

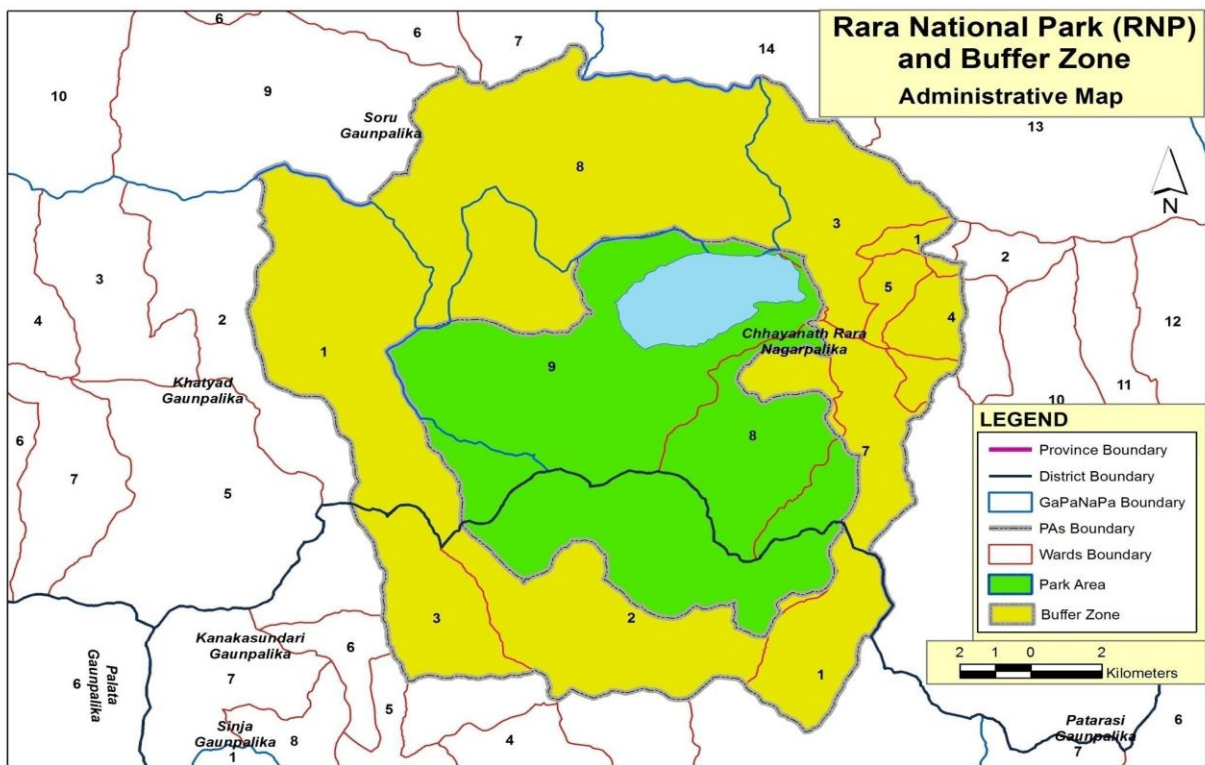
Rara National Park and Buffer Zone Fact sheet

Rara National Park	
Location	Chhayanath Rara Municipality, Khatyad and Soru Rural Municipality of Mugu and Kanakasundari Rural Municipality of Jumla District of Karnali province.
Major Geophysical Character	Mid- Himalayas
National Park Gazetted Year	2032 B.S, (1976 A.D)
IUCN Management Category	II
National Park Area	106 sq. km.
Buffer Zone Gazetted Year	9/06/2063 B.S (2006 A.D)
Buffer Zone Area	198 sq. km
Buffer Zone User Group	156
Buffer Zone User Committe	10
Buffer Zone Community Forest	19
Household	2548
Population	13876
Major Ethnic Groups	Chettri (59.20%), Thakuri (18.3%), Dalits (17.4%)
Economy	Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Seasonal migration, Service
Major Stream	Nijar khola, Khatyad khola, Topla Gad Khola, Jhyari Khola and Aala Duna Khola (Thauli Gad)
Major Lake	Rara
Major Religious Site	Chhapru Mahadeva, Rara Mahadeva, ThakurNath Mahadeva Lauda and Dopheshwar Mahadeva
Ramsar Site Designation	2007 A.D
Ramsar Site Area	15.83 sq. km
Bio-climatic Zone	Upper subtropical (1800 m) to Nival (above 5000 m)
Climate	Sub-temperate, Temperate, Alpine and Himalayan
Elevation Range	Approx. 1800 m. to above
Major Fauna	Red Panda, Musk Deer, Himalayan Black Bear and Himalayan Trout
Major Flora	Pine spp., Birch spp, Panchaunle, Bikh, Atish
Major Concern	Livestock grazing, poverty, high dependency on natural resources, crop and livestock depredation, poaching, encroachment and conservation of cultural heritage, tourism promotion, pilgrimage management, promotion of alternative energy
Values highlights	Tourist attracting site, Rara lake, trekking routes and Mugali diversified culture

Location and Area :

Rara National Park (hereafter RNP) is located in the Karnali Province of North-West Nepal, between 29° 26' - 29° 34' North and 82° 00' - 82°10' East. The park, smallest national park in Nepal, was gazetted in 1976 (Annex 8). It covers an area of 106 km². Out of the total area, 10.8 km² is occupied by Rara Lake, which is considered as the largest lake of Nepal. The Buffer Zone of RNP was declared on September 25, 2006 (figure 1) covering 198 km² surrounding the park (Annex 9). Similarly, the park was listed as a Ramsar Site under high altitude wetlands on September 23, 2007 (Annex 10). There are 156 User Groups organized under 10 Users Committees (Annex 11) and there are 19 Buffer Zone Community Forests (Annex 12). There are 13,876 population within one Municipality and two Rural municipalities of Mugu and one Rural Municipality of Jumla district.

A larger part of RNP lies in Mugu district while a southern tip of the Park lies in Jumla district.



Source: DoS, MoFALD, DNPWC, 2074

Figure 1: Administrative Map of RNP

Access :

Rara National Park is accessible through both by air and land. It is located in 55 minutes flying distance from Kathmandu to Nepalgunj and around 35 minutes from Nepalgunj to Talcha airport, Mugu. It takes about three hours walk from Talcha airport that leads to headquarters of

RNP. Another option to reach to RNP Headquarters is to fly from Nepalgunj to Jumla airport and to trek for 2 to 3 days. There are more options to reach the RNP by road. Two days travel by bus from Surkhet to Salleri, Jhyari of Mugu on Karnali Highway and one and half hour trek lead to park headquarters. Travelers may prefer trekking of seven hours through Bhulbhule, Jumla to Chuchemara (highest altitude mountain of RNP) to Milichaur to park headquarters. Private buses also operate from Kathmandu to Surkhet and Nepalgunj. Bus or other small vehicle services from Surkhet lead to Gamgadhi, headquarters of Mugu district and little more than three hours walk from Gamgadhi to Rara.

Statement of Significance :

RNP, even being the smallest national park of Nepal by area is the home of biggest lake of the country situated at the elevation of 2990 m. This pristine lake hosts several migrant birds, endemic fish species (mention the species) and also renowned as a glory of Karnali region. Along with rich in biodiversity, the lake has also huge potential to become a major tourist destination. Breathtaking trekking routes, unique Mugali culture can play supplementary roles to attract tourist.

RNP also hosts endangered faunal species like Red Panda and Musk Deer. The park is protecting higher altitude landscape as habitat of different flora and fauna. Mention few names of endemic plants also.

Natural beauty of the park is the main source of attraction for domestic and international visitors, which could be very supportive to uplift the rural as well as national economy.

Legislations :

National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029 (1973)

The Clause 3 (1 Ka) of the fifth amendment of NPWC Act 2029 has made it mandatory that national park, reserve and conservation area has to be conserved and managed by the approved management plan. The management plan shall be approved by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation.

International Trade in Endangered Wildlife and Plant Control Act, 2074 BS, (2017)

International Trade in Endangered Wildlife and Plant Control Act, 2074, generally known as CITES Act, has recently been enacted. This Act has authorized Chief Conservation Officer or officer assigned by him/her of the protected area to work as Investigation Officer in illegal wildlife trade case and to file case in District Court as per the Clause 23.

The park is governed by Mountain National Park Regulation 2036 (mention few key provisions of this regulations pertaining to the park management)

The park is surrounded by Malika and Mugu village in the North, Nyauli khola Jumla in the South, Dauligad Pina Mugu in the East and Rumkand Mugu in the west. The park is linked with the Great Himalayan Trail, especially via Phoksumdo lake (Shey-Phoksumdo National Park) to

Sai Pal Himal (Api Nampa Conservation Area) to Khaptad National Park. The park also serves as the biological corridor linking Great Himalayan Trail with the Mt. Kailash and Man Sarovar Lake (Kailash Sacred Landscape).

Geology and Soil :

Formation of the lake is believed to be the result of river capture. It is thought that Mugu Karnali River to the north once flowed through the lake. The Mugu Karnali was at that time a separate tributary of the Humla Karnali River in further north. Having its bed very deeply eroded, captured the Mugu Karnali in the vicinity of Ruga. The Mugu Karnali was diverted and continued to erode its bed leaving its old courses such as Rara lake and the Nijar Khola leaving high above it (check it for correct statement). The gorge of the Nijar Khola today makes it difficult to believe that it could have been cut to such a depth simply by the overflow of the lake (Barber, 1990).

People have observed that erosion is being at a high rate in the eastern side of the lake. In 2002, people of Gamgadhi feared breaking of the eastern bund of the lake, which could destroy this market located on the top of a small hill peak. This shows the need of geological study of the lake.

RNP and BZ are represented by three physiographic zones namely, Mid Hills (1800-3000 m), High Mountains (3001-5000 m), and High Himal (above 5000 m). Similarly, it comprises eight bioclimatic zones: upper subtropical (1800-2000 m), lower temperate (2001-2500 m), upper temperate (2501-3000 m), lower subalpine (3001-3500m), upper subalpine (3501-4000 m), lower alpine (4001-4500 m), upper alpine (4501-5000 m), and nival (above 5000 m). (Dobremez 1972, LRMP 1986; Bhujju *et al.* 2007).

Topography and Drainage (lake, river system and watershed, etc) :

The park is located at an elevation range between 1,800 m (Karkibada) and 4,039 m (Chuchemara Lekh). Lake Rara is the main attraction of the Park which lies at an elevation of 2,990 m (9,810 ft). It is in oval shape stretching in east-west axis, with a maximum length of 5 km, width of 3 km, and depth up to 167 m, which drains into Mugu Karnali River via Nijar Khola. The Chuchemara lekh is located at the southern side of the lake, and two peaks Ruma Kand (3731 m) and Malika Kand (3444 m) are located in the northern part (DNPWC 2010).

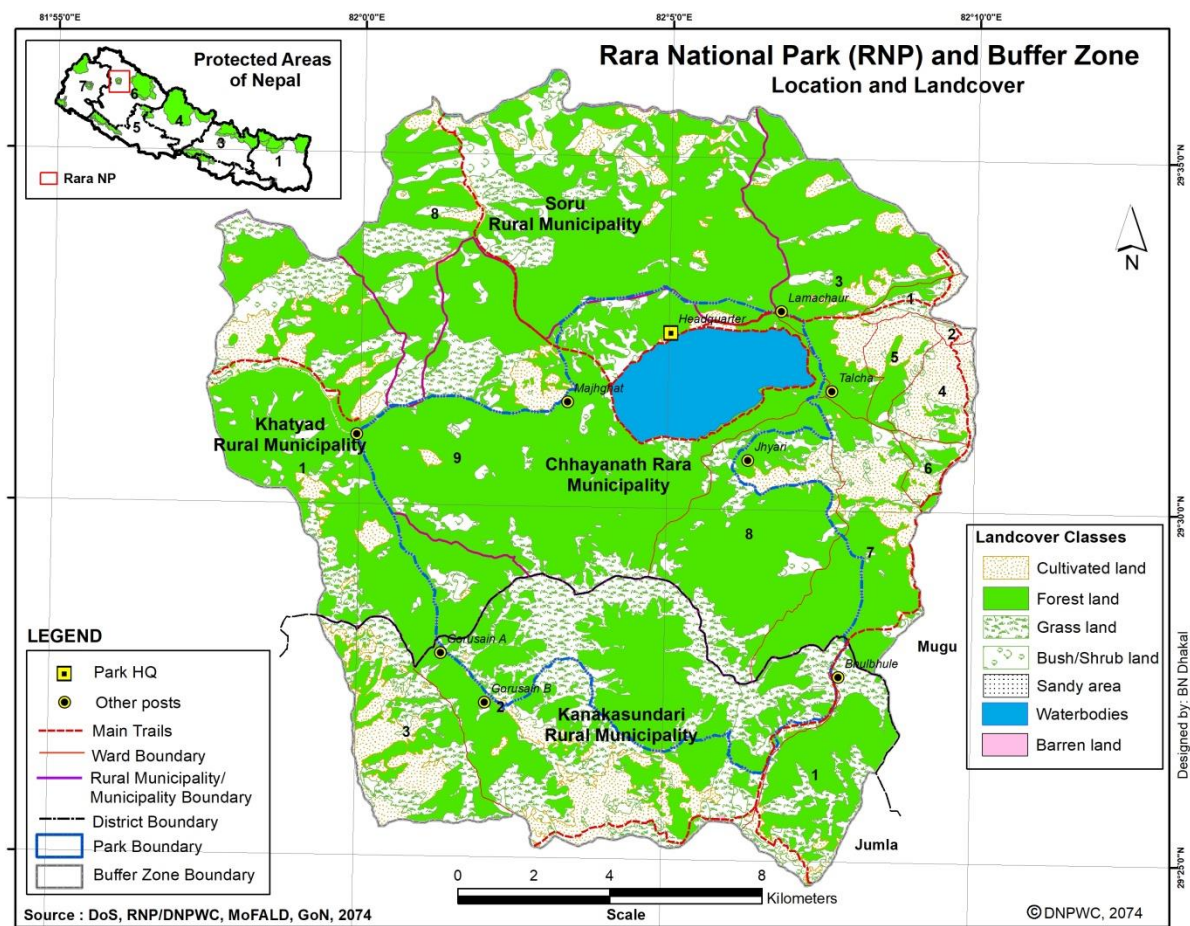


Figure 2: Land use Map of RNP

Climate :

The climate of Rara is similar to the south of high Himalayas: dry winter and wet monsoonal summer. The winter is quite severe with ground frost begins in October and snow falling occurs from December to April. In the last 10 years, the average annual temperature in the park was little over 11°C. Monthly maximum and minimum mean temperature is 27°C and 4°C in June and December, respectively. From December to February, the temperature drops below to freezing point and occasional heavy snowfall accumulates upto 3-4 feet high. Pretty rainfall occurs in June to August. April normally sees the start of the warmer season which steadily increases to a pleasant temperature until September.

Biodiversity status :

Vegetation/Forest Types

RNP comprises six major vegetation types (out of 36 types) viz. Moist Alpine Scrub, Birch-Rhododendron forest, Fir forest, Upper Temperate Blue Pine forest, Spruce forest, and Lower Tropical Sal and Mixed Broad leaved forest. The forests of the park can be categorized into four

major types: Blue Pine Forest, Fir Forest, Birch-Rhododendron Forest and Alpine Meadows. The edges of the forest-land have a number of berry-bearing plant species like Berberis, Cotoneaster, Rosa, etc. The lake is comprised of patches of marsh and reeds. Plant species found in the park (Annex 7).

Blue Pine Forest

The Park is dominated by conifer. The area around the lake is dominated by Blue pine (*Pinus wallichiana*) and this dominance continues up to 3,200 m. Rhododendron (*Rhododendron arboreum*), Black juniper (*Juniperus wallichiana*), West Himalayan spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Khashru (Oak) (*Quercus semecarpifolia*), and Himalayan cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*) are other associated species. Above this elevation, the vegetation is replaced with mixed coniferous forest of pine, spruce and fir. At about 3,350 m., Pine and Spruce give way to Fir, Oak and Birch forest. Other deciduous tree species such as Indian horse-chestnut (*Aesculus indica*), walnut (*Juglans regia*) and Himalayan poplar (*Populus ciliata*) are also found.

Fir Forest

The dominant coniferous forest is between 3,200 m and 3,600 m comprised of Fir (*Abies spectabilis*). *Quercus semecarpifolia* is commonly associated with it and becomes dominant towards the top of the hill-side. Together with Birch (*Betula utilis*), Indian horse-chest-nut (*Aesculus indica*), Walnut (*Juglans regia*) and Himalayan poplar (*Populus ciliata*) are other associates as in the lower altitudinal zone.

Birch – Rhododendron forest

Above 3600 m Fir forest is replaced by Birch (*Betula utilis*) forest. Above 3700 m, Birch tends to be dwarf and mixed with Rhododendron (*Rhododendron campanulatum*) forming a continuous cover. The other associated species are *Prunus rafa*, *Potentilla fruticosa*, *Polygonatum cirrhifolium*, and dwarf *Rhododendron lepidotum* as well as *Juniperus indica*.

Alpine Meadows

The alpine vegetation occurring in this area above the tree line mainly comprises of alpine scrub (3700 m – 4400 m) that consists of *Juniperus indica*, *J. lindleyana* and alpine grasses (4,200 m - 5,000 m) which consists of *Aletris pauciflora*, *Carex atrofusca*, *Juncus himalensis*, *Kobresia duthiei*, *Parnasia nubicola*, and *Polygonum* spp.

Floristic Diversity

Vascular Plants

Although the Flora of RNP is not yet documented or published, it has been estimated that the park may comprise 1070 species of vascular plants (BPP 1995, Bhuju *et al.* 2007). The pteridophytes (fern and fern allies) are also not reported from this area.

Endemic Plants

So far, 16 species of endemic flowering plants have been reported from RNP (Shrestha & Joshi,

1996). The endemic species of flowering plants in and around RNP are: *Cirsium flavisquatum* Kitam. (Asteraceae), *Impatiens williamsii* H. Hara (Balsaminaceae), *Berberis hamiltoniana* Ahrendt (Berberida-ceae), *Diplotaxis nepalensis* H. Hara (Brassicaceae), *Stellaria congestiflora* H. Hara (Caryophyllaceae), *Oxytropis arenae-ripariae* Vass. (Fabaceae), *Meconopsis regia* G. Taylor (Papaveraceae), *Duthiea nepalensis* Bor, *Elymus nepalensis* (Melderis) Melderis (Poaceae), *Primula poluninii* Fletcher (Primulaceae), *Aconitum amplexicaule* Lauener, *Clematis phlebantha* L.H.J. Willams, *Delphinium himalayai* Munz (Ranunculaceae), *Cotoneaster virgatus* Klotz (Rosaceae), *Saxifraga hypostoma* H. Smith (Saxifragaceae), and *Roscoea nepalensis* Cowley (Zingiberaceae).

Forest Products

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)

Guchi Chyau (*Morchella conica*), Jatamasi (*Nardostachys grandiflora*), Satuwa (*Paris polyphylla*), Chiraito (*Swertia chirayita*), Panchaaunle (*Dactylorhiza hatagirea*), Atis (*Aconitum heterophyllum*), Padamchal (*Rheum australe*), and Pakhanbed (*Bergenia ciliata*) are the important medicinal herbs of RNPBZ. The harvested herbs are collected in Nepalgunj and exported to India.

Other NTFPs available in RNP and BZ area include Sugandhawal (*Valeriana wallichii*), Kankarsigi (*Pistacia chinensis*), Chyau (edible mushrooms), Kutkijara (*Neopicrorhiza scrophulariiflora*), Khoto (resin of *Pinus wallichiana*), and Dhupipat (leaves of *Juniperus* spp.). Yarsa gumba (*Ophiocordyceps sinensis*), one of the most costliest NTFPs, occur in the pastureland or patans of northern part of Mugu district such as Rimar, Thulokokhi, Sano Kokhi, Chhapakhola, Dolphu, and Mugu. However, collection of Yarsa gumba from the Park and BZ is not yet reported (DNPWC 2010).

Above 108,500 kg of various types of herbs, including expensive *Morchella* (Gucchi chyau) were exported annually in the early to mid 1990s paying revenue to the government of Nepal from Mugu and Jumla districts (DNPWC 2010). This had added about Rs 2 million for government as revenue. Herbs production is declining because of over harvesting. Local people receives nominal benefit whereas middleman enjoy handsome money from the marketing of herbs from this area. Exploration of the market and local value addition is important for increasing the income of the people from NTFPs.

Faunal Diversity

Mammals

More than 50 mammal species are recorded so far in an around the RNP, (Annex 4). Some part of the Park is an ideal habitat for the endangered Musk Deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*). Himalayan Black Bear (*Urusus selenarctos thibetanus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*), Himalayan Ghoral (*Nemorhaedus goral*), Jackel (*Cansi aureus*), Himalayan Thar (*Hemitragus jemalhicus*), Yellow-throated Marten (*Martes flavigula*), Wild Dog (*Cuon*

alpines), Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*), Common Langur (*Presbytis entellus*), Rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*) and Common otter (*Lutra lutra*) are other mammals found in and around the park (DNPWC 2010).

The faunal diversity of the park is not yet known in details. Absolute database on the invertebrates, including insects, butterflies and moths is not documented yet due to inadequate of researches on those classes.

Birds

So far 272 birds species are recorded in and around the RNP (BCN 2012), including 49 species of water birds; (Annex 6). Rara Lake serves as an important halting station for migratory waterfowls across the Himalayas. Coots (*Fulica atra*) are plentiful in the lake and several of them even for the whole year. Great-created Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*), Red-crested Pochard (*Netta ragina*), Goosander (*Mergus merganser*) and Gulls (*Larus* sp.) visit the Park during winter. Other common birds in the Park are Snow cock (*Teragallus himalayensis*) Chukor Partridge (*Alectoris chukor*), Impeyan Pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Kalij Pheasant (*Lophura leucomelana*) and Blood Pheasant (*Ithaginis cruentus*) (DNPWC 2010).

Fish, Amphibians and Reptiles

There are six species of endemic fishes in Nepal, of which three endemic species of Snow Trout (*Schizothorax macropthalmus*, *S. nepalensis* and *S. raraensis*) are recorded in the Rara Lake (Ecological study of fish at Rara, 2017); (Annex 5). Similarly, two species of herpetofauna including an amphibia Paa (*Paa rarica*) and a reptile Eastern keelback (*Amphiesma platyceps*) have been reported from RNP (BPP 1995).



Figure 3: Three snow trout species from lake Rara. 1. *Schizothorax rarensis*, 2. *Schizothorax nealensis* 3. *Schizothoracichthys macrophthalmus*

Vision, Goal and Objectives

Vision Statement

Conserve and maintain ecological integrity of RNP landscape with enhancing livelihood of the local people through wise-use of natural resources on a self-sustained basis.

Management Goals

To conserve and retain the biological and cultural values, and scenic beauty of the Park's landscape for the benefit of the present and future generations primarily as sources of glory and inspiration, recreation, education and enhancing livelihoods of the local people.

Management Objectives

The main objective is to enhance biodiversity of the Park, promote ecotourism and regulate it where necessary to maintain delicate balance between conservation and tourism and also support the livelihoods of the local community through effective management of natural and cultural heritage.

Similarly, the operational objectives have been formulated to meet the goal of the management plan, biodiversity conservation, community livelihood enhancement, tourism promotion and institutional strengthening. The specific objectives are:

- To maintain Rara lake in its pristine state,
- To conserve biodiversity of RNP and BZ with the special focus on habitat management of endangered species,
- To increase community participation in conservation of Rara lake and biodiversity of the park,
- To enhance livelihood of local communities through increasing sustainable ecotourism opportunities,
- To achieve balance between biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihood through buffer zone management, and
- To strengthen institutional capacity through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration.

Major Challenges in achieving objectives

There are several challenges in achieving future desired condition of the park. Some of the challenges to address the prevailing problems that may hinder to attain the above-mentioned objectives are as follows:

To maintain Rara lake in its pristine state:

- Massive illegal domestic grazing inside the park and buffer zone,
- Accessing rugged terrain of the park,
- Some areas of the park are prone to landslides,
- Sewage disposal to lake from hotels and headquarters of the park and army, and litters from visitors,
- Lack of research and baseline data on water quality, aquatic biodiversity, aquatic habitat management,
- Non-existence of integrated Rara lake management plan,
- Increasing number of visitors but inefficient accommodation facilities,
- Sharp rainfall variation,
- Increasing sedimentation in the lake,
- Illegal fishing,
- Very limited budget,

- Inadequate knowledge of local community on conservation and management of natural resources, and
- Inadequate manpower to conduct regular monitoring.

To conserve biodiversity of RNP and BZ with the special focus on habitat management of endangered species:

- Insufficient study on status of biodiversity of the park,
- No baseline information or Database,
- No researches on endangered species of the park,
- No monitoring practices developed or conducted till today,
- Limited grazing lands,
- Presence of invasive species in grazing lands,
- High pressure of livestock on grazing lands,
- Remoteness and difficult terrains,
- Lack of budget on species conservation activities, and
- Inadequate number of manpower.

To increase community participation in conservation of Rara lake and biodiversity of the park,

- Poverty,
- Remoteness,
- Outflow migration,
- Illiteracy and Inadequate awareness,
- Inadequate budget on social activities to attract them for conservation,
- Insufficient budget and staff for instant delivery of relief support to wildlife damage,
- Lack of alternative livelihood opportunities, and
- Higher dependency on forests for grazing and other natural resources.

To enhance livelihood of local communities through increasing sustainable ecotourism opportunities:

- Tourism activities have not been adequately explored at village level,
- Communities are unawareness about the prospect of tourism,
- Poor sanitation in hotels at the villages,

- Lack of capacity of villagers to develop tourism sectors,
- Absence of donors and conservation partners working in wildlife conservation and livelihood enhancement,
- Lack of cultural heritage database and their exploration,
- Inadequate program and museums to promote and display local tradition and cultural heritages, art and crafts,
- No particular staff designated by park on creating livelihood opportunities of communities,
- Lack of integrated tourism management/promotion plans and activities, and
- Lack of tourism infrastructures, particularly hotels.

To strengthen institutional capacity through research, capacity building, coordination and collaboration:

- Inadequate collaboration with universities and research institutions,
- Lack of plan for continuation and updating research as well as initiation of new research,
- Lack of research prioritization of the park,
- Inadequate implication of research on management,
- Limited budget for ecological monitoring and research,
- Lack of management-oriented research and adaptive management,
- No specific policy for Human Resource Development (HRD) of the park,
- Lack of plan and adequate fund for training and exposure visit, and
- Insufficient incentives, rewards, amenities and welfare for staff motivation.

Management Strategies of National park :

Boundaries (Legal, Administrative, Ecological)

Legal

Rara National Park and buffer zone were declared according to the provision made in the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029 BS (1973). The boundary of Rara National Park and buffer zone is well defined and duly notified with the publication in Nepal Gazette. The area of park is well demarcated on ground with natural features such as rivers, ridges and other land use. The land in periphery comprises the buffer zone and there is no ambiguity and dispute on boundaries of national park and buffer zone at present.

Administrative

The core and buffer zone of the Park falls under two districts of Nepal; Mugu and Jumla. The park falls under State-6 and holds three Rural municipalities and one Municipality.

Ecological

Rara is the country's smallest national park covering an area of 106 km² (41 sq mi) of Mugu and Jumla districts. The park ranges in elevation from 2,800 m (9,200 ft) to 4,039 m (13,251 ft) at Chuchemara Peak on the southern side of the Raralake. On the northern side, the peaks of Ruma Kand and Malika Kand frame the alpine freshwater lake, which is the largest lake in Nepal with a surface of 10.8 km² and the maximum depth of 167 m. surrounded by magnificent conifers forest. It is oval shaped with an east west axis, a length of 5 km and width of 3 km draining into the Mugu-Karnaliriver via NijarKhola.

Zonation

RNP does not have an effective land use zoning system in place. The lack of policies, study and zoning system for biodiversity conservation and development of tourism infrastructure in the park is creating difficulty to zonation. In order to harmonize the conflicting objectives and maximize the efforts to protect, maintain and enhance the wildlife habitat as well as the management of visitors in the Rara in effective way, the following zones are proposed:

Management Facility Zone

This is the zone inside the Park occupied by the infrastructures developed for office and accommodation for the Park staff and army personnel. It comprises the area occupied by security and the park posts (Army and National Park) established and operated in the park.

Utility Zone

This is an area of the park allocated for limited recreational activities for the visitors along with nature interpretation services for conservation awareness. There is very limited tourism infrastructures developed inside park like *Machan*. The main objective of managing this zone is to regulate tourism in the core area to minimize the disturbance to the wildlife species and their habitats and to enhance visitors' satisfaction through providing wilderness experience.

Core Zone

The area of National Park except the area allocated for the management facilities, tourism routes and public right for way, falls under the Core Zone. The key objective of this zone is to encourage research and science-based management interventions.

Theme plans

Ten key issues are identified which must be addressed to achieve the vision and goal of the RNP.

1. **Rara Lake Conservation and the Ramsar Site management plan:** Rara Lake is facing the problem of overgrazing around the lake, litter disposal and pollution by the visitors, sewage from current infrastructures very close to the lake, climate change, forest fire and habitat degradation in its catchment areas.

Illegal fishing by the villagers adds the threat on habitat and population of fishes in Lake. Current study (2017) on fishes of Rara Lake is expected to explore status, population, threats and upcoming management strategies.

The wetlands includes in a Ramsar list according to Ramsar Convention (Ramsar Convention Secretariat 2006) are known as Ramsar sites. Ramsar sites are the wetlands desined by the contracting parties for inclusion in the list of international importance because they meet one or more of the Ramsar criteria. Over 240 important wetlands exist in Nepal (IUNC Nepal 1998), ten wetlands with a surface area 34455 hectare of Nepal are enlisted in Ramsar sites (RCS 2016). Among them Rara Lake (1583 ha.) was added to the list on September 23, 2007.

Being a governmental body, the park is responsible for the conservation of biodiversity and management of protected area including Rara Lake from its establishment. To conserve Lake from emerging problems, park is preparing site management plan of Rara Lake with the financial support of USAID funded Hariyo Ban Program to facilitate the implementation of the Convention on Wetlands through participatory approach involving all stakeholders and sustain its resources for the benefit of the local community on a long term basis.

2. **Encroachment:** Some settlements inside the protected areas were found at the Bhulbhule and Bau Pani. Moreover farming activities inside the park were identified at Rajkot and Bhattapani (Rawalkot) areas. The park management is working to identify boundry, current status and ways to solve the issue.
3. **Illegal mining:** Buffer zone were reported constantly stone mining for construction purposes. The increase in infrastructures and development works is accelerating demands of wood and stone which has seen direct impact on BZ and park.
4. **Grazing:** The park and BZ has very limited share of grazing lands. Study on areas, carrying capacity and quality of grazing lands is totally missing which leads to lack of baseline data for its sustainable management.
5. **Poaching:** RNP is a home of endangered wildlife like Musk Deer, Red Panda, Himalayan Black Bear. Strong network of poachers has not been found here but the seizure of parts of these species shows evidances of poaching inside the park and BZ.
6. **Human Wildlife Conflict:** Trespassers, herders and the forest products collectors are found injured by the wild animals. However, the rate of it has not seemed alarming to be

a key reason of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC). The key conflict is due to loss of agricultural crops by wild animals.

7. **Illegal and unmanaged NTFP harvesting:** Heavy depletion of the availability of guchchi mushroom can be an example of illegal and unmanaged harvesting of NTFPs inside the park or BZ. Study on status of NTFPs has not been conducted yet creating confusion on availability and threats on NTFPs.
8. **Poverty:** Mugu and Jumla districts are ranked among the lowest developed districts of Nepal. Remoteness, lack of fertile lands, few livelihood opportunities, and high illiteracy rate are the key reasons of the poverty. The state of poverty has increased more dependency on environmental resources creating more challenge in controlling on illegal forest products harvesting from park and BZ.
9. **Outmigration:** Due to the lack of job opportunities, outmigration especially of youth towards other cities of Nepal, India and other countries is high. Absence of youth and adult in villages affects the agricultural production and other social development works ultimately linked to the part protection.
10. **Unmanaged tourism:** In spite of having a huge potential, flow of foreign tourists are very limited in the park. Internal visitors are also youths who can manage their trip themselves. An organized body and well documented tourism management plan is visibly lacking.

This and following chapters deal on management strategies and actions especially focusing on above mentioned park issues.

Protection and Conservation

Status

RNP has witnessed several challenges in its history in Rara lake protection. The local villagers are witnessing the reduction of water level in Rara lake as well as the heavy decrease in availability of fishes even all the activities are strictly restricted. Deforestations near the settlements are reported frequently. Stone mining is also creating problem since almost all the villagers are dependent on stone mine of buffer zone. Uncontrolled grazing has also been causing threat on biodiversity and erosion.

Moreover, continuous demand of park land to establish hotel or other touristic activities increasing threat on lake protection. Sewage management of headquarters of park and army, and nearby two hotels is already becoming a big challenge which will be significantly increased after establishing new hotels near the lake.

SMART Patrolling:

Combating Wildlife Crime (Anti-Poaching and Trade Control) of wildlife species mainly Red panda, Himalayan Musk deer and Himalayan Black Bear in the park and buffer zone. SMART patrolling is proposed in well coordination and support from South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network, National Tiger Conservation Committee, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau at center and district, and Community based Anti-Poaching Units.

5.3.1 Habitat Management

Rangeland management

Rangelands contain a wide diversity of grasses and other plant species on which a number of endangered wildlife species depend. The park has limited number of range/pasture lands which has been overexploited by the heavy grazing by the domestic animals. Number of domestic and abandoned animals' pressure on limited areas of rangelands is creating serious threat on endangered animals. Rangelands at high elevation areas are considered to be overgrazed but very little is known about the ecology and sustainability of the existing practices (ICIMOD 2000).

Sustainable management of the rangelands ecosystems has direct implications for conservation of biological diversity and for the livelihoods of the local communities in the RNP and BZ.

Rangelands comprise grasslands, scrublands, forest and pasture. The estimated rangeland in the park and BZ is 12.32% spreading over the conifer forests. These rangelands are important for wildlife forage, NTFPs/MAPs, tourism, carbon storage and also have cultural significance for local communities. Much of the upper elevation landscapes between 2500 and 3500 m are dominated by shrubs and grass cover. These landscapes are used primarily for livestock grazing, collecting fodder, wild foods, medicinal and aromatic plants. Despite rangeland's understood significance, there is inadequate information on their present management status. It is reported that rangelands have come under increased pressure in the recent years, those threats have mostly to do with human interventions and haphazard grazing.

The settlement of grazing rights in the Himalayan Parks often leads to conflicts and controversies but it is not possible to achieve a complete ban on livestock grazing in Himalayan protected areas (ICIMOD, 2000).

Wetland Management

Status

Conservation of high mountain wetlands has become an increasingly significant global issue in recent years, especially given that these wetlands function as water towers for the world. They are important resting site and habitat for a significant number of migratory and some resident water birds. The high altitude flora and fauna are important for global biological diversity

because there are very few other places where life exists at such unique high altitudes. In Nepal, very limited studies and research have been carried out with due focus on high mountain wetlands. There is paucity of information, therefore, making it difficult to get a clear idea on their status especially with regards to the threats and their management.

5.3.2 Fire Management

Status

Forest fire is another threat to park biodiversity as the park is popular for pine forests in and around the park areas. Pines are fire prone species so that forest fire occasionally occurs and creates severe impacts in the forests. Local buffer zone user committees are closely working with park authority to control the forest fire. The trend shows that fire incidents have been increased mostly in the hot summer seasons. The main objective of fire management in RNP is to prevent wildfire to avoid the adverse effects of fire on wildlife and its habitat.

5.3.3 Wildlife Health Management

Status

Frequent interaction between wild animal and domestic livestock is obvious either directly or sharing the same rangelands or waterholes as there are villages in and around the park. Wild animals may come in contact with the livestock while straying out of the core area. Since there is the risk of transferring disease from livestock to wild animals and vice versa, health monitoring and surveillance for wild animal diseases should be done regularly. Besides, regular and timely immunization of domestic livestock around the park against the major diseases is needed to prevent disease outbreak.

5.3.4 Encroachment Management

Status

Two villages near the current headquarters of parks were reallocated to the southern part to facilitate lake protection activities. The key motive was to protect natural state of Rara lake and surrounding biodiversity from human influence. However, influences from the nearby settlements keep emerging by encroaching the park and buffer zone.

Mammals of Rara National Park

S.N	Name of Species	Family	Common Name	CITES Status
1	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>	Ailuridae	Red panda	
2	<i>Hemitragus jemalhicus</i>	Bovidae	Himalayan thar	C
3	<i>Nemorhaedus goral</i>	Bovidae	Goral	
4	<i>Nemorhaedus sumatraensis</i>	Bovidae		
5	<i>Dremomys lokriah</i>	Callosciurinae		
6	<i>Tamias macdellandi</i>	Callosciurinae		
7	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Canidae	Jackal	C/III
8	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Canidae		P/I
9	<i>Canis alpinus</i>	Canidae	Indian wild dog	C/II
10	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	Canidae	Indian fox	
11	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Canidae	Red Fox	C
12	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>	Ceropithecidae		
13	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Ceropithecidae	Rhesus macaque	C/II
14	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	Ceropithecidae	Common langur	
15	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Cervidae		
16	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>	Felidae		
17	<i>Felis chaus</i>	Felidae	Jungle cat	C/II
18	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Felidae	Leopard	C/I
19	<i>Panthera uncia</i>	Felidae		
20	<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>	Felidae		
21	<i>Pardofelis nebulosa</i>	Felidae		
22	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>	Felidae		
23	<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>	Hipposideridae		
24	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Lutrinae	Common otter	
25	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Manidae		
26	<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i>	Moschidae	Musk deer	P/I
27	<i>Moschus moschiferus</i>	Moschidae		
28	<i>Mus muschiferus</i>	Muridae		
29	<i>Martes favigula</i>	Mustelidae	Yellow-throated marten	C/II
30	<i>Martes altaica</i>	Mustelidae		
31	<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	Mustelidae	Himalayan weasel	C/III
32	<i>Ochotona macrotis</i>	Ochotonidae	Himalayan mouse hare(Pika)	
33	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	Pteromyidae	Giant flying squirrel	
34	<i>Hylopetes alboniger</i>	Pteromyidae		

35	<i>Petaurista magnificus</i>	Pteromyidae		
36	<i>Petaurista peturista</i>	Pteromyidae	Flying squirrel	
37	<i>Trogopterus peasonil</i>	Pteromyidae		
38	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>	Sciuridae		
39	<i>Chimarrigale himalayica</i>	Sciuridae		
40	<i>Nectogale elegans</i>	Sciuridae		
41	<i>Soriculus baileyi</i>	Sciuridae		
42	<i>Soriculus caudatus</i>	Soricidae		
43	<i>Soriculus gruberi</i>	Soricidae		
44	<i>Soriculus leucops</i>	Soricidae		
45	<i>Soriculus nigresscens</i>	Soricidae		
46	<i>Suncus marinus</i>	Soricidae		
47	<i>Suncus stoliczkanus</i>	Soricidae		
48	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Suidae	Wild boar	
49	<i>Talpa macrura</i>	Talpidea		
50	<i>Ursus selenarctos thibetans</i>	Ursidae	Himalayan black bear	
51	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Ursidae		
52	<i>Ursus Thibetanus</i>	Ursidae		
53	<i>Barbastella leucomelas</i>	Vespertilionidae		
54	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Vespertilionidae		
Source : BPP(1995)				
Note : C=Common, P=Protected R=Rare :I,II,III=CITES APPENDIX, *=Probable				

Fish species Recorded in Rara and feeder stream

S.N.	Scientific Name	Local Name	No. of Fish Caught	Percentage Abundance (%)
1.	<i>Schizothorax rarensis</i> (Tarashima)	Kalo Rara Asla	46	38.33
2.	<i>Schizothorax nepalensis</i> (Tarashima)	Nepali Asla	29	24.17
3.	<i>Schizothoraichthys marcophthalmus</i> (Tarashima)	Tilke Asla	19	15.83
4.	<i>Naziritor chelynoides</i> (McClelland)	Karange	17	14.17
5.	<i>Pseudecheneis serracula</i> (Ng and Edds)	Dhami Machha	4	3.33
6.	<i>Schistura rupicola</i> (McClelland)	Gindula	2	1.67
7.	<i>Garra annandalei</i> (Hora)	Buduna	3	2.5
	Total		120	100

Source: Ecological study of fish species at Rara National Park 2017.

Birds of Rara National Park

S.N	Name of Species	Family	Common Name	CITES Status
1	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Accipitrade	Northern goshawk	C
2	<i>Accipter chrysasetos</i>	Accipitrade		
3	<i>Accipter nisus</i>	Accipitrade	Northern sparrowhawk	C
4	<i>Accipter trivirgatus</i>	Accipitrade		
5	<i>Accipter virgatus</i>	Accipitrade		
6	<i>Aquila chysaetos</i>	Accipitrade		
7	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Accipitrade	Steppe eagle	
8	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Accipitrade	Eurasian buteos	R
9	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Accipitrade	-	
10	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	-	-	
11	<i>Circus aeruginus</i>	Accipitrade	Marsh harrier	
12	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Accipitrade	Hen harrier	C
13	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Accipitrade	Pallid harrier	
14	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Accipitrade	Lammergeier	C
15	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	Accipitrade	Himalayan griffon vulture	
16	<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>	Accipitrade		
17	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Accipitrade	Eagle	
18	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Accipitrade	Black kite	R
19	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Accipitrade	Egypton vulture	
20	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Accipitrade	Osprey	
21	<i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	Accipitrade	Mountain hawk eagle	
22	<i>Sarcogyps Vulture</i>	Accipitrade	Red headed vulture	
23	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	Alaudidae	oriental skylark	C
24	<i>Calandrella actirostris</i>	Alaudidae	Human's short toed lark	
25	<i>Calandrell</i>	-	-	
26	<i>Alcedo ath's</i>	Alcedinadae		
27	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Anatidae	Pintail	
28	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Anatidae	Shoveler	
29	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Anatidae	Common teal	
30	<i>Anas formosa</i>	Anatidae		
31	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Anatidae	Eurasian wigeon	C/II
32	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Anatidae	Mallrd	
33	<i>Anas stepera</i>	Anatidae	widgeon	
34	<i>Anser anser</i>	Anatidae		
35	<i>Anser Indicus</i>	Anatidae	Bar headed goose	R
36	<i>Apus apus</i>	Anatidae		
37	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Anatidae	Pochard	
38	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Anatidae	Tufted duck	C
39	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Anatidae	Ferruginous duck	

40	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Anatidae	Golden Eye	
41	<i>Calandrella acutalirastris</i>	Alaudidae	Human's short toed lark	
42	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Anatidae		
43	<i>Nettra rufina</i>	Anatidae	Red crested pochard	
44	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Anatidae	Ruddy schlduck	C
45	<i>Hirundapus caudacatus</i>	Apodidae	White-throated needletail	
46	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Ardeidae	Greater heron	
47	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Ardeidae		
48	<i>Megalaima virens</i>	Capitonidae		
49	<i>Caorimulgus indicus</i>	Caprimulgidae		
50	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Charadriidae		
51	<i>Caladris timmincki</i>	Charadriidae		
52	<i>Charadriua mongolus</i>	Charadriidae		
53	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Choradriidae	Common snipe	
54	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Choradriidae	Red necked phalarope	
55	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Charadriidae		
56	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Choradriidae	Wood sanipe	
57	<i>Tringa niohularia</i>	Charadriidae	Greenshank	
58	<i>Tringa ocropus</i>	Choradriidae	Green Sandiper	
59	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Charadriidae		
60	<i>Cinlus Pallasii</i>	Cinclidae	Brown dipper	C
61	<i>Certhia himalayana</i>	Cirthidae	Bar-tailed treecreeper	
62	<i>Certhia nipalensis</i>	Cirthidae	Rusty-flanked teecreeper	
63	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Cirthidae	Common treecreeper	
64	<i>Columba hodgsonii</i>	Columdidae		*C
65	<i>Columba rupestris</i>	Columdidae		C
66	<i>Columba leuconota</i>	Columdidae	Snow pigenos	C
67	<i>Columbia livia</i>	Columdidae	Rock Pigeon	C/III
68	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Columdidae	Rufous turtle dove	C
69	<i>Pericrocotus ethologrs</i>	Compephagidae	Long-tailed minivet	
70	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Corvidae	Jungle crow	C
71	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Corvidae	Common mynah	C
72	<i>Curvus canorus</i>	Corvidae	Common cuckoo	
73	<i>Garrullus lanceoltatus</i>	Corvidae	Lanceolated jay	
74	<i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i>	Covidae	Eurasisan Nutcracker	
75	<i>Phrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Covidae	Red-billed chough	
76	<i>Urocissa flavirostris</i>	Corvidae	Yellow-billed blue magpie	
77	<i>Urocissa erthorhuncha</i>	Corvidae	Red-billed blue magpie	
78	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Dicruridae	Ashya drongo	C
79	<i>Emberize cia</i>	Emberizidae		
80	<i>Falco subbeute</i>	falconidae	Hobbies	

81	<i>Falco tinnuculus</i>	Falconidae	Kestrel	
82	<i>Carduelis Carduelis</i>	Fringillida	Eurasia goldfinch	
83	<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	Fringillida	Yellow-brested greenfinch	C
84	<i>Carpidacu erythrins</i>	Fringillidae	Common rosefinch	C
85	<i>Carpidacus pulcherrimus</i>	Fringillidae	Beautiful rosefinch	
86	<i>Carpidacus Puniceus</i>	Fringillidae	Red-breasted rosefinch	
87	<i>Carpidacus ruhodochrous</i>	Fringillidae	Pink-browed rose finch	C
88	<i>Carpidacus rubicilloides</i>	Fringillidae	Crimos-eared rosefinch	
89	<i>Carpodacus pulcherrinus</i>	Fringillidae	Beautiful rose finch	
90	<i>Cerinus thibetnus</i>	Fringillidae		
91	<i>FriIngilla montifringilla</i>	Fringillidae	Brambling	
92	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Fringillidae	Common chaffinch	C
93	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Fringillidae	Brambling	
94	<i>Luecosticte nemoricola</i>	Fringillidae	Plain mountain finch	C
95	<i>Mycerobas affinis</i>	Fringillidae	Collared grosbeak	R
96	<i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>	Fringillidae	Red-handed bulifinch	*C
97	<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	Fringillidae	Red-fonted serin	C
98	<i>Anthoropides virgo</i>	Gruidae		
99	<i>Ptoyonoprogne rupestris</i>	Hirundinidae		
100	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Hirundinidae	Collared sand martin	
101	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Jacanidae	Long-tailed strike	C
102	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	Jacanidae	Grey-backed shrike	
103	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Laradae		
104	<i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>	Laradae		
105	<i>Larus rudibundus</i>	Laradae		
106	<i>Larusfusus</i>	Laradae		
107	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Laridae	Gull billed turn	
108	<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>	Laridae	Great black headed gull	
109	<i>Montacilla cinerea</i>	Moticillidae	Grey wagtail	
110	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Moticillidae	Olive-backed pipit	C
111	<i>Athus cervinus</i>	Moticillidae	Red-throated pipit	
112	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Moticillidae	White wagtail	C
113	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Moticillidae	Grey wagtail	C
114	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>	Moticillidae	Citrine wagtail	C
115	<i>Motacilla flave</i>	Moticillidae	Yello wagtail	
116	<i>Alcippe cinipectus</i>	Muscicapidae	White-browed gulvetta	
117	<i>Cettia brunnigrans</i>	Muscicapidae	Grey-side bush warbler	
118	<i>Cettia fortipes</i>	Muscicapidae		
119	<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	Muscicapidae	White-capped r3edstar	C
120	<i>Enicurus maculatus</i>	Muscicapidae	Spotted Fork tail	
121	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	Muscicapidae	Little forkail	C

122	<i>Ficedula strophciata</i>	Muscicapidae	Oravage-gorgetted flycatcher	
123	<i>Ficedula superciliaris</i>	Muscicapidae	Ultramarine flycatcher	R
124	<i>Ficedula tricolor</i>	Muscicapidae	Staty-blue flycatcher	
125	<i>Garrulax lineattus</i>	Muscicapidae	Streaked laughing-thrush	
126	<i>Garrulax ocellatus</i>	Muscicapidae	Spotted laughing-thrush	
127	<i>Garrulax variegatus</i>	Muscicapidae	Streaked laughing-thrush	
128	<i>Heterpohasia capistrats</i>	Muscicapidae	Black-capped sibia	
129	<i>Luscinia cyane</i>	Muscicapidae	Indian blue robin	
130	<i>Minla strigula</i>	Muscicapidae	Chestnt-tailed	
131	<i>Muscicapa ruficauda</i>	Muscicapidae	Rufous- tailed flycatcher	
132	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Muscicapidae	Asia sooty flycatcher	C
133	<i>Myiophoneus careruleus</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue whisting thrush	C
134	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>	Muscicapidae	Desert wheatear	
135	<i>Phoenicurus caefulioceohalus</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue-headed redstart	
136	<i>Phoenicurus eruthronotus</i>	Muscicapidae	Rufous-backed redstart	C
137	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue-headed redstare	
138	<i>Phoenicurus caerulecephalus</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue-capped redstare	C
139	<i>Phoenicurus frontalis</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue-redstart	C
140	<i>Phenicurus Ochruros</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue-redstart	C
141	<i>Phenicurus affinis</i>	Muscicapidae	Tickell's leaf warbler	
142	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Muscicapidae	Dusk warbler	
143	<i>Phylloscopus ochruros</i>	Muscicapidae	Black redstart	
144	<i>Phylloscopus affinis</i>	Muscicapidae	Tickell's leaf warbler	
145	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Muscicapidae	Dusk warbler	
146	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Muscicapidae	yellow-brownd wrbler	
147	<i>Phylloscopus maculipennis</i>	Muscicapidae	Grey-faced leaf warbler	
148	<i>Phylloscopus Magnirostaris</i>	Muscicapidae	large-billed left warbler	
149	<i>Phylloscopus Occipitalis</i>	Muscicapidae	Western crowned warbler	
150	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Muscicapidae	Palla's left warbler	
151	<i>Phylloscopus Pulcher</i>	Muscicapidae	Orange-barred left warbler	
152	<i>Phylloscopus Pulcher</i>	Muscicapidae	Orange-barred warbler	
153	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	Muscicapidae	Blyth's crowned leaf warbler	
154	<i>Phylloscopus trochiloides (intides)</i>	Muscicapidae	Green/greenish warbler	
155	<i>Pnoepyga alibiventer</i>	Muscicapidae	Greater/grenninsh warbler	
156	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Muscicapidae	Goldcrest	
157	<i>Rhipdura albiventer</i>	Muscicapidae		
158	<i>Rhipdura hypoxantha</i>	Muscicapidae	Yellow-bellied fantail	
159	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	Muscicapidae	Plumbeous restart	C
160	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	Muscicapidae	Dark grey bush chat	C

161	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Muscicapidae	Common stonechat	C
162	<i>Sercerus burkii</i>	Muscicapidae	Golden-spectecled warbler	
163	<i>Sercerus xanthoschistos</i>	Muscicapidae	Grey-hooded wargler	
164	<i>Tasiger cyanurus</i>	Muscicapidae	Orange-flanked bush-robin	C
165	<i>Turdus albocinctus</i>	Muscicapidae	White-collared blackbird	*
166	<i>Turdus ruficollis</i>	Muscicapidae	Dark-throated thrush	
167	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	Muscicapidae	Tickell's leaf thrush	*
168	<i>Turdus visivorous</i>	Muscicapidae	Mistle thrush	
169	<i>Yuhian gularis</i>	Muscicapidae	Strip-throated yuhina	
170	<i>Zoothera dixonii</i>	Muscicapidae	Long-tailed mountains thrush	
171	<i>Aethopyga nipalensis</i>	Nectariniidae	Green-tailed shrike	
172	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	Paridae	Black-throated tit	
173	<i>Aegithalos niveogularis</i>	Paridae	white-throated tit	
174	<i>Aegithalos niveogularis</i>	Paridae	Black-throated tit	
175	<i>Parus dichorous</i>	Paridae	Grey crested tit	
176	<i>Parus major</i>	Paridae	Grea tit	
177	<i>Parus melanolophus</i>	Paridae	Spot-winged black tit	
178	<i>Parus monticolus</i>	Paridae	Green-backed tit	
179	<i>parus rubidiventris</i>	Paridae	Rufous-napped black tit	
180	<i>Parus rufonchalis</i>	Paridae	Rufous-vented black tit	
181	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i>	Paridae	Black-lored tit	
182	<i>Sitta cashmirensis</i>	Paridae	Kasmir nuthatch	
183	<i>Sitta leucopsis</i>	Paridae	White-checked nuthatch	
184	<i>Phalacrocorax carpo</i>	Phalacrocoracidae	Lager coromornt	R
185	<i>Alecotris chukar</i>	Phasianidae		C
186	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	Phasianidae		GT
187	<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	Phasianidae		
188	<i>Lophora leucomelana</i>	Phasianidae		*P
189	<i>Pucrsia macrolopha</i>	Phasianidae		R
190	<i>Tetraogallus himalayensis</i>	Phasianidae		C/III
191	<i>Dendrocops himalayensis</i>	Picidae	Humalayan pided woodpecker	
192	<i>Dendrocopus himalayensis</i>	Picidae		
193	<i>Picus sqamatus</i>	Picidae	Scaly-bellied green woodspecker	
194	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Ploceidae	Eurasian tree sparrow	C
195	<i>Podiceps nigrticolis</i>	Podicipadae	Black-Nicked Grebe	
196	<i>Podiceps cristaus</i>	Podicipedodae		
197	<i>Podiceps nigrcollis</i>	Podicipedodae		
198	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Podicepedodae	Little Grebe	
199	<i>Prumella himalayana</i>	Prunellidae	Altai accentor	C

200	<i>Prunella astrogularis</i>	Purnellidae	Black-throated accentor	?
201	<i>Prunella collaris</i>	Purnellidae	Alpine accentor	C
202	<i>Purnella flavenscens</i>	Purnellidae	Brown accentor	C
203	<i>Purnella storphiata</i>	Purnellidae	Rufous-breasted accentor	C
204	<i>Pycnonotus lecogenyns</i>	Pycononotidae	White-cheeked bulbul	C
205	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Ralliedae	Common coot	R
206	<i>Gallnula chloropus</i>	Ralliedae	Moorhen or indian gallinule	
207	<i>Sitta eutopaea</i>	Sittidae	Eurasian nuthatch	
208	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Strigidae	Tawny owl	C
209	<i>Arcdothores tristis</i>	Sturnidae	Common raven	C?
210	<i>Upupose epops</i>	Upupidae	Common hoopoe	C

Source : BPP 1995

Note : C= Common, P= protected, R=Rare(Qualitative assessment), GT= Globally Threatened(Birdlife International, 1999), III= CITES Appendix (195)

List of Plants Found in RNP

S.N.	NAME OF SPECIES	FAMILY	COMMON NAME	CITES STATUS
1.	<i>Cardueliscarduelis</i>	Feingillida	Eurasian goldfinch	
2.	<i>Carduelisspinoides</i>	Fringillidae	Yellow-breasted greenfinch	C
3.	<i>Carpidacuerithinus</i>	Fringillidae	Common- rosefinch	C
4.	<i>Carpidacuspulcherrimus</i>	Fringillidae	Beautiful rosefinch	
5.	<i>Carpidacuspuniceus</i>	Fringillidae	Red-breasted rosefinch	
6.	<i>Carpidacusrhodochrous</i>	Fringillidae	Pink-browed rose finch	C
7.	<i>Carpidacusrubicilloides</i>	Fringillidae	Crimson-eared rosefinch	
8.	<i>Carpodacuspulcherrinus</i>	Fringillidae	Beautiful rose finch	
9.	<i>Cerinus tibetanus</i>	Fringillidae		
10.	<i>Fringillamontifringilla</i>	Fringillidae	Brambling	
11.	<i>Fringillacoelebs</i>	Fringillidae	Common chaffinch	C
12.	<i>Fringillamontifringilla</i>	Fringillidae	Brambling	
13.	<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	Fringillidae	Plain mountain finch	C
14.	<i>Leucosticte nemoricola</i>	Fringillidae	Plain mountain finch	
15.	<i>Mycerobas affinis</i>	Fringillidae	Collared grosbeak	R
16.	<i>Pyrrhula erythrocephala</i>	Fringillidae	Red-headed bulfinch	C*
17.	<i>Serinus pusillus</i>	Fringillidae	Red-fronted serin	C
18.	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	Gruidae		
19.	<i>Ptyonoprogaster pectoralis</i>	Hirundinidae		
20.	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Hirundinidae	Collared sand martin	
21.	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Jacaniidae	Long-tailed shrike	C
22.	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	Jacaniidae	Grey-backed shrike	
23.	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Laridae		
24.	<i>Larus bruniceus</i>	Laridae		

25.	<i>Larusrudipundus</i>	Laradae		
26.	<i>Larusfuscus</i>	Laradae		
27.	<i>Gelochelidonnilotica</i>	Laradae	Gull billed turn	
28.	<i>Larusichthyaetus</i>	Laradae	Great black headed gull	
29.	<i>Montacillacinerea</i>	Moticilladae	Grey wagtail	
30.	<i>Anthushodgsoni</i>	Moticilldae	Olive-backed pipit	C
31.	<i>Athuscervinus</i>	Moticilladae	Red-throated pipit	
32.	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Moticilladae	White wagtail	C
33.	<i>Motacilacinerea</i>	Moticilladae	Grey wagtail	C
34.	<i>Motacillacitreola</i>	Moticilladae	Citrine wagtail	C
35.	<i>Motacillafave</i>	Moticilladae	Yellow wagtail	
36.	<i>Alcippecinipectus</i>	Moticilladae	White-browed gulvetta	
37.	<i>Cettiabrunnifrons</i>	Muscicapidae	Grey-sided bush warbler	
38.	<i>Cettiafortipes</i>	Muscicapidae		
39.	<i>Chaimarromisleucocephallus</i>	Muscicapidae	White-capped redstart	C
40.	<i>Enicurusmaculatus</i>	Muscicapidae	Spotted Fox tail	
41.	<i>Ficedulastrophiota</i>	Muscicapidae	Little forktail	C
42.	<i>Flaycatcher</i>	Muscicapidae		
43.	<i>Ficedulasupercliaris</i>	Muscicapidae	Ultramarine flycatcher	R
44.	<i>Garrulaxlineattus</i>	Muscicapidae	Stary-blue flycatcher	
45.	<i>Garrulaxocellatus</i>	Muscicapidae	Steaked laughing-thrush	
46.	<i>Heterophasiacapistrats</i>	Muscicapidae		
47.	<i>Lusciniacyane</i>	Muscicapidae	Indian blue robin	
48.	<i>Minlastrigula</i>	Muscicapidae	Chestnut-tailed	
49.	<i>Muscicaparuficauda</i>	Muscicapidae	Rufous-tailed flycatcher	
50.	<i>Muscicapasibirica</i>	Muscicapidae	Asuab sooty flycatcher	C
51.	<i>Myiophoneuscaeruleus</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue whistling thrush	C
52.	<i>Oenathedeserti</i>	Muscicapidae	Desert wheatear	
53.	<i>Phoenicurnuscaefulioceohalus</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue-headed redstart	
54.	<i>Phonicuruserythronotus</i>	Muscicapidae	Rufous-backed redstart	C
55.	<i>Phonicurusefrontalis</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue-headed redstart	
56.	<i>Phoneicuruscaeruleocephalus</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue-capped redstare	C
57.	<i>Phoneicurusfrontalis</i>	Muscicapidae	Blue-redstart	C
58.	<i>Phoneicurusochruros</i>	Muscicapidae	Black restart	C
59.	<i>Phylloscopusaffinis</i>	Muscicapidae	Tickell's leaf warbler	
60.	<i>Phylloscopusfusactus</i>	Muscicapidae	Dusky warbler	
61.	<i>Phylloscopusinornatus</i>	Muscicapidae	Yellow-browed warbler	
62.	<i>Phylloscopusmaculipennis</i>	Muscicapidae	Grey-faced leaf warbler	
63.	<i>Phylloscopusmagnirostaris</i>	Muscicapidae	Large-billed leaf warbler	
64.	<i>Phylloscopusocipitalis</i>	Muscicapidae	Western crowed warbler	
65.	<i>Phylloscopusproregulus</i>	Muscicapidae	Palla's leaf warbler	
66.	<i>Phylloscopuspulcher</i>	Muscicapidae	Orange barred left warbler	

67.	<i>Phylloscopuspulcher</i>	Muscicapidae	Orange barred warbler	
68.	<i>Phylloscopusreguloides</i>	Muscicapidae	Blyth's crowed leaf warbler	
69.	<i>Phylloscopustustrochilodides(nitides)</i>	Muscicapidae	Green/greenish warbler	
70.	<i>Pnoepygaalbiventer</i>	Muscicapidae	Greater scaly-breasted wren-babbler	
71.	<i>Regulusregulus</i>	Muscicapidae	Goldcrest	
72.	<i>Rhipiduraalbicolis</i>	Muscicapidae		
73.	<i>Rhipidurahypoxantha</i>	Muscicapidae	Yellow-bellied fantail	
74.	<i>Rhyacomisfuliginosus</i>	Muscicapidae	Plumbeous restart	C
75.	<i>Saxicolaferrea</i>	Muscicapidae	Dark grey bush chat	C
76.	<i>Sercercusburkii</i>	Muscicapidae	Common stonechat	C
77.	<i>Sercercusxanthoschistos</i>	Muscicapidae	Golden spectacled warbler	
78.	<i>TarsigerCyanurus</i>	Muscicapidae	Grey-hooded wargler	
79.	<i>Turdusalbocinctus</i>	Muscicapidae	Orange-flanked bush-robin	
80.	<i>Turdusruficollis</i>	Muscicapidae	Dark-throated thrush	
81.	<i>Turdus unicolor</i>	Muscicapidae	Tickell's thrush	
82.	<i>Turdusviscivorous</i>	Muscicapidae	Mistle thrush	
83.	<i>Yuhinagularis</i>	Muscicapidae	Stripe-throated yuhina	
84.	<i>Zootheradixoni</i>	Muscicapidae	Long-tailed mountains thrush	
85.	<i>Aethopyganipalensis</i>	Nectarinidea	Green-tailed shrike	
86.	<i>Aegithalosconcinus</i>	Paridae	Black-throated tit	
87.	<i>Aegithalsoniveogularis</i>	Paridae	White-throated tit	
88.	<i>Aegithalosniveogularis</i>	Paridae	Black-throated tit	
89.	<i>Parusdichorous</i>	Paridae	Grey crested tit	
90.	<i>Parus major</i>	Paridae	Great tit	
91.	<i>Parusmealanolophus</i>	Paridae	Spot-winged black tit	
92.	<i>Parusmonticolus</i>	Paridae	Green-backed tit	
93.	<i>Parusrubidiventris</i>	Paridae	Rufous- napped black tit	
94.	<i>Parusrufoncuchalis</i>	Paridae	Rufous-vented black tit	
95.	<i>Parusxanthogenys</i>	Paridae	Black-lored tit	
96.	<i>Sittacashmirensis</i>	Paridae	Kasmir nuthatch	
97.	<i>Sittaleucopsis</i>	Paridae	White-checked nuthatch	
98.	<i>Phalacrocoraxcarpo</i>	Phalacrocoracidae	Large coromorant	R
99.	<i>Alectonschukar</i>	Phasianide		C
100.	<i>Catreuswallichil</i>	Phasianide		GT
101.	<i>Ithaginisruents</i>	Phasianide		
102.	<i>Lophophorusimpejanus</i>	Phasianide	Himlayanmonal	*P
103.	<i>Lophoraleucomelana</i>	Phasianide	Kalij pheasant	R
104.	<i>Pucrasiamacrolopha</i>	Phasianide		
105.	<i>Tetraogallushimalayensis</i>	Phasianide		C/III
106.	<i>Dendrocoposhimalayendis</i>	Picidae	Himalayan ped woodpecker	

107.	<i>Dendrocopushimalyensis</i>	Picidae		
108.	<i>Pocus sqamatus</i>	Picidae	Scaly-bellied green woodpecker	
109.	<i>Passer mountanus</i>	Pioceidae	Eurasian tree sparrow	C
110.	<i>Podicepsnigrticols</i>	Podicioedodae	Black-Necked Grebe	
111.	<i>Podiceopsclistatus</i>	Podicioedodae		
112.	<i>Podicepsnigracollis</i>	Podicioedodae		
113.	<i>Tachybaptusruficollis</i>	Podicioedodae	Little Grebe	
114.	<i>Prunellahimalayana</i>	Prunellidae	Altai accentor	C
115.	<i>Prunellaastrogularis</i>	Prunellidae	Black-throated accentor	?
116.	<i>Punellacollaris</i>	Prunellidae	Alpine accentor	C
117.	<i>Punellaflavescens</i>	Prunellidae	Black-throated accentor	C
118.	<i>Prunellastorphiata</i>	Prunellidae	Rufous-breasted accentor	C
119.	<i>Pycnonotusleucogeyns</i>	Pyconnotide	White-cheeked bulbul	C
120.	<i>Fulicaatra</i>	Rallidae	Common coot	R
121.	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Rallidae	Moorhen or Indian gallinule	
122.	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Sittidae	Eurasian nuthatch	
123.	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Strigidae	Tawny owl	C
124.	<i>Acridothera tristis</i>	Sturnidae	Common raven	C?
125.	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Upupidae	Common hoopoe	C

Source BPP 1995

None: C= Common, P=Protected, R=Rare (Qualitative assessment). GT= Globally Threatened (Birdlife International, 1993), III=CITES Appendix (1995)

Rara National Park Declaration Gazette

(६)

नेपाल राजपत्र भाग ३

- (घ) नियम ६ को बखिलाप कुनै काम कारवाई गरेमा,
(ङ) नियम १५ को बखिलाप कोटिनाशक वा विषालु पदार्थहरू हालेमा, छरेमा वा फ्याकेमा ।
(३) उप-नियम (१) र (२) मा लेखिएदेखि बाहेक वन्यजन्तु आरक्षभित्र भएको ऐन र यस नियमावली अन्तर्गतको अन्य कसूरसम्बन्धी मुद्दाको कारवाई र किनारा गर्ने अधिकार सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रको कञ्जरभेटरलाई हुनेछ ।

आज्ञाले-

अव्युतवहादुर राजभण्डारी
श्री ५ को सरकारको सचिव

२०३० २४ गते २०२६
२०३० २९ साँझ १८

श्री ५ को सरकार

वन मन्त्रालयको

सूचना

राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२६ को दफा ३ को उप-दफा (१) ले दिएको अधिकार प्रयोग गरी श्री ५ को सरकारले कर्णाली अञ्चल मुगु जिल्लामा पर्ने देहा-यका चार किल्लाभित्रको क्षेत्रलाई **रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज** घोषित गरेको छ:-

उत्तर:- रुम काँधको सडकभन्दा अग्लो टुप्पा (१२२३८) बाट शुरू भई पूर्वपट्टि डाँडाको शिरैशिर हुँदै मालीका (११२६५) टुप्पोसम्म ।

पूर्व:- मालीका (११२६५) बाट दक्षिण-पूर्व दिशा हुँदै रारा गुम गोरेटो बाटोको बजेडी-सम्म । त्यसपछि उक्त दिशातर्फ नै पछ्याउँदै जङ्गल भएको पहाडको नाकैनाक दक्षिण-पूर्व दिशा हुँदै भदाली काँध, श्रीनगर गाउँको माथि (६०००) सम्म । त्यसपछि भदाली काँध जङ्गलको तल्लो किनारबाट पश्चिम हुँदै झ्यारी छुचानु गोरेटो बाटोसम्म र जङ्गलको तल्लो छेउ हुँदै झ्यारी बिथाखोलाको मुहानसम्म । त्यसपछि झ्यारी बिथाखोलाको दक्षिण किनारबाट झ्यारी पिनाको पैदलवाटोसम्म । त्यसपछि दक्षिण-पूर्व हुँदै आवादि जग्गाको माथिल्लो छेउबाट धौलीगारखोला र मन्दुखोलाको बीचसम्म र दक्षिणतर्फ धुचिलागनासम्म । त्यसपछि पैदलवाटो काटेपछि चौथा-बाट दक्षिण-पश्चिम हुँदै चौथाखोलाका पहिलो मुहानासम्म । त्यसपछि चौथादेखि माथि दक्षिणतर्फको १३१३६' को टुप्पोसम्म । त्यसपछि पहाडको धार हुँदै १३१३६' देखि दक्षिणतर्फ करीव एक माइलसम्म ।

दक्षिण:- १३१३६' को करीव एक माइल दक्षिणबाट पश्चिम हुँदै जियखोलाको मुहानसम्म ।
त्यसपछि उत्तर-दक्षिण मुख्य पहाडको धार हुँदै लामिडाँडाको सबभन्दा अग्लो
१२८०१' सम्म ।

पश्चिम:- लामिडाँडाको टुप्पो (१२८०१) बाट सो डाँडाको काँधैकाँध रोताखोला माथिको
आवाटि जग्गाको माथिल्लो छेउ हुँदै गौरु सैनसम्म । त्यसपछि रोताखोला (पोनेली-
खोला) हुँदै पानीको सबभन्दा ठूलो मुहानसम्म । त्यसपछि उत्तर-पश्चिम दिशा हुँदै
न्याउलीखोलाको मुहानसम्म । न्याउलीखोलाको पश्चिम किनार हुँदै खतियारखोलासंग-
को दोभानसम्म । त्यसपछि खतियारखोला पार गरी निगालीबोट रारा मूल बाटोमा पर्ने
सेरा पातेलासम्म । त्यसपछि बाटैबाटो पूर्व गई खतियारखोला (निजारखोला) र दाम्चे-
खोलाको दोभान माझघट्टसम्म । त्यसपछि दाम्चे खोलैखोला गई यसको मुहान हुँदै
रुम काँध (११२३८) सम्म ।

टिप्पणी:- यस रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज क्षेत्रभित्र पर्ने गाउँहरू रारा, छद्याङ्ग, नेपु र सल्ली
रुकलाई नहटाइएसम्म वा अर्को व्यवस्था नभएसम्म निकुञ्ज क्षेत्रबाट बाहिर
पारिएको मानिनेछ ।

आज्ञाते-

अच्युतबहादुर राजभण्डारी
श्री ५ को सरकारको सचिव

Annex 9: Buffer Zone Declearation Gazette



Mgnh Section
D. P. U.

20६१/११/२७

नेपाल राजपत्र

नेपाल सरकारद्वारा प्रकाशित

खण्ड ५६) काठमाडौं, असोज ६ गते २०६३ साल (संख्या २२)

भाग ३

नेपाल सरकार

वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मन्त्रालयको सूचना

नेपाल सरकारले राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज तथा वन्यजन्तु संरक्षण ऐन, २०२६ को दफा ३६ को उपदफा (१) ले दिएको अधिकार प्रयोग गरी रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज क्षेत्रका देहायको चार किल्लाभित्रको क्षेत्रलाई रारा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र तोकिएकोले यो सूचना प्रकाशन गरिएको छ: -

पूर्व: पूर्वमा श्रो नगर गा.वि.स. को वडा नं. ६ स्थित इमा वस्तीलाई भित्र पादै मुंगु कर्णालीमा मिसिएको साँया खोलालाई आधारमानी पश्चिमतर्फ साँया खोलै खोला साँया खोला घट्टसम्म, साँया खोला घट्टबाट दक्षिण नाउर खोला हुँदै खोलै खोला पूर्वतर्फ जिल्ला सदर मुकाम गमगढीलाई बाहिर पारेर चैन खोला र गमगाढको दोभान सम्म । क्रमशः पूर्वको गमगाढ खोला हुँदै दक्षिणतर्फ कार्कोबाढा गा.वि.स.को वडा नं. २ को पूर्वी सीमानालाई कायम राख्दै पिना गा.वि.स. वडा नं. ५ र ६ को पूर्वी सीमाना मुन्दु खोला हुँदै बुझामारी चौर गा.वि.स. वडा नं. ७ को पूर्वी सीमाना काभ्रा खोला हुँदै तलीगाड खोलाको दोभानसम्म ।

पश्चिम: महेन्द्रमल्ली खोलालाई पश्चिमी सीमाना मान्दै उत्तरतर्फ कन्का-
मुन्दरी गा.वि.स. को पश्चिमी सीमाना हुँदै कालाकाँडा लेकको
३,४६४ मिटर उचाईको चुचुरालाई सीमाना कायम राखी खमाले
गा.वि.स. को वडा नं: ९ को चाकपाडे गाउँलाई भित्र पारी उत्तरतर्फ
बहने छोटे खोलालाई आधार मानी शेरी गा.वि.स. को वडा नं. २
को पश्चिमी सीमाना हुँदै बग्ने छोटे खोलादेखि खत्याड खोलाको
दोभानसम्म र खत्याड खोलाको केही पश्चिमतर्फ हुँदै बग्ने पुत्ता
खोलाको दोभानसम्म त्यसपछि शेरी गा. वि. स. को वडा नं. ३ र ५
को पश्चिमी सीमाना भएर पुत्ता खोलै खोला उत्तर पूर्व ३,६२२
मिटरको चुचुरा भएको काला पानी खाम्दुला डाँडो हुँदै उत्तरपूर्व
बगेको खोल्सा भएर क्रमशः रारा गा.वि.स. को वडा नं. ३ र १ को
पश्चिम सीमाना तथा कालें गा. वि. स. को पूर्वी सीमानालाई
कायम राख्दै मुगु कर्णाली नदीमा मिसिने खोल्साको दोभानसम्म।

उत्तर: पूर्वबाट पश्चिमतर्फ बगेको मुगु कर्णाली नदी हुँदै पूर्वतर्फ रारा र
श्रीनगर गा. वि. स. हरूको उत्तर सीमानालाई कायम राखेर
पूर्वमा श्रीनगर गा. वि. स. वडा नं. ९ मा अवस्थित इमा बस्ती
छेउ भएर बग्ने साँया खोला र मुगु कर्णालीको दोभानसम्म।

दक्षिण: दक्षितर्फ बगेको तलीगाड खोला हुँदै पश्चिमतर्फ बग्ने लाहागाड
खोलै खोला वोतामालीका गा. वि. स. को वडा नं. ९ को उत्तरी
सीमानालाई कायम राख्दै गानो खोलाको दोभानसम्म र त्यहाँबाट
कन्कामुन्दरी गा. वि. स. को वडा नं. १, २, ३ र ४ बस्ती क्षेत्रलाई
भित्र पाउँ ३,२०२ मिटर उचाईको चुचुरालाई आधार मानेर
पश्चिमतर्फ महेन्द्रमल्ली खोलामा मिसिने खोल्सा हुँदै दोभानसम्म।

आज्ञाले,

फणिन्द्र गौतम

उपसचिव कानून

नेपाल सरकार

कृषि तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालयको सूचना

नेपाल सरकारले विरुवा संरक्षण ऐन, २०२९ को दफा ३ ले दिएको
अधिकार प्रयोग गरी सोही दफाको खण्ड (ड) बमोजिम विरुवा वा विरुवा-

Ramsar Site Declaration Certificate



This is to certify that

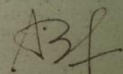
Rara Lake

has been designated as a

Wetland of International Importance

and has been included in the
List of Wetlands of International Importance
established by Article 2.1 of the Convention.
This is site No.:1695.

Date of designation: *23rd September 2007*


Secretary General
Convention on Wetlands

Buffer Zone User Committees and User Groups

SN	BZ User Group Name	Name of Municipality and Rural municipality	Ward Included	Area (Sq. Km)	No. of User Group	Household	Total Population
1	Rara Rawalkot	Rara, Soru Rural Municipality	8	48.35	7	176	1062
2	Rajakot Murma	Rara, Chhayanath Rara Municipality	9	16.41	4	66	337
3	Kailashbajedi Shreenagar	Shreenagar, Chhayanath Rara Municipality	2,3 and 5	17.61	28	492	2407
4	Chhayanath Karkiwada	Karkiwada, Chhayanath Rara Municipality	4 and 5	11.31	36	79	415
5	Rinimoksha pina	Pina, Chhayanath Rara Municipality	7 and 8	16.68	28	498	2797
6	Khesma Malika Seri	Seri, Khatyad Rural Municipality	1	11.15	14	168	1036
7	Lamalekh Serimalika Seri	Shreenagar, Karkiwada, Chhayanath Rara Municipality	1	25.74	10	549	2563
8	Mahadev Bumramadichaur Jumla	Bumramadichaur, Kankasundari Rural Municipality	1	12.66	8	66	378
9	Malikabota Jumla	Malikabota, Kankasundari Rural Municipality	2	22.07	13	238	1519
10	Kankasundari Jumla	Kankasundari , Kankasundari Rural Municipality	3	16.09	8	216	1362
Total	10	4	14	198.07	156	2548	13876

List of Buffer Zone Community Forest

क्र. सं.	मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकवनउपभोक्ता समुह	हस्तान्तरणमिति	दर्ता मिति	क्षेत्रफल
१.	लमु मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकवन उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/०९/०४	२०७१/०२/०२	१०२.८२ हे.
२.	केशनाथ मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/०९/४	२०७१/०९/०४	७१.९७हे.
३.	जिउंगाडा मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१९२.६६हे.
४.	लुम्लामध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१२४.७२हे.
५.	ओखर पाटा मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१९८.७९हे.
६.	फाका मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिक उपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१२.४४हे.
७.	डौढेरी मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकउपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१८३.४८हे.
८.	रातामाटाचोतिरवाडामध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकउपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	४०.२७हे.
९.	सल्लौपाटामध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकउपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१८८.६७हे.
१०.	गैरा ओखलढुङ्गामध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकउपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१८७.१५हे.
११.	पिलेरी मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकउपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१२५.६७हे.
१२.	पिपलचौर मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकउपभोक्ता समुह	२०७१/९/४	२०७१/९/४	१८३.४८हे.
१३.	डाव रानिखाडामध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकउपभोक्ता समुह	२०७२/८/१४	२०७२/८/१४	१९५.७२हे.
१४.	क्युरी मष्टामध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकउपभोक्ता समुह	२०७२/८/१५	२०७२/८/१५	१६.५६हे.
१५.	रातामध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकउपभोक्ता समुह			९०.७३हे.
१६.	भ्यारी मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकउपभोक्ता समुह	२०७३/११/०८	२०७३/११/०८	७९.२१हे.
१७.	भढालीमध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकउपभोक्ता समुह	२०७४/०१/०७	२०७४/०१/०७	१००.०२हे.
१८.	श्री मस्टामध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकउपभोक्ता समुह	२०७४/०३/०८	२०७४/०३/०८	७४.९७हे.
१९.	स्याउलिमलो मध्यवर्ती सामुदायिकउपभोक्ता समुह			

Available Locations of Hotels and Lodge in the route

S.N	Name of area	Easting	North	Elevation	Remarks
1	Bhulbhule Jumla ,RNP	609494E	3259154N	3261 m	Tea shops and some management of food and room
2	Salleri,Jhyari ,Chhayanth Rara Municipality ,RNP BZ	607492 E	3265038 N	2932 m	available food and room.
3	Talcha area ,Mugu ,RNP BZ.	610700 E	3266387 N	2843 m	Hotels and Toursim Facilities for Toursim Via Airways.
4	Lamachaur,Shreenagar, Mugu,RNP .	608820E	3268906N	2787m	Hotels and lodges focused on Tourist from Mugu Headquater-Gamgadhi
5	Murma and Associated Area ,RNP &BZs .	601499 E	3266605 N	3015 m	Murma Homestay and small lodges are available
6	Rara lake area	6015441 E	3266605 N	3000m	Danphe hotel and lodge and Village heritage resort is there and available food and accomodation

Note: GPS locations in the above table are recorded in Zone 44 R .