

10th GEOSS Asia-Pacific Symposium

18-20 September 2017 Hanoi, Vietnam




- Mangal Man Shakya
- Nepal BON Update
- Wildlife Watch Group and Nepal-BON

the Ecosystems Protecting Infrastructure and Communities



-Eco-DRR in Pokhara with senior Govt officials when the earthquake struck. quickly put together food/relief packages for the communities of the project site. over past 2 years as we have assisted in the recovery effort.

an eco-DRR project in Nepal, works with the Departments of Soil and Conservation as well as the communities in Parbat, Kaski and Syangja districts.

A suspension bridge with a bioengineered slope stabilization structure. The bridge is made of a woven mesh of natural fibers, likely grasses, and is supported by a central tower and two side towers. The bridge spans a deep valley with steep, forested slopes. Several people are walking across the bridge. The background shows a dense forest of tall trees.

- Through restoration of slopes and bioengineering, EPIC has reduced erosion rates by 95% in just 4 years of operations. This is important, not only for slope stability but also for the Phewa lake, which has reduced by 50% since 1955.

- ***roll out a national policy on eco-safe roads –***

this involves low cost and environmentally friendly soil bio-engineering along roadsides to stabilise slopes.

eco-safe roads reduce agricultural losses from roadside landslides and they reduce maintenance costs. Communities also derive an income from harvesting the bioengineering grasses.

restoring degraded landscapes in Nepal's mountainous rangeland:

Restoring rangelands contributes towards food and water security, climate change adaptation, and reduce exposure to risks. HERD (Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Development) initiative, in Nepal

Nepal's success in the conservation of globally important flagship species such as tigers, one horned rhinoceroses, snow-leopards, elephants, water buffalos, red pandas Asian vultures, and Gangetic Dolphins.

In particular, Nepal's efforts have resulted in zero poaching of Rhino for last three years, including at Chitwan National Park World Heritage Site.

2016, threats to its natural World Heritage Sites, including infrastructure development in Chitwan National Park, and management of tourism and waste in Sagarmatha National Park.

In 2016, in relation to proposed infrastructure developments in Chitwan National Park, in order to support Nepal in seeking solutions to improving access to isolated communities in the Madhi Valley while ensuring the conservation of the World Heritage values of Chitwan National Park. Nepal has since submitted a report on the implementation of these recommendations, which will be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its upcoming meeting in July this year





Nepal is a founding members of Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP)
an initiation of Japan government . Established at the first Asia Parks Congress
in 2013 in Japan

Support for **Bioenergy**

Promotion of **Agroforestry**

Mapping of mammal species

Support to access to **genetic resources** and benefit sharing

***Nepal is preparing a full funding proposal on Enhancing Climate Resilience of
Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Gandaki River Basin*** to be submitted to
the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Nepal BON Intervention areas

- Mainstreaming Nature Conservation into Sectorial development Programmes to Achieve SDG 2030 in Nepal
 - Building In-Country Red List Assessment Capacity
 - Dolphin and Vulture conservation
 - Climate smart agriculture for food security
 - Forest landscape restoration - addressing Bonn Challenge
 - Transhumance rangeland productivity restoration
 - Building stakeholder capacity on environmental federalism
 - Developing and piloting integrated approach in combating deforestation and forest degradation
 - Assessing climate change impacts on flora and fauna in PAs of Nepal
 - Enhancing food security through wetland conservation and enterprise development
- Estimated cost USD 65.6 Million