

Community- based conservation: Approaches, Successes and Challenges in Nepal and Namibia

Workshop On:
**Bridging the gap between forest information needs and forest
inventory capacity**
Durban and Pietermaritzburg
06.09.2015

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Community-based Conservation

- “the coexistence of people and nature, as distinct from protectionism and the segregation of people and nature” (Western and Wright, 1994)
- Participatory approach to manage protect and utilize the resources
- Two broad objectives:
 - to protect the resources and
 - enhance the livelihood of the people through the protection of the resources
- Existing conventional methods for the protection of the resources in the developing country was not appropriate and relevant to the people living around the area

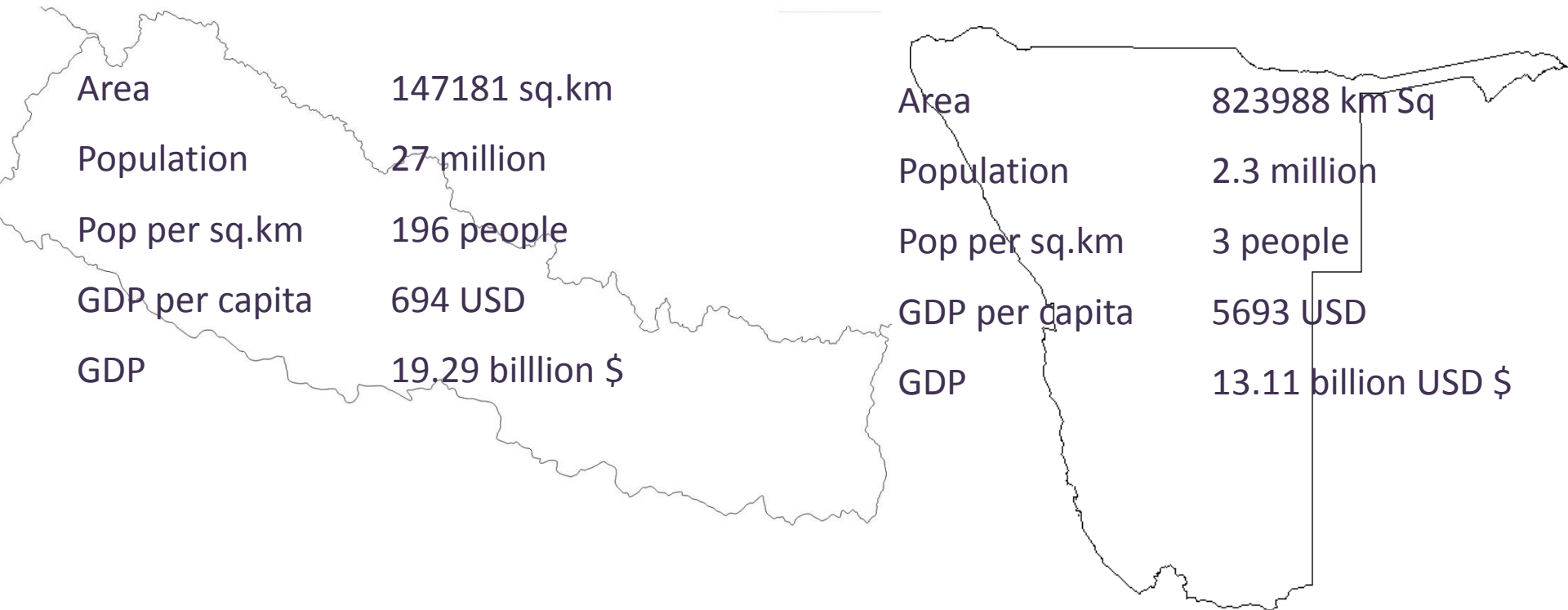


Source :world atlas

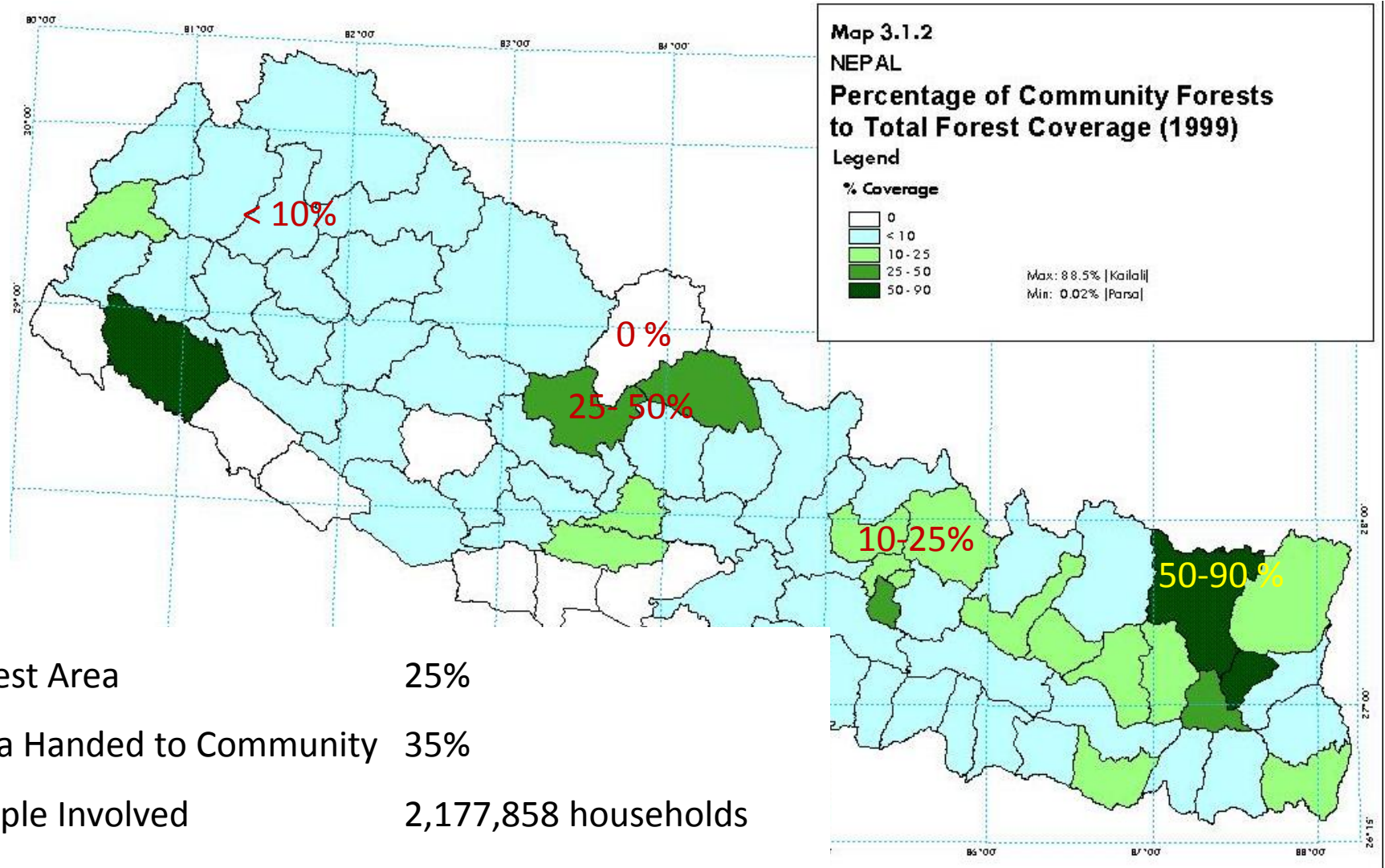
Timeline of major events

Year	Nepal	Namibia
Before 1950	Forest was owned by elites	South African Regime, Indigenous people were excluded from the protection approach
1950-60	Private forest Nationalization	
1960-70	Government took control	
1970-80	National forestry Plan	
1980-90	Decentralization Act- master plan for forestry sector	Community Based Natural Resource Management
1990-00	Introduced Forest Act and Regulation	International funding Policy on conservation First communal conservancy
2000-10	Introduced Forest Inventory Guideline	Federation of Conservancy (NACSO)

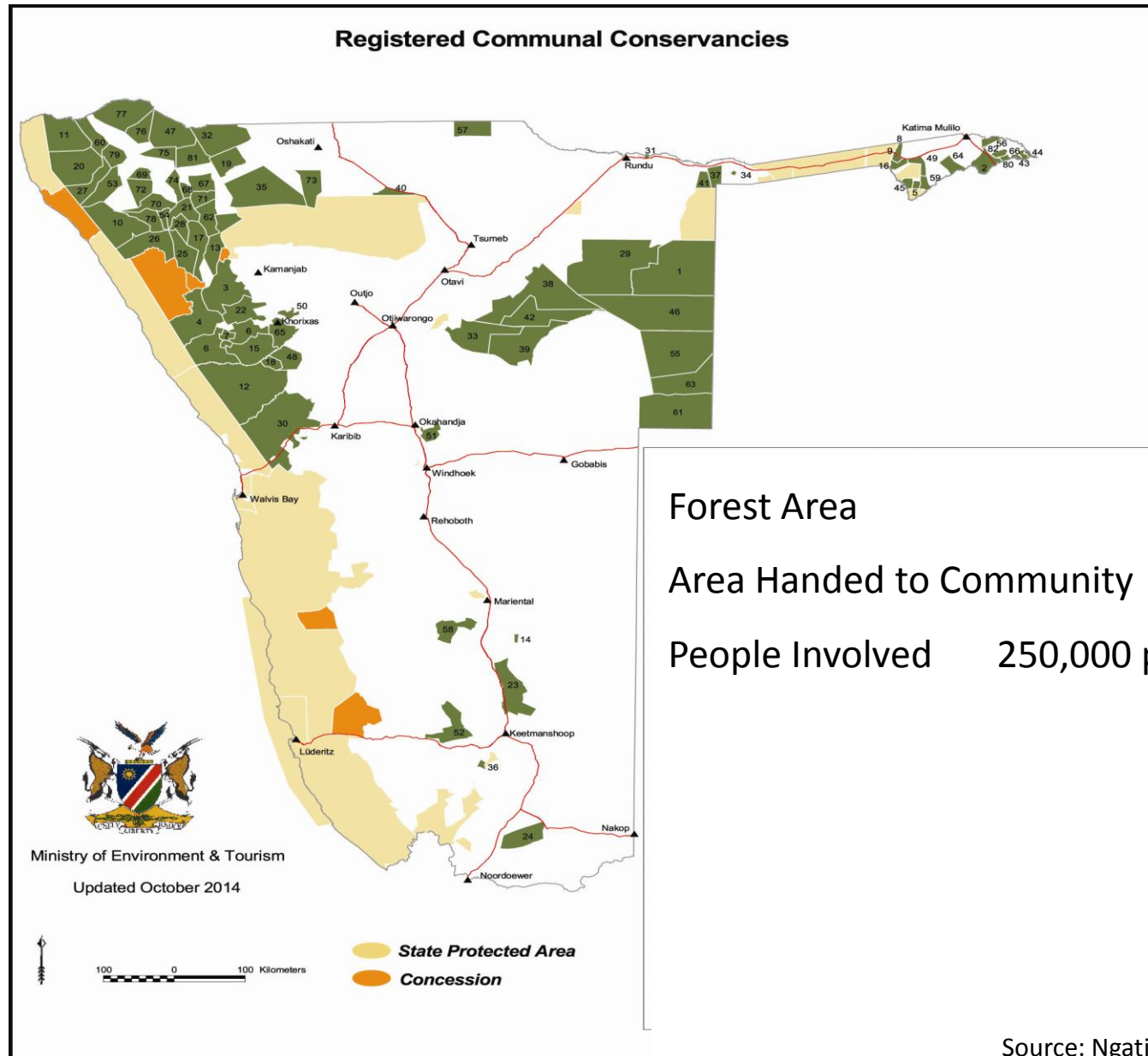
Nepal and Namibia



Nepal and Namibia



Nepal and Namibia



Approach to Community Based Conservation

- Inclusiveness –
 - participation of all group of people
 - Voting Right to all members
- Management-
 - Three way partnership: top down, bottom up and outside in
 - Tenurial structure
 - Handover process
- Monitoring and evaluation –
 - Public auditing
 - Annual meeting
 - Event book

Successes

- Equitable rather than equal distribution
- Subsidies in products
- Reservation of spots
- Allocation of funds
- Income Generation Activities
- Providing Job orientation Training

Challenges

- Building of positive working environment
- Expansion of programme is limited
- Inconsistency within laws and policies
- New Generation issues
- Poaching
- Human wildlife conflict
- Reliance on donor funding

Conclusion

- Policy and legislation support
- Multistakeholder involvement
- Growth from subsistence to enterprise level
- Conservation of resources



Thank you
Questions are welcome

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