



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Forests and Environment
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
Rara National Park Office
Hutu, Mugu, Nepal



RARA NATIONAL PARK

AND ITS BUFFER ZONE MANAGEMENT

PLAN 2076/77-2080/81

(Third Revision)





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Foreword

Rara National Park (RNP) was established in 1976 with the main objective of conserving high altitude biodiversity and endangered wildlife species in the majestic landscape and Rara Lake. In recognition of the superlative natural phenomenon and ecological diversity of Rara area, the Lake has been enlisted in the Ramsar Site in 2007. RNP has been one of the popular domestic tourist destinations since last five years after the opening of Karnali Highway (Surkhet-Kalikot-Gamgadhi Road) networks and due to regular flight service directly from Nepalgunj to Talcha Airport near Mugu District HQ. Since then the Park is receiving increasing number of visitors every year, which has immensely contributed to flourish the local economy. However, some conservation and management challenges have emerged to conservation of the natural landscape and rich biodiversity of the area.

A comprehensive management plan for RNP and its Buffer Zone (BZ) is very important in addressing the emerging issues and challenges. The First plan was prepared in 2004 and second revision was done in 2010 for the period of 2010-2014. This management plan is an outcome of the hard work of Management Plan Preparation Team which was prepared with the wider consultations amongst varied stakeholders having responsibility of management, protection and wise use of tangible and intangible benefits of the Park. The Plan addressed the evolving socio-cultural, eco-tourism and environmental issues together with the conservation and management challenges. The second revised plan served as a key guiding document for carrying conservation and management activities in RNP and its BZ. With the aim of developing an updated plan, DNPWC had assigned Chief Conservation Officer of RNP to update and prepare a management plan for RNP and its BZ for next five years from FY 2076/ 77 to 2080/ 81 to make it as far as practicable.

I am very grateful to the Department officials and I appreciate entire RNP management and protection staff together with the BZ communities, the local communities living in Mugu and Jumla district for their valuable inputs. I am confident that this management plan will be helpful for Park authority, stakeholders, individuals, organizations in managing the biodiversity of this region and caring for this precious and valuable landscape. I believe that this management plan, for the period of 2076/77-2080/81, would play the vital role in this regard. At this juncture, I would request all conservation and development partners to join hands to translate vision into action.

At last but not the least, I would like to thank all the persons, organizations and stakeholders who extended their support and cooperation to bring this document to this final stage.

Ram Chandra Kandel, PhD
Officiating Director General



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Forests and Environment
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
Rara National Park Office



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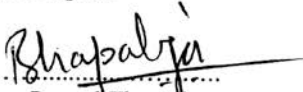
Acknowledgement

Rara National Park, a mountainous National Park with exceptional natural beauty is embedded in the vivid mountains and peaks of the Western Nepal flourishing the majestic Lake-Rara, the wetland of international importance (Ramsar Site) and biggest Lake in the country. The Park is a home to several endangered wildlife species including Musk Deer, Red Panda, Himalayan Black Bear and endemic Snow Trout fish species. The area is enriched with vast diversity of important fauna and flora, intricately blended with the mesmerizing landscapes and rich Mugali culture.

Management Plan for any protected area is a mandatory process that must be prepared to accommodate the changes in the management objectives based on the emerging challenges and opportunities. In this regard, the Management Plan for RNP and its BZ for the period of FY 2076/77 to 2080/81 has given more emphasis on conservation of key wildlife species and its habitat. The Plan primarily focuses to address the issues associated with the Rara Lake in order to safeguard natural pristine state of the Lake from the vulnerability it faces at present. In addition, the Plan emphasizes interventions in managing and regulating tourism activities as an effort in maintaining delicate balance between conservation and tourism development in the Park.

The Plan has been finalized with inputs from various institutions, organizations and individuals. I am thankful to all the institutions and experts who provided their valuable feedbacks and inputs during the Plan preparation process. First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to former Director General of DNPWC Mr. Man Bahadur Khadka and Mr. Gopal Prakash Bhattarai for their guidance, encouragement and support to prepare the Plan. Dr. Ram Chandra Kandel, Officiating Director General of DNPWC deserves special thanks for his continuous guidance and technical inputs to review the Plan. I kindly recognize the support bestowed by former Director General of DNPWC and external reviewer, Mr. Shyam Bajimaya for his critical review in the Management Plan. Likewise, I acknowledge Mr. Shyam Kumar Shah, Management Officer, Mr. Nurendra Aryal and Mr. Santosh Kumar Bhagat, Assistant Management Officers for their coordination in the Plan approval process. Mr. Lokendra Adhikari, Mr. Yagya Raj Rokaya and Bibek Shrestha contributed largely in collecting the primary information through local level consultation. I highly appreciate the Task Force Team Members and consultant Mr. Rameshwar Bhattarai with his team for untiring efforts to shape up the Plan in this form. Equally, I appreciate the distinguished participants of the central-level consultation meeting for their constructive comments and suggestions. I would also express my thanks to USAID Paani Program for providing financial support to print the Plan.

Finally, I commend RNP staff, Shree Dal Company Commander and others together with the BZ Management Committee members, BZ User Committee members, and the local communities for their valuable inputs.


Bishnu Prasad Thapaliya
Acting Chief Conservation Officer



नेपाल सरकार
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राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग

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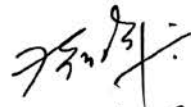
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मिति: २०७६/९/६

विषय: रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज र यसको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको व्यवस्थापन योजना (२०७६/०७७-२०८०/०८१) र सोको प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परिक्षण प्रतिवेदन स्वीकृत सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय
हुड, मुगु

१. प्रस्तुत विषयमा तहाँ कार्यालयको च.नं. ४३८ मिति २०७५/१०/२७ गतेको पत्र र टिप्पणी साथ प्राप्त भएको त्यस रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज र यसको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको व्यवस्थापन योजना र सोको प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परिक्षण प्रतिवेदन अध्ययन गर्दा केहि विषयहरू थप तथा परिमार्जन गर्न सुझावहरू दिइएकोमा सो समेत समावेश गरी व्यवस्थापन योजना पेश हुन आएको ।
२. यसरी पेश हुन आएको व्यवस्थापन योजना नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुवै भाषामा छपाई गरी सरोकारवालालाई वितरण गर्ने गरी रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज र यसको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको पञ्चवर्षीय व्यवस्थापन योजना (२०७६/०७७-२०८०/०८१) र सोको वातावरणीय परिक्षण प्रतिवेदन (IEE) विभागको मिति २०७६/९/२ को निर्णय अनुसार स्वीकृत गरिएको छ । स्वीकृत व्यवस्थापन योजना र सोको प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परिक्षण प्रतिवेदन (IEE) कार्यान्वयनको लागि यसै साथ संलग्न राखी पठाइएको व्यहोरा निर्णयानुसार अनुरोध छ ।


२०६६/९/६

नुरेन्द्र अर्याल
सहायक व्यवस्थापन अधिकृत

Fact Sheet of Rara National Park and its Buffer Zone

Rara National Park	
Location	North latitude of 29° 26' to 29° 34' and East longitude of 82° 00' to 82°10'
Province/District	Karnali / Mugu and Jumla
Major Geophysical Character	Mid- Himalayas
National Park Establishment	2032 B.S. (1976 A.D.)
National Park Gazetted Year	2034/4/24 B.S.
IUCN Management Category	II
National Park Area	106 sq. km.
Buffer Zone Gazetted Year	2063/6/9 B.S (2006 A.D.)
Buffer Zone Area	198 sq. km.
Buffer Zone User Groups	156
Buffer Zone User Committee	10
Buffer Zone Community Forest	19
Buffer Zone covers	Chhayanath Rara Municipality, Khatyad and Soru Rural Municipality of Mugu and Kanakasundari Rural Municipality of Jumla District (Partial)
Household	2548
Population	13876
Major Ethnic Groups	Chettri (59.20%), Thakuri (18.3%), Dalits (17.4%)
Economy	Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Seasonal migration, Service
Major Stream	Nijar khola, Khatyad khola, Toplagad khola, Jhyari Khola and Aala Duna khola (Thauli Gad)
Major Lake	Rara
Lake Area	10.8 sq.km (Length:5 km, Breadth:3 km and Depth: 167 m)
Major Religious Site	Chhapru, Rara, Thakur Nath, Lauda and Dopheshwar Mahadeva
Ramsar Site Declaration	2007 A.D.
Ramsar Site Area	15.83 sq. km.
Bio-climatic Zone	Upper sub-tropical (1800 m) to Alpine (4097 m)
Climate	Sub-temperate, Temperate, Alpine and Himalayan
Elevation Range	Approx. 1800 m. to 4097 m (Karkibada to Chuchemara)
Major Fauna	Red Panda, Musk Deer, Himalayan Black Bear and Snow Trout
Major Flora	Pine spp., Birch spp, Rhododendron, Kutki, Jatamanshi, Panchaunle, Bikh, Atish
Values highlights	Tourism site, Rara Lake, Trekking routes and Mugali diversified culture

Executive Summary

Rara National Park (RNP), was established in 2032 B.S. and gazetted in 2034/4/24 B.S., is one of the pioneer protected areas of Nepal. The Park holds superlative and exceptional natural beauty due to the biggest Rara Lake which was inscribed as Ramasar Site (wetlands of international importance) in 2007 because of its freshwater ecosystem diversity with three endemic fish species and more than 49 species of migratory birds.

The Park is a home to some of the endangered wildlife species including Musk Deer, Himalayan Black Bear, Red Panda and Snow Trout. The area contains the World's highest ecologically important flora and fauna, intricately blended with rich Mugali culture.

The Buffer zone, encompassing the major part of Mugu and some part of Jumla district, designated in 2006. There is population size of 13876 (10617 in Mugu and 3259 in Jumla district) living in 2548 households (2028 in Mugu and 520 in Jumla) in buffer zone of the RNP. In order to institutionalize participatory conservation and development practices in the buffer zone, the local communities are organized into 156 Buffer Zone User Groups (BZUGs), 10 Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUCs) and one Buffer Zone Management Committee (BZMC). Similarly, there are 19 Buffer Community Forest within this Buffer Zone.

RNP is becoming as one of the most promising tourist destinations in Nepal. Tourism is the major source of income, which not only benefits the local communities, but also potential to generate significant amount of revenue for the country. RNP at present faces several challenges which need to be addressed carefully for maintaining the delicate balance between biodiversity conservation, tourism promotion and livelihood enhancement of the local communities. The Protection of park from

encroachment, management of the key wildlife habitats, promotion of tourism and infrastructure development, grazing management, domestic tourism management, and the livelihood enhancement of the buffer zone communities etc. are the major issues and concerns identified in the plan. This management plan is expected on directing the strategic actions on addressing those issues. This management plan is prepared under the leadership of Chief Conservation Officer following the "Protected Area Management Plan Preparation Procedure, 2073".

The current Management Plan 2076/77-2080/81 is the continuation of the previous management plan (2004 and 2010) of the RNP and its BZ developed through a rigorous process involving interactions and consultation meetings with stakeholders, field works and observations and local-level workshops followed by review. The plan has been prepared for conservation, management and utilization of the Park and its buffer zone resources in scientific and participatory approach with due consideration of its significance as one of the most important biodiversity area of the country.

The objective of RNP and its BZ management plan is "to enhance biodiversity of the Park, promote tourism and regulate it where necessary to maintain delicate balance between conservation and development including eco-tourism promotion and also support the livelihoods of the local communities through effective management of the natural and cultural heritages". The specific objectives are:

- To maintain Rara Lake in its pristine state,
- To conserve biodiversity of RNP and its BZ with the special focus on habitat management of endangered species,
- To increase community's participation on Rara Lake and biodiversity conservation,

- To enhance the livelihood of local communities through increasing sustainable ecotourism opportunities, and
- To strengthen institutional capacity through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration.

The broad thematic areas incorporated in the management plan are protection and conservation of biodiversity, habitat management, tourism and interpretation, BZ management and research, monitoring and capacity building. Special program on species conservation have also been formulated focusing on Musk Deer, Red Panda and Snow Trout. The plan also attempts to manage the Park with pristine Rara Lake and propose special activities for clean Rara. The major programs outlined in the management plan include Park protection, habitat management, Lake management, species

conservation, basic physical infrastructure development, tourism promotion, community development, public awareness, monitoring, research and capacity building.

For the implementation of the plans, a total of NRs **39,94,61,037 (Rupees Thirty Nine corer Ninety Four lakhs Sixty One thousands and Thirty seven only)** in national Park and NRs **13,82,26,500 (Rupees Thirteen Crore Eighty Two Lakh Twenty Six Thousand Five Hundred only)** in buffer zone has been proposed.

The successful implementation of the plan is expected to achieve the stated objectives and believed to enhance the effective conservation of biodiversity of the area as well as on promoting tourism for improvement of the living standard of the local communities, and enrich the capacity of RNP staff and BZ communities.

कार्यकारी सारांश

रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज नेपालको एउटा अग्रणी संरक्षित क्षेत्र हो । यो निकुञ्ज वि.सं. २०३२ सालमा स्थापना भई वि.सं. २०३४।४।२४ मा राजपत्रमा सुचना प्रकाशन भएको हो । नेपालको सबैभन्दा ठूलो ताल सहितको अनुपम प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्यताले भरिपूर्ण यो राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जभित्र रहेको रारा ताल सन् २००७ मा अन्तराष्ट्रिय महत्वको सिमसार अन्तर्गत रामसार सुचीमा सुचीकृत भएको छ । यो राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज हिमाली कालो भालु, कस्तुरी मृग, हाब्रे, हिमाली ट्राउट माछा लगायतका दुर्लभ एवं महत्वपूर्ण वन्यजन्तुहरूको वासस्थान पनि हो । यस क्षेत्रमा विश्वकै अति उच्च पारिस्थितिकीय प्रणाली अन्तर्गतका जीव तथा वनस्पतिहरू पाईन्छन् जसको स्थानीय मुगाली संस्कृतिसँग अन्योन्याश्रित सम्बन्ध रही आएको छ ।

सन् २००६ मा मुगु र जुम्ला जिल्लाका निकुञ्ज वरिपरीका मानव बस्तीहरू सहितको भू-भाग समेटेर रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र घोषणा गरिएको थियो । मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रभित्र रहेका २५४८ घरधुरीहरूमा करीब १३८७६ मानिसहरू बसोबास गर्दछन् । मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा सहभागितामूलक संरक्षण र विकासको अभ्यासलाई संस्थागत गर्नको लागि स्थानीय समुदायलाई १५६ वटा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समूहहरूमा आवद्ध गरी १० वटा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समितिहरू र एउटा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन समिति गठन गरिएको छ ।

यो निकुञ्ज नेपालको एउटा प्रसिद्ध पर्यटकीय गन्तव्यको रूपमा विकसित हुदै गइरहेको छ । पर्यटन व्यवसाय यस क्षेत्रका स्थानीय समुदायको लागि आम्दानीको मुख्य स्रोत मात्र नभई राष्ट्रकै लागि उल्लेखनीय आम्दानीको स्रोतको रूपमा रहने विश्वास गरिएको छ । राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जमा जैविक विविधता संरक्षण, पर्या पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन तथा स्थानीय समुदायको जिविकोपार्जनलाई सन्तुलित रूपमा अगाडि बढाउनको लागि विविध चुनौतिहरू विद्यमान रहेका छन् । उल्लेखित सन्दर्भमा निकुञ्जको संरक्षण, महत्वपूर्ण वन्यजन्तुहरूको वासस्थान व्यवस्थापन,

दिगो पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन, आवश्यक भौतिक पूर्वाधारहरूको विकास, आन्तरिक पर्यटकको व्यवस्थापन तथा स्थानीय समुदायको जिविकोपार्जन सुधारलाई मुख्य सवालहरूको रूपमा पहिचान गरिएको छ । यस व्यवस्थापन योजनाले यी अधिकांश सवालहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ ।

यस व्यवस्थापन योजनाले सन् २०१०-२०१४ को व्यवस्थापन योजनालाई निरन्तरता दिदै आर्थिक वर्ष २०७६।७७ देखि २०८०।८१ सम्मको ५ वर्ष योजना तयार गरेको छ । यस निकुञ्ज तथा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको व्यवस्थापन योजना सम्वन्धमा सरकारवालाहरूसंगको अन्तर्क्रिया, छलफल, स्थलगत अवलोकन, उपभोक्ता समितिस्तरीय बैठक समेतबाट तयार गरिएको मस्यौदालाई विज्ञहरूबाट पुनरावलोकन गराई अन्तिम रूप दिईएको छ । यो व्यवस्थापन योजना निकुञ्ज तथा यसको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा रहेका स्रोतहरूको वैज्ञानिक एवं सहभागितामूलक पद्धतिबाट संरक्षण, व्यवस्थापन र दीगो उपयोग गर्नको लागि तयार गरिएको छ । निकुञ्ज तथा यसको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापनको मुख्य उद्देश्य यस क्षेत्रको प्राकृतिक तथा सांस्कृतिक सम्पदाको प्रभावकारी व्यवस्थापन मार्फत जैविक विविधता संरक्षण, संरक्षण र पर्या पर्यटनबीच सन्तुलन कायम राख्नको लागि पर्यटन व्यवसाय प्रवर्द्धन तथा नियमन गर्दै स्थानीय समुदायको जिविकोपार्जन सुधार गर्नमा टेवा पुऱ्याउनु रहेको छ । यस व्यवस्थापन योजनाको निम्नानुसार पाँचवटा मुख्य उद्देश्यहरू रहेका छन् ।

- रारा ताल र यसको बिशिष्टतालाई कायम राख्ने ।
- पारिस्थितिकीय पद्धति कायम राख्नको लागि निकुञ्जमा पाइने संरक्षित एवं संकटापन्न वन्यजन्तु प्रजातिहरू तथा तिनीहरूको वासस्थानलाई विशेष ध्यान दिई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण गर्नु ।
- पारिस्थितिकीय अक्षुण्णता कायम गर्दै सांस्कृतिक सम्पदाको संरक्षण समेत हुनेगरी पर्यटन व्यवसाय

प्रवर्द्धन तथा आवश्यकता अनुसार पर्यटन व्यवसायसँग सम्बन्धित क्रियाकलापहरू नियमन गरी स्थानीय समुदायको जिविकोपार्जन सुधार गर्नु ।

- जैविक विविधता सँगै रारा ताल संरक्षणमा स्थानीय समुदायलाई अभिप्रेरित गर्नको लागि मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रका बासिन्दाहरूको संरक्षणमा सहभागिता बढाउनु ।
- अध्ययन अनुसन्धान, क्षमता अभिवृद्धि, समन्वय तथा सहकार्यको माध्यमबाट रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको संस्थागत क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्नु ।

व्यवस्थापन योजनामा समावेश गरिएका मुख्य विषयवस्तुहरूमा जैविक विविधता संरक्षण, वासस्थान व्यवस्थापन, पर्यटन तथा प्रकृतिको संरक्षण र व्यवस्थापन, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको व्यवस्थापन, अध्ययन अनुसन्धान, अनुगमन र क्षमता अभिवृद्धि रहेका छन् । त्यसैगरी हिमाली कालो भालु, कस्तरी मृग र हाब्रेलाई दृष्टिगत गरी प्रजाति संरक्षण विशेष कार्यक्रम तयार गरिएको छ । यस व्यवस्थापन योजनाले जलवायु परिवर्तनको प्रभावको सन्दर्भमा निकुञ्जको विशेष प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य तथा महत्वमा पर्नसक्ने असर तथा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रका स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरूलाई पर्न सक्ने असर न्यूनिकरण गर्दै निकुञ्ज तथा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको

व्यवस्थापन गर्नको लागि समेत प्रयास गरेको छ । यस व्यवस्थापन योजनामा समाविष्ट मुख्य मुख्य कार्यक्रमहरूमा निकुञ्जको संरक्षण, वासस्थान व्यवस्थापन, आधारभुत भौतिक पूर्वाधार निर्माण, पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन, सामुदायिक विकास, जनचेतना अभिवृद्धि, अध्ययन अनुसन्धान, अनुगमन र क्षमता अभिवृद्धि रहेका छन् ।

यस व्यवस्थापन योजनाले पाँच वर्ष अवधिको लागि प्रस्ताव गरेका क्रियाकलापहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्न तलब भत्ता लगायतका प्रशासनिक खर्च सहित ३९ करोड ९४ लाख ६१ हजार ३७ रुपैयाँ आवश्यक पर्ने अनुमान गरिएको छ । यस्तै आगामी पाँच वर्षमा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको व्यवस्थापनको लागि प्राप्त हुन सक्ने वजेट रु. १३ करोड ८२ लाख २६ हजार पाँच सय रुपैयाँ अनुमान गरिएको छ । यस व्यवस्थापन योजनाले प्रस्ताव गरेका क्रियाकलापहरू कार्यान्वयन भएमा रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा यसको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको जैविक विविधता संरक्षण हुने, अन्तराष्ट्रिय महत्वको सिमसार क्षेत्रमा सुचीकृत यस रारा तालको विशेष महत्व कायम रहने, स्थानीय बासिन्दाहरूको जिवनस्तर सुधार हुने, पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन हुने साथै निकुञ्ज कार्यालयका कर्मचारीहरू तथा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रका समुह समितिहरूको संस्थागत क्षमता अभिवृद्धि हुने समेत अपेक्षा गरिएको छ ।

Acronyms

°C	Degree Centigrade
AoR	Area of Responsibility
APU	Anti-Poaching Unit
BCFUG	Buffer Community Forest User Group
BPP	Biodiversity Profile Project
BZ	Buffer Zone
BZMC	Buffer Zone Management Committee
BZUC	Buffer Zone User Committee
BZUG	Buffer Zone User Group
CBAPU	Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DFO	Division Forest Office
DHM	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
E	East
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographical Information System
gm	Gram
GoN	Government of Nepal
ha.	Hectare
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
ICIMOD	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IGA	Income Generation Activities
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOF	Institute of Forestry
ITK	Indigenous Traditional Knowledge
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Kg	Kilogram
KIRDARC	Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre
km	Kilometer

Km ²	Square kilometer
KNP	Khaptad National Park
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LRMP	Land Resource Mapping Project
m	Meter
MAPs	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
mm	Millimeter
MoFE	Ministry of Forests and Environment
MIS	Management Information System
N	North
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NBSIP	Nepal Biodiversity Strategy Implementation Plan
NEPAP	Nepal Environmental Policy and Action Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NMA	Nepal Mountaineering Association
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NWP	National Wetland Policy
PA	Protected Area
Qty	Quantity
RM	Rural Municipality
RNP	Rara National Park
RNPBZ	Rara National Park Buffer Zone
Rs.	Rupees
RSI	Ramsar Information Sheet
ShNP	Shey-Phoksundo National Park
STG	Special Target Group
UC	User Committee
UG	User Group
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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Process of management plan preparation

The management plan of Rara National Park and its Buffer Zone is prepared following the template of Protected Area Management Plan Preparation Procedure, 2073. In due course, participatory approach was adopted in preparing the third revision of management plan (2076/77-2080/81). Nepal biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2020) was the guiding document from conceptualizing Vision and Goal of the plan; devise strategy and plan activities. In the process, following steps were followed; i) reviewed published literatures, previous management plan, documents, annual reports, project reports; ii). consultation meeting with Park staffs, Nepal Army; iii) discussed with tourism operators; iv) shared the draft plan including logical framework with Park staffs; v) Carried out planning meeting and discussion with all Buffer Zone User Committees; vi) Organized sharing of draft plan with Buffer Zone Management Committee members including relevant stakeholders for their comments and input; vii) Conducted sharing of draft plan at central level with Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) staffs and experts from conservation partners for feedbacks and input; vii) Prepared refine draft accommodating all the comments and feedback; ix) Forwarded the refined draft plan to external reviewers to obtain comments and suggestion; x) incorporated comments and feedbacks from external reviewer and submitted to DNPWC for final comments and suggestion; and xi) finalized the plan and submitted for approval.



Part A

The Existing Situation



Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROTECTED AREA

1.1 Name, Location and Area Constitution and Extent

Rara National Park (hereafter RNP) is located in the Karnali Province of North-West Nepal, between 29° 26' - 29° 34' North and 82° 00' - 82° 10' East. The Park, smallest national Park in Nepal, was gazetted in 1976 (Annex 9). It covers an area of 106 km². Out of the total area, 10.8 km² is occupied by Rara Lake, which is considered as the largest Lake of Nepal. The Buffer Zone (BZ) of RNP was declared on September 25, 2006 (figure 1) covering 198 km² surrounding the Park (Annex

10). Similarly, the Park was listed as a Ramsar Site under high altitude wetlands on September 23, 2007 (Annex 11). There are 156 User Groups organized under 10 Users Committees (Annex 12) and there are 19 Buffer Zone Community Forests (Annex 13). There are 13,876 population within one Municipality and two Rural municipalities of Mugu and one Rural Municipality of Jumla district.

A larger part of RNP lies in Mugu district while a southern tip of the Park lies in Jumla district.

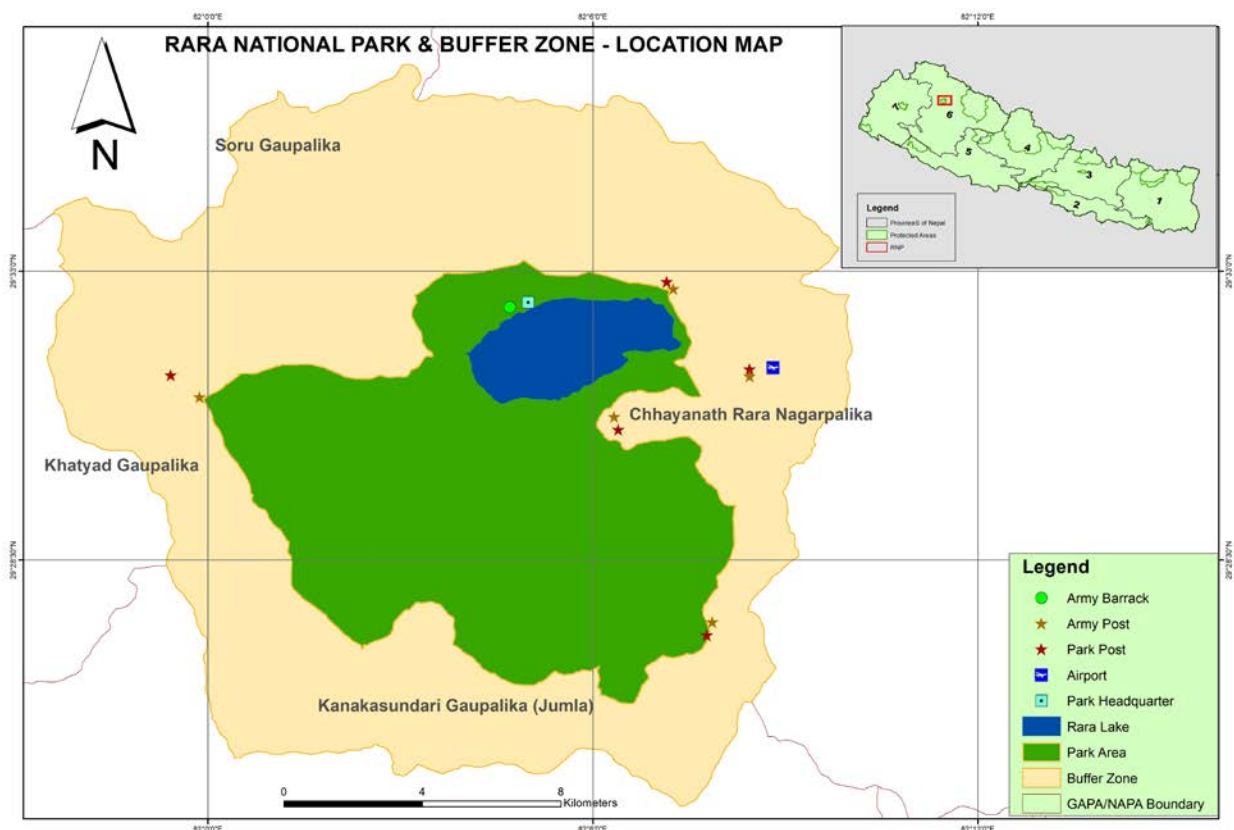


Figure 1: Location Map of RNP

1.2 Access

Rara National Park is accessible through both by air and land. It is located in 55 minutes flying distance from Kathmandu to Nepalgunj and around 45 minutes from Nepalgunj to Talcha airport, Mugu. It takes about three hours walk from Talcha airport that leads to headquarters of RNP. Another option to reach to RNP Headquarters is to fly from Nepalgunj to Jumla airport and to trek for 2 to 3 days. There are more options to reach the RNP by road. Two days travel by bus from Surkhet to Salleri, Jhyari of Mugu on Karnali Highway and one and half hour trek lead to Park headquarters. Travelers may prefer trekking of seven hours through Bhulbhule, Jumla to Chuchemara (highest altitude mountain of RNP) to Milichaur to Park headquarters. Private buses also operate from Kathmandu to Surkhet and Nepalgunj. Bus or other small vehicle services from Surkhet lead to Gamgadhi, headquarters of Mugu district and little more than three hours walk from Gamgadhi to Rara.

1.3 Statement of Significance

RNP, even being the smallest national Park of Nepal by area is the home of biggest Lake of the country situated at the elevation of 2990 m. This pristine Lake hosts several migrant birds, endemic fish species (Snow Trout) and also renowned as a glory of Karnali region. Along with rich in biodiversity, the Lake has also huge potential to become a major tourist destination. Breathtaking trekking routes, unique Mugali culture can play supplementary roles to attract tourist.

RNP is protecting higher altitude landscape as habitat of different flora and fauna. The park also hosts endangered faunal species like Red Panda and Musk Deer and *Dactylorhiza hatagiara* and *Taxus wallichiana* as floral species.

Natural beauty of the Park is the main source of attraction for domestic and foreign visitors, which could be very supportive to uplift the rural, provincial as well as national economy.

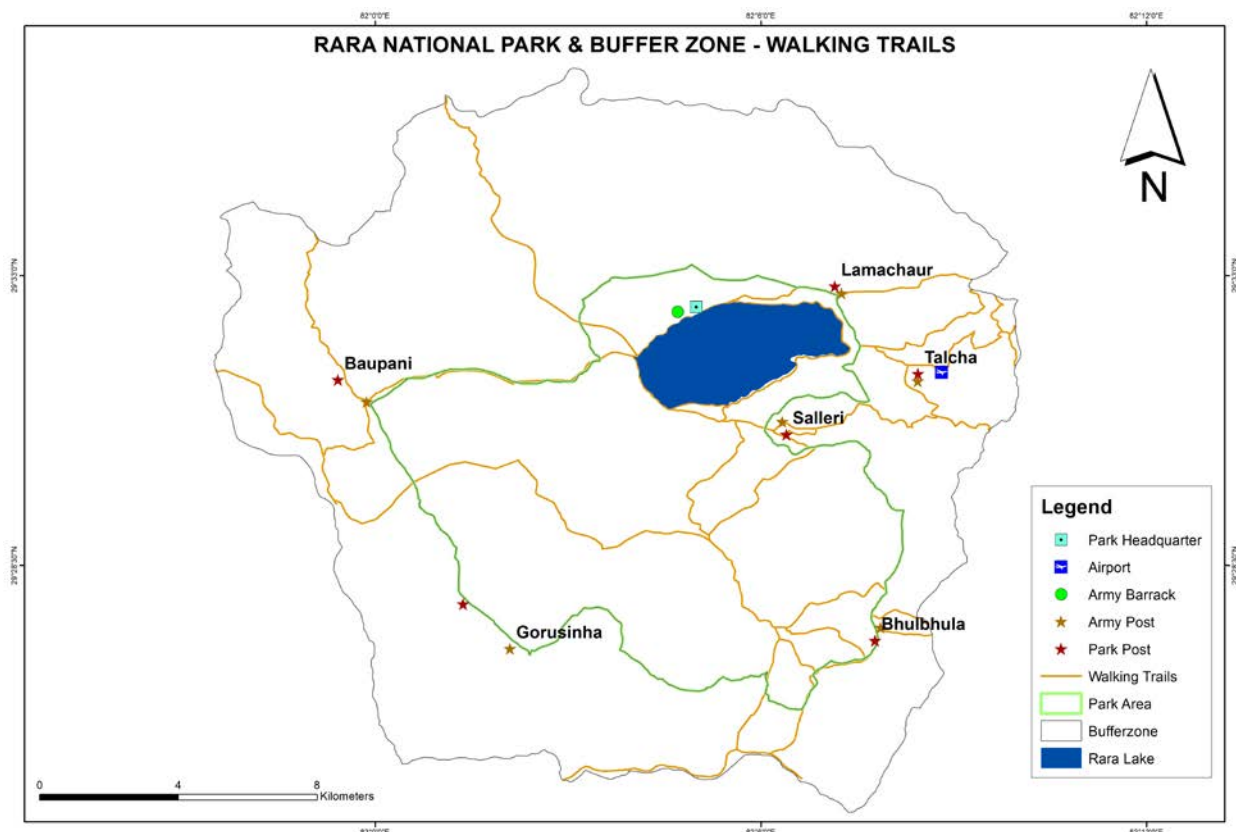


Figure 2: Access Map of RNP

Chapter 2

BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND ATTRIBUTES

2.1 Boundaries

2.1.1 Legal

RNP is surrounded by Malika and Mugu village in the North, Nyauli khola Jumla in the South, Dauligad Pina Mugu in the East and Rumkand Mugu in the West (Annex 9).

2.1.2 Legislations

2.1.2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029 (1973)

The Clause 3 (1 Ka) of the fifth amendment of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (NPWC) Act 2029 has made it mandatory that national Park, reserve and conservation area has to be conserved and managed by the approved management plan. Similarly, 3 kha also mentions that the management plan of BZ should be prepared with the support of respective Protected Areas (PAs). The management plan shall be approved by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation.

2.1.2.2 International Trade in Endangered species of Wild Flora and Fauna Control Act, 2073 (2017)

International Trade in Endangered species of Wild Flora and Fauna Control Act, 2073, generally know as CITES Act, has recently been enacted. This Act has authorized Chief Conservation Officer or officer assigned by him/her of the protected area to work as Investigation Officer in illegal wildlife trade case and to file case in District Court as per the Clause 23.

2.1.2.3 The Park is governed by Mountain National Park Regulation 2036 (1980) (mention few key provisions of this regulations pertaining to the Park management)

The Park is surrounded by Malika and Mugu village in the North, Nyauli khola Jumla in the South, Dauligad Pina Mugu in the East and Rumkand Mugu in the west. The Park is linked with the Great Himalayan Trail, especially via Phoksundo Lake (Shey-Phoksundo National Park) to Sai Pal Himal (Api Nampa Conservation Area) to Khaptad National Park. The Park also serves as the biological corridor linking Great Himalayan Trail with the Mt. Kailash and Man Sarovar Lake (Kailash Sacred Landscape).

2.1.2.4 Buffer Zone Management Regulation 2052 (1996)

The Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 2052 has clearly spelled out requirement of management plan and user committees' operation plans. The management plan will be prepared by Chief Conservation Office (CCO) with the support of Assistant Conservation Officers (ACOs) and experts, if required, and submit it to the Director General (DG) of Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) for the approval. Similarly, under this rule, the CCO can form Buffer Zone User Committee (BZMC) which will be responsible to carry out participatory biodiversity conservation in the BZ with the support of Park authority.

2.2 Geology and Soil

Formation of the Lake is believed to be the result of river capture. It is thought that Mugu Karnali River to the north once flowed through the Lake. The Mugu Karnali was at that time a separate tributary of the Humla Karnali River in further north. Having its bed very deeply eroded, captured the Mugu Karnali in the vicinity of Ruga. The Mugu Karnali was diverted and continued

to erode its bed leaving its old courses such as Rara Lake and the Nijar khola leaving high above it. The gorge of the Nijar Khola today makes it difficult to believe that it could have been cut to such a depth simply by the overflow of the Lake (Barber, 1990).

People have observed that erosion is being at a high rate in the eastern side of the Lake. In 2002, people of Gamgadhi feared breaking of the eastern bund of the Lake, which could destroy this market located on the top of a small hill peak. This shows the need of geological study of the Lake.

RNP and its BZ are represented by two physiographic zones namely, Mid Hills (1800-3000 m), and High Mountains (3001-5000 m). Similarly, it comprises six bioclimatic zones: upper subtropical (1800-2000 m), lower temperate (2001-2500 m), upper temperate (2501-3000 m), lower subalpine (3001-3500 m), upper subalpine (3501-4000 m), and lower alpine (4001-4500 m) (Dobremez 1972, LRMP 1986; Bhuju et al. 2007).

2.3 Topography and Drainage (Lake, river system and watershed, etc)

The Park is located at an elevation range between 1,800 m (Karkibada) and 4,097 m (Chuchemara Peak). Lake Rara is the main attraction of the Park which lies at an elevation of 2,990 m (9,810 ft). It is in oval shape stretching in east-west axis, with a maximum length of 5 km, width of 3 km, and depth up to 167 m, which drains into Mugu Karnali River via Nijar Khola. The Chuchemara peak is located at the southern side of the Lake, and two peaks Ruma Kand (3731 m) and Malika Kand (3444 m) are located in the northern part (DNPWC 2010).

2.4 Climate

The climate of Rara is similar to the south of high Himalayas: dry winter and wet monsoonal summer. The winter is quite severe with ground frost begins in October and snow falling occurs from December to April. In the last 10 years, the average annual temperature in the Park was little over 11°C. Monthly maximum and minimum mean temperature is 27°C and 4°C in June

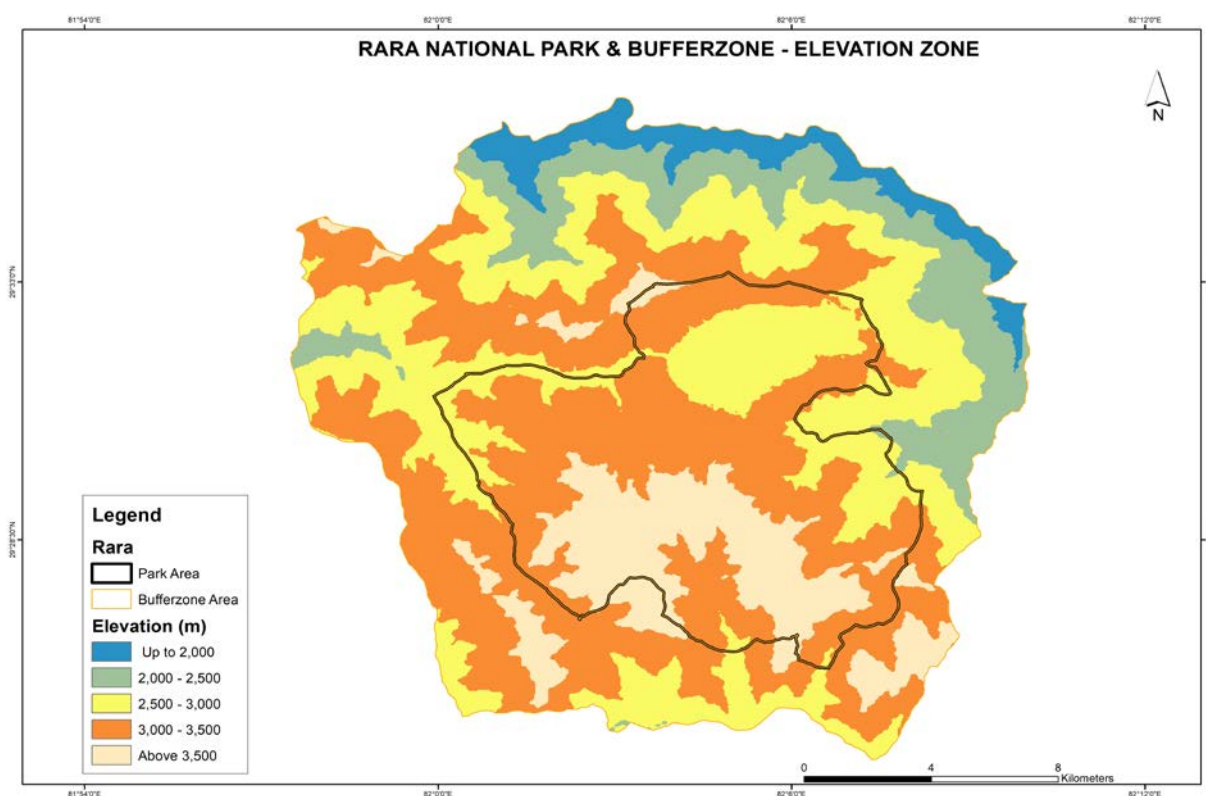


Figure 3: Relief Map of RNP

and December, respectively. From December to February, the temperature drops below to freezing point and occasional heavy snowfall accumulates up to 3–4 feet high. Pretty rainfall occurs in June to August. April normally sees the start of the warmer season which steadily increases to a pleasant temperature until September.

2.5 Biodiversity Status

RNP harbors 1,024 plant species (Shakya et. al. 1997), and 1070 species of vascular plants (BPP 1995, Bhujju et al. 2007), more than 50 mammals species, 272 species of birds, 3 species of fish, one species of amphibian (*Rana rara*) and one species of Herpetofauna (*Amphiesma platyceps*) (BPP, 1997).

The forest of RNP can be categorized into four types. Blue Pine Forest, Fir Forest, Birch-Rhododendron Forest and Alpine Meadows. The edges of the forest-land have a number of berry-bearing plant species like *Berberis*, *Cotoneaster*, *Rosa*, etc. The Lake is comprised of patches of marsh and reeds. Plant species found in the Park listed in (Annex 8).

Blue Pine Forest

The Park is dominated by conifer. The area around the Lake is dominated by Blue pine (*Pinus wallichiana*) and this dominance continues up to 3,200 m. Rhododendron (*Rhododendron arboreum*), Black juniper (*Juniperus wallichiana*), West Himalayan spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Khashru (Oak) (*Quercus semecarpifolia*), and Himalayan cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*) are other associated species. Above this elevation, the vegetation is replaced with mixed coniferous forest of pine, spruce and fir. At about 3,350 m., Pine and Spruce give way to Fir, Oak and Birch forest. Other deciduous tree species such as Indian horse-chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), walnut (*Juglans regia*) and Himalayan poplar (*Populus ciliata*) are also found.

Fir Forest

The dominant coniferous forest is between 3,200 m and 3,600 m comprised of Fir (*Abies spectabilis*).

Quercus semecarpifolia is commonly associated with it and becomes dominant towards the top of the hill-side. Together with Birch (*Betula utilis*), Indian horse-chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), Walnut (*Juglans regia*) and Himalayan poplar (*Populus ciliata*) are other associates as in the lower altitudinal zone.

Birch – Rhododendron forest

Above 3600 m Fir forest is replaced by Birch (*Betula utilis*) forest. Above 3700 m, Birch tends to be dwarf and mixed with Rhododendron (*Rhododendron campanulatum*) forming a continuous cover. The other associated species are *Prunus rafa*, *Potentilla fruticosa*, *Polygonatum cirrhifolium*, and dwarf *Rhododendron lepidotum* as well as *Juniperus indica*.

Alpine Meadows

The alpine vegetation occurring in this area above the tree line mainly comprises of alpine scrub (3700 m – 4400 m) that consists of *Juniperus indica*, *J. lindleyana* and alpine grasses (4,200 m – 5,000 m) which consists of *Aletris pauciflora*, *Carex atrofusca*, *Juncus himalensis*, *Kobresia duthiei*, *Parnasia nubicola*, and *Polygonum* spp.

Floristic Diversity

Vascular Plants

Although the Flora of RNP is not yet documented or published, it has been estimated that the Park may comprise 1070 species of vascular plants (BPP 1995, Bhujju et al. 2007). The pteridophytes (fern and fern alleles) are also not reported from this area.

Endemic Plants

So far, 16 species of endemic flowering plants have been reported from RNP (Shrestha & Joshi, 1996). The endemic species of flowering plants in and around RNP are: *Cirsium flavisquatum* Kitam. (Asteraceae), *Impatiens williamsii* H. Hara (Balsaminaceae), *Berberis hamiltoniana* Ahrendt (Berberida-ceae), *Diplotaxis nepalensis* H. Hara (Brassicaceae), *Stellaria congestiflora* H. Hara (Caryophyllaceae), *Oxytropis arenae-ripariae*

Vass. (Fabaceae), *Meconopsis regia* G. Taylor (Papaveraceae), *Duthiea nepalensis* Bor, *Elymus nepalensis* (Melderis) Melderis (Poaceae), *Primula poluninii* Fletcher (Primulaceae), *Aconitum amplexicaule* Lauener, *Clematis phlebantha* L.H.J. Willams, *Delphinium himalayai* Munz (Ranunculaceae), *Cotoneaster virgatus* Klotz (Rosaceae), *Saxifraga hypostoma* H. Smith (Saxifragaceae), and *Roscoea nepalensis* Cowley (Zingiberaceae).

Forest Products

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)

Guchi Chyau (*Morchella conica*), Jatamasi (*Nardostachys grandiflora*), Satuwa (*Paris polyphylla*), Chiraito (*Swertia chirayita*), Panchaahunle (*Dactylorhiza hatigirea*), Atis (*Aconitum heterophyllum*), Padamchal (*Rheum australe*), and Pakhanbed (*Bergenia ciliata*) are the important medicinal herbs of RNPBZ. The harvested herbs are collected in Nepalgunj and exported to India.

Other NTFPs available in RNP and its BZ area include Sugandhawal (*Valeriana wallichii*), Kankarsigi (*Pistacia chinensis*), Chyau (edible mushrooms), Kutkijara (*Neopicrorhiza scrophulariiflora*), Khoto (resin of *Pinus wallichiana*), and Dhupipat (leaves of *Juniperus* spp.). Yarsa gumba (*Ophiocordyceps sinensis*), one of the most costliest NTFPs, occur in the pastureland or patans of northern part of Mugu district such as Rimar, Thulokokhi, Sano Kokhi, Chhapakhola, Dolphu, and Mugu. However, collection of Yarsagumba from the Park and BZ is not yet reported (DNPWC 2010).

Above 108,500 kg of various types of herbs, including expensive *Morchella* (Gucchi chyau) were exported annually in the early to mid 1990s paying revenue to the government of Nepal from Mugu and Jumla districts (DNPWC 2010). This had added about Rs 2 million for government as revenue. Herbs production is declining because of over harvesting. Local people receive nominal benefit whereas middlemen enjoy handsome money from the marketing of herbs from this area. Exploration of the market and local value addition is important for increasing the income of the people from NTFPs.

Faunal Diversity

Mammals

More than 50 mammal species are recorded so far in and around the RNP, (Annex 5). Some part of the Park is an ideal habitat for the endangered Musk Deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*). Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus selenarctos thibetanus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*), Himalayan Goral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Jackel (*Cansu aureus*), Himalayan Thar (*Hemirjigus jemalhicus*), Yellow-throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*), Wild Dog (*Cuon alpinus*), Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*), Common Langur (*Presbytis entellus*), Rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*) and Common otter (*Lutra lutra*) are other mammals found in and around the Park (DNPWC 2010).

The faunal diversity of the Park is not yet known in details. Absolute database on the invertebrates, including insects, butterflies and moths is not documented yet due to inadequate of researches on those classes.

Birds

So far 272 birds species are recorded in and around the RNP (BCN 2012), including 49 species of water birds; (Annex 7). Rara Lake serves as an important halting station for migratory waterfowls across the Himalayas. Coots (*Fulica atra*) are plentiful in the Lake and several of them even for the whole year. Great-crested Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*), Red-crested Pochard (*Netta rjgina*), Goosander (*Mergus merganser*) and Gulls (*Larus* sp.) visit the Park during winter. Other common birds in the Park are Snow cock (*Terjgallus himalayensis*) Chukor Partridge (*Alectoris chukor*), Impeyan Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Kalij Pheasant (*Lophura leucomelana*) and Blood Pheasant (*Ithiginis cruentus*) (DNPWC 2010).

Fish, Amphibians and Reptiles

There are six species of endemic fishes in Nepal, of which three endemic species of Snow Trout (*Schizothorax macrophthalmus*, *S. nepalensis* and *S. raraensis*) are recorded in the Rara Lake (Ecological study of fish at Rara, 2017); (Annex 6). Similarly, two species of Herpetofauna including



Figure 4: Three snow trout species from Rara Lake. 1. *Schizothorax rarensis*, 2. *Schizothorax nepalensis*, 3. *Schizothorachthys macrophthalmus*

an amphibian Paa (*Paa rarica*) and a reptile Eastern keelback (*Amphiesma platyceps*) have been reported from RNP (BPP 1995).

2.6 Transformation into the Management Plan and (Plan preparation review process)

The Management Plan for RNP and its BZ (2076/77-2080/81) is the outcome of the team effort of the individuals representing various organizations and groups. It has been prepared in participatory approach using the format endorsed by the Ministry. The plan is based on holistic approach and envisages bottom-up planning process. It has been prepared with the active involvement of the its BZ communities, relevant Government agencies, NGOs, technicians, social activists, tourism entrepreneurs, community organizations, and other stakeholders. The management plan preparation team was led by the Chief Conservation Officer of RNP to precede the plan formulation process. The team was responsible for coordinating and organizing consultation meetings for management planning as well as preparation of draft management plan for RNP and its BZ. In the course of plan preparation, the team not only went through numerous literature

reviews, consultations, meeting, workshops, field works and observations but also collocated primary data relevant for the management plan.

Development of Management Plan of the Park is based on:

- The review of present concept and practices of biodiversity conservation and protected area management.
- Collection and analysis of bio-logical and socio-economic information including tourism.

2.6.1 Review of Concepts and Practices

Review draws a lot from the experiences of protected area management in Nepal. Basic structure of the Management Plan of Royal Chitwan National Park (HMG 2002) and Shey Phoksundo National Park (WWF/DNPWC 2004) were followed with suitable modifications. Broadly, the concept of community oriented conservation with focus on biodiversity with provision of ecotourism has been adopted in developing this Plan. For the management of buffer zone ICDP approach (Brown and Wyckoff-Baird, 1992) is built in with the experience gathering by National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) in Annapurna Conservation

Area (ACA), Manasalu Conservation Area (MCA) (KMTNC, 2003) in response to acute poverty in the area. Four major components Biodiversity, Livelihood, Tourism and Institutions have been identified. In each component, together with governing policies and regulation, existing and expected situations were explored to identify gaps. This also takes stock of the latest knowledge gathered at international level for biodiversity conservation and complies with the protected area management framework of IUCN. It also takes notes on biodiversity related international convention of which Nepal is a signatory.

2.6.2 Collection of Information and Analysis

Literature Scanning: Technical and Policy documents (e.g., NPWC Act 2029 BS, Himalayan National Park Regulation 2036 BS, Buffer Zone Management Regulation 2052 BS) pertaining to the four themes were extensively scanned to derive existing information. It also includes broad national development policy documents and legislation on local government.

Data on biological and socio-economic aspects including tourism is primarily based on secondary source of information. The plan has made reference to Rara National Park Management Strategy Framework (DNPWC, 2000). This was useful to draw issues and gaps and select areas for further investigation.

2.6.3 Field Visit and Consultations

A team consisted of three members responsible for preparing Management Plan aided by a Park staff visited RNP and its BZ from June 2017. During this time, villagers most affected by the Park were visited and various concerns of the people, their aspirations and problems were discussed.

Detailed consultations were held with Park staff and security personal. In the district headquarters of Mugu, consultations were done with DCC staff, DFO, ADO, Veterinary Officer, Staffs of Nepal Food Corporations, BZMC members, and NGOs. Various cultural programs held at HQ was also observed.

Interaction meeting of the people of Mugu and Jumla districts living in Kathmandu and Nepaljung as well as with KIRDARC were held. Series of discussions were held with former staff of RNP at different levels. Different agencies at district headquarters were consulted. Extensive discussion were held with the Park staff and the leaders of the adhoc BZMC. An interaction was also held with tourism entrepreneurs involved in Rara.

2.6.4 Analysis

Gathered information was compiled and systematically shared with a multi-disciplinary team of ecologist, socio-economists, tourism expert and field workers and was revised as necessary. SWOT analysis was used to critically refine management issues.

Based on the situation analysis, the management plan was prepared with the main emphasis on issues, policies, strategies and activities, and implementation schedules and budget. The plan has been divided into two parts: Part A, dealing with existing situation and Part B, mentioning about the proposed management. The preparation of the first part of the management plan involved gathering of suggestions and comments from the relevant stakeholders and their subsequent organizations and the draft plan is prepared according to the template provided by DNPWC. On the other hand, buffer zone user committees prepared the second part with the facilitation of the Park staff.

Similarly, a central level sharing workshop was held in July 2017 amongst the officials from the relevant government agencies, conservation partners, donors, professionals, academicians and other stakeholder within the DNPWC premises in Kathmandu. The workshops identified the key gaps in the plan, and provided valuable suggestions to fill up these gaps. The comments and suggestions from these meetings and workshops were incorporated in the draft management plan. The draft plan was then sent to the concerned experts for reviewing. The comments, suggestions and constructive criticisms from the experts were subsequently incorporated in the final plan.

Chapter 3

PAST AND PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

3.1 Conservation History

Rara Lake was one of the most preferred destination to visit/rest for the ex-Royal family of Nepal. Villagers have many stories and some myths about their visits. At that time, Royal families used to come by helicopters and spend few days.

RNP is one of the first himalayan National Parks established in the country under NPWC Act 1973. Established primarily with a view to protect Rara Lake and its catchments, RNP was gazette in 1976 delineating the Park boundary. Preliminary ecological survey was undertaken in 1975. Given the sensitivity of the catchments, residents of two villages (Rara and Chhapru) were relocated in the plains of the Banke and Bardia districts. Army post of 35 personnel was established at 2035 BS which has been expanded with 170 army personnel from 2045. In 1976, first Rara National Park Management Plan 1976-81 was prepared under National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Project supported by FAO/UNDP.

3.2 Protection of the Park

The Park management has done remarkable efforts to protect the wild flora and fauna. After the establishment of the Park, few remarkable

decisions were taken such as reallocation of villages, intensive conservation works and monitoring of Rara Lake, well managed plan by the army in coordination with RNP officials for patrolling and control poaching and illegal activities in the Park. Park management authority has also maintained a very good relation with local communities and has been engaging them in the Park management activities. Various studies and researches were conducted to identify the major management issues, gaps and way forward to achieve conservation goal of the Park.

Although the Park has small area coverage, it takes more than two or three days to reach some of the areas inside the Park. Rugged physiography and lack of transportation facilities are major hindrances for regular monitoring of the Park for its effective management.

Information regarding to management plan:

Name and details of Nepal Army security units of the Park including GPS locations:

Currently, Shreedal Company, with force of 239, is working in the Park since 2074-03-21 to date and is led by Major as a Company Commander. Total security posts including GPS location are:

SN.	Location	X- Coordinate	Y- Coordinate	Elevation (m)
1	National Park Army Barrack, Hutu	604688	3268228	2990
2	Salleri Army post	607414	3265133	2927
3	Talcha Army post	610546	3266441	2909
4	Lamachaur Army post	608607	3268941	2861
5	Bhulbula Army post	609386	3259133	3263
6	Baupani Army post	596700	3265717	2529
7	Gorushina Army post	-	-	-

3.3 Habitat Management

Both terrestrial and aquatic habitat has been placed in equal priority of Park management. Conservation of catchment areas and restriction on external influence on Rara Lake are the prime concerns. Water quality of Rara Lake has been maintained as pristine as before; however, detailed study on fishes and birds of the Lake seemed to be inadequate. Parallel to the aquatic management, equal importance has given to other wetland management. Inadequate studies on wetlands of Rara National Park has been considered as a impediment to make a proper plan to manage aquatic flora and fauna of the Park.

The Park is a home of endangered species like Musk Deer and Red Panda. Those species were reported in a significant number in the past as reported by the old aged people in the local villages. Over grazing of domestic animals has created severe problems for these wild species resulting decrease in their number. The Park has some rangeland like upper and lower Mili Chaur which were expanded by chopping tress but the result was not so much in favor of wild animals since pressure of domestic animals is still high in those areas. The major practices for habitat management was done by removing invasive species, and fire control.

3.4 Anti-Poaching and Intelligence Gathering

The well coordination among army and RNP officials has made to tackle with poaching activities. Along with an army headquarter at Hutu, Mugu; there are five more posts to ease the patrolling activities in Park: Bhulbhule, Salleri, Gorusaina, Talcha and Lamachaur. Currently each post is capacitated with 11 army personnel and well coordinated to work on anti-poaching and intelligence gathering. The use of technology is still traditional as reported by army officers which, according to them, should be enhanced. The trainings and orientations about flora and fauna species, real time patrolling, crime scene security and basic GIS and mapping improve the understanding of technical aspect of Park management to the army personnel.

3.5 Tourism and Interpretation

Rara lake is the most beautiful and interesting site in the Park. Bird lovers enjoy winter with the migratory birds. Varieties of ground flowers form a colorful carpet in summer. Conventional currents do not allow the Lake to freeze in winter. Chuchemara Peak (4097 m) on the southern side of Lake presents a magnificent scene with the gleaming blue water within a basin of well forested hills. Other summits are Ruma Kand (3731 m) and Malika Kand (3444 m) to the north of the Lake. From these peaks one can enjoy the view of the Lake, peaks to the south and beautiful Mugu Karnali River valley to the north.

The number of internal visitors was reported steeply increasing as per the local hotel records but there weren't any official data about the number of domestic visitors while consistency in foreigner tourist number (300 per year). Many mainstream national media's cover on Rara Lake's glory and word of mouth publicity of visitors are playing vital role to increase the visitor's number. The improved access to the Park both by air or land has also motivated visitors to visit the Park.

The park has huge potential to attract tourist. Also lies in the Great Himalaya Trail (GHT), Rara Lake is also the gateway to many tourist destinations including Humla, Dolpa and Khaptad. The magnificent Rara lake is enough to lure the visitor but the park also has other many attractions to attract visitors in RNP. The still intact Khasha culture and traditions including Mugali culture, flagship mammals such as Red Panda and Musk deer, mesmerizing landscape, wilderness trails are the prime tourism attractions in Rara besides Rara Lake. However, the huge potential of tourism has not yet been tapped particularly due to the absence and/or substandard of basic infrastructures including access and accommodation facilities.

3.6 Research and Monitoring

Research is the backbone of the management to know the current status, facts, and basis to make further actions. It works as a baseline as well as eye opener to direct the management in achieving targeted goals.

Research and studies in RNP is very less. The Park gets little application on permission for research work and also support to conduct the researches while the reports are not often submitted to the Park.

In 2017, Park has been conducting the ecological study of fish species at Rara lake and its watershed area. Research findings will be incorporated in report.

3.7 Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC)

Encounter with wild animals or attacks from the wild animals are not a major incident of HWC in Rara areas. Only some incidents of attack by black bear have been recorded. The key problem that the villagers near by the Park are facing damages of agricultural crops by wild animals. In recent years, human-wildlife conflict is becoming one of the major hindering factors for maintaining harmonious relationships between Park and the People. The Park has set and implemented several measures to minimize the conflict. Human casualty, livestock depredation, crop raiding are major causes of conflict.

The Park is adopting the strategy of human-wildlife co-existence and amity rather than conflict. Relief scheme and BZ program is being launched and systematized. In order to assist victims for their damage and provide quick treatment, relief scheme has been

regulated under quick response mechanism. People are getting relief support within 7 days after submitting required documents to Park administration. The budget provided by government to relief as per the relief guideline, 2069 BS. Long-term solutions are required to minimize the level of conflict.

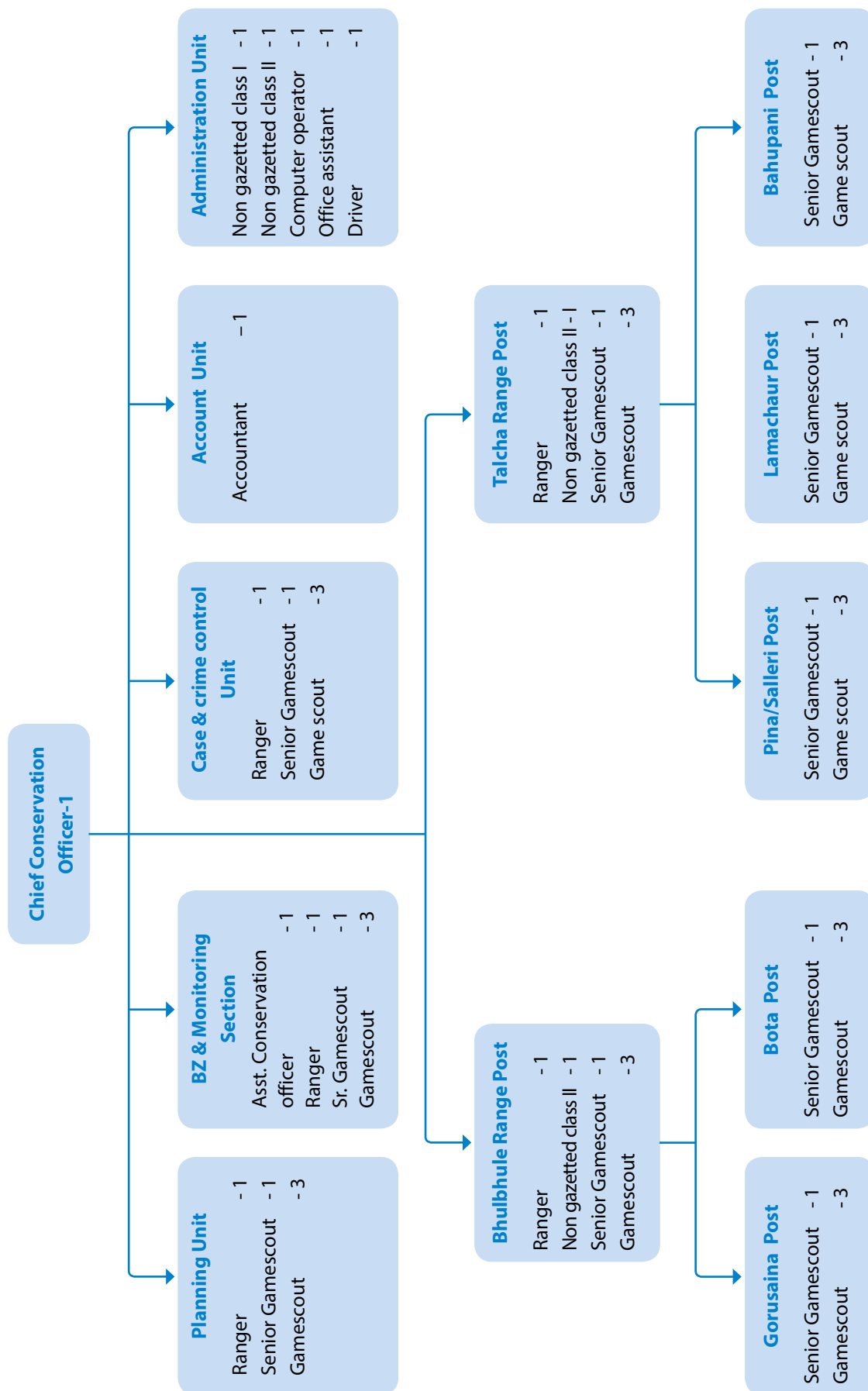
3.8 Administration and Organization

Currently, there is a provision of 55 staffs for the Park management. Graph chart presented below gives the overview of organizational structures of the Park. Chief Conservation Officer, commonly known as Warden, is a gazetted second class officer and works directly under the command of Director General (DG) of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC). The Park has five sections: Planning, BZ and Monitoring, Case and crime control, Account and Administration. The Park consists of two range posts lead by Rangers and five posts under the Senior Game Scouts.

Protection Unit

The Park a Company of 239 Nepal Army personnel deployed at 5 strategic locations (Bhulbhule, Gorusaina, Talcha, Salleri and Lamachaur) for law enforcement. Each location is capacitated with 11 Army personnel. They patrol the Park and and its BZ and prevent poaching and illegal activities.

Organization Structure of RNP



3.9 Achievements of Preceding Management Plan

Management plan plays a guiding role for effective and efficient conservation of biodiversity of the Park and livelihood improvement of buffer zone committees. Hence, objectives of management plan 2010-2014 was to maintain status, water quality and aquatic biodiversity of Lake, habitat management, conflict minimization, capacity of people to protect the Park etc. During the implementation of plan, it is assumed that the beneficial and adverse impact in each activities was determined with mitigation measures.

Environmental Protection Rules (1997) require Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) report approval as prerequisite for the implementation of Management Plan. In this way, activities planned in Rara National Park and Buffer Zone Management Plan (2010-2014) has implemented. Based on the implementation, its learning and its gap evaluation, management plan for 2076/77-2080/81 has been prepared.

During this period several activities was accomplished in Rara National Park and its Buffer Zone. The aquatic fishes study and its ecological study is done and recorded as three main species. Study of deer habitat and its distribution is carried out. Water quality of Rara lake was

maintained with the involvement of Park and people.

Wooden bridge is constructed in Thakur Nath and Milichaur area. Similarly the trail maintenance near Milichaur is also completed. Range post in Bhulbhule and Gorusaina post with kitchen and rest room is also built. View tower in Hulak Ghar and near Chhapru temple is also completed.

Capacity development of staffs and users in RNP is organized frequently. New technology and its procedure techniques like GIS and GPS training to ranger, gamescout etc. is conducted.

The previous management has precisely mentioned key issues and challenges of the Park with solutions identified through consultative approach. Each issue was clearly analyzed and strategies as well as activities were designed to tackle with these issues. The programs seemed linked to the activities.

The key problem was the inadequate resources both in terms of manpower and budget. On average less than 20% budget was released compared to the planned budget in management plan. Allocated budgets were not as per the previous management plan. The headings and amount of budgets were in regular pattern (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of the progress on previous management plan

S.N.	Program heading	Planned budget (NRs)	Released budget (approximate %)	Work completion	Remarks
1	Lake Management	2000000	25	Satisfactory	Low budget
2	Habitat Management	2250000	22.5	Not as expected	Low resources
3	Species conservation	6700000	10	Satisfactory	Due to high staffs motive, difficult due to low budget
4	Conflict minimization	4750000	20	Not as expected	Could not work properly due to insufficient of budget
5	Conservation education	2550000	5	Satisfactory	Worked in coordination with BZ
6	Cultural heritage	1300000	40	Very slow work	Lack of resource
7	Management zones	1400000	0	Haven't worked	Not clear on concept
8	Park administration	1000000	60	Satisfactory	Inadequate resource
9	Physical infrastructure and logistic	300000	25	Slow	Inadequate resource
10	Capacity enhancement	1100000	25	Slow	Inadequate resource
11	Cooperation	1000000	0	Not as expected	Lack of resource
12	Research	10440000	20	Very few	Inadequate source
13	Infrastructure development	9440000	75	Slow	Inadequate resource
14	Tourism	4350000	20	Very slow	Inadequate resource

3.10 Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat (SWOT) Analysis

While formulating the past management and present management practices, efforts have always been made to enhance the strengths and

the opportunities for their synergetic effects, and convert the weaknesses and the threats into strengths and opportunities respectively (Table 2).

Table 2: SWOT Analysis of Rara National Park

Areas	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popularity of Rara Lake as Nepal's largest Lake Unique landscape with blue pine and alpine meadows DCC has taken interest to develop Rara. People are encouraged for BZCF Symbolic species like chir pheasant and musk deer 1024 flora species recovered Repository of valuable NTFPs like Panchaunle, Guchi chyaw etc. Biological connectivity with SPNP and KNP recognized 8 different types of ecosystems Diverse vegetation with high endemism of plants Basic information on ecology including a level of inventory exists Good and excellent watershed conditions BPP has made a range-based inventory exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolute poverty of the people living around the Park Fragmentation of forest to connect with KNP and ShNP Weak patrolling practices Three BZCFs are insufficient to meet the need of the local Lack of research work BPP inventory has not been updated since 1996 Concept of biological corridor is not materialized Habitats in danger due to forest encroachment, over exploitation of MAPs/ NTFPs Sewage discharged to the Lake from hotels, head-quarters and army quarters Poaching threats Some wildlife species are seen as pest No detail inventory on life forms of the Park Haphazard collection of NTFPs and invasion of Pine to grassland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park close to district HQ and the Airport Establishment of ecological corridor that also can facilitate trekking route Park HQ can be shifted Sustainable harvesting of NTFPs, Inventory facilitates the process of registration of the use of species under CBD Equitable and sustainable management of NTFPs Facilitating formation of new CFs even outside BZ. More CFs can be created Work further with people for Park protection, biodiversity, registration, Possibility to use people for Park protection Making a participatory bio-diversity monitoring system with locals Inventory of plant and wild life species facilitate biodiversity registration under CBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likelihood of demoting the Park from IUCN Category II Emphasis and identity may shift to Development Activities of outside poachers may increase at initial stage Invasion of alien plant species for growing wood Pressure on forest for firewood for sale High demand of biomass Uncontrolled collection of NTFPs Forest fire due to illegal activities Pollution may increase in and around the Lake Misuse of information by researchers, visitors or prospectors

Areas	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct conflict with people as they do not live inside the Park People can make use of some Park resources Park can benefit from their Cultural, and Traditional Knowledge Can provide infrastructure for Park related activities in the village People obeying the rules and regulations Climate suitable for high value crops Reasonably good forest for firewood outside the Park and BZ boundary Periodic development plan of district provide socio-economic information cultural, and Traditional Knowledge Can provided infrastructure for Park related activities in the village Reasonably good forest for firewood outside the Park and proposed BZ boundary Periodic development plan of district provide socio-economic information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty stricken area, Mugu the poorest district in the country and Jumla occupies 7th Position in overall development People deprived of basic infrastructure such as roads, communication, hospitals Food insecurity Climate not suitable for intensive food crops cultivation Woman's and Dalits condition is worse Poverty leading to outmigration bringing health and other problems Existing policy is protection oriented Less benefits to local community, so conservation is poor A large number of communities are deprived of forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of ecological corridor with ShNP and KNP that also can facilitate trekking route Integrating conservation with personnel at all levels are oriented to protection people's livelihoods Sustainable harvesting of NTFPs Equitable and sustainable nature based community enterprises if market developed Work further with people on Park protection , biodiversity, registration Mechanism can be drawn for people to assert their rights over resources Possibility to mobilize people for Park protection High movement of Tourist may chances to establish homestay Developing concept of Koseli Ghar for marketing the local product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High dependency of people for resource on the Park No readily viable off-farm opportunities High dependency on Park resource and crop and animal depredation make Park-people relationship sour Unemployment and low income level

Areas	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing basic infrastructure : HQ, guard posts, security posts BZ declared Institutional set up in BZ established Politicians and general Mugu People see Rara with positive prospect and feel ownership Planning Framework exists for developing new plan HNPR gives broader framework for resources use by local people for their livelihoods No major problem with people as they do not live inside the Park Civil administrative system of 1 senior with 4 game scouts and a ranger exists. There are 27 staff Army protection unit to deal severe cases of wildlife crime and illegal trade Six posts with building are distributed in the Park Research on plants and animal species and socio economic situation can help to understand the ecosystem and bring in high level researcher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legacy of conservative mgt exists- people around the Park area not happy. No popular unique species in the Park Inadequate plan and the framework as they are salient on BZ Poor Incentive (TA-DA), field gear equipment etc) in the given terrain Staffs do not always reflect on management needs No linkage to academic institute for long-term research and follow up No Park specific studies No applied research for Management In adequate infrastrucutre for conducting metting and other activities Gap in capacity development and motivation training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversifying funding sources Combining cutting edge experience on participatory protected area Management Location in mid west is conducive to solicit funding for the livelihood improvements Devising Framework for Involvement of local people and government (DCC, Rural Municipality) at the time of formulation of new management plan including BZ Transforming patrolling approach to social protection Opportunity to work with DFO possibility of linkage with IOF, TU, KU, international universities NGOs and INGOs Preparations of detail inventory checklists of life forms present in and around the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation for managing the Park under NGOs may create problem of coordination May add financial burden Letting people use NTFPs inside the Park IUCN status of the Park may go down due to the community pressure on Park resource local researchers may be overshadowed by outsiders May increase work load. May increase cost. May increase bid-piracy

Areas	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rara Lake • Wilderness • Scenic landscape with meadows • Chhayanath Himal peaks • Large caves • Talcha airport near to D/PHQ • Wild animals such as Red Panda, Musk Deer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access: not reliable road networks, flights resulting in hassle and high cost • Few Infrastructure and Communication • Inadequate Publicity/ Information • Inadequate food, accommodation and tourism facilities • RNP alone not a viable destination for Trekking Tourism • Rara Package not adequately Marketed • No Tourism Strategy to promote other opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking trekking route with Park corridor to Shey-Phoksundo, Khaptad NP • Packaging with other touristically established Park such as Bardia NP • Positioning Rara to a different segment of market • Establishment of information center • Developpe different packages for Karnali province via kathmandu, Lumbini, Nepalgunj, Surkhet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security situation in the region • In country air-expenses reduces competitiveness • Not reliable road networks • Gap between knowledge and experiences

3.11 Policy Review

Nepal's conservation policies and legislative measures to protect wildlife are progressive as evidenced by a continuous evolution. Conservation priorities in the past were focused at single species and their habitat protection. The concept of nature conservation in isolation has gradually changed into people centered and ecosystem management. The current conservation priorities are inclined towards active participation of local people in the conservation of biodiversity and the protected area system at a landscape level.

It is seen in the review that, in most cases, these legislations complement to each other in respect to management, utilization and ownership of natural resources, particularly forests. However, there are some observations on the gaps, overlaps and contradictions in the legislations.

From the perspective of RNP, the following three conclusions have been drawn in respect to the Act and Regulations:

- The existing buffer zone regulation need to be reviewed from the mountain perspectives to reflect the socio-economic situation of the communities.
- Separate regulations have to be formulated for RNP to address their unique characteristics of the Park, such as preservation of Lake and biodiversity and utilization of NTFPs by the people.

Policies

The management policy of RNP is guided by Himalayan National Park Regulations (HNPR) 2036 under NPWC Act 2029 (1973). Buffer zone activities are guided by Buffer Zone Management Regulation 2052. Buffer Zone Management Guideline 2056. At present, the management policies of the Park are (DNPWC, 2000):

- Proper zonation of Park for effective management and protection
- Implementing holistic approach of ecosystem and habitat management
- Manage and conserve species and their populations in addition to ecosystem and habitat management
- Promote conservation of cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) through public awareness and participation
- Strengthen institutional capacities of local communities, local NGOs and participate them in Park management
- Promote eco-tourism to increase the income of local people so that they can improve their standard of living
- Give priority to subsistence needs of the people and provide access to the Park resources for this purpose.
- Follow a participatory approach in the management of Park by involving local and concerned people in the whole process of planning.



Part B

The Proposed Management



Chapter 4

VISION, GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Vision Statement

Conserve and maintain ecological integrity of RNP landscape with enhancing livelihood of the local people through wise-use of natural resources on a self-sustained basis.

4.2 Management Goals

To conserve and retain the biological and cultural values, and scenic beauty of the Park's landscape for the benefit of the present and future generations primarily as sources of glory and inspiration, recreation, education and enhancing livelihoods of the local people.

4.3 Management Objectives

The main objective is how to conserve biodiversity of the Park, promote ecotourism and regulate it where necessary to maintain delicate balance between conservation and tourism and also support the livelihoods of the local community through effective management of natural and cultural heritage.

Similarly, the operational objectives have been formulated to meet the goal of the management plan, biodiversity conservation, community livelihood enhancement, tourism promotion and institutional strengthening. The specific objectives are:

- To maintain Rara Lake in its pristine state,
- To conserve biodiversity of RNP and its BZ with the special focus on habitat management of endangered species,
- To increase community participation in conservation of Rara Lake and biodiversity of the Park,

- To enhance livelihood of local communities through increasing sustainable ecotourism opportunities,
- To achieve balance between biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihood through buffer zone management, and
- To strengthen institutional capacity through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration.

4.4 Major Challenges in Achieving Objectives

There are several challenges in achieving future desired condition of the Park. Some of the challenges to address the prevailing problems that may hinder to attain the above-mentioned objectives are as follows:

To maintain Rara Lake in its pristine state:

- Massive illegal domestic grazing inside the Park and buffer zone,
- Accessing rugged terrain of the Park,
- Some areas of the Park are prone to landslides,
- Sewage disposal to Lake and litters from visitors,
- Lack of research and baseline data on water quality, aquatic biodiversity, aquatic habitat management,
- Non-existence of integrated Rara Lake management plan,
- Increasing number of visitors but inefficient accommodation facilities,
- Sharp rainfall variation,
- Increasing sedimentation in the Rara Lake,
- Illegal fishing,
- Very limited budget,

- Inadequate knowledge of local community on conservation and management of natural resources, and
- Inadequate manpower to conduct regular monitoring.

To conserve biodiversity of RNP and its BZ with the special focus on habitat management of endangered species:

- Insufficient study on status of biodiversity of the Park,
- Lack of baseline information or Database,
- Insufficient researches on endangered species of the Park,
- No monitoring practices developed or conducted till today,
- Limited grazing lands,
- Presence of invasive species in rangelands,
- High pressure of livestock on rangelands,
- Remoteness and difficult terrains,
- Inadequate of budget on species conservation activities, and
- Inadequate number of trained human resources.

To increase community participation in conservation of Rara Lake and biodiversity of the Park,

- Poverty,
- Remoteness,
- Outflow migration,
- Illiteracy and Inadequate awareness,
- Inadequate budget on social activities to attract them for conservation,
- Insufficient budget and staff for instant delivery of relief support to wildlife damage,
- Lack of alternative livelihood opportunities, and
- Higher dependency on forests for grazing and other natural resources.

To enhance livelihood of local communities through increasing sustainable ecotourism opportunities:

- Tourism activities have not been adequately explored at village level,

- Communities are unaware about the prospect of tourism,
- Poor sanitation in hotels/homestay at the villages,
- Lack of capacity of villagers to develop tourism sectors,
- Absence of supportive organizer and conservation partners working in wildlife conservation and livelihood enhancement,
- Lack of cultural heritage database and their exploration,
- Inadequate program and museums to promote and display local tradition and cultural heritages, art and crafts,
- No particular staff assigned by Park on creating livelihood opportunities of local communities,
- Lack of integrated tourism management/ promotion plans and activities, and
- Lack of tourism infrastructures, particularly hotel and lodge.

To strengthen institutional capacity through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration:

- Inadequate collaboration with universities and research institutions,
- Lack of plan for continuation and updating research as well as initiation of new research,
- Lack of research prioritization of the Park,
- Inadequate implication of research on management,
- Limited budget for ecological monitoring and research,
- Lack of management-oriented research and adaptive management,
- No specific policy for Human Resource Development (HRD) of the Park,
- Lack of infrastructure for conducting meeting, workshop and training,
- Lack of plan and adequate fund for training and exposure visit, and
- Insufficient incentives, rewards, amenities and welfare for staff motivation.

Chapter 5

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

5.1 Boundaries (Legal, Administrative, Ecological)

5.1.1 Legal

Rara National Park and its buffer zone were declared according to the provision made in the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029 BS (1973). The boundary of Rara National Park (4/24/2034) and buffer zone (6/9/2063) is well defined and duly notified with the publication in Nepal Gazette. The area of Park is well demarcated on ground with natural features such as rivers, ridges and other land use. The land in periphery comprises the buffer zone and there is no ambiguity and dispute on boundaries of national Park and buffer zone at present.

5.1.2 Administrative

The core and buffer zone of the Park falls under two districts of Nepal; Mugu and Jumla. The Park falls under Karnali Province and holds three Rural municipalities and one Municipality.

5.1.3 Ecological

RNP is the country's smallest national Park covering an area of 106 km² of Mugu and Jumla districts. The Park ranges in elevation from 2,800 m (9,200 ft) to 4,097 m (13,438 ft) at Chuchemara Peak on the southern side of the Rara Lake. On the northern side, the peaks of Ruma Kand and Malika Kand frame the alpine freshwater Lake, which is the largest Lake in Nepal with a surface of 10.8 km² and the maximum depth of 167 m. surrounded by magnificent conifers forest. It is oval shaped with an east west axis, a length of 5 km and width of 3 km draining into the Mugu-Karnali river via Nijar Khola.

5.2. Zonation

RNP does not have an effective land use zoning system in place. The lack of policies, study and zoning system for biodiversity conservation and development of tourism infrastructure in the Park is creating difficulty to zonation. In order to harmonize the conflicting objectives and maximize the efforts to protect, maintain and enhance the wildlife habitat as well as the management of visitors in the RNP in effective way, the following zones are proposed:

5.2.1 Management Facility Zone

This is the zone inside the Park occupied by the infrastructures developed for office and accommodation for the Park staff and army personnel. It comprises the area occupied by security and the Park posts (Army and National Park) established and operated in the Park.

5.2.2 Utility Zone

This is an area of the Park allocated for limited recreational activities for the visitors along with nature interpretation services for conservation awareness. There is very limited tourism infrastructures developed inside Park like Machan. The main objective of managing this zone is to regulate tourism in the core area to minimize the disturbance to the wildlife species and their habitats and to enhance visitors' satisfaction through providing wilderness experience.

5.2.3 Core Zone

The area of National Park except the area allocated for the management facilities, tourism routes and public right for way, falls under

the Core Zone. The key objective of this zone is to encourage research and science-based management interventions.

5.2.4 Buffer Zone

This is the area outside of the core area which includes all the settlements and private lands, where environment-friendly development activities will be carried out to reduce dependency of people on forest resources of the core area and improve livelihood of local people living in the area through economic benefit sharing earned by the Park as per provision of the NPWC Act, 2029.

5.3 Theme plans

Ten key issues are identified which must be addressed to achieve the vision and goal of the RNP.

1. **Rara Lake Conservation and the Ramsar Site management plan:** Rara Lake is facing the problem of overgrazing around the Lake, litter disposal and pollution by the visitors, sewage from current infrastructures very close to the Lake, climate change, forest fire and habitat degradation in its catchment areas.

Illegal fishing by the villagers adds the threat on habitat and population of fishes in Lake. Current study (2017) on fishes of Rara Lake is expected to explore status, population, threats and upcoming management strategies.

The wetlands included in a Ramsar list according to Ramsar Convention are known as Ramsar sites. Ramsar sites are the wetlands designed by the contracting parties for inclusion in the list of international importance because they meet one or more of the Ramsar criteria. Over 240 important wetlands exist in Nepal (IUNC Nepal 1998), ten wetlands with a surface area 34455 hectare of Nepal are enlisted in Ramsar sites (RCS 2016). Among them Rara Lake (15.83 km²) was added to the list on September 23, 2007.

Being a governmental body, the Park is responsible for the conservation of biodiversity and management of protected area including Rara Lake from its establishment. To conserve Lake from emerging problems, Park should prepare site management plan of Rara Lake to facilitate the implementation of the Convention on Wetlands through participatory approach involving relevant stakeholders and sustain its resources for the benefit of the local community on a long term basis.

2. **Encroachment:** Some settlements inside the BZ adjoining with park were found at the Bhulbhule and Bau Pani. Moreover farming activities inside the Park were identified at Rajkot and Bhattapani (Rawalkot) areas. The Park management is working to identify boundary, current status and ways to solve the issue.
3. **Illegal Mining:** Buffer zone were reported constantly stone mining for construction purposes. The increase in infrastructures and development works is accelerating demands of wood and stone which has seen direct impact on BZ and Park.
4. **Grazing:** The Park and BZ has very limited share of grazing lands. Study on areas, carrying capacity and quality of grazing lands is totally missing which leads to lack of baseline data for its sustainable management.
5. **Poaching:** RNP is a home of endangered wildlife like Musk Deer, Red Panda, and Himalayan Black Bear. Strong network of poachers has not been found here but the seizure of parts of these species shows evidences of poaching inside the Park and BZ.
6. **Human Wildlife Conflict:** Trespassers, herders and the forest products collectors are found injured by the wild animals. However, the rate of it has not seemed alarming to be a key reason of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC). The key conflict

is due to loss of agricultural crops by wild animals.

7. Illegal and Unmanaged NTFP Harvesting:

Heavy depletion of the availability of Guchchi mushroom can be an example of illegal and unmanaged harvesting of NTFPs inside the Park or BZ. Study on status of NTFPs has not been conducted yet creating confusion on availability and threats on NTFPs.

8. Poverty: Mugu and Jumla districts are ranked among the lowest developed districts of Nepal. Remoteness, lack of fertile lands, few livelihood opportunities, and high illiteracy rate are the key reasons of the poverty. The state of poverty has increased more dependency on environmental resources creating more challenge in controlling on illegal forest products harvesting from Park and BZ.

9. Outmigration: Due to the lack of job opportunities, outmigration especially of youth towards other cities of Nepal, India and other countries is high. Absence of youth and adult in villages affects the agricultural production and other social development works ultimately linked to the park protection.

10. Unmanaged Tourism: In spite of having a huge potential, flow of foreign tourists are very limited in the Park. Domestic visitors are also youths who can manage their trip themselves. An organized body and well documented tourism management plan is lacking.

This and following chapters deal on management strategies and actions especially focusing on above mentioned Park issues.

5.3.1 Protection and Conservation

Status

RNP has witnessed several challenges in its history in Rara Lake protection. The local villagers are witnessing the reduction of water level in Rara Lake as well as the heavy decrease in availability of fishes even all the activities

are strictly restricted. Deforestations near the settlements are reported frequently. Stone mining is also creating problem since almost all the villagers are dependent on stone mine of buffer zone. Uncontrolled grazing has also been causing threat on biodiversity and erosion.

Moreover, continuous demand of Park land to establish hotel or other tourism activities increasing threat on Lake protection. Sewage management of headquarters of Park and army, and nearby two hotels is already becoming a big challenge which will be significantly increased after establishing new hotels near the Lake.

Issues

- Inadequate infrastructures for Park management at key locations including accommodation and drinking water facility,
- Illegal smuggling of timber from the Park,
- Communication in all the parts of the Park is difficult,
- Patrolling is not possible through foot trail in rainy and snowing period and
- Conservation activities are hindrance due to lack of electricity.

Strategies

- Infrastructure development for mobility and patrolling,
- Patrolling through foot trail and horse ride to minimize illegal activities,
- Explore and use innovative and advance technology to monitor sensitive areas and to study land use changes,
- Establish information collection and purchase mechanisms with local informants, and
- Coordinate, collaborate and cooperate with Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) to control illegal trade.

Activities

In order to ensure Rara Lake protection, regular monitoring and cleaning the Lake is essential. The activities that encourage community to engage on mainstream of Lake protection

should be in priority. The following strategies and activities have been suggested to enhance the effective conservation of RNP:

- Maintain proper sewage management from existing buildings,
- Enforce strict rules for proper sewage and litter disposal of the existing two hotels,
- Regulate weekly sanitation program of the Lake and proper disposal of debris,
- Maintain regular patrolling around the Lake,
- Establish and maintain garbage boxes and pit in proper distances all around the Lake,
- Strictly restrict domestic grazing,
- Conduct research on water quality, fishes and aquatic habitat,
- Extension of electric transmission line from Lamachaur to Park HQ to Murma village.,
- Improve old wooden bridge and construct new,
- Repaired and maintain existing Machan,
- Support Nepal Telecom to carry out survey to make effective communication using CDMA phone and others means of communication,
- Construct and upgrade facilities such as drinking water, solar power, electricity for lighting and charging batteries of communicatin and mobile phone at posts and security posts,
- Implement real time SMART patrolling with changing the time and route on random basis,
- Demarcate the boundary of RNP and settlement area,
- Procure metal detector to identify iron set leg traps probably used by poachers to trap wildlife,
- Piloting of drone to take pictures of sensitive areas,
- Procure few night vision binoculars,
- Continue regular Lake conservation awareness programs, and
- Prohibit establishment of new hotels in the catchment areas of Lake.

SMART Patrolling:

Combating Wildlife Crime (Anti-Poaching and Illegal Trade Control) of wildlife species mainly Red panda, Musk deer and Himalayan Black Bear in the Park and buffer zone. SMART patrolling is proposed in well coordination and support from South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network, National Tiger Conservation Committee, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau at center and district, and Community based Anti-Poaching Units.

5.3.2 Habitat Management

Rangeland management

Rangelands contain a wide diversity of grasses and other plant species on which a number of endangered wildlife species depend. The Park has limited number of range/pasture lands which has been overexploited by the heavy grazing by the domestic animals. Number of domestic and abandoned animals' pressure on limited areas of rangelands is creating serious threat on endangered animals. Rangelands at high elevation areas are considered to be overgrazed but very little is known about the ecology and sustainability of the existing practices (ICIMOD 2000).

Sustainable management of the rangelands ecosystems has direct implications for conservation of biological diversity and for the livelihoods of the local communities in the RNP and its BZ.

Rangelands comprise grasslands, scrublands, and pasture. The estimated rangeland in the Park and its BZ is 12.32% spreading over the conifer forests. These rangelands are important for wildlife forage, NTFPs/MAPs, tourism, carbon storage and also have cultural significance for local communities. Much of the upper elevation landscapes between 2500 and 3500 m are dominated by shrubs and grass cover. These landscapes are used primarily for livestock grazing, collecting fodder, wild foods, medicinal and aromatic plants. Despite rangeland's

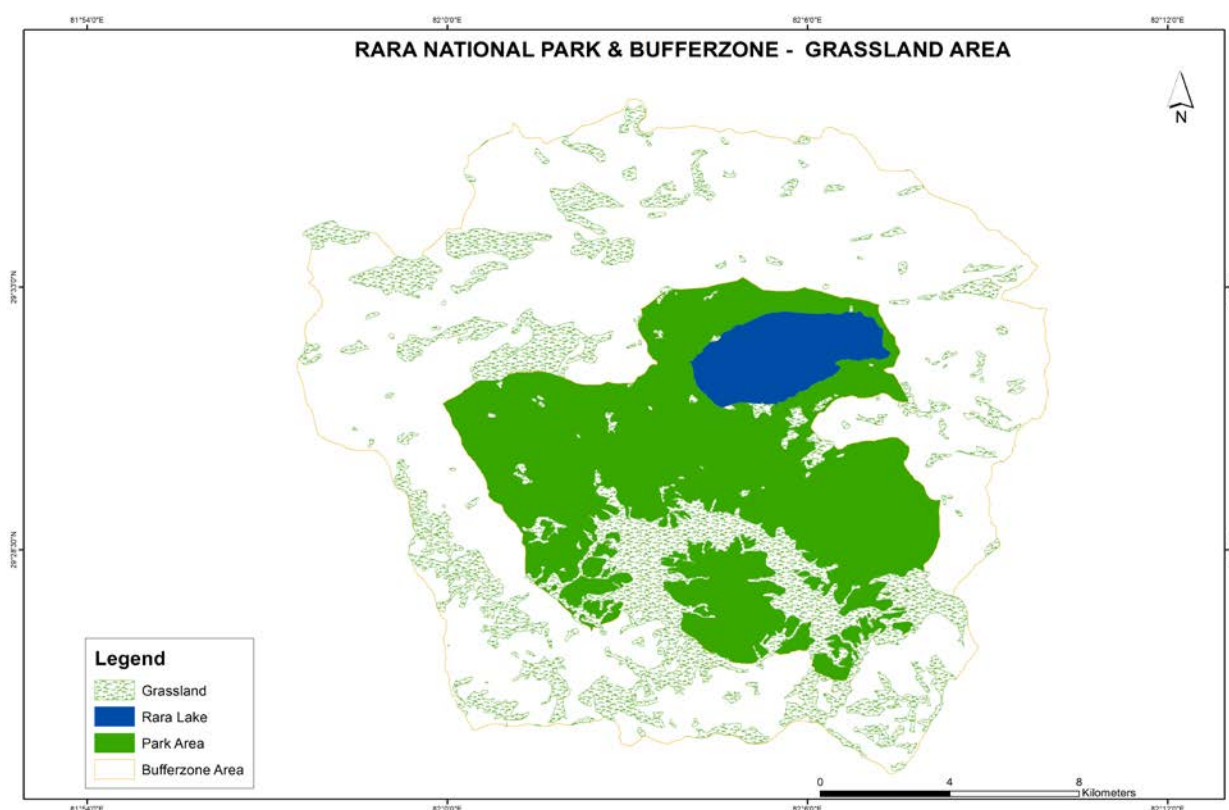


Figure 5: Rangeland Map of RNP

understood significance, there is inadequate information on their present management status. It is reported that rangelands have come under increased pressure in the recent years, those threats have mostly to do with human interventions and haphazard grazing.

The settlement of grazing rights in the Himalayan Parks often leads to conflicts and controversies but it is not possible to achieve a complete ban on livestock grazing in Himalayan protected areas (ICIMOD, 2000).

Issues

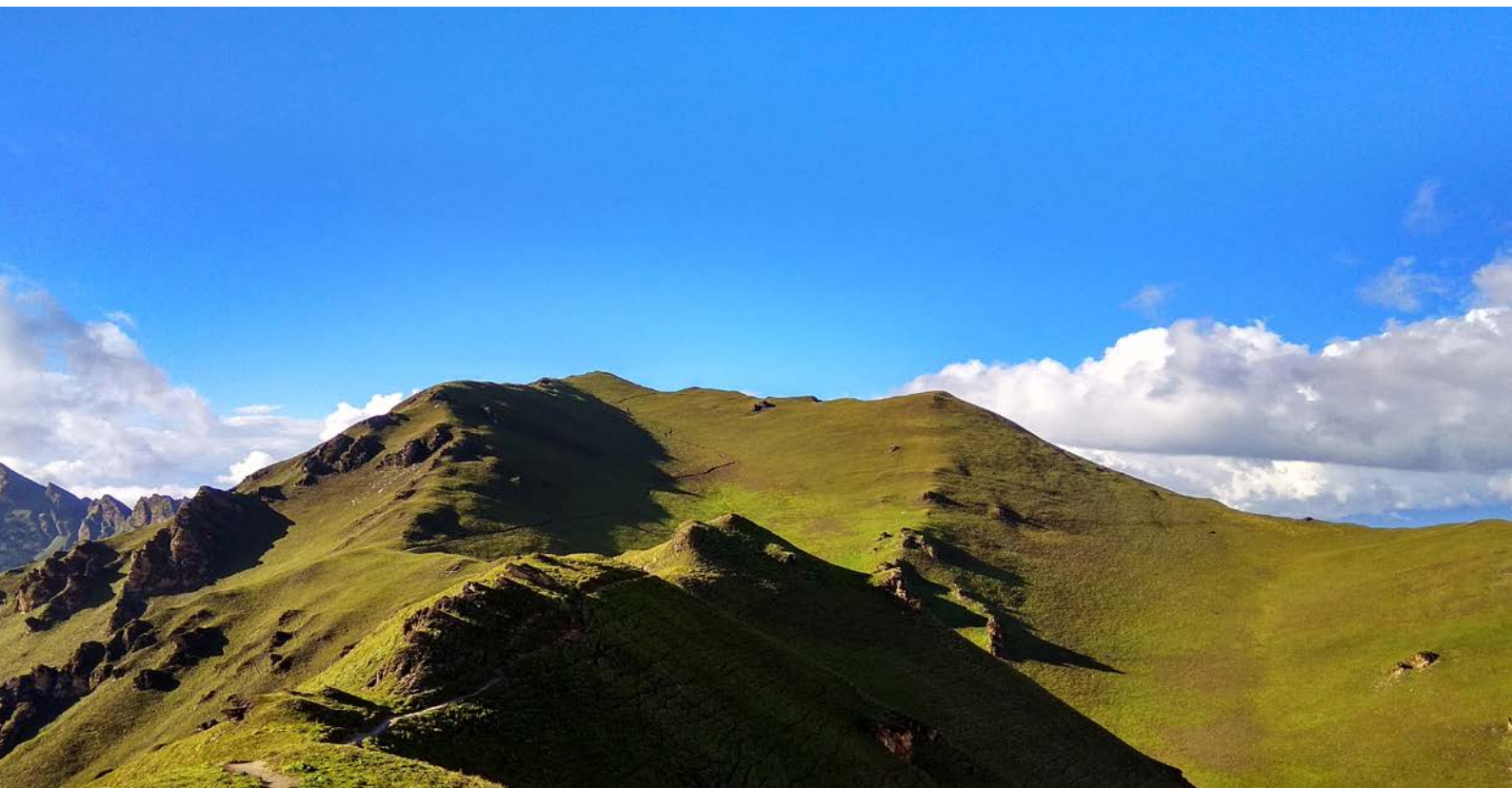
- Unmanaged livestock grazing leads to wildlife-livestock competition,
- Inadequate research related to high elevation rangelands,
- Inadequate information regarding extent, status and management of rangelands,
- Invasive and alien species, and
- Pastureland fires.

Strategies

- Demarcate the grazing and non-grazing areas to regulate the livestock grazing in the Park,
- Survey, classification and mapping of grass lands based on the use and potential for herbivores,
- Mapping encroachment zone from invasive and woody perennial species,
- Cut and /or controlled burn to remove dry, coarse and unpalatable grasses and allow to produce new flush which are highly palatable and nutritious,
- Encourage people participation for management of pastures, and
- Explore for a long-term approach based carrying capacity of the pasture.

Activities

- Inventory and monitoring rangelands and species,



- Control invasion of pasture/rangeland by pines,
- Revise and update the ecosystem type in the park and BZ,
- Prepare and implement habitat management action plan (e.g. rangeland, forest and wetland)
- Conduct assessment of alien and invasive species in the park,
- Remove and control main problematic invasive species, tree species and
- Manage grassland by cutting and/or controlled burning in the next five years.

5.3.3 Wetland Management

Status

Conservation of high mountain wetlands has become an increasingly significant global issue in recent years, especially given that these wetlands function as water towers for the world. They are important resting site and habitat for a significant number of migratory and some resident water birds. The high altitude flora and fauna are

important for global biological diversity because there are very few other places where life exists at such unique high altitudes. In Nepal, very limited studies and research have been carried out with due focus on high mountain wetlands. There is paucity of information, therefore, making it difficult to get a clear idea on their status especially with regards to the threats and their management.

Issues

- Inadequate information: research and database,
- Lack of the integrated wetland management plan,
- Poor coordination: no formal established coordination mechanism,
- Poor institutional mechanism: formal and informal,
- Impact of climate change in high altitude wetland,
- Pollution in high altitude wetlands,
- Overgrazing and unsustainable harvesting of resources including NTFPs in catchment, and

- Garbage and sewage left by visitors because of unregulated tourism.

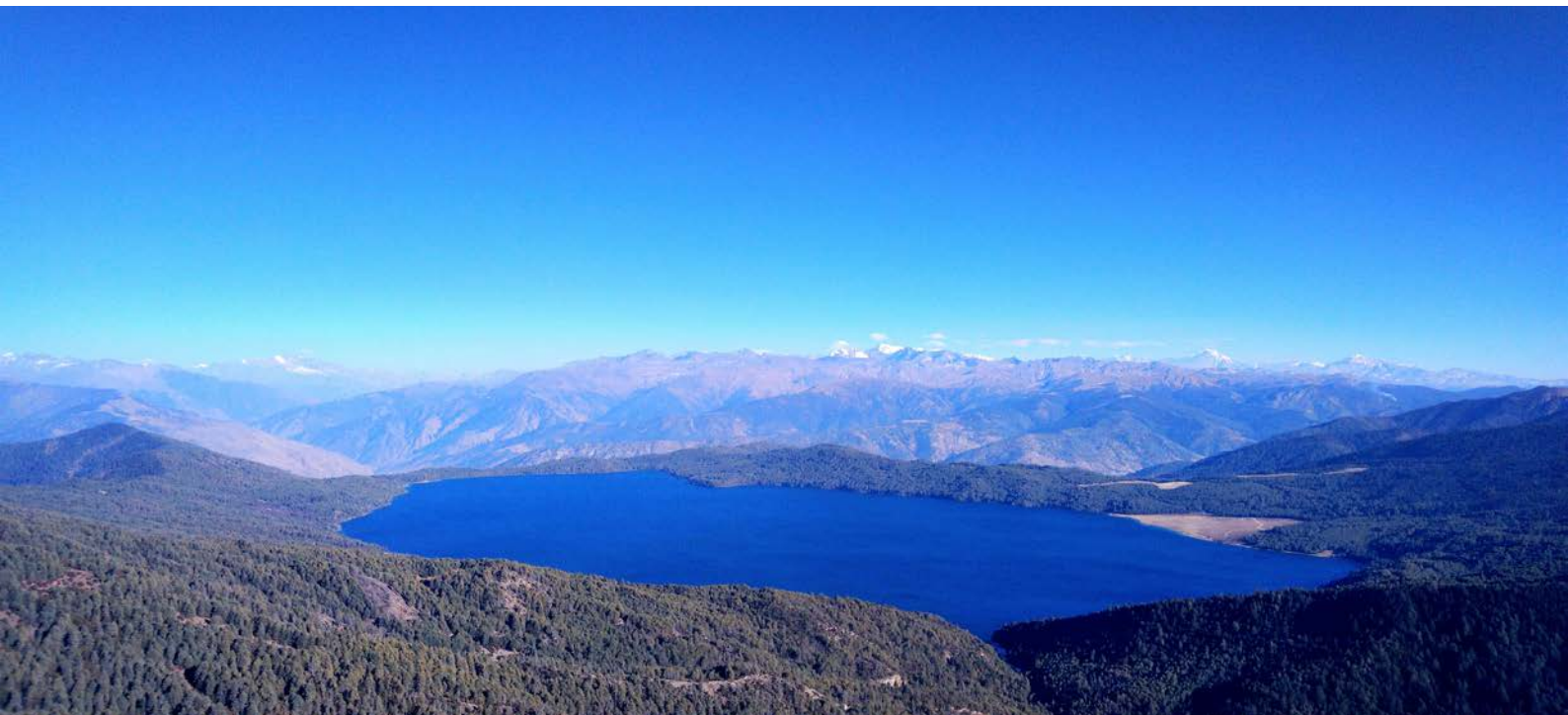
Strategies

- Develop and implement of a unified national wetland legislation,
- Research on wetland resources to make scientific data available and field use, participatory research would be more beneficial at the outset,
- Updating and improvement of the existing wetlands directory and database,
- Maintain ecological integrity of wetlands thereby checking the effluents discharged,
- Restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands and their functions,
- Enhance knowledge and capacity on wetland management including functions and values,
- Involve local communities, including wetland dependent and their institutions in management of wetlands in BZ
- Collaborate with institution and conservation partners for research and documentation,
- Strengthen stakeholders' capacity in wetland management and

- Promote appropriate measures for mitigating climate change impact.

Activities

- Undertake assessment of wetland management intervention,
- Update wetland inventory including XY coordinate,
- Monitor wetlands on regular basis to discourage activities that could alter land use pattern or degrade wetlands,
- Undertake activities to enhance, maintain and restore wetlands including its functions and its diversity,
- Construct additional water holes at water deficient areas and maintenance of water holes,
- Assess water quality in regular intervals,
- Identify environmental friendly technologies for utilization of wetland products and services in BZ,
- Identify use of indigenous knowledge, skills and practices on wise use of wetland resources in BZ,
- Strengthen communication, collaboration and coordination for management of trans-boundary wetlands and migratory species,



- Produce information, communication and education materials to raise conservation awareness among local community and stakeholders in wise use of wetlands,
- Conduct research, monitoring and documentation for facilitating water and land use planning and management,
- Conduct economic valuation of Rara Lake or wetland functions and services provided by it,
- Conduct feasibility study to implement PES in Rara Lake,
- Conduct alternative income generation related training to reduce the dependency of local people on wetlands in BZ, and
- Implement activities prescribed in the site management plan of Rara Lake (Ramsar Site).

5.3.4 Fire Management

Status

Forest fire is another threat to Park biodiversity as the Park is popular for pine forests in and around the Park areas. Pines are fire prone species so that forest fire occasionally occurs and creates severe impacts in the forests. Local buffer zone user committees are closely working with Park authority to control the forest fire. The trend shows that fire incidents have been increased mostly in the hot summer seasons. The main objective of fire management in RNP is to prevent wildfire to avoid the adverse effects of fire on wildlife and its habitat.

Issues

- Summer grass, fallen leaves and branches in dry season become so igneous that fire spreads very quickly especially during windy season,
- When the forest is on fire, the wildlife panics and cannot flee out quickly for survival,
- Increasing fire sizes and severity may lead to increased loss of critical forest habitats resulting a long-term impact to the existing natural resources and communities,
- There is lack of fire-fighting strategy and inadequate fire-fighting equipment at field level to combat fire incidents,

- There is no systematic data collection regarding the occurrence of fire incidents to analyze the trend for the correction of future course of action, and
- The fire lines are not wide enough to mitigate and minimize surface fire.

Strategies

The following strategies are prescribed in this plan:

- Make a fire management plan,
- Identify fire prone areas by using fire hazard mapping based on satellite imagery analysis or using the web-based fire mapper and manage accordingly for fire prevention,
- Develop a network of the fire line,
- Clear fire line and forest roads well before the fire season,
- Develop capacity of Park staffs, Security personnel, Community Forest User Group (CFUG) members and BZ communities to control fire in the Park and its BZ,
- Conduct training to Park staff and local people regarding firefighting techniques, and
- Awareness raising on fire prevention and forest fire control.

Activities

- Early collection of burning materials on the basis of burning regime and creation of firebreaks annually,
- Restrict to carry lighting materials inside the park,
- Construct new fireline and fireline maintenance
- Provide fire-fighting equipment to Park and BZCFUGs,
- Mobilized fire-fighting team with equipment in order to stop spreading of fire in grasslands,
- Construct & maintenance waterhole in the fire prone area,
- Actively participate local communities in fire control,
- Form Quick Response Team (QRT) at BZUC level,

- Conduct fire control training to park, army personnel and QRT team members,
- Establish forest fire early warning systems,
- Strengthen coordination among the concerning agencies,
- Establish fire occurrence reporting databases, and
- Create fire prevention education and awareness activities.

5.3.5 Wildlife Health Management

Status

Frequent interaction between wild animal and domestic livestock is obvious either directly or sharing the same rangelands or waterholes as there are villages in and around the Park. Wild animals may come in contact with the livestock while straying out of the core area. Since there is the risk of transferring disease from livestock to wild animals and vice versa, health monitoring and surveillance for wild animal diseases should be done regularly. Besides, regular and timely

immunization of domestic livestock around the Park against the major diseases is needed to prevent disease outbreak.

Issues

- There is frequent death of injured wildlife due to lack of medical services in the absence of well-equipped wildlife health centre and orphanage care facility.
- The grazing of livestock inside the Park can transfer foot and mouth disease to the wildlife, and
- The wildlife health management has been given less priority in the planning and budget allocation as it is sought as emergency medical services.

Strategies

Since medical treatment of free ranging animal requires lots of investments and is not possible in many cases, it would be wise to give emphasis on preventive measures. The strategies to be followed for wildlife health management in the Park are:

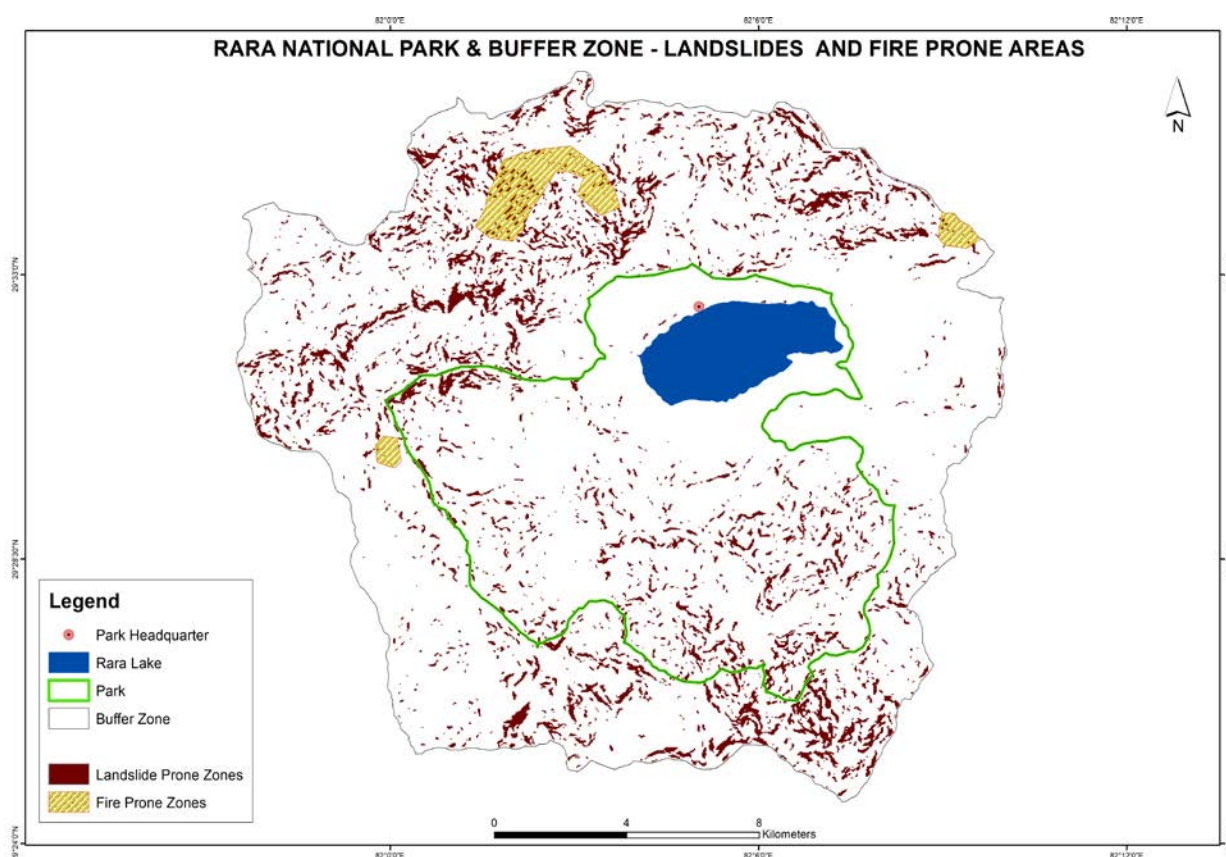


Figure 6: Landslide and fire prone areas

- Immunize livestock against endemic diseases within the enclave settlements and in buffer zone,
- Coordinate with District Livestock Service Office (DLSO) and seek their support whenever required,
- Support to establish a community based veterinary center with materials required in medical emergencies,
- Build the capacity of frontline staff to recognize, record and report disease or poor health condition of wild animals or plants, and
- Report and document mortality of the wild animals immediately after it comes to notice of any staff as part of disease surveillance strategy.

Activities

- Establish wildlife orphanage and rescue centre for emergency treatment,
- Treat injured animal upon arrival at orphanage and rescue centre,
- Coordinate LOS and conservation partner to provide vaccine to livestock against potential diseases that can be transferred to wildlife,
- Support to established a community based veterinary center with materials required in medical emergencies,
- Coordinate with Veterinary Offices, Central Zoo and seek their support whenever required,
- Build the capacity of frontline staff to recognize, record and report disease of poor health condition of animals or plants, and
- Report and document mortality of wild animal immediately after it comes to notice of any staff as part of disease surveillance strategy.

5.3.6 Encroachment Management

Status

Two villages near the current headquarters of Parks were reallocated to the southern part to facilitate Lake protection activities. The key motive was to protect natural state of Rara

Lake and surrounding biodiversity from human influence. However, influences from the nearby settlements keep emerging by encroaching the Park and buffer zone.

The areas reported with encroachments are:

- Bhulbhule (Settlement)
- Baupani, Chhote, Pahadipani (Settlement)
- Rajakot, Kholakharka (Farming)
- Bhattapani, Rawalkot, Dhateli, (Farming)
- Jhadnaula, bandhkhola, aaskhada, chuga, salleri (Settlement & Farming)

Issues

- Encroachment fragments the habitat and acts as bottleneck in biological corridor,
- Encroachers disturbs the habitat with illegal tree felling, fishing and grass cutting,
- Encroachment can be involved in poaching directly of support poachers by providing information about Park patrols and stay with them in their house,
- Encroachers increase in areas as they grow in their numbers taking more land for agriculture and house and
- Encroachers facilitate development of infrastructure and affects the landscape.
- The illegal or informal settlers increases encroachment areas as increased their numbers for agriculture land expansion, and
- Development of infrastructure in encroached area fragments the habitat.

Strategies

- Discourage encroachment of Park and BZ forest by immediate response in evacuation and restore evacuated areas,
- Boundary survey of all encroachment areas,
- Make a formal committee to protect from further encroachments.
- Collaborate with DAO, Nepal Army, BZ communities, Political Parties, Local Bodies, Local Police, Local NGOs, conservation partners to evacuate encroachment as per current government policy and to control encroachment in more coordinated and effective manner

- Allow to take private belongings of encroachers if they agree to evacuate,
- Remove settlements or farming from those sites, and
- Use information and communication strategy to aware the local people about consequences of encroachment.

Activities

- Assess of encroached area at regular intervals,
- Prepare and implement evacuation plan,
- Update encroachment as per encroachment control and management plan 2068,
- Coordinate with Local Government Authorities to resolve the encroachment problem,
- Form committee to address the issues of illegal settlers,
- Relocate the illegal settlers if they are willing to move outside of the Park by providing skill based training and other livelihood options,
- Support to improve the livelihood of landless people who have encroached the Park area for various resources and evacuate them in win-win situation,
- Evacuate and restore the encroachments in corridors,
- Provide compensation for the registered land,
- Conduct regular patrolling to control the further encroachment,
- Create awareness among the people,
- Form committee to address the issues of illegal settlers in unregistered land and
- Take the issue to Ministry of Forests and Environment for solution if the encroachment problem is not resolved.

5.3.7 Anti-poaching and Intelligence Gathering

Context and Issues

The park has a network of informants for intelligence gathering. Apart from building effective intelligence network to monitor and

prevent illegal activities, the park protection authority arrested persons, raids and seizes illegal forest products and wildlife products. So, action should be regularly made to strengthen anti-poaching and intelligence gathering.

Strategies

- Co-ordinate with Nepal Army stationed at the park and, other relevant law enforcement agencies, BZ institution, WCCB, and APO network in controlling illegal activities, and
- Institutionalize the CBAPUs and mobilize conservation-clubs/eco clubs.

Activities

- Strengthen Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) and extend coordination with adjoining division forest offices,
- Strengthen APU and intelligence network,
- Strengthen coordinate and develop effective information sharing mechanism with the Nepal army and other related law enforcement agencies,
- Strengthen and enhance Real Time Patrolling to cover all security posts throughout the park,
- Initiate long-term surveillance of sensitive area and suspected persons,
- Institutionalize Community based Anti-poaching unit (CBAPU),
- Build capacity of informants to ensure their approach of intelligence gathering is not invasive,
- Regulate information purchasing mechanism,
- Disseminate information of legal punishment for involvement in poaching and illegal wildlife trade, and
- Encourage and mobilize conservation-clubs, students, teacher's network forum and local clubs to fight against poaching and illegal activities.



Chapter 6

RESEARCH, MONITORING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

6.1 Research Priorities

Research is essential for every PA as it helps to develop database and supports in decision making process. In order to ensure effective management, there should be sufficient information on bio-physical, ecological and socio-cultural aspects. In addition, it allows scientific management of PA and also serves as a tool to solve problems. Thus, research and monitoring should be oriented towards fulfilling the management needs.

Rara Lake has received less attentions from national and international researchers. However, most of the research results are in scattered form and results of many research works are not even known to Park manager. There is very limited infrastructure for research in the Park as there are no permanent research stations in the Park. In order to ensure that the research results are applied to the conservation and management of the national Park and buffer zone, there is a need to coordinate the works of the different national and international researchers. The formation of a separate research unit to lead and coordinate the research activities is essential to synthesize the research results and makes them applicable in Park management. In addition, scientific management of data is crucial for Park planning and implementation purpose.

Rara Lake, aquatic habitat, endangered species, habitat management are the key priorities of the Park. However, any formal documentation or study to justify is still to be prepared. Still with the long history, a baseline survey of endangered

species is lacking. The Park has now started to conduct researches with the help of expert consultancies which is a good start but does not seemed sufficient.

More specifically, a list of priority areas for research in the Park and BZ at present could be as follows:

- Lake conservation, water quality, aquatic habitat,
- Payment of ecosystem services,
- Watershed conservation and management,
- Impact of forest fire on watershed, water holding capacity and biodiversity,
- Status and distribution of insects,
- Pollution in Lake and other water sources,
- Human wildlife conflict,
- Eco-tourism development in Park and BZ,
- Study of Carrying capacity of Carnivores,
- Status of endemic flora and fauna,
- Vegetation dynamic and its impact on wildlife habitat,
- Behavioral and habitat ecology of protected wildlife species,
- Population dynamics, habitat use and resource partitioning amongst sympatric wildlife species,
- Genetic study of key wildlife species such as Musk Deer, Red Panda, Snow Trout and Black Bear,
- Movement and ranging behavior of key species with special focus on its dietary requirement and impact of tourism activities,

- Impact of buffer zone program on conservation and sustainable livelihoods of local communities,
- Climate change indicators and impact on biodiversity conservation along with adaptation strategies,
- Climate change impacts on biodiversity of RNP such as tree line shifting -baseline study,
- Ecological impact of tourism with special reference to wildlife health, behavior and reproductive success as a basis for regulating tourism in core area,
- Economic and ecological benefits of RNP,
- Least studied species and its habitat like small mammals (mouse, rat, shrew, bat, etc), Herpetofauna (toad, lizard, snake etc), butterfly, insects, fish, endemic plants, threatened species of flora and fauna,
- Pattern and trend of birds migration, migratory birds both general and species-wise,
- Status of NTFPs in RNP and its role in supporting the livelihood of off-route families in BZ, and
- Status of energy use in Park and BZ.

Research Projects

In addition to the ongoing monitoring and research activities of the parks, RNP management can collaborate with scientific and research institutions like Institute of Forestry and other national and international universities for research projects based on its priority areas. Interested organizations and individuals may undertake their research works in RNP and BZ by taking permission from designated authority. For conducting research in RNP and BZ, Nepalese citizens should receive permission from DNPWC. But for foreigners, the permission is provided by MoFE. In order to strengthen research programme, the following actions are recommended:

- Establish research plots inside park, and
- Institutionalize Research Unit in RNP to coordinate research activities and develop research and management linkages.

6.2 Monitoring

Monitoring wildlife and its habitat on regular basis is very important for the effective management of any protected area. The result from periodic monitoring gives the idea on the trend of wildlife population and change in habitat condition over time. As monitoring provides information on ecological changes based on vital sign, it is beneficial for PA managers especially in early warning and early control. Thus, monitoring is a tool for rationalization of management decisions for protected area as it helps

- To assess the effectiveness of Park management,
- To enhance the understanding on ecological processes and functions,
- To track the change in habitat over time and compare the condition between similar habitats based on ecological baseline, and
- To find areas where further research is needed and prioritize the research needs.

Keeping these facts in mind, the following key areas and framework for monitoring related to wildlife and its habitat in the Park and BZ are proposed.

6.2.1 Wildlife Monitoring

Musk deer monitoring

- Regular monitoring of musk deer in RNP based on direct sightings and indirect signs,
- Total census of musk deer in every five years.

Red Panda monitoring

- Red panda monitoring in the Park and BZ,
- Total census of red panda in five years interval.

Himalayan black bear monitoring

- Himalayan black bear monitoring in the Park and BZ.

Bird Survey

- Survey of migratory and other water birds,
- Monitoring of globally significant and nationally protected birds.

6.2.2 Habitat Monitoring

For vegetation monitoring in the Park, there is a need to establish permanent monitoring plots. The vegetation of different categories will be measured and recorded in the plots of different size before and after winter season. The change in rangeland vegetation will be recorded in the plots. Various attributes of rangelands, including species present, height, stage, alien species, woody vegetation, grazing intensity, unpalatable species and sign of wildlife species will be recorded.

6.2.3 Weather Monitoring

There is a meteorological station in the Park at Hutu managed by Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM). This station covers the meteorological details of Rara Lake and the National Park.

6.2.4 Fire Monitoring

Spatial and temporal pattern of fire incidence, fire and fuel dynamics will be monitored and mapped by using field based techniques such as GPS and web based fire mapping software programs as required.

6.2.5 Tourism Impact Monitoring

Visitors in sensitive areas could have multiple impacts on natural environment. Thus, ecological impact of tourism in the Park, especially to the Rara Lake, should be monitored regularly. Since there is no comprehensive framework to monitor such impacts, site-specific framework will be developed and the changes will be monitored. For socio-economic impact of tourism, format will be developed by incorporating all the aspects of tourism linkages in livelihood of local communities and survey will be conducted annually to document the changes in day to day life from tourism.

6.3 Capacity Building

Protected area management involves complex issues to be addressed for the sustainability of the biodiversity conservation endeavors.

Thus, Park staff should have a range of skills on technical as well as managerial aspects of the PA management. However, there are very limited experienced staff in the Park especially in field techniques, many things are to be learned and shared through various trainings. Needs based training definitely increases the efficiency of staff working in the Park. The need of training differs according to the position and roles given to the staff. Thus, training needs assessment should be conducted before planning for training program. There is a need of both horizontal and vertical participant trainings. The horizontal type of training involves the participants of equal rank whereas vertical type of training involves participants of different ranks from chief warden to game scouts and from company commander to soldiers. Vertical type of training is important to understand field staff of different tiers and share experiences and build mutual trust and relations. Some of the capacity building activities that are considered important to Park staff are as follows:

6.3.1 Vertical Participant

- Annual sharing meeting and team building workshops,
- Appreciative Project Planning and Action (APPA),
- Training for community based anti-poaching operation, and
- Orientation training on legal issues.

6.3.2 For Frontline Staff

- Wildlife management/handling techniques,
- Basic training on field equipment like GPS, Compass etc.,
- Training on SMART patrolling and anti-poaching operation,
- Field surveying techniques, including plant inventory and wildlife census,
- Orientation training on social mobilization and participatory planning,
- Basic training on vegetation quantification for recording data in monitoring plots,
- Wildlife health condition assessment, and
- Fire fighting techniques.

6.3.3 For Rangers

- Software applicable for wildlife management, including GIS, Distance, SPSS,
- Certificate course in wildlife management and program planning,
- Wildlife forensic,
- Refreshment training,
- Training of Trainers (general and specialized),
- Training on SMART patrolling, crime scene and anti-poaching operation, and
- Community development, conservation awareness and human rights.
- Visitor information and interpretation, visitor management and impact monitoring.
- Legal training

6.3.4 For Chief Conservation Officer and Assistant Conservation Officers

- Personnel management and legal procedure,
- Training on GIS and remote sensing and program planning,
- Diploma course in wildlife management and data analysis
- Training on conflict management,
- Refreshment training,
- Tourism, wetland and watershed management,
- Community mobilization, Buffer zone management and community forestry,
- Training on appreciative enquiry, and
- Monitoring and evaluation.

6.3.5 For Army Officials

- Basic introduction of forest, environment, biodiversity and its management,
- Introduction of wildlife of RNP and their habits,
- Crime scene security,
- Anti-poaching operation,
- Flora and fauna identification and monitoring training,

- Basic GIS and mapping, and
- Real time patrolling.

6.3.6 For BZ Committees

- Basic training on buffer zone management practices and guidelines.
- Basic training on biodiversity conservation and climate changes impact on biodiversity.
- Training on program planning, program implementation and public auditing,
- Trainings on governance issues and management,
- Training on participatory and integrated conservation approach,
- Leadership development,
- Community mobilization, and
- Training on dimensions of economic prosperity, employment generation and IG.

6.3.7 Digital Content Management

- All data from research should be well documented, stored and retrieved,
- Sharing the information as per need (for public and within organization) maintain the secrecy of information as needed, and
- Official website of RNP will be utilized extensively to share information timely.

6.3.8 Virtual Library Management

- Publish document related to RNP and its buffer zone,
- Manage and regularly update RNP website, public interaction via internet,
- Unpublished reports and update which are sharable,
- Manage research and students reports, thesis and dissertation,
- Use of software, and
- update and share each and every sharable information as soon as possible.

Chapter 7

SPECIES CONSERVATION SPECIAL PROGRAMME

Species 1: Musk Deer Conservation

Status and Significance

The Himalayan Musk Deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*) is a cervid distributed from the eastern to the western Himalayas of Nepal and it is key species for Rara NP. The species is listed as endangered in appendix I of IUCN Red data, and protected in Nepal under the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029 BS (1973). Musk deer occurs over middle to the higher mountain regions, which cover 12 PAs of Nepal.

Issues

The major threats to long term survival of the musk deer in the Park and BZ are

- Status of Musk Deer has not been studied,
- Habitat degradation and threats to its survival,
- Competition with livestock as they share the Park space for grazing,
- Poaching, and
- The existing regulations do not adequately cover the conservation issues of Musk Deer.

Strategies

- Coordinate with Forest Authority of local body as wildlife often uses forest under their jurisdiction as biological corridor,
- Introduce advanced technology in monitoring and communication for effective conservation,



- Initiate developing linkages with research institutions,
- Collaborate with global conservation institution to introduce advance technology, build capacity of technical staffs and pool the resources,
- Use geo-information science (RS and GIS) in the management,
- Continue involve BZ communities in participatory biodiversity conservation
- Disseminate research findings through seminar and workshop,
- Reduce poverty of Park dependent poor people by appropriate livelihood intervention and link them with tourism based enterprises,
- Adopt effective and appropriate communication strategy to raise the conservation awareness especially to poor hh who are living in the periphery of Park,
- Institutionalize various institutions formed for the biodiversity conservation of the Park, and
- Continue real time SMART patrolling for Musk deer conservation.
- Conduct regular wildlife crime control training/s, and
- Communicate and coordinate between different government institutions and ministries in order to increase awareness about RNP.

Species 2: Red Panda Conservation

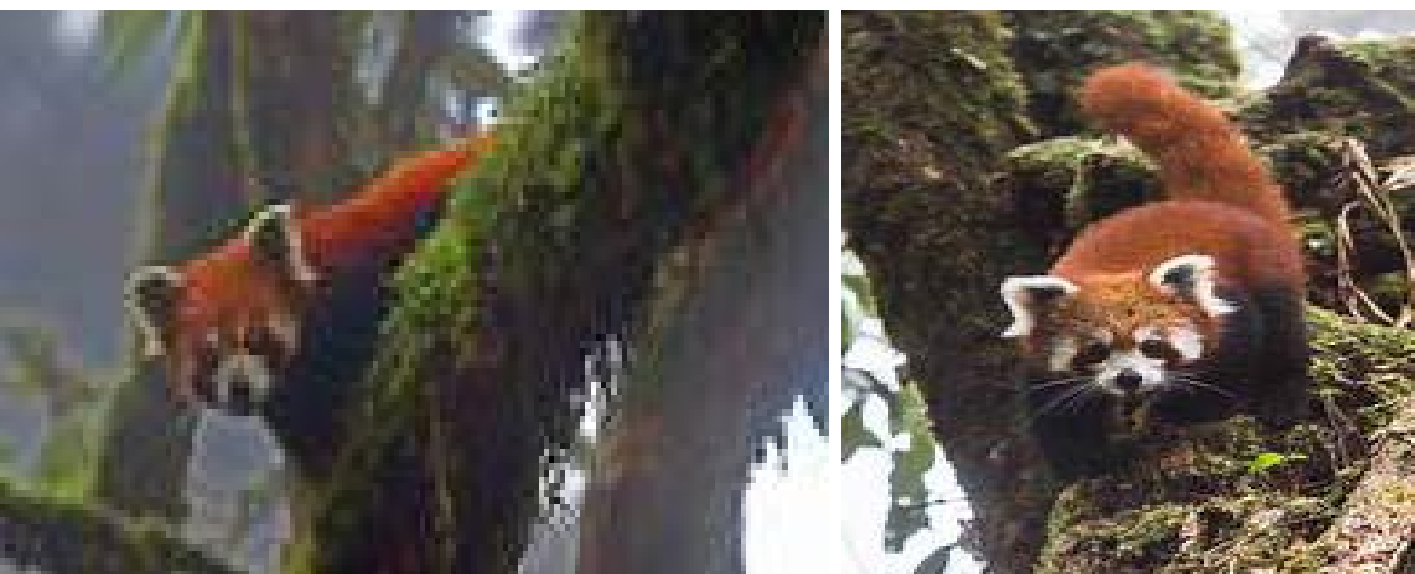
Status

Nepal is home to approximately 1.9% of the total global population of the red panda, which is estimated on the basis of habitat suitability index model. Red panda is patchily distributed within altitudinal range between 2,500 m and 4,000 m from east to west in temperate and sub-alpine zones. Based on anecdotal evidence, study reports, sightings and signs, the presence of the Red Panda has been confirmed in eight mountain Protected Areas of Nepal, covering approximately 38% of the total potential red panda habitat in the country. Langtang National Park alone shares 24.33% of Nepal's total red panda population. The ecology of Red Panda is less known due to its elusive behavior and restricted distribution in inaccessible, remote areas (LNP, 2010).

Long-term initiatives are needed for the conservation of Red Panda. The Government of Nepal (GoN) has listed it as a protected animal. The population of Red Panda faces threats largely due to livestock grazing, forest fire, poaching and other human induced activities such as collection of fuel-wood, timber, mushrooms, and other non-timber forest products (NTFPs) by local herders, hotel operators, pilgrims. Moreover, these human induced activities are leading to the degradation of Red Panda habitats.

Issues

- ### Activities
- Conduct study to assess the carrying capacity of Musk Deer at RNP
 - Conduct Musk Deer census as of every five years
 - Continue study and monitoring of Musk Deer and its habitat,
 - Initiate environmental monitoring of critical habitats such as grasslands,
 - Establish database at headquarter as well as in the sectors
 - Initiate process for institutionalizing anti-poaching units and reward system
 - Equip anti-poaching units with all necessary field gears and equipment
 - Use sniffer dogs to investigate poaching or post hunting
 - Procure tools and equipment required to run Rapid Response Team,
 - Status of Red Panda in the Park and BZ has not been studied,
 - Ecology and behavior of red panda in the Park and BZ is not documented,
 - Human pressure to Red Panda and its habitat, and
 - Lack of special program on Red Panda conservation.



Strategies

- Ensure protect in Red Panda bearing and sensitive areas,
- Initiate a long-term plan of Red Panda inventory and database involving UCs and UGs in collaboration with other partners,
- Promote habitat outside Pas and corridors and initiate management activities in order to secure movement and maintain viable population,
- Enhance capacity, development facility and generate funding,
- Improve habitat for accommodating the increasing Red Panda and prey population,
- Train member of UCs and UGs to inventory and keep database of Red Panda, and
- Secure adequate biological connectivity for free movement of Red Panda.

Activities

- Update scientific information on Red Panda ecology and conservation,
- Sensitive area monitoring (use of technology),
- Conduct regular wildlife crime control trainings,

- Manage rescued/problematic Red Panda,
- Quick response team with well-equipped tool and facilities,
- Manage the natural habitat of the Red Panda with due priority, and
- Launch effective conservation and awareness programmes at the local level

Species 3: Endemic Fish Conservation

Rara Lake Aquatic Habitat

Fish habitat of Rara Lake is moderately productive for fish and aquatic life. This spectacular Lake has only one outflow opening at Khatyad khola. The aquatic ecosystem of Lake supports snow trout, stone loaches and torrent catfishes. The water surface of Rara Lake ranges from 11- 18°C (during May).

Species Abundance

From the Rara Lake, seven species of fishes were recorded. Following are the species recorded and their abundance:

The Lake water is clean fresh water ecosystem. Three endemic species of Snow trouts, *Schizothorax rarensis*, *S. macrophthalmus* and *S. nepalensis* exist in the Lake (Shrestha 2017).

Table 3: Species abundance of different fish in Rara Lake

S.N.	Scientific Name	Local Name	No. of Fish Caught	Percentage Abundance (%)
1.	<i>Schizothorax rarensis</i> (Tarashima)	Kalo Rara Asla	46	38.33
2.	<i>Schizothorax nepalensis</i> (Tarashima)	Nepali Asla	29	24.17
3.	<i>Schizothorachthys macrophthalmus</i> (Tarashima)	Tilke Asla	19	15.83
4.	<i>Naziritor chelynoidea</i> (McClelland)	Karange	17	14.17
5.	<i>Pseudecheneis serracula</i> (Ng and Edds)	Dhami Machha	4	3.33
6.	<i>Schistura rupicola</i> (McClelland)	Gindula	2	1.67
7.	<i>Garra annandalei</i> (Hora)	Buduna	3	2.5
Total			120	100

Source: Shrestha 2017

Rara Black Snow Trout *Schizothorax rarensis* (Tarashima)

Snow trout is an important species of the area and is commonly known as Rara Asla by virtue of blackish colour. It is omnivorous in its feeding habit and grows up to 55-70 cm in length and weigh up to 1-2 kg. Its body is brown black often shot with black spot. It has a fine patch along lateral line. Spawning period varies from May to August. Usually migrate to creeks such as Milli Khola or Milli Kulo joining Lake Rara. They select the spawning den having the loose gravel and sand beds. The food of fish usually includes mud, green algae, and aquatic insects. The species becomes sexually mature in once in a year and has long extended period which peak spawning in June and September. This snow trout are sampled in large number in Millichaur area of Rara by using hook line, gillnet and cast net.

Nepal Snow Trout *Schizothorax nepalensis* (Tarashima)

This snow Trout is known as Nepali Asla. Its body is trout like but more cylindrical. This Snow trouts feed on aquatic algae, mud, and insect. They feed mainly in early morning and evening. The species generally becomes sexually mature in June and July. This fish spawns in the gravel beds until September. This snow trout was captured in large numbers near Chapru Mahadev grove near Saina khola (Okhar bot). The gill net and drift net are found to be very effective for catching at night.

Large-eyed Snow Trout *Schizothorachthys macrophthalmus* (Tarashima)

This point nosed trout is locally known as Tilke Asla due to its body covered with shiny scales. It is omnivorous in feeding habit, this species is reported to grow up to 2025 cm in length and weigh up to 300 gm at its full maturity. Its body is elongated and the snout pointed. General body is covered over by minute silvery scales and abdomen with lighter brown scales. The fish reaches sexual maturity in the second year when they are 18 to 22 cm in length. Spawning season varies from April to July. Spawning fish migrate to boulder-strewn tributaries and establish spawning den in the loose gravel beds and riffle areas. The diet of the fish usually includes mud, algae, fish larvae, insects, aquatic invertebrates and eggs of other fishes.

Issue

- Status of endemic fish in Rara Lake and adjacent river has not been studied,
- Pollution of the Lake by sedimentation from adjacent hills, by discharge of domestic sewage and wallow of livestock,
- Eastern boundary of the Lake is said to be prone to bursting,
- The existing regulations do not adequately cover the conservation issues of fishes,
- Illegal fishing, and
- Siltation in the river mainly due to decomposed leaf litters and soil erosion.

Strategies

- Initiate a long-term plan of endemic fish inventory and database,
- Restore and rehabilitate of Lake and their function,
- Enhance knowledge and capacity on Lake management including functions and values, and
- Collaborate academic/conservation institutions to enhance knowledge and information on endanger fish conservation.

Activities

- Focus awareness campaign to hit the problem area and targeted communities,
- Undertake river patrolling on random basis to control illegal fishing and monitor endemic fish,
- Structural work to stabilize banks of the Lake especially in the north-east side,
- Conduct water quality monitoring of Lake at regular interval, and
- Research on Lake water management and impact of pollution, disease water levels and flow.





Chapter 8

TOURISM AND INTERPRETATION

8.1 Background

Rara Lake, the largest natural lake of Nepal, is the prime tourism attraction for visitors in Rara National Park, though it is also endowed with the equally beautiful natural landscape, rich biodiversity and cultural heritages. Significant natural attractions in Rara NP include Rara Lake, Khatyad River, mesmerizing natural landscape with colorful grasslands, green lush forest of Deodar, Bhojpatra, Salla and Dhupi, and beautiful peaks including Chuchemara Peak (4097m) in the south and Ruma Kand (3731m) and Malika Kand (3444m) in the north. Murma Top in the north and Malika Top in the south are considered to be the best place for observing the scenic landscape of Rara Lake, and other beautiful mountain ranges including Changkheli Himal, Chhayanath and Koikee Himal range lies out side of the RNP. Flagship wild mammals include Musk Deer, Red Panda, Himalayan Black Bear and three species of endemic fish. Rara NP is also a hot-spot for many important herbal plants, wild mushroom and other wild foods.

Rara NP is equally rich in cultural and religious heritages as it posses very rich culture and traditions related to Khasha, Hindu and Buddhist regilions. The Mugali people and Mugali culture are the center focus of the cultural tourism in Rara NP. Significant temples and shrines located within the park and buffer zone include replica of Chhayanath temple, Chapru Mahadev, Rara Mahadev, Dopheshwar Mahadev, Thakurnath Mahadev, Laguda Mahadev, and Khesma Malika temple (Khatyad). Moreover, there are several caves in the hills surrounding the Rara lake. The tipical dance Deuda is a popular dance of this area and performed in every festival and events. A deep tap in the relocated village of Rara used

by the locals before their resettlement into Tarai is believed to be the ancient and unique. People of this area speak a different dialect, Khasha, which is considered to be the source of present Nepali language. Wood carving is one of the famous architectures of this area as most of the wooden houses are decorated with the beautifully carved windows, doors and other items. Women have their unique costum with different models of ornament. Mugali Apple, Chinno, Kaguno, Phapar, Latte, Soyabean are the famous organic products of Buffer Zone area in Rara NP.

Likewise, there are several cultural and religious sites of tourist interest in the surrounding areas of Rara NP, including Chhayanath temple, Tharpa temple, Choti temple or Mugu temple and Miyi temple. One of the snowy mountains (Chhayanath Himal) is situated in the east of the lake which is considered to be very auspicious and equally revered both by Hindu and Buddhist followers. Chhayanath is also considered to be the final abode of Sati Devi, whose dead body was carried to different places by her consort Lord Shiva for showing deep affection and love. Tihar Gomba (Monastery) and Taake Namgyal Monastery (in Mugum Karmarong RM) are some of the rich Buddhist heritage sites in the district.

Not only the Rara Lake, but the routes approached to Rara Lake are also equally attractive for the visitors due to its natural, cultural and historical significance. Currently Rara Lake can be reached via four major routes such as from Jumla/Khlanga via Pina ridge/Danfe lak, from Nagma via Sinja Valley and Malika Bota, from Khaptad and Bajura via Khatyad River and from Humla and Dolpa via Gumgadi (district headquarters).

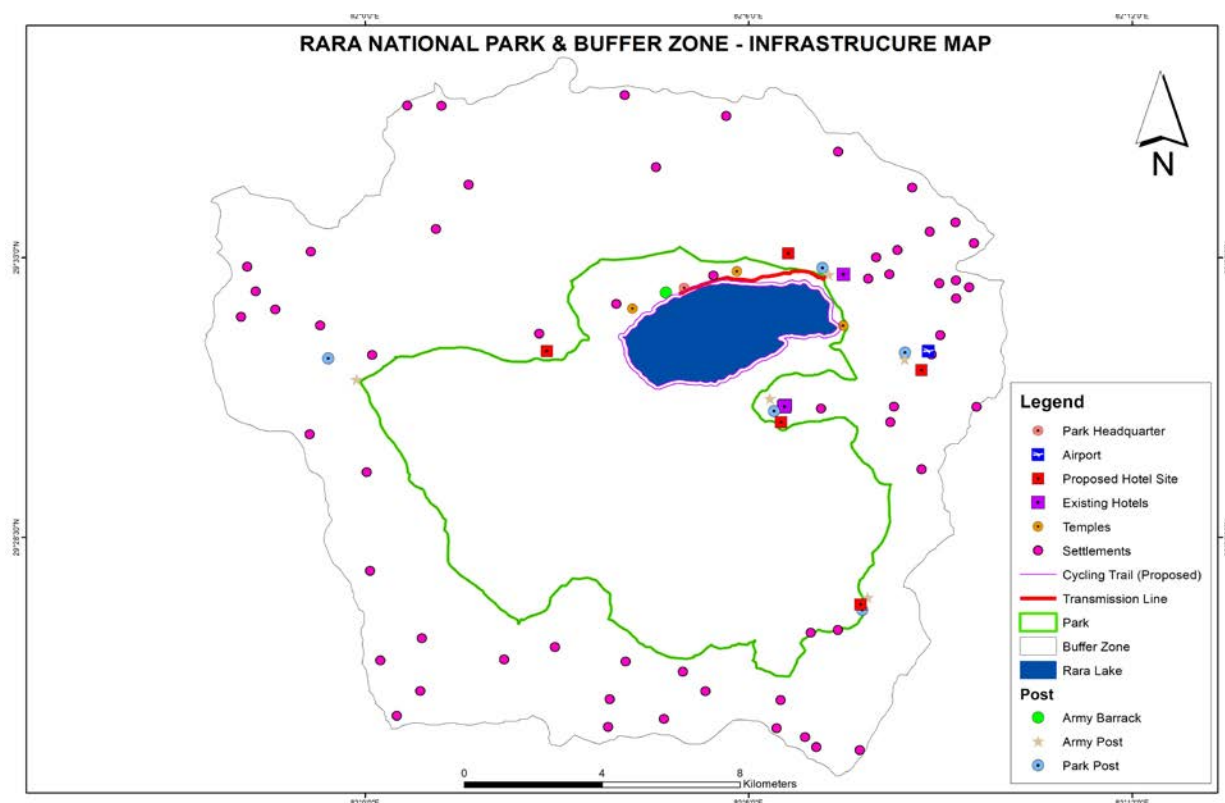


Figure 7: Religious site in RNP

Jumla Khalanga (district headquarters of Jumla) is one of the scenic valleys in the Himalayas with various historical and religious heritages, including Chandannath Temple, Pancha Deval, Dudle Chaitya (Monastery), Malikas, various mostos, natural hot spring etc. Sinja Valley is one of the important historical places of Nepal and is the origin of Khasha Civilization. It comprises various historical and religious sites including Lamathanda (capital of Khas kings), Kankasundari Temple, Maika Dhara, Birat Dabar and Pandav Gufa etc. Khatyad River and Karnali River confluence near Kolti Bazaar (on the way to Khaptad) is one of the important place for water sports activities, including fishing and angling. Gamgadi, the headquarters of Mugu district is the meeting place for two important trekking trails i.e. Rara-Gamgadi-Mugum Karmarang-Upper Dolpa and Rara-Gamgadi-Simkot-Hilsa-Kailash.

8.1.1 Tourism Attractions and Scenario

Despite its global popularity, the number of international visitors in Rara NP is still very low compared to other protected areas of Nepal. The

park stands among the lowest five protected areas in Nepal with the fifth lowest number of international tourist visited in fiscal year 2072/73 (DNPWC 2016). The arrival of international visitors in Rara NP is almost stagnant since last (figure 8).

The revenue collected from the visitors (International) from 2063 to 2075 is presented in (figure 9).

Some trekking agencies are operating tea-house trekking to bring international visitors in Rara NP in recent years (DNPWC 2010). Most trekkers are reported to trek Rara via Jumla spending 7 days to 3 weeks of duration. Tourists flow follows monsoonal weather pattern. Maximum number of visitors are seen visiting the area during dry period before monsoon (April-June) and post monsoon autumn (October-December).

However, the number of domestic tourists visiting Rara NP has increased drastically since last five years particularly due to the connection of Rara Lake and Gamgadi by motorable road and upgrading of the Talcha airport. Though the registration of domestic visitors has just

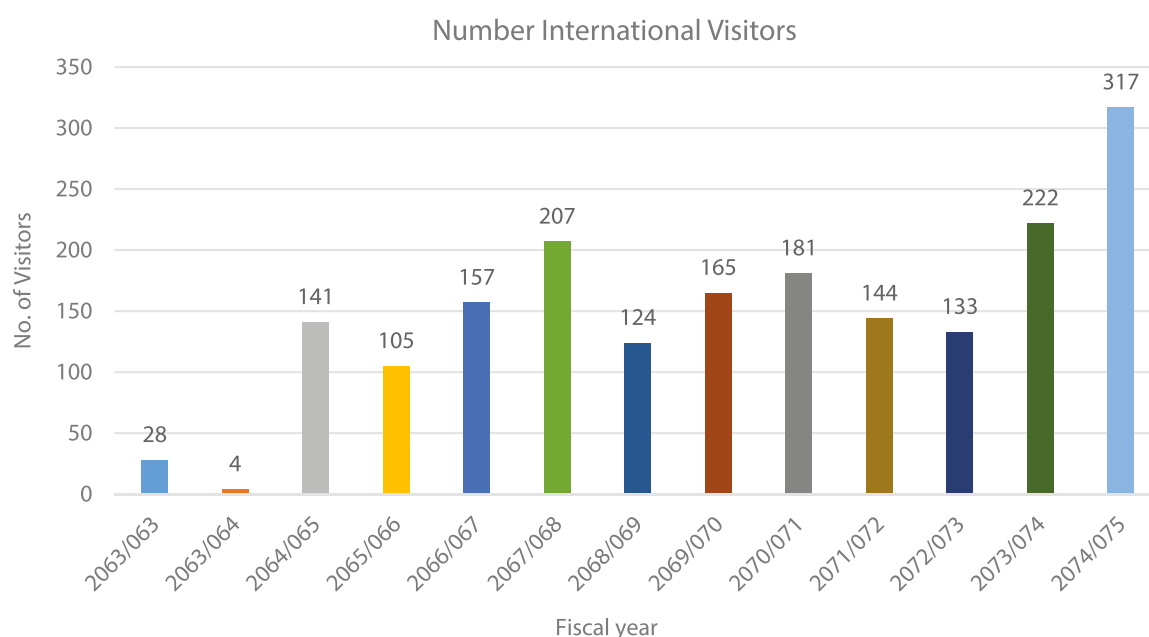


Figure 8: International visitors at RNP (DNPWC 2016)

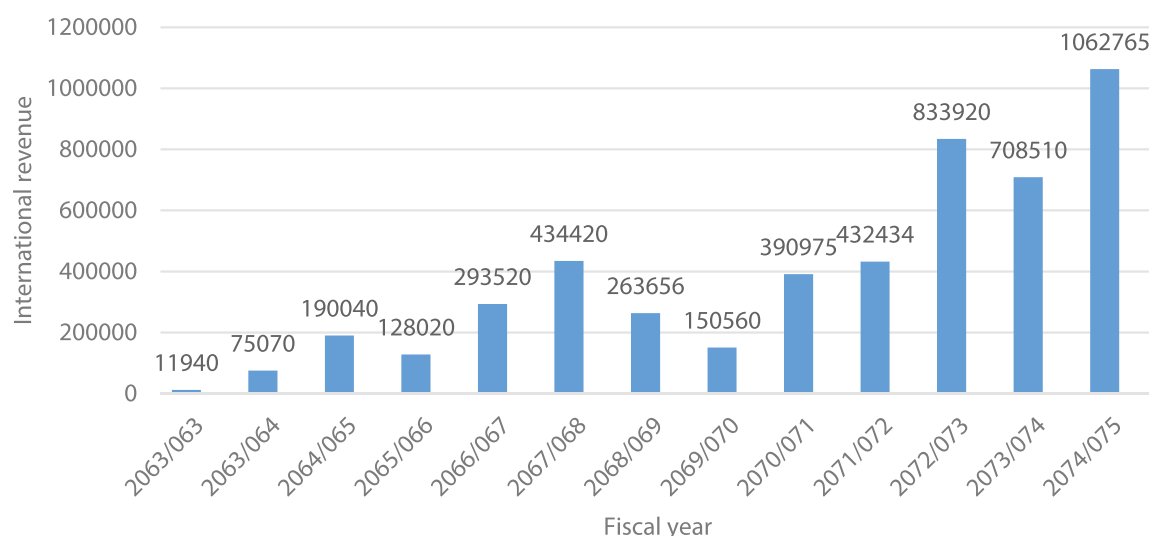


Figure 9: Revenue of Rara NP from international visitors (DNPWC 2016)

been started, about 30,000 domestic visitors are estimated to be visiting annually in current years. Most of the domestic visitors are young adventure seekers (mostly bikers), family holiday makers and corporate house members (such as school students, cooperative members etc.)

8.1.2 Interpretation Facilities and Other Tourism Facilities

Visitor Information and Interpretation Facilities:

As of now, there is no formal visitor information center (VIC) at Rara NP. However, tourism related

informations are disseminated to the visitors through visitor information board, notice board, signage, arrow posts and word of mouth information through national park office and security posts. Currently, NP office has erected tourist information boards at park headquarters, Milichour and various sites around the lake. Moreover, a Nepali brochure on Rara NP has been produced by DNPWC to distribute to the tourists visiting Rara NP. Rara NP has also prepared a promotional documentary (in Nepali version) on Rara for the promotion of Rara Lake and NP in domestic regional and national markets. As

of now, there is no formal trained and liscenced nature tour guides in Rara NP. However, at local level, basic information about the area is provided to the visitors on a voluntary basis by the national park staffs, hotel operators, and horse operators.

Nepal Telecom has recently operated 3G services near the HQ but due to lack of electricity phone and internet services keep interrupted. There is no landline service in and near park HQ.

Access and Transport Facilities:

Talcha airport located next to the eastern boundary of the Park is the nearest airport for visitors to fly to and from Nepalgunj and Surkhet. Upgrading of Talcha Airport has played a very positive role in promoting tourism in Rara NP. However, uncertainty of flights and high air tariff have been the major problem concerning tourism in Rara. It is proven by the fact that even better promoted destination such as Dolpa and Humla face the same situation (Tuladhar 1998). Besides Talcha, another nearest and relatively bigger airport with daily regular flight lies in Jumla. It has regular flights from Nepalgunj and occasional flights from Surkhet.

274 km long Nepalgunj-Surkhet-Manma-Nagma-Gamgadi motorable road is the only land access to reach Rara NP. The road is black-topped and fairly good upto Nagma. The Nagma-Sinja-Gamgadi section is still not black-topped and can not be operated throughout the year smoothly. Moreover, new road networks are being developed from Jumla via Pina ridge and from Kolti (Bajura) along the Khatyad River. Currently few public buses (with very basic facilities) are offering transport services to locals and even some visitors from Gamgadi to Surkhet. Rental jeep can be hired at Nepalgunj and Surkhet.

Accommodation (Lodging), Food and Beverages Facilities

The flow of visitors in Rara NP is mainly constrained by the lack of adequate and standard accommodation, food and beverage facilities. Two concessionaire Hotels (Danphe Guest House and Village Heritage and Resort) located next to Park HQ provide only basic accommodation

and food services to the visitors. These two hotels can accommodate about 60 to 70 visitors in their hotel rooms and additional 50 to 70 visitors in their temporary tented facilities. The accommodation services around the Park are limited, some hotels cum tea-shop-cum lodge next to the airport in Talcha provide basic food and lodging to visitors. Similarly, Gamgadhi, the district headquarters offers limited lodging facilities to the domestic and international visitors. A community lodge recently opened at Murma Village also offer local culture friendly accommodation, food and beverage facilities to the limited number of visitors. This plan explore the suitable and potential site for accomodation facilities (Hotels, Lodges, Camp Site) to future (Annex 14).

Trekking Trail Facilities:

RNP can be linked with several trekking routes in mid western and far-western mountain regions such as Rara – Dolpa, Rara – Mansarobar (Humla), Rara – Khaptad (Surmasarobar), Rara – Jumla (Chandan Nath), and link with Great Himalayan Trail. Adventurous trekking to Rara via Chuchemara pass (4097 m) may attract more tourists.

Though Rara, Jumla and Mugu area has been branded as one (out of 10) of the sections of Great Himalaya Trail (GHT), the Rara NP trekking package is mostly combined with either Dolpo section of GHT or the Humla section of Humla or even with the both.

The traditional trekking trail from Jumla via Pina ridge is in fairly good conditions, though a motorable road construction work is ungoing in the area almost parallel to the trekking trail. Trails to Rara Lake from Gothi Jyula via malika Bota and from Kolti along the Khatyad River are scenic and comfortable but lack other utility facilities such as resting places/shelter, drinking water, restautants (to offer tea/coffee and snacks), adequate arrows/ signage etc.

There is a fairly good walking trail around most of the Park except south-eastern part. District Coordination Committee (DCC) Mugu has expressed it's interest to construct the remaining

section of trail so that it completely circles around the lake. At least 150 horses are available in Rara Lake area for offering Horse Rider services to the visitors. Horse ride services are available for Salleri-Rara Lake, Rara lake-Murma Top, and Talcha-Rara routes.

Some wooden Machan near park headquarter and Milichaur. Similarly, one view tower at Murma Top offer visitors a chance to observe the closest and distance view of the scenic lake. Moreover, some rafting boats can offer boating in the scenic Lake for 80-90 visitors at a time.

As a souvenir, visitors can buy Rhododendron juice, Seabuckthorn juice, Apple, Dried apple, Soyabean (limited) during the season of the respective products.

8.1.3 Issues

Despite its huge potential, RNP is yet to be promoted and emerged as an important tourist destination. There are several reasons attributing to the lesser number of international visitors in Rara NP. One of the broader reasons for under promotion of Rara NP may be a part of overall shadowing of the western and mid western region of Nepal from mainstream attention. The decade long political conflict had also added worst to the already nascent tourism business.

There are a number of conditions that a successful destination has to fulfill: most likely aspects that influence the decision of visitors to choose a destination are noted below:

- Limited and poor conditions of access roads; unreliable flights resulting in hassle and high air cost.
- Inadequate and substandard of accommodation and food facilities in the lake and along the approach routes.
- Few infrastructure and untrustworthy communication,
- Inadequate publicity in the target markets (domestic and international).
- Lack of adequate and high quality tourist information and interpretation facilities.
- Lack of tourism focused organizations for the

promotion of Rara Lake. Lack of backward and forward linkages for the development and promotion of Rara Lake and the entire NP. Poor coordination and collaboration between local government unit, relevant provincial ministries, federal ministries and Nepal Tourism Board for the sustainable and effective promotion of Rara Lake area.

- Lack of trained human resources on tourism (both community and the entrepreneurs).
- Poor packaging of Rara Lake and Rara NP. Poor state of product linkages with Dolpa and Humla regions.
- Lack of integrated tourism development, promotion and management strategies and actions.

Carrying Capacity and Impact:

- Impact on nature and the community from tourism not studied.
- Increasing threats on lake ecosystem due to the increased and unmanaged tourist flow including horse rides. Besides the operation of two hotels, locals and tourism entrepreneurs have even expressed their concern over the presence residence of RNP Authorities and Army Personnel in such a impact prone location to the lake.
- Minimum benefits to the local. Locals have not been linked with tourism and tourism benefits.

8.2 Tourism Management

8.2.1 Strategies

In order to regulate and manage tourism to maximize the benefit for conservation as well as sharing the tourism benefit to buffer zone community, the following strategies are proposed:

- Develop tourism infrastructures in designated area of the Buffer Zone through the collaboration with private sector,
- Promote private entrepreneurs to operate tourism business by providing conducive environment,

- Initiate monitoring on the impact of tourism on ecological aspects to determine Limit of Acceptable Change which will help in devising site-specific method for regulating tourism,
- Develop plan to minimize the negative impact such as minimizing crowd, noise and dust, examine the prospects of developing permanent tracks with natural look to minimize crowd and noise,
- Explore the prospect of promoting low volume high value tourism designating the 'Limited Tourism Zone' in inner core of the park,
- Develop a separate unit in the park to manage the tourism activities,
- Build capacity of the staff to handle the tourism related issues in the park,
- Devise a set of Conservation Code of Conduct for visitors and implement it strictly,
- Trained more nature guides and develop nature guide based tourism,
- Publication of brochure on different aspects of the park relating tourism activities,
- Develop and market eco-friendly tourism packages through national and international tourism operators, and
- Adopt information and communication to attract national and international tourist in the Park and its BZ.

8.2.2 Institutional Setup

Institutions working in community development are gradually growing in BZ of the Park but only BZ institutions such as Buffer Zone Management Committee (BZMC), Buffer Zone Users Committee (BZUC), Buffer Zone User Groups (BZUGs) and other Community based organizations (CBOs) such as cooperatives are working for conservation and community development in partnership with the Park office (DNPWC Report 2013c Task 3.3).

Following can be done for the institutional setup:

- Establish 'Eco-tourism and Conservation Education Unit' in the park with dedicated

staff to look after tourism and interpretation related activities, and

- Devise and implement regulatory framework for tourism service providers to ensure eco-friendly practices, including standards for construction of structures, energy and water use, extent and capacity of the facilities to be created, employment to local people, social and environmental responsibility.
- Establishment of visitor information center at park headquarters, Salleri and upgrading of park check posts with better information and interpretation facilities.
- Establishment and capacity building of Community Based Home-stay Management Committee, Local Nature Tour Guide Association, Mugali Cultural Groups and Hotel and Lodge Management Committee as sub-committee under the respective BZUC.

8.2.3 Impact Minimization

- Study the impact of existing and potential tourism practices in lake water and terrestrial ecosystem, such as impacts through litter, sewage, noise, dust, trampling etc. and determine the tourism zone accordingly,
- Adopt tailor-made approach for regulating tourism-based on the impact of existing practices of tourism in sensitive environment,
- Promote low volume high value tourism designating the 'Zero Carbon Tourism' as a strategy for sustainable tourism promotion, and
- Devise the plan to minimize negative impact such as minimizing crowd, noise and dust.
- Devise the plan for visitor management such as quota, timing, routes, activities etc.
- Ban single-use plastic with the provision of appropriate alternatives (such as use of paper or cotton bags).
- Develop protocol/design to stop waste and sludges from being entered into the Lake. Develop proper waste and sewage management facility.

8.2.4 Tourism Product Diversification

The key problem for tourism in RNP is the lack of product and activity diversification. Except Rara Lake, there doesn't seem more to do despite having the huge potential to explore local culture, trekking and hiking. Following product and activity diversification activities will be carried out in Rara NP to diversity tourism products and activities in Rara NP:

- Promote eco-boating in the designated routes and areas of Rara Lake. This may include increasing in number the eco-friendly boats, safety arrangement of visitors, code of conducts (CoCs) during boating, establishment of comfortable and environmental friendly boat-landing stations and so on.
- Upgrade and expand horse riding activity through Horse Riding Cooperative (similar to that of Elephant Cooperative in Sauraha Chitwan NP). Key activities may include establishment of separate Horse Riding Track, Horse dung management, rotation system, price standardization, provision of Horse right and welfare, capacity building of horse riding service providers, Horse stations and so on.
- Develop Cycle and Electric Rickshaw Lane around the lake.
- Improve walking trail around the lake. This may include construction of separate walking trail round the lake, development of wooden walkways (towards the center of the lake from the walking trail) at certain interval, construction of Concrete and wooden view towers at certain interval, erection of visitor information boards and portable toilets and refreshment shops and so on.
- Promote cultural shows at Murma and along the trekking routes,
- Establish and promote cultural museum near the HQ or Murma,
- Establish, expand or upgrade cultural home-stays at Murma, Jhyari, Malika Bota and Talcha area. This includes establishment of local culture and architecture based homestays, developing and offering local products based food menus, offering cultural programme, offering story telling, offering 100% organic food, offering local traditional handicrafts, visiting cultural museums, and so on.
- Organize annual Mugali Deuda Festival and Weekly Local Mugali Organic Food Mela at Salleri out side the NP.
- Support community based and public hot shower facilities to the visitors, out side the NP and camp sites. This can be established by Rara NP and handed over to one of the tourism sub-committees for its operation and maintenance.
- Develop and promote other sight-seeing package.
- Develop short hiking package to Murma Top, Chuchemara and Upper Mili. Key activities may include improving walking trails, establishing resting place/shelters, developing/upgrading view towers/machans, establishing refreshment shops etc.
- Facilitate and support/incentivize community members and other investors to establish environment friendly high-end and low-end accommodation facilities (Resort, Lodges, Restaurants, Coffee Shops etc.) in the designated areas of BZ and along the trekking trails.
- Upgrade the existing trekking trails as highly interpretative and comfortable trails (from Jumla via Pina ridge, from Khatyad to Murma top, from Sinja via Malika Bota, from Khatyad River and from Gamgadi) with the provision of improved trail, resting places with shelter and drinking water, information boards/arrows, restaurant/shops and so on.
- Collaborate with Nepal Telecom, private telecommunication companies and government agencies to ensure reliable and strong communication and internet facility at Rara Lake.

- Establish environment friendly tourist vehicle park at the suitable place of BZ.
- Protect, upgrade and promote religious temples and caves located in and around Rara Lake.
- Carry out feasibility study on promoting other environmental friendly sports and adventure activities including promotion of Canyoning, Bunji Jumping (such as in Raga Bhir and Deude Khatyad) professional angling, boat racing competition, round Rara Lake Marathon, Round Rara lake biking competition etc.
- Promote special package on Red Panda Expedition/Observation, Musk Deer Expedition/Observation, Himalayan Black Bear Expedition/Observation.
- Carry out feasibility studies in BZ for developing and promoting environmental friendly cable-car circuit connecting Murmatop and other scenic view-points, outside the core area/NP.

Implementation of tourism product and activity diversification and expansion activities may not be possible through the regular budget of Rara NP. Under the guidance of Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE) and Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), Rara NP coordinate, and collaborate with the local government units (Municipalities and rural municipalities), Provincial Government/MoITFE, NTB, other federal government ministries and development partners to facilitate the implementation of these activities.

8.2.5 Nature and Culture Interpretation

- Establish well-informative and well-equipped visitor information and interpretation center at Hutu and Salleri,
- Erect high quality tourist information boards, signage and arrow post around the lake, along the approach trails, airport and tourism villages.
- Publish high quality tourism promotional brochure and promotional documentary to inform locals, stakeholders and entrepreneurs about the tourism and conservation in Rara NP.
- Develop and install high quality promotional website for Rara NP. Rara NP may collaborate with other agencies for undertaking digital promotional activities including operation of website.
- Enhance the capacity of nature guides in nature interpretation, specifically on identification of plants and bird, detail information on lake and story telling on local culture, traditions and lifestyle.
- Train and enhance the capacity of horse ride operators, hotel/lodge operators, homestay operators and other tourism entrepreneurs about the basic tourism information of Rara NP and basic do's and doesn't in the park area.
- Initiate the eco-tourism and conservation focused program in schools of buffer zone through Training of Trainer (ToT) on biodiversity conservation in general and significance and current management of RNP in particular,
- Strengthen 'Eco-club' program in schools of buffer zone and involve them in eco-tourism and conservation awareness activities such as conservation quiz, speech competition, essay competition, conservation drawing, newsletter, cleaning campaign etc.
- Develop a package for school students of buffer zone for a short tour to park area and conduct theme-based nature camp, and
- Special day celebrations through various conservation awareness activities with the participation of all stakeholders at local level, including school students.

8.3 Activities and other Steps

- Construct multipurpose Visitor Information Centre (VIC), that includes ticket counter, display center, museum, documentary showing hall, souvenir shop, refreshment centre, rest room, and first aid,

- Place information boards related showing important tourist destinations and tourism products at key locations,
- Construction, upgrading and maintenance of fire lines, foot trails
- Construction, maintenance and repair of watch towers at appropriate locations near grasslands and waterholes,
- Managed boating in a fixed Lake areas (not everywhere as in current practice),
- Well managed horse riding, this can be done by organized formal group/BZUCs,
- Improvement of foot trail, Bike/Cycle lane around the Lake with the support of Provincial and Local Government,
- Cultural shows at Murma and near the trekking route,
- Cultural museum near the HQ or Murma,
- Home stay at Murma, Jhyari and Talcha area,
- Erect signboards dissemination information for the visitors,
- Advertise tourism products in the Park through Video Spot, Television, Radio, and FM radi at national and local level,
- Construct entrance gate at talcha, Lamachur, Salleri, Trilok, Khatyad,
- Construct guest house,
- Construct, upgrading, maintenance of nature walk route in and around park including BZ,
- Organize meetings and training to promote local entrepreneur and nature guide,
- Organize Clean-up campaign to manage waste (waste collection and disposal),
- Conduct nature guide trainings including refresher training and certification to local and interested individuals giving priority to marginalized, vulnerable and socially excluded sections of the community,
- Conduct home-stay, cook and house-keeping trainings,
- Organized cottage and small business development and management training,
- Provide support to journalists to visit RNP and publish articles and other PAs
- Sight-seeing package,
- Short hiking package to Murma top or Upper Mili, Chuchemara, Ruma Kand
- Production of video documentary.



Chapter 9

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

9.1 Special Program 1:- Keeping Rara and its Watershed Clean;

Context:

Most of the solid wastes generated in the Park are composed of organic matter, paper and minor wastes that are mainly reused for cattle feeding and manure, while disposal of other non-degradable categories of collected wastes (glass, metal, and plastic) are not properly managed. Particularly, burning or disposal in open areas poses a great hazard to the human and animal health as most dump sites situated close to the Lake area are prone to regular flooding during

the rainy season, thereby directly contaminating river-water. Pollutants and microbiological contamination in the water bodies have already been noticed in the area.

This could be due to a number of anthropogenic activities and hazardous practices such as solid waste dump sites, open defecation, and poor conditions of the existing septic tanks both in RNP and BZ. The collection of data on solid waste and water quality and the compilation of management information on the targeted social-ecological system eased us to develop consensus-building models to be used as management supporting tools. By implementing

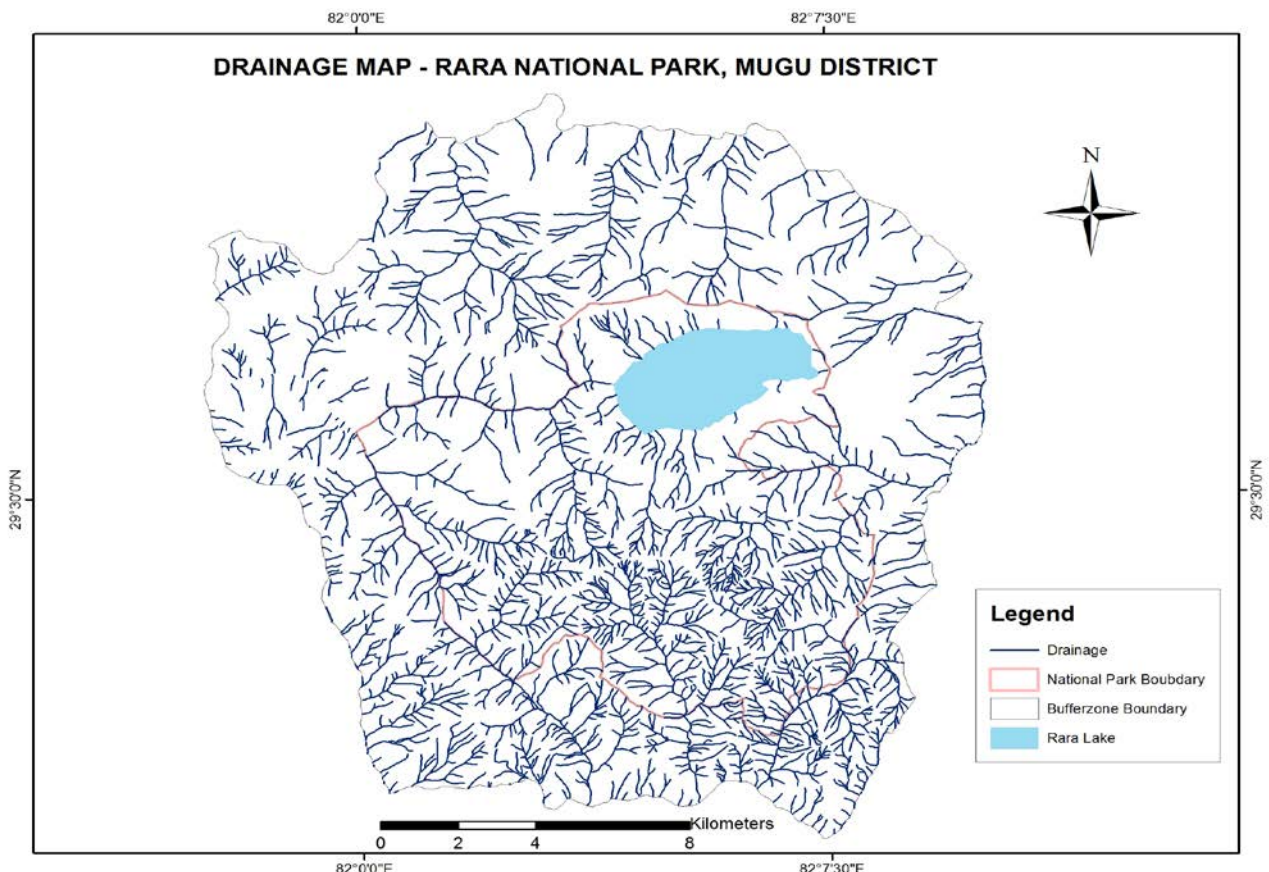


Figure 10 : River system of RNP

such models, we were able to simulate scenarios identifying and evaluating possible management solutions and interventions in the Park. This work reveals insights into general dynamics that can support the mission for solutions to waste and water quality management problems in other protected areas and mountain landscapes where traditional livelihood and land use patterns are changing under the influence of a growing population, changing consumption patterns, and international tourism (Manfred et al., 2010)

Active litter collection in the Lake area was started by national Park and army authority whereas RNP introduced regulations to prevent pollution. Rara cleaning campaign was started since 2015 through local organizations initiative such as Murmatop Community Development Centre and Rara Tourism Development Centre which is continuously working for cleaning Rara.

The pollution problem is now no longer confined to solid waste. The water sources along the major trails i.e Bhulbhule Chuchemara trail, Rara Kathyad to Khaptad trail are being contaminated from improper effluent discharge, human waste, and garbage dumping. Sewerage and toilet waste can be found piped into the nearby streams and rivers. The Park will actively implement the task of controlling various forms of pollution, and will attempt to make the control more sustainable by involving the local people with support from the other stakeholders.

Issues:

- Increasing trends of solid waste,
- Lack of eco friendly tourism as people travelling in area and carrying wastes and throne, and
- Lack of sewage management generated from watershed area hotels.

Strategies

- Establishment of Lake as the central selling point,
- Development of detail site management plan of the Lake Rara, and
- Emphasize preventive measures to conserve the Lake.

Activities

- Establish a strong local institutional body for carrying out regular cleaning campaigns,
- Mobilize and involve local communities and organization on garbage collection and disposal by prohibiting the use of polluting items such as plastic bottles, plastic bags and glass bottle,
- Ensure that hotels and lodges in national Park and buffer zone have proper drainage and sanitation, sewage disposal plans and infrastructure,
- Construct waste disposal sites and pits to avoid direct contamination in Lake area,
- Develop standard sets of sanitation guidelines for tourism entrepreneur inside the national Park,
- Coordinate with Nepal Tourism Board and other tourism promoter organizations on promoting eco sensitive tourism, and
- Promote hotel and lodges out side the core area of the Park rather than inside.

9.2 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Context

The Himalayan regions is highly vulnerable to the impacts of global climate change in the form of increased floods hazards and extreme events, extended dry spells, uncertainties over climate. These changes are expected to result in vegetation shifts, species extinctions, and changes to ecosystem service delivery, with consequential cascading, downstream impacts on human lives and livelihoods (Shrestha et al., 2012). Nepal's National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) predicts warmer winter temperatures and increased winter and monsoon precipitation in the country, which will occur in unpredictable and severe weather events (MoE 2010). Given these predicted trends in climatic conditions and their socio-ecological consequences, it is important to integrate unexpected impacts into protected area management plans and strategies. But, because of the uncertainties

associated with trajectories of climate change, the plans should be adaptive and include 'no-regrets' strategies that will have conservation benefits even if climate change trajectories do not unfold as predicted (Hannah et al., 2002).

Climate change is likely to affect the vegetation on and forest types, and the ecological communities they support (Thapa et al., 2015). Forest types that are resilient to climate change should be protected to conserve the ecological communities and species assemblages. Uncertain and unpredictable rainfall and the ensuing floods could cut off habitat connectivity and prevent animals from seeking refuge. During drought periods, wildlife should be able to move to water sources and escape fires. Therefore, any corridors identified for wildlife movement or to connect habitats should be above flood level and have access to water sources in the dry season.

Issues

Major issues of concern in the face of likely impact of climate change at RNP are:

- Intrusion of invasive species
- Recurrence of flood due to erratic rainfall pattern and extreme weather event,
- Inundation of grasslands and human settlements during floods,
- Extended dry spells increasing fire risks.

Strategies

- Establish disaster management committee and link them with climate change and adaptation related institutions to tackle climate-related effects,
- Make formal and informal arrangements for collective security against the effects of climate change,
- Integrate disaster management and adaptive responses in training curriculum,
- Capacity building of staffs and BZ communities,
- Promote land use planning and livelihood diversification,

- Establish linkages with local government service providers in areas of agriculture, livestock, disasters rescue and relief.

Activities

- Prepare Local Adaptation Plan of Action in BZ,
- Buildomg amd enhancing adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities through improved system and access to services related to agriculture development,
- Provide support to household for biogas and improved cook stove to reduce fuel wood consumption,
- Support local community to manage trees outside the forests in public and private land,
- Undertake vulnerability assessment with respect to climate change,
- Initiate study impacts of changes in precipitation and temperatures in the Park,
- Monitor the impacts of climate change in indicator species,
- Carry out plantation of soil binder species along the river banks to control landslide,
- Empowering vulnerable communities through sustainable management of water resources and clean energy support and promoting climate smart rural settlement,
- Construct embankment, spur or any soil conservation measure in bank of the Lake streams/rivers to protect wildlife from flood, and
- Conduct awareness campaign on global warming and payment for ecosystem services.

9.3 Solid Waste Management

Context

Most of the solid waste generated in and around RNP is composed of hotel waste, organic matter, paper, and minor reused waste that are mainly reused for cattle feeding and organic manure, while disposal of other non-degradable categories of collected waste (glass, metal, and

plastic) is not properly managed. Particularly, burning in open dumps poses a great hazard to environmental, human, and animal health. Similarly, dump sites close to water courses contaminates and pollutes river.

The pollution problem is now no longer confined to solid waste. Water sources along the major trails are being contaminated from improper affluent discharge, human waste, and garbage dumping. The BZ will actively participate in control of various forms of pollution and attempt to make the control system more sustainable by involving local people with support from other stakeholders and focus on reducing waste generation and proper disposal systems.

Issues

- Garbage management is continuous challenge to keep Park and BZ clean despite several initiatives already in place,
- Inadequate knowledge on proper disposal and recycling of the solid waste among local communities,
- Inadequacy of coordinated effort to address the issue of garbage and pollution in the RNP region,
- Lack of guidelines for properly managing the garbage,
- Inadequacy of the fund required for maintaining sanitation in the Park and BZ.

Strategies

- Develop water, sanitation and hygiene guideline for local communities in RNP,
- Use Eco-Clubs to raise awareness about importance of solid waste management, and
- Work with conservation partners to implement sanitation programme.

Activities

- Provide support to manage garbage with special focus on reducing production, recycling, and destruction by prohibiting the use of polluting items such as plastic bags, bottles ,
- Provide water supply, toilet, drainage, collection and recycling centre to schools, public buildings, and household with the support from conservation partners,
- Support Eco-Clubs to organize clean-up campaign regularly, and
- Monitor the home-stay and lodges to make them follow the sanitation guideline.
- Produce portable bag to collect the waste generated by visitors
- Provide the bags to visitors and dispose the waste at designated site.

Chapter 10

BUFFER ZONE MANAGEMENT

10.1 Introduction

While updating the management plan of RNP-BZ, the United Nation's Sustainable Development Agenda 21 (1992), especially the section 'Conservation and management of resources for development', has been adopted as the guiding principle. Focus has been made to combat deforestation, managing fragile ecosystem, sustainable development, and conservation of biodiversity. Agenda 21, the Rio declaration on Environment and Development, is a comprehensive plan of action being adopted by all the organizations for the sustainable

management of forests, where human impacts is prevailed on the environment. Sustainable Development Agenda for Nepal (SDAN) (2003) is a part of Nepal government's commitment for the fulfillment of one of the Millennium Development Goals, and compliments to the UN's Sustainable Development Agenda 1992. The major objectives of SDAN (2003) comprises enhancing income generation, better health, education and security of local communities, good governance, strengthening of institutions' infrastructure, and conservation of forests, biodiversity and ecosystems (NPC/MPE/HMG 2003). The guiding principle of SDAN (2003) has

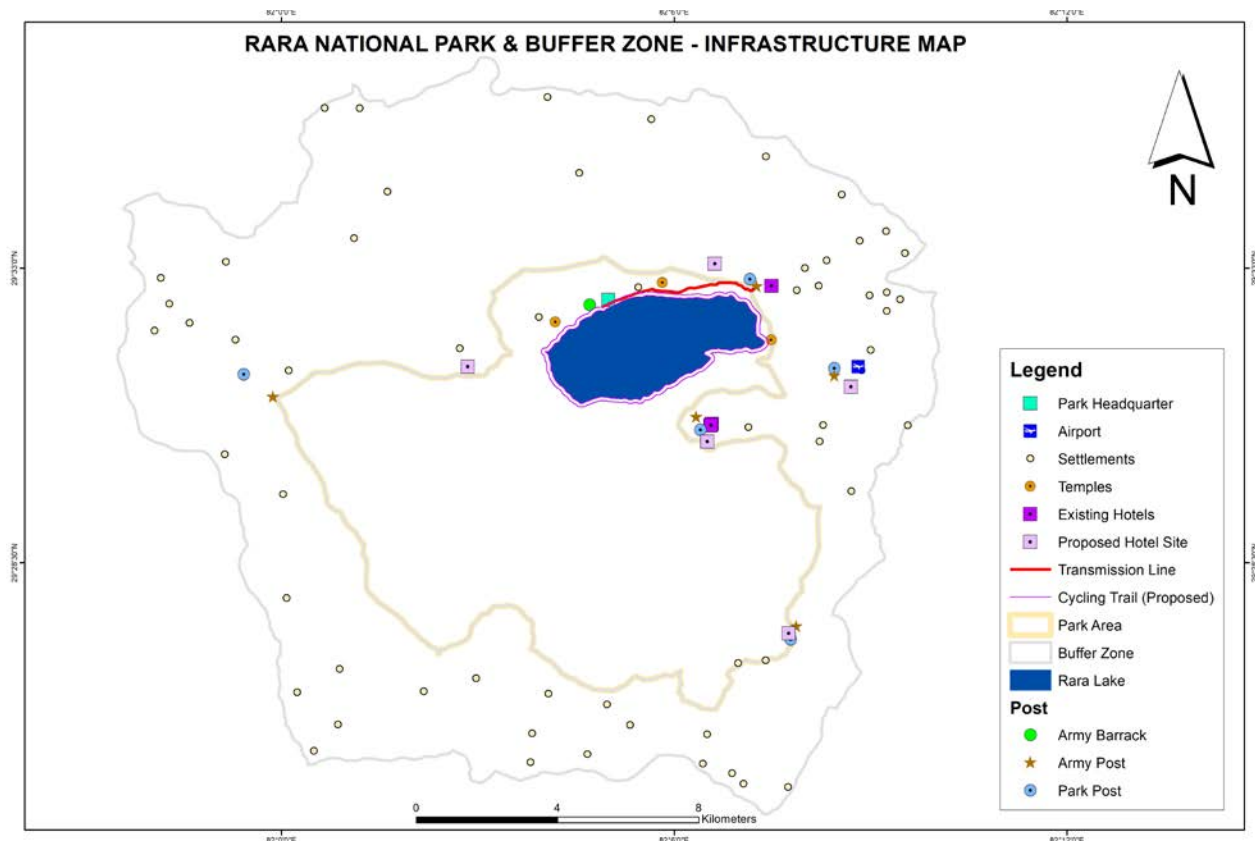


Figure 11: Map of Buffer Zone and its Settlement

been taken into consideration while updating the plan. The PAs should be maintained and developed to safeguard its biodiversity. It is also ensured that every citizen should have adequate availability of forest products, and local communities near PAs should be involved in the management and economic benefit sharing of the resources.

The Buffer zone of RNP was declared on September 25, 2006 covering 198 km² area surrounding the Park (Annex 10). Similarly, the Rara Lake of the Rara National Park has also been listed as a Ramsar site of international importance on September 23, 2007. The BZ is spread over one Municipality and two Rural Municipality of Mugu district and one Rural Municipality of Jumla district encompassing 14 wards. There are 156 User Groups organized into 10 User Committees. There are 13,876 population of the Buffer Zone belongs to a number of ethnic groups with majority of Chhetri and Dalits (Annex 12).

The long-term objective of the buffer zone

programme is to motivate the local people and the garner their support to involve them in nature conservation. The NPWC Act 2029 has made a provision of channeling 30 – 50 % of the Park revenue to the BZ community to conservation and community development programme. The BZ programme are aimed at institutional development, alternative natural resource development, capacity building, financial management, conservation education and awareness, and mainstreaming gender and special target groups. In fact, the BZ programme is a benefit sharing mechanism which involves sustainable development, tourism promoting and reconciliation of the Park-people interface. The buffer zone of RNP has also received up to 50% of the revenue generated by the Park for conservation and socio-economic development annually. The BZMC has to allocate 30% of its budget for conservation programme, 30% for community development programme, 20% for income generation and skill development, 10% for conservation education and 10 % for administrative expenses (figure 12).

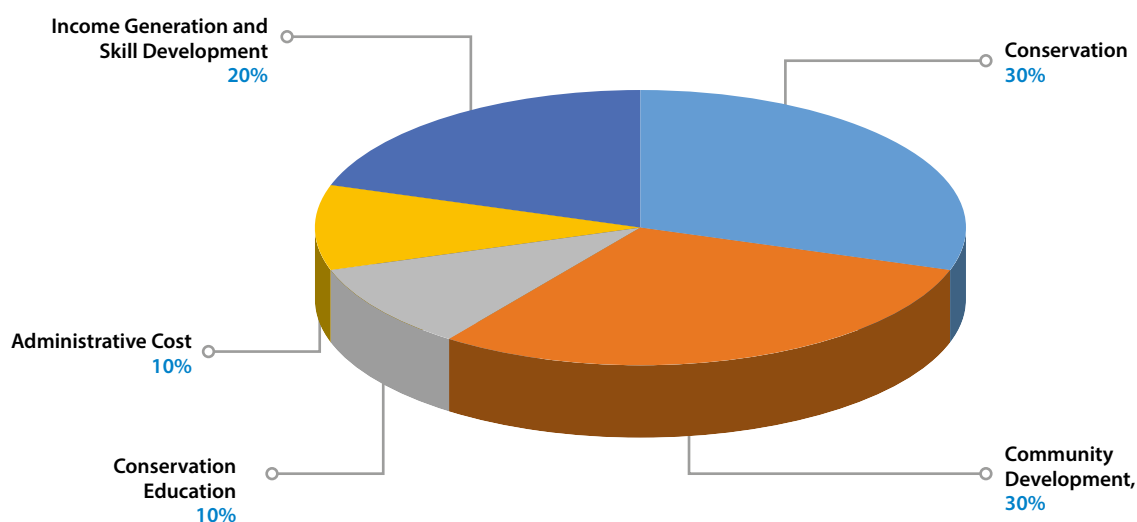


Figure 12 : Allocation of the budget of Buffer Zone for different categories of activities

10.2 Past and Present Management Practices

In the past, the area was under the general management, and the forest areas of the buffer zone were under the control of the District Forest Office. After declaration of buffer zone, part of the buffer zone forest has been managed as Buffer Zone community forest. Before the declaration there was no special arrangement for wildlife management. Now, the buffer zone is directed towards the conservation of wildlife. This area is considered as additional habitat for wild animals.

10.3 Management Strategies

10.3.1 Zonation

The area of the BZ and Park is duly notified and clearly delineated. For management purpose, BZ will be further divided into conservatin zone, sustainable use zone and intensive use zone.

10.3.1.1 Conservation Zone

The large forest patches in BZ, is equally good as core area for wildlife habitat. Thus, these areas will be basically managed as extended wildlife habitat where extraction of forest products will be restricted but the area will be allowed for regulated tourism activities if needed.

10.3.1.2 Sustainable Use Zone

The forested area in BZ which is managed by community for dual purpose of meeting the need of forest products for the BZ households and providing refuge for dispersing population of wildlife falls under this category of zonation. The BZ community forests handed over to the forest user group falls on this category.

10.3.1.3 Intensive Use Zone

This is the area in the BZ, including all the settlements and private lands, where environmental friendly development activities will be carried out to enhance the livelihoods

of the people living in the area through various developmental inputs.

10.3.2 Community Development Program

To provide need-based and site specific inputs for the socio-economic development in BZ so as to reduce the dependency of people on forest resources. The management of BZ is oriented towards garnering support of local people through need-based socio-economic development input and participatory forest management for fulfilling their forest product needs. Site specific plans, including livelihood support initiatives, will be the guiding document for implementing developmental initiatives in the respective user committees and groups. Sectoral integration will be ensured for the successful implementation of inputs in BZ and the user committees will function as nodal bodies for this overall development programme.

10.3.3 Forest Management and Conservation

The management and conservation of BZ forest resources is a matter of great concern. Increased demand of the forest resources right from the grass to timber is realized to be the major challenge in managing forest resources. As per the provision made in Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 2052, forests of BZ could be managed as buffer zone forests, BZ community forests, private forests and religious forests. Altogether, 19 buffer community forests are already handed over to the respective commuinity forest user groups for management (Annex 13). The community forests are managed as per the approved operational plan. The management responsibility of BZ forest rests with RNP. Efforts should be made to handover other suitable forest patches to as buffer community forests and promote private forests in BZ in coming years. Local people residing in the BZ are provided with the permission to fell and use the trees grown up in their own registered private lands following certain process. The driftwood collected from the BZ should be managed according to the provision made in Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 2052.

10.3.4 Conservation Education and Awareness

In order to develop the positive attitude of local people in conserving biodiversity, several programmes will be conducted focusing on different profiles of the society, *e.g.* school children, mother groups, social activists, etc. The resource will be available from the BZ fund and from the Park itself as well.

10.3.5 Income Generation and Skill Development

In order to reduce the dependency of local people in Park resources and in the same time to uplift their socio-economic condition, income generation and skill development activities will be carried out focusing marginalized communities. The fund of the BZ will be made available to conduct these programmes.

10.3.6 Biodiversity Conservation

One of the major objectives to bring the concept of BZ management is to develop partnership between Park and the people in biodiversity conservation. The involvement and active participation of local people is the main thrust of biodiversity conservation in the BZ. The forest in the BZ will be handed over to local community as CF to meet UGs daily needs of timber, fuel wood and fodder so that to reduce the pressure on forests on core area of the Park. Similarly, river training works will also be carried out to combat recurring flash floods during monsoon season.

10.3.7 Regulation of Forest Products

The management and conservation of BZ forest resources is a matter of great concern. The demand of the forest resources right from the fuel wood and timber is realized to be the major challenge in managing forest resources. Thus use of forest product is carried out as per the OP of community forest. In the absence of community forests, the UC will play bridging role with posts to provide forest product from BZ forest.

10.3.8 Conflict Minimization

The reduction of human-wildlife conflict arising in the BZ of the Park is of primary importance to ensure the cordial relation between the Park and people. Human-wildlife conflict is not a pronounced issue in BZ of RNP. However, there are few reported cases of wildlife damage recorded in the BZ. Crop and cattle depredation by wildlife in the BZ is in increasing order. Therefore, it should be properly addressed.

10.3.9 Functional Coordination

The BZMC is an apex body of the BZ with an elected body of members representing the BZUC. BZUG is the grass root level organization of the community people living in the BZ. These BZUGs are further federated to form BZUC at the unit level. The chairpersons of these BZUCs will form a BZMC at Park level. Apart from this, there are also community forests, cooperatives which work under the BZUC as functional unit.

All the UG under each BZUC will prepare their plan with broader consensus which will then combine to make the plan of BZMC. Participation of women and underprivileged community will be ensured in planning and implementation. In order to prioritize the needs and support to be provided, participatory ranking of the users will be done based on their well-being and proximity of the settlement to the Park. Prior to approval, the provision for reviewing the plan by BZMC will also prepare their five year management plan which be approved by DNPWC.

10.3.10 Tourism Promotion

Although, BZ of RNP has its own tourism potential, there are only few tourism activities till now. Recently, few hotels, lodges and home stay have been established targeting visitors. To promote community based eco-tourism in BZ as a means of sustainable livelihoods for the people living in BZ. Diverse of tourism products and additional potential areas will be explored. Tourism promotion related issues, strategy and activities are explained in chapter 8.

10.3.11 Management of Sand, Gravel and Stone

Sand, Gravel and Stone are the major resources used for the construction of roads, building and other purposes which play a vital role in the socio-economic and infrastructure development of the Parks and communities. The main areas where Sand, Gravel and Stone are mostly found in ward no-3, Nigale and ward no-6, Balai of Chhayanath Rara municipality.

These resources are collected by individual of buffer zone for their own purpose. Regulated excavation of such products is allowed to the buffer zone communities only after charging royalty. These excavation activities are prohibited in areas where it could affect habitat, breeding and mobility of the animals. The standard enshrined in the Environmental Protection Act 2053, and Environment Protection Regulation, 2054, should be adhered to while executing the excavation related activities.

10.4 Implementation and Mainstreaming Strategy

For the effective implementation of the Plan, all the programme will be implemented through the User Committees. The basic implementation strategy will be:

- Ensure participation of all the concerned stakeholders,
- Follow the good governance practices, maintain transparency and well-informed decisions,
- Promote green development in the BZ through organic farming, use of biogas together with plantation and other eco-friendly technologies that reduce carbon footprint, and
- Capacity building for institutional sustainability.

The mainstreaming strategies in the BZ will include protection of wildlife, management of wildlife habitats, regular monitoring of wildlife species, regulation for collection of

forest products and livestock grazing, conflict minimization and providing relief for the damage caused by wildlife.

10.5 Activities

- Provide support to BZCF to develop and renew constitutions and Ops,
- Restore degraded forests in BZ by natural regeneration and plantation,
- Support fruit tree plantatin and alternative cropping to reduced the wildlife attractions in the agricultural field,
- On the basis of Environmental Protection Act and Regulation sand, gravel and stone will be excavated with the coordination of park authority and buffer zone user committee,
- Construct cultural houses and museums,
- Construct fire lines, watch towers, rest place, foot trail, tourism road, access linked road in BZ, helipad, create grasslands and wetlands in BZ forest to develop tourism,
- Strengthen, institutionalize and develop a network of community based anti-poaching and intelligence mechanism.
- Prepared livelihood improvement strategy,
- Implement or deliver relief fund in efficient manner for victims of HWC,
- Organize nature guide trainings for BZ people,
- Initiate conservation focused programme in schools of BZ through ToT on biodiversity conservation,
- Organized learning visits for BZMC, BZUC CFUG, CBAPU, Eco-Clubs and tourism entrepreneurs,
- Form, strengthen and mobilize Eco-Club in clean-up campaigns, awareness and capacity building events and plantation initiatives,
- Produce and disseminate Informatin Education and Eommunicatin (IEC) material, and
- Celebrate Conservation Days.

- Organize forest management training to users and staffs,
- Conduct a feasibility study to identify potential indigenous income-generating activities,
- Provide skill development training to potential candidates of UGs,
- Guideline to hotel and business operation within RNP and its BZ,
- Support income generation activities like bee keeping, poultry farming, vegetable farming and handicraft production cultivation of high value NTFPs, and establishing NTFP based enterprises,
- Create model enterprises by incubating supporting enterprises providing technical and business management skill,
- Training on ecotourism, lodge management, hospitality management, and home-stay,
- Assist in promotion of cooperative management, product diversification, handicraft, and local culture,
- Conservation education and reflect Law, regulation and policy revision,
- Provide conservation education materials to schools and schools children, concern stakeholders,
- Coordinate with District Education Office to conduct conservation awareness programs for school children, conservation education orientation to school teachers, and youth groups, medias
- Develop conservation awareness material- leaflets/posters about flagship species,
- Support for Indigenous knowledge (IK) practices, and NTFP management,
- Support to establish nursery for NTFPs and tree species,
- Identify marginal lands for plantation of fodder tress and grasses,
- Distribute seedlings to local communities to encourage plantation in such suitable areas,
- Provide UGs with financial, technical, and material support to plantation of trees,
- Organize observation/exposure tours for UGs and UCs,
- Construction of community building, and information centre,
- Assist in social/community infrastructure by providing support in school construction, irrigation, drinking water, health post, garbage collection/disposal, maintenance of trekking trails, and bridge construction, etc.,
- Ensure availability of alternative energy (solar power, micro-hydro electricity, gas, and kerosene) to reduce pressure in the forest,
- Micro hydro generation in feasible area of BZ and Trilok microhydro to Murma village and park office and
- Involvement of marginalized people in all activities.

Chapter 11

ACTIVITY, BUDGET AND LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

11.1 Activities and Budget

The estimated budget required for the implementation of the Park activities prescribed in the plan for the period of five years between 2076/77 and 2080/81 is NPR **399461037** (Annex 2). The activities for buffer zone management were planned on the basis of the activities proposed during the consultative meeting of the different BZUCs and the budget for the period of five years between 2076/77 and

2080/81 is NPR **138226500** (Annex 3 and Annex 4). The summary of the activities and budget is presented in Table 4. Give total budget and also show budget allocation component wise. Also, write how deficient will be met and what will be the contribution of Province and Local Governments and how to establish sustainable financing.

The estimated budget and activities mentioned in Table 4 includes program as well as administrative budget. The budget estimated

Table 4: Summary of Estimated budget and activities of Park and its Buffer Zone

Amount in thousands, 000'

S.N.	Theme	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	Total	%
1	Lake Management	1172	496	519	543	1166	3896	0.72
2	Habitat management							
2.1	Terrestrial	1250	840	880	920	960	4850	0.90
2.2	Wetland management	1000	1050	550	575	550	3725	0.69
3	Fire Management	3870	4541	2662	3301	2904	17278	3.21
4	Species Conservation	5715	5161	3757	6077	4698	25408	4.73
5	Human Wildlife Conflict Management	2890	3035	3179	3324	3468	15895	2.96
6	Capacity Enhancement	0	0	0	0	0		
6.1	Personnel (Park staffs)	2100	1995	2101	1840	1656	9692	1.80
7	Cooperation, coordination and collaboration	180	189	198	207	216	990	0.18
8	Study, Research and Survey	2000	1050	1100	1150	1200	6500	1.21
9	Heritage Conservation	490	515	4939	564	588	7095	1.32
10	Conservation Education	1005	1055	1106	1156	1206	5528	1.03
11	Physical Infrastructure Development	46150	37983	17965	7698	4380	114175	21.23
12	Climate Change and adaptation measures	1125	866	908	949	1350	5198	0.97
13	Solid Waste Management	745	467	490	512	534	2748	0.51
14	Tourism	4750	8978	1155	1208	1260	17350	3.23
15	Park Administration	26066	28673	31540	34694	38163	159136	29.60
16	Buffer Zone Management	28400	35081	29414	25484	19848	138227	25.71
	Total	126408	133522	102811	90799	84148	537688	100.00

in each fields of activities are in five years with 5% increment annually however some activities budget are set with certain values. Overall budget including Park and Buffer Zone program and administrative is Rs. **537687537 (Rupees Fifty Three Crore Seventy Six Lakh Eighty Seven Thousands Five hundred and Thirty Seven only)**. The activities planned in each themes and its details estimated budgets presented in Annex 2 and Annex 4.

11.2 Logical Framework Analysis

The logical framework of the RNP and BZ Management Plan for five-years period 2076/77-2080/81 is presented in Annex 1.

11.3 Gender Equity and Social Inclusion

Gender inequality and social exclusion are issues of global concern. Over the last decade, the Asia and the Pacific region has made a remarkable progress on these issues. Nepal is not an exception to this regard. Since last decade, it has

been moving ahead by fulfilling all commitments made in the international arena towards nondiscrimination, gender equality and social justice. In this regard, RNP needs to better target the delivery of conservation outcomes and those who have been overlooked.

RNP will adopt Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) strategy as a core cross-cutting theme. The implementation of GESI strategy will be participatory and inclusive as possible. At the program level the focus will be laid to identify whether the program is GESI responsive, embraces inclusive approaches in program appraisal, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In terms of organizational preparedness, building conceptual celerity and operational skills for GESI issues is a common concern for all partners. The management plan will mainstream GESI strategy to engage and empower women and marginalized people in equitable benefit sharing through meaningful participation in participatory biodiversity conservation activities.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Logical Framework Analysis

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Vision: Conserve and maintain ecological integrity of RNP landscape with enhancing livelihood of the local people through wise-use of natural resources on a self-sustained basis.	Well managed diversity richness, status of endangered species, landscape, and livelihood.	-MoFE reports -DNPWC and RNP annual report -NGO/International NGO's reports	Favourable Policy and priority of the country
Goal: Conserve Rara Lake and habitats of endangered species of RNP, promote ecotourism and cultures to enhance livelihood of local people.	Key wildlife population: Red panda, Musk deer, Himalayan Black bear	Wildlife census report, office record	Government approval of management plan and biodiversity monitoring system
	Increasing Park revenue (under BZ regulation, 30-50% revenue recycling for community activities)	Park revenue record	Timely release of the portion of Park revenue as per the BZ regulation
	Increasing number of visitors (national and international)	Visitors record (national and international)	Favourable conditions prevail for tourism
	Water quality of Lake maintained according to Ramsar convention	Water quality report	Ramsar site criteria followed
Purpose 1. Park Management			
Maintain species and ecosystem diversity	Population of key species including death rate due to natural, accidental and poaching causes	Research/survey report	Wildlife diversity maintained
	Ecosystems maintained	Survey and research reports	Existing conservation policy prevails
	Quality/quantity of ecosystem services enhanced	Wildlife census report	
Purpose 2. Buffer Zone management			
Achieve balance between biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihood	Damage rate to wildlife and its habitat by the local people	Monitoring reports	People are aware, Coordination of BZ people is enhanced
	Damage rate to the local people (casualty/injury), livestock, and crop by wildlife	Survey and research reports	Regular and effective patrolling

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Purpose 3. Tourism management			
Promote eco-friendly tourism in RNP	Increase in international visitors no.	Visitors record	Tourism infrastructure developed
	Pollution, waste increase in tourist route by tourism	Monthly report	Priority by tourism sector (Nepal Tourism Board, MoCTCA)
Purpose 4. Institution			
Strengthen Park and BZ institutions	Fulfillment of all posts and portfolios	Staff and portfolio records	Allocation of staff and mobilization of staff for BZ activities
	Required facilities and equipment in place	Inventory record	Timely release of budget
Output 1a. Rara Lake is conserved/protected with updated physical, biological and cultural information	Water quality of Lake maintained according to standard/criteria of Ramsar convention	Water quality report, survey and research report, official reports/records	Ramsar site criteria followed
	No. of bio-engineering activities performed	Progress report	Existing conservation policy prevails
	No. of biodiversity surveys conducted	Progress report	Timely release of budget
Output 1b. Forest ecosystem representing RNP/ BZ and potential biological corridors conserved	Area cover (in ha) by different forest types maintained relative to baseline	Survey and research reports, official reports/records	Existing conservation policy prevails
	No. of corridors identified	Office record	Timely release of budget
Output 1c. Traditional cattle sheds and grazing system Improved to maintain ecological integrity of pasture lands	No. of participants in herders user group	Survey and research reports, monitoring reports	Existing conservation policy prevails
	No. of livestock entering the Park	Office record	Herders organized
	Grassland area under proper management (in ha)	Progress report	Adequate fund raised

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Output 1d. Wildlife diversity conserved with special emphasis on rare, endemic, threatened and economically valuable species	Viable population of red panda, musk deer and black bear relative to baseline	Survey and research reports, wildlife census report	Existing conservation policy prevails
	Viable population of endemic, threatened and economically important plant species	Research report	Timely release of budget
Output 2a. Community participation on RNP/BZ management ensured by developmental intervention in BZ	No. of development interventions in BZ	Monitoring reports, socio-economic survey	People are aware
	No. of women and STG participations in developmental activities	Office record	Adequate fund raised
Output 2b. Natural forests in BZ conserved by encouraging local people	Area of managed/maintained forests (in ha)	Monitoring reports, survey and research reports	People are aware and take responsibility
	Area coverage (in ha) of community forests	Office record	Regular and effective patrolling
	No. of households participated in CFUGs	Office record	Existing conservation policy prevails
Output 2c. Conservation education and awareness program ensured for effective management of natural resources in RNP-BZ	No. of conservation activities in schools and communities	Monitoring reports, socio-economic survey	People are aware
	No. of people who participated in conservation program and meetings	Progress report, minuting record	Adequate fund raised
Output 2d. Maximum economic benefits from the Park and BZ resources and opportunities provided under the existing regulations ensured	No. and type of resource based enterprises in BZ	Monitoring reports, survey and research reports, socioeconomic survey	People are aware of conservation
	No. of alternative income generation activities	Survey report, progress report, office report	Adequate fund raised
	No. of participants in capital mobilization		
	No. of women and STG people who participated in the conservation programs and meetings	Minuting/office record	

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Output 3a. Tourism sector promoted for the development of Park	No. of foreign visitors	Visitors record, survey reports, official records	Priority by tourism sector (Nepal Tourism Board, MoCTCA)
	No. of local people employed in tourism business	Survey report	Community cooperation generated
	No. of renovated/maintained cultural shrines	Inventory record, progress report, office report	Positive support of tourism entrepreneurs
	No. of documented ecological and traditional/cultural knowledge	Inventory record, progress report, office report	
	Amount of annual revenue generated through tourism activities	Inventory record, progress report, office report	
Output 3b. Tourism infrastructure in RNP strengthened involving tourism entrepreneurs	No. and types of tourism infrastructure	Official records, post festival sanitation survey reports	Tourism infrastructure developed
	No. of trained entrepreneurs in tourism	Survey report	Priority by tourism sector (Nepal Tourism Board)
	Establishment of visitor information center	Inventory record, progress report, office report	Cooperation of local people and other stakeholders
	No. of tourism activities diversified	Survey reports, official reports, visitors record	Priority by tourism sector (Nepal Tourism Board, MoCTCA)
Output 3c. Tourism options expanded by involving local communities	No. of visitors participated on such activities		Cooperation of local people and other stakeholders
	No. of people benefited by income generating activities in tourism business	Survey reports, official reports, visitors record	Priority by tourism sector (Nepal Tourism Board, MoCTCA)
			Cooperation of local people and other stakeholders
			Timely release of budget
Output 3d. Local communities and tourism entrepreneurs attracted for the extension of tourism business			

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Output 4a. Capacity of Park personnel enhanced for the effective management of the RNP/BZ	No. of Park staff recruited	Staff and portfolio records, inventory record	Deputation of staff
	No. of stakeholders consultation meetings	Inventory record, progress report, office report	Timely release of sufficient budget
	No. of trained staff in the Park	Inventory record, progress report, office report	
	No. and kind of 'on the job' trainings	Inventory record, progress report, office report	
Output 4b. Park's physical infrastructure and facilities enhanced	No. and type of available office equipment	Inventory record, office records	Timely release of sufficient budget
	No. of office buildings built/renovated	Inventory record, progress report	
	No. and type of physical facilities available (including electricity, internet, water storage, etc.)	Inventory record, progress report, office report	
Output 4c. Coordination mechanism between governmental, non-governmental organizations including local institutions ensured	No. of coordination meeting	Official reports, meeting minutes	Timely release of budget
Output 4d. Good relation between Park authorities and local communities developed and strengthened for the effective management of Park and BZ	No. of human wildlife conflict cases	Monitoring reports, survey and research reports, meeting minutes	People are aware
	No. and type of community awareness program	Progress report	Regular and effective patrolling
	No. of bio-fences and other protective measure constructed	Progress report	Existing conservation policy prevails
	No. of anti poaching trainings	Progress report	

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of verification (MOV)	Assumptions
Output 4e. Different management zones of the Park and BZ strengthened for the effective conservation of biodiversity and Park management	Defined management sectors (yes/no)	Official reports, monitoring reports	Timely release of budget
Output 4f. Research on biodiversity, ecosystems, and other issues related to Park and BZ management initiated	No. of research activities conducted	Inventory record, survey and research reports	Management plan M & E implemented
	Availability of data required for biodiversity conservation	Inventory reports, progress reports	Research activities increased
			Timely release of budget
Output 4g. Existing management plan and evaluation of the ongoing activities of Park and BZ reviewed and updated	Regular implementation of M & E system	Inventory record, survey and research reports	Management plan M & E implemented
	MIS system in operation (yes/no)	Progress report	Timely release of budget
Output 4h. Infrastructure and facilities of BZUG and BZUCs strengthened	No. of trained UC members	BZ staff portfolio records, inventory record	Allocation of staff and election of BZ portfolios
	No. of BZ infrastructure and physical facilities	Progress report, office report	Timely release of budget
	No. of capable BZ institutions	Survey report, office report	Community people are positive

Annex 2: Activity and Budget of Core Area (National Park)

SN	Theme	Unit	Qty	Rate at base year	Qty	2076/77	Qty	2077/78	Qty	2078/79	Qty	2079/80	Qty	2080/81	Total
1	Lake Management														
1.1	Removal of solid waste and fallen log removal	No	5	100000	1	100000	1	105000	1	110000	1	115000	1	120000	550000
1.2	Awareness campaign	No	60	6000	12	72000	12	75600	12	79200	12	82800	12	86400	396000
1.3	Water quality assessment	No	2	500000	1	500000							1	600000	1100000
1.4	Lake conservation and coordination meeting	No	10	50000	2	100000	2	105000	2	110000	2	115000	2	120000	550000
1.5	Soil conservation and landslide prevention work	No	10	100000	2	200000	2	210000	2	220000	2	230000	2	240000	1100000
1.6	Comprehensive site management plan of Rara Lake	No	1	200000	1	200000									200000
	Total					1172000		495600		519200		542800		1166400	3896000
2	Habitat management														
2.1	Terrestrial														
2.1.1	Grassland management	No	10	50000	2	100000	2	105000	2	110000	2	115000	2	120000	550000
2.1.2	Encroachment control	No	5	300000	1	300000	1	315000	1	330000	1	345000	1	360000	1650000
2.1.3	Bushes and thorny plants control	No	25	20000	5	100000	5	105000	5	110000	5	115000	5	120000	550000
2.1.4	Grazing control (domestic animal)	No	10	50000	2	100000	2	105000	2	110000	2	115000	2	120000	550000
2.1.5	Grassland study and mapping	No	1	450000	1	450000				0		0		0	450000
2.1.6	Pasture/Range land expansion	Ha	25	20000	5	200000	5	210000	5	220000	5	230000	10	240000	1100000
	Total					1250000		840000		880000		920000		960000	4850000

SN	Theme	Unit	Qty	Rate at base year	Qty	2076/77	Qty	2077/78	Qty	2078/79	Qty	2079/80	Qty	2080/81	Total
2.2	Wetland management														
2.2.1	Wetland mapping	No	1	500000	1	500000									500000
2.2.2	Wetland assessment/ inventory of the park and its BZ	No	1	500000			1	525000							525000
2.2.3	Water pond construction for drinking water to animals	No	12	50000	3	150000	3	157500	2	165000	2	172500	2	130000	775000
2.2.4	Encroachment control		10	100000	2	200000	2	210000	2	220000	2	230000	2	240000	1100000
2.2.5	Celebarte world wetland day		5	150000	1	150000	1	157500	1	165000		172500	1	180000	825000
	Total					1000000		1050000		550000		575000		550000	3725000
3	Fire Management														
3.1.1	Fire mapping in hazardous season	No	5	450000	1	450000					1	517500			967500
3.1.2	Fire fighting equipments	LS		2000000				2000000							2000000
3.1.3	Fire line construction and maintenance	Km	25	200000	10	2000000	10	2100000	10	2200000	10	2300000	10	2400000	11000000
3.1.4	Forest fire awareness campaign	No	50	20000	10	20000	10	21000	10	22000	10	23000	10	24000	110000
3.1.5	Emergency water storage ponds in dry area	No	10	200000	2	400000	2	420000	2	440000	2	460000	2	480000	2200000
3.1.6	Establish forest fire early warning/ alerts system	No	1	1000000		1000000									1000000
	Total					3870000		4541000		2662000		3300500		2904000	17277500
4	Species Conservation														
4.1	Musk deer census and conservation action plan preparation	No	2	1000000	1	1000000					1	1150000			2150000

SN	Theme	Unit	Qty	Rate at base year	Qty	2076/77	Qty	2077/78	Qty	2078/79	Qty	2079/80	Qty	2080/81	Total
4.2	Red panda census and conservation action plan preparation	No	2	1000000			1	1050000					1	1200000	2250000
4.3	Himalayan black bear census and conservation action plan preparation	No	2	1000000	1	1000000					1	1150000			2150000
4.4	Bird census and conservation action plan preparation	No	2	1000000			1	1050000					1	1200000	2250000
4.5	Migratory bird survey	No	2	500000	1	500000					1	575000			1075000
4.6	Snow Trout conservation and action plan preparation	No	2	1000000	2	1000000						1000000			2000000
4.7	Feeding and caring for orphan and injured wildlife	No	5	500000	1	500000	1	525000	1	550000		575000		600000	2750000
4.8	Promote stall feeding in RNP to reduce grazing pressure	No	5	500000	1	500000	1	525000	1	550000	1	575000	1	600000	2750000
4.9	Promote fodder trees plantation in private land	No	5	500000	1	500000	1	525000	1	550000	1	575000	1	600000	2750000
4.1	NTPP assessment and preparation of action plan	No	1	1500000					1	1650000					1650000
4.11	Wildlife health and problematic animal management	No	5	100000	1	100000		105000	1	110000		115000		120000	550000
4.12	Regular participatory patrolling and monitoring	No	60	10000	12	120000	12	126000	12	132000	12	138000	12	144000	660000
4.13	Anti-poaching awareness campaign	No	15	40000	3	120000	3	126000	3	132000	3	138000	3	144000	660000

6	Capacity Enhancement
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SN	Theme	Unit	Qty	Rate at base year	Qty	2076/77	Qty	2077/78	Qty	2078/79	Qty	2079/80	Qty	2080/81	Total
6.1	Personnel (Park staffs and security)														
6.1.1	Orientation training for newly appointed security staff	No	5	60000	1	60000	1	63000	1	66000	1	69000	2	72000	330000
6.1.3	Provision of basic logistics	No	5	500000	1	500000	1	525000	1	550000	1	575000	1	600000	2750000
6.1.4	Smart and real time patrolling operation training	No	2	60000			1	63000			1	69000			132000
6.1.5	Conservation education TOT including PRA	No	2	60000	1	60000			1	66000					126000
6.1.6	Wildlife management/ handling trainings for park staffs	No	2	60000			1	63000			1	69000			132000
6.1.7	Fire fighting training	No	2	60000	1	60000			1	66000					126000
6.1.8	Database management training	No	2	60000			1	63000			1	69000			132000
6.1.9	Conflict management training	No	2	60000					1	66000			1	72000	138000
6.1.10	Biodiversity registration and documentation training	No	2	60000	1	60000			1	66000					126000
6.1.11	Orientation training for Game Scouts and senior Game scouts on fauna and flora identification and monitoring	No	5	60000	1	60000	1	63000	1	66000	1	69000	1	72000	330000
6.1.12	Exposure visits	No	5	300000	1	300000	1	315000	1	330000	1	345000	1	360000	1650000
6.2.1	Orientation training to park staff on legal issues	No	5	150000	1	150000	1		1	165000	1		1	180000	495000
6.2.2	Basic training to park staff to handle GPS equipment, Camera, etc.	No	5	150000		250000		262500				287500			800000
6.2.3	CITES training	No	2	100000		50000				55000					105000

SN	Theme	Unit	Qty	Rate at base year	Qty	2076/77	Qty	2077/78	Qty	2078/79	Qty	2079/80	Qty	2080/81	Total
6.2.4	Human rights training to park staff	No	3	250000		250000		262500		275000		287500		300000	1375000
6.2.5	GIS training to Rangers and Officers	No	3	300000		300000		315000		330000					945000
	Total					2100000		1995000		2101000		1840000		1656000	9692000
7	Cooperation, coordination and collaboration														
7.1	Tri-monthly stakeholder meeting	No	20	10000	4	20000	4	21000	4	22000	4	23000	4	24000	110000
7.2	Participate on district/province and national level coordination program	No	5	100000	1	100000	1	105000	1	110000	1	115000		120000	550000
7.3	Local level meetings	No	60	5000	12	60000		63000		66000		69000		72000	330000
	Total					180000		189000		198000		207000		216000	990000
8	Study, Research and Survey														
8.1	Plans preparation														
8.2	Grazing management plan	No	1	1000000	1	1000000									1000000
8.3	Tourism management plan	No	1	1000000			1	1050000							1050000
8.4	Study of tourism impact on Rara lake	No	1	1000000					1	1100000					1100000
8.5	Economic evaluation of RNP	No	1	1000000							1	1150000			1150000
8.6	Geological study of Rara lake	No	1	1000000									1	1200000	1200000
8.7	Land use mapping	No	1	1000000	1	1000000									1000000
	Total					2000000		1050000		1100000		1150000		1200000	6500000
9	Heritage Conservation														
9.1	Promote culture and festivals	No	5	40000	1	40000	1	42000	1	44000	1	46000	1	48000	220000
9.2	Museums establishments and maintenance	No	1	44000000					1	4400000					4400000

SN	Theme	Unit	Qty	Rate at base year	Qty	2076/77	Qty	2077/78	Qty	2078/79	Qty	2079/80	Qty	2080/81	Total
9.3	Maintenance of temples and other religious sites	No	15	150000	3	450000	3	472500	3	495000	3	517500	3	540000	2475000
	Total					490000		514500		4939000		563500		588000	7095000
10	Conservation Education														
10.1	Special days celebration (Like environment, wildlife week etc)	No	25	45000	5	225000	5	236250	5	247500	5	258750	5	270000	1237500
10.2	Conservation awareness school programs	No	50	40000	10	400000	10	420000	10	440000	10	460000	10	480000	2200000
10.3	Scholarship for wildlife victim's children	No	25	20000	5	200000	5	210000	10	220000	10	230000	10	240000	1100000
10.4	Public awareness campaign	No	10	50000	2	100000	1	105000	1	110000	1	115000	1	120000	550000
10.5	Educate CBOs and CBAPUs members	No	10	40000	2	80000	2	84000	2	88000	2	92000	2	96000	440000
	Total					1005000		1055250		1105500		1155750		1206000	5527500
11	Physical Infrastructure Development														
11.1	Constructin of wooden bridge	No	20	130000	5	650000	5	682500	5	715000	5	747500	5	780000	3575000
11.2	Maintenance of old wooden bridge	No	30	50000	6	300000	6	315000	6	330000	6	345000	6	360000	1650000
11.3	Construction of Machan/ View tower	No	10	700000	2	1400000	3	1470000	3	1540000	3	1610000	3	1680000	7700000
11.4	Maintenance of old Machan/ view tower	No	10	200000	2	400000	2	420000	2	440000	2	460000	2	480000	2200000
11.5	Construction of forest pathes	km	20	200000	4	800000	4	840000	4	880000	4	920000	4	960000	4400000
11.6	Visiter service center (Tourist informatin center, First aid, learning center)	No	1	10000000	1	5000000				5000000					10000000

SN	Theme	Unit	Qty	Rate at base year	Qty	2076/77	Qty	2077/78	Qty	2078/79	Qty	2079/80	Qty	2080/81	Total
11.7	Maintain and improve sign boards in each junctions	No	25	20000	5	100000	5	105000	5	110000	5	115000	5	120000	550000
11.8	Construction of post	No	2	3000000	1	3000000	1	3150000	1		1				6150000
11.9	Guest house construction	No	1	6000000					1	6000000					6000000
11.1	Trekking trail Talcha to Rara	No	1	3000000		3000000									3000000
11.11	Trekking trail Gamgadhi to Rara	No	1	10000000				10000000							10000000
11.12	Trekking trail Bhulbhule To Rara	No	1	2950000						2950000					2950000
11.13	Trekking trail Rara to Murma	No	1	2500000								2500000			2500000
11.14	Construction of refresh centre	No	3	1000000	1	1000000		1000000				1000000			3000000
11.15	Construction and improvement of cycling track around the Rara lake with the coordination of Karnali Province government	No	1	50000000		30000000		20000000							50000000
11.16	Extension of electric transmission line from Lamachaur to park head quarter to Murma Village	km	4	500000	1	500000									500000
11.17	Trilok Microhydro generation to Murma Village and park officer	Out sourcing													
	Total					46150000		37982500		17965000		7697500		4380000	114175000
12	Climate Change and adaptation measures														
12.1	Prepare Local Adaptation Plan of Action for the municipality and rural municipality of BZ		5	200000	1	200000	1	210000	1	220000	1	230000	1	240000	1100000

SN	Theme	Unit	Qty	Rate at base year	Qty	2076/77	Qty	2077/78	Qty	2078/79	Qty	2079/80	Qty	2080/81	Total
12.2	Scale up clean energy technology for less fuel wood consumption		10	500000	2	75000	2	78750	2	82500	2	86250	2	90000	412500
12.3	Climate change awareness programme in schools of municipality and rural municipality of BZ		20	50000	4	50000	4	52500	4	55000	4	57500	4	60000	275000
12.4	Monitoring the impact of climate change in prime species		5	500000	1	500000	1	525000	1	550000	1	575000	1	600000	2750000
12.5	Study Impact of changes in Precipitation and Temperature on species and ecosystem		2	300000	1	300000							1	360000	660000
	Total					1125000		866250		907500		948750		1350000	5197500
13	Solid Waste Management														
13.1	Demonstrate proper technique of garbage disposal and recycling techniques		10	200000	2	200000	2	210000	2	220000	2	230000	2	240000	1100000
13.2	Provide waste disposal pots to collect waste materials near by waste prone area		250	125000	50	125000	50	131250	50	137500	50	143750	50	150000	687500
13.3	Prepare a common sanitation guide lines with the consultation of Hotel, Lodge, etc. to adopt sanitation standard		1	300000	1	300000									300000
13.4	Support eco-clubs to organized cleanup campaign		5	120000	1	120000	1	126000	1	132000	1	138000	1	144000	660000
	Total					745000		467250		489500		511750		534000	2747500

SN	Theme	Unit	Qty	Rate at base year	Qty	2076/77	Qty	2077/78	Qty	2078/79	Qty	2079/80	Qty	2080/81	Total
14	Tourism														
14.1	Information board related to tourist destination with maps,	No	5	250000	1	250000	1	262500	1	275000	1	287500	1	300000	1375000
14.2	Develop comprehensive tourism development plan with the consultation of stakeholders	No	1	1000000	1	3000000									3000000
14.3	Support to develop community cultural Museum	No	1	1000000			1	7875000							7875000
14.4	Support to promote cultural values	No	5	300000	1	300000	1	315000	1	330000	1	345000	1	360000	1650000
14.5	Upgrade Rara sites, advertisement, video documentary, and IEC materials development	No	1	1200000	1	700000									700000
14.6	Conduct capacity enhancement on nature guide, home-stay, business development training	No	25	400000	5	400000	5	420000	5	440000	5	460000	5	480000	2200000
14.7	Fellowship to Journalist to visit RNP and published articles in national daily	No	5	100000	1	100000	1	105000	1	110000	1	115000	1	120000	550000
14.8	Nature based tourism related infrastructure development to tourism promotion and facilitate to visitors - coordination with different stakeholders and annual budget program														
	Total			4250000		4750000		8977500		1155000		1207500		1260000	17350000

SN	Theme	Unit	Qty	Rate at base year	Qty	2076/77	Qty	2077/78	Qty	2078/79	Qty	2079/80	Qty	2080/81	Total
15	Park Administration														
15.1	Salary					11973000		13170300		14487330		15936063		17529669	73096362
15.2	Remote allowance					1715000		1886500		2075150		2282665		2510932	10470247
15.3	Dearness allowance					612000		673200		740520		814572		896029	3736321
15.4	Other allowance					16000		17600		19360		21296		23426	97682
15.5	Uniform					918000		1009800		1110780		1221858		1344044	5604482
15.6	Ration facility					2718000		2989800		3288780		3617658		3979424	16593662
15.7	Water and Electricity					91000		100100		110110		121121		133233	555564
15.8	Communication cost					160000		176000		193600		212960		234256	976816
15.9	Home rent / office/post					120000		132000		145200		159720		175692	732612
15.10	Maintenance					55000		60500		66550		73205		80526	335781
15.11	Stationary and other official expenses					147000		161700		177870		195657		215223	897450
15.12	Fuel					90000		99000		108900		119790		131769	549459
15.13	Vehicle maintenance					1300000		1430000		1573000		1730300		1903330	7936630
15.14	Other service cost					332000		365200		401720		441892		486081	2026893
15.15	Program cost					5695000		6264500		6890950		7580045		8338050	34768545
15.16	Medicine					20000		22000		24200		26620		29282	122102
15.17	Monitoring and Evaluation/ Transfer cost of staff					79000		86900		95590		105149		115664	482303
15.18	Other expenses/ Miscellaneous					25000		27500		30250		33275		36603	152628
	Total					26066000		28672600		31539860		34693846		38163231	159135537
	Grand Total					100508000		96891700		73047060		64714646		64299631	399461037

Annex 3: Summary of BZUC activity and budget

Name of BZUC	Theme	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	Total
1. Conservation Program							
Mahadev BZUC	1	295000	278250	236500	304750	258000	1372500
Lamalekh Seri BZUC	2	330000	997500	275000	690000	300000	2592500
Rinimokshya BZUC	3	360000	551250	192500	460000	120000	1683750
Kanakasundari BZUC	4	180000	540750	181500	448500	108000	1458750
Malikabota BZUC	5	210000	273000	231000	299000	252000	1265000
Chhayanath BZUC	6	155000	446250	82500	431250	90000	1205000
Kailashbajedi BZUC	7	270000	252000	209000	276000	228000	1235000
Rajakot BZUC	8	330000	997500	275000	690000	300000	2592500
Khesma Malika BZUC	9	1175000	2063250	896500	1914750	798000	6847500
Rara Rawalkot BZUC	10	2140000	4032000	1694000	3611000	1668000	13145000
Total		5445000	10431750	4273500	9125250	4122000	33397500
2. Community Development							
Mahadev BZUC		40000	42000	44000	46000	48000	220000
Lamalekh Seri BZUC		4705000	2367750	2755500	1213250	1206000	12247500
Rinimokshya BZUC		805000	1370250	1985500	350750	186000	4697500
Kanakasundari BZUC		855000	1601250	1930500	373750	306000	5066500
Malikabota BZUC		1040000	2299500	2409000	1196000	1248000	8192500
Chhayanath BZUC		3205000	267750	225500	293250	246000	4237500
Kailashbajedi BZUC		240000	1302000	1529000	276000	288000	3635000
Rajakot BZUC		1060000	3108000	2046000	299000	432000	6945000
Khesma Malika BZUC		240000	1302000	1529000	276000	288000	3635000
Rara Rawalkot BZUC		740000	777000	979000	851000	888000	4235000
Total		12930000	14437500	15433000	5175000	5136000	53111500
3. Skill Development and Income Generation							
Mahadev BZUC		675000	708750	742500	776250	810000	3712500
Lamalekh Seri BZUC		930000	1081500	1023000	1184500	1116000	5335000
Rinimokshya BZUC		1545000	1044750	929500	1144250	1014000	5677500
Kanakasundari BZUC		650000	682500	715000	747500	780000	3575000
Malikabota BZUC		1325000	866250	907500	948750	990000	5037500
Chhayanath BZUC		835000	1034250	918500	1132750	1002000	4922500
Kailashbajedi BZUC		610000	640500	671000	701500	732000	3355000
Rajakot BZUC		930000	1081500	1023000	1184500	1116000	5335000
Khesma Malika BZUC		610000	640500	671000	701500	732000	3355000
Rara Rawalkot BZUC		630000	661500	693000	724500	756000	3465000
Total		8740000	8442000	8294000	9246000	9048000	43770000

Name of BZUC	Theme	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	Total
4. Conservatopm Education							
Mahadev BZUC		85000	89250	93500	97750	102000	467500
Lamalekh Seri BZUC		140000	252000	154000	276000	168000	990000
Rinimokshya BZUC		25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500
Kanakasundari BZUC		140000	252000	154000	276000	168000	990000
Malikabota BZUC		110000	115500	121000	126500	132000	605000
Chhayanath BZUC		140000	252000	154000	276000	168000	990000
Kailashbajedi BZUC		85000	89250	93500	97750	102000	467500
Rajakot BZUC		140000	252000	154000	276000	168000	990000
Khesma Malika BZUC		85000	89250	93500	97750	102000	467500
Rara Rawalkot BZUC		85000	89250	93500	97750	102000	467500
Total		1035000	1506750	1138500	1650250	1242000	6572500
5. Administration cost							
Mahadev BZUC		25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500
Lamalekh Seri BZUC		25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500
Rinimokshya BZUC		25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500
Kanakasundari BZUC		25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500
Malikabota BZUC		25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500
Chhayanath BZUC		25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500
Kailashbajedi BZUC		25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500
Rajakot BZUC		25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500
Khesma Malika BZUC		25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500
Rara Rawalkot BZUC		25000	26250	27500	28750	30000	137500
Total		250000	262500	275000	287500	300000	1375000
Grand Total		28400000	35080500	29414000	25484000	19848000	138226500

Annex 4: Detailed proposed activities for each BZUC

१. महादेव मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, कनकासुन्दरी गा.पा. वडा नं. १, जुम्ला									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट					जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	
१	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
	बिपन्न विद्यार्थी सहयोग	वटा	२०	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	स्कूल सहयोग	वटा	१	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
		जम्मा		४००००	४२०००	४४०००	४६०००	४८०००	२२००००
	काठेपुल/कान्जिहाउस/मचान/विश्रामस्थल/खानेपानी/शौचालय/प्रवेशद्वार/पदमार्ग/गोरेटो घोरटो बाटो/क्याम्पसाइट/साना सिंचाई/तटवन्धन/धार्मिक स्थल/सुधारीएको चुलो आदि निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार लगायतका कार्य -वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साझेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
२	आय आर्जन तथा शिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
	जडीबुटी खेति	घरघुरी	८०	३०००००	३१५०००	३३००००	३४५०००	३६००००	१६५००००
	तरकारी खेति / फलफुल खेती	घरघुरी	८०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	कुखुरा पालन	घरघुरी	५०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	पर्यटन प्रवर्धन शिप विकास तालिम	जना	२५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	जना	२५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	टुरिस्ट गाइड तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	सिकर्मी तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
		जम्मा		६७५०००	७०८७५०	७४२५००	७७६२५०	८१००००	३७१२५००
३	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
	घासे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	वटा	२		२१००००		२३००००		४४००००
	पर्यटन क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन	वटा	३	१५००००		१६५०००		१८००००	४९५०००
	फायर लाइन निर्माण तथा सुधार	किमी	५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	नर्सरी स्थापना तथा सुधार	वटा	१	१०००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	१९००००

१. महादेव मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, कनकासुन्दरी गा.पा. वडा नं. १, जुम्ला									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट				जम्मा	प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०		
	वन व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	२०	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		जम्मा		२९५०००	२७८२५०	२३६५००	३०४७५०	२५८०००	१३७२५००
	खर्क व्यवस्थापन/आगलागि नियन्त्रण/वन हेरालु राख्ने/मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन दर्ता र हस्तान्तरण/नविकरण, वन पैदावर/जडिवुटी संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन/ ढुंगा, गिह्री, बालुवा व्यवस्थापन/सिमेसार क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन/तटवन्धन/पखाल निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार/ उपभोक्ता समितिको कार्ययोजना तयारी/मनाव वन्यजन्तु द्वन्द्व व्यवस्थापन, CBAPU उपसमिति गठन र परिचालन, सोलार वितरण, फोहर व्यवस्थापन, लघु जलविद्युत आयोजना प्रवर्धन, वन्यजन्तुवाट हुने क्षतिको राहत सहयोग कोष स्थापना र सञ्चालन, वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण लगायतका कार्य - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साभेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
४	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
	रारा ताल संरक्षण जनचेतना	वटा	५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	स्कूल संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	संरक्षणमा युवा सहभागिता	वटा	५	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	संरक्षण दिवस	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		जम्मा		८५०००	८९२५०	९३५००	९७७५०	१०२०००	४६७५००
	सडक नाटक/खेलकुद प्रतियोगिता/अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण/सरसफाई तथा फोहर व्यवस्थापन आदि ।								
५	प्रशासनिक खर्च			२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		जम्मा		२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		कुल जम्मा		११२००००	११४४५००	११४४०००	१२५३५००	१२४८०००	५९९००००

२. लामालेख सेरी मालिका मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, छाँयानाथ सारा न.पा. वडा नं.१, २ र ३, मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक बर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट					जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	
१	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
	बाटो निर्माण	कि मि	७	३०००००	३१५००००	३३०००००	३४५००००	३६०००००	१६५०००००
	मन्दिर निर्माण सहयोग	वटा	२	१०००००		११०००००		१२०००००	३३०००००
	बृहत खानेपानी योजना	वटा	१	३००००००	३१५०००००	३३००००००	३४५०००००	३६००००००	१६५००००००
	पदमार्ग निर्माण	वटा	१	५००००००		५५००००००			१०५००००००
	होमस्टे निर्माण	वटा	८		१०५०००००	११००००००			२१५००००००
	बिपन्न शौचालय निर्माण सहयोग	वटा	२०	२००००००	२१००००००	२२००००००	२३००००००	२४००००००	११०००००००
	बिपन्न बिद्यार्थी सहयोग	वटा	२०	२००००००	२१००००००	२२००००००	२३००००००	२४००००००	११०००००००
	स्कूल सहयोग	वटा	१	२००००००	२१००००००	२२००००००	२३००००००	२४००००००	११०००००००
	सुधारिएको चुलो सहयोग	घरधुरी	५०	४००००००	४२००००००	४४००००००	४६००००००	४८००००००	२२००००००००
	बर्थिंग सेन्टर सोलार कार्यक्रम, अस्पताल	वटा	२	२०००००००	२१०००००००				४१००००००००
	सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण	वटा	१	३००००००००					३००००००००००
	सिचाई योजना	वटा	२		१५७५०००००		१७२५००००००		३३०००००००००
	पशु दयाग कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१००	२५०००००००	२६२५००००००	२७५०००००००	२८७५००००००	३००००००००००	१३७५००००००००
	खानेपानी/ साना सिचाई/ विश्रामस्थल/ मचान/ प्रवेशद्वार/ गोरेटो घोरेटो वाटो/ काठेपुल/ पर्यटक पदमार्ग निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार लगायतका कार्य -वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साभेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		४७०५००००००	२३६७७५०००००	२७५५५००००००	१२१३२५००००००	१२०६००००००००	१२२४७५००००००००
२	आय आर्जन तथा शिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
	बाखा पालन कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	८०	१००००००००	१०५०००००००	११००००००००	११५००००००००	१२००००००००००	५५०००००००००००
	बेमैसमी तरकारी खेति	घरधुरी	८०	१००००००००	१०५०००००००	११०००००००००	११५०००००००००	१२०००००००००००	५५०००००००००००
	कुखुरा पालन	घरधुरी	५०	१००००००००	१०५०००००००	११०००००००००	११५०००००००००	१२०००००००००००	५५०००००००००००
	पर्यटन प्रवर्धन शिप विकास तालिम	जना	२५	२०००००००००	२१०००००००००	२२००००००००००	२३००००००००००	२४०००००००००००	११००००००००००००
	सिलाइ कटाई तालिम	जना	३०	२००००००००००	२१००००००००००	२२०००००००००००	२३०००००००००००	२४००००००००००००	११०००००००००००००

२. लामालेख सेरी मालिका मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, छाँयानाथ राया न.पा. वडा नं.१, २ र ३, मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट				२०८०/०८१	जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०		
	दुरिस्ट गाइड तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	भैसीपालन सहयोग कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१५	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	नशल सुधार कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१००	६००००	६३०००	६६०००	६९०००	७२०००	३३००००
	पानि भकारी थोपा सिचाई	समूह	३	५००००		५५०००		६००००	१६५०००
	गह्वा सुधार कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	२५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	सिकर्मी तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	हाते होजियारी	जना	२०	६००००	६३०००	६६०००	६९०००	७२०००	३३००००
	च्याउखेती कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१०		१५७५००		१७२५००		३३००००
	उन्नत बिउ बिजन वितरण	घरधुरी	१००	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	फलफुल खेति	घरधुरी	५०	६००००	६३०००	६६०००	६९०००	७२०००	३३००००
		जम्मा		९३००००	१०८१५००	१०२३०००	११८४५००	११९६०००	५३३५०००
३	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
	घासे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	वटा	२		२१००००		२३००००		४४००००
	पर्यटन क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन	वटा	३	१५००००		१६५०००		१८००००	४९५०००
	अग्नि रेखा निर्माण तथा सुधार	किमी	५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	नर्सरी स्थापना तथा सुधार	वटा	१	१०००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	१९००००
	तटवन्ध पहिरो रोकथाम	खोला	१		५२५०००		२३००००		७५५०००
	सिमसार क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन	सिमसार	१	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	वन व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	२०	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम	हेक्टर	१०		१५७५००		११५०००		२७२५००

२. लामालेख सेरी मालिका मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, छाँयानाथ रारा न.पा. वडा नं.१, २ र ३, मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट				जम्मा	प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	
	वन हेरालु व्यवस्था	जना	१	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	पर्खाल/ तारवार/ वन पैदावर/ जडिवुटी संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन/ ढुंगा/ गिद्धी/ बालुवा संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन/ उपभोक्ता समितिको कार्ययोजना निर्माण/मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन दर्ता र हस्तान्तरण/ नविकरण, CBAPU उपसमिति गठन र परीचालन, मानव वन्यजन्तु द्वन्द्व व्यवस्थापन, वन्यजन्तुबाट हुने क्षतिको राहत सहयोग कोष स्थापना र सञ्चालन, आगलागि नियन्त्रण/ वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण लगायतका कार्य-वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी सम्पदाको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		३३००००	९९७५००	२७५०००	६९००००	३०००००	२५९२५००
४	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
	रारा ताल संरक्षण जनचेतना	वटा	५	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	स्कूल संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	संरक्षणमा युवा सहभागिता	वटा	५	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	वटा	२		१०५०००		११५०००		२२००००
	युवा बानि परिवर्तन सिकाइ कक्षा	वटा	५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	वन वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण सडक नाटक	समुह	१	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	वन्यजन्तु क्षति राहत कोष	वटा	१	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	संरक्षण दिवस	वटा	१५	३००००	३१५००	३३०००	३४५००	३६०००	१६५०००
	वन संरक्षण जनचेतना कार्यक्रम	वटा	५	५०००	५२५०	५५००	५७५०	६०००	२७५००
		जम्मा		१४००००	२५२०००	१५४०००	२७६०००	१६८०००	९९००००
५	प्रशासनिक खर्च			२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		जम्मा		२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		कुल जम्मा		५९९००००	४४७३०००	४०८१०००	३९९६५००	२६५२०००	२०३९२५००

३. ऋणीमोक्ष मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, छाँयानाथ राणा न.पा.न.वडा नं. ७ र ८, मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट				२०८०/०८१	जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०		
१	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
	मन्दिर निर्माण	वटा	२	१५००००	०	१६५०००	०	०	३१५०००
	पर्यटक मार्ग निर्माण	वटा	२	५०००००	०	५५००००	०	०	१०५००००
	होमस्टे निर्माण	वटा	२	०	१०५००००	११०००००	०	०	२१५००००
	बिपन्न विद्यार्थी सहयोग	वटा	२	२०००००	२१००००	२२००००	२३००००	२४००००	११०००००
	स्कूल सहयोग	वटा	२	२०००००	२१००००	२२००००	२३००००	२४००००	११०००००
	सुधारिएको चुलो	घरधुरी	२	४०००००	४२००००	४४००००	४६००००	४८००००	२२०००००
	गह्वा सुधार कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	२	५०००००	५२५०००	५५००००	५७५०००	६०००००	२७५००००
	सिचाई योजना	वटा	२	०	१५७५०००	०	१७२५०००	०	३३०००००
	पशु दयाग कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	२	२५००००	२६२५००	२७५०००	२८७५००	३०००००	१३७५०००
	खानेपानी/ गोरेटो छोडेर बाटो/ पर्खाल/ सल्लेरी पाकिङ्गस्थल निर्माण/भ्यारीघट्ट देखि सल्लेरी पोष्ट पर्यटक पदमार्ग निर्माण/ विश्रामस्थल/ प्रवेशद्वार/ मद्यान/ काठेपुल/ सल्लेरी गेट/ पदमार्ग निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार लगायतका - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साम्रैदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		८०५००००	१३७०२५००	१९८५५०००	३५०७५०००	१८६०००००	४६९७५००००
२	आय आर्जन तथा शिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
	बाखा पालन कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	८०	१००००००	१०५०००००	११००००००	११५०००००	१२००००००	५५००००००
	बेमैसमी तरकारी खेति	घरधुरी	८०	१००००००	१०५०००००	११००००००	११५०००००	१२००००००	५५००००००
	कृखुरा पालन	घरधुरी	५०	२००००००	१०५०००००	११००००००	११५०००००	१२००००००	४७००००००
	जडिबुटी खेति	घरधुरी	१५	२००००००	२१०००००	२२००००००	२३००००००	२४००००००	११००००००
	सिलाइ कटाई तालिम	जना	३०	४५०००००	२१०००००	२२००००००	२३००००००	२४००००००	१३५०००००
	दुरिस्ट गाइड तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००००	४७२५०००	४९५००००	५१७५०००	५४००००००	२४७५००००
	होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	जना	१५	६००००००	४७२५०००	४९५००००	५१७५०००	५४००००००	२६२५००००
	नशल सुधार कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१००	२००००००	६३०००००	६६०००००	६९०००००	७२००००००	२९००००००

३. ऋणीमोक्ष मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, छाँयानाथ रापा न.पा न.वडा नं. ७ र ८, मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक बर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट					जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	
	महिला रोजगारी कार्यक्रम	जना	२०	२५०००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११५०००
	गह्वा सुधार कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	२५	४५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१५७५००
	सिकर्मी तालिम	जना	१५	६००००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२६२५००
	स्याउखेती	घरधुरी	२०		६३०००	६६०००	६९०००	७२०००	२७००००
	च्याउखेती कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१०	१०००००	१५७५००	०	१७२५००	०	४३००००
	उन्नत बिउ बिजन वितरण	घरधुरी	१००	६००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५१००००
	साना उधम सहयोग (जस्तै चिया पसल)	घरधुरी	१०	४५०००	६३०००	६६०००	६९०००	७२०००	३१५०००
	ग्रिनहाउस निर्माण तथा मर्मत	घरधुरी	२५	८०००००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	१००२५००
		जम्मा		१५४५०००	१०४४७५०	१२२५००	११४४२५०	१०१४०००	५६७७५००
३	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
	घासे मैदान सुधार		२		२१००००	०	२३००००	०	४४००००
	ढुंगाको पर्खाल निर्माण (तटबन्धन)		२	२००००	७८७५०	८२५००	०	०	१८१२५०
	अग्नि रेखा निर्माण तथा सुधार		५	१०००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	१९००००
	नर्सरी स्थापना तथा सुधार		१	२५०००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११५०००
	सिमसारहरु संरक्षण		१	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	मध्यवर्ती वन व्यवस्थापन		२०		२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	११२५००
	वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम		१०	१००००	१५७५००	०	११५०००	०	२८२५००
	वन हेरालु		१	१८००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	२२५०००
	साना सिचाई आयोजना निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार, जडिवुटी संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन, पानी मुहान संरक्षण/ फलफुल विरुवा रोपण/ आगलागि नियन्त्रण, वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण/ ढुंगा/ गिड्डी/ बालुवा संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन/ मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन दर्ता र हस्तान्तरण/नविकरण, उपभोक्ता समितिको कार्ययोजना निर्माण, CPAPU गठन लगायतका कार्य - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साझेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		३६००००	५५१२५०	१९२५००	४६००००	१२००००	१६८३७५०

३. ऋणीमोक्ष मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, छाँयानाथ राणा न.पा. न.वडा नं. ७ र ८, मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट				२०८०/०८१	जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०		
४	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
	राणा ताल संरक्षण जनचेतना	वटा	५	२५०००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	७००००
	स्कूल संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	नेतृत्व विकास तालिम	वटा	५		२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	११२५००
	अवलोकन भ्रमण	वटा	२	२५०००	१०५०००	०	११५०००	०	२४५०००
	युवा बानि परिवर्तन सिकाइ कक्षा	वटा	५	१००००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१२२५००
	वन वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण सडक नाटक	समुह	१	२५०००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	७००००
	वन्यजन्तु क्षति राहत कोष	वटा	१	३००००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१४२५००
	संरक्षण दिवस/फोहर मैला व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१५	५०००	३१५००	३३०००	३४५००	३६०००	१४००००
	वन संरक्षण जनचेतना कार्यक्रम	वटा	५	१५५०००	५२५०	५५००	५७५०	६०००	१७७५००
		जम्मा		३०००००	२६७७५०	१७०५००	२९३३५०	१८६०००	१२१७५००
५	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
				२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		जम्मा		२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		कुल जम्मा		३०३५०००	३२६०२५०	३३०५५००	३४७००००	१५३६०००	१३४९३७५०

४. कनकासुन्दरी मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, कनकासुन्दरी गा.पा. वडा नं. ३, जुम्ला									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक बर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट					जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	
१	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
	मन्दिर निर्माण	वटा	१	५०००००	०	११००००	०	१२००००	२३०००००
	घोरेटो निर्माण	वटा	१	०	०	५५००००	०	०	१०५०००००
	होमस्टे निर्माण	वटा	८	२००००	१०५००००	११०००००	०	०	२१५०००००
	बिपन्न बिद्यार्थी सहयोग	वटा	२०	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	स्कूल सहयोग	वटा	१	४००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	सुधारिएको चुलो	घरधुरी	५०	२०००००	४२०००	४४०००	४६०००	४८०००	२२०००००
	घडेखोला लघु जलबिधुत	ठाउ	१	५००००	२१००००	०	०	०	४१०००००
	गह्वा सुधार कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	२५		५२५००	५५०००	५७५००	६००००	२७५००००
	सिचाई योजना	वटा	२	२५०००	१५७५००	०	१७२५००	०	३३०००००
	पशु दयाग कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१००	५०००००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५०००
	सार्वजनिक शौचालय	वटा	२	०	२१०००	०	२३०००	०	४४००००
	खानेपानी/साना सिचाई/ क्याम्प साइट/ विश्रामस्थल/ मचान/ काठेपुल/ प्रवेशद्वार/ पदमार्ग निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार लगायतका कार्य - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साझेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		८५५००००	१६०१२५०	१९३०५००	३७३७५०	३०६००००	५०६६५०००
२	आय आर्जन तथा शिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
	बाखा पालन कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	८०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५०००००
	बेमैसमी तरकारी खेति	घरधुरी	८०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५०००००
	कुखुरा पालन	घरधुरी	५०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५०००००
	जखिबुटी खेति	घरधुरी	१५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११०००००
	सिलाइ कटाई तालिम	जना	३०	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११०००००
	टुरिस्ट गाइड तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५०००

४. कनकासुन्दरी मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, कनकासुन्दरी गा.पा. वडा नं. ३, जुम्ला									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट					जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	
	होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	नशल सुधार कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१००	६००००	६३०००	६६०००	६९०००	७२०००	३३००००
	महिला रोजगारी कार्यक्रम	जना	२०	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	गह्वा सुधार कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	२५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	शिकमी तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	स्याउखेती	घरधुरी	२०	६००००	६३०००	६६०००	६९०००	७२०००	३३००००
	घुच्ची च्याउ संरक्षण	घरधुरी	१०	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
		जम्मा		६५००००	६८२५००	७१५०००	७४७५००	७८००००	३५७५०००
३	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
	घासे मैदान सुधार	वटा	२	०	२१००००	०	२३००००	०	४४००००
	ढुंगाको पर्खाल निर्माण (तटवन्ध)	ठाउ	२		७८७५०	८२५००	०	०	१६१२५०
	अग्नि रेखा निर्माण तथा सुधार	किमी	५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	नर्सरी स्थापना तथा सुधार	वटा	१	१०००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	१९००००
	सिमसारहरु संरक्षण	सिमसार	१	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	मध्यवर्ती वन व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	२०	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम	हेक्टर	१०		१५७५००	०	११५०००	०	२७२५००
	चौकीदार नियुक्ति	जना	१	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	सोलार वितरण/ वृक्षारोपण/ साना सिंचाई आयोजना निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार, जडिवुटी संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन, पानी मुहान संरक्षण/ फलफुल विरुवा रोपण/ आगलागि नियन्त्रण/ वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण/ ढुंगा/ गिह्री/ बालुवा संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन/ मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन दर्ता र हस्तान्तरण/नविकरण, उपभोक्ता समितिको कार्ययोजना निर्माण, CPAPU गठन लगायतका कार्य - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साभेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		१८००००	५४०७५०	१८१५००	४४८५००	१०८०००	१४५८७५०

४. कनकासुन्दरी मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, कनकासुन्दरी गा.पा. वडा नं. ३, जुम्ला									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक बर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट					जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	
४	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
	लेक संरक्षण जनचेतना	वटा	५	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	स्कूल संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	संरक्षणमा युवा सहभागिता	वटा	५	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	अध्यन अवलोकन भ्रमण	वटा	२		१०५०००	०	११५०००	०	२२००००
	युवा बानि परिवर्तन सिकाइ कक्षा	वटा	५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	वन वनयजन्तु संरक्षण सडक नाटक	समुह	१	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	वनयजन्तु क्षति राहत कोष	वटा	१	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	संरक्षण दिवस/फोहर मैला व्यवस्थापन	वटा	१५	३००००	३१५००	३३०००	३४५००	३६०००	१६५०००
	वन संरक्षण जनचेतना कार्यक्रम	वटा	५	५०००	५२५०	५५००	५७५०	६०००	२७५००
		जम्मा		१४००००	२५२०००	१५४०००	२७६०००	१६८०००	९९००००
५	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
				२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		जम्मा		२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		कुल जम्मा		१८५००००	३१०२७५०		१८७४५००	३००८५००	११२२७७५०

५. मालिकावोला मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, कनकासुन्दरी गा.पा. वडा नं. २, जुम्ला									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक बर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट				२०८०/०८१	जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०		
१	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
	बाटो निर्माण	कि मि	७	३०००००	३१५०००	३३००००	३४५०००	३६००००	१६५००००
	मन्दिर निर्माण	वटा	१		०	१६५०००	०	०	१६५०००
	खानेपानी निर्माण	वटा	१	३०००००	३१५०००	३३००००	३४५०००	३६००००	१६५००००
	पदमार्ग निर्माण	वटा	२	२०००००	२१००००	२२००००	२३००००	२४००००	११०००००
	होमस्टे निर्माण	वटा	८	०	१०५००००	११०००००	०	०	२१५००००
	बिपन्न शौचालय निर्माण सहयोग	वटा	२०	२०००००	२१००००	२२००००	२३००००	२४००००	११०००००
	बिपन्न विद्यार्थी सहयोग	वटा	२०	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	स्कूल सहयोग	वटा	१	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	आधुनिक घट्ट	वटा	१		१५७५००	०	०	०	१५७५००
	सुधारिएको चुलो वितरण/साना सिंचाई आयोजना/ साना खानेपानी आयोजना/ पदमार्ग/ प्रवेशद्वार/ क्याम्प साइट/ मचान/ विश्रामस्थल निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार लगायतका कार्य - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी सम्पदाको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		१०४०००००	२२९९५००	२४०९०००	११९६०००	१२४८०००	८१९२५००
२	आय आर्जन तथा शिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
	जडीबुटी खेति	घरधुरी	८०	३०००००	३१५०००	३३००००	३४५०००	३६००००	१६५००००
	तरकारी खेति	घरधुरी	८०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	कृषुरा पालन	घरधुरी	५०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	पर्यटन प्रबर्धन शिप विकास तालिम	जना	२५	२०००००	२१००००	२२००००	२३००००	२४००००	११०००००
	सिलाइ कटाई तालिम	जना	२५	२०००००	२१००००	२२००००	२३००००	२४००००	११०००००
	टुरिस्ट गाइड तालिम	जना	१५	४५००००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	जना	१५	४५००००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	सिकर्मी तालिम	जना	१५	४५००००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	जर्सी गाइ पालन	घरधुरी	२०	५०००००	५२५००	५५००००	५७५००	६००००	२७५०००
	दुध डेरी स्थापना तथा संचालन	संख्या	१	५०००००	०	०	०	०	५०००००
	ग्रिनहाउस	संख्या	१०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
		जम्मा		१३२५००००	८६६२५०	९०७५००	९४८७५०	९९००००	५०३७५००

५. मालिकावोता मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, कनकासुन्दरी गा.पा. वडा नं. २, जुम्ला									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट				जम्मा	प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०		
३	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
	घासे मैदान सुधार तथा व्यवस्थापन	वटा	२	०	२१००००	०	२३००००	०	४४००००
	पर्यटन क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन	वटा	३	१५००००	०	१६५०००	०	१८००००	४९५०००
	फायर लाइन निर्माण तथा सुधार	किमी	५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	नर्सरी स्थापना तथा सुधार	वटा	१	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	मध्यवर्ती वन व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	२०	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	साना सिंचाई आयोजना निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार, जडिवुटी संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन, पानी मुहान संरक्षण/ फलफुल विरुवा रोपण/ आगलागि नियन्त्रण/ वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण/ ढुंगा/ गिट्टी/ बालुवा संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन/ मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन दर्ता र हस्तान्तरण/नविकरण, उपभोक्ता समितिको कार्ययोजना निर्माण, CPAPU गठन - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साम्भेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		२१००००	२७३०००	२३१०००	२९९०००	२५२०००	१२६५०००
४	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
	रारा ताल संरक्षण जनचेतना	वटा	५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	स्कूल संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	संरक्षणमा युवा सहभागिता	वटा	५	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	संरक्षण छात्रवृत्ति कार्यक्रम			२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	संरक्षण दिवस	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		जम्मा		११००००	११५५००	१२१०००	१२६५००	१३२०००	६०५०००
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण, वन्यजन्तु राहत कोष/ सडक नाटक, युवा वानी परिवर्तन, संरक्षण दिवस, वन संरक्षण जनचेतना/ मानव वन्यजन्तु द्वन्द व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रम संचालन - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साम्भेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
५	प्रशासनिक खर्च			२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		जम्मा		२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		कुल जम्मा		२७१००००	३५८०५००	३६९६०००	३८९९०००	४०५२०००	१५२३७५००

६. छायाँनाथ मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, छाँयानाथ रारा न.पा. वडा नं. ४ र ५, मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक बर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट				२०८०/०८१	जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०		
१	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
	मन्दिर निर्माण	वटा	२	१०००००	०	११००००	०	१२००००	३३००००
	बिपन्न विद्यार्थी सहयोग	वटा	२०	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	स्कुल सहयोग	वटा	१	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	सुधारिएको चुलो	घरधुरी	५०	४००००	४२०००	४४०००	४६०००	४८०००	२२००००
	सामुदायिक भवन निर्माण	वटा	१	३००००००	०	०	०	०	३००००००
	सिंचाई योजना	वटा	२		१५७५००	०	१७२५००	०	३३००००
	पशु दयाग कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१००	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	सुधारिएको चुलो/ शौचालय/ विश्रामस्थल/ मचान/ पदमार्ग/ गोरेटो छोडोरो बाटो/ खानेपानी/ साना सिंचाई निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार लगायतका कार्य - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी सम्बन्धारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		३२०५०००	२६७७५०	२२५५००	२९३२५०	२४६०००	४२३७५००
२	आय आर्जन तथा शिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
	बाखा पालन कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	८०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	बेमैसमी तरकारी खेति	घरधुरी	८०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	कुखुरा पालन	घरधुरी	५०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	पर्यटन प्रबर्धन शिप विकास तालिम	जना	२५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	सिलाइ कटाई तालिम	जना	३०	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	टुरिस्ट गाइड तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	भैसीपालन सहयोग कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१५	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	नश्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१००	६००००	६३०००	६६०००	६९०००	७२०००	३३००००
	गह्वा सुधार कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	२५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	सिकर्मी तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००

६. छायाँनाथ मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, छाँयानाथ रास न.पा. वडा नं. ४ र ५, मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक बर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट					जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	
	हाते होजियारी	जना	२०	६००००	६३०००	६६०००	६९०००	७२०००	३३००००
	च्याउखेती कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१०		१५७५००	०	१७२५००	०	३३००००
	उन्नत बिउ बिजन वितरण	घरधुरी	१००	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	फलफुल खेति	घरधुरी	५०	६००००	६३०००	६६०००	६९०००	७२०००	३३००००
		जम्मा		८३५००००	१०३४२५०	९९८५००	११३२७५०	१००२०००	४९२२५००
३	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
	घासे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	वटा	२	०	२१००००	०	२३००००	०	४४००००
	अग्नि रेखा निर्माण तथा सुधार	किमी	५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	नर्सरी स्थापना तथा सुधार	वटा	१	१०००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	१९००००
	वन व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	२०	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम	हेक्टर	१०		१५७५००	०	११५०००	०	२७२५००
	वन हेरालु व्यवस्था	जना	१	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	साना सिचाई आयोजना निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार, जडिवुटी संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन, पानी मुहान संरक्षण/ फलफुल विरुवा रोपण/ आगलागि नियन्त्रण/ वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण/ ढुंगा/ गिट्टी/ बालुवा संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन/ मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन दर्ता र हस्तान्तरण/नविकरण, उपभोक्ता समितिको कार्ययोजना निर्माण, CPAPU गठन लगायत कार्य - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साम्रदायीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		१५५०००	४४६२५०	८२५००	४३१२५०	९००००	१२०५०००
४	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
	रास ताल संरक्षण जनचेतना	वटा	५	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	स्कूल संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	संरक्षणमा युवा सहभागिता	वटा	५	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	अवलोकन भ्रमण	वटा	२		१०५०००	०	११५०००	०	२२००००
	युवा बानी परिवर्तन सिकाइ कक्षा	वटा	५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००

६. छायाँनाथ मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, छायाँनाथ रा रा न.पा. वडा नं. ४ र ५, मुगु								
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट				जम्मा
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	प्रस्तावित वजेट
	वन वनयजन्तु संरक्षण सडक नाटक	समुह	१	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	५५०००
	वनयजन्तु क्षति राहत कोष	वटा	१	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	१३७५००
	संरक्षण दिवस	वटा	१५	३००००	३१५००	३३०००	३४५००	१६५०००
	वन संरक्षण जनचेतना कार्यक्रम	वटा	५	५०००	५२५०	५५००	५७५०	२७५००
		जम्मा		१४००००	२५२०००	१५४०००	२७६०००	९९००००
५	प्रशासनिक खर्च			२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	१३७५००
		जम्मा		२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	१३७५००
		कुल जम्मा		४३६००००	२०२६५००	१४०८०००	२१६२०००	११४९२५००

७. कैलाश बजेडी मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, छाँयानाथ रास न.पा वडा नं. २, ३ र ५, मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक बर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट					जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	
१	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
	मन्दिर निर्माण	वटा	१		०	१६५०००	०	०	१६५०००
	पदमार्ग निर्माण	वटा	२	२०००००	२१००००	२२००००	२३००००	२४००००	११०००००
	होमस्टे निर्माण	वटा	८	०	१०५००००	११०००००	०	०	२१५००००
	बिपन्न बिद्यार्थी सहयोग	वटा	२०	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	स्कूल सहयोग	वटा	१	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	सुधारिएको चुलो/ शौचालय/ विश्रामस्थल/ तल्लिनुम देखि लामाचौर हुँदै पासहल्ला पर्यटक पदमार्ग निर्माण/ मचान/ पदमार्ग/ गोरेटो घोडोरो बाटो/ खानेपानी/ साना सिंचाई निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार लगायतका कार्य - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साभेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		२४००००	१३०२०००	१५२९०००	२७६०००	२८८०००	३६३५०००
२	आय आर्जन तथा शिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
	जडीबुटी खेति	घरधुरी	८०	३०००००	३१५०००	३३००००	३४५०००	३६००००	१६५००००
	तरकारी खेति	घरधुरी	८०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	कुखुरा पालन	घरधुरी	५०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	सिलाइ कटाई तालिम	जना	२५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	टुरिस्ट गाइड तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	फलफुल खेती/ च्याउखेती/ सिकर्मी तालिम/ गह्व सुधार/ भैसी पालन - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साभेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		६१००००	६४०५००	६७१०००	७०१५००	७३२०००	३३५५०००
३	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
	घासे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	वटा	२	०	२१००००	०	२३००००	०	४४००००
	पर्यटन क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन	वटा	३	१५००००	०	१६५०००	०	१८००००	४९५०००

७. कैलाश बजेडी मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, छाँयानाथ राणा न.पा. वडा नं. २, ३ र ५, मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट				जम्मा	
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	प्रस्तावित वजेट
	फायर लाइन निर्माण तथा सुधार	किमी	५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	नर्सरी स्थापना तथा सुधार	वटा	१	१०००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	वन व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	२०	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	साना सिंचाई आयोजना निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार, जडिवुटी संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन, पानी मुहान संरक्षण/ फलफुल विरुवा रोपण/ आगलागि नियन्त्रण/ अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण/ ढुंगा/ गिट्टी/ बालुवा संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन/ मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन दर्ता र हस्तान्तरण/नविकरण उपभोक्ता समितिको कार्ययोजना निर्माण, CPAPU गठन लगायतका कार्य - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साझेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		२७००००	२५२०००	२०९०००	२०६०००	२२८०००	१२३५०००
४	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
	राणा ताल संरक्षण जनचेतना	वटा	५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	स्कूल संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	संरक्षणमा युवा सहभागिता	वटा	५	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	संरक्षण दिवस	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	वन संरक्षण जनचेतना अभियान/ वन्यजन्तु क्षति राहत कोष स्थापना/ अध्यन अवलोकन भ्रमण- वजेटको खोजी गर्ने, विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		८५०००	८९२५०	९३५००	९७७५०	१०२०००	४३७५००
५	प्रशासनिक खर्च			२५००००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		जम्मा		२५००००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	कुल जम्मा			१२३००००	२३१००००	२५३००००	१३८००००	१३८००००	८८३००००

८. राजाकोट मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, छाँयानाथ रास न.पा वडा नं.९, मुगु									
क्र स	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट					जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	
१	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
	मुर्मा टप भ्यु टावर	वटा	१		१५७५०००	०	०	०	१५७५०००
	मन्दिर निर्माण	वटा	२	१०००००	०	११००००	०	१२००००	३३००००
	पदमार्ग निर्माण	वटा	१	५०००००	०	५५००००	०	०	१०५०००००
	होमस्टे निर्माण	वटा	८	०	१०५००००	११०००००	०	०	२१५०००००
	बिपन्न शौचालय निर्माण सहयोग	वटा	२०	२०००००	२१००००	२२००००	२३००००	२४००००	११०००००
	बिपन्न बिद्यार्थी सहयोग	वटा	२०	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	सुधारिएको चुलो	घरधुरी	५०	४००००	४२०००	४४०००	४६०००	४८०००	२२०००००
	बर्थिंग सेन्टर सोलार कार्यक्रम, अस्पताल	वटा	२	२०००००	२१००००	०	०	०	४१०००००
	खत्याडको वाहुपानी देखि माफ्फट्ट हुँदै कोटसम्म (मुर्मटप) बाटो निर्माण ८ कि.मि/ त्रिलोक क्षेत्र २० कि.वा. को लघु जलविद्युत उत्पादन (निकुञ्ज र मुर्मगाउँलाई)/ मुर्मटप मन्दिर मर्मत सुधार / साना सिचाई आयोजना/ पखाल मर्मत सुधार/ खानेपानी आयोजना/ हेल्थ नेपाल हेल्थ पोष्टको क्षमता विकास लगायतका कार्य - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साझेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		१०६०००००	३१०८००००	२०४६००००	२९९००००	४३२००००	६९४५००००
२	आय आर्जन तथा शिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
	बाखा पालन कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	८०	१०००००	१०५००००	११०००००	११५००००	१२०००००	५५००००००
	बेमैसमी तरकारी खेति	घरधुरी	८०	१००००००	१०५०००००	११००००००	११५०००००	१२००००००	५५००००००
	कुखुरा पालन	घरधुरी	५०	१००००००	१०५०००००	११००००००	११५०००००	१२००००००	५५००००००
	पर्यटन प्रवर्धन शिप विकास तालिम	जना	२५	२०००००	२१०००००	२२००००००	२३००००००	२४००००००	११००००००
	सिलाइ कटाई तालिम	जना	३०	२००००००	२१००००००	२२०००००००	२३०००००००	२४०००००००	११०००००००
	टुरिस्ट गाइड तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००००	४७२५००००	४९५०००००	५१७५००००	५४०००००००	२४७५०००००
	होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००००	४७२५००००	४९५०००००	५१७५००००	५४०००००००	२४७५०००००
	भैसीपालन सहयोग कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१५	१०००००००	१०५००००००	११०००००००	११५००००००	१२०००००००	५५०००००००
	नश्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१००	६००००००	६३००००००	६६००००००	६९००००००	७२००००००	३३०००००००

८. राजाकोट मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, छाँयानाथ राणा न.पा वडा नं.९, मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट				जम्मा	
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	प्रस्तावित वजेट
	पानी भकारी थोपा सिंचाई	समूह	३	५००००	०	५५०००	०	६००००	१६५०००
	गह्वा सुधार कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	२५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	सिकर्मी तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	माछापालन	घरधुरी	२०	६००००	६३०००	६६०००	६९०००	७२०००	३३००००
	च्याउखेती कार्यक्रम	घरधुरी	१०		१५७५००	०	१७२५००	०	३३००००
	उन्नत बिउ बिजन वितरण	घरधुरी	१००	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	फलफुल खेती	घरधुरी	५०	६००००	६३०००	६६०००	६९०००	७२०००	३३००००
	पर्यटन प्रवर्धनको लागि होमस्टे सहयोग तथा सञ्चालन- वजेटको खोजी गर्ने, विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		९३००००	१०८१५००	१०२३०००	११८४५००	११९६०००	५३३५०००
३	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
	घासे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	वटा	२	०	२१००००	०	२३००००	०	४४००००
	पर्यटन क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन	वटा	३	१५००००	०	१६५०००	०	१८००००	४९५०००
	अग्नि रेखा निर्माण तथा सुधार	किमी	५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	नर्सरी स्थापना तथा सुधार	वटा	१	१०००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	१९००००
	तटवन्धन निर्माण/पहिरो रोकथाम	खोला	१		५२५०००	०	२३००००	०	७५५०००
	सिमसार क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन	सिमसार	१	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	वन व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	२०	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम	हेक्टर	१०		१५७५००	०	११५०००	०	२७२५००
	वन हेरालु व्यवस्था	जना	१	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	साना सिंचाई आयोजना निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार, जडिवुटी संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन, पानी मुहान संरक्षण/ फलफुल विरुवा रोपण/ आगलागि नियन्त्रण/ वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण/ ढुंगा/ गिट्टी/ बालुवा संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन/ मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन दर्ता र हस्तान्तरण/नविकरण, उपभोक्ता समितिको कार्ययोजना निर्माण, ढुङ्गाको पखाल मर्मत सुधार, मुर्मटप क्षेत्रमा कस्तुरी मृगको वासस्थान संरक्षण र अनुसन्धान, CPAPU गठन लगायतका कार्य - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साझेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		३३००००	९९७५००	२७५०००	६९००००	३०००००	२५९२५००

८. राजाकोट मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, छाँयानाथ रारा न.पा वडा नं.९, मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट					जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	
४	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
	रारा ताल संरक्षण जनचेतना	वटा	५	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	स्कुल संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	संरक्षणमा युवा सहभागिता	वटा	५	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण	वटा	२		१०५०००	०	११५०००	०	२२००००
	युवा बालि परिवर्तन सिकाइ कक्षा	वटा	५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	वन वनयजन्तु संरक्षण सडक नाटक	समुह	१	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	वनयजन्तु क्षति राहत कोष	वटा	२	०	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	संरक्षण दिवस	वटा	१	२५०००	३१५००	३३०००	३४५००	३६०००	१६५०००
	वन संरक्षण जनचेतना कार्यक्रम	वटा	१५	३००००	५२५००	५५०००	५७५००	६०००	२७५००
		जम्मा	५	५००००	२५२०००	१५४०००	२७६०००	१६८०००	९९००००
५	प्रशासनिक खर्च			१४०००००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		जम्मा		२५००००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		कुल जम्मा		२५००००	५४६५२५०	३५२५५००	२४७८२५०	२०४६०००	१६००००००

९. खेस्मा मालिका मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, खत्याड गा.पा. वडा नं. १,२,३ मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट				जम्मा	
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	प्रस्तावित वजेट
१	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
	मन्दिर निर्माण	वटा	१		०	१६५०००	०	०	१६५०००
	पदमार्ग निर्माण	वटा	२	२०००००	२१००००	२२००००	२३००००	२४००००	११०००००
	होमस्टे निर्माण	वटा	८	०	१०५००००	११०००००	०	०	२१५००००
	बिपन्न विद्यार्थी सहयोग	वटा	२०	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	स्कूल सहयोग	वटा	१	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	हरलेस गुफा जाने बाटो/वाउपानी-भाडारेगाना- पुर्मा-मुर्मटप जाने बाटो/काठेपुल/स्कूल भवन/ पर्यटन पदमार्ग/ धार्मिकस्थल/ क्याप साइट/ खानेपानी/ साना सिचाई आयोजना निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साझेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
	जम्मा			२४००००	१३०२०००	१५२९०००	२७६०००	२८८०००	३६३५०००
२	आय आर्जन तथा शिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
	जडीबुटी खेति	घरधुरी	८०	३०००००	३१५०००	३३००००	३४५०००	३६००००	१६५००००
	तरकारी खेति	घरधुरी	८०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	कुखुरा पालन	घरधुरी	५०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	सिलाई कटाई तालिम	जना	२५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	टुरिस्ट गाइड तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	जना	१५	४५०००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	पशुपालन/सिकर्मी तालिम/पर्यटन प्रवर्धनको लागि होमस्टे सहयोग तथा सञ्चालन - वजेटको खोजी गर्ने, विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने ।								
	जम्मा			६१००००	६४०५००	६७१०००	७०१५००	७३२०००	३३५५०००
३	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
	घासे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	वटा	२	०	२१००००	०	२३००००	०	४४००००
	पर्यटन क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन	वटा	३	१५००००	०	१६५०००	०	१८००००	४९५०००

९. खेस्मा मालिका मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, खत्याड गा.पा. वडा नं. १,२,३ मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक बर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट					जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	
	फायर लाइन निर्माण तथा सुधार	किमी	५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	नर्सरी स्थापना तथा सुधार	वटा	१	१०००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	वन व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	२०	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	सोलार वितरण/ वृक्षारोपण/ साना सिंचाई आयोजना निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार, जडिबुटी संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन, पानी मुहान संरक्षण/ फलफुल विरुवा रोपण/ आगलागि नियन्त्रण/ वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण ढुंगा/ गिद्धी/ बालुवा संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन/ मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन दर्ता र हस्तान्तरण/नविकरण, उपभोक्ता समितिको कार्ययोजना निर्माण, CPAPU गठन लगायतका कार्य - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी सामेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		२९५००००	२७८२५०	२३६५००	३०४७५०	२५८०००	१३७२५००
४	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
	रारा ताल संरक्षण जनचेतना	वटा	५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	स्कुल संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
	संरक्षणमा युवा सहभागिता	वटा	५	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५०००
	संरक्षण दिवस	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		जम्मा		८५०००	८९२५०	९३५००	९७७५०	१०२०००	४६७५००
	वन्यजन्तु क्षति राहत कोष/सडक नाटक/ अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण/ वन र वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण जनचेतना कार्यक्रम - वजेटको खोजी गर्ने, विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने ।								
५	प्रशासनिक खर्च								
		जम्मा		२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५००
		कुल जम्मा		१२५५०००	२३३६२५०	२५५७५००	१४०८७५०	१४९००००	८९६७५००

१०. रारा रावलकोट मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, सोरू गा.पा. वडा नं. ८, मुगु									
क्र.स.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट				जम्मा	
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	प्रस्तावित वजेट
१	सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम								
	मन्दिर निर्माण	वटा	१		०	१६५०००	०	०	१६५०००
	खानेपानी निर्माण	वटा	१	३०००००	३१५०००	३३००००	३४५०००	३६००००	१६५००००
	पदमार्ग निर्माण	वटा	२	२०००००	२१००००	२२००००	२३००००	२४००००	११०००००
	बिपन्न शौचालय निर्माण सहयोग	वटा	२०	२०००००	२१००००	२२००००	२३००००	२४००००	११०००००
	बिपन्न बिद्यार्थी सहयोग	वटा	२०	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	स्कूल सहयोग	वटा	१	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	पर्यटन पदमार्ग/ साना खानेपानी/ साना सिंचाई आयोजना/ मचान/ विश्रामस्थल/ शौचालय/ काठेपुल/ गोरेटो घोडेटो बाटो निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार लगायतका कार्य - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साभेदारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		७४००००	७७७०००	९७९०००	८५१०००	८८८०००	४२३५०००
२	आय आर्जन तथा शिप विकास कार्यक्रम								
	जडीबुटी खेति	घरधुरी	८०	३०००००	३१५०००	३३००००	३४५०००	३६००००	१६५००००
	तरकारी खेति	घरधुरी	८०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	कुखुरा पालन	घरधुरी	५०	१०००००	१०५०००	११००००	११५०००	१२००००	५५००००
	पर्यटन प्रबर्धन शिप विकास तालिम	जना	२५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	सिलाइ कटाई तालिम	जना	२५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११००००
	होमस्टे व्यवस्थापन तालिम	जना	१५	४५००००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	बिपन्न तथा दलित महिला रोजगारी तालिम	जना	१५	४५००००	४७२५०	४९५००	५१७५०	५४०००	२४७५००
	सिकर्मी तालिम								
		जम्मा		६३००००	६६१५००	६९३०००	७२४५००	७५६०००	३४६५०००

१०. रारा रावलकोट मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र उपभोक्ता समिति, सोरू गा.पा. वडा नं. ८, मुगु									
क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रमको नाम	इकाई	परिमाण	आर्थिक वर्ष र प्रस्तावित वजेट					जम्मा प्रस्तावित वजेट
				२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/०८०	२०८०/०८१	
३	संरक्षण कार्यक्रम								
	घासे मैदान व्यवस्थापन	वटा	२	०	२१००००	०	२३००००	०	४४०००००
	पर्यटन क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन	वटा	३	१५००००	०	१६५०००	०	१८००००	४९५००००
	फायर लाइन निर्माण तथा सुधार	किमी	५	२००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	११०००००
	नर्सरी स्थापना तथा सुधार	वटा	१	१०००००	२१०००	२२०००	२३०००	२४०००	१९०००००
	वन व्यवस्थापन	हेक्टर	२०	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५०००
	वन हेरालु/ साना सिँचाई आयोजना निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार, जडिवुटी संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन, पानी मुहान संरक्षण/ फलफुल विरुवा रोपण/ आगलागि नियन्त्रण/ वन अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रण ढुंगा/ गिद्धी/ बालुवा संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापन/ मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन दर्ता र हस्तान्तरण/नविकरण, उपभोक्ता समितिको कार्ययोजना निर्माण, CPAPU गठन लगायतका कार्य - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साम्रदेारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		२९५०००	२७८२५०	२३६५००	३०४७५०	२५८०००	१३७२५०००
४	संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम								
	रारा ताल संरक्षण जनचेतना	वटा	५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५०००
	स्कूल संरक्षण शिक्षा कार्यक्रम	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५०००
	संरक्षणमा युवा सहभागिता	वटा	५	१००००	१०५००	११०००	११५००	१२०००	५५००००
	संरक्षण दिवस	वटा	१५	२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५०००
	अध्ययन अवलोकन भ्रमण/ वन्यजन्तु क्षति राहत कोष/ सडक नाटक/ वन र वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण जनचेतना कार्यक्रम - वजेटको स्रोत जुटाउन विभिन्न निकायसँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने, सार्वजनिक निजी साम्रदेारीको अवधारणामा गर्ने ।								
		जम्मा		८५०००	८९२५०	९३५००	९७७५०	१०२०००	४६७५०००
५	प्रशासनिक खर्च			२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५०००
		जम्मा		२५०००	२६२५०	२७५००	२८७५०	३००००	१३७५०००
		कुल जम्मा		१७७५०००	१८३२२५०	२०२९५००	२०८६७५०	२०३४०००	९६७७५०००

Annex 5: Mammals of Rara National Park

S.N.	Name of Species	Family	Common Name	CITES Status
1	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	Ailuridae	Red panda	
2	<i>Hemitragus jemalhicus</i>	Bovidae	Himalayan thar	C
3	<i>Nemorhaedus goral</i>	Bovidae	Goral	
4	<i>Nemorhaedus sumatraensis</i>	Bovidae		
5	<i>Dremomys lokriah</i>	Callosciurinae		
6	<i>Tamias macdellandi</i>	Callosciurinae		
7	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Canidae	Jackal	C/III
8	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Canidae		P/I
9	<i>Canis alpinus</i>	Canidae	Indian wild dog	C/II
10	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	Canidae	Indian fox	
11	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Canidae	Red Fox	C
12	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	Ceropithecidae		
13	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Ceropithecidae	Rhesus macaque	C/II
14	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	Ceropithecidae	Common langur	
15	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Cervidae		
16	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	Felidae		
17	<i>Felis chaus</i>	Felidae	Jungle cat	C/II
18	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Felidae	Leopard	C/I
19	<i>Panthera uncia</i>	Felidae		
20	<i>Pardofelis mamorata</i>	Felidae		
21	<i>Pardofelis nebulosa</i>	Felidae		
22	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Felidae		
23	<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>	Hipposideridae		
24	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Lutrinae	Common otter	
25	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Manidae		
26	<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i>	Moschidae	Musk deer	P/I
27	<i>Moschus moschiferus</i>	Moschidae		
28	<i>Mus muschiferus</i>	Muridae		
29	<i>Martes favigula</i>	Mustelidae	Yellow-throated marten	C/II
30	<i>Martes altaica</i>	Mustelidae		
31	<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	Mustelidae	Himalayan weasel	C/III
32	<i>Ochotona macrotis</i>	Ochotonidae	Himalayan mouse hare (Pika)	
33	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	Pteromyidae	Giant flying squirrel	
34	<i>Hylopetes alboniger</i>	Pteromyidae		
35	<i>Petaurista magnificus</i>	Pteromyidae		
36	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	Pteromyidae	Flying squirrel	

S.N.	Name of Species	Family	Common Name	CITES Status
37	<i>Trogopterus peasonil</i>	Pteromyidae		
38	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	Sciuridae		
39	<i>Chimarrogale himalayica</i>	Sciuridae		
40	<i>Nectogale elegans</i>	Sciuridae		
41	<i>Soriculus baileyi</i>	Sciuridae		
42	<i>Socriculus caudatus</i>	Soricidae		
43	<i>Socriculus gruberi</i>	Soricidae		
44	<i>Socriculus leucops</i>	Soricidae		
45	<i>Soriculus nigresscens</i>	Soricidae		
46	<i>Suncus marinus</i>	Soricidae		
47	<i>Suncus stoliczkanus</i>	Soricidae		
48	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Suidae	Wild boar	
49	<i>Talpa macrura</i>	Talpidea		
50	<i>Ursus selenarctos thibetans</i>	Ursidae	Himalayan black bear	
51	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Ursidae		
52	<i>Ursus Thibetanus</i>	Ursidae		
53	<i>Barbastella leucomelas</i>	Vespertilionidae		
54	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Vespertilionidae		

Source : BPP(1995)

Note : C=Common, P=Protected R=Rare :I,II,III=CITES Appendix,*=Probable

Annex 6: Fish species Recorded in Rara Lake and feeder stream

S.N.	Scientific Name	Local Name	No. of Fish Caught	Percentage Abundance (%)
1.	<i>Schizothorax rarensis</i> (Tarashima)	Kalo Rara Asla	46	38.33
2.	<i>Schizothorax nepalensis</i> (Tarashima)	Nepali Asla	29	24.17
3.	<i>Schizothoraichthys marcophthalmus</i> (Tarashima)	Tilke Asla	19	15.83
4.	<i>Naziritor chelynoides</i> (McClelland)	Karange	17	14.17
5.	<i>Pseudecheneis serracula</i> (Ng and Edds)	Dhami Machha	4	3.33
6.	<i>Schistura rupicola</i> (McClelland)	Gindula	2	1.67
7.	<i>Garra annandalei</i> (Hora)	Buduna	3	2.5
	Total		120	100

Source: Ecological study of fish species at Rara National Park 2017.

Annex 7: Birds of Rara National Park

S.N.	Name of Species	Family	Common Name	CITES Status
1	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Accipitrade	Northern goshawk	C
2	<i>Accipiter chrysaseros</i>	Accipitrade		
3	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Accipitrade	Northern sparrowhawk	C
4	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	Accipitrade		
5	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	Accipitrade		
6	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Accipitrade		
7	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Accipitrade	Steppe eagle	
8	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Accipitrade	Eurasian buteos	R
9	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Accipitrade	-	
10	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	-	-	
11	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Accipitrade	Marsh harrier	
12	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Accipitrade	Hen harrier	C
13	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Accipitrade	Pallid harrier	
14	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Accipitrade	Lammergeier	C
15	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Accipitrade	Himalayan griffon vulture	
16	<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>	Accipitrade		
17	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Accipitrade	Eagle	
18	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Accipitrade	Black kite	R
19	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Accipitrade	Egyptian vulture	
20	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Accipitrade	Osprey	
21	<i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	Accipitrade	Mountain hawk eagle	
22	<i>Sarcogyps Vulture</i>	Accipitrade	Red headed vulture	
23	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	Alaudidae	oriental skylark	C
24	<i>Calandrella actirostris</i>	Alaudidae	Human's short toed lark	
25	<i>Calandrell</i>	-	-	
26	<i>Alcedo ath's</i>	Alcedinadae		
27	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Anatidae	Pintail	
28	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Anatidae	Shoveler	
29	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Anatidae	Common teal	
30	<i>Anas formosa</i>	Anatidae		
31	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Anatidae	Eurasian wigeon	C/II
32	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Anatidae	Mallard	
33	<i>Anas stepera</i>	Anatidae	widgeon	
34	<i>Anser anser</i>	Anatidae		
35	<i>Anser Indicus</i>	Anatidae	Bar headed goose	R
36	<i>Apus apus</i>	Anatidae		
37	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Anatidae	Pochard	

S.N.	Name of Species	Family	Common Name	CITES Status
38	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Anatidae	Tufted duck	C
39	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Anatidae	Ferruginous duck	
40	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Anatidae	Golden Eye	
41	<i>Calandrella acutalirastris</i>	Alaudidae	Human's short toed lark	
42	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Anatidae		
43	<i>Nettra rufina</i>	Anatidae	Red crested pochard	
44	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Anatidae	Ruddy schlduck	C
45	<i>Hirundapus caudacatus</i>	Apodidae	White-throated needletail	
46	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Ardeidae	Greater heron	
47	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Ardeidae		
48	<i>Megalaima virens</i>	Capitonidae		
49	<i>Caorimulgus indicus</i>	Caprimulgidae		
50	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Charadriidae		
51	<i>Caladris timmincki</i>	Charadriidae		
52	<i>Charadriua mongolus</i>	Charadriidae		
53	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Choradriidae	Common snipe	
54	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Choradriidae	Red necked phalarope	
55	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Charadriidae		
56	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Choradriidae	Wood sanipe	
57	<i>Tringa nibularia</i>	Charadriidae	Greenshank	
58	<i>Tringa ocropus</i>	Choradriidae	Green Sandiper	
59	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Charadriidae		
60	<i>Cinslus Pallasii</i>	Cinclidae	Brown dipper	C
61	<i>Certhia himalayana</i>	Cirrhidae	Bar-tailed treecreeper	
62	<i>Certhia nipalensis</i>	Cirrhidae	Rusty-flanked teecreeper	
63	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Cirrhidae	Common treecreeper	
64	<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>	Columbidae		*C
65	<i>Columba rupestris</i>	Columbidae		C
66	<i>Columba leuconota</i>	Columbidae	Snow pigeon	C
67	<i>Columbia livia</i>	Columbidae	Rock Pigeon	C/III
68	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Columbidae	Rufous turtle dove	C
69	<i>Pericrocotus ethologrs</i>	Compephagidae	Long-tailed minivet	
70	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Corvidae	Jungle crow	C
71	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Corvidae	Common mynah	C
72	<i>Curvus canorus</i>	Corvidae	Common cuckoo	
73	<i>Garrullus lanceoltatus</i>	Corvidae	Lanceolated jay	
74	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	Covidae	Eurasian Nutcracker	
75	<i>Phrrhacorax pyrrhacorax</i>	Covidae	Red-billed chough	
76	<i>Urocissa flavivirostris</i>	Corvidae	Yellow-billed blue magpie	

S.N.	Name of Species	Family	Common Name	CITES Status
77	<i>Urocissa erthorhuncha</i>	Corvidae	Red-billed blue magpie	
78	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Dicruridae	Ashya drongo	C
79	<i>Emberize cia</i>	Emberizidae		
80	<i>Falco subbeute</i>	falconidae	Hobbies	
81	<i>Falco tinnuculus</i>	Falconidae	Kestrel	
82	<i>Carduelis Carduelis</i>	Fringillida	Eurasia goldfinch	
83	<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	Fringillida	Yellow-brested greenfinch	C
84	<i>Carpidacu erythrins</i>	Fringillidae	Common rosefinch	C
85	<i>Carpidacus pulcherrimus</i>	Fringillidae	Beautiful rosefinch	
86	<i>Carpidacus Puniceus</i>	Fringillidae	Red-breasted rosefinch	
87	<i>Carpidacus ruhodochrous</i>	Fringillidae	Pink-browed rose finch	C
88	<i>Carpidacus rubicilloides</i>	Fringillidae	Crimos-eared rosefinch	
89	<i>Carpodacus pulcherrinus</i>	Fringillidae	Beautiful rose finch	
90	<i>Cerinus thibetnus</i>	Fringillidae		
91	<i>Frilngilla montifringilla</i>	Fringillidae	Brambling	
92	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Fringillidae	Common chaffinch	C
93	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Fringillidae	Brambling	
94	<i>Luecosticte nemoricola</i>	Fringillidae	Plain mountain finch	C
95	<i>Mycerobas affinis</i>	Fringillidae	Collared grosbeak	R
96	<i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>	Fringillidae	Red-handed bulifinch	*C
97	<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	Fringillidae	Red-fonted serin	C
98	<i>Anthoropides virgo</i>	Gruidae		
99	<i>Ptoyonoprogne rupestris</i>	Hirundinidae		
100	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Hirundinidae	Collared sand martin	
101	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Jacanidae	Long-tailed strike	C
102	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	Jacanidae	Grey-backed shrike	
103	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Laradae		
104	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	Laradae		
105	<i>Larus rudibundus</i>	Laradae		
106	<i>Larusfusus</i>	Laradae		
107	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Laridae	Gull billed turn	
108	<i>Larus ichthyetus</i>	Laridae	Great black headed gull	
109	<i>Montacilla cinerea</i>	Moticillidae	Grey wagtail	
110	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Moticillidae	Olive-backed pipit	C
111	<i>Athus cervinus</i>	Moticillidae	Red-throated pipit	
112	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Moticillidae	White wagtail	C
113	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Moticillidae	Grey wagtail	C
114	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Moticillidae	Citrine wagtail	C
115	<i>Motacilla flave</i>	Moticillidae	Yello wagtail	

S.N.	Name of Species	Family	Common Name	CITES Status
116	<i>Alcippe cinipectus</i>	Muscicapidae	White-browed gulvetta	
117	<i>Cettia brunnigrons</i>	Muscicapidae	Grey-side bush warbler	
118	<i>Cettia fortipes</i>	Muscicapidae		
119	<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	Muscicapidae	White-capped r3edstar	C
120	<i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	Muscicapidae	Spotted Fork tail	
121	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	Muscicapidae	Little forkail	C
122	<i>Ficedula strophciata</i>	Muscicapidae	Oravage-gorgetted flaycatcher	
123	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	Muscicapidae	Ultramarine flycatcher	R
124	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	Muscicapidae	Staty-blue flycatcher	
125	<i>Garrulax lineattus</i>	Muscicapidae	Streaked laughing-thrush	
126	<i>Garrulax ocellatus</i>	Muscicapidae	Spotted laughing-thrush	
127	<i>Garrulax variegatus</i>	Muscicapidae	Streaked laughing-thrush	
128	<i>Heterpohasia capistrats</i>	Muscicapidae	Black-capped sibia	
129	<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	Muscicapidae	Indian blue robin	
130	<i>Minla strigula</i>	Muscicapidae	Chestnt-tailed	
131	<i>Muscicapa ruficauda</i>	Muscicapidae	Rufous- tailed flycatcher	
132	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Muscicapidae	Asia sooty flycatcher	C
133	<i>Myiophoneus careruleus</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue whisting thrush	C
134	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	Muscicapidae	Desert wheatear	
135	<i>Phoenicurus caefulioceohalus</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue-headed redstart	
136	<i>Phoenicurus eruthronotus</i>	Muscicapidae	Rufous-backed redstart	C
137	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue-headed redstare	
138	<i>Phoenicurus caerulecephalus</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue-capped redstare	C
139	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue-redstart	C
140	<i>Phenicurus Ochruros</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue-redstart	C
141	<i>Phenicurus affinis</i>	Muscicapidae	Tickell's leaf warbler	
142	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Muscicapidae	Dusk warbler	
143	<i>Phylloscopus ochruros</i>	Muscicapidae	Black redstart	
144	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	Muscicapidae	Tickell's leaf warbler	
145	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Muscicapidae	Dusk warbler	
146	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Muscicapidae	yellow-browed wrbler	
147	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	Muscicapidae	Grey-faced leaf warbler	
148	<i>Phylloscopus Magnirostaris</i>	Muscicapidae	large-billed left warbler	
149	<i>Phylloscopus Occipitalis</i>	Muscicapidae	Western crowned warbler	
150	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Muscicapidae	Palla's left warbler	
151	<i>Phylloscopus Pulcher</i>	Muscicapidae	Orange-barred left warbler	
152	<i>Phylloscopus Pulcher</i>	Muscicapidae	Orange-barred warbler	

S.N.	Name of Species	Family	Common Name	CITES Status
153	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	Muscicapidae	Blyth's crowned leaf warbler	
154	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides (intides)</i>	Muscicapidae	Green/greenish warbler	
155	<i>Pnoepyga alibiventer</i>	Muscicapidae	Greater/grenninh warbler	
156	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Muscicapidae	Goldcrest	
157	<i>Rhipdura albiventer</i>	Muscicapidae		
158	<i>Rhipdura hypoxantha</i>	Muscicapidae	Yellow-bellied fantail	
159	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	Muscicapidae	Plumbeous restart	C
160	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	Muscicapidae	Dark grey bush chat	C
161	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Muscicapidae	Common stonechat	C
162	<i>Sercerus burkii</i>	Muscicapidae	Golden-spectecled warbler	
163	<i>Sercerus xanthoschistos</i>	Muscicapidae	Grey-hooded wargler	
164	<i>Tasiger cyanurus</i>	Muscicapidae	Orange-flanked bush-robin	C
165	<i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	Muscicapidae	White-collared blackbird	*
166	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	Muscicapidae	Dark-throgated thrush	
167	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	Muscicapidae	Tickell's leaf thrush	*
168	<i>Turdus visivorous</i>	Muscicapidae	Mistle thrush	
169	<i>Yuhian gularis</i>	Muscicapidae	Strip-throated yuhina	
170	<i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	Muscicapidae	Long-tailed mountains thrush	
171	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	Nectariniidae	Green-tailed shrike	
172	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	Paridae	Black-throated tit	
173	<i>Aegithalos niveogularis</i>	Paridae	white-throated tit	
174	<i>Aegithalos niveogularis</i>	Paridae	Black-throated tit	
175	<i>Parus dichorous</i>	Paridae	Grey crested tit	
176	<i>Parus major</i>	Paridae	Grea tit	
177	<i>Parus melanolophus</i>	Paridae	Spot-winged black tit	
178	<i>Parus monticolus</i>	Paridae	Green-backed tit	
179	<i>parus rubidiventris</i>	Paridae	Rufous-napped black tit	
180	<i>Parus rufonchalis</i>	Paridae	Rufous-vented black tit	
181	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i>	Paridae	Black-lored tit	
182	<i>Sitta cashmirensis</i>	Paridae	Kasmir nuthatch	
183	<i>Sitta leucopsis</i>	Paridae	White-checked nuthatch	
184	<i>Phalacrocorax carpo</i>	Phalacrocoracidae	Lager coromornt	R
185	<i>Alecotris chukar</i>	Phasianidae		C
186	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	Phasianidae		GT
187	<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	Phasianidae		
188	<i>Lophora leucomelana</i>	Phasianidae		*P
189	<i>Pucrsia macrolopha</i>	Phasianidae		R
190	<i>Tetraogallus himalayendis</i>	Phasianidae		C/III

S.N.	Name of Species	Family	Common Name	CITES Status
191	<i>Dendrocops himalayensis</i>	Picidae	Humalayan pided woodpecker	
192	<i>Dendrocopus himalayensis</i>	Picidae		
193	<i>Picus sqamatus</i>	Picidae	Scaly-bellied green woodspecker	
194	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Ploceidae	Eurasian tree sparrow	C
195	<i>Podiceps nigrticollis</i>	Podicipadae	Black-Nicked Grebe	
196	<i>Podiceps cristaus</i>	Podicipedodae		
197	<i>Podiceps nigrcollis</i>	Podicipedodae		
198	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Podicepedodae	Little Grebe	
199	<i>Prumella himalayana</i>	Prunellidae	Altai accentor	C
200	<i>Prunella astrogularis</i>	Purnellidae	Black-throated accentor	?
201	<i>Prunella collaris</i>	Purnellidae	Alpine accentor	C
202	<i>Purnella flavescens</i>	Purnellidae	Brown accentor	C
203	<i>Purnella storphiata</i>	Purnellidae	Rufous-breasted accentor	C
204	<i>Pycnonotus leucogenys</i>	Pycononotidae	White-cheeked bulbul	C
205	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Ralliedae	Common coot	R
206	<i>Gallnula chloropus</i>	Ralliedae	Moorhen or indian gallinule	
207	<i>Sitta eutopaea</i>	Sittidae	Eurasian nuthatch	
208	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Strigidae	Tawny owl	C
209	<i>Arcdotheres tristis</i>	Sturnidae	Common raven	C
210	<i>Upupose epops</i>	Upupidae	Common hoopoe	C

Source : BPP 1995

Note : C= Common, P= protected, R=Rare(Qualitative assessment), GT= Globally Threatened(Birdlife International, 1999), III= CITES Appendix (1995)

Annex 8: List of Plants Found in RNP

S.N.	Name of Species	Family	Common Name	CITES Status
1	<i>Acer oblongum</i> Wall. Ex DC	Aceraceae		
2	<i>Acer pectinatum</i> Wall.Ex Pax	Aceraceae		
3	<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.	Araceae		
4	<i>Aresaema</i> sp.	Araceae		
5	<i>Berberis aristata</i> DC.	Berberidaceae		
6	<i>Betula utilis</i> D.Don	Betulaceae		
7	<i>Lonicera myrtillus</i> Hook. f. & Thomson	Caprifoliaceae		
8	<i>Euonymus porphyreus</i> Loes.	Celastraceae		
9	<i>Anaphali scontorta</i> (D.Don) Hook.	Compositae		
10	<i>Artemesia</i> sp.	Compositae		
11	<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.	Compositae		
12	<i>Ribes glacie</i> Wall.	Crossulariaceae		
13	<i>Thlaspi andersonii</i> (Hook. f. & Thomson) O.E.	Cruciferae		
14	<i>Cupresus torulosa</i> D. Don	Cupressaceae		
15	<i>Juniperus recurva</i> Buch.-Ham.ex D. Don	Cupressaceae		
16	<i>Juniperus indica</i> Bertol.	Cupressaceae		
17	<i>Juniperus wallichiana</i> Buch.-Ham.ex D. Don	Cupressaceae		
18	<i>Carex atrofusca</i> Kuk.	Cyperaceae		
19	<i>Kobresia duthiei</i> C.B. Clarke in Hook.f.	Cyperaceae		
20	<i>Lyonia ovalifolia</i> (Wall.) Drude	Ericaceae		
21	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> Wall.	Ericaceae		
22	<i>Rhododendron campanulatum</i> (Hook. f.) Hook.f.	Ericaceae		
23	<i>Rhododendron lepidotum</i> (Hook. f.) Hook.f.	Ericaceae		
24	<i>Euphorbia wallichii</i> Hook.	Euphorbiaceae		
25	<i>Qercus lamellosa</i> Sm.	Fagaceae		
26	<i>Quercus semecapifolia</i> Sm.	Fagaceae		
27	<i>Gentian</i> sp.	Gentianaceae		
28	<i>Swertia</i> sp.	Gentianaceae		
29	<i>Agrostis pillulosa</i> Trin.	Graminae		
30	<i>Arundinella hookeri</i> Munro ex Keng	Gramineae		
31	<i>Calamagrostis</i> sp.	Gramineae		
32	<i>Capillipedium assimille</i> (Steud.) A. Camus	Gramineae		
33	<i>Danthonia</i> sp.	Gramineae		
34	<i>Girardinia diversifolia</i> (Link) Friis	Urticaceae		
35	<i>Allium wallichii</i> Kunth	Liliaceae		
36	<i>Neopicrorhiza scrophulariiflora</i> (Pennell) D.Y.Hong	Plantaginaceae		
37	<i>Fimbristylis</i> sp.	Gramineae		

S.N.	Name of Species	Family	Common Name	CITES Status
38	<i>Gnaphalium affine</i> D. Don	Gramineae		
39	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> (L.) P. Beauv. Ex Roem. & Schuit.	Gramineae		
40	<i>Pennisetum</i> sp.	Gramineae		
41	<i>Phragmites</i> sp.	Gramineae		
42	<i>Therneda</i> sp.	Gramineae		
43	<i>Myriophyllum</i> sp.	Halorgaceae		
44	<i>Aesculus indica</i> (Colebr. ex Cambess) Hook.	Hippocastanaceae		
45	<i>Iris</i> sp.	Iridaceae		
46	<i>Juglans regia</i> C. DC.	Juglandaceae		
47	<i>Juncus himalensis</i> Klotzsch	Juncaceae		
48	<i>Elsholzia strobilifera</i> (Benth.) Benth.	Lamiacea		
49	<i>Caragana brevispina</i> Royle	Leguminosae		
50	<i>Desmodium elegans</i> DC	Leguminosae		
51	<i>Aletris pauciflora</i> (Klotzsch) Hand. Mazz.	Liliaceae		
52	<i>Poliugonatum cirrhifolium</i> (Wall.) Royale	Liliaceae		
53	<i>Jasminum humile</i> L.	Oleaceae		
54	<i>Dactylorhiza hatagiara</i> (D. Don) Soo	Orchidaceae		II
55	<i>Meconopsis grandis</i> Prain.	Papaveraceae		
56	<i>Parnassia nubicola</i> Wall.ex Royle	Parnassiaceae		
57	<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> Zucc.	Pinacea		II
58	<i>Abies pindrow</i> Royle	Pinaceae		
59	<i>Abies spectabilis</i> (D. Don) Mirb.	Pinaceae		
60	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb. ex D. Don) G. Don	Pinaceae		
61	<i>Picea smithiana</i> Franco.	Pinaceae		
62	<i>Pinus wallichina</i> A.B. Jacks	Pinaceae		
63	<i>Tsuga dumosa</i> (D. Don) Eichler	Pinaceae		
64	<i>Bistorta microphylla</i> (D. Don) Sojak	Polygonaceae		
65	<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	Polygonaceae		
66	<i>Rheum spiciforma</i> Royle	Polygonaceae		
67	<i>Rumex nepalensis</i> Spreng.	Polygonaceae		
68	<i>Androsace sarmentosa</i> Wall.	Primulaceae		
69	<i>Primul adenticulata</i> Sm.	Primulaceae		
70	<i>Oxygraphis polypetala</i> (Royle) Hook.f. &	Ranunculaceae		
71	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Ranunculaceae		
72	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i> Wall.ex Lindl	Rosaceae		
73	<i>Fragaria nubicola</i> Lindl. ex Lacaita	Rosaceae		
74	<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	Rosaceae		
75	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> Lindl. ex Lehm.	Rosaceae		

S.N.	Name of Species	Family	Common Name	CITES Status
76	<i>Prinsepia utilis</i> Royale	Rosaceae		
77	<i>Prunus rufa</i> Hook. f.	Rosaceae		
78	<i>Rosa laevigata</i> Michx.	Rosaceae		
79	<i>Rosa macrophylla</i> Lindl.	Rosaceae		
80	<i>Rosa webbiana</i> Wall.ex Royle	Rosaceae		
81	<i>Sorbus foliolosa</i> (Wall.) Spach	Rutaceae		
82	<i>Zanthoxylum nepalense</i>	Rutaceae		
83	<i>Populus ciliate</i> Wall. ex. Royle	Salicaceae		
84	<i>Salix</i> sp	Salicaceae		
85	<i>Viburnum</i> sp	Sambucaceae		
86	<i>Berginia ciliate</i> (Haw.) Sternb	Saxifragaceae		
87	<i>Hemiphragma heterophyllum</i> Wall.	Scrophulariaceae		
89	<i>Dephne bholua</i> Buch. Ham. ex D.Don	Thymelaceae		
90	<i>Nardostachys grandiflora</i> DC.	Valerianaceae		
91	<i>Valeriana jatamase</i> Jones	Valerianaceae		
92	<i>Ophiocordyceps sinensis</i> (Berk.) G.H.Sung, J.M.Sung, Hywel-Jones & Spatafora	Ophiocordycipitaceae		
93	<i>Ephedra gerardiana</i> Wallich ex C. A. Meyer	Ephedraceae		
94	<i>Paris polyphylla</i> Sm.	Melanthiaceae		
95	<i>Ganoderma</i> spp	Ganodermataceae		
96	<i>Allium hypsistum</i> Stearn	Amaryllidaceae		
97	<i>Fritillaria cirrhosa</i> D.Don	Liliaceae		
98	<i>Morchella</i> spp	Morchellaceae		
99	<i>Hippophae</i> spp	Elaeagnaceae		
100	<i>Selinum wallichianum</i> (DC.) Raizada & H.O. Saxena	Apiaceae		

Source : BPP 1995

None: C= Common, P=Protected, R=Rara (Qualitative assessment). GT= Globally Threatened (Birdlife International, 1993), III=CITES Appendix (1995)

Annex 9: Rara National Park Declaration Gazette

२०७७ २४ गते २०७८
२०७७ २४ संख्या १८

श्री ५ को सरकार
वन मन्त्रालयको
सूचना

राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२६ को दफा ३ को उप-दफा (१) ले दिएको अधिकार प्रयोग गरी श्री ५ को सरकारले कर्णाली अञ्चल मुगु जिल्लामा पर्ने देहा-यका चार किल्लाभित्र रहेको क्षेत्रलाई **राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज** घोषित गरेको छः-

उत्तरः- रुम काँधको सबभन्दा अग्लो टुप्पा (१२२३८) बाट शुरू भई पूर्वपट्टि डाँडाको शिरैशिर हुँदै गालीका (११२६५) टुप्पोसम्म ।

पूर्वः- मालीका (११२६५) बाट दक्षिण-पूर्व दिशा हुँदै रारा गुम गोरेटो बाटोको बजेडी-सम्म । त्यसपछि उक्त दिशातर्फ नै पछ्याउँदै जङ्गल भएको पहाडको नार्कैनाक दक्षिण-पूर्व दिशा हुँदै भदाली काँध, श्रीनगर गाउँको माथि (६०००) सम्म । त्यसपछि भदाली काँध जङ्गलको तल्लो किनारबाट पश्चिम हुँदै झ्यारी छ्यात्रु गोरेटो बाटोसम्म र जङ्गलको तल्लो छेउ हुँदै झ्यारी बिथाखोलाको मुहानसम्म । त्यसपछि झ्यारी बिथाखोलाको दक्षिण किनारबाट झ्यारी पिनाको पैदलवाटोसम्म । त्यसपछि दक्षिण-पूर्व हुँदै आवादि जग्गाको माथिल्लो छेउबाट धौलीगारखोला र मन्दुखोलाको बीचसम्म र दक्षिणतर्फ धुचिलागनासम्म । त्यसपछि चोयादेखि बाटो दक्षिण-पश्चिम हुँदै चोयाखोलाको पहिलो मुहानासम्म । त्यसपछि चोयादेखि माथि दक्षिणतर्फको १३१३६' को टुप्पोसम्म । त्यसपछि पहाडको धार हुँदै १३१३६' देखि दक्षिणतर्फ करीव एक माइलसम्म ।

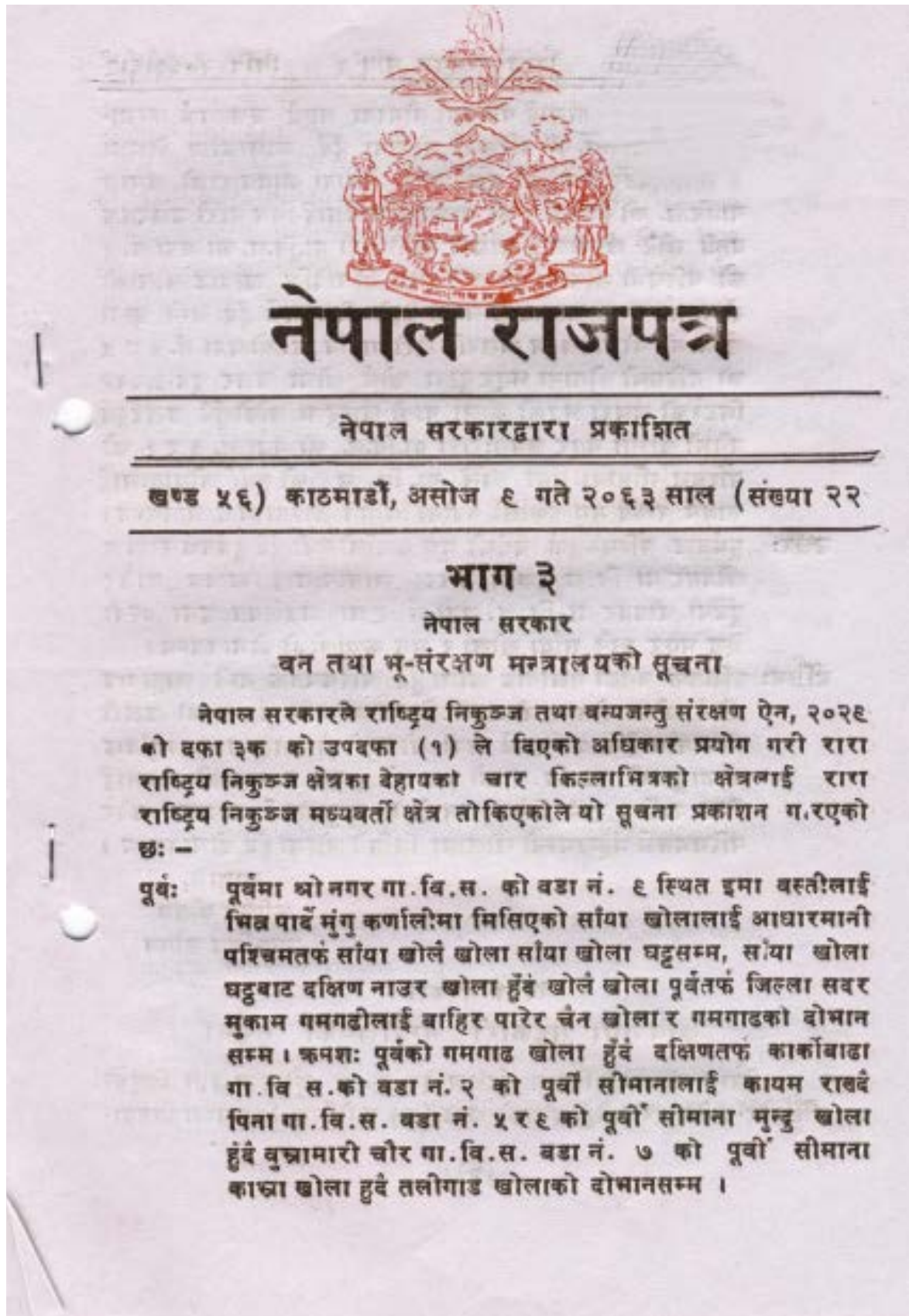
दक्षिणः- १३१३६' को करीव एक माइल दक्षिणबाट पश्चिम हुँदै जियखोलाको मुहानसम्म । त्यसपछि उत्तर-दक्षिण मुख्य पहाडको धार हुँदै लामिडाँडाको सबभन्दा अग्लो १२८०९' सम्म ।

पश्चिमः- लामिडाँडाको टुप्पो (१२८०९) बाट सो डाँडाको काँधकाँध रोताखोला माथिको आवादि जग्गाको माथिल्लो छेउ हुँदै गोरू सैनसम्म । त्यसपछि रोताखोला (पोनेली-खोला) हुँदै पानीको सबभन्दा ठूलो मुहानसम्म । त्यसपछि उत्तर-पश्चिम दिशा हुँदै न्याउलीखोलाको मुहानसम्म । न्याउलीखोलाको पश्चिम किनार हुँदै खतियारखोलासंग-को दोभानसम्म । त्यसपछि खतियारखोला पार गरी निगालीवाँटो रारा मूल बाटोमा पर्ने सेरा पातेलासम्म । त्यसपछि वाटैबाटो पूर्व गई खतियारखोला (निजारखोला) र दाम्चे-खोलाको दोभान माझैँसम्म । त्यसपछि दाम्चे खोलाको गई यसको मुहाना हुँदै रुम काँध (११२३८) सम्म ।

नोटः- यस **राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज** क्षेत्रभित्र पर्ने गाउँहरू रारा, छ्यात्र, नेपुर सल्ली रुकलाई नहटाइएसम्म वा अर्को व्यवस्था नभएसम्म निकुञ्ज क्षेत्रबाट बाहिर पारिएको मानिनेछ ।

आज्ञाले-
अच्युतबहादुर राजभण्डारी
श्री ५ को सरकारको सचिव

Annex 10: Buffer Zone Declaration Gazette



खण्ड ५६ संख्या २२ नेपाल राजपत्र भाग ३ मिति २०६३।६।१९

पश्चिम: महेन्द्रमल्ली खोलालाई पश्चिमी सीमाना मान्दै उत्तरतर्फ कन्का-सुन्दरी गा.वि.स. को पश्चिमी सीमाना हुँदै कालाकाँडा लेकको ३,४६४ मिटर उचाईको चुचुरालाई सीमाना कायम राखी खमाले गा.वि.स. को वडा नं. ६ को चाकपाडे गाउँलाई भित्र पारी उत्तरतर्फ बहने छोटे खोलालाई आधार मानी शेरी गा.वि.स. को वडा नं. २ को पश्चिमी सीमाना हुँदै बग्ने छोटे खोलादेखि खत्याड खोलाको दोभानसम्म र खत्याड खोलाको केही पश्चिमतर्फ हुँदै बग्ने पुत्ता खोलाको दोभानसम्म त्यसपछि शेरी गा. वि. स. को वडा नं. ३ र ५ को पश्चिमी सीमाना भएर पुत्ता खोलै खोला उत्तर पूर्व ३,६२२ मिटरको चुचुरा भएको काला पानी खाम्जुला डाँडो हुँदै उत्तरपूर्व बगेको खोल्सा भएर क्रमशः रारा गा.वि.स. को वडा नं. ३ र १ को पश्चिम सीमाना तथा कालें गा. वि. स. को पूर्वी सीमानालाई कायम राख्दै मुगु कर्णाली नदीमा मिसिने खोल्साको दोभानसम्म।

उत्तर: पूर्वबाट पश्चिमतर्फ बगेको मुगु कर्णाली नदी हुँदै पूर्वतर्फ रारा र श्रीनगर गा. वि. स. हरूको उत्तरी सीमानालाई कायम राखेर पूर्वमा श्रीनगर गा. वि. स. वडा नं. ६ मा अवस्थित इमा बस्ती छेउ भएर बग्ने साँया खोला र मुगु कर्णालीको दोभानसम्म।

दक्षिण: दक्षितर्फ बगेको तलीगाड खोला हुँदै पश्चिमतर्फ बग्ने लाहागाड खोलै खोला वोतामालीका गा. वि. स. को वडा नं. ६ को उत्तरी सीमानालाई कायम राख्दै गानो खोलाको दोभानसम्म र त्यहाँबाट कन्कासुन्दरी गा. वि. स. को वडा नं. १, २, ३ र ४ बस्ती क्षेत्रलाई भित्र पार्दै ३,२०२ मिटर उचाईको चुचुरालाई आधार मानेर पश्चिमतर्फ महेन्द्रमल्ली खोलामा मिसिने खोल्सा हुँदै दोभानसम्म।

आज्ञाले,
फणिन्द्र गौतम
उपसचिव कानून

Annex 11: Ramsar Site Declaration Certificate



Annex 12: Buffer Zone User Committees and User Groups

SN	Name of BZ User committee	Name of Municipality and Rural municipality	Ward Included	Area (Sq. Km.)	No. of User Group	HH	Total Population
1	Rara Rawalkot, Mugu	Soru Rural Municipality	8	48.35	7	176	1062
2	Rajakot, Mugu	Chhayanath Rara Municipality	9	16.41	4	66	337
3	Kailashbajedi, Mugu	Chhayanath Rara Municipality	2,3 and 5	17.61	28	492	2407
4	Chhayanath, Mugu	Chhayanath Rara Municipality	4 and 5	11.31	36	79	415
5	Rinimokshya , Mugu	Chhayanath Rara Municipality	7 and 8	16.68	28	498	2797
6	Khesma Malika, Mugu	Khatyad Rural Municipality	1,2 and 3	11.15	14	168	1036
7	Lamalekh Serimalika, Mugu	Chhayanath Rara Municipality	1,2 and 3	25.74	10	549	2563
8	Mahadev, Jumla	Kanakasundari Rural Municipality	1	12.66	8	66	378
9	Malikabota, Jumla	Kanakasundari Rural Municipality	2	22.07	13	238	1519
10	Kankasundari ,Jumla	Kanakasundari Rural Municipality	3	16.09	8	216	1362
Total	10	4	14	198.07	156	2548	13876

Note : HH = Household

Annex 13: List of Buffer Zone Community Forest

क्र.सं.	मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वनको नाम	हस्तान्तरण मिति	दर्ता मिति	क्षेत्रफल
१.	लमु मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/०९/०४	२०७१/०२/०२	१०२.८२ हे.
२.	केशनाथ मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/०९/४	२०७१/०९/०४	७१.९७ हे.
३.	जिउंगाड मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१९२.६६ हे.
४.	लुम्ला मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१२४.७२ हे.
५.	ओखर पाटा मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१९८.७९ हे.
६.	फाका मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१२.४४ हे.
७.	डौढेरी मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१८३.४८ हे.
८.	रातामाटा चोतिरवाडा मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	४०.२७ हे.
९.	सल्लौ पाटा मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१८८.६७ हे.
१०.	गैरा ओखलढुङ्गा मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१८७.१५ हे.
११.	पिलेरी मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१२५.६७ हे.
१२.	पिपलचौर मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१८३.४८ हे.
१३.	डाव रानिखाडा मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७२/८/१४	२०७२/८/१४	१९५.७२ हे.
१४.	क्युरी मष्टा मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७२/८/१५	२०७२/८/१५	१६.५६ हे.
१५.	राता मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह			९०.७३ हे.
१६.	भ्यारी मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७३/११/०८	२०७३/११/०८	७९.२१ हे.
१७.	भदाली मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७४/०१/०७	२०७४/०१/०७	१००.०२ हे.
१८.	श्री मस्टा मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७४/०३/०८	२०७४/०३/०८	७४.९७ हे.
१९.	स्याउलीमेला मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१ साल	२०७१ साल	५५९.०७ हे.

Annex 14: Suitable Locations selected for Hotels, Lodge and Campsite for Tourism Promotion

S.N.	Name of area	Easting	North	Elevation	Remarks
1	Salleri, Jhyari area, Mugu, RNP/BZ	607492 E	3265038 N	2932 m	Private land as well as BZ area suitable for hotels and Homestay Promotion.
2	Shiftichaur area, Bhulbhule Jumla, RNP/BZ	609494 E	3259154 N	3261 m	Hotels focused for eco-trekker from Jumla-Danfe Lake-Chuchemara to Rara Lake
3	Talcha area, Mugu, RNP/BZ	610700 E	3266387 N	2843 m	Hotels and Tourism Facilities for private land as well as BZ area suitable for Via Airways.
4	Lamachaur, Shreenagar, Mugu, RNP/BZ	608820E	3268906N	2787m	Hotels and lodges focused on visitor from Mugu Headquarter-Gamgadhi
5	Murma and Associated Area, Mugu, RNP/BZ	601499 E	3266605 N	3015 m	Private land as well as BZ area suitable for Hotels, Village to be promoted as Homestay .
6	Halekharka, Upper side of Trilok (Rara to Gorusaina route) and other suitable areas.				

Note: GPS locations in the above table are recorded in Zone 44 R

Annex 15: List of Management Plan Preparation Team

S.N.	Name	Designation	Office
1	Mohan Chandra B.K.	Officiating Chief Conservation Officer/ Team Leader	RNP
2	Lokendra Adhikari	Officiating Chief Conservation Officer/ Team Leader	RNP
3	Chandra Sekhar Chaudhary	Chief Conservation Officer/Team Leader	RNP
4	Lal Bahadur Bhandari	Acting Chief Conservation Officer/Team Leader	RNP
5	Saraswoti Sapkota	Asst. Planning Officer	DNPWC
6	Bishnu Prasad Thapaliya	Asst. Management Officer	DNPWC
7	Narendra Aryal	Asst. Management Officer	DNPWC
8	Rameshwor Bhattarai	Consultant/Biodiversity and Tourism	RDC Nepal
9	Laxmi Subedi	Consultant/Sociologist	RDC Nepal
10	Nirajan Khadka	Consultant/Forestry and wildlife	RDC Nepal
11	Santosh Thapa	Support Staff	RDC Nepal
12	Ganesh Sedhai	Support Staff	RDC Nepal
13	Suman Dhakal	Support Staff	RDC Nepal
14	Santosh Adhikari	Support Staff	RDC Nepal

Note : RDC Nepal =Research and Development Center, Nepal, Kathmandu

Annex 16: List of Management Plan Reviewers

S.N.	Name	Designation	Office
1	Mr. Gopal Prakash Bhattarai	Director General	DNPWC
2	Dr. Ramchandra Kandel	Deputy Director General	DNPWC
3	Mr. Shyam Bajimaya	Wildlife Expert/Formal Director General	Freelancer

Annex 17: List of participant

आज मिति २०७४ साल कार्तिक १६ गते विहिवारका दिन रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा यसको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको पञ्चवर्षिय व्यवस्थापन योजना तयार गर्ने क्रममा विभागस्तरमा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभागका महानिर्देशक श्री मनवहादुर खड्का ज्यूको उपस्थितीमा प्रस्तुति र छलफल गरी देहायको निर्णय गरियो ।

तपसिल :

क्र.सं.	नाम थर	पद	आवद्ध समुह/संस्था/कार्यालय
१.	मन वहादुर खड्का	महानिर्देशक	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
२.	शेरसिंह ठगुन्ना	उपमहानिर्देशक	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
३.	युवराज रेग्मी	प्रमुख संरक्षण अधिकृत	लामटाङ राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय
४.	लक्ष्मण प्रसाद पौडेल	इकोलोजिस्ट	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
५.	विष्णु प्रसाद श्रेष्ठ	संरक्षण शिक्षा अधिकृत	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
६.	दिपेश जोशी	Senior Program Officer	WWF/HBP
७.	भवराज जोशी	उपसचिव (लेखा)	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
८.	उषमा झवाली	Student (M.Sc. Environment)	WWF/Intern
९.	मुना थापा	Officer	WWF/TAI
१०.	भोगेन्द्र रायमाथी	कार्यक्रम अधिकृत	ZSL Nepal
११.	सन्तोष शेरचन	संरक्षण अधिकृत	राष्ट्रिय प्रकृति संरक्षण कोष
१२.	भुपेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव	सहायक ईकोलोजिस्ट	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
१३.	अन्जनी कुमार घिमिरे	कानून अधिकृत	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
१४.	भोज राज पन्थ	सहायक संरक्षण शिक्षा अधिकृत	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
१५.	लोकेन्द्र अधिकारी	सहायक संरक्षण अधिकृत	रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय
१६.	रामेश्वर भट्टराई		RDC Nepal
१७.	अमिर महर्जन	योजना अधिकृत	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
१८.	राजकुमार सुवेदी	नायब सुब्बा	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
१९.	रूपक महर्जन	सहायक अनुसन्धान अधिकृत	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
२०.	खुमलाल भण्डारी	शाखा अधिकृत	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
२१.	नारायण रुपाखेती	व्यवस्थापन अधिकृत	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
२२.	शुस्मा राना	अनुसन्धान अधिकृत	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
२३.	सरस्वती सापकोटा	सहायक योजना अधिकृत	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
२४.	खेमराज प्रसाई	कम्प्युटर अधिकृत	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
२५.	विष्णु प्रसाद थपलिया	सहायक व्यवस्थापन अधिकृत	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
२६.	कविता भण्डारी	कम्प्युटर अपरेटर	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग
२७.	फणिन्द्र राज खरेल	पूर्व महानिर्देशक	राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग

निर्णय : रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा यसको मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको ५ (पाच) वर्षे प्रस्तावित (मस्यौदा) व्यवस्थापन योजना प्रस्तुतिकरण सहित छलफल गरियो । छलफलबाट आएका सुभावहरू र राराको बारेमा भए गरेका अध्ययनहरूको प्रतिवेदन समेतलाई पुनरावलोकन गरी व्यवस्थापन योजनामा समावेश गर्ने ।

आज मिति २०७५ साल असार २७ गतेका दिन रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालयका प्रमुख संरक्षण अधिकृत श्री चन्द्रशेखर चौधरीको संयोजकत्वमा ग्रीन ईरा प्रा.लि. को आयोजनामा प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण (IEE) सम्बन्धि मिति २०७५/३/११ गते प्रकाशित सूचना अनुसार यस निकुञ्ज तथा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको व्यवस्थापन योजना (२०७६/७७-२०८०/८१) ले निर्दिष्ट गरेको कार्यको प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण प्रतिवेदन कार्यान्वयन गर्न वातावरण संरक्षण नियमावली २०५४ को नियम ७ (२) अनुसार तपसिल अनुसारको उपस्थितीमा सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई सम्पन्न भयो ।

तपसिल :

क्र.सं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	आवद्ध समुह/संस्था/कार्यालय	पद
१.	चन्द्रशेखर चौधरी	हुट, मुगु	रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय	प्रमुख संरक्षण अधिकृत
२.	दिपक आले	हुट, मुगु	श्रीदल गुल्म रारा.रा.नि.	सह सेनानी
३.	हेमन्त ब. जि.सी.	हुट, मुगु	श्रीदल गुल्म रारा.रा.नि.	सिपाही
४.	बलराम साहनी	छायानाथ रारा न.पा. मुगु	म.क्षे.व्यस्थापन समिति	अध्यक्ष
५.	शिवलाल बुढा	काठमाण्डौ	ग्रीन ईरा प्रा.लि.	प्रतिनिधि
६.	दर्ज ब. सेजुवाल	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.५, मुगु	छायानाथ म.क्षे.उ.स.	सदस्य
७.	विर्ख ब. रोकाया	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.९, मुगु	राजाकोट म.क्षे.उ.स.	अध्यक्ष
८.	हिम ब. रोकाया	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.९, मुगु	राजाकोट म.क्षे.उ.स.	सदस्य
९.	नेलसिंह रावल	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.८, मुगु	भयारी म.सा.व.उ.स.	अध्यक्ष
१०.	सुकलाल रोकाय	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.९, मुगु	सजाइली मेला म.सा.व.उ.स.	सदस्य
११.	पञ्च रोकाया	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.९, मुगु	राजाकोट म.क्षे.उ.स.	सदस्य
१२.	दङ्गले रोकया	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.९, मुगु	राजाकोट म.क्षे.उ.स.	सदस्य
१३.	कालि ब. शाही	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.९, मुगु	राजाकोट म.क्षे.उ.स.	सदस्य
१४.	जयपुरा कार्की	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.५, मुगु	छायानाथ म.क्षे.उ.स.	सदस्य
१५.	धनन्जय रोकाया	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.९, मुगु	राजाकोट म.क्षे.उ.स.	सदस्य
१६.	यङ्गराज रोकाया	हुट, मुगु	रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय	रेञ्जर
१७.	विवेक श्रेष्ठ	हुट, मुगु	रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय	रेञ्जर
१८.	कर्ण ब. रावत	हुट, मुगु	रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय	गेमस्काउट
१९.	मुकेश कुमार बुढा	हुट, मुगु	रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय	गेमस्काउट
२०.	प्रेम कार्की	हुट, मुगु	रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय	गेमस्काउट
२१.	रविकुमार थारु	हुट, मुगु	रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय	गेमस्काउट
२२.	संजय कुमार यादव	हुट, मुगु	रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय	कम्प्युटर अपरेटर
२३.	ध्रुव रावत	हुट, मुगु	रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय	गेमस्काउट
२४.	लोक ब. भण्डारी	हुट, मुगु	रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय	गेमस्काउट
२५.	खड्क ब. बुढा	हुट, मुगु	रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय	गेमस्काउट
२६.	रामसिता रावत	हुट, मुगु	रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज कार्यालय	का.सहयोगी
२७.	धनसिङ रोकाया	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.९, मुगु	राजाकोट म.क्षे.उ.स.	सचिव
२८.	भक्त ब. रोकाया	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.९, मुगु	राजाकोट म.क्षे.उ.स.	सदस्य
२९.	धनकृष्ण रोकाया	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.९, मुगु	राजाकोट म.क्षे.उ.स.	सदस्य
३०.	राज बहादुर रावल	भयारी	ऋणिमोक्ष म.क्षे.उ.स.	सदस्य

क्र.सं.	नाम थर	ठेगाना	आवद्ध समुह/संस्था/कार्यालय	पद
३१.	नन्द बहादुर रावल	भ्यारी	ऋणिमोक्ष म.क्षे.उ.स.	सदस्य
३२.	अर्जुन बहादुर रावल	भ्यारी	ऋणिमोक्ष म.क्षे.उ.स.	सदस्य
३३.	लालचन्द्र भण्डारी	कनकासुन्दरी गा.पा. जुम्ला	महादेव म.क्षे.उ.स.	अध्यक्ष
३४.	कल बहादुर रावल	लामाचौर	रारा रा.नि.कार्यालय	सिनियर गेमस्काउट
३५.	विष्णु कार्की	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.९, मुगु	छायानाथ म.क्षे.उ.स.	अध्यक्ष
३६.	खड्ग बहादुर रावल	सोरु-८, मुगु	रारा रावलकोट म.क्षे.उ.स.	अध्यक्ष
३७.	विर बहादुर कामी	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.९, मुगु	साउतीमेला	सदस्य
३८.	देवि लाल वि.क.	छायानाथ रारा न.पा.८, मुगु	सदस्य

निर्णय :

रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन योजना (२०७६।७७-२०८०।८१) को प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण (IEE) सम्बन्धि मिति २०७५/३/११ गतेको सूचना अनुसार ग्रिन ईरा प्रा.लि. को आयोजनामा आज मिति २०७५/३/२७ गतेको प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परीक्षण (IEE) सम्बन्धि सार्वजनिक सुनुवाईमा राय सुभाष आएको र रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन योजनाको कार्यान्वयन गर्दा वातावरणमा सकारात्मक प्रभाव पर्ने भनी सर्वसाधारण र सरोकारवालाहरुबाट राय प्राप्त भएकाले कार्यान्वयनका लागि शिफारिस गर्ने निर्णय गरियो ।

Annex 18: Park Regulations to follow or things to remember

- An entry fee of Rs. 3,000 (foreigners), Rs. 1,500 (SAARC) and Rs. 100 (Nepali) per person must be paid at the designated ticket counter,
- Valid entry permits are available from the National Park's ticket counter at the Nepal Tourism Board, Bhrikuti Mandap, Kathmandu or Park entrance gate at Talcha, Bhulbhule, Gorusaina, Lamachaur, Sallari, Baupani, and Hutu,
- The entry permit is non-refundable, non-transferable, and is for single entry only
- Entering the Park without a permit is illegal. Park and security personnel may ask for the permit, so visitors are requested to keep the permit with them at all times,
- Get special permit for documentary filming and drone used for filming from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation,
- Don't injure, harm or uproot plants and animals. Prohibited to trade flora and fauna,
- Rubbish must be placed out, buried or disposed off in designated areas,
- No one should walk within the Park between sunset and sunrise,
- Do respect culture and religious sites,
- Restricted to carry non-biodegradable items such as batteries, plastic bags and bottles, and
- Camping inside the Park should be done only at prescribed areas.



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Forests and Environment



Department of National Parks and
Wildlife Conservation



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