

Issue 2, 2017

CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION NEPAL

2016/17

**Calls for
Collective
Inputs and
Actions**

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FOUNDATION AT GLANCE

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Establishment date	June 6, 2011 A.D (2068/02/23 BS)
Registration detail	Chief District Administration Office: 1181/6.6. 2011 Social Welfare Council: 33149/22.8.2011
Number of members	Charter CODEFUNDERS: 101, CODEFUNDERS: 27
Rules and Regulations	Available along with strategic plan

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ACRONYMS

&	And
ACA	Annapura Conservation Area
CAMCs	Conservation Area Management Committee
CF	Community Forest
CODEFUND	Conservation Development Foundation
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
DoF	Department of Forest
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EGM	Expert Group Meeting
FY	Fiscal Year
ILBM	Integrated Lake Basin Management
ILEC	International Lake Environment Committee Foundation/Japan
IoF	Institute of Forestry
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
km ²	Square Kilometer
KTWR	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Actions
MoFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Actions
NEFEJ	Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalist
NLCDC	National Lake Conservation Development Committee
NPWC	National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
OP	Operation Plan
RECAST	Research Center for Applied Science & Technology
RIS	Ramsar Information Sheet
SMCRF	Small Mammals Conservation and Research Foundation
TU	Tribhuvan University
UK	United Kingdom
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

FOREWORD

Conservation Development Foundation (CODEFUND) has entered into new cycle from the September 2017. General Assembly of 2017 has elected new Board of Governors Presided by Mr. Juddha Bahadur Gurung. We anticipate that CODEFUND will achieve conservation development outcomes the environmental safety and socio-ecological prosperity in Nepal.

This publication is the Issue 2, 2017 which documents key progress that CODEFUND has carried out. In subsequent past, our project portfolios have increased so both the project income and expenditure. As a result, our performance has been recognized within the loop of national and international environmental entities. Our appreciation is more reflected after our membership as the global NGO member of IUCN. Still, our key spirit on Conservation Demo and establishment of Wetlands Academy are to go forward; however, we're greatly engaged to mainstreaming these two components in government programs.

This report briefly describes outline of the progresses that CODEFUND has achieved, which would not have possible without the support of individuals and institutions. For this, CODEFUND extends hearty acknowledgement. Those include Maheshwar Dhakal Dr. (Joint Secretary/ MoFSC); Man Bahadur Khadka (DG/DNPWC) and Bishnu Prasad Shrestha (Under Secretary/DNPWC); Gaurisankar Timila (Former DG/DoF), Ganesh Jha (former Deputy DG/DoF); Mohanraj Kafle (Under Secretary) and Santaram Baral (DoF); Nanikaji Thapa (Chairperson) and Lanka Bahadur Sahi (Member Secretary) from NLCDC; Hemlal Aryal (Member Secretary/ President Chure Terai-Madhes Conservation Development Board); Dr. Pralahd Thapa i (Country Representative) and Dr. Deep Narayan Shah from IUCN; Dr. Shataraj Jnyawali (Chief of Party/ Harioban/WWF/USAID); Govinda Gajurel (Member Secretary), Deepak Singh, Lal Prasad Gurung; Durgahari Bhattra, Ashok Subedi, Ananda Subedi and Purusotum Mudbari from NTNC; and so on.

Further, we greatly extends hearty thanks to experts such as Prof. Dr. Madan Koirala (TU); Prof. Dr. Prem Sharma (TU); Prof. Dr. Tej B. Thapa (TU); Prof. Dr. Hridaya Lal Koirala (TU); Manish Kokh; Dr. Sita Siwakoti (TU); Dr. Chitra Bahadur Baiya (TU); Dr. Yadav Uprety (RECAST); Laxman Uprety (NEFEJ); Ms. Bikam Karki; Dr. Hari Bhattarai (TU); Prof. Dr. Krishna Tiwari (IoF); Dr. Govinda Basnet; Dr. Laxmi Bhatta (ICIMOD); Dr. Rameshwor Adhikari, USA; Bimal Shrama (TU); Santosh Gurung (TU); Narendra Gautam; Pruna Man Shrestha and so on.

Suggestions from Dr. Llewellyn Young, Ramsar Secretariat to us is instrumental and unforgettable to guide us to implement Ramsar wetlands in Nepal. Prof. Dr. Masahisa Nakamura from ILEC/Japan persistently strengthened our capacity to integrate ILBM for lake governance, which CODEFUND has been lobbying for safeguarding lakes/wetlands. Our gratitude to Dr. Young and Prof. Dr. Nakamura is beyond any expression.

Collective Inputs & Actions of all CODEFUNDERS in different parts of the world is the core principle of collectiveness to execute CODEFUND for conservation development efforts, actions and impacts. CODEFUND is very obliged to them to encourage and patting us. Contributions in different forms from Dr. Sajani Shrestha, Prof. Dr. Badri Bishal Bhattarai; Juddha Bd. Gurung; Dr. B K Sharma; Pavitra Subba (Shrestha), Rita Koirala; Dr. Jhamak Bahadur Karki; Meen Dahal and Shailendra Pokharel; Dilip Kafle; Dhurbaraj Chalise and Aparajit Shrestha are unforgettable segment that evolved CODEFUND, we honor them as treasure conservationists.

Surya Man Shrestha, Program Officer/CODEFUND, who prepared this report deserve appreciation, we thank him a lot for his hard work.

CODEFUND
Kathmandu,
Nepal
2017

1. CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

1.1 GENESIS

CODEFUND is established by virtue of collective inputs and actions of environmental institutions, businessman, industrialists as an autonomous, non-political, non-profitable and charitable organization in June 6, 2011; registered in Chief District Administration Office and District Development Committee, Kathmandu, and is affiliated with Social Welfare Council. It aims to promote conservation development in Nepal, which is a *dynamic process of creating enabling environment based on self-reliance guided by the principle of ecosystem-based management generating development impacts on prosperity, wisdom and peace*. It helps enabling communities to adapt against emerging conservation challenges in a dynamics of changing political and social environment. Further, it prepares communities feel relieved; empowered; prosperous; and owner in harmonizing environmental and social conflicts with a little or no external support at the end. Fig 1 below summarizes the objectives of CODEFUND that contribute to the conservation development process at national level by strengthening different development pillars. It helps enabling

Goal: *By 2025, to make each Nepalese contribute for conservation development in order to feel proud as a citizen to ensure prosperous, wisdom, peace and sustained environment in Nepal.*

Vision

Collective inputs and actions of each Nepalese harmonizing with conservation development lead to have prosperous, self-sustaining, dignified and just life.

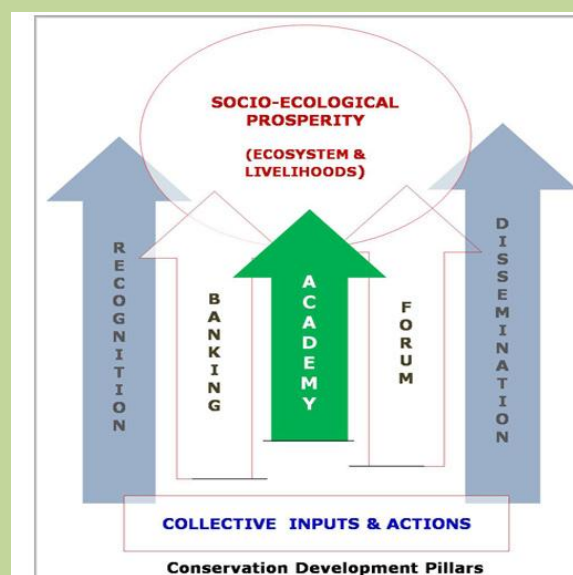
Mission

To empower and ensure wellbeing of the Nepalese community (women, poor, marginalized and indigenous people) and its environment to have access/control; harmonize social and environmental conflicts through conservation development efforts from collective inputs and actions.

communities to adapt against emerging conservation challenges in a dynamics of changing political and social environment. Further, it prepares communities feel relieved; empowered; prosperous; and owner in harmonizing environmental and social conflicts with a little or no external support at the end.

Figure 1: Objectives contributing to strategic pillars of conservation development

- Establish conservation development forum and seek conservation financing mechanism through national and international networking, partnership, professional services and propositions based on collective inputs and actions.
- Demonstrate conservation of biodiversity and natural resources to improve ecosystem health by empowering community, and share incentives that respect social and environmental justice, governance and equity
- Influence at policy level, legal and socio-economic space for safeguarding ecosystem health and services
- Generate impacts through conservation researches, knowledge development, innovative actions and practices, and their dissemination with an initiation of conservation academy and green communication and recognition.



1.2 STRATEGIES FOR CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT

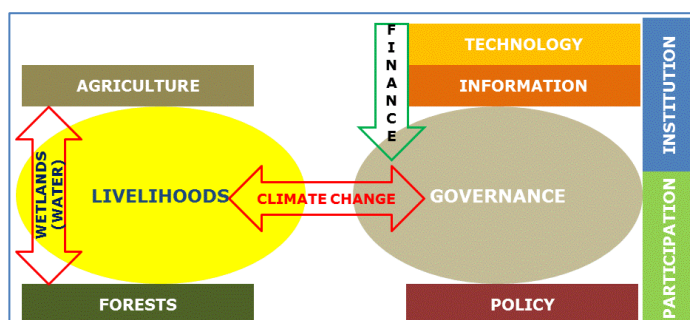
Advocacy: CODEFUND persistently does advocacy for the need of conservation development forum; conservation academy; conservation banking; green dissemination; green recognition and demonstration of ecosystem management and livelihoods. In fact, these all are gaps that Nepal needs fulfilling. CODEFUND not necessarily perform all these in isolation. It collaborates in each effort made any time by any institutions wherever possible.

Partnership with government: CODEFUND strongly pledges for government role as the prime actor for conservation development; at Centre, districts and villages. In village, it is mandatory that CODEFUND signs memorandum of understanding with Grampalika (GP) for a basic working principle of sharing project secretariat in VDC building. Because of this shared strength, capacities of GP at the end build up to provide full services to its citizens in an effective manner.

Focus areas for demonstration of ecosystem and livelihoods: Diagram below shows action areas as major environmental components i.e., water, forest and agriculture) contributing to livelihoods, and governance (policy, institution, participation, information, technology and finance) being main device to achieve conservation development at GP level.

Collective inputs and action at VDC level: CODEFUND adopts self-reliance principle for sustaining conservation development. For this, each household requires exploring their inner strength reaping prosperity much rewardable in terms of economy. For this, CODEFUND calls each household in VDC to contribute community decided fund on regular basis. This is essential to understand that this fund is not for the purpose of CODEFUND, but for community themselves. CODEFUND mentors on how such collection will bud to prosperity.

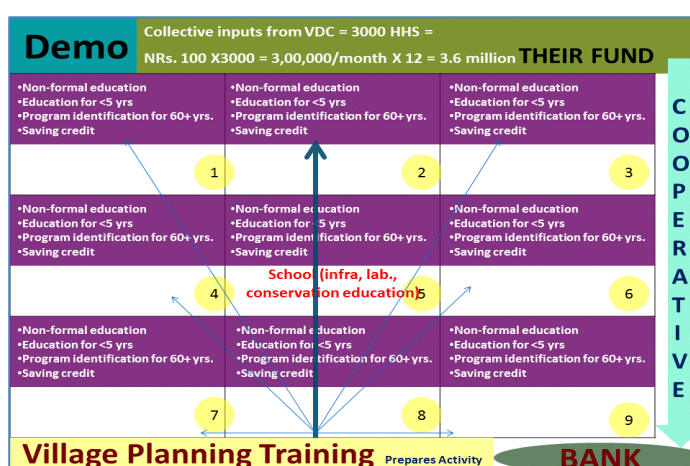
Village planning: A must case: Village planning is must before any interventions made in target GP. This participatory planning prepares community/institutions of GP to determine their need based activities. Further, this planning also helps developing solidarity for a management of GP level cooperative.



Knowledge management: Knowledge is the main driver of any social and environmental changes. Knowledge discovers techniques and technologies. Hence, knowledge management is an entry of intervention for conservation development. Schools in the GP are normally knowledge centers; therefore CODEFUND strongly pledges one school be emerged as quality knowledge center. See flow diagram below how different components contribute to conservation development in target GP.

Mandatory provision of micro-enterprise: Considering village economy being next drive for prosperity, CODEFUND thrusts on a mandatory provision of natural resource based 3 micro-enterprises in target GP. This provision helps building social harmony among communities from economic sovereignty.

Nature conservation: Nature conservation is central in each intervention made in target VDC; so CODEFUND insists for 40 percent of GP be forest covered in compliance to the national account of forestry management.



2. HIGHLIGHTS: CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

2.1 Conservation networking/partnership

Guided by objective 1, CODEFUND has been able to generate some impacts through conservation researches; knowledge development; innovative practices; and their dissemination. It has established networking with national entities like Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC); Department of Forests; National Lake Conservation Development Committee; Bird Conservation Nepal; Haiyoban Program/WWF/USAID and National Trust for Nature Conservation. Inputs and support from these entities have been enabled organization to contribute to preparation of programs and actions in compliance with Ramsar Strategic Plans (2016-2024); CBD; Sustainable Development Goals; Sendai Declaration and so on.

CODEFUND is a partner member of ILBM network under International Lake Environment Committee Foundation/Japan.

Recently, it is the NGO partner member of IUCN from September 2017.

2.2 Safeguarding ecosystems & biodiversity

CODEFUND has supported developing strategies, policies and programs for safeguarding ecosystems, biodiversity and their services. It has supported DNPWC for *Profiling of Rare & Endangered Animals and Problematic Animals in Nepal*. This document will provide basic information to the government to ease process of compensating due to wildlife human conflict in and outside protected area system. *Preparation of Integrated Lake Cluster Basin Management Plan of Pokhara Valley* under Hariyoban Program/WWF/USAID is the integrated document developed from learning sharing of Integrated Lake Basin Management Approach is instrumental for the establishment of lake basin governance for safeguarding one of the Ramsar sites of Nepal i.e., Lake Cluster Pokhara Valley. *NTFP Inventory and Sustainable Harvest Plan* and *3rd Management Plan of Annapurna Conservation Area* are very guiding document to conservation of ecosystem at landscape and sustainable utilization renewable resources for the socio-ecological prosperity of Annapurna Conservation Area.

CODEFUND has assisted government for the complete profiling of lakes with the award of *Identification, Mapping and Preparation of Report of Wetlands of Western, Mid-western and Far Western Nepal* by Department of Forests in 2016.

2.3 Conservation dissemination for lakes/wetlands

Network of CODEFUND members provided cash contribution for conservation development. This fund has been used for dissemination of issues about lakes/wetlands through Radio Sagarmatha by partnering with Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists. Wetlands issues have been reached to policy makers and bureaucrats to influence investment on wetlands in Nepal. CODEFUND has been approaching Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology to upscale such episode.





Community preparation for ILBM for climate resilient Gaidahawa Lake, Rupandehi.

3. PROGRESS 2016/2017

3.1 CONSERVATION NETWORKING/PARTNERSHIP

The Council of IUCN 2017 has recently admitted the request of CODEFUND for the NGO partner of IUCN. On November 28, 2017, IUCN Nepal welcomed CODEFUND as new member to demonstrate for nature conservation contributing to the sustainable development goals.

As member, CODEFUND has been providing its institutional inputs to IUCN's global and regional programs.



3.2 SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEM & BIODIVERSITY

3.2.1 Planning of the Ramsar Site: Implementing Convention in view of climate & DRR

CODEFUND assisted Ministry of Forests & Soil Conservation to implement Goals 2 & 3 (Target 5 & 9) of the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan in Lake Cluster Pokhara Valley (LCPV). LCPV is the 10th and youngest Ramsar in Nepal consisting of 9 lakes with 261.6 km² of basin and 8.97 km² of core area designated in the Ramsar on February 2, 2016.

All lakes are biological hotspots and play key roles in international and domestic lake tourism. CODEFUND has developed Integrated Lake Cluster Basin Management of Pokhara Valley in 2016 at the spirit of ILBM approach under the support of Hariyaban Program/WWF/USAID.

The Plan is constructed in compliance with the goals and objectives of the National Wetlands Policy (2012) with a vision of "Socio-ecological integrity of Lake Cluster Pokhara Valley for the long-term prosperity". The Plan constitutes 6 Thematic Areas dedicated to strengthening lake basin governance for the climate resilient socio-ecological prosperity.

It is a 5 years plan.



The plan improves Institution, Policies, Participation, Information, Technology & Finances to improve lake basin environment for sustaining benefits

3.2.2 Potential wetlands for the Ramsar designation

CODEFUND assisted NLCDC/MoCTCA to explore potential lakes to contribute to the national target of Ramsar designation in compliance with the goal of National Wetlands Policy (2012) and Goal 2/Target 6 of the Ramsar Strategic Plan (2016-2024). With this regard, socio-ecological assessment of wetlands in *Kupinde Daha* has been accomplished and RIS documented.

Kupinde Daha is situated in Kupinde-Bangad Municipality; Salyan district; Province-6; Mid-Western Nepal. The nearest settlement is Babiyaachaur village, whereas nearest market center is Khalanga bazar approx. 24 km in west. Lake is the sub-surface drainage basin type freshwater, and the largest lake situated at 1,120 masl in Rapti zone (Core Area: 27.33, Basin Area: 1,777). Its width is 538 m, length 834 m and depth is 34 m. The total water volume is 54.83 million m³ (*Salyan Darpan* 2015). Its shape appears like 'Ash Gourd', and is surrounded by hills fully nested with mature dense forests and human settlements.



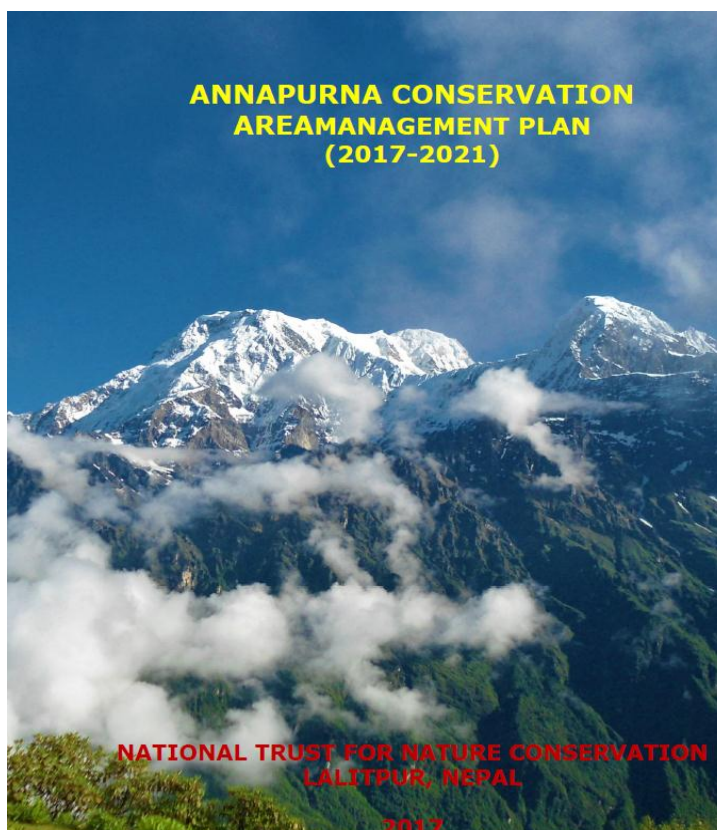
3.2.3 Plans for Protected & Conservation Area management

A. 3rd Plan of Annapurna Conservation Area

ACA is the first and largest conservation area covering 7,629 km² in Nepal with the management responsibility of NTNC. CODEFUND under the funding support of NTNC has prepared 3rd Management Plan for Annapurna Conservation Area at the footprint of strategies, approaches and achievements that leveraged from the previous two plans and in the spirit of government process to hand-over management responsibility to the local communities.

This Plan visions "*Conservation for the Prosperous Annapurna Conservation Area, Nepal*" and sets management goal as '*Annapurna Conservation Area is managed in a way that ensures conservation of rich biological & cultural diversities, and making local people prosperous from the ecotourism and green enterprises*'. The Plan has four objectives, 5 key and 6 crosscutting themes.

It is a five year Plan under review process.



The Plan has explored strong communities' bond developed in the past that have forte to deliver new generation wave from the livelihoods to Socio-Ecological Prosperity' and consolidated the implementation of NAPA & LAPA.

B. Core Area Plan of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, the first Ramsar Site of Nepal

Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve is Nepal's first Ramsar Site designated in the Ramsar list in December 17, 1987. It consists of a section of the Sapta Kosi River and its floodplain of extensive mudflats, reedbeds, and freshwater marshes, an important staging area for waterbirds. The site supports several species of notable birds (including the Bengal Falcon, Oriental White Ibis, and White-tailed Eagle), and notable mammals, such as the panther. Located in a densely populated area, the site is subject to livestock grazing and attempts by local people to re-establish themselves in the reserve. The area is the only habitat left for the Asiatic Wild Buffalo in Nepal.

The Reserve prepared 2nd Management Plan of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (2017-2021), and CODEFUND contributed in the development of core area plan in 2017.

C. Operational Plan of Buffer Zone Community Forests in Makalu Barun National Park

The Makalu Barun National Park is the eighth national park in the Himalayas of Nepal established in 1992 as eastern extension of the Sagarmatha National Park. It covers an area of 1,500 km² in the Solukhumbu and Sankhuwasabha districts and is the world's only protected area with an elevation gain of more than 8,000 m enclosing tropical forest and snow-capped peaks. The buffer zone covers an area of 830 km².

The Park is in process of revising operational plan of community forests in buffer zone area. CODEFUND provided technical support to update OP of 25 CFs in 2017.

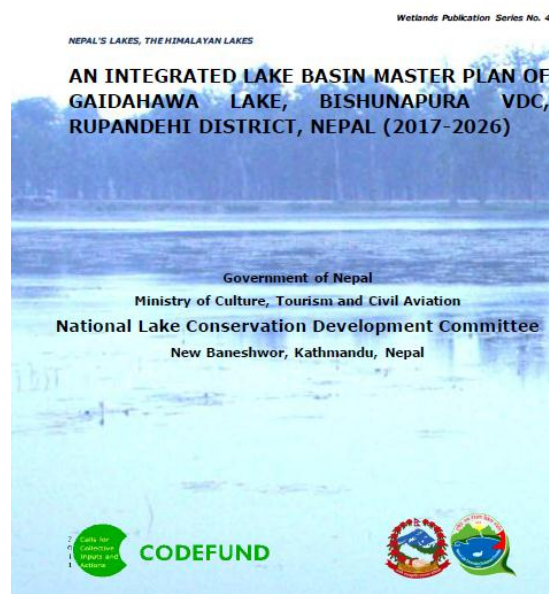


**Wild Water Buffalo
(Bubalus arnee)**

3.3 COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT FOR WETLANDS MANAGEMENT

In 2016, CODEFUND completed the development of ILBM Plan of Gaidahawa lake of Rupandehi district under the contract of NLCDC/MoCTCA. This year, CODEFUND with prepared communities to implement the plan. It organized exposure visit from July 23-26, 2017 for enhancing their capacity by learning from the Rupa Lake Restoration & Fishery Cooperative, Pokhara. There were 29 participants (24 male and 5 female) in this event representing local government; political leaders; lake managers; community forestry; schools; clubs; women groups and disadvantage communities from Gaidhawa Rural Municipality.

This learning event was instrumental to communities to consolidate their customary practice of lake conservation to scientific management to view lake at the glass of basin approach, and to unify their approach under cooperative management.



Cooperative management of lake is best demonstrated in Pokhara. About 700 HHs are organized under Rupa Lake Restoration & Fishery Cooperative. In 2016, government of Nepal committed Rs 100 millions to continue efforts of community for conservation of lakes for biodiversity & prosperity.

3.4 PROMOTING GREEN ECONOMY (CONSERVATIONOMICS)

3.4.1. Sustainable harvest of NTFPs in ACA

In Nepal, NTFPs make up about 5% of the GDP. Government of Nepal has considered NTFPs in policies/programs as one of the vital components in countries economy and development. In this spirit, NTNC has been facilitating communities in ACA to promote activities that leverage green economy. For this purpose, CODEFUND extended its technical assistance to NTNC for the preparation of 'Inventory and Sustainable Harvest Plan of NTFPs'.

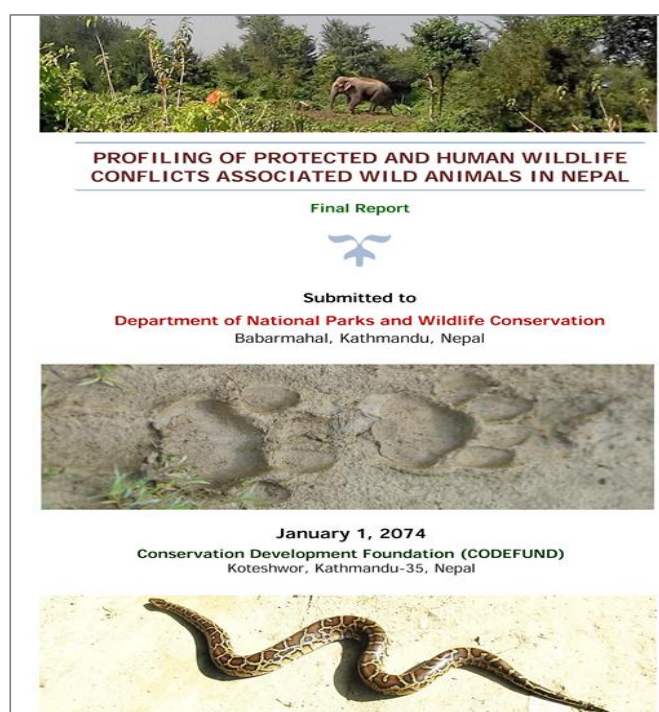
CODEFUND explored 1,352 plant species in ACA and identified 179 species of NTFPs with species richness higher in Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMCs) of Bhujung, Lwang and Jomsom Unit Conservation Offices (UCOs) and lower in CAMCs of Lomanthang and Sikles. Higher number of socially prioritized NTFPs are available in Sikles (n = 33) followed by Lwang (n = 31) and Manang (n = 29) respectively. Yarsagumbha (*Cordycep sinensis*); Timur (*Zanthoxylum armatum*); Nyuro (*Dryopteris cochleata*); Ban Lasun (*Allium wallichii*) and Kutki (*Neopicrorhiza scrophulariifolia*) are more demanding NTFPs. For local consumption, almost half number of prioritized species are used. Yarsagumba and Timur are most preferred NTFPs, 52.6% (n = 30) and 49.1% (n = 28) respectively. Sustainable harvestable plan of favored NTFPs with protocols and post-harvest treatment are now available for each CAMC.

This initiative will enhance opportunities for communities involved in conservation to maximize green benefits from NTFPs.

3.4.2 Profiling of protected & problematic wild animals

Nepal legally safeguards 27 species of mammals, 9 species of birds and 3 species of reptiles. Of these, 33.3% (13 species) is endangered and 15.4% (6 species) vulnerable. Safeguarding wild animals may turn problematic and increase human conflict due to crop raid, livestock depredation, property damage and human injury and casualty (there are 14 species (36%) of protected wildlife reported problematic in Nepal). Government of Nepal is seeking ways out to translate this problem into opportunity.

To explore the status and distribution of protected problematic wildlife, CODEFUND extended its technical assistance to the Department of National Parks & Wildlife Conservation in 2017, and prepared a profile with GIS based distribution maps of 27 protected wildlife (Schedule I of NPWC Act 2029) and 26 species having higher degree of human wildlife conflicts in Nepal.



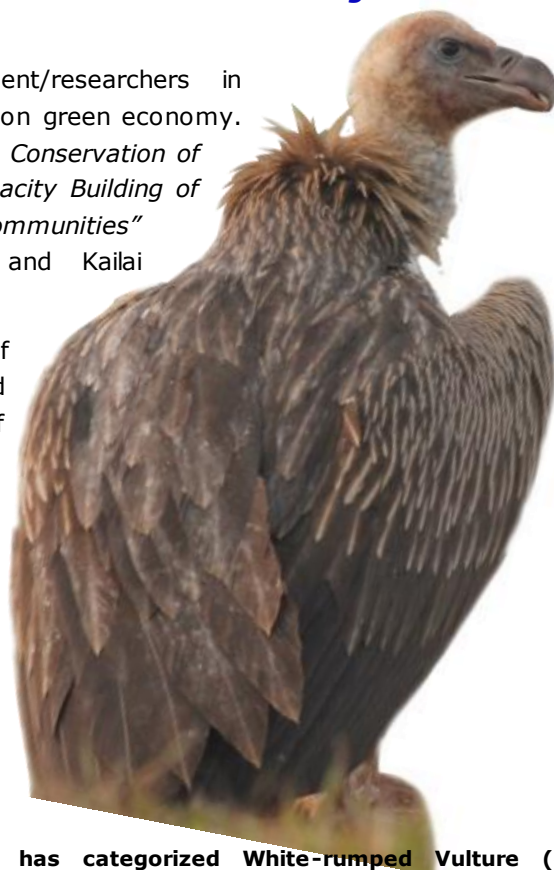
This profile will be a basis for the government to update the number of protected wildlife associated with conflicts, and to undertake appropriate measure to compensate communities through other green income opportunities.

3.4.3 Supporting students/researchers for vulture conservation leading to economics

CODEFUND has supported initiative of student/researchers in biodiversity conservation that has ultimate results on green economy. In this line, it reinforced a project entitled "*In-Situ Conservation of Vultures in Western Lowland Districts through Capacity Building of Staff & Awareness Program for Students & Local Communities*" conducted in Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Dang and Kailai districts.

The initiative built the capacity of 13 graduates of environmental studies, 4 community groups, and staff of 4 vulture restaurants for the importance of vulture but under threat in Nepal with a message that vulture are not only the element of biodiversity but option for conservation economy directly benefiting to the communities as in Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Sunsari and other lowland districts.

The project is entrusted under the Rufford Small Grant, UK and Mr. Suryaman Shrestha is the team leader.



Nepal harbors nine species of vultures. IUCN has categorized White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*); Indian Vulture (*Gyps indicus*); Slender-billed Vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*) and Red-headed Vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*) as Critically Endangered, and Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) as Endangered. Government has prepared the Vulture Conservation Action Plan (2015-2019) with the objective of *Restoring viable wild populations of all species of vultures through provision of safe food, maintenance of suitable habitat and captive-breeding and re-introduction*. This initiative contributes to output 4 and 5 of the plan.



3.5 CONSERVATION DISSEMINATION

3.5.1 Influencing policies/programs for wetlands governance

CODEFUND and Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ) signed a MoU on February 2, 2017 to influence policies/programs intending to set wetlands within the framework of government for investment and others. For this task, CODEFUND built the capacity of six journalists of Wetlands Cell/NEFEJ for environmental reporting on wetlands associated with climate change, disaster risk reduction and governance.

NEFEJ broadcasted 25 episodes on wetlands from its sister organization Radio Sagarmatha all over Nepal interviewed from policy makers, senior bureaucrats, national managers and experts. The impact of this broadcast is under assessment process.



3.6 CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT DEMONSTRATION

CODEFUND has been dialoguing many governmental and non-governmental organization for the conservation development demo in at least one political administrative unit in Nepal. One of such dialogue is in place with the President's Chure-Terai Madhes initiative, Nepal.

CODEFUND has received request from the Chulachuli Rural Municipality for this cause.



Vehicle decoration with lake products by the communities from Rupa lake area: Celebrating Ramsar designation event, Pokhara. February 2, 2016

4. EVENTS/PARTICIPATION

4.1 Live broadcast on wetlands, Pokhara

On September 14, 2016, the national television channel ABC organized 2 hours of live broadcasting from Pokhara about Ramsar provision of wetlands management.

Objective of event was to aware local residents about the pros-&-cons of Ramsar provision focusing on recent designation of Lake Cluster of Pokhara Valley in the Ramsar. As invitee, CODEFUND did power point presentation in the broadcast.

पोखरा उपत्यका मित्रका नौ ताल रामसार क्षेत्र

रामसार प्रावधान

माघ २९, २०७३

पोखरा उपत्यका

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Calls for
Collective
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Actions

Conservation Development Foundation, Nepal

4.2 Communities' learning tour for ILBM, Pokhara

Four days learning tour *organized* for the communities of Gaidahawa lake of Bishunpura Rural Municipality from July 23-26, 2017 under the support of National Lake Conservation Development Committee/MoCTCA



4.3 EGM for Heartware Approach for ILBM, Cambodia

ILEC/Japan built the capacity of CODEFUND for implementing heartware approach for ILBM. Shailendra Pokharel, President and Juddha Bahadur Gurung, Board Member participated in 9th Expert Group Meeting to discuss and share the progress on heartware approach in Siem Reap,



4.4 10th INTECOL Wetland Conference, China

Shailendra Pokharel, President participated in 10th INTECOL International Wetlands Conference in Changsu, China from September 19-24, 2016. ICIMOD facilitated the process of invitation this important event.



4.5 World Lake Conference 2016, Indonesia

Upon the invitation of ILEC/Japan, Shailendra Pokharel, President and Juddha Bahadur Gurung, Board Member observed 16th World Lake Conference in Bali/Indonesia (Nov. 7-11, 2016). As authors, they presented technical paper on Gaidahawa lake, Rupandehi.



4.6 General Assembly 2017 organized

6th General Assembly of CODEFUND observed on Sept. 16, 2017 in Indreni Foodland, Kathmandu. The event also observed the progress of 2016/2017, approved Audit Report of 2016/17, reviewed the constitutional

provision for amendment and Strategic Plan of CODEFUND and also approved plans/program with budget for 2017/2018.

General Assembly also constituted new Board of Governors (Executive Body) for the next 2 years. The new executives include:



Board of Governors



President
Juddha Bahadur Gurung



Vice-President
Pavitra Subba Shrestha



Member Secretary
Jhamak Bd. Karki Dr.



Treasurer
Meen Dhahal



Member
Badri Bishal. Bhattarai
Prof. Dr.



Member
Bhuvan Keshar Sharma
Dr.



Member
Rita Arjel Koirala



Member
Anil Piya Er.



Member
Dhurva Raj Chalise



Member
Dhurba Basnet



Member
Manisha Poudel



6th Annual General Assembly, September 16 2017



Letter of appreciation to Sajani Shrestha Dr.



Certification to elected new Board of Governors



With Member Secretary Mr. Govinda Gajurel, NTNC, Senior Journalist Mr. Bhairav Risal and President Ms. Tulshi Laxmi Suwal, SMCRF



Group photo: CODEFUNDers

5. STAFF RECRUITMENT



Surya Man Shrestha, Program Officer



Purna Man Shrestha, Program Officer



Biraj Acharya, Finance Advisor



Ranju Adhikari, Account Assistant



Geeta Shrestha, Office Helper

6. PROJECT PORTFOLIO

Target	Description	Status
1. 5th phase award for Lake Inventory from NLCDC	Proposal on 5 th phase lake inventory to NLCDC	FUND NOT RECEIVED
2. Concept proposals	Capacity enhancement of multi-stakeholders for the sustainability of wetlands	2 PROPOSALS (RAMSAR), FUND NOT RECEIVED
	Building Capacities of Stakeholders as Key Factors for Wetlands Ecosystem Integrity through Innovative Knowledge Management & Dissemination Mechanism, Nepal	1 PROPOSAL (SGP/UNDP), FUND NOT RECEIVED
	Extension proposal for Wetlands Academy for the Ramsar grant	2 PROPOSALS, FUND NOT RECEIVED
3. Three proposals for small grants	Management Plan of ACAP (NTNC)	ACCOMPLISHED
	Management Plan of Lake Cluster of Pokhara valley (Hariyo Ban)	ACCOMPLISHED
	Inventory of lakes of mid and far-western Nepal (Department of Forest)	ACCOMPLISHED
	NTFP Inventory/Sustainable Harvest Plan (NTNC)	ACCOMPLISHED
	Kupindedaha for Ramsar (NLCDC)	ACCOMPLISHED
	Gaidahwa Master Plan (NLCDC)	ACCOMPLISHED
	Update CF OP of MBNP (DNPWC)	ACCOMPLISHED
	KTWR Plan (DNPWC)	ACCOMPLISHED
	Vulture Awareness (Rufford)	ACCOMPLISHED
4. OTHERS	National Zoological Garden in collaboration with NTNC, IUCN & BCN	FUND NOT RECEIVED
	Phewa Site Plan (Pokhara Municipality)	FUND NOT RECEIVED
	NTFP Inventory/Status (DoF)	FUND NOT RECEIVED
	Protected area Management effectiveness (DNPWC)	FUND NOT RECEIVED
	Biodiversity of TMJ (RRN)	FUND NOT RECEIVED
	Promotive agriculture/livelihoods (PAHAL)	FUND NOT RECEIVED
	Dipang Lake (HaiyoBan)	FUND NOT RECEIVED

7. FINANCIAL STATUS

As on Ashad 31, 2074 (July 15, 2017)

			<u>Amount in Rs.</u>	
Particulars	Schedules	Current Year	Previous Year	
<u>Sources of fund</u>				
Corpus Fund		306,290.00	183,000.00	
Surplus (Excess of Receipt over expenditure)		764,491.85	223,887.69	
<u>Current Liabilities</u>				
Payables	1	3,267,975.97	1,647,597.49	
Total		4,338,757.82	2,054,485.18	
<u>Utilization of Fund</u>				
Fixed Assets	2	251,957.48	165,797.46	
<u>Current Assets</u>				
Cash & Bank	3	2,610,349.41	1,792,187.72	
Advance & Receivables	4	1,476,450.92	96,500.00	
Total		4,338,757.82	2,054,485.18	

8. ANNOUNCEMENT

CODEFUND announces for the publication of semiannual e-journal on the Himalayan Wetlands on an auspicious global event of the World Wetlands Day 2018. This would be a peer-reviewed journal. We solicit for the technical and review papers on environment with focus on wetlands. Please contact following address:

Mail: info@codefundnepal.org.np

Tel: 977 1 5100107

Kathmandu-32

Nepal

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