



Partner Factsheet of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI)

DHM is the mandated organization to establish, operate, collect, process and publish all the meteorological and hydrological data in Nepal. The scope of work includes the monitoring of river hydrology, climate, agrometeorology, sediment, air quality, water quality, limnology, snow hydrology, glaciology, and wind and solar energy. General and aviation weather forecasts are the regular services provided by DHM.

Founded in **1962**

Location: **Naxal, Kathmandu, Nepal**

Type of Institution: **Government Organization, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment**



Api Nampa Conservation Area (ANCA)

Proposed installation site for hydrological station in Api Nampa Conservation Area (ANCA)



Role within KSLCDI

DHM is collaborating with Research Centre for Applied Sciences and Technology (RECAST) for activities in the areas of Cryosphere.

Within the Kailash project DHM is partner to implement activities within Component 4 – Long-Term Conservation Monitoring in the districts of Darchula and Humla.



Water quality measurements of Rara Lake

"The Kailash project is special to me because it connects climate sciences with livelihood opportunities of villagers."

Mr Binod Parajuli
Focal person in DHM for KSL

DHM's Objectives in KSLCDI

Component 4: Conservation and longterm environmental monitoring

- Long-term Biodiversity Monitoring Systems developed and implementation supported
 - Monitoring systems are developed (Comprehensive monitoring protocol: Climate and Vegetation monitoring etc in 2 pilots)
 - Capacity building of institutions are ensured at the local level (On-site trainings, exposure visits based on good practices)
 - Data/information are made available and accessible (on climate and vegetation change)



Geographic areas of focus in the Kailash project

Operation of weather and hydrological stations in Chamilia valley within Api Nampa Conservation Area (ANCA), Darchula District and Humla District.

Project in collaboration with



Photos: DHM

ICIMOD gratefully acknowledges the support of its core donors: the Governments of Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Austria, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

For further information contact

Mr Binod Parajuli (Focal Person)
Email: binod@dhm.gov.np

Dr Rishi Ram Sharma (Director General)
Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
Naxal, Kathmandu,
PO Box 406

Tel.: +977 1 4262974, Fax: 977 01 4254890, 4262348
Email: dg@dhm.gov.np Web: www.dhm.gov.np

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)



ICIMOD

FOR MOUNTAINS AND PEOPLE



Partner Factsheet of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI)

The DNPWC is committed to the conservation, management, and regulation of the protected areas and biodiversity in Nepal. The overall goal of the DNPWC is to conserve wildlife and landscapes of ecological importance for the wellbeing of the people.

Founded in **1980**

Location: **Babar Mahal, Kathmandu, Nepal**

Type of Institution: **Government Organization, Department of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation**

Role within KSLCDI

The DNPWC has been closely working with Research Centre for Applied Sciences and Technology (RECAST), ICIMOD and other partner institutions to effectively implement activities within the area of conservation and development of Kailash Sacred Landscape in Nepal.

DNPWC is the lead agency for the implementation of Component 2 – Eco-System Management in Nepal. The area of implementation is focused on the Api Nampa Conservation Area (ANCA) in the northern part of the Darchula district.

Yarshagumba collection – Api Base Camp, ANCA

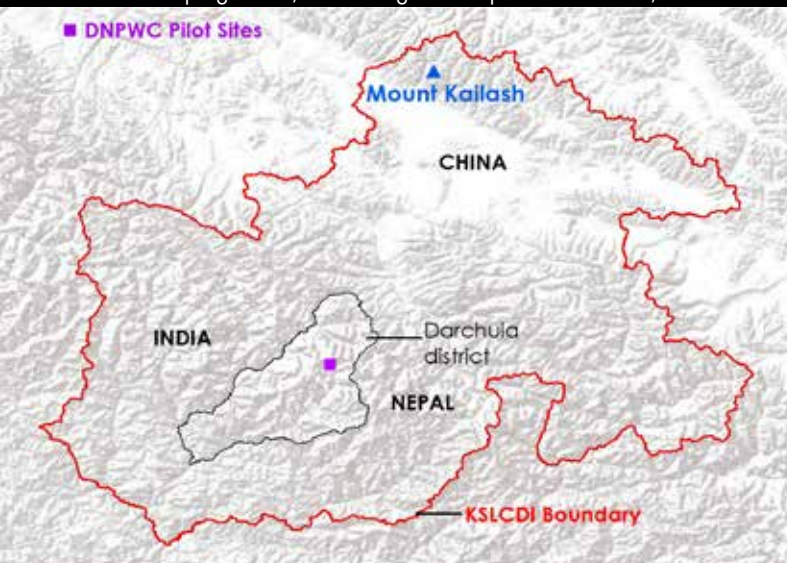


“The Kailash project is special for me because it provides opportunities to work for community development and livelihood promotion through sustainable ecosystem conservation and management.”

(Ashok Ram, Chief Warden of ANCA)



Landslide control programme, Khar Village Development Committee, ANCA



DNPWC's Objectives in KSLCDI

Component 2: Ecosystem management for sustaining services

- Seven Action Research Plans are implemented according to the established standard
 - Assessment report about ecological vulnerability at landscape level are prepared
- Community based Local Ecosystem Management Plans developed and implementation are supported
 - ES integrity and services of critical habitats are monitored and valued (Complete Valuation of all services)
- Community based Resources Management Plans developed and implementation are supported
 - Up to 5 Community based resource plans based on ecosystem management principles are developed and implemented
 - At least 5 capacity building (exposure, trainings, learning visits) events are organized

Geographic areas of focus in the Kailash project

Api Nampa Conservation Area (ANCA), Darchula District

Beneficiaries

Establishment of nursery: 3,490 beneficiaries
 Training on participatory natural resources management Khar VDC: 3,490 direct beneficiaries; 59,000 beneficiaries
 Skill assessment and development: 3,490 beneficiaries
 Human wildlife awareness tour: 12 beneficiaries
 Long term forest monitoring: 600 beneficiaries

Project in collaboration with



Photos: DNPWC and ICIMOD

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For further information contact

Component lead for KSLCDI

Mr Ashok Ram (Chief Warden of ANCA)
 Email: ashokrink11@gmail.com

Dr Maheshwor Dhakal (Focal person, Under Secretary)
 Email: maheshwor.dhakal@gmail.com
 Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
 P.O. Box 860, Kathmandu, Nepal
 Web: www.dnpwc.gov.np
 Tel.: +977 1 4227926, 4220850, Fax: +977 1 4227675



Partner Factsheet of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI)

Objective/Vision

The mandate of DoF is to manage the country's forest resources for the conservation of the natural environment and to supply forest products to the local communities.

Founded in 1952

Location: Babar Mahal, Kathmandu, Nepal

Type of Institution: **Government Organization, Department of Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation**



Doko fabrication out of Nigalo

Nigalo plant



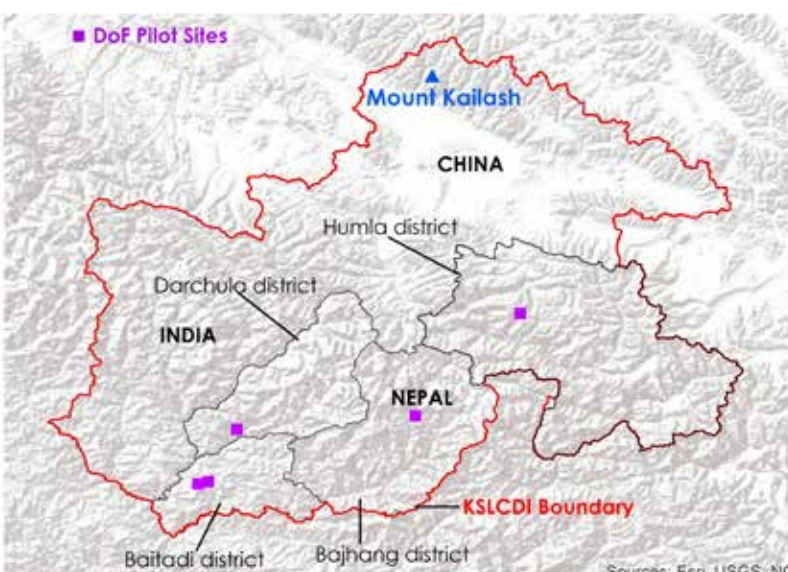
Role within KSLCDI

The DoF is closely working with Research Centre for Applied Sciences and Technology (RECAST), ICIMOD and other partner institutions to effectively implement activities within the area of conservation and development of Kailash Sacred Landscape in Nepal. The DoF is the lead agency for the implementation of Component 1 – Innovative Livelihood Approaches in Nepal. Some of the activities are sub-contracted to local Non-governmental organizations and consultancies.



Community meeting

“Rich biodiversity and endemic species meet traditional cultural landscape in KSLCDI”



DoF's Objectives in KSLCDI

Component 1 – Innovative Livelihood

- Pro poor and inclusive value chains addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management are strengthened
 - One comprehensive high-value medicinal plants database is established;
 - Value chains for five niche products are strengthened (intervention points, upgrading strategies including bottom lines)
 - Two training courses and two workshops for key stakeholders (organised communities, landscape institutions, heritage tourism stakeholders) are held
- Heritage tourism plan addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management developed and implementation aer supported
 - Socio-economic vulnerability and climate change adaptation capacity assessment reports are available

Geographic areas of focus in the Kailash project

In whole KSL Nepal: Darchula, Humla, Baitadi, Bajhang districts

Beneficiaries

Establishment of nursery: 3,490 beneficiaries

Training on participatory natural resources management Khar VDC: 3,490 direct beneficiaries; 59,000 beneficiaries

Skill assessment and development: 3,490 beneficiaries

Human wildlife awareness tour: 120 beneficiaries

Long term forest monitoring: 600 beneficiaries

Project in collaboration with



Photos: DoF

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For further information contact

Focal Persons for KSLCDI

Mr Shree Prasad Baral (Focal person)

Email: barals2002@yahoo.com

Department of Forest

Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: +977 1 4220303, 977 1 4221231

+977 1 4216379, Fax: 977 1 4227374

Email: info@dof.gov.np Web: <http://dof.gov.np>



Partner Factsheet of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI)

Objective/Vision

- Resource survey and collection of plant materials and preservation of the specimens in the National Herbarium and Plant Laboratories (KATH)
- Maintenance of Botanical Gardens in various parts of the country
- Chemical and biological research for the utilization of medicinal, aromatic and other valuable plants
- Biotechnology research, improvement and propagation of plants with economic value
- Agro-technology development to provide farmers with services such as techniques of commercial cultivation of important medicinal plants and plants with economic value
- Conduct trainings on resource (plant) conservation and management, and provide garden services
- Information dissemination through publications on various aspects of Nepalese plant resources

Dried fruit of Riitha



Founded in 1960

Location: **Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal**

Type of Institution: **Government Organization, Department of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation**



Women sorting out dried fruits

Role within KSLCDI

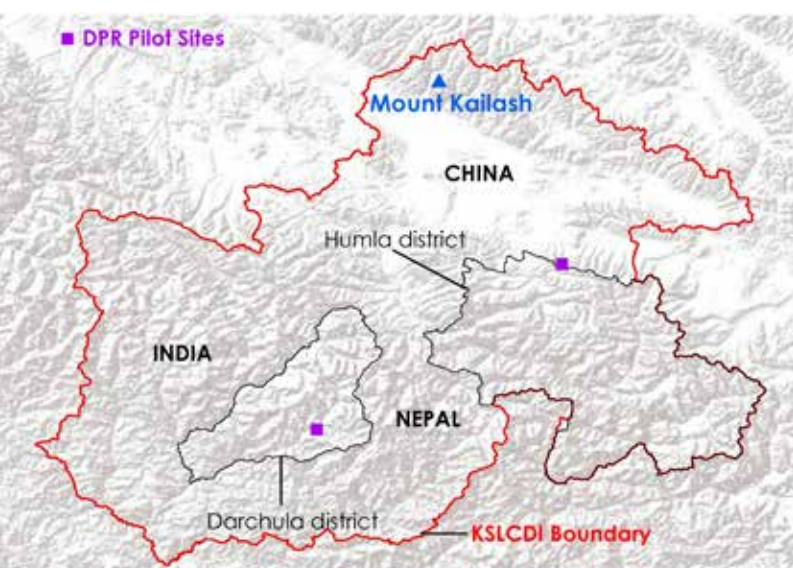
KSL is home to a range of endemic flora and presents a high diversity of medicinal plant resources.

DPR has been engaged in KSLCDI project especially implementing activities related to Component 1 – Innovative Livelihood Approaches. DPR is collaborating with DoF, Research Centre for Applied Sciences and Technology (RECAST) and ICIMOD on different value chain analysis and strengthening the Common Facility Centre in Daddeldhura, Far-West Nepal for marketing of high value products.



"The Kailash project is special for me, because of its diverse eco-systems, important habitats for wild flora and fauna and cultural significance."

Sishir Panthi
focal person of DPR for KSL



DPR's Objectives in KSLCDI

Component 1: Innovative Livelihood

- Pro poor and inclusive value chains addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management are strengthened
 - One comprehensive high-value medicinal plants database is established;
 - Value chains for five niche products are strengthened (intervention points, upgrading strategies including bottom lines)
 - Two training courses and two workshops for key stakeholders (organised communities, landscape institutions, heritage tourism stakeholders) are held
- Heritage tourism plan addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management developed and implementation aer supported
 - Socio-economic vulnerability and climate change adaptation capacity assessment reports are available

Geographic areas of focus in the Kailash project

Value Chain of Ritha in Baitadi District

Location of the Common Facility Centre for marketing of value chain products in Dadeldhura

Project in collaboration with



Photos: DPR

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For further information contact

Focal Person for KSLCDI

Mr Sunil Kumar Acharya

Planning Officer

Email: skacharya20@yahoo.com

Department of Plant Resources

G.P.O. Box 2270

Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel.: +977 1 4251161, 4251159, 4261966, 4261967

Fax: +977 1 4251141

Email: dg@dpr.gov.np, info@dpr.gov.np

Web: <http://dpr.gov.np>

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Partner Factsheet of Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI)

The Environment Division of the MoFSC has three sections namely biodiversity, environment evaluation, and climate change management section.

General Vision of MoFSC:

“Forestry for Prosperity” through:

- Sustainable and scientific management of forests
- Sustainable use of forest resources
- Forest sector governance
- Creating enabling environment

Areas of work of Environment Division:

- Biodiversity related policy and law
- Environment impact assessment related policy and law
- Convention of Biodiversity (national point)
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation

Founded in **1962**

Location: **Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal**

Type of Institution: **Government Organization**



Yarshagumba collection at Darchula District

Role within KSLCDI

Since 2013 the Environment Division of MoFSC has joined the Kailash project to work in close cooperation with Research Centre for Applied Sciences and Technology (RECAST) and ICIMOD in the implementation of Component 3 – Access and Benefit Sharing in Nepal.

Besides working at national level, the Environment Division of MoFSC works at the local level of Kailash Sacred Landscape Nepal to raise awareness and document traditional knowledge of flora and fauna.

Water source for village

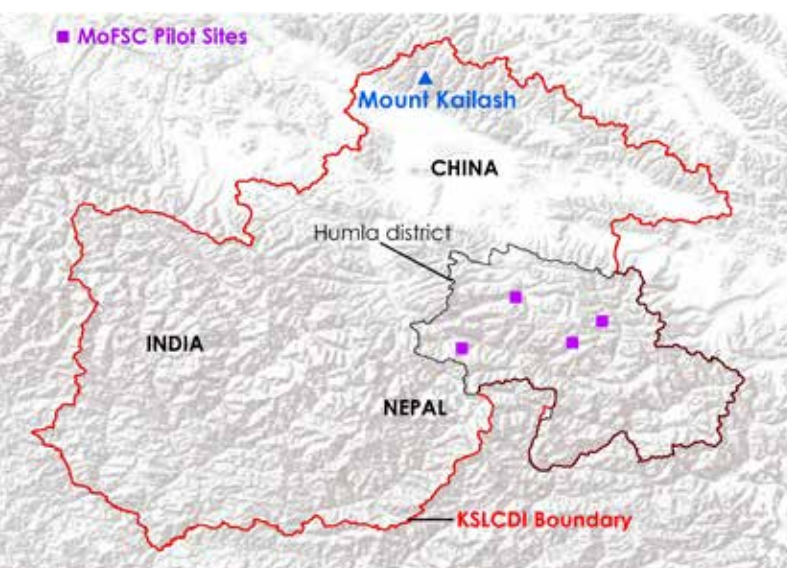




Fodder collection at Sunsera, Darchula

"The Kailash project is special for me because of its unique and sacred landscape approach. The regional transboundary approach and its impacts will contribute in the long run to geopolitical balance"

Govind B. Shrestha
Focal person MoFSC



Api Nampa Conservation Area

Geographic areas of focus in the Kailash project

Darchula, Humla, Baitadi, and Bajhang

Project in collaboration with



Photos: Jitendra Bajracharya, ICIMOD

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For further information contact

Focal Persons for KSLCDI

Mr Rom Raj Lamichhane (Under-Secretary)

Tel.: +977 1 4111892

Email: romrajlamichhane@yahoo.com

Bio-diversity and Environment Division, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation

Singhadurbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel.: +977 1 4211892, Fax: +977 1 4211868

Email: environmentdivision@mfsc.gov.np, Web: <http://mfsc.gov.np>

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Mission of the Institute

The goal of RECAST is to contribute to rapid and sustainable development of the country through enhanced research and development. It seeks to promote optimum utilization of natural resources, improvement and dissemination of relevant technologies to the communities and institutions. RECAST has identified 11 broad crosscutting areas on which it focuses its research and development efforts: Renewable energy, natural products utilization, bio-technology, low cost building material, small scale food processing, appropriate technology, ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, life sciences.

Founded in **September 8th 1977**

Location: **Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal**

Type of Institution: **Research and Development Institution**
Tribhuvan University



Biodiversity monitoring in Darchula

Role within KSLCDI

Research Centre for Applied Sciences and Technology (RECAST) is a collaborating institution for KSLCDI since 2012, responsible for the implementation of KSLCDI activities and the coordination of the progress of Letter of Agreement and work assignments with other partners in Nepal. RECAST reviews operational plans in consultation with partners and ICIMOD to assess the status of programme implementation and expenditures. On the implementation level RECAST has the lead for Nepal in Component 4 – Long Term Conservation and Monitoring and focus on Component 1 – Innovative Livelihood Options on the improvement of the value chain for Allo fabrics in Darchula District.

Allo plant

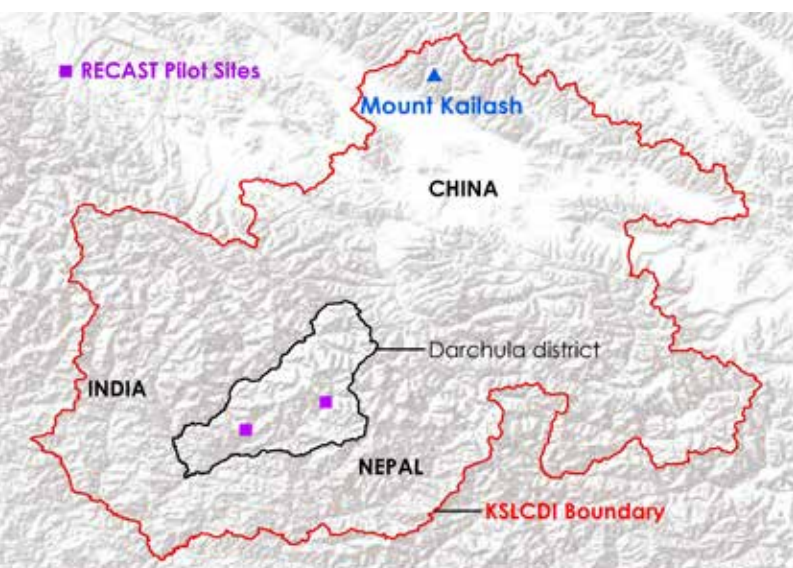




Allo fabrication in Khar Village Development Committee, Darchula

"The Kailash Project is special to me because of its unique ecological, geographical and socio-economic setting."

Dr. Yadav Uprety
Project Coordinator of RECAST



RECAST's Objectives in KSLCDI

Component 1: Innovative Livelihood

- Pro poor and inclusive value chains addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management are strengthened
- Heritage tourism plan addressing income improvement, climate change adaptation and water, energy management developed and implementation aer supported

Component 4: Conservation and longterm environmental monitoring

- Conservation Strategy Plans operationalized and implementation in each pilot site is supported
- Long-term Biodiversity Monitoring Systems developed and implementation supported
 - Capacity building of institutions are ensured at the local level (On-site trainings, exposure visits based on good practices)
 - Data/information are made available and accessible (on climate and vegetation change.

Geographic areas of focus

- Khar VDC Darchula
- Humla District
- 4 sites on the basis of GLORIA (Global Observation Research Initiative in Alpine Environments) are selected and established around Mt Api base Jugetal area and in Humla.

Project in collaboration with



Photos: ICIMOD archive and RECAST

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For further information contact

Focal Persons for KSLCDI

Prof. Dr Ram Prasad Chaudhary, (National Collaborator)
Email: ram@cdbtu.wlink.com.np
Tel.: +977 1 4330348, Fax: +977 1 4331303

Dr Yadav Uprety, (Programme Coordinator)
Email: yadavuprety@gmail.com, Tel.: +977 9851092967

Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology

Tribhuvan University, PO Box 1030, Kathmandu, Nepal
Web: <http://recast.edu.np>
Tel.: +977 1 4335615