

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

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Basic Information

Title of case study <i>(should be concise and within approximately 25 words)</i>									
Declaration of World Peace Biodiversity Park as an institutional to initiate SEPL approach on Panchase Protected Forest Landscape Region									
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)									
Back To Nature Private Limited									
Keywords <i>(3-5 key concepts included in the case study)</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Peace Biodiversity Park (WPBP) is an example of SEPLS in the region of Pokhara where the main vision lies in prospect to promote ecotourism through conservation, sustainable use; and fair and equitable share of benefit from biodiversity. Local communities, organization like Back to nature have been working in the Panchase area to create further awareness, and create realization of economic and cultural significance of conservation and proper utilization of the resources. Construction of eco-trails, ponds and <i>chautari</i> has been some of the observed results in the area through the influence of local people and other organizations. Information Boards, toilets have been added to further enhance the comparability of the tourist and visitors. This has also been an integral part of local people as an alternate source of livelihood. 									
Web link <i>(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)</i>									

Geographical Information

Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link <i>(if location is identified)</i>									
83.904830 degree longitude 28.223572 degree Latitude									
Ecosystem(s) <i>(please place an "x" in all appropriate boxes)</i>									
Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural	x	In-land water	x	Coastal	
Dryland		Mountain	x	Urban/peri-urban		Other (Please specify)			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area <i>(within 50 words)</i>									
The study covered the surrounding landscape of 500 ha around newly declared World Peace Biodiversity Park covering an area of 18.85 hectare area (core area 3.5 hectare and buffer area 15.35 hectare) located on Pokhara-23 in Kaski district, Nepal. The landscape fall under the forest management regime of panchase protected forest comprising high diverse biodiversity like Schima wallichii, Castanopsis species, Orchid, Common leopard, Deer etc. The mosaic of landuse was characterized by agricultural, forestry, fishery, animal husbandry, hotel and tourism were the main economic sector which sustained the about 500 households with population comprises with brahmin, gurun, chhetri, magar, kami etc.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area <i>(land-use, traditional resource management practices etc. – within 50 words)</i>									

Landscape comprises the wide range of traditional forest dwellers, fisherman and farmers communities embedded with local knowledge behind the traditional lifestyle and livelihood. Although the elder generation has developed attitude behind the biology, ecology and use of the biological diversity around their landmass, youths are more directed towards the income generation occupation like hotel, restaurant, tourism etc. These kind of generational economic shift has evolved the issues of degradation of local and traditional knowledge on biological and cultural diversity which been the limiting factor behind the success of biodiversity park.

Contents

Note: The following fields are used for information about activities described in the case study or the production of the case study itself, and contents may vary depending on the nature of the case study. For example, a case study about on-the-ground activities may include the rationale, objectives etc. for the activities; a case study about a SEPLS-related policy may describe the policymaking process; or a case study describing a SEPLS may address particular practices used there. Please make an effort to fill as many fields as possible.

Rationale (*why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed – within 50 words*)

The initiation and development of ecotourism from World Peace Biodiversity Garden will create opportunities for connecting adjusting ecosystem and landscapes for exploring ecotourism related innovative works. “Back to Nature” with coordination from conservation committee and community forests are planning to create eco-trail connecting religious Shiva temple and biodiversity garden lake which circulates around the landscape. Public-private partnership initiates the enabling environment for foster eco-tourism from Fireflies tourism, Orchid tourism, bird and butterfly tourism etc. in the WPBG and adjoining landscape. Thriving from the indigenous and traditional support from agriculture, forestry and fishery might create alternative livelihood for the protection and conservation of land, water and natural resources.

Objectives (*goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study – within 50 words*)

The main aim of this case study is give perspective about the coordination effort of biodiversity conservation and ecotourism development from communities, private institution and government in panchase protected forest region. These effort and integrated role were conveys as coordinated and participatory declaration of World Peace Biodiversity Park in these region. Institutional, technical and financial support from provincial government on mention activities was vital for the development of ecotourism and biodiversity conservation in this region.

Activities and/or practices employed (*within 50 words*)

Back To Nature, private organization from 2011 with helping from communities is already success on creating environment for nature and culture medium for ecotourism development. After declaration of World Peace Biodiversity Park in panchase region with financial and technical support from provincial government. Back To Nature and local communities initiates activities like trail construction, pond construction, chautari construction, welcome gate etc. for the mutual benefit of nature and society.

Results (*within 50 words*)

Activities related to promotion of the panchase region through creation of ecotourism opportunities like ecotrail, homestay, jungle walk etc. provides important step on knowledge management and biodiversity conservation as declaration of World Peace Biodiversity Park. Environmental and promotional measures developed might be efficient for sustainability of the natural resources of that area with intellectual and wise role of the private sector.

Lessons learned (*factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities – within 40 words*)

Ecotourism has become integral part in the development of nature based areas in Nepal as they help uplift local people’s livelihood economically and create an opportunity for them to develop themselves. WPBP is one of the umpteenth example through which we can cast away the doubt of

impacts of ecotourism on the nature. However, it is inevitable that some issues and obstacle arises during the implementation period such as over exploitation of resources, lack of timely maintenance of infrastructure, decline of local people's enthusiasm due to less benefit cost ratio.

Key messages *(within 40 words)*

The case study of the World Peace Biodiversity Park, Pokhara has yielded positive results in terms of sustainable use of biological resources by adopting long-term sustainability, enhanced governance and effective conservation of SEPLs. Enhancement and promotion on ecotourism related activities by the communities and Back To Nature proceeded with declaration of World Peace Biodiversity Park, Pokhara in conjunction with Gandaki Province Government and Forest Department. Further maintenance requires technique, finance and institutional support to encourage and sustain the practice of WPBG formation and sustainable management.

Relationship to other IPSI activities *(if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.)*

Funding *(any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study)*

The activities conducted above were support of Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment, Gandaki Province, Nepal.

Contributions to Global Agendas

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

Please place an "x" in the "direct" or "indirect" boxes next to any of the CBD's Aichi Biodiversity Targets to which the work described in this case study contributes as appropriate. Note: please mark only those that the case actually has made or is making a contribution, not those to which it could make a potential contribution in the future.

Target	Description	Direct	Indirect
	By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	x	
	By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	x	
	By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	x	
	By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	x	
	By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	x	
	By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.		x

	By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.		x
	By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.		x
	By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	x	
	By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	x	
	By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.		
	By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	x	
	By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.		x
	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.	x	
	By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	x	
	By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	x	
	By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	x	
	By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	x	

	<p>By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p>	<p>x</p>	
	<p>By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</p>		<p>x</p>

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

Please place an “x” in the “direct” or “indirect” boxes next to any of the UN Sustainable Development Goals to which the work described in this case study contributes as appropriate. Note: please mark only those that the case actually has made or is making a contribution, not those to which it could make a potential contribution in the future.

SDG	Description	Direct	Indirect
 1 NO POVERTY	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	x	
 2 ZERO HUNGER	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture		x
 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages		x
 4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	x	
 5 GENDER EQUALITY	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	x	
 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	x	
 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all		x
 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all		x
 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation		x
 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Reduce inequality within and among countries		x
 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		x
 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		x
 13 CLIMATE ACTION	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	x	

	<p>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p>		
	<p>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss</p>	<p>x</p>	
	<p>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>		<p>x</p>
	<p>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development</p>	<p>x</p>	