

Protected Area Management Effectiveness Nepal's Experience



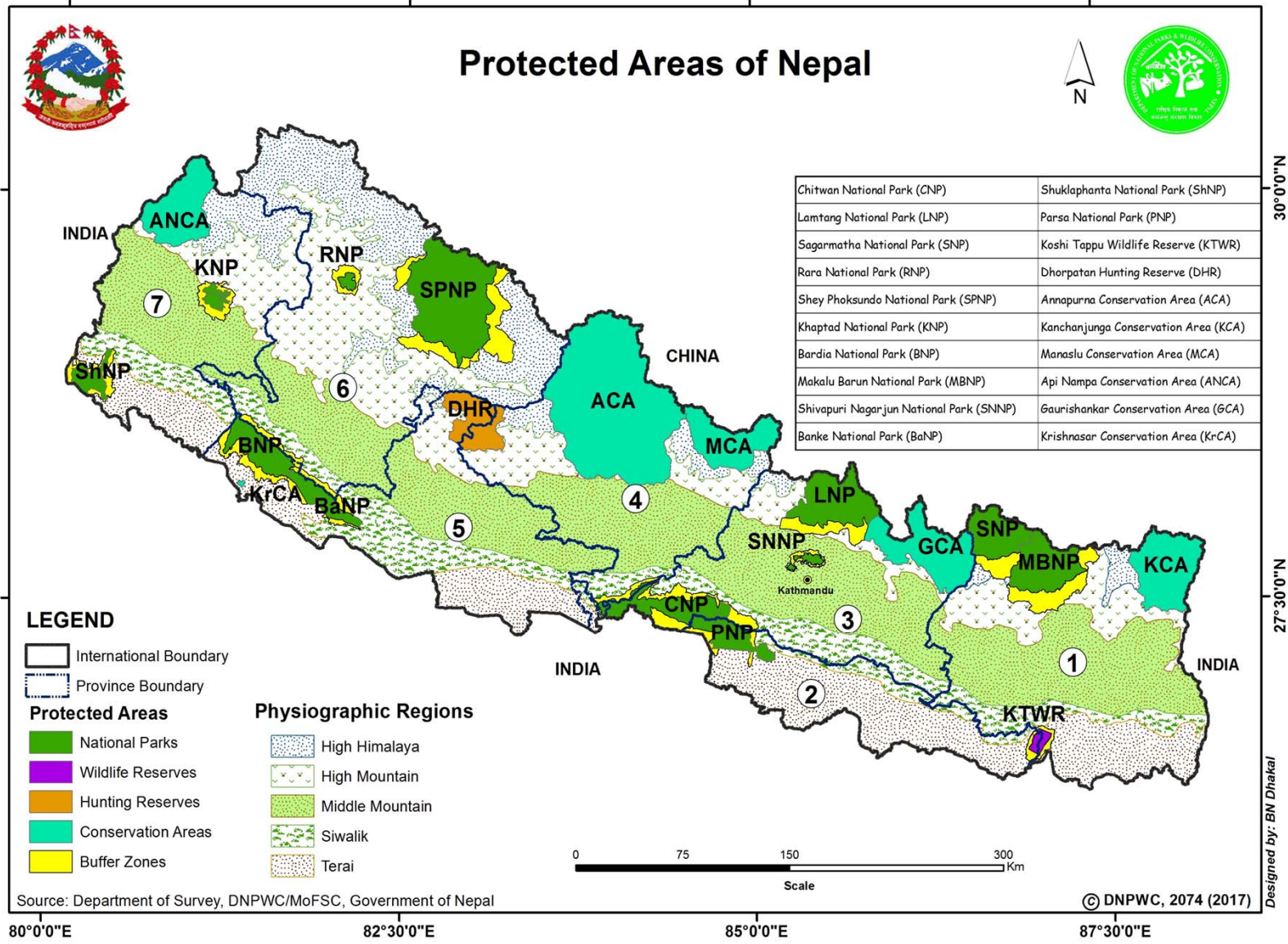
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Department of National Parks And Wildlife Conservation, Nepal

12 November 2018



- Nepal
 - 12 NP
 - 1 WLR
 - 1 HR
 - 6 CA (2+3+1)
 - Covers 23.39% of Nation land by the PA System.
 - Conservation : Use of Nepal Army, Community & BZ some new tools, SMART and now Realtime patrol
- 12 November 2018



Biodiversity of Nepal

Status of Nepal's species diversity

118 Ecosystem types,
75 Vegetation types,
35 Forest types

Nepal covers about 0.1% of
global terrestrial area but it
is rich in biodiversity

Group	# species in Nepal	% of sp. (in the world)
Flora		
Angiosperms	6,973	3.2
Gymnosperms	26	5.1
Pteridophytes	534	5.1
Bryophytes	1,150	8.2
Lichens	465	2.3
Fungi	1822	2.6
Algae	1001	2.5
Flora Total	11,971	3.2

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Source: Nepal Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014

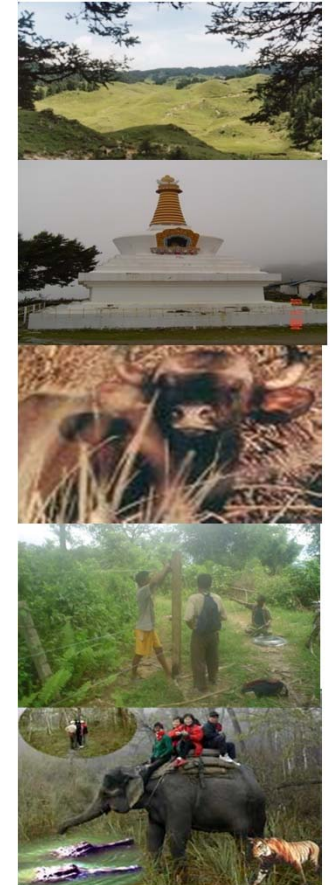


Species diversity

Status of Nepal's species diversity

Group	# species in Nepal	% of sp. (in the world)
Mammals	208	5.2
Birds	867	9.5
Reptiles	123	1.9
Amphibians	117	2.5
Fishes	230	1.9
Moths	3,958	3.6
Butterflies	651	3.7
Spiders	175	0.4
Other Insects	5,052	0.7

Source: Nepal Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014



Section 1: Protected Areas Management Effectiveness (PAME) Methodologies and Tools (6')

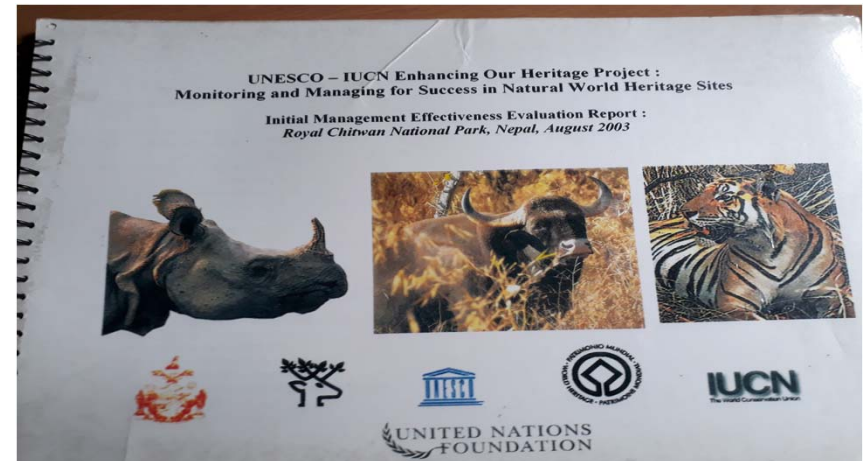
- What is the history of using PAME methodologies/tools in your country?
- How widely used are PAME methodologies/tools, i.e., are they used only at selected sites or throughout the protected areas system?
- What are the most commonly used PAME methodologies/tools?
- What are the benefits of using these PAME methodologies/tools
- What challenges have been encountered in using these PAME methodologies/tools in the future?
- What are your country's plans for the use of PAME methodologies/tools in the future

For more information of PAME methodologies, please visit the website:

<https://www.protectedplanet.net/c/protected-areas-management-effectiveness-pame/methodologies>

History

- Nepal initiated systematic evaluation of Management effectiveness from 2003.
- In 2003 MEE tool was used with the support of UNESCO Enhancing our world heritage Project. It was done in WII by a team of Nepali, Dr. V. B. Mathur and other experts.

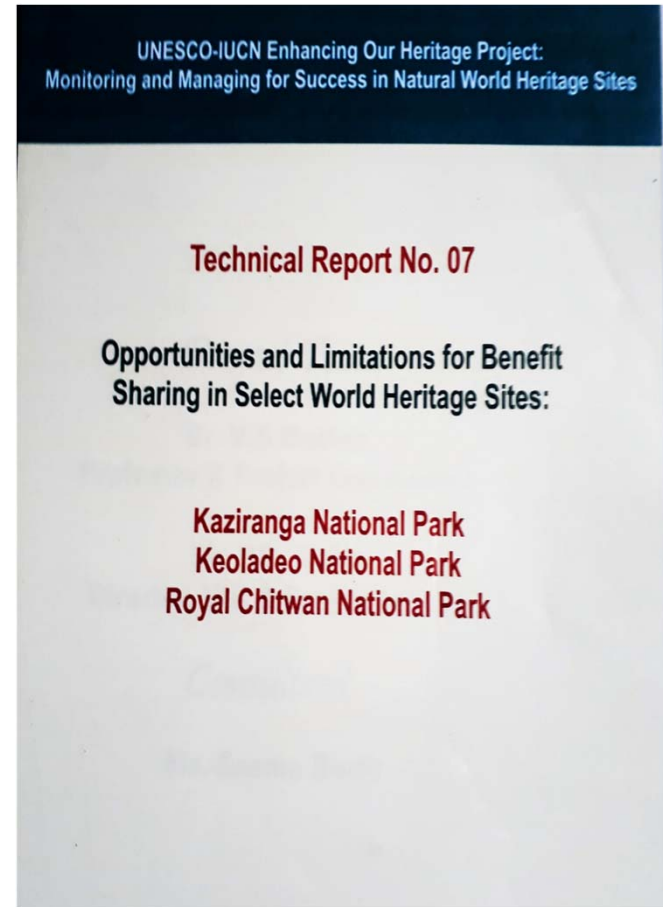


2005 (only Chitwan NP)

		Enhancing our Heritage Focal Management Targets Data Sheet		
	Forest management targets	World Heritage value	Additional Attributes	Information on status
Biodiversity Values	Management of Ecosystem of RCNP (CNP)	The biological richness of the park is outstanding with 8 ecosystem types, which include 7 forest types, 5 wetland and 3 main river system habitat	Only viable corridor linking tropical to temperate ecosystems.	Very Good
	Management of critical and viable habitat for rare and endangered species	The park harbors the rare tree fern, Cycas, screw pine and many critical and viable habitats for rare and endangered species.	Links Parsa WLR, Balmiki Tiger Reserve (India) providing Biggest viable habitat for tiger. One of the Global 200 eco-region site.	Very Good
	rare and endangered species conservation	RCNP harbors second largest population of Asiatic Rhino (544), Tiger (> 120) with 60 breeding individuals, Gaur (>200), Sloth Bear (>200), viable population of Gharial and many others endangered mammals, Birds, Reptiles and Amphibians.	Provide breeding habitat for 526 species including endangered migratory birds, other mammals, reptiles, amphibians, insects including more than 156 species of butterflies.	Very Good

History

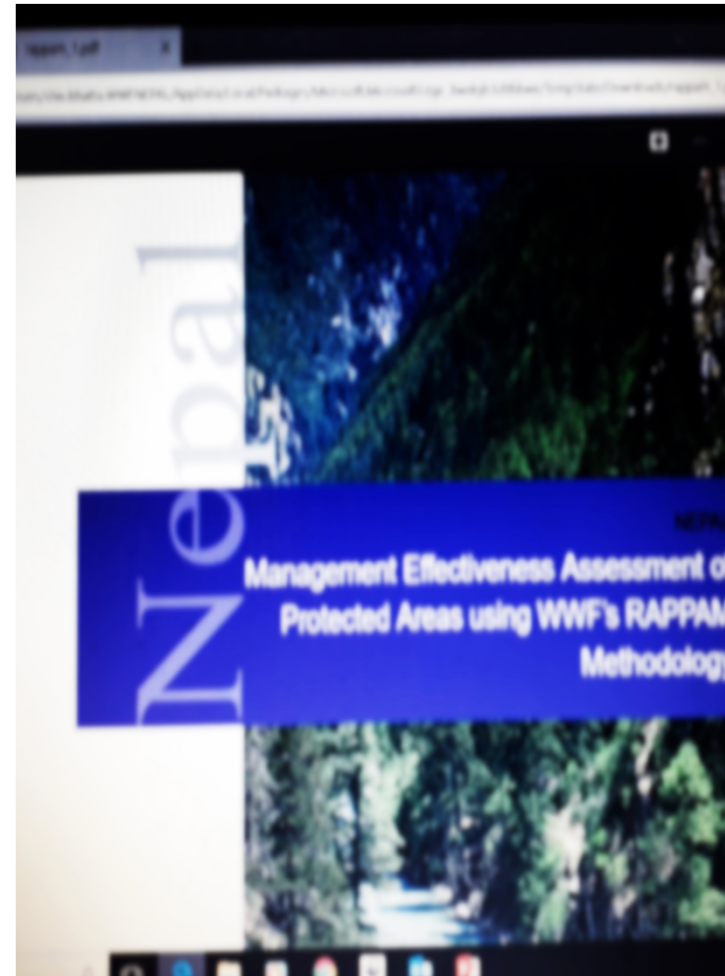
- In 2005, the same MEE tool was used to evaluate the management effectiveness of CNP by the same Project, this time a team from WII and experts visited Chitwan.



2005 (only Chitwan NP)

- A different Methodology **RAPPAM** (Rapid Assessment and Prioritizations of Protected Area Management Tool) was used in 2006 with the support of WWF.
- In 2014, evaluation of Chitwan NP was done using CA|TS tool.
- In 2017, the MEE of the selected 16 PAs (out of 20) were carried out using WCPA framework.

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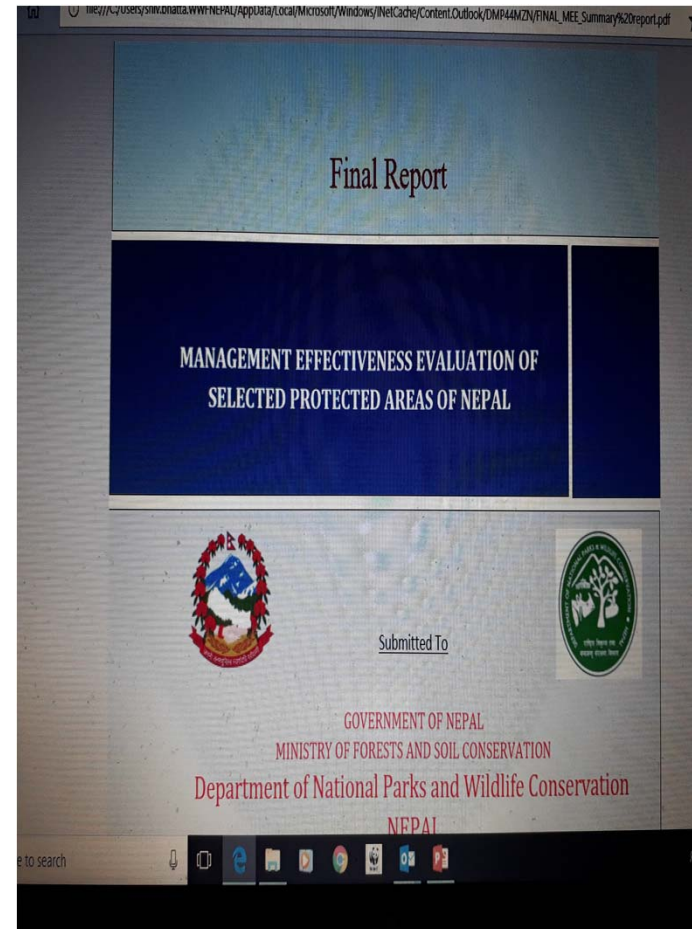


2006 (All 16 PAs)

MEE analysis framework



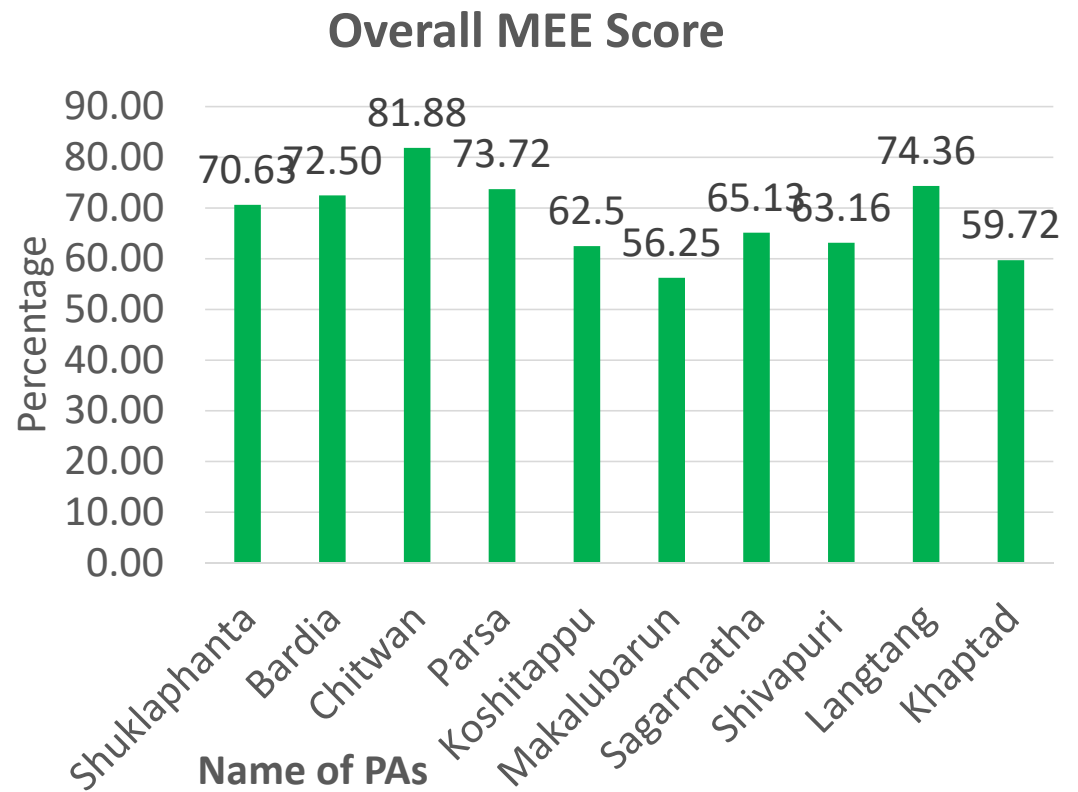
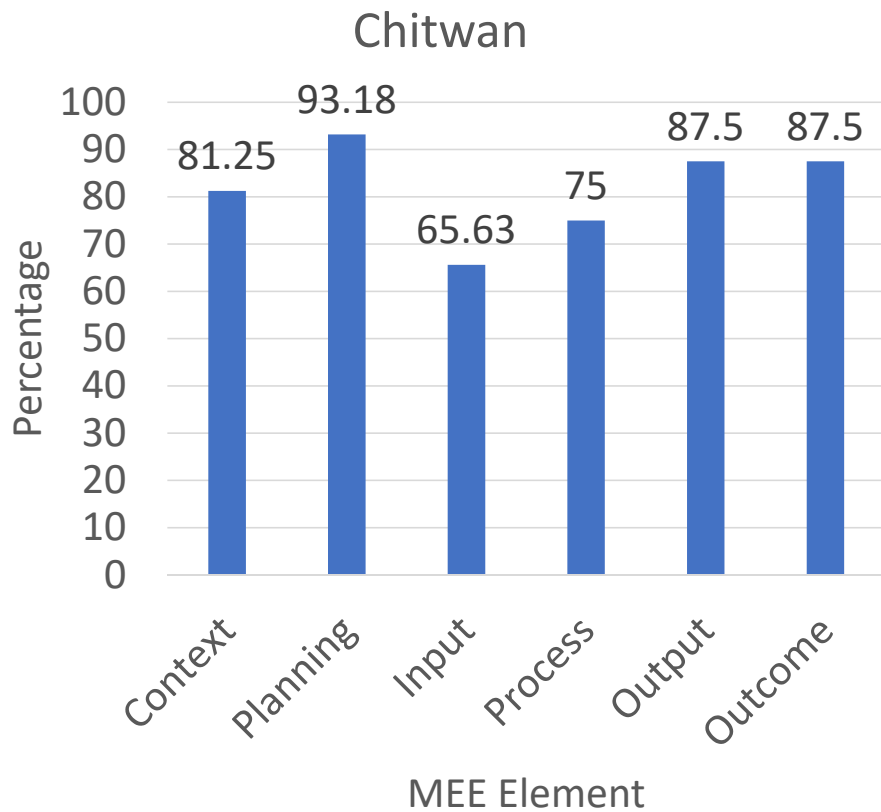
Source: IUCN 2006, Fiona et al, 2010
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Results

Name of the PAs	Grade
Chitwan NP	Very good
Shuklaphanta NP	Good
Bardia NP	Good
Parsa NP	Good
Lamtang NP	Good
Sagarmatha NP	Good
Shivapuri Nagarjun NP	Good
Koshi Tappu WLR	Satisfactory
Khaptad NP	Satisfactory
Makalu Barun NP	Satisfactory

Results



Section 2: Site level case study of Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) Implementation (6 minutes)

Please provide a case study of management effectiveness evaluation(MEE) has been implemented in your country at one specific PA. Please try to address the following points (in 4-5 slides)?

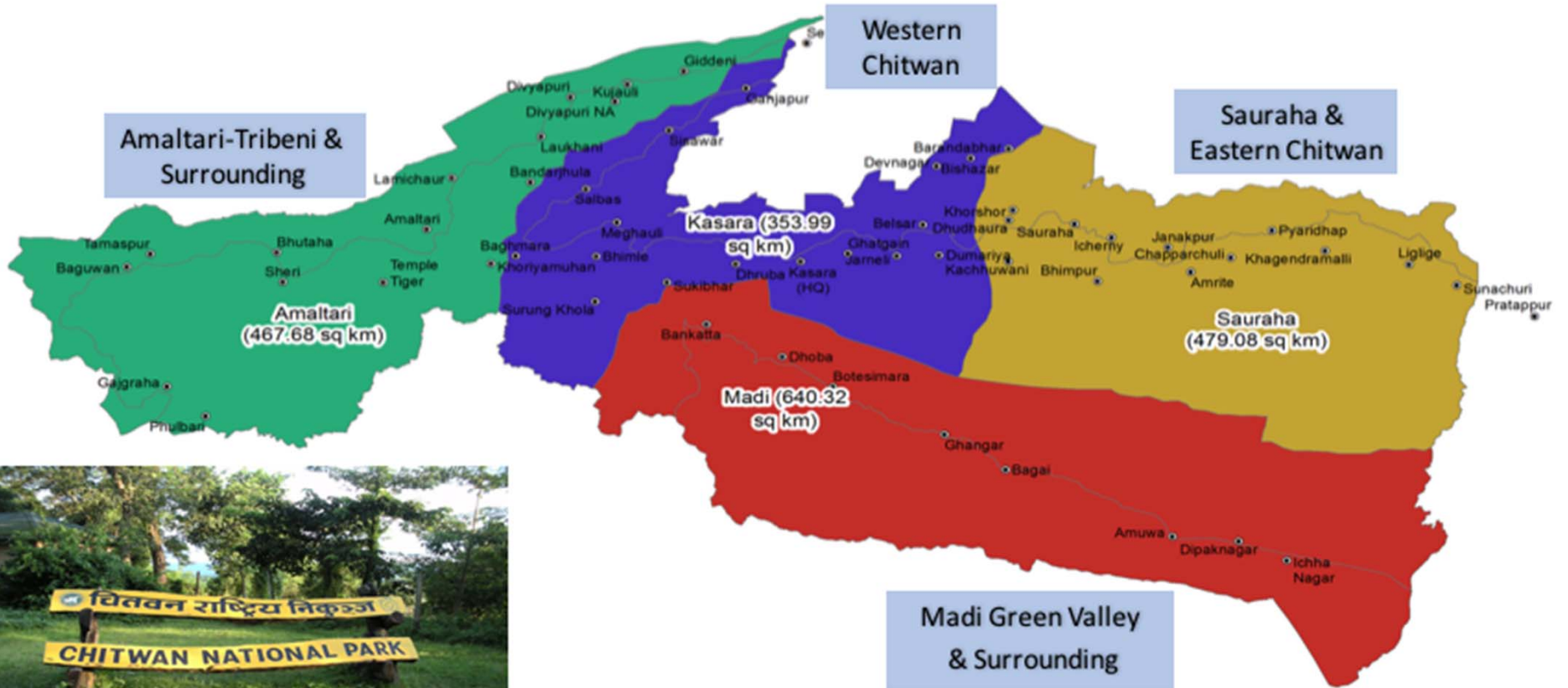
- Brief overview of the site (size, location, legal status, values, threats, etc.)
- Brief summary of the MEE process. When and why was it undertaken? Who was involved? What were the main findings from the MEE process?
- How have the MEE results been used to strengthen actual management of the sites?
- Were there any important lessons learned from the MEE experience at the particular site?
- What are the future plans for MEE in these protected area?

CA\TS In Nepal

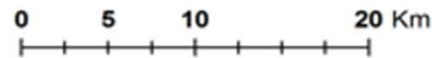
- **Nov. 2013** Chitwan Registered as the 1st CA|TS Global Site
- **July 2014** Site assessment of Chitwan National Park completed
- **Sept. 2014** “CA|TS Dossier” presented to the National Committee for discussion. Submission of the Dossier to the Executive Committee
- **Dec. 2014** Meeting with Director General of the Department of Wildlife and National Parks & DWCNP team - ongoing process and implementation of CA|TS
- **6th Feb 2015** Chitwan National Park (CNP) awarded CA|TS Approved status on
 - National Committee, -Independent reviewer
 - Implementation of CA|TS assisted by WWF Nepal



Sector Map of Chitwan National Park



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Biodiversity

Species	Nepal	Chitwan	%
Mammals	208	68	33
Birds	867	576	66
Reptiles/Amphibians	240	49	20
Fish	230	120	52
Butterflies	651	150	23

Biodiversity

- Area of CNP : > 950 sq. km.; Falls in Terai and Bhabar zone; Govt managed; Declared by Gazette notification 1st NP of Nepal; UNESCO WH (1984); Ramsar (2003); IBA (2005); CA|TS accredited (2015: 1st of this category).
- Joining with Parsa NP & Valmiki Tiger Reserve India; Chitwan NP Rules, 2030; Major mega fauna (Wild elephant, Greater one horned Rhino, Tiger, Leopard, Gaur, Wild Buffalo (Arna), Sambar, Dolphin, Ghariyal, etc.
- Human Wildlife conflict and habitat degradation by alien invasive species, various infrastructure development (linear)
- Zero poaching of Rhinos in several years,
- MEE conducted by Independent expert group consultant, previously MEE result GOOD (poaching at that period)
- And now Mgt. improved, Poaching reduced. People participation, habitat mgt, wetland improved, budget for tiger, No of tiger, Rhino, Elephant, Gaur etc. increased now VERY GOOD. Arna and Swamp deer translocated.



CA|TS : Certificate receiving



Chitwan National Park, Nepal: 1st CA|TS Approved site, Feb. 2015



Latest CA|TS Registered site: Huangnihe NR, China's 1st site in China [16th Sept 2016]



Sikhote-Alin Nature Reserve, Russia Far East: 2nd CA|TS Approved site, Sept. 2015

Section 3: IUCN green list of Protected Area and Conserved areas (2 Minutes)

- Is your country interested in adopting the IUCN Green List Standard?
- If "Yes", please describe any plans that may already exist for adopting the Green List Standard and any particular needs/challenges that are foreseen.
- If "No", what are the reason?

Section 4: Other International Standards (1 minute)

- Is your country using any other international PA management standards, such as Conservation Assured /Tiger Standards (CA|TS)? Please explain briefly which international PA management standards you are using?
- Is Your country interested in adopting any other international PA management standards? If so, which ones?

CA|TS in Nepal : Progress

- **July 2015** After the successful implementation of CA|TS in Chitwan NP, a proposal developed to include all the tiger sites in Nepal under the umbrella of CA|TS
- **April 2016** A 1.5 day training course “Introducing CA|TS” was held on the borders of Chitwan National Park, Nepal in early April 2016
- **Sept. 2016** IUCN World Conservation Congress 2016 in Hawai’i. CA|TS Registered certificate were presented to the four sites CA|TS in Nepal
- **2017/2017** Assessment of all 4 PAs at final stage

- T X 2 of the poplⁿ of 2009 = 121 in 2010, hopefully **Tiger will be 250 in 2022**
- Since Nepal is in tiger range area and member of GTF and registered 4 more PAs for the accreditation in CA|TS, we are obliged to evaluate in that system. Evaluation process of those additional four tiger range PAs are ongoing now.
- Green list and CA|TS are almost similar and when CA|TS awards the certificate, then green list certificate can awarded easily. Because of this reason and limited resources, no need to go for Green list evaluation right now.
- However, those PAs where there are no tiger and do not fall into tiger range, bit confusion for evaluate and suggestion to adopt alternative method.
- Our suggestion to Instead of CA|TS better to adopt CA|BCS (Big Carnivore Standard)



Assisting to Create Safe Havens for Tigers

CA|TS

Conservation Assured | Tiger
Standards



Thanks for the opportunity to participate in this workshop to IUCN (APAP team), Govt. of Korea and Korea National Park Service!

Thank you!

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