

'Protected Area System Beyond 2010'

**Proceedings of the 27th Warden Seminar, 9th BZ Management
Committees Chairperson Meeting and
Pre-Planning Workshop**

**February 8-12, 2011
Nepalgunj, Banke**



Supported By



**Government of Nepal
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation**



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Government of Nepal
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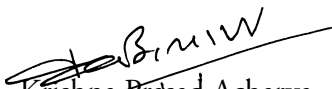
Foreword

For the last three decades, Nepal has achieved significant progress in conserving its representative ecosystems, unique natural and cultural heritage and protecting the valuable and endangered species through the relentless effort of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation. The Warden Seminar organized each year has proved to be crucial in catalyzing such efforts by revitalizing and guiding the Department in right path. With all ups and downs the path, however, has been leading us in right direction and we are very proud to have 23.23 percent of country's land under the Protected Areas system as of now.

With the theme "Protected full form System Beyond 2010"; the 27th Warden Seminar, 9th Chairperson Meeting of Buffer Zone Management Committees and the Pre-Planning Workshop was successfully organized in Nepalgunj, Banke from 8-12 February 2011. It was undoubtedly a wonderful gathering of policy makers, implementers and conservation practitioners whose role is crucial in Nepal's conservation efforts and I am confident that the presentation, discussions and deliberations were very useful. I strongly believe the 'Resolutions' produced will definitely guide us towards better management of protected areas and I express my commitment to work towards meeting all the resolutions.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere gratitude to Mr Yuba Raj Bhusal, Secretary of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation for his invaluable support and encouraging participation at the Seminar. My sincere thanks go to all those who contributed towards making this event a grand success, especially staff of DNPWC and Banke National Park.

I, most gratefully, acknowledge the generous support provided by WWF Nepal, National Trust for Nature Conservation, Western Terai Landscape Complex Project and Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Wetlands of Nepal and Bird Conservation Nepal.


Krishna Prasad Acharya
Director General

List of Acronyms

ANCA	Api Nampa Conservation Area
BCN	Bird Conservation Nepal
BZMC	Buffer Zone Management Committee
CA	Conservation Area
CBD/COP	Convention on Biological Diversity/Conference of Parties
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CSUWN	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal
DDC	District Development Committee
DFCC	District Forest Coordination Committee
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
DoF	Department of Forests
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FY	Fiscal Year
GCA	Gaurisankar Conservation Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOs	Government Organizations
GoN	Government of Nepal
GTF	Global Tiger Forum
I/NGO	International/Non-Governmental Organization
ICDP	Integrated Conservation and Development Program
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
ILP	Integrated Landscape Planning
IUCN	International Conservation Union
KAMC	Khaptad Area Management Committee
KUKL	Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani Limited

NFA	Nepal Forester's Association
CDO	Chief District Officer
NA-NPWRD	Nepal Army-National Park and Wildlife Reserve Directorate
LSGA	Local Self Governance Act
MIST	Management Information System Technique
MoFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
NP	National Park
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
NTY	Nepal Tourism Year
NWCCCC	National Wildlife Crime Control Coordination Committee
PAs	Protected Areas
PES	Payment for Environment Services
RD	Regional Director
NAST	National Academy of Science and Technology
SAWEN	South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network
SWR	Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve
TAL	Terai Arc Landscape
UNEP	United Nation's Environment Program
VDC	Village Development Committee
WCCB	Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
WCN	Wildlife Conservation Nepal
WR	Wildlife Reserve
WTLCP	Western Terai Landscape Project
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Table of Contents

1.	Foreword	
2.	List of Acronyms	
3.	Program Summary	1
4.	Inaugural Session	2
5.	Technical Session	5
–	Presentation 1 Review of the Past Warden Seminars	5
–	Presentation 2 Protected Area Management Beyond 2010	6
–	Presentation 3 Anti-Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade Control	6
–	Presentation 4 Gaurishankar Conservation Area	7
–	Presentation 5 The Snow Leopard Conservation Action Plan 2005-2015: Need for Revision	7
–	Presentation 6 Research policy/Guidelines	8
–	Presentation 7 MIST Implementation in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve	8
–	Presentation 8 Understanding Ecosystem Services for Better Biodiversity Conservation	9
–	Presentation 9 Integrated Landscape Planning Framework	9
–	Presentation 10 General issues of the Buffer Zone Management	10
–	Presentation 11 General Issues of the Himalayan Region Protected Areas	12
–	Presentation 12 General Issues of the Mountain Region Protected Areas	14
–	Presentation 13 General Issues of the Terai Region Protected Areas	16
–	Presentation 14 Initial guidelines for Budget and Program preparation for FY 2068/069	17
6.	Resolution of the 9th Buffer Zone Management Committee Network Meeting	18
–	Presentation 15 Organization and Management Survey of DNPWC	19
7.	Resolution of the 27th Warden Seminar	19
8.	Annexes	21
–	Annex 1. Program Agenda	21
–	Annex 2. List of Participants	26
–	Annex 3. Resolution of the 27 th Warden Seminar (Nepali)	31
–	Annex 4. Resolution of the 9 th Chairperson Meeting of the BZMCs (Nepali)	33
–	Annex 5. Resolutions of the 23 rd to 26 th Warden Seminar and 6 th to 8 th Chairperson Meeting of the BZMCs for review	34
–	Annex 6. Power points: Protected Area Management Beyond 2010	45
–	Annex 7. Power points: Anti-Poaching and Illegal Trade Control	49
–	Annex 8. Power points: Research Policy/Guidelines	55
–	Annex 9. Power Points-MIST Implementation In SWR	60
–	Annex 10. Power Points: Understanding Assessing and Monitoring Ecosystem Services for Better Biodiversity Conservation	66
–	Annex 11. Power Points-Integrated Landscape Planning Framework	73
–	Annex 12. Power Points: Budget Proposal & Program Preparation Guideline, and Budget Preparation & Progress Formats for FY 2068/69	76
–	Annex 13. Power Points-Organization and Management Survey of DNPWC	80

Program Summary

Aiming to bring all the conservation policy makers, park wardens, buffer zone community, conservation partners and other stakeholders in a single platform to discuss on strengthening the protected areas network of Nepal, the 27th Warden Seminar, 9th Chairperson Meeting of BZ Management Commiittees and the Pre-Planning Workshop was held in Nepalgunj, Banke from 8-12 February 2011. This year's theme for the warden seminar was "Protected Area System Beyond 2010". The Seminar was organized by Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and was generously supported by WWF Nepal, National Trust for Nature Conservation, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal, Bird Conservation Nepal and Western Terai Landscape Complex Project.

The key goals of the Seminar were to discuss on pertinent conservation issues with the aim to strengthen the conservation efforts; examine the key gaps, problems and issues of PA and BZ management; share and discuss new ideas or developments in conservation and prepare to develop comprehensive annual plan for the coming fiscal year. The inaugural program was chaired by Mr. Bishwo Nath Oli, Regional Director, Mid-western regional forest directorate.

The opening ceremony of the Seminar and the Workshop was attended by over 100 participants including Secretary and Officials of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Director General of Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and Department of Forest, Chief Conservation Officers/Conservation Officers of DNPWC, Protected Area security heads/personnels, Chairperson of Buffer Zone Management Committees and representatives from partner organizations.

Mr Yuba Raj Bhusal, Secretary, Minstry of Forests and Soil Conservation had inaugurated the Seminar during the opening ceremony on 8th February 2011. The Meeting of the BZMCs Charperson was held on the second day and Pre-Planning workshop was held on the 3rd day of the Program.

After the 5 days of intensive discussions on the key issues, opinions, group works, and presentations; the Warden Seminar, Chairperson Meeting of the BZMCs and the Pre-Planning workshop successfully concluded producing the "Resolutions of the 27th Warden Seminar", and the "Resolutions of the 9th Chairperson Meeting of the BZMCs". This proceeding compiles the program summary of the inaugural ceremony, summary of the papers presented during technical sessions, major issues raised during follw up discussion, group work presentations and the resolutions made by the Seminar.

Inaugural Session

It had just been six months since Banke National Park was declared; however, with its fledgling arms and expanded rays of hope, Banke welcomed more than 100 key individuals involved in Nepal's Protected Areas and Wildlife Conservation on February 8, 2011 (BS 25 Magh 2067). The occasion was the inauguration of the 27th warden seminar, 9th Chairperson Meeting of the Buffer Zone Management Committees and Pre-Planning Workshop. Themed as 'Protected Area System Beyond 2010' the program was inaugurated by Mr Yuba Raj Bhusal, Secretary of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation by lighting traditional Nepali oil lamp (Panas) at the seminar hall of Kitchen Hut Hotel, Nepalgunj, Banke.



Opening Ceremony

Mr Tulsiram Sharma, Chief Conservation Officer of Banke National Park welcomed chief guests, guests and all participants. During the welcome remarks, he praised the effort of everyone including the Secretary Mr Yuba Raj Bhusal for their contribution in declaring three new protected areas to cover around 25% of Nepal's land as protected area. He said that the establishment of Banke National Park is a significant step in conservation and stressed the need of transforming PAs gradually towards entrepreneurship. He then hoped that the seminar would be useful in learning from past, assessing today and planning tomorrow.

Mr Krishna Prasad Acharya, Director General of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation highlighted the objectives of the Warden Seminar and the Workshop. He said that people from different fields, experiences and responsibilities being in one forum would definitely be useful to share experiences, ideas and discuss for setting the avenues for the future. Organizing the event in Banke, as he explained was to send a message of its establishment and publicize the new PA. Explaining that all three meeting are interrelated and hence organized in single venue, he hoped the Seminar would discuss intensively on the internal structure of the

Department. Further, he pointed the goals, responsibilities as well as the challenges of DNPWC such as doubling the wild tigers by 2022, need of anti-poaching, anti-trade strategy, compensation issues, dealing with emerging challenges, responsibilities as being party to different conventions, among others and anticipated that all participants would fully engage to bring out concrete decisions.



Mr Krishna Prasad Acharya, DG, DNPWC delivering inaugural address

On behalf of the BZMC, SWR-BZMC Chairperson- Mr Lab Bista delivered his remarks. On the occasion, he informed that efforts are being made for the BZ Network Forum to get legal recognition and expressed the need of support from organization such as

WWF, NTNC, and BCN for materializing the efforts. He appreciated the effort of DNPWC to bring out Wildlife Damage Relief Guideline. However, he suggested the agricultural depredation to be included in the Guideline. He further pointed that there should be special mechanism for assistance in PAs having no BZ budget. Fund required for Khaptad Bikash Samiti and Rara NP and the land issues in SWR were also pointed out by Mr. Bista during his remarks.

Similarly, Mr Devesh Mani Tripathi, Chairperson, Nepal Foresters' Association expressed that the gathering is important in a way that it would be very useful to provide a good leadership in PA management. He stressed the need of studies/researches for the sound management systems. Furthermore, he suggested prioritizing the areas where intervention of conservation partner is needed with defined role of warden rather than allowing them to work on their will. Finally, he wished for all the success of the seminar in developing work program and way forward.

Dr. Hum Gurung, Chief Executive Officer, BCN, stressed that the conservation efforts should be carried out with prior consent of people and broader understanding.

Mr Shiv Raj Bhatta, Co-ordinator, TAL/WWF Nepal hoped the department will continue and enhance its good works.

Mr Judda Bahadur Gurung, Member Secretary, NTNC pointed out some of the actions from the past which are praiseworthy such as increased coverage of PA, enhanced poaching control, Red data book, preparation of mid-term evaluation and plan of central zoo, CITES bill submitted to parliament for endorsement and agreement to establish SAWEN secretariat in Nepal. However, he shed light on many problems and challenges in conservation as poaching, encroachment, weed, climate change, human wildlife interface, among others.

Similarly, representatives from different political parties stressed that the political stability is vital to everything including conservation and pointed out that the ongoing political uncertainties are hindering conservation in Nepal. Expressing their solidarity in conservation, they also raised the issues such as park people interface, and wildlife damage relief to be addressed through policy.

Mr Shyam Bajimaya, former Director General, DNPWC commended the success of conservation in Nepal in past decades and said that Nepal has notable recognition in national and international forum for its successful conservation efforts. He, however, urged all to prepare and act towards emerging PA systems/management approaches such as landscape approach or the conservation beyond the border.

Mr Bishwonath Upreti, founder Director General, DNPWC stated that in past, sensitizing people for the conservation and punishing culprits were sufficient but these days poachers are well equipped requiring better controlling mechanisms and hence effort should be made accordingly. He also expressed concerns about the booming NGOs/INGOs in the name of conservation. Saying that the doubling wild tigers is a taxing job, he urged to act responsibly. Focus on research was stressed by him to deal with unprecedented environmental problems/challenges which are exerting pressure on conservation. Additionally, he said that the Warden Seminar should go beyond the mere formal gathering by focusing on prioritized areas.

Mr Jagannath Koirala, WTLCP, appreciated the gathering as an important forum of wardens who are carrying challenging responsibilities of conservation to discuss on directing the conservation effort towards benefiting both human being and nature. He also expressed his concern about the wildlife damage relief. He suggested that the staffs of DoF can be utilized for balancing the service delivery and involving Regional Directorate would be more useful for effective coordination. He emphasized on effective coordination between NGOs/INGOs/GOs and CBOs to ensure development of the local people.

Brigadier General Mr Aditya Bahadur Shah, Nepal Army, National Parks and Wildlife Reserve Directorate, on his remarks stated that the Nepal Army has been relentlessly contributing to the conservation since last 35 years. It has extended to 109 posts which was limited in 25 in the past. It has been operating in 9 NPs and 3 wildlife reserves. It is trying best to modernizing its modus operandi from the traditional systems focusing on technical knowledge and expertise to accentuate conservation efforts. He thanked all the organizations and conservationist for their support and reiterated his commitment to work under the SoP.

Mr Gopal Kumar Shrestha, Director General, DoF remembered the time when DNPWC was separated from DoF 30 years back and appreciated the success it has gained down the line and thanked all the partners for their support. Forests other than protected area inhabit only minimal wild animals and hence there wouldn't be wild animals as much as we have now because of PAs, he said. Still there are challenges such as issues of displaced people in Koshi and Sukla, issues of O&M etc. for which forums like this would be fruitful in solving. Mr Prem Bahadur Bhandari, former Minister underpinned the paradigm shift in conservation such as from patrolling, punishment to modernization. Wise use of natural resources leads to success of conservation. NPs retain true beauty of nature.

There are immense resources within National Parks; favorable condition for wisely utilizing such resources should be the first priority of conservationists. He criticized the protests conducted by community forests against the establishment of Banke National Park and stressed that establishing National Parks do not confiscate the right of community forests and as both community forest and NP are aimed for the conservation, they should align their effort.

Mr Yuba Raj Bhusal, Chief Guest, Secretary of MoFSC, briefly explained the emergence of National Parks and conservation and recalled British intervention to be influential in PAs and the conservation concept in Nepal. Nepal lying between short North-South distances is bestowed with varied vegetation diversity, said Mr. Bhusal. Reiterating that Nepal is committed to double the number of wild tigers by 2022, he however, said that this task is challenging as there are immense pressure from ever increasing population and stressed the need of controlling population through Ministry of Health. It has become essential to establish protected forests together with protected areas for which certain areas are targeted. To enhance the trans-boundary cooperation, GoN has signed an MoU with china and similar agreement is being planned for India. He informed that there is an effort to establish 'NO GO ZONE' in some sensitive areas. Highlighting the 'International Forest Year' being celebrated in 2011 he shed light on so far less discussed issue of Plant Right with the need of provision for not allowing young plant to be cut down. There is need of intervention to manage invasive weed species to control outward dispersal of rhinos, he said. He concluded that the conservation efforts and people's need should be well synchronized.

Dr. Maheshwor Dhakal presented vote of thanks to all the participants and speakers of the inaugural session. On the occasion, he quoted a popular adage 'winners don't do different things but do things differently' insinuating the need of shifting conventional conservation approaches to modern approaches for the effective conservation practices.

Mr Bishwonath Oli, Chair of inaugural session, Regional Director, Mid-western Regional Forest Directorate concluded the session with his remarks. He recalled the slogan 'Protected Area System Beyond 2010' and recited the contribution made by PAs in different sectors. He pointed that conservation is not possible within PAs in isolation; the issue of good governance is equally a critical one and all sector's enhanced coordination is essential. Expressing his commitment to support the conservation efforts, he concluded the inaugural session with the hope that the issues raised during the session would be intensively discussed during the seminar and wished that the seminar would be successful in achieving its goals.

The inaugural session was conducted by Mr Hari Bhadra Acharya, Management Officer of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation.

Technical Session

Fifteen presentations covering the issues of PAs/ BZs, Anti-Poaching/Anti-Trade, Research Policies, MIST implementation, Ecosystem Services, Integrated landscape planning and Species conservation were presented during the Technical Sessions of the Seminar. General issues of protected areas grouped as Terai PAs, Mountain PAs and Himalayan PAs were identified and presented through group work. This section contains the summary of the presentations and the key issues discussed during the session.



A snippet of technical session

Day 1 (February 8, 2011)

Chair- Mr Shyam Bajimaya, Former Director General, DNPWC

Presentation 1

Review of the Past Warden Seminars

Mr Hari Bhadra Acharya, Management Officer, DNPWC

The presentation highlighted the key resolutions and the progress made so far from the 23rd to 27th Warden Seminar and 6th to 8th Chairperson Meeting of the BZMCs. Major progress highlighted were; preparation and implementation of Conservation Action Plan of Rhino, Tiger and Vulture; implementation of MIST; submission of CITES Bill in parliament; preparation of draft Anti Poaching Guideline and draft research policy; approval of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau structure, distribution of wildlife victim relief; participation of women and youth in conservation, approval of KCA regulation, establishment of BZ and CA Coordination Committee, and Nepal's protected species list being updated, among other. However, wildlife farming for upliftment of target group; legal basis for creating separate BZ development fund; channeling 50% revenue collected through tourism in high mountain peaks within PAs to the concerned PA or BZ; collection of 5% revenue in Central Trust and its justifiable distribution; preparation of Guideline for managing drift wood, construction materials such as stone, gravel, sands; preparation of Hattisar regulation, preparation of Conservation Action Plan of important species including Swamp Deer, Musk Deer; preparation of National Red Data List for Nepal, ecological study of evacuated land were some of the major actions that could not be completed as committed in the resolutions. (Annex 5: Resolutions of the 23rd to 27th Warden Seminar and 6th to 8th Chairperson Meeting of the BZMCs)

The follow up discussion pointed out the need of incorporating Wildlife Damange Relief in NPWC Act, strengthening PA information system and addressing information gaps among the partners and colleagues, updating Red Data List and amend Act, mobilizing youth in conservation in all PAs. The discussion also suggested to assess resolution of each warden seminar according to the Issues, Commitment, Progress, Remaining work and Completed work.

Presentation 2

Protected Area Management Beyond 2010

Mr Krishna Prasad Acharya, Director General, DNPWC

Dr Siddhartha B Bajracharya, Executive Officer, NTNC

The presentation highlighted the recent progress achieved in National Park Management and Wildlife Conservation in Nepal including the expansion of Protected area coverage by 5000 sq.km in the year 2010,



Presentation by Mr Krishna Prasad Acharya, DG, DNPWC

endorsement of National Tiger Conservation Committee, Wildlife Crime Control Coordination Committee, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network, MoU between China and Nepal and Nepal's commitment to double the number of wild tigers by 2022. Key challenges were also stressed such as changing nature of services from PAs; management complexities due to globalized concerns; research gaps; legal, financial, administrative, institutional and managerial issues; and biodiversity and climate change. PAs are increasingly viewed as a critical component of a life support system and they are expected to do more in terms of ecological, social and economic

contributions for which articulated effort and resources are needed to overcome the challenges. It was concluded that the PAs beyond 2010 are not only expected to provide habitat for charismatic and endangered species but also contribute to livelihood for local communities, generate tourism revenues to strengthen local and national economies, play a key role to support ecosystem services and contribute in mitigating and adapting to climate change among many other diverse functions and contributions. (Annex 6: Power Point Presentation)

The follow up discussion focused on key issues to be addressed for the Protected Area Management Beyond 2010 including the effective and efficient governance, integration of BZ management and NP management, enhancing inter-agency coordination, efficient resource utilization, policy, developing local ownership and promotion of traditional systems and knowledge. Furthermore, ecosystem monitoring, responsibilities as being party to CBD and other conventions, integrating human development and the PA management, local level initiative for compensation such as by creating relief fund and issues of wildlife crime control were also raised during the discussion.

Presentation 3

Anti-Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade Control

Mr Hari Bhadra Acharya, Management Officer, DNPWC

The presentation focused on the problem of rampant poaching and illegal trade of endangered wildlife species, its causes and control efforts. The major control efforts highlighted were the establishment of Wildlife Crime Control Coordination Committee, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (central), regular patrolling, community based anti-poaching operation and establishment of South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network. The presentation also shed light on the Anti-poaching Guideline; Wildlife trade scenarios; organizational structure, duties, responsibilities and rights of National Wildlife Crime Control Coordination Committee; Wildlife Crime Control Bureaus and their Secretariat management. (Annex 7: Power Point Presentation)

During the discussion participants stressed that anti-poaching guidelines should focus on enforcement rather than lengthy procedures, poor or rich whoever are involved should be brought to custody as crime is matter of attitude rather than economic status. Weak law enforcement, need of amending laws, leadership (single or

multiple), enhancing coordination nationally and internationally, lack of forensic expertise and institution, flawed punishment provisions, insufficient facilities, insurance and incentives for the APO personnel were also discussed. In addition, participants suggested that the anti poaching unit should have right to operate in any part of the country if necessary. In such case, the unit should take permission from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau in advance and also should inform Chief District Officer of the concerned district. Further, the need to ensure the right to the security in field to ask for additional support/force as required during anti-poaching operations was also highlighted.

After the presentations and discussions, session chair Mr. Shyam Bajimaya summed up and concluded the session. Following two presentations were made during the side event conducted concurrently with the main event.

Presentation 4

Gaurishankar Conservation Area

Mr Satya Narayan Shah, National Trust for Nature Conservation

The presentation introduced the newly declared Gaurishankar Conservation Area having the Area- 2,179 Km² (34.98% forest, 8.76% arable land, 8.61% grassland, 9.5% bushes, 34.78% barren land and 2.77% glaciers) covering 6 VDCs of Sindhupalchok, 14 VDCs of Dolakha and 2 VDCs of Ramechhap, Elevation range-960m to 7,181 m, Climate Zone- subtropical, temperate, sub-alpine, Household- 11,582 (2001 census) and Population- 56, 364 (2001 census). Tamang, Sherpa, Chhetri, Thami, Newar, Brahmin, Kami, Damai, Sarki and Sarel are the major ethnic groups mostly engaged in agricultural activities. The GCA is rich in biodiversity with sixteen forest types and varied habitat ranges. Some of the threatened species; Burmese rock python, musk deer, red panda, grey wolf, and snow leopard are found in the area. The GCA was highlighted as great tourism potential area with immense natural and cultural resources. The key Conservation Management modality includes Integrated Conservation and Development Program (ICDP), Peoples participation, Tourism, and Forest product based enterprises. Present issues and challenges noted were community forest, NTFP harvesting, New regulation preparation, Hydropower promotion, Illegal trade of wildlife and NTFPs, Entry permit and Boundary conflicts.

Presentation 5

The Snow Leopard Conservation Action Plan 2005-2015: Need for Revision

Maheshwar Dhakal, PhD

Ecologist, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation

The presentation focused on the existing Snow Leopard Conservation Action Plan 2005-2015. It pointed out the strong part of the action plan as being small in size, clear objectives, clearly defined activities and potential outputs. However, weakness was identified as the Action Plan and Long-term Plan being too long (15years) because ecological and demographic dynamics are changing rapidly, Lacking in climate change aspect which is more prominent in high region (snow melting, habitat overlapping) and thus threatening the Snow Leopard, no units and quantity of activities and difficult to reflect in the annual planning process and hence not compatible in planning, and no Logical Framework Approach used resulting in difficulties in monitoring and evaluation. It was concluded that there is a need of revising the Action Plan to overcome the shortcoming for the effective implementation.

Day 2 (February 9, 2011)

The second day event was conducted as main event and side event. Presentations on Research Policy/Guidelines and MIST implementation were presented in the main event and presentations on Understanding, Assessing and Monitoring Ecosystem Services for Better Biodiversity Conservation and Integrated Landscape Framework were presented in the side event.

Chair: Mr Bishwonath Uprety

Presentation 6

Research policy/Guidelines

Maheshwar Dhakal PhD, Ecologist, DNPWC

The presentation underpinned the conditions to carry out research in PA as obligations to obey government rules and regulations, close coordination with PA warden and staffs, submission of report (hard copy and soft copy) and co-authorship in order to maintain ownership and authenticity. The major concerns on research as presented were fragmented and individual interest; not compatible to PA management objectives; no data base systems in Department, regional and PA level; poor reporting and weak record keeping; and need of citizen charter for research permission. Highlighting the legal provisions for research (acts and PA regulations), research objectives, and policy guidelines; the presentation focused on research priority areas, proposal model, sample collection and deposition and proposed research permission authority, research fees and research application format. (Annex 9: Power Point Presentation)

The major issues raised during discussion after the presentation were the need of enhancing coordination within and with other research institutions such as NTNC, DFRS, NAST and also to cross border agencies; clearly defining the partner's role in collaborative research; limitation on sharing sensitive information/data; need of intensive gap analysis and prioritization; sharing control on vague researches such as veterinary, health with concerned agency; scrutinizing research proposal by team of experts; and responding quickly to the research proposals. Additionally, the need of further discussion for the research permission through DoF, encouraging youth in research, emphasizing institutional research rather than individual research, utilizing research finding in park management, promoting research contributing to capacity buildup of department's staffs were also raised during the discussion.

Presentation 7

MIST Implementation in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve

Mr Uba Raj Regmi, Chief Conservation Officer, SWR

MIST (Management Information System Technique) is GIS based software which provides up to date information such as movement of the patrol team, location of illegal activities, areas of species distribution, trend of illegal activities over time, trend of species distribution over time, actual patrol effort (km/day) of the patrol team. It is useful in strengthening the Park protection measures by making the existing patrol smarter. MIST was officially launched in SWR on 13th September 2010 to implement in strategically selected eight posts. MIST provides information on Smart Patrol Datasheets namely Smart Patrol Log Form, Wildlife Sighting Form, Animal Mortality Form, Illegal Activity Form. As it allows us to know the area covered in one operation, left areas can be prioritized in next months. Efforts are being made to build the capacity of the staffs to implement MIST. More than 100 staffs have been trained for smart patrolling operation so far. The presentation also illustrated how MIST operates with the help of maps derived through MIST. (Annex 9: Power Point Presentation)

Discussion that followed the presentation focused on the sustainability of the MIST implementation and stressed that sustainable financial sources should be secured and long capacity building/trainings should be conducted. The discussion also pointed out that the MIST is useful in ID base surveillance, patrolling, and supportive in

management system by identifying illegal sensitivity; however it has limited function in rainy seasons and high density areas and suggested Bardiya and Sukla as suitable sites for implementation.

Presentation 8

Understanding, Assessing and Monitoring Ecosystem Services for Better Biodiversity Conservation

Hum Gurung, Ph.D., Bird Conservation Nepal

The presentation highlighted the importance of ecosystem services, project overview, the methodology 'tool kit' and the progress to date. The ecosystem services and human well being are closely linked in terms of supporting, provisioning, regulating, and cultural functions of the eco-systems with security, basic material for good life, health, good social relations and freedom of choice and action for the human beings and hence understanding, assessing and monitoring ecosystems services are critical for better biodiversity conservation. The presentation focused on providing the overview of the project aimed to build the capacity of BirdLife partners to collect and use information on ecosystem services for better biodiversity conservation at important bird areas implemented by Bird Conservation Nepal. The project expects to develop an easy-to-use, field tested research methodology; pilot the methodology at three sites of Nepal; publish a simple, practical toolkit document; publish a National Report 'ecosystems services at high biodiversity sites in Nepal'; and increase understanding and awareness of the importance of biodiversity conservation and maintenance of ecosystem services for local livelihoods. (Annex 10. power point presentation)

Presentation 9

Integrated Landscape Planning Framework

Mr Ek Raj Sigdel, Western Terai Landscape Complex Project, Dhangadi

Conservation approach has shifted from species conservation to landscape level conservation as the individual protected areas are inadequate to meet the ecological requirements of a number of species, protected area system does not fully represent all component of biodiversity, substantial area of forest are still present outside of the Protected Areas, and landscape elements need effective management. The landscape level approach extends conservation beyond the boundary of protected area. Nevertheless, landscape conservation is not a substitute of protected area system. It integrates conservation and sustainable use concept in various interwoven land use systems. Integrated landscape planning has emerged to better harmonize plans and programs of various organizations, integrate goals of different actors and stakeholders, and focus on inter-stakeholder communication for more cooperative and collaborative efforts. However, there is need to formulate comprehensive legislations for facilitating Integrated Landscape Planning in-consistent with Local Self Governance Acts (LSGA), amend LSGA and other forestry sector related acts and regulations. Federalism under discussion; role, responsibilities, power and revenue sharing between central, state and local government; and provisions of new constitution are some of the major limitations. (Annex 11. Power Point Presentation)

Presentation 10

General issues of the Buffer Zone Management

Issues of Buffer Zone Management identified by 9th Chairperson Meeting of the Buffer Zone Management Committees

Issues and Problems	Efforts being made	Solutions
<p>No people oriented/updated act, regulation, guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Self-contradictory regulation and guidelines ➤ No provision of inclusive participation ➤ No representation of BZ while preparing act, regulation and guideline ➤ Reluctance of officers to use given authority and in some cases, officers are posted without authority 	<p>Act, regulation and guideline has been issued</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regulation should be amended according to the norms of Act and guidelines should be amended according to norms of Regulation ➤ Need of inclusive representation in preparation of Act, Law and Guidelines ➤ Officers should be given with authority while they are posted
<p>Dependency of BZ people in PA for natural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Interpretation of BZ concepts, working style, acts, laws and guideline according to conservationists' convenience 	<p>Handing over of BZ community forest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There should be a provision of uninterrupted access to forest products of BZ forest to the users within BZ, with recommendation from user's committee and by paying required tax ➤ BZ users having no BZ forest should get access to fallen (fell off) trees and other such products by paying required tax ➤ Industries meeting the Department's standard should get quick, hassle free permission for establishment
<p>Wildlife damage</p>	<p>Compensation guideline issued</p>	<p>Since, process for providing compensation is lengthy and cumbersome, there should be a legal provision that concerned PA can provide it from its income earned through tax</p>
<p>Problem of river cutting</p>	<p>Compensation to BZ people through fund provided for the community development has been provisioned under the act and regulation</p>	<p>Need of human, livestock, and crop insurance in BZ area</p> <p>Compensation is not sufficient to commensurate the loss and hence there should be provision to compensate land for loss of land or direct compensation from government</p>

Drift woods in not allowed to utilize	The regulation provisions utilization of such woods	Such woods should be available in prices as fixed by BZ community forests Forest products not utilized in BZ area (such as khayar, herbs) should be given permission to sell
Border Problems No definite border between PA and BZ Some demarcation creating division in villages, settlements	Decisions made in previous warden seminars	Field visit based report submission to Department within 3 months by committee chaired by BZ management committee president Submission of the report to Ministry by the Department within 15 days Immediate amendment and issue in gazette by Ministry
Settlement relocation	Running	Bagdamba, Pathari, Kamalpur and Santapur of Koshi, Bhiman and Ramauli Pratappur of Parsa, Shikaribas and Bandarjhula of Chitwan, Bajpur, Dandagau, Pattharbojhi lying in biological corridor of Bardija, Need of permanently solving the problem of Reserve victims in Sukla
Lack of special programs in new BZ area Lack of cooperative development banks in BZ areas	Running cooperatives	Direct projects to implement conservation and development programs according to local needs Need of establishing cooperative banks including BCF funds
Lack of staffs to run financial transaction (karobar) Poaching	User's committees making preventive efforts	Need of accountant or sub-accountant Provision of budget to run and mobilize BZ management committee Need of providing budget by offices and projects to the user's committees for poaching control
Problem of invasive species Discontinued programs of projects Problem of delayed release of fund and freezing	Some programs running Some programs running	Eliminating invasive species should be included in Nepal Government's national policy and programs, Need of public mobilization as national campaign Projects should provide resources and budget to implement the agreed five year work plan Special provision of no freezing of the budget allocated for BZ

Presentation 11

General Issues of the Himalayan Region Protected Areas

Issues/problems, efforts being made and solutions identified and presented by group consisting the representatives of the Himalayan Region Protected Areas- Sagarmatha National Park, Makalu-Barun National Park, Langtang National Park, Rara National Park, She-Phoksundo National Park, Kanchenjunga Conservation Area, Gaurishankar Conservation Area, Manaslu Conservation Area, Annapurna Conservation Area, Api-nampa Conservation Area

Issues/Problems	Efforts being made	Solutions
National Parks/Reserves	Some staffs in contract basis	Need of budget allocation
Staff not fulfilled and not increased		Need of immediate approval
No re-establishment and construction of posts	Guideline developed and submitted to Department (Shey- phoksundo)	
Encroachment (Makalu, Sagarmathan, Langtang, Rara)		
Collection and management of Yarsagumba (SPNP)		
Over grazing, Illegal trade, forest fires		
Difficulty in controlling illegal trade because of free movement of people within PA. Involvement of porters.	Coordination and orientation, grazing area declared	
Excessive consumption of firewood by local community, hotels and Cheese Factories (LNP, SPNP, RNP)	Inception of ID card system preparation, help of BZ (Langtang). Public awareness.	
Increased risk of illegal trade of forest products after construction of road upto international border (LNP, Rasuwagadi, ANCA)	Hotels encouraged to use alternative energy	Lack of alternative energy (shey-phoksundo)
Problems in management, leveling up and contract extension of hotels within PAs	Combined effort through establishing Custom office	New security post being established
Problem of salaries for contract basis staffs		
Sectoral management not being institutionalized		
No programs for Ramsar site management (SPNP)	File submitted to Department	Budget allocation in consultation service tax
Lack of budget for physical infrastructure repair and construction for security posts		

<p>Inconsistent monitoring of PAs/BZ areas due to lack of Standard Format</p> <p>Number of security forces not determined according to physical structure and size of PA</p> <p>Challenge to conservation due to lack of security unit (Makalu)</p> <p>Lack of sufficient local level timely coordination</p> <p>Lack of basic research data</p> <p>Problem in identifying forest products</p> <p>Need of attention to natural sensitivity by contact officer and need of controlling entrance of helicopter within PA</p> <p>Recreational activities in PA</p> <p>No maps and registration of utilized lands</p>	<p>Budget allocation</p> <p>orientation and coordination, Allow registration based on evidence</p>
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Presentation 12

General Issues of the Mountain Region Protected Areas

Issues, efforts being made and solution identified and presented by group consisting the representatives of the Mountain Region Protected Areas-Khaptad National Park, Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park, Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve

S.N.	Issues	Efforts being made	Solutions
1	Khaptad National Parks-Problems		
	Amendment of Khaptad National Park Regulation 2044 BZ Area Management Committee staffs (need of 14 staffs)	Submitted to Ministry through Department	Coordination through Department
	Salary beruju of contract based staffs Physical infrastructure		Released in 2.07
	Reconstruction of security posts damaged during insurgency	Referred from District	Department
	Roof maintenance and furniture for buildings used by security		Need to be included in FY 2068/069 budget
	Establishment of BZ Area management committee office		Need to be included in FY 2068/069 budget
	Research needs- NTFPs, promotion of herbs, status of wildlife, herds and its pressure on PA Small hydropower		
	Miscellaneous- physical infrastructure, communication, electricity, transportation, preserving archeologically and religiously important places and materials, coordination and collaboration with Khaptad Area Management Committee (KAMC)		BZ area management committee president as member and security agency as invited member in KAMC
2	Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve		
	Encroachment during insurgency period Difficulty in delivering efficient services due to lack of enough staffs	Coordination among political parties Legal difficulty	Forced operation Department should take the responsibility
	Conflict in district border Even the herb collection is illegal, it is associated with livelihood of local people and need of proper legal provision to entitling tax	Map purchased	People sent to field Need of policy
	Hunting demand for other species such as Ghoral, Thar, leopard etc Poaching- for hunting, religion, trade	Adding up blocks in process Effort continued	
	Lack of infrastructure for tourism facilities		Run hotel, resorts
3	Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park- Problems		
	Lack of enough staffs (contract, additional entrance gate, golden Kalij research center of Nagarjun and deer research center in Godavari) Lack of enough resources, materials and infrastructure-staff quarter, vehicles, boundary wall, forest tract	In process through department In process	Legal Legal
	Posts- lack of budget for maintenance	In process (department)	Legal

Godavari deer research center (wire fences, management, feeding, staffs)	In process (department)	Legal
Nagarjun golden Kalij research center (management, feeding, staffs)	In process (department)	Legal
Compensation or relief for wildlife damage (leopard, Bandel)	In process (department)	Legal
Border management-boundary wall and pillars	In process (department)	Legal
Encroachment and extension of market in northern Nagarjun area	In process (district forest office and survey office)	
Former King's residence and security in Nagarjun area	In process (department)	Legal
Army training-coordination among organizations	In process (department)	Legal
Development works of DDC and other government agencies	Continued effort to coordinate with DDC	
Lack of resources to meet the increasing demand to fell trees posing threats to people in border sides	In process (department)	Legal
Not being able to declare BZ area No approval of separate regulation	Lack of budget and staffs Remained in Ministry for scrutiny	Need of budget Amendment and approval of acts and laws
Lack of enough research on biodiversity and lack of resources for such research Certain percentage of NP's earnings should be allocated for the same NP management	Lack of budget	Need of budget
Staff insurance and Pension (for new staffs), security (for NP and security personnel) Revision of ration scale, fuel facilities		
Insufficient ration budget and dues of past Uniform, Name plate and Class Sign (DARJYANI CHINHA)		
BZ, Anti poaching/trade unit in NP office with staffs		

The follow up discussion proposed BZ area management committee as self nominated member, Nepal Army as invited member, and Executive chief of National Park as member in Khaptad Area Management Committee. The discussion also stressed on the need of a Standard Format for monitoring of all BZ for consistency, establishment of BZ division in DNPWC, gazetting sectoral offices and range posts, consistency in interpreting BZ regulation, and coordination with Ministry of Tourism for tourism for high Himalayan Mountains PAs. Furthermore, the issues of wildlife damage compensation, provision of permission for taking out timber from private forests, poaching of wild animals moving out of BZ, continued export of construction materials (sands, stone, gravels) from PAs and lack of authority for officers to effectively control it, simplification of Acts and Laws for effective implementation, and approval of SNP regulation were also raised by the participants.

Presentation 13

General Issues of the Terai Region Protected Areas

Issues/Problems	Efforts being made	Solutions
Poaching- Lack of prior information(pro-active information system)	Mobilization of community youth spying network, regular patrolling, sweeping, ambushing, jungle camping	Reinforced mobilization of youths Establishment of well equipped Rapid Response Squad
Compensation to wildlife damage	Initiation of electric fence, watch tower construction, wildlife proof fence, trench Alternative crops Relief fund Scholarships Community health post and ambulance, Use of elephant to get wild animals away	Create environment to provide compensation within one week of incidence as provisioned by Relief/Compensation Guideline. Extension of electric fences in all PAs Manage ambulance in all PAs
Encroachment- (freed kamaiyas, landless people and flood victims)	New settlements relocated and old settlements remained as they are Continued updating and preparation of plan	Establishing central high level commission to manage encroachment
Parsa sukumbasi (landless people) commission has surveyed land to distribute to the landless people encroached in Syauli Bazar area (Parsa) Encroachment by invasive species	Requested to concerned agencies to prevent it Continued limited clearance by people	Central level intervention is needed Need of eradication based on scientific researches
Lack of enough security posts Lack of enough positions (staffs)	Additional efforts continued Requested for contract based and additional positions	To be included in programs Positions to be fulfilled according to new O and M
Overgrazing (Koshi, Sukla, Krishnasar) Damage relief to river cutting	Public awareness, entrapping in kanjhouse, stall feeding, fodder tree distribution Estimation prepared, distribution as budget allows	Need of increased coordination Government provision according to Acts and Laws
River pollution, human pressure Sedimentation of lakes	Effort for coordination Maintenance and clean ups	Immediate prevention by coordinating with Ministry of Environment and MoFSC Dam construction and source conservation
Management of timbers collected from community forests Private tree harvesting	Running according to District Forest Office procedure	Regulation should include utilization of such timbers
Land problems	Problems remained unsolved even committees were formed in past	To be solved by creating high level commission

Users of community forest outside jurisdiction of BZ Problems of construction materials (stone, pebbles, sands)	Consultation and coordination Banned export	Improve policy laws Ban export except for local use
Lease hold forest Lack of coordination between army personnel deputed in different agencies of BZ/Reserves (Parsa)	Running according to district forest office procedure Continued effort for coordination	To be provisioned in regulation Central level intervention needed
Indian government diverting Koshi River without coordination with Nepal to control Koshi by using machinery instruments	Continued effort for coordination	Central level intervention needed
Muli security system/Koshi Tappu	Continued coordination to relocate Nepal police/Armed Police force to provide security to Indian workers	Central level intervention needed
Border conflicts Lack of drinking water for livestock in Parsa	Continued effort for coordination Arrangement to supply water to limited ponds for livestock	Need of verification Fetching water from 15 km distance source to fill the ponds
Problem for mobilizing Nepal army in BZ of Parsa due to the Base camp of Armed Police force (Parsa) Genetic threat to wild buffalo/hybridization /genetic swamping	Continued effort to relocate the base camp	Central level intervention is needed Need of gene study of Arna, search opportunities of translocation to alternative habitat
Reduced arrival of migratory birds Common dogs/ track through settlement area	Habitat restoration/patrolling	Research needed

Issues identified and presented by group consisting of the representatives of Terai Region Protected Areas - Chitwan National Park, Bardiya National Park, Banke National Park, Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, Parsa Wildlife Reserve, Krishnasar Conservation Area:

The major issues raised during the follow up discussion were the need of using river boats for patrolling during rainy season, lack of equipments, vehicles for effective patrolling, improving staff facilities (incentives, trainings, quarter, drinking water), maintenance of old buildings, communication problem in remote areas, need of developing and promoting insurance policy for wild animals, implementing Reward System for deserving efforts/actions.

Day 3 (February 10, 2011)

Third day of the Seminar was the Pre-Planning workshop. The workshop participants included Chief of PAs, BZMCs Chairperson and the security chiefs deployed in PAs.

Chair- Mr Bishwo Nath Oli, Director- Mid-western Regional Forest Directorate

Presentation 14

Initial guidelines for Budget and Program preparation for FY 2068/069 (for offices and projects under DNPWC)

Mr Arun Sharma Paudyal, Planning Division, MoFSC

Mr Barna Bahadur Thapa, Under Secretary Technical, Planning Section, DNPWC

The presentation aimed at facilitating the pre-planning of the DNPWC. Highlights of the presentation were the scope and limitation of the budget such as planned programs should be under the allocated budget, programs can be prepared for the budget committed by donor agencies, unused international sources cannot be translated to government sources while preparing programs, 7% increment in MoFSC budget for FY 2068/69 (Rs 47,77,86,000), and Rs 6,00,00,000 for tiger conservation in FY 2068/69. It also explained the key points to be considered while preparing budget proposal and the budget preparation guidelines such as determinants of program goals, basis of program proposals, budget title, target, areas to focus on, and other contemporary issues to be considered. Required formats for Budget preparation and progress were also presented (Annex 12: Power Point Presentation).

Resolution of the 9th Buffer Zone Management Committee Network Meeting

Chair: Mr Lab Bista

Decisions of 9th meeting of BZ Network Forum

1. Budget allocated for BZ areas shall be released in time (Planning Section and BZ network)
2. Monitoring of BZ area programs shall be conducted by team including the Chair and Chief Conservation Officer (Concerned PA and BZMC)
3. As the Buffer Zone Network Forum office has been established, support for office running shall be requested to different organizations and office helper shall be managed (Management Section and BZ network)
4. Monitoring of industries run within BZ area shall be carried out by team including User's Committee, BZMC and Chief Conservation Officer (Management Section and BZMC)
5. Simplify the release of budget for the BZ area program (Financial Administration Section and Planning Section)
6. Representative from BZMC shall be included in preparation and amendments for update Conservation Management, Acts, Laws and Regulations (Management Section)
7. Effort shall be made to register BZ Area Network under Organization Act. (Management Section)
8. As budget is insufficient to compensate for the land damaged through river cutting within NP/WR, effort shall be made to amend Acts and Regulations (Management Section)
9. Effort shall be made for the timely compensation for the wildlife damage and separate evaluation mechanism shall be established for the crop depredation relief. (Management Section)
10. Community Based Anti-Poaching sub committees shall be formed and implemented (Management Section)
11. While preparing programs for FY 068/069, money accumulated as Deposit shall also be included and for this FY Deposit until Baisakh shall be included (Concerned PA)
12. Drift woods brought by river flowing within NP/WR shall be collected through User's Committee and distributed to local users by charging taxes as provisioned by the Regulation. (Management Section)
13. Wildlife moved outside of PA/NP shall be conserved and rescued by District Forest Office (BZ Networks and DNPWC)
14. Sincere gratitude is expressed to DNPWC for organizing 27th Warden Seminar and 9th BZ area network forum and to supporting organizations WWF Nepal, NTNC, CSUWN, WTLCP.

Day 4 (February 11, 2011)

Chair: Mr Krishna Prasad Acharya

Presentation 15

Organization and Management Survey of DNPWC

Upendra Adhikari, Joint Secretary, Chief, Administration Division, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation

Headed by Director General, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation consists of seven sections namely Management, Planning, Conservation Education, Ecology, Administration, Account, and Computer section. It has 64 types of posts including forestry service, agriculture, engineering, administration, law and miscellaneous. The trend of staffing with respect to the PA coverage shows that 677 staffs in its inception decade (1970-79) has increased to 1166 staffs in 2000-10 with increase in PA coverage to 33,955ha from 4,196 ha during the time. Similarly DNPWC has become party to different international treaties including the CITES in 1975, IUCN in 1975, UNESCO world heritage in 1978, Ramsar in 1987, CBD in 1992 and GTF in 1994. The trend of revenue collection from FY 2054/55 to 2065/66 shows a sharp increase at the beginning reaching upto Rs 1,340 million in 2057/58 which was then plummeted to as low as Rs 558 million in FY2062/63. Afterwards, there is steady growth in the revenue collection reaching to Rs 1,354 in FY 2065/66. However, with minor fluctuations in the middle, the tourist arrival rate in PA of Nepal has been growing steadily to reach upto 349000 in FY 2065/66 from 139000 in FY 2055/56. To better organize the Department all chief conservation officers were expected to prepare and submit Terms of Reference (ToR) of each protected area, each section, and position including Chief Warden, Assistant Warden, Ranger, Senior Game-Scout, and Game-Scouts. (Annex 13: Power Point Presentation)

Resolution of the 27th Warden Seminar

1. Organization and Management Structure and Work List of offices under DNPWC shall be prepared and submitted to Ministry for approval by 2067 Chaitra (Ecology Section/Administration Section)
2. A committee chaired by Regional Forest Director or Chief District Officer of concerned district including the president of BZMC shall be formed to solve the land problems of Koshi Tappu and Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserves (Management Section)
3. Make an effort towards completing the extension of Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Management Section)
4. Necessary actions shall be taken to manage encroachment in Nirmalbasti of Parsa and Bandarjhula of Chitwan (Planning and Management Section)
5. Manage relocation of settlements within NPs and biological corridor (Dandagaon and Banjhpur of Bardiya and Goheri and Gawar of Banke) (Management Section)
6. Initiate to develop Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park as multi-dimensional Park by modifying existing goals and management of the park. (Management/Planning Section)
7. Concerned Chief Conservation Officer shall submit concept paper on what services, facilities can be run in PAs (Management Section)
8. Manage approval of projects or programs of supporting organization in a way that it is consistent with the goal, priority and suitability of the PA and the role of chief conservation officer is well defined (Ecology section)
9. Make necessary arrangement so that projects or programs of supporting organization are approved in consistent with the Management Plan of concerned PA through Department's single-door-system (Ecology/Management Section)

10. Department shall provide timely response and arrange implementation of letters (dues, drafts, staff management and other legal issues) submitted by NPs and WR offices (All sections)
11. Regulation for all PAs shall be prepared (Management Section)
12. Conduct study on contribution of PAs in Gross Domestic Product (Planning/Ecology Section)
13. Modify and approve existing provision of tourist fees for uniformity in all PAs (Management Section)
14. Initiate to prepare policies for managing drift woods (Management Section)
15. Make an effort through forming a sectoral committee to change the uniforms of Hattisar staffs as of the PA/WR staffs (Management Section)
16. Effort shall be made to arrange fuel facilities for the PA/WR staffs together with the ration. (Finance/Administration Section)
17. Necessary attempt will be made for the Public Service Commission to grant authority to concerned offices for fulfilling the vacant positions of Hattisar section (Phanit, Pachhuwa, Mahut, Raut) and Game scout (unclassified) in Department and offices under the Department (Administration Section)
18. Opportunities of capacity building and higher education shall be arranged for the staffs under Department with priority (Planning Section)
19. Department shall select venue for the 28th Warden Seminar and communicate widely in time. (Management Section)
20. All organization and individual who supported to organize 27th Warden Seminar are sincerely thanked

Annexes

Annex 1. Program Agenda

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
27th Warden Seminar, 9th BZ Management Committee Meeting and Pre-Planning Workshop
25 -29 Magh, 2067 (Feb 8-12,2011)

Day 1: 2067.10.25 (Feb 8,2011) Inauguration		
Session Chair: Mr Shyam Bajimaya		Facilitation
14:00-14:30	Review of all Warden Seminar's Resolution	HB Acharya
14:30-15:30	Theme Paper Presentation	KP Acharya/S.B. Bajracharya
15:30-16:00	Tea break	
16:00-16:30	Anti-poaching/ Anti-Trade	Hari Bhadra Acharya
16:30-17:00	Discussion	
17:00-18:00	NTNC Presentation: Gaurishankar Conservation Area	Satya Narayan Shah
Side event		
18:00-19:00	Snow Leopard Conservation Action Plan 2005 – 2015: Need for revision	
Side Event		

Day 2: 2067.10.26 (Feb 9, 2011)

08:00-08:30	Breakfast	
Session Chair: Mr Biswo Nath Upreti		
08:00-09:00	Research Policy	Dr. Maheswor Dhakal
09:00-09:30	MIST Implementation in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve	Yuba Raj Regmi
09:30-11:30	Group work for General Issues (Terai, Middle Mountain and Himalayan PA)	
11:30-13:00	Presentation by groups and Discussion	

13:00-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15:00	Group Presentation and Discussion Contd...	
15:00-15:30 Side event	Understanding Assessing & Monitoring Ecosystem Services for Better Biodiversity Conservation	Dr. Hum Gurung, CEO BCN
15:30-16:00	Tea Break	
Session Chair: Mr Lab Bista		
16:00-17:00	BZ Meeting	
17:30-18:00	Integrated Landscape Planning Framework	Ek R. Sigdel, WTLCP
18:00-19:00	Closing	

Day 3: 2067.10.27 (Feb 10, 2011)

08:00-08:30	Breakfast	
Session Chair:		
08:30-09:00	Initial Guideline for Budget & Program Preparation	Arun Sharma Paudyal & B. B. Thapa
9:00-13:00	Group Formation/ Exercise	Barna B Thapa
13:00-14:00	Lunch	
Session Chair:		
14:00-15:30	Group Presentation	
15:30-16:00	Tea Break	
16:00-17:00	plan formulation	

Day 4: 2067.10.28 (Feb 11, 2011)

08:00-08:30	Breakfast	
08:30-09:30	Organization & Management Survey of DNPWC	Mr Upendra Adhikari, MFSC
09:30-11:00	Group work	
11:00-13:00	Group Presentation & Discussion	

13:00-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-15:00	Group Work	
15:00-16:00	Group Work	
16:00-17:00	Group Presentation and Discussion	

Day 5: 2067.10.29 (Feb 12, 2011)

08:00-08:30	Breakfast	
08:30-12:00	Field Trip of Banke National Park.	
12:00-13:00	Lunch	
13:00-16:00	Meeting	
14:00-16:00	Resolution	
16:00-17:00	Closing Ceremony	

Government of Nepal
 Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
 Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
**Warden Seminar, 9th Buffer Zone Management Committee Meeting and
 Pre-Planning Workshop**
 12-16 February 2011, Nepalgunj, Banke

Inaugural Program

Date: February 8, 2011

Time: 9AM

Time	Program
8:30-9.00am	Registration
9.00-12.30	Inaugural Session
	Chair –Mr. Biswanath Oli, Regional Forest Director, MWRF Directorate, Surkhet
	Chief Guest –Mr. Yub Raj Bhusal, Secretary, MoFSC
	Chairing of Guests
	Mr. Prem Bahadur Bhandari, Former Minister
	Mr. Gopal Kumar Shrestha, Director General, Department of Forest
	Mr. Krishna Prasad Acharya, Director General, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
	Brigadier General Aditya Bahadur Shah, National Parks and Wildlife Reserve Directorate, Nepal Army
	Mr. Basudev Dahal, Chief District Officer, Banke
	Mr. Judda Bahadur Gurung, Member Secretary, National Trust for Nature Conservation
	Representatives of Political Parties
	Mr. Biswanath Upreti, former DG
	Mr. Shyam Bajimaya, former DG
	Mr. Debesh Mani Tripathi, Chairperson, NEA
	Police Chief
	Mr. Jagannath Koirala, Project Coordinator, WTLCP

Welcome Remarks – Mr Tulasiram Sharma, Chief Conservaiton Officer, BaNP	
Inauguration by Chief Guest by lighting Pan as	
Description of Program Goals: Mr Krishna Prasad Acharya, DG, DNPWC	
Opening Remarks:	
On behalf of BZ – Mr Lab Bista	
Mr Debesh Mani Tripathi, Chairperson, NFA	
Mr Jagannath Koirala, Project Coordinator, WTLCP	
Representarives of Political Parties	
Brigadier General, Aditya Bahadur Shah, NPWRD, Nepal Army	
Mr Judda Bahadur Gurung on behalf of Partner Organization	
Mr Biswonath Upreti, former DG	
Basudev Dahal, CDO	
Mr Gopal Kumar Shrestha, DG, DoF	
Mr Prem Bahadur Bhandari, former Minister	
Chief Guest Mr Yub Raj Bhusal, Secretary, MoFSC	
Vote of Thanks- Dr Maheshwor Dhakal, Ecologist, DNPWC	
Closing of the Session by Chair with Remarks	
12.30-13.30	Refreshments

MC by Hari Bhadra Acharya, Management Officer, DNPWC

Annex 2. List of Participants

27th Warden Seminar, 9th BZ Management Committee Chairmen Meeting and Pre-Planning Workshop

8-12 February 2011, Nepalgunj, Banke

Opening Ceremony

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Organization/Designation
1	Brig. Gen. Aditya Bahadur Shah	NP&WR directorate, Nepal Army
2	Mr Ajay Gurung	Shey Phoksundo National Park
3	Mr Arun Sharma Paudyal	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
4	Mr Ashtu Lama	Manaslu Conservation Area Project
5	Mr Bachhu Ram Khadka	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
6	Mr Bhawani Shankar Dangol	WWF Nepal
7	Mr Bhola Prasad Paneru	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
8	Mr Binaya Kumar Jha	Banke National Park
9	Mr Biredra Kumar Yadav	Chairperson, Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, BZMC
10	Mr Bishwonath Upreti	Former Director General, DNPWC
11	Mr Chet Bahadur Rokaya	Dunai, Dolpa
12	Mr Debesh Mani Tripathi	Chairperson, Nepal Foresters Association
13	Mr Devi Bahadur Karki	Regional Forest Directorate
14	Mr Dip Narayan Barma	Joint Secretary, Loktantrik Forum, Banke
15	Mr Dipak Chand	Western Terai Landscape Complex Project, Kanchanpur
16	Mr Durga Kiran Rai	Chairperson, Makalu Barun National Park, BZMC
17	Mr Ekraj Sigdel	Western Terai Landscape Complex Project, Dhangadi
18	Mr Gopal Bahadur Ghimire	Parsa Wildlife Reserve
19	Mr Gopal Kumar Shrestha	Director General, Department of Forest
20	Mr Gopal Prakash Bhattarai	Shivpuri Nagarjun National Park

21	Mr Gorakh Bahadur Shahi	Ko. Le. Ni. Ka
22	Mr Hem Bahadur Khanal	Chitwan National Park
23	Mr Hiralal Kopi	Mahadevpuri, Ovari
24	Mr Hiralal Loniya	President, Loktantrik Forum, Banke
25	Dr. Hum Gurung	Bird Conservation Nepal
26	Mr Ishwori Prasad Poudel	District Forest Office, Dang
27	Mr Kamal Thapa	WWF Nepal
28	Mr Khadka Singh Bista	Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve
29	Mr Khil Bahadur Baniya	Shree Nanda Box Battalion
30	Mr Khim Devkota	Nepal Television
31	Mr Krishna Prasad Acharya	DG, DNPWC
32	Mr Lal Bahadur Rokaya	Chairperson-Rara National Park, BZMC
33	Mr Madhu Chhetri	NTNC/MCAP
35	Dr. Maheshwor Dhakal	DNPWC
36	Mr Manoj Gurung	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
37	Mr Narayan Prasad Pokhrel	Banke National Park
38	Dr. Narendra Man babu Pradhan	Chief Warden, CNP
39	Mr Navaraj Acharya	Ra.A.Ji. Ka., Banke
40	Mr Pasang Tamang	Langtang National Park
41	Mr Phulsing Shahi	Banke National Park
42	Mr Prakash Lamsal	Terai Arc Landscape, Dhangadhi
43	Mr Pramod Kumar Shrestha	Nepali Congress, Banke
44	Mr Purushottam Dhakal	Bardiya National Park
45	Mr Purushottam Wagle	Banke National Park

46	Mr Rabin Kadariya	NTNC/BCP
47	Mr Raj Kumar Gurung	NTNC/ACAP
48	Mr Rajan Adhikari	National Parks and Wildlife Reserve Directorate
49	Mr Rajaram Syangtan	Chairperson - Parsa Wildlife Reserve BZMC
50	Mr Rajendra Neupane	DFO, District Forest Office, Banke
51	Mr Raju Ram Chaudhari	Banke National Park
52	Mr Rakesh Lama	Shivpuri Nagarjun National Park
53	Mr Ram Prasad Mahat	Chairperson, Shey Phoksundo National Park, BZMC
54	Mr Ramesh Kumar Thapa	Bardiya National Park
55	Mr Ramesh Pokhrel	Parsa Wildlife Reserve
56	Mr Salikram Dangi	Mahadevpuri, Ovari
57	Mr Sher Singh Thagunna	Warden, DHR
58	Mr Shivrul Gaire	Kanchanjunga Conservation Area
59	Mr Shyam Bhatta	Nagarik Daily
60	Mr Shyam Sundar Thapa	Western Terai Landscape Project, Bardiya
61	Mr Sonam Gyaljen Sherpa	Chairperson-Sagarmatha National Park, BZMC
62	Mr Subash Chandra Shiwakoti	Ko. Le. Ni. Ka.
63	Mr Sunil Singh Rathor	Rara National Park
64	Mr Umang Khadka	Bardiya National Park
65	Mr Yas Bahadur Khadka	Banke National Park
66	Mr. Ashok Ram	KTWR
67	Mr. Babu Ram Yadav	PWR
68	Mr. Bama Bahadur Thapa	DNPWC
69	Mr. Bed Kumar Dhakal	SNP
70	Mr. Durga Paudel	Rara National Park

71	Mr. Ganga Ram Singh	DNPWC
72	Mr. Hari Bhadra Acharya	Management Officer, DNPWC
73	Mr. Jagannath Koirala	Coordinator, Western Terai Landscape Project
74	Mr. Juddha Gurung	Member Secretary, NTNC
75	Mr. Krishna Prasad Khanal	Account Officer, DNPWC
76	Mr. Lab Bahadur Bista	Chairperson, Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve BZMC
77	Mr. Narayan Rupakheti	Khaptad National Park
78	Mr. Nilambar Mishra	MBNP
79	Mr. Nurendra Aryal	SPNP
80	Mr. Rabindra Karki	DNPWC
81	Mr. Ramchandra Kandel	Langtang National Park
82	Mr. Satya Narayan Shah	Gaurishankar Conservation Area
83	Mr. Shiv Raj Joshi	Chairperson, Khaptad National Park BZMC
84	Mr. Shiv Raj Bhatta	Coordinator, TAL/WWF Nepal
85	Mr. Shyam Bajimaya	Former Director General, DNPWC
86	Mr. Sita Ram Aryal	BZ, Chitwan National Park
87	Mr. Tikaram Adhikari	Bardiya National Park
88	Mr. Tulashi Ram Sharma	Banke National Park
89	Mr. Yuba Raj Bhusal	Secretary, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
90	Mr. Yuba Raj Regmi	Chief Warden, Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve
91	Mr. Bishwonath Oli	Director, Mid-western Regional Forest Directorate
92	Mr. Pursottam Sharma	Krishnasar CA
93	Ms Renu Shah	Former President, Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, BZMC
95	Pra. Se. Mohan Chhetri	Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve
96	Pra. Se. Padam Singh Khatri	Langtang National Park (Nepal Army)

97	Pra. Se. Prakash Deuja	Bardiya National Park (Nepal Army)
98	Pra.Se. Bhupal Basnet	Shivpuri Nagarjun National Park (Nepal Army)
99	Pra.Se. Rabindra khatri	Ganapati, Chitwan National Park (Nepal Army)
100	Se. Abhishek Karki	Bardiya National Park (Nepal Army)
101	Se. Bhupendra Bahadur Shah	Chitwan National Park (Nepal Army)
102	Se. Bikash Silwal	Banke National Park (Nepal Army)
103	Se. Bishnu Basnet	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (Nepal Army)
104	Se. Purna Prasad Dhakal	Chitwan National Park (Nepal Army)
105	Se. Shital Bahadur Baniya Chhetri	Parsa Wildlife Reserve (Nepal Army)
106	Se. Suraj Raut	Sagarmatha National Park (Nepal Army)

Annex 3. Resolution of the 27th Warden Seminar (Nepali)

२७ औं वार्डेन सेमिनारका संकल्पहरू (२०६७।१०।२९)

१. विभाग र अन्तर्गतका कार्यालयहरूको संगठन तथा व्यवस्थापनको खाका र कार्य विवरण तयार पारी स्विकृतीको लागि ०६७ चैत्र महिना भित्र मन्त्रालयमा पेश गर्ने (इकोलोजी शाखा/प्रशासन शाखा/व्यवस्थापन शाखा)
२. कोशीटप्पु र शुक्लाफाँटा वन्यजन्तु आरक्षहरूको जग्गा समस्या समाधान गर्ने तर्फ सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रिय वन निर्देशक वा सम्बन्धित जिल्लाका प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारीको अध्यक्षतामा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन समितिका अध्यक्षलाई समेत संलग्न गराई समिति गठन गरी कार्य सम्पन्न गर्न पहल गर्ने (व्यवस्थापन शाखा) ।
३. पर्सा वन्यजन्तु आरक्षको विस्तार कार्य प्रकृयालाई सम्पन्न गर्नेतर्फ पहल गर्ने (व्यवस्थापन शाखा) ।
४. पर्सा वन्यजन्तु आरक्षको निर्मलवस्ती र चितवन राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जको बाँदरभुलाको अतिक्रमण व्यवस्थापन गर्नेतर्फ आवश्यक पहल गर्ने (योजना र व्यवस्थापन शाखा) ।
५. राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज एवं जैविक मार्गमा रहेका वस्तिहरू (बर्दियाको डाँडागाउँ र बाँझपुर तथा बाँकेको गोथेरी र गावर) लाई स्थानान्तरण गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने (व्यवस्थापन शाखा) ।
६. शिवपुरी राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जको उद्देश्य र व्यवस्थापनलाई परिमार्जन गरी बहुआयामिक निकुञ्जको रूपमा विकास गर्न आवश्यक पहल गर्ने (व्यवस्थापन /योजना शाखा) ।
७. संरक्षित क्षेत्रहरूमा के कस्ता सेवा सुविधाहरू सन्चालन गर्न सकिन्छ, सम्बन्धित प्रमुख संरक्षण अधिकृतले अवधारण पत्र तयार गरी विभागमा पेश गर्ने (व्यवस्थापन शाखा) ।
८. आयोजना वा सहयोगी संस्थाहरूको कार्यक्रम स्विकृत गर्दा सम्बन्धित संरक्षित क्षेत्रको उद्देश्य, प्राथमिकता र उपयुक्तता हेरी सम्बन्धित कार्यालयका संरक्षकको प्रमुख भूमिका तोकेर मात्र संचालन स्विकृती दिने व्यवस्था मिलाउने (इकोलाजी शाखा) ।
९. कुनै पनि संरक्षित क्षेत्रमा आयोजना वा सहयोगी संस्थाहरूको कार्यक्रम स्विकृत गर्दा सम्बन्धित संरक्षित क्षेत्रको व्यवस्थापन योजना अनुरूप हुने गरी विभागको एकद्वार प्रणाली अवलम्बन गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने (इकोलाजी/व्यवस्थापन शाखा) ।
१०. राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज र वन्यजन्तु आरक्ष कार्यालयहरूबाट विभागमा गरिने विभिन्न पत्राचार (वेरूजु, रकमान्तर, कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन तथा अन्य नीतिगत सवालहरू) समयमा नै निर्णय गराई कार्यान्वयन गराउने (विभागका सवै शाखा) ।
११. सबै संरक्षित क्षेत्रहरूको नियमावली तयार गर्ने । (व्यवस्थापन शाखा) ।
१२. संचितिकरण र कूल गार्हस्थ उत्पादन (GDP) मा संरक्षित क्षेत्रहरूको योगदान वारे अध्ययन गर्ने (योजना/इकोलोजी शाखा)
१३. सबै संरक्षित क्षेत्रहरूमा पर्यटक शुल्कको एक रूपता ल्याउन हालको प्रावधानमा परिमार्जन गरी स्वीकृत गराउने (व्यवस्थापन शाखा) ।

१४. दहतर बहतर काठ व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धि नीति बनाउन पहल गर्ने (व्यवस्थापन शाखा) ।
१५. हात्तीसार शाखाको कर्मचारीको युनिफर्म पनि निकुन्ज आरक्षका कर्मचारी सरह एकरूपता गर्ने तर्फ पहल गर्ने र हालको युनिफर्मबारे अध्ययन गरी परिमार्जनको लागि पहल गर्न विभागीय समिति गठन गर्ने ।
१६. निकुन्ज आरक्षको कर्मचारीको राशन संगै इन्धनको व्यवस्था गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
१७. विभाग र अन्तर्गतका कार्यालयहरूमा रिक्त रहेका हात्तीसार तर्फका (फणीत, पछुवा, माहुत, राउत) र गेमस्काउट (श्रेणी विहिन) कर्मचारीहरू भर्ना गर्नको लागि लोक सेवा आयोगबाट सम्बन्धित कार्यालयलाई अधिकार प्रत्यायोजन गर्न आवश्यक पहल गर्ने (प्रशासन शाखा) ।
१८. विभाग अन्तर्गतका कर्मचारीहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि र उच्च शिक्षा अध्ययनको लागि प्राथमिकतपूर्वक अवसरको व्यवस्था मिलाउने (योजना शाखा) ।
१९. आगामी २८ औं वार्डेन सेमिनारको स्थान विभागले छनौट गरी सबैलाई समयमै जानकारी गराउने ।
- २० २७ औं वार्डेन सेमिनारमा सहयोग पुर्याउने सबै सहयोगी संस्था तथा व्यक्तिहरूलाई धन्यवाद दिने ।

Annex 4. Resolution of the 9th Chairperson Meeting of the BZMCs (Nepali)

मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन समिति सञ्जाल बैठकका संकल्पहरू ९ (नवौ मध्यवर्ती संजाल मञ्च बैठकका निर्णयहरू)

१. मध्यवर्तीक्षेत्रको वजेट समयमा निकाशा हुनु पर्ने ।
२. मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको कार्यक्रम अध्यक्ष र संरक्षक सहितको टोलीले अनुगमन गर्ने ।
३. मध्यवर्ती संजाल मञ्चको कार्यालय स्थापना भइसकेकोले कार्यालय संचालनको लागि विभिन्न संस्थामाफर्त सहयोगको माग गर्ने र कार्यालय सहयोगी व्यवस्था गर्नु पर्ने ।
४. मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा संचालित उद्योगहरू अनुगमन उपभोक्ता समिति ,म.क्षे. व्य.स.र संरक्षक सहितको टोलीले गर्ने ।
५. मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा संचालित कार्यक्रम वजेट निकासा लाई सरलीकरण गर्ने (कार्य संचालन खाता) आर्थिक प्रशासन शाखा र योजना शाखाले संपादन गर्ने ।
६. समय सापेक्ष संरक्षण व्यवस्थापन ऐन, नियम, निर्देशिका तजुमा, परिमार्जन हुन म.क्षे. को प्रतिनिधि सम्मिलित गराउनु पर्ने ।
७. मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र संजाल संघसंस्था ऐन अन्तर्गत दर्ता गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
८. रा.नि. आरक्ष भित्र वग्ने नदि खोलाले कटान गरेका जग्गाको क्षतिपुर्ति दिन वजेटले नभ्याउने भएकोले ऐन नियमको संशोधन गर्ने तर्फ पहल गर्ने ।
९. वन्यजन्तुवाट हुने क्षति राहतको लागि तुरुन्त राहत उपलब्ध गराउन पहल गर्ने र वाली नाली क्षति राहतको हकमा मुल्यांकनको लागि छुट्टै संयन्त्रको व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
१०. सामुदायमा आधारित चोरी शिकार नियन्त्रण उपसमिति गठन गरि कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ।
११. अगामी आ.व. ०६८।६९ को लागि कार्यक्रम वनाउदा धरौटीमा संचित रहेको रकम समेत खर्चिने गरि कार्यक्रम वनाउने र यस आ.व.को हकमा वैशाख महिना सम्म जम्मा भएको रकम आधार मान्ने ।
१२. निकुन्ज, आरक्ष भित्र वग्ने नदि खोलाले वगाइ ल्याएको दहतर वहतर, दरियाबुर्दि, भसौट आदि काठ उपभोक्ता समितिहरू माफर्त संकलन गराइ नियमानुसारको राजश्व र संकलन खर्च लिई स्थानिय उपभोक्तामा वितरण गर्ने ।
१३. संरक्षण क्षेत्र, मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र भन्दा बाहिर गएको वन्यजन्तुको संरक्षण र उद्धार को लागी जिल्ला वन कार्यालयले पहल गर्ने ।
१४. २७औं वार्डेन सेमिनार र नवौ म.क्षे. संजाल मञ्च बैठकको आयोजना गरेकोमा रा.नि.तथा व.ज.स. विभाग र सहयोगी संस्थाहरू WWF Nepal, NTNC, CSUWN, WTLCP लाई धन्यवाद दिने ।

Annex 5. Resolutions of the 23rd to 26th Warden Seminar and 6th to 8th Chairperson Meeting of the BZMCs for review

1. 23rd warden seminar, 14-16 November, 2006, Hariyokharka, Pokhara

	संकल्प	जिम्मेवारी	प्रगती
१	चितवन रा.नि.का संरक्षणकर्मीमाथिको मुद्दा फिर्ता गर्न सशक्त अगाडि बढ्ने ।		मुद्दा फिर्ता भएको
२	गैंडा, बाघ र गिद्धको Conservation Plan तयार गरी लागू गर्ने ।	इकोलोजी	Conservation Action Plan तयार भइसकेको
३	PA सम्बन्धी सूचना प्रणाली सुदृढ गर्ने र महत्वपूर्ण प्रजातिको स्थिति प्रतिवेदन वार्षिक रूपमा प्रकाशन गर्ने ।	संरक्षण शिक्षा	MIST सम्बन्धी कार्य यसै वर्षदेखि शुरू भएको ।
४	रा.नि. तथा व.ज.सं.ऐन २०२९ संशोधन / CITES Bill, हामी व्यवस्थापन नियमावली स्वीकृति गर्न मन्त्रालयमा पेश गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	विभागस्तरमा रहेको, CITES BILL संसदमा पेश भएको
५	Conservation-Partners ले आफ्नो कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा गर्दा मानव संशोधन विकासमा प्राथकता दिने ।	योजना शाखा	
६	PA मा संचालन गरिने योजनाहरूको EIA विभागले स्वीकृत गर्न सक्ने व्यवस्थाको लागि पहल गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	IEE स्वीकृत गर्न सक्ने, EIA को लागि वातावरण मन्त्रालय ।
७	विगतका अध्ययन अनुसन्धानको संकलन एवं विश्लेषण गरी अनुसन्धानका क्षेत्रको प्राथमिकता निर्धारण गरी सो अनुसार अनुसन्धानको स्वीकृति दिने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।	इकोलोजी	Research Policy को मस्यौदा तयार
८	संरक्षित क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापनका लागि सुरक्षा निकायको संख्या निर्धारण एवं प्रभावकारी समन्वय सम्बन्धमा अध्ययन	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	
९	न्यून आम्दानी भएका PA को आय आर्जन योजना तथा रणनीतिलाई समावेश गरी व्यवसायिक योजना तयार गर्ने । कोशी, खप्तड, रारा	योजना शाखा	
१०	वन्यजन्तुबाट हुने मानवीय क्षति तथा अंगभंग, घाइते लाई राहत/क्षतिपूर्ति व्यवस्था गर्न ऐनमा व्यवस्था गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	ऐनको मस्यौदा संसोधन समावेश भएको
११	विशेष सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण कार्यक्रम तर्जुमाका साथै सहकारी तथा समुदायमा आधारित वन्यजन्तु पालनलाई विशेष लक्षित समुहको गरिबी न्यूनीकरणको लागि प्रभावकारी गराउने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	पालन प्रजनन भए पनि लक्षित समुहको लागि प्रभावकारिता अध्ययन नभएको
१२	रारा, फोक्सुण्डो, गोर्खा र गोसाइँकुण्ड तालहरूलाई राम्रर सूचीमा समावेश गर्ने ।	इकोलोजी शाखा	सुचिकृत भैसकेको
१३	सगरमाथा, शिवपुरी रा.नि., कंचनजङ्घा संरक्षण क्षेत्र, मनास्लु सं.क्षे र ढोरपाटन शिकार आरक्ष को नियमावली स्वीकृतिको पहल गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	KCA को नियमावली स्वीकृत भएको अन्यको मस्यौदा तयार भएको

१४	प्रत्येक मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रमा भएको अतिक्रमण वार्डेनले स्थानीय प्रशासन र सुरक्षा निकायको सहयोग लिई हटाउने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	चालु
१५	म.क्षे. व्यवस्थापनको लागि आवश्यक कर्मचारी सम्बन्धित जिवन कार्यालयबाट स्थानान्तरणको लागि मन्त्रालयलाई अनुरोध गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	वन बाट निकुञ्ज तर्फ कर्मचारी ल्याउन पत्राचार भएको
१६	वार्डेन सम्मेलनको प्रतिवेदन २ महिनाभित्र तयार गर्ने र कार्यान्वयनको मध्यकालीन समिक्षा गरी आगामी सम्मेलनमा पेश गर्ने ।	सं. शिक्षा र योजना शाखा	
१७	आगामी वार्डेन सम्मेलन चितवन रा.नि.मा गर्ने ।	योजना शाखा	भएको
१८	धन्यवाद ज्ञापन		

2. 24th Warden Seminar and 6th BZ Area Network Meeting, 4-10 February, 2008, Madi, Chitwan

Resolutions of the 6th BZ Area Network Meeting

क्र.सं.	क्रियाकलाप	जिम्मेवारी	प्रगती
१	म.क्षे.संजाल मञ्चलाई मध्यवर्ती तथा संरक्षण क्षेत्र राष्ट्रिय समन्वय समिति (म.क्षे.रा.स.स.) नामाकरण गरी तदर्थ समिति गठन, सचिवालय काठमाण्डौमा राख्ने ।	म.क्षे.रा.स.स. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	सचिवालय काठमाण्डौमा खुलेको, तर कानुनी हैसियत स्पष्ट नभएको
२	आवश्यक ऐन, नियम तथा निर्देशिका निर्माण गर्न पहल गर्ने ।	"	नभएको
३	BZMC को काम, कर्तव्य र अधिकार कानुनी रूपमा स्पष्टपारी समितिको छुट्टै कार्यालय स्थापना गर्ने, खाता संचालन, स्वतन्त्र रूपमा श्रोत संकलन र परिचालनको व्यवस्था मिलाउने ।	"	नभएको
४	म.क्षे. को समग्र विकासको लागि एउटा छुट्टै वास्केट फण्ड बनाई प्रत्येक म.क्षे.ले पाउने रकमको ५ प्रतिशत रकम जम्मा गर्ने ।	म.क्षे.रा.स.स. र योजना शाखा	कानुनी आधार स्पष्ट छैन ।
५	म.क्षे. को लागि थप कर्मचारी दरबन्दी ल्याउन पहल गर्ने ।	म.क्षे.रा.स.स. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
६	माडी लगायतका क्षेत्रका बिजुली, बाटो समस्या समाधानको पहल गर्ने ।	म.क्षे.रा.स.स. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	सडकको EIA भईसकेको
७	वन्यजन्तुबाट क्षतिको कारण टुहुरा भएका बालबालिकालाई उच्च मा.वि.सम्म छात्रवृत्तिको व्यवस्था मिलाउने ।	चि.रा.नि. र म.क्षे.	नभएको
८	नदी कटान, मानव क्षति, पशु क्षतिको राहतको लागि राष्ट्रिय नीति बनाउन पहल गर्ने । बालीनाली लगायतको स्थानीयस्तरको राहतको म.क्षे.व्य.समितिले नै व्यवस्था मिलाउने ।	संरक्षित क्षेत्र र म.क्षे. व्य. स.	मानवीय क्षतिको राहत निकासको व्यवस्था भएको

९	स्थानीय वसिन्दालाई दैनिक आवश्यक वन पैदावरको आपूर्ति म.क्षे. सामुदायिक वनबाट व्यवस्था मिलाउने । साथै दहत्तर बहत्तर काठ दाउरा समितिले नै संकलन गरी सङ्कलित मूल्यमा स्थानीय वसिन्दा तथा सार्वजनिक संघ संस्थालाई बितरण गर्ने ।	संरक्षित क्षेत्र र म.क्षे. व्य. स.	कानुनी अधिकार स्पष्ट नभएको
१०	संरक्षित क्षेत्रका हिमाल र पिक्करुको सलामी दस्तुरको ५० प्रतिशत सम्बन्धित मध्यवर्ती/संरक्षित क्षेत्रमा ल्याउन पढ्न गर्ने ।	म.क्षे.व्य.स. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
११	बस्ती स्थानान्तरण तथा अतिव्रमण हटाउने बिषयका आयोग र समितिमा मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रको उचित प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।	म.क्षे.व्य.स. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
१२	आम्ची उपचार पद्धतिलाई मान्यता पदान गर्नका साथै अत्यावश्यक सेवा सञ्चालनका लागि नियमित आर्थिक श्रोतको व्यवस्थाको पढ्न गर्ने ।	म.क्षे.व्य.स. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	
१३	KCA को नियमावली स्वीकृत गराई लागू गर्ने ।	म.क्षे.व्य.स. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नियमावली तयार भइ पेश भएको
१४	खप्तड रा.नि.को खापर दहलाई रामसार सूचीकृत गर्ने र फोकसगुडो रा.नि. लाई विश्व सम्पदा सूचीमा समावेश गर्न पढ्न गर्ने। रामसार साइटहरूको व्यवस्थापन गर्न व्यवस्थापन समिति गठन गर्न पढ्न गर्ने ।	इकोलोजी शाखा	खापर दह-त्रिवेणीलाई सूचिकृत गर्न पठाएको
१५	ढुंगा, गिट्टी, बालुवा, दहत्तर, बहत्तर तथा अन्य वन पैदावार मध्यवर्ती समिति माफर्त राजस्व संकलन गर्नको लागि पढ्न गर्ने।	को.ट.व.जआ म.क्षे.व्य.स. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
१६	सिस्टर पार्कको अवधारणा सस्थागत गर्दैजाने ।	म.क्षे.व्य.स. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
१७	आगामी ७औं बैठक काठमाण्डौमा गर्ने ।	म.क्षे.व्य.स. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	भएको
१८	धन्यवाद ज्ञापन		

Resolutions of 24th Warden Seminar

क्र.सं.	क्रियाकलाप	जिम्मेवारी	प्रगती
१	बिद्यमान ऐन, नियम, निर्देशिका को समयानुकुल संशोधन प्रयाशलाई निरन्तरता दिने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	विभागस्तरीय टोली गठन भएको, ऐनको संशोधन मस्यौदा तयार
२	संरक्षित वन्यजन्तुहरूको सूची अध्यावधिक गर्न पढ्न गर्ने ।	इकोलोजी शाखा	नभएको
३	वन्यजन्तुबाट हुने क्षतिको राहत निर्देशिकाको मस्यौदा स्वीकृति गर्न मन्त्रालय पेश गर्ने साथै नदी कटान र वन्यजन्तुबाट हुने मानवीय क्षतिको राहतको छुट्टै व्यवस्था हुन पढ्न गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	स्वीकृत भएको

४	PA को व्यवस्थापन योजना र प्रजाति संरक्षण योजना विभागस्तरबाट स्वीकृति गर्ने अधिकार प्रत्यायोजन हुन मन्त्रालयलाई अनुरोध गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	प्रजाति सं. यो. विभागबाट स्वीकृति तगर्ने अधिकार प्रत्यायोजन भएको
५	चोरी शिकार नियन्त्रण इकाई परिचालन निर्देशिका २०६५ पत्रालुगु मसान्तभित्र तयार गरी पेश गर्न विभागले ३ सदस्यीय टोली गठन गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	मस्यौदा तयार भएको
६	माडी क्षेत्रमा बिजुली र सडक सुधार गर्ने प्रस्तावक(बिद्युत प्राधिकरण र सडक विभाग) माफर्त EIA गर्न लगाई प्रक्रिया अगाडि बढाउने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	प्रक्रिया अगाडि बढेको
७	चि.रा.नि. भित्रका सुविधा प्राप्त बाटो र आवत जावतको समय पुनरावलोकन गर्ने साथै कसरा-वनकट्टा सडकमा अवरोध पुर्याएका रूखहरू म.क्षे.उपभोक्ता समिति माफर्त हटाउने ।	विभाग र चि.रा.नि.	भएको
८	कंचनजंघा, सगरमाथा, शिवपुरी तथा कोशी टप्पु को नियमावली स्वीकृतिको पहल गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	कंचनजंघाको स्वीकृत भएको
९	न्युन आय भएका एउटा म.क्षे.को संतुलित विकास गर्ने प्रत्येकको आम्दानीको कम्तिमा ५ प्रतिशत रकम केन्द्रीय कोषमा जम्मा गरी न्यायोचित रूपमा परिचालन गर्न नीतिगत व्यवस्था गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	कानुनी व्यवस्था नभएकोले संशोधनमा राख्नुपर्ने
१०	सुरक्षा निकायलाई संरक्षण प्रतिको उत्तरदायित्व स्पष्ट हुने गरी सरकारबाट निर्णयका लागि अनुरोध गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	SOP स्वीकृत भएको ।
११	दहत्तर बहत्तर, हुंगा, गिट्टी, बालुवा संकलन एवं बिक्रि वितरण सम्बन्धी निर्देशिका तयार गरी लागू गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
१२	हिमाली क्षेत्रका PA मा यासांगुम्वा लगायतका अति महत्वपूर्ण NTFP को दीर्घकालीन संरक्षण, संकलन तथा बिक्रि वितरणका लागि कार्यविधि निर्देशिका तयार गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	मस्यौदा तयार
१३	दुन्दुका कारण विस्थापित पोष्टको पुनर्स्थापना एवं निर्माणका लागि बजेटको व्यवस्था गर्ने ।	योजना शाखा	चालु
१४	न्युन आय भएका एउटा को विकासको लागि श्रोत जुटाउन पहल गर्ने ।	योजना र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	निरन्तर
१५	म.क्षे.समिति र समूहलाई जिम्मेवार बनाई निकुञ्ज, आरक्ष, म.क्षे.को अतिक्रमण हुन नदिने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	चालु
१६	सबै कार्यालयले कम्तिमा ४० प्रतिशत बेरुजु फल्ल्याउट गर्ने र भविष्यमा बेरुजु नहुने गरी कार्य सम्पादन गर्ने ।	लेखा शाखा	सन्तोषजनक छ ।
१७	विभाग र अन्तर्गतका कर्मचारीको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि एवं वृत्ति विकासका लागि शैक्षिक संस्था एवं दातृ निकायसंग समन्वय गरी व्यवस्था मिलाउने ।	योजना शाखा	चालु
१८	पसाको रामभोरी र भाटा स्थानान्तरण गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	सम्पन्न हुने अवस्थामा रहेको
१९	शे-फोक्सुण्डो रा.नि. लाई विश्व सम्पदा सूचीमा र खप्तडको खापर दह लाई रामसार सूचीमा सूचीकृत गर्न सर्वेक्षण गर्ने ।	इकोलोजी शाखा	नभएको (दोहोरिएको)

२०	चितवन रा.नि.का संरक्षणकर्मी माथि लागेको ज्यान मुद्दा फिर्ता गराउन सहयोग गर्ने सम्पूर्णलाई आभार व्यक्त गर्ने ।	संरक्षण शिक्षा शाखा	भएको
२१	कामको सिलसिलामा दुर्घटनामा परी ज्यान गुमाएका र अशक्त कर्मचारीका लागि सहयोग गर्न कोषको व्यवस्था गर्न पहल गर्ने ।	योजना र लेखा शाखा	कोषको व्यवस्था हुन नसकेको
२२	म.क्षे.घोषणा भएका क्षेत्रमा तत्कालिन कार्यरत कर्मचारीहरूको दरबन्दी सारी ल्याउँदा विभागका प्रत्येक शाखामा एक एक जना रेञ्जर दरबन्दीको व्यवस्था गर्ने ।	प्रशासन शाखा	○ & M गरेपछि मात्र दरबन्दी मिलान हुनसक्ने ।
२३	संरक्षित क्षेत्रको शुल्क सम्बन्धी अनुसूची संशोधनको लागि व्यवस्था मिलाउने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	मस्यौदा तयार भईसकेको
२४	हात्तीसार सेवा नियमावलीको मस्यौदालाई अन्तिम रूप दिई स्वीकृतिका लागि मन्त्रालयमा पेश गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
२५	म.क्षे. वन व्यवस्थापन निर्देशिकाको मस्यौदा तयार गरी स्वीकृतिको लागि मन्त्रालयमा पेश गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	
२६	आगामी बार्डन सेमिनार काठमाण्डौमा गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	भएको
२७	धन्यवाद ज्ञापन		

3. 25th Warden Seminar and 7th BZ Area Network Meeting, 9-13 March, 2009, Kakani, Kathmandu

Resolution of the 7th BZ Area Network Meeting

क्र.सं.	क्रियाकलाप	जिम्मेवारी	प्रगती
१	मञ्चलाई म.क्षे. एवं संरक्षण क्षेत्र केन्द्रीय तदर्थ समिति नामाकरण गर्ने र संयोजक-श्री कृष्ण प्रसाद भुर्तेल सह संयोजक-श्री लव विष्ट सदस्य-सबै BZ का अध्यक्षहरू		भएको तर कानुनी अवस्था बारे अस्पष्टता विद्यमान
२	तदर्थ समितिले विधान तयार गरी सम्बन्धित निकायमा दर्ताको पहल गर्ने ।		
३	ऐन, नियम, निर्देशिका परिमार्जन गर्न पहल गर्ने ।	तदर्थ समिति र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	मस्यौदा तयार
४	म.क्षे.व्यवस्थापन समितिलाई स्वयत्तता प्रदान गर्न आवश्यक नीतिगत व्यवस्था गर्न पहल गर्ने ।	तदर्थ समिति र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको

५	म.क्षे. मा संचालन हुने कार्यक्रममा विशेष लक्षित वर्ग, जाति र क्षेत्रको पहिचान गरी विशेष कार्यक्रम तय गर्ने ।	तदर्थ समिति, म.क्षे. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	चालु
६	म.क्षे. व्यवस्थापन समिति गठन गर्दा सो क्षेत्रलाई ४ सेक्टरमा छुट्याई प्रत्येकबाट १-१ जना महिलाको प्रतिनिधित्व गराउने ।	तदर्थ समिति, म.क्षे. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	
७	म.क्षे. उपभोक्ता समिति गठन गर्दा एक घरधुरीबाट १ महिला र १ पुरुषलाई सहभागी गराउने ।	तदर्थ समिति, म.क्षे. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	
८	सिमाना विवाद रहेका म.क्षे.को हकमा क्षेत्रीय वन निर्देशनालयसंग समन्वय गरी समस्या समाधान गर्ने ।	क्षे.वन निर्देशनालय,तदर्थ समिति, म.क्षे. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
९	न्युन आय भएका संरक्षण एवं मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्रलाई सहयोग पुर्याउन सबै म.क्षे. एवं संरक्षण क्षेत्रलाई प्राप्त रकमको कमिमा ५ प्रतिशत रकम छुट्याई सहयोग गर्ने ।	तदर्थ समिति, म.क्षे. र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
१०	म.क्षे.घोषणा भई थप क्षेत्र बमोजिमको कर्मचारीको दरबन्दी ल्याउन पहल गर्ने ।	तदर्थ समिति र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	पत्राचार भएको
११	ढुंगा, गिट्टी, बालुवा तथा द्रव्य बहत्तर काठ सदुपयोग निर्देशिका यसै आ.ब. भित्र तयार गरी कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याउने ।	संबन्धित रा.नि., आरक्ष, म.क्षे., व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
१२	म.क्षे.बाट जडीबुटी तथा गैर काष्ठ वन पैदावर सदुपयोग गर्न कानुनी व्यवस्था मिलाउने ।	तदर्थ समिति र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	
१३	निकुञ्ज, आरक्षका सुरक्षा निकायका प्रमुख म.क्षे.व्यवस्थापन समितिको पदेन सदस्यको रूपमा सहने व्यवस्था मिलाउने र सो नहुन्जेल आर्मान्वितको रूपमा बोलाउने ।	तदर्थ समिति र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	भएको
१४	कञ्चनजंघा सं. क्षेत्र एकल पदयात्रीका लागि खुल्ला गर्ने व्यवस्थाको पहल ।	क.सं.क्षे.व्य.प., तदर्थ समिति र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
१५	नदी कटान, मानव क्षति, पशु क्षति को राहत व्यवस्था मिलाउने प्रक्रिया अगाडि बढेकोले कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ।	तदर्थ समिति र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	चालु
१६	म.क्षे. को कार्य प्रगति विवरण तोकिएको ढाँचामा रा.नि. विभागमा पठाउने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।	सम्बन्धित रा.नि., आरक्ष र म.क्षे.व्य.समिति	आगामी वर्ष देखि नियमित हुन] Red Book Program

१७	रारा रा.नि.भित्र अवस्थित बस्ती स्थानान्तरण का क्रममा क्षतिपूर्ति दिन छुट भएका व्यक्तिको पहिचान गरी क्षतिपूर्तिको पहल गर्ने ।	रारा रा.नि., तदर्थ समिति र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
१८	हिमाल र पीकहरूको सलामी दस्तुरको ५० प्रतिशत सम्बन्धित म.क्षे./संरक्षण क्षेत्रमा ल्याउन पहल गर्ने ।	तदर्थ समिति र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
१९	म.क्षे.मा पर्या-पर्यटन क्रियाकलाप संचालन गर्न विशेष पहल गर्ने । निकुञ्ज, आरक्ष सरहको शुल्क लिने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।	तदर्थ समिति र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	चालु
२०	कञ्चनजंघा सं. क्षे. व्य. नियमावली २०६४ बमोजिम स्थायी कर्मचारीको व्यवस्था मिलाउन पहल गर्ने ।	क.जं.सं.व्य.प., प्रशासन र व्यवस्थापन	नभएको
२१	म.क्षे.व्य. समिति, समुहलाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षणमा जिम्मेवार बनाई वन्यजन्तुको चोरी शिकार, वन पैदावारको अबैध निकासी, अतिक्रमण नियन्त्रणमा प्रतिबद्ध रही समन्वयात्मक भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने ।	निकुञ्ज, आरक्ष, सुरक्षा निकाय, व्य.समिति, तदर्थ समिति र व्यवस्थापन शाखा	निरन्तर
२२	मध्यवर्ती/संरक्षण क्षेत्र तदर्थ समितिको आगामी बैठक रारा रा.नि.मा गर्ने ।		नभएको ।

Resolution of 25th Warden Seminar

क्र.सं.	क्रियाकलाप	जिम्मेवारी	प्रगती
१	NTFP को संबन्धित संरक्षित क्षेत्रले ३ महिनाभित्र निर्देशिकाको मस्यौदा तयार गरी विभागमा पेश गर्ने ।	निकुञ्ज, आरक्ष	मस्यौदा तयार
२	अपि नाम्पा संरक्षण क्षेत्र घोषणा गर्न आवश्यक श्रोत साधनको व्यवस्था विभागले गर्ने ।	योजना शाखा	घोषणा भईसकेको
३	म.क्षे.घोषणा गर्दा जि.वन कार्यालय अन्तर्गत सो कार्य क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत कर्मचारीको दरबन्दी निकुञ्ज/आरक्षमा ल्याउन ताकेता गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
४	सेडाको प्रतिवेदन २००२ बमोजिम रा.नि.तथा व.ज.सं. विभागको सांगठनिक संरचना परिवर्तन गर्न प्रक्रिया अगाडि बढाउने ।	प्रशासन शाखा	इ ७ : को मस्यौदा तयार
५	मौजुदा ऐन, नियम संशोधन र सन्धि सम्झौता (CITES) समयानुकूल बनाउन पहल गर्ने ।	इकोलोजी शाखा	साईटस विधेयक को रूपमा पेश

६	वन अतिक्रमण हटाउन क्षेत्रीय वन निर्देशनालयबाट कार्यदल गठन गरी यथासिध्द पहल गर्न मन्त्रालयलाई अनुरोध गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
७	शिवपुरी-नागार्जुन रा.नि. र ढोरपाटन शिकार आ.को मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र यथासिध्द घोषणागर्ने ।	निकुञ्ज, आरक्ष, व्यवस्थापन शाखा	अध्ययन मस्यौदा तयार भएको
८	बर्दिया रा.नि. र शुक्लाफाँटा व.ज.आ.मा गैँडाको जीवनक्षम संख्या कायम गर्न गैँडा स्थानान्तरण गर्ने ।	इकोलोजी शाखा	नभएको
९	जैविक विविधताको दीर्घकालीन संरक्षण र व्यवस्थापनका लागि थप जैविक मार्गको पहिचान गर्न मन्त्रालयलाई अनुरोध गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	
१०	कृष्णसार सं.क्षे.को व्यवस्थापनका लागि १जना रेञ्जर सहित ५जना कर्मचारी तत्कालका लागि जि.वन का.बर्दियाबाट खटाउने व्यवस्था गर्न मन्त्रालयलाई अनुरोध गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	अस्थायी दरबन्दी सिर्जना भएको
११	क्षेत्रीय वन निर्देशनालयमा १-१जना ने.पा.वा.ता. समूहको अधिकृतस्तरको दरबन्दी सिर्जना गर्न पहल गर्ने ।	प्रशासन शाखा	नभएको
१२	कर्मचारी तथा सुरक्षाकर्मीको क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका लागि समय सापेक्ष संरक्षणामुखी तालिम दिने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।	इकोलोजी शाखा	चालु
१३	बाइसिंगा,कस्तुरी मृग जस्ता दुर्लभ वन्यजन्तुको प्रजाति संरक्षण कार्ययोजना तयार गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ।	निकुञ्ज, आरक्ष, इकोलोजी	नभएको
१४	कर्मचारीको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न जैविक विविधता सम्बन्धी अध्ययन अनुसन्धान कार्यमा उचित अवसर प्रदान गर्ने ।	इकोलोजी	
१५	केन्द्रीय, क्षेत्रीय र स्थानीयस्तरमा वन्यजन्तु र वनस्पतिको चोरी शिकार नियन्त्रण इकाईलाई संस्थागत गरी क्रियाशील गराउने ।	इकोलोजी	Crime Control Bureau को संरचना स्वीकृत भइसकेको
१६	सिमापारका संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सवालहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्न बिभिन्न तहमा भई आएका बैठकहरूलाई नियमित गर्ने ।	इकोलोजी	चालु
१७	खप्तडको खापर दहलाई रामसार सूचीकृत गर्ने र शे-पनोकसुण्डो रा.नि.लाई विश्व संपदा सूचीमा समावेश गर्न पहल गर्ने । रामसार सूचीकृत साइटहरूको व्यवस्थापन समिति गठन गर्न पहल गर्ने ।	सम्बन्धित निकुञ्ज र इकोलोजी शाखा	नभएको (दोहोरिएको)
१८	नेपालका वन्यजन्तु प्रजातिको छुट्टै National Red Data List तयार गरी सो को आधारमा संरक्षित वन्यजन्तुको सूची परिमार्जन गर्न पहल गर्ने ।	इकोलोजी शाखा	नभएको
१९	सहभागितामूलक संरक्षण कार्यलाई प्रभावकारी बनाउन, जनमुखी	संरक्षण शिक्षा	चालु
२०	म.क्षे को अनुगमन र मूल्यांकन गरी प्रभावकारी गर्न भावी कार्यदिशा तय गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	निरन्तर

२१	नेपालभित्र भगिनी संरक्षित क्षेत्रको अवधारणा बमोजिमको आन्तरिक कार्यनीति बनाई लागू गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
२२	सुरक्षाको लागि नयाँ कार्यविधि तयार गरी रणनीति बनाउने । साथै नेपाली सेनाले हाल खटाले आएको रेगुलर आर्मीलाई प्रकृति संरक्षण फर्मसनमा रूपान्तरण गर्ने तथा स्थायी पेशागत जंगल ड्युटी फर्मसन खटाइदिने व्यवस्थाका लागि रा.नि. तथा व.ज.आ. निर्देशनालयमा अनुरोध गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	SOP स्वीकृत भई कार्यान्वयनमा आएको
२३	ऐन तथा नियमावलीको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयनको लागि कार्यविधिगत पबन्ध ऋबतगर्बि तयार गर्न र दायर भएका मुद्दा व्यवस्थापनका लागि विभागमा कानुन अधिकृत र अन्तर्गत कार्यालयमा ना.सु.(कानुन) को दरबन्दी व्यवस्था गर्न मंत्रालयमा अनुरोध गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	O & M स्वीकृत भएपछि मात्र हुने
२४	शिवपुरी-नागार्जुन रा.नि.लाई संरक्षण शिक्षा केन्द्रको रूपमा विकास गर्न पहल गर्ने ।	संरक्षण शिक्षा शाखा	चालु
२५	सिमसार क्षेत्रहरूको संरक्षण, अनुगमन, व्यवस्थापन को संयोजन गर्न विभागमा एउटा अनुगमन इकाई गठन गर्न पहल गर्ने ।	इकोलोजी शाखा	नभएको
२६	दूता, बिकट र संवेदनशील निकुञ्ज, आरक्षमा संगठित चोरी शिकार, अबैध क्रियाकलाप र अतिक्रमणको म्यापिङ तथा अनुगमन गर्ने काममा क्यामरा जडित जहाजको प्रयोग गर्न नेपाली सेनालाई अनुरोध गर्ने ।	व्यवस्थापन शाखा	नभएको
२७	आगामी सेमिनार जडिबुटीको संरक्षण र सम्बर्द्धन: जनताको जिविकोपार्जन भन्ने नाराका साथ मनास्लु संरक्षण क्षेत्रमा गर्ने ।	मनास्लु सं. क्षे., रा.प्र.सं.कोष, व्यवस्थापन	नभएको

4. 26th Warden Seminar and 8th BZ Area Network Forum Meeting, 3-7 March 2010, Parsa WR, Adhabhar, Bara

Resolution of 8th BZ Area Network Forum Meeting

क्र.सं.	क्रियाकलाप	जिम्मेवारी	प्रगती
१	म.क्षे. सञ्जाल मन्चको कार्यसमिति गठन: संयोजक- श्री लवबहादुर बिष्ट सह संयोजक- श्री देवीप्रसाद देवकोटा सदस्य- सबै म.क्षे.व्य.समितिका अध्यक्ष	नतोकिएको	
२	मन्चको सचिवालय कार्यालय रा.नि. तथा व.ज.सं.विभागको भवनमा स्थापना गर्ने ।		भएको
३	सचिवालयको कार्यालय सञ्चालन गर्न सचिवालय समिति रहने		

४	कार्यालय संचालनको लागि विभाग, विभिन्न संघ सस्थासँग आर्थिक, भौतिक र अन्य सहयोगको लागि अनुरोध गर्ने ।	विभागले भवन उपलब्ध गराएको, WWF Nepal र NTNC ले आर्थिक सहयोग दिएको
५	आवश्यक ऐन, नियम तथा निर्देशिका परिमार्जन गर्ने भएको मस्यौदा कार्यदलमा मन्त्रको १जना प्रतिनिधि समावेश गर्ने अनुरोध गर्ने ।	नभएको
६	नदी कटान भएका जग्गाको क्षतिपूर्ति दिन रकम अपर्याप्त भई म.क्षे.व्य.समिति असमर्थ हुँदा नेपाल सरकारसँग रकम माग गर्ने ।	चालु
७	बन्यजन्तु राहत निर्देशिका २०६६ बमोजिम भएको प्रक्रिया सहज गराई रकम निकासको पहल गर्ने ।	चालु, मानविय क्षतीको राहत निकाशा भएको
८	म.क्षे.व्य.समितिले कार्यरत करार सेवाका कार्यालय सहायकहरूको दरबन्दी कायम गर्न विभागमा अनुरोध गर्ने ।	नभएको
९	संरक्षित क्षेत्रमा रहेका होटल/रिसोर्टको सम्बन्धित निकुञ्ज र मध्यवर्तीक्षेत्रको प्रतिनिधि समेतको टोली गठन गरी अनुगमन गर्ने ।	स्थानिय स्तरमा भइरहेको -((कानुनी व्यवस्था हुनुपर्ने)
१०	म.क्षे.मा सञ्चालनमा रहेका कसर, समिल, झुग उद्योग लाई म.क्षे. उद्योग सञ्चालन मापदण्ड बमोजिम काम गराउने र तीनको अनुगमनको लागि सम्बन्धित उपभोक्ता समिति, निकुञ्ज, म.क्षे. व्य. समितिको प्रतिनिधि रहेको अनुगमन टोली बनाउने ।	नभएको -(कानुनी व्यवस्था हुनुपर्ने)
११	नदी प्रदूषणका कारण पहिल्याई नियन्त्रण तथा रोकथाम गर्ने र बिद्यमान कानुनलाई कडाईका साथ कार्यान्वयन गराउने ।	चालु
१२	संरक्षणमा यूवा शक्तिको परिचालन गर्ने ।	बर्दिया रा.नी.मा सफल भएको
१३	म.क्षे.को कार्ययोजना र बजेट स्वीकृत विधि सरलीकरण गर्ने ।	चालु
१४	म.क्षे.भित्र रहेका खोला, नदी नालाको ढुंगा, गिट्टी बालुवाको ढेक्का प्रणाली नियन्त्रण गर्ने ।	निकाशी रोक्का भएको

Resoulution of the 26th Warden Seminar

क्र.सं.	क्रियाकलाप	जिम्मेवारी	प्रगती
१	रामभोरी भाटाको Site Management Plan बनाई Management Plan मा समावेश गरी व्यवस्थापन गर्ने ।		Management Plan Review हुँदै ।
२	रामभोरी भाटाको दीर्घकालीन व्यवस्थापनका लागि संरक्षण शुल्क प्रयोग गर्ने ।		नेपाल सरकारको वजेट व्यवस्था गरेको
३	निकुञ्ज/आरक्षको कार्यसंपादन प्रभावकारिता अनुगमनको लागि संयुक्त अनुगमन(मंत्रालय, विभाग, नेपाली सेना, दातृसंस्था, म.क्षे) को व्यवस्था गर्ने ।		चालु
४	संघीय प्रणाली लागू भएपछि संरक्षित क्षेत्रको संरक्षण र व्यवस्थापन Modality कस्तो हुने बारे सरोकारवालासंग छलफल गर्ने ।		चालु, बहस हुने गरेको
५	बस्ती स्थानान्तरण गरी खाली भएका क्षेत्रहरूको Ecological study गर्ने ।		नभएको

६	चितवनका बाँदरभुला, तमासपुर, बर्दियाको सूर्यपटुवाको डाँडागाउँ र मनाङको वाजपुर, पर्साको निर्मलबस्ती गा.वि.स.को स्याउली बजार तथा अन्य संरक्षित क्षेत्रमा भएका वन्यजन्तुको महत्वपूर्ण वासस्थानमा रहेका स्थायी बस्ती स्वेच्छिक स्थानान्तरण कार्यक्रमको लागि पहल गर्ने ।	चातु
७	Orphanage Management Centre र संरक्षण सूचना केन्द्र स्थापना गर्न पहल गर्ने ।	चातु
८	विभाग र अन्तर्गत कार्यालयको दरबन्दी पुनर्संरचना गर्न सेडा बाट मन्त्रालयको सांगठनिक संरचना समेतलाई आधार मानी परिमार्जित मस्यौदा तयार गरी स्वीकृतिका लागि मन्त्रालयमा पेश गर्ने ।	○ & M को मस्यौदा तयार
९	२७ औं वार्डन सेमिनार तथा ९औं मध्यवर्ती संञ्जाल मञ्चको बैठक होरपाटन शिकार आरम्भमा गर्ने ।	
१०	धन्यवाद ज्ञापन	

Annex 6. Power points: Protected Area Management Beyond 2010

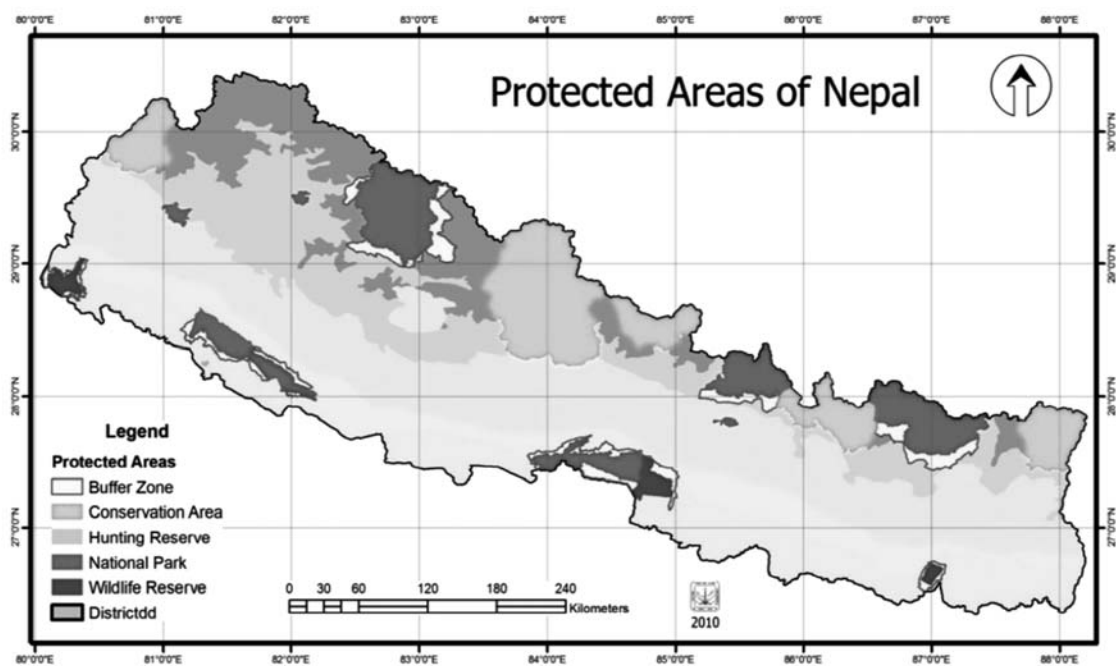
Krishna P. Acharya, DG, DNPWC
Dr. Siddhartha B Bajracharya, EO, NTNC

Biological Diversity of Nepal

- Diversity a Characteristic
- Alpine scrubs & meadows
- Sub-alpine forest
- Temperate needle-leaved forest
- Temperate broad-leaved forest
- Subtropical needle-leaved forest

Protected Areas of Nepal

National parks	10
Wildlife Reserves	3
Conservation Areas	6
Hunting Reserve	1
Buffer Zones	11
(> 23% of country land)	



Protected Area Network of Nepal

Growth Pattern of Protected Areas in Nepal

This year only, Nepal increased the PA coverage by 5000 sq. km through the declaration of Banke National Park, Api Nampa Conservation Area and Gaurishankar Conservation Area.

Banke National Park

Area 893 km²

District: Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Salyan

Api Nampa Conservation Area

Area: 1903 km²

Location: 21 VDCs Darchula

Elevation: 960m-7181m

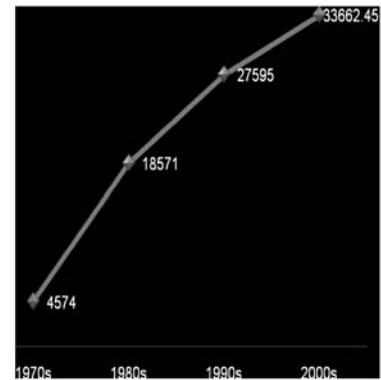
Gaurishanker Conservation Area

Area: 2179 km²

Districts (VDCs): 3 {Sindhupalchok (6), Dolakha (14) & Ramechhap (2)}

Elevation: 960 m – 7181 m

Population: 63 thousand



Protected Areas Development Process

Throughout the four decades of conservation history (from 1970s to 2000s) the conservation paradigm has shifted from Protection to Integrated Conservation & Development and then to Participatory Conservation. Similarly, focus has been shifted from Species Conservation to Landscape Conservation.

Highlight of Nepal's Recent Progress

- o Endorsement of National Tiger Conservation Committee
- o Establishment of Wildlife Crime Control Coordination Committee
- o Establishment of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
- o Rapid Response Cells
- o Establishment of South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network and agreement to host secretariat by Nepal
- o Nepal's commitment to double the number of wild tigers by 2022
- o Trans-boundary Efforts- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between China and Nepal for the cooperation in the field of biodiversity conservation

Challenges in PA Management

- Changing nature of services from PAs
 - Wilderness to recreation (nature to market)
 - Species to landscape
 - Country specific to global
 - Habitat to ecosystem
 - Socio-economic pressure
- Management complexities due to Globalised concerns
 - Global dynamics of conservation
 - Human wildlife interface- Conventions, global, regional cooperation
 - Illegal trade and poaching
- Research gaps
- Updated information
- Management effectiveness
- Information based management eg, translocation,
- Ecosystems monitoring
- Institutionalised mechanism

- Secure, predictable, and sustained financial resources
- Inadequate institutional, administrative, planning and management capacities
- Conservation policies and legal and regulatory frameworks
- Biodiversity and climate change

Protected Area Management beyond – 2010

- PAs - significance contribution in protecting rare and endangered wildlife species and their habitats.
- PAs are viewed as a critical component of a life support system, and they are expected to do more - in terms of their
 - Ecological, social and economic contributions – than they have ever before.

PA Management beyond – 2010

Articulated effort and resources is needed

Way forwards

- PAs Administration
 - Governance- GoN and NGOs/CSOs
 - PAs effective management –
 - Core area management and BZ management
 - Organisational restructuring
- Climate Change and Biodiversity
 - Climate resilience and Adaptation- Habitat shifts/overlaps etc.
 - Biodiversity and Livelihoods
- Local, Regional and Global Concerns
 - Participatory Management
 - Conservation Education
 - Policy and Legal Reforms
 - Anti-poaching and Anti-trade strategies

Human wildlife interface

- Payment for Environmental Services
 - Legal, policy and institutional mechanism
 - Harmonisation of objectives
 - Mechanism for addressing drivers
- Research, Communication and Knowledge Management
 - Monitoring and management interfaces
- Capacity Development
 - Adequate staffing
 - Human Resources
 - Organisation and management
- Predictable and sustainable financing
 - Valuation of services
 - Contribution of GDP
 - Collaboration and Contribution
- Redefining of DNPWC objectives
- Governance, Management, Livelihoods
- Ecosystem approach and landscape management

Conclusion

- PAs beyond 2010 are not only expected to provide habitat for charismatic and endangered species, but also to contribute to
 - livelihood for local communities,
 - to generate tourism revenues to strengthen local and national economies,
 - to play a key role to support ecosystem services, and
 - in mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, among many other diverse functions and contributions.

Annex 7. Power points: Anti-Poaching and Illegal Trade Control

Mr Haribhadra Acharya
Management Officer, DNPWC

चोरी शिकार प्रतिरोध एवं गैर कानुनी व्यापार नियन्त्रण

चोरी शिकार:

वन्यजन्तु, आखेटोपहार र यीनका भागको गैरकानुनी रूपमा संकलन, स्वामित्व ग्रहण, हस्तान्तरण गर्ने वा मत्तियार हुने ।

गैर कानुनी व्यापार:

संरक्षित वन्यजन्तु, अन्य वन्यजन्तु, तीनको अङ्ग प्रत्यङ्गको ओसार पसार, बिक्रि बितरण गर्ने, भण्डारण गर्ने, हस्तान्तरण गरी लिने वा दिने, मत्तियार हुने ।

प्रतिरोध कार्य:

- चोर शिकारी, कसुर व्यक्तिलाई पक्राउ गर्ने,
- चोरी भएका वस्तुको जफत गर्ने, कब्जामा लिने,
- घर तथा सवारी साधनहरूको घेराउ, खानतलासी गर्ने,
- सरजमिन मुचुल्का गर्ने,
- अभियुक्तको बयान लिने, छानविन गर्ने, मुद्दा दायर गर्ने, कारवाही प्रक्रिया अगाडि बढाउने,
- तारेखमा छाड्ने, धरौटी जमानी लिने वा थुनामा राख्ने,
- चोरी शिकारको अवस्था र प्रकृति अनुसार विभिन्न उपायहरू अपनाउने ।

समस्या: दुर्लभ वन्यजन्तुको बढ्दो चोरी शिकार एवं गैरकानुनी व्यापार ।

कारणहरू

- आखेटोपहार (हात्तीको दाढा, बाघ र चितुवाको छाला, गैँडाको खाग आदि) को भूमिगत बजारमा रहेको माग ।
- परम्परागत औषधीय महत्व ।
- माग हुने राष्ट्रमा अधिकतम क्रय शक्ति हुनु (अमेरिका, चीन, अरबीयन राष्ट्र)
- Poacher तस्करको बलियो संन्यन्त्र
- आर्थिक प्रलोभन (गरिबी, भ्रष्टाचार)
- कर्मचारी अभाव,
- अप्रभावकारी व्यवस्थापन, कमजोर सुराकी संन्जाल, अपर्याप्त सुविधा
- संरक्षणकर्मीको ज्यानको जोखिम, धम्की ।
- समन्वयको कमी ।
- राजनीतिक क्षेत्रबाट अनावश्यक दबाव

नियन्त्रण प्रयास:

- संरक्षित क्षेत्र, जिल्ला वन कार्यालय अन्तरगत वन्यजन्तु अपराध प्रतिरोध इकाई गठन ।
- सुरक्षा निकायको नियमित गस्ति ।
- स्थानीय समुदायको सहयोग ।
- चोरी शिकार प्रतिरोध इकाई मार्ग निर्देशन २०६४ (मस्यौदा) तयार भएको ।

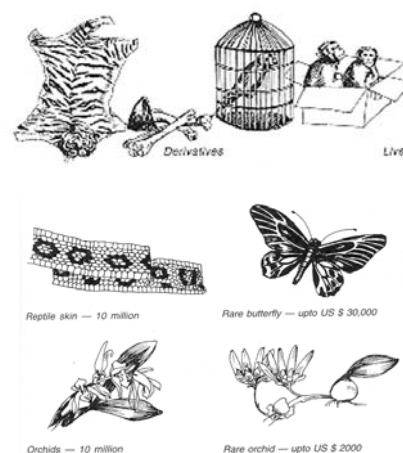
- राष्ट्रिय बाघ संरक्षण समिति, रा. व.ज. अपराध नियन्त्रण समन्वय समिति, व.ज.अपराध नियन्त्रण इकाई (केन्द्रीय र जिल्लास्तर) गठन
- South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) स्थापना । सचिवालय नेपालमा राख्ने निर्णय ।

चोरी शिकार नियन्त्रण मार्ग निर्देशन

- हरेक संरक्षित क्षेत्रमा रेञ्जर वा सो भन्दा माथिल्लो दर्जाको कर्मचारीको संयोजकत्वमा चोरी शिकार प्रतिरोध इकाई गठन गर्ने ।
- इकाईमा आवश्यकता अनुसार सहायक कर्मचारी, गेमस्काउट, सुरक्षाकर्मी रहने छन् ।
- इकाई परिचालन गर्न आवश्यक बजेट कार्यक्रम बार्षिक रूपमा विनियोजन गर्ने । खर्च गर्ने नर्मस् बनाई वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मन्त्रालयबाट स्वीकृत गराई लागू गर्ने ।
- संरक्षित क्षेत्र भन्दा बाहिर कारवाही गर्न जानु परेमा संबन्धित जिल्ला वन कार्यालय/जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालयसंग समन्वय गरी सशस्त्र वन रक्षक/प्रहरीको सहयोग लिने ।
- इकाईले राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन २०२९ र प्रचलित ऐन नियमको पालना गर्नु पर्नेछ ।
- इकाईले अनुसन्धान वा अन्य कुनै पनि अवस्थामा वन्यजन्तु को आखेटोपहार लिएर हिँड्नु हुँदैन ।
- स्टोर दाखिला भएको आखेटोपहार अन्य कार्यालयमा लैजानु पर्दा विभागको स्वीकृति लिनु पर्नेछ ।
- पक्राउ परेका आखेटोपहार, वस्तुको नाप, तौल उल्लेख गरी बिस्तृत विवरण सहित कार्यालयमा तुरुन्त दाखिला गर्नु पर्नेछ । सो को एकप्रति विभागमा पठाउनु पर्नेछ ।
- पक्राउ परेका व्यक्ति, जफत आखेटोपहार वा वस्तुको यथेष्ट सुरक्षाको प्रबन्ध गर्ने जिम्मा इकाईको संयोजकको हुनेछ ।
- इकाईले कारवाही गर्दा मौलिक अधिकार तथा मानव अधिकारको सम्मान गर्नु पर्नेछ । शुरू कारवाही गर्नु भन्दा पहिले अभियुक्तको स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण गर्नु पर्नेछ ।

Trade Statistics

- 2-5 million live birds
- Some 40000 monkeys and other primates
- 2-3 million live reptiles
- 10-25 million reptile skins
- 500-600 million ornamental fishes
- 1000-2000 tons of corals
- 9-10 million orchids and many other products
- 7-8 million cacti

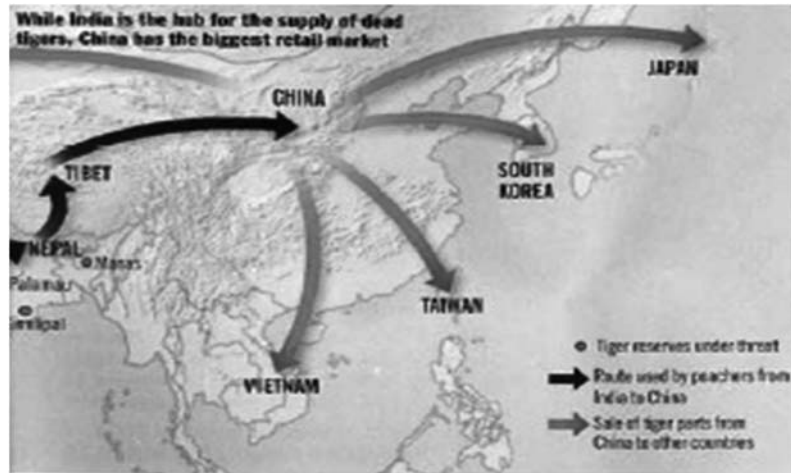


Wildlife Trade Scenario

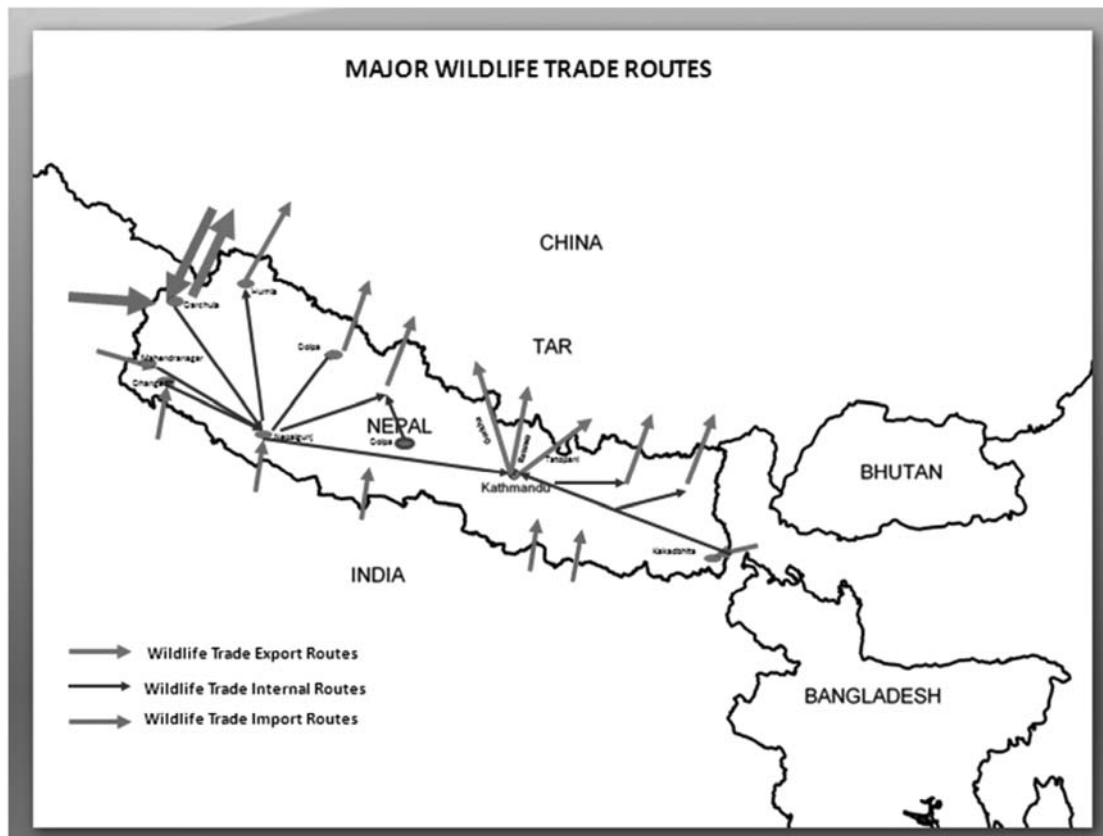
- ☐ Trade in wildlife and their product is a big business-worth up to \$20 billions a year.
- ☐ A quarter of this is thought to be illegal.
- ☐ Much of the trade is from developing countries, which contain most of the world's biodiversity
- ☐ US has been the biggest market, but China is also the emerging market



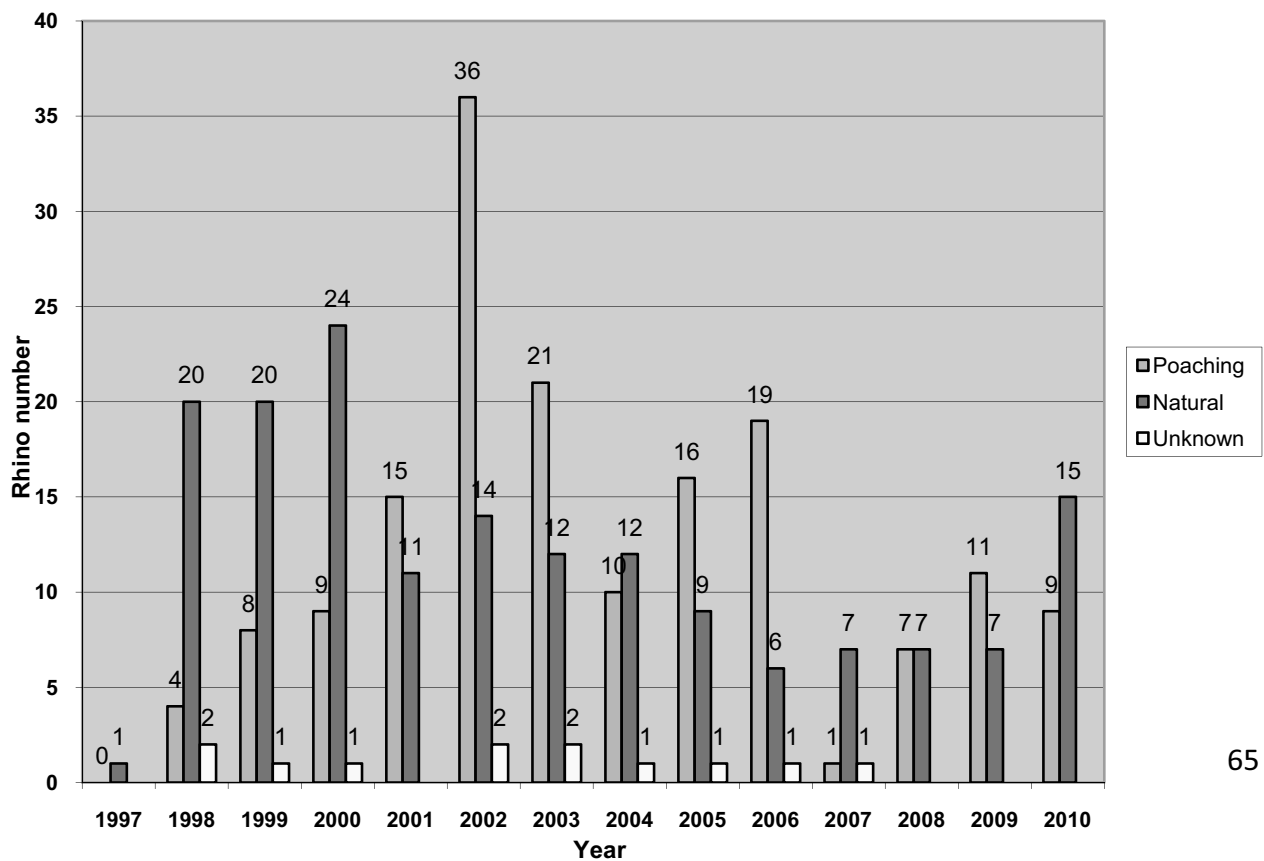
International Route for Illegal Trade



Major Wildlife Trade Routes



Poaching vs natural and unknown death of Rhino in CNP



65

Poaching and Trade



राष्ट्रिय बाघ संरक्षण समिति

उद्देश्य:

- बाघ लोप हुनबाट बचाई यसको संरक्षण, व्यवस्थापन गर्ने,
- विद्यमान कानुनी व्यवस्थामा सुदृढीकरण गर्ने ।
- चोर शिकार र अबैध व्यापार नियन्त्रण गर्ने ।
- सरकारलाई नीतिगत मार्गदर्शन र राय सल्लाह दिने ।

राष्ट्रिय वन्यजन्तु अपराध नियन्त्रण समन्वय समिति (National Wildlife Crime Control Coordination Committee)

सांगठनिक स्वरूप

१. मन्त्री, वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मन्त्रालय	अध्यक्ष
२. सचिव, गृह मन्त्रालय	सदस्य
३. सचिव, रक्षा मन्त्रालय	सदस्य
४. सचिव, अर्थ मन्त्रालय	सदस्य
५. सचिव, कानून तथा न्याय मन्त्रालय	सदस्य
६. सचिव, वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मन्त्रालय	सदस्य
७. प्रधानसेनापति, नेपाली सेना	सदस्य
८. महानिरीक्षक, नेपाल प्रहरी	सदस्य
९. महानिरीक्षक, सशस्त्र प्रहरी	सदस्य
१०. प्रमुख, राष्ट्रिय अनुसन्धान विभाग	सदस्य
११. महानिर्देशक, राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग	सदस्य-सचिव

१.२ काम, कर्तव्य र अधिकार

- वन्यजन्तु अपराध नियन्त्रण गर्न अन्तरसरकारी र गैर सरकारी निकाय बीच समन्वय कायम गर्न आवश्यक नीति, कानून तथा कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा गर्ने ।
- राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तरराष्ट्रिय स्तरमा समन्वय र सहयोग बिस्तार गर्ने ।
- वन्यजन्तु अपराध नियन्त्रण इकाईको काम, कारवाहीको समन्वय, अनुगमन तथा निरीक्षण गर्ने ।
- वन्यजन्तु अपराध नियन्त्रण इकाईको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने जनशक्ति, साधन तथा स्रोतको व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- वन्यजन्तु अपराध नियन्त्रण इकाईलाई वन्यजन्तु तथा वनस्पति सम्बन्धी अपराध नियन्त्रण गर्न आवश्यक राय सुझाव तथा निर्देशन दिने ।

२. वन्यजन्तु अपराध नियन्त्रण इकाई

(Wildlife Crime Control Bureau)

(केन्द्रीयस्तर र जिल्लास्तर तह)

२.१ केन्द्रीयस्तरको वन्यजन्तु अपराध नियन्त्रण इकाईको सांगठनिक संरचना

१. महानिर्देशक, राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग	संयोजक
२. महानिर्देशक, वन विभाग	सदस्य
३. महानिर्देशक, भन्सार विभाग	सदस्य
४. सहायक रथी, नेपाली सेना	सदस्य
५. नायव महानिरीक्षक, अपराध अनुसन्धान विभाग, नेपाल प्रहरी	सदस्य
६. नायव महानिरीक्षक, सशस्त्र प्रहरी	सदस्य
७. अनुसन्धान निर्देशक, राष्ट्रिय अनुसन्धान विभाग	सदस्य
८. नेपाल वन्यजन्तु संरक्षणमा कार्यरत गैर सरकारी संस्थाका प्रतिनिधि दुई	सदस्य
९. उपमहानिर्देशक, राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग	सदस्य-सचिव

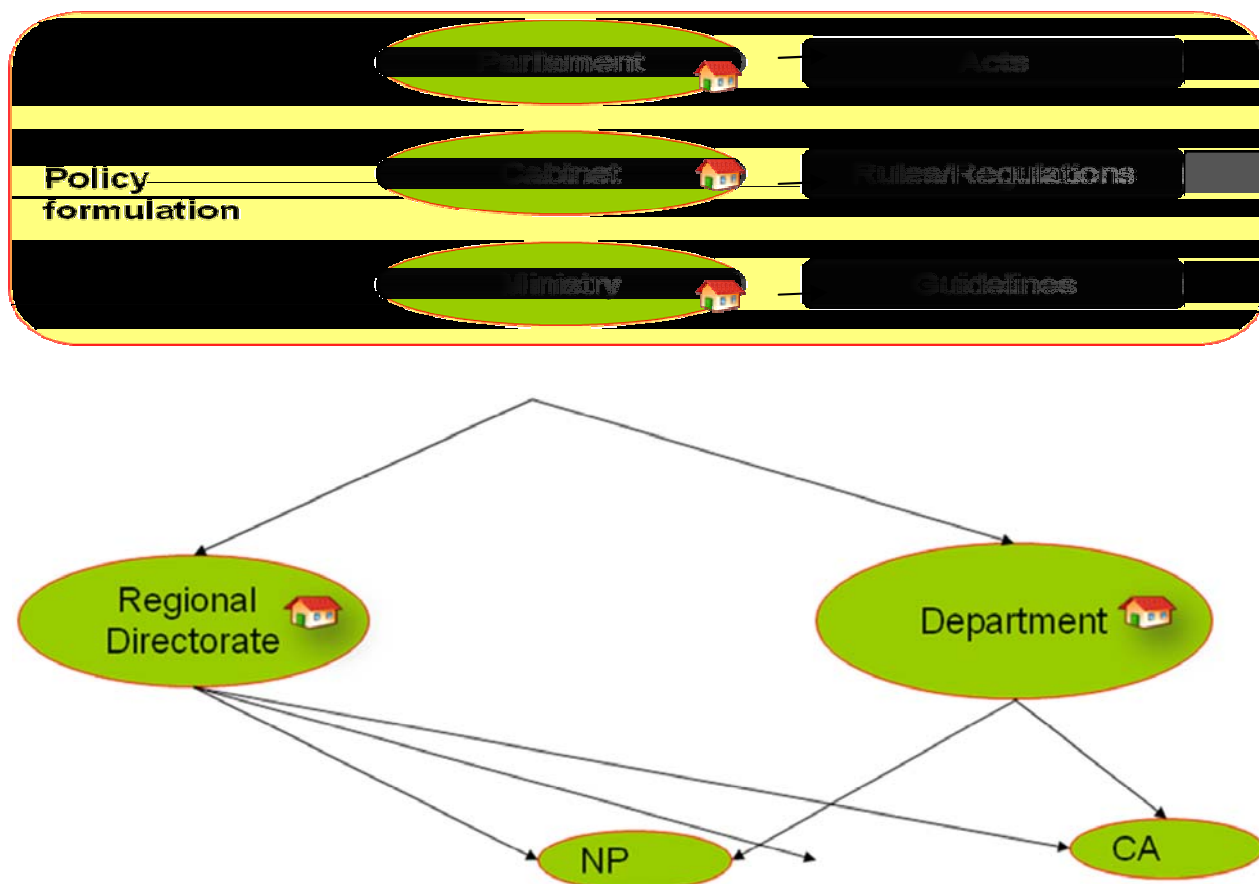
२.३ सचिवालय व्यवस्थापन

- राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभागमा केन्द्रीयस्तरको सचिवालय रहने ।
- सदस्यहरू: नेपाली सेना, नेपाल प्रहरी, राष्ट्रिय अनुसन्धान विभाग, सशस्त्र प्रहरी, भन्सार विभाग, वन विभागका उप-सचिवस्तर वा सो सरहका प्रतिनिधि ।
- सचिवालय व्यवस्थापनको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने कर्मचारीहरू राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभागले व्यवस्था गर्ने ।

२.४ जिल्लास्तरीय वन्यजन्तु अपराध नियन्त्रण इकाईको सांगठनिक संरचना

- वन कार्यालय, जिल्ला प्रहरी कार्यालय, निकुञ्ज/आरक्षमा सुरक्षार्थ खटिएको नेपाली सेनाको प्रतिनिधि र सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु आरक्षको अधिकृतस्तरको प्रतिनिधित्व भएको इकाई हुने ।
- एक भन्दा बढी जिल्ला ओगटेको रा.नि. तथा व.ज.आरक्षको हकमा सम्बन्धित सबै जिल्लाको इकाईमा रा.नि. तथा व.ज.आरक्षको प्रतिनिधित्व हुनेछ ।
- यस इकाईका सदस्यहरूलाई काजमा खटाईने छ ।

Who makes and who implementation the policy



Research conditions

- Obligation to obey government rules and regulations
- Close coordination with protected area warden and his/her staffs
- Submission of report in terms of electronic or hard copy
- Co-authorship in order to maintain ownership and authenticity

Major concerns on research

- Fragmented and individual interest
- Does not compatible to protected area management objectives
- No data base system at department, regional and protected area level
- Poor reporting and weak record keeping
- Citizen carter of research permission

Legal provision

- National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973 (Section 15)
- National Park and Wildlife Conservation Regulation, 1974 (Rule 22)
- Chitwan Nationa Park Regulation, 1974 (Rule 11 and sub-rule 2)
- Wildlife Reserve regulation, 1976 (Rule 11)

- Himali National Park Regulation, 1980 (Rule 12)
- Khaptad National Park Regulation, 1983 (Rule 13)
- Buffer Zone Management Regulation, 1996 (Rule 36)
- Bardai National Park Regulation, 1997 (Rule 20)
- Conservation Area Management Regulation, 1997 (Rule 20)
- Conservation Area Public Management Regulation, 2000 (Rule 48)
- Kanchanjunga Conservation Area Management Regulation 2064 (2007) (Rules 56)

Research objectives

- Simplify the research process, promote quality research and researchers, introduce innovative methodologies
- Translate research results into protected area policy design
- Identify research priorities across the protected area systems
- Capacity building of protected area staffs through collaborative research
- Develop research data base system both at central and protected area level

Policy/guidelines

1. Individual researcher or research institution shall apply for research permission to the designated authority in advance. The format of application letter and list of supportive documents (as stipulated in the Annex-I).
2. The ecologist in the center and chief warden of the concern protected area in the field will review the application letter and research proposal (as stipulated in Annex-II), and recommend for final approval to the designated authority (Annex-III).
3. Once the official formalities are completed for research permission, the authority will provide research permission letter as stipulated in the Annex-IV
4. However, considering to the protected area management sensitivity, prevailing government laws, international conventions such as CITES, the World Conservation, Red data lists, the authority will deserve the right to accept or reject to grant the research permission
5. The researcher who secures the permission should pay the research fee in advance (as stipulated in the Annex-IV).
6. The government will promote collaborative research with DNPWC to the researchers who is intend to carry out the research using advanced technology and methodology such as molecular testing, camera trapping, darting, radio-collaring, etc.
7. The researcher should follow the government laws and must keep close contact with park authority during the research period.
8. The researcher must submit both electronic and hardcopy of research report to both DNPWC and concern protected area
9. The researcher who does not submit the report in time, the department will keep the researcher/institution in black list and will not provide any research permission thereafter
10. The research proposals that support protected area objectives, management plan, and action plan of mega-species will give the highest priority
11. The DNPWC shall not compel to provide permission of sample collection of CITES species considering to the species sensitivity. However, the government can provide especial permission for collaborative research with DNPWC
12. The DNPWC will carry out periodic population census of mega species. In the census process as much as possible, the protected area staffs shall mobilize aiming their capacity building and career development
13. The DNPWC will provide recommendation letter to the research organization who is intended for collaborative research. Similarly, the department may provide endorsement letter upon their request for funding purposes.

14. The government will give the especial consideration to the proposal that intended to carry out remote protected areas especially located at Mid-Hills and High-Mountain areas as stipulated in the Annex-IV.
15. Involvement of local communities in research will promote for better understanding of real value of nature conservation and vice versa to the researcher
16. National and international universities and/or research institutions may can make memorandum of understanding with DNPWC for collaborative research
17. The DNPWC enjoy full copy right over the research outputs including research reports, photos and video. Researchers and collaborative partners can use them for non commercial purposes.
18. Publishing the research results in peer review journal articles or other media are encouraged for joint publication and co-authorship with government officials and partner scientists based on their expertise and input in to the project.
 1. In order to promote young and energetic Nepalese scientists in the natural resource management sector, the policy will give special priority to them and DNPWC will create research fund or fellowship or scholarships.
 2. While developing such research fund, the government will also promote to develop internships program, organize seminars, workshops and conferences to the partner organizations
21. The DNPWC will establish research data base system at both central and protected area level

Research priority areas

- Species identification, nomenclature and biodiversity richness
- Species census, count and recount, trend analysis, predator and prey data base
- Habitat analysis of endangered, endemic, rare and vulnerable species
- Capture, recapture and radio collaring of mega species
- Protected area policy and institutional impact analysis
- Wildlife and human conflicts, dependency of local communities
- Vegetation analysis, inventory, mapping, biomass
- Challenges and opportunities of ecotourism in protected area
- Buffer Zone management, revenue sharing and people's livelihood
- Climate change, mitigation and adaptation

Proposal model

- Outline of research proposal
- Cover page with title
- Introduction
- Literature review
- Research question
- Objectives
- Methods (study site, data collection and data analysis)
- Expected outcomes
- Research schedule
- Source of funding and budget planning
- References

Sample collection and deposition

- Samples can be collected from the study site, however, the government deserve the right not to give sample collection permission following the sensitivity of CITES list, IUCN Red data lists and protected wildlife at National Parks and wildlife Conservation Act

- Sample collection work should be done in close coordination with concern protected area authority and also give the information of collected sample type and its quantity to the protected area authority
- The researcher should assure the collected sample will be deposited in proper place and not doing any misuse as stipulated in the proposal
- As far as possible, collected sample should be kept in the herbarium, museum and zoo or other secured places with in Nepal, however duplicate samples may be exported for analysis provided an export license is obtained.

Research permission authority

SN	Research type	Researcher	Level	Permission authority			Duration
				Chief Warden	Director General	Secretary	
1.	Research at individual level	Nepalese	B. Sc.	√			2
			MS	√			4
			PhD		√		6
		Foreigner	B. Sc.		√	?	2
			MS		√	?	4
			PhD		√	?	6
2.	Research at Institutional level	Conservation partners	Domestic		√		12 ↔
			Foreign		√	?	12 ↔
		Domestic	Domestic		√		12 ↔
		Foreign	Foreign		√	?	12 ↔

Research fee

SN	Research type	Researcher	Protected Areas at Lowland		Protected Areas at Hills and mountains	
			Level	Fee	Level	Fee
1.	Research at individual level	Nepalese	B. Sc.	NRs.1000	B. Sc.	NRs. 500
			MS	NRs.1,500	MS	NRs. 750
			PhD	NRs. 2,000	PhD	Nrs. 1,000
		Foreigner	B. Sc.	US\$100	B. Sc.	US\$ 50
			MS	US\$100	MS	US\$ 50
			PhD	US\$200	PhD	US\$ 200

	Research at Institutional level	Conservation partners	Domestic	NRs.10,000	Domestic	NRs. 5,000
			Foreign	US\$500	Foreign	US\$ 250
		Domestic	Domestic	NRs.10,000	Domestic	NRs. 5000
		Foreign	Foreign	US\$250	Foreign	US\$ 150

Research application format

1. Researcher name	First Name	Middle name	Last name	
1. Affiliation Organization	Name	Address	MOU with MFSC/DNPWC	
			Yes	No
1. Position				
2. Research level	Individual level: B. Sc./M. Sc./Ph.D.		Institutional: National /International	
5. Research title				
6. Research site				
7. Research Methodology.				
7. Research duration	Fromto.....			
8. Sample collection	Yes	No	If yes	
			Keep it in Nepal	Take out aboard
9. Conditions	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
10. Carbon Copy	1.			
	2.			
Remarks (if any)				

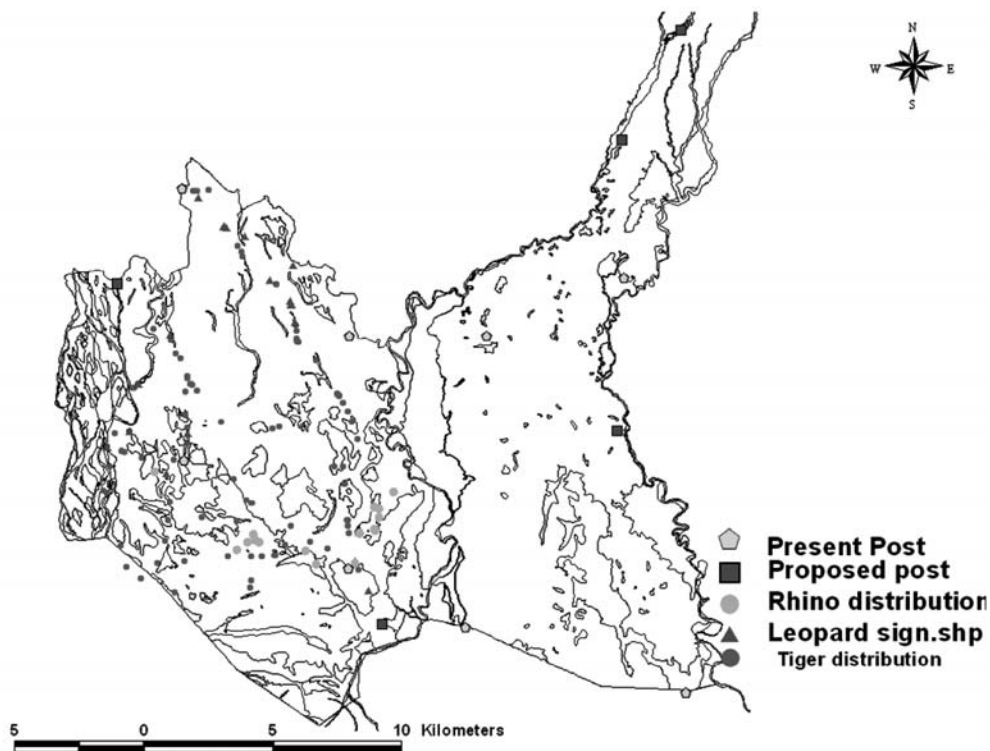
Annex 9. Power Points-MIST Implementation in SWR

Mr Uba Raj Regmi
Chief Conservation Officer, SWR

Background on Implementation

- MIST was officially launched in SWR on 13th September 2010 in presence of DG of DNPWC and representatives from WWF Nepal, NTNC and Nepal Army.
- For Implementation, Three day orientation training on smart patrolling operation was carried out from 6th to 8th October 2010.
- Again, refresher training was provided in each selected post.
- At present, more than 100 staffs trained for smart patrolling operation.

Posts locations and Tiger, Rhino Distribution



Posts Selection for Piloting

- Strategically eight posts were selected for MIST piloting
- Tiger and rhino movement area were used for criteria of post selection.
- Selected posts were Majhgoan, Barkaula, Piparia, Singhpur, Malumela, Beldandi, Badnikheda and Shuklaphanta.

What is MIST ?

- ü GIS based software
- ü MIST was developed by Ecological Software Solutions (1999- 2002)
- ü Works only with geo-referenced data

- ü First piloted in Uganda National Park
- ü Now established in many countries in both Africa and Asia
- ü Provides upto date information (Database management)
- ü Makes the on-going existing patrol smarter
- ü Goal: To strengthen the park protection measures

MIST-GIS will allow us to get quickly & easily access the essential information that we need to make the right decisions. Examples:

Regular up-to-date data on what is happening in the PA

How efficient your patrol teams are

Help us plan future patrols by analyzing previous months patrols

What do we get out of smart patrol data?

- ü Where patrol teams went ?
- ü Where illegal activities occurred ?
- ü Which are the areas of species distribution ?
- ü What is the trend in illegal activities over time?
- ü What is the trend in species distribution over time?
- ü What is the actual patrol effort of the patrol team (Kms/day)?

Smart Patrol Datasheet

- ü Smart Patrol Log Form
- ü Wildlife Sighting Form
- ü Animal Mortality Form
- ü Illegal Activity Form

SMART Patrol Log form (Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve)						
Date:		Sector Name:		Guard Post ID:	Guard Post Name:	
Name and Rank of Patrol Leader:					Start date of patrol:	
Number of people involved in patrol:			Armed:	Unarmed:	Start Time:	
Patrol type: Foot, Elephant, Bicycle, Boat, Vehicle					End date of patrol:	
Patrol objectives: Patrol, Monitoring, Surveillance					End Time:	
Start Coordinate (UTM)			End Coordinate (UTM)		Reporting Officer:	
Lat		Long		Lat	Long	Signature:
Date	Time	Waypoint	Observation code	GPS (Latitude)	GPS (Longitude)	Remarks

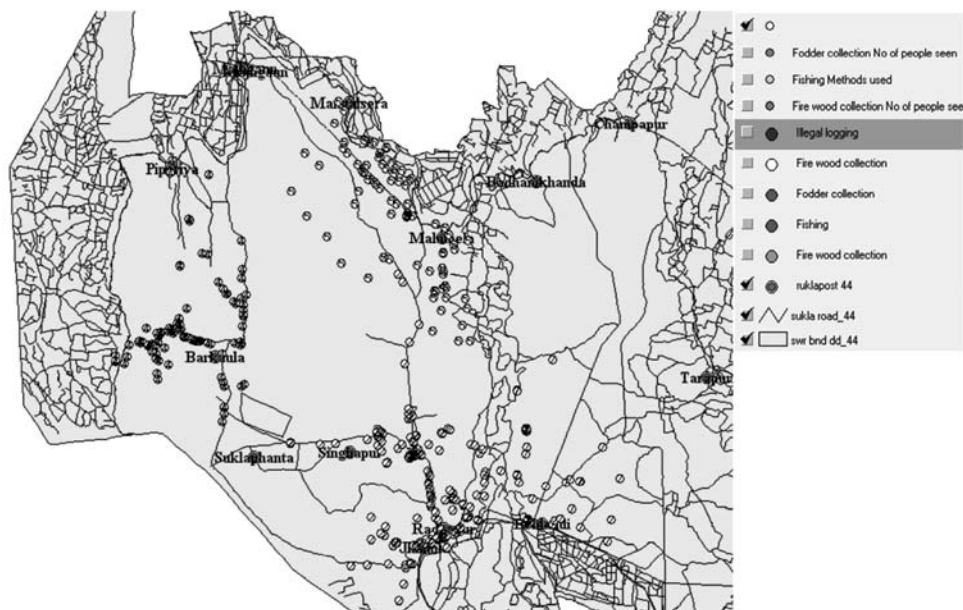
Wildlife Sighting Form																																			
Time	Species	Direct Sighting (No)				Activities (✓)	Tracks/ Signs			GPS Coordinates (UTM)			Habitat types						Remarks																
		Adult			Y		F	R	W	O	DP/S	F	O	WP	Lat	Long				S	M	H													
		M	F	U																															

Animal Mortality Form														
Species	Sex			Age			Time	Location (GPS)			Carcass status	Apparent cause of death	Reason for stating causes of death (Evidences)	Parts recovered
	M	F	U	A	Y	U		WP	Lat	Long				

Note: Species – write 'U' if Unknown
Apparent cause of death – Disease, Old age, Predation, Poaching, Unknown, Injury, Others
Carcass status – Age (Fresh, Partially decayed, Old, Unknown)
Reasons for stating cause of death – Shot, Poisoned, Snared, Pit Trap, Horns/Tusks cut etc
Parts Recovered – Head, Whole body, Skull, Bones, Tail, Hindquarters, Fore quarters, Skins, others)

Illegal Activity Form																	
Activity											Location (GPS)			Time	T-E	Details	Action Taken
F	FD	I	G	N	F	F	M	P	S/T	O	WP	Lat	Long				

MIST Outputs (An example from two months efforts)



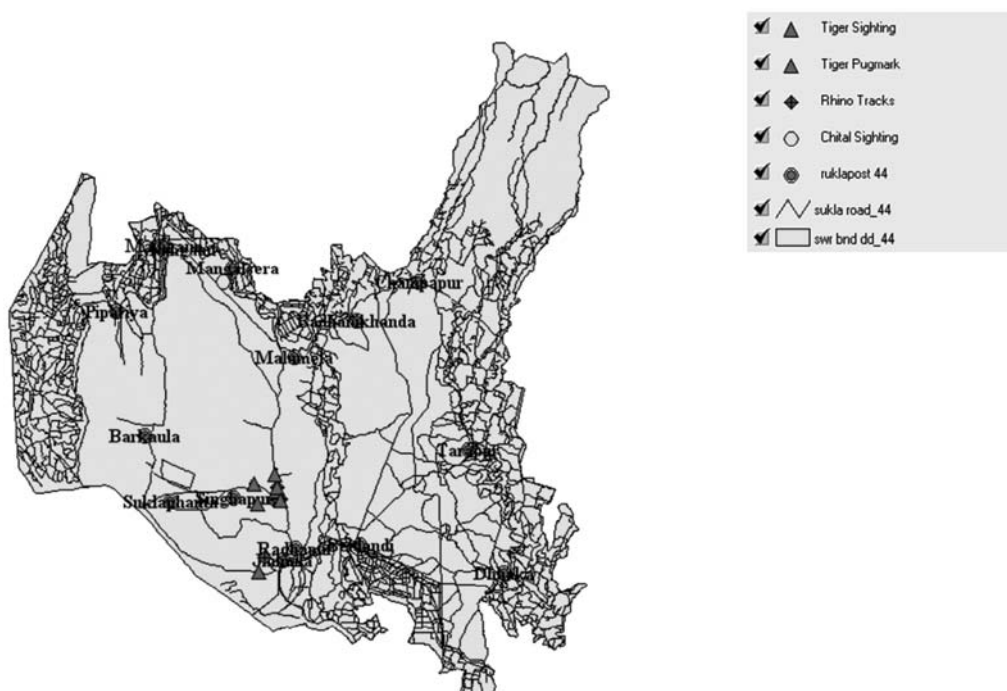
Patrol summary

Inclusive dates: 12/1/2010 : 12/31/2010

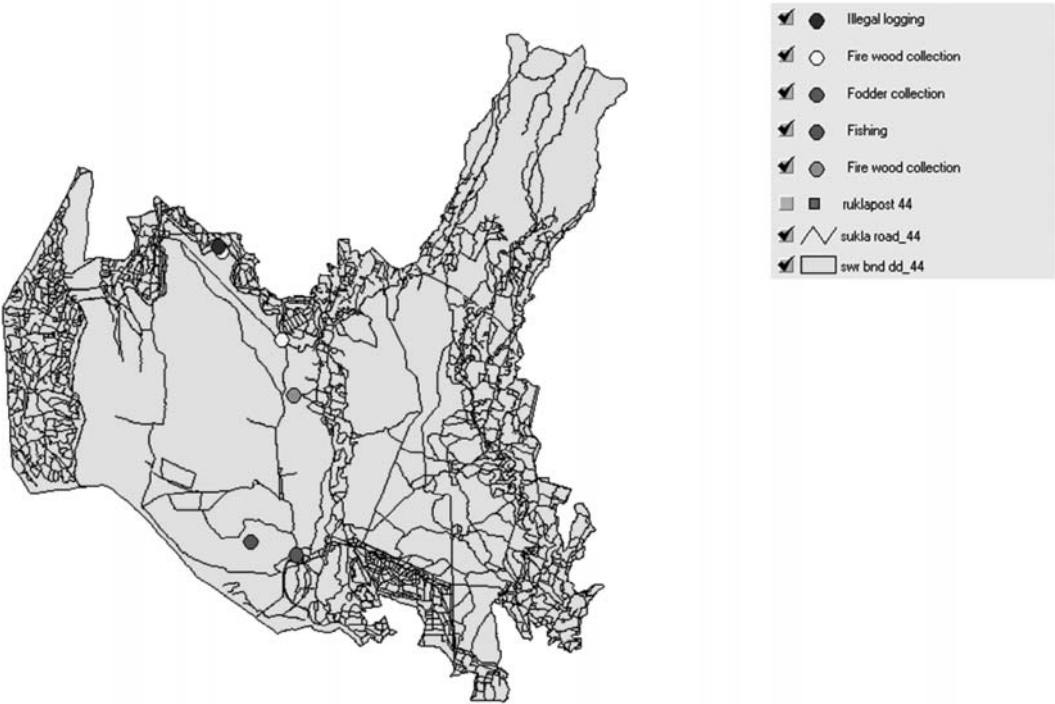
Report date: 30/12/2010

Patrol count	8	Patrol days	80
Patrol nights	76	Patrol distance	1171.3466796875km

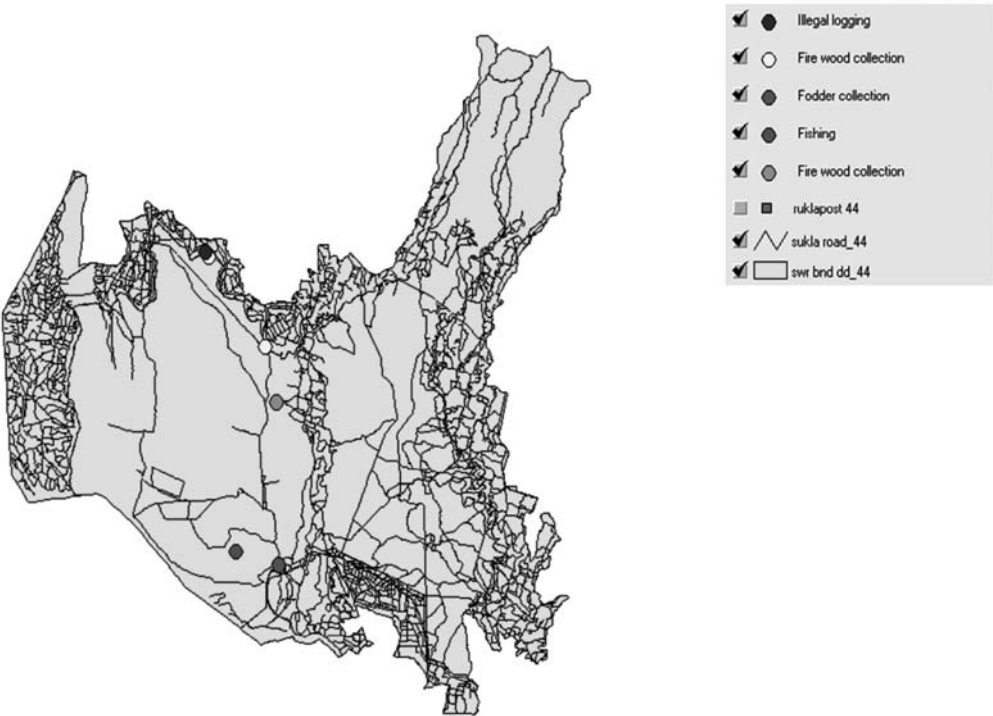
output- Wildlife sighting



December: MIST output



MIST Output – Illegal Activities



PA staff and Security team have been trained.

Different format are given. It allows to know the area covered so that left area can be prioritized in next months.

Annex 10. Power Points: Understanding Assessing and Monitoring Ecosystem Services for Better Biodiversity Conservation

Hum Gurung, Ph.D.
Bird Conservation Nepal

Introduction

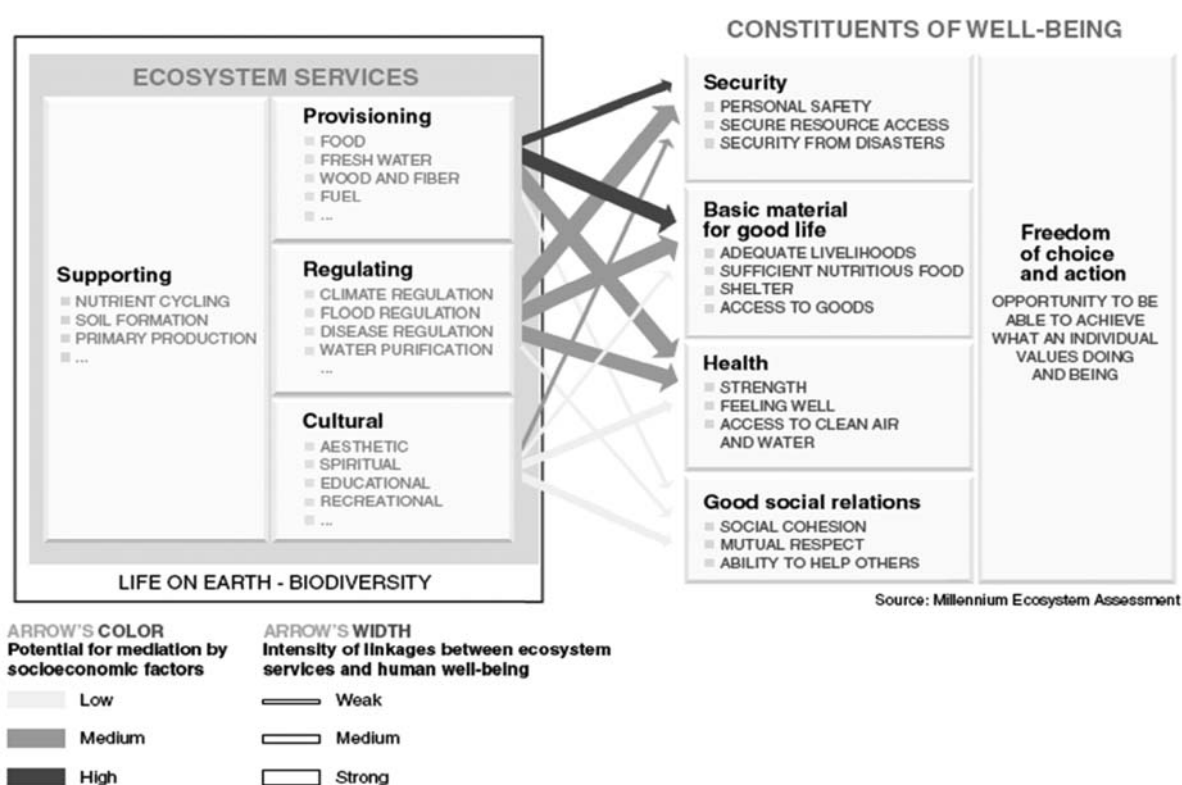
- Importance of ecosystem services
- Project overview
- The Methodology 'toolkit'
- Progress to date

Project Summary

A definition: “the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human well-being”

Ecosystems provide flows of benefits to human societies as a result of biodiversity

Ecosystem Services and Human well-being



What does this actually mean?

- One useful categorisation is that from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005), which divides services into these 4 categories. S, P, R & C.
- All linking in a variety of ways to well being
- Underpinned by biodiversity ('variety of life', genetic diversity within species, between species (e.g. insects) and between ecosystems e.g. tropical forest, dry prairies)

- The MEA was the first major push of this concept into politics. It showed how these services contribute to all aspects of human life and well-being
- The outcomes of this assessment in 2005 demonstrated that:
- Everyone in the world depends on ecosystem services to some extent
- Human demands for many of these services (food, water, energy and raw materials) are putting pressure on species, sites and habitats resulting in the loss of biodiversity and, subsequently, leading to ecosystem degradation and the disruption of ecosystem services.
- Pressure on services will increase globally unless attitudes and actions change

Biodiversity and ecosystem services are critical to achieving the CBD Strategic Plan 2011–2020

- Target 14:
- By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable

Target in new Strategic Plan agreed at the CBD meeting in Nagoya last month.

Recognises the importance of ecosystem services – underpinned by biodiversity – in development

[Also a target on integrating the environment into national accounting].

Assessing the value of conservation

At the recent Conference of Parties in Nagoya, Japan, **TEEB** launched a comprehensive report showing the great value in conserving ecosystems e.g.

The total economic value of insect pollination worldwide is estimated at **•153 billion**, representing 9.5% of world agricultural output in 2005 (Gallai et al. 2009)

Conserving forests avoids greenhouse gas emissions worth **US\$ 3.7 trillion** (Eliasch 2008).

Dependence of the poor

Environmental Assets especially important to the poor

e.g. 480M Indians depend on farms, forests, fisheries

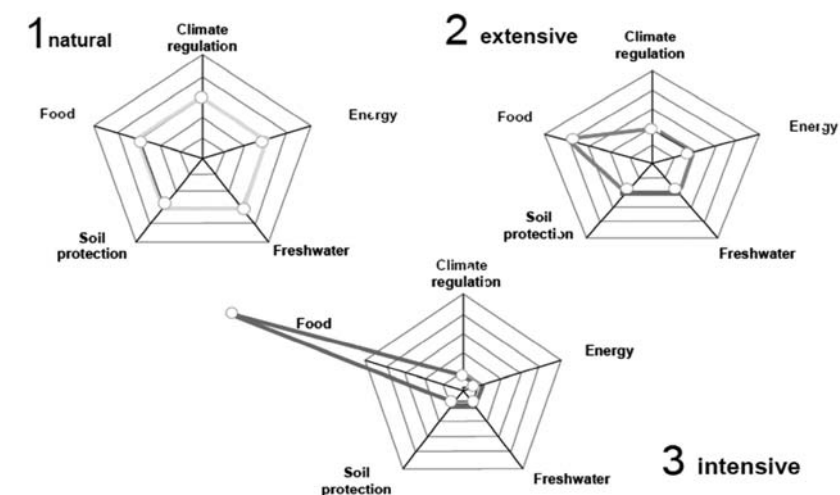
Ecosystem services as % GDP – 7%

Ecosystem services as % “GDP of the Poor”- 57%

Importance of ES in national economies

Global ES values in Trillion US\$		Nepal 86% of population resides in rural areas More than 80% of Nepalese people derive their livelihoods from forest Traditional energy resources comprise 93.2% of total energy requirements Biomass provides 86% of total energy consumption Water crisis has emerged as a national problem Environmental health costs associated with poor environmental management a significant burden on national economy
Soil formation	17.1	
Recreation	3.0	
Nutrient cycling	2.3	
Water regulation and supply	2.3	
Climate regulation (temperature and precipitation)	1.8	
Habitat	1.4	
Flood and storm protection	1.1	
Food and raw materials production	0.8	
Genetic resources	0.8	
Atmospheric gas balance	0.7	
Pollination	0.4	
All other services	1.6	
Total value of ecosystem services	33.3	

Land uses involve trade offs for ecosystem services



Understanding ES benefits can... *...orient management strategies*

- Sourou Valley wetland (Burkina Faso)
- Government and agency development efforts were focused on agriculture.
- Valuation of wetland benefits revealed that more than 80% of its value related to forest products, fodder, and fisheries
- Agriculture accounted for only 3%.
- Figures now help reorient management and development strategies – maintaining ecosystem services

An example: Vultures

- Health impacts, no vultures = more rabid dogs
- Problems of rotting carcasses
- Disposal costs to local authorities
- Spiritual costs to Parsee communities
- Productivity losses to skimmers and bone traders



Example where Conservation and ES are intertwined

This is an example from India, and particular species of bird which, until their catastrophic population collapse, delivered an array of valuable services to a range of different beneficiaries, totalling millions of people.

Conservation of these birds is also leading to an improvement in the delivery of ecosystem services to local people and those that come to see them (global tourism)

Intrinsic value

Economic valuation does not account for the 'total value' of a site i.e. sites of cultural/religious value or valuing it just because it exists...

The project

Three year project (April 2010 – March 2013)

- Purpose: To build the capacity of BirdLife Partners to collect and use information on ecosystem services for better biodiversity conservation at Important Bird Areas
- Implemented by-Bird Conservation Nepal (Host Country Coordinator)
- With support from - BirdLife Global Secretariat , King's College London
- Close links with a Cambridge Conservation Initiative Project (involving Cambridge University, UNEP-WCMC, RSPB, University of East Anglia ++)

A partnership of over 100 national member organisations

Our mission is to conserve wild birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, by working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources

The need

- Limitations of current data (coarse scale or expensive site analysis)
- Limited capacity to conduct complex analysis on the ground
- Currently no easy to use, robust, practical guidelines that are applicable to any ecosystem in any country
- More research and scientific evidence needed on ES which can feed into decision making at all levels
- BirdLife Partners want to know about ES at their sites. Seen as an important area of work for linking conservation goals with policy in their countries

Key outputs

- Develop an easy-to-use, field tested research methodology
- Pilot the methodology at three sites in Nepal
- Publish a simple, practical toolkit document
- Publish a National Report 'Ecosystem services at high biodiversity sites in Nepal' including analysis of all 27 IBAs in Nepal
- Increase understanding and awareness of the importance of biodiversity conservation and maintenance of ecosystem services for local livelihoods

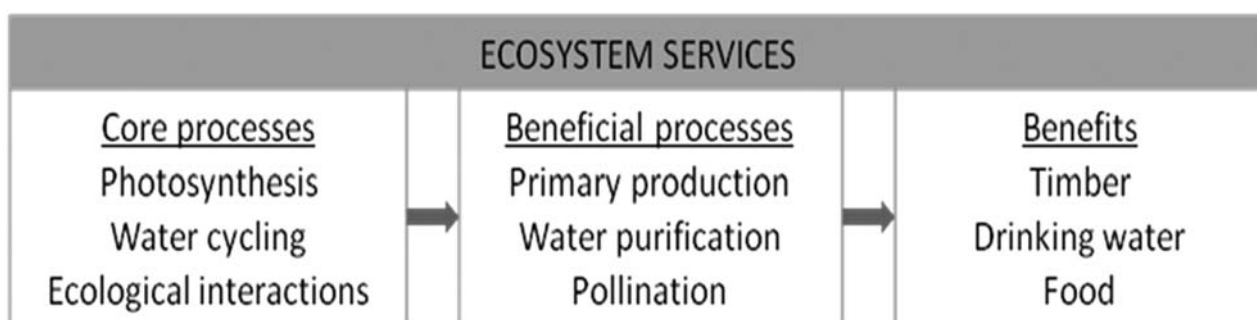
Focal services

The 'toolkit' will develop

Methodologies for:

- Climate change mitigation
(e.g. carbon storage)
- Water (e.g. reduced flood risk, quantity)
- Harvested wild goods
- Cultivated goods
- Tourism / recreation

What should we measure?



The alternative state of a site

- Total Economic Value of a site does not provide useful information
- Decision-makers want to know the net impact of a particular action at a site
- Need to consider a 'plausible alternative state' for land cover (restored forest, conversion to agriculture)
- Time-scale is important

Who are our target users?

- Site managers
- Developers / planners
- Conservationists / lobbyists
- Co-ordinators of site networks
- Site stakeholders

Key challenges

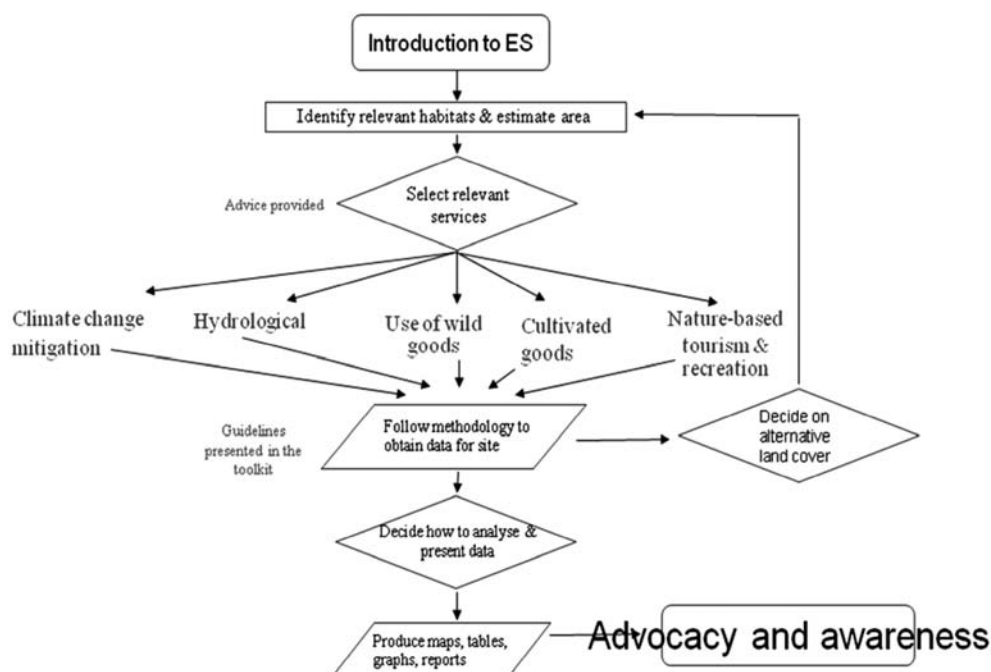
Can we collect data which is meaningful at site level and which has broader power with planners and policy-makers?

Must be appropriate for use by non-experts including in developing countries with minimal resources

Project Approach

End-product: User-oriented manual provides simple, replicable guidelines on how to identify & collect simple data on important services

Outline of toolkit



Work at first pilot site

- UK team members visited Nepal in Nov-Dec 2010
- Undertook training of BCN staff at first pilot site Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park in carbon and tourism methods
- Held a Community Workshop at Phulcowki Mountain Forest to find out about use of harvested wild goods
- BCN are continuing field work on carbon transects, tourism interviews, household questionnaires about wild goods, assessment of water use and demand
- Also to value the 'alternative' – land use that could potentially threaten these sites

Progress at Shivapuri-Nagarjun National Park

Climate mitigation service

Carbon storage: Above-ground

Area: 14,400 ha

Habitat type	Proportion	Area (ha)	C (Mg/ha)	Total (Mg)
Shrubland	0.25	3600	24.00	86400
Broadleaf forest	0.18	2592	357.88	927625
Disturbed forest	0.27	3888	57.19	222355
Pine forest	0.20	2880	51.85	149328
Grassland	0.07	1008	1.15	1159
Total	0.97	13968		1386867

National Report

“Ecosystem services at high biodiversity sites in Nepal”

For all 27 IBAs including:

- Overview of all ES provided by the site
- Overview of the state of biodiversity at the site
- Measurement and valuation of up to 5 ES
- Comparison of value of IBA vs. alternative state
- 3 detailed case studies using the ‘toolkit’
- Consideration of impacts of land-use change on biodiversity and ES delivery

Establishing monitoring

- Methods can be repeated at regular intervals to measure change in ecosystem services at sites
- This will provide important information about how changes to sites impact on ecosystem services
- The methodology can be used in line with current monitoring of bird populations and habitat condition to assess the impacts of land use change on both biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Advocacy & Awareness

- Promotional materials
- Project news on BirdLife and BCN websites
- Training of BirdLife Partners
- Advocacy with decision-makers
- Project reports and publications
- Media reports

The challenges

- Not losing sight of intrinsic value of nature and the importance of other services not assessed
- Methodological limits – simple but with clear scientific rationale; current ‘best information’ but with many caveats and assumptions
- Recognising trade-offs between ecosystem services and inequitable delivery of costs and benefits to people
- Using advocacy appropriately and effectively to argue the case for conservation using evidence on ecosystem services

Rapid Assessment of Ecosystem Services in all 27 IBAs will be done. 15 of the 27 IBAs are Protected Areas so we anticipate your support for any relevant information highly important for the project.

Annex 11. Power Points-Integrated Landscape Planning Framework

Mr Ek Raj Sigdel

Western Terai Landscape Complex Project, Dhangadi

Way Forward

- ☐ Establish Appropriate Institutions:
 - Establish LCC and LWG
 - Establish LSU at the MFSC and DWG at District
 - Develop/Revise Guidelines for DFSP Preparation in Consistent with TAL Strategy
 - Establish and Strengthen Capacity of DFCC and Integrated Planning Committee on Integrated Landscape Planning
- ☐ Conduct Pilot Testing of the Proposed Landscape Planning Framework – piloting in Mohana Kailali Corridor
- ☐ Strengthen Capacity of District Level Stakeholders on Integrated Landscape Planning

Landscape Conservation in Nepal

- ☐ Conservation efforts changed from species conservation to landscape level
- ☐ Landscape conservation is not a substitute of protected area system
- ☐ It extends conservation beyond the boundary of protected area to cover larger landscape
- ☐ It integrates conservation and sustainable use concept in various interwoven land use systems

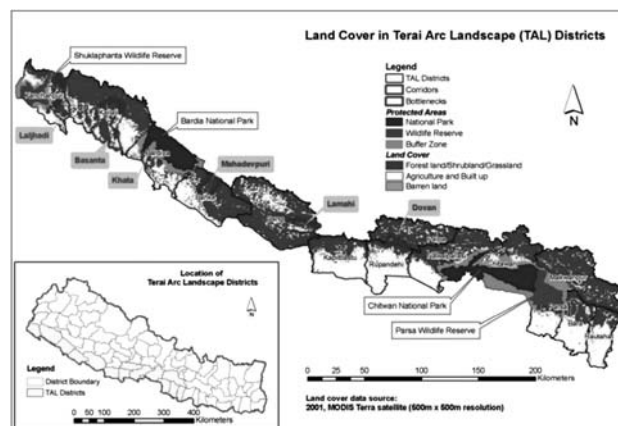
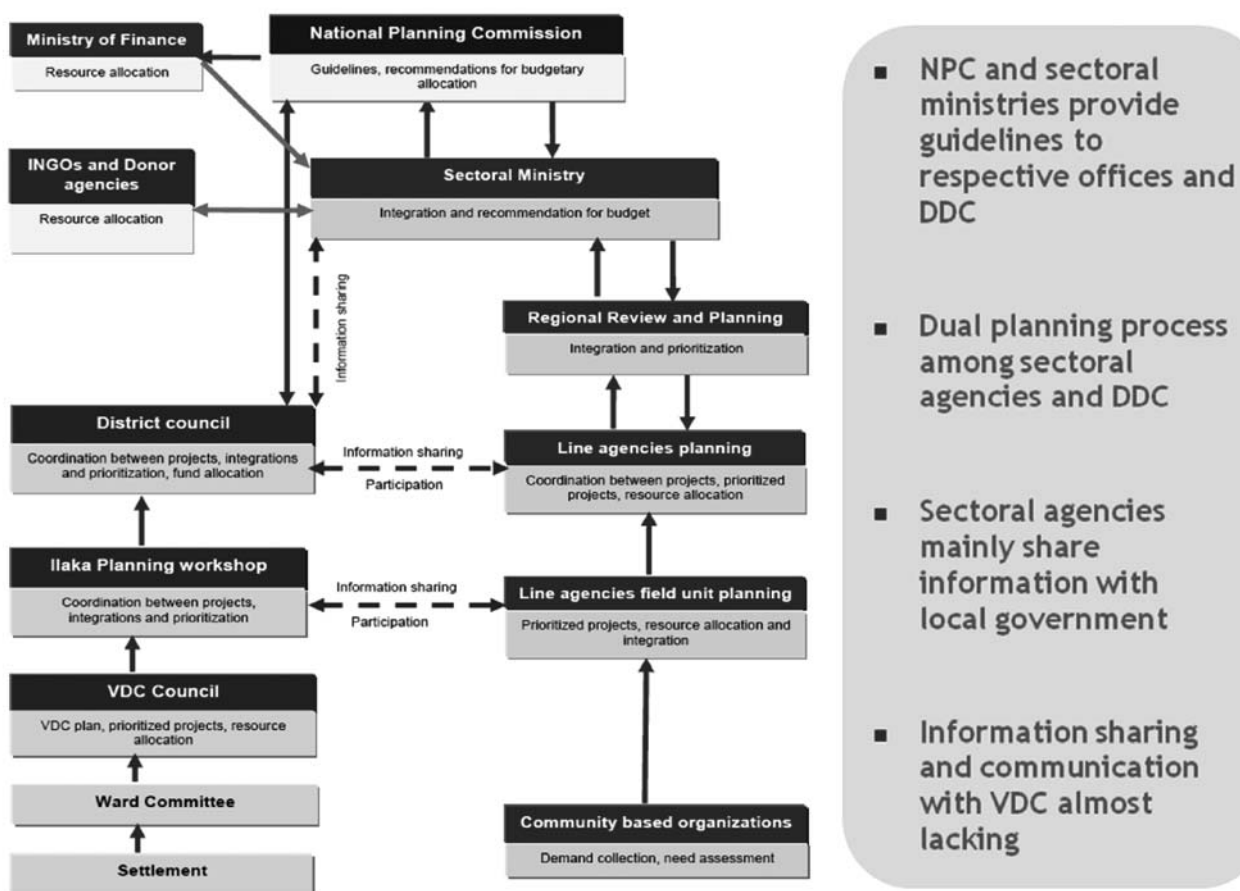


Fig: Terai Arc Landscape

Landscape Level Conservation

- ☐ Protected Area System does not fully represent all component of biodiversity
- ☐ Individual Protected Areas are inadequate to meet the ecological requirements of a number of species
- ☐ Substantial Area of forest are still present outside of the Protected Areas
- ☐ Landscape elements need effective management

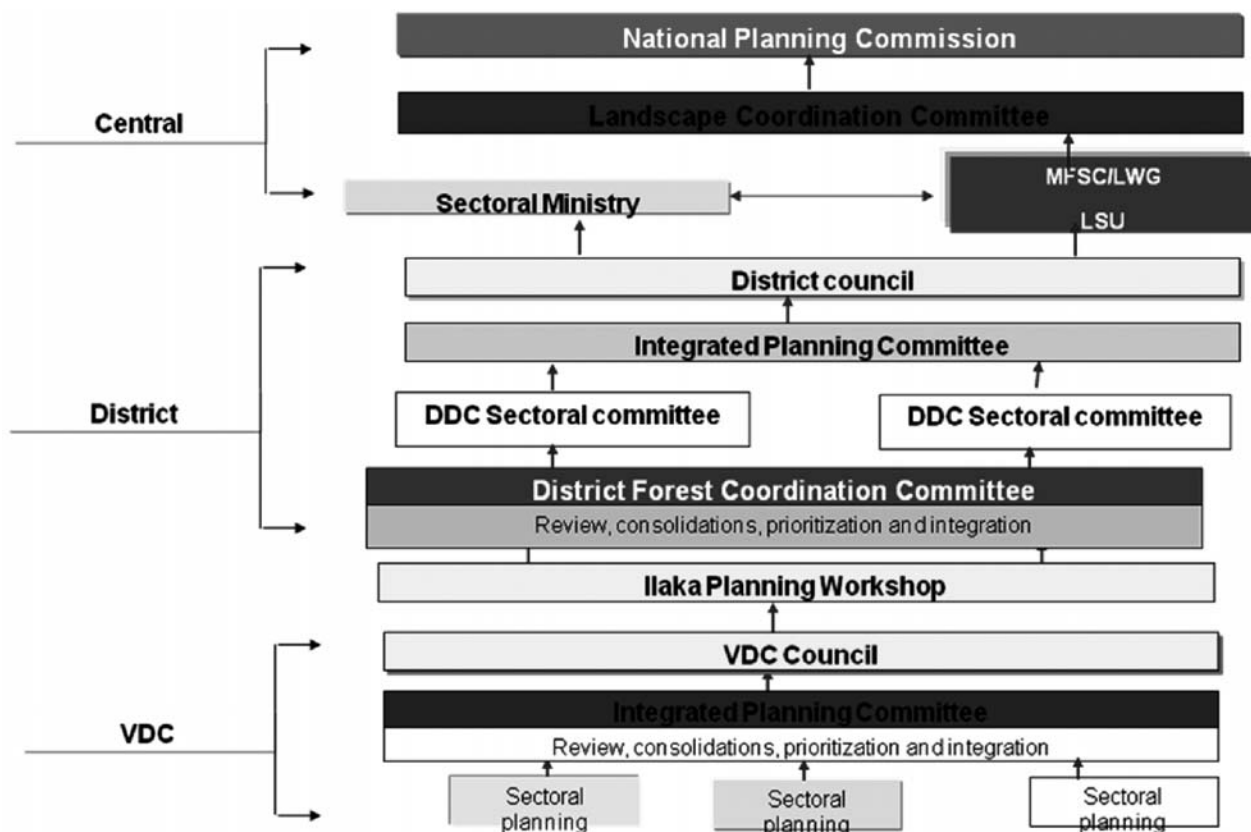
Existing Planning Process



Integrated Landscape Planning - Concept

- ☐ Integrated Landscape Planning (ILP) is an emerging concept
- ☐ It is a Process of Harmonizing Plans and Programs of various organizations
- ☐ Integrates Goals of different Actors and Stakeholders
- ☐ Focus on Inter-stakeholder Communication for more Cooperative and Collaborative

Proposed Planning Framework



Way Forward

- ☐ Formulate Comprehensive Legislations for Facilitating Integrated Landscape Planning in-consistent with LSGA
- ☐ Amend Local Self Governance Acts and Regulations
 - Recognize DFCC as the Sectoral Institutions responsible for planning and coordination of landscape related programme
 - Define District and Central Functions to ensure role clarity among various institutions
- ☐ Amend Forestry Sector Related Acts and Regulations
 - Establish Mechanism to Promote Integrated Landscape Planning
 - Define Central and District Functions

Limitations

- ☐ Country is heading towards federalism and constitutions drafting is underway
- ☐ Role, responsibilities, power and revenue sharing between central, state and local government related to the natural resource conservation and utilization is still on debate and discussions
- ☐ Many of the acts which are at present may become obsolete in new constitution

Annex 12. Power Points: Budget Proposal & Program Preparation Guideline, and Budget Preparation & Progress Formats for FY 2068/69

आ.ब. २०६८/६९ को बजेट तथा कार्यक्रम तयारीको लागि प्रारम्भिक मार्गदर्शन

(राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण विभाग र अन्तर्गतका कार्यालय तथा आयोजनाहरूको लागि)

अरूण शर्मा पौड्याल

योजना महाशाखा, वन तथा भू संरक्षण मन्त्रालय

- ☐ आ.ब ०६८/६९ चालु त्रिवर्षिय योजनाको दोश्रो वर्ष हो ।
- ☐ बजेट कार्यक्रम Inclusive तथा Equitable हुने गरि गरिवी निवारण तथा दीगो विकासमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउने हुनु पर्छ ।
- ☐ कार्यक्रम विद्यमान चुनौतीहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने ढंगले बनाउनु पर्छ ।

बजेट सिमा:

- ☐ तोकिएको बजेट सिमा भित्र रही कार्यक्रम बनाउने ।
- ☐ दातृ निकायबाट एकिन भएको वैदेशिक स्रोत दिएको सिमा भन्दा बढि भएमा सो समेत कार्यक्रम बनाउने ।
- ☐ वैदेशिक स्रोत उपयोग नहुने अवस्थामा नेपाल सरकारको स्रोतमा परिणत गरि प्रस्ताव गर्न नहुने ।
- ☐ वन मन्त्रालयलाई प्राप्त भएको कुल ४ अर्ब ७७ करोड ७ साल ८६ हजार भएकोमा लगभग ७ प्रतिशत Increment भएको हुदा सो अनुसार चालु आ.ब. को बजेटमा ७ प्रतिशत वृद्धि गरि आगामी वर्षको बजेट कार्यक्रम तयार गर्ने ।
- ☐ बाघ संरक्षणको लागि आगामी आ.ब. मा ६ करोडको कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा गर्ने ।

बजेट प्रस्ताव तथा कार्यक्रम तयारी मार्गदर्शन

- ☐ तीन वर्षीय अन्तरिम योजना र वन विकास गुरू योजनाले निर्दिष्ट गरेका नीति एवं अन्तरिम संविधान २०६३ को भावना अनुसारका लक्ष प्रस्ताव गरी सो लक्ष प्राप्त गर्ने खालका कार्यक्रमहरू तर्जुमा गर्नु पर्ने ।
- ☐ बैदेशिक अनुदानमा संचालित आयोजनाको हकमा आयोजनाको Project Document लाई आधार मान्ने र नेपाल सरकारको हकमा हालको बजेटमा ७ % सम्म वृद्धि गरी कार्यक्रम प्रस्ताव गर्ने ।
- ☐ बजेटमा चालु र पुजिगत दुवै बजेट शीर्षक रहने गरि गर्नु पर्दछ ।
- ☐ स्रोत परिचालन गर्दा बढी से बढी जनसमुदायको जिविकोपार्जनमा प्रत्यक्ष लाभ पु-याउने गरी फिल्ड कार्यमा खर्च हुने किसिमले कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा गर्ने र गरिवी निवारण तथा लैंगिक दृष्टिकोणबाट लैंगिक उत्तरदायी बजेट बनाउनु पर्दछ ।
- ☐ गैँडा, कस्तुरी जस्ता लोपोन्मुख प्रजातीको संरक्षण, वन्यजन्तुको चोरी शिकारी रोकथाम गर्न योगदान पुऱ्याउने व्यक्ति, संस्था वा समुदायलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्ने खालका कार्यक्रम राख्ने (उचित पुरस्कार, सार्वजनिक रूपमा सम्मान, समाचारमा उल्लेख गर्ने आदि) ।
- ☐ स्थानिय जनसमुदायहरूबाट जैविक विविधता संरक्षणमा सहयोग अपरिहार्य भएकोले उनिहरूको मन जित्ने समय सापेक्ष कार्यक्रमहरू बनाउने ।
- ☐ सहभागितामूलक जैविक विविधता संरक्षण गर्दा स्थानिय जनसमुदायमा अपनत्वको विकास हुने भएकाले जैविक विविधताको संरक्षणमा विपन्न वर्ग समेतलाई सहभागी गराउने र उनिहरूको जीवनस्तर उकास्न सघाऊ पुऱ्याउने खालका कार्यक्रमहरू राख्ने ।

- ☐ महिला रोजगारी अभिवृद्धि गर्न सीपमूलक तालीम तथा वित्तीय सहयोग लगायतका कार्यक्रममा महिला सहभागिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने ।
- ☐ कार्यक्रम तथा बजेट तयार गर्दा चौमासिक विभाजन गरि गर्ने ।
- ☐ जलवायु परिवर्तनको असर न्यूनीकरण र अनुकुलन हुने कार्यक्रम तय गर्ने ।
- ☐ जैविक विविधता तथा लोपोन्मुख प्रजातीको संरक्षणमा योगदान पुर्‍याउने खालका कार्यक्रम राख्ने ।
- ☐ जैविक विविधता संरक्षण (वन डडेलो रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रण, अनियमित कटानी रोकथाम) मा योगदान पुर्‍याउने खालका कार्यक्रम (जस्तै: गोठालाहरू तथा घांस, दाउरा, खर संकलकहरूलाई सचेतनाको कार्यक्रम) राख्ने ।
- ☐ स्थानीय स्तरमा उपलब्ध हुने स्रोत तथा साधनहरूको अधिकतम मात्रामा परिचालन गर्ने गरी कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा गर्नु पर्ने ।
- ☐ भत्के विप्रेका भौतिक संरचनाहरूको पुनर्निर्माण गर्ने कार्यहरूका लागि अनिवार्य रूपले निर्माण हुने स्थानको नक्सा, इस्टिमेट र अन्य आवश्यक सुचना समेत संलग्न गर्नु पर्ने र आवश्यकता अनुसार भवन निर्माण का कार्यक्रम प्रस्ताव गर्ने ।
- ☐ अतिक्रमण हटाउने प्रभावकारी योजना तथा कार्यक्रम राख्ने ।
- ☐ सम्पन्न भई नसकेका कार्यक्रमलाई निरन्तरता दिने गरी कार्यक्रमहरू ल्याउने ।
- ☐ भौगोलिक क्षेत्रको प्रकृति अनुसार आवश्यकता पहिचान गरी कार्यक्रम बनाउने । पिछडिएको क्षेत्र जस्तै: मध्यपश्चिम र सुदुरपश्चिम विकास क्षेत्र, कर्णाली क्षेत्र एवं पिछडिएको वर्गलाई विशेष प्राथमिकता दिई आयमूलक समेतका कार्यक्रम तयार गर्ने ।
- ☐ विगतमा सफल देखिएका कार्यक्रमहरू वा अनुभवहरूलाई Replicate/upscale/accelerate गर्ने गरी कार्यक्रम तयार गर्ने ।
- ☐ महिला सशक्तिकरण, लैंगिक समानता र समताको विषयलाई आयोजना तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन, अनुगमन र मूल्यांकनको प्रक्रियामा समाहित गरी त्यसको सकारात्मक प्रभाव देखिनेतर्फ मध्यनजर राख्ने ।
- ☐ अनुगमन एवं मूल्यांकन कार्य प्रभावकारी हुने गरी कार्यक्रम आयोजनाहरूको वार्षिक एवं चौमासिक भौतिक एवं वित्तीय लक्ष्यहरू परिमाणमा स्पष्ट रूपमा खुलाउने । त्यस्ता लक्ष्यहरू मापन योग्य र उद्देश्यमूलक हुनु पर्ने ।
- ☐ जिल्लाका लोपोन्मुख वन्यजन्तु तथा वनस्पती प्रजातीको संरक्षण गर्न प्रजनन केन्द्र, नर्सरी आदिको स्थापना गर्ने खालका कार्यक्रम राख्ने ।
- ☐ जिल्लाको जैविक विविधताको क्षेत्रगत स्थिति समेत देखिने गरी नक्सा तयार गर्ने तथा अभिलेख राख्ने जस्ता कार्यक्रम राख्ने ।
- ☐ उपभोग खर्च र धारा पानी, विजुली, मर्मत, इन्धन, भाडा, संचार महशुल जस्ता कार्यालय संचालन खर्च समेत बजेट सिमा भित्र प्रस्ताव गर्नु पर्ने ।
- ☐ बजेटमा थप स्थायी तथा अस्थायी दरबन्दी सृजना गर्ने गरि बजेट प्रस्ताव नगर्ने ।
- ☐ नयां स्थापना हुने कार्यालय वाहेकमा सवारी साधनमा बजेट प्रस्ताव नगर्ने ।
- ☐ प्रयोजन नखुलाई भैपरि खर्च विषेशमा बजेट प्रस्ताव नगर्ने ।

बजेट तयारी तथा प्रगतीका आवश्यक Formats

-वर्ण बहादुर थापा

बजेट तयारीका फर्महरू:

❖ प्रस्तावित बजेट फाराम (४.०४)

❖ प्रस्तावित बजेटलाई आवश्यक पर्ने पुष्ट्याई फारामहरू

❖ १ उपभोग खर्च

- ❖ १.०१ तलव खर्च
- ❖ १.०२ भत्ता खर्च
- ❖ १.०३ सरुवा भ्रमण खर्च तथा दैनिक भत्ता
- ❖ १.०४ पोशाक खर्च
- ❖ १.०५ खाद्य तथा आहारा खर्च
- ❖ १.०८ तालीम कार्यक्रम खर्च

❖ २ कार्यालय संचालन र सेवा खर्च

- ❖ २.०१ पानी तथा विजुली खर्च
- ❖ २.०२ संचार महसूल खर्च
- ❖ २.०३ कार्यालय सम्बन्धी खर्च
- ❖ २.०४ भाडा खर्च
- ❖ २.०५ मर्मत तथा संभार खर्च
- ❖ २.०६ इन्धन तथा अन्य इन्धन खर्च
- ❖ २.०७ परामर्श तथा अन्य सेवा शुल्क खर्च
- ❖ २.०८ विविध खर्च

❖ ३ सामाजिक सेवा अनुदान

- ❖ ३.०३ सामाजिक सेवा अनुदान खर्च

❖ ४ सेवा तथा उत्पादन खर्च

- ❖ ४.०१ उत्पादन सामग्री सेवा खर्च
- ❖ ४.०२ औषधी खर्च
- ❖ ४.०४ कार्यक्रम खर्च
- ❖ ४.०५ कार्यक्रम अनुगमन तथा निरीक्षणको दैनिक भत्ता तथा भ्रमण खर्च

❖ ४.०६ निर्मित सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिको संभार खर्च

❖ ६ पूजिगत खर्च

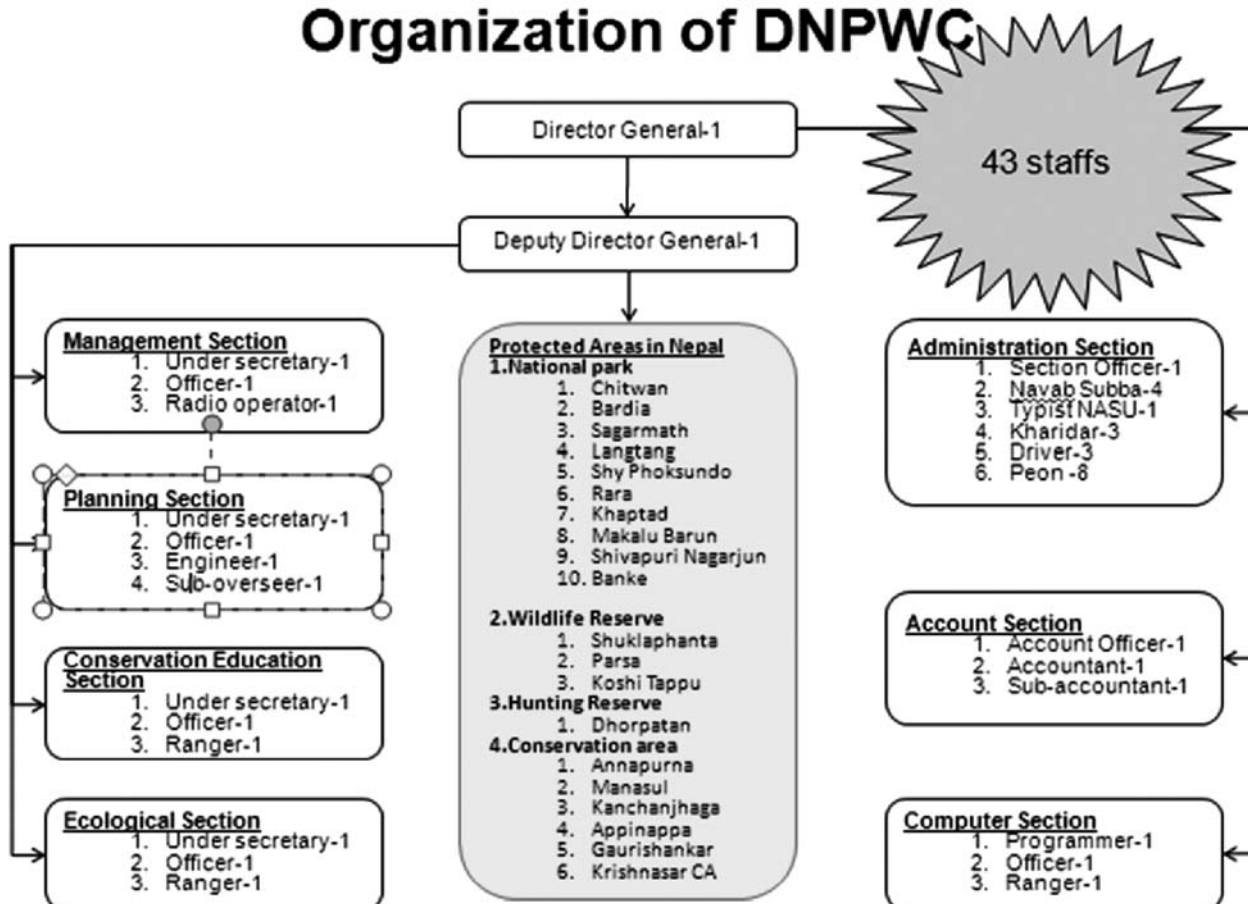
- ❖ ६.०१ फर्निचर
- ❖ ६.०२ सवारी साधन

- ❖ ६.०३ मेशिनरी औजार
- ❖ ६.०४ भवन निर्माण
- ❖ ६.०५ सार्वजनिक निर्माण
- ❖ ६.०६ पूजिगत सुधार खर्च
- ❖ ६.०७ अध्ययन तथा पूजिगत प्राविधिक परामर्श सेवा
- ❖ प्रगति विवरणका फर्महरू:
- ❖ मासिक प्रगति विवरण फाराम
 - ❖ पहिलो प्राथमिकता प्राप्त (P1) आयोजना प्रगति फाराम
 - ❖ दोश्रो प्राथमिकता प्राप्त (P2) आयोजना प्रगति फाराम
 - ❖ लक्ष्य नतोकिएका तर उल्लेखनिय कार्यहरूको प्रगति फाराम
- ❖ बार्षिक तथा चौमासिक प्रगतिका फारामहरू
 - ❖ चैमासिक प्रगति विवरण फाराम (निकुञ्ज/आरक्ष)
 - ❖ चैमासिक प्रगति विवरण फाराम (आयोजनाहरू)
 - ❖ बार्षिक प्रगति विवरण फाराम (निकुञ्ज/ आरक्ष)
 - ❖ बार्षिक प्रगति विवरण फाराम (आयोजना)

Annex 13. Power Points-Organization and Management Survey of DNPWC

Upendra Adhikari, Joint Secretary
Chief, Administration Division
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation

Organization of DNPWC

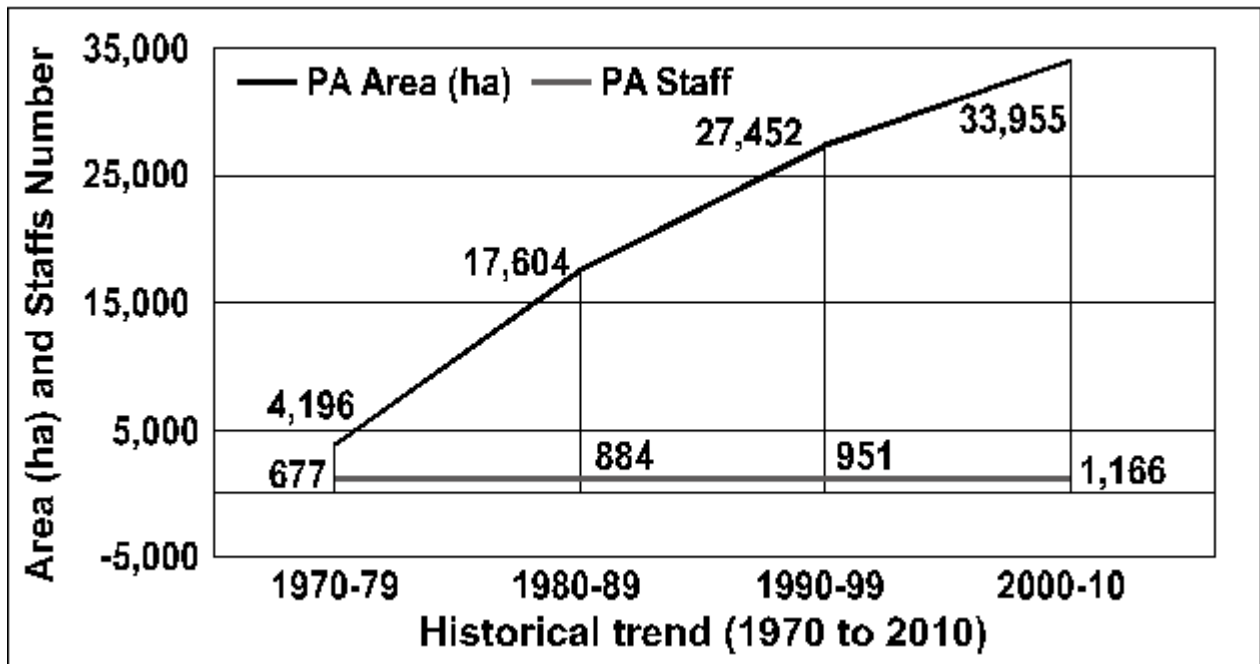


Brief information of existing organizational structure

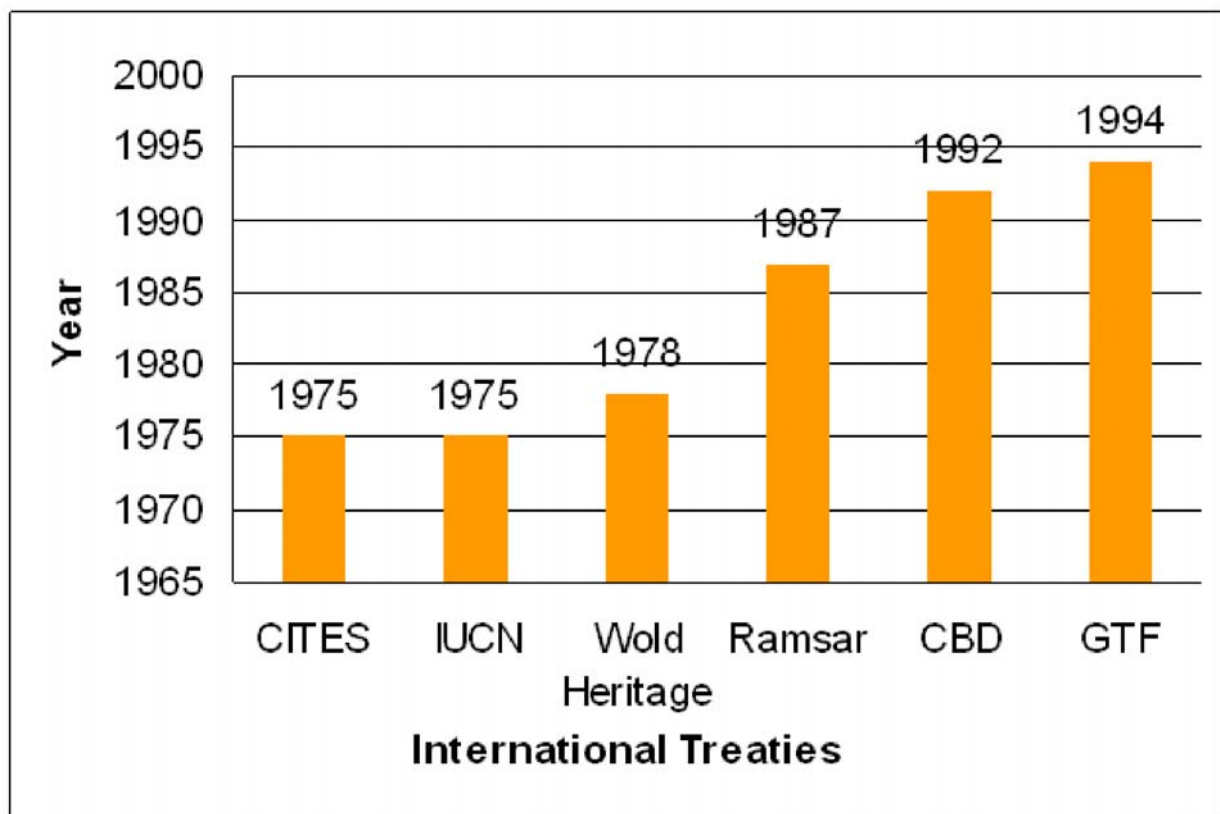
- **Forestry service**
 - National Park and Wildlife
 - General forestry
 - Hattisar
- **Agriculture**
 - Agronomy
 - Veterinary
- **Engineering**
 - Civil/architecture
- **Administration**
 - General administration
 - Account
- **Law**
 - Law
- **Miscellaneous**

Total of 64 types of Posts and 1020 staffs

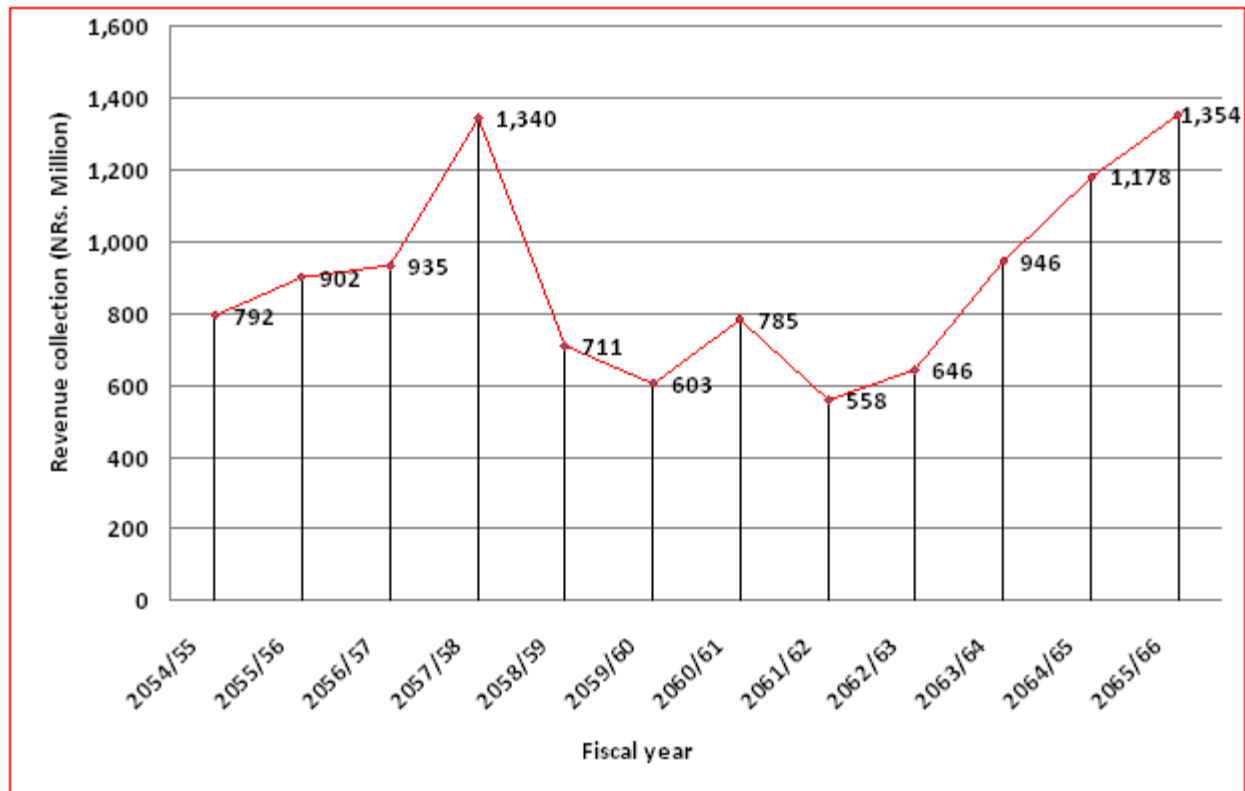
Trend of PA area (ha) and staffing



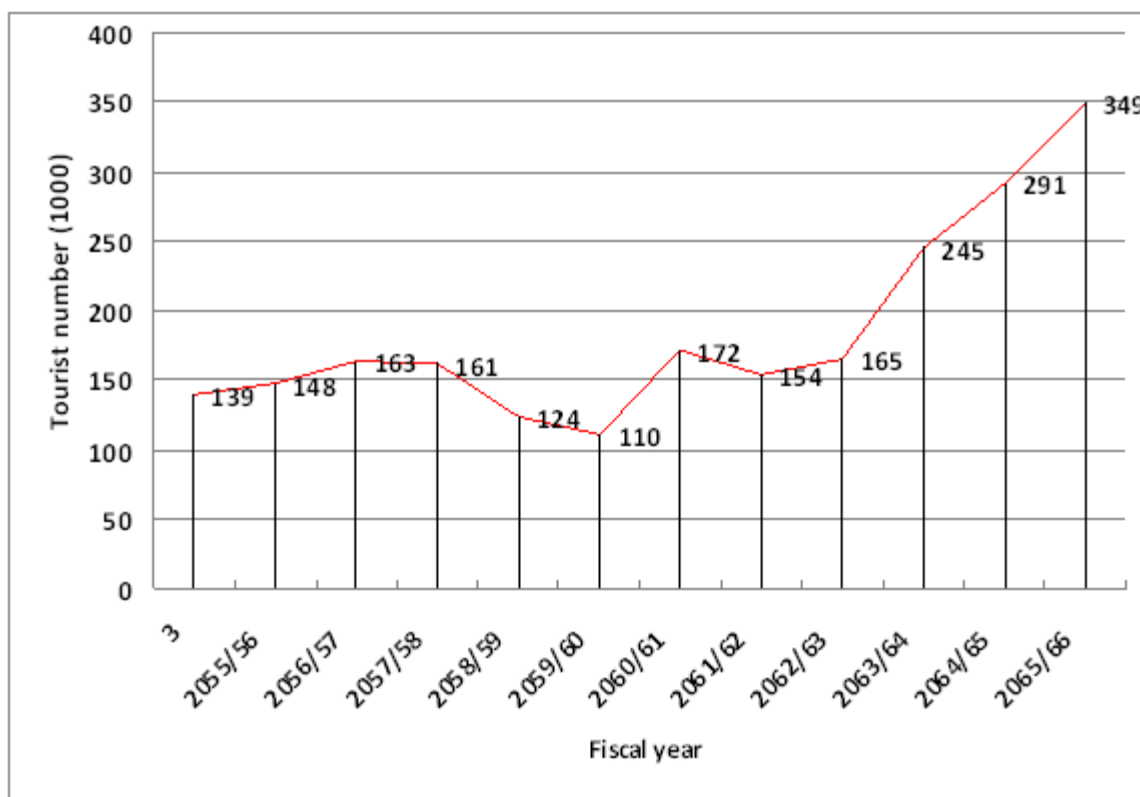
DNPWC and international treaties



Trend of revenue collection



Trend of tourist arrival



Expectations from chief warden

- Terms of references of each protected area, each section, and position (Chief Warden, Assistant Warden, Ranger, Senior Game-scout, and Game-scout)