



NEPAL 4th National Report on Biodiversity to CBD

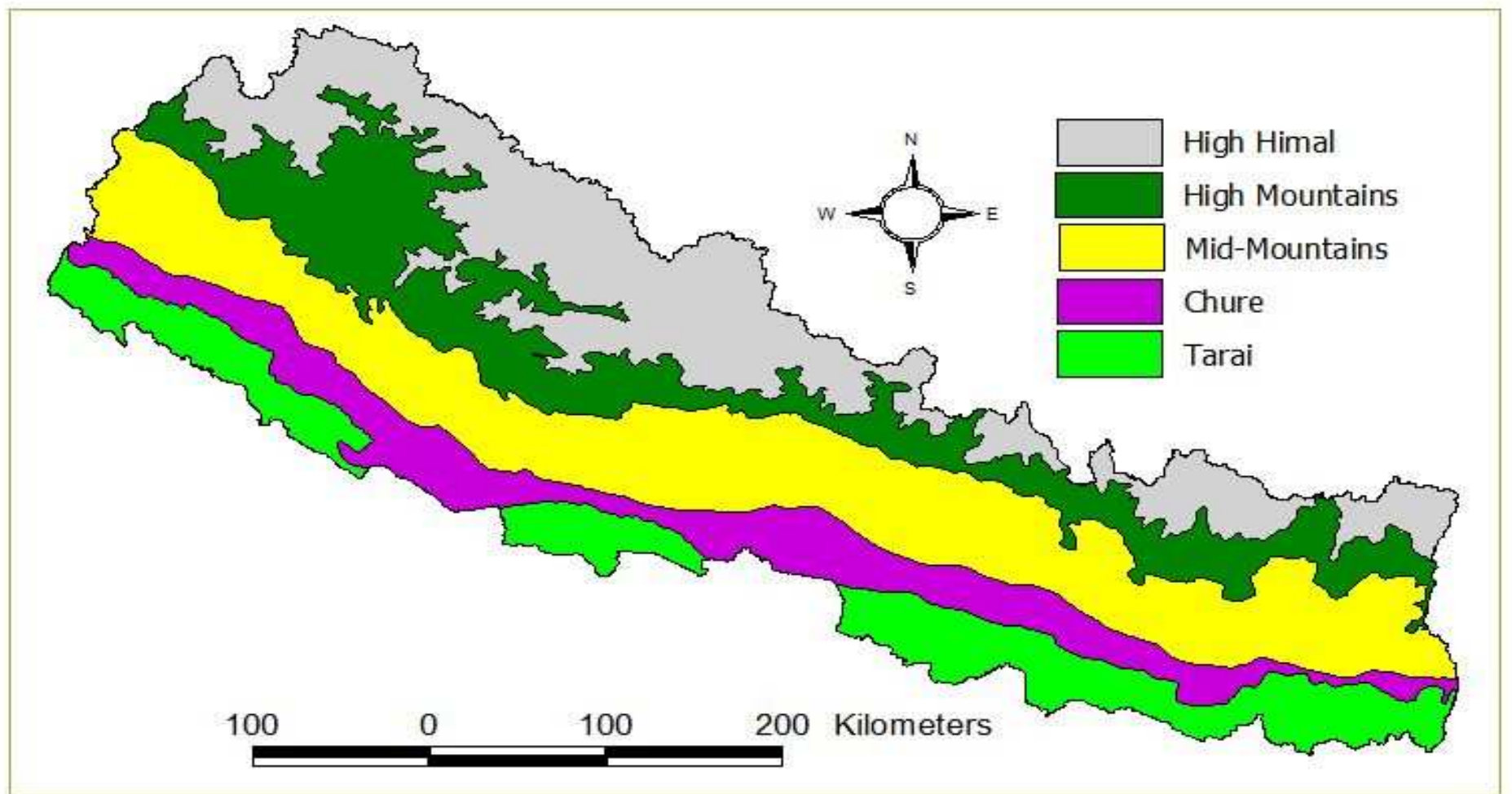
(Chapter 1 Discussion)

**Sudhir Kumar Koirala
Environment Officer
Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
Kathmandu, Nepal.**

Background

- MoFSC is the focal point of CBD
- Coordination committee formed
- Inception workshop organized
- Public notice and Radio broadcast
- Reviewers committee
- Stakeholders meeting and field consultation
- Final Report to be submitted in March 2009

Physiographic zones of Nepal



Status, Trend and Threat

- Key findings
- Challenges encountered
- Possible areas of Improvement

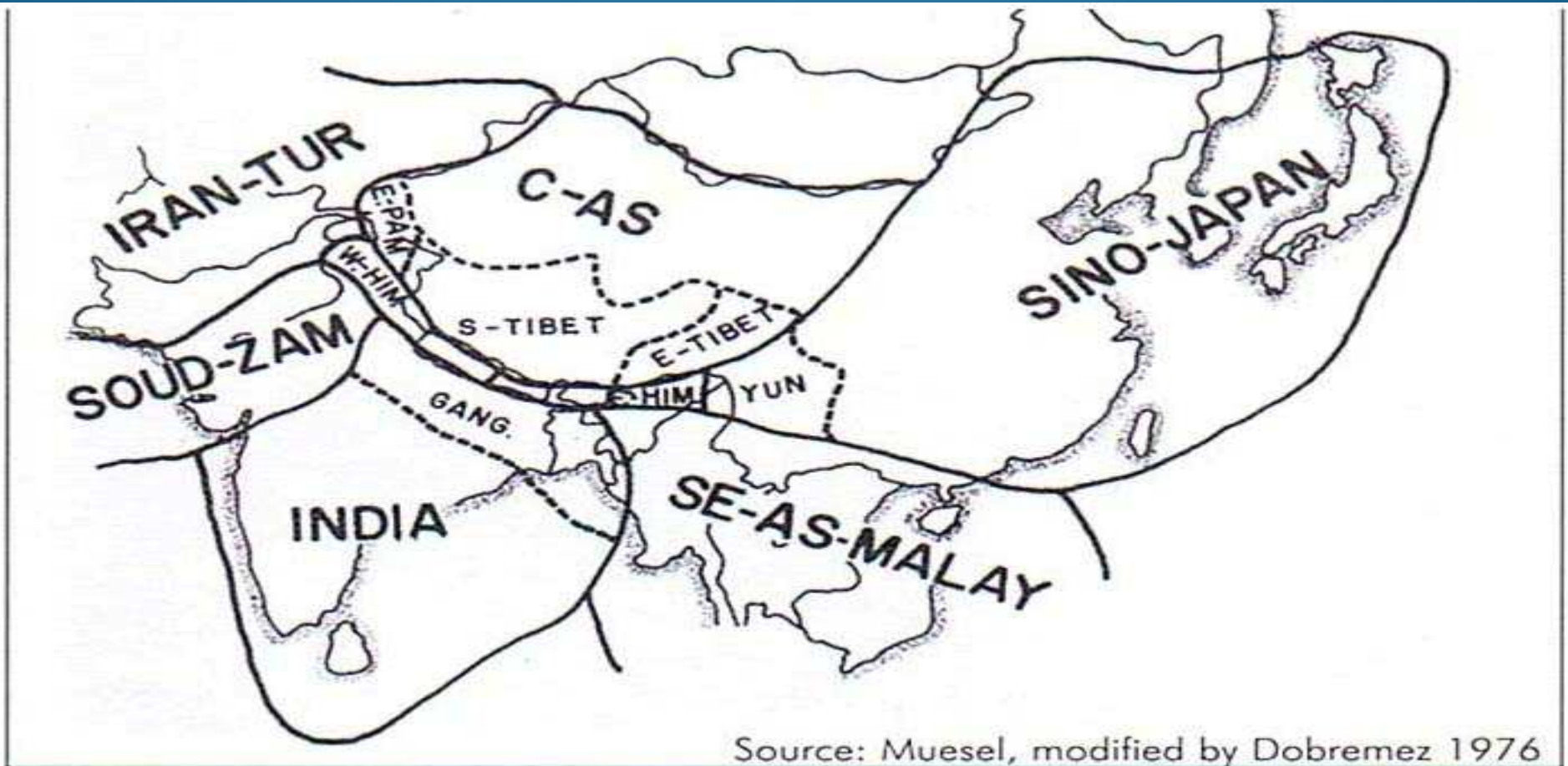
A glimpse of the mountain topography and land use in central Nepal



Status, Trend and Threat

Nepal rich in biodiversity

Nepal lies at the crossroad of six floristic regions



Status, Trend and Threat

Ecosystem diversity

- 10 bio-climatic regions
- 118 ecosystems
- 35 forest types
- 75 vegetation types

Status, Trend and Threat

Species richness – disproportionately high;
in 0.1 % of the terrestrial area of the globe-
few examples only

- Lichens 465 species (2.3% of the global)
- Fungi 1822 species (2.4 %)
- Angiosperms (5.1%)
- Spiders 175 species (0.2%)
- Insects 5052 species (0.7 %)
- Birds 874 species (9%)
- Mammals 208 (5%)

Status, **Trend** and Threat-CF

Community forest

	Before 1992	After 1992
--	-------------	------------

No.	581	14431
Area (ha)	34359	1230000
Benefit HH	62242	1660000

Expansion of PAs

SN	Year	Area (Km ²)
1	1970s	4584
2	1980s	13495
3	1990s	24717
4	2000s	26970
5	2007	28988
Total		19.7% of total area

Threats

Threats at National Level

- Forest habitat Loss
- Rangeland over grazing
- Poaching in Protected Areas
- Encroachment and Pollution in Wetland
- Agro biodiversity loss due to HYV and Pesticide
- Mountain biodiversity, Soil erosion and Climate change

Threat at Regional Level

- Trans boundary

Threat at Global level

- Climate change

Obstacles and Challenges

1. Political transformation
2. Lack of coordination
3. Lack of specific policy
4. Lack of resource availability
5. Insufficient or no comparable data

Possible areas of improvement

- Review of NBS and NBSIP
- Synergy with conventions related to biodiversity
- Address the issues of climate change
- Development of national database

Conclusion - General

- Nepal 4th NR on Biodiversity is an important step to assess the status of biodiversity of Nepal
- This assesses the achievements and gaps in implementation of NBSIP
- This helps to set goals, targets and indicators for 2010 and onwards

The background is a solid blue gradient. At the top, there are several wavy, horizontal lines in lighter shades of blue and cyan, creating a sense of movement or a horizon line.

Thank you very much