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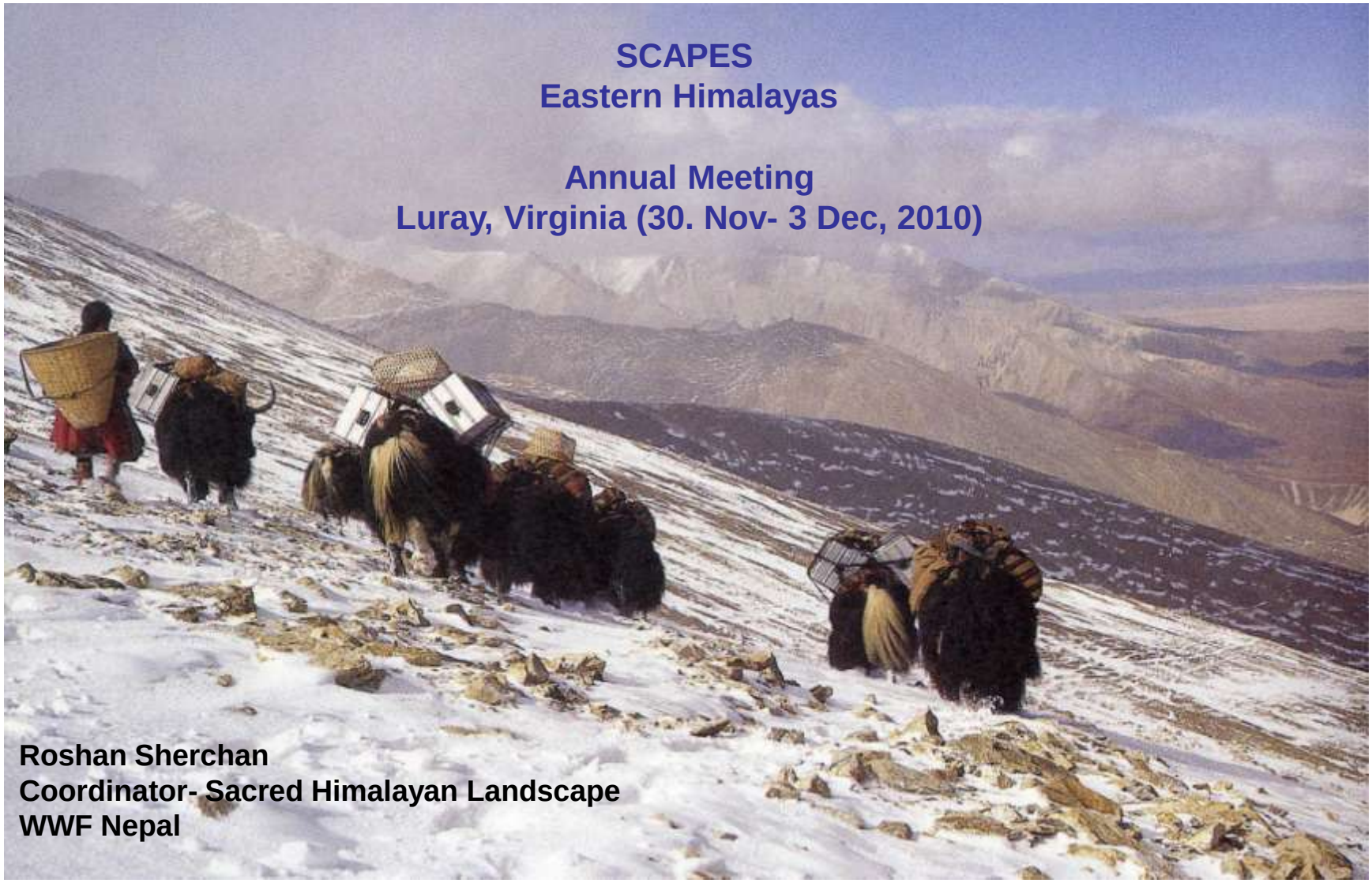
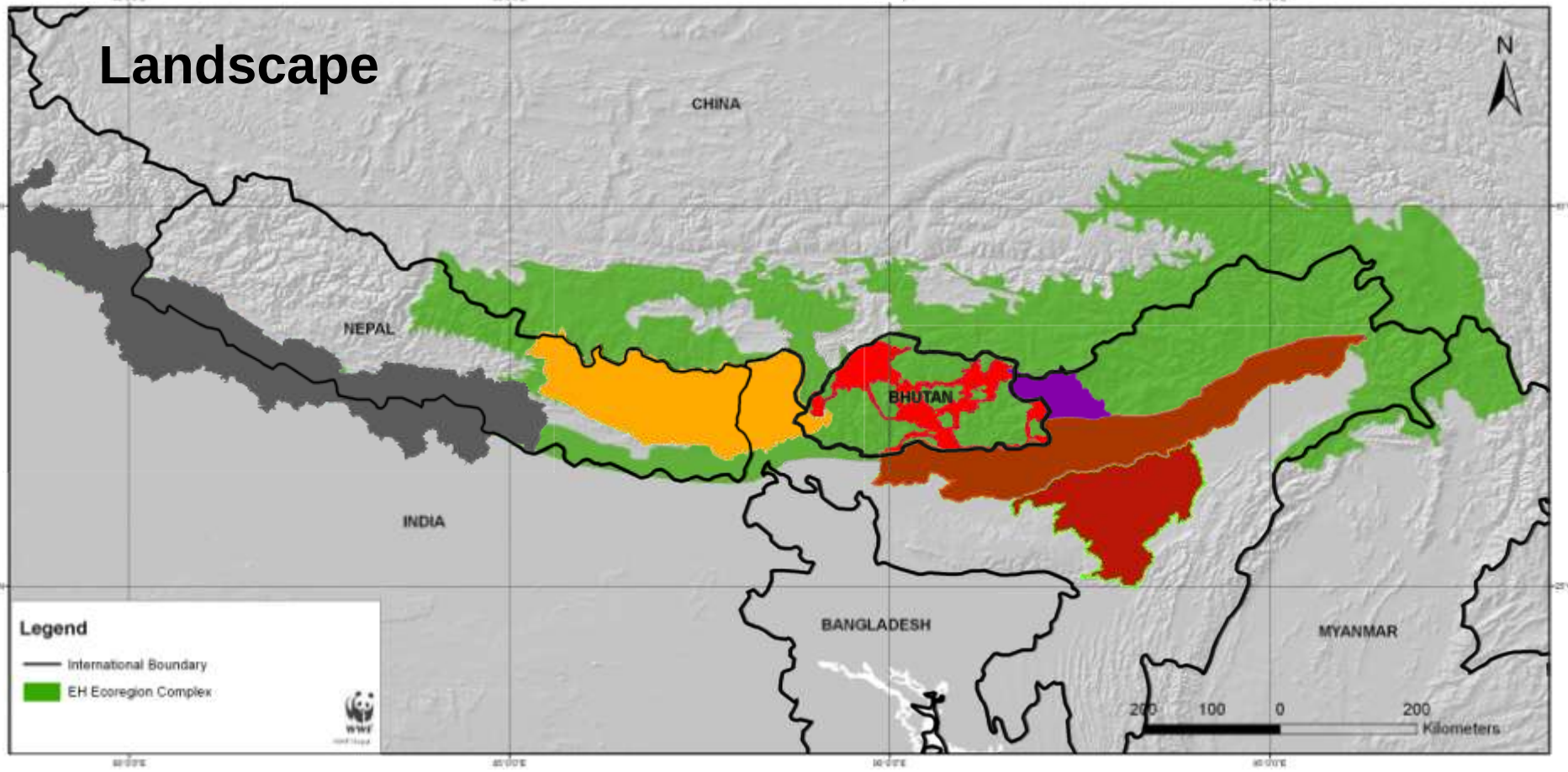


SCAPES
Eastern Himalayas

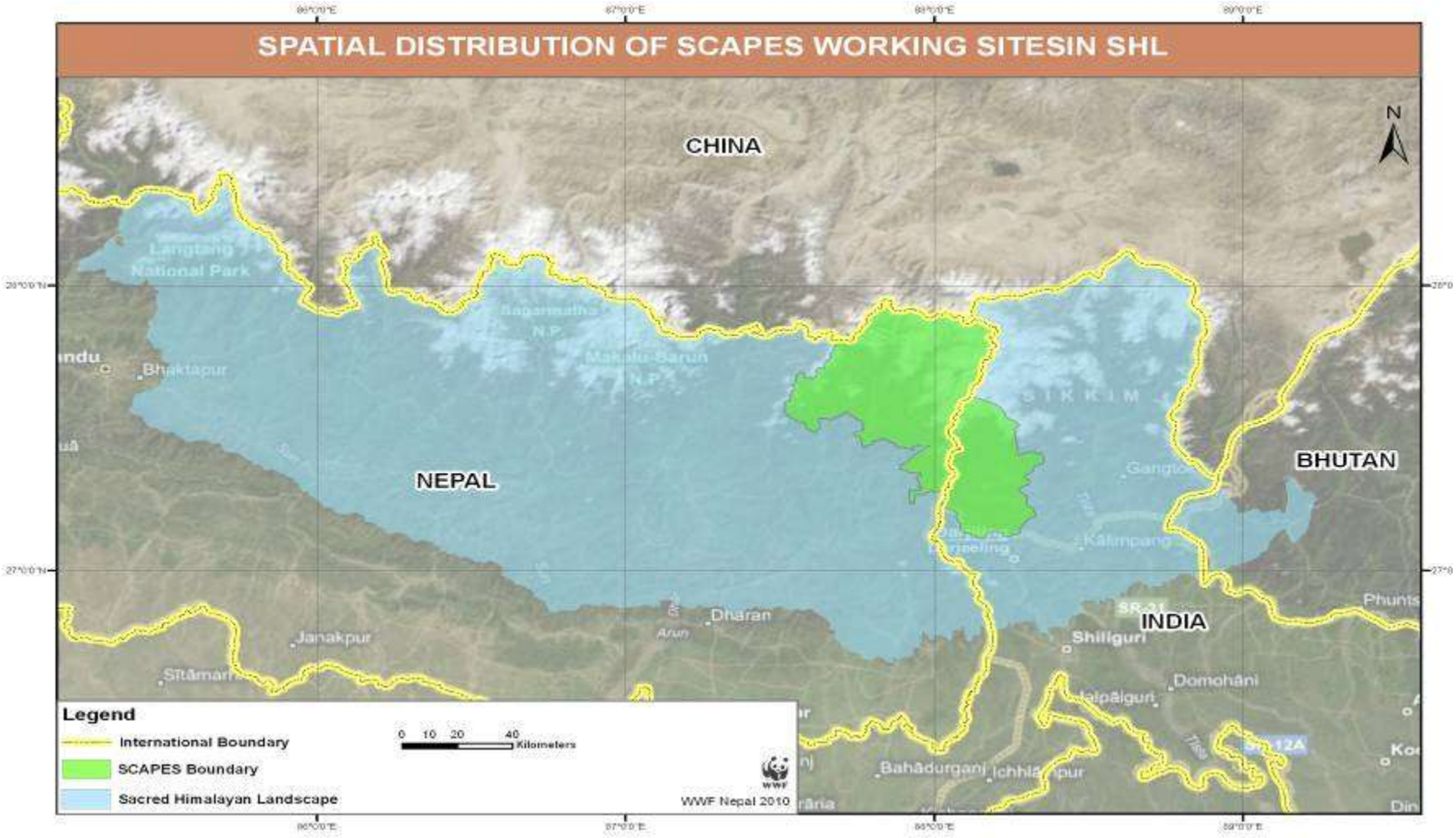
Annual Meeting
Luray, Virginia (30. Nov- 3 Dec, 2010)

Roshan Sherchan
Coordinator- Sacred Himalayan Landscape
WWF Nepal

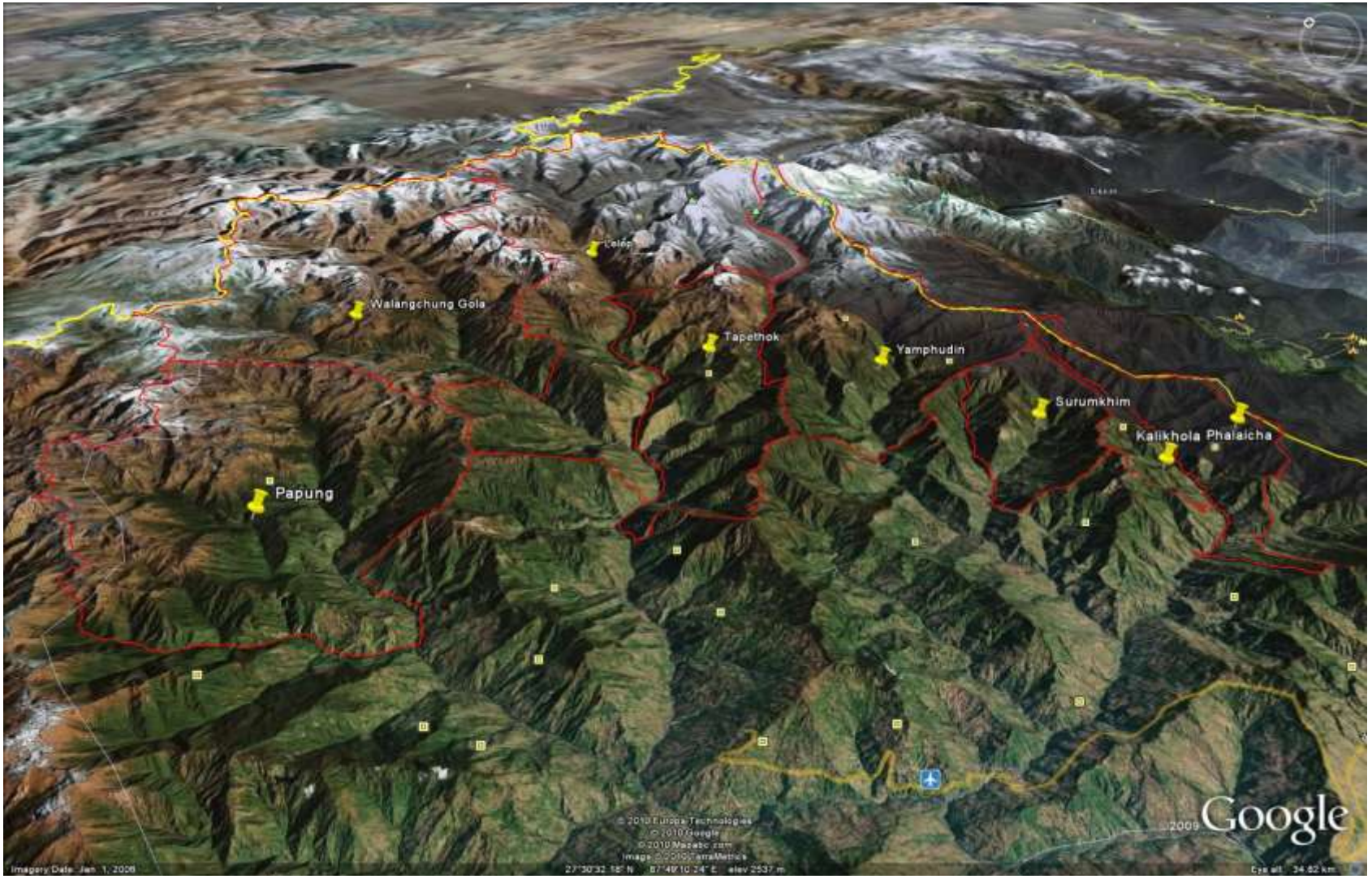
Landscape


CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
INDIA
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR
N
Legend
International Boundary
EH Ecoregion Complex
200
100
0
200
Kilometers

Intervention sites



Intervention sites



Miradi Threats Ranking matrix

Threats \ Targets	Alpine meadows ...	Conifer forests	Glacier and Glaci...	NTFPs/MAPs	Red panda	Snow leopard	Broadleaf forests	Musk deer	Summary Threat Rating
Forest fire		High			High		High	High	High
Unsustainable extraction of NTFPs/MAPs				High					Medium
Illegal/unregulated trade of wildlife parts and plants				High	Medium	Medium		High	High
Poaching					Medium	Medium		Very High	High
Human wildlife conflict						High			Medium
Encroachment (Agriculture and settlement)	Medium	Low				High	Low		Medium
Unregulated grazing	High	Low		High			High		High
Climate change	High	High	High				Medium		High
Summary Target Ratings:	High	High	Medium	High	Medium	High	High	High	**Overall Project Rating** High

Strategic Objectives

1. Mobilize local communities

2. Enhance transboundary cooperation

3. Pilot community based climate change adaptation projects

4. Ensure equitable benefit sharing

Mobilizing local communities

Key Achievement: strengthening community based anti poaching operation units

Enhancing transboundary cooperation

Key Achievement: transboundary meeting with Chief Conservator-Forest and Wildlife, Sikkim, India

Piloting community based climate change adaptation projects

Key Achievement: Created alternative income source for vulnerable communities through Red Panda Eco-Trail Tourism Project

Key Lessons Learned

- Mobilizing local communities:
  - Community Based Anti Poaching Operations more effective than army led patrols

- Enhancing transboundary cooperation:
  - Transboundary interaction between civil society and local governments creating critical platform for dialogue.

- Piloting climate adaptation projects:
  - Creating opportunities for alternative income generation (such as tourism) is important for community resilience to climate change

Financial Sustainability

Financial Sustainability

Sustainability scenario/feasibility

i) Kangchenjunga Conservation Area Council collects $28-$30 USD per tourist per entry

ii) Sub-committees such as Conservation User's Committee, collect 75 % of timber and NTFP harvesting fees

iii) Undertaking Forest Carbon inventory in SHL

Financial Sustainability

Financial Sustainability

Challenges

i) Fund raising capacity of KCAMC

ii) Establish carbon inventory in SHL

iii) Promoting and developing Kanchenjunga as a eco-tourism destination

iv) Vertical terrain and remoteness hinders sustainable development

Financial Sustainability

Ways of Achieving FS

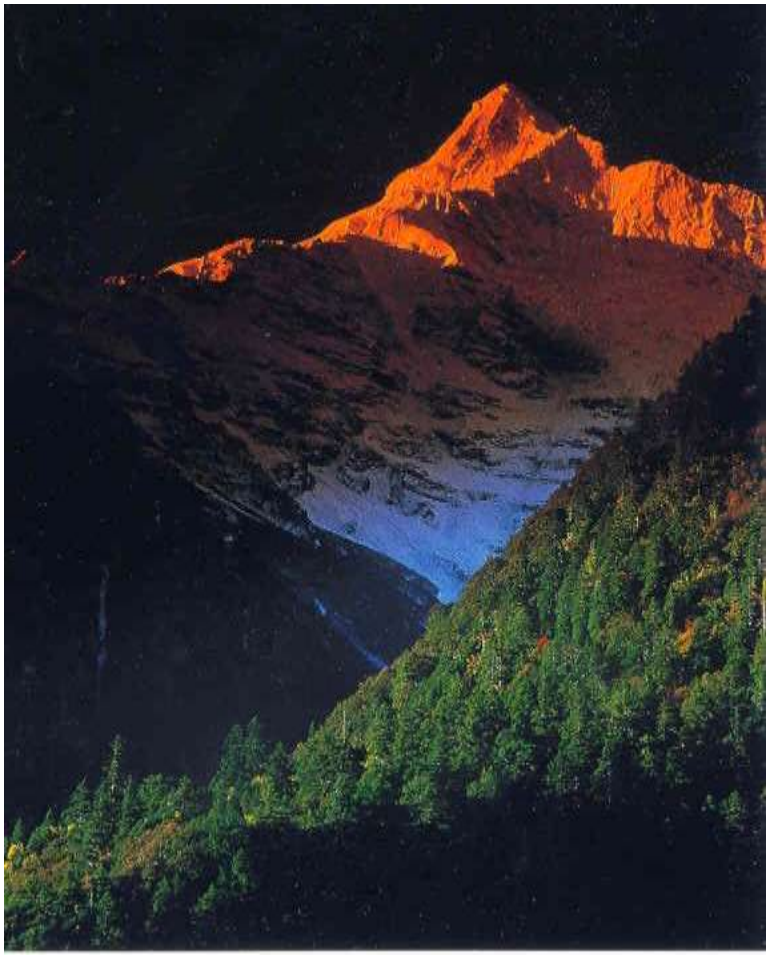
i) Provided proposal writing training to KCAMC

ii) Endorsed by Government to carry out carbon inventory in SHL

iii) Undertook Red Panda Eco-trail feasibility study

iv) Trophy Hunting plan of Blue sheep

iv) SCAPES Project has pioneered transboundary cooperation with India that could lead to transboundary tourism in future with India and eventually China



Thank You