

## Periodic Report - Second Cycle

### 1. World Heritage Property Data

#### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Royal Chitwan National Park

##### Comment

On 6 September 2010, under minister level decision of Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation has decided to change the name of Royal Chitwan National Park as Chitwan National Park. Similarly, on 10 September 2010, Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation has sent a letter for the amendment of the name to Nepal National Commission for UNESCO.

#### 1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

##### State(s) Party(ies)

• Nepal

##### Type of Property

natural

##### Identification Number

284

##### Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1984

##### Comment

Type of property: Natural Identification No. :#284 Year of inscription: November 2, 1984


#### 1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Royal Chitwan National Park	27.5 / 84.333	93200	0	93200	1984
Total (ha)		93200	0	93200	

##### Comment

Coordinates detail: 83° 50' 23" to 84° 46' 25" E 27° 16' 56" to 27° 42' 13" N In addition, 75000 ha has been gazetted as bufferzone which is not the part of inscribed property.

#### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Chitawan District	07/07/1983	

##### Comment

We will submit the revised delimitation of the property with its topographic map.

#### 1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

##### Comment

Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation under Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation

#### 1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

• Narendra Man Babu Pradhan  
Chitwan National Park

##### Comment

The Chief warden has changed. Now, we have acting Chief warden Jagannath Singh.

## Section II - Chitwan National Park (284)

### 1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. [1001wonders.org](http://1001wonders.org) : visit this site in panophotographies - 360 x 180 degree images
2. [Natural site datasheet from WCMC](#)

##### Comment

[www.chitwannationalpark.gov.np](http://www.chitwannationalpark.gov.np)

### 1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

##### Comment

Ramsar Convention 1971 Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) 1975 Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification 1994 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994

### 2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

#### 2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

##### Comment

SOUV has been submitted.

#### 2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(vii)(ix)(x)

#### 2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

Criteria vii : Superlative natural features of exceptional natural beauty in terms of its scenic attractions of forested hills, grasslands, great rivers and views of the distant Himalayas  
Criteria ix : The last major surviving example of the natural ecosystems of the Terai region  
Criteria x : Significant populations of several rare and endangered species, especially the Greater One-horned Rhinoceros, Royal Bengal Tiger and the Gharial crocodile

#### 2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

#### 2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

### 3. Factors Affecting the Property

#### 3.14. Other factor(s)

##### 3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

Under the illegal activities, poaching (Rhino and tiger) is the most serious problem in Chitwan National Park.

## 3.15. Factors Summary Table

## 3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact					Origin
3.1	Buildings and Development						
3.1.1 Housing							
3.1.2 Commercial development							
3.1.3 Industrial areas							
3.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure							
3.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities							
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure							
3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure							
3.3	Services Infrastructures						
3.3.1 Water infrastructure							
3.3.2 Renewable energy facilities							
3.3.4 Localised utilities							
3.3.5 Major linear utilities							
3.4	Pollution						
3.4.2 Ground water pollution							
3.4.3 Surface water pollution							
3.4.4 Air pollution							
3.4.5 Solid waste							
3.5	Biological resource use/modification						
3.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources							
3.5.3 Land conversion							
3.5.4 Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals							
3.5.5 Crop production							
3.5.6 Commercial wild plant collection							
3.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection							
3.5.9 Subsistence hunting							
3.5.10 Forestry /wood production							
3.6	Physical resource extraction						
3.6.2 Quarrying							
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.1 Wind							
3.7.3 Temperature							
3.7.4 Radiation/light							
3.7.5 Dust							
3.7.7 Pests							
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.1 Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses							
3.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage							
3.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting							
3.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system							
3.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community							
3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation							
3.9	Other human activities						

	Name	Impact				Origin
3.9.1 Illegal activities						
3.9.3 Military training						
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>					
3.10.1 Storms						
3.10.2 Flooding						
3.10.3 Drought						
3.10.4 Desertification						
3.10.6 Temperature change						
3.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
<b>3.11</b>	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>					
3.11.2 Earthquake						
3.11.4 Avalanche/ landslide						
3.11.5 Erosion and siltation/ deposition						
3.11.6 Fire (wildfires)						
<b>3.12</b>	<b>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>					
3.12.2 Invasive/alien terrestrial species						
3.12.3 Invasive / alien freshwater species						
3.12.5 Hyper-abundant species						
<b>3.13</b>	<b>Management and institutional factors</b>					
3.13.1 Low impact research / monitoring activities						
3.13.2 High impact research / monitoring activities						
3.13.3 Management activities						
<b>Legend</b>	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside

### 3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

#### 3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
<b>3.1 Buildings and Development</b>					
3.1.1 Housing	extensive	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.1.2 Commercial development	extensive	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.1.3 Industrial areas	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	static
3.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	increasing
<b>3.2 Transportation Infrastructure</b>					
3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
<b>3.4 Pollution</b>					
3.4.2 Ground water pollution	extensive	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.4.3 Surface water pollution	localised	on-going	significant	no capacity and / or resources	increasing
3.4.5 Solid waste	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
<b>3.5 Biological resource use/modification</b>					
3.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	increasing
3.5.3 Land conversion	extensive	on-going	minor	no capacity and / or resources	increasing
3.5.4 Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals	localised	frequent	minor	medium capacity	static
3.5.6 Commercial wild plant collection	restricted	one off or rare	minor	medium capacity	static
3.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static
<b>3.6 Physical resource extraction</b>					
3.6.2 Quarrying	localised	on-going	catastrophic	medium capacity	increasing
<b>3.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>					

		Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.7.1	Wind	localised	on-going	minor	low capacity	increasing
3.7.5	Dust	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.3	Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	increasing
3.9	Other human activities					
3.9.1	Illegal activities	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.1	Storms	localised	on-going	minor	low capacity	increasing
3.10.2	Flooding	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.4	Avalanche/ landslide	restricted	frequent	minor	medium capacity	increasing
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition	extensive	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species	extensive	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.12.3	Invasive / alien freshwater species	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.12.5	Hyper-abundant species	extensive	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing

Management Regulation 1996 Bufferzone management Guideline 1999

### 3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

#### 3.17.1 - Comments

Construction of RCC bridge on Reu river on the way to Madi/Thori after the approval of EIA.

## 4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

### 4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

#### 4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is a buffer zone

#### 4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

#### 4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

#### 4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

#### 4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **known** by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

#### 4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

Chitwan National Park has no bufferzone during the time of inscription but it has its bufferzone since 1996. The bufferzone area is 75000 ha which covers 36 VDCs and 2 municipalities having more than 65 bufferzone community forests. The bufferzone have 1779 User Groups covering the population more than 225,000.

## 4.2. Protective Measures

#### 4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

##### Comment

Environment Protection Act 1996 Forest Act 1993 and its amendments Water Resources Act 1992 Soil and Water Conservation Act 1982 Aquatic Animal Protection Act 1961 Chitwan National Park Regulation 1974 Bufferzone

#### 4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

#### 4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

#### 4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity

#### 4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **excellent** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property

#### 4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

Fourty nine guard posts have been reinstated and added to strengthen the security system of the heritage site. The post were reduced upto seven during the period of insurgency.

## 4.3. Management System / Management Plan

### 4.3.1 - Management System

The first management plan for the park was prepared in 1975-79 under the aegis of a Nepal Government/UNDP/FAO project. An updated plan with three 'management zones' covers the period 2001-05.



##### Comment

Management Plan for Chitwan National Park 2006-2010 Management Plan for Chitwan National Park and its Bufferzone (2011-2016) going to implement soon. Site Management Plan Beeshazar and Associated Lakes (Ramsar Site) 2010

### 4.3.2 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
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Conservation education - Interpretation Community Extension Plan: Kasara Durbar - Royal Chitwan National Park (UNESCO World Heritage technical co-operation project: UNESCO/DNPWC SC 293 127.8, 1989) (vol. 1, vol. 2 = attachment 1: floor plans [...])	N/A	Available	01/00/1989	
Conservation Education - Interpretation. Community Extension Plan. Kasara Durbar. Royal Chitwan National Park	N/A	Available	01/01/1989	

### Comment

UNESCO- IUCN Enhancing Our Heritage Project: Monitoring and Managing for Success in Natural World Heritage Sites. Initial Management Effectiveness Evaluation Report: Royal Chitwan National Park, Nepal, August 2003.

### 4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

### 4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system / plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

### 4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully** implemented and monitored

### 4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists and **many activities** are being implemented

### 4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Landowners	Fair
Visitors	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Fair
Industry	Poor

### 4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management

### 4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and /

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### or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Indigenous peoples have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role

### 4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is contact but only **some cooperation** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

### 4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

Key species management is being done based on national species action plans ( Rhino, Tiger, Elephant). Ghariyal Conservation Action Plan will be prepared within 2012. Gaur Action Plan is required.



### 4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

## 4.4. Financial and Human Resources

### 4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	10%
Governmental (National / Federal)	90%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	
Other grants	

### 4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

Title	Year	Amount	Link to source
Consultancy services for the preparation of a plan for Royal Chitwan and purchase of equipment to implement 3 prototype projects recommended by this plan	1988	30000.00	
Public awareness programmes and development of an educational and interpretative centre in Royal Chitwan National Park	1990	50000.00	
<b>Total</b>		80000	

### 4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs



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### 4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

### 4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is a **major flow** of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the World Heritage property

### 4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **some** adequate equipment and facilities, but deficiencies in at least one key area **constrain** management at the World Heritage property

### 4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

There is **basic** maintenance of equipment and facilities

### 4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

From the year 2011, Tiger Conservation Program (Special ) has been implemented in the park.

### 4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	100%
Part-time	0%

### 4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	100%
Seasonal	0%

### 4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	100%
Volunteer	0%

### 4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

### 4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Fair
Promotion	Poor
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Poor
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Poor
Conservation	Fair

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Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Non-existent
Tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

### 4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Medium
Promotion	Low
Community outreach	Low
Interpretation	Not available
Education	Medium
Visitor management	Low
Conservation	Medium
Administration	Medium
Risk preparedness	Not available
Tourism	Low
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Medium

### 4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is in place and **partially implemented**; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally **but most of the technical work is carried out by external staff**

### 4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

Nepal government has deployed two protection units a Battalion and a Company having 1000 army personnel in Chitwan National Park.

## 4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

### 4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for most key areas **but there are gaps**

### 4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is **considerable** research but it is **not directed** towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

### 4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared widely** with the local, national and international audiences

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### 4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

Ghariyal and Mugger monitoring in the Narayani and Rapti rivers of Chitwan National Park. Nov 2010 Ghariyal hatching status in 2010, Chitwan National Park. Ghariyal release into Rapti river. Jan-March 2010 Bed Bahadur Khadka [www.iucnscg.org](http://www.iucnscg.org) Tiger and their prey base abundance in terai arc landscape, Nepal [www.dnpwc.gov.np](http://www.dnpwc.gov.np)

### 4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

Scientific studies related with Rhino, Tiger and Micania micrantha are going on while more than 10 research projects relating to B.Sc, M.Sc and PhD studies from national and international level have been permitted yearly.

## 4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

### 4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In many locations and easily visible to visitors

### 4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Average
Local Indigenous peoples	Poor
Local landowners	Poor
Visitors	Excellent
Tourism industry	Average
Local businesses and industries	Average

### 4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a planned education and awareness programme but it only **partly meets the needs** and could be improved

### 4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

### 4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **not adequately** presented and interpreted

### 4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Excellent
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Site museum	Excellent
Information booths	Excellent
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Poor
Information materials	Excellent
Transportation facilities	Poor
Other	Poor

### 4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

All the information related with OUV is disseminated and covered under National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029 B.S.

## 4.7. Visitor Management

### 4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Minor Increase
Two years ago	Minor Increase
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Minor Increase
Five years ago	Minor Increase

### 4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments
Tourism industry

### 4.7.3 - Visitor management documents Comment

### 4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

There is **some management** of the visitor use of the World Heritage property

### 4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is **limited co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

### 4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected and makes a **substantial contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property



#### 4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

### 4.8. Monitoring

#### 4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is considerable monitoring but it is **not directed towards management needs** and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

#### 4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient and key indicators have been defined but **monitoring the status of indicators could be improved**

#### 4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Average
Local / Municipal authorities	Poor
Local communities	Poor
Researchers	Poor
NGOs	Average
Industry	Non-existent
Local indigenous peoples	Poor

#### 4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

**No relevant** Committee recommendations to implement

#### 4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

Chitwan National Park has not received any specific recommendations during last periodic reporting. Please, send a cc copy of the recommendations to the site manager.

#### 4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

It is necessary to establish fixed monitoring schedule by a joint team.

### 4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

#### 4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

## 5. Summary and Conclusions

### 5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

		World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
3.1	Buildings and Development						
3.1.2	Commercial development						
3.4	Pollution						
3.4.3	Surface water pollution	vii : Superlative natural features of exceptional natural beauty in terms of its scenic attractions of forested hills, grasslands, great rivers and views of the distant Himalayas.	Water quality testing of Rapti, Reu and Narayani rivers. Policy intervention in problems related with chemical fertilizer, pesticides and industrial effluents. Coordination with relevant organizations.	Water quality reports Monitoring policy amendment Meeting records	Annually	Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation Chitwan National Park Conservation Partners	Water quality test of Narayani river has been done in 2010 and will be continued.
3.5	Biological resource use/modification						
3.5.3	Land conversion						
3.6	Physical resource extraction						
3.6.2	Quarrying	vii: Superlative natural features of exceptional natural beauty in terms of its scenic attractions of forested hills, grasslands, great rivers and views of the distant Himalayas.	Continue and effective implementation of existing provision of non commercial use of stone,gravel and sand. Specifying the months for collection. Restricting the collection from prime Ghariyal habitats. Regulate extraction on technical prescription	Regulate collection permit and quantity by respective posts. Survey in Ghariyal habitats.	Regular checking for resource extraction Quarterly monitoring of prime habitats of Ghariyal.	Chitwan National Park Bufferzone council Conservation Partners	Collection of stone,gravel and sand is not permitted from the core area of the park.Extraction is permitted only from the outer edges of the river boundary. Only the bufferzone residence get this collection permit No mining, only surface collection
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition	vii: Superlative natural features of exceptional natural beauty in terms of its scenic attractions of forested hills, grasslands, great rivers and views of the distant Himalayas.	Increase vegetation cover in private land of bufferzone. Continue retention of at least 10% trees in private land of bufferzone during felling. Integrated Churiya conservation program (Special government program) Mapping of erosion prone areas.	Turbidity of water at different locations of the three rivers will be tested Level of the river bank measurement Change in vegetation cover.	Erosion prone areas mapping in every 5 year and all other regular.	Chitwan National Park Bufferzone Management Council Churiya Conservation Program Conservation Partners	River systems in Chitwan National Park had large catchment area which requires coordination with different development agencies like district soil conservation office,road , irrigation and agriculture.
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species	ix: The last major surviving example of the natural ecosystems of the Terai region	Manual removal of the species like Micania micrantha, Lantana camera,Chromolaena odorata,Eupatorium adenophorum, Regular burning and use of other innovative management tool Scientific research on these species	GIS/ habitat mapping Control plot monitoring	Mapping in every 3 year Plot monitoring annual	Chitwan National Park Conservation partners Academic institutions	There is no effective solution for Micania micrantha eradication till now.

### 5.2. Summary - Management Needs

#### 5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building					
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
4.6.5	The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is not adequately presented and interpreted	UNESCO display board at park headquarter and visitor centre with its related criterias. Brochure publication Include UNESCO criteria in the website of Chitwan National Park	It will be done within the six month.	Chitwan National Park	Although OUV of the property is unaware to the general public, its values have been preserved under National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029 B.S. Park has also displayed UNESCO logo in the park headquarter.

4.7 Visitor Management					
4.7.4	Some management of visitor use of the property but this could be improved	Regulate jungle drive, jungle walk and elephant safari Zonation of the park area. Regular coordination meetings with tourism entrepreneurs Forest road improvement	Within One year	Chitwan National Park Tourism entrepreneurs	Eight entry points have been opened for the tourist to divert the pressure of entry particularly in Sauraha area. Facilities in other entry points has to be improved.

## Periodic Report - Second Cycle

### 5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

#### 5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

#### 5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

#### 5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **impacted** by factors described in this report, but this situation is being **addressed through effective management actions**.

#### 5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

### 5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

#### 5.4.1 - Comments

## 6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

### 6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal / Policy framework	Very positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Very positive
Other (please specify)	

### 6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

### 6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff

## Section II - Chitwan National Park (284)

### 6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

yes

### 6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

### 6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Good

### 6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

Most of the required information was accessible

### 6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

### 6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Satisfactory
State Party	Excellent
Site Managers	Satisfactory
Advisory Bodies	Satisfactory

### 6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

#### • Name of World Heritage Property

Reason for update: On 6 September 2010, under minister level decision of Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation has decided to change the name of Royal Chitwan National Park as Chitwan National Park. Similarly, on 10 September 2010, Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation has sent a letter for the amendment of the name to Nepal National Commission for UNESCO.

#### • Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Reason for update: SOUV has been submitted.

#### • Geographic Information Table

Reason for update: Coordinates detail: 83° 50' 23" to 84° 46' 25" E 27° 16' 56" to 27° 42' 13" N In addition, 75000 ha has been gazetted as bufferzone which is not the part of inscribed property.

#### • Map(s)

Reason for update: We will submit the revised delimitation of the property with its topographic map.

### 6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise