

**Piloting the preparation and implementation  
of LBSAP for conservation and livelihood  
benefits of rural people in three ecological  
landscapes of Nepal**



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# Presentation outline



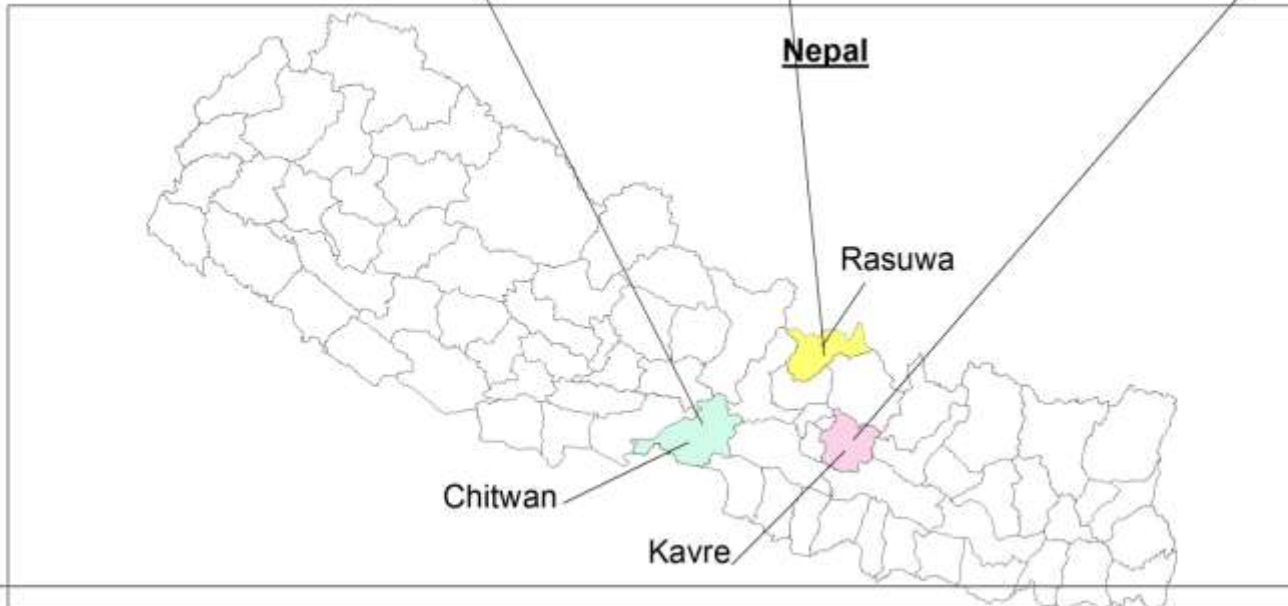
- Background and objectives
- Local Biodiversity strategy and Action planning
- Stakeholder consultations
- Formation of environment friendly local governance committee
- Committee members' role and responsibilities
- Biodiversity threat and issues analysis
- Development of LBSAP
- Impacts of initial activities

# Background



- This is a part of the SATOYAMA Development Mechanism (SDM) project funded by IGES
- (NBSAP)-2014-20 envisaged that national objectives for biodiversity conservation can be achieved only through defined actions at the local level
- Based on the national commitment and local needs, the Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL) in collaboration with the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MOFSC) Nepal implemented this project in Three Ecological Production Landscapes of Nepal.
- Implemented in three VDCs (Syafu VDC high hill, Kusadevi in middle hill and Shaktikhor in Inner Tarai) one VDC each ecological landscape.

# Location Map of Study Area



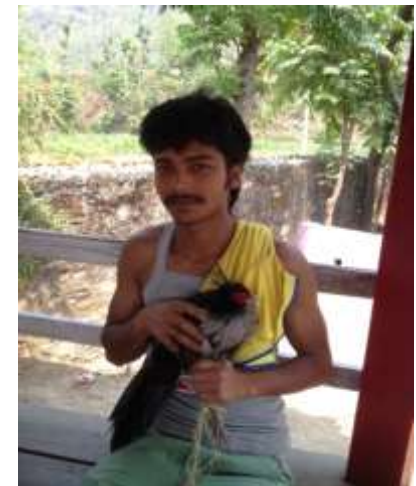
Prepared by: Him Lal Shrestha, 2014



# Species diversity in forest based ecosystem



Commodity	Syafru	Kusadevi	Shaktikhor
1. Timber/ fuel wood	21	34	46
2. Fodder, forage grass and leaf litter	35	55	15
3. Medicinal plants and NTFPs (dyes, toxic plants)	42	21	81
4. Wild flowers, fruits and vegetables	31	18	38
5. Bamboo, fence and climbers	13	5	6
6. Wild animals	17	23	43
7. Wild birds	29	12	39
8. Insects	23	32	4
9. Others (Reptiles and amphibians)	7	5	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>274</b>



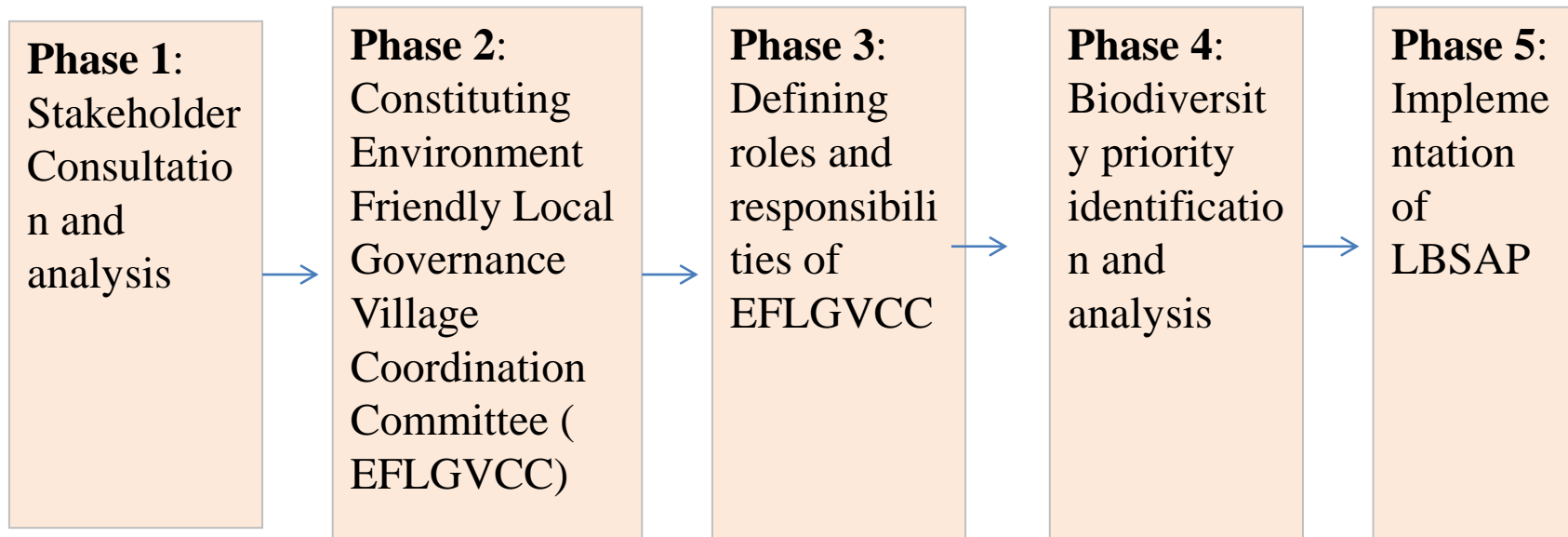
# Species in agriculture based ecosystem



Commodity	Syafu	Kusadevi	Shaktikhor
1. Cereals	7	6	4
2. Vegetables and fruits	40	40	27
3. Pulses and oil seeds	10	24	12
4. Medicinal plants, spices, pickle	17	14	15
5. Potato and cash crops	1	17	3
6. Livestock	10	7	7
7. Fodder forage and grasses	17	42	60
8. Poultry/birds	2	12	3
9. Fishes	2	5	3
10. Honey bee	3	1	2
11. Others (garden glowers, weeds, fungus)	13	16	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>157</b>



# LBSAP development process



# Phase 1: Stakeholder Consultation and analysis



1. Focus Group discussion
2. Key informant interviews
3. Community meeting
4. Office Record
5. Direct Observation





# Phase 2: Constituting Environment Friendly Local Governance Village Coordination Committee (EFLGVCC)



- 1. Syafru VDC:** Seven members (VDC, Buffer Zone council, Buffer zone user group representative, Langtang National Park, Agriculture Service Center, local legal advisor, Faith healer)
- 2. Kusadevi VDC:** Eleven members (VDC, Range Post, Agriculture Service Center, Local veterinary office, women group, School teacher and four political group leaders).
- 3. Shaktikhor VDC:** Eleven members (VDC, Range Post, Agriculture Service Center, Local veterinary office, women group, Community Forestry User Group and four political group leaders)

# Phase 3: Common function and roles



- New members (business community for example) may be invited to join the EFLGVCC as appropriate in future.
- Individual EFLGVCC members will make priority of biodiversity within their own organizations.
- Individual EFLGVCC members will co-ordinate action internally to ensure implementation of actions of their agencies.
- Individual EFLGVCC members will encourage behavior consistent with biodiversity conservation and sustainable development within their own organizations, taking action to effect changes within their organizations where current activities are damaging biodiversity.
- The LBSAP partnership has a clear focus on its aims and will ensure this focus is kept.
- The VDC can form **thematic sub-committees** on forests, agriculture, women group, indigenous groups as per need.
- The EFLGVCC and sub-committees will work in close cooperation with local level line agency offices and staff, NGOs, local groups, youth clubs, mother groups in annual plan preparation, fund generation, plan implementation and monitoring.

# Phase 4: Biodiversity priority issues and ranking- An Example from Shaktikhor



Threats	High	Moderate	Low
1. Urbanization		XX	
2. Climate change		XX	
3. Loss of habitat	XX		
4. Hunting and poaching		XX	
5. Use of hybrids and improved varieties	XX		
6. Low awareness	XX		
7. Cultivation of cash crops replacing traditional cereal crop		XX	
8. Cross breeding in livestock		XX	
9. Invasion by alien species	XX		
10. Stone extraction			XX
11. Infrastructure development		XX	
12. Excessive use of chemical and Pollution		XX	
13. Forest fire	XX		

# Phase 4- Common Strategies and action plans



- Developing an effective biodiversity conservation mechanism and capacity of VDC to effectively manage biodiversity and broader environment
- Controlling illegal or overuse of biological resources
- Construction of bio-engineering agri-roads
- Reducing excessive use of chemicals and ban on use of explosives and poisoning of fish
- Eradicating or controlling invasive alien species that are impacting negatively on local biodiversity
- Link biodiversity conservation to job creation and entrepreneurship in MAP cultivation

# Impacts on food security and poverty



<i>Food sufficiency and poverty level</i>	<i>Two time periods</i>	
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2013</i>
	<i>% HH</i>	<i>% HH</i>
Sufficient for three months	10	06
Sufficient for six months	65	61
Sufficient for 12 months and above	25	33
Poverty level	44	29

**Thanks**