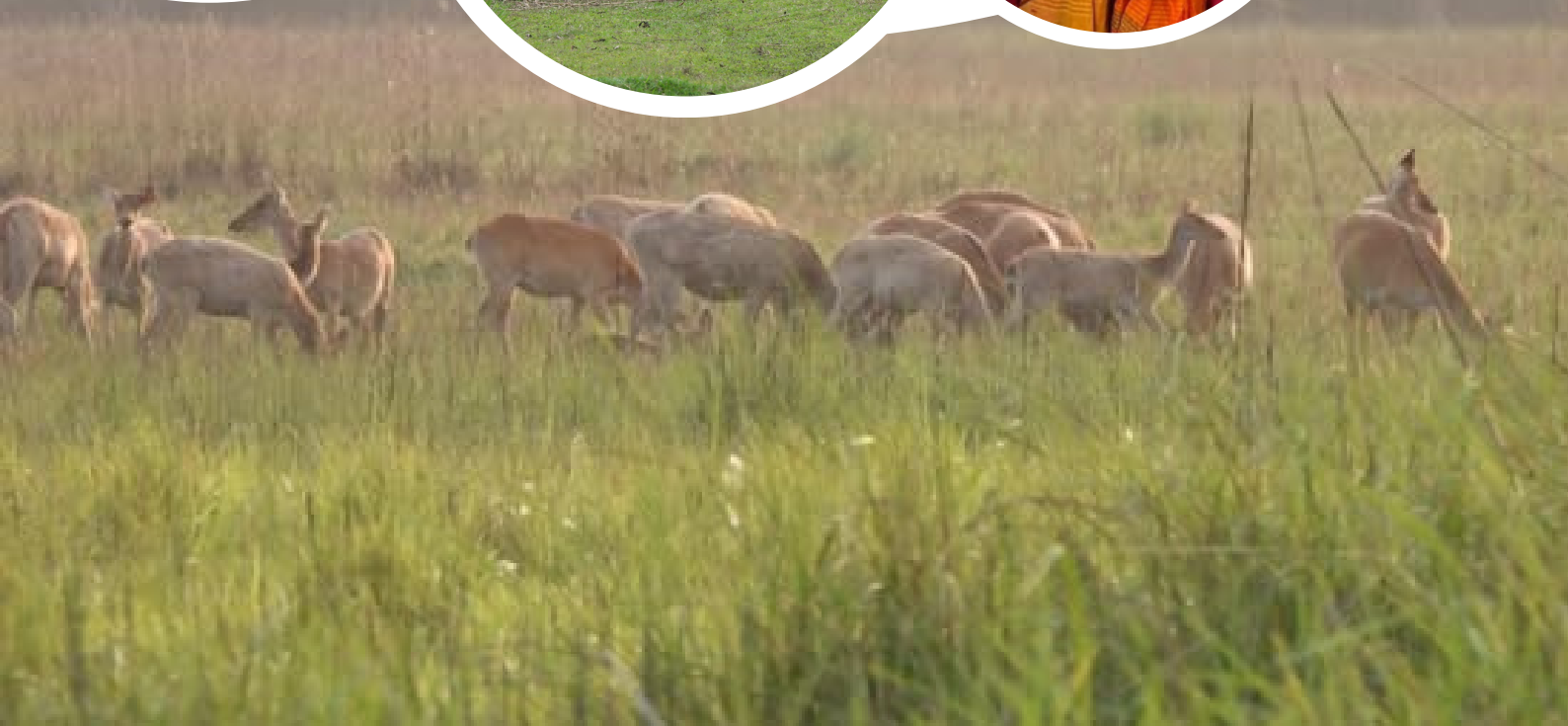




ANNUAL REPORT

FY 2025/26 (2082/83)



Wild Care Nepal



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Pulchowk, Lalitpur, Nepal



Annual Report 2025/26 (2082/83)

Wild Care Nepal

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Message from the President

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report of Wild Care Nepal for the Fiscal Year 2025/26 (2082/83).



Since its establishment, Wild Care Nepal has been guided by a simple but important belief: conservation is most effective when it is grounded in sound knowledge, strengthened by local participation, and supported through meaningful collaboration. As a young organization, we are still building our institutional foundations, while at the same time responding to the evolving challenges faced by the biodiversity of Nepal.

The past year has been an important step in that journey. Our work has continued to bring together research, conservation action, capacity building, community engagement, and partnerships. At the institutional level, we have also taken steps to strengthen our presence and ability to work over the long term, including the establishment of a field base in Chitwan and the development of new institutional partnerships.

Growth, however, brings responsibility. As Wild Care Nepal moves forward, we recognize the importance of maintaining scientific integrity, responsible governance, transparency, and accountability. We also recognize that meaningful conservation cannot be achieved by one organization alone. It requires the trust and participation of communities, government institutions, conservation practitioners, researchers, young professionals, and supporters who share a common commitment to protecting Nepal's biodiversity.

We are grateful to all those who have contributed to Wild Care Nepal during the year. As we look to the future, our ambition is not simply to grow in size, but to grow in relevance, credibility, and impact. We aspire to build an institution that contributes lasting value to biodiversity conservation in Nepal.

I express my gratitude to our team, partners, supporters, and all those who have placed their trust in Wild Care Nepal.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Subodh' followed by a stylized flourish and a period.

Prof. Subodh Kumar Upadhyaya, PhD
President
Wild Care Nepal

Message from the Executive Director

Dear friends, partners, and supporters,

As we reflect on FY 2025/26, I am filled with gratitude for everyone who has been part of Wild Care Nepal's journey.



This year, our teams worked across diverse landscapes on conservation initiatives focused on elephants, Chinese pangolins, and Barasingha. Alongside field research and conservation action, we created opportunities for students, youth, citizen scientists, and local resource persons to gain practical experience and contribute to conservation. We also continued our efforts to bring conservation knowledge to wider audiences through communication and outreach.

The year also reminded us that conservation is rarely straightforward. Some questions remain difficult to answer, field realities do not always match our plans, and meaningful results often take longer than expected. These experiences have pushed us to be more deliberate about how we design our work, use evidence, involve local people, and respond to what we learn in the field. For us, this process of learning and improving is an essential part of becoming a stronger conservation organisation.

I am particularly grateful to our field teams and local collaborators, whose work often takes place far from public view. I also thank the students, volunteers, researchers, government agencies, partner organisations, donors, and communities who contributed their time, knowledge, and support throughout the year.

As we begin the next year, we will build on these experiences, strengthen our field programs, create more opportunities for young people to engage in conservation, and continue learning from the landscapes and communities with whom we work.

Thank you for being part of Wild Care Nepal's journey.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Rama Mishra'.

Rama Mishra, PhD
Executive Director
Wild Care Nepal

About the organization

Wild Care Nepal was established in 2023 as a non-profit organization dedicated to addressing the threats and challenges of biodiversity conservation through scientific research, evidence-based conservation actions, capacity building, and collaborative partnerships. It was formed by a group of young and seasoned conservation professionals. Since its establishment, the organization is actively working across diverse conservation landscapes of Nepal. The organization is officially registered under the Government of Nepal (Regd. no. 316063; PAN: 619738912) and Social Welfare Council (Regd. no. 55749).

Our Vision

A Nepal where biodiversity thrives, ecosystems remain resilient, and people and nature flourish together.

Our Mission

To advance biodiversity conservation in Nepal by generating scientific knowledge, empowering conservation leaders, and translating evidence into meaningful conservation action.

Working Approach



01

**Species Research and
Conservation**



02

**Education and
Empowerment**



03

**Community and
Livelihood**

Our Year at a Glance

3

Conservation Projects
Implemented (Elephant,
Pangolin & Swamp Deer)

3

Capacity-Building
Programmes

9

Peer-Reviewed
Publications

5

Awareness Hoarding Boards
Installed

1

Educational Video Released
(Chanchali: The Story of Elephants
and Shared Earth)

2

Conservation Radio Jingles
Developed

3

Conservation Posters
Developed

1

New Branch Office (Chitwan)

1st

CSR Funding Secured (Yak
Brewery Pvt. Ltd.)

1

Felicitation received (Bardia
National Park)

3

representation in national and
international events of
conservation importance

150+

individuals capacitated in wildlife
research, conservation outreach,
communication, scientific and
proposal writing (youths,
students and citizen scientists)

Promoting Human-Elephant Coexistence in Central Terai of Nepal

Bara, Chitwan & Dhanusha | May 2025 – May 2026

Introduction

Human-Elephant Conflict remains a persistent challenge along the forest fringes of Nepal’s Central Terai. The project worked to strengthen local knowledge of elephant behaviour and promote safer coexistence thorough local resource person training, community outreach, conservation communication, and improved access to information on wildlife-damage relief procedures.



Key Impact Metrics

Local Resource Persons trained	Community Reached	IEC Materials Distributed	HEC Trainings conducted
76	5,000+	3,000	3

Key Achievements

Training & Capacity Building

- 100 copies of the revised HEC training manual reprinted.
- Participants oriented on compensation claim procedures under the Wildlife Damage Relief Distribution Guidelines 2080.

Outreach & IEC Materials

- 2,000 brochures and 1,000 posters reproduced and distributed.
- 3 hoarding boards installed across Bara, Chitwan, and Dhanusa

Radio Communication

- 1 HEC radio jingle produced in Nepali and Maithili
- Broadcast during the peak human-elephant conflict season.

Educational Video

- Chanchali: The Story of Elephants and Shared Earth, an 18 - minute video focused on elephants and shared landscapes.

Guardians of Pangolins: Empowering Communities for Conservation of Chinese Pangolin in Eastern Nepal

Udayapur | FY 2025/26



PROJECT OVERVIEW

The project supports the conservation of the Chinese pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*) in Udayapur through community-based monitoring, habitat protection and restoration, conservation awareness, and ecological surveys. Local Pangolin Guardians (LPGs) were formed and trained to participate in long-term monitoring, while camera-trap and burrow surveys were conducted to generate ecological information on pangolins and their habitat.

KEY INTERVENTIONS

During the implementation period, the project established and capacitated 20+ Local Pangolin Guardians, with more than 50% women representation, and involved them in surveys across community forests and adjoining farmlands. Conservation activities also included school and household awareness, fire-line development and maintenance, and plantation of Khair and Sissoo seedlings in degraded pangolin habitat.

FY 2025/26 at a Glance

20+

Local Pangolin Guardians established and capacitated

14

Community forests and adjoining farmlands surveyed

32

Camera traps deployed, generating 480 camera-trap days.

ENHANCING BARASINGHA CONSERVATION IN NEPAL

Wild Care Nepal supported the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) and Shuklaphanta National Park on the annual population census of Barasingha (*Rucervus duvaucelii*).

The census contributes to long-term monitoring of Nepal's remaining Barasingha population and provides information for evidence-based conservation planning and management,



5

Days of census

40+

People involved

2

Elephants and Mahouts mobilised for census

1

National population monitoring exercise

Capacity-building programs

4th Wild Cats Series 2026

The 4th Wild Cats Series was held in Surkhet, Karnali, from 5–7 May 2026. The three-day residential program brought together 23 participants, including 15 university students and 7 local citizen scientists, to build practical knowledge and skills in wild cat conservation. Participants explored wild cat ecology and conservation, camera trapping techniques, field-based data collection, and conservation communication. The program also provided an opportunity for participants from diverse backgrounds to exchange experiences, strengthen their understanding of wildlife research, and develop practical skills that can be applied in future conservation initiatives.



Workshop on Conservation Grants and Proposal Development

Wild Care Nepal, in collaboration with the Turtle Rescue and Conservation Center (TRCC), conducted a workshop for 16 undergraduate students from natural science backgrounds. The training focused on identifying funding opportunities, developing conservation project ideas, and strengthening proposal development and grant application skills among early-career conservationists.



Training to Jagadispur Biodiversity Conservation Youth Club

Ten local youths from Jagadispur Biodiversity Conservation Youth Club received training on fishing cat identification, survey methods and ways to mitigate threats.



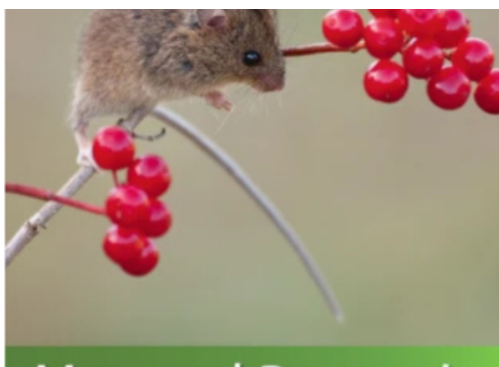
Research Publications



Movement Ecology And Habitat Preferences Of Translocated Greater One-Horned Rhinoceros In Their Historic Range In Nepal



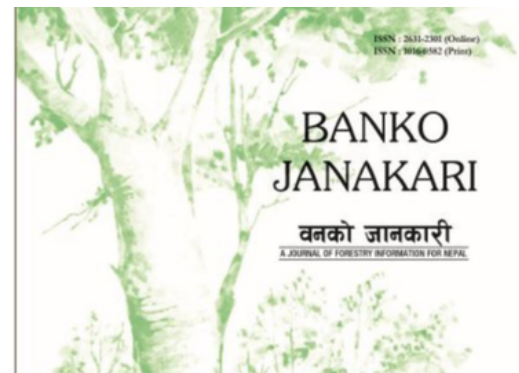
Importance Of Context-specific Community Perspectives In Human–Wildlife Coexistence: Evidence From Chitwan National Park, Nepal



Surviving In A Changing World: A Systematic Review Of Research Trends And Threats To The Mysterious Rusty-Spotted Cat



Diet and Prey Preference of Tigers (Panthera tigris) in and Around Chitwan National Park, Nepal

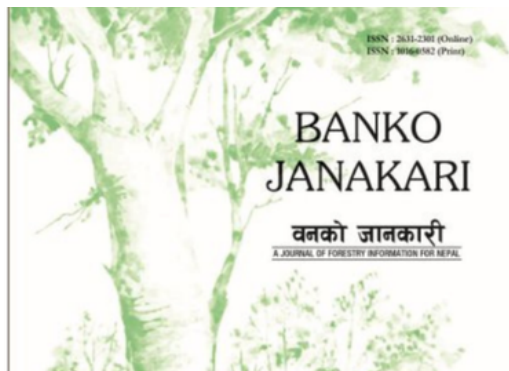


Human-Wildlife Coexistence In Nepal: Evolution Of Relief Policies And Practices



A Call For Urgent Action To Protect Wild Yak In The Himalayan Regions

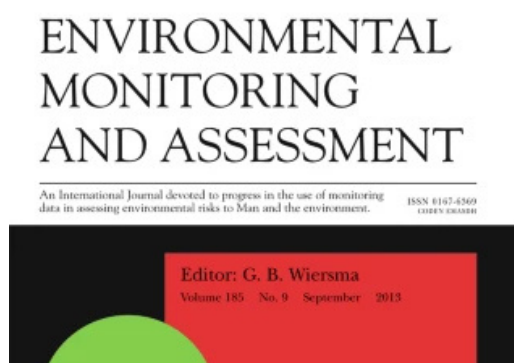
Research Publications



Community Perspectives on Elephant Conservation in Eastern Nepal



Understanding residents' preferences for adaptive capacity in human-wildlife coexistence: a case study from Nepal's biodiversity hotspot



Understanding the efficacy and efficiency of thermal infrared UAV for wildlife monitoring

The following information, education and communication (IEC) materials were developed during the reporting period:

3

Developed to support conservation awareness and community outreach



Brochure

परिचय

पाँच टन वजन र करिब ३ मीटर अग्लो शरीर हुने हाती जमीनमा पाइने सबैभन्दा ठूलो जीव हो । अफ्रिकी तथा एसियाली गरी हातीका दुई प्रजाति रहेका छन् । अफ्रिकी हाती अफ्रिकामा करिब ४ लाखको संख्यामा रहेका छन् भने एसियाली हाती नेपाल लगायत एसियाका १३ देशमा करिब ३५-५० हजारको संख्यामा रहेका छन् ।



एसियाली हाती



अफ्रिकी हाती

पछिल्लो समयमा वास्तव्यमान विनाश, चोरीशिकार तथा मान्छेसँगको द्वन्द्वका कारणले हातीको संख्या तिब्र दरले घटिरहेकाले हाती ठूलो संकटमा परेका छन् । नेपालका तराई तथा चुरेक्षेत्रमा पुर्व मेघी देखि पश्चिम महाकालीसम्म नै हातीहरू परापूर्वकालदेखि विचरण गर्ने गरेको पाइन्छ । हाल नेपालमा करिब २०० जंगली हातीहरू छुट्टाछुट्टै चारवटा भुण्ड १) कोशी देखि भ्यापासम्म (७-१५), २) चितवन देखि सल्यानसम्म (४०-६०), ३) बर्दिया (८०-१२०) अनि ४) शुक्लाफाँटा (१०-१५) मा रहेका छन् ।

शारीरिक बनावट तथा आनिबानि

हाती भन्ने बित्तिकै भीमकाय शरीर, ठूला कान, साना आँखा, बहुउपयोगी सूँड र बाहिर निस्केका दाहा भएको जनावरको चित्र हाम्रो दिमागमा आउँछ । हातीको सूँड विशेष अंग हो जो सास फेर्ने, टाढाको गन्ध सुँच्ने, पानी पिउने, खानेकुरा समेटेर मुखमा हाल्ने आदि कामका लागि प्रयोग हुन्छ । जो जति संवेदनशील हुन्छ, त्यति नै बलियो पनि हुन्छ । यसले भूँईँबाट सानो भन्दा सानो थिज (जस्तै सिकका) देखि ठूला-ठूला काठ तथा गद्दी वस्तु पनि उठाउन सक्छ । प्रायः भाले हातीका बाहिर निस्केका लामा दुईवटा दाहा हुन्छन् भने पोथीको दाहा अलिकति मात्र बाहिर निस्केको हुन्छ ।

हातीको औसत आयु ६०-८० वर्ष हुन्छ । पोथी ८-१० वर्षको हुँदा पहिलो गर्भाधारण योग्य हुन्छ भने भाले १५ वर्षको हुँदा प्रजनन योग्य हुन्छ । हातीको देख्ने शक्ति मध्यम हुन्छ तर सुन्ने र सुँच्ने शक्ति अत्यन्तै राम्रो



हुन्छ । एकआपसमा संचारका लागि तथा समुहको सुरक्षाको लागि हातीले विभिन्न खाले आवाजहरू निकाल्छन् । जोडले निकालेको आवाजले विरोध जनाउँदछ भने सानो तथा दबेको स्वरले खुसी जनाउँछ । त्यस्तै सुँडलाई फड्कारेर वा जमीनमा बजारेर निकाले आवाजले डर जनाउँछ ।

हाती समुहमा बस्ने प्राणी हो । सामान्यतया एउटा समुहमा मत्ता (भाले), डोई (पोथि) तथा छावा (बच्चा) हरू गरी १०-१५ हाती हुन्छन् जसको नेतृत्व एउटा पोथि हातीले गरेको हुन्छ । कतिपय अवस्थामा मत्ताहातीहरू एकैले पनि हिड्ने गरेको भेटिन्छ ।

हाती शाकाहारी जनावर हुन् । ठूलो शरीर र पाचनशक्ति कमजोर हुने हुनाले यिनीहरूलाई नियमित रूपमा खाइरहुनु पर्दछ जसका लागि करिब ७०-८०% समय खर्चिन्छन् । त्यसैले हातीलाई बासस्थानको लागि ठूलो क्षेत्र आवश्यक पर्दछ । खाना, पानी आदिको अवस्था, मौसम हेरी यिनिहरू नियमित रूपमा एक ठाउँबाट अर्को ठाउँमा बसाई सराई गर्दछन् । यसरी बसाई सराई गर्न यिनीहरूले प्रायः एउटै बाटो प्रयोग गरेको पाइन्छ । कतिपय यस्ता बाटोहरूको विनाशका कारण हातीको परम्परागत विचरण प्रकृत्यामा असर परेको तथा मान्छेसँग द्वन्द्वमा पर्ने गरेको पनि देखिन्छ ।

कानुनी प्रावधान

हाती राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय कानूनद्वारा संरक्षित जनावर हो । CITES को अनुसूची-१ मा सूचीकृत भएकाले जङ्गली हाती तथा यसको अङ्गहरूको अन्तराष्ट्रिय व्यापारमा पूर्ण रोक लगाएको छ । त्यस्तै नेपालमा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२९ को धारा २६ (१)

अनुसार गैरकानुनी तरिकाले जंगली हातीलाई मार्ने, घाइते बनाउने तथा ओखेटोपहार राख्ने, खरिद गर्ने वा विक्री गर्ने व्यक्तिलाई पचास हजार रूपैयाँदेखि एकलाख रूपैयाँसम्म जरिवाना वा पाँच वर्षदेखि पन्ध्र वर्षसम्म कैद वा दुवै सजायको व्यवस्था गरेको छ । हातीले आक्रमण गरी घाईते वा मृत्यु भएमा, घर गोठ भत्काएमा, भण्डार गरेको अन्न खाएमा वा बालिनालि नोक्सान गरेमा राहत निर्देशिका २०६९ र त्यसको तेस्रो संसोधन २०७५ अनुसार राहतको समेत व्यवस्था गरेको छ ।

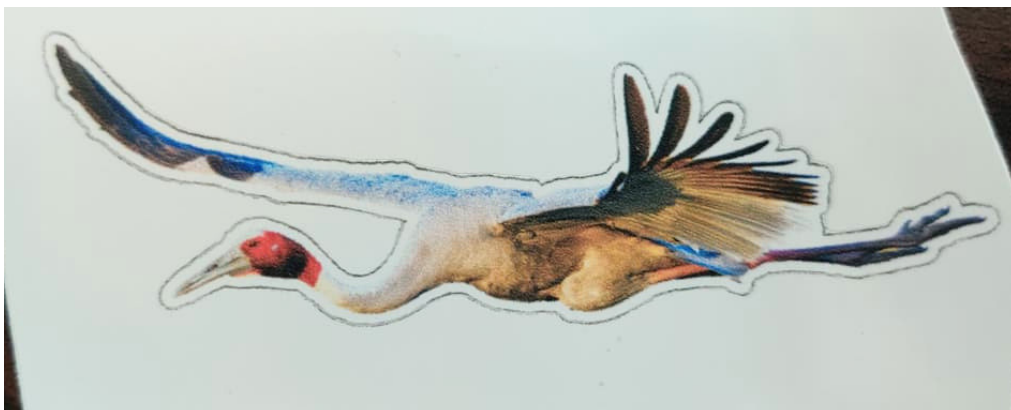
हातीले गर्ने क्षति र कारणाहरू

हातीहरू जंगलबाट खेतवारी र गाउँमा निस्केर खेतिवाली वा संगहित अन्न खाईदिने, घर गोठ भत्काउने, घाइते बनाउने वा मार्ने क्रम केही दशकयता वृद्धि हुँदै गएको छ । कहिलेकाहीँ गाउँलेहरूले पनि हातीलाई घाइते पार्ने वा मार्ने समेत गरेको पाइन्छ । प्रायःजसो यस्ता घटना हातीले परापूर्वकालदेखि विचरण गर्ने गरेका वनक्षेत्र विनाश गरी बसालिएका बस्तीहरूमा बढी हुने गरेका छन् । जंगलमा आहाराको मात्रा कमी हुने मौसममा हातीलाई मनपर्ने खालका खेतिबालि जंगल नजिक रोपिएको स्थानहरूमा पनि हातीले क्षति गरेको भेटिन्छ । कहिलेकाहीँ एउटा जंगलबाट अर्को जंगलमा जाँदा बीचमा पर्ने बस्तीमा पनि हातीले केही नोक्सानी गर्ने गर्छन् । त्यसैले हातीले क्षति गर्नुमा हातीप्रतिको हाम्रो व्यवहार तथा क्रियाकलाप पनि कारक छ भन्ने स्वीकार गर्न जरुरी छ ।

हातीसँग सहअस्तित्व कसरी ?

लोपोन्मुख तथा महत्वपूर्ण जनावर भएकाले हातीको संरक्षण राष्ट्रिय प्राथमिकतामा परेको छ । हातीबाट जीउधनको क्षति हुन नदिनु पनि हाती संरक्षणकै अर्को पाटो हो । हाती एक शान्तिप्रिय जनावर हो । स्वभावले यिनीहरू मानिसदेखि टाढै बस्न रुचाउँछन् । पूर्ण साकाहारी भएकाले आहाराको लागि मान्छे तथा अन्य जनावर मार्ने आवश्यकता देखिँदैन । तर पनि हातीहरू किन बस्तिमा आउँछन् र क्षति गर्छन् ? हातीबाट हुनसक्ने हानीबाट जोगिन के गर्नुपर्छ ? यस्ता विषयहरूमा हामी सबै सचेत हुनु जरुरी छ । जंगल छेउ बस्ने बासिन्दाहरूले हातीसँग मिलेर बाँच्ने कला सिक्न सकेमा दुवै प्राणी मिलेर बस्न सकिन्छ । हातीसँग सहअस्तित्वका लागि निम्न अनुसारका सतर्कताहरू अपनाउनु पर्छ ।

Stickers





Educational Conservation Video



Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IJBQK3IOCRk>

Chanchali: The Story of Elephants and Shared Earth

An 18 minute educational conservation video developed under the Human-Elephant Coexistence initiative. Chanchali uses storytelling to communicate about elephants, shared landscapes, and the importance of promoting safer human-elephant coexistence.

Full Video can be accessed in YouTube

Support

Wild Care Nepal supported community based environmental initiatives and conservation awareness activities through:

- 1. Rapti River Cleaning Campaign:** Provided a book rack and books to The Rapti Library in support of the Rapti River Cleaning Campaign (RRC).
- 2. World Turtle Day:** Celebrated World Turtle Day through awareness activities to promote the conservation of turtles and tortoises.



- 3. Eco-unity: Women, Lakes & Bamboo Futures:** Provided financial support to the "Eco-Unity: Women, Lakes, & Bamboo Futures" project from September to December 2025. Implemented in Parsa and Pokhara, the project promoted women's participation, youth engagement, sustainable livelihoods, and environmental conservation through bamboo based enterprises and lake conservation initiatives.



Collaboration and Partnerships

1. Nepal Bird Fair 2026

Wild Care Nepal participated in the 3rd Nepal Bird Fair 2026, held on 26–27 January 2026 in Rupandehi, Lumbini. An interactive session on relationship of birds and cats was presented by our Executive Director, Dr. Rama Mishra.



2. Nepal Owl Festival 2026

Wild Care Nepal participated in Nepal Owl Festival 2026 to share its ongoing works and connect with wider conservation community.



3. Conservation Asia Congress 2026

Wild Care Nepal was represented by its Executive Director at the Conservation Asia Congress (CAC) 2026, held in Kathmandu from 3–5 June 2026, contributing to the organization's participation in regional conservation dialogue and knowledge exchange.



4. Collaboration for Wildlife Capacity Building

A formal collaboration has been established with Stichting Leeuw, a Netherlands based big cat rescue and rehabilitation foundation, to conduct capacity building for wildlife technicians and park staff on tiger capture using foot trap techniques.

5. First Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) partnership

The organization secured its first Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) partnership, with Yak Brewery Pvt. Ltd., which supported implementation of the Enhancing Barasingha Conservation in Nepal initiative.



Recognition & Honours

The organization was felicitated by Bardia National Park during the parks' Golden Jubilee celebration in recognition of its contributions to biodiversity research and wildlife conservation in Nepal.



Recognition Conferred

Wild Care Nepal felicitated Ms. Anija Singh in recognition of her creative contribution through an artwork depicting selected wild cat species of Nepal, which has been featured in the organization's official documents and merchandise.



Institutional Growth

Establishing a New Field Base in Chitwan

During the FY 082/083, Wild Care Nepal registered a new branch office in Sukranagar, Bharatpur, Chitwan, establishing a long-term field base to support evidence-based conservation in the Chitwan and lowland landscape.

Purpose: To establish a long-term field base for research, conservation interventions, and capacity-building activities in Chitwan and the surrounding lowland landscape.

The new field base will support:

- Field surveys, restoration interventions, and conservation projects in the Chitwan and lowland landscape.
- Capacity Building through student training, internships, and field courses.
- Workspace for researchers, students, interns, and volunteers.
- Stronger collaboration with local communities, government agencies, and conservation partners.

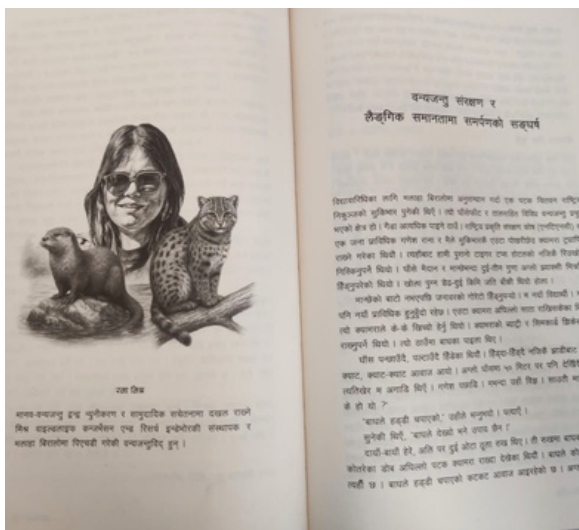


Knowledge & Publication Contributions

Publication in Gyanika

Wild Care Nepal's Executive Director was featured as one of 21 conservationists from Nepal in the book Gyanika, which documents conservation journeys and challenges spanning generations of Nepal's conservation sector. As the youngest conservationist featured, her 24-page story highlights her experiences, struggles, and journey in wildlife conservation and research.

The book, comprising 384 pages, was officially launched in Kathmandu on 8 November, bringing together more than 300 conservationists and writers. She represented one of the featured conservationists during the launch ceremony alongside the author and moderator.



Acknowledgements

We would like to extend our sincere gratitude and appreciation to our supporters and donors for their generosity. Your contributions have been invaluable in helping Wild Care Nepal carry out its conservation, research, and community engagement initiatives over the past year.

Conservation partners

- The Rufford Foundation
- Small Wild Cat Conservation Foundation
- Leo Foundation
- Big Cat Rescue
- Fishing Cat Conservation Alliance (FCCA)

In-country collaboration

- Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)
- Department of Forest and Soil Conservation
- Kolhabi Municipality
- Madi Municipality
- National Trust for Nature Conservation
- ZSL Nepal
- Nepal Zoological Society
- Turtle Rescue and Conservation Centre (TRCC)
- Mithila Wildlife Trust
- Women in Nature Network Nepal
- Mid Western University

Financial Summary

WILD CARE NEPAL
SHREE DURBAR TOLE, LALITPUR-03, NEPAL
Statement of Financial Position
As at 32nd Ashadh 2083

Figures in NPR

Particulars	Notes	As at 32nd Ashad 2083	As at 32nd Ashad 2082
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4.1	888,690.37	1,028,303.02
Intangible Assets	4.2	-	-
Investment Property	4.3	-	-
Other Non-Current Assets	4.4	-	-
Total Non - Current Assets		888,690.37	1,028,303.02
Current Assets			
Inventories	4.5	-	-
Account Receivable	4.6	109,789.22	9,827.50
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.7	112,271.18	2,890,287.15
Total Current Assets		222,060.40	2,900,114.65
TOTAL ASSETS		1,110,750.77	3,928,417.67
LIABILITIES & RESERVES			
Accumulated Reserves			
Unrestricted Funds/Accumulated Surplus	4.8	128,946.36	(385,927.08)
Designated Funds	4.9	-	-
Restricted Funds	4.10	210,261.60	2,953,545.51
Endowment Fund	4.11	-	-
Other Capital Reserves	4.12	-	-
Total Accumulated Reserves		339,207.96	2,567,618.43
Non - Current Liabilities			
Loans and Borrowings	4.13	-	-
Employee Benefit Liabilities	4.14	-	-
Deffered Revenue	4.15	682,200.63	860,166.01
Other Non-Current Liabilities	4.16	-	-
Total Non - Current Liabilities		682,200.63	860,166.01
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	4.17	51,659.00	397,746.87
Loans and Borrowings	4.18	-	-
Provisions	4.19	-	-
Tax Liabilities	4.20	37,683.18	102,886.36
Total Current Liabilities		89,342.18	500,633.23
Total Liabilities		771,542.81	1,360,799.24
Total Liabilities and Reserves		1,110,750.77	3,928,417.67

The Notes on accounts form an integral part of the financial statements.

WILD CARE NEPAL
SHREE DURBAR TOLE, LALITPUR-03, NEPAL
STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE
For the Year Ended 32 Ashadh 2083

Figures in NPR

Particulars	Notes	FY 2082-83	FY 2081-82
INCOME			
Incoming Resources	4.21	3,860,668	3,356,138
Financial Income	4.22	25,739.76	30,024
Other Income	4.23	271,370.25	36,022
Total Income		4,157,778.03	3,422,185
EXPENDITURE			
Staff Cost/Expenses	4.24	-	-
Program Expenses	4.25	3,860,668	3,356,138
General Administrative Expenditure	4.26	8,050.00	461,949
Depreciation	4.1.1	214,612.65	38,510
Other Expenditure	4.27	-	-
Total Expenditure		4,083,330.67	3,856,598
Net surplus/(deficit) before Taxation		74,447	(434,413)
Income Tax Expenses	4.28	4,384.05	-
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		70,063	(434,413)
APPROPRIATION OF SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		-	-
REMAINING SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		70,063	(434,413)

The Notes on accounts form an integral part of the financial statements



WILDCARE

Wild Care Nepal

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