

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name: Bird Conservation Nepal

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement): *Developing Civil Society Networks to Conserve Key Biodiversity Areas in Nepal, Focusing on the Kanchenjunga-Singalila Complex*

Implementation Partners for this Project: Federation of Community Forests Users, Nepal (FECOFUN) and Royal Society for Protection of Birds, UK

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): April 1, 2007 - March 31, 2009

Date of Report (month/year): 31 May 2009

II. OPENING REMARKS

Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.

Most of the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) within eastern Nepal in Kanchenjunga-Singalila Complex are not protected and managed by local communities mainly for livelihood benefit. Community forest user groups, community based organizations and local NGOs have a very important role for biodiversity conservation in these KBAs. It is very essential to make them understand the values of biodiversity and build their capacity in monitoring and protecting them. Biodiversity monitoring and conservation approach should be very simple and comply with local communities ongoing activities in order to engage them in long term.

The project entitled "Developing Civil Society Networks to Conserve Key Biodiversity Areas in Nepal, focusing on the Kanchenjunga-Singalila Complex", funded by CEPF was implemented by Bird Conservation Nepal to facilitate the development of civil society networks that support, promote and take responsibility for conservation of KBAs. The project site includes 3 KBAs: Kanchenjunga Conservation Area, Upper Mai Valley and Lower Mai Valley. The project has catalyzed the development of community-based conservation organizations - termed Site Support Groups (SSGs). Recognizing that local communities are often in the best position to become effective watchdogs, the project has assisted these SSGs to initiate low cost, sustainable monitoring of biodiversity and threats within the community forest user groups. Informed by monitoring data and the results of targeted studies, the project has assisted the SSGs to formulate and implement grassroots actions to mitigate threats to biodiversity arising from unsustainable natural resource use. Finally, the project has facilitated exchange of information and experience and other forms of mutual support among SSGs, CBOs and local NGOs, by establishing an informal, nationwide civil-society partnership.

15 bird species of global conservation concern were identified during bird survey program in all three KBAs. Community forest user groups have done regular monitoring of the indicator bird species along with the bird species of global conservation concern. These species are also included in the Operational plan of CFs recommending for the conservation. CFUGs are assisted by SSGs in monitoring of these species. SSGs have been trained by BCN to build up their capacity in biodiversity monitoring and biodiversity conservation. Each KBA possess one functional SSG. Himali Conservation Forum of KCA, Shree Dip Jyoti Youth Club of Upper Mai Valley and Shree Bhagyashali Yuwa Club of Lower Mai Valley have performed effective work and given continuity to the biodiversity conservation activities by receiving grant and coordinating with the local groups and organizations.

The project has worked on expanding ways by which the local conservation groups will work to support the government management authorities at each site. This also gives opportunities for the local conservation groups to get recommendations from government bodies to seek new funds. As being effective the biodiversity monitoring and conservation approach carried by the project could be replicated to other parts of the country.

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose: *Increased participation of civil society groups for the management of Key Biodiversity Areas in Kanchenjunga-Singalila Complex, Nepal*

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	

<p>1. Grassroots civil society engaged in management, protection and conservation of 3 Key Biodiversity Areas within the Kanchenjunga-Singalila Complex</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight Site Support Groups identified in 3 KBAs. Upper Mai Valley -3, Lower Mai Valley -4 and Kanchenjunga Conservation Area (KCA)-1. • Capacity building of the SSGs and Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) were organized for participatory biodiversity monitoring, active habitat management and also fundraising. • The status of the habitat analyzed based on the result obtained and shared with the community members. • Necessary inputs provided in the Operational Plan of CFs. • Traditional management practices swapped with the contemporary relevant practices like: the conservation of old trees and fallen logs which are the habitat for birds and wild lives, conservation of trees possessing holes and nests of birds, plantation to maintain biodiversity etc. • Illegal logging, habitat fragmentation, human/cattle encroachment in wildlife's habitat was some of the threats in the KBAs. SSGs applied some measures to mitigate these threats by small financial support of BCN. They did plantation, conducted outreach programmes in the community and set up bird information hoarding board in the trekking route.
<p>2. Management regimes support conservation of globally threatened species in 1 protected Key Biodiversity Area (Kanchenjunga Conservation Area) in Kanchenjunga-Singalila Complex</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A scientific bird survey was carried in all three KBAs to obtain a baseline data on species. Based on the knowledge an Indicator bird species monitoring programme has been developed to monitor the biodiversity of the KBAs where the FUGs monitor the potential globally threatened species like Satyr Tragopan (<i>Tragopan satyra</i>), Wood Snipe (<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>) and Lesser Adjutant Stork (<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>) along with other indicator birds as listed in the monitoring form. • The result of monitoring data has given the status of the bird and the overall habitat. Thus this information has been useful in developing recommendation for management plan sympathetic to globally threatened birds. • The recommendations has been incorporated in the new operational plans of the CFUGs in upper and lower Mai valleys but will be incorporated by the CFUGs whose operational plans are already in place. • The 5 year management plan of the KCA is already in place so they have ensured to include the recommendations during the mid term review of the plan.
<p>3. Civil society networks in project sites actively exchanging experience and good practice at grassroots and national levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For further strengthening and better coordination of SSGs, Nepal Bird Conservation Network has been established. Five SSGs have joined NBCN and received its membership. • NBCN newsletter containing the activities and conservation related articles of SSGs and other concerned local organizations have been published and distributed in all three KBAs among SSGs, FUGs, local government offices, local NGOs,

	<p>CBOs etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific articles on the activities of eastern Nepal have been published in BCN's quarterly newsletter "Danphe" • Cross visits for SSGs have broadened their knowledge on different aspects of biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use.
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Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

The two years project was successful in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators as a functional Nepal Bird Conservation Network has been established with the Site Support Groups that are safeguarding the KBAs being members could exchange the relevant information among each other. SSGs and FUGs with essential training on biodiversity monitoring are capable of collecting data and use the results in reformulating the management practices as well as mitigating the threats. The positive aspect is the inclusion of the biodiversity conservation component and the habitat management for globally threatened birds in the operational plans of the FUGs. The SSGs were also very capable and enthusiastic in raising funds for biodiversity conservation. Community forest user groups of lower mai valley have decided to leave 25% of the community forest untouched for 5 years for the better management of the forest.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

N/A

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Project Outputs:

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Output 1: 'Site Support Groups' (SSGs) strengthened/established at selected Key Biodiversity Areas	
<p><i>1.1. At least three functioning Site Support Groups in place for 3 Key Biodiversity Areas by end of Year 1</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the organizational assessment 8 Site Support Groups were selected for 3 KBAs. All of these SSGs are existing organizations. Shree Himali Conservation Forum belongs to Kanchenjunga Conservation Area KBA. Upper Mai Valley KBA has 3 SSGs namely; Shree High Altitude Herbal Production and Conservation Institute, Shree Dip Jyoti Youth Club and Human rights Consciousness and Development Centre and similarly Lower Mai Valley KBA has 4 SSGs – Shree Golden Valley Youth Club, Shree Bhagyashali Yuva Club, Shree Himali Pragati Samaj and Shree Janajagriti Yuva Club. BCN's financial and technical supports have made them sustainable and functional. a) Himali Conservation Forum of Kanchenjunga Conservation Area is working with Management Council of KCA. The SSG is

	<p>implementing the technical knowledge provided by BCN in biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>b) Shree Dip Jyoti Youth Club and Shree High Altitude Herbal Production and Conservation Institute of Upper Mai Valley have been working for livelihood and biodiversity conservation since 5 years with the support of The Mountain Institute. Because of the institutional capacity building training provided by BCN, Shree Dip Jyoti Youth Club become able to receive CEPF grant to give continuity for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>c) Shree Bhagyashali Yuwa Club of Lower Mai has generated local fund source for biodiversity conservation. Jhantechuli CF has supported this SSG to carry out conservation activities in their locality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These SSGs have been strengthened in biodiversity conservation through various measures like conservation education, training on participatory biodiversity monitoring, bird identification training, proposal writing training, report writing training and cross visits for observation of best conservation practices. • These SSGs are actively involved in safeguarding the KBAs by conducting education and awareness, regular monitoring of biodiversity, prioritizing biodiversity management in their forest management operational plans. They work in close coordination with the community forest user groups and relevant government authorities
<p>1.2. Funding for conservation activities raised from local sources by at least 1 Site Support Group by end of Year 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Development Committee (DDC) Panchthar District which is the main governing body in the district has allocated NRs. 50,000 (\$ 658) annually for biodiversity conservation. • A SSG of Lower Mai Valley, Shree Bhagyashali Yuwa Club received financial support from local community forest 'Jhante Chuli CF' to conduct awareness program on biodiversity conservation.
<p>1.3. One Site Support Group handbook and training modules available by end of Year 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As an operational guideline for better functioning of SSGs, a handbook on SSG has been prepared. As a resource material for SSGs in training CFUGs on participatory biodiversity monitoring, training modules have been developed in Nepali.
<p>Output 2: Low-cost, easy to use and sustainable monitoring by grassroots civil society piloted at selected Key Biodiversity Areas</p>	
<p>2.1. Monitoring Programs initiated for 3 Key Biodiversity Areas by end of Year 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific bird surveys were carried in all three KBAs. Bird experts of Royal Society for the Protection of Birds assisted during the survey. • 252 species of birds were recorded in Mai Valley KBA including 130 species largely resident, 14 species were winter migrants and 8 species were summer migrants. The significant finds in Mai Valley were globally near-threatened Satyr Tragopan <i>Tragopan satyra</i>, globally threatened Lesser Kestrel <i>Falco naumanni</i> and Lesser Adjutant <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>. • In Kanchenjunga Conservation Area KBA, 185

	<p>species of birds were recorded of which 17 species were new to the conservation area. The most significant finds in the KCA were the globally near-threatened Satyr Tragopan <i>Tragopan satyra</i>, nationally threatened Pygmy Blue Flycatcher <i>Muscicapella hodgsoni</i>, Blue-winged Laughingthrush <i>Garrulax squamatus</i> and Great Parrotbill <i>Conostoma oemodium</i>, the restricted-range Hoary-throated Barwing <i>Actinodura nipalensis</i>, and a potential addition to the list of species recorded in Nepal – the Russet Bush Warbler <i>Bradypterus mandelli</i>. Reports of each survey have been produced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the bird survey interaction was made with local communities on their bird identification skill both directly in the field as well as with the help of field guide. Based on this the most appropriate indicator bird species were selected for monitoring biodiversity status of KBAs. • A participatory biodiversity monitoring programme was designed (bird identification leaflet and indicator bird species forms prepared) and field tested by training the SSGs and CFUGs in all three KBAs. The monitoring programme was adopted in such a way that the CFUGs should contribute 1 hour in a month and that can be conducted while patrolling the forest which does not give extra load to them. • Altogether 14 CFUGs in all three KBAs have conducted the participatory biodiversity monitoring for nearly 6 months. The data has been maintained at BCN and the feed back has been given to the CFUGs about the condition of the habitat. • Based on the data received from different community forests of Mai Valley, the average score of indicator bird species for mature forest is 13.49%, for recovering forest is 40.31% and for degraded/edge forests is 45.55%. • Similarly, in Kanchenjunga Conservation Area KBA, the average score of indicator bird species for mature forests is 33.92%, for recovering forest is 27.18% and for degraded/edge forest is 29.76%. It shows that KCA has good quality mature forest in comparison to Mai Valley whereas Mai Valley has highly degraded forest. • Like wise data has also been obtained for IBA monitoring approaches developed by BirdLife International to know the state, pressure and response in each KBAs.
<p>2.2. One Key Biodiversity Area monitoring manual and training modules available by end of Year 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000 copies of the monitoring manual in the form of booklet have been printed in Nepali and distributed among the SSGs and CFUGs. Training manual has also been printed.
<p>Output 3: Grassroots actions to mitigate key threats to biodiversity implemented at two unprotected Key Biodiversity Areas and one protected Key Biodiversity Area</p>	
<p>3.1. Key threats to biodiversity at 2 unprotected Key Biodiversity Areas and one protected Key</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on key threats to the KBAs was obtained through bird surveys, participatory

<p><i>Biodiversity Area identified by end of Year 1</i></p>	<p>biodiversity monitoring and BirdLife IBA monitoring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bird Survey team observed key threats in 3 KBAs and has been included in the survey report. Similarly, SSGs and BCN have identified the key threats of the habitat on the basis of data received from the participatory biodiversity monitoring by CFUGs. • The main threats identified were expansion of mono culture farming like tea and cardamom plantation, grazing pressure mainly in high altitudes, hunting and illegal and unsustainable harvesting of natural resources.
<p>3.2. <i>At least 3 Site Support Groups supported financially and technically for grassroots actions to mitigate threats to biodiversity (e.g. conservation awareness raising, demonstration models for 'nature-friendly' land- and resource-use practices, etc.)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro grants as well as technical support was given to all 8 SSGs for various conservation activities like conservation awareness, plantation of trees and medicinal herbs, endangered species conservation, setting up plant nurseries sustainable tourism development etc. • All the SSGs were provided grants on the basis of their proposal submitted to BCN. • Five SSGs have submitted the proposals on the conservation of locally threatened wildlife and birds - Great Hornbill, Spiny Babbler, Peafowl and Red Panda. • Two SSGs submitted proposals on the conservation of plant species and promote livelihood and • one SSG's proposal was about the raising of conservation awareness.
<p>Output 4: Operational collaboration between Site Support Groups and local government institutions initiated at selected Key Biodiversity Areas</p>	
<p>4.1. <i>Joint operational/management plans in place for at least 2 Key Biodiversity Areas by middle of Year 2</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The operational plan is the management guidelines of Community Forest (CF) which is prepared by CFUGs in technical support of District Forest office. Many of the CF in the Mai valley areas lacks OP or even those who have also do not include biodiversity conservation as a strong component. Hence the project leveraged in developing OPs of some potential CF in Mai valley areas incorporating the recommendation for habitat management and mitigating threats for globally significant bird species. • BCN supported to review OPs of Kankai CF, Maibhagawati CF and Laligurans CF of lower Mai Valley. OPs of two CFs; Pyangpatal CF and Jarbute Bhalupani CF have been developed jointly with 'Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness', also a CEPF grantee. • As the KCA has already a five year management plan so the KCA management council has agreed to incorporate the recommendation in the mid term review of the management plan.
<p>4.2. <i>Joint patrolling and/or information gathering initiated for at least 2 Key Biodiversity Areas by end of Year 2.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the CFs in east Nepal has nominal forest patrolling systems so the project has supported in initiating the forest patrolling in 7 CFUGs of Mai valley and 7 CFUGs of KCA with the support of SSGs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information gathering of indicator bird species has been done jointly with forest patrolling. This has benefited the CFUGs by minimizing the illegal activities occurring as well as help in obtaining the biodiversity monitoring data through these forest guards.
<p>Output 5: Exchange of information and experience among Site Support Groups, Community Based Organisations and local Non Governmental Organisations facilitated by 'Nepalese Bird Conservation Network'.</p>	
<p><i>5.1. Achievements of Site Support Groups documented and disseminated each year of project</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepal Bird Conservation Network has been established where the SSGs, local NGOs and CBOs can join as a member and share informations. • 500 copies of NBCN newsletter has been published and distributed in quarterly basis where activities and achievements of SSGs are documented. • Apart from this BCN quarterly newsletter Danphe and Munal has also been used as a platform for highlighting SSGs activities in biodiversity conservation and achievements.
<p><i>5.2. Members of at least 2 Site Support Groups have participated in cross-visits by end of project</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two members from 8 SSGs were taken to Rajarani community forest of Morang district and Majhau community forest of Saptari district to share and gain knowledge on effective conservation and sustainable use of forest resources. • The second visit for the SSGs was made to Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve in order to observe birds and develop their skill in identification and survey techniques. • These visits were learning and sharing visits. The members found the visit fruitful and have shared their experience and lesson learned through the NBCN newsletter.
<p><i>5.3. Nepalese Bird Conservation Network has at least 10 individual members and five institutional members by end of project</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five SSGs have joined NBCN membership. The NBCN membership has its own guidelines and criteria of which the most important is that the organisation should be grass roots level engaged in nature conservation. • NBCN is the medium to set up long term relation with the members, move ahead in conservation activities, share the information.
<p><i>5.4. At least 5 articles from Network members have appeared in periodicals or scientific journals by end of project</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An article covering BCN's CEPF project activities have been published in 2008 September issue of BCN's quarterly newsletter Danphe. Like wise an article on CEPF project scientific bird survey has been published in 2009 March issue. 1500 copies of Danphe newsletter is published in quarterly basis and distributed to the relevant institutions both nationally and internationally. • Local press media have covered various programs carried by SSGs through the project support. • Four issues of Nepal Bird Conservation Network newsletter have been published till date. Five articles from SSG members have been published. Two articles of SSGs have been published by the "Sandakpur Daily" local newspaper of Ilam.

Output 6: Grassroots conservation initiatives supported by civil society partnerships at regional and global levels	
6.1. At least 2 proposals for joint action on grassroots conservation of Key Biodiversity Areas submitted to appropriate donors by Site Support Groups and Bird Conservation Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shree Deep Jyoti Youth Club, Panchthar and Shree High Altitude Herbal Production and Conservation Institute, Ilam - SSGs from upper Mai valley submitted proposal to CEPF for funding their conservation work in medicinal plants. • Shree Deep Jyoti Youth Club received the CEPF grant. • BCN prepared a proposal and submitted to Toyota Environmental grant for its follow up work with the SSGs in eastern Nepal. • BCN had received an OBC small grant for awareness programme in lower Mai valley. It was a small grant of one thousand five hundred pound in order to raise awareness in local community of Lower Mai valley.

Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.

The project was successful in terms of delivering the intended outputs. Eight SSGs were identified for the KBAs and were strengthened through various trainings like biodiversity conservation education, Participatory Biodiversity Monitoring (PAMEB), proposal writing and report writing. The project was able to produce all the necessary resource materials for the biodiversity monitoring training. Very simple and suitable method of biodiversity monitoring using the indicator bird species was piloted in all three KBAs. The result of the status of habitat obtained which shows that KCA has good quality mature forest in comparison to the forest of Mai Valley. The indicator bird species monitoring data shows that Mai valley has degraded forest condition. Micro grants were given to all the SSGs at least to start with mitigation of threats. The operational plan of the potential CFs in the unprotected KBAs was prepared in collaboration with the District forest office including biodiversity conservation as a component and habitat management for the globally threatened bird species. The KCA and the CF in the Mai valleys which already had 5 year operational/management plan assured to include the recommendation during the review of the plan. As most of CFs in east Nepal has nominal forest patrolling system so the project has successfully initiated a joint patrolling and data gathering in the CFs with the help of the SSGs. The inclusion of the biodiversity conservation issues in the OPs of CFs helps to continuity to the activities of FUGs. Formation of Nepal Bird Conservation Network is one of the good achievements of the project. NBCN membership along with the NBCN newsletter has been a very good platform for the SSGs, FUGs and CBOs in sharing information and learning. At least one of the SSGs which applied for external funding received grants from CEPF for conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plant. One of the SSGs received funding locally from the CFUG. BCN will be doing one year climate change project with BirdLife International in the eastern Himalayan region so technical support could be provided to the SSGs

Were any outputs unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

All the outputs were achieved as maintained in the project activities.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS
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Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

N/A

VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

Describe any lessons learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPF's future performance.

The importance of coordinating with District Development Committee and other governmental agencies was realized. Government authorities should be encouraged to value the conservation importance of the region. Institutional development and capacity building at the local level is very important for sustainable biodiversity conservation. Program should also focus on some sustainable livelihood aspect of the local communities to ensure their long term engagement in monitoring and conservation of biodiversity. Practical knowledge through field visits has been found the best way of learning. Bird Conservation Nepal has prioritized Birds as important indicator species to find out the status of biodiversity. They can be used to develop conservation plan by the detection of threats.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/failure)

The design of the project to establish Nepal Bird Conservation Network (NBCN) using the BirdLife partnership as the model to coordinate monitoring and advocacy of Important Bird Areas (IBAs)/KBAs, and within this network to establish pilot Site Support Groups to engage local stakeholders in the conservation of key IBAs/KBAs, and develop models for IBA conservation contributed most for the success of the project.

The Capacity building training for the SSGs became the most effective part of the project. Biodiversity conservation training, proposal writing training and report writing training were provided as a part of their capacity building. The micro-grant provided became them a motivation and contribution to the biodiversity conservation. Additional inspiration was gained from the visit programmes to the well managed CFs of Morang and Saptari districts. The SSG members shared their experiences through NBCN newsletter.

Project Execution: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/failure)

Inception workshops in all three KBAs played a very key role in contributing to project implementation that supported in identification of the potential SSGs making the project successful.

VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Date Received	Notes
Royal Society for Protection of Birds, UK	A	\$ 4435	15 April 2008	As a contribution for scientific bird surveys
Oriental Bird Club, UK	A	\$ 1300	5 August 2008	Conservation awareness programme for lower Mai valley
		\$		
		\$		
		\$		

		\$		
		\$		
		\$		

***Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:**

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*
- B** *Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF project)*
- C** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)*
- D** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Provide details of whether this project will continue in the future and if so, how any additional funding already secured or fundraising plans will help ensure its sustainability.

This project has strengthened the existing civil societies by capacity building and institutionalisation of the societies for long term persistence. The participatory biodiversity monitoring method is very simple and cost effective so the users may themselves take interest in long term involvement.

Because the area is within Bird Conservation Nepal's priority conservation sites (IBAs/KBAs), there will be a long term involvement from us even after completion of this project. We will continue to take the best conservation approach (as seen from the field experience in this project) also in the future. This will ensure and strengthen CEPF's long term conservation strategy for the region and where possible we will be continuously helping to raise the biodiversity profile of this area relating to CEPF and our own conservation priorities.

We have already started a small scale climate change project with BirdLife International in this region so we will be looking for more funds to carry on future projects.

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is our first bigger project in the eastern Himalayan region so it has been like an initiation of our work since the project period of 2 years is too short. The awareness level of the community has increased but no conservation outcome will be visible during this short period of time. The threats on biodiversity have been identified and included in the Operational Plan of CFs. Its implementation is very much essential. There is a great challenge for us to seek funds for the continuation of the work. It would be better to have a mechanism of post project funding which is applicable in some funding agencies.

VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. One way we do this is by making programmatic project documents available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and by marketing these in our newsletter and other communications.

These documents are accessed frequently by other CEPF grantees, potential partners, and the wider conservation community.

Please include your full contact details below:

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