



RESOURCES HIMALAYA FOUNDATION

Annual Report 2005

रिसोर्सेस हिमालय
रिर्सेस हिमालय
RESOURCES HIMALAYA





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FOREWORD

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

This is our first annual report and we are grateful for your support and encouragement, especially to the John D. and Catherine MacArthur Foundation for getting us started. Although Resources Himalaya Foundation became a non-governmental organization in July 2004, it all began in 1986 with “Resources Nepal” — a registered research organization which had a purpose to disseminate information from on-going research and development activities. By 1998, our collaborative work had reached Bhutan, India (Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Darjeeling) and Nepal. Today, we have garnered regional experience as we have completed 153 research projects with 75 different geo-spatial database.



Although our contribution is still small but it did not come easy. In the past, funds came mainly through personal contributions and consultative assignments. Our finance took the toll in the absence of donor’s assistance and our inaccessibility to grants because of the private ownership. Conversely, the flip side armored us with self-reliance, resilience and team-work habits. However, we still struggle.

Our Strategic Plan 2004 – 2009 has been endorsed and a few are being implemented. There are nine program activities at four levels. Although it is both people - oriented and biodiversity centered, my personal thought about the Plan is that we shall continue to connect new opportunities in sustainable development that can contribute to biodiversity conservation. This also brings the matter in clarity that any plan is not complete by itself because humans and nature are dynamic. Therefore, strategy and plans need update as our understanding and perceptions about natural resources get better with time, experience and new-found knowledge.

Our limited and small activities may suggest that we have some tinge of voluntary spirit and philanthropy which we value much. Our organizational behaviors, institutional norms and audit report of the Foundation, show that we firmly believe in transparency, governance and good science. Let us know if we can collaborate with you to safeguard biodiversity. We welcome every thought and support for the care and well-being of the Himalayas!

Pralad B. Yonzon, Ph. D.

Chair

ABOUT RESOURCES HIMALAYA FOUNDATION

PAST ACTIVITIES

Our eighteen years of research rigor, institutional hardship and activities include many diverse works. They were: Nepal's first field program on wildlife; open seminars and public debates; several biodiversity research projects in Nepal's protected areas; Count Rhino '94 — the first comprehensive rhino survey in Nepal, publication of the acclaimed book - Hydropower in Nepal, GIS related high-altitude forests and biodiversity, Status of the red panda in the Himalayas including Sikkim and Bhutan, Hornbill ecology project, Comprehensive GIS study of protected areas of Nepal and several regional projects including the agriculture biodiversity projects in the Eastern Himalayas.

COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

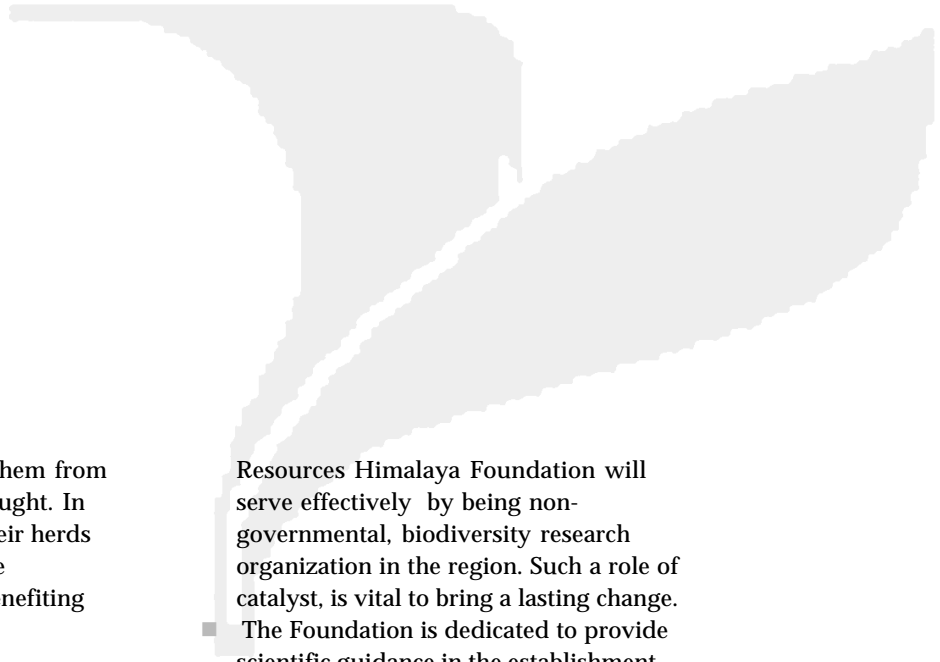
Resources Himalaya Foundation has always supported all and every collaborative efforts to conserve natural resources in the Himalayas for their sustenance. Our diverse sets of conservation-related database are being shared with policy-makers, land managers, researchers, and resource user-groups. The Foundation has collaborated with at least over a dozen institutions in the region, where our partners use and share database. For example, we have developed working relationship to provide database to partner organizations including the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Annapurna Conservation Area Project (KMTNC), East West Center (Hawaii), WWF Nepal Program, Tribhuvan University, IUCN Nepal, and Association of District Development Committee (local governance).

To enhance many land-based conservation initiatives for their long-term planning and sustenance, our contributions include the Annapurna Conservation Area Management Plan, Snow leopard Action Plan, Biodiversity Action Plan Draft, several protected area management plans in Nepal and Bhutan, wildlife and wide ranging socio-economic surveys. Also, the Foundation had assisted in developing “ A Rapid Biodiversity Survey Framework” for all nine protected areas in Bhutan, - a methodology refined from a series of wildlife and ecological surveys that were conducted in Bhutan and Nepal in the past 15 years.

Our board members and experienced research associates have working experience with the Asian Development Bank, World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), DANIDA (Denmark), International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), International Development Research Center (IDRC), Royal Society for Protection of Nature Bhutan, Species Survival Commission (IUCN), Society for Conservation Biology, USAID, Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology and several outstanding institutions at home and abroad.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTH

Institutional strength of the Foundation comes mainly from small, self-funded projects. Of on-going activities, the high-altitude herder's community in Langtang National Park, aims not to imbalance natural habitats while practicing their traditional grazing rights. This initiative guarantees



traditional rights and buffers them from market-oriented external onslaught. In return, herders will stabilize their herds through social processes for the sustainability of cattle herds benefiting Langtang's ecosystem.

In the field of academics, the Foundation has established a Conservation Biology Unit in 1999 at the Central Department of Zoology, Tribhuvan University. The Unit has computer facility, books, journals and many more including maintenance arrangement. In addition, the Foundation had provided scholarships to over 25 graduates who had a common working bond to explore conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, in the field of sociology, agriculture economics, geography, plant sciences and zoology.

MISSION STATEMENT AND GOAL

Our mission is to conserve diversity of life in the Himalaya, involve biological considerations, promote sustainable use of natural resources including soil, water, forest and rangeland, and benefit the poorer segment of human society. Therefore, Resources Himalaya aims to be a regional promoter of "good science" to facilitate "politically correct" decisions so that biodiversity conservation in the Himalaya is secured and benefits of conservation practices accrue to the poorest segment.

VISION

- Realizing constraints that arise from being a private conservation organization for the last 18 years,

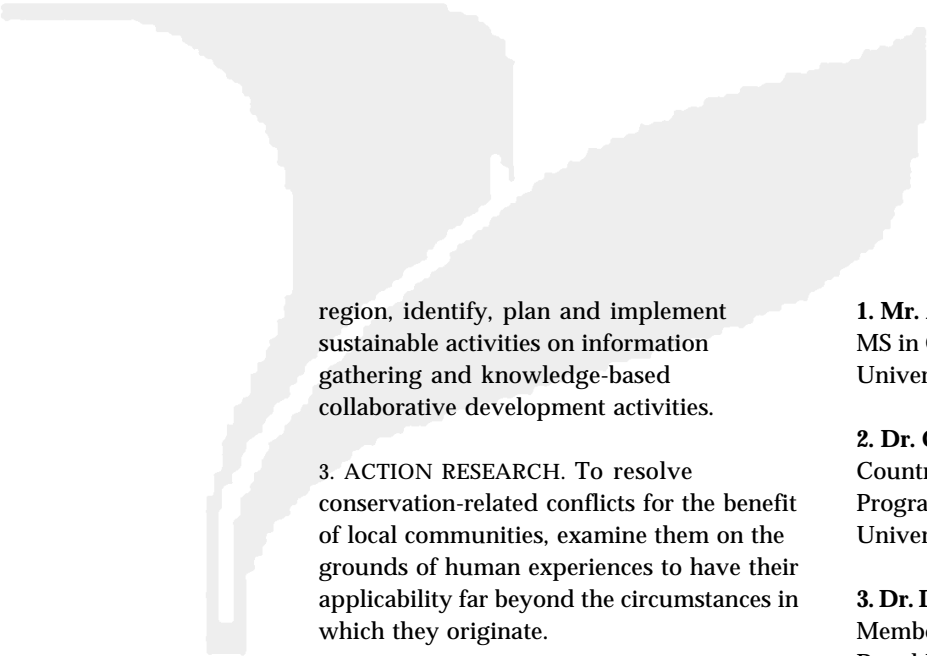
Resources Himalaya Foundation will serve effectively by being non-governmental, biodiversity research organization in the region. Such a role of catalyst, is vital to bring a lasting change.

- The Foundation is dedicated to provide scientific guidance in the establishment and maintenance of a sustainable human society.
- The Foundation believes in collaborative processes to bring a greater support for cross-sectoral research.
- The divide and drift between the territorial approach driven by global conservation values and the community-based approach, are persistent. As both are neither flawless nor without limitations, the Foundation has enormous potential to reach them at the meeting ground where pressing community issues are comprehensively addressed through action research.

OBJECTIVES

As Resources Himalaya Foundation intends to serve as a catalyst, knowledge from science-based information, is much needed to synthesize cross-sectoral issues rigorously. Therefore, to achieve the goal, four objectives are identified:

1. INDEPENDENT REGIONAL THINK-TANK. To operate as an independent think-tank, seek international support, share knowledge and accurate information, and initiate collaborative conservation efforts on biodiversity and natural resources in the region.
2. KNOWLEDGE-BASED DEVELOPMENT. To maintain biodiversity conservation in the



region, identify, plan and implement sustainable activities on information gathering and knowledge-based collaborative development activities.

3. ACTION RESEARCH. To resolve conservation-related conflicts for the benefit of local communities, examine them on the grounds of human experiences to have their applicability far beyond the circumstances in which they originate.

4. CONSOLIDATING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION EFFORTS. To strengthen program activities in the Himalaya, develop coordination with professionals, peer-review societies, academic institutions, government line agencies, local and international communities.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

As per the Foundation Registration Act 2034 of the Kingdom of Nepal, the statute and regulations proposed by Resources Himalaya Foundation as a not - for - profit, non - government organization (registration no. 1791/2061) has been endorsed by the His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

THE GOVERNING BOARD

Although a nine-member governing board has been constituted for the year 2004 -2007 as deemed by RH statutes 2061, Mr. Bidur Baidya and Ms. Deepmala Subba have recently resigned from the Governing Board as they have become senior executive staff of the Foundation.

1. Mr. Arjun P. Shrestha

MS in Civil Engineering, Colorado State University, USA

2. Dr. Chandra P. Gurung

Country Representative, WWF Nepal Program, PhD in Human Geography, University of Hawaii, USA

3. Dr. Dinesh R. Bhujju

Member of Academic Assembly, Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, PhD in Plant Ecology, Chiba University, Japan

4. Dr. Pralad B. Yonzon

PhD in Wildlife Resources, University of Maine, USA

5. Mr. Prasanna S. Yonzon

CEO, Wildlife Conservation Nepal
PhD Candidate in Zoology, Tribhuvan University, Nepal

6. Mr. Shyam K. Upadhyaya

Research Analyst, Winrock International
MS in Economics, Rutgers University, USA

7. Professor Dr. Suresh B. Karki

Professor of Zoology, Tribhuvan University
PhD in Limnology, ML Sukhadia University, India

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The office is managed by a team of five full-time staff and the operation is activated through three cross-sectoral units: 1) Programs and Projects; 2) Information and Knowledge; and 3) Administration. The Foundation will soon nominate international members for the Advisory Board.

PROGRAMS

The following four priority programs carry significant values in cross-sectoral approaches to build and strengthen institutional arrangements, social capital and biodiversity conservation. In addition, these programs add to the capacity development and enhance the performance of the approaches that the Foundation has taken in the past.

INDEPENDENT THINK-TANK

1. To operate as an independent think-tank in the region, the very existence of Foundation needs to be assured. Although it has very little to show in terms of its financial viability, the Foundation looks forward to every opportunity and support to maintain its institutional functioning.

2. To analyze changes in critical habitats within PA system and other large landscape on a regular basis, the Foundation plans to integrate its GIS lab with remote sensing. Under the assistance program of AusAID, one senior staff is attending Master's level remote sensing course at the University of Melbourne. Remote sensing facility will be added through the MacArthur Foundation grant. In the past, its GIS lab has been very effective to provide ground information to policy makers as in the case of Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) which was shared between Kathmandu-based organizations to raise \$ 8.7 million. The lab with knowledge management system in place, may become an avenue to look into the effects of climate change on the high-altitude biodiversity.

KNOWLEDGE-BASED DEVELOPMENT

1. There is a growing concern on rapid deterioration of the Churiya Hills in Nepal and India. Recently, the Foundation, has embarked upon a six-year framework to evaluate the Nepal Churiya entitled "Ecological Database of the Churiya Hills for Landscape Level Conservation." To identify key areas, time-series changes (1958, 1978 and 1992) were studied. The Churiya provides functions of biological corridor in the lowland PAs in Nepal. Expected outputs of the Churiya Ecology Project include: 1) Preparation of ecological database and maps on the Churiya Hills will be effective tools for the planners; 2) Interactive baseline information (including ecological database, GIS information on landuse, region-wise reports and publications including large format ecological map) will help donor agencies concerned with conservation and human development and 3) At least 15 Masters' degree thesis will be completed and several original research articles on biodiversity of Nepal Churiya will be published. Phase I - III (Year 2000 -2003) has been completed. At this stage, the Foundation is looking for support and funding for the final phase (IV).

2. Knowing more about the biogeographic demarcation between the Eastern and Western Himalayas is vital for ecosystem conservation. Of the Global 200 ecoregions, the Eastern Himalaya Broadleaf and Conifer forests (Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar and Nepal) and the Western Himalaya Temperate forests (Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Nepal) merge in the

Kali Gandaki area of the Annapurna and Dhaulagiri Massif. As there is no in-depth knowledge about the real-world differentiation between the two, it is advantageous to know for prioritizing programs. As the Foundation has the expertise and experience in the region, it has a priority to carry out a biodiversity survey along the Kali Gandaki River to comprehend the biogeographic demarcation between the two global ecoregions.

3. Quality research, mentorship and academia are woven together. Mentorship is one way to get to life experiences, build relationships and even to convey professional standards at the frontiers of conservation biology. This has been largely neglected in the past. The Foundation proposes a formalized mentorship/internship/residency program. Possibly this could be a parallel to/or a component of the certification program. It could encompass PA staff, university teaching staff, students, and others connected with conservation and sustainable development programs. This would usher potentially important step for conservation professionals. This program has been inspired through the Environmental Field Education with the Bird Education Society (BES), a grass root NGO in Chitwan, where over 150 professional bird-watching guides work together. To prepare this program, the Foundation has already initiated GIS training to faculty of five colleges in Kathmandu. Field logistics in Chitwan is under preparation with a plan to recruit about 150 college students each year in quantitative field biology.

ACTION RESEARCH

1. As Nepal's protected areas meet the basic needs of communities who live in the buffer zone, the focus of biodiversity conservation has shifted more towards the people. But, it demands long-term monitoring, step-wise tuning of both ecological and socio-economic processes with a greater sensitivity to local land conflicts. Straightforward approaches in buffer zone management may not become sure feet between escalating poverty, resource degradation, and opportunistic power grabbers. For example, richer households who benefit from agricultural, may harvest far higher levels of forest-based products than those who do not have agricultural assets and both become even more forest dependent. Given that the buffer zone aims to make communities less dependent on the PA's resources through diverse skills to increase household income, action research on sustained use of natural resources, is much needed.

2. A regional independent forum is much needed where peer review society can play a role of watchdog. This strategy secures "good science" for biodiversity conservation. Although India and other large Asian countries may have such facilities, there is none in the Himalayan region. The forum "Himalaya Ecology Seminar Series" will be different from those with ceremonial flavor because it will be called upon only to bring clarity in conservation biology.

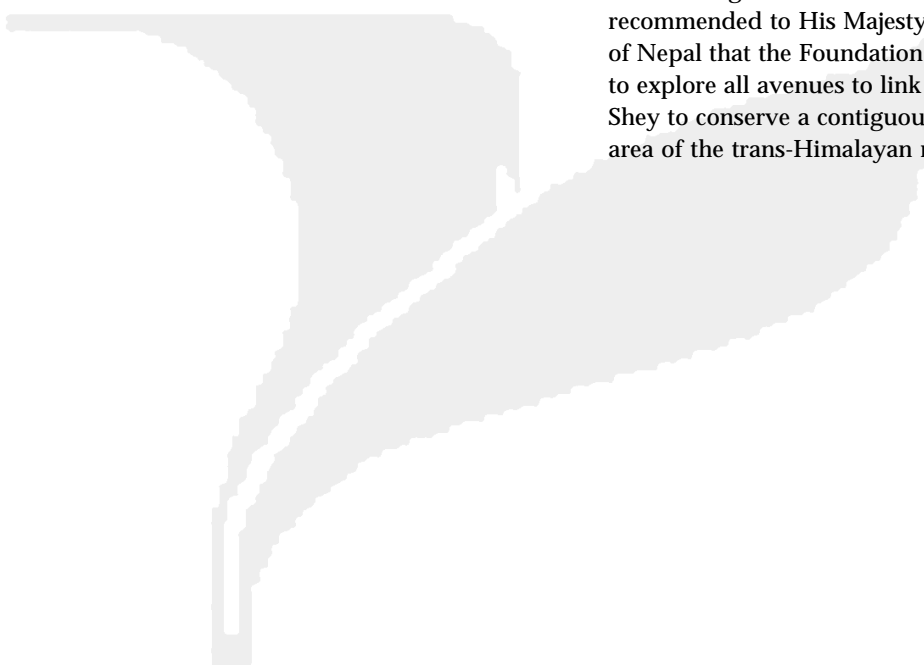
STRENGTHENING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

1 The success of community forestry has been impressive. However, community forestry is not a panacea for long-term biodiversity conservation because it is connected with sustained yield and forest utility. Although it cannot support biodiversity of mature forest habitats, its ecological functions in large landscape are unknown. Patch dynamics and ecosystem connectivity through community forestry may traverse a new path with a 'new found' knowledge.

2 Snow Leopard Conservation and the World Heritage Site in Nepal provide a unique opportunity to consolidate culture and biodiversity. Charka Bhot, a corridor

between Shey - Phuksundo and Mustang of Annapurna need to be identified, and field checked. The final results would allow the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and Department of Forest to assess the overall effectiveness of the mountain PAs in allowing for natural movements of endangered species. In addition, the result can be used to recommend both Annapurna and Shey-Phuksundo as one World Heritage site. As RH staff had conducted snow leopard survey in Shey - Phuksundo and prepared management plan for Annapurna, a full proposal has been finalized and we seek support for such study.

The Convener of the Australian Committee for the International Year of the Mountain (2002) and the Executive Committee of "Celebrating Mountains" of Australia recommended to His Majesty's Government of Nepal that the Foundation be encouraged to explore all avenues to link Mustang and Shey to conserve a contiguous landscape area of the trans-Himalayan region.



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

PUBLICATIONS

In early 2005, *People and Protected Areas in South Asia* (ISBN 99946-32-53-1) was jointly published by IUCN (WCPA) and Resources Himalaya Foundation. The book carries a few success stories along with conservation science, education, ecotourism, political and financial constraints to suggest that conservation and development are twin goals for the south Asia. The book has 23 papers and most are country-specific (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka), targeting a diverse set of issues to demonstrate that sustainable use of biological resources is necessity not a strategy.

HABITAT HIMALAYA

Resources Himalaya's competitive edge is its ability to deal with contemporary knowledge and issues connected with conservation. Since the last 12 years, the Foundation has been bringing out its fact file 'Habitat Himalaya' that reaches to nearly thousand conservationists in 30 countries. Almost a flagship publication of the Foundation, it is published three times a year, where first-hand information on resource use and contemporary issues regarding the Himalaya, are discussed in depth. As we believe in continual dissemination of correct information to all segments, current issues (publication) of Habitat Himalaya can be downloaded at no cost from its website

www.resourceshimalaya.org.

We aim to inform continually about critical issues on conservation in the Himalaya to our global readers with clarity.

INTERNSHIP

The Foundation has provided internship to two environmental science students of Tribhuvan University for their Master's degree dissertations. Using satellite images, integrating GIS, GPS and remote sensing, Nabin Gopal Baidya is currently analyzing landuse changes in the buffer zone of the Royal Chitwan National Park. Likewise, Sanjeevani Yonzon is analyzing status of forest patches in the Kathmandu Valley. According to her preliminary field report, existing forest patches are degraded and diminishing. Sizeable natural forests in the Kathmandu Valley, are long gone.



MENTORSHIP

The Foundation has volunteered to play mentorship role using its resources, expertise and professionals. A three-year program is planned to study issues connected with rhino conservation, buffer zone household economics and community vegetation in the buffer zone of Chitwan. The initial year (2006) of the mentorship program will include ten students (M.Sc. 2nd Year) of the Central Department of Environmental Science, Tribhuvan University, who will study 10 VDCs (village development committees) for their Master's dissertations, in technical collaboration with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation of His Majesty's Government of Nepal. This program is planned to be completed by three batches of Master's degree students (2006 - 2008) in the buffer zone (35 VDCs and 2 municipalities).

GIS TRAINING WORKSHOP

Since 2004, the Foundation has entered a collaborative mentorship program to train faculties and bachelor's degree level students of Central Department of Environmental Science, Amrit Science Campus, Padma Kanya Campus, Trichandra Campus, Khowpa College and Vishwa Niketan Science Campus. As this program entails no-cost to participants, it has become competitive. Therefore, selection criteria of candidate students were developed: 1) top ranks; 2) female candidates with top score; and 3) Indigenous candidates with top score. In 2005, nearly 30 participants were trained.

SELF - HELP AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

During the Third Botanical Conference of the Nepal Botanical Society on May 22, 2005, the Foundation conducted sales of publications and raised NPR 7,700 which was donated to the Nepal Botanical Society.

Similar efforts were made and the Foundation donated NPR 6,700 to the Central Department of Environmental Science of Tribhuvan University. We thank Brinda Dewan, Apsana Giri, Sanjeevani Yonzon, Yogesh Vaidya and Professor Siddhi Bir Karmacharya.

The Foundation donated 24 issues of two years of subscription of Journal of Animal Behaviour (2003 and 2004) to the Central Department of Zoology, Tribhuvan University. Also, we sent a gift of 30 copies of the book 'People and Protected Areas in South Asia' to the St. Mary's School Environmental Club for the participants of the 2005 Inter - School Environment Project Competition.

REGIONAL SEMINAR AND CONFERENCE

For the Himalaya Ecology Seminar Series, Dr. S. Sathyakumar, a senior faculty at the Wildlife Institute of India, lectured on wildlife research and conservation efforts in the Western Himalaya on November 21, 2005. Although there are outstanding issues on socio-cultural grounds, conflicts and politics in the region, he brings the good news that the status of flora, fauna have

either improved or remained unchanged between 1981 - 2003. In appreciation of Dr. Sathyakumar's relentless service, work and contribution, Mr. David Hulse from MacArthur Foundation, presented a bronze plaque, on behalf of Resources Himalaya Foundation.

The Asia Section of the Society for Conservation Biology held its first regional conference in Kathmandu, Nepal from 17 - 20 November 2005. The conference had 162 participants from 19 countries with a high percentage of young, conservationists actively participating with oral presentations and posters. The Society for Conservation Biology is an international society for conservation professionals, with the goal of encouraging and strengthening conservationists. Dr. Pralad Yonzon, President of the Asia Section, prepared the ground for this meeting with help on logistics from Resources Himalaya Foundation and assisted by the Board of Directors of the Section. The conference had help from ICIMOD, WWF, Wildlife Conservation Society, Asian Elephant Conservation Fund (USFWS), Society for Conservation GIS, the International Crane Foundation, and the Snow Leopard Trust.

REGIONAL FORUM

Dr. Jane Goodall, prominent primatologist and a global conservation leader, addressed a public forum 'Reason for Hope' at Patan Museum on November 30, 2005 jointly sponsored by Nepali Times and Resources Himalaya Foundation. Addressing a crowd of over 300 people, Dr. Goodall, designated 'UN Messenger of Peace', opined that rural people must benefit from sustainable development to thwart poverty because they can protect forests and wildlife. The Jane Goodall Institute, which she founded in 1977, has the Roots & Shoots global youth program where young people learn about problems in their communities, countries and the world and then take action towards solving them.



e CONFERENCE

Under the HKH Initiative of the Mountain Partnership, the Mountain Forum organized e-conference on Biodiversity Conservation in the Hindu Kush - Himalaya from August 22 - October 2, 2005. The lead moderator role was assigned to Dr. Pralad Yonzon (Resources Himalaya Foundation). Dr. Krishna C. Paudel of the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (Nepal), was the guest moderator on Income Generation and Biodiversity. Guest moderator,

Dr. Balakrishna Pisupati of IUCN contributed on Transboundary Corridors Landscape. Mr. Joy Dasgupta of ICIMOD moderated on Access and Benefit Sharing. Mr. Harald Egerer, guest moderator, led discussion on Regional Cooperation and Learning. Visit website: <http://www.mtnforum.org/E-Consultation05/final%20synthesis%20docs/finalsynthesis.doc>

CHITWAN CAMPGROUND

The Bird Education Society, the foremost educational grass-root conservation organization in Chitwan, and Resources Himalaya Foundation signed memorandum of understanding to build a field camp in Bachhauli, Royal Chitwan National Park, in order to train Nepali and foreign students in field ecology and wildlife. All campground infrastructures will be developed by the Foundation and BES shall takeover its management responsibilities for the next five-year at no extra cost. Therefore, both organizations will share their resources and expertise on equal footing for their long-term contributions. The Chitwan Campground will be ready for operation in 2006.



RHINO CONTINGENCY STUDY PLAN

With the recommendation of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation has approved the proposal to prepare Rhino Contingency Plan by Resources Himalaya Foundation. The on-going project will review the current sizes and growth rates of the three main rhino populations in Royal Chitwan National Park, Royal Bardia National Park and Royal Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve under various levels of poaching, assess the status and effectiveness and costs of anti-poaching measures and recommend financial and human resources that will be required for the expected performance in the context of rhino conservation.

REGIONAL WEBSITE

Our website www.resourceshimalaya.org provides regional news from Lahore to Arunchal Pradesh on weekly basis and updates events, current trends and issues in biodiversity conservation. The web has been recommended by the Mountain Research and Development (MRD).



FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CSC & Co

an associated firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers

CSC & Co
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E-mail: csc@ntc.net.np

Auditor's Report

To Resources Himalaya Foundation
GPO Box 2448, Kathmandu Nepal

We have audited the accompanying Fund Accountability Statement of Resources Himalaya Foundation (RHF) for the year ended 15th July, 2005. This statement is the responsibility of the RHF management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of the specified statement in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the specified statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosure in the specified statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of the RHF referred to above are presented fairly, in all material respects, for the year ended and as of 15th July, 2005 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted.



L D Mahat
Partner


5th October 2005
Kathmandu



Resources Himalaya Foundation

Schedules attached to and Forming part of financial statements 2004/05

Particulars	Amount NRs
Schedule 1 MacArthur Project expenditure	
Other employee salaries and wages paid	249,702.93
Pension plans, employee benefits paid	14,318.19
Legal fees paid (Attach a detailed schedule)	9,650.00
Occupancy costs, rent etc..paid	79,591.39
Travel expenses paid	18,130.00
Printing and publications expenses paid	25,275.00
Office expenses paid	79,558.36
Equipment repair and maintenance paid	28,777.00
Approved capital asset expenditures paid	
Telephone Equipments	48,730.00
Computer Equipment and Software	141,301.00
Vehicles	658,600.00
Other Office Equipments	1,902.00
Office Romodeling and Decorating	205,247.70
Other expenditures paid	
Refreshments	12,760.00
Gardening	265.00
Miscellaneous expenditure	4,978.00
Total	1,578,786.57
 Schedule 2 Other Expenses	
Other Employee Salaries & Wages	177,250.00
Pension plans,Employee Benefits	45,400.00
Legal Fees	2,200.00
Occupancy Cost	22,085.00
Travel Expenses	28,283.00
Conference and Meeting Expenses	23,026.25
Printing and Publication Expenses	123,950.00
Office Expenses	61,537.00
Equipment Rent and Maintenance	2,000.00
Other Expenditure	29,133.00
Capital Expenses	
Computer Equipment and Software	10,500.00
Other Office Equipments	435.00
Total	525,799.25
 Schedule 3 Fixed Assets	
Fumirure & Fixtures	330,000.00
Disital Database capital(GIS/Database)	5,625,000.00
Office equipments	1,570,000.00
Total	7,525,000.00


 (Anupam Sthapit)
 Accounts Officer


 (Dr. Prasad B. Yonzon, PhD)
 Chairperson

As per our report of even date


 5/10/2005
 L D Mahat
 Partner
 CSC & Co
 Chartered Accountants



Resources Himalaya Foundation
Fund Accountability Statement
for the period from July 16, 2004 to July 15, 2005

Particulars	Schedule	Amount NRs.
Sources of Funds		
Grant Received from Dr. Pralad B. Yonzon		7,621,871.73
Advances received from Dr. Pralad B. Yonzon		236,000.00
Grant Received from MacArthur Foundation		5,343,037.50
Other Income (Publication Sales)		295,057.27
Total Fund available (A)		13,495,966.50
Uses of Funds		
MacArthur Project expenditure	1	1,578,786.57
Other Expenses	2	525,799.25
Exchange gain (Loss)		65,654.52
Total Uses of Funds (B)		2,170,240.34
Closing Balance of Fund (A-B)		11,325,726.16
Balance of funds represented by,		
Cash		68,606.61
Bank (USD)		3,669,424.34
Bank (NPR 7020100)		51,553.14
Bank (NPR 7524240)		11,142.07
Assets	3	7,525,000.00
Total		11,325,726.16

Notes to accounts & Significant Accounting Policies 4
 Schedule 1 to 4 form integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date


 (Anupam Sthapit)
 Accounts Officer


 (Dr. Pralad B. Yonzon, PhD)
 Chairperson


 5/10/2005
 L D Mahat
 Partner
 CSC & Co
 Chartered Accountants



SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS AND CONSERVATION PARTNERS

Annapurna Conservation Area Project, KMTNC
Associates in Rural Development, Inc.
European Tropical Forest Research Network (ETFRN)
Association of District Development Committee
Bird Education Society
Central Department of Environmental Sciences, Tribhuvan University
Central Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University
Central Department of Zoology, Tribhuvan University
Department of Forests, HMG
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, HMG
East West Center
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
International Development Research Center (IDRC),
IUCN Nepal
MacArthur Foundation
Mountain Forum
Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology
Royal Society for Protection of Nature
Society for Conservation Biology, Asia Section
The Mountain Partnership
United Nations Development Programme
USAID
Wildlife Conservation Nepal
World Commission on Protected Areas - South Asia, IUCN
WWF Nepal Programme

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