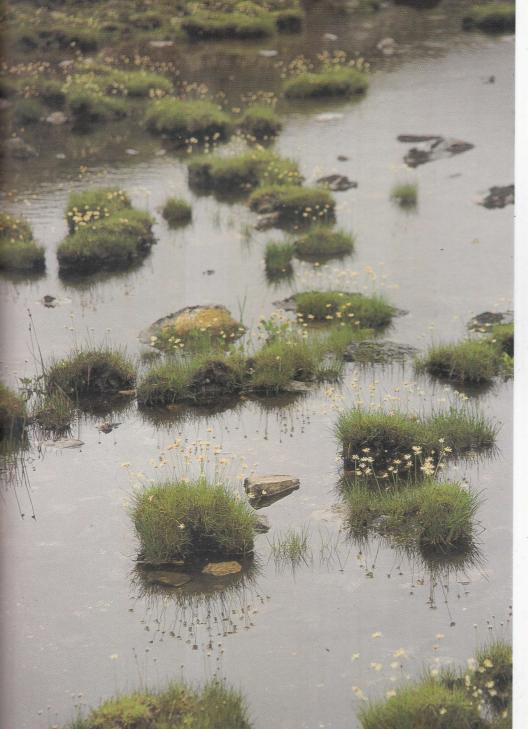
Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation

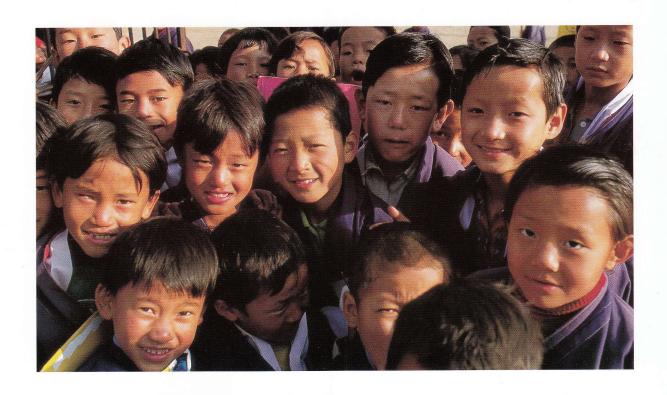




इश.म्. १८६६ - २०००

Annual Report Financial 1999-2000 ""……त त्रुगः में र्श्वेणः क ग्रथः द्रः ग्रद्धः भेरः याद्वेदः ग्रद्धः में द्रः अप्तः भेरः दरः के र्हेणः में 'देग त्रुः दरः देग् व्यक्तः में स्टः चित्रदेश्यक्तः स्ट्रेट्या स्ट्रेट्या में हिंदाः में हिंदाः में हिंदाः स्ट्रेट के स्ट्रेटियं व्यक्तः स्ट्रेट्या करा से द्रितः स्ट्रेट्या में हिंदाः स्ट्रेट्या स्ट्रेट्या स्ट्रेट्या स्ट्रेट्या

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"...for the promotion of social welfare through environmental conservation of the forests, flora, fauna, wildlife, diverse ecosystems and biodiversity in Bhutan..."

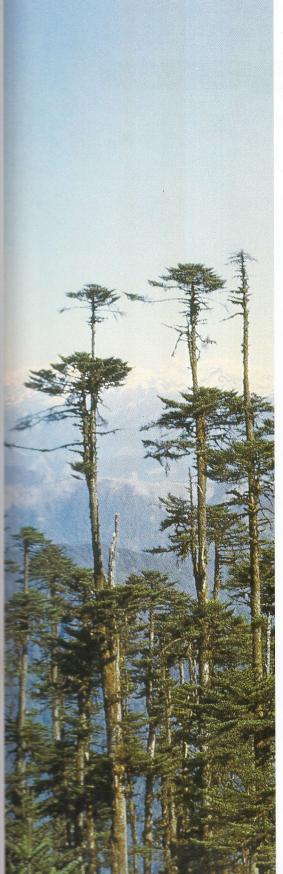
Royal Charter, 1996

ANNUAL REPORT, 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000

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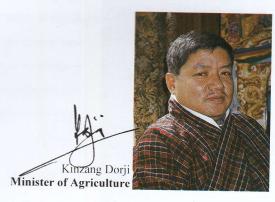
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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

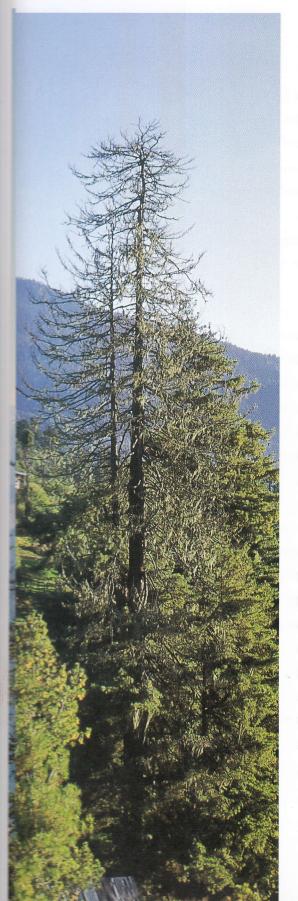
It is my pleasure to report that the past financial year has been one of the most successful for the environmental trust fund. For the first time in its history, total annual expenditure exceeded \$1 million, of which \$915,193 was spent on conservation grants. Almost nine years after its inception as a conservation financing mechanism, the trust fund has finally achieved a level of operations desired by its donors and Bhutanese society.

In another unprecedented achievement during the past year, the trust fund awarded \$1,783,702 in nine new grants, with implementation periods ranging from a few months to four years. These grants are collectively fulfilling strategic funding objectives, to develop individual and institutional capability for effective environmental management, addressing both *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation needs and sustainable utilization issues, and promoting rural participation in local conservation initiatives. Five grants were concluded during the year and their outputs will tremendously benefit the country, whether it is through successful integration of sacred, traditional beliefs of natural stewardship into modern conservation efforts, reduced pressure on natural forests through the use of alternative energy sources, or improved awareness of our biological diversity and rich natural heritage.

In order to sustain its initial success, it will be crucial for the trust fund to focus equally on assessing the impact of its grants on Bhutan's environmental management. This was also pointed out as a critical area during an external evaluation of institutional progress in 1999 by the World Bank. Such an initiative would not only add value to conservation grant making and help guide future interventions, but would also promote the accountability of the trust fund to society.



र्.क्रि.क्रु.वर्ह्र



त्यस्तर-त्यवर-यन्नेष्यः रिल्र्स्।

प्रमुत्तः यम्प्रस्यः यम्प्रमुत्यः स्वान्यः स्वान

ण्डं 'एट पृक्ष्य, यर्षिट मुक्षर्यचट लूट्रायुः पर्ययोग्नाक् ट क्रुं यर्थायाः मैयकृष्ट् पटः पर्योक्त्याययेट लूट्रायट् प्राय्वेत् प्रायेत् प्राय्वेत् प्रायेत् प्राय

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INTRODUCTION BY THE DIRECTOR

In my first full year managing the Bhutan Trust Fund's operations, I am extremely pleased to report that, under the leadership of the Management Board and fruitful collaboration with grantees, the trust fund expended \$1.12 million during the fiscal year ending 30 June 2000, against a board-approved spending ceiling of \$1.44 million. Of the \$915,193 expended in grants, a significant portion was invested to establish basic human capacity for on-the-ground biodiversity conservation. We are supporting the recurrent costs of conservation staff in central government and six operational protected areas, and promoting their capability through specialised training. Our grants successfully leveraged external donor assistance for conservation projects in most of these parks.

However, from an investment perspective, the increased spending in the past year limited the growth of the trust fund's assets. For the fiscal year ending 30 June 2000, the net cost value of the investment portfolio increased to \$29,822,834 from the previous year's \$28,781,214. However, the portfolio's market value increased by 11.6 percent to \$35,996,258, in spite of the conspicuous slowing down of global capital markets. As an institutional investor seeking long-term gains from a well-diversified investment portfolio, we are now investing some of our assets in the Bhutanese capital market, and last year invested \$73,865 in equities of selected, publicly-held Bhutanese companies.

Based on the scope and scale of its conservation program, the trust fund is now a fully operational and independent grant maker. Institutional progress was highly commended in an evaluation by the World Bank in 1999. In this regard, it is important to also acknowledge the contributions of the outgoing treasurer of the board, H.E. Lyonpo Yeshey Zimba, Minister of Finance. The trust fund's governance will now be consolidated with the Management Board 'Bhutanised' by May 2001, as stipulated by the Royal Charter of 1996. The successful transition to a fully Bhutanese board will be an important milestone in the trust fund's growth, ensuring effective grant making and broad societal participation in our programs.

Tobgay S. Namgyal

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BHUTAN TRUST FUND FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Management Board

H.E. Lyonpo Dr. Kinzang Dorji Chairman of the Board Minister of Agriculture

Dasho Nado Rinchen Deputy Minister National Environment Commission

Dasho Wangdi Norbu Secretary Ministry of Finance

Dasho Dr. Jigmi Singay Secretary Royal Civil Service Commission

Ugyen Thinley
Director
Department of Forestry Services

Dr. Bruce W. Bunting Vice President, Conservation Finance World Wildlife Fund

H.E. Shun-ichi Murata (ex officio) Resident Representative United Nations Development Program

Tobgay S. Namgyal (ex officio) Member Secretary of the Board Director, Trust fund secretariat

Asset Management Committee

Dasho Wangdi Norbu *Chairman*

Sonam Wangchuk Royal Monetary Authority

James P. Resor Bethesda, Maryland, USA

Technical Advisory Panel

Tobgay S. Namgyal *Chairman*

Tenzin Choeda Department of Education

Dr. Pema Gyamtsho Ministry of Agriculture

Karma Bhutan National Bank

Kinzang Namgay WWF Bhutan Program

Karma Ura Centre for Bhutan Studies

Chukey Wangchuk
Trust fund secretariat

Secretariat

Tobgay S. Namgyal, Director Chukey Wangchuk, Program Officer Singye Dorji, Finance Officer Tshering Zam, Secretary Kadola, Driver and Messenger

वयया नेया गुर्वेचा यया सामहत्या मूंचाया रसा द्वेत दे मी ने सेवाया नेंद्री

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র্মিকা-২৯/৯/২৪্ঝা ক্রিকান্দ্রনার্কর শ্রী-ইন্কা

- , ब्रुट:क्र्रीय तम्द्रेन व्याक्तियः ब्राह्म व्याक्ति व्याक्ष्यः विष्या । विष्यान्त्रः विष्यान्त्रः विष्यान्त्र स्वावस्थाने विषयः वि
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- ् र्श्वाकण्यान्द्रभ्येति रदः मित्रणत्रभः सूद भः यदेः यर्शे माश्चान्दः स्टामित्रभेष्ठः प्रत्येति । र्वे वाक्षण्याकण्यान्द्रभ्येति रदः मित्रभः सूद भः यदेः यर्शे माश्चान्दः स्टामित्रभेषः प्रत्येति ।
- વ શુંલ ૠુંદઃ વના શર્જા વા લાદુ લા સુંદઃ મા તરુ રા ના લા ના રા સુંગા જના અપ્યું જેના અપ્યું દાર્મું વા ને વા પા

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- , अन्देतः न्ययात्वर्त्ते र ह्वा द्वा अ्वाक्षण्यात्वर्त्ते व्यापायात्वरात्वर्यान्य विष्यात्वरात्वरात्वर्याः अवस्
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STRATEGIC FUNDING OBJECTIVES

Supporting *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation initiatives in the entire green sector, including sustainable utilization of genetic and species resources.

Broad activities eligible for funding include:

- Capacity building for integrated conservation and development in protected areas with management plans
- Conservation management planning and infrastructure building for parks yet to be brought under scientific management
- Enhancing central government capability to provide specialized support to protected area management
- Protecting and/or restoring the biophysical environment from natural and anthropogenic threats
- Sustainable forest management planning and agro-biodiversity conservation

Strengthening integrated conservation and development planning through applied conservation research and monitoring of biodiversity change.

Broad activities eligible for funding include:

- Capacity building for socioeconomic assessments, biodiversity inventories, and development and conservation research
- Promoting central government capability for organizing, storing, analyzing and providing access to conservation information
- Assessing and monitoring biological change in protected areas and national forests, consistent with the National Biodiversity Action Plan

Promoting conservation education and awareness of conservation policies and issues.

Broad activities eligible for funding include:

- Non-formal conservation awareness programs
- Integrating environmental education into the national education curriculum and strengthening human capacity for conservation education
- · Developing resource materials and teaching aids on Bhutan's natural heritage
- · Involving religious communities in promoting conservation values and ethics
- Building awareness of conservation legislation, public policy and regulations.

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मुक्त १००० जन मुक्त २००० मुक्कार्यते वर ज देन क्रें रात्र मेंनान रवा

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्र, २८, १८८७ दयर क्ष. क्ष. यो चित्रा यो स्वतः क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्ष. यो चित्र यो स्वतः क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

- ने अ.जो.काथी क्री.चोथरे. ट्रेश.क्. ग्रॅंअ.बची.चकरे.क्येचेशन.चब्रु.क्. ग्री.बचन्य. क्षत्र.टेची.चब्रु.क्. ग्रेंअ.बची.चकरे.क्येचेश्चरे. रट.चषुषे.चोथरू.क्षेट य.क्षेट.जच्चरे.जे. रट.चषुषे.क्षेट्र.क्षे रट.चषुषे.चोथरू.क्षेट य.क्षेट.जच्चरे.जे. रट.चषुषे.क्षे.

र्वेशवास्त्रम् वर्षेत्रम् स्थाप्तर्वेशस्य देशस्य देशस्य स्थाप्तरम् पर्चिंग,श्रुष्ट,ज़र्गाय,स्रीर.य. " जी जुयाक्षर्य,भ्रीरंगोप्टर,घरायाचू, लट. & લ 'કે વા' વા' અર્કે 'કે અ' વૉ દ' અવે કે 'ને બ' ર્જક કું' છો અ' જે જે વાં વાલ બ' ર્જક કું 'ચું' કે ' न्विरः देवासः नरः र्सेवाकवायः कुष्टे वायः नहीः वासुः बर्या र्ट्यारेगाम। तह्यात्रीराक्यान्तर्रार्टा रटानविदानवयास्ट्राणीह्या र्बेुर-देगपार्द्ध-गार्बेुर-पद्र-चुद-वे-जिद्दानार्व-द- र्हद-देगार्ग-बे-जिप्य-र-र-चब्रिनाम् मासूर मासूर में निर्मेन कुर्मेर याना येगाना सुर निर्मे निर्मेन सुना मुन्न क. ४ र. मुन्न विया तक वाकु र. मृत्केमा तयर प्राप्त अवर्ष व्या अपर राजा मुन्न भूर प्रमन्द्रि छोद। पर्ने मर्खनायाय परि र्थे जुनियार या येदा ये परि नीया र्थे નિતાલાલા ક્ષાં વરાતાના લાકુ કલા ખુબાર્ભુવા ક્ષાં મુંદા વચરા કું તરે. વના નર્જીનાના दे:मे:र्नेदः यः अ:र्रःमार्यअ:र्रेश:यहेदःयन्दःन्मेंश:अ:र्कःनः र्श्वेम:र्रमःनः न हेर्च निर्मायर में उ.क बार्क्स तार आंहा स्त्रीय में ना है। विनाय के वाय बार माया करः च.जं.लर. प्रमू. मर्देग अ.हे. प्यचर लूरी अस. प्रमीय मधु.त. पर्टूर र्श्नेयः र्सेयाः क्रियः प्रधारम् स्त्रियः स्त्रियः अभ्याः प्रधारम् स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः रुष. भ्र. भूच. ५वाबाबाबाकी. यस. यस. यसे. यसे. यस. यस. यस. अ. ५८ वर्षे. यस. अ. ५८ वर्षे. यस. बुँगवायाववाम् वयानियार्बेरावर यायरावेरानरार्बेयायराज्या वेयाकी निव्वेतियात्मन्त्रीं क्ष्णित्। सान्द्र्यार्ग्यम्यास्यात्मेन्द्रीं सक्ष्यं विषयः विदेशे तिन्ते. बदःखुः सदः र्गेदः गैंदः गैं 'यूं र्सुं गैंदिब 'खुं त्ये गें 'र्सेदः अ'द्दुं 'यर' १८,030 यहराब्या बेराब् बेर् के

म) क्वेंब्र अर्हें क्षे मेश्वर मानेब्र माद्य स्ट्र का अगर्वे न भारे भीगा करी हैं। क्रुं , १९०० दे क्रुं क् इं इंस्कृत माना में श्रेन मुनान र तकर माने से कर ग्रीयः स्रमः ययः प्रमायः में त्रमः संभी में नवे त्यापार्यया वर्षे गायमे ग्रीस्वी रमजाय मुँर र्दर रदाये बेर गाव राष्ट्रीय राज्य गावेंद्र प्रयो प्राची राज्य मान यः प्रिन्यते क्षेत्रिं मुर्जे वते 'युग्रम क्रिया तर्ने ग्रीम मे मे ते दिनया तर्ने र नर रटानिव म्बर् स्ट्रिं साथ मर्बेन्यवे न्यून सर्व न्यून स्ट्रिंन सेन्य से बेर भुःर्देश्चेर्न्थःर्द्धःथः गवदावरःवरःभः भरत्नामहरः देनाः द्वांभन्याः र्वेर्नाः बिन'त्रक्रियात्वन्दिते देवायः र्योग्याचायान्द्रयार्दे यमः _{पह},७८३ विनः लूरी भरेट जायह माह्याजन कुर्ने प्रतिजाय हैं र व्यायक्ष जायह हैं बूर भें भू बु. लूर मंद्र, हूर प्रयो राषा राषा गूर ग्रायर सेव. बुर मुर सिर. गावजाञ्चरः दः चलमाङः स्रार्ट्रनरः के.मार्क्,मावरःजनः रेगःवः नरुः प्रात्रः नवगः से विन तक्या वनन र्योन निम्मान रायान हैं विन स्मार्श वर्यों नर्यो ૪૱ૹઌ૽ઌૹ૽ૢ૽ૡ૽૽૽૽ૢૼૡૼઌૹૹૢઌૢૢ૽૾૽૽ૢ૽ૹૻ૽ૡ૽ૼ૾૱ઌ૽ૢ૽ૺૹ૽ઌૼ૾૱ઌ૽ૢ૽^{૽ૢ૽}ૹૼઌૹૻ क्यानर्वत्राक्षाक्षाक्ष्याकात्री र्योदात्रयेवायी वित्रावका क्षेत्रें राग्रे स्रीटायदा रमश्रक्षात्मन्ने र्शेष्ट्रम् मुल्करम्बे र्ह्माश्राद्धं मेश प्रमेदिये नेवास त्यन् नद्भः नद्भः स्टः स्त्री क्र्यां अत्यः स्थः स्थः स्थः स्थः क्षः क्षः स्थः स्थः स्थः स्थः स्थः स्थः स्थः स क्षेत्र (ब्राचानाव्यक्षेत्र) र्या निहास महिला चर्णाम् के नावा व्यक्षिया स्वीत्या स्वीतः है । वी-विकालकाक्षान्द्रका र्ने.जनः १,३०० वर्जे.ज्र्यः वर्षः लूर्यान्यदः वर्षान्धुर ब्रम् यात्रीकृषात्मनम् क्षेप्रसम्पर्धास्य स्ति। वीमः वीम्मुक्ष्यः बुद्धः वमः स्वायास्य स ल्बा झे रह में अल्बर है के बहु है के हैं रहे हैं वर्षे के खें के बहु के वर्षे रहे हैं वर्षे के खें है के वर्षे डेमा तर्गा बेर कि र र र स्व अ अ हिंगा है हिंगा बेर रे त्यर र र र वेमा गरा अर्घर रामवित्यार्सेव रदानसुवाने तद्वा वेरानमित्र विदायदा मवत रहा लर प्रची यद मुष्ये मुष्य सुष्य स्त्री स्त्र प्रची द्वा प्रदास स्त्र ह्व ते ह्व र हे । रह रह स्त्र શ્રું હ કું. હ ર્ત્રુનો જ્ય- કુનો નગા જાને તાના ત્રું છે. જાયી કેન્દ્ર નગાના કુનો નો ક્યારે નગાનો કેને नर्षः झे नर्गा पहुर्य प्रवयः भ्राज्यः । योषयः के पर्युगायाकरना नर्गार्चनः त्यर्'बे'तर्, भ्रैंक्, १६६० दु.स्वेशश्चरामी. यश्यःमीश्वर्यर्टः भ्रैंक् ১৬৯৬ মৃ.পত্ত, শহর ট্রেপম এই মঞ্চিক্র হিন্দ্র ক্রিকার ই.প্রক্র ব্ৰহ্মস্থ্ৰীনজ্গুৰা



PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS, July 1999-June 2000

GRANTS AWARDED IN FISCAL 1999-2000

MB0013-00: Environmental research and building capacity for natural resources management at Sherubtse College

In 1999, Sherubtse College, Bhutan's premier institute of higher learning, received a four-year grant of \$295,000 to (i) build institutional capability for academic research in natural resources and the environment, and (ii) promote environmental research for informed decision-making on resource management issues at the national level. Specifically, the grant

will establish five Bhutanese faculty positions at Sherubtse College through specialized, MSc-level training in plant physiology and taxonomy, wildlife biology, geog-



raphy and environmental chemistry, and finance small-scale scientific research on conservation issues by both students and faculty members.

In its first year of implementation, the grantee identified three candidates for graduate studies to be implemented from the next year, procured computer and laboratory equipment, and carried out five small-scale research projects, four of which were conducted by students. Themes ranged from ecological studies to fuelwood consumption trends in eastern Bhutan. The grantee expended \$14,930 during the year.

MB0014-00: Environmental impacts of cattle migration

In 1999, the Policy and Planning Division of the Ministry of Agriculture received a two-year grant of \$59,643, to research the socio-economic and environmental impacts of traditional migratory cattle herding, and the feasibility of promoting alternative farming practices to interested herders. Socio-economic field research focused on forty samples from Bumthang, Trongsa, Lhuntsi, Mongar, Shemgang, Haa, Samtse, Paro, and Chukha, as inter-dzongkhag cattle migration is well documented in these areas. Agriculture planners sought to understand the underlying reasons for migration, establish traditional migratory routes, study herders' resource management strategies, ascertain environmental degradation, and assess whether migratory herding could be replaced, through development interventions, by more sedentary livestock farming.

A report was produced by the grantee in 2000, following two field surveys expending \$1,301. The report highlighted the yet unquantified but visible impacts of migratory cattle herding on forest regeneration, the proliferation of 'free riders' from increasing herd



sizes due to breakup of nuclear families and limited grazing rights, and complex non-hereditary leasing of grazing rights not permitted under the Land Act of 1979 and

Forest Act of 1995. The report recommended, among other things, further inter-disciplinary study to quantify the ecological stressors and environmental impacts from migratory herding; infrastructure and marketing support to interested herders to develop small-scale dairy industries; and formulation of a regulatory regime to control freelance grazing and promote effective pasture management. The grant was concluded in early 2000, and the grantee was advised to develop a multiple-year research proposal to study in greater detail the environmental implications of cattle migration, while respecting stakeholders' traditional livelihoods.

गा) भैट कं म र्श्नेम के त्यम त्येव त्र में मर्ख्या था

तर्चेग्र.केजाययः पर्ने पद्याश्चेरः बरः खेः वयः चुरः यग्ने प्रवयः व्यवस्थाः सृष्ट्रः प् ङ्गाः कष्यमः . ज्यास्य स्वतः स्व ङ्गः बरःभुरः दयर्भया येदः दबरार्टे ग्रेन्यः क्षेत्र 🏥 कुथावरः कुः क्षेत्रस्य त्रच्र के हुंग हे. तर्के का पर हा भारत करा हा हा है सार राज्या है हिस् जनः रटायुष्याची प्रवासास्य जाती हुवा सूची झे लूट अवस्त्र स्वामिय सुन्ट वया च्यायान्यम् विदायम् विद्यायान्यम् विदायम् विदायम् वरः वनःनेरःपनायेदायरःयनःदेवःर्देदायः मृत्रःमादमानाद्याः वनमार्केषाः यश्रायुर अणीया है। यें , १८८८ दे यें या र् त्रीं माहन अन्द्रिय ग्री में माया हैं यर. ४४^{,८३}५ ट्विस्<u>च्</u>र्या,जन्म. वय.चुट.क्ष्य.जी. ग्रुँया,त्रा,जया,जृष, प्रवयःस. इव. रमजायर्चे्राप्टः स्टायहेवाम्बरासूटकार्यामवर्षेम् यग्रेत्रमाहूर्यःकृषाः पर्गाः तर्मे तर्ने त्यान्तर्यमा कान्याः पर्वाः सुर्वेषयाः वरः กฐ.พยน.พร. ฐี.ป22.พ.22.พ.ฏ. ภูปพ.รพ.ฮูป.สพ. มีัป.พ.ช.รูป. जर्राः से तर्र अदे र्षेट्र र्ग् अर्वे सून मुन्ते से देशस्त्रियस्य सुट त्वागायदेः रेशर श्र.घर.प्रजिश पर.प्रजिश प्रजिश सर्देग्य श.लूर्। ट्रे.लर.प्रै.यो र.प्रै.जायय. बर.जय.चड्र.लूर.तपु. र्युंच.ज्र.बी.हूच.जय. र्ज्य.पचर.य.चयायायाय ઽૢૺ૾ૺઌ૾ૡૢૼ૾૱ઌ૽૽ૼૺઌ૾૱ઌૢ૾૱૽૽ૹૢ૽ૺ૾ૡ૱ૡૢ૱ઌ૽૱૽ૼૢૼૡ૽૱૽ૼૺ यां बेद्रयायया रामरुषा र दे त्यमुग्य पर्वे हिंद्यामर्वे हे त्या विराधमादे र राप्ते र्दे प्लिट्स छात्र मूर्या से मा अमा अस सम् कुम मा देस है मा उसम दें प्लिट्स छात्र स गःस्त्रेरः ब्लार्टर्गगंगःदरःखायेगशःनियात्त्रवरः द्युःविवातवर्गवतःग्रुवः पर्ययाती यक्षेत्रपञ्च र्ह्मराजयाच्चराच्चराजयाज्यस्य वह्मराच्याच्चरा पीस मेगार्थित ८००० पटा त सूर्या दिवर गुर्गा १८ में भिटा यगायेत देशन हैं प्येट अग्मैं क्या स्मिन्से प्रदेशीय हिंदिर के दिस क्षेत्र वर्षे स्टास दिस्य है। नर्षेत्रमः र्समः सः नः रेदः नः देश्चित्रां माने देश्चित्राः स्वानाः स्वानाः स्वानाः स्वानाः स्वानाः स्वानाः स न्गु'बी'झे'ख्यः न्द्यः गूञः ७२३० व्यवसः ऍन्झे'वन्'मञ्जा वर्ष्वसः मद्रःके.भरः श्चःद्रभः मध्येष्ट्रः प्राण्यमः २८,००० द्रः वरः स्वरः स्वरः या प्रध्यः मृत्यः १ वर्षे द्वाया वर्षे ব দ্বা, ১৪১, বের্থ, বর্ত্তর, বর্ত্তর, বং, ১, ২ প. প্রধ্যের মন্মীকারের প্রধ্যেপ इव.लट.तप्र.यावका क्याता.याचाताक्याक्यं.जना मुध्यः मीजालूर या.मी.वयना ज्या <u> ह्र्या.जन्न. जन्नावीर नार्स्युर्च हुर्ने. इंजाधर क्षे.चर. वचःचीर ज्या ज़र्घात्रार जी</u> त्वराष्ट्राम्, क्याती स्थित्रपूर्वात्वर्थात्यस्य प्रमान्त्रम् द्वीरस्यीतपर्वा वर्गन्यः क्याया गर्वेद्रायाया नामुना ह्राय्येदा क्षाया क्षाया स्वाया मुना है। द्वाया स રી. કૈરા જોફુવા તાલાનુરાતાવા સુરા સાર્ચાના કુવાના જે. તો વધુરાના મૈયાલું થય. ধন বেন্দ্র ক্রী দূর রাজীর

ट्रंग क्षेत्र, बर्गी ह्रामा क्ष्ट क्षाज्य ना सूर्याना स्तर क्षेट्र देट. वे ना बरक् ज वे शवा खेट क्षी

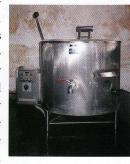
<u> बर्ग शःक्तः यन्त्र गृत्ये विष्णुः यस्य स्थान्यः वस्य सः गृत्वे गर्वे में के गृ</u>धे या *ঊৼ*৽ঀ৾ৼ৽ড়ড়৾৽য়ঢ়ৼ৽৾৾য়৽ঀৼ৽ড়য়য়ড়৾য়৸ড়ৢ৾৽য়৽য়ৢয়৽ড়ৼ৽ঀৢয়৽৽য়৾য়৾য়৽ पर्ने क्षेष्रभाजना मूर्माने भ्रमीन सूर्य पर्योचा मन मान ही मूर्म अंडिंड में गप्टे.ज.रे.टे.ज.ग्रीयः प्रचायःक्षतःचरेचाःषह्यःग्रीःजयःचाल्यामः ^{४३ ४} चायरः नर्डुग्रयात्रमन्द्रिते र्देत्रायः न्द्र्या देशाङ्ग्रदामगायः ने यर १,७५८,३५० र्ह्नेन लूर.क्र.पट्र.लट. रट.यबुष.यषश्चितं सायहूष.क्रुंट. प्रध्य.बुद्धःलया.इयाक्री. र्नेन खु र हें प्येर यदे अरु मर्प्येमय , ७५५ दे हें मृत्यु पर हें र महर्ने स्महर दे मिर्नेन ज्यालय। वर्षिराम्बाना में झे बराय में चित्र में में क्षेत्र में में क्षेत्र में में में में में में में में में <u> २८७१ त.५. क्षेत्रभद्यं प्रतन् वर्षेत्रम् वर्षेत्रम् वर्षेत्रम् वर्षेत्रम् वर्षेत्रम् वर्षेत्रम् वर्षे</u> र्वेश.क्.र.जहवा.चर्नस.र. भ.रटीत. ट्रे.लर.ह्वाय.क्वायना.यचर.वायेट.क्रु.वा. र्नेत्रः अत्रा ग्रीम्थारयाय दे मे विमायका म्यारा सुनाया विमायका चालचाराक्ष्, पास्त्रमालया वर्षाताह्मचालया निष्ठाचाराच्याची सुँगानाम प्रमुय. बु. लूरी (ब्यट. (बे.) बीड़बेय) ग्रुबियान प्रमु वी. मुच्यान या र हुँ बैट. ষ্ট্রবি:বেন-রের-জন্মব্রজ-রুবা-জনজনার্লুলান 🐠 আজম-মর্থ্রা-বেন-রে, ८८. येगे अ.क्.ज. र्वेच अ.क्रेंग. जजाविर अ.येर.जञ. ४८.च र्वेय. वेयं अ.क्रेंट अ. ४ अ.च. में ट. त्ये. झे. क् ब. बट. जी. जी. इ.च.च. आपका की. की. जाया चालू ची. 🖖 🕹 ट. क्रीतालूट बारटा संबंध योष बार्डिट बार्जी सेष क्रूची बालाची क्र टायटा तीक्ष थे. इ.चा म.माकेका ट्रे.जका-जेका-इमाजकार्यर कायराजी रसायध्यामयकासेर कार्की. प्यार्ट्स्स, बाङ्बा, बास्तर पर्देबाया प्यचर दे छो.सू. ^{৯,৫৫}< অশ্বর্ন নর্ন শন্ত ন্ম শন্ত নুম্বর বিদ্যান নির্মান নর্ন जवा.ज्यं. प्रध्यः प्रुं क्ष्रं यान् . ज्यान्यः स्त्री वीयः श्चित्रं स्वान्यः विष्यं विषयः स्व ह्र्यायाह्यावर या चक्षःभूर रद्धात्र्यायान्यः ग्राम्बयाणर अरामा वर्षः वर्षे क्.ज. भैराभूर प्रवर्ष अप। गुर्याय रया पर्र हर भैर भैरापहर पर्वयय र्यं क्टर.जन्म.ज्याकुया.यो.पीता.जना.म.म.म.म. ही.ज्य १७७८ ट्र. १७७७ ज.मी. भुैन प्रचर्च प्राच मानवा चुँग र्टा रहा चत्रिय मुक्स सूर मानुसम्बद्धाः सुरासेर क्ष्य.रेट. बीजालूट बारटा चृष्य.येष बार्झेट बार्झेच क्रूये बाजी. लायी. क्टार्झ. जी द्रे.अ.जब.४८.जब. बालूबान. ०० वर्बेबाब.लूर्ट्ये.पट्ट्बाब. जबापबीज. जवा.ज़ब. व्यवत. धु.जा. वार्ष्ट्र. कुंब. म. चु.त्य. व्यः ही.श्च. १ वा. सहयो.ती. यूर. ग्री.तमायात्र्यामार्ख्य ती.यर्जूसमा. ग्रीमा. ट्रॅ.जर. ४३% ८०० वर् वर्गे. यहर : लेंद्र



MB0015-00: Introducing electric cookers as an alternative to firewood

Bhutan has one of the world's highest per capita fuelwood consumption rates - 2.795 cubic meters per annum - and a rapidly increasing population could severely impact the country's forests. In order to reduce pressure on natural forests, particularly by large-scale institutional consumers, in 1999 the government's Department of Forestry Services used a grant of \$22,918 to demonstrate the economic and environmental efficiency of

using electricity as an alternative to firewood. Technological options were researched throughout Asia, and eventually the grantee procured and installed nine heavy-duty electric cookers in three common kitchens at the Royal Bhutan Police in Thimphu.



The Indian-manufactured heavy-duty cookers were installed in sets of three pieces each, and their varying sizes allowed them to be used to prepare rice, tea and dal. However, fuelwood is still required to prepare traditional dishes. The consumption of electricity was monitored over a period of six months, and the data collected indicates that electricity has almost fully replaced the previous monthly consumption of approximately 4,000 cubic feet (or 14 truckloads) of firewood. Financially, the average monthly cost of electricity for all nine cookers amounted to Nu.6,237, in sharp contrast with the monthly fuelwood cost of Nu.28,700 before the electric cookers were installed. The trust fund will use the grant's findings alongwith information currently being collected around the country, to formulate a national strategy to promote viable alternatives to fuelwood among

institutional consumers, as a direct way to reduce pressure on Bhutan's forests, particularly its limited hardwood tree species.

MB0016-00: Incremental staffing and recurrent costs of conservation

As the central component of a broad strategy aimed at promoting the institutional development and human capacity building of the government's conservation programs, the trust fund in 1999 awarded \$1,629,310 to the Ministry of Finance to recruit 132 conservation staff, to complement the 165 individuals presently employed in the government's environmental management programs. The government has committed to eventually absorb and regularize all recurrent costs by the end of the grant period. Staff recruited through the grant will receive specialized training through a complementing project (see MB0010-99).

Under the grant, 119 field staff will be



recruited in six operational protected areas, ten professionals at the government's Nature Conservation Division (NCD), two environmental scientists at the National Environment Commission secretariat (NEC), and an environmental officer at

the Department of Education. The grant will be implemented over five years retro-effectively beginning 1998, and will finance the salaries, benefits, field allowances and minimum operational costs of the incremental positions. Although the grant was awarded a year later than originally scheduled, project implementation was not constrained since 76 staff were already hired, during 1998 and 1999, in all six protected areas, the NCD and the NEC, expending a total \$231,647.

र) र्रेन्पर मेश्वर स्वरहें पदी

र्चे,योऽन्:अ:न्ह्ःअ:क्री:क्र्यांवाय:रअ:क्षेत्रः दच्चित्रावी:याध्यःप्राय्या:वी:याध्यःय:द्वे:न्नः भ्री.चक्ष.ज.सूर्यासामार्क्,यो.स्ट.चढ्षेष.योष्य. क्षेटसार्जीय:भ्रीताजीसप्यायार्ष्ट्र. <u>ભૂરાજીરા, ગ્રી.સૂરા, ત્રજા, હુવા ત્વજ્ઞ ત્વનરા ભૂરના જાજ્ઞરા, યાજી ત્રજ્ઞી રાજ્ય</u> क्,ग्रीयः या.पुर्यायाताः स्टान्यवयाययात्रीरयात्रीराभुनाताः नयाग्रुरः प्राक्त.र में अ. मैजाययः अधयः र र्वे अ.मैं. अ.योष्ट्र अ.सु.सु.सु. प्रया. कु. यदुः ्रविच त्यक्त व्यार्चना निष्य नाम्युक अर्थि । निष्य क्षेत्र प्रमुख्य क्षेत्र । विष्य क्षेत्र । विष्य क्षेत्र । विषय मार्लाक्षेत्र प्रमुख्य मार्स्स् र परः दे स्थ्ये प्रमाणाना दे जन्म मिर्मे से साम स रटः अःग्रद्धाः अतिःग्रद्धाः मद्भायम् ग्रायम् देः सदःगर्देर्गाः ३ स्पर्माः स्पर्माः वाःर्स्नेर ययान्त्रेयावेदः र्नेदायः र्त्ते वाहर्यायान्द्रयाचीः च्वीवायान्याययः र्हेर .बर. ४,७०० बर्-वर्गु.चहर.लूर्। र.र्न्थ.धर ब.सर. र्घर.ग्री.विंब.र्टर.जु ર્શ્વેબર્સ્કુ ભુરુ ત્વેદેવાન્દ્ર ભેદ્રાસે અન્તું, ફ્રાં શક્રું ભાષાનું અન્તું અન્તર્યસ્ત્રે નિ ररायवेषायेषअस्टरा बैरासूँचाकुःकुंतरायुःस्र्वात्वरासूँचावयराद्गीयवः र्चेषश्चर्यक्षाद्वात्तः सर्वार्ष्ट्यकार्स्त्रियात्वर्वेदाक्षेत्रकायाक्षरः पर्वेवावार्यः चर्षवागवश्रास्त्रम् यदेः क्वारेगागार्च्यायश्रादह्वासुरायनद्वाराः हेरा नगाया र मान्य हिंग या दे राजे दा अया । प्रेश मान्य या ग्री गाया या कर है र से रि. यालकाक्ष, भेन संयोगक्र्या, र.हुं.कृत्रां ह्यां जीयपूर्टा क्राप्ट, क्राप्ट ह्यां भटा . मुंबाररः वरात्राबरवामीयातपुः यक्षेष्रातः वार्यरायपुः भेष्रप्रक्षाकाः सूर्यः अ.क्.र. चार्त्याक्षे.रट.भुे.यक्ष.क्.मुना चारचा.इ.रटाचथचा.क्षेरचा.क्री.चाकः म क्. के. पहूममा इ.प. इ. वैवी. रूटा बोहेटा मा मूर्व मान के. मीर मार्च मान के. मूर याज्ञन्त्र्रेम्यायानाक्ष्यः वनःस्योगन्नः त्यायुगः हेन् ग्रुदःक्षेत्रः व्यवसायाकनः ग्रवसा ग्रेप्या जायवीर नर्राट्ट जुड्डाविष्ट् जीलर वर्ष्ट्र मुय्यिष्ट क्रिया द्वालय। वालया से भ्रुं मर्च्यः र्क्तः वी:कवायायाने रक्तः नः रेयायत्यायमः त्यानः यव्यानः क्रेयः नतः प्रवितः यथ अर्थेट अर्थेट सुर्थे तयर्थ प्रयु: श्रकः प्रश्चेशः सुः सुर् वा पर्ह्या स्तरः ययर् क्यायाचे त्राप्तयायाया यामावयाने क्यान्यात्रे स्टान्तियामा क्र्यः वर्गो,यः भ्रष्टान्याचा भर्षाः स्थाना भाषाः श्रेरः श्र्यः स्थि। स्था क्ष्या क्षया । अर. रचया कुया मी.यालिया हुँ याया कुया प्ययन हुँ ने रातून। यालिया झै. रट. यश्**य** खें. म्। रटा खुष्ट, क्यां का का के व्यक्ति मीचारे हा कुरा मुन्ता विद्यालया है वि त्यन्भायमान्त्रेवाहे विद्यु र्रेन्यायः नीस्यूरास् नड्याहेनायन्य मानस् चषवाः र्वे बोयाः वृष्णेषयाः याद्यद्रः क्रियः युष्यः यद्गः ययः च हेवः वृष्यः विषयः यार्थराज्य स्त्री याद्राया या भी साम हता हिंगा हैं त्या है वा या हैं या सेंद्र या स्वराय स्त्रीय स र्षेत्। म्यूक्षक्तं वायरार्वेकाचेषावरः इतात्रच्चेत्यः न्यतः वेत्रान्यायः से लट. ब. ब्रुंशकुष्टार्क्, ब्राबायलियक्तं वासून्य प्रवृत्यकूट्, क्री. इत्यार्क्, त्र नर्द्धर. বৰ্ৰ,ৰ্'বেবৰ,ৰুঁঅ:লূৰ্ন:অৰ্থ বৰ্-ব্ৰীঞ্জপত্ত,এল:কীআবৰ্-মুখ্ ब्रा.झे.जी.वालीयाक्षे.चर.भी.चर्च.क्षे. ह्..चेबातपुर,चेच.चर्च्यायता. वा.क्.चे. ह्यूंच.ब्रा. .लट.तथ.ह्याथ.झूंश.लूटी _ ७्व.पक्ज.ग्री.ह्या.षज्.ग्रीय.पर्यंब.ह्.र्सूट.प्यट. देते र्नेद्वाया वेद्यास्यात्रेयात्यन् देते वेद्यास्य देवात्यन् व्यास्य विद्यास्य वेद्यास्य विद्यास्य विद्यास्य स्यासुकार्यन्यात्यात्यात्यन्य विद्यास्य विद्

क) मैरामधिर रदानधेष स्ट्रा भ्रीमक्ष्म संग्रे हैं र यद र दर आस्क

र्ह्में निहन्सन्द्रायेषु धेनाळ टर्नेट त्येयन्ट यस निर्मानये कुँग्रास्य लर.रेबी.सबूचुंधुद्धःभीयाभूरायर्थः भीजाबीबेटारटाराधुषाबोष्यः सेंट अब्री जमार्गर सार्श्व, जीपीर साइवा द्वारा ही जू १७७० जमार मू चर्डर हुर्रे मुपामाब्दार्द्राचेब्रासुरार्स्नेचर्कमायाङ्ग(अराजेब्राधाय) माध्यमाकंटामा बर् पर्वे.ल. मुंग्रारमाय वर्रिंट प्यवर वृष्य रे.लूरी स्वायर रे. हैं.क् १७७७ मुट्टे.जर. ११०,१०७ प्यर्टिश्रुयः मूर्यायाश्चरमः क्रया मीयायार्थेट रटा चब्रेब ब्रिटा क्रिंच क्रें मार्के मार्के हो मार्जे ह र्देव सुच्चित हे स्प्रियायम है। यें १८८८ यम से प्रवित वदः तर्वेद स् यम यवीतायर् सर्मुव्यक्ष स्वयायमर यवा ग्रव तहन हुर यक्ष हेते. असन बीटाबी-चेबाल्बरेटरामची जानेरामचीनाब्र्यरायनेरावयसानी ब्रीचेब रक्ष विदेशी आवश्यक्रेंग भी (युरेश्वाश्वर निस्त्रेत्य वि) सुँद नहर दर आर्य कश्रक्षं द्वित्रेत्रे से प्रदेशस्य अप्याद्या विश्वास्य विश्वास्य विश्वास्य ह्मर अण्णुःगवरः रेव परायशक्षाक्षाक्षां मार्ह्मरायशः नव पार्गेरायभयायर्गुः यरुण वे ते देव प्राध्येव। हैं ये 1000 य क्या गुराम बुर र र प्रवेद सुर कैंग्रना है मेन र्ने प्यर ८७,८७२ हे प्यर अपि प्रवेद हैं न मुप $\Phi \bowtie \mathcal{A} \succeq \mathbb{E} \quad \text{ with } \quad \Psi \succeq \mathbb{E} \succeq \mathbb{E} \succeq \mathbb{E} \stackrel{\mathcal{A}}{\to} \mathbb{E} \stackrel{\mathcal{A}}{\to} \mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E} \stackrel{\mathcal{A}}{\to} \stackrel{\mathcal{A}}{\to} \mathbb{E} \stackrel{\mathcal{A}}{\to} \stackrel{\mathcal{A}}{\to} \stackrel{\mathcal{A}}{\to} \stackrel{\mathcal{A}}{\to} \stackrel{\mathcal{A}}{\to$ बर्'त्यर्गे, यथेर. लूर्'श्रायरे. लूर. कुर्याश्रद्धे, प्रविश्वाश्रद्धे, रेट. श्रूप्यायेषु, श्रूप र्त्रेयाः द्वीर-प्रकट्टा पर्यया क्षास्त्रास्त्र ने स्वर्मा की स्वीर-प्रटाप राष्ट्रियः यहरा स्वर्मा की कुषाषनादरात्वेर्'णुः यूषायमार्भमञ्जूष्युः युप्तरतामराम्हेगमाहे प्यान्यः पर्ने मेश ह्रिंट नर्र र हेगा यह पर्मे पर्ने द प्रवास आई गर्म



SC0017-00: In search of greenhouse deities

The trust fund's first small research grant appropriately explored the role of deities and spirits among Bhutanese communities and assessed their value for future conservation interventions. In 1999, Karma Ura used a grant of \$8,970 to conduct a country-wide inventory, through primary research and layperson collaborators, of known local deities and spirits, their abodes and historical role as guardians of the natural world. A better understanding of the modern value of traditional beliefs and practices could increase advocacy to complement secularized management of Bhutan's environment.

More than 150 community specific deities have now been documented, most of whom seem to predate the advent of Buddhism in Bhutan. Deities personified mountains and strategic ecological sites, whose disturbances are considered to cause epidemics, conflicts, changes in weather patterns and crop failure. It is plausible that the citadels (abodes) of the local deities are functionally equivalent to protected areas, as these citadels are environmentally sensitive and biologically rich landscapes where human interference is minimized.

The local deities could be considered greenhouse deities, due to their role in preserving their citadels from pollution (*drip*) and human exploitation, and hence minimizing emissions now identified as dangerous to a stable climate. Almost in every community, invocation rites to deities are conducted annually by *nejoms*, *pawos* (shaman mediums) or lay priests. They serve to directly reinforce public consciousness of the deities and indirectly renew people's commitment to manage their natural resources in ways that do not clash with the existence of these deities. A

public seminar was held in Thimphu to present preliminary findings, and the grant's detailed narratives will be translated into English for publication and public dissemination.

MB0018-00: Training and equipment support to Royal Society for the Protection of Nature

The trust fund's focus on institutional development and human capacity building for conservation is not limited to the Royal Government's environmental agencies. Since 1997, the trust fund has been annually financing the core institutional costs of Bhutan's only environmental non-government organization, the Royal Society for the Protection of Nature



(RSPN) (see MB0009-99). Furthermore, in 1999 a new grant of \$110,102 was awarded to RSPN to support training and equipment

needs. To be retroactively implemented from 1998 over four years, the grant is providing specialized training and equipment to further develop the organization's conservation education knowledge and skills, in order to promote public awareness of environmental issues and programs in Bhutan. During 1999, RSPN used \$46,462 to procure audio-visual, office and field equipment, to develop education extension materials for dissemination amongst its members, school children and general Bhutanese society. None of the training could be implemented during the year as staff were preoccupied with in-country program activities.

ह) वर्गनाक्ष्या पहूर्व हुन् हुन्त्व हुन् मानट प्रविव गाव क स्ट्रेट क प हुना वेपा

तर्वेतालवतः रर्वात्राच्याः विकामियः वः रटावयः सेटः मृट्वः तः सेटः यप्टेयायाः झ.क्. वार्बर.क्षे.य.जना.वाष्ट्रस्याचेषर.लूर्यःतयः क्ष्यः स्वाःयह्र्यःक्षेत्रः वाःत्र्वतः ययः विस्रवार्यम्बार्यक्षायदेः म्बारान्तरः स्त्रियः यवः विरावर्षेगावै वदेः वर्गामाक्ता पहिंद हुन्दिन वेदान हता मानाव गहेगाना मानवामर सेर्मायना नामान माने ही सामर मेर महेगा है मी रू त्तेय. पट्टे. क्र.क्र. १७२० ट्रे.क्टबो.क्षय. शक्षी पर्चेबो.बी.का.पटा.बी.का.बीयका.बी.स.की न हिंसब हिंग या उत् श्री वग या करा तह व हिंग हिंदा व , , ने हे ग सिन क्षेप तहे यात्तराःब्रुंग्राम्केश्वःकः राषः विभाक्तमः देषः र्नेदः युः स्टः मार्ग्यायय्यायविष्टः हीर.रे.क्षय.रेट. कीज.लूट अ.रट.यधुष.याष अ.झंट अ.झंप.कू.याय.की.रट. चब्ब मद्यासूट याच ह्या ब्रिच प्रश्न स्र्व प्रेया का उटा व्याया के या वहें व स्र्वेट झे.तय.ग्री.पह्य.भ्रीट.पकर.याचे.याक्षेश्व.क.४८८.ग्री. ४८.याचेथ.योथका.क्षेट वाजी. टवामद्रान्त्राम् केवा नहना विचायन्द्रिक्षां वनवायायाः क्रीट क्रीट देगा क्रव तर्गा हैं ज् १८८८ जुड़ शह्यां ते वर्गशक्त मंद्रेक् वर्टर भवेश पर्वेत त्या,रिरात प्रचर चपुः भैचकातीः शुँ. बोध्रेर भार्टिता ग्रीकाः जू. बोरीका ग्री. इस् गूर्यायान्त्रः हु.यम. १००८,३०७ वर्यायाक्ष्यावम्याहेर्याःगयावस्यानेव र्णेन। र्गेज्यश्रम्भात्रदेशीया-

- म् नायकाक्ट ट्रियं में कुषी क्य. प्रमाशक्ष्म का मूट अपट प्रमाशक्ष ट्रियं मुँदि काम क्षम क्षम यह्य नायका सेट का मूट अपट प्रमाशक्ष क्षम ट्रियं प्रमाशक्ष का मुद्र अपट का मुद्र अपट का मुद्र अपट के प्रमाशक्ष का मुद्र अपट के प्रमाशक का मुद्र अपट का मुद्र अपट के प्रमाशक का मुद्र अपट के प्रमाशक का मुद्र अपट के प्र
- व निर्म्ण में अम्बर्में अण्णित्ये वित्या वर्षा वित्र स्वर्णे स्वर्ये स्वर्णे स्वर्णे
- त्यर् कुष्री व्यर्भित्यः स्वात्त्रिः ज्ञान्त्राक्षां विष्णः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्यः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्तः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्

क. रूर्याया ज़ब कु. यह मार्थे तह का ग्रीट. पटि कावट जया सकू रूपी जायों जायी. अ में जिस मार्थे के प्रति के प्रति

- प्यत्वर का मुण्या स्वाप्त में स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्
- द्व व्यायाक्ता यह ब हुँ ते हे स्व प्राण्णे व व्यायाक्ता यह ब हुँ ते हैं स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स्

यदः सुटः इयायायोष्टेयाची सुट्राजयः ग्राम्बेरः बितायह् स्वासक्ष्रः यो सीक्षा यायटः स्वेराजयायाययः लूट्नायाक्ष्यः हुर्द्धः सीटार्टरायर्चायाः ग्रीकुः तायाः हुर्यः लायाः काष्ट्रेयाकः स्टः वायाः त्राय्यायाय्ये द्वार्ट्स्यः यो बिदः त्रायाः म्या द्वाराक्षणा यहूच भूर त्यारा वृक्षण्य। म्या द्वाराक्षणा यहूच भूर हास्त्र कु वर्रा या प्रति र त्या स्वाराक्षणा यहूच भूर या विकास स्वाराक्षणा यहूच भूर स्वाराक्षणा स्वाराक

३) प्रविगामाधि रचा ना नर सुर्माना

हैं। वें २००० यें त्रें गहर अर्ड र यह की अर स्ट निव सुर क्वेंच हे के वर्षा विस तर्कुल तर्जो तह्रद्भ नमून प्रनिधः सुमायः र्ने यमः १०,२५५ वस्त क्षेत्र र्जेनम रक्षामना मुक्के त्रायन्त मुंगिष्टम द्रायन्द्रिय हुँ व हे सुकार्द्र व (सून क्रवाका) बीट.ध्रेति.बुन.पक्रुण.जबा.पवीजार्टर.ता.वी. क्रीय.ध्रीर. पचर लूरी ग्रुवायारका पर्दे व्यया पर्देवा परिदेश रवा सार्टर ही रूवा सावाय या सेर ब क्षेत्रम् क्षेत्रम् क्ष्यायः क्ष्याद्वरः सुन्त्रमुन क्ष्यात्वरः देशः क्षेत्रं व्यवदः स्ट बर्-तर्जे नहराण्यियायमा विचायळवायदी मीन्भेगमार्चे गर्डे में रहा रहा चबुष्य.क्षे.यात्राष्ट्र श्रयः चैया.इ.८८.के.या.स्यायाताः क्षे.क्षे. या.वेष या.स्यायु प्रदः कण्यार्थेन्यते श्वापने स्यापने स्वापने स्व देगाता त्रीं त्रीर प्रोट् सेट् मधु ते मोर्ट्स पु प्रोधीत। मधु क्रीर मुं बिच प्रक्रं या पदे ग्रेशः तत्त्रुषाःसुक्तःग्रेशः रित्तेः राज्ञेः यदः सुः रिपारः ग्रीः रेगायः गर्स्यः सर्वेदः लूरिराशक्षर. श्रीरमा पश्चीर्यमायायरे. आपूर्या राजी वेशक्षप्रेतु वेशम लूर्मप्र, इर्मायाङ्गाता. ह्यायह्य. लूर्मरार. श्री.पर्न.म्.इयाग्रीया. पर्वीटः रचला गुः में रायका व्यासंस्था व्यासा मार्गिसा स्थान साम हो स्वि में र्ट्शन्त्राचार्यात्रम् वर्षात्रम् वर्षात्रम् वर्षेत्रम् वर्षेत्रम् वर्षेत्रम् रेट. पर्तेर्विम्ययाम्भी क्रिंग्यदः अर्थः अर्थः प्रथालावा विचायक्षायायाच्यात्राचि । म्। ट्रे.च.मक्ट्रम् २८. श्रु.चम.च.५८८.श्रु.चम.चमक्रेक्पःग्रु.चर.व.ल. विट.नट. ल्रें-अन्तर्भित्र ने प्यटः विटः वीकातस्या तस्यान्दः तस्रेंन् वनका कुः स्नि या.सू.सू.मी.प्रमुस.स.सू.र. वार्षुट्र.सीवायामी.पर्वायाताटाः सू.सू.मीयाझी.वायरः भुैल.कुष्वरायरः स्त्र्र्यः विस्त्रायरे. क्षेत्रःक्ष्य। तस्र्राध्ययः क्षेरायह्यः कुवा:कुर्यम् प्रयम् द्रवायाक्रीनं मुक्तायक्रीनं प्रयम् यक्षा पर्ट से अभया व्य क्री क्रीं क्रीं की का तर हुए क्रीं पर्ट क्रीं का मूर बाहे आक्री पड़े का लाट क्रीं क्री क्षै.त्राचलं झेले.क्यां वर्ट.चर्चिंगायात्रव्य.ह्याक्षेत्रःक्षेट्रं.च.ट्र. स्रमयाक्ष्य क्तुः देवायः वाबवः स्तः पद्धेः पद्धेः वदः र्पेवः युःष्यः पर्वोदः स्वावः पर्वेदः स चतुन्न, मुद्भिमार्टर, भवार.अपु.क्षेताःस्. मृवानाङ्गाःकाषःषः वं जनाःपर्यीतः यर् मेश नर्षेश्वरार्ट् यर ८,००३ वर पर्मे नहर स्री विच पर्के यथ यहै ग्रुनः त्यर्त्वेगःक्रूर्यन्तः न्यरःक्रुयानः महाग्रीमः मान्यः महान्यः व्याः व्यान्तरः लूर्नाः अक्ट. हार्मेषः ग्रीः सूचाः कचायाः (र्ची) ह्याः पक्रुताः झैताः वटः ग्रीः आवयः अर्के गृर्द्धः इतः नृष्ट्वः क्षेत्रः द्रोग्कं दःनृष्टुः क्षेत्रः स्त्र मृत्या देनः वनद्वे वे देवः द्र

MB0020-00: Environmental monitoring of Forest Management Units

Throughout Bhutan, harvesting of trees for timber or fuelwood is regulated by scientific management prescriptions designed and approved by the central government. Wood extraction is limited to carefully selected sites called Forest Management Units (FMU), with harvesting cycles upto 120 years each. Bhutan currently has 11 operational FMUs throughout the country, to meet both rural and urban timber requirements. However, neither the National Environment Commission's environmental assessment (EA) guidelines nor the management plans of FMUs contained adequate monitoring

parameters to assess negative environmental impacts.

In its first direct collaboration with the government's forestry sector, in late



1999 the trust fund awarded a three-year grant of \$174,302 to the Department of Forestry Services. The grant will (i) provide forestry planners and key field staff with short-term, in-country and regional specialized training, and an MSc-level scholarship in environmental impact assessment, (ii) finance surveys on regeneration of principle tree species, and (iii) support the formulation of an environmental monitoring framework to promote best practices for silviculture, forest management and road construction within FMUs.

In the first year of implementation, the grantee expended \$6,990 and used technical assistance from the World Bank to develop (i) a code of best practices for forestry operations within FMUs, and (ii) guidelines for regeneration surveys within FMUs. Both guidelines were immediately approved by the government. Three in-country workshops were conducted within conifer and broad-leaved forest types, and forestry planners and key field staff were trained to use the guidelines. A forestry planner also began MSc-level graduate studies overseas. Over the next two years, the trust fund's grant will support annual evaluations

of forestry operations within all FMUs, with objectivity ensured through impartial review by the National Environment Commission.

SC0021-00: Golden langurs and Capped langurs in Bhutan

In 2000, the trust fund supported its first-ever conservation biology research project when it awarded \$10,255 in two separate grants to Tashi Wangchuk, head of research at the government's Nature Conservation Division. The grants financed separately fieldwork and genetic analyses of the ecology, distribution and conservation status of Golden langurs (*Trachypithecus geei*) and Capped langurs (*Trachypithecus pileatus*).

Little is known about primates in Bhutan, especially the langur or colobine species, and there is still much confusion over what types are found in the country. Detailed studies are needed to assess exactly what



species exist, their distribution, how these species are related to each other, and why they are distributed the way they are. The main research objective was to study the evolutionary ecology of the species, to see if speciation had occurred in

langurs found in different habitat types. Given the country's rugged terrain and impassable rivers, populations of langurs isolated from each other could have changed significantly over time to evolve into different species.

Field research covered the genus
Trachypithecus (langurs) as Bhutan not only has
three allopatrically (separated by rivers)
distributed species, but one of them, the golden
langur or *Raksha* as it is locally known, is an
endangered, endemic species. A basic question
the project studied was the difference between
golden langurs and capped langurs (known
locally as *Roksha*), as some taxonomists still
think they are the same species since they share
many morphological similarities. However, the

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र्ह्या महन् अन्द्राय वर्षे मर्द्रम् या बेद्रया यथा वर्षे दान्य येत्र मुः वर्षे न या वर्षे ।



र्बरः भूरिन्तुं क्वित्रभूरः सन्दर्भ हें भरर ०,०३३ वर्गार र्ज्रेषे असेवे कूर्यकारा पट्टे. ब्री.मूर् १६६० जी बांधानर्थ्यका प्यचर लूरे अपट्टे लार. ब्रा. इं. हीं वियातीसर्वह्यायाचे ब्राह्मेयाया क्यायाचा प्रहायका व्यायाचा प्रवास क्यायाचा प्रवास क्यायाचा प्रवास क्यायाचा मह्यायान्यानमः मूरायम्यानहराष्ट्रेत्रास्याक्षयमः स्ट्राया त्रकेशः रियः कूर्यान्यः त्राद्धरः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः व्यव्याग्रीरः क्षेत्रः कूर्यान्यः या ૮૯૦૧. તુવા છે. શ્રું ૮.જ. વાર્જા ૧.૮૮. શ્રું ૧. વસ્તા શ્રી. વસા શ્રે (અ.જો. ૧૫ पह्यामास्त्रीरः) करार्या पर्दे जीयहर है। यीया पर्यमालर ज्यामास्त्रीय स्थारीरः लूर। गुँग्याबारकात्द्री.ग्री.मृग्याजवा भ्रा.मूं.कू.याबाराजवायीरायोर वा उड हे. ड्रेग'गोबा हैं। या व्व००० येदी: त्रुभ'गब्रुआग्री: देर'खे हेंर'क् गबामेर देंग'बर' क्षेट.ब.जबाजुर.ब.च.ब.ब.च. ज्याम्स. १८ क्षेट्रच.वेट. वेट. यदः तरः सः अतः मेरः मे स्था १८,७०० वर्षम्य स्प्रा हिंग्यस्य विद्यक्षः स्रार्खः ग्रेन् हूटायग्रद्भगन्यः क्यायन्य गर्षेग्ययः क्षुं यन्यः ह्यटः मेर्निः स्त्रीतः मेर्निः स्त्रीतः स्ति स्त्रीतः स्ति स्त्रीतः स्त्रीतः स्ति स्ति स्ति स्ति स्त्रीतः स्ति स्त्रीतः स्ति स्ति स्ति स्त्रीतः स चुट्यहर्षेद्रप्पेद्रयम्बद्धः र्योगसम्बद्धः मैसः र्योद्यम्भनः वेद्यः ४ त्राया १ व. मूर्ता महत्र महित्र महित्र वा मही खेटा अ१ वा महित्र मिह्न मार्थ चरुवःसरःगोर्नेग्रान्तःवे गाप्तः वर्देन् गोरः वर्धवागवरः सिन्।

५ स्ट्रिट र्ग्निष्य र अ शु व्या वेद गाद य सूर या

व) गृषि रेक्षागृत्रकार्क नृत्यु रहाराष्ट्रितागृत्रकार्यु नेकार्येत्।

- ब्रु.श. रट.चबुब.याबश.क्षेट य.ब्रुट.क्षेत्र.क्षेत्र.क्षेत्र.क्षेत्र. ब्रु.श. रट.चबुब.याबश.क्षेट य.ब्रुट.क्षेत्र.क्षेत्र.क्षेत्र.क्षेत्र.क्षेत्र. व्राप्त.च्येत्र.क्षेत्र.

रटाचित्रवात्रवास्ट्रिं वात्रवादे हिंदावि हिंदा यम-५ में मनमायः में माना रमायः हिरामके दराया यमाये दावना में र्थेगिक्योगीके,यात्रया गोवि, देशार्देगां अन्दरः श्रुवि, देश , याद्दः य सर्वे यः नग्राह्मयात्वर्षेयात्वर्षेयात्वरः रद्धावत्रम्बद्धर्याः मुद्धरादेवात्वर् ग्रेयः ग्रेवः रुषः नेयः र्लेदः स्य द्वार्ययः र्लर् क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः स्य र्से स्वार्यदा बः यदे मेशः यह्ना वियाययदार्भेत्। यह्ना वियायदे में गुराययुशः स्वतः व् यब बेंग्ययम दयन पुर र्षेन्द्रे रदी गीय अन्तरेन नर र्सेन नेन र्स् अर रचर् द्वरा रामर नम्बर् वेचरा नहन हो कुरावन दर वर्षन् कु र्रेन व् झेबार कुबारती चर्चेश झेबा चर्चर लूरिय छाषे दिरा श्रीच इया वि मान हो चर्चर झेचारीच पर्ट. या. म्या. मार्थ मार्य मार्थ मा बेर्-णुः बें निष्ठन तन् निर्वा निष्ठी में जीवा वार में की वार के किया है वार के वार के वार के वार के वार के वार ८८. ३ महः श्रुचः ८ म्बर्सः खः मावसः ८ मृतः मुनः स्वानः स्वान बर प्रावेद कु मुँद नद्र कुव वे दर रहा नविव गाव या सूर या सूर मुँच गाव द र्नेव गुःयमा देव वर्षे द्वेच गुम्मा प्राची मार्च प्राची म अहूर्रटः यु्रियानातातीः भूयारेयाच्यः अप्तुस्याययर् व्यातानार्यातीना भूर प्रयर लूरी शह्य रट. योष इया सूर्य याजा र रट योष याय यासे ट या है। क्रुंशक्षयः हूरायदःह्याःसूब्राण्ट्रियायदेशायाः सब्ह्यायाण्ट्रयदःग्रीमसुरः ्रेवनः च हुन्। नुपुनः त्यन् द्वां नाः यक्षान्युन्। याः विनाः च हुन्। विनायः स्वाः विनायः स्वाः विनायः स्वाः वि . जेब्र अ. प्रदे, ब्रोक्ष. जनायर्गी जायरे, ब्रोक्ष ह्या का लूरे, श्रेट, क्री र ख्रेय. ज्

study found they frequent different habitats with different selection pressures, possibly entailing different adaptations and resulting in reproductive isolation. A possible hybrid zone was discovered in the Gonphu hotspring area in Shemgang, where capped langurs were found west of the Mangde river in golden langur habitat. If the two species are interbreeding and able to produce viable offspring then they may be classified as the same species. This has significant conservation implications ranging from increased population size estimates to increased distribution range. Genetic analysis will confirm if the adaptations are hereditary and passed on inter-generationally. Importantly, the same evolutionary question can be applied to any species with a wide distribution: for instance, are the tigers in Manas the same as the tigers in Gasa?

The project expended \$9,003. The principal investigator conducted fieldwork in south-central and eastern Bhutan, and DNA samples and ecological information from capped and golden langurs are being analyzed by leading specialists at the Primate Research Institute in Japan, to test for differences between the two species. The patterns that emerge will help answer the research question and build a phylogeny or evolutionary history of langurs in Bhutan. The grant's findings will eventually be published in an international research journal.

SC0023-00: Bragtsha watershed management

For the first time in its history, the trust fund directly awarded a conservation grant of \$4,033 to a rural community organization, Sonam Nyamrup Tshogpa in Tashi Yangtse. The community group was established in 1997 as a membership-based association to promote cooperation for common benefit. The group had earlier successfully utilized funds from the United Nations for reforestation and micro-enterprise development (through cultivation of valuable mushroom species). Under the trust fund grant, 23 households from the community organization, over three months in early 2000, planted 9,600

seedlings of hardwood and agro-forestry tree species on 15 acres of severely degraded landscape in Teotsho geog. Tshogpa members received training in fire management from dzongkhag forestry staff. The grant promoted community participation in conservation by a rural grassroots group, who were able to identify and mitigate a local environmental threat, which in this case was severe deforestation.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF ONGOING GRANTS

MB0008-98: Environmental education at the lower primary level

During the year, \$55,533 was expended by the Department of Education's Curriculum and Professional Support Section. Now in its third year of implementation, the five-year grant of \$133,024 continues to (a) integrate environmental education into the primary school curriculum, (b) promote conservation education for teachers, planners and administrators, and (c) develop teaching materials and resource books on Bhutan's natural heritage and conservation issues.

The grant is implemented in Dzongkha, in order to improve a conceptual understanding of environmental issues in the national language. The grantee evaluated the impact on primary education of environmental studies manuals distributed in the previous year to selected pre-primary and classes I and II. Following positive reports, additional manuals and teaching resources were printed and distributed to more than 270 schools throughout the country. However, the class III manual is still being tested in 25 randomly selected schools. The grant also supported in-country training of teachers of classes II and III during the schools' winter holidays, developed various flannel packet booklets on conservation issues and distributed them to all schools, and procured library and resource materials for selected schools. Finally, a system to monitor and evaluate the impact of teaching environmental studies in dzongkha at the lower primary level has been developed, and project impact is monitored by the grantee.

्ट्र) क्रीयनिट्रस्ट्रम्बेष्ट्रस्ट्रियक्ष्यः क्रीयक्ष्यः क्ष्याक्ष्यः विष्याक्ष्यः

दर्चेत्राच्चा प्रस्ताचेष याषेषा स्रीत याची. वार्षीत श्रुष राज्या है. क्रीया वार्षीय रहा यद्येय. श्रीरः भ्रीतः कुर्याया में यो. लागाक रायो आर्से नया ग्रीराय संज्ञाना राये हुन । वर्ष वर्ते दे देव थे. यूँ गहर सर्दिय कुँ बद यश व्यागिक समा की गुँग या रस म्वीय:भूरि: ह्वा: स्त्री यर्चीया तीया रिजाय हु पुष्टा ह्वाया ताया व्या द्वा हुया ताया ब्रस्ट्रेटः क्रियाचिटः स्टान्षेष्यः ब्रीटः श्रृति क्रुवीयः हुँ वीयः वर्ते । वर्ते । वर्ते । वर्ते । वर्ते । वर् पर्वशास्त्राच्याः प्रचरमात्राक्ष्यः रहायांष्ट्रीयः मुनित्रेषः सारहिता कुं भ्रेन:नरः धेमाळ र कुंब भ्रेंट में नेंब ख यन्द्य नर्वे सेंद्र नह्याक्रुमः क्रुंद्रः तदे नीः नुभगवार्द्रवः गुर्हे में र्द्रः ही प्रें २००३ ए। ग्रेंगवार रस भह्या सर्वेत्तर. क्रीजायधिरः २८.यधुर्यः स्रीटः स्र्रीयः क्रुवायाः इं. यहः ४४८.४८. यान्द्रायां ग्रीया राययार् श्वायायते । यदा मित्राया स्वर या ग्रीयायाः मे देवा निर्मा वे.ज. मैंय.भूर. प्यर्थ.वृंद्धाव्यायर. ज्यू पर्ट.वर.ज. मैंजायीवीर. रटायांवय. ब्रुट:भून:केंग्रब:में:ग्रे:ग्रह:अ:न्ड्याग्री:ग्रेग्रव:रअ:विग:यव: र्रे:यर: ट्रें अदे दरमहर सेंन् केंग्रा हे तरे में नेंद्र या अन्दर्य नें अर ८०,००० चक्रें चें माशकंदा यमाय म्यां मुं मुंदारें देवाया दें यम १०५,००० दे हे मा यम् लूर्। रदःयध्यः ग्रैदः भूयः कूर्यायः क्रांग्रीयः जयः इत्रायदः रचयः इताः म र्नेत्रायः क्षुःयशःर्योगन्यास्यायान्द्वयः विदायिन्यात्रीः यदः यदः प्रविदायादनः सेर मा बैट भूर कु. जेम जूर वर्ग वर्ग मेरेया रहार वर्ष मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ र तम्यादरः ब्रार्ट्सेन्यभव्यातम्याम्यातम्यातम्यातम् विभान्याम्यान्यान्य कुँ निशः सूर्व नदः हिः भैदः ग्रायर सर्वुगया कुँ । यया देश रहः । अन् । यर्गे । सहर लूरी र.इ.अ.क्षेत्र.क्रर.ती कीलवर्षर रामध्य तीर भूषाकृत्व मार्जे का भूष र्यंतर्ष्ट्र. रे. योषय.कु.क्. प्राचिकाकु. ४,७७० ट्रे.कुर्यालूर. रेट. कुर्यकार् लर.श्रर.ग्रेर.पंत्रज्ञी.येथ्य.इश.रर.यद्वेषश्चर. ही.ग्र्य २००३ म्रा.बर.प्यूर. त्रमुश्राक्षे ३,००० ग्रथमः मर्जुग्रशास्त्र ।

व) ब्रेट भूरे तयर अप. यावव सर् ली मूर्ये वयर्षेट तयेगा

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MB0009-99: Institutional support to Royal Society for the Protection of Nature

Bhutan's only environmental non-government organization, the Royal Society for the Protection of Nature (RSPN), received second-year grant support for its core institutional costs. In spite of the limited fundraising opportunities within Bhutan, RSPN continued to increase membership and raise funds for both conservation projects and a \$1 million endowment to sustain the organization. The trust fund's support will enable RSPN to become an independent, financially self-reliant environmental organization by 2003, when the present grant concludes.

During the year, RSPN used \$47,040 of the trust fund grant on core institutional costs for eleven full-time staff. It was able to raise \$40,000

in direct contributions to the endowment, and \$95,000 in project funding. RSPN has been more successful in obtaining external financing for several initiatives, and



highlights include several conservation education initiatives, a project integrating conservation and development, and urban cleanup campaigns and tree planting programs. To date, RSPN's membership includes 2,991 individual and student members, and as per its own progress benchmark, is required to recruit at least 3,000 individual members by 2003.

MB0010-99: Human resources development for protected areas

Now in its second year of implementation, the grant is tremendously benefiting the Royal Government's six operational protected areas and the central Nature Conservation Division (NCD). The grant expended \$357,531 during the fiscal year to finance MSc-level training for three staff: a conservation management planner

completed her training and returned to the Ministry of Agriculture, a socio-economist also completed his training and returned to NCD, and an NCD zoologist will complete her training by early 2001. Another 30 staff from NCD and the protected areas received specialized short-term training in the region and overseas. Courses included rapid biodiversity assessment and monitoring, bird censusing techniques, invertebrate study, taxidermy, rapid rural appraisal, wildlife and wetland management.



park management, community forestry, forest fire control, community-based initiatives integrating environment and development, and

non-wood forest products. A study tour of successful regional conservation activities was conducted for seven park staff and local community members.

MB0011-99: Royal Botanic Garden

Bhutan's first botanical garden was developed by the Ministry of Agriculture's National Biodiversity Program, to commemorate His Majesty the King's coronation silver jubilee. Initiated in April 1999, the establishment of the garden was completed in mid-2000. All infrastructure development activities were fully financed by the trust fund, under a grant of \$135,905 awarded in March 1999 and supplemented by another \$10,140 grant in November 1999. During the past year, the grantee expended \$112,834 on completing remaining infrastructure activities, landscaping the 28-acres complex, and developing nursery beds and a herbarium for representative flora from Bhutan's complete ecosystems. The garden has yet to be formally opened to the public, but its facilities were used for the 10th meeting of the trust fund's Management Board in October 2000.

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^{*} र्वे यदे बट सहगानसु र्वेद मते जूँग वर सम सद्या

GRANTS EXPENDITURE DURING FISCAL 1999-2000

Title & Grantee	Duration	Grant \$	Expenditure \$
1. Environmental education at the lower primary level, Department of Education	Jul 97-Jun 02	133,024	55,533
2. Institutional support, Royal Society for the Protection of Nature	Jul 98-Jun 03	321,594	47,041
3. Human resources development for protected areas, Royal Civil Service Commission	Jul 97-Jun 02	1,668,651	357,531
4. Royal Botanic Garden, National Biodiversity Program, Ministry of Agriculture *	Apr 99-Jun 00	135,905	112,834
5. Environmental research and building capacity for NRM, Sherubtse College	Jul 99-Jun 03	295,000	14,930
6. Environmental impacts of cattle migration, Ministry of Agriculture *	Jul 99-Jun 01	59,643	1,301
7. Introducing electric cookers as an alternative to firewood, Department of Forestry Services *	Jul 99-Jun 00	23,704	22,918
8. Incremental staffing and recurrent costs of conservation, Ministry of Finance	Jul 99-Jun 03	1,153,377	231,647
9. In search of greenhouse deities, Karma Ura *	Oct 99-Jul 00	9,514	8,970
10. Training and equipment support, Royal Society for Protection of Nature	Jul 99-Jun 03	110,102	42,462
11. Environmental monitoring of Forest Management Units, Dept.of Forestry Services	Jan 00-Dec 02	174,032	6,990
12. Golden langurs and Capped langurs in Bhutan, Tashi Wangchuk	Dec 99-Jan 01	10,255	9,003
13. Bragtsha watershed management, Sonam Nyamrup Tshogpa (Tashi Yangtse) *	Apr-Jun 00	6,417	4,033
	Total:	4,101,218	915,193

^{*} Grant concluded during the year.

मालका प्रमेशन अर्थे थी। इसाब्रेयाना क्षेत्रीका प्रदेशी पर प्रमेषेत्र मार्थका क्षेत्र का व्या क्षेत्र मार्थित का प्रदेश के विश्व का विश्व का

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Fiscal 1999-2000

AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE BHUTAN TRUST FUND FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION (BTFEC) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2000.

- The Royal Audit Authority of Bhutan has audited the attached Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenue and Operating Expenditure of the Bhutan Trust Fund for the Environmental Conservation (BTFEC) for the year ended 30 June 2000, prepared for the activities in Bhutan and in case of the funds held by the Custodian in Philadelphia, on the basis of the information provided by them to the BTFEC, Secretariat, Thimphu.
- 2. Based on the examination of the accounts and records made available and information and explanation provided, the Royal Audit Authority reports that in its opinion, the above mentioned financial Statements of the BTFEC together with the notes on the accounts and accounting policies as set out in Schedule XV, fairly reflect the operating surplus of the said Trust Fund for the year ended 30 June 1999 and its state of affairs as on that date.
- 3. The RAA further reports that:
 - 3.1 In its opinion, the project's disbursements were valid and supported by adequate documentation and were made in accordance with BTFEC's Administrative and Financial Guidelines, 1998.
 - 3.2 To facilitate proper control over the movement of fund provided by the BTFEC for programme activities, implementing agencies concerned maintain separate Government Project Letter of Credit (GPLC) accounts.
 - 3.3 Use, control and disposition of non-expendable equipment are in accordance with the Government rule.

(Dawá Tamang) Sr. Auditor

4. Proper Books of Accounts have been kept as may be necessary so far as it appears from our examination of books and the above mentioned accounts are in agreement there with.

Noted:

(B.B.Chhetri) Asstt. Auditor General

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झे व .कू.बा∡ा	~	G0,434	$u_9, v_0 u$
વયત્રેથ	u	rgu,grz	240,0pg
बार्न्ड्यान्द्रहेब्रर्भेटः।	G	124,342	998,496
न्य सूर् प्रद्रिमित्र कुर्ने र र अध्ययर वनम प्रद्	ى س	p, sus	u,064
नहे : र्से र : र्वे र : कर् : विन	4	94,2160	10,204
दर्गे केंद्र 'मर्केशका		9,92P,=PP	८ ५८,५५५
र्ये तरे दर में तर्में श्रूर महर में मुण्या देर तमन सून प्रेन के	I	9,922,240	2,3p=,400
র্বিমেনবানঝাঝার্মিন্ঝা		5,033,635	u,620,044
तॅर तनम् महें म श		p,9==,p<0	4,022,624

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for Fiscal 1999-00 US\$ (Rounded)

		1000 00	4000.00
1 Made	Schedule	1999-00	1998-99
REVENUE			
Interest & Dividend	I	1,110,338	972,488
Net Capital Gain Realized	II	1,130,190	1,835,525
Miscellaneous	III	11,251	41,742
TOTAL REVENUE		2,251,779	2,849,755
EXPENDITURE			
Secretariat	IV	60,538	51,705
Program	V	915,193	259,091
Fund Management	VI	125,352	119,816
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	VII	9,656	5,068
Exchange Rate Adjustments	VIII	18,760	19,205
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		1,129,499	454,885
Excess of revenue over expenditure for the year		1,122,280	2,394,870
Accumulated excess of revenue brought forward		8,022,628	5,627,758
Accumulated excess of revenue carried forward		9,144,908	8,022,628

Chairinan Management Board

Secretariat

Auditor Royal Audit Authority

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	र्गे देवा	\$666-00	9PP4-PP
कुन्हें ब			
बर् न्वेंपदे शुन्दें व			
यम्यम् द्रात्त्वम् मे द्रायावरः दरः स्द्रियदे द्राय	P	p=,63=	32,000
दर्ने र ध्व के ५८ के ब्रॉन	90	23,646	34,394
अ:न्ड्यः क्युः त्रहेदः र्सेटः न्टः न्टः न्वेतः क्युः सेनु	99	949,620	930,960
अन्दर्भः त्रमुगःगाबुँदः वीयः मञ्जदः स्ट्रेः स्पेर्द्भा	12	22P,4==	339,309
न क्रिं कुन्दें सम्बर्धिया		ح <i>و</i> و,علم	ugu,aza
मनक: कुन र्स्न 'चर्मन			
र्बे्र-प्रमित्र:बर्प्स्		2,286	
कुत क्रिं क्षु दर्देश महिमाना		epa,equ	uguaza
शुन्देशयान्त्रायम्बा	•		
कु नहें अ मान्त तह माना (दे अ हेगा)।	ω	ue,egu	2 p, 3 v v
ब्रॅंड पर्दे बर्चेंद देव में दर्भेंग	93	20,406,604	24,049,290
मुन्दें अगाहेब प्रद्याया प्रदेशया		2p,pug,gg3	24,490,409
बु द्देश्यक्षश		30,005,ups	20,326,394
मं अन्दर्भ वर्षेना वर्षेना वर्षेना मन्द्र्या			
बाझ र्ग्नेग्या र बार्ख्।	9~	21,303,600	29,303,6PO
र्वेदः तनन गुः भूना युग नगमा गाने व्यद् मा		p,9==,po4	4,022,624
मस्य-प्राचित्रा सहिताम् स्थान		30,004,404	2P.326.394

Balance Sheet as on 30 June 2000 US\$ (Rounded)

	Schedule	1999-00	1998-99
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash in Hand & Bank of Bhutan	IX	94,634	32,044
Receivables and Prepayments	\boldsymbol{X}	23,656	28,218
Accrued interest with Fund Management	XI	151,647	134,164
Fund held by RGoB	XII	229,844	321,301
Total Current Assets		499,781	515,727
Less: Current Liabilities:			
Expenses Payable		2,296	
Net Current Assets		497,485	515,727
Fixed Assets:			
Fixed Assets (Net)	VII	54,415	29,377
Investment at cost	XIII	29,896,698	28,781,214
Total Fixed Assets		29,951,113	28,810,591
TOTAL ASSETS		30,448,598	<u>29,326,318</u>
CAPITAL & RESERVES			
Capital Contributions	XIV	21,303,690	21,303,690
Accumulated excess of revenue		9,144,908	8,022,628
TOTAL CAPITAL & RESERVES		30,448,598	29,326,318
· •			

Charinan Management Board Director Secretariat

Auditor Royal Audit Authority

Schedule I.

Investment Income Details (US\$ rounded)

		1999-00	1998-99
(i)	Interest Income Realized	1,186,070	1,164,184
	Add: Accrued Interest as on 30 June 2000:		
	-US Government & Agencies	48,087	56,126
	- Mortgage Backed Securities	29,620	21,124
	- Asset Backed Securities	11,711	8,312
	- Corporate Bonds	62,229	48,602
	Less: Government Obligation Expenses	(128,439)	(215,433)
	Interest Expense	(42,537)	(30,733)
	Income accounted in the previous year	(134,164)	(154,089)
	Net Interest Income during the Year	1,032,577	898,093
(ii)	Dividend Income	77,761	74,395
	Total Investment Income earned during the year	1,110,338	972,488

Schedule II.

Capital Gain Realized (US\$ rounded)

		1999-00	1998-99
(i)	Total gross sales price of securities sold	30,153,741	30,285,144
(ii)	Less: Total cost basis of securities sold	(29,023,551)	(28,449,619)
	Net gain realized	1 130 190	1 835 525

Schedule III.

Mis	scellaneous Income (US\$)	1999-00	1998-99
(i) (ii)	Adjustment to Cost (net) Sale of Vehicles:	(241)	41,742
()	Total Income from Sale of Vehicles	20,050	-
	Less: Depreciated Value of the vehicles	(8,120)	-
	Major Repair Costs incurred	(438)	_
	Profit from sale of vehicles	11.492	

Net Miscellaneous Income realized

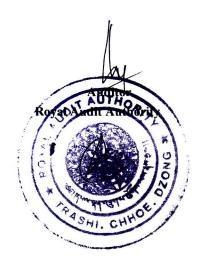


Expenditure Statement of Secretariat for Fiscal 1999-00 US\$ (Rounded)

Expenditure Head	1999-00	1998-99
Personnel Emoluments	15,331	13,281
Other P. Emoluments	234	107
Travel	1,574	903
Utilities-Tele, fax, etc.	2,847	1,441
Utilities-Postage/Bank Charges	558	341
S & M - Stationery, Printing	4,249	1,705
S & M - Subscription to International Journals -	725	
Maintenance of Building	541	7,604
Maintenance of Vehicle	4,039	2,527
Maintenance of Equipment	974	683
Workshops/Seminars	2,284	319
Hospitality	4,312	2,384
PF-Employers Contribution	1,192	1,011
Transportation	305	-
Advertisement	857	1,298
Printing of Annual Report	8,013	7,508
Printing of Strategic Plan (additional)	-	1,879
Development of Website	1,028	-
Gratuity	1,845	-
Training	9,630	8,714
Total	60,538	_ 51,705

Management Board

Secretariat



Schedule V.

Program Expenditure (US\$ rounded)

Grant Title	Grant No.	1999-00	1998-99
1 Env.education at lower primary level	MB0008-98	55,533	21,560
2 Institutional support to Royal Society for the			
Protection of Nature (RSPN)	MB0009-99	47,041	83,679
3 Human resources dev. for Protected Areas	MB0010-99	357,531	114,738
4 Royal Botanic Garden at Serbithang	MB0011-99	112,834	33,211
5 Thimphu smoke pollution survey	MB0012-99	~	5,903
6 Env.research & building capacity for natural			
resources mgmt.at Sherubtse College	MB0013-00	14,930	-
7 Researching and mitigating the effects of			
cattle migration	MB0014-00	1,301	-
8 Introduction of heavy-duty electric cookers			
as an alternative to firewood	MB0015-00	22,918	×
9 Incremental staffing and recurrent costs of			
conservation in RGOB	MB0016-00	231,647	
10 In search of greenhouse deities	SC0017-00	8,970	-
11 Incremental staffing, recurrent costs and			
HRD for RSPN	MB0018-00	42,462	¹² —
12 Env.monitoring of Forest Mgmt.Units	MB0020-00	6,990	-
13 Capped langurs in Bhutan	SC0021-00	9,003	-
14 Bragtsha watershed mgmt.	SC0023-00	4,033	
ž č	Total	915,193	259,091

Schedule VI.

Fu	nd Management Expenditure (US\$ rounded)	1999-00	1998-99
1	Custodian Fees	11,751	12,417
2	Fund Mgmt. Fees	113,601	107,399
	Total of Fund Management Expenditure	125,352	119,816

Chairman Management Board Director Secretariat

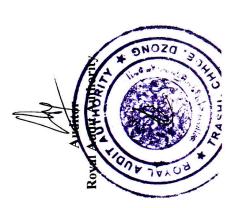




Depreciation Table for Fixed Assets (US\$ rounded)

	Gross	Addition	Adjustments Gross Block	Gross Block		Depre	Depreciation		Net Block	Net Block
Particulars of Assets Block as on 1.7.99	Block as on 1.7.99	during the Year	during the Year	as on 30.6.00	Upto 30.6.99	During the Year	During Exchange the Year Gain/Loss	As on 30.6.99	as on 30.6.00	as on 30.6.99
Equipment	28,344	14,039		42,383	10,839	3,119	(351)	(351) 13,958	28,074	17,504
Furniture	5,274	7,634		12,907	1,521	1,121	(173)	2,642	10,092	3,753
Vehicle	27,593	21,915	(27,593)		21,915 19,473 5,416	5,416	(250)	5,416	16,249	8,120
Total	61,210	43,588	(27,593)		77,205 31,83\$	9,656	(774)	(774) 22,016	54,415	29,377





Schedule VIII.

Exchange Rate Adjustments (US\$ rounded)	1999-00	1998-99
(i) Arising from translating foreign	17,986	18,743
exchange transactions to account	17,980	10,715
(ii) Arising from translating fixed		
assets recorded at historical cost	774	462
into US\$ as on 30.6.00		
Total Exchange Loss	18,760	<u> 19,205</u>

Schedule IX.

Cash in Hand/Bank of Bhutan		1999-00		1998-99	
Cas	II III Tang/Dam 01	Nu.	US\$	Nu.	US\$
(i)	Cash in Hand	10,323	232	165	4
(1) (ii)	Cash with Bank	4,196,743	94,203	735,866	16,839
(iii)	Cash with Foreign Currency Account	8,848	199	687,683	15,201
	Total	4.215.913	94,634	1,423,713	32,044

Schedule X

Receivables and Prepayments		1999-00		1998-99	
1100	civables and 2 1 pm	Nu.	<u>US\$</u>	<u>Nu.</u>	<u>US\$</u>
(i) (ii) (iii)	Royal Society for the Protection of Nature Advance to Suppliers Advance to Employees	985,665 40,275 14,167	22,125 904 318 309	176,666 1,060,691 -	4,029 24,189 -
(iv)	Advance to Others Total	13,765 1,053,871	23,656	1,237,357	28,218

Schedule XI.

Acc	rued Int. on Investmt (US\$ rounded)	1999-00	1998-99
(i)	US Government & Agency	48,087	56,126
(ii)	Mortgage Backed Securities	29,620	21,124
(iii)	Asset Backed Securities	11,711	8,312
(iv)	Corporate Bonds	62,229	48,602
(4.1)	Total Accrued Interest	151,647	134,164

H

Schedule XII

Fund Held by RGoB	1999-00		1998-99	
9	Nu.	US\$	Nu.	US\$
(i) Royal Manas National Park, MoA	1,361,765	30,567	1,361,765	31,055
(ii) Department of Education	215,268	4,832	1,733,096	39,523
(iii) Royal Civil Service Commission	4,781,326	107,325	6,651,322	151,684
(iv) National Biodiversity Pgm, MoA	-	=	4,251,706	96,960
(v) National Environment Commission	91,169	2,046	91,169	2,079
(vi) Sherubtse College	52	1	ı –	-
(vii) Planning & Policy Division, MoA	102,022	2,290	-	-
(viii) Ministry of Finance	2,772,891	62,242	=	: - :
(ix) Dept. of Forestry Services, MoA	915,101	20,541		
Total RGoB held funds	10,239,594	229,844	14,089,058	321,301

Schedule XIII.

BTF Portfolio (US\$ rounded)	1999-00		1998-99	
Investment Category	Book Value	Market Value	Book Value	Market Value
A: Foreign Investment:				
(i) Money Market	507,453	507,453	361,940	361,940
(ii) Fixed Income	13,965,523	13,726,697	15,100,065	14,876,153
(iii) US Equities (Large Cap.)	8,264,762	11,722,080	5,422,500	8,494,527
(iv) International Equities	7,085,096	9,888,380	6,776,708	8,332,622
(v) Small Cap Equities (US)	-	: -)	1,120,000	1,180,030
(vi) Accrued Interest		151,648		134,164
Total Off-shore Investment	29,822,834	35,996,258	28,781,214	33,379,437
B: Local Investment:				
(i) Royal Insurance Corpn. of Bhutan	7,096	7,433	: - :	-
(ii) Penden Cement Authority Limited	20,313	20,313	=	-
(iii) Bank Balance (FC Account)	12,500	12,500	=	-
(iv) Bank Balance (Ngultrum Account)	33,955	33,955	-	
Total Local Investment	73,864	74,201	-	-
Total Investment portfolio	29,896,698	36,070,459	28,781,214	33,379,437



Schedule XIV.

Statement of Capital Contributions as on 30 June 2000 US\$(Rounded)

SI. #	Donors Agencies			Addition during	Total as on
	_		30 June 1999	the year	30 June 2000
1	The World Bank - GEF		10,000,000	-	10,000,000
2	World Wildlife Fund; Inc.		1,000,000	-	1,000,000
3	Government of Norway		2,688,435		2,688,435
4	Government of the Netherlands		2,454,500	-	2,454,500
5	Government of Finland		66,312	=	66,312
6	Government of Switzerland		2,586,207	-	2,586,207
7	Royal Government of Bhutan		173,818	-	173,818
8	Government of Denmark	•	2,334,418		2,334,418
	Total Capital contribution		21,303,690	_	21,303,690

Charman Management Board Director Secretariat

Auditor Royal Audit Authority



Schedule X

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2000

Significant Accounting Policies 1

1.1 **Accounting Conventions:**

These accounts are prepared on the basis of historical cost concept.

Recognition of Revenue and Expenditure: 1.2

1.2.1 Revenue and Expenditure:

Revenue and Expenditure are recognized on accrual basis except for leave encashment, Leave Travel Concession, and gratuity (refer notes 1.2.5 and 1.2.6 below).

1.2.2 Investment Income:

Income earned by 1838 Investment Advisors, Philadelphia, USA including accrued interest on investments are recognized as revenue in the Revenue and Operating Expenditure on the basis of statements received from the above Fund Manager.

1.2.3 Capital Gain/(Losses):

Realized Capital Gains/(Losses) arising on the actual sale of securities are recognized as revenue/expenses in the Statement of Revenue and Operating Expenditure.

1.2.4 Fund Management and Custodial Fees:

Fund Management and Custodial Fees are charged at predetermined rates provided in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation and the Fund Manager and the Custodian.

Leave Travel Concession & Leave Encashment:

Leave Travel Concession and Leave encashment are recognized on cash basis.

1.2.6 Gratuity:

Gratuity is recognized on cash basis as and when employees leave the

organization.

1.2.7 Depreciation:

Depreciation on the fixed assets owned by the Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation are charged under the reduced balance method at the rates indicated below.

Assets	Annual Rate of Depreciation
Vehicle	25%
Furniture & Equipment	10%
Buildings	3%

In respect of assets procured during the year full depreciation is provided in the year of acquisition and for the assets sold, no depreciation is charged in the year of disposal.

1.3 Fixed Assets:

Fixed Assets owned by the Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation are stated at the original cost including incidental expenses related to acquisition, less accumulated depreciation.

1.4 Investment:

The Management Board at its ninth meeting held on 29 March 2000 approved investment in Bhutanese equities comprising 1% (approx. US\$350,000) of the trust fund's total investment portfolio.

Investments in the securities and money market instruments are stated at cost. For this purpose, aggregate cost of total portfolio has been considered.

1.5 Program Expenditure:

Fixed Assets under program expenditure are not the properties of the Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation. As decided by the Management Board at its sixth meeting held on 9 September 1998, all program expenditure, whether capital or recurrent are charged to the Revenue and Expenditure Statement in the year incurred.

1.6 Consumable items including spares, etc. are charged off in the accounts in the year of purchase.

1.7 Conversion/Translation of Currency:

- 1.7.1 Investment in local equities in local currency has been translated into US\$ using the Bank of Bhutan's year-end exchange rate.
- 1.7.2 Amounts withdrawn from 1838 Investment Advisors, Philadelphia, USA, in US\$ are translated into local currency on Telegraphic Transfer rates of the Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan at the rate prevailing at the time of withdrawal.
- 1.7.3 All Secretariat transactions and program payments in local currency are translated into US\$ using Bank of Bhutan's exchange rate on the



- date of payment. Year-end fund balances in the local currency are translated into US\$ at Bank of Bhutan's prevailing year-end exchange rate.
- 1.7.4 Exchange Gain/Loss arising from translation of Local currency to US\$ are recognized in the Statement of Revenue and Operating expenses as revenue/expenses accordingly.
- 1.7.5 Net book value of fixed assets (at the year-end) recorded in local currency are translated to US\$ using year-end exchange rate and the differences are recognized as gain/(loss) in the Revenue and Expenditure Statement.
- Interest Income is the net of Government Obligation Expense of US\$128,439 (US\$215,433 for FY1998-99) on US Government Treasury Notes/Bonds and interest expense of US\$ 42,537 (US\$30,733 for FY1998-99) on other securities, being accrued interest on the dates of acquisition paid to the previous holders (refer Schedule 1).
- Diminution in the market value of individual securities below the cost in some cases (as detailed in EXHIBIT-A) has not been provided for
- 4 Previous year's figures are re-grouped and re-arranged wherever necessary.
- In the Revenue and Expenditure Statement, the term "Accumulated excess of revenue" replaces previous years' "Statement of Operating Fund". As decided by the Management Board at its eighth meeting held on 3 November 1999, the trust fund's principal is defined as the book value of the investment portfolio at the end of each financial year. In order to maintain the principal, accumulated excess of revenue is reinvested into the endowment. Annual spending ceiling is fixed at five percent of the trust fund's principal, within which all grant expenditures, secretariat overhead and investment management fees would be covered.
- 6 The figures are rounded up/down to the nearest dollar.

The Schedules and Notes attached hereto form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Instances of Cost Value higer than Market Value as per 1838 Investment Advisors.

FIXED INCOME (US\$)

Particulars	Cost Value	Market Value	Difference
Mortgaged Backed Securities	5,260,051.92	5,168,865.14	(91,186.78)
Asset Backed Securities	1,110,940.40	1,077,682.60	(33,257.80)
Corporate Bonds	5,600,531.72	5,471,921.22	(128,610.50)
Total Fixed Income	11,971,524.04	11,718,468.96	(253,055.08)



र्मेग्य रय तर्हे य मही माय रेस्

Guidelines for Grant Seekers

इर बिया

स्ति स्टब्स् में बिर्म्य के प्रकृति के प्रवश्यन विश्व में स्वाप्त स्य

- , अप्रद्यर्गियते ब्रम्थयर्गियते ग्रदर्देव
- क प्रवासी क्षेत्र के प्रवासी के स्वासी के स्व
- ३ यस त्रम्य तर्मे नर्दम्य स्थित अस्ति स्था दि माम मुस्य महिला
- तकर न्द्यकें न्हे अन्द न्याध्याने महिना केने नित्य सन्द्यने नि

 सन्ति नित्या
- u र्गुम्यश्नरमायकेषात्रीयम् स्टिन्स्यतः सामुद्रा

र्ग्रेमकारमञ्ज्ञास्य

जी सम्मार्थका सूर्यार सूर्या त्यार स्थाय हुन्य स्थाय स्थाय

- , ग्रॅंभ तक र तर्ने हुँ हुँ दिरम दिर्जुगमते अह्र गृथ् अवस्थते र्हेग्स कुर त्वक र तर्ने हुँ हुँ दिरम दिर्जुगमते अह्र गृथ् अवस्थते रहेग्स

- ही ब्री नियम हो हो के बर खेश हैं खेत हुआ है। हो ब्री मान के बर्ग के बर्ग के बर्ग के ब्री के का बाह का का का का

र्वेशवनगरम्

र्मेजायः रत्नात्मे ज्ञात्मा प्राप्तायन्यः नरः स्वयम् अप। क्षेत्रमार्थिरः मात्रमार्थेर यः यान्ययः क्षेत्रम् अपः त्यायः त्यायः स्वयम् अपः अपः स्वयम् अपः स्वयम् अपः स्वयम

- , र्जेश तक र क्षेत्रेयम वर्गार र विंग क्षेत्र ही र र्जेश क्षेत्र
- चर्गान्यक्रियां मोर्गुका तक र ही त्या मोर्ड् रेक मेर्ड दे क्षेत्र । चर्गान्य स्मानक त्या सुर स्मेन्य दर त्या के स्मेन्य उत्तर सर मोर्ड् मान स्मेन्य द स्मर स्मेन्य के स्मान स्मान स्
- म्मिनार अधिया नाबस मुनास्य स्थानार स्थान स्थान
- ब्रे.स्ट. क्र्यूट ग्रूबीयर शास्त्र प्रमुख्य प्रस्ति म्यूबियर अस्त्र क्र्यूट प्रस्ति हे प्रस्ति हे प्रस्ति हे प्रस्

Inquiry:

Grant seekers are advised to write a brief letter of inquiry to determine if the trust fund's present interests and funds permit consideration of the request. The letter should include:

- Purpose for which funds are being requested
- Environmental problems the project will address
- Information about the organization conducting the project
- Estimated budget and duration for which funds are requested
- Contact information of the grant seeker

Grant cycle:

After receiving the letter, trust fund staff may ask the grant seeker to submit a formal proposal using prescribed application forms.

- Proposals must be submitted by the end of January and June, for review by the technical advisory panel
- Proposals must address one or more of the trust fund's strategic funding objectives
- Funding decisions will be made by the Management Board at its spring and fall meetings
- The trust fund's fiscal year is 1 July through 30 June

Eligibility:

Royal Government agencies, local NGOs, grassroots communities and Bhutanese individuals are eligible for support.

- Proposals received directly from grass roots communities are desired
- When submitted by government and NGOs, proposals that enhance community involvement in conservation will be prioritized
- Co-financing is desired, but trust fund support should not displace other donor funding
- The size of individual grants should not exceed the Ngultrum equivalent of \$300,000, and individual grants should not exceed three years
- Discretionary research grants are available at the trust fund secretariat.

Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation

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