

# Annotated Bibliography

(not necessarily cited in the text)

**Banskota, K., 1974.** "Rural Tourism, Income, and Employment." M.A. Thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal, 1974.

The study concentrates on the employment and income effects of tourism. The occupancy rate in some hotels in Kathmandu and the impact of tourism on employment in the hotel industry is discussed. It also deals with trekking tourism and its impact on local income, resulting primarily from the wages and salaries received by porters.

**Banskota, K. and Upadhyay, M., 1989** "A Survey of Trekking Tourists in Langtang National Park." Kathmandu, Nepal; publisher not given.

This study is based on a visitor-use survey of some 104 trekking tourists in Langtang National Park conducted during the 1988-89 winter season. The authors provide information on the perceptions of the trekkers regarding the state of the natural environment, accommodation, food, expenditure patterns of trekkers, and issues important to park management.

**Banskota, K. and Upadhyay, M., 1990** "Tourism Management Component." *The Makalu-Barun Conservation Project*. Kathmandu: Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, His Majesty's Government and Woodlands Mountain Institute.

As part of an overall comprehensive study in drafting a management plan for the Makalu-Barun National Park and Conservation Area, this study focused on the development of tourism. It identifies the growth potential of tourism development in this area and recommends that, before tourism is promoted, the basis for tourism management must be established. The importance of nature protection, diffusion of tourism income over a wider local community, linkages of tourism with local development, and the need for infrastructural development are all identified. The opportunities for development potentials and the necessary policies are systematically identified.

**Banskota, K. and Upadhyay, M., 1991a.** "Rural Tourism and Environment in Nepal: A Compilation of Some Selected Literature." Report 18. *The*

*Makalu-Barun Conservation Project.* Kathmandu: Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, His Majesty's Government and Woodlands' Mountain Institute.

**Banskota, K. and Upadhyay, M., 1991b.** "Impact of Rural Tourism on the Environment, Income, and Employment in the Makalu-Barun Area." Report 17. *The Makalu-Barun Conservation Project.* Kathmandu: Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, His Majesty's Government and Woodlands Mountain Institute.

This comprehensive study summarises the impact of mountain tourism in terms of income, employment, land use, deforestation, etc. The study is based on secondary sources of information. It was part of an exercise the authors carried during the drafting of the "Management Plan for the Makalu-Barun National Park and Conservation Area."

**Banskota, K. and Sharma, B. 1993a.** *Performance of the Tourism Sector.* ADPI Series No. 4. Kathmandu: ICIMOD.

This study provides a comprehensive review of the literature that was used as an input-output model to address a variety of macroeconomic issues related to tourism in Nepal. The study synthesises various other studies to provide a comprehensive picture of Nepal's tourism industry and to address policy issues.

**Banskota, K. and Sharma, B. 1993b.** "Economic and Natural Resource Conditions in the Districts of Bagmati Zone and Their Implications on the Environment: An Adaptive Policy Simulation Model." Report Submitted to ICIMOD, Kathmandu, Nepal.

**Banskota M.; Sharma, P.; Sharma, S.; Bhatta, B.; Banskota, K.; and Tenzing, T., 1990.** *Economic Policies for Sustainable Development in Nepal.* Kathmandu, Nepal: ICIMOD.

Economic and environmental trends in Nepal are analysed from a sectoral, institutional, resource base, and from a policy point of view. The dimensions of unsustainability are then addressed by bringing out major issues in sectoral plans and policies. The study stresses the need for a transition towards sustainable development that is strongly based on improving the management of the renewable resources base, including human resources, using clean energy, promoting tourism that is environmentally sustainable, and mobilising local community organisations and initiatives.

**Baumgartner, F. et al., 1978.** "Tourism and Development in Nepal: Impacts of Trekking-Tourism in Hill Areas." Report on a field survey in Autumn 1977. Zurich, Switzerland. 1978.

The main goals of this study were to recommend ways to increase foreign exchange earnings by developing tourism and making the balance of payments favourable to the country; to increase the scope of employment by developing local arts and handicrafts and raising the purchasing power of the majority of the people; to install tourist centres at appropriate places; and to encourage inter-regional and regional tourism. The major recommendations of the study are divided into four parts, namely, ways to increase foreign exchange earnings; employment and income generation; and regional development and special issues (improvement of the traditional economy, route policy, controlling and diverting energy consumption, training courses for sirdar level guides.

**Bhattarai, S., 1985.** "Environmental Impact of Tourism on the Mountain Ecosystem". In *People and Protected Areas in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya*. Proceedings of the International Workshop on the Management of National Parks and Protected Areas in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas. Edited by J.A. McNeely, J.W. Thorsell and S.R. Chalise. Kathmandu: KMTNC and ICIMOD.

This paper outlines some of the problems of tourism and presents a strategy for improved tourism management in the mountain environment with regard to policies on tourism, alternative energy sources, improved waste disposal, assessment of carrying capacity, expanded research, appropriate training, and enhanced opportunities for rural people to benefit from tourism.

**Bjonness, I.M., 1980.** "Ecological Conflicts and Economic Dependency on Tourist Trekking in Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park (SNP), Nepal. An Alternative Approach to Park Planning." In *Norwegian Journal of Geography*, March.

The author points out that the flow of tourists to Sagarmatha National Park has been increasing over the years and has reached a more or less stable situation. The pressure on the demand for food, shelter, firewood, and other services has reached a critical point which is manifested in the natural, economic, and social environment of the area.

**Brower, B., 1984.** "Policy and Pastoralism in Sagarmatha National Park". Unpublished Paper.

**Bunting, B.W.**, 1985. "Annapurna National Park: The Nepal Plan for Joining Human Values and Conservation of a Mountain Ecosystem." In *People and Protected Areas in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya*. Proceedings of the International Workshop on the Management of National Parks and Protected Areas in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas. Edited by J.A. McNeely, J.W. Thorsell and S.R. Chalise. Kathmandu: KMTNC and ICIMOD.

**Byers, A.C. and Banskota, K.**, 1993. "Environmental Impacts of Back-country Tourism on Three Sides of Everest." In *World Heritage Twenty Years Later*. Switzerland and U.K.: IUCN (Gland) and Cambridge, University Press. Also printed in *Parks, Peaks, and People*. Compiled and edited by L.S. Hamilton, D.P. Bauer, and H.F. Takeuchi. East-West Centre Programme on Environment with Assistance from the Woodlands' Mountain Institute, U.S. National Parks Service, and IUCN. 1993.

Case histories of three protected areas in the vicinity of Mt. Everest are reviewed, focussing on contemporary fuelwood and refuse disposal problems encountered in the approaches to the Everest and Makalu base camps. Included are discussions of Sagarmatha National Park, Nepal (established in 1976), Rongbuk glacier area of Qomolangma Nature Preserve, Tibet Autonomous Region (est. 1988), and Makalu-Barun National Park and Conservation Area, Nepal (est. 1991). It is suggested that accessibility and differing management policies have clearly influenced contemporary tourist impacts, ranging from the distinct and quantifiable social/landscape changes in the Sagarmatha National Park during the past 20 years to the comparatively pristine conditions still found in the remote Makalu-Barun region. Regardless of current conditions, however, it is suggested that all three sites will continue to face chronic problems of energy (fuelwood) supply, concurrent landscape degradation, and garbage disposal alternatives. Existing and proposed solutions to these problems are discussed and discussions include a review of fuelwood use philosophies and options, promising energy-related technologies, and tourist/trekking agency behaviour modification.

**Byers, A.**, 1987. "An Assessment of Landscape Change in the Khumbu Region of Nepal Using Repeat Photography." In *Mountain Research and Development*. Vol. 7, No. 1.

Visual assessment of landscape change is conducted using photography taken in 1960 and 1984 in the Sagarmatha National Park area to evaluate whether significant changes have occurred. Most forests appear to have changed little, considerable thinning of certain juniper woodlands has occurred, little change of a medium-to large-scale geomorphic nature can be discerned and several distinctive tourist-and

park-related structures are apparent. The author argues that, contrary to belief, land uses have not changed significantly.

**Cacha, D.M.** "Starting Resource Accounting for Protected Areas." Foundation for Sustainable Development, Inc. IVth Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Caracas, Venezuela, 10-21 February 1992.

Natural resource accounting primarily aims to provide a true measurement of the national income by accounting properly for the depletion of natural resources incurred in the pursuit of economic development and the environmental protection costs spent. The concept is an integration of the natural resources and environmental information into the System of National Accounts (SNA). Despite dilemmas for such integration and the still evolving methods of valuation, resource accounting should be initiated as early as possible in the development of protected areas. The information generated in the process of accounting has many practical applications other than the accurate determination of income. Accounting for biological resources, even without the benefit of accurate valuation, will provide a framework for an information system that will facilitate management and development of protected areas.

**Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA), 1988.** "Trekking Tourism in Khumbu and Kanchenjunga Regions of Nepal." Submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, HMG, Nepal.

This study provides general information on the Solukhumbu and Taplejung districts and describes trekking tourism in these districts. It contains useful information on prices of various commodities and wages along the trek route.

**Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA), 1991.** "Workforce Survey of the Accommodation and Catering Industry in Nepal." A Project of the Hotel Management Tourism Training Centre with the technical cooperation of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and funding from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

**Chettri, J.K; Neupane, I.; and Sharma, B., 1992.** *Off-Farm Employment in Nepal: A Case Study of Marpha-Jomsom VDCs, Mustang District.* MPE Series No 18. Kathmandu: International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development.

**Conard, J.M. and Clark, C., 1981. *Natural Resource Economics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press**

This is a technical book meant for students of natural resource economics. It provides a good exposition of the optimal control theory and applies it in the context of natural resource economics.

**Cunha, S.S., 1993. "Action for Proposed Mountain Protected Areas in the High Pamirs, Tajikistan." In *Parks, Peaks and People*, compiled and edited by Hamilton, L.S., Bauer, D.P and Takeuchi, H.F. U.S.: East-West Centre Programme on Environment with Assistance from the Woodlands Mountain Institute, U.S. National Parks Service and IUCN.**

This paper briefly describes the physical and cultural geography of the Pamir Mountains, reviews recent legislative action pertaining to the proposed park, and presents an action plan developed during the parks, peak, and people consultation held in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

**De Boer, J., 1989. "Environment and the Poor: Sustainable Approaches to Hillside Agricultural Development". In *Environment and The Poor: Development Strategies for a Common Agenda*. H. J. Leonard, ed. New Brunswick and Oxford: Transaction Books.**

Among a series of other papers in the volume, this article addresses the problem of agriculture in the Himalayan region, where environmental degradation is associated with human impact. A major cause of the environmental degradation is related to poverty. It analyses the constraints faced by hill farmers and the environment-poverty problem. It argues that conventional approaches to the development of hill areas and currently available technologies are insufficient to deal with the problem. Policies issues are then addressed.

**Denman, R., 1992. "Fostering Ecotourism Enterprises in Local Communities." The Tourism Company. IVth Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Caracas, Venezuela, 10-21 February 1992.**

There are strong reasons why a particular effort should be made to stimulate appropriate ecotourism activities and enterprises that involve local communities and local entrepreneurs to ensure a higher percentage of tourism spending stays within the local economy and to secure participation by local people in conservation issues and appreciation of their own environment. The challenge is to ensure that local tourism enterprises are: ecologically sound and relevant to the objectives of the protected area; commercially viable; and of the right quality for the

international and domestic market. This requires enterprises to be of an appropriate scale and to reflect local themes and styles in design; integrate with local economies and communities; develop activities that enable visitors to experience aspects of the environment in an appropriate way; and raise visitor consciousness of conservation issues. There is a need to influence both existing enterprises and potential developments.

**Department of Tourism (DOT).** 1972. *Nepal Tourism Master Plan*. Kathmandu, Nepal: DOT.

----- 1984 *Tourism Master Plan - Mid-term Evaluation Report*. Kathmandu: DOT

----- (DOT); *Tourism Statistics*, various issues.

**Development Research and Training Centre,** 1993. "Parallel Markets for Foreign Currencies in Nepal." Report submitted to IRIS/University of Maryland USA. Research Report.

**Dixon, J. and Hufschmidt, M.M.** (eds), 1986. *Economic Valuation Techniques for the Environment: A Case Study Workbook*. Baltimore and London: The John Hopkins' University Press.

The authors have edited a collection of work that apply to the valuation of different aspects of the environment resulting from development projects. The first part of the book provides a general overview of the valuation techniques, the second part deals with a collection of applied work.

**Dixon, J. A.; Carpenter, R.C.; Fallon, L.A.; Sherman, P.; and Manopimoke, S.,** 1992. *Economic Analysis of the Environmental Impacts of Development Projects*. London: Earthscan Publications Limited, London in association with Sherman and the Asian Development Bank, Manila.

This book demonstrates the applicability of a range of quantitative economic valuation techniques to the planning and appraisal of development projects that have environmental components in them.

**Environmental Resources Limited (ERL),** 1989, "Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Development; A Study of Feasible Policies, Institutions and Investment Activities in Nepal with Special Emphasis on the Hills." Draft Final Report, London. 1989.

This was a major study and here only the tourism part is summarised. Its goal was to study feasible policies, institutions, and investments in Nepal, with special emphasis on the hills. The tourism section deals with managing the impacts of tourism and infrastructural development on the hill resource base. Tourism and infrastructural development are considered to be the two chief sources impacting the hill resource base. Natural resource tourism, which is growing annually in Nepal, impacts the resource base via the demand created upon fuelwood, environmental pollution, and conflicts with the resource needs of the local people. It argues that steps can be taken for better management of the resource base. To manage tourism impacts, it suggests management and monitoring of a) natural areas, b) regulatory mechanisms, c) user charges and pricing, and d) local incentives and diversification. User charges and pricing have not been used as tools to manage the environment. Incentives for local people have been provided through limited access to certain resources of the park, but the process of involving local people in policy, planning, and implementation has not been effectively conducted. Finally, the study recommends five actions for the future, namely, introduction of fuel sufficiency rule, incentives for local people through rewritten management plans, investment in infrastructure, clarification of responsibilities, and maximisation of local technical ability.

**Fisher, J.F., 1986.** "Tourist and Sherpas." Contributions to Nepalese Studies, CNAS, Tribhuvan University. Vol. 14, No. 1.

**Fowkes, J. and Fowkes, S., 1992.** " Private Sector Involvement in the Development of Tourism in Conservation Areas and the Opportunities for Linking such Development to Local Communities," University of Cape Town, South Africa. IVth Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Caracas, Venezuela, 10-21 February 1992.

This paper presents a method of evaluating activities in which private sector participation could or should be encouraged in the development of tourism in conservation areas. It identifies institutional structures in which local communities could be incorporated in such development. It points to the dual economic role of conservation areas - that of a collective good held by the state for the benefit of all and that of the recreational toll good for which the user should pay. The paper establishes a framework comprised of the components and activities within a conservation area showing where private sector involvement may be appropriate in their development. From this framework are identified those areas that should not be privatised, those that it is not desirable to privatise, and those areas that are appropriate for private sector involvement. The conclusion drawn is that the State has an over-

riding responsibility to retain ownership and management of conservation areas held on behalf of the nation. The private sector has a valid role in the development and management of pre-identified activities within the management plan.

**Friend, J., 1983.** *Trek Tourism, Energy and Ecologically-related Impacts within the World's Deepest Valley.* Hobart, Tasmania, Australia: Centre for Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania.

This study was concentrated in the village of Tatopani (125 residents, consisting of *Magar, Thakali, Chettri, and Newar*) in Myagdi district within the Annapurna area and attempts to describe the various impacts resulting from tourism. Tourism is playing an increasing role in the economy of this village, as the number of trekkers increases annually. The dependence of the local people on the traditional salt trade has been replaced by dependence on tourism and monetisation of the local barter economy. Tourism has increased the demand for natural resources and has resulted in visible impacts on the resource base. In addition, other impacts, such as land use changes, changes in cropping pattern, and a reduction in the use of traditional species and cultivars in favour of grain and fruit crops, have also occurred. The village atmosphere has been ruined by garbage dumping and the problem compounded by a lack of toilet facilities. The *Thakali* control the trekking industry; thus, the gains from tourism have been chiefly confined to this ethnic group.

**Gurung, H., 1990.** "Environmental Management of Mountain Tourism in Nepal." Paper presented at an ESCAP Symposium on Tourism Promotion in the Asian Region. Hangzhou, China, 1990.

This study examines the damage caused by tourists to the natural environment in the mountain areas of Nepal. It assesses the carrying capacity of selected mountain areas and identifies possible environmental protection measures such as regulation, regional dispersion, energy supply, pollution control, management, and finance. Finally, the study suggests an action programme to quantify the number of tourists that can be catered to within the carrying capacity of the mountain areas.

**Haimendorf, C. von-Furer, 1984.** *The Sherpas Transformed: Social Change in the Buddhist Society of Nepal.* New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.

**Hamilton, L.S., 1987.** "What are the Impacts of Himalayan Deforestation on the Ganges-Brahmaputra Lowlands and Delta? Assumptions and Facts." *In Mountain Research and Development*, Vol. 7 No. 3, pp. 256-263.

This paper raises and highlights serious problems that impede the task of determining the biophysical impacts of deforestation in the mountain uplands. It calls for the need to clarify the terms used to describe deforestation and argues that deforestation can mean a variety of different things. The author suggests classifying deforestation in relation to the hydraulic and soil aspects of tropical watersheds. There is no valid reason to support the fact that forests can prevent major floods in the large rivers of the Indian subcontinent.

**Hamilton, L.S. and Bauer, D.P., 1993. *Parks, Peaks, and People*. Hawai: East-West Center, Program on Environment.**

**Healy, R., 1992. "Nature Tourism and Sustainable Economic Development."** Centre for Resource and Environmental Policy Research, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina. IVth Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Caracas, Venezuela, 10-21 February 1992.

The contribution of nature tourism to sustainable economic development depends on several factors. Linkages with other sectors of the economy include conventional economic impacts (expenditure and employment multipliers) as well as dynamic relationships. Locational considerations determine whether economic impacts will be felt in local communities or leak out to national urban areas or overseas. The paper argues that to increase tourism's development potential, tourism sector planning should be explicitly coordinated with park and reserve planning, as well as with sector plans for agriculture, forestry, and transportation.

**Heath, R., 1992. "Wildlife-Based Tourism in a Developing Country: Economic and Managerial Implications."** Department of Geography, University of Zimbabwe. IVth Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Caracas, Venezuela, 10-21 February 1992.

The paper discusses the economic advantages of wildlife-based tourism to developing countries with reference to Zimbabwe. It points out the economic advantages of wildlife utilisation in areas marginal for agriculture and livestock production and emphasises the benefits that may accrue to such marginal areas from both lightly consumptive sport hunting and non-consumptive photographic and safari tourism. It argues that the returns from wildlife-based tourism may be one of the few options available for people in poverty stricken areas to escape from the poverty-cycle. The paper concludes by emphasising that the future survival of large wildlife populations in Africa is conditional upon their realising tangible benefits for the people upon whose land they occur,

and that wildlife-based tourism is a major vehicle for the realisation of those benefits.

**Herman, D., 1991.** "Elements of Environmental Macroeconomics." *In Ecological Economics: The Science and Management of Sustainability*, Costanza, R. ed. New York: Columbia University Press, New York.

This article argues that environmental economics has been a totally neglected topic in macroeconomics so far. This has resulted in the fact that economic growth has been perceived to be independent of the environment, where the economy is seen as an isolated system (no exchange of matter or energy with its environment). As an economy grows, the environment cannot be expected to grow. Macroeconomics must address not only the allocation but also the distribution problem and the scale of the environmental problem as well. Optimal scales such as full employment, price level stability, and distributive justice are macroeconomic goals. Economic growth cannot continue in the sense of a growing per capita consumption indefinitely. As the economy grows, it increases in scale. Scale has a maximum limit, defined either by the regenerative or absorptive capacity of the ecosystem, whichever is less. There is as yet no definition of optimal scale, but optimal scale has to be sustainable. Therefore, to limit the scale to an optimum level is important and will give the sustainable development concept a better theoretical footing.

**ICIMOD, 1993, *Our Mountains: The Hindu Kush-Himalayas. A Decade of Efforts Towards Integrated Mountain Development.*** Kathmandu: International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development.

**Industrial Services Centre, 1979.** Khumbu Region Tourism Study. Kathmandu, Nepal: Industrial Services Centre, (ISC), Balaju.

This is one of the first extensive studies conducted to address tourism development in a mountain environment, namely, the Khumbu region. It was considered to be the Khumbu Region Tourism Development Master Plan and was carried out with the objective of developing a model for development in mountain regions. It suggests various types of development investments to promote tourism, to support growth in the region, and to realise its potential to earn foreign exchange and preserve the region's heritage.

**International Union for the Conservation of Nature (World Conservation Union), 1993. *Prospects for Tourism in the Manaslu Region.*** Kathmandu: International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

This report provides a detailed account of the need to develop different types of infrastructures in order to open the Manaslu area for tourism development. It provides a detailed account of each night stop, of bridges across rivers and streams, and of areas where camp grounds need to be developed.

Ives, D.J. and Messerli, B., 1989. *The Himalayan Dilemma: Reconciling Development and Conservation*. Japan: The United Nations University and Routledge.

Joiner, D., 1986/87. 1986-87 "The Effects of Trekking Tourism: A Case of Bagarchap Village, Manang District, Nepal." University of Wisconsin, College Year in Nepal Programme.

This study attempts to evaluate the impacts of trekking tourism in Bagarchap village of Manang district in the Annapurna region. Economic impacts were more than obvious. In 1986, nearly one third of the male adult population operated lodges. Employment impact was seasonal and the village hired labour from outside and the local people of Bagarchap did not find portering to be attractive work. Fruit farming (apples, peaches, pears) had started on a fairly large scale and some households had established distilleries to use their fruits more productively. New varieties of vegetables had been planted by households to serve tourists. All these developments had increased the cash incomes of many households. Shops had opened, and, with the cash thus generated, households realised a greater scope in trade relative to the traditional form. Trade flourished and people no longer had to go south to buy most of their needs since local shops stored them. Construction activities also boomed in Bagarchap due to tourism. Wage labourers had to be hired outside Bagarchap to build houses, which became non-traditional in style. The author indicated that the use of timber for construction may have decreased. Most new houses had corrugated sheets for roofing.

Khadka, K.R., 1993. "Tourism and Economic Development in Nepal." Ph.D. Dissertation. Development and Project Planning Centre, University of Bradford.

A large part of this study is contained in Chapter 2 "Overview of Tourism In Nepal."

Kharel, F.R., 1993. "Park-People Conflict: Langtang National Park." Masters' Thesis, Lincoln University, Canterbury, New Zealand.

This thesis examines the issues and causes of conflict between the park administration and the local people in Nepal's first national park - Langtang National Park - created in 1976. The objectives of creating this park were conservation of biodiversity, environment, religious sites, the reduction of ecological impact on land use, and local cultures. About 30,000 people rely on the resources (fuelwood, pasture) of the park. These people relied on these resources long before the park was created. Thus, limiting access to resources has been the prime source of conflict in this mountain park of Nepal. The sources of conflict have been due to: lack of understanding about the value of national parks among the local people; resource-use restrained by the park; lack of compensation to local people for crop and livestock depredation by wildlife, and the absence of an assessment on the impacts of tourism growth in the park. Besides the people living inside the national park, people outside the park had also been enjoying the rights to resources. But the creation of the park has only this right to outsiders, which is another source of conflict. Although some limited use was provided to some people adjoining the park, the conflicts continue.

**Kitayama K., 1992.** "Human Impact and Implications for Management in Mount Kinabalu Park-Sahab, Malaysia." IVth Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Caracas, Venezuela, 10-21 February 1992.

This paper describes the administrative status of and human impacts on Mount Kinabalu Park in the Malaysian Bornean State of Sabah and presents guidelines for the effective management of the park that may be applied to other protected mountains in south-east Asia.

**Kleinschmidt, R. and LaDow, D., 1992** "Tourism's Role in Creating and Sustaining Protected Areas. IVth Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Caracas, Venezuela, 10-21 February 1992.

The trend towards active leisure and the growing concern about the environment are changing tourism. Eco - or nature tourism must be thoroughly understood, critically planned, and well-managed for the creation, expansion, and support of protected areas. But development principles must be established to ensure the right approach. It argues that buildings and man-made facilities must be in harmony with their natural environment; the development process must conserve and, if possible, enhance wildlife habitat and the area's natural features; the project and the operations must minimise pollutants, solid waste, and energy consumption; the project must foster an appreciation and understanding of nature and the environment; the project must make sustainable use of natural resources; the operations should offer foods, beverages, and services that promote healthful living; and products and

services should reflect local culture and support the local economy and protected areas. Existing approaches to tourism often have negative effects on protected areas and fail to achieve local support. New approaches are needed to provide direct benefits from tourism to the local economy and protected areas. Different management systems must be reviewed and judged on their merits. A decentralised system involving training and local business ownership can be an effective approach.

**Lama, W. and Sherpa, A., 1994.** "Tourism Development Plan for the Makalu Base Camp Trek and the Upper Barun Valley." Revised draft report. Makalu-Barun Conservation Project, Feb. 1994.

This study provides a detailed account - camp site by camp site, trail by trail, etc, of tourism development in the area. The environment of the base camp and the Barun Valley are very sensitive to human disturbances, given that these are extremely cold areas where growing seasons are short. Environmental protection and tourism development are both dealt with as part of the overall tourism development in the Makalu-Base camp area within the Makalu-Barun National Park and Conservation Area.

**Lama, W., 1991.** "Tourism Study Arun III: Management of Basinwide Environmental Impacts' Study." Draft Report, 1991.

The scope of tourism development in the Arun Valley is explored. The study concentrates not only on developing trekking tourism but also on cultural tourism through the preservation of unique places, such as Chainpur, that have rich culture and traditional architecture.

**Lawrence, K., 1992.** "Benefits and Costs of Tourism in Protected Areas." IVth Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Caracas, Venezuela, 10-21 February 1992.

Sustainable tourism development in protected areas can only be achieved if a balance is reached between levels of tourist use and limits of acceptable social and environmental change. The paper argues that if tourism is managed so that it stays within the area of sustainable development, economic benefits will be maximised at the lowest acceptable level of negative social and environmental change. At this level, tourism's economic benefits can be sustained throughout the life of protected areas. Management techniques used to maintain the area of sustainable development, such as price controls, advertising, and levels of maintenance, are also discussed.

**McNeely, J.A.; Thorsell, J.W.; and Chalise, S.R., (eds) 1985. *People and Protected Areas in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya*. Proceedings of the Management of National Parks and Protected Areas in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya, Kathmandu, 6-11 May, 1985. Kathmandu: KMTNC and ICIMOD.**

The basic purpose of this workshop was to access and share the practical experience of National Park management throughout the Hindu Kush-Himalayan ecosystem. Altogether 33 papers dealing with the problems and prospects and case studies and management issues of protected areas and people are provided in the report, along with some papers on the international perspective. The central theme of the proceedings is that the wholehearted involvement of people in the development effort and related environmental management is the key to sustainable progress for all. The main recommendations of the workshop focus on the establishment and management of protected areas, people in protected areas, biosphere, and environmental education and training.

**McNeely, J.A., 1988. *Economic and Biological Diversity: Developing and Using Economic Incentives to Conserve Biological Resources*. Gland: IUCN.**

This book provides an excellent exposition to the economics of biological diversity. It develops economic principles to address biological resources in a simple and straightforward manner. Case studies selected from a wide range of issues provide understanding of how economic tools can be used to address resource conservation and conservation of biological resources.

**Messerli, P., 1987. "The Development of Tourism in the Swiss Alps: Economic, Social, and Environmental Effects." *Mountain Research and Development* 7 (1); 13-24. 1987.**

Tourism in the Swiss Alps will likely increase and the need to understand stress on the environment is necessary. In the initial stages of development, lack of economic alternatives made the entire economic structure dependent on tourism. Linkages of the economy were poor with different structures developing more or less independently, and each sector was constantly adjusting to meet more tourists. Tourism is seasonal with winter seasons being more popular than the summer seasons. Tourism and agriculture are related through the labour market, land market, and the development of spatial infrastructure. Farmers tend to lose in tourism development as land prices and rents increase, and thus is compounded by a severe decline in the agricultural population. For farmers to benefit, favourable conditions for solutions specific to

individual farmers are necessary. Mountain agriculture regulates and preserves resources. Mountain agriculture, with its diversity of operational structures, is the best and most important buffer between the claims of tourism and land utilisation and the cultural landscape. There is no comprehensive, scientifically proven indicator system to announce reliably, and in time, that stress limits are being approached.

**Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 1972.** *Nepal Tourism Master Plan.* Kathmandu: Department of Tourism.

**Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, 1987.** *Main Report: Master Plan for the Forestry Sector.* Kathmandu, Nepal: MOFSC.

**Ministry of Finance.** *Economic Survey.* (various issues) Kathmandu, Nepal: MOF.

**Ministry of Tourism, 1988.** "Impact Studies of Tourism Development on the Environment of the Sagarmatha National Park (SNP) Area." Submitted by Leaders and Bips Engineering Pvt., Ltd., Radhakuti Arcade, Ramshah Path, Kathmandu, Nepal.

This study assesses the present ecological situation of the Khumbu region and suggests measures to maintain ecological balance. It also assesses the feasibility of developing tourism in the Arun Valley.

**Ministry of Tourism, 1989 and 1993.** *Some Provisions Relating to Mountain Tourism in Nepal.* Kathmandu, Nepal: HMG

**Moore A. and Back, J., 1992.** "Some Consideration of Tourism in the Mountain Environment." IVth Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Caracas, Venezuela, 10-21 February, 1992.

The paper starts with the question as to why people carry out tourism activities. There are many reasons for tourism, almost as many as there are individuals. Ecotourism is amongst the most frequently used type of tourism in the literature. While ecotourism or nature-based tourism, is becoming a basis for making national parks and other protected areas, it is also being blamed for the rapid depletion of forests and the negative impact on the ecosystem. The authors state that ecotourism is a controversial topic and has not yet been properly defined. Ecotourism activities must : a) have an educational component; (b) have long-term economic impact upon the local community; (c) not have a significant

negative impact on the ecosystem and local culture; and (d) have a beneficial effect upon the conservation of local natural environment.

**National Planning Commission, 1992.** *Eighth Five-Year Plan Document and other issues.* Nepal: National Planning Secretariat, HMG.

**Nepal Rastra Bank, 1990.** *Income and Employment Generation from the Tourism Sector in Nepal.* Kathmandu, Nepal: NRB.

This study is summarised in Chapter 2.

**Nijkamp, P.; van den Bergh, C.J.M.; and Soeteman, F.J., 1990.** *Regional Sustainable Development and Natural Resource Use.* Proceedings of the World Bank Annual Conference on Development Economics. Washington D.C.: The World Bank.

The purpose of this paper is to apply the concept of sustainable development. It argues that sustainable development is too broad and hence uses the concept of regional sustainable development. It describes the relationship of sustainable development and regional sustainable development. From a planning point of view, it argues that identification of critical factors is of importance to regional sustainable development. Critical success factors and sustainable resource use provide the basis for the implementation of the methodology. The authors apply the methodology to the case of the Peel area in the Netherlands, Sporades in Greece, and rural land in Botswana. The paper concludes with a retrospective review and important research questions.

**Pioneer Associates, 1989.** "Final Report on a Trekking Profile of the Pokhara-Jomsom Areas." Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Tourism, HMG.

The general objective of this study was to prepare a profile of trekking tourism facilities in the Pokhara-Jomsom area and to recommend an action programme for the development of trekking tourism.

**Rau, G., 1980** "Concepts of Environmental Impacts' Analysis." *In Environmental Impact Analysis Handbook*, Rau G. and Wooten, D.C., eds. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.

**Reggiori, E., 1992.** "Alternative Tourism: A New Way Forward." IVth Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Caracas, Venezuela, 10-21 February 1992.

This paper argues that tourism traditionally destroys, rather than preserves, both the natural environment and also the traditional economy and way of life of an area-but there is an alternative. This does not mean investing in hotels but in improving existing facilities. The number of tourists must be limited. This means only one tour operator choosing tourists who would feel privileged to go to such areas and who would pay more, knowing that a good part of the money is going to be invested in the local economy. A two-way education system would then operate in which the locals learn the skills needed to provide for the tourists, and the tourists learn about local ecological circumstances.

**Robinson, D.W.**, 1993. "Sociocultural Impacts of Mountain Tourism on Nepal's Sagarmatha (Everest) World Heritage Site: Implications for Sustainable Tourism." *In World Heritage Twenty Years Later*, compiled by Jim Thorsell. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK: IUCN.

Nepal is among the most popular of the adventure tourism destinations. However, while international tourism in Nepal is enjoying unprecedented growth, serious concerns are being expressed about the changes brought by long-term, negative sociocultural and environmental impacts of mountain tourism in this country. The paper reports on the perceptions and attitudes of western tourists on the impact of their behavior on the local mountain people and mountain environment of developing countries. The major conclusion of the study is that tourism significantly improved the quality of life of the Sherpa people, that the volume of tourists should increase, and there is no need for increased government-imposed controls to lessen impacts.

**Romero, A.**, 1992. "Economic Contributions of Venezuelan Protected Areas: The Tragedy of the Commons and Perspectives." IVth Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Caracas, Venezuela, 10-21 February 1992.

Although Venezuela has an impressive number of protected areas, they fall short of fulfilling their mission to promote the conservation of biological diversity, scientific research, recreation, and environmental education. Equally important, they rarely represent a direct source of revenue for either the local communities or the government. Several causes have contributed to that situation. Political objectives have dominated environmental policy. Finally, there have been few connections between the establishment of protected areas and their management. There has been no effort made to assess the costs and benefits of maintaining these protected areas and to fully envision the place that such areas must occupy within a modern society. Policy and

institutional changes are needed to enable Venezuelan protected areas to enhance their economic contribution to society and, more importantly, to ensure their survival in the long run. Among those changes the decentralisation of their administration and the participation of non-government sectors of the society are essential.

**Sagarmatha Pollution Operation Committee, 1993.** *Sagarmatha Pollution Operation Plan*. Kathmandu: Control Committee and World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

**Shah, M.K. and Pandey, R.K.** Construction Activity and Environmental Degradation in Almora Town in the Central Himalaya." *Mountain Chronicles* 171.

There is a distinct tendency among residents of the hill areas to live in the closest possible proximity to the centres of towns. This has resulted in the creation of maze-like clusters of houses around the town circles. The absence of pre-planning for such ongoing activities has given rise to various types of problems in this mountain environment. A major conclusion of this study is that widespread construction activity has disturbed the subsurface flow of water and has resulted in the depletion of water resources through the drying up of several spring resources.

**Sharma, P., 1988.** "Population Dynamics and Development Linkages in the Arun Watershed." Kathmandu: ICIMOD, 1988.

The report analyses various issues related to population growth in the world's deepest valley - the Arun Valley. Because productivity has not increased, people have been forced to cultivate on steeper slopes. Forest clearance for agriculture and for firewood have been more pronounced in the south than in the north. High fertility and low mortality rates contribute to the valley's population growth. The pressure on the resource base from the growing population is increasing and is forcing people to migrate in search of employment. Curbing population has to be a long-term goal. In the immediate short run, programmes to improve agricultural productivity and marketing have been recommended as a means to reduce the pressure on the resource base.

**Sharma, P., 1989.** "Assessment of Critical Issues and Options in Mountain Tourism in Nepal." Kathmandu: ICIMOD.

This study addresses the critical issues related to mountain tourism. It argues that a major problem in mountain tourism is the lack of an

organisation and management system that is able to adequately deal with mountain tourism. There is yet no route policy. The trekking agencies are run not by professionals knowledgeable about the broader implications of mountain tourism. The enhancement and organisational ability at the local level have been a completely neglected aspect in the promotion of mountain tourism in Nepal. With the exception of some innovative work in the Annapurna region, participation of the concerned community in activities and decision-making regarding tourism is virtually absent. The study concludes that mountain tourism can be an important source of off-farm employment only if a number of complementary activities are undertaken simultaneously. The success of mountain tourism depends on the push it can provide and the conditions it can create for sustainable development of mountain areas. In Nepal, tourism has not been seen in terms of these multifaceted linkages and coordinated packages of location/region specific policies and programmes.

**Sharma, P.R., 1995.** *Culture and Tourism, Defining Roles and Relationships.* MEI Discussion Paper Series 95/2. Kathmandu: ICIMOD.

**Sherpa, L.N., 1988** *Conserving and Managing Biological Resources in Sagarmatha National Park, Nepal,* Working Paper No. 8. Honolulu, Hawaii. Environmental and Policy Institute, East-West Centre.

The authors examine some problems and opportunities associated with the removal of human population and the exclusion of extractive uses of park resources by local people in the Sagarmatha National Park. It is argued that integrating local people with conservation activities appears to be the only viable solution to this problem. Too many people are using and misusing too few resources. Relocating people and resettling them elsewhere is also not seen as a remedy. Traditional systems of forest management need to be revitalised to manage the resources.

**Sherpa, M.N.; Coburn, B.; and Gurung, C.P., 1986.** "Annapurna Conservation Area, Nepal: Operational Plan." Submitted to King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation (KMTNC) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

**Shrestha, T.B.; Sherpa, L.N.; Banskota, K.; and Nepali, R., 1990.** *The Makalu-Barun National Park and Conservation Area Management Plan.* Kathmandu: Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, His Majesty's Government and Woodlands Mountain Institute.

This is the most comprehensive study that has been conducted in Nepal to assess the potential of an area for conservation. The Makalu-Barun

National Park and Conservation Area Management Plan study was based on nearly two years of research carried out by a task force. The Management Plan has four basic components, namely, a park management, community development, tourism management, and a scientific research component. All the four components are integrated and have been strengthened by a series of other research studies that were carried out simultaneously.

**Shrestha, T.B., 1989.** *Development Ecology of [the] Arun River Basin in Nepal.* Kathmandu: ICIMOD.

**Singh, T.V., 1992.** *Development of Tourism in the Himalayan Environment: The Problem of Sustainability.* Nairobi: UNEP.

This paper examines the critical issues and options for development of tourism in the Himalayan environment or mountain environment and addresses the problems of sustainability. The author argues that, whereas promotion of tourism in the mountain environment is most desirable, the development must ensure resource sustainability. Mass tourism, though generally welcomed as an economic panacea for backward regions, ultimately threatens the capacity because of overcrowding, congestion, traffic snarls, and environmental pollution. While ecological determinism seems necessary, economic determinism should never be ignored. For ensuring sustainable mountain tourism, the paper stresses the need for a well-defined and effective policy, based on the concept of soft rather than hard tourism, a policy that is defensible rather than offensive, slow-paced rather than rapid, and integrated rather than sector-based. The choice of appropriate technology is suggested to be the prime strategy for achieving environmentally sustainable tourism which should be based on several considerations, namely, a) efficiency and effectiveness of the desired product output; b) influences on regional economic growth, local population and equality of growth; c) utilisation of the available factor of production; and d) consistencies with local sociocultural structure. Finally, the paper exemplifies the tendency of resorts (Kulu valley) to attract counter-productive tourist overloads.

**Sneed, G.P., 1992** "Learning to Think Like a Mountain: A Review of Cooperative Management Regimes Appropriate for Mountain Protected Areas." IVth Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Caracas, Venezuela, 10-21 February 1992.

This paper attempts to develop a framework for conceptualising, classifying, and describing varieties of cooperative or joint management

that may be appropriate for mountain protected areas. The paper suggests that all forms of joint (cooperative) management taken together in various combinations show the most promises for institutionalising the reduction of conflict and preservation of mountain protected areas. Conservation and sustainable management of resources requires a human ecological approach, i.e., management of human activities. The essential role of human institutions in resource management has been emphasised in this paper. The paper suggests that establishing co-management regimes for national parks or protected areas is one way of enhancing public participation and reducing conflict with local communities and resource users.

**Stark, M. 1992** " Bringing Local Involvement into Conservation and Development in Two of Irian Java's Mountain Protected Areas." IVth Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, Caracas, Venezuela, 10-21 February 1992.

This paper describes the people-focussed approach to planning and implementation of two of the mountain protected areas in Irian Java, Indonesia. The challenge to the Indonesian government for conservation and development of protected areas is highlighted, and the successful policy strategy for conserving the resources is identified. The major conclusions emerging from the paper are: a) involvement of local people and having local acceptability of possible solutions as fundamental to the solution of long-term management of protected area; b) detailed consultations with local people residing in and around the protected area must be made before starting demarcation of a designated protected area, no matter how painfully slow the process may be, and c) managing the protected area over the long term must be based on participatory action which requires the support and involvement of the government on a culture-by-culture and area-by-area requirement basis.

**Stevens, S.F. and Sherpa, M.N., 1993.** "Indigenous People and Protected Areas: New Approach to Conservation in Highland Nepal." In *Parks, Peaks, and People*, compiled and edited by Hamilton, L.S., Bauer, D.P. and Takeuchi, H.F. U.S: East-West Centre Programme on Environment with Assistance from the Woodlands Mountain Institute, U.S. National Parks Service and IUCN.

The paper highlights some of the important lessons about managing inhabited protected areas based on the experience gained in the Sagarmatha National Park and the Annapurna Conservation Area. Proper understanding of the internal sociocultural and economic conditions of the local residents is a vital prerequisite for devising a sustainable

resource use regulation in the inhabited protected areas. The lack of such an assessment at the outset in Sagarmatha gave rise to persistent hostility and resentment for nearly 15 years. In Sagarmatha, crisis response regulations were also abruptly adopted, and local forest management institutions were undermined. The paper states that if the dynamics of *Sherpa* forest use management and regulations had been better understood at the outset, they would have been more effective than a different set of national park regulations. The experience gained further demonstrates that protected areas can be perceived by local residents as opportunities for local development and as a means through which the local control of land management of natural resources can be preserved. Experience suggests that in an inhabited protected area, partnership between protected area manager and local people is the only viable option.

**Stevens, S.; Gurung, C.; and Sherpa, M.N., 1993a.** *Tourism Impacts and Protected Area Management in Highland Nepal: Lessons from Sagarmatha National Park and Annapurna Conservation Area*. Louisiana: Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State, Baton Rouge, University.

The Mount Everest region and the Annapurna Range have long been the two major destinations of trekking and mountaineering tourism in the Himalayas. Concern over adverse environmental and cultural impacts was a major factor in the establishment of protected areas in both regions with the creation of Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park in 1976 and the Annapurna Conservation Area in 1986. The forms of tourism and the types of impacts associated with them are similar in both protected areas. Different approaches, however, have been taken to address them. This paper surveys the experiences in the two protected areas with efforts to prevent uncontrolled tourism development, deforestation, solid waste and water pollution, and cultural conflicts. It draws conclusions of potential applicability beyond highland Nepal.

**Stevens, S.; Sherpa, L.N.; and Sherpa, M.N., 1993b.** *Tourism and Local Development in Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park, Nepal*. Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University,

During the past 30 years, tourism to the Mt. Everest area has increased from fewer than 20 tourists per year to nearly 10,000. This growth in tourism has transformed the local economy of the *Sherpa*. Nearly three-quarters of all households in the region have income from tourism

employment and more than 15 per cent now operate small tourist businesses, including 90 owner-operated lodges. This economic growth, however, has been accompanied by a number of adverse socioeconomic and environmental impacts. There has been increasing differentiation in wealth and standards of living between villages and among families within individual communities. Subtle changes in agriculture and pastoralism have occurred that may have significant environmental ramifications. Increasing pressure has been placed on forests both inside and adjacent to the national park for fuelwood and timber. Sagarmatha National Park management responses have had mixed results thus far.

**Thorsell, J. and Harrison, J., 1993.** "National Parks and Nature Reserves in the Mountain Regions of the World." In *Parks, Peaks, and People*, compiled and edited by Hamilton, L.S., Bauer, D.P. and Takeuchi, H.F. Hwui: East-West Centre, Programme on Environment.

**Thorsell, J., 1993.** *World Heritage Twenty Years Later*. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK: IUCN.

**Touche Ross Management Consultants, 1990.** "Nepal Tourism Development Programme: A Report for the Asian Development Bank and Ministry of Tourism." Kathmandu, Nepal: Touche Ross.

The important features of this study, that are relevant to the present study, are provided in Chapter 5.

**Upadhyay, M.P., 1984.** "Environmental Impact on Mountain Ecosystem by Trekkers and Mountaineers: Mt. Everest Trek Route Survey Report." Kathmandu, Nepal: Nepal Institute of Development Studies (NAIS).

The study evaluates environmental problems created by trekkers and mountaineers and their support staff along the trekking route to Sagarmatha. The study argues that trekkers place enormous pressure on the carrying capacity of the area and the estimated benefit/cost ratio of individual trekkers was estimated to be less than one. The major negative impact is on forests and forest resources. Trekking activities have increased the price of land for housing along the main trail. Regarding impact on the social side, the author argues that there has been a noticeable increase in the population migrating into the trek route area. There has also been a "Western" impact on local youths in terms of food habits. The traditional role of the monasteries is also reported to have decreased.

**Uprety, B.N., 1985** "The Park-People Interface in Nepal: Problems and New Directions." In *People and Protected Areas in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya*. Proceedings of the International Workshop on the Management of National Parks and Protected Areas in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas. Edited by J.A. McNeely, J.W. Thorsell and S.R. Chalise. Kathmandu: KMTNC and ICIMOD.

The paper provides an overview of the reasons for the creation of national parks in Nepal, the initial conflicts, and new directions. With the creation of parks in many areas, people have been denied access to their traditional rights on the resources available in the area, which has been one of the serious conflicts. Their resentment to the creation of parks has been in the form of violation of park rules and regulations. Where there are people living inside the park, as in the mountain areas, grazing, firewood collection, and timber harvesting problems have become paramount. Thus, in Nepal, park and people-at least in the mountain areas-are interfaced. Other issues are those related to human-wildlife interactions (crop depredation by wildlife, poaching); human life killed by wildlife; loss of livestock to predators; and resentment on the part of the local people against penalties and fines levied by the park against violators. Promoting tourism has also been a management goal of the park. But tourism is putting pressure on the Himalayan parks. Deforestation due to tourist demands for firewood is a major problem.

It was realised that local people have to be made participants in the conservation effort, and that regulations and rules and their enforcement alone are not enough. Thus, access to park resources by locals in a controlled manner, facility of movement through parks and reserves, providing economic incentives to local people, and involving local people in decision making, conservation education, etc, have been the efforts in this new conservation direction.

**Wells, M., 1993** "Neglect of Biological Riches: The Economics of Nature Tourism in Nepal." In *Biodiversity and Conservation 2*, 445-464.

Tourism has become Nepal's largest source of foreign exchange earnings and the overall number of foreign visitors continue to grow. About half of Nepal's tourists can be found in one of four outstanding protected areas. Tourism in Nepal's parks has led to complex conflicts of interests. The interested parties include: Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) staff, who are seeking to minimise ecological impacts; local people, who are attempting to take advantage of substantial economic opportunities; foreign or Kathmandu-based tour and trekking agencies, seeking to maximise their own economic gains;

and several government agencies which, while anxious to increase overall tourist numbers, have resisted the regulation of tourists in the parks and have been slow to open up new trekking areas that could relieve the concentrated impacts of tourism. No mechanism exists, either formally or informally, for resolving these divergent interests. This issue is discussed from the perspective of representing an economic pricing problem. An economic research study is necessary to outline the appropriate levels of fees to charge to tourists in order to increase public and private sector revenues to support arguments for higher levels of investment in conserving the country's natural and cultural assets.

**Winpenny, J, 1991. *Values for the Environment: A Guide to Economic Appraisal*. London Overseas' Development Institute.**

The book provides a state of the art methodology and practice of economic appraisal of environmental effects. It covers a broad range of topics such as wildlife, wetlands, biodiversity, watersheds, forests, etc. It provides a comprehensive appraisal of the different techniques used to value environmental commodities. It provide useful case studies as well.

**World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), 1987. *Our Common Future*. U.K.: Oxford University Press.**

**Yonzon, P, 1993. "Traditional Resource Use and Problems in Langtang National Park, Nepal." In *Parks, Peaks, and People*, compiled and edited by Hamilton, L.S., Bauer, D.P. and Takeuchi, H.F. East-West Centre Programme on Environment. U.S.: Woodlands Mountain Institute, U.S. National Parks Service, and IUCN.**

The paper demonstrates how Langtang National Park's protected status hinders its continued survival. People from both within and outside the region come into the parks to raid the park's medicinal plants. Neither collectors nor merchants are perturbed by park regulation. Protecting the park area from plant raiders rather than protecting those forest areas that surround the park often gives the merchants an easy escape with the haul collected from the park. The paper concludes that legally protecting Langtang is meaningless unless the law is enforced with the concurrence of the local people. Alternatives are few but the empowerment of indigenous people to enjoy rightly and to be responsible for managing forest resources should be promoted through participatory land management programmes.