



**ROYAL SOCIETY FOR
PROTECTION OF NATURE**

ANNUAL REPORT

1 July 2009 — 30 June 2010

The Kingdom of Bhutan is blessed with an exceptional and largely intact natural environment. I have joined RSPN in its mission to raise awareness of the challenges that faces us now. We must all accept our individual responsibility to conserve the rich diversity of Bhutan's plant and animal species for the benefit of both the natural world and our children's future.

**His Majesty the King
Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck**

(On the occasion of assuming the patronage of RSPN in 1999)





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Message from the Chairman

Dasho (Rtd.) Sangay Thinley

It has always been a matter of pleasure and pride for me to be part of the Royal Society for Protection of Nature. Year by year, the organization has demonstrated growth and progress in the work of the organization has been rewarding. I have personally watched and experienced the organization grow from its early days to what it is today.

RSPN is entering its twenty fifth anniversary. From an organization of two people, RSPN is today a well-established and effective organization that has developed national, regional and international presence. Within the country, its nationwide outreach and partnerships at the central, district and local levels provide the organization with the necessary support to complement the royal government's efforts in environmental conservation. With its enhanced organizational, human resources and institutional linkages, the Royal Society is poised to take on the issues and challenges of changing times.

Bhutan is blessed with relatively unspoiled environment that is increasingly under development pressure. With the fundamental constitutional requirement to always maintain minimum 60% forest cover, the tasks ahead seem daunting and challenging. RSPN recognizes the need for every individual and organization, public or private, to contribute towards maintaining this natural heritage of ours. Towards this end, RSPN has taken upon itself the responsibility to work with the royal government, the private sector, civil society, communities and individuals in building an environmentally sustainable society.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would to express our satisfaction and appreciation to the Executive Director and staff of RSPN for their accomplishments. We look forward to continued progress and success in the year ahead.

Tashi Delek!



Executive Summary

Yet another year has passed. We were so engrossed in our activities that one year appeared like a month, and a month like a week. The past year has indeed been exhilarating for RSPN. Everybody worked with a common aspiration and achieved a fair share of success.

Under the guidance of the dedicated Chairperson, Dasho Sangay Thinley, and all able members of the Board of Trustees, RSPN has seen major accomplishments in the years 2009 and 2010. It can proudly recount a series of success stories related to conservation education, biodiversity inventory and conservation area management planning, community-based integrated conservation and development programs, urban environment management and institutional human and financial capacity building.

The construction of RSPN headquarters and environment resource centre began in late June, 2009. Despite many odds, the work has shown remarkable progress. Seventy-one percent of the work has been completed. Finding enough construction workers is still a major constraint, though. True to its mandate as an environment NGO, RSPN's headquarters building will be green with solar power grid system for lighting and better insulated rooms.

The community-based conservation

program gained momentum under the conservation and development unit. The unit's endeavour to achieve sustainable development was focused more in Phobjikha under Wangdue Dzongkhag, and Wamrong and Kangpara under Trashigang Dzongkhag. The integrated black-necked crane conservation in Phobjikha saw a major impetus with focus on habitat conservation. Ringshu (*Neomicrocalamus andropogoniifolius*) conservation and land management was focused in Womrong-Kangpara area. Various conservation activities in Phobjikha and Wamrong-Kangpara area enhanced the welfare of the local people.

Conservation of critically endangered white-bellied heron is, however, a major challenge with a series of hydropower projects being undertaken in the Punatsangchu basin, a prominent WBH habitat.

To promote conservation awareness, the environment education unit broadened its focus and taken its activities to schools, institutions and local conservation support groups in the form of capacity building and financial support. A school nature club handbook and activity manual was developed and distributed to all schools to promote functional nature clubs in all schools. Community conservation projects were given equal priority.

Meanwhile, solid waste management

and mitigating the impact of climate change remained a pressing issue for RSPN. Working with government agencies to find better solutions for plastic waste problems and address ever-changing climate has shown positive results.

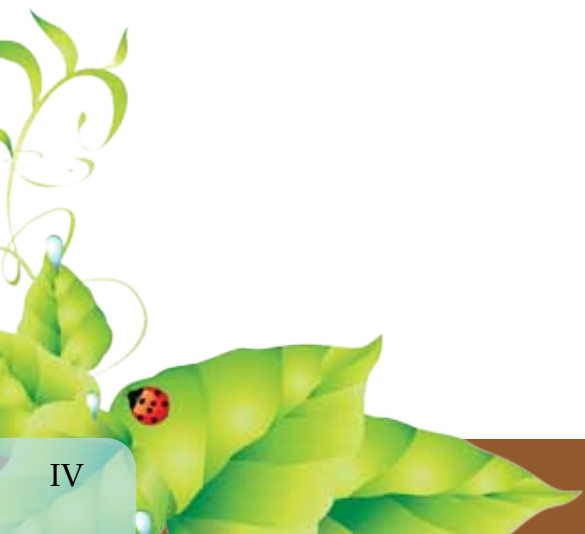
The past year also saw RSPN venture into new international programs. We tied up with Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) to organize climate change sensitization workshop for parliamentarians and senior government officials. A regional workshop for the South-Asian countries on climate change was also conducted. Similarly, RSPN organized the 5th Regional Research Workshop on water governance and

Capacity Building Workshop for Bhutanese water professionals in collaboration with South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Studies (SaciWATERS) based in India.

All these achievements were due to the generous support and cooperation from our donors, members, well-wishers and continued support of the Royal Government of Bhutan. We thank every individual who put their heart and soul in the conservation of Bhutan's natural environment and look forward to the same spirit of cooperation and support.

Tashi Delek !





RSPN - A Background

Our Vision:

Future generations of Bhutan will live in an environmentally sustainable society.

Our Mission:

RSPN's mission is to inspire personal responsibility and active involvement of the people of Bhutan in the conservation of the Kingdom's environment through education, research and sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Core Values:

RSPN's core values are statements based on clear, concise, and shared beliefs of the organization that will contribute towards achieving its mission in the long run. Its core values are to:

- Provide leadership in conservation
- Promote innovative technologies and methods
- Be proactive towards environmental issues
- Be accountable and transparent
- Be efficient and effective in delivering programmes

History

Established as a not-for-profit environmental NGO in 1987, RSPN pioneers understanding of conservation issues in Bhutan and promotes a network of individuals, institutes and like-minded organizations to overcome today's complex environmental challenges.

Our 23 years of endeavours have been punctuated by successes and failures. We know that the way forward is not going to be always smooth. However, we will continue to complement the government's efforts in maintaining a clean environment. Most fortunately, RSPN enjoys the patronage of His Majesty the King, our beloved Druk Gyalpo, from whom we draw inspi-

ration and motivation to keep striving for excellence. Our Chairman, Dasho Sangay Thinley, is an unfailing supporter who plays a significant role in conservation activities. The Executive Director, who manages the organization on a day-to-day basis, reports to the nine-member board of trustees whose contributions are equally valued. The board of trustees meets to approve work plans, proposals, budgets and policy-related issues.

RSPN approaches its program planning and implementation with professionalism and respect for complements, cooperation and collaboration with relevant government, non-government agencies, and communities. Its activities are geared towards achieving the goals and objectives out-

lined in the five-year strategic plan. RSPN truly believes in maintaining and practicing transparency, accountability and efficiency in all its activities. It has, therefore, gained credible recognition in terms of addressing environmental issues at various levels of our society.

Institutional Development

Establishing RSPN headquarter as a permanent base for the planning, coordination and implementation of its conservation programs has been a major problem till date. In absence of its own office space, RSPN's office is in a rented house. But it will become a history when RSPN moves to its new office located in Kawajangsa, Thimphu

probably by June 2011.

The construction of a permanent office premise for RSPN was started in June 2009 and is under way. The head quarter will house all the administrative, financial and program units under one roof. Once the construction is over, it will have immense leverage for efficient delivery of its programs.

A separate building attached to the main office will house the Environmental Resource Centre (ERC) and a mini auditorium to facilitate the researches, seminars, conferences, workshops and meetings on environmental issues.



RSPN's headquarter and environmental resource centre under progress

Organizational Structure

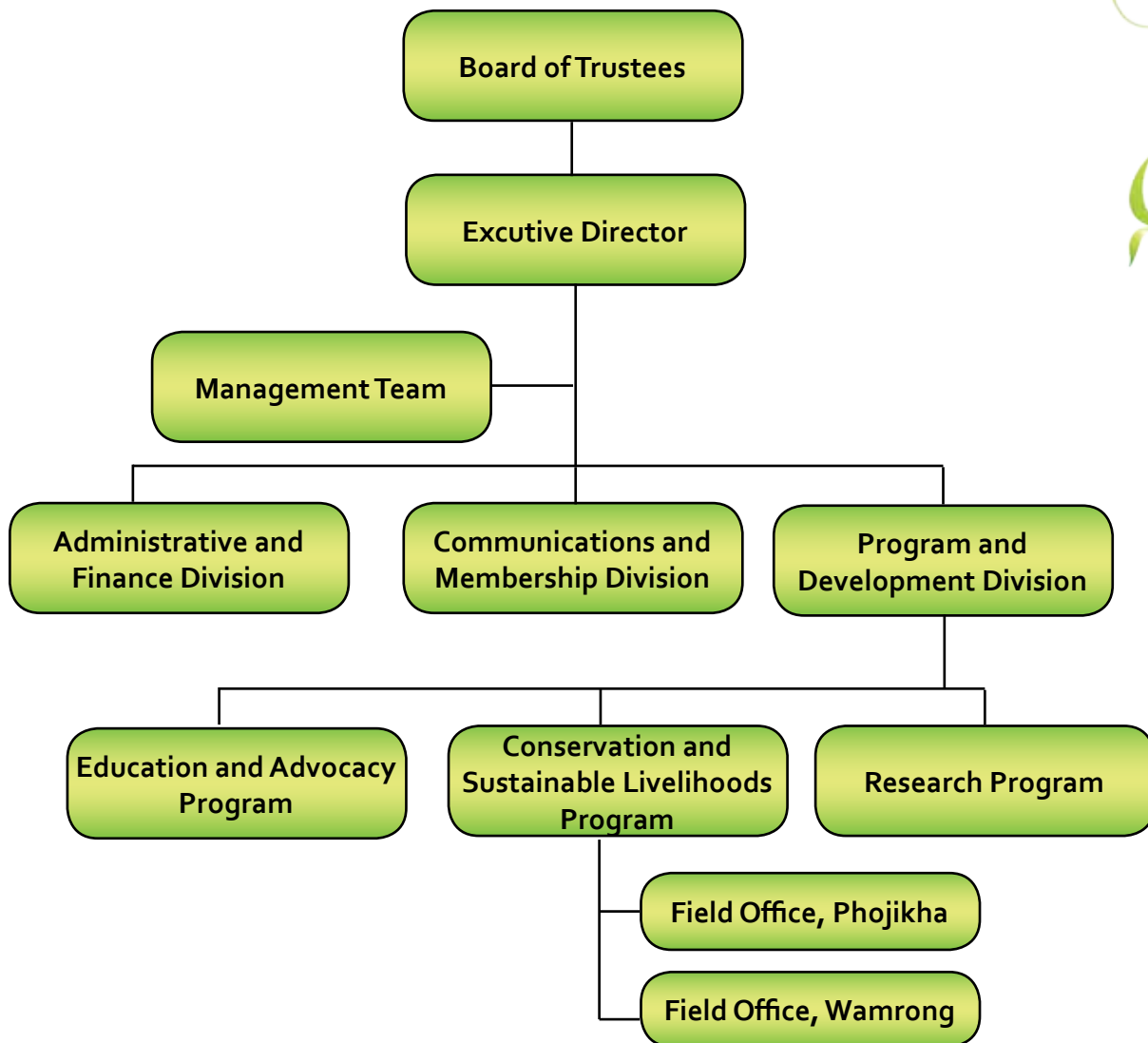


Figure depicting RSPN's current organizational structure

Networking

The importance of networking cannot be overlooked for the success of an organization. RSPN is a member of several regional and international organizations such as Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA), South Asian Forum for Responsible Business (SAFoRB), South Asian Youth for Environment Network (SAYEN), South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Studies (SaciWATERs), International Crane Foundation (ICF) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

RSPN also firmly believes in membership activities. Its membership program is based on our constitution which states that protection of the environment is the fundamental duty of every citizen. As a non-political organization, RSPN has recruited volunteer members from all age groups irrespective of gender, trade, race and ethnicity who share a common interest of working towards environment conservation. We welcome individuals, institutions and organizations to become members of RSPN.



Species Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods

RSPN has given special attention to the conservation of endangered species outside protected areas. The black-necked crane and the white-bellied heron are the two avian species under exclusive study and research aimed at boosting their declining population.

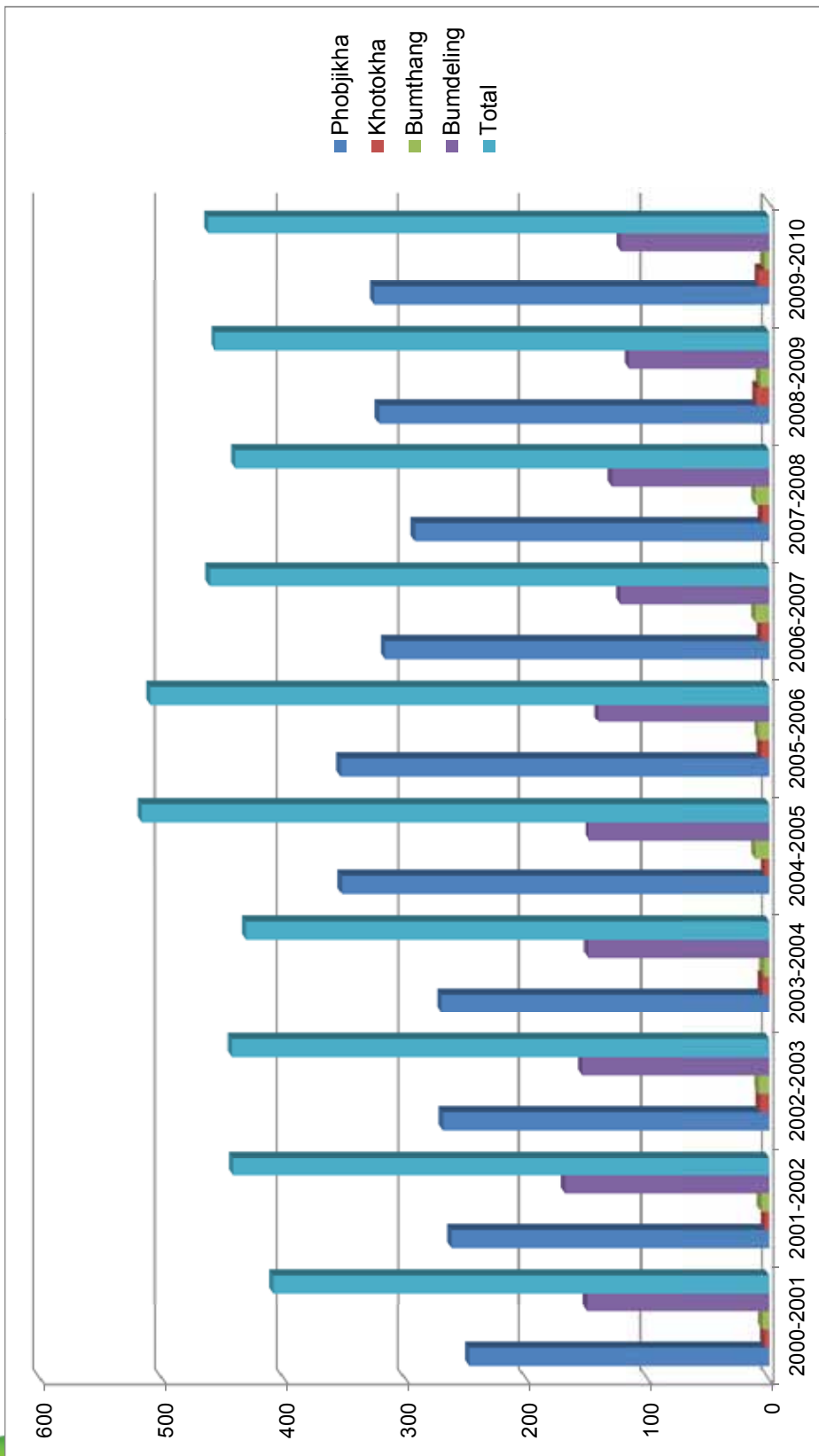
Black-necked crane

The black-necked crane (*Grus nigricollis*) is best known as Thrung-Thrung Karm(o) in Bhutan. We extend our sincere gratitude to our donors and the people of Phobjikha and other crane habitats, who have selflessly forgone modern development to preserve the roosting ground for cranes. From just over 250 cranes in 1990-1991 winters,

the number has now increased to over 450 cranes that migrate to Bhutan annually. Meanwhile, the crane count for 2009-2010 in Phobjikha was 326, Bumthang 4, Khotokha 9 and Bumdeling 123 making a total of 462. Although the crane count saw an increase in Bumdeling and Khotakha over the past year, there was a decrease in Bumthang for unknown reasons.



Black-necked crane in Phobjikha (file picture)



Graph showing crane counts in major roosting areas in Bhutan from 2001-2010

Crane Predation Study

With the assistance from Jigme Singye Wangchuck National Park, nine camera traps were set up in the wetland of Phobjikha to study the predation of black-necked cranes. The cameras captured nine different pictures of a common leopard at different times. Four of them showed a common leopard dragging a crane. This photographic evidence confirms the scat analysis report from a DNA test conducted in collaboration with the Department of Forest and Park Services in 2008 when several cranes

were lost.

Although the predator-prey relationship is a natural phenomenon to maintain the ecological balance, identification of the predator in this case was especially important in order to carry out appropriate interventions to protect the cranes. Following ecological and social concerns, RSPN set up strict vigilance and constant monitoring of the bird's habitat from unnatural predation in the form of development.



Common leopard being caught predated on cranes in Phobjikha on a camera trap



Young adult white-bellied heron

White-bellied heron

The critically endangered White-bellied Heron, *Ardea insignis*, (WBH) has an estimated small global population of less than 200. The first efforts for conservation of the WBH by RSPN and the Royal Government of Bhutan were initiated in the 1990s. Between the years 2000 and 2010, the total known population in Bhutan is 30 adults. However, the heron population in Bhutan is now facing a critical new threat due to socioeconomic development.

From June 2008 through June 2010, RSPN and partner agencies in the Royal Government conducted a nationwide WBH survey, conservation awareness programs, grassroots community workshops, and several meetings with high-level officials of the Punatsangchu Hydropower Projects. RSPN

put up a number of conservation awareness materials, posters and signboards in communities near the heron's principal habitat along the Phochu and constructed feeding ponds in the same area.

During the two-year project period, we worked to understand the chain effect of the Punatsangchu hydropower development, which is driving away the birds and mammals from their natural habitats to contiguous valleys or along small streams. As the hydropower project activities accelerate and expand, the survival of the WBH comes under a severe threat. Our research findings and the pace of development activities indicate probable extinction of this species in Bhutan within the next five to ten years if adequate measures are not taken. On a more positive note, we have been able to create awareness among the local

residents and communities of Punatsangchu, Ada, Nangzhina, Zawa, Hararongchu, Sunkosh, Phochu, Mochu and among Punatsangchu Hydropower Project staff and workers.

RSPN believes that our only hope to save the birds lies in:

1. Continuous awareness campaigns to encourage the local people, hydropower project staff and workers to partici-

2. An emergency captive-breeding program; and
3. The creation of new feeding habitats with the construction of shallow fish farms.

Above all, it should be noted that the role of policymakers is very critical for the survival of the WBH in Bhutan.



Photo: Yeshey Dorji

White-bellied herons in Basochhu, Wangdiphodrang

Sustainable Livelihoods

RSPN recognizes community as an integral part of its conservation efforts. Since 1999, several activities have been implemented in Phobjikha that have fostered environmentally viable livelihood options. These include community-based sustainable tourism, an alternative energy-solar home lighting system, women in water and energy, environment and health. Programs like these have enabled the local community to make alternative choices for their livelihood and helped garner community support for RSPN's conservation initiatives.



Phobjikha valley in winter

Community Forest



Participants of the Community Forest Management training program

In an effort to enhance community-based natural resource management, RSPN in collaboration with the Department of Forest and Park Services initiated community forest management in six villages in the Phobjikha conservation area in July 2009 with the objectives to:

- Maintain or improve the biological diversity and ecological functions of forest land;
- Maintain or improve the sustainable supply of forest products and services in order to enhance self-sufficiency and improve living standards of rural people;
- Maintain or improve communal insti-

tutions that can sustainably manage forest land and ensure equitable decision-making, implementation, and distribution of forest benefits.

The creation of community forests in two villages — Mole and Mole Thangka — is close to completion, while the process is underway in four additional villages. The required procedures, including a forest resource assessment, community consultation and management plan development, have been completed and are awaiting approval from the government for implementation. In Mole Thangka, about 209.88 acres of land have been designated as a community forest that will benefit 43 households in the area. In Mole, 112 acres of land will benefit 10 households.



Local communities were trained by relevant stakeholders



Phobjikha Socio-economic Survey

In April 2010, RSPN conducted the second round of a socio-economic survey in Phobjikha after six years. The survey covered 192 households in all chiwogs (sub-blocks) under Phobji and Gangtey gewogs (blocks) with the broad objectives of:

- Understanding the economic status of people and the intensity of anthropogenic activities(at the household level)

that can have a negative effect on the natural environment;

- Updating the data that was collected in a similar survey in 2003;
- Providing input to the upcoming revision of the management plan for Phobjikha; and
- Helping in implementation of livelihood activities in the valley.



Safe Drinking Water for Zawa Community

RSPN brought a clean drinking water supply to a small village called Zawa, an extended part of the Phobjikha conservation area, with cofinancing from the Royal Government. The water supply scheme benefits 52 people from eight households. Zawa is an important habitat for the critically endangered White-bellied Heron. This infrastructure support is intended to garner local support for conservation of this important bird.



Safe drinking water tank at its source

Training for Foresters



Trainees on a field visit during the training

A week-long training course on wildlife survey and monitoring techniques for a group of foresters was conducted at the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, with support from the MacArthur Foundation,

the USA. The trainees included four forest guards from National Parks, two from Wangdue territorial forest and two from RSPN. The training program included classroom lectures and field visits.



Local Environment Management Committee formed



RSPN official introduces on formation of the management committee for local environment

Three years after the establishment of a community-based natural resources management program in the Wamrong-Kangpara area, a Local Environment Management Committee was instituted in November 2009 to:

- Act as a bridge between the local communities and the government in community-based conservation efforts;
- Coordinate and promote local conservation activities for future sustainability;
- Promote transparent decision-making and an implementation process based on community participation and collaboration efforts; and
- Promote and ensure effective management of the natural environment and protection of wildlife in the area.

Environmental Education and Advocacy

Environmental education programs are geared toward helping the people of Bhutan enhance their understanding of the environment and providing them the knowledge and skills to actively participate in conservation at the grassroots level.

Integration of environmental education in formal and non-formal education systems and capacity building are priority areas being pursued in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.



RSPN conducts exhibitions and advocacy programs during important local and national events

Training for Community Forest Members



Local community members involved in a training session

From 4-7 February 2010, RSPN in coordination with Trashigang Forestry Sector trained executive members of the Kangpara and Thrimshing gewogs' community forests on forest inventories and approaches to community forest development. Ad-

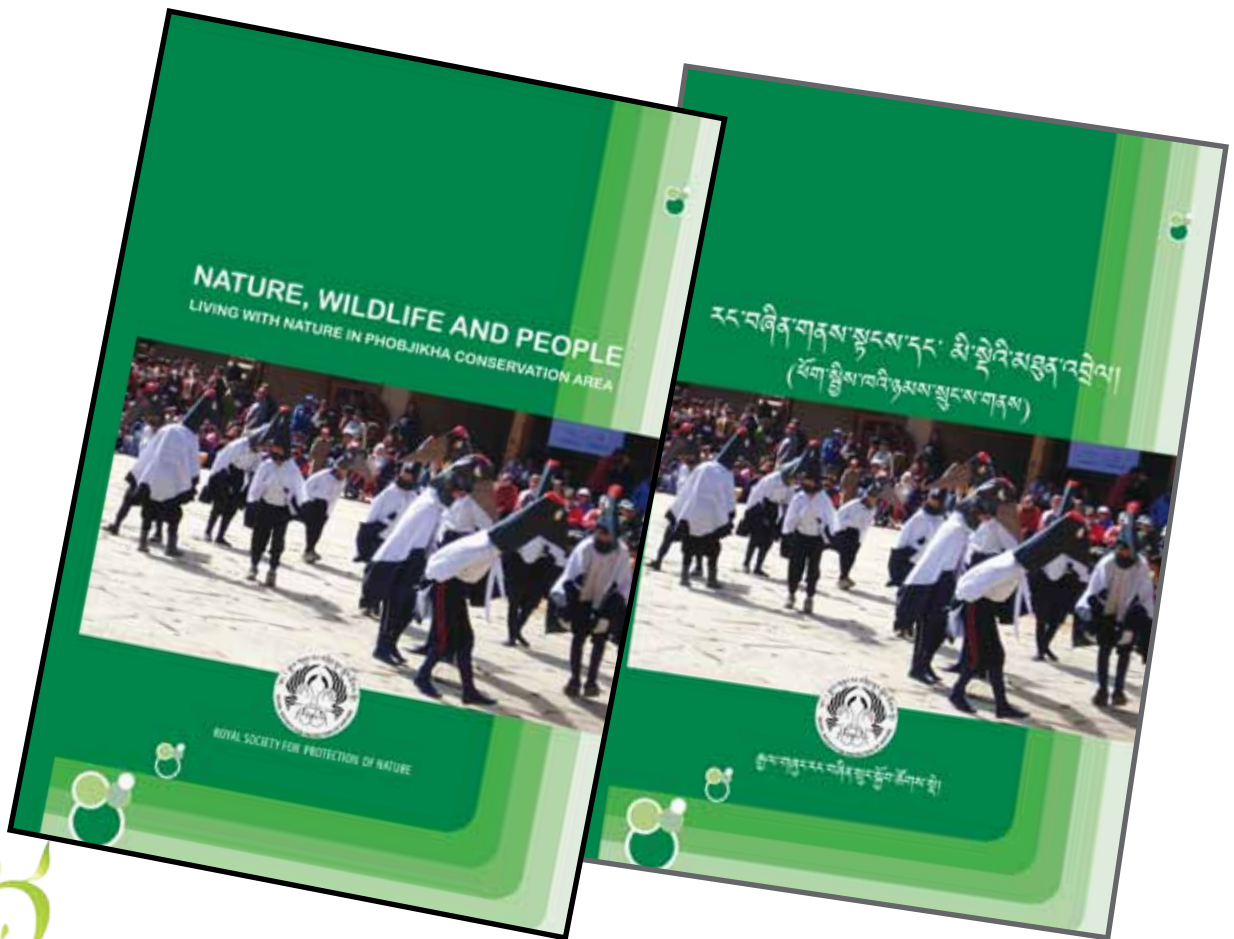
ditionally, the members were trained on proper bookkeeping and accounting. A similar training was conducted for the community forest executive members under Lumang and Khaling gewogs from 18-21 February 2010.

Environment Education Material on Phobjikha

RSPN published the book *Nature, Wildlife and People: Living with Nature in Phobjikha Conservation Area* in Dzongkha (our national language) and English. Five hundred copies of the book were distributed to schools and non-formal education (NFE) centers in Phobjikha.

Launched by the Honorable Minister of

Agriculture and Forests, Lyonpo (Dr) Pema Gyamtsho, on the occasion of His Majesty's 30th birth anniversary on 21 February, the publication contains information generated from several years of RSPN's engagement in conservation of Phobjikha. An orientation workshop was conducted for the NFE instructors and nature club coordinators of the schools in Phobjikha.



RSPN printed and distributed both Dzongkha and English editions for free

Public awareness on grid electrification



Transformer installed inhouse to prevent any casualties for cranes

The Royal Government of Bhutan, with assistance from the Austrian government, brought electricity to the people of Gangtey and Phobji in 2010. Because of this area's importance to the endangered Black-necked Cranes, RSPN advocated for underground cabling. To sensitize the community to environmental issues of

grid electrification, RSPN in collaboration with Bhutan Power Corporation, Wangdue Dzongkhag administration, Divisional Forest Office and the executing contractor, organized a mass public awareness program in Phobjikha on 17 April 2010. RSPN is the environmental monitoring agency for the electrification project.

Environmental Education for Conservation



RSPN involves monks from a local religious school for environment education program

RSPN, in collaboration with the Forest Territorial Office, conducted a one-day Environmental Education Program for the people of Tangchey and Khemdro villages under Phobji gewog on 24 July 2009, which was attended by about 35 people. In addition to raising awareness on general environmental issues, the program educated the villages on forestry rules and regulations and their importance in the context of conservation.

A similar program was conducted on 9 July 2009 for the first time for the monastic body in Phobjikha. Thirty-one monks, including the Khenpo (Principal) of the Shedra, attended the program. Considering the influence of monks on the local communities, educating them is expected to create a long-lasting impact.

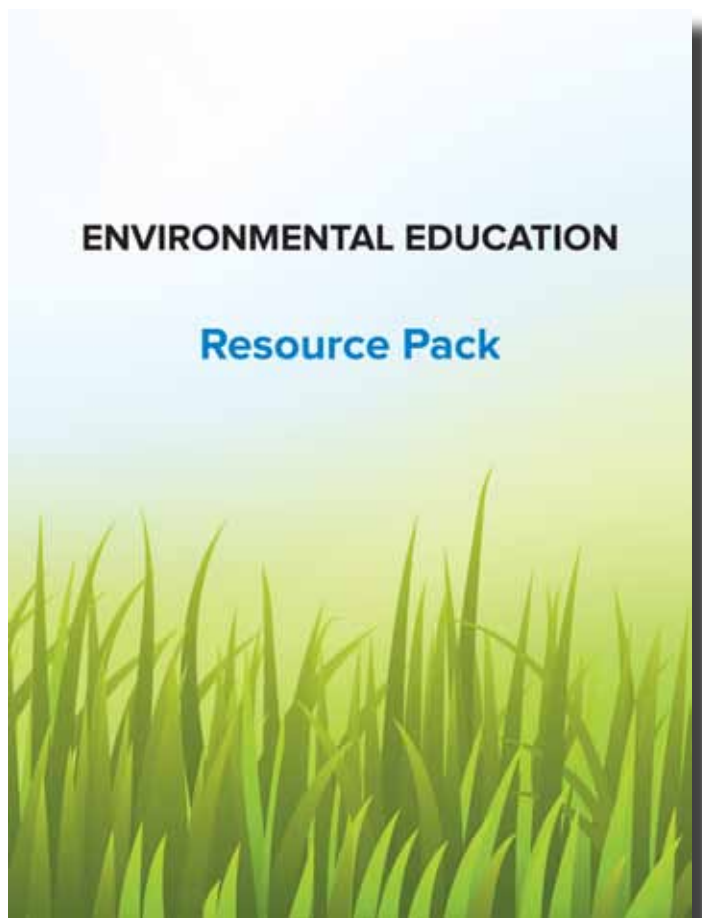
Local Conservation Support Group (LCSG)

For the last two years with the support of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, RSPN has been building grassroots civil society support for biodiversity conservation through the establishment of Local Conservation Support Groups (LCSGs). LCSGs are groups of individuals who are genuinely concerned for the environment and support conservation through local action. These groups support RSPN as environmental ambassadors and watchdogs at the local level. Just as important, LCSGs provide a platform for local communities to raise concerns and act collectively to address environmental issues that are affect-

ing their lives.

Over the years, LCSGs were established in several locations around the country. In Trashigang, the LCSG has been working to protect Ginseng (*Panax ginseng*), a herb of high medicinal importance that has been overharvested in the area. In Lhuntse, the LCSG is raising awareness about the importance of waste management, forest fire prevention, land-management practices and water source protection. In both Bumthang and Zhemgang, the LCSGs are increasing awareness on the sustainable use of forest resources. In water-scarce Sarpang, the LCSG is protecting local water sources, and in Punakha, the LCSG is helping to raise awareness about the habitat of the endangered white-bellied heron.

Environmental Studies Module for College of Education



The new environmental education resource pack for Colleges of Education

Although groundbreaking at the time it was created, the Environmental Studies Module in the two Colleges of Education in Samtse and Paro had not been substantially revised in years. In collaboration with the Royal University of Bhutan, RSPN and lecturers from the two Colleges of Education reviewed the current Environmental Studies Module and agreed that a module update was necessary. Because one of RSPN's priorities is to provide environmental education to the citizens of Bhutan, we took on this curriculum update as one of our priority

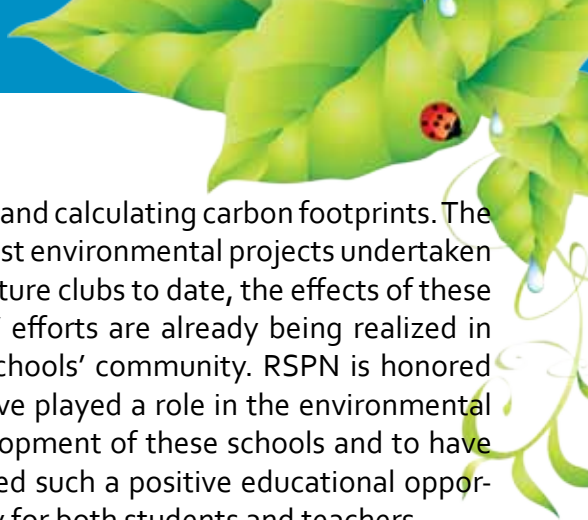
projects.

Through a number of consultative meetings and a writer's workshop, the team produced a significantly revised module that includes the latest research and data on the state of the environment. With this updated module content, Bhutanese students will be in an even greater position to lead on the future of the environment for our country. UNDP Bhutan supported this valuable project.

Nature clubs embarks on bigger environmental projects

In 2009 – 2010 and with funding from UNDP Bhutan, RSPN supported 11 nature clubs from across the country in implementing projects to develop environmentally friendly schools. The projects included: rainwater harvesting, solid waste management, nursery development, landslide management, development of a Nature

Park, and calculating carbon footprints. The biggest environmental projects undertaken by nature clubs to date, the effects of these clubs' efforts are already being realized in the schools' community. RSPN is honored to have played a role in the environmental development of these schools and to have created such a positive educational opportunity for both students and teachers.



Emerging Issues

RSPN maintains flexibility to respond to pressing environmental issues emerging in our society. Despite financial and human capacity challenges, RSPN continuously takes advantage of its networks to fulfill its conservation mandates. Lately, RSPN ventured into climate change and solid waste management as two important challenges that Bhutan faces. Water is another newly emerging social issue RSPN is exploring for the near future.

Climate Change

As part of the climate change program, RSPN is working to strengthen climate change networks for knowledge sharing among civil society groups, government agencies and other relevant agencies. During the past one year, RSPN organized and sponsored several events for the benefit of national, regional and international participants in understanding climate change issues at global, regional and local levels.



Workshop in session

Regional Climate Action Network South Asia Meeting

A two-day workshop was held on 2 – 3 February 2010, in Punakha, Bhutan, for members of Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs). The workshop was geared toward developing NGO strategies in South Asia to fight global climate change. Organized by RSPN in collaboration with Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs), the workshop discussed strategies to strengthen institutional arrangements within the network and its member orga-

nizations. CANSAs members from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan participated in the strategy workshop. Like-minded NGOs from Bhutan were also invited with the hope of building partnerships and proper networking in the country. By the end of the workshop, participants mapped expectations from the network and identified a list of activities for the region.

Climate Change and Health Manual



Students were also involved during the launch event for they are the main users of the manual

Coinciding with the 16th South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Summit with the theme on climate change in Thimphu, RSPN launched an educational publication titled ***Manual on Climate Change and Health*** on 25 April 2010.

His Excellency Lyonpo Zangley Drukpa, the Minister for Health, graced the launch as the Guest of Honor. The manual, which was developed with financial support from World Health Organization (WHO), was distributed to schools and institutions free of cost.



Teachers from various schools in Thimphu were invited during the launch

Waste Management

Waste is emerging as a serious environmental concern in all sections of society. Concerted efforts from all stakeholders to find a lasting solution for solid waste management is considered very important for a rapidly developing economy like ours. To manage waste, RSPN initiated the Clean Bhutan Program with the broad objectives to educate Bhutanese citizens on adopting a proper waste management system and to coordinate with the relevant agencies. In 2008, RSPN initiated Clean Bhutan Program with the theme **"Clean Bhutan,**

let's do it!" to reflect the need for action at all levels of society. The program was a concerted effort by government and non-government agencies to address the issue of solid waste. Over two years, a series of activities including awareness, advocacy, clean-up campaigns, and research on solid waste management was carried out. Specific activities included scrap dealing, a buy-back mechanism, rural waste management planning, providing environmentally friendly packing materials, support to partners to manage waste, alternative



Message on how to manage waste properly

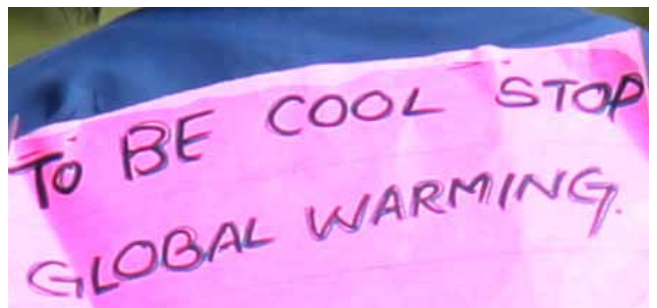


Schools were instrumental in advocating the importance of the day through various means

shopping bags, and PET bottle shredding machines. Considering the importance of waste management, the Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs declared 1 October as Clean Bhutan Day.

The program was initiated with support from a consortium of donors including the Bhutan Foundation, Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation, the GEF Small grants program, UNDP, Embassy of Finland (New Delhi), Thimphu City Corporation, and WWF Bhutan Program. Contin-

ued supported was provided under the Program for South-South Cooperation through Sustainable Development Secretariat of the Gross National Happiness Commission Secretariat (GNHC) of the Royal Government. Major partners include Ministry of Works and Human Settlement, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, the National Environment Commission, Thimphu City Corporation, Media firms, Association of Bhutanese Tour Operators and donor representatives.



Students prepared various public messages and advocated during the day

Water Issue

Considering the importance of water and upcoming challenges Bhutan is likely to face in this area, RSPN undertook several major water-related activities in 2010.

Memorandum between RSPN and South Asian Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies (SaciWATERS)

On 25 November 2009, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Executive Director of RSPN and the Executive Director of the South Asia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies (SaciWATERS). The MoU was signed after the two partners found it mutually beneficial to have a formal understanding for organizing capacity development programs on Integrated Water Resource Management and water issues in Bhutan. As part of agreement, RSPN organized a

workshop in Thimphu on “Globalization of Governance: Implications for Water Management in South Asia” and a Capacity Building Training Workshop for water professionals in May 2010.

The MoU was yet another milestone for RSPN to have ventured into the management of water resources. The two partners are expected to continue the collaborative effort in capacity building and water education in Bhutan in the years to come.



Participants of the workshop

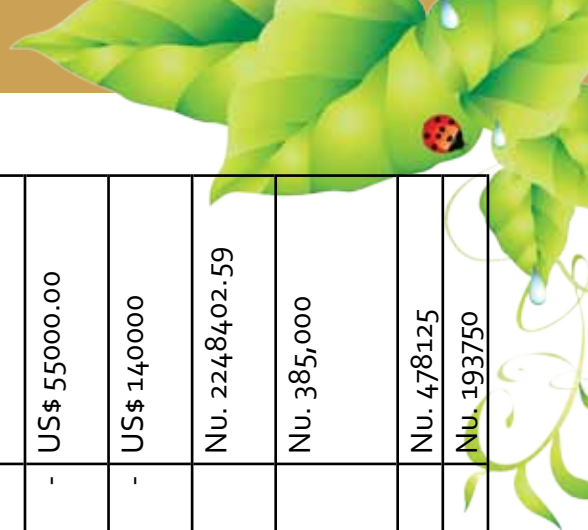


SaciWATERs also provided training on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) for Bhutan's water profession on May 9, 2010 in Namgay Heritage hotel in Thimphu.

Our Supporters

S.No	Project's name	Donor/Funding Agency	Project duration	Total amount granted (Nu.)
1	Conservation & Development Unit Strengthening Protection and Management of Phobjikha Conservation Area, Grant I	Macarthur Foundation	2002 - 2005	US\$ 180000
2	Alternative Energy for Phobjikha Conservation Area	SELF (I)	1/09/2003 31/08/2005	200000
3	Alternative Energy for Phobjikha Conservation Area	UNEP (II)	4/05/2003 31/12/2006	
4	Health & Environment			
Grant III	WWF	1/08/2006 - 30/06/2007		
5	Monitoring of Improved Clay Stove, Phobjikha	Austrain Development Cooperation (ADC)	14/05/2005 31/08/2007	Euro 16,238
6	Alternate Energy for Phobjikha Conservation Area	UNEP (II)	2003-2006	USD 16538.8
7	Alternate Energy for Phobjikha Conservation Area	SELF (I)	2003-2005	USD 74414.80
8	Ecotourism for Conservation and Development of Phobjikha valley - (Phase I)	UNESCO	18/03/2003 (one year)	USD 40,000
	Ecotourism for Conservation and Development of Phobjikha valley - (Phase I)	UNESCO	2007	USD 9000

9	Community based Sustainable Tourism in Phobjikha Conservation Area	Program for South-South Cooperation between Benin, Bhutan & Costa Rica (through Sustainable Development Secretariat, SDS, Bhutan)	1/05/2008 1/05/2009	-	USD 100000
10	Community based Natural Resource management & the Book Project "The Natural Heritage of Bhutan"	Embassy of Finland	2008 to 2010		744.00 euros
11	Health Program for Phobjikha Conservation Area (Phase I)	WWF Bhutan Program	5/05/2004 6/05/2005	-	Nu. 878,041.00
12	Scaling up of Environment and Health Proposal for Phobjikha (Phase II)	WWF Bhutan Program	1/07/2005 30/06/2006	-	Nu. 989,129.00
13	Scaling up of Environment and Health Proposal for Phobjikha (Phase III)	WWF Bhutan Program	1/08/2006 30/06/2007	-	Nu. 1,279,980.00
14	Human Wild Life Conflict	Bhutan Foundation	2009		US\$24400
15	Community based Natural Resource management	Embassy of Finland, India			
15	Building Civil Society Support	UNDP Bhutan	1/01/2008 1/06/2009	-	US\$ 55000.00
16	Building Grassroots Civil Society for Biodiversity Conservation in Bhutan	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)	1/07/2007 30/09/2010	-	US\$ 140000
17.1	Clean Bhutan	GEF Small Grants Program, UNDP	2009		Nu. 2248402.59
17.2	Clean Bhutan	Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BTFC)	2008		Nu. 385,000
17.3	Clean Bhutan	WWF Bhutan Program	2008		Nu. 478125
17.5	Clean Bhutan	Bhutan Foundation	2008		Nu. 193750



17.6	Clean Bhutan	PSC, Costa Rica	2008 to 2010	US\$ 295051
17.7	Clean Bhutan	ABTO	2008	Nu. 100000
17.8	Clean Bhutan	UNDP	2008	Nu. 300,000
17.9	Clean Bhutan	City Corporation	2008	Nu. 60,000
17.1	Clean Bhutan	Embassy of Finland	2005-2006	US\$ 11102
18	Developing Policy framework for Public Private Partnership for Urban Environment Management in Thimphu	UNDP	Feb-July 2005	
19	Environment Education for Sustainability	BTFC	2005 to 2006	Nu. 399,000.00
20	Support Environment Education of 80 school based Nature Clubs	KNCF, Japan		
21	Sustainable Fuelwood Consumption Project	UNDP/GEF	01/12/2005 - 30/11/2006	US\$ 50,000.00 (Nu. 2292000)
22	Climate change	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	01/07/2006 - 1/06/2007	5000 Pound
23	Environment Education Program	WWF		
24	Water quality monitoring	UNICEF		
23	Enhancing study on White Bellied Heron in Bhutan	Felburn Foundation (Phase I & II)		
24	Enhancing the study on White Bellied Heron in Bhutan	WWF, Bhutan (CEPF)	15/05/2008 - 14/05/2009	US\$ 19810
25	Community-led Conservation of Critically Endangered White Bellied Heron in Bhutan	Whitley Fund for Nature	June 2008 to May 2009	GBP 10000
26	Strengthen Protection for Phobjikha Conservation area	MacArthur Foundation-USA	Sep 2008 to August 2011	US\$ 200000

27	Strengthen Protection for Phobjikha Conservation area	MacArthur USA	Foundation-	Sep 2005 to August 2008	US\$ 215000
28	Book Project (Bhutan's Natural Heritage)	Embassy of Finland		2008-2010	Euro 11200
29	Health and Climate Change	WHO Bhutan		Sept 2009 to Feb 2010	Nu. 1296000
30	Bhutan Science Policy Dialogue on Climate Change	Dhaka		2010	USD 15520
31	Pilot initiatives to reduce Human Wildlife conflict, Kangpara	UNDP/Danida		2011-2012	Nu. 2216000
32	Climate Change vulnerabilities in targeted communities across Bhutan	DANIDA		2011-2012	Nu. 1500000
33	SolidWaste Management in Phobjikha	JICA , Bhutan Office		2011	Nu. 1833064
34	Grid Solar Connect Advocacy Program	US		2011	US\$ 20000
35	Support to Environment Education in Bhutan	UNDP		Jan 2011 to Dec, 2011	US\$37,020
36	Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources of Mountain Ecosystem workshop	SaciWaters INDIA		2011	US\$ 24965.5
37	White Bellied Heron Project	Punatsangchu Hydropower Project		July, 2010 to June, 2015	Nu. 19686045
38	Environmental Services	PES, FAO		2011	US\$ 8437
39	Development of Environmental Resource Center	BT FEC		July 2010-july, 2012	US\$ 300000
40	Ringshoo Management Project	SNV		Nov-Dec, 2010	Nu. 569,338.00
41	Macarthur Founadtion Award	USA		2011	US\$ 350000







Audited Financial Report

RSPN's accounts are audited on an annual basis. Unaudited statements reveal a total receipt of Nu. 66941098.94 and US \$ 576679.94 equivalent to total of Nu. 93353040.19 in the fiscal year 2009-2010. As of 30 June 2010, RSPN maintains a cash and bank balance of Nu. 9274954.78 and US \$ 212717.03 summing up to an equivalent of Nu. 19011687.78.

In addition, RSPN's Endowment Fund maintained with the Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation (BTFEC) is valued at US \$ 102339.35. This excludes the accrued interest, if any, for the fiscal year 2009-2010. BTFEC's investment has been withdrawn and lying idle in response to the Global Financial Crisis.

On the whole, RSPN's entire resources including assets and capital fund amounts to Nu. 64079308.99, i.e. the overall worth of RSPN as of June 30, 2010.

**ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE
STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS (BALANCE SHEET) AS AT 30 JUNE, 2010**

Schedule	For the year ended June 30, 2010				For the year ended June 30, 2009			
	(A)	(B)	(A+B)	(A)	(B)	(A+B)	(A+B)	
	NU.	US\$	TOTAL (NU.)	NU.	US\$	Equivalent NU.	TOTAL (NU.)	
Assets								
Fixed Assets (Net Block)								
Furniture & Fixture	6,42,488.57		6,42,488.57	4,19,359.79	-		4,19,359.79	
Office Equipments	27,98,493.00		27,98,493.00	26,62,260.56	-		26,62,260.56	
Trekking Equipments	2,36,334.09		2,36,334.09	2,43,899.66	-		2,43,899.66	
Vehicles	15,11,523.48		15,11,523.48	17,78,262.91	-		17,78,262.91	
Communication/Other Equipments	1,39,773.50		1,39,773.50	1,64,439.41	-		1,64,439.41	
Building (Observation Center)	14,42,887.25		14,42,887.25	14,87,512.63	-		14,87,512.63	
Accrued Interest	1,63,055.17	74,67,926.79	74,67,926.79					
Investment with BTFEC	10,23,339.35	4,68,68,942.23	4,68,68,942.23		11,85,551.94	5,64,32,272.34	5,64,32,272.34	
Total Fixed Assets	67,71,499.89	11,86,394.52	6,11,08,368.91	67,55,734.97	11,85,551.94	5,64,32,272.34	6,31,88,007.31	
Current Assets								
Cash	(5,706.97)	59.50	(2,981.87)	7,259.03	(26.50)	(1,261.40)	5,997.63	
Bank	92,74,954.78	2,12,657.53	1,90,14,669.65	2,11,74,196.37	3,26,302.91	1,55,32,018.52	3,67,06,214.89	
Receivables & Prepayments	24,07,052.42	-	24,07,052.42	17,41,426.01	-	-	17,41,426.01	
Stock Balance	2,18,865.00	-	2,18,865.00	2,24,910.00	-	-	2,24,910.00	
Total Current Assets	1,18,95,165.23	2,12,717.03	2,16,37,605.20	2,31,47,791.41	3,26,276.41	1,55,30,757.12	3,86,78,548.53	
Less: Current Liabilities								
Recoveries/Remittances	1,72,984.00	-	1,72,984.00	1,16,637.00	-	-	1,16,637.00	
Total current Liabilities	1,72,984.00	-	1,72,984.00	1,16,637.00	-	-	1,16,637.00	
Total Assets	1,84,93,681.12	13,99,111.55	8,25,72,990.11	2,97,86,889.38	15,11,828.35	7,19,63,029.46	10,17,49,918.84	
Financed by:								
Capital Fund								
(Surplus Income)	(1,14,09,845.26)	(90,220.03)	(1,55,41,922.63)	1,06,45,258.81	(23,223.23)	(11,05,425.75)	95,39,833.06	
Opening Accumulated Fund	2,99,03,526.38	14,89,331.58	9,81,14,912.74	1,91,41,630.57	15,35,051.58	7,30,68,455.21	9,22,10,085.78	
Total Accumulated Fund	1,84,93,681.12	13,99,111.55	8,25,72,990.11	2,97,86,889.38	15,11,828.35	7,19,63,029.46	10,17,49,918.84	

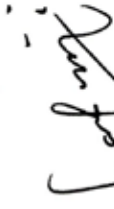
Note: Dollar equivalent calculated at exchange rate of USD 1= Nu. 45.80 as of June 30, 2010 (Kuensel)

Prepared by:



(Yangchen Lhamo)
Adm/Finance Coordinator

Verified by:



(Jam Dopa (Ph. D))
Executive Director



(Dasho Sangay Thinley)
Chairman



ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE
THIMPHU : BHUTAN

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT
for the year ended June 30, 2010

Particulars	Schedule	Receipts			Particulars	Schedule	Payments					
		Nu.	US\$	Equivalent Nu.			Total	NU.	US\$	Equivalent Nu.	Total	
To Balance b/f:												
Cash		7,259.03	(26.50)	(1,213.70)	Project Payments	I	4,37,97,216.29	2,86,216.41	1,31,08,711.58		5,69,05,927.87	
Bank		2,11,74,196.37	3,26,302.91	1,49,44,673.28	Others	II	1,14,67,582.42	54,407.15	24,91,847.47		1,39,59,429.89	
Receivables & Prepayments		17,41,426.01	-	-								
Reserve fund		16,73,306.61	-	-								
Gratuity Fund		3,06,715.00	-	-								
Project Fund	I	3,40,01,437.47	63,534.01	29,09,857.66								
Other receipts	II	80,36,758.45	1,86,869.52	85,58,624.02								
					To balance c/f:							
					Cash		(5,706.97)	59.50	2,725.10		(2,981.87)	
					Bank		92,74,954.78	2,12,667.53	97,39,714.87		1,90,14,669.65	
					Receivables & Prepayments	III	24,07,052.42	-	-		24,07,052.42	
					Investment of accrued interest with BTFFC	VIII	-	23,339.35	10,68,942.23		10,68,942.23	
							6,69,41,098.94	5,76,679.94	2,64,11,941.25		9,33,53,040.19	

Note: Dollar equivalent calculated at exchange rate of USD 1= Nu. 45.80 as of June 30, 2010 (Kuensei)

Prepared by:

(Yangchen Lhamo)
Admin/Finance Coordinator

Verified by:

(Jam Doga Ph. D)
Executive Director

(Dasho Sangay Thinley)
Chairman





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