

Third Meeting of Range States to the Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI)



Третья встреча стран ареала Инициативы по сохранению млекопитающих Центральной Азии (ЦАИМ)



Presenter :

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Birendra Prasad Kandel (Under Secretary (Tech.)



Protected Areas (PAs) in Nepal



Nepal's Conservation Framework

- Nepal has 118 ecosystem types — from Himalayas to Terai
- 80 ecosystem types are within protected areas

Protected Areas in Nepal

- 12 National Parks
- 1 Wildlife Reserve
- 1 Hunting Reserve
- 6 Conservation Areas
- 13 Buffer Zones



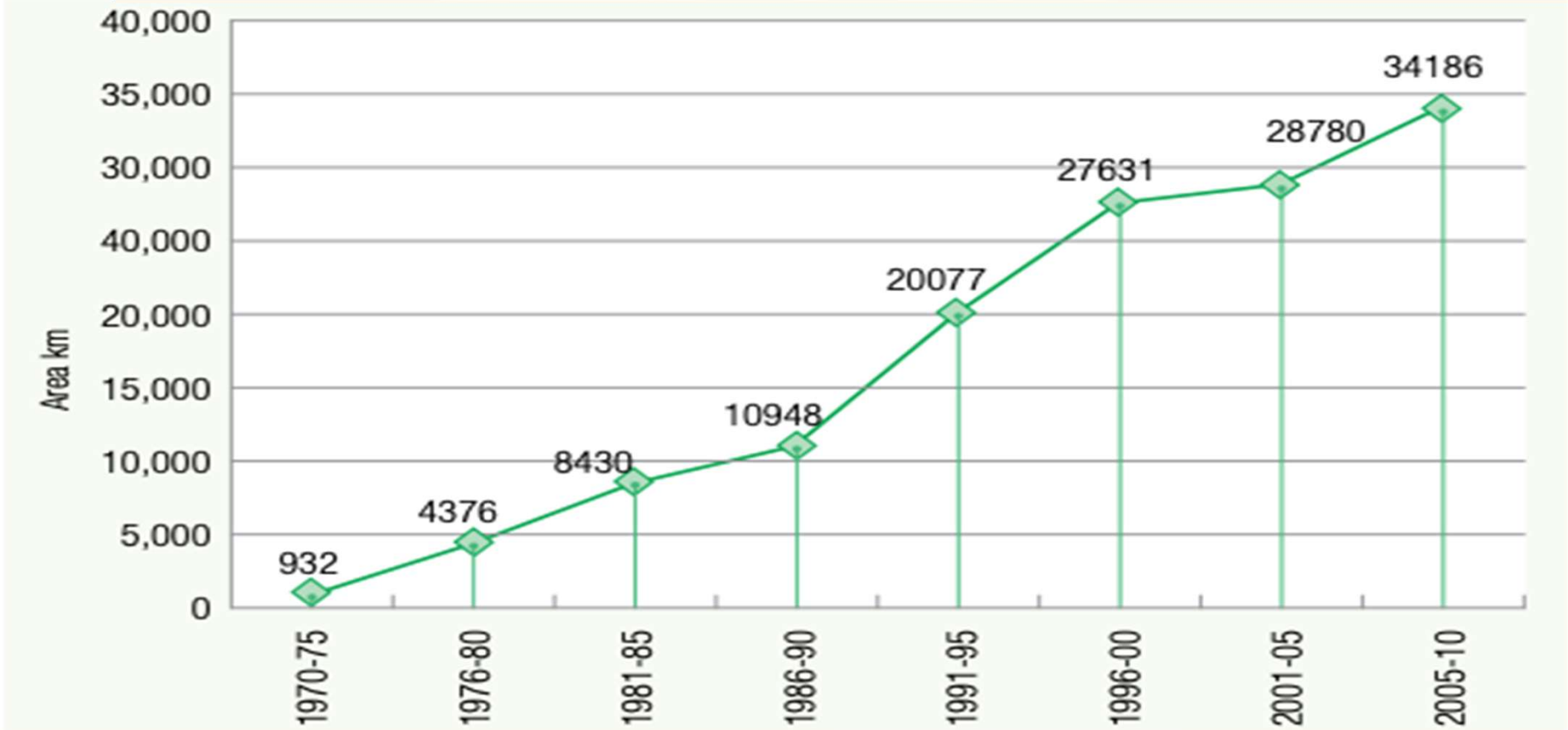
Total coverage: 23.39% of Nepal's land (34,419.75 sq. km)



History, Development and Status of Protected Area (PAs) in Nepal

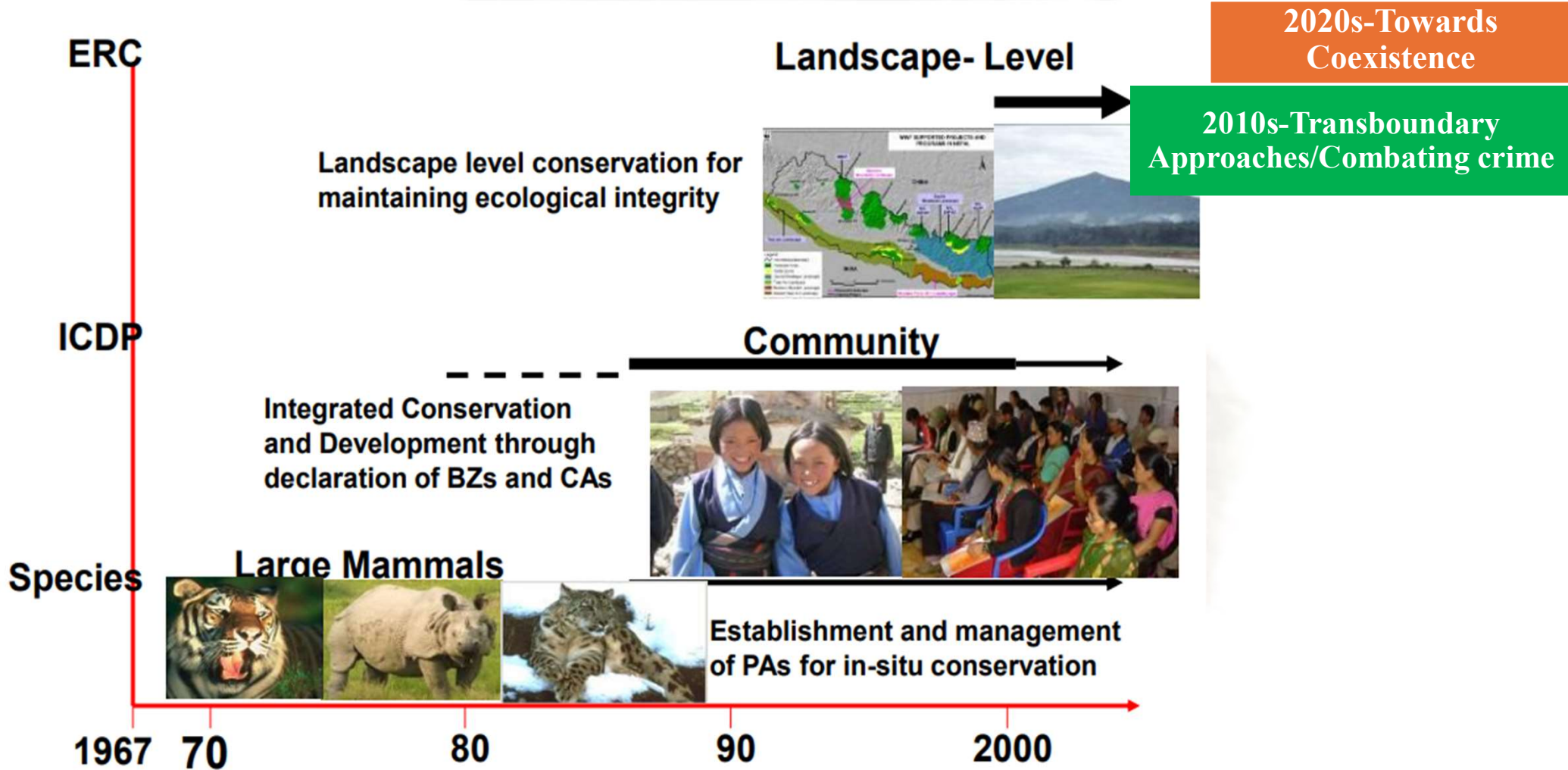


CMS





Conservation Paradigm Shift in Nepal





Major Migratory Species



Avifauna



Wild Ass (Kyang)



Fish: Mahathir



Snow- Leopard



Elephant



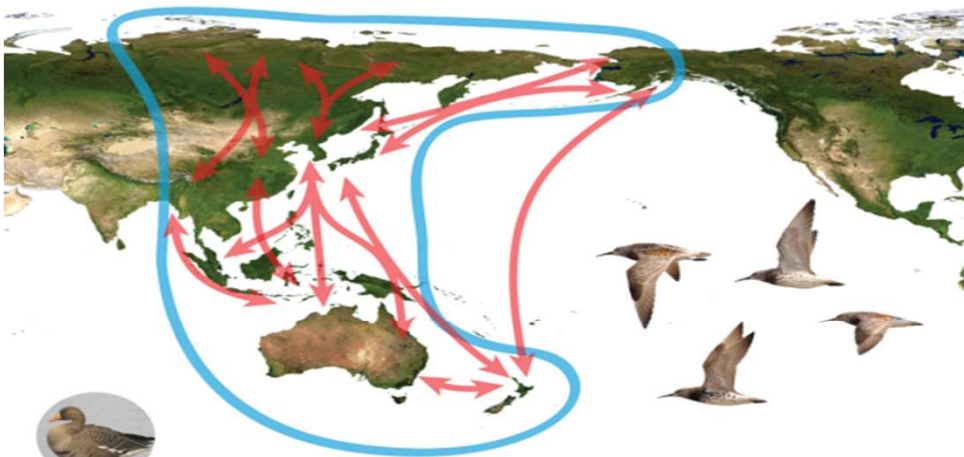
Argali



Major Migratory Route of Avifauna



East Asian – Australasian Flyway of migratory waterbirds



Migratory waterbirds need international cooperation

The conservation of migratory waterbirds will be effective only with the cooperation of all countries in a species' migration path. The East Asian – Australasian Flyway is one of the nine global systems for waterbird migration which directly link important sites and habitats. It encompasses 22 countries and is home to over 50 million migratory waterbirds, including shorebirds, Anatidae (ducks, geese and swans), cranes, and seabirds from over 250 different populations. The Partnership for the East Asian – Australasian Flyway was launched in 2006 as an informal and voluntary initiative of participating governments, non-government organisations and waterbird experts. It aims to protect migratory waterbirds, their habitats and the livelihoods of people dependent upon them.

www.eaaflyway.net
© 2011 Partnership for the East Asian – Australasian Flyway
Designed by Kim Min-yeon (EAAFP, min-yeon.kim@eaaflyway.net)
Photographs: Choi Chang-yong, Karlene Kanjya, Crane Wu, He Chuan, Seth Butbut

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
인천광역시
The EAAFP Secretariat is hosted by The Republic of Korea and Incheon Metropolitan City

- Summer Visitor: 62
- Winter Visitor: >150
- Passage Migrant: 50
- Vagrant: > 70





Six pillars of conservation



Management Toolkit

1. Institution

2. Community

**3. Co-ordination
& Collaboration**

4. Technology

**5. Legal Framework
& Prosecution**

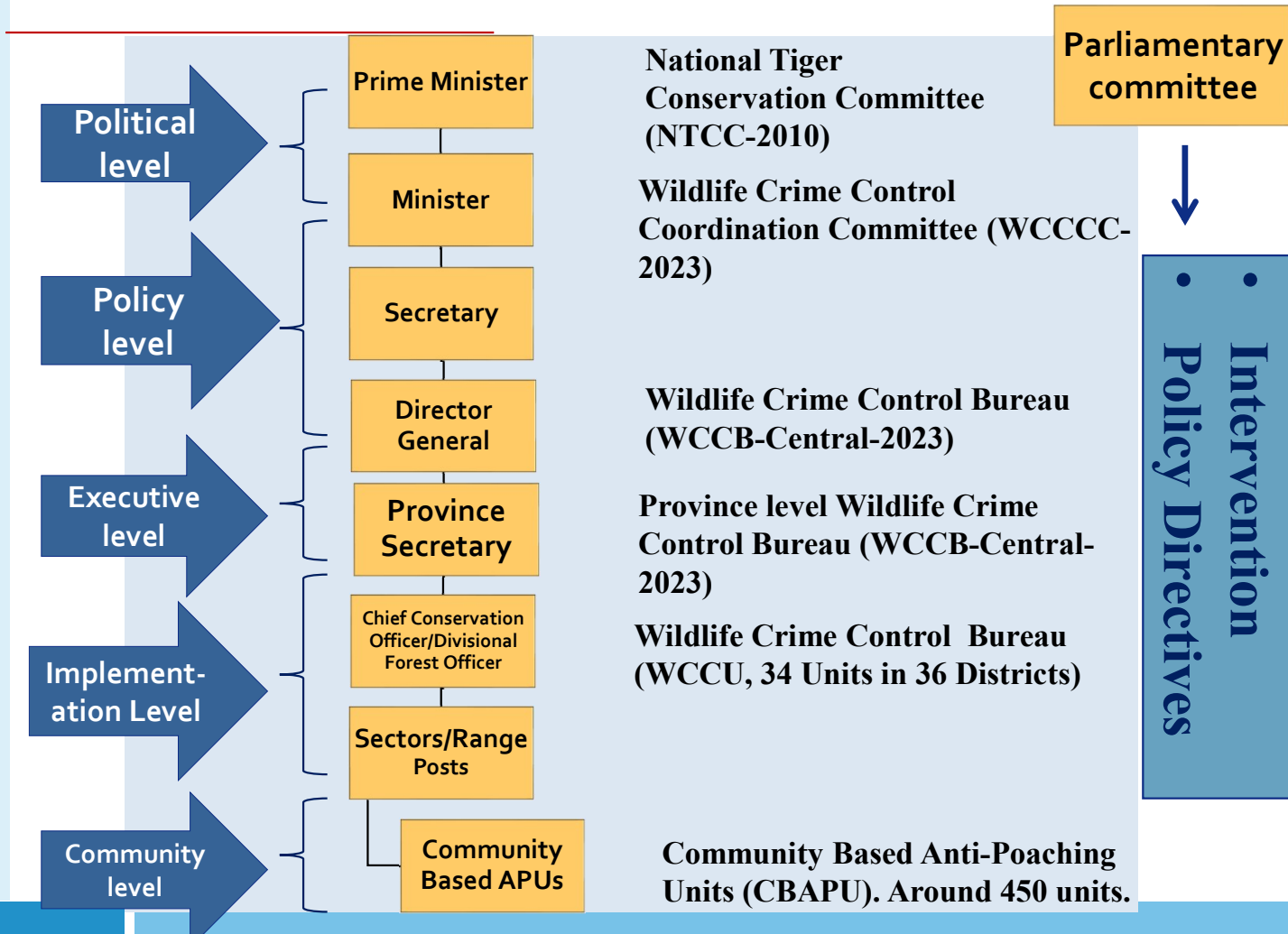
6. Capacity



Institutional Setup



Local People to Prime Minister



MoFE
DNPWC
PAs : 20
Park and Reserve Staff :1900
Nepal Army:
8 Battalions
7 Companies



Community: Buffer Zones and Others



- **Buffer Zone Management Committees :13**
- **Community Forest user Groups: > 22000**
- **Community Based Anti Poaching Units : > 450**
- **Eco-Clubs : >600**
- **Civil Societies**
- **Universities**

- **Buffer zone forests managed as wildlife tourism destinations, BZUC communicate timely with park official if any conflict cases**
- **Cooperate in mitigating conflict, rescue, and motivate local community**
- **BZUC/FUG manage grassland and wetland habitats**
- **BZUC verify and recommend wildlife damage cases to release relief funds**





Community: Engagements



Best practices of community engagement in Conflict Management, community development and capacity and skill development activities.





Coordination and Collaboration: WCCB

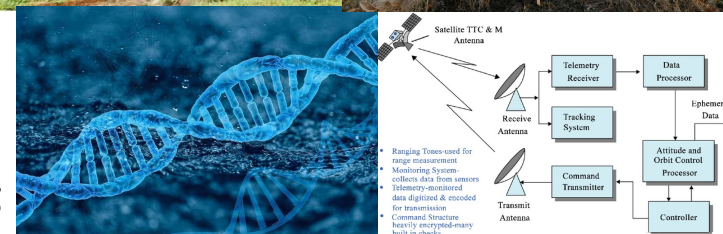
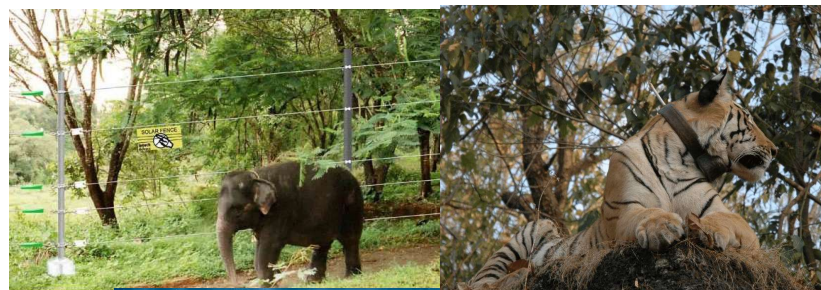




Technology



1. GIS and Remote Sensing
2. Camera Traps
3. GPS Tracking and Collars
4. Drones, Conservation Drones
5. SMART Patrol System
6. DNA Barcoding
7. Bio-acoustic Monitoring
8. Mobile Applications
9. Thermal Imaging Cameras
10. Satellite Telemetry
11. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning
12. Solar-powered Electric Fencing





Capacity & Skill Development



- Theoretical and practical training for game scouts, rangers, and conservation officers.
- Orientation training on nature conservation for the Nepal army.
- Wildlife conservation training for other security agencies.
- Livelihood and tourism-based capacity training for local communities.



Policy Support



- ✓ National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2073 and associate regulations
- ✓ Forest Act 2019 associate regulations
- ✓ Environment Act 2019 associate regulations
- ✓ Protected Area Management strategy 2020-2030
- ✓ Action Plans for Major endangered species of wild flora and fauna
- ✓ Act on the Control of International Trade in Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora, 2016 (B.S. 2073)
also Committed in different treaties and conventions
- ✓ Task group is formed for the preparation of preliminary report for the
- ✓ Formed a Task Group (Ministry Level) for Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of wild Animals (CMS) to become a signatory party.



Major Conservation Activities:

Best Practices

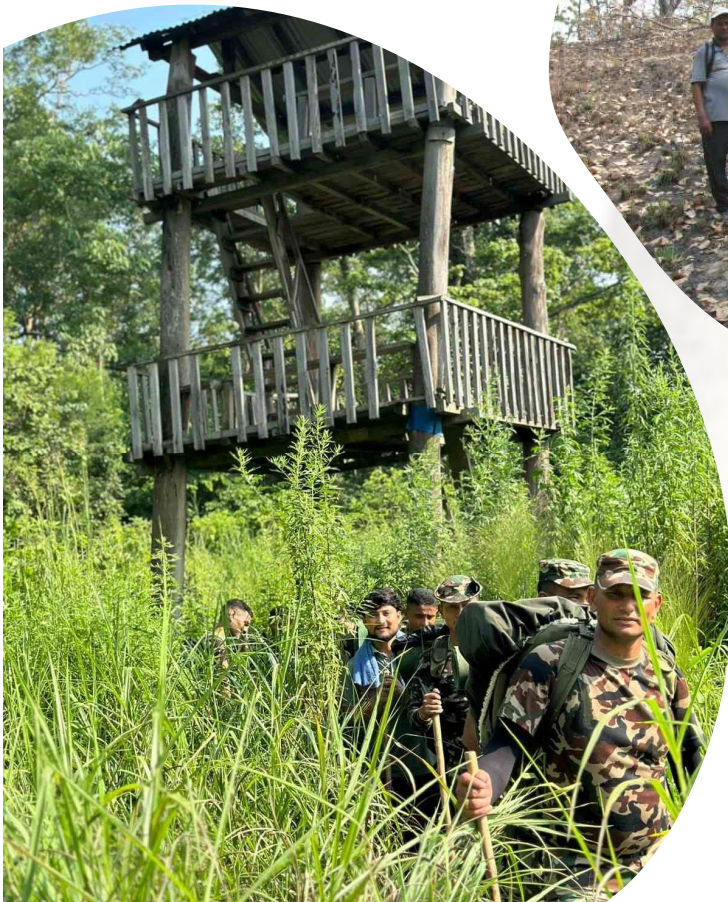


Habitat restoration and management : Grassland and Water Management





Security & Safety: Involvements of Nepal Army in Nature Conservation



Anti-poaching and park Security

- Nepal Army deployed in protected areas since **1975 (B.S. 2032)** and in Banke from **2013**.
- Currently in 14 protected areas (12 parks, 1 reserve, 1 hunting reserve)
- 8 battalions and 7 companies active for anti-poaching and protection



Park, People Partnership



Conservation Modality

- Patrolling & Surveillance
- Control illegal trade and poaching

Security (NA, Nepal Police, Armed Police)

Buffer Zone Committees (BZMC, BZUC, BZFUG)

- Community mobilization
- Recommend relief fund
- Conflict mitigation

- Resource assistance
- Technical support

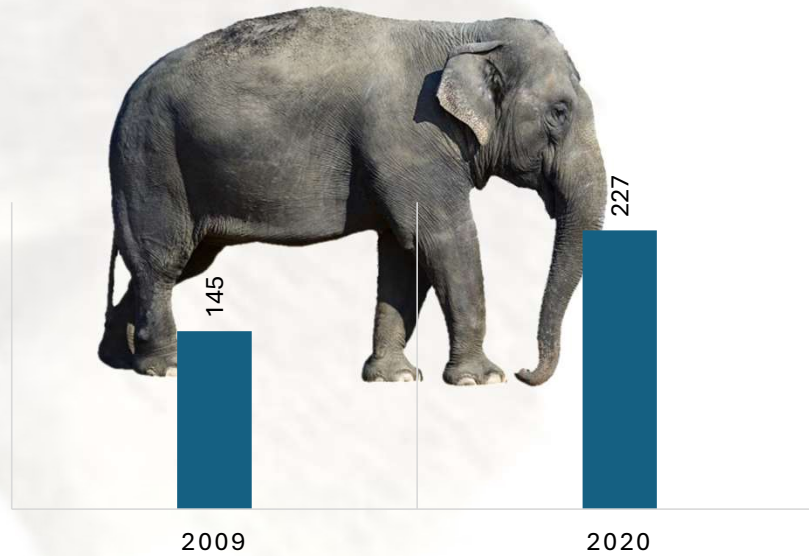
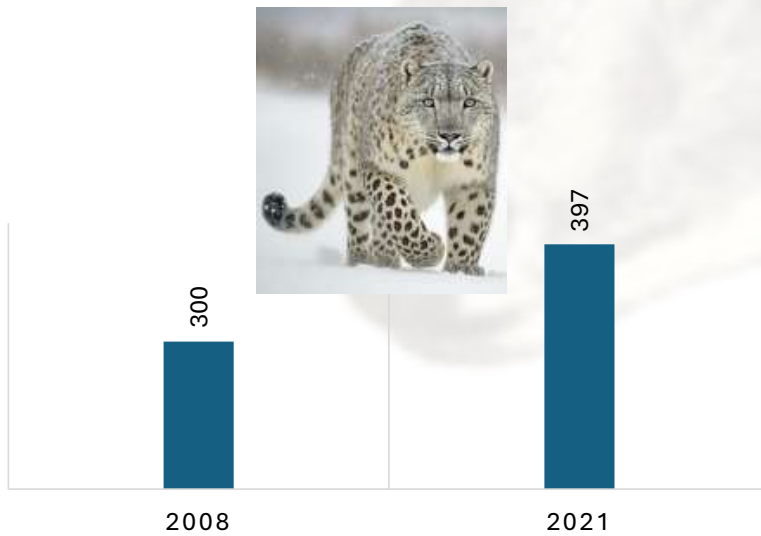
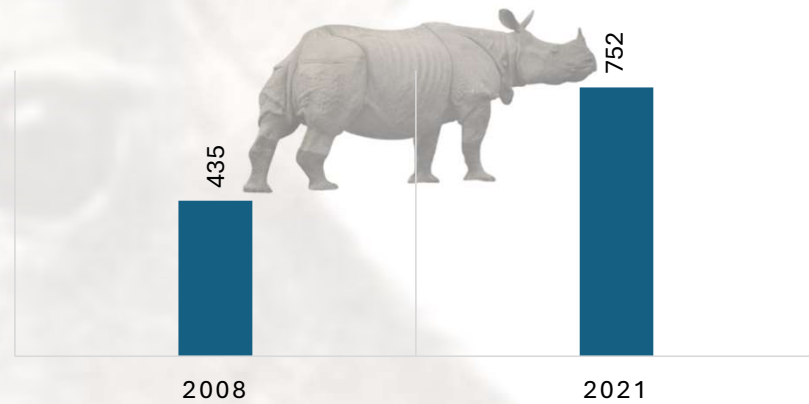
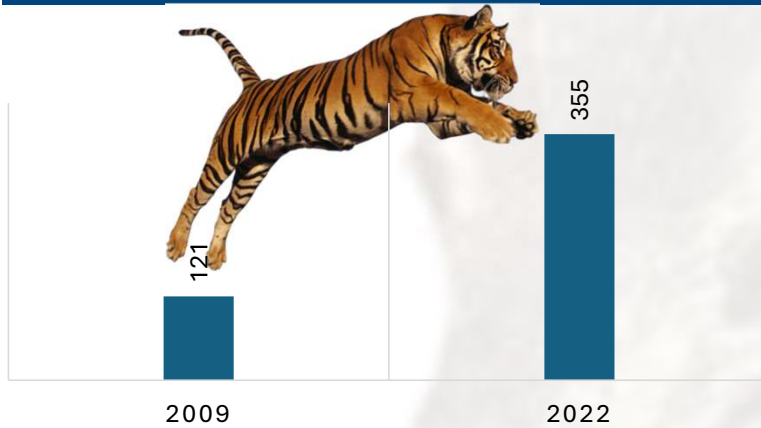
Stakeholders (NTNC, WWF, ZSL)

National Park Authority

- Overall management
- Law enforcement



Conservation Achievements





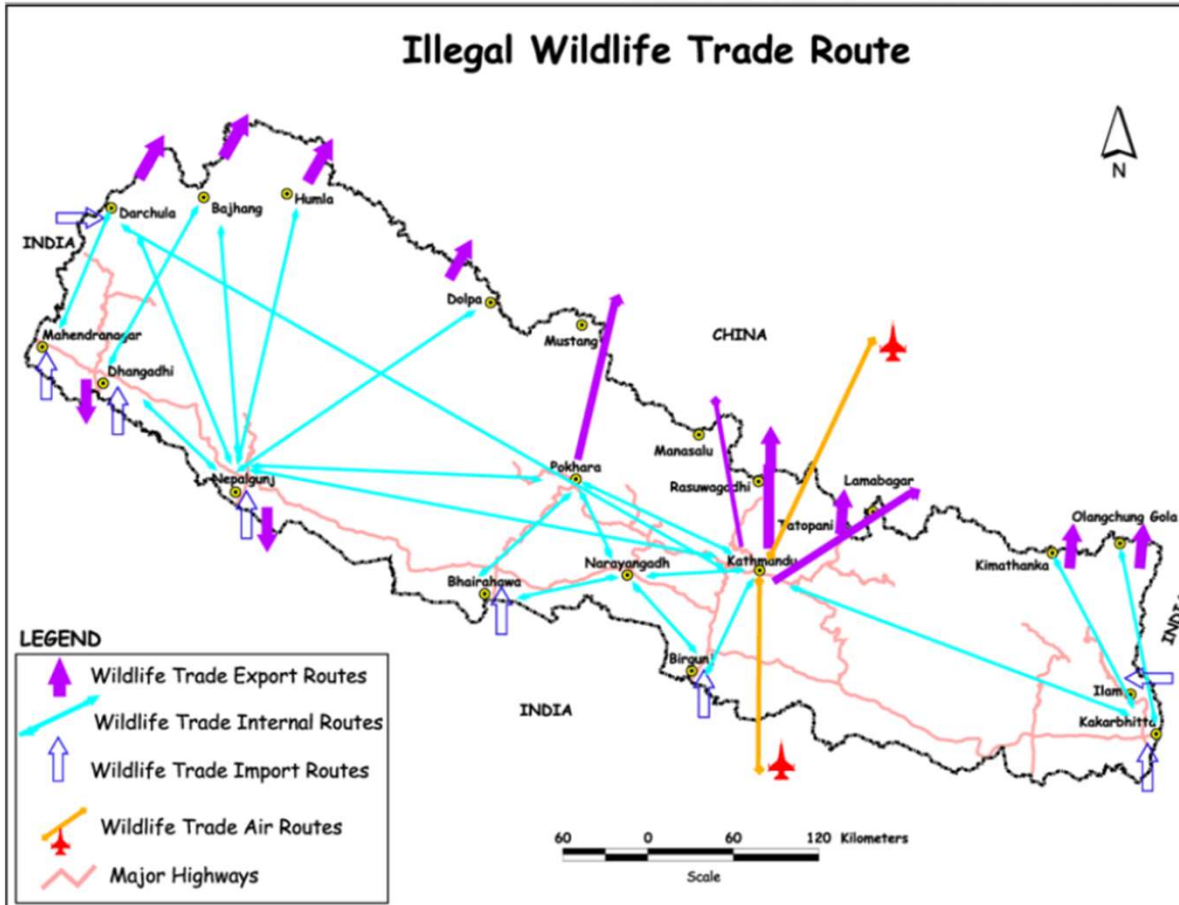
What challenges have you faced? С какими трудностями вы столкнулись?

1. Retaliatory Killings
2. Illegal Wildlife Trade
3. Road Accidents
4. Water Pollution
5. Habitat loss and fragmentation
6. Poaching and illegal trade
7. Unplanned development (Conservation versus development)
8. Human wildlife conflict
9. Less Funding for conservation
10. No or very few research activities
11. Poverty and employment opportunities
12. Barrier for movement(especially for fish)
13. Transmission way: Barrier for bird migration





Illegal Wildlife Trade Route



- Transitional hub for the international illegal trade of wild animals and their parts

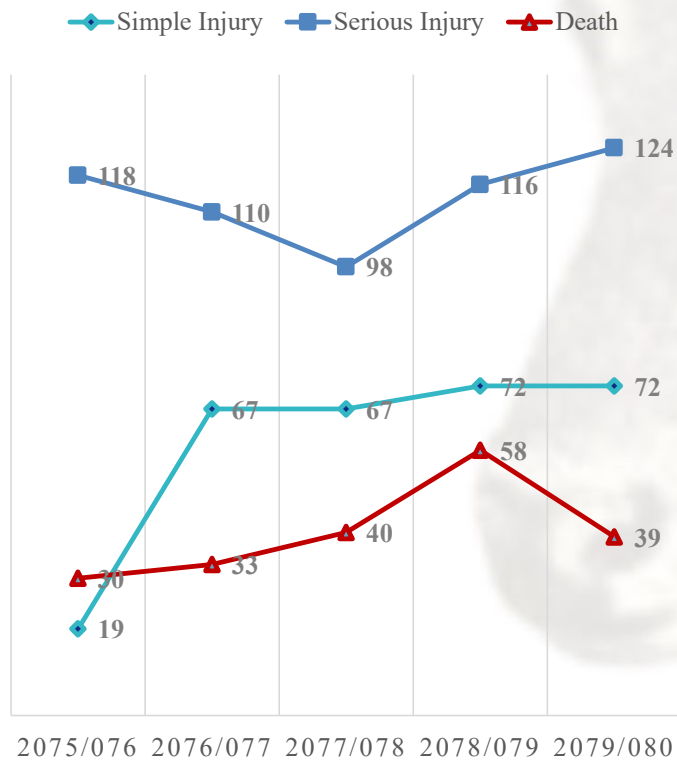




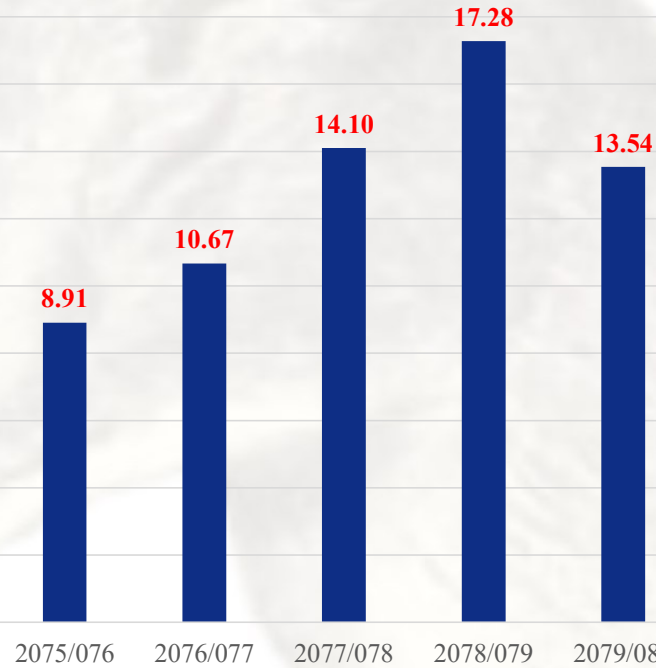
Human-wildlife conflict



HUMAN CASUALTY



RELIEF DISTRIBUTION IN CRORE



Wildlife Damage Relief Scheme:

1. Human injury by Tiger:

Max. NRs. 20,000 (Normal), and NRs. 200,000 (Serious), 500,000 (permanent inability)

2. Human death-

NRs 100,000 to the victim's family

3. Cattle death- NRs. 60,000 (Max)

4. Goat, Sheep, others livestock-

NRs. 10,000 (Max)

5. Fish or chickens- Max NRs. 10,000

6. Hut, cattle shed- Max NRs 20,000

7. Stored food, crops- Max NRs 10,000

Human-wildlife conflict Cases over the last five years



What should be done in the future? (Way Forward)

/ Что следует сделать в будущем?

- **Habitat mosaic creation along with habitat management.**
- **Corridor identification and maintenance and Its functionality**
- **Community ownership in conservation.**
- **Law enforcement for zero poaching in conservation.**
- **Research based conservation implications (for eg. Invasive species, forest fire monitoring)**
- **Trans-boundary cooperation and collaboration.**
- **Wildlife Friendly Infrastructures.**
- **Coordination and collaboration**
- **Sustainable conservation of biodiversity**
- **Adequate fund for Conservation of biodiversity**
- **Political Commitments in Conservation**
- **Pollution control**



Thank you for your attention!
Спасибо за внимание!

