

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I BASIC DATA

Organization Legal Name

Kangchenjunga Landscape Concern Group (KCG)

Project Title (as stated in the grant agreement):

Establishment of Community Based Anti-poaching Networks to Reduce Poaching and Trade in Endangered Wild Species of Flora and Fauna in Kangchenjunga Singhlila Complex, Nepal.

Implementation Partners for this Project:

Himali Conservation Forum (HCF) Taplejung
Kangchenjunga Conservation Area management Council (KCAMC)
Papung, Kalikhola, Surumkhim, Phalaicha Village Development Committees (VDCs)
Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) of mentioned VDCs.

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement):

October 1, 2008 – September 30, 2010

Date of Report (month/ year):

28 November 2010

II OPENING REMARKS

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

This project was implemented since October 2008 for two years aimed at reducing poaching of key wildlife species (Snow leopard, Red panda, Himalayan black bear, Musk deer, Pangolin), Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) (*Dactylorhiza hatagirea*, *Aconitum spicatum*, *Rheum nobile*, *Paris polyphylla*, *Saussurea tradactyla* etc) and tree species (*Abies spectabilis*, *Michelia champaca*, *Tsuga dumosa* etc) through the establishment of Community Based Anti poaching Units and Informants Networks.

During the project implementation Government line agencies (District Forest Office & District Police Office Taplejung) have actively participated in reducing poaching of wildlife and other natural resources and have taken prompt legal actions against the culprits. As a result local poaching activities has drastically reduced along with the customary poaching. In addition the

trans boarder poaching particularly by Tibetan and Sikkimies poachers have significantly reduced.

Few good examples of community initiatives include the release of orphanage wildlife and dismantling traps, snares and enclosures set for wildlife.

After implementation of this project, livestock and crop depredation are emerging as key challenges for local people. Kangchenjunga Landscape Concern Group (KCG) will take these challenges as opportunity for conservation of wildlife and preserve people's food security right.

III ACHIEVEMENTS OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project purpose:

Community, civil society and government organizations involve in joint actions to address illegal activities pertaining to endangered and protected flora and fauna in two major trade route of Kangchenjunga – Singhlila Complex (KSC).

Planned Vs. Actual Performances

Indicator	Actual at completion
Purpose – level:	
1. Illegal activities (poaching, trade) of endangered and protected flora and fauna reduced by 50% within 2 years after completion of project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58% of identified local poachers stopped their poaching activities. • Trend of Poaching from Sikkim declined. 2 years ago, 3 groups of poachers were identified whereas this year, sign poaching has not been noticed in the project site. • 22 % of identified local poachers keenly involve in anti-poaching activities and patrolling trade routes and forests regularly. • 20% of identified poachers are still active in their business and CBAPU members are monitoring their activities regularly .
2. At least 50% of anti poaching network take self initiative in controlling illegal activities within 2 years after completion of project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 established Community Based Anti Poaching Units (CBAPUs) monitored 74 times in trade routes and forest within 2 years. • Each CBAPU is strengthened technically to patrol the forest. • CBAPU is coordinating with VDCs, CFUGs and other concerned stakeholders to continue the activities and hope to monitor at least thrice by each group in a year.

Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

The two years project was successful in mobilizing CBAPUs and District Level Forum. As a result the frequency of poaching, illegal trade of wildlife & MAPs and green woods has reduced substantially.

The project has been very helpful in strengthening capacities of government line agencies. and community and bring synergy among them. Filed cases of District Forest Office (DFO) indicate that the office has promptly taken legal actions against illegal trade and poaching.

The project has been successful in raising awareness among local communities (community forest users, livestock herders, local youths, school children, farmers) for conservation of fauna and flora. In addition local poachers have changed their habit. Before the implementation of project poaching activities were considered as fun for local people more than illegal activities. These people are now actively participating as members of CBAPUs and under cover network..

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Livestock and crop depredation are emerging as key challenge for continuation of bio diversity conservation initiatives. Major identified troubled species are Muntjac (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Himalayan black bear (*Selenarctos thibetanus*), Monkey (*Macaca mulatta*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Common Palm civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*), and Porcupines (*Hystrix indica*). To minimize impact, KCG has supported on plantation of alternative crops and conducted environmental education program. Advocacy for community based agricultural/ livestock compensation scheme is ongoing

IV PROJECT OUTPUTS

Project outputs:

Planned Vs. Actual Performances

Indicator	Actual at completion
Output 1: Functional community based networks effective in curbing poaching and trade established.	
1.1 Community based anti poaching networks with clear operating guidelines established within year 1 project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 inception workshop to communicate on project objective, purpose and working modality at Taplejung and Panchthar district headquarter. • 3 inception workshop to communicate on project objective, purpose and working modality at Surumkhim, Kalikhola and at Papung. • 3 Workshops to sensitize on the importance of wildlife conservation at Surumkhim, Kalikhola and at Papung VDC. • 3 Community Based Anti – Poaching Units (CBAPUs) were established at Surumkhim, Kalikhola and at Papung VDC. • 4 green clubs were established at project site. • Operation guidelines were prepared for CBAPUs and district level forum in co-ordination with CBAPUs, district level forum, Kangchenjunga Conservation Area Management Council (KCAMC), District Development Committee (DDC) and other

	<p>concern stakeholders and endorsed by district level forum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 orientation workshops were conducted for CBAPU members on operation guideline. • 1 more CBAPU established at Phalaicha within 2 year project. • 1 CBAPU of herders formed at Timbung pokhari.
1.2 Key trade routes in the project area actively monitored by community based anti poaching network within year 1 project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 key trade routes identified in coordination with local people and stakeholders. Key trade routes are Tokpegola corridor and Timbung pokhari corridor. • Regular monitoring and patrolling of project site by CBAPU members.
1.3 1 under cover informal network established to support community based anti poaching network to curb illegal activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 under cover network established at Surumkhim, Kalikhola and at Papung. • Orientation training were provided to informants separately. • Database of poachers, hotspot and illegal trade is updated.

Indicator	Actual at completion
Output 2: An effective mechanism and partnership built at the district level with stakeholders leading to advocacy and enforcement against illegal activities created.	
2.1 1 district level forum that include key government, civil society and community organizations established within year 1 project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An orientation workshop for the establishment of district level forum conducted at Taplejung district headquarter. • 1 district level forum was established that comprise of government officials, journalist, CFUG representative, CBAPU member lead by District forest officer. • A Terms of References (ToR) of district level forum prepared and endorsed by district level forum. • An interaction program was conducted with Kangchenjunga Conservation Area Management Council (KCAMC) to learn and share experience on anti poaching activities.
2.2 At least 3 incidents of poaching and illegal trade per year receive prompt action from legal authorities facilitated by district level forum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 cases were filed against green wood poachers and wildlife poachers at district forest office within 2 year project. No any cases were filed earlier than 2 fiscal year at district forest office Taplejung. • 1 illegally NTFP extraction case were identified and punished by local people at Papung. • 1 forest fire case were filed at Sano Dadele community forestry user group and punished by CFUG at Kalikhola. • 5 Interaction with Kangchenjunga Conservation Area management Council (KCAMC) to learn and share experience on anti poaching activities organized at district headquarter Taplejung.
2.3 Baseline of poaching and illegal trade levels established and monitored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Format designed for baseline data collection. • 7 district level forum meetings were conducted that updates the document with information on cases, confiscations and convictions. • Local poachers were identified of project sites in co-ordination with undercover network member, CBAPU members and social mobilizer. • Poachers of trans- border area (Sikkim / Tibet) were identified in co-ordination with under cover network members and herders. • Suspected poachers were cross checked and activities keenly monitored by KCG.

Indicator	Actual at completion
Output 3: Local community sensitized on rules and regulation related to flora and fauna conservation and trade.	
3.1 1 set of materials for awareness, sensitization and advocacy (brochure, leaflets) designed and distributed within 1 year of project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 set of colored brochures designed and published in Nepali language (1000 Pcs). • Brochures were distributed at district headquarter and at project site. • 50 flex prints were distributed at project sites about wildlife conservation. • 1 documentary on the project activities, achievements is under preparation and expected to dispense within 2 months.
3.2 At least 12 regular sensitization and advocacy materials (audio visuals, report, news, and article) related to flora and fauna poaching and illegal trade published in local news papers by 2 years of project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 regular sensitization and advocacy material regarding anti poaching activities were published in national newspaper and local newspaper by 2 years project.
3.3 At least 12 radio program related to sensitization against poaching and illegal trade as well as advocacy for effective action aired through local media.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 regular radio programs related to poaching and illegal trade as well as advocacy for effective action designed and broadcasted by Tamor FM. • 6 news related to sensitization against poaching and illegal trade aired by different local FM and national FM radio including BBC Nepali service. • 6 visual news were aired regarding poaching and illegal trade by national televisions.

Indicator	Actual at completion
Output 4: Potential human wildlife conflict due to increased numbers of wild animals is monitored and mitigated.	
4.1 Local communities living in two sites are fully informed about project progress throughout the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 inception workshops were conducted at project site and 2 in district head quarter to aware about the project • 3 mid term project results sharing sessions for local communities were conducted at project site. • 3 Final project results (success and lesson learned) shared among local communities at project site. • 1 Final project results (success and lesson learned) shared among district level stakeholders at district headquarter. • Veterinary services were provided twice to all herders of project site. • Veterinary medicines were provided to all herders.
4.2 Potential impact of increased wildlife numbers is monitored at two sites by year 2 of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect the information of wildlife damage at project site. • 6 Key crop depredation spots identified affected by wildlife. • 1 report prepared entitled "THREATENED WILDLIFE, CROP AND LIVESTOCK DEPREDATION IN KALIKHOLA, SURUMKHMIM, PAPUNG AND PHALAICHA VDC OF KANGCHENJUNGA LANDSCAPE".

<p>4.3 Communities are assisted to mitigate the effects of increased human wildlife conflict.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 major species identified that raid on crops and livestock. These species are Rhesus monkey, Common palm Civet, Himalayan Black Bear, Muntjac, Common leopard, Northern Goshwak. • Visited affected communities to share information on appropriate human- wildlife conflict mitigation techniques at 5 major identified hotspots.
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Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.

The project was successful in terms of delivering the intended outputs. Four Communities based Anti Poaching Units (CBAPUs) were established and functioning very well at project site. Members of CBAPUs are working to run it's frequently by creating resources at local level. Awareness programs are incessantly conducted formally and informally to reduce poaching and illegal trade of wildlife trophies, Non timber forest products, Medicinal aromatic plants and green woods.

Identified poachers reduce their illegal activities. Activities of poachers from Trans - border area been reduced as expected. 22 % of identified local poachers of project sites are enthusiastically participating in anti- poaching activities. 58 % of poachers congested their illegal activities and persuade not to harm wildlife more.

Government agencies are synergized for natural resource management and bio diversity conservation. Trend of legal action is increasing against poaching, green wood poaching and illegal trade by district forest office (DFO) during project period. No any legal cases were filed in DFO during 2006 and 2007 A.D. After the implementation of the project, 6 cases were filed at DFO and legal actions were taken.

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

Overall, the projects output were achieved and in some cases greatly surpass. However, we were not able to take benefit from greater incorporation of mass media tools and institutionalized as expected.

1 more CBAPU established at Phalaicha in the project site that was not mentioned in project output and activities. 10 more radio programs were aired. [A w](#)

[W](#)ildlife damage management report prepared with strong recommendations for coming days to cope with the depredation issues and retaliatory killings of wildlife that ultimately helps to conserve bio diversity of project area.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENT

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

Strict enforcement of rules and regulations is key challenge to reduce poaching and illegal trade of trophies. Government agencies are calm down because of the political unsteadiness and rules are not imposed properly.

Wildlife damage issues need to be addressed to reduce retaliatory killings of wildlife particularly Himalayan black bear, Muntjac, wild boar and porcupine. Because of the continue effort for conservation of natural resources, number of wildlife are increasing and consequently crop depredation is mounting and conflict is expected to rise among local farmer and wildlife.

VI LESSON LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

Describe any lesson learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPFs performances.

The importance of coordinating with District Development Committee (DDC) and other government agencies particularly district forest office and district police office is recognized for sustainable natural resource management and reduce poaching and illegal trade of trophies and MAPs.

Institutional development and capacity building of CBAPUs is very important for wildlife conservation. Program should focus on wildlife damage management techniques to reduce retaliatory killings and sustainable livelihood aspects of local communities to ensure their long term involvement against poaching and illegal trade of trophies and MAPs.

Project design process (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/ failure)

The project was designed as a collaborative project between district forest office and other conservation based district level and local level stakeholders and community. Detail consideration, needs and priorities of project site were assessed before project designing. Some revisions were made to make activities more effective.

On the basis of lesson learned from this project, integrated projects need to be designed to reduce poaching and illegal trade of trophies. Wildlife damage management, income generation, conservation education, scientific land-use planning, and management of shifting cultivation programs need to be launched jointly.

Control poaching and Illegal trade is continue process and it takes at least five years to accomplish measurable result thus need to design long term project in this regard. Detail field study is essential before launching the project.

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

Well co-ordination with government agencies and other stakeholders including local communities is the key to the success of this project. Use of participatory approach with CBAPUs and other stakeholders for project implementation, smart team work and transparent working modality made this project glorious.

VII ADDITIONAL FUNDING

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount \$	Notes
Sustainable Conservation Approach for Priority Ecosystem (SCAPF) program of KCAP	C	2851	Training for bio diversity conservation.
Namsaling Community Development Centre (NCDC) Ilam	C	438	Training for alternative crops for wildlife damage management
District Development Committee (DDC) , Taplejung	C	494	Drinking water supply for herders at Timbung pokhari

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

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

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

This project has strengthened the existing local communities by capacity building and institutionalization of the CBAPUs for long term persistence. The participatory patrolling and monitoring method is very simple and cost effective so the users may themselves take interest in long term involvement.

CBAPUs will work continually and KCG will support in the long run. Fund will rise through DDC and VDC regularly. Fund raising activities will be facilitated by KCG at district level and at central level and by CBAPUs at field level.

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project has successfully completed and this project is documented as milestone for wildlife conservation at project site and for Kangchenjunga Landscape Concern Group (KCG)

Kangchenjunga Landscape is rich for bio diversity and need to be supported by global conservation forums regularly. Species conservation, land use zoning, environmental education and resource utilization programs would be the best solution for long term conservation and sustainable development.

Wildlife damage issues need to be addressed and mitigation measures need to be developed in co-ordination with local people and herders.

IX INFORMATION SHARING

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

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

Name: Mr. Kishor Rai / Mr. Badri Vinod Dahal / Mr. Kamal Bhattarai
Organization name: Kangchenjunga Landscape Concern Group, Taplejung
Mailing address: Phungling- 4, Taplejung
Tel: 024- 460430
Fax: 024- 460430
E-mail: kcgtpj@gmail.com
Web: www.kcg.org.np