

# **Implementation Status of NBS Nepal Experience**

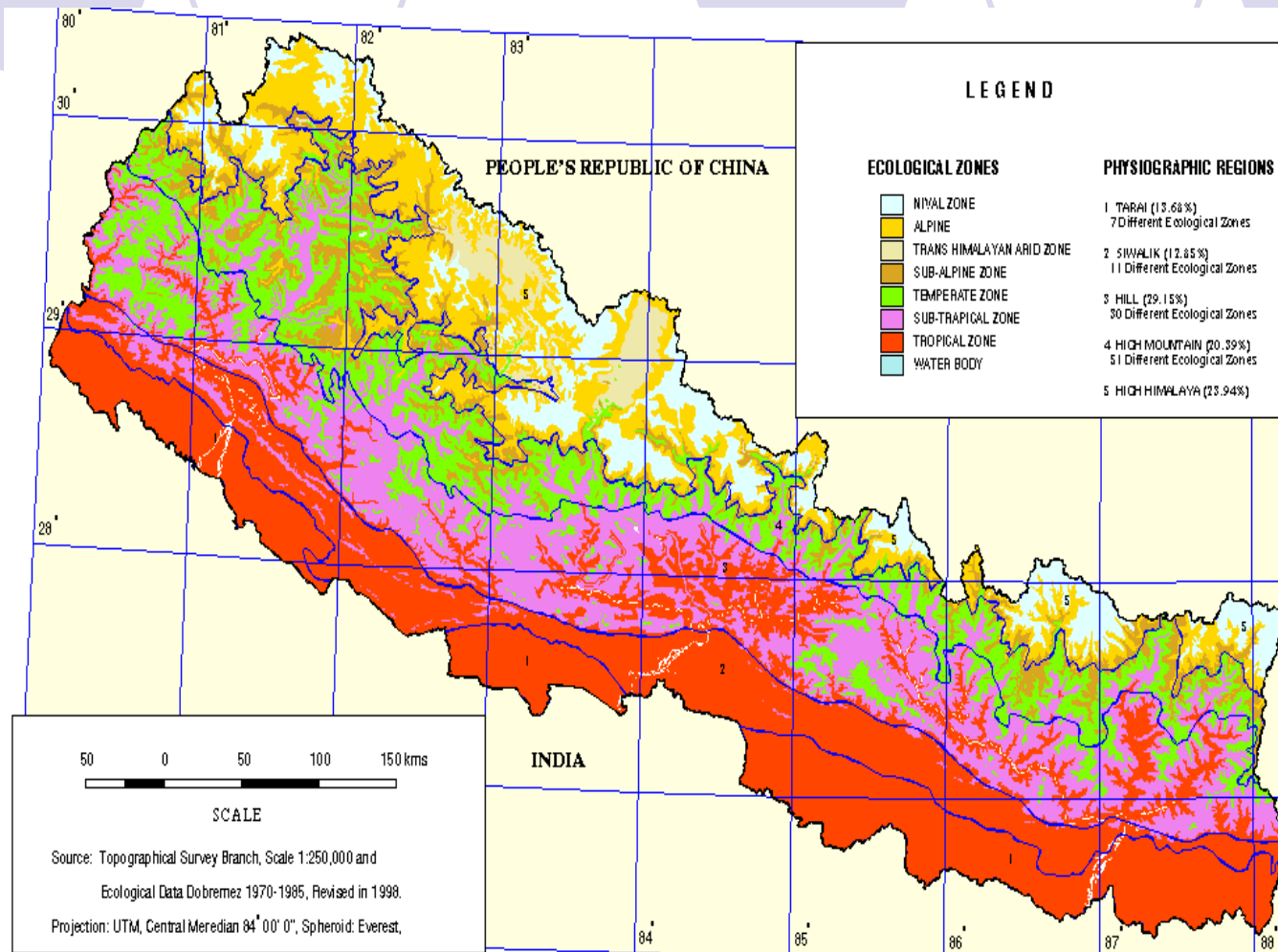
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Ministry of Forest and Soil  
Conservation, Nepal**

14-18 January 2008, Singapore

# Introduction



- **Nepal is rich in cultural and biological diversity.**
- **Diverse topography(75m-8848m amsl)**
- **39.6 % is forest, (about 21% is cultivated land and rest is under different categories of land use.), 19.7% is under Protected Areas.**



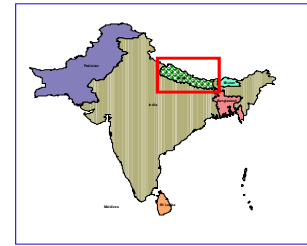
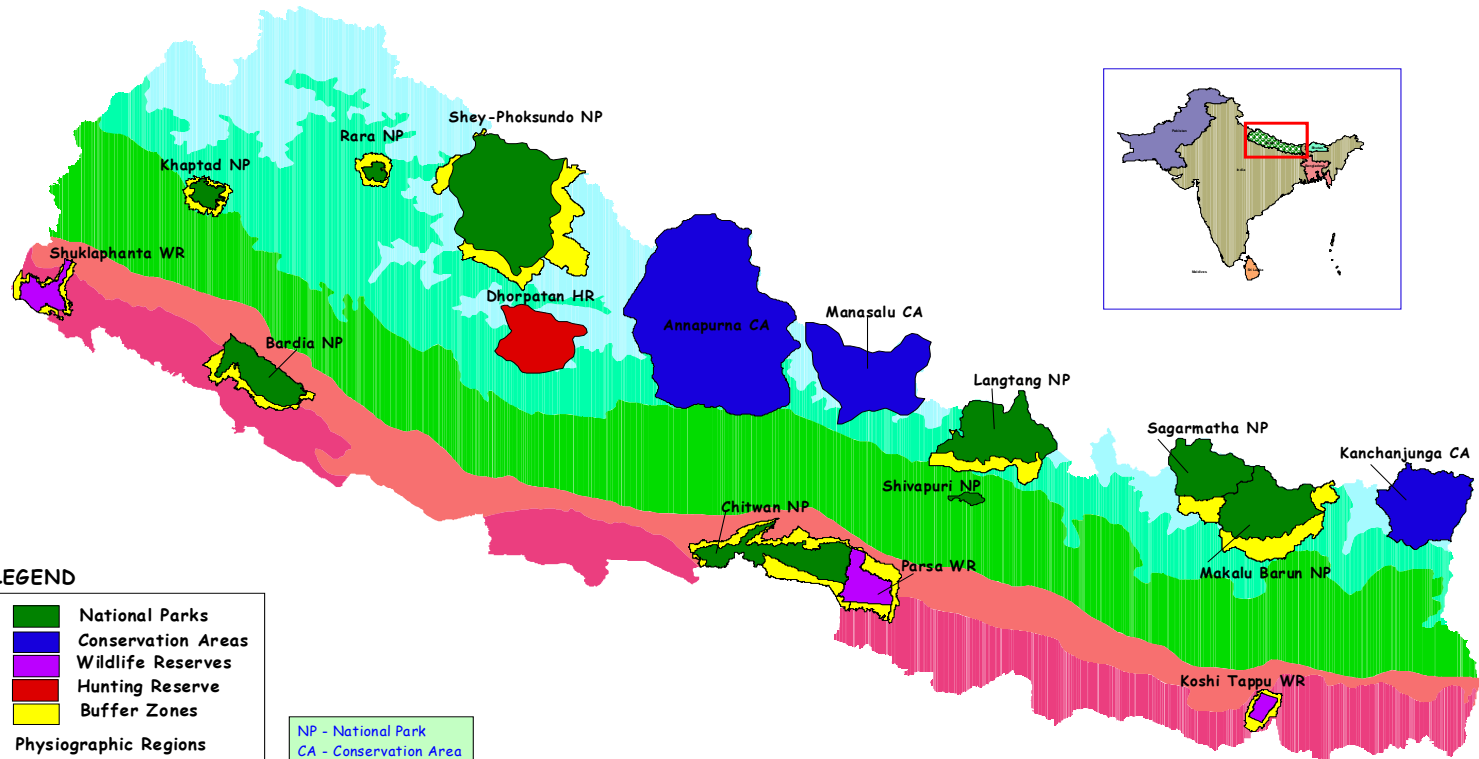
# Biological Diversity



- **6,500 Species of Flowering Plants**
- **375 Species of Endemic Flowering Plants**
- **1500 Species of Fungi**
- **465 Species of Lichen**
- **687 Species of Algae**

- **181 Species of Mammals**
- **862 Species of Birds**
- **143 Species of Amphibians and Reptiles**
- **185 Species of Fishes**
- **635 Species of Butterflies**
- **600 Species of Moths**
- **144 Species of Spiders**

# Protected Areas of Nepal



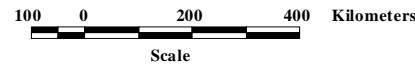
## LEGEND

- National Parks
- Conservation Areas
- Wildlife Reserves
- Hunting Reserves
- Buffer Zones

### Physiographic Regions

- Himalaya
- Mountains
- Mid Hills
- Siwalik
- Terai

- NP - National Park
- CA - Conservation Area
- WR - Wildlife Reserve
- HR - Hunting Reserve

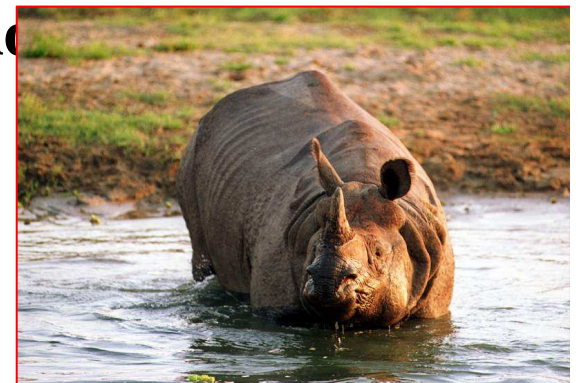


Source : Topographic Map, Dept. of Survey, GoN & DNPWC

DNPWC/PCP, 2006

# Key Programmes for Conservation

- **Sacred Himalayan Landscape Programme**
- **National Trust for Nature Conservation**
- **Northern Mountain Conservation programme**
- **Western Terai Landscape Complex Project**
- **Kanchanjanga Conservation Area Project**
- **Biodiversity Sector Programme for Siwalik and Terai Region**
- **Wetland project**



# *Implementation status*



Element	objective	progress	obstacles
<b>Institutionalization of Biodiversity Conservation</b>	<b>*Accomplish comprehensive documentation and registration of biological resources in PAs and buffer zones comprising all groups of plant, animals and microbial diversity</b>	<b>*Establishment of 14000 community forest in the country</b> <b>*Establishment of nine national park, three wildlife Reserves 3 conservation areas and seven botanical conservatories in different ecological zones.</b> <b>*Nepal biodiversity flora established and provide information to planner, scientists, student and public users</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Conflict between CFUG and gov. for benefit sharing</b></li> <li>● <b>Human-wildlife conflict</b></li> <li>● <b>lack of compensation mechanism</b></li> </ul>

<p>Agro biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Establishment of national data bank on indigenous livestock, and Germplasm bank</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Gene Bank established in NARC</li> <li>*Use of EIA to avoid and minimize adverse impact on biodiversity</li> <li>*Initiation of community biodiversity registration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Inadequate capacity</li> <li>*Lack of Technology transfer and Expertise</li> </ul>
<p>Poverty reduction through biodiversity conservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Conserve biodiversity in and around the PAs with the operation strategy focusing on the improvement of socio economic and cultural condition of communities</li> <li>*To develop sustainable tourism in PAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*30-50% of park revenue goes to community development of buffer zone</li> <li>*Initiation of community biodiversity registration</li> <li>*Revenue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Inadequate conservation awareness among the local communities</li> <li>* Inequity of benefit sharing among the communities</li> </ul>



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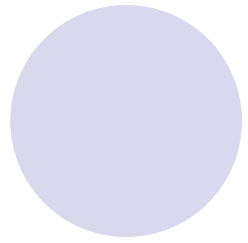
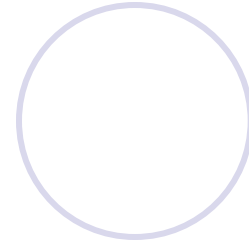
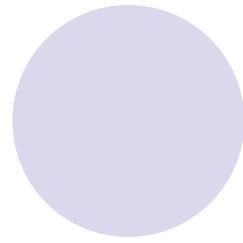
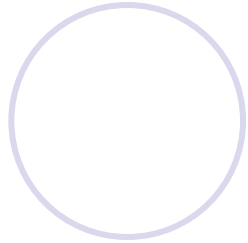
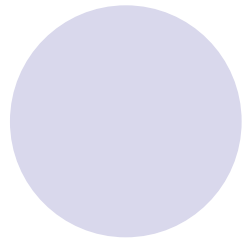
<p><b>Species conservation and habitat management in protected areas</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>strengthen the capacity of DNPWC and BZ communities</b></li><li>• <b>*to control poaching activities and effective implementation of CITES.</b></li><li>• <b>*To resolve park and people conflict</b></li></ul> <p><b>* ensure long-term conservation of forest biodiversity</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>*strengthen the community based anti-poaching operation</b></li><li><b>*the poaching of endangered species reduced</b></li><li><b>*Development of Botanical gardens, zoo, arboretum and orchards</b></li><li><b>*4 Species Action Plans developed</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>*Transfer of officers frequently</b></li><li><b>*Weak HRD</b></li><li><b>* population pressure on natural resources</b></li><li><b>*Inadequate law enforcement</b></li><li><b>*Invasion of alien and invasive species</b></li></ul>
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<b>Integrated wet land management</b>	<b>* develop integrated management plan and conserve wetland biodiversity</b>	<b>*8 wetland are Ramsar recognized till now</b>	<b>*Use of chemical pollutants, domestic garbage, industrial waste and toxic substances in the wetland sites</b> <b>*invasion by alien species</b>
<b>Forest Biodiversity conservation through community Participation</b>	<b>*To conserve biodiversity rich large block of forest and ecosystem</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Community forest user groups manage forest</b></li></ul> <b>*Encourage farmers for domestication of high value NTFPs for income generation.</b>	<b>*Excess use of forest resources</b>  <b>Weak capacity for biotechnology and marketing</b>

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<p><b>* Mountain Biodiversity</b></p>	<p><b>*Manage watersheds</b></p> <p><b>*Link biodiversity conservation in development programs to reduce poverty</b></p> <p><b>*Promote sustainable use of resources to improve the living conditions of mountain dwellers.</b></p>	<p><b>*use of integrated watershed management approaches to improve land productivity and control soil erosion in 55 districts</b></p> <p><b>*Use of kerosene in trekking route as an alternative energy to minimize the use of forest product</b></p> <p><b>*Cultivation of NTFPS in the farm as a cash crop</b></p>	<p><b>*Lack of public education and awareness</b></p> <p><b>* lack of financial and technical resources</b></p> <p><b>*Geographical remoteness</b></p> <p><b>*Lack of adequate scientific research</b></p>
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**Thank You**

# Nepal's Commitment in Biodiversity Conservation



Nepal is party to

- CBD
- RAMSAR
- CITES
- World Heritage Convention
- Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation serve as the national focal point to the CBD

# Major Policies and Legal Framework Related to Biodiversity Conservation

- Forest Act 1993 and Regulation 1995
- Environment Protection Act and Regulation 1997
- National Biodiversity Strategy 2002
- National Wetland Policy 2003
- Working Policy on Wildlife Farming, Breeding and Research 2003
- Agriculture Policy 2004
- Nepal Biodiversity Strategy Implementation Plan 2006
- Biotechnology Policy 2006
- National Biosafety Framework, including Biosafety Policy 2007