

This report will be made public. If it contains confidential or sensitive information, please also provide a revised report for sharing with the public.

Section I. Project Information	
Project Title: Securing the future of tigers: tigers beyond protected area networks	
Grantee Organisation: Zoological Society of London	
<p>Location of project: The project activities were carried out in the northern and eastern edges of the extension area of Parsa National Park in the following community forests:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jana Jagriti Community Forest, Nijgadh Municipality-5, Bara, Nepal 2. Jana Srijanshil Community Forest, Nijgadh Municipality 6, 7, Bara, Nepal 3. Bagh Bhairav Community Forest, Nijgadh Municipality-4, Bara, Nepal 	
<p>Size of project area (if appropriate): 2,071 ha of Community Forests User Groups (CFUG) for community work and approx. 500 sq.km for wildlife and habitat survey</p>	<p>No of tigers in the project area, giving evidence & source: 18 in Parsa National Park (PNP) (National Tiger Census 2018) and four tigers camera trapped at Rautahat (camera trap – WildCats Conservation Alliance activity), beyond the eastern border of PNP during this project.</p>
<p>Partners: <i>(Please give details of partners, including communities, academic institutions, etc. for this project.</i></p> <p>Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)</p> <p>DNPWC is the main government authority providing oversight for conservation and management of wildlife in Nepal. It is responsible for the overall management of Nepal's Protected Areas (PA) including the buffer zones. ZSL has an excellent professional relationship with the DNPWC, having had a working MoU with them since 2014 and renewed for five years in 2019. Through DNPWC, ZSL also has a close working relationship with the PA managers at PNP. The DNPWC, through Programme Coordination Committee (PCC), facilitates the implementation of project activities and is responsible for overall monitoring and evaluation of the project. The proposed project has been formulated under the guidance of the DNPWC and the required permission has been obtained. The project will help DNPWC gain valuable lessons to improve tiger habitat and mitigate Human Tiger Conflict (HTC) in other tiger-bearing PAs of Nepal.</p> <p>Divisional Forest Office (DFO)</p> <p>DFO Bara is the concerned authority responsible for the protection and management of forests in the project location. It operates under the state ministry for trade, industry and environment and closely coordinates with the DNPWC/PNP for the welfare of wildlife. The DFO also works in close coordination with the communities in protecting the forest within the project site and managing it</p>	

sustainably, while also conserving its biodiversity. ZSL has previously worked with DFOs across its project sites in Nepal. The DFO supports engagement with the communities and stakeholders across the project site, including the CFUGs. The DFO also forms part of the monitoring and evaluation team as part of the Project Management Unit (PMU).

Mithila Wildlife Trust (MWT)

MWT is non-profit non-governmental organisation established by a group of committed professional nature lovers, social workers, and volunteers in 2013, registered with the District Administration Office, Dhanusha, Nepal and affiliated with Social Welfare Council, Kathmandu, Nepal. MWT has been organizing and strengthening capacities of local volunteers for planning, implementing, and monitoring social development programmes, thereby facilitating their own and their community's welfare through sustainable and wise use of natural resources. The trust has its office at Mithila Bihari Municipality-3 (Mithileshwor) Dhanusha, Province 2, Nepal.

Community Forests Users Groups (CFUGs)

Community forests have existed in their modern form in Nepal since 1987. Community forests cover nearly 30 percent of the total forest area of the country outside the strictly protected areas. More than 130,000 user groups are involved in community forestry, with more than two million households benefitting from the management of 1.8 million hectares of community forests. ZSL has previously worked with CFUGs across its project sites. The CFUGs will help support community engagement and ensure the sustainability of the project.

Project Contact Name: *(main contact via email)*

Hem Sagar Baral

Email: hem.baral@zsl.org

Actual start date of project: 1 February 2020

Reporting period: 1 February 2020 – 31 January 2021

Please ensure that your report relates to the objectives and activities detailed in your proposal and log frame. Please include results data in Section II and Section III.

Section II. Project Results

Long Term Impact: *(How has this work contributed to the vision and long-term impact that your project aims to achieve?)*

ZSL Nepal has implemented several tiger conservation projects in PNP and its buffer area since 2014. Through these, ZSL has supported PNP in achieving a nearly three-fold increment in its tiger

population. It is important to secure this population's future in the PNP and beyond its boundaries. PNP's recently annexed 129 sq. km area (called PNP extension area; PNPea) provides a platform for the tigers to recolonize the eastern landscape, where they were extirpated from perhaps during the 1970s. WildCats Conservation Alliance has been instrumental in tiger conservation in PNP, particularly PNPea, supporting different tiger conservation projects. Despite the smaller scale intervention of this project in terms of location and activities, it nonetheless serves to continue the legacy of the previous projects, aiming to achieve ZSL's two long-term tiger conservation goals. The two goals are:

- i) Securing Chitwan-Parsa Complex's (CPC) role as a globally vital tiger stronghold which can continue to support an increased tiger population in a rapidly changing world; with high-quality habitat, local communities committed to its conservation, and connectivity to the wider landscape and
- ii) Securing vital connectivity between all tiger-bearing PAs in the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL).

To achieve these goals, this project dealt with two major objectives: i) to assess the landscape east of PNP to determine habitat utilization by tiger and ii) to conduct social surveys to analyse/measure communities' perception to tiger conservation and conduct awareness raising programmes.

Objective 1 helped provide baseline information on the habitat quality and wildlife of the landscape. Camera traps deployed under this objective recorded four tigers, indicating the use of this habitat by the tiger. Objective 2 provided baseline information on HWC prone zones within this landscape, while helping understand the perception of the communities towards tiger conservation and spreading awareness regarding the same. The results from these will fit into DFO and CFUG's operational plan, helping guide tiger conservation outside PAs. More broadly, these have laid the foundations to help DNPWC develop ongoing tiger conservation plans that will be inclusive of strategies for areas outside PAs.

Conservation Outcome: *(What are the actual changes that this project has achieved?)*

National parks and its surrounding areas are important to conserve wildlife. With the recent increase in the tiger population in PNP, there has been growing evidence of tigers moving beyond the boundaries of PNP and utilising surrounding community forests. While this is encouraging as it indicates an opportunity for tigers to move into frontiers outside the protected areas, it also presents a challenge in the form of growing HTC. Therefore, this project aimed to understand habitat utilisation by tiger and other wildlife species in this unprotected landscape while exploring avenues for community engagement through surveys, meetings, and awareness programmes to ensure inclusivity and support for tiger conservation.

During the project implementation wildlife and habitat assessment was carried out beyond the eastern border of PNP, covering approx. 500 km². This included an occupancy survey, line transects survey, pellet group count, camera trap survey, bird survey, and vegetation survey. Preliminary results from the assessments have been promising, with 22 mammals recorded including the tiger (N=4). This assessment is the first of its kind in the landscape after nearly two decades and has generated a vital baseline to inform conservation plans outside PA. Similarly, three community meetings, installation of three information boards and three school and community awareness programmes helped spread awareness on the importance of tiger conservation and its benefits to maintain a healthy ecosystem.

Surveys carried out in the three communities have also highlighted people's positive attitude to tiger conservation and showcased their willingness to participate. There was a growing belief among community members that tigers could positively benefit their livelihoods via their predation of herbivore pests (blue-bull, wild boar) and bolstering eco-tourism. Similarly, information from surveys, community meetings, and desktop review were instrumental in producing a HWC conflict map (attached as supplementary document) for the area.

ZSL's previous works, funded by WildCats Conservation Alliance, in PNPea had enabled the area to become a haven for tiger and other wildlife. There had been recurring indication of wildlife movement beyond the park boundaries, but knowledge on this was lacking. Results from this project have enabled a greater understanding of not only the tiger but also other wildlife species beyond the eastern border of PNP, in human-dominated landscape (Rautahat forest, ca 500 km²). Similarly, the project assessed people's perception on tiger and other wildlife and found a positive outlook and a willingness to get involved for conservation. People's participation and willingness in the conservation of tiger is necessary if the tiger is to reclaim these landscapes. The project has been instrumental in generating this effect and preparing communities to coexist with the tiger.

Summary of activities and achievements: *(Please provide a summary for use in our communication materials Max 300 words) (299 words)*

Through WildCats Conservation Alliance, ZSL has supported four tiger conservation projects in PNP in the past, particularly focusing on PNPea. These have focused on improving tiger security and habitat through stringent law enforcement, biomonitoring and securing connectivity, which have contributed to a near three-fold increase in tiger population since 2013 and recovery of other wildlife.

During this project, a biodiversity assessment in 500 km² forest between east of PNP and Bagmati river in the eastern TAL was conducted. As part of the assessment, a mammal survey was carried out through a sign-based occupancy survey, a line transects survey, a pellets survey and a camera trap survey; a bird survey was carried out through point count method; a vegetation survey was carried out through a circular systematic method. Preliminary results show the evidence of 22 mammal species including the tiger. Data analysis and final report preparation are ongoing.

Three community meetings were conducted for a total of 102 community members in three CFUGs. These meetings were aimed at discussing the presence of tiger in their community forests, status of human wildlife conflict (HWC) and their mitigation measures, expectation of the communities with conservation, and planning for their involvement in tiger conservation. Similarly, a survey was conducted in all CFUGs, covering 276 HH to assess their perception towards tiger conservation, their dependency on forest resources along with identification of locations used for resource extraction, level of vulnerability and losses due to HWC. Additionally, three school awareness programmes were conducted, reaching 179 students directly. Furthermore, 2,500 leaflets were distributed using student networks to reach more than 2,500 students; three eco-clubs were reformed as tiger champion conservation clubs; three information boards were installed, estimated to reach more than 1,500 people daily. Additionally, a training workshop was also conducted for 35 participants to build conservation capacity.

Details of activities and results: *(Please give detailed narrative of the results of each objective & output. Please include measures for example patrol numbers and distances covered)*

Prior to the implementation of the project activities, an inception meeting was conducted among the staff of DFO Bara including district forest officer, PNP staff, members of CFUGs, and local communities to inform and explain the project objectives, activities, and the workplan in detail. The inception meeting laid the foundation to start the activities and gain support for successful implementation of the project.

Objective 1: To assess the landscape east of PNP to determine habitat utilization by tiger.

Output 1: By the end of January 2021, occupancy survey, line transects, and pellet group count were carried out in the assessment site to identify locations with tiger signs. A total of 17 pairs of camera traps were deployed for 255 trap days, that collected information on 22 mammal species, including records of four mature tigers. A vegetation survey and bird survey were also conducted simultaneously for which the data is still being analysed.

This output was achieved through the following activity.

Activity 1.1 Conduct rapid wildlife and habitat assessment between the eastern border of Parsa National Park and the Bagmati River.

Under this activity, a biodiversity assessment team was formed, comprising of a total of 11 members (see Table 1) from National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) and ZSL. The team analysed Landsat image of the assessment area to better understand the landscape, its forest cover, and uses of the habitat by wildlife. The team was also given an orientation on the methods for conducting the assessment. Based on a series of discussions with representatives of DFO (Bara and Rautahat districts), CFUGs, private forest owners and agricultural landowners, the assessment was carried out to gather information on the biodiversity of the landscape. The team was mobilised in the field for a total of 44 days to obtain information on mammals, birds, and vegetation.

Table 1: List of members of the biodiversity assessment team with affiliations.

S. N.	Names	Organisation	Position	Remarks
1	Binod Shrestha	NTNC	Conservation Officer	BCC
2	Pramod Raj Regmi	NTNC	Ranger	
3	Shiva Mahato	NTNC	Wildlife Technician	
4	Som Lama	Consultant	Consultant/Field Technician	Nature guide and amateur wildlife photographer
5	Suman Acharya	Consultant		Wildlife technician (former employee at ZSL based at Parsa field office)
6	Dinesh Ghimire	Consultant		Wildlife technician - Bird survey technician
7	Manoj Chaudhary	Consultant		Wildlife technician
8	Saneer Lamichhane	NTNC	Conservation Officer	Based at PCP under BCC

9	Dipendra Adhikari	Consultant	Wildlife expert	Former employee at ZSL based at Parsa field office
10	Sandeep Chaudhary	ZSL Nepal	Driver	Based at Parsa field office
11	Prachanda Maharjan	ZSL Nepal	Field Programme Officer	Based at Parsa Field Office

Mammals

An occupancy survey was conducted in 15X15 km² grids, covering more than 480 km²; line transect survey conducted in 5X5 km² grid to model the probability of prey detection and hence estimate abundance; and pellet count survey where faecal pellets were recorded at an interval of 200m along the transect. Preliminary results from these were presented in a meeting between the Secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment (Province 2), Director of Forests (Province 2), district forest officers and assistant forest officers of DFOs (Bara and Rautahat), NTNC officers, wildlife consultants and ZSL staff. Based on the recommendations received from the meeting, 17 pairs of cameras were deployed from 9 Jan to 26 Jan 2021, for a total of 255 trap days, resulting in >18,000 photographs of 22 mammal species (See Table 2).

Table 2: List of mammals recorded during the camera trap survey.

S.N.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Global Status	National Status	Remarks
1	Common Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	LC	LC	
2	Nilgai	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	LC	VU	
3	Common Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	VU	VU	
4	Crab-eating Mongoose	<i>Herpestes urva</i>	LC	VU	
5	Four-horned Antelope	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>	VU	DD*	
6	Indian Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	LC	LC	
7	Honey Badger	<i>Mellivora capensis</i>	LC	EN	
8	Indian Crested Porcupine	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	LC	DD	
9	Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	LC	LC	
10	Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>	LC	LC	
11	Large Indian Civet	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	LC	NT	
12	Leopard Cat	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	LC	VU*	

13	Masked Palm Civet	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	LC	LC	
14	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	LC	LC	
15	Sambar	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	VU	VU	
16	Sloth Bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	VU	EN	
17	Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	LC	LC	
18	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	LC	VU	
19	Terai Grey Langur	<i>Semnopithecus hector</i>	NT	LC	
20	Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	EN	EN*	
21	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	LC	LC	
22	Yellow-throated Marten	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	LC	LC	

Birds

The bird survey was conducted using point count method, in which random points were placed in each grid of 5X5 km², and 10-15 minutes was spent at each point. The observer recorded the birds by direct sighting or through their calls. Among the birds recorded, some important ones are the Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus*, and the Himalayan Griffon *Gyps himalayensis*. The area is known for holding populations of Great Hornbill *Buceros bicornis* and Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*, both globally threatened species. The detailed list of the recorded birds is being prepared.

Vegetation

The vegetation survey was conducted using point count methods (Curricular systematics) where 5X5 km² grids were used (Department of Forests, 2069, NTFP Forest Guidelines). Information on seedlings, saplings, trees and non-timber forest products were collected while disturbances like grazing, tree lopping, and fire were also recorded. The detailed analysis of the survey is being completed.

Preliminary results have also revealed several threats to biodiversity in the site, including hunting of wild animals (poachers captured in camera traps), illegal felling of trees and extraction for fuelwood and fodder, overgrazing, invasive species, excessive boulder and sand mining from stream banks. The detailed assessment report is being finalised and will be submitted soon.

Objective 2: To conduct social surveys to measure communities' perception to tiger conservation and conduct awareness raising programmes.

Output 1: By the end of January 2021, community meetings were organised to understand communities' perception to tiger conservation; survey was carried out to understand the status and vulnerability of households; school and community awareness programmes were organised,

information boards erected, and brochures distributed to aware people on tiger conservation and its importance to a healthy ecosystem.

Activity 2.1 Conduct social survey to identify vulnerable communities and map human-wildlife conflict zones.

Under this activity, three community meetings and a household survey were conducted.

Community Meetings

To understand communities' perceptions of tiger conservation and to map out potential human wildlife conflict (HWC) zones, three larger community meetings were conducted with a total of 102 community members (see Table 3) from Bagh Bhairav CFUG, Janjagriti Sundar CFUG and Janashrijanshil CFUG, respectively. The meetings were organized with an aim to discuss the presence of tigers in their CFUGs, their perception towards tigers and their conservation, and their dependency on forest resources. Additionally, information on the status of HWC across the area and possible measures for mitigation was also gathered. In all three CFUGs, crop raiding by blue bull and wild boar was prevalent. Similarly, members seemed happy to have the tiger in their community forests as they expressed confidence in 1) tigers controlling blue bull and wild boar numbers to reduce crop raiding and 2) presence of tigers promoting ecotourism ventures, thereby improving livelihoods.

Table 3: Number of participants

SN.	Meetings	Participants	Male	Female
1	Bagh Bhairav CFUG	32	22	10
2	Jan Jagriti Sundar CFUG	40	24	16
3	Jana Shrijanshil CFUG	30	18	12
	Total	102	64	38

All meetings were facilitated by the officers from DFO, PNP, MWT, ZSL and chairperson of the CFUGs. Representatives from each organisation stressed the importance of community support in tiger conservation, HWC mitigation approaches and habitat management while highlighting the benefit of conservation. The chairpersons of the three CFUGs expressed their satisfaction in the support provided and assured participation in tiger conservation activities. During these meetings, project objectives and activities were also shared.

Social Survey

Household (HH) data were acquired from secondary sources via annual report (Fiscal Year B.S. 2076/77) of DFO-Bara to get a snapshot of the composition of the communities in the three CFUGs. A questionnaire was prepared based on consultation with the DFO, CFUG and PNP. MWT led the survey, collecting information from members of 276 HHs (142 male respondents and 134 female respondents) to identify HWC vulnerable communities, understand perceptions of communities towards tiger conservation and their dependency on forest resources. Approximately, 30% of the HHs (83 HHs) were

identified as HWC vulnerable communities based on their income, standard of living, and proximity to forest.

Most respondents are positive towards tiger conservation, with 66% strongly agreeing and 28% agreeing that tigers should be protected. Most of the respondents agree that tigers and leopards can cause harm to livestock and humans, which is why around three quarter of the respondents think that wildlife should be protected inside the forest or protected area only. The respondents also agreed that if awareness raising programmes, habitat management programmes inside the forests and PAs, livelihood programmes for people within and outside the forest and PAs, and introduction of HWC mitigation measures are provided, greater number of people would support tiger conservation in human-dominated landscapes.

Output 2: School children and communities have improved view of tiger conservation, resulting from awareness programmes.

Activity 2.2 Conduct awareness raising programmes for schools and communities.

School Programmes

Three conservation education programmes were conducted at three secondary level community schools in three CFUGs through a well-designed presentation about tiger conservation and its importance to a healthy ecosystem. The programmes were carried out at Shree Gaurishankar Higher Secondary School, Shree Sharbajanik Madhayamik Vidyalaya, and Jana Kalyan Adharbhut Bidhyalaya. Shree Gaurishankar Higher Secondary School is an educational centre for students for Bagh Bhairav CFUG, Jana Kalyan Adharbhut Bidhyalaya for students from Jana Shrijanshil CFUG while Shree Sharbajanik Madhayamik Vidyalaya is an educational centre for students from Jana Jagriti Sundar CFUG. Students from grade 7-10 were involved in the programme along with teachers. Altogether, 179 students directly participated in the awareness raising programmes through these awareness raising events. Tiger conservation brochures were also distributed during the event; they were also distributed in other schools utilising the student network to reach more than 2,500 students. Three eco-clubs were also reformed as tiger conservation champion clubs.

Training Workshop

A one-day training workshop was conducted for 35 participants, including representatives from local government, CFUGs, DFO and selected community members. The workshop was facilitated by MWT and ZSL field staff and it aimed at disseminating information on tiger behaviour, tiger conservation and its long-term benefits, adopting measures for HWC mitigation including conflict with the tiger, and accessing relief mechanisms. DFO staff also highlighted mechanisms of sustainable forest conservation and utilisation, while giving an overview of the type of support the CFUG and its community members can receive from the DFO. Representatives from local government pledged to control HWC and help CFUG/community members take benefit by promoting ecotourism activities in their respective localities.

Awareness raising materials.

A total of three carefully and well-designed tiger conservation information boards were installed, one in each CFUG. The boards were installed in locations suggested by the executive members from each

CFUG, with all boards lying near the entrances to the respective community forests. Similarly, 2,500 brochures were produced, highlighting information on tigers, its habitat conservation along with conflict mitigation measures. Up until July 2020, only 500 were printed; 2,000 more were printed and distributed during the last six months. These were distributed during awareness raising programmes for schools and meetings with community.

Key achievements of this project: *(Please give a bullet point list of key measurable outputs- for example xxx of staff trained in SMART monitoring techniques, xxx camera traps covering xxx km²)*

SMART monitoring techniques were not a part of this project.

Key achievements

- Conducted occupancy survey, line transects, pellet group count, bird survey and vegetation survey covering 500 km².
- Recorded four tigers beyond the protected areas.
- Identified HWC vulnerable communities and mapped out HWC zone across the assessment area.
- Three school awareness raising programmes organized.
- More than 2,500 students reached through brochures utilising student network.
- Three information boards erected, reaching more than 1,500 people per day.

Obstacles to success: Give details of any obstacles/challenges to success that the project has encountered. *(Any changes to the project that have affected the budget and timetable of project activities should have been discussed prior to the end of the project)*

The coronavirus pandemic posed difficulties while implementing but we managed to complete the entire project successfully with only slight changes in the timetable.

Monitoring and Evaluation: *(Describe the methods used to monitor and evaluate the progress of the project)*

The ZSL staff member responsible for the implementation of this project was also the lead person that periodically monitored the project. Apart from the project leader, previously formed Project Management Unit (PMU), comprised of the Chief Conservation Officer (CCO) of the park, Divisional Forest Officer, representatives from NTNC, ZSL and community leaders as members, was involved in monitoring and evaluating the impacts of the project. The PMU also directed to hold off project activities for a three month period due to the coronavirus pandemic. The support from PMU was instrumental to successfully complete the project despite the pandemic. Centrally, the PCC monitored the implemented activities of the project. The PCC is the central level body with the Deputy Director General of DNPWC as chairperson, section heads of DNPWC and ZSL (CR/DCR) as members. Monitoring involved field visits, project progress review and its sharing, ultimately leading to feedback that resulted in adaptive management of the project. Community meetings were conducted to assess the effectiveness of the awareness raising programmes.

Shared learning: *(How will you share the outputs and learning from your project, in what format and with whom?)*

Internally, ZSL maintains an online database accessible to all staff which hosts project reports and outputs. Externally, all project outputs will be made available on ZSL and partner's websites and disseminated via different social media (Facebook, twitter, blogs). Content will be provided to the WildCats Conservation Alliance press for inclusion in media outreach.

We will disseminate the information further afield through associated organisations such as the relevant IUCN specialist groups, other conservation and development agencies working in Nepal, and at related events held at ZSL's London headquarters. Data will be shared to feed into global conservation initiatives such as the Living Planet Index as well as national needs, such as the regular reporting to the CBD. Information regarding the project will be shared with DNPWC – the focal government body for wildlife through PCC. Community workshops and meetings will be conducted to share the results from the project with the wider community members.

For those without access to digital media, we will share the project impacts through different interaction meetings and provide hard copies to communities and other stakeholders on a needs basis. Results will also be communicated verbally to community members to ensure that everyone, regardless of their literacy level, has access to this information.

Media: *(Please provide a list of publications and media both local and national which mentions the work funded by this project and/or mentions WildCats Conservation Alliance)*

Some works from this project were covered in the annual report (Fiscal Year B.S. 2076/77) of PNP. But instead of WildCats Conservation Alliance, ZSL's name is mentioned.

WildCats Conservation Alliance logo is present in both the brochures distributed to community members and in the installed information boards.

Content from this project was also supplied to WildCats Conservation Alliance for the Global Tiger Day 2020.

Have you provided at least 2 blogs? Y/N?

No, only one has been provided for wildlife day. The other one is being worked at currently.

Blog - <https://conserwewildcats.org/2021/03/02/world-wildlife-day/>

Have you provided at least 10 high quality images with details of the relevant credit? Y/N?

Yes, ten high quality images with details of the relevant credit will be provided as a separate folder.

Section III. Appendix (Please populate this section with details from section II)	
Did you carry out camera trapping as part of this project? Y/N	
Yes	
If yes:	
Total camera trap nights/days: 255 trap days	Total area surveyed: 325 Km ²
Numbers of tiger/leopard/prey recorded: Four tigers recorded as per the preliminary report; total of 22 mammals recoded. Detailed report preparation ongoing.	Have you included data on other species recorded?
	Yes
Did you carry out patrolling as part of this project? Y/N	
No	
If yes:	
Total distance patrolled:	Total area patrolled:
Do you use Patrol Monitoring software such as SMART? Y/N	

No		
If yes:		
Total distance patrolled using patrol monitoring software?	How do you collect data? Handheld devices/paper/other? Please give details. NA	
Does your project work with local communities? Y/N		
Yes		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible)		How many people did you reach?
Who? Community Forest User's Groups close to the extension area of Parsa National Park – Ward No. 4,5, and 6 of Nijgadh Municipality, Bara district	What did you do? Interaction/consultation meetings to carry out the project, shared objectives and activities of the project and its possible outcomes and long-term benefits from tiger conservation. Training workshop conducted to aware them about HTC and conflict relief mechanisms and tiger conservation issues. Conducted awareness raising programmes for school students and community members.	A total of 137 people reached directly through workshops/interaction meetings/community consultations. Indirectly approximately 2900 people reached (the population of the three CFUGs). Reached more than 2500 students (including 179 students directly) through the distribution of awareness raising materials (brochures). Three information boards located at the entrance of the community forests reach an estimated 1500 people per day.

	Distributed brochures through student network and installed three information boards at strategic locations.	
How do you measure the success of this activity?		
Communities reporting an increased acceptance for tiger conservation, increased awareness on HTC mitigation measures and compensation mechanism. Additionally, the mapping of HWC zone across the project area will inform local authorities on localities at risk to work to mitigate its impact.		
Did you carry out educational activities with adults or children? Y/N		
Yes		
If yes:		
Who?	What did you do?	How many people reached?
School children studying in grade 7, 8, 9 and 10 in three secondary level community schools.	Presented a well-designed presentation about tiger conservation and its importance to a healthy ecosystem.	Reached a total of 179 students directly along with the teachers. Utilised the student network to reach 2500 students through distribution of brochures.
Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of how this is measured)		
Participants have an improved view of tiger conservation, with students reporting an increased willingness to support tiger conservation. All students agreed that tiger conservation is a priority, and they have a responsibility to spread awareness in their community.		
Did you carry out training activities for any staff/community member on the project? Y/N		
Yes		

<p>If yes: (please be as specific as possible)</p> <p>Who?</p> <p>NTNC staffs, CFUGs members and DFO staffs.</p>	<p>What did you do?</p> <p>Orientation training on tiger occupancy and wildlife sign survey with the help from NTNC-BCC.</p>	<p>How many staff trained? How many others trained?</p> <p>Altogether 11 staff and community members trained for the survey.</p>
<p>How do you measure the effectiveness of this training?</p>		
<p>Biodiversity survey was carried out effectively in line with the orientation disbursed during the training.</p>		
<p>Did you carry out conflict mitigation activities with community members?</p> <p>Yes</p>		
<p>If yes:</p> <p>Who?</p> <p>Community Forest User’s Groups close to the extension area of Parsa National Park – Ward No. 4,5, and 6 of Nijgadh Municipality, Bara district</p>	<p>What?</p> <p>Meetings and awareness raising programmes conducted, while awareness raising materials (information boards, brochures) disbursed to aware them on HTC and tiger conservation issues and discussed on participatory approaches in habitat management.</p>	<p>How main people did this include?</p> <p>Total of 137 people in meetings, awareness raising programmes and workshops/interaction activities. Indirectly, 2900 people (total population of three CFUGs) were reached, while 1500 people per day is being reached through information boards.</p>

Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of how this is measured)
Yes, community's perception of tiger conservation was understood, and local communities were made aware and have improved view of wildlife conservation.
Were any scientific papers/articles published because of your project? Y/N
No
If so, please give details or provide copies.