

Final Project Evaluation Report

Your Details	
Full Name	Rabita Duwal
Project Title	Integrating Science and Education for the Conservation of Critically Endangered Chinese Pangolin in Community Forests of Bhaktapur, Nepal
Application ID	26284-1
Grant Amount	£4,997
Email Address	rabitaduwal11@gmail.com
Date of this Report	August 8, 2019

1. Indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Collaborations and co-ordination				We collaborated with local organisations: Taudolchhap Community Forest User Group, Sepilopakha Community Forest User Group, Shree Ganesh Secondary School, Bhuwoneshori Secondary School, Shree Mahalaxmi Tole Sudhar Samittee and co-ordinated with Government of Nepal's Division Forest Office, Bhaktapur and Natural History Museum, Tribhuvan University, for the project activities.
Capacity building workshops				Two capacity building workshops were conducted in Sipadol and Nankhel region of Suryabinayak Municipality, Bhaktapur for local youth, schools and farmers. A total of 120 participants from different schools and community forest user groups were actively involved in the workshops (see project update - January 2019).
Monitoring				During the project period we have not found any record of pangolin trade from the Bhaktapur, which is might be due to the continuous monitoring of the habitat and expansion of conservation education. But Central Investigation Bureau has seized dozens of pangolin parts from Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Dhading and Chitwon districts (See report on Illegal trade records of Pangolin in Nepal attached herewith).
Mega conservation education outreach on National Gaijatra Festival				We organised a mega-conservation educational Gaijatra. A mass of more than 200 people gathered and performed local stick dance (Ghintanghisi) with cultural music releasing wildlife conservation

			messages. A campaign completed the circuit of ancient Bhaktapur city by three walking-hours. More than 70,000 local farmers, children, youth, government officials, national and international visitors observed and enjoyed the 'Wildlife Conservation Awareness Gaijatra' event (see project update-September 2018).
Conservation education outreach in local schools			On 4 th and 6 th December 2018 conservation education programmes were successfully conducted at Ganesh Secondary School, Sipadol and Bhuwoneshori Secondary School, Nankhel. These schools are located near the forest with habitat of Chinese pangolin. Altogether 126 students from grade 7 to 10 and 22 school staff actively participated in the programmes (see project update - January 2019).
Conservation education outreach on 'World Pangolin Day'			On 16 th February, 2019 we celebrated World Pangolin Day with school students to make them aware of pangolin conservation. Altogether 45 students eagerly attended the programme (see project update - June 2019).
National Wildlife Week celebration			On the occasion of this celebration we monitored various wildlife inhabiting in Bhaktapur (see project update -June 2019).
Capacity building training to local farmers, youth, school students and staffs in the Taudolchhap Community Forest			The project has successfully completed the capacity building training to the local youth at Taudolchhap Community Forest, Bhaktapur. A total of 55 locals enthusiastically participated in the programme (see project update - January 2019).
Capacity building training to local farmers, youth, school students, staffs and local government in Sepilopakha Community Forest			On 3 rd March, 2019, we collaborated with our project partners and organised a 1-day 'Pangolin conservation awareness and capacity enhancement of local people in conservation' at Sepilopakha Community Forest, Bhaktapur. A total of 76 local farmers, youth, community forest user group

				members and school students actively attended the programme (see project update -June 2019)
Scientific research				We have recorded 22 pangolin burrows in different community forest of Bhaktapur. The diameter of recorded burrows ranges from 15 cm to 31 cm and the depth ranges from 40cm to 152 cm. Fresh burrows were found on the loose soil inhabiting ants and termites (see project update - June 2019).
T-shirt production				The project produced 50 t-shirts with pangolin conservation messages and distributed to local farmers, youths, musicians and participants in 'Wildlife Conservation Awareness Gaijatra' festival (see project update - September 2018).
Diary production				For the long term dissemination of the conservation messages, this project produced 1200 sets of 'conservation diaries' in different colours which were distributed to every participants participated in the project activities (see project update -January 2019).
Banner production				A banner with pangolin conservation messages was produced to highlight their conservation needs, which was used in each and every activities of the project.

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled.

All the activities were performed with the participation of local team members, therefore, we have not faced any major difficulties.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

a. The project disseminated the conservation messages for the protection of critically endangered pangolin present in the district to over 70,000 people via National festival called Gaijatra which is the first kind of work in the history that focused on wildlife conservation in the internationally renowned cultural and traditional festival of Bhaktapur.

b. The project built up capacities on wildlife conservation to huge mass of local people via workshop, training and educational outreaches supporting to make

village as conservation school, local farmers as conservation teachers and youth as local conservation leaders.

c. The project studied distribution of burrows, the range of depth and diameter of the burrow, their preferred habitat and potential environmental infections to the species. The studies showed that the soil and the wildlife present around the habitat of critically endangered Chinese pangolin are highly infectious of zoonotic diseases.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefited from the project.

This is the community based conservation project therefore, in each and every project activities mass of local communities were directly involved. The communities especially the forest user groups involved in the project got benefitted by extending the conservation messages in huge area, producing local trained biologists for the future and promoting their conservation initiatives in the mass. We feel proud to mention that our project partner Taudolchhap Community Forest User Group was awarded by Government's Division Forest Office, Bhaktapur for their best forest and wildlife conservation management this year. The local level government representatives also participated in the project activities. They gave their words to support conservation by requesting to allocate reliable budget for it from the central government.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

This project is the initiation for the protection of critically endangered species existing in the region. The single initiation is not enough to safeguard the future of the species. Therefore, to make the environment conservation friendly, we have planned to continue this work till to ensure their safe environment.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

We have already shared the results and project activities in the local media, daily papers and online news portals. Furthermore, we have submitted the manuscript to the international journal, which is in the review process.

7. Timescale: Over what period was the grant used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

The grant was used immediately after the received of the fund. Because the proposed activities were just a week ahead from the fund received date. The grant was used as per proposed time period.

8. Budget: Provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used. It is important that you retain the management accounts and all paid invoices relating to the project for at least 2 years as these may be required for inspection at our discretion.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Workshops for local farmers, youth and schools	630	840	+210	In two workshops, increased cost is due to the programmes estimated for 90 (45+45) participants but actual participants increased to 120 (45+75).
Habitat monitoring	1296	1008	-288	Reduced in subsistence cost during monitoring
Mega conservation education on 'National Gaijatra festival'	695	1495	+800	Increased cost is due to the programmes estimated for 100 participants but participants in the campaign increased over 200 showing their enthusiasm in conservation.
'World Pangolin Day-2019	248	156	-92	Cost reduced in refreshment and stationery
'National Wildlife Week -2019	302	223	-79	Cost reduced in refreshment
Capacity building training for local farmers, youth, school student, staffs and local government in the forests	315	602	+287	In two capacity building training, one in Taudolchhap Community Forest and another in Sipilopakha Community Forest, the increased cost is due to the programmes estimated for 45 participants but actual participants overwhelmed to 131 (55+76) showing their great interest in conservation.
Scientific study	1440	1120	-320	Reduced in subsistence cost during scientific study in the forests.
Consumable	71	71		NA
Total	4997	5515	+518	Additional expenses were managed through project partners. Furthermore, we have received laptop computer and digital camera from IDEAWILD, USA which have been utilized in this project and will be reutilized in further conservation projects regularly.

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

This is the initial phase in the Bhaktapur that promoted the region for pangolin conservation. The community forest user groups around this region are also demanding for the similar conservation initiations in their areas. Therefore, the extension of conservation initiation is very important in next steps to make the larger area safer for the species.

10. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the Foundation receive any publicity during the course of your work?

Yes, we have used the RF logo in all the materials produced during the project. The local farmers, youth, school staffs and students are using the t-shirts and conservation diaries containing RF logo in their daily lives. Moreover, the RF received publicity during National festivals, World Wildlife Day, World Pangolin Day, National Wildlife Week, educational outreach programmes and in media.

11. Please provide a full list of all the members of your team and briefly what was their role in the project.

Rabita Duwal – PI, coordinated and collaborated with all the project partners to lead the team and to conduct the project activities during entire project period.

Sonisha Prajapati - the local graduate student, studied the habitat of Chinese Pangolin and potential environmental infections to the species.

Milon Ganeju - the local graduate student and emerging wildlife photographer, managed the team for workshop, capacity building training and educational outreaches.

Deependra Thapa (Advisor) and **Maheshor Bohar** (Chairperson of Taudolchhap Community Forest User Group) – coordinated with division forest office for the entire project activities.

Renu Tamang - the chairperson of Sepilopakha Community Forest User Group, coordinated for the workshop, capacity building training and educational outreaches in Sepilopakha Community Forest.

12. Any other comments?

Thanks to Rufford Foundation (RF) for the support in conservation of poor species in grass root level. RF has been significantly contributing in nature conservation across the globe. Before a decade, there were very trace number of conservation projects in Nepal and the rural communities were unaware on importance of species conservation but from the last decade we can see the conservation activities in most of the corners of the country expanding the nature conservation needs and involving local people. In the recent time, most of the people at least recognized the importance of protection of species and their habitat. We believe, RF supported

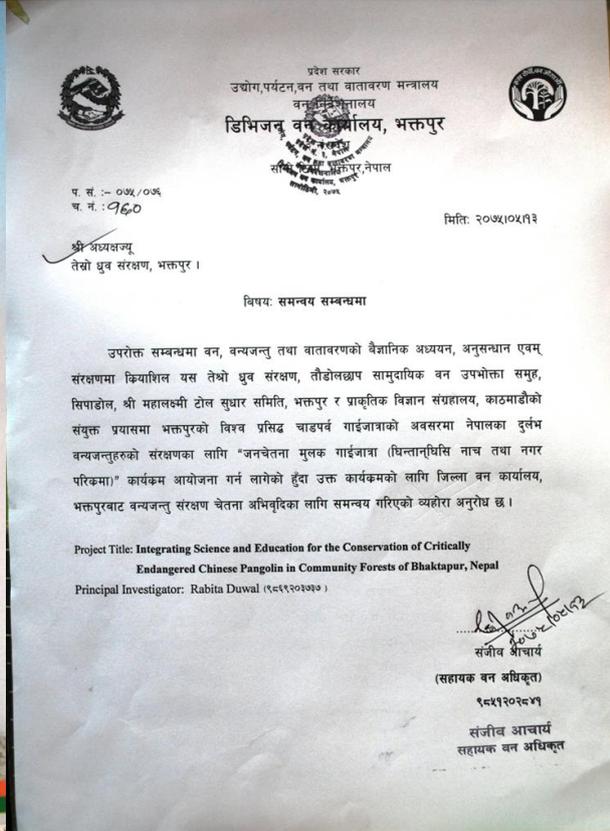
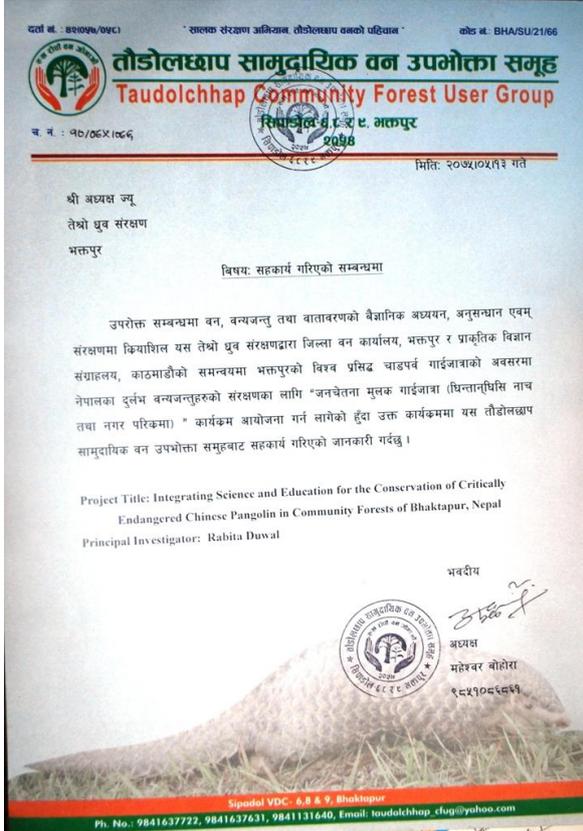
projects are the key factors that played vital role to bring such change not only in Nepal but also in 156 countries via over 4000 conservation projects till date. Once again lots of thanks to RF and we look forward for the continuous support.

At last here are some highlights

[https://www.facebook.com/aminduwal/videos/10214277429382871/?hc_ref=ARSy59H0Y2ru-f_7SAcjbivJGrFnuJ_BHQKIG-X4FkUK7jaouSpNp2yBsHCLXJ46l0U&xts__\[0\]=68.ARAQSK7xnU6bKhxD6h2vy1YioPh_xaQgUxaaQkn-3ns25YV2xw5G9dkD3_lhqyn3RXSe3Gt2p9l-GJ1wBIVpKEHu1NzQ0mU5Fx1O0SjNsuPxJ2GSBV7anQxiuThOyCLhUSqYqvFlryr3Z8f_bIE Ni5G2xcuilyA2M1l-wem0KLNpxoiAxadc&tn_=-IC-R](https://www.facebook.com/aminduwal/videos/10214277429382871/?hc_ref=ARSy59H0Y2ru-f_7SAcjbivJGrFnuJ_BHQKIG-X4FkUK7jaouSpNp2yBsHCLXJ46l0U&xts__[0]=68.ARAQSK7xnU6bKhxD6h2vy1YioPh_xaQgUxaaQkn-3ns25YV2xw5G9dkD3_lhqyn3RXSe3Gt2p9l-GJ1wBIVpKEHu1NzQ0mU5Fx1O0SjNsuPxJ2GSBV7anQxiuThOyCLhUSqYqvFlryr3Z8f_bIE Ni5G2xcuilyA2M1l-wem0KLNpxoiAxadc&tn_=-IC-R)

[https://www.facebook.com/aminduwal/videos/10214277421422672/?hc_ref=ARSy59H0Y2ru-f_7SAcjbivJGrFnuJ_BHQKIG-X4FkUK7jaouSpNp2yBsHCLXJ46l0U&xts__\[0\]=68.ARAQSK7xnU6bKhxD6h2vy1YioPh_xaQgUxaaQkn-3ns25YV2xw5G9dkD3_lhqyn3RXSe3Gt2p9l-GJ1wBIVpKEHu1NzQ0mU5Fx1O0SjNsuPxJ2GSBV7anQxiuThOyCLhUSqYqvFlryr3Z8f_bIE Ni5G2xcuilyA2M1l-wem0KLNpxoiAxadc&tn_=-IC-R](https://www.facebook.com/aminduwal/videos/10214277421422672/?hc_ref=ARSy59H0Y2ru-f_7SAcjbivJGrFnuJ_BHQKIG-X4FkUK7jaouSpNp2yBsHCLXJ46l0U&xts__[0]=68.ARAQSK7xnU6bKhxD6h2vy1YioPh_xaQgUxaaQkn-3ns25YV2xw5G9dkD3_lhqyn3RXSe3Gt2p9l-GJ1wBIVpKEHu1NzQ0mU5Fx1O0SjNsuPxJ2GSBV7anQxiuThOyCLhUSqYqvFlryr3Z8f_bIE Ni5G2xcuilyA2M1l-wem0KLNpxoiAxadc&tn_=-IC-R)







Illegal trade records of Pangolin in Nepal

Source: Central Investigation Bureau, Nepal Police, 2019

Date	Place	Parts	Weight	Remarks	
June 6, 2017	Gothar, Kathamndu	Pangolin Scales	1.267kg	Ceased by CIB, Ktm	
July 18, 2017	Babasthali, Kathmandu	Dead Pangolin body	8.4 kg	Ceased by CIB, Ktm	
August 17, 2017	Pabitrnagar, Kathmandu	Pangolin Scales	1.1 kg	Ceased by CIB, Ktm	
October 23, 2017	Adamghat, Dhading	Pangolin Scales	2.2 kg	Ceased by CIB, Ktm	

November 16, 2017	Gwarko, Lalitpur	Pangolin Scales	1 kg		
July 5, 2018	Sankhapark, Kathmandu	Alive Pangolin rescued from trader	NA		
July 17, 2018	Muglin, Chitwon	Alive Pangolin rescued from trader	NA		