



Ecosystem based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems in Nepal (EbA)



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Danda Pokhari Pond renovated at Bange Phatke, Syangja EbA

The project focuses on enhancing the ability of decision makers in Nepal to plan and implement ecosystem-based strategies and measures at both the national and ecosystem level.



EbA orientation Workshop conducted on August 2013 EbA



Piledanda Pond renovated at Bhadaure Tamagi, Kaski EbA



Jaljala water source conserved at Bhadaure Tamagi, Kaski EbA

BACKGROUND

Human well-being, including livelihoods, unreservedly depends on nature, especially in mountain communities like that of Nepal. However, global climate change is imposing a serious threat to the ecosystem and its services, thereby putting the livelihood of these communities at risk. There is, hence, an urgency to strengthen the resiliency of these ecosystems. Ecosystem-based approaches, in this regard, address the crucial links between climate change, biodiversity, ecosystem service and sustainable resource management by integrating the management of ecosystems and biodiversity into an overall strategy.

Quick Facts

Duration: 2012 to 2015

Focus area: Environment, Energy and Climate Change

Implementing agency: Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation/ Department of Forests (MoFSC/DoF), UNEP, UNDP and IUCN

Source of Funding: BMUB Germany

Geographical Location: Nine core VDCs of the Panchase Protected Forest and its eight adjoining VDCs from Kaski, Parbat and Syangja districts of the Western Development region.

Total Budget: US\$ 3.37 million



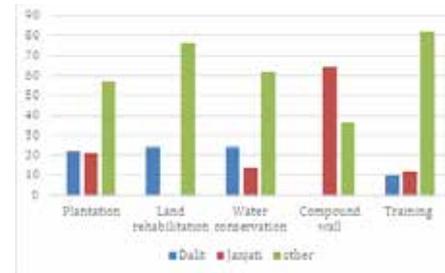
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Main Achievements so far...

- Vulnerability of 17 VDCs has been assessed and appropriate EbA options have been recommended.
- Three sub-watersheds have been prioritized for restoration and conservation to build ecosystem resilience. Within the sub watersheds, various interventions have been implemented to build the resilience of the ecosystem and its services.
 - Renovation and construction of 13 conservation ponds and 13 traditional water sources.
 - Restoration through plantation of open land (area of 80 ha); construction of two dry walls to reduce overgrazing; and establishment of two nurseries.
 - Implemented a watershed management plan through various land rehabilitation-related interventions in 28 vulnerable sites to stabilize slopes and reduce risk from soil erosion and landslides.
- The project is working with communities to promote the commercialization of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and ecotourism in the area. The project has identified five potential NTFPs and is currently working with community groups to promote them so that the communities can benefit economically.
- Understanding on EbA enhanced at the local level through various training and awareness-related programmes.
 - Seven EbA awareness workshops; eight community forest management trainings; two low cost soil conservation trainings; and one eco-club orientation.
 - Training of trainers (ToT) for 20 local stakeholders on EbA capacity building and awareness programmes.
- Regular ecosystem level monitoring is being undertaken by establishing GIS coordinates: 60 points for soil sampling and 20 points for water discharge measurement.
- To enhance EbA knowledge and understanding, research studies have been undertaken in different sectors of the Panchase, such as bioengineering, forestry, tourism, rangeland, value chain analysis, and siltation dam.
- To reduce the research gap, research grants have been provided to eight M.Sc. students to undertake research on various EbA related sectors. Similarly, EbA has been incorporated in the B.Sc. (Environment science) syllabus of Tribhuvan University, which will enhance the capacity of students

Gender & Social Inclusion Interventions

HH Benefited by EbA interventions implementation at ecosystem level



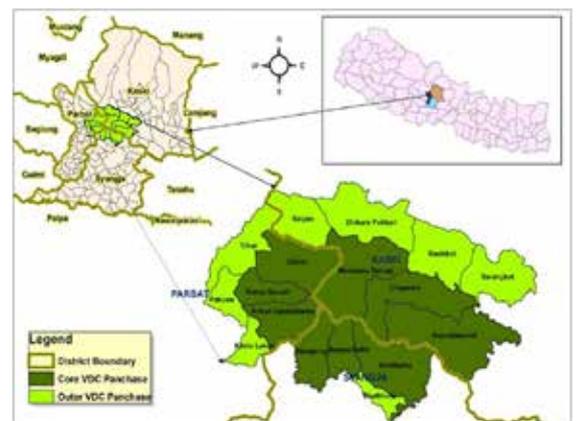
EbA focused on building the resilience of the vulnerable communities from the adverse impacts of climate change. Thus, women and socially excluded groups are the major target of this project. The project interventions are targeted towards ensuring that ecosystem services are conserved so that most vulnerable groups within the communities are benefitted. Therefore, the project has prioritized women's group and mother's group to promote ecotourism, home stay and NTPF in the project area so that women in the communities get economic benefit. For example, Sidane women groups/Panchase women Network. Similarly EbA interventions are focused on benefitting the socially excluded group which is reflected in the figure.

Expected Project Results

(by the end of project cycle)

- Ensure the continued provision of ecosystem services and enhance human capacities to address current challenges and future uncertainties.
- Enhanced capacity of 5,000 households to minimize climate risks.
- Increased institutional capacity of key national actors to build and better integrate ecosystem resilience options in national, sub-national and local level plans.
- Environment, energy and climate change mainstreamed into national and local development planning with a focus on gender, social inclusion and post-conflict environmental rehabilitation.

Where We Work



FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems in Nepal
 Project Management Unit: Forestry Complex, Babarmahal,
 P.O. Box: 24417, Ph: 977- 1-4218458, Fax: 977-1-4225553,
 email: info@eba.org.np, Web: www.dof.gov.np/eba

PROJECT FIELD OFFICE:

Pame, Pokhara, Ph: 061-621553

Visit us at: <http://www.np.undp.org/eba>

<https://www.facebook.com/UNDPNepal>

<https://twitter.com/undpnepal>

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/undpnepal>