessed in terms of demand for active participation in the community-managed forests.
- Skill level of community workers who receive training from the project. Numbers of local people trained in new skills is immediately measurable, and can be compared with numbers subsequently adopting new skill-

based livelihoods. A diversity-type index of the variability in livelihood options can also be calculated, which should show an increase over time.

- Average annual family income. This is a standard indicator which, when taken together with biodiversity indicators (below) provides some measure of the reduction in reliance on natural resource exploitation.
- Degree of interest shown by national and regional planners and managers in replicating the model for landscape conservation. This is a semi-quantifiable indicator of likely project sustainability and replication.

#### Biodiversity Indicators:

- Decrease in human intervention in natural forest in terms of logging, fodder and fuelwood collection, grazing and fire. These activities can be easily quantified, given adequate resources, and are measurable against baseline data.
- Frequency of animal sighting especially movements of endangered and charismatic species and migratory birds. This indicator is easily quantified and can be measured against existing baseline data.
- Species richness and regeneration potential of the natural forest. This represents a more scientifically valid version of the previous indicator, and can be measured as part of a biological monitoring program.
- Incidence of soil erosion. This indicator measures overall ecosystem health, and is easily quantified on the basis of sediment per unit volume of stream flow under standardized assessment protocols.

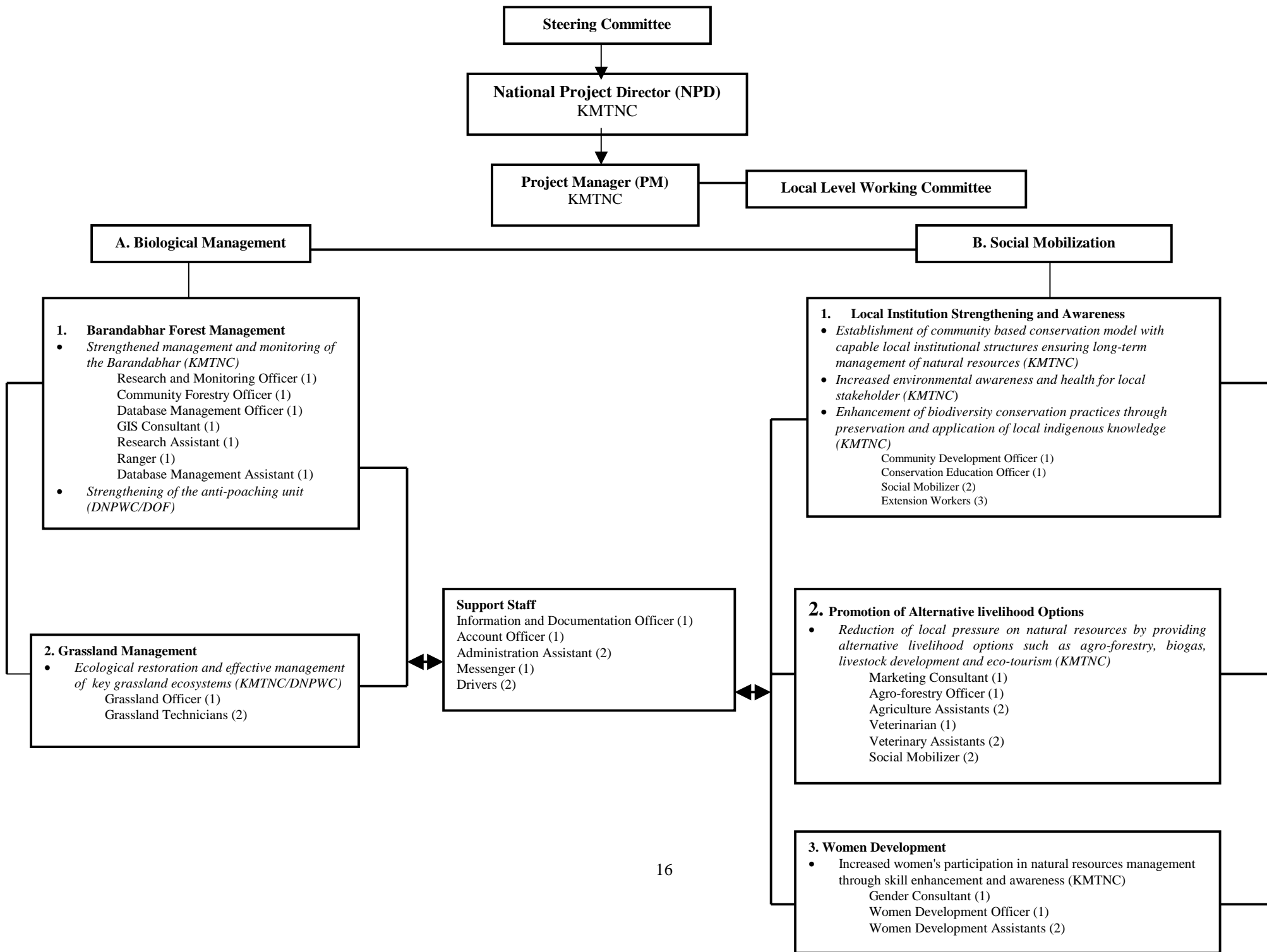
#### Local Awareness Indicators:

- Changes in attitude towards conservation of biodiversity in a number of target groups most importantly women and school students. Based on standardized surveys, this indicator is easily quantifiable.
- Change in personal behavior that serves to mitigate threats to biodiversity problems and issues. This is a compound indicator, assessed on the basis of livelihood diversity (see above) and changes in biodiversity indicators
- Increased understanding in local conservation matters and ability in decision making. Again, based on standardized surveys.

## **C. MANAGEMENT: PROJECT STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

### **C.1 Project Management**

The project will be executed by the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation in close association with the concerned government agencies, particularly the DNPWC and UNDP. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be constituted at the national level and it will comprise of the representatives from UNDP, MOFSC- Chief of Foreign Aid Coordination Division, Ministry of Finance, Department of Forest, DNPWC and one media representative and National Project Director. In addition to these seven members in PSC, other relevant institutions can be invited but the total membership will not exceed nine. The PSC will be chaired by the Member-Secretary of KMTNC, and NPD will act as the Member-Secretary of the PSC. The organogram for monitoring and implementation of the project activities is laid out in the following chart : .....



At the local level, a seven-member Working Committee will be formed. The Working Committee will be comprised of DDC Chairman of Chitwan District, District Forest Officer-Chitwan, Chief Warden of RCNP, RCNP Buffer Zone Council Chairman, NPM, Project Director, NCRTC/KMTNC and Chairman of the Padampur Relocation Commission. In addition, other relevant institutions can be invited as required. The Working Committee will be chaired by the Project Director NCRTC and the Program Manager will act as the Member –Secretary.

At the community level, all project activities will be implemented through the users groups, in their capacity as the community level governing bodies, with support from the project staff. Regular consultation and coordination will be maintained with the district forest office, RCNP staff and other partners.

Project activities and progress will be evaluated each year by HMG/N and independent, external evaluators. Similarly, an independent auditor will undertake financial audits on a yearly basis. All other administrative and financial reporting required under UNDP/National Execution (NEX) guidelines will also be met.

## **C.2 Accountability for Implementation**

UNDP will be accountable for project implementation.

## **C.3 Sustainability**

### ***Institutional sustainability***

A number of approaches have been added while designing the project to ensure its sustainability. The cardinal strength of the project is the involvement of local community at various level of project execution. The local community will be involved forming users groups, a governance structure, at village development committee (VDC-lowest administrative structure) level as per the government's regulation to ensure consistency as well as continuity of operations beyond the project's life. In the project period, various training, relating to conservation and management will be given to these people to enhance their capability and skills. Resource mobilization and management strategies will also be developed within the project period to support community level governance structure. The fact that in the recently adopted buffer zone by-laws, this type of regulatory structure is well acknowledged and the government has already established a unit to provide necessary support in long run further guarantees future sustainability of the project. Besides, there are numbers of activities proposed in the project based on the needs of local people that themselves become sustainable in due time.

### ***Financial sustainability***

Landscape conservation is now the primary focus in bio-diversity conservation of His Majesty's Government. Efforts to conserve this site by the Government ranges back to the early 1950s when a wildlife sanctuary was established in south of the Rapti river in the lower half of the valley (Gee 1959). Realizing the significance of this important corridor, certain interventions and continuous efforts have been made since then from the part of the government. One of the major interventions in the area is the continuing patrolling by the Rhino Patrol commonly known as the "*Gaida Gasti*". The cost for this patrolling activity is being borne by the Department of Forest and is estimated at Rs. 3,800,000 equivalent to US \$ 55,000 and employs fifty fulltime guards, four rangers and one officer.

The other major intervention by the Government is in establishing primary infrastructure and providing relocation costs to the relocated human population (estimated to be around 10,000) from the Royal Chitwan National Park to the periphery of the proposed project area. The annual Government's budget for this activity is Rs. 50 million approximately US \$ 0.69 million (through the Padampur relocation Project under the Ministry of Local Development).

Another source of funding for Baseline activities in this area is through the Buffer Zone Council, which receives 50% of the revenue, generated by the Royal Chitwan National Park. The Council divides the revenue to the 36 Village Development Committee bordering the National Park. This year share for the Buffer Zone Council is Rs 27 Million, equivalent to approximately US \$ 375,000. These funds are used for local development activities such as irrigation canals, schools, etc.

The government's budget for anti-poaching activities for this fiscal year in the Royal Chitwan National Park and its surrounding areas is Rs. 11,53920 approximately US \$ 16,000.

As far as the sustainability of the project is concerned, it is envisaged that after this project intervention, local guardianship of endangered species will be developed and the community will have a simultaneous attitudinal change and see that the flagship species more as assets rather than liabilities, through eco-tourism and similar income generation activities. For the post project period the revenue generated through such enterprises would be able to sustain the conservation of this unique wildlife corridor. This is a proven methodology that has been applied in similar areas of the buffer zone by KMTNC and other like-minded organization.

This project will also put a special effort in promoting public/private partnerships with national and international corporations currently operating in the project site

The three separate endowment funds proposed in the proposal (one under anti-poaching unit and two under environmental awareness and health) are small community funds designed to provide sustainability to the programs after the completion of the project. These funds will be handed over to local-level management committees responsible for the regular operation of the activities identified in the project document. The management committees will include members entrusted by the community and include representation of concerned local authorities. In the case of the anti-poaching fund, which relates to law enforcement, the management team of the Royal Chitwan National Park will manage the endowment fund. In all cases only interest from the endowment fund is used to cover management costs. This has been designed for the long-term sustainability of the project keeping in mind the post project period.

KMTNC has successfully established endowment funds to cover recurrent costs of several activities in other, similar projects. For example, an endowment fund of Rs. 2.5 million (US\$ 36,000) was recently established at NCRTC in Chitwan to partially cover the administrative expenses of the anti poaching units functioning in the Royal Chitwan National Park. The KMTNC's Project Manager and the Chief Warden of the Royal Chitwan National Park jointly manage this endowment fund.

Another endowment fund equivalent to US \$ 7000 has been established for a health center in Chitwan and about US \$ 15,000 each for two health posts in Bardia. The interest from the endowment fund is used to cover the costs, including administrative costs of the program. A similar approach will be used in this project. A locally managed endowment fund will be established to cover recurrent costs associated with corridor protection, and some of the GEF funds will be used to establish the fund. Health and other poverty-reduction recurrent costs will be covered from a similar, but separate endowment fund established without GEF funding.

#### D. INPUTS

Components	GEF	UNF	KMTNC/Local Contribution (in Kind)	UNDP	Total
Personnel	173,528	201,719	100,000	7,590	482,837
Contracts	166,000	132,000	50,000	21,250	369,250
Training	45,500	106,700		3,000	155,200
Equipment	187,500	82,000			269,500
Travel	44,500	22,500	15,000		82,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	23,500	14,500	10,000		48,000
Micro-capital Grants	3,000	59,000		20,000	82,000
Miscellaneous	31,472	22,805	17,944		72,221
Admin Cost (NGO Execution Fee)	75,000	71,247	25,000	5,760	177,007
Total	750,000	712,471	217,944	57,600	1,738,015

## **E. EXTERNAL FACTORS AND RISKS**

The possible risks in the project implementation include delays in receiving approval from the District and local level government to initiate activities. The process requires approval from several layers. However, the project will make all necessary coordination at various levels to make them responsible by involving them in possible project activities such as monitoring and evaluation. Another risk with this project lies between two different approaches (the indigenous community management versus the existing government approach). This mismatch occurs particularly with practices and utilization of resources in the community forestry. Since the project is designed to supplement the work of the government, based on the national conservation strategy, these risks can be minimized during the implementation by maintaining close coordination, open discussion and sharing of ideas in various issues of management.

## **F. PRIOR OBLIGATIONS AND PRE-REQUISITES**

The outputs and activities, institutional partners and level of UNF funding described in this document correspond to those in the Project Review Format (PRF) submitted to UNF and approved in July 2000 as the basis for this project.

## **G. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, PROJECT REVIEWS AND REPORTING**

### Reporting requirements for UNDP GEF

Monitoring and impact assessment will be done according to UNDP requirements and the major initiatives will be as follows:

- Baseline data on the project area will be organized in accordance with the indicators to be developed to measure outputs and impact. The data will be updated on an annual basis to review progress being made.
- In accordance with NGO and National Execution Guidelines, the project will prepare and update annual and quarterly workplans and quarterly financial reports for UNDP, on the basis of which funds will be disbursed.
- The Executing Agent and, in particular, the Project Management will ensure regular monitoring of progress, using detailed indicators for field level monitoring covering both quantitative and qualitative information, and provide project reports to the UNDP.
- Quarterly and annual review of progress made will be done with the participation of the stakeholders and taking into account feedback from the Community Resource Action Committee.
- The Executing Agent will prepare and submit to UNDP the Annual Project Report (APR) for discussion at Tripartite Review Meeting.
- Annual Tripartite Review Meetings, with the involvement of major partners, will be organized. A member of the project Working Committee will be made available to the TPR as a resource person.
- A GEF Project Implementation Review will be completed annually for each year that the project is under implementation.
- The project will be subject to independent mid-term review, as per GEF guidelines. UNDP will organize the evaluation for the end of the second year of project implementation. The evaluation will review progress against specified goals, and advise on continuation of funding, contingent on these goals having been met.
- A final evaluation will be undertaken three months prior to the expected completion date. The evaluation team will have a similar composition to the mid-project evaluation team.
- Technical review meetings will also be organized as required.

The Project Management, KMTNC, and UNDP will ensure effective documentation of all processes undertaken, lessons learnt and successful initiatives. Information on successful experiences will be disseminated through networking arrangements and by using different communication tools to the communities in the Chitwan to strengthen their support and ownership of the project initiatives. Information on successful experiences will be disseminated to other similar areas in Nepal as well as to the general public and donors.

### Specific Reporting Requirements for UNF- Responsibilities of Lead Implementing Agency

UNDP/Nepal will fulfil the project reporting requirements stipulated under Article IX of the Memorandum of Understanding between UNDP and UNFIP. Specifically, UNDP shall provide the following financial and substantive reports to the Office of the Principal Advisor for UNF Affairs, UNDP with copy to all partner agencies.

1) **Quarterly Reporting** (format provided): Unaudited financial utilisation (expenditure) reports should be delivered electronically to the Office of the Principal Advisor for UNF Affairs, UNDP with a copy to partner agencies four times a year, no later than:

- 15 April (1st quarter report)
- 15 July (2nd quarter report)
- 15 October (3rd quarter report) and
- 15 January (4th quarter report)

each year.

N.B.: These quarterly reports should show expenditure and obligations for the quarter being reported on, as well as the cumulative total of expenditure during the previous quarters.

2) **Cash Requirement Form** (format provided): This form should be delivered electronically to the Office of the Principal Advisor for UNF Affairs, UNDP with a copy to partner agencies, no later than to at the same time as the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter report, i.e. 15 October in any given year. The form should be completed annually in order to ensure replenishment of funding by UNF for the following year.

3) **Annual Progress Report** on project implementation: This report should be delivered electronically to the Office of the Principal Advisor for UNF Affairs, UNDP no later than the 15 January of each year. This report should indicate:

- A progress report highlighting substantive progress throughout the year;
- The implementation rate – i.e. what percentage of funds budgeted/requested were actually spent;
- An outline of key milestones that will guide progress for the next year.
- The actual results attained, problems encountered and success achieved;
- If the project, or elements thereof, are worthy in terms of “telling the UN story”.
- A personal statement by the project manager in the field closest to project implementation, or if managed from headquarters, from the respective project manager at headquarters covering his or her own brief assessment of progress made and results expected.

N.B.: In the case of newly approved projects, if money was received to start activities by the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter (i.e. September of any given year), then a report on the first three months of project activity will be due by the following 15<sup>th</sup> of January.

4) **An Annual Financial Report**: This financial report **must be certified or audited** and is due by the 15<sup>th</sup> of May.

5) **Final report**: A final report is due should be delivered electronically to the Office of the Principal Advisor for UNF Affairs, UNDP with a copy to partner agencies, no later than within 11 months after the completion or termination of the project. The final report should include an evaluation of whether and to what extent the project accomplished its purpose as set out in the project document, and all audited or certified financial statements and records related to the project.

#### Reporting Responsibilities of Partner Agencies:

All partner agencies shall provide to the lead agency all the above-mentioned reports corresponding to their respective substantive and financial components as outlined in the project document. These reports shall be provided a minimum of 1 week prior to the due date, allowing for them to be consolidated into one report.

## **H. CHARITABLE PURPOSES JUSTIFICATION**

The Tiger Rhino Project is exclusively charitable because it will operate mainly in very poor, remote



communities. Sustainable livelihood activities will promote conservation by helping to reduce local poverty. To the extent that communities take on new responsibilities for park management and/or destructive activities are reduced, the burdens of government will also be reduced.

## **I. LEGAL CONTEXT**

The funding provisions made in this document are in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding UNDP and UNFIP. The source of funds is the newly established Trust Fund. This project is subject to the normal financial and programme procedures of UNDP as described in the Programme and Policy Manual.



**United Nations Development Programme**

NEP/01/H01 - Tiger-Rhino in Chitwan

Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 1V - UNDP/UNF Sub-Trust Fund for Inter

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	
<b>010</b>	<b>PERSONNEL</b>						
<b>013</b>	<b>Administrative Support</b>						
013.01	Account Officer	KMTNC	Net Amount	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
			W/M	36	12	12	12
			Total	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
013.02	Admin. Assistant	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
			W/M	36	12	12	12
			Total	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
013.04	Driver	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
			W/M	36	12	12	12
			Total	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
<b>013.99</b>	<b>Line Total</b>	-----	Net Amount	26,355	7,962	8,758	9,635
			W/M	108	36	36	36
			Total	26,355	7,962	8,758	9,635
<b>015</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>						
015.01	Official Travel-Nat'l/int'l	KMTNC	Net Amount	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
			Total	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
015.02	Official Travel (Experts)	KMTNC	Net Amount	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
			Total	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
015.03	Monitoring Visits	UNDP	Net Amount	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
			Total	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
<b>015.99</b>	<b>Line Total</b>	-----	Net Amount	22,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
			Total	22,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
<b>016</b>	<b>Mission Costs</b>						
016.01	Mid-term Project Evaluation	UNDP	Net Amount	5,000		5,000	
			Total	5,000		5,000	
016.02	Final Evaluation	UNDP	Net Amount	5,000			5,000
			Total	5,000			5,000
016.03	Internal project audit	KMTNC	Net Amount	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
			Total	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
<b>016.99</b>	<b>Line Total</b>	-----	Net Amount	14,500	1,500	6,500	6,500
			Total	14,500	1,500	6,500	6,500



**United Nations Development Programme**

NEP/01/H01 - Tiger-Rhino in Chitwan

Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 1V - UNDP/UNF Sub-Trust Fund for Inter

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>017</b>	National Consultants						
017.01	Information & Documentation officer	KMTNC	Net Amount	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
			W/M	36	12	12	12
			Total	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
017.02	Social mobilizers-3	KMTNC	Net Amount	22,770	6,879	7,567	8,324
			W/M	144	48	48	48
			Total	22,770	6,879	7,567	8,324
017.03	Marketing Consultant (1)	KMTNC	Net Amount	12,000	6,000	3,000	3,000
			W/M	12	6	3	3
			Total	12,000	6,000	3,000	3,000
017.04	Agroforestry Officer -1	KMTNC	Net Amount	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
			W/M	36	12	12	12
			Total	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
017.05	Agriculture Assistant -2	KMTNC	Net Amount	15,180	4,586	5,045	5,549
			W/M	72	24	24	24
			Total	15,180	4,586	5,045	5,549
017.06	Veterinarians	KMTNC	Net Amount	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
			W/M	36	12	12	12
			Total	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
017.07	Veterinay Assistants (2)	KMTNC	Net Amount	15,180	4,586	5,045	5,549
			W/M	72	24	24	24
			Total	15,180	4,586	5,045	5,549
017.08	Gender Consultant-1	KMTNC	Net Amount	12,000	6,000	3,000	3,000
			W/M	12	6	3	3
			Total	12,000	6,000	3,000	3,000
017.09	Women DevelopmenT Officer-1	KMTNC	Net Amount	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
			W/M	36	12	12	12
			Total	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
017.10	Women development assistants-2	KMTNC	Net Amount	15,180	4,586	5,045	5,549
			W/M	72	24	24	24
			Total	15,180	4,586	5,045	5,549
017.11	Unspecified Consultants	KMTNC	Net Amount	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085



**United Nations Development Programme**

NEP/01/H01 - Tiger-Rhino in Chitwan

Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 1V - UNDP/UNF Sub-Trust Fund for Inter

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	
		W/M	36	12	12	12	
		Total	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085	
017.12	Extension worker (2)	KMTNC	Net Amount	15,180	4,586	5,045	5,549
			W/M	72	24	24	24
			Total	15,180	4,586	5,045	5,549
017.13	Unspecified consultants	KMTNC	Net Amount	12,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
			Total	12,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
<b>017.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	175,365	58,103	56,317	60,945
			W/M	636	216	210	210
			Total	175,365	58,103	56,317	60,945
<b>019</b>	PROJECT PERSONNEL TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	238,720	75,065	79,075	84,580
			W/M	744	252	246	246
			Total	238,720	75,065	79,075	84,580
<b>020</b>	CONTRACTS						
<b>021</b>	Contract A						
021.01	Bio-gas promotion	KMTNC	Net Amount	13,000	6,000	4,000	3,000
			Total	13,000	6,000	4,000	3,000
021.02	Market assess for women income gen	KMTNC	Net Amount	5,000	5,000		
			Total	5,000	5,000		
021.03	Development of tourism package	KMTNC	Net Amount	8,000		8,000	
			Total	8,000		8,000	
021.04	Training need identifica for Women	NEX	Net Amount	5,000	5,000		
			Total	5,000	5,000		
021.05	Curriculum deve. for women's train	NEX	Net Amount	10,000	7,000	3,000	
			Total	10,000	7,000	3,000	
021.06	Training centre for NCRTC/Community	NEX	Net Amount	75,000	50,000	25,000	
			Total	75,000	50,000	25,000	
021.07	Women's train evaluaion & Curricul	NEX	Net Amount	4,000		4,000	
			Total	4,000		4,000	
021.08	Establish of Veterinary centre	NEX	Net Amount	12,000	10,000	2,000	
			Total	12,000	10,000	2,000	
<b>021.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	132,000	83,000	46,000	3,000



**United Nations Development Programme**

NEP/01/H01 - Tiger-Rhino in Chitwan

Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 1V - UNDP/UNF Sub-Trust Fund for Inter

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
			Total	132,000	83,000	46,000	3,000
<b>029</b>	<b>SUBCONTRACTS TOTAL</b>	-----	Net Amount	132,000	83,000	46,000	3,000
			Total	132,000	83,000	46,000	3,000
<b>030</b>	<b>TRAINING</b>						
<b>032</b>	<b>Other Training</b>						
032.01	Project Staff Training	KMTNC	Net Amount	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
			Total	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
032.02	Capacity building train for UG's	KMTNC	Net Amount	18,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
			Total	18,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
032.03	Consultative workshop	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,000	2,500	2,000	2,500
			Total	7,000	2,500	2,000	2,500
032.04	Study tours for locals	KMTNC	Net Amount	9,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
			Total	9,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
032.05	Women's skill dev. training	KMTNC	Net Amount	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
			Total	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
032.06	Eco-tourism promotion training	KMTNC	Net Amount	8,700	2,900	2,900	2,900
			Total	8,700	2,900	2,900	2,900
032.07	Gender sensitization workshop	KMTNC	Net Amount	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
			Total	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
032.08	Agroforestry training	KMTNC	Net Amount	10,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
			Total	10,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
032.09	Nature guide training	KMTNC	Net Amount	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
			Total	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
032.10	Cons. ed. & awareness training	KMTNC	Net Amount	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
			Total	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
032.11	Teacher's training on conserva edu.	KMTNC	Net Amount	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
			Total	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
<b>032.99</b>	<b>Line Total</b>	-----	Net Amount	106,700	36,400	34,900	35,400
			Total	106,700	36,400	34,900	35,400
<b>039</b>	<b>TRAINING TOTAL</b>	-----	Net Amount	106,700	36,400	34,900	35,400
			Total	106,700	36,400	34,900	35,400
<b>040</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>						



**United Nations Development Programme**

NEP/01/H01 - Tiger-Rhino in Chitwan

Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 1V - UNDP/UNF Sub-Trust Fund for Inter

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>045</b>	Equipment					
045.01	4WD Vehicle	KMTNC	Net Amount Total	25,000 25,000	25,000	
045.02	Expendable Equipment	KMTNC	Net Amount Total	10,000 10,000	5,000 5,000	3,000 2,000
045.03	Other non-expendable	KMTNC	Net Amount Total	32,000 32,000	25,000 25,000	4,000 3,000
045.04	Operation & Maintenance	KMTNC	Net Amount Total	15,000 15,000	5,000 5,000	5,000 5,000
<b>045.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount Total	82,000 82,000	60,000 60,000	12,000 10,000
<b>049</b>	EQUIPMENT TOTAL	-----	Net Amount Total	82,000 82,000	60,000 60,000	12,000 10,000
<b>050</b>	MISCELLANEOUS					
<b>052</b>	Reporting Costs					
052.01	Publications	KMTNC	Net Amount Total	15,000 15,000	5,000 5,000	5,000 5,000
<b>052.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount Total	15,000 15,000	5,000 5,000	5,000 5,000
<b>053</b>	Sundries					
053.01	Sundry	KMTNC	Net Amount Total	7,805 7,805	2,562 2,562	2,653 2,590
<b>053.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount Total	7,805 7,805	2,562 2,562	2,653 2,590
<b>059</b>	MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL	-----	Net Amount Total	22,805 22,805	7,562 7,562	7,653 7,590
<b>070</b>	MICRO-CAPITAL GRANTS					
<b>072</b>	Micro-Capital Grants (other)					
072.01	Micro capital grant for women center	KMTNC	Net Amount Total	8,000 8,000	4,000 4,000	2,000 2,000
072.02	Endowment fund for girls student	KMTNC	Net Amount Total	9,000 9,000	9,000 9,000	



**United Nations Development Programme**

NEP/01/H01 - Tiger-Rhino in Chitwan

Budget " A "

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Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
072.03	Endowment fund for Vet. centre	KMTNC	Net Amount	8,000	6,000	2,000	
			Total	8,000	6,000	2,000	
072.04	Local school support	KMTNC	Net Amount	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
			Total	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
072.05	Endowment fund for disadvantage stu	KMTNC	Net Amount	5,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
			Total	5,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
072.06	School greenery program	KMTNC	Net Amount	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
			Total	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
072.07	Develop. of agro-forestry demonstrn	KMTNC	Net Amount	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
			Total	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
072.08	Nursery dev. of agro-forestry	KMTNC	Net Amount	2,000	2,000		
			Total	2,000	2,000		
072.09	Livestock Development programme	KMTNC	Net Amount	5,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
			Total	5,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
072.10	Establish. of veg. & fruit coop.	KMTNC	Net Amount	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
			Total	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
<b>072.99</b>	<b>Line Total</b>	-----	Net Amount	59,000	35,000	13,000	11,000
			Total	59,000	35,000	13,000	11,000
<b>079</b>	<b>MICRO-CAPITAL GRANTS TOTAL</b>	-----	Net Amount	59,000	35,000	13,000	11,000
			Total	59,000	35,000	13,000	11,000
<b>090</b>	<b>EXECUTION FEE</b>						
<b>094</b>	<b>NGO Execution Fee</b>						
094.01	KMTNC Execution fee	KMTNC	Net Amount	71,247	23,749	23,749	23,749
			Total	71,247	23,749	23,749	23,749
<b>094.99</b>	<b>Line Total</b>	-----	Net Amount	71,247	23,749	23,749	23,749
			Total	71,247	23,749	23,749	23,749
<b>099</b>	<b>BUDGET TOTAL</b>	-----	Net Amount	712,472	320,776	216,377	175,319
			W/M	744	252	246	246
			Total	712,472	320,776	216,377	175,319
	UNDP Administrative Support Cost (5%)			35,624	16,039	10,819	8,766
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>748,095</b>			



**United Nations Development Programme**

NEP/01/H01 - Tiger-Rhino in Chitwan

Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 1V - UNDP/UNF Sub-Trust Fund for Inter

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>999</b>	NET CONTRIBUTION	Net Contrib.	712,472	320,776	216,377	175,319
		Total	712,472	320,776	216,377	175,319
	UNDP Administrative Support Cost (5%)		35,624	16,039	10,819	8,766
	GRAND TOTAL		748,095			





**United Nations Development Programme**

NEP/00/G35 - Tiger Rhinos Conservation

Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 1G - Global Environment Trust Fund

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>010</b>	<b>PERSONNEL</b>						
<b>013</b>	<b>Administrative Support</b>						
013.01	Admin. Assistant	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
			W/M	36	36	0	0
			Total	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
013.04	Driver	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,590	2,256	2,592	2,742
			Total	7,590	2,256	2,592	2,742
013.05	Messenger	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,590	2,256	2,592	2,742
			W/M	36	12	12	12
			Total	7,590	2,256	2,592	2,742
<b>013.99</b>	<b>Line Total</b>	-----	Net Amount	22,770	6,805	7,706	8,259
			W/M	72	48	12	12
			Total	22,770	6,805	7,706	8,259
<b>015</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>						
015.01	Travel-Nat'l/Int'l (Project staff)	KMTNC	Net Amount	25,000	9,000	8,000	8,000
			Total	25,000	9,000	8,000	8,000
015.02	Official Travel (Experts)	KMTNC	Net Amount	12,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
			Total	12,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
015.03	Monitoring visit	UNDP	Net Amount	7,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
			Total	7,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
<b>015.99</b>	<b>Line Total</b>	-----	Net Amount	44,500	15,500	14,500	14,500
			Total	44,500	15,500	14,500	14,500
<b>016</b>	<b>Mission Costs</b>						
016.01	Mid-Term Project Evaluation	UNDP	Net Amount	8,000		8,000	
			Total	8,000		8,000	
016.02	Final Evaluation	UNDP	Net Amount	8,000			8,000
			Total	8,000			8,000
016.03	Internal Project Audit	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
			Total	7,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
<b>016.99</b>	<b>Line Total</b>	-----	Net Amount	23,500	2,500	10,500	10,500



**United Nations Development Programme**

NEP/00/G35 - Tiger Rhinos Conservation

Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 1G - Global Environment Trust Fund

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
			Total	23,500	2,500	10,500	10,500
<b>017</b>	National Consultants						
017.01	Project Manager	KMTNC	Net Amount	12,343	3,729	4,102	4,512
			W/M	36	12	12	12
			Total	12,343	3,729	4,102	4,512
017.02	Research and Monitoring Officer	KMTNC	Net Amount	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
			W/M	36	12	12	12
			Total	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
017.03	Community Forestry Officer	KMTNC	Net Amount	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
			W/M	36	12	12	12
			Total	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
017.04	Database Management Officer	KMTNC	Net Amount	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
			W/M	36	12	12	12
			Total	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
017.05	GIS Consultant	KMTNC	Net Amount	12,000	6,000		6,000
			W/M	9	6	0	3
			Total	12,000	6,000		6,000
017.06	Research Assistant	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
			W/M	36	12	12	12
			Total	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
017.07	Ranger	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
			W/M	60	36	12	12
			Total	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
017.08	Database Management Assistant	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
			W/M	60	36	12	12
			Total	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
017.09	Grassland Officer	NGO(NATL)	Net Amount	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
			W/M	60	36	12	12
			Total	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
017.10	Grassland Technicians	KMTNC	Net Amount	15,180	4,586	5,045	5,549



**United Nations Development Programme**

NEP/00/G35 - Tiger Rhinos Conservation

Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 1G - Global Environment Trust Fund

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

Sbln	Description	Implementing	Total	2001	2002	2003	
		W/M	120	72	24	24	
		Total	15,180	4,586	5,045	5,549	
017.12	Community Development Officer	KMTNC	Net Amount	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085
		W/M	60	36	12	12	
		Total	11,175	3,376	3,714	4,085	
017.13	Social Mobilizer	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
		W/M	36	12	12	12	
		Total	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775	
017.14	Unspecified Consultants	KMTNC	Net Amount	25,000	12,000	7,000	6,000
		Total	25,000	12,000	7,000	6,000	
<b>017.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	150,758	52,367	44,805	53,586
			W/M	585	294	144	147
			Total	150,758	52,367	44,805	53,586
<b>019</b>	PROJECT PERSONNEL TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	241,528	77,172	77,511	86,845
			W/M	657	342	156	159
			Total	241,528	77,172	77,511	86,845
<b>020</b>	CONTRACTS						
<b>021</b>	Contract A						
021.01	Strengthening of the anti-poaching	KMTNC	Net Amount	75,000	35,000	20,000	20,000
			Total	75,000	35,000	20,000	20,000
021.02	Mgmt. Plan for Community Forests	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,000		7,000	
			Total	7,000		7,000	
021.03	Mgmt. Plan for core corridor mgmt.	KMTNC	Net Amount	10,000	10,000		
			Total	10,000	10,000		
021.04	Software dev. for database mgmt.	KMTNC	Net Amount	5,000	5,000		
			Total	5,000	5,000		
021.05	Grassland mgmt. plan	KMTNC	Net Amount	10,000	10,000		
			Total	10,000	10,000		
021.06	Biological research design & conser	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
			Total	7,000	5,000	1,000	1,000



**United Nations Development Programme**

NEP/00/G35 - Tiger Rhinos Conservation

Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 1G - Global Environment Trust Fund

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
021.07	Survey & delineation of corridor mg	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,000	7,000		
			Total	7,000	7,000		
021.08	Implement of grassland mgmt. plan	KMTNC	Net Amount	16,000		8,000	8,000
			Total	16,000		8,000	8,000
021.09	Biological inventory data collectio	KMTNC	Net Amount	14,000	5,000	4,000	5,000
			Total	14,000	5,000	4,000	5,000
021.10	Implementa. of grassland mgmt. plan	KMTNC	Net Amount	15,000		10,000	5,000
			Total	15,000		10,000	5,000
<b>021.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	166,000	77,000	50,000	39,000
			Total	166,000	77,000	50,000	39,000
<b>029</b>	SUBCONTRACTS TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	166,000	77,000	50,000	39,000
			Total	166,000	77,000	50,000	39,000
<b>030</b>	TRAINING						
<b>032</b>	Other Training						
032.01	Project staff train on specific skl	KMTNC	Net Amount	12,500	4,500	4,500	3,500
			Total	12,500	4,500	4,500	3,500
032.02	Capacity building training	KMTNC	Net Amount	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
			Total	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
032.03	Community forestry user's group con	KMTNC	Net Amount	2,000	1,000	500	500
			Total	2,000	1,000	500	500
032.04	Stakeholder consultation	KMTNC	Net Amount	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
			Total	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
032.05	Capacity building train for DNPWC	KMTNC	Net Amount	10,000		5,000	5,000
			Total	10,000		5,000	5,000
<b>032.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	45,500	12,500	17,000	16,000
			Total	45,500	12,500	17,000	16,000
<b>039</b>	TRAINING TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	45,500	12,500	17,000	16,000
			Total	45,500	12,500	17,000	16,000
<b>040</b>	EQUIPMENT						
<b>045</b>	Equipment						



**United Nations Development Programme**

NEP/00/G35 - Tiger Rhinos Conservation

Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 1G - Global Environment Trust Fund

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
045.01	Trail Motor Bikes	KMTNC	Net Amount	12,000	12,000		
			Total	12,000	12,000		
045.02	4WD Vehicle	KMTNC	Net Amount	25,000	25,000		
			Total	25,000	25,000		
045.03	Fencing materials for comm. forest	KMTNC	Net Amount	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
			Total	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
045.04	Tools for community forestry	KMTNC	Net Amount	5,000	5,000		
			Total	5,000	5,000		
045.05	Research equipment and field gears	KMTNC	Net Amount	17,000	17,000		
			Total	17,000	17,000		
045.06	Equip. & access. for dbase mgmt	KMTNC	Net Amount	8,000	8,000		
			Total	8,000	8,000		
045.07	Equip, tools & mat.for grassland mg	KMTNC	Net Amount	6,000	3,000	3,000	
			Total	6,000	3,000	3,000	
045.08	Land surfacing for comm. fores. dev	KMTNC	Net Amount	5,000	5,000		
			Total	5,000	5,000		
045.09	Educational mateirals	KMTNC	Net Amount	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
			Total	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
045.10	Other expendable equipment	KMTNC	Net Amount	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
			Total	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
045.11	Other non-expen equipment	KMTNC	Net Amount	15,000	15,000		
			Total	15,000	15,000		
045.12	Operation & maintenance	KMTNC	Net Amount	45,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
			Total	45,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
<b>045.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	187,500	121,500	34,500	31,500
			Total	187,500	121,500	34,500	31,500
<b>049</b>	EQUIPMENT TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	187,500	121,500	34,500	31,500
			Total	187,500	121,500	34,500	31,500
<b>050</b>	MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>052</b>	Reporting Costs						



**United Nations Development Programme**

NEP/00/G35 - Tiger Rhinos Conservation

Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 1G - Global Environment Trust Fund

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
052.01	Publications	KMTNC	Net Amount	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
			Total	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
052.02	Research paper publications	KMTNC	Net Amount	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
			Total	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
<b>052.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	21,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
			Total	21,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
<b>053</b>	Sundries						
053.01	Sundry	KMTNC	Net Amount	10,472	3,563	3,500	3,409
			Total	10,472	3,563	3,500	3,409
<b>053.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	10,472	3,563	3,500	3,409
			Total	10,472	3,563	3,500	3,409
<b>059</b>	MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	31,472	10,563	10,500	10,409
			Total	31,472	10,563	10,500	10,409
<b>070</b>	MICRO-CAPITAL GRANTS						
<b>072</b>	Micro-Capital Grants (other)						
072.01	Nursery dev. for com. forest	KMTNC	Net Amount	3,000	3,000		
			Total	3,000	3,000		
<b>072.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	3,000	3,000		
			Total	3,000	3,000		
<b>079</b>	MICRO-CAPITAL GRANTS TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	3,000	3,000		
			Total	3,000	3,000		
<b>090</b>	EXECUTION FEE						
<b>094</b>	NGO Execution Fee						
094.01	KMTNC execution fee	KMTNC	Net Amount	75,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
			Total	75,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
<b>094.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	75,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
			Total	75,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
<b>099</b>	BUDGET TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	750,000	326,735	214,511	208,754
			W/M	657	342	156	159
			Total	750,000	326,735	214,511	208,754



**United Nations Development Programme**

NEP/00/G35 - Tiger Rhinos Conservation

Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 1G - Global Environment Trust Fund

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>999</b>	NET CONTRIBUTION	Net Contrib.	750,000	326,735	214,511	208,754
		Total	750,000	326,735	214,511	208,754



**United Nations Development Programme**  
NEP/00/005 - Rhino-Tiger Corridor Management  
Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>010</b>	<b>PERSONNEL</b>						
<b>017</b>	National Consultants						
017.01	Extension Worker	KMTNC	Net Amount	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
			W/M	108	36	36	36
			Total	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
<b>017.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
			W/M	108	36	36	36
			Total	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
<b>019</b>	<b>PROJECT PERSONNEL TOTAL</b>	-----	Net Amount	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
			W/M	108	36	36	36
			Total	7,590	2,293	2,522	2,775
<b>020</b>	<b>CONTRACTS</b>						
<b>021</b>	Contract A						
021.01	Survey of indigenous knowledge	KMTNC	Net Amount	3,000	3,000		
			Total	3,000	3,000		
021.02	Promot. of indigenous use of medice	KMTNC	Net Amount	5,100	2,000	2,000	1,100
			Total	5,100	2,000	2,000	1,100
021.03	Extension of health post	KMTNC	Net Amount	5,150	2,000	2,000	1,150
			Total	5,150	2,000	2,000	1,150
021.04	Construcion of Health Post	KMTNC	Net Amount	8,000	8,000		
			Total	8,000	8,000		
<b>021.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	21,250	15,000	4,000	2,250
			Total	21,250	15,000	4,000	2,250
<b>029</b>	<b>SUBCONTRACTS TOTAL</b>	-----	Net Amount	21,250	15,000	4,000	2,250
			Total	21,250	15,000	4,000	2,250
<b>030</b>	<b>TRAINING</b>						
<b>032</b>	Other Training						
032.01	W/s & consultation for indigenous	KMTNC	Net Amount	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
			Total	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000





**United Nations Development Programme**  
 NEP/00/005 - Rhino-Tiger Corridor Management  
 Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>032.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
			Total	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>039</b>	TRAINING TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
			Total	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>070</b>	MICRO-CAPITAL GRANTS						
<b>072</b>	Micro-Capital Grants (other)						
072.01	Assist in establish Tharu culture	KMTNC	Net Amount	15,000	15,000		
			Total	15,000	15,000		
072.02	Endowment fund for health post	NGO(NATL)	Net Amount	5,000	5,000		
			Total	5,000	5,000		
<b>072.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	20,000	20,000		
			Total	20,000	20,000		
<b>079</b>	MICRO-CAPITAL GRANTS TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	20,000	20,000		
			Total	20,000	20,000		
<b>090</b>	EXECUTION FEE						
<b>094</b>	NGO Execution Fee						
094.01	KMTNC Execution fee	KMTNC	Net Amount	5,760	1,920	1,920	1,920
			Total	5,760	1,920	1,920	1,920
<b>094.99</b>	Line Total	-----	Net Amount	5,760	1,920	1,920	1,920
			Total	5,760	1,920	1,920	1,920
<b>099</b>	BUDGET TOTAL	-----	Net Amount	57,600	40,213	9,442	7,945
			W/M	108	36	36	36
			Total	57,600	40,213	9,442	7,945



**United Nations Development Programme**  
NEP/00/005 - Rhino-Tiger Corridor Management  
Budget " A "

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1

Executing Agency: NGO(NATL) - Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>Sbln</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>999</b>	NET CONTRIBUTION	Net Contrib.	57,600	40,213	9,442	7,945
		Total	57,600	40,213	9,442	7,945

## **ANNEX 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE**

### **Program Co-ordinator**

#### **1. Program Co-ordinator**

Post Title: Program Manager

Duty Station: Sauraha, Chitwan

Duration: 36 months

#### **Responsibilities:**

The Program Manager is the principal representative of the Executing Agency at the project level. The primary function of the PC is to oversee the implementation of the project, in consultation with the National Project Director under the overall policy direction of the Project Steering Committee. The PC will have to establish strong coordination with local stakeholders at the field level to ensure that the project activities are implemented successfully based on participatory and mutual consultations. The PM has to liaise with KMTNC/NCRTC's to ensure consistency and linkages with the activities under implementation by the two projects. In particular, the PM will be responsible for managing the implementation of the program activities related to personnel, subcontracts, training, equipment, administrative and financial management. The PM, together with the National Project Director, will be responsible for (1) the achievement of the outputs and, hence, objectives of the program, and (2) ensuring the cooperation and support from the Implementing Agency and project partners.

#### **Specific Responsibilities:**

The specific responsibilities of the PM will be to:

- Ensure that all prerequisite and prior obligations of the Executing Agency are met.
- Set up and manage the project office in accordance with the project work plan;
- Prepare regular updates and ensure the implementation of a detailed work plan consistent with the envisaged outputs and objectives of the Project Document. This work plan should schedule the implementation of activities/tasks to be performed reflecting how they would contribute towards the delivery of outputs and achievement of objectives;
- Act as a representative, as called upon by the National Project Director, during review meetings, evaluations and discussions;
- The PM will provide technical support in promoting Eco-tourism, resolving park-people conflicts, prioritizing women development/children welfare programs for implementation.
- The PM will maintain close coordination/linkages with DDC, VDC, District Forest Office, Chief Warden of the Royal Chitwan National Park and other concerned line agencies, NGOs/INGOs and keep them fully informed of the project activities through formal and informal interactions; the PM will work to obtain full support and cooperation from these agencies/agents to make this program a success;
- The PM, while ensuring the effectiveness of the Landscape Project, plays a lead role in upgrading the capacity building towards self-governing institutions capable to show impacts on sustainable conservation and local development;
- The PM will ensure the gradual transfer of responsibilities, authority and ownership of the project to the community.
- The PM will perform all other tasks, as required, to make the program a success.

The PC will also be responsible for information dissemination and resource mobilization.

#### **Qualifications:**

The candidate should have at least MS in a relevant field with at least eight years of working experience in

conservation or conservation-related development efforts in Nepal with a recognized National Level NGO. They should also have had direct and positive experience working with local indigenous organizations and government agencies, including but not limited to local traditional groups, User Groups, VDCs, DDCs and so on. The candidate must be computer literate, with proven abilities in English writing, particularly reporting to donor agencies.

## **2. Agro-forestry Motivators**

Title: Agro-forestry Motivator

Duty Station: Sauraha, Chitwan

Duration: 36 Months

### **Responsibilities**

The AM will work under the supervision of Program Manager (PM) and in close coordination with Agro-forestry Officer. Drawing upon input from the Landscape Conservation Project, the AM will be responsible for motivating local people on importance of agro-forestry in rural economy, organize training and providing advisory services to agro-forestry programme, while generating awareness on agro-forestry in order to reduce their dependency on the natural forest.

He/she will also have assist AFO in designing training and education package for the agro-forestry in project area.

### **Qualifications**

It is essential that the AM must hold a degree in forestry/botany science with at least two years of experiences in motivating people in biodiversity conservation. The AM should have extensive knowledge on PRA and RRA methodologies and gender in development. Priority will be given to candidates with experience in rural Terai areas of Nepal with high level of motivation to work in the field.

### **3. Agro-forestry Officer**

Title: Agro-forestry Officer

Duty Station: Sauraha Chitwan

Duration: 36 Months

#### **Responsibilities:**

The AO will report directly to the Program Coordinator and work on the implementation of the agro-forestry component of the Landscape Conservation Project. He/she will also be responsible on providing advice to the PC on matters related to agro-forestry development in the project area.

The AO will act as the key individual responsible for compiling technical data on agro-forestry practices and its impacts on the rural economy and natural resource management and provides inputs to the project on agro-forestry management.

Further, AO will a) assist in developing the agro-forestry plots in each target VDC, b) design training package for users reflecting on the local needs c) support and advice project to install bio-gas plants in target VDCs to reduce fire wood demand in the corridor forest, and d) provide any additional support to the PC as and when needed.

#### **Specific responsibilities**

- Supervise the activities of agro-forestry motivators working under the project
- Select area for the establishment of agro-forestry demonstration plots within the project area on the basis of need identification and local stakeholder consultation
- Select strategic location for the establishment of plant nursery so that benefit can be spread throughout the project beneficiaries.
- Assist project in establishment of plant nursery
- Assist project in selecting the tree species and arrangement of seeds on various local plant species for fuel wood and fodder.
- Suggest project to establish biogas plants in household basis depending on the local need and their contribution in order to bring about ownership.

#### **Qualifications**

The AO should have an advance degree in forestry and have had extensive field experience in designing, delivering agro-forestry projects and training. Candidates with interpersonal skills in terms of working and communicating with villagers, and working experience in Terri rural areas of Nepal will be given high priority for this assignment.

## **4. Veterinarian**

Title: Veterinarian

Duty Station: Sauraha, Chitwan

Duration: 36 months

### **Responsibilities:**

The Veterinarian will work under the supervision of PM. He/she will be responsible for assisting PM in implementation of Livestock Development component of the project. Working as a technical expert in livestock health care, he/she will also be responsible for supervising veterinary helpers working under him/her. The veterinarian will be also responsible for compiling all relevant technical data on the livestock health management and their impact on the forest conservation and rural economy. The veterinarian will also work in close coordination with the on-going veterinary project in Sauraha. The Veterinarian will also responsible in providing inputs to mitigate people-livestock-forest conflicts in the project area. He/she should be able to establish research-based linkage between nature conservation and livestock development in the region for improving people's livelihoods while ensuring reduction of livestock pressure in the corridor forest.

### **Specific Responsibilities:**

- Be responsible for facilitating and advising the PM on the implementation of livestock development component.
- Facilitate the development of local institutional capacities of veterinary centers
- Provide inputs to the project to establish 2 vet. centers in the strategic location of the project area;
- Provide management guideline for the sustainable operation of veterinary centers by the interest earned from endowment fund;
- Coordinate with line HMG Offices and Departments in order to introduce hybrid animals
- Provide technical inputs in artificial insemination for the better livestock production to improve local economy and reduction of livestock pressure in the corridor forest;
- Provide advisory services to the existing / forthcoming dairy cooperatives for better dairy production and marketing;

### **Qualification:**

The veterinarian should possess a degree in veterinary science and have more than 5 years of experience in livestock management and development. He/she should have extensive experiences on working with the communities living in adjoining natural forest. The candidate must be able to work in the rural Terai settings and should have good interpersonal skills while dealing with local communities.

## ANNEX 2. WORKPLAN

Activities	Months					
	6	12	18	24	30	36
<b>1. Landscape Conservation</b>						
Recruitment of staff						
Procurement						
Users Group Formation						
Management Plan						
Establishment of Community Forestry						
<b>2. Restoration and Management of Critical Habitats</b>						
Recruitment of Staff						
Grassland management program						
Procurement						
Management Plan						
<b>3. Promote and spread economic activities and alternative measures</b>						
Recruitment of Staff						
Agro-forestry Demo Plots in each VDC						
Training on agro-forestry (20 person/yr)						
Nursery Establishment						
Biogas Plant Installation 10 plants/yr						
<b>4. Local Awareness and Empowerment Program</b>						
Recruitment of Staff						
Procurement						
Capacity Building Training for User's Group						
Environmental Education for Local School						
<b>5. Biological / Socio-economic Monitoring</b>						
Recruitment of Staff						
Procurement						
Development of Biodiversity Data Base						
Biodiversity Monitoring						
Socioeconomic Monitoring						
<b>6. Project Management</b>						
Recruitment of Project staff						
Project Audit						
Monitoring and Evaluation						



## **ANNEX 3. : BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Procedures for budgeting and financial reporting for projects funded by the United Nations Foundation, Inc. (UNF) through The United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)

### **1. Background**

1.1 The United Nations Foundation, Inc (UNF) through the UN coordinating body, the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) makes available funding for selected programmes and projects from UN departments, funds, programmes and specialized agencies. In the case of UNDP selected programmes and projects, such UNF funds are received, held and accessed through a UNDP Trust Fund called the “UNDP Fund for International Partnerships”. This Trust Fund is an open instrument, established by the Administrator, to receive UNF funds, as well as co-financing from other sources in order to support the selected UNDP programme activities.

1.2 The general guidelines for preparing a standard UNDP project budget are outlined in Chapter 5, Section 5.2 of the revised UNDP Programming Manual (PM), and supplemented by the Overview of Support Cost Arrangements under the Successor Programming Arrangements issued on 23 December 1996 with effect from 1 January 1997.

1.3 Although the standard procedures for UNDP project budgets apply to activities funded through UNFIP, certain modifications are required to meet the specific conditions agreed upon for this particular source of funding. These modifications affect:

- (i) Administrative cost;
- (ii) Budgeting for the reimbursement support costs (AOS) for UNDP's executing/implementing partners;
- (iii) Procedures for preparing and approving project budgets and revisions; and
- (iv) Reporting requirements.

1.4 The modified procedures applicable to programme or project activities to be funded through UNFIP are outlined in the sub-sections below.

1.5 These modified procedures do not apply to co-financing received from other sources in support of programme activities supported under the UNDP Fund for International Partnerships. Funding from other sources requires the use of a separate project budget and in some cases, a separate programme support or project document. These project budgets must be prepared in the regular UNDP format in accordance with the standard procedures for UNDP's programme and project budgeting under an open Trust Fund arrangement.

### **2. Administrative cost**

2.1 The administrative cost associated with projects funded through UNFIP is 5 per cent. For the purpose of submitting project documents to UNFIP, it has been agreed that this administrative cost will be shown on the budget as an additional line after the project total (see sample format in **Annex 1**). Please note that this cost should not be misconstrued as support cost (AOS), which are described, in section 3 below.

2.2 In the case of UNDP, the administrative costs will be allocated in the following manner:

- (i) 3.5 per cent to the Office of the UNDP Advisor for UNFIP (OSG/DIR); and
- (ii) 1.5 per cent to Central Services at Headquarters.

2.3 Please note that where it is agreed that UNDP country offices are to provide specific services related to

the implementation of activities funded through UNFIP, and these services are outside the normal scope of administrative backstopping, the additional costs incurred by the country office must be incorporated as direct project inputs on the concerned budget line(s).

2.4 This 5 per cent administrative cost must be reflected in the quarterly financial utilisation reports on the project, as outlined in section 4 below and shown in **Annex 2 A-D**.

2.5 Following the final approval of project funding by UNF/UNFIP, the project budget issued to the executing entity (e.g. UN agency, NGO, national or direct execution) should not include the administrative cost line. The last line on the project budget should therefore be budget line BL 999, Project Total.

### **3. Budgeting for the reimbursement of support cost (AOS) for UNDP's executing/implementing partners**

3.1 For programmes and projects funded through UNFIP, the standard AOS column is not used in project budgeting. This applies to both the executing agent budget and any implementing agent budgets required. Instead, reimbursements of relevant execution/implementation costs are reflected as a subcontract component of the project, and the subcontract amounts are included in the calculation of the total project budget.

3.2 Such subcontracts are recorded against a special budget line - "BL 021-90: Subcontracts – Agency X". Where multiple agencies are involved in execution/implementation, the executing agency budget uses sub-lines 21-90 through 21-98 to reflect the subcontract amount (e.g. 21-90 – Agency X; 21-91 Agency Y; etc.).

3.3 Please note the following with respect to execution/implementation:

- a) For UN agency and NGO execution/implementation, the subcontract component is a negotiated amount of up to 10 per cent of the total project inputs that each entity implements.
- b) UNDP's standard procedures remain in effect when either the National Execution (NEX) or Direct Execution (DEX) management arrangement is selected.
- c) Consistent with the standard procedure for AOS, the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) is not entitled to earn reimbursement of execution/implementation costs through these subcontracts budget lines.

3.4 For budget revision purposes, the amount of the subcontract component must be adjusted to reflect actual delivery for the financial period covered.

3.5 Pending the adjustment of FIM system to comply with these procedures, when entering UNFIP project budgets in FIM the default AOS rate must be over-ridden and set to 0 per cent in order to delete the AOS column.

### **4. Procedures for preparing and approving project budgets and revisions**

4.1 The programme manager is responsible for reviewing each programme support or project document and determining the most appropriate executing and implementation modalities for each project. The programme manager is also responsible for preparing the required project budget, subsequent budget revisions and quarterly financial utilisation reports.

4.2 Please be reminded that where entities other than the executing agent are involved in implementation, separate implementing agent budget(s) must be prepared according to standard UNDP procedures and format. In the case of projects funded through UNFIP, however, the implementing agent budget must be prepared according to the modified procedures outlined herein (see section 3 above).

4.3 All project documents are to list 2 project numbers: (i) UNDP's regular project number, and (ii) the separate project number assigned by UNFIP. UNDP's project number should include the Fund Manager (FM)

Code “H” and Source of Fund (SOF) Code “1V” (for the UNDP Trust Fund for International Partnerships). In addition, please note that funding from all other sources may require identifying SOF codes, as determined when the terms and conditions of such funding are agreed upon.

4.4 All UNFIP project budgets and revisions must be forwarded to the office of UNDP Advisor for UNFIP (OSG/DIR) for review. Prior to their submission to UNFIP, DRPC must clear all project budgets and revisions for compliance with the required procedures. (i.e., the project budget/revision, utilisation of Fund Manager Code “H” and Source of Funds Code “1V” in UNDP project budget numbering, and incorporation of the modifications for reflecting administrative costs of UNDP, and subcontracts for the costs of execution/implementation), as outlined in sections 2 and 3 above.

## **5. Reporting requirements**

5.1 The UNDP Advisor for UNFIP (OSG/DIR) is responsible for submitting all financial and substantive reports to UNFIP.

5.2 Substantive progress reports are due semi-annually and at the end of each year. These reports are to be prepared by the respective programme managers in accordance with UNF’s format and submitted to the Office of the UNDP Advisor for UNFIP (OSG/DIR). (Copies of this format are available from this office).

5.3 The quarterly financial utilisation reports are the cornerstone of the subsequent cash replenishment from UNFIP. These quarterly reports consist of two schedules: (i) a summary of cash requirements, and (ii) expenditure report.

5.4 The quarterly financial utilization reports should be prepared one month before the end of each quarter, in order to ensure the timely release of the advance for the subsequent quarter. Thus these reports are to be prepared by the respective programme managers at the end of February, May, August, and November, and submitted no later than 10 March, 10 June, 10 September, and 10 December respectively. (**Annex 2 A-D** contains sample schedules specifying the periods to be covered in each of this quarterly report).

5.5 In preparing the quarterly financial utilization reports programme managers should liaise with their Resource Management Units and/or the executing/implementing agents to obtain the most recent data available at the time of the reporting. The reports are to be produced according to the format in **Annex 2**. (Questions and clarifications on the format or on its preparation can be addressed to the focal point in the Comptroller's office: Regina Cronin, Ext. 5578 e-mail address: regina.cronin@undp.org).

5.6 The quarterly financial utilization reports are to be forwarded electronically to the office of the UNDP Advisor for UNFIP (OSG/DIR). Please e-mail reports to Erica.von.nardroff@undp.org.

5.7 The Office of the Comptroller of UNDP will prepare and certify the annual financial report to be submitted to UNFIP on behalf of UNF.

## ANNEX 4

**PROJECT COOPERATION AGREEMENT**  
**between**  
**THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**  
**and**  
**THE KING MAHENDRA TRUST FOR NATURE CONSERVATION**

**For the execution of**  
**Tigers/Rhino Landscape Project NEP/00/G35/A/1G/72, NEP/01/H01/A/1V/72 and**  
**NEP/00/005/01**

Whereas the United Nations Development Programme ("UNDP") and King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation ("the NGO") have, on the basis of their respective mandates, a common aim in the furtherance of sustainable human development;

Whereas UNDP has been entrusted by its donors with certain resources that can be allocated for programmes and projects, and is accountable to its donors and to its Executive Board for the proper management of these funds and can, in accordance with the UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules, make available such resources for cooperation in the form of a Project;

Whereas the NGO, its status being in accordance with national regulations, is committed to the principles of participatory sustainable human development, conservation of nature and development cooperation, has demonstrated the capacity needed for the activities involved, in accordance with the UNDP requirements for management; is apolitical and not profit-making;

Whereas the NGO and UNDP agree that activities shall be undertaken without discrimination, direct or indirect, because of race, ethnicity, religion or creed, status of nationality or political belief, gender, handicapped status, or any other circumstances;

Now, therefore, on the basis of mutual trust and in the spirit of friendly cooperation, the NGO and UNDP have entered into the present Agreement.

## Article I. Definitions

For the purpose of the present Agreement, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) "Parties" shall mean the NGO and UNDP;
- (b) "UNDP" shall mean the United Nations Development Programme, a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
- (c) "The NGO" shall mean King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation, a non-governmental organization that was established under a legislative Act of the Government of Nepal, with the purpose "to conserve, manage and promote nature in all its diversity balancing human needs with the environment on sustainable basis for posterity ensuring maximum community participation with due cognizance of linkages between economics, environment and ethics through a process in which people are both the principal actors and beneficiaries";
- (d) "The Agreement" or "the present Agreement" shall mean the present Project Cooperation Agreement, the Project Document (Annex 1), which incorporates the Project Objectives and Activities, Project Work Plan, Project Inputs being provided by UNDP, GEF, UNF and KMTNC resources, and Project Budget, and all other documents agreed upon between the Parties to be integral parts of the present Agreement;
- (e) "Project" shall mean the activities as described in the Project Document for the **Nepal : Landscape-scale Conservation of Endangered Tiger and Rhinoceros Populations in and around Chitwan National Park (in short Nepal Tiger-Rhino) NEP/00/G35/A/1G/99, NEP/01/H01/A/IV/99 and NEP/00/005/01**
- (f) "Government" shall mean His Majesty's Government of Nepal, Ministry of Finance;
- (g) "UNDP resident representative" shall mean the UNDP official in charge of the UNDP office in the country, or the person acting on his/her behalf;
- (h) "Project Director" shall mean the person appointed by the NGO, in consultation with UNDP and with the approval of the Government coordinating authority, who acts as the overall coordinator of the Project and assumes the primary responsibility for all aspects of it;
- (i) "Expenditure" shall mean the sum of disbursements made and valid outstanding obligations incurred in respect of goods and services rendered;
- (j) "To advance" shall mean a transfer of assets, including a payment of cash or a transfer of supplies, the accounting of which must be rendered by the NGO at a later date, as herein agreed upon between the Parties;
- (k) "Income" shall mean the interest on the Project funds and all revenue derived from the use or sale of capital equipment, and from items purchased with funds provided by UNDP or from revenues generated from Project outputs;
- (l) "*Force majeure*" shall mean acts of nature, war (whether declared or not), invasion, revolution, insurrection, or other acts of a similar nature or force;
- (m) "Project Work Plan" shall mean a schedule of activities, with corresponding time frames and responsibilities, that is based upon the Project Document, deemed necessary to achieve Project results, prepared at the time of approval of the Project for its duration and annual work plans prepared annually.

## **Article II. Objective and Scope of the Present Agreement**

1. The present Agreement sets forth the general terms and conditions of the cooperation between the Parties in all aspects of achieving the Project Objectives, as set out in the Project Document (Annex 1 of the present Agreement).
2. The Parties agree to join efforts and to maintain close working relationships, in order to achieve the Objectives of the Project.

## **Article III. Duration of Project Agreement**

1. The term of the present Agreement shall commence on the date that project document is signed and terminates at the expiry date or project document. The Project shall commence and be completed in accordance with the time-frame or schedule set out in the Project Document.
2. Should it become evident to either Party during the implementation of the Project that an extension beyond the expiration date set out in paragraph 1, above, of the present Article, will be necessary to achieve the Objectives of the Project, that Party shall, without delay, inform the other Party, with a view to entering into consultations to agree on a new termination date. Upon agreement on a termination date, the Parties shall conclude an amendment to this effect, in accordance with Article XVII, below.

## **Article IV. General Responsibilities of the Parties**

1. The Parties agree to carry out their respective responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the present Agreement, and to undertake the Project in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures as set out in the UNDP Programming Manual, which forms an integral part of the present Agreement. Likewise the conditions stipulated in the Guidelines for National Execution of UNDP-assisted projects in Nepal (Annex 2) and in the UNDP Procedures for Project Execution by a Non-Governmental Organization will apply (Annex 3).
2. Each Party shall determine and communicate to the other Party the person (or unit) having the ultimate authority and responsibility for the Project on its behalf. The Project Director shall be appointed by the NGO, in consultation with UNDP and with the approval of the government coordinating authority.
3. The Parties shall keep each other informed of all activities pertaining to the Project and shall consult once every three months or as circumstances arise that may have a bearing on the status of either Party in the country or that may affect the achievement of the Objectives of the Project, with a view to reviewing the Work Plan and Budget of the Project.
4. The Parties shall cooperate with each other in obtaining any licenses and permits required by national laws, where appropriate and necessary for the achievement of the Objectives of the Project. The parties shall also cooperate in the preparation of any reports, statements or disclosures, which are required by national law.
5. The NGO may use the name and emblem of the UNDP only in direct connection with the Project, and subject to prior written consent of the UNDP Resident Representative in Nepal.
6. The activities under the present Agreement are in support of the efforts of the Government, and therefore the NGO will communicate with the Government as necessary. The Project

Director will be responsible for day-to-day contacts with the relevant national authorities and UNDP on operational matters during the implementation of the Project. The UNDP Resident Representative will act as the principal channel for communicating with the Government coordinating authority regarding the activities under the Project Cooperation Agreement unless otherwise agreed with the Parties and the Government.

7. The UNDP Resident Representative will facilitate access to information, advisory services, technical and professional support available to UNDP and will assist the NGO to access the advisory services of other United Nations organizations, whenever necessary.
8. The Parties shall cooperate in any public relations or publicity exercises, when the UNDP Resident Representative deems these appropriate or useful.

#### **Article V. Personnel Requirements**

1. The NGO shall be fully responsible for all services performed by its personnel, agents, employees, or contractors (hereinafter referred to as "Personnel").
2. The NGO personnel shall not be considered in any respect as being the employees or agents of UNDP. The NGO shall ensure that all relevant national labour laws are observed.
3. UNDP does not accept any liability for claims arising out of the activities performed under the present Agreement, or any claims for death, bodily injury, disability, damage to property or other hazards that may be suffered by NGO personnel as a result of their work pertaining to the project. It is understood that adequate medical and life insurance for NGO personnel, as well as insurance coverage for service-incurred illness, injury, disability or death, is the responsibility of the NGO.
4. The NGO shall ensure that its personnel meet the highest standards of qualification and technical and professional competence necessary for the achievement of the Objectives of the Project, and that decisions on employment related to the Project shall be free of discrimination on the basis of race, religion or creed, ethnicity or national origin, gender, handicapped status, or other similar factors. The NGO shall ensure that all personnel are free from any conflicts of interest relative to the Project Activities.

#### **Article VI. Terms and Obligations of Personnel**

The NGO undertakes to be bound by the terms and obligations specified below, and shall accordingly ensure that the personnel performing project-related activities under the present Agreement comply with these obligations:

- (a) The personnel shall be under the direct charge of the NGO, which functions under the general guidance of UNDP and the Government;
- (b) Further to subparagraph (a) above, they shall not seek nor accept instructions regarding the activities under the present Agreement from any Government other than the Government of Nepal or other authority external to UNDP;
- (c) They shall refrain from any conduct that would adversely reflect on the United Nations and shall not engage in any activity which is incompatible with the aims and objectives of the United Nations or the mandate of UNDP;
- (d) Subject to the requirements outlined in the document "UNDP public information disclosure policy", information that is considered confidential shall not be used without the authorization

of UNDP. In any event, such information shall not be used for individual profit. The Project Director may communicate with the media regarding the methods and scientific procedures used by the NGO; however, UNDP clearance is required for the use of the name UNDP in conjunction with Project Activities in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 5, above. This obligation shall not lapse upon termination of the present Agreement unless otherwise agreed between the Parties.

#### **Article VII. Supplies, Vehicles and Procurement**

1. UNDP shall contribute to the Project the resources indicated in the Budget section of the Project Document.
2. Equipment, non-expendable materials, or other property furnished or financed by UNDP shall remain the property of UNDP and shall be returned to UNDP upon completion of the Project or upon termination of the present Agreement, unless otherwise agreed upon between the Parties, and in consultation with the government coordinating authority. During Project implementation and prior to such return, the NGO shall be responsible for the proper custody, maintenance and care of all equipment. The NGO shall, for the protection of such equipment and materials during implementation of the Project, obtain appropriate insurance in such amounts as may be agreed upon between the Parties and incorporated in the Project Budget.
3. The NGO will place on the supplies, equipment and other materials it furnishes or finances such markings as will be necessary to identify them as being provided by UNDP.
4. In cases of damage, theft or other losses of vehicles and other property made available to the NGO, the NGO shall provide UNDP with a comprehensive report, including police report, where appropriate, and any other evidence giving full details of the events leading to the loss of the property.
5. In its procedures for procurement of goods, services or other requirements with funds made available by UNDP as provided for in the Project Budget, the NGO shall ensure that, when placing orders or awarding contracts, it will safeguard the principles of highest quality, economy and efficiency, and that the placing of such orders will be based on an assessment of competitive quotations, bids, or proposals unless otherwise agreed to by UNDP.
6. UNDP shall make every effort to assist the NGO in clearing all equipment and supplies through customs at places of entry into the country where Project activities are to take place.
7. The NGO shall maintain complete and accurate records of equipment, supplies and other property purchased with UNDP funds and shall take periodic physical inventories. The NGO shall provide UNDP annually with the inventory of such equipment, property and non-expendable materials and supplies, and at such time and in such form as UNDP may request.

#### **Article VIII. Financial and Operational Arrangements**

1. In accordance with the Project Budget, UNDP has allocated and will make available to the NGO funds up to the maximum amount indicated in the project document, *excluding the kind contributions by the NGO*. The first installment will be equivalent to the approved first quarter's budget. It will be advanced to the NGO within 15 working days following the approval of the Annual and Quarterly Work Plan and Budget. The second and subsequent installments will be advanced to the NGO quarterly, when a financial report and other agreed-upon documentation, as referenced in Article X, below, for the activities completed have been



submitted to and accepted by UNDP as showing satisfactory management and use of UNDP resources.

2. The NGO agrees to utilize the funds and any supplies and equipment provided by UNDP in strict accordance with the Project Document. The NGO shall be authorized to make variations not exceeding 5 per cent on any one line item of the Project Budget provided that the total Budget allocated by UNDP is not exceeded. The NGO shall notify UNDP about any expected variations on the occasion of the quarterly consultations set forth in Article IV, paragraph 3, above. Any variations exceeding 20 per cent on any one-line item that may be necessary for the proper and successful implementation of the Project shall be subject to prior consultations with and approval by UNDP.
3. The NGO further agrees to return within two weeks any unused supplies made available by UNDP at the termination or end of the present Agreement or the completion of the Project. Any unspent funds shall be returned within two months of the termination of the present Agreement or the completion of the Project.
4. UNDP shall not be liable for the payment of any expenses, fees, tolls or any other financial cost not outlined in the Project Work Plan or Project Budget unless UNDP has explicitly agreed in writing to do so prior to the expenditure by the NGO.

#### **Article IX. Maintenance of Records**

1. The NGO shall keep accurate and up-to-date records and documents in respect of all expenditures incurred with the funds made available by UNDP to ensure that all expenditures are in conformity with the provisions of the Project Work Plan and Project Budgets. For each disbursement, proper supporting documentation shall be maintained, including original invoices, bills, and receipts pertinent to the transaction. Any Income, as defined in Article I, paragraph 1 (k), above, arising from the management of the Project shall be promptly disclosed to UNDP. The Income shall be reflected in a revised Project Budget and Work Plan and recorded as accrued income to UNDP unless otherwise agreed between the Parties.
2. Upon completion of the Project/or Termination of the Agreement, the NGO shall maintain the records for a period of at least four years unless otherwise agreed upon between the Parties.

#### **Article X. Reporting Requirements**

1. The NGO shall provide UNDP and the government coordinating authority with periodic reports on the progress, activities, achievements and results of the Project, as agreed between the Parties. As a minimum, the NGO shall prepare an annual progress report. Reporting requirements have been presented in detail on Annex 2.
2. Financial reporting will be quarterly:
  - a) The NGO prepares a financial report and submits it to the UNDP Resident Representative no later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, in English.
  - b) The purpose of the financial report is to request a quarterly advance of funds, to list the disbursements included on the Project by budgetary component on a quarterly basis, and to reconcile outstanding advances and foreign exchange loss or gain during the quarter.
  - c) The financial report has been designed to reflect the transactions of a project on cash basis. For this reason, unliquidated obligations or commitments should not be reported to

UNDP, i.e. the reports should be prepared on a “cash basis”, not on an accrual basis, and thus will include only disbursements made by the NGO and not commitments. However, the NGO shall provide an indication when submitting reports as to the level of unliquidated obligations or commitments, for budgetary purposes.

- d) The financial report contains information that forms the basis of a periodic financial review and its timely submission is a prerequisite to the continuing funding of the Project. Unless the Financial Report is received, the UNDP Resident Representative will not act upon requests for advances or funds from UNDP.
  - e) Any fund received by an NGO from a supplier should be reflected on the financial report as a reduction of disbursements on the component to which it relates.
3. Within two months of the completion of the Project or of the termination of the present Agreement, the NGO shall submit a final report on the Project activities and include a final financial report on the use of UNDP funds, as well as an inventory of supplies and equipment.

#### **Article XI. Audit Requirements**

1. The NGO shall submit to the UNDP Resident Representative in *Nepal* a certified annual financial statement on the status of the funds advanced by UNDP. In addition, the project will be audited at least once during its lifetime by auditors jointly appointed by UNDP and the Government but may be audited annually, as will be reflected in the annual audit plan prepared by UNDP Headquarters (Division of Audit and Performance Review) in consultation with the Parties to the Project. The auditors will produce an audit report and certify the financial statement.
2. Notwithstanding the above, UNDP shall have the right, at its own expense, to audit or review such Project-related books and records as it may require and to have access to the books and record of the NGO, as necessary.

#### **Article XII. Responsibility for Claims**

1. The NGO shall indemnify, hold and save harmless, and defend at its own expense, UNDP, its officials and persons performing services for UNDP, from and against all suits, claims, demands and liability of any nature and kind, including their cost and expenses, arising out of the acts or omissions of the NGO or its employees or persons hired for the management of the present Agreement and the Project.
2. The NGO shall be responsible for, and deal with all claims brought against it by its Personnel, employees, agents or subcontractors.

#### **Article XIII. Suspension and Early Termination**

1. The Parties hereto recognize that the successful completion and accomplishment of the purposes of a technical cooperation activity are of paramount importance, and that UNDP may find it necessary to terminate the Project, or to modify the arrangements for the management of a Project, should circumstances arise that jeopardize successful completion or the accomplishment of the purposes of the Project. The provisions of the present Article shall apply to any such situation.

2. UNDP shall consult with the NGO if any circumstances arise that, in the judgement of UNDP, interfere or threaten to interfere with the successful completion of the Project or the accomplishment of its purposes. The NGO shall promptly inform UNDP of any such circumstances that might come to its attention. The Parties shall cooperate towards the rectification or elimination of the circumstances in question and shall exert all reasonable efforts to that end, including prompt corrective steps by the NGO, where such circumstances are attributable to it or within its responsibility or control. The Parties shall also cooperate in assessing the consequences of possible termination of the Project on the beneficiaries of the Project.
3. UNDP may at any time after occurrence of the circumstances in question, and after appropriate consultations, suspend the Project by written notice to the NGO, without prejudice to the initiation or continuation of any of the measures envisaged in paragraph 2, above, of the present Article. UNDP may indicate to the NGO the conditions under which it is prepared to authorize management of the Project to resume.
4. If the cause of suspension is not rectified or eliminated within 14 days after UNDP has given notice of suspension to the NGO, UNDP may, by written notice at any time thereafter during the continuation of such cause: (a) terminate the Project; or (b) terminate the management of the Project by the NGO, and entrust its management to another institution. The effective date of termination under the provisions of the present paragraph shall be specified by written notice from UNDP.
5. Subject to paragraph 4 (b), above, of the present Article, the NGO may terminate the present Agreement in cases where a condition has arisen that impedes the NGO from successfully fulfilling its responsibilities under the present Agreement, by providing UNDP with written notice of its intention to terminate the present Agreement at least 30 days prior to the effective date of termination if the Project has a duration of up to six months and at least 60 days prior to the effective date of termination if the Project has a duration of six months or more.
6. The NGO may terminate the present Agreement only under point 5, above, of the present Article, after consultations have been held between the NGO and UNDP, with a view to eliminating the impediment, and shall give due consideration to proposals made by UNDP in this respect.
7. Upon receipt of a notice of termination by either Party under the present Article, the Parties shall take immediate steps to terminate activities under the present Agreement, in a prompt and orderly manner, so as to minimize losses and further expenditures. The NGO shall undertake no forward commitments and shall return to UNDP, within 30 days, all unspent funds, supplies and other property provided by UNDP unless UNDP has agreed otherwise in writing.
8. In the event of any termination by either Party under the present Article, UNDP shall reimburse the NGO only for the costs incurred to manage the project in conformity with the express terms of the present Agreement. Reimbursements to the NGO under this provision, when added to amounts previously remitted to it by UNDP in respect of the Project, shall not exceed the total UNDP allocation for the Project.
9. In the event of transfer of the responsibilities of the NGO for the management of a Project to another institution, the NGO shall cooperate with UNDP and the other institution in the orderly transfer of such responsibilities.

#### **Article XIV. Force majeure**

1. In the event of and as soon as possible after the occurrence of any cause constituting Force majeure, as defined in Article I, paragraph 1, above, the Party affected by the Force majeure shall give the other Party notice and full particulars in writing of such occurrence if the affected Party is thereby rendered unable, in whole or in part, to perform its obligations or meet its responsibilities under the present Agreement. The Parties shall consult on the appropriate action to be taken, which may include suspension of the present Agreement by UNDP, in accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 3, above, or termination of the Agreement, with either Party giving to the other at least seven days written notice of such termination.
2. In the event that the present Agreement is terminated owing to causes constituting Force Majeure, the provisions of Article XIII, paragraphs 8 and 9, above, shall apply.

#### Article XV. Arbitration

The Parties shall try to settle amicably through direct negotiations, any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or relating to the present Agreement, including breach and termination of the Agreement. If these negotiations are unsuccessful, the matter shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Arbitration Rules. The Parties shall be bound by the arbitration award rendered in accordance with such arbitration, as the final decision on any such dispute, controversy or claim.

#### Article XVI. Privileges and Immunities

Nothing in or relating to the present Agreement shall be deemed a waiver, express or implied, of any of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and UNDP.

#### Article XVII. Amendments

The present Agreement or its Annexes may be modified or amended only by written agreement between the Parties.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have on behalf of the Parties hereto signed the present Agreement at the place and on the day below written.

For the NGO:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Jai Pratap Rana  
Title: Member Secretary  
Place: Kathmandu

Date: 11 APR 2001



For UNDP:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Alessandra Tisot  
Title: Resident Representative a.i.  
Place: Kathmandu

Date: 11 APR 2001



