

WildCats final (end of year) report template

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: Balancing a growing tiger population with human-tiger coexistence	
Grantee Organisation: Zoological Society of London	
Location of project: Southern and eastern part of Parsa National Park (PNP) and its buffer zone, adjoining national, collaborative and community forests (27.250N, 84.850E)	
Size of project area (if appropriate): 535 Sq. Km (approx.)	No of tigers and / or Amur leopards in project area, giving evidence & source: 41 (95% CI = 38-50) estimated tigers in PNP and adjoining forest (DNPWC and DFSC, 2022)
Partners: <i>(Please give details of partners, including communities, academic institutions etc. for this project.</i>	
The Department for National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) DNPWC is the government authority responsible for conserving wildlife and landscapes of ecological importance. It is responsible for the overall management of Nepal's protected areas (PA), including the buffer zones. ZSL signed an MoU with DNPWC in 2014 and has a close working relationship with the PA manager and DNPWC staff in PNP. DNPWC will facilitate project implementation and will be responsible for overall monitoring and evaluation of the project. This will be based on a monitoring mechanism established under the MoU between DNPWC and ZSL through the Project Coordination Committee (PCC) (detailed in monitoring and evaluation section). The project will help DNPWC improve prey abundance and water supply across the park area, helping to sustain a healthy tiger population. In turn, this will reduce the probability of human-tiger conflict (HTC), as large carnivores will have less reason to stray outside of the PA. Valuable knowledge will be gained from this project which will be applied to other tiger-inhabited PAs of Nepal, helping to mitigate HTC in the known conflict hotspots of Banke, Bardia and Shuklaphanta NP's buffer zones. The proposed project has been prepared under the guidance of DNPWC and the required permission has already been obtained.	
Parsa National Park (PNP)	

The Chitwan-Parsa-Valmiki Complex, a vast expanse of protected forested land, spans approximately 100 km along the Terai Arc landscape and has been designated as a crucial and prominent territory for tiger conservation efforts. Chitwan National Park in Nepal boasts a thriving tiger population which serves as a source for both Valmiki Tiger Reserve in India and Parsa National Park in Nepal, demonstrating the transboundary nature of this landscape. ZSL and partners work to establish a stable population of tigers by strengthening transboundary cooperation, mitigating human-tiger conflict, restoring and managing critical habitats, and strengthening the engagement of local communities.

In 1984, PNP was gazetted as a wildlife reserve, primarily aiming to preserve the wild Asian elephant and their remaining habitat. The 2015 expansion of PNP was significant, extending PNP's area to 627.39 sq.km from 499 sq. km, and in 2017 its status was upgraded to a National Park, ensuring additional protection.

The previously established Project Management Unit (PMU) at PNP, chaired by the Senior Conservation Officer of PNP and members of ZSL, will continue to facilitate and implement project activities. The PMU is responsible for coordination, facilitating project activities, monitoring progress, and reporting to the Project Coordination Committee (PCC).

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Reporting period: 1 February 2024 to 1 January 2025

Please ensure that your report relates to the objectives and activities detailed in your proposal and logframe. 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?)*

The project has contributed significantly to the conservation of tigers and involvement of local communities in tiger conservation. Management of grassland and a waterhole in important tiger habitat has ensured that tigers and their prey have access to the resources they need. Continuous monitoring of wildlife and its habitat has yielded valuable data, allowing for the refinement of

future conservation strategies. This data driven approach will help create adaptive management of tiger habitat ensuring direct benefits to tigers and their prey. Moreover, the project has fostered community involvement in tiger conservation through delivering awareness at the root level and opened a window of opportunity for tiger-based tourism through creation of tourism promotion videos.

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

The project has supported management of 12.5 hectares of grassland and construction of one new waterhole in the core tiger habitat in PNP. This 12.5 hectares is additional area of grassland to which the park has managed through their own budget. A database has been created, using information gathered from the vegetation survey, along with data from camera traps set up in the grasslands. Information from this suggests we should adopt a management technique as part of the plan going forward. More than 400 local students have increased awareness of tiger conservation and their role in tiger conservation through school teachings. A significant increase in the knowledge level of the participants was observed after the awareness sessions. Similarly, more than 30 local youths have been involved in tiger conservation through training on videography and content creation and awarding best video creators. The videography training promoted awareness and opportunities of tiger-based tourism around PNP.

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

The project successfully maintained 12.5 hectares of grassland twice a year and creation of one waterhole downstream of Kalidaha to enhance habitat quality for wildlife. To monitor the impact of these interventions, 4 camera traps were installed in Sahajnath grassland, covering 3 hectares, and 10 camera traps were deployed in Rambhori grassland, covering 9.5 hectares. Additionally, to understand the vegetation structure and physical features of the grassland, a quadrant-based survey was also carried out in the managed sites and their adjacent unmanaged sites. Camera trap monitoring efforts conducted twice a year, and vegetation surveys conducted 25 days after the grassland management interventions, generated pre and post management intervention data, which contributed to a published research paper evaluating the effectiveness of habitat management interventions.

To promote conservation awareness, the project conducted 9 wildlife education sessions, reaching 648 students, including 430 schoolchildren from government schools and 218 university students from forestry campuses. Additionally, 4 eco boards featuring over 40 educational contents on human-wildlife coexistence were installed, indirectly benefiting more than 2,500 students. The project also supported 2 video training programs for 38 nature guides and community-based anti-poaching unit (CBAPU) members, enhancing their skills in promoting tiger conservation and tourism.

Tourism promotion through the creation of short videos in PNP was another key focus. The project has supported the creation of more than 15 promotional videos covering four major themes: jungle safari, culture (local food and accommodation), wildlife, and human-wildlife coexistence. Among these, three best videos in different themes were awarded, and all videos were shared and boosted on social media, collectively garnering over 26,000 views, significantly increasing visibility and interest in PNP's ecotourism potential.

This multi-faceted approach to conservation, education, and tourism promotion ensures long-term benefits for both wildlife and communities, strengthening human-wildlife coexistence and sustainable ecotourism initiatives in PNP.

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, #people trained or #people attending meetings/workshops or refer to figures in your tables below)*

Output 1: Maintaining habitat matrix through maintenance of water pond and grassland will support the sustenance of growing tiger populations and tiger movement (dispersal) within and between populations.

Activity 1.1: Conduct inception meeting workshops with key stakeholders and project team

Two inception meeting workshops were conducted with key stakeholders along with the project team to elaborate on the project scope, deliverables and formulate and discuss planning strategies for execution. The first meeting was done at the central level at the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation through the Project Coordination Committee (PCC) and the second was done at field level at Parsa National Park through the Project Management Unit (PMU). The meetings' focus was on planning interventions for the management of tiger and tiger prey habitats, pre-during-post-intervention evaluation, human wildlife

coexistence promotion through participatory awareness activities in Parsa National Park and its surrounding areas. The project activities, working locations, duration of the projects, and resources available were presented and the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders and project team were also discussed in the meeting. Possible challenges along with measures to monitor, evaluate, and the exit strategy were also discussed.

Activity 1.2: Maintain 10 hectares of grassland twice a year

In alignment with the Grassland Management Guidelines of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), a total of 12.5 hectares of grassland management was carried out in May 2024, in close coordination with Parsa National Park. This included 3 hectares in Sahajnath grassland (one patch) and 9.5 hectares in Rambhori grassland. The same sites were managed again in December 2024. The sites were strategically selected in consultation with park authorities to complement ongoing conservation efforts and address gaps in grassland management by the park and other conservation partners. The interventions involved thrashing, woody vegetation removal, control burning, and creation of habitat mosaics to improve habitat quality for tigers and their prey species. By enhancing prey dispersal and optimizing foraging conditions within the core park area, these management activities aim to reduce human-tiger interactions, thereby contributing to long-term conservation and coexistence efforts in Parsa National Park.



Before (Managed in May 2024)



After (Managed in May 2024)



Before (Managed in December 2024)



After (Managed in December 2024)

Photos of Grassland management in Sahajnath



Before (Rambhori - May 2024)



After (Rambhori - May 2024)



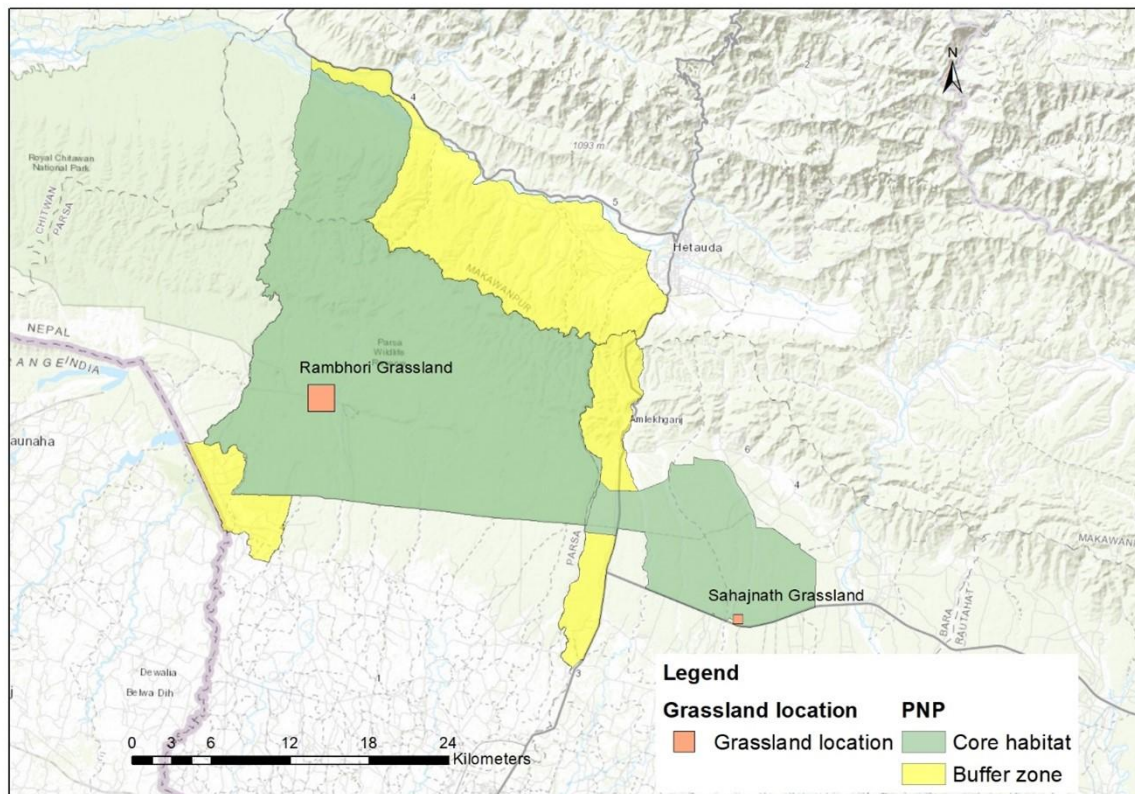
Before (Rambhori - December 2024)



After (Rambhori- December 2024)

Photos of Grassland management in Rambhori

In order to assess the effect of management interventions, the biological monitoring cameras were installed and a vegetation survey was carried out in the grasslands to compare vegetation structure and animal behaviour in response to interventions before and after the management. Results of the biological monitoring and images from these cameras are presented in activity 1.4.



Map showing location of managed grasslands

Activity 1.3: Maintain a water retention pond downstream from spring water source to facilitate water especially during dry season for tiger and prey species

Parsa National Park is home to a significant population of tigers and their prey species, and year-round water availability is crucial for their survival. However, seasonal water scarcity often forces wildlife to move towards human settlements in search of water, increasing the risk of human-wildlife conflict. To address this issue, based on discussions and collaborative planning with park authorities, this project supported the creation of a water retention pond in Kalidaha (Approximately 500m downstream from Kalidaha), a key habitat intervention within the park's core zone. This initiative aligns with broader conservation efforts to ensure wildlife sustainability and conflict mitigation.

For this, a concrete structure was constructed 500m downstream of Kalidaha in order to capture water flowing underground and make it available for wildlife. Additionally, efforts were made to integrate the pond naturally into the ecosystem, facilitating consistent water availability for tigers, prey species, and other wildlife.



Map showing location of new waterhole on the downstream channel of Kalidaha

The expected benefits of this intervention include enhanced wildlife habitat, reduced human-wildlife conflict, and biodiversity conservation by ensuring a stable water source and improving habitat. To sustain the initiative, regular site inspections, seasonal maintenance, and stakeholder engagement have been implemented.



Before construction



During construction monitoring

During construction



After construction

Three biological monitoring cameras were installed before and after the water retention pond was managed and maintained to assess the impact of the intervention. Wildlife images before and after intervention are shown below:

Before Intervention:



Large Indian Civet



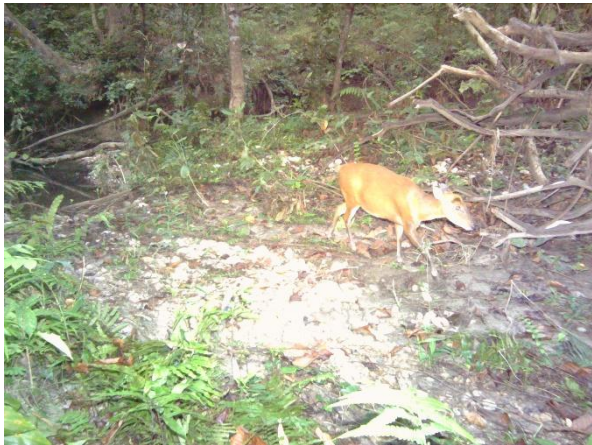
Bengal Tiger



Wild Boar



Sambar Deer



Barking Deer



Gaur

After Intervention



Barking Deer



Spotted Deer



Sloth Bear



Wild Boar

Activity 1.4: Biological Monitoring of restored and managed habitats in addition to previously managed and unmanaged sites

Since 2015, with the support of WCCA projects, ZSL Nepal has been installing biological monitoring cameras at strategic locations within and around Parsa National Park to assess animal abundance and behaviour. Camera trap sites are selected based on park authorities' recommendations, ensuring conservation efforts align with wildlife management priorities.

As part of the 2024/25 project activities, additional camera traps have been installed in grassland management intervention sites and adjacent unmanaged locations to compare wildlife abundance and behaviour in response to habitat management interventions. This initiative aims to generate scientific evidence on the effectiveness of grassland restoration, supporting tiger conservation and enhancing biodiversity.

Camera traps were strategically placed using a systematic grid design to ensure comprehensive monitoring. Data collection occurred twice a year (pre- and post-management) to track changes over time. Key habitat assessment parameters included total grassland area managed, proximity to essential park infrastructure (waterholes, firelines, security posts, watchtowers), vegetation composition, and wildlife signs (tracks, scat, and sightings).

The assessment has provided quantitative evidence on habitat intervention effectiveness, which help refine grassland management strategies inside PNP. Wildlife habitat monitoring offers insights into species distribution and activity patterns, strengthening park authorities' capacity for conservation planning. Additionally, the project has contributed to long-term tiger conservation by identifying critical habitats, informing policy decisions for adaptive grassland management.

Some images recorded on biological monitoring cameras in Sahajnath Grassland:



Wild Boar



Spotted Deer



Herd of Spotted Deer



Heard of Spotted Deer

Some images recorded on biological monitoring cameras in Rambhori Grassland:



Wild Boar



Sambar Deer



Royal Bengal Tiger



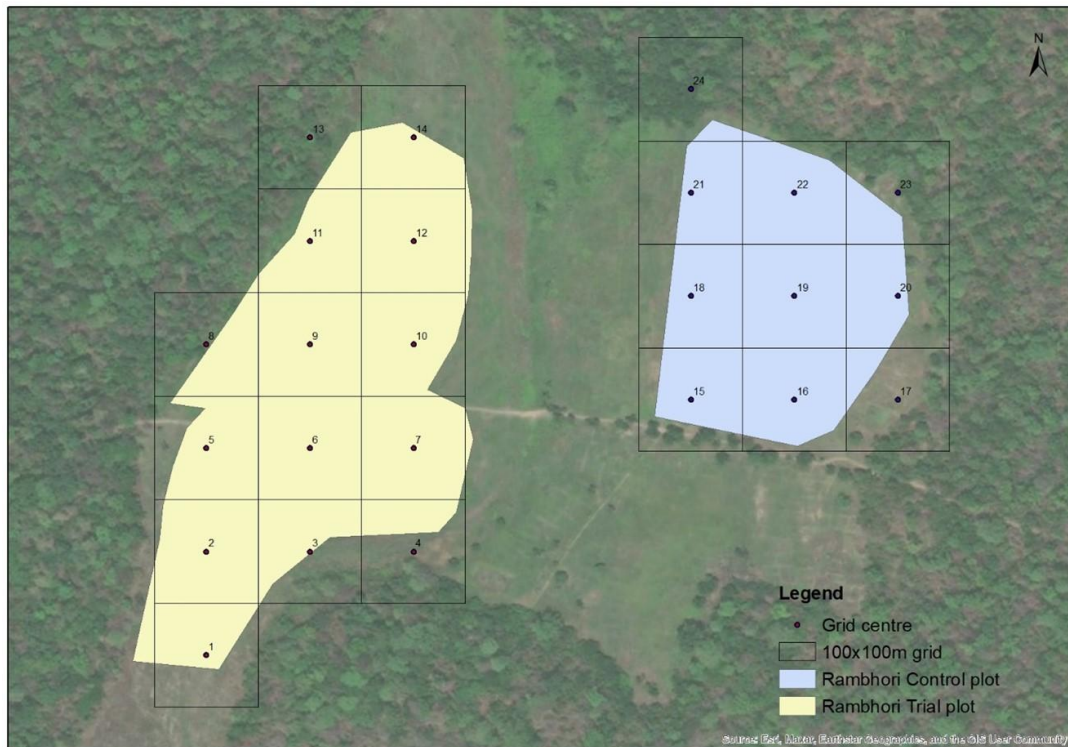
Jungle Cat



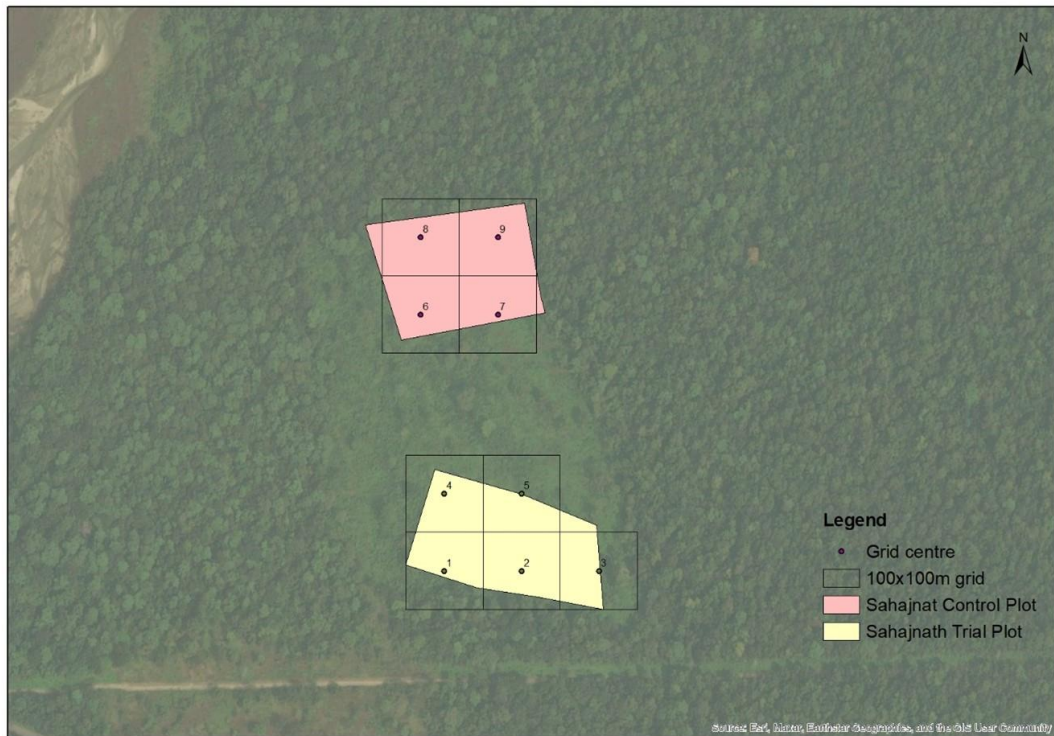
Spotted Deer



Bengal Tiger



Map showing location of newly managed Rambhori grassland and grid layout for vegetation survey



Map showing location of newly managed Sahajnat grassland and grid layout for vegetation survey

Activity 1.5: Collect results from monitoring of habitat management sites and other sites and compile a scientific data on grassland management producing a comprehensive report

Since 2015, with the support of WCCA projects, ZSL Nepal has been installing biological monitoring cameras within and around Parsa National Park to assess wildlife abundance and behaviour. In 2024/25, additional camera traps were installed in managed grasslands areas to evaluate the effectiveness of habitat interventions in supporting tiger conservation and enhancing biodiversity.

For the assessment of habitat interventions, two surveys viz, including vegetation surveys and camera trap surveys were conducted. The vegetation surveys in Rambhori grassland and Sahajnat grasslands was conducted from 24 to 28 January 2025 to assess the ecological impacts of the management interventions. The managed area was systematically divided in 100 x 100 metre plots which were further divided into sub-plots to investigate using a quadrant method in a bid to record species, physical characteristics, and animal droppings. Adjacent unmanaged grasslands were also surveyed with the same method for the baselines. Additionally, camera trap surveys were conducted at both sites, with pre-management observation from 8 October to 15 November 2024, and post-management observation from 7 to 26 January 2025. Data collected from the two surveys were analysed to assess changes in vegetation structure and wildlife

response using statistical tests and ZSL-CTAP software to process camera trap data.

It was found that the average height of vegetation in unmanaged sites is higher in both the grasslands, with lower average height in Rambhori grassland as compared to Sahajnath grassland. In Rambhori, no significant difference in the Shannon diversity index was observed among managed and unmanaged sites while in Sahajnath the index is higher in the managed site. ANOVA test for management intervention vs physical characteristics revealed that managed ground in Rambhori has significantly higher bare area and fire coverage as compared to unmanaged site, while Sahajnath only litter coverage was found to be significantly higher in the managed site as compared to unmanaged sites. From the camera trap it was revealed that, in Rambhori, chital, barking deer, sambar and tiger remained present before and after the management interventions while several new species such as Indian hare, rhesus monkey, Terai grey langur and jungle cat were recorded after the management. Similarly, in Sahajnath, chital and wild boar were present before and after the management while, barking deer, sambar, and rhesus monkey were recorded after the management.

Details of the methodology, results, and recommendation is presented in a separate report (attached), based on the analysis of data collected from camera trap and vegetation surveys. The report provides solid scientific evidence to support scaling up habitat management interventions not only in Parsa National Park but also across all tiger-bearing protected areas in Nepal.

Below are photos of vegetation survey in managed and adjacent unmanaged grassland.





Output 2: Young community members living on the fringes of PNP will have greater awareness of the importance of tiger conservation, along with the causes, consequences, and mitigation strategies of human-wildlife conflict in their region, leading to improved human wildlife coexistence in the longer term.

Activity 2.1 Awareness activity on conservation focusing on government schools

As part of ongoing biodiversity conservation and human-wildlife conflict (HWC) mitigation efforts, a total of six awareness classes were conducted in government schools (from class 6 to 10) located in high-conflict areas, including Amlekhgunj, Pathlaiya, Rangpur, and Subarnapur of Bara and Parsa districts. These sessions utilized resources developed through prior and ongoing ZSL projects, aiming to promote biodiversity conservation and human-wildlife coexistence.

Below are some images from school awareness activities:



Shree Nepal Madhyamik Bidhyalaya



Shree Nepal Madhyamik Bidhyalaya



Shree Rastriya Nepal Madhyamik
Bidhyalaya



Shree Rastriya Nepal Madhyamik
Bidhyalaya



Shree Thani Aadharbhut Bidhyalaya



Shree Thani Aadharbhut Bidhyalaya



Shree Nepal Rastiya Aadharbhut
Bidhyalaya



Shree Nepal Rastiya Aadharbhut
Bidhyalaya



Shree Gyan Batika Madhyamik
Bidhyalaya



Shree Gyan Batika Madhyamik
Bidhyalaya



Shree Nepal Rastiya Maddhyamik
Bidhyalaya



Shree Nepal Rastiya Maddhyamik
Bidhyalaya

Time and venue of school awareness program conducted:

S. N.	Name of Schools	Address	Total Students	Date
1.	Shree Nepal Madhyamik Bidhyalaya	Jeetpur-simara 21, Amlekhgunj, Bara	101	15 th May 2024
2.	Shree Rastriya Nepal Madhyamik Bidhyalaya	Jeetpur-simara 1, Pathlaiya, Bara	51	16 th May 2024
3.	Shree Thani Aadharbhut Bidhyalaya	Jeetpur-simara 22, Amlekhgunj, Bara	51	2 nd October 2024
4.	Shree Nepal Rastiya Aadharbhut Bidhyalaya	Jeetpur-simara 6, Nagaul, Bara	61	18 th December 2024

5.	Shree Gyan Batika Madhyamik Bidhyalaya	Thori Rural Municipality 6, Subarnapur, Parsa	60	20 th December 2024
6.	Shree Nepal Rastiya Maddhyamik Bidhyalaya	Patheruwa Sugauli Rurual Municipality 2, Rangpur, Parsa	106	24 th December 2024
Total			430	

Each awareness session included a pre-test and post-test assessment to evaluate students' understanding about the subject matter before and after the sessions. As presented, in total, 430 students from six government schools directly participated in the training sessions, gaining knowledge on conservation practices and conflict mitigation strategies.

S. N.	Name of Schools	Address	% Increase in Knowledge
1.	Shree Nepal Madhyamik Bidhyalaya	Jeetpur-simara 21, Amlekhgunj, Bara	56
2.	Shree Rastriya Nepal Madhyamik Bidhyalaya	Jeetpur-simara 1, Pathlaiya, Bara	56.84
3.	Shree Thani Aadharbhut Bidhyalaya	Jeetpur-simara 22, Amlekhgunj, Bara	70
4.	Shree Nepal Rastiya Aadharbhut Bidhyalaya	Jeetpur-simara 6, Nagaul, Bara	42
5.	Shree Gyan Batika Madhyamik Bidhyalaya	Thori Rural Municipality 6, Subarnapur, Parsa	38
6.	Shree Nepal Rastiya Maddhyamik Bidhyalaya	Patheruwa Sugauli Rurual Municipality 2, Rangpur, Parsa	35

Additionally, four eco-boards and wall painting with 40 educational contents on human-wildlife conflict coexistence were installed in the schools during the project period. These materials contributed to indirectly educating approximately 2,500 students, further amplifying the reach and impact of the awareness initiative.

Images of eco boards and wall painting area are given below:



In addition to school-based awareness programs, this project conducted three specialized awareness and orientation training sessions both theoretical and practical sessions on tiger conservation strategies and conservation technologies, with a strong emphasis on human-wildlife coexistence during the project period. These sessions targeted university students from the Institute of Forestry, Hetauda Campus – Tribhuvan University, and Agriculture and Forestry University, Hetauda Campus, aiming to enhance their understanding of conservation science and field-based technologies.

A total of 218 university students participated in these training sessions, gaining insights into tiger conservation strategies, habitat management, and mitigation of human-wildlife conflict. The initiative not only helped in building the capacity of future conservationists but also encouraged active engagement in wildlife research and conservation practices. By equipping students with scientific knowledge and practical skills, the program contributed to strengthening conservation awareness and advocacy efforts among future forestry and wildlife professionals.

Below are some images from the awareness and training sessions at universities:



The entire program was conducted in close coordination and collaboration with park authorities, buffer zone user committees, divisional forest officials, and community forest representatives, ensuring a multi-stakeholder approach to conservation education and conflict mitigation. This initiative has significantly contributed to enhancing local awareness, fostering community engagement, and promoting coexistence between humans and wildlife in conflict-prone areas.

Activity 2.2: Promote HWCx in PNP by actively engaging local Nature Guide and CBAPU members

Two one-day-long videography training and orientation programmes were conducted for 38 Nature Guides and CBAPU members of Parsa National Park as scheduled in the project workplan. This training was focused on creating videos on four major themes: jungle safari, culture-local food and accommodation, wildlife, and human-wildlife coexistence. The training was divided into two sessions: a theoretical session in the morning and a practical session in the afternoon.

In the theoretical session, essential aspects such as crafting stories and video creation processes, including pre-production and post-production phases was covered. While the practical session was focused on story plot creation, video production, and editing. For the training, expert visual content creators were hired to ensure high-quality training, enabling participants to produce compelling videos using available resources in their surroundings. These videos aim to promote ecotourism and human-wildlife coexistence in Parsa National Park and its adjoining communities.

Each training session included a pre-test and post-test assessment to evaluate the participants understanding before and after the sessions. The training enhanced their capacity to create impactful visual content and storytelling through video, contributing to conservation awareness and sustainable tourism development.



Photos of the training session held on August 18, 2024, at Aadhavar, PNP



Photos of the training session held on December 5, 2024, at ZSL Nepal Field Office Parsa

SN.	Videography Training Sessions	Participants	Male	Female	% increase in Knowledge	Venue and Date
1	Local nature guides and CBAPU members	20	10	10	40	Aadhavar, PNP, 18 th August, 2024
2	Local nature guides and CBAPU members	18	11	7	39	ZSL Field Office Parsa, 5 th December 2024
Total		38	21	17		

Following the training sessions, trainees were encouraged to produce videos focusing on the four major themes. To motivate participation, it was announced that the best videos in each category will be awarded with the prize.

To date, more than 15 videos have been submitted, and the creators of the three best videos were awarded with prizes.



Prize distributed to winners of best video creators

The project has also facilitated the circulation of these videos through digital, social media, and other media platforms to promote ecotourism and human-wildlife coexistence in Parsa National Park. The videos, which emphasize tourism promotion and conservation, have collectively reached over 26,000 views across platforms such as Facebook, TikTok, Instagram, and YouTube. This initiative has not only inspired trainees to continue producing videos but has also reinforced the

benefits of ecotourism and human-wildlife coexistence in their communities. Additionally, a WhatsApp group has been created to facilitate communication and collaboration among trainees, enabling them to share their creative work and exchange ideas for producing videos in coming days. Many participants have expressed keen interest in continuing video production to promote ecotourism in and around Parsa National Park in the coming days.

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)*

- A total of 12.5 hectares of grassland successfully maintained twice in a year.
- A waterhole strategically located downstream of Kalidaha was created.
- 10 camera traps were set up covering a total of 9.5 hectares of grassland at Rambhori and 4 cameras in Sahajnath to assess the impact of management interventions.
- A scientific report was prepared, highlighting the effectiveness of habitat management interventions.
- Conducted 9 wildlife education sessions reaching 648 students- 430 school children from government schools, and 218 university students from forestry campus.
- 4 eco boards installed with more than 40 contents produced focusing on human wildlife coexistence benefiting more than 2500 students indirectly from the eco boards.
- 2 orientation programs conducted and trained 38 people from nature guides and CBAPU members in PNP.
- Created more than 15 promotional videos based on 4 themes – Jungle safari, Culture-local food and accommodation, wildlife, and human wildlife coexistence to promote tourism in PNP.
- 3 best videos in 3 different themes were awarded and videos were shared and boosted on social media platforms and have already been collectively viewed over 26,000 views.

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)*

NA

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

Monitoring of grassland was conducted on 6 December 2024 in the presence of ZSL field staff, ZSL Kathmandu staff and park staff. The team monitored the recently managed grassland in Rambhori.

Monitoring of the construction work of the new waterhole was conducted on 23 December 2024 in the presence of ZSL field staff and the Conservation Officer of the park. The team reported that the work was progressing well and believed that the new waterhole will support more wildlife by capturing underground water flowing through Kalidaha.

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

The learnings of this project were shared through two means- by presentation and scientific report. Overall project achievements were shared with the DNPWC and PNP through a power point presentation during Project Management Unit meetings and the project completion meeting. A comprehensive report on effect of grassland management intervention was shared with the relevant park.

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)*

Video published by video training participant ([Video 1](#), [Video 2](#))

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

Yes.

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

Yes.

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: 694 nights in total in two sites (532 nights at Rambhori and 162 nights at Sahajnath)	Total area surveyed: 12 ha area surveyed (9.5 ha in Rambhori and 3 Ha in Sahajnath)
Numbers of tiger/leopard/prey recorded 14 images (5 events) of tigers and 3 images (1 event) of leopard	Please include data on other species recorded Rambhori: barking deer, chital, greater one-horned rhino, Indian crested porcupine, Indian grey mongoose, Indian hare, jungle cat, Terai grey langur, rhesus macaque, sambar, wild boar. Sahajnath: Asian elephant, barking deer, chital, rhesus macaque, sambar, wild boar.
Are numbers of tigers/leopards/prey increasing or decreasing in your project area? Please show trends In Parsa National Park, tigers are in increasing trend. The tiger number in PNP in 2009 was 4, in 2013 it was 7, in 2018 it was 16 and in 2022 it was 41. However, our project site where we conducted the survey was part of PNP and the area was only 0.13	

square km. The camera trap deployed in the area was only for analysing species activity patterns and no further analysis on the tiger population was carried out.	
Did you carry out other surveys? Y/N	
Yes.	
If yes:	
Vegetation surveys were also carried out through this project. Total 54 quadrants (28 in managed sites and 26 in adjacent unmanaged sites) were surveyed. For quadrant surveys, the area was divided into 100 x 100 meter grids which were surveyed with 2 quadrants within each grid for recording species, and physical characteristics of the area. From the survey, a total 35 species (10 graminoid species, 6 invasive species, 6 forbs species and 13 woody species) were recorded. The managed plot in Sahajnath was found to have invasive species and woody vegetation. In contrast, the managed site in Rambhori had no invasive species as compared to unmanaged site.	
Did you carry out patrolling as part of this project? Y/N	
No.	
If yes:	
Total distance patrolled:	Total area patrolled:
(Please give figures for different methods, vehicle/foot/boat etc)	

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?	
Please provide comparison data on from your patrolling over time		
Please provide data on violations recorded/arrests/successful prosecutions		
Does your project work with local communities? Y/N Yes.		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split) Who? Members of buffer zone user committee	What did you do? Was it successful? Sharing the project objectives, activities and overall goal with the local people. This helped identify youths to be involved in the videography trainings	How many people did you reach? 15 (8 male and 7 female) members of buffer zone user committee.

	and schools to deliver awareness sessions.	
How do you measure the success of this activity? Success of school level students was assessed through a knowledge assessment tool developed by ZSL.		
Did you carry out educational activities with adults or children? Y/N Yes.		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender and numbers) Who? Students of six schools situated in high-conflict areas in around PNP. Students studying the university.	What did you do? School students studying in grade 6 to 10 were selected and provided with awareness sessions on human-tiger conflict reduction strategies and promotion of human-tiger coexistence. For university students, a presentation on the status of tigers, their dispersal pattern, and research gaps was delivered by the Officer in-charge of ZSL based in Parsa.	How many people reached? 430 (188 male and 242 female) students of six schools situated in high-conflict areas around PNP. 218 (104 male and 114 female) students studying in Tribhuvan university and Agriculture and forestry university.

Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and of how this is measured)		
The follow up on this is being considered following project completion.		
Did you carry out training activities for any staff/community member on the project? Y/N		
Yes.		
If yes: (please be as specific as possible and include gender split)		
Who?		
Field staff	What did you do? Was it effective? For field staff, training on vegetation surveys was conducted before the surveys took place. The training was helpful for field staff to understand the survey method and assessment.	How many staff trained? How many others trained? 3 field staff were trained (3 male).
Local youths	For local youths, 2 trainings on capturing short videos in four themes viz., jungle safari, culture-local food and accommodation, wildlife, and human-wildlife coexistence was delivered. The sessions were successfully conducted	38 local youths (18 male and 20 female) living around PNP.

	and were found to be fruitful for the participants.	
How do you measure the effectiveness of this training? The effectiveness of the training delivered to field staff on vegetation surveys was measured through the data collected from the survey. The effectiveness of training of the local youths was measured through the content, narration, and editing of the video they prepared.		
Did you carry out conflict mitigation activities with community members? Yes.		
If yes: Who? Local youths and school students	What? As an indirect approach to conflict mitigation, we conducted awareness sessions at schools and awareness video trainings for local youths. This helped improve the understanding of the participants on the human-wildlife conflict mitigation and possible ways to	How many people did this include? This included 430 school students and 38 local youths.

	link wildlife conservation with income generation.	
<p>Have you seen behaviour change from these activities? (Please give details of your results and how this is measured)</p> <p>The change in behaviour was not measured, however, the increase in overall understanding of human-wildlife conflict did increase among the participants. The change was measured by conducting pre and post training assessments of knowledge.</p>		
<p>Were any scientific papers/articles published because of your project? Y/N</p> <p>Yes.</p>		
<p>If so, please give details or provide copies.</p> <p>Through this project a scientific report about the impact of grassland management on vegetation structure and wildlife activity was prepared and the report is attached separately.</p>		