

The background is a scenic landscape of rolling hills and mountains under a clear blue sky. In the foreground, there are green hills with some trees. In the distance, a range of mountains is visible, with the highest peaks covered in snow. A large, white, stylized mountain range graphic is overlaid on the left side of the image, partially obscuring the landscape. The text 'ICIMOD' is in the top left corner.

ICIMOD

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and Kabir Uddin

4<sup>th</sup> March 2022

# Potentials and opportunities of OECMs in the HKH

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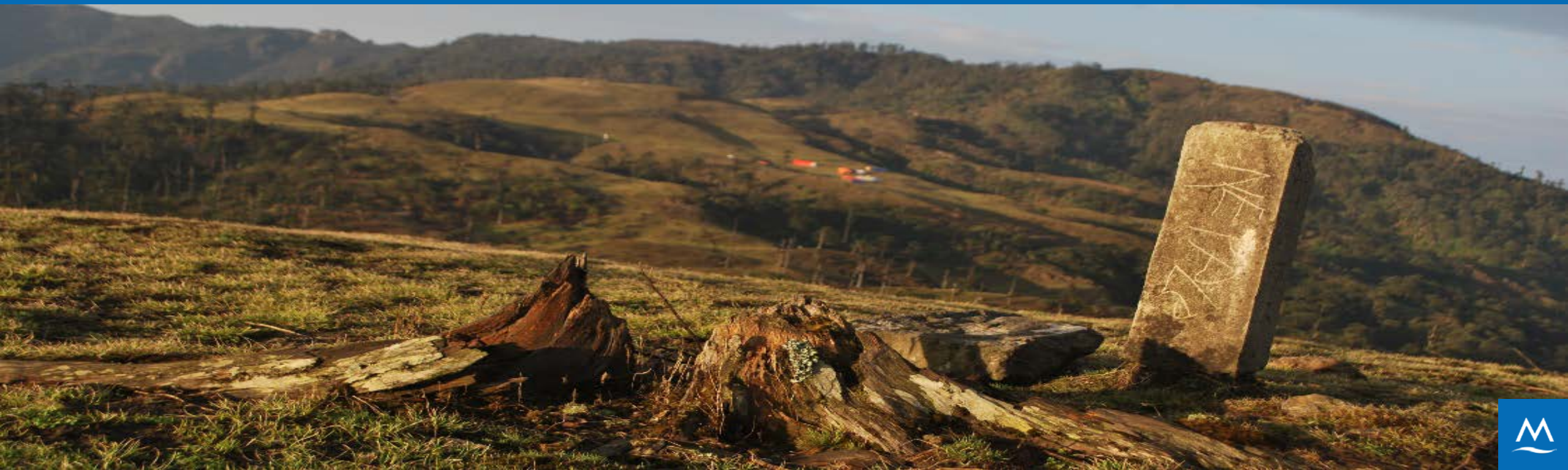
State of protected areas in the HKH

Potentials for OECMs

Challenges and opportunities



# Introduction

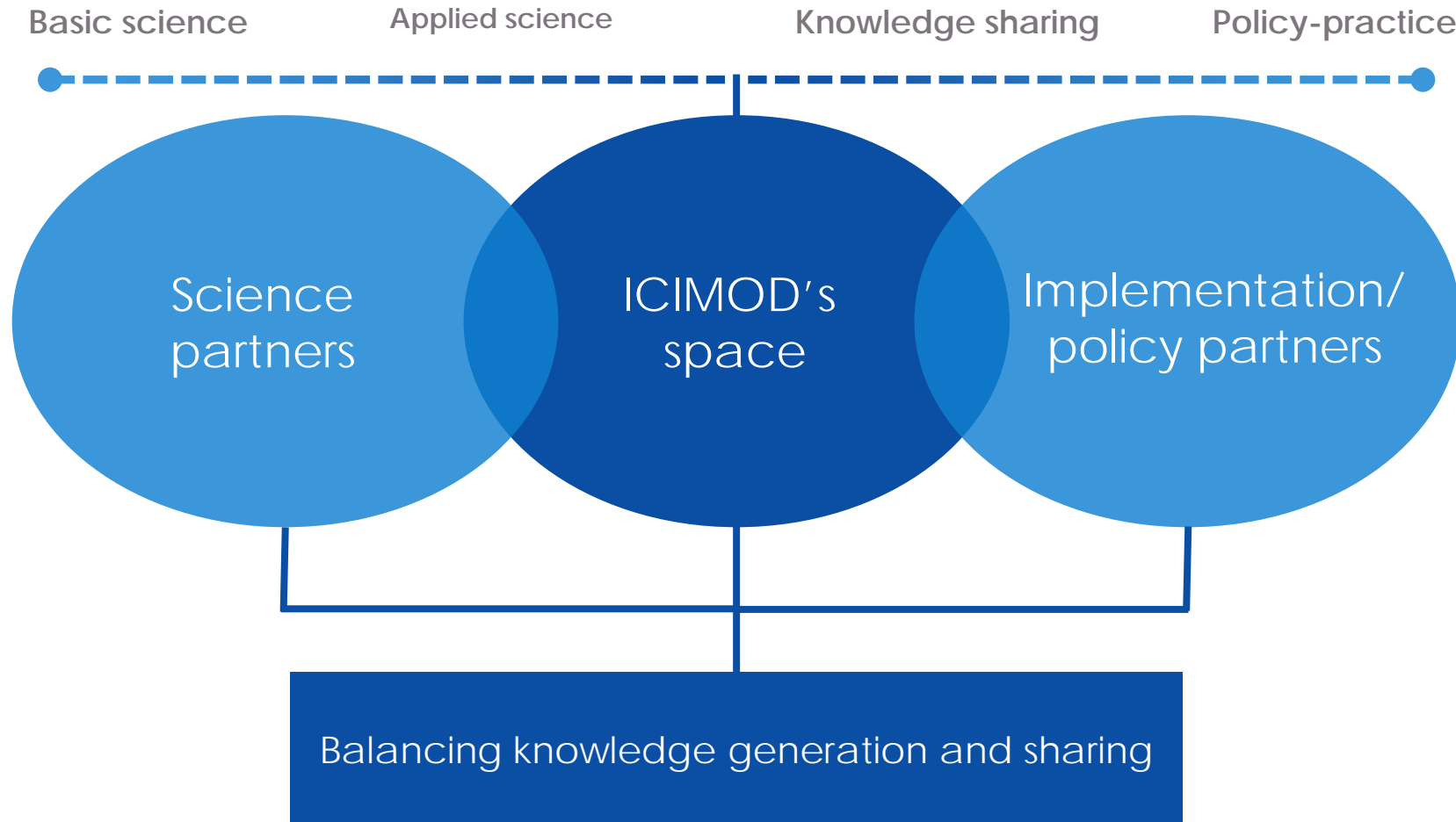


# International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

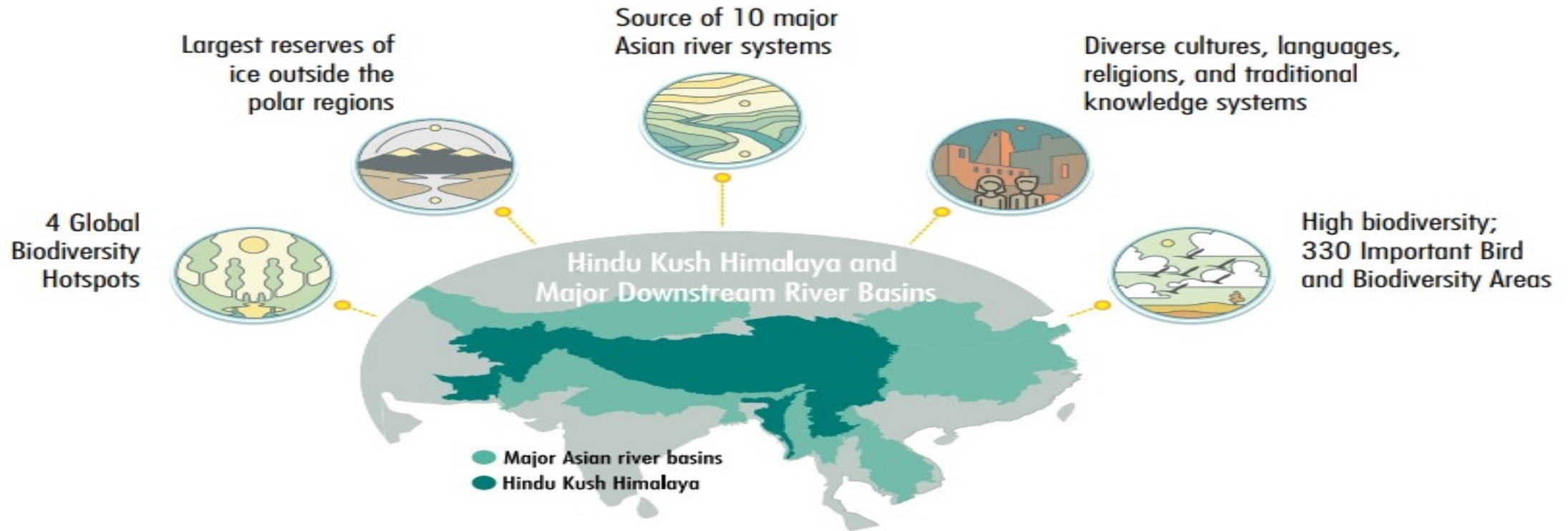
A regional mountain knowledge, learning, and  
enabling centre devoted to sustainable mountain  
development for mountains and people



# Linking Science, Policy, and Practice



# The Hindu Kush Himalaya is the pulse of the planet



**240 million**

people depend directly on the HKH for their lives and livelihoods

**1.9 billion**

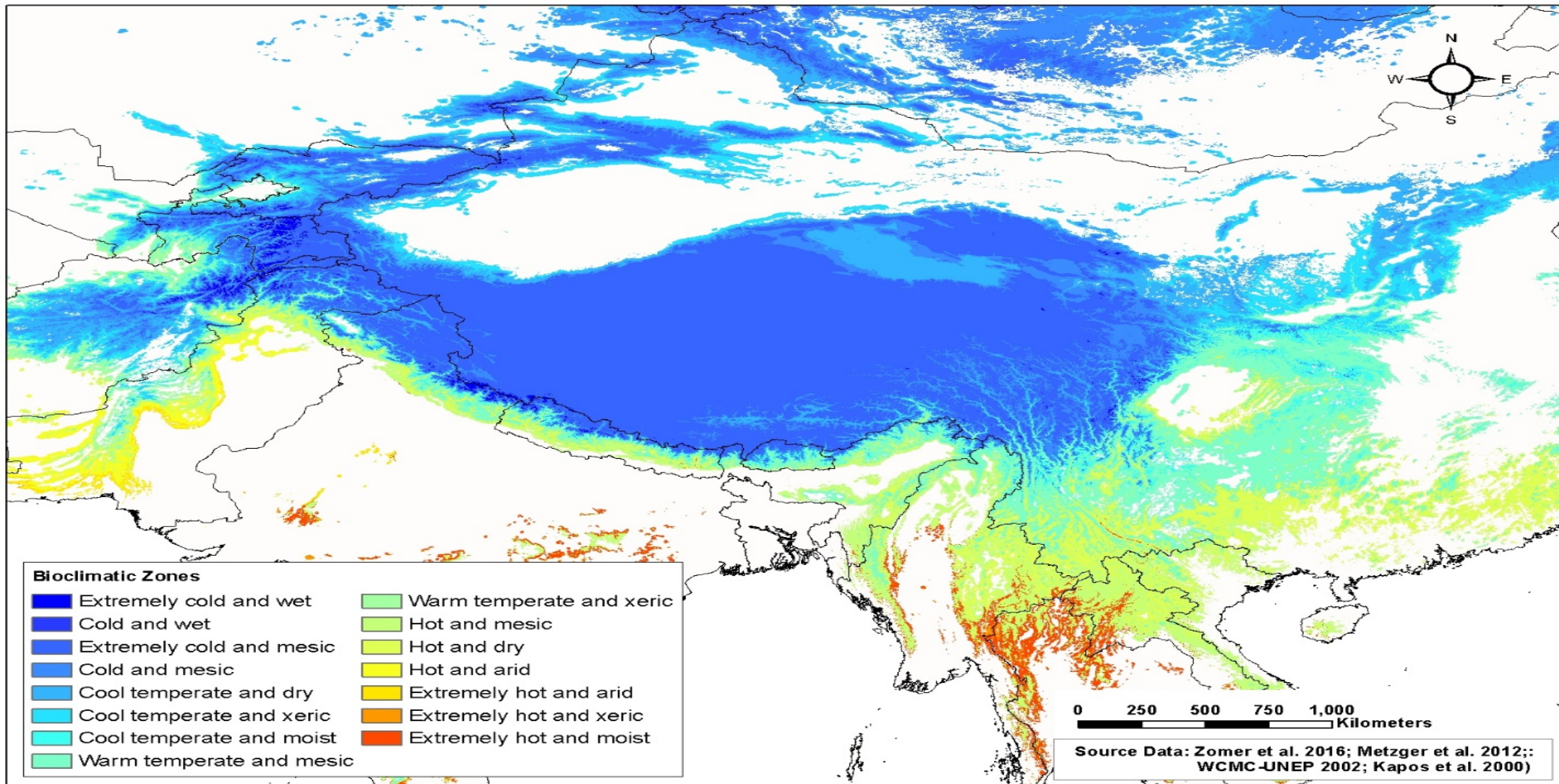
people depend on the HKH for water, food, and energy

**> 35%**

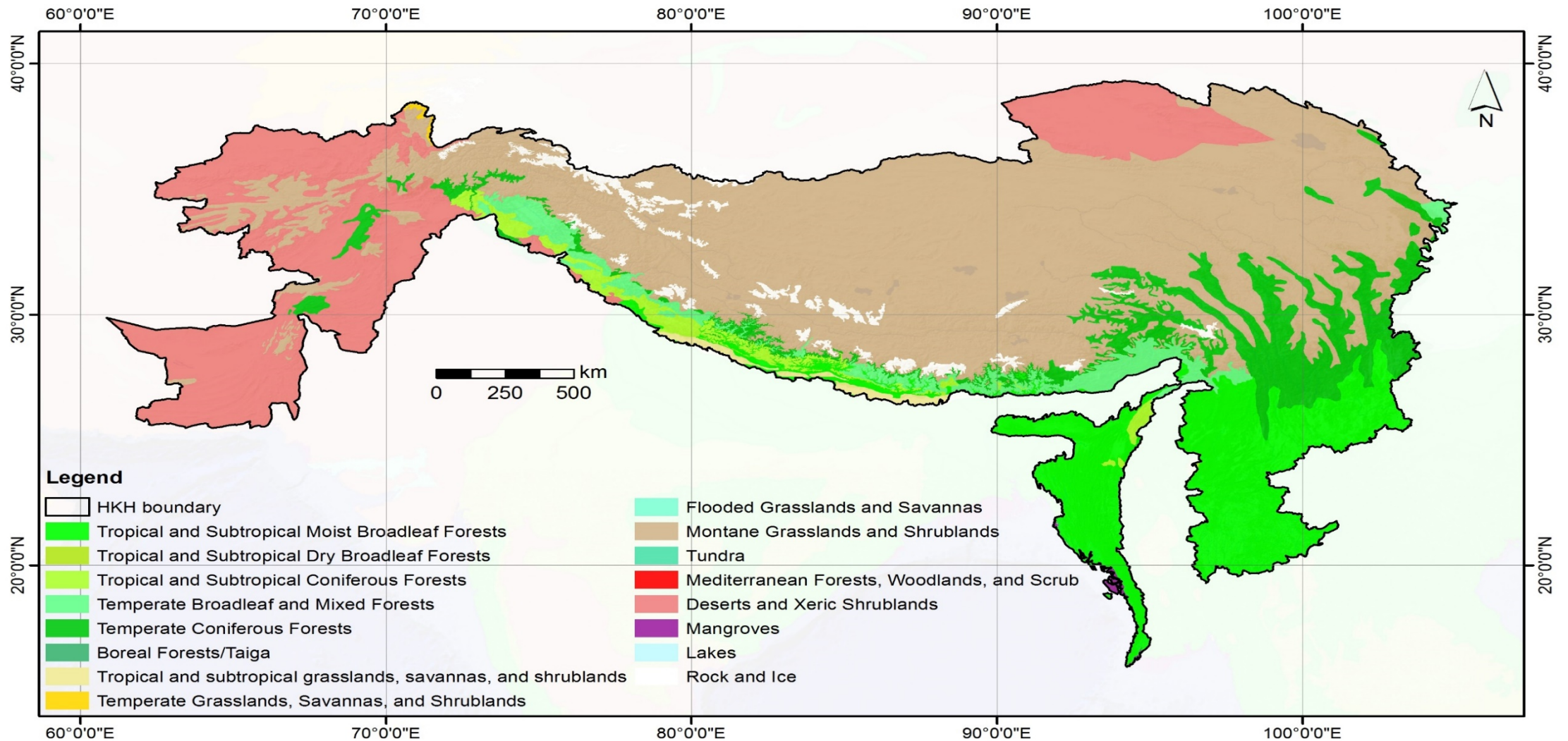
of the world population benefits indirectly from HKH resources and ecosystem services

Summary of the HKH Assessment Report

# Contiguous bioclimatic zones

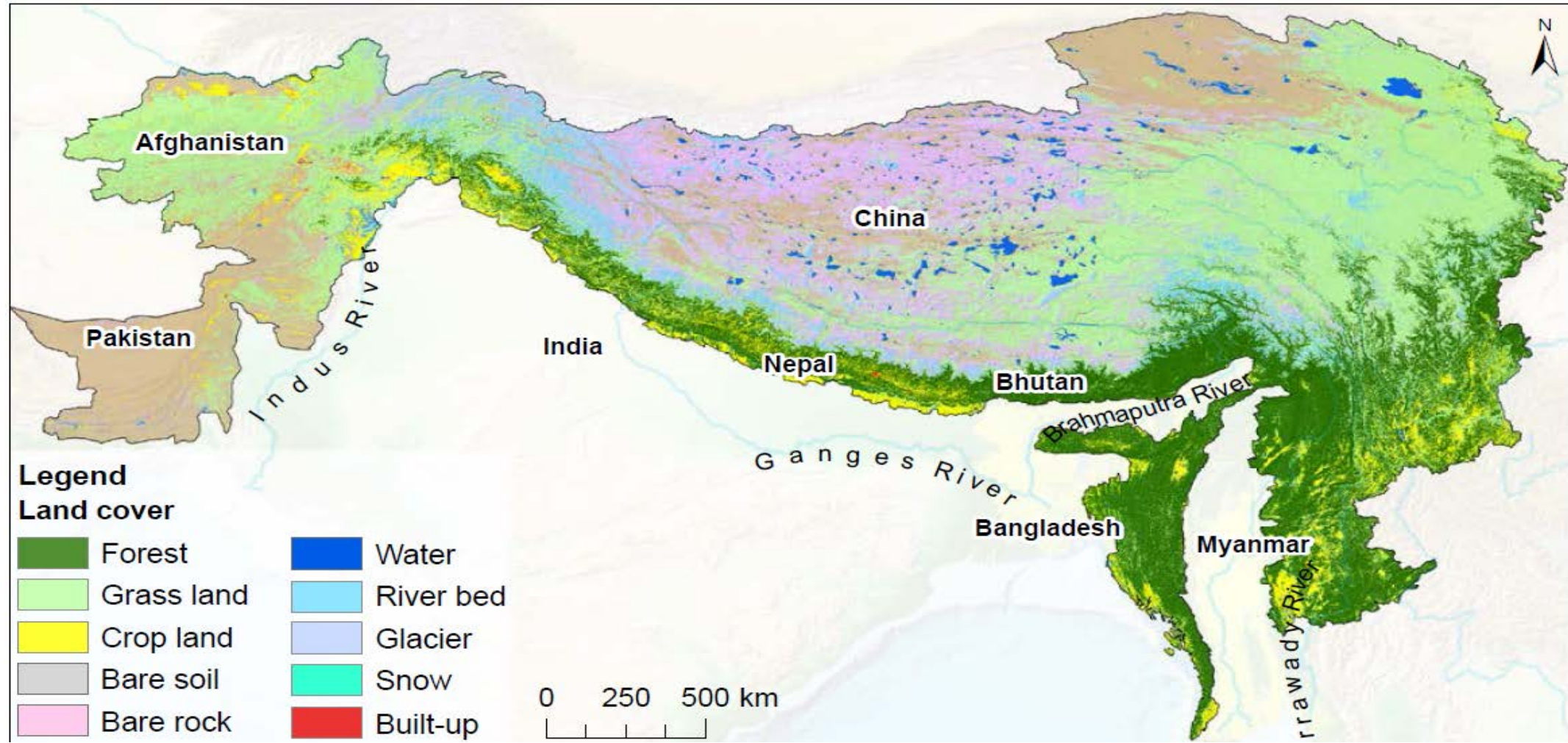


# Contiguous ecoregions

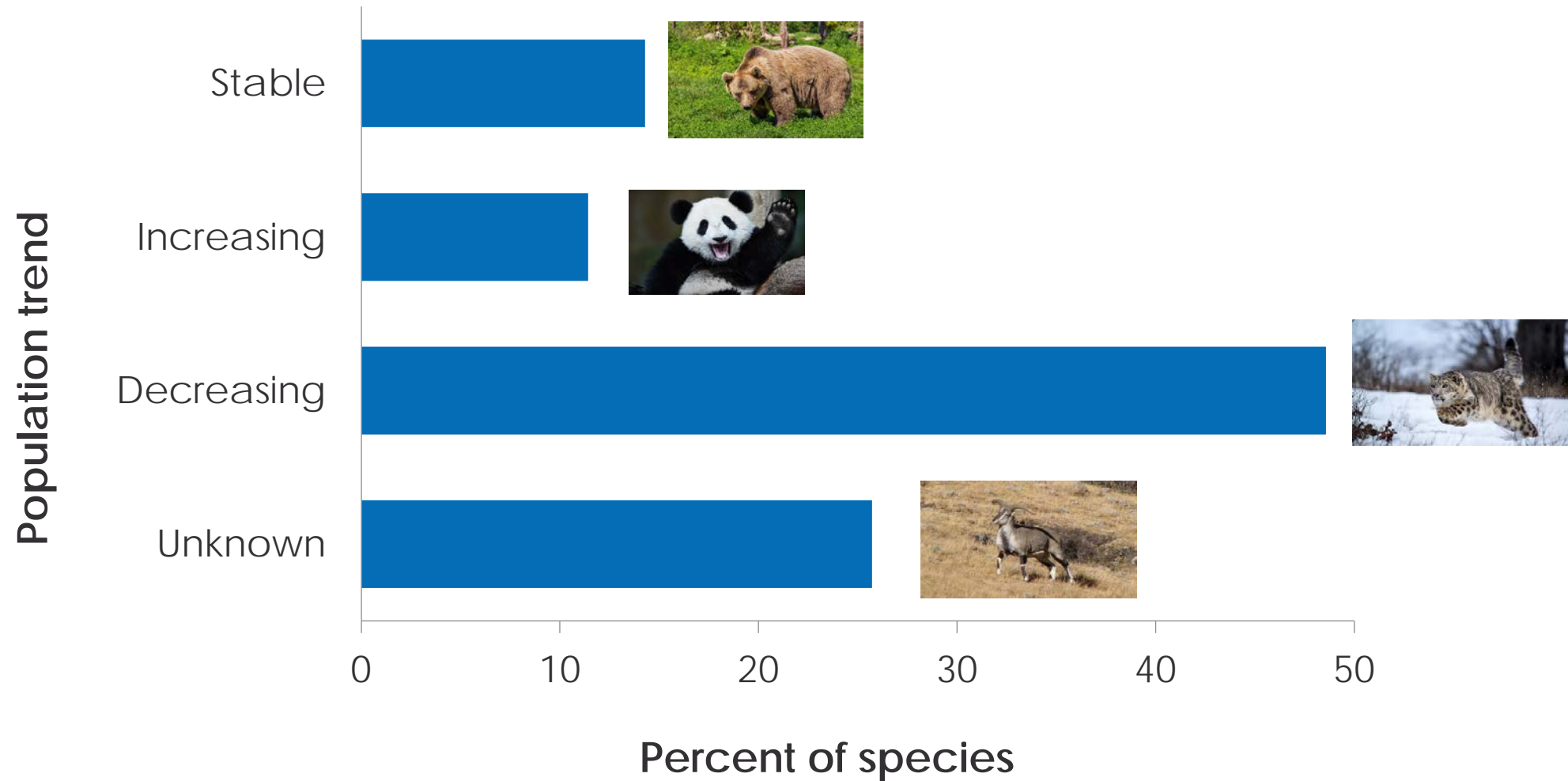




# Contiguous ecosystems



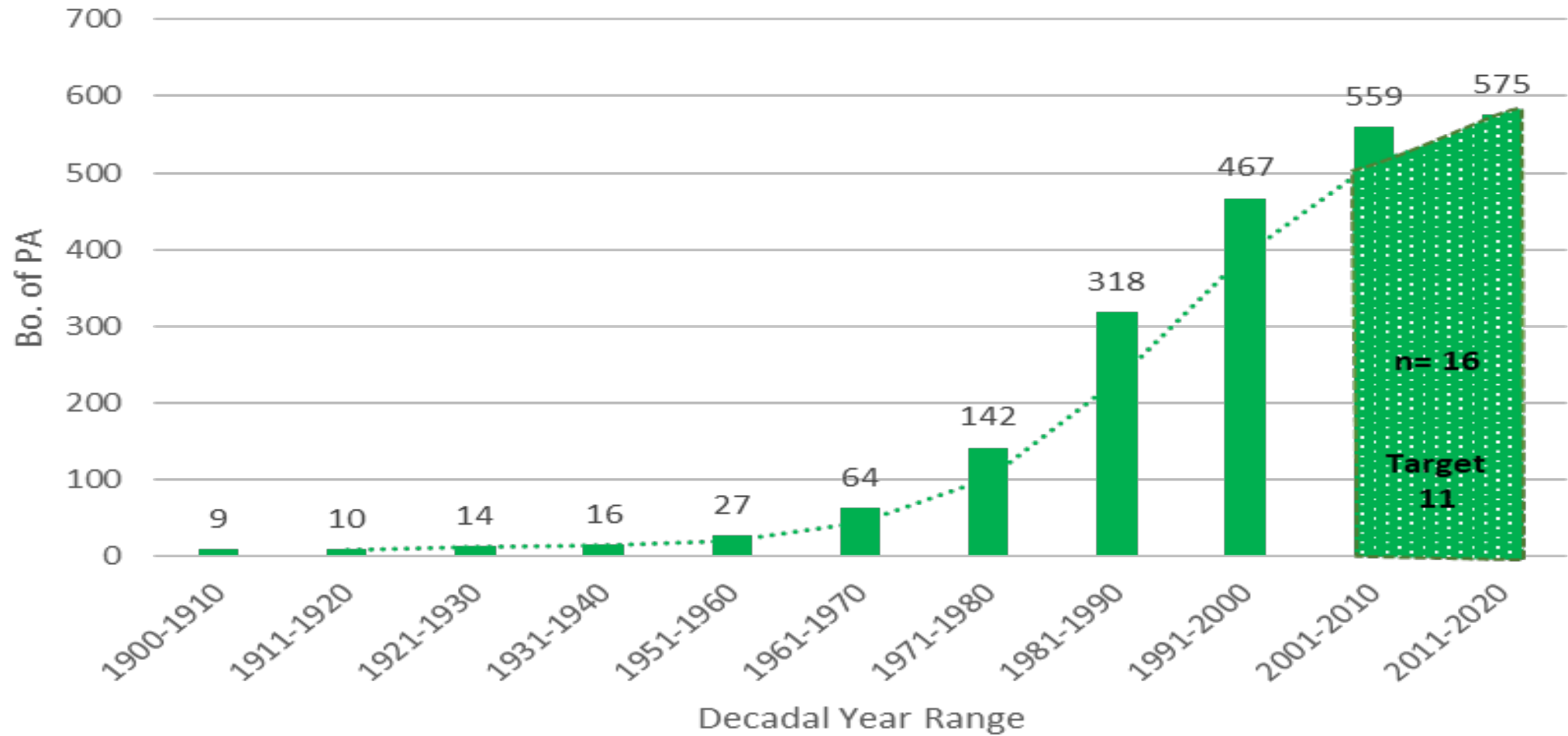
# Status of threatened species



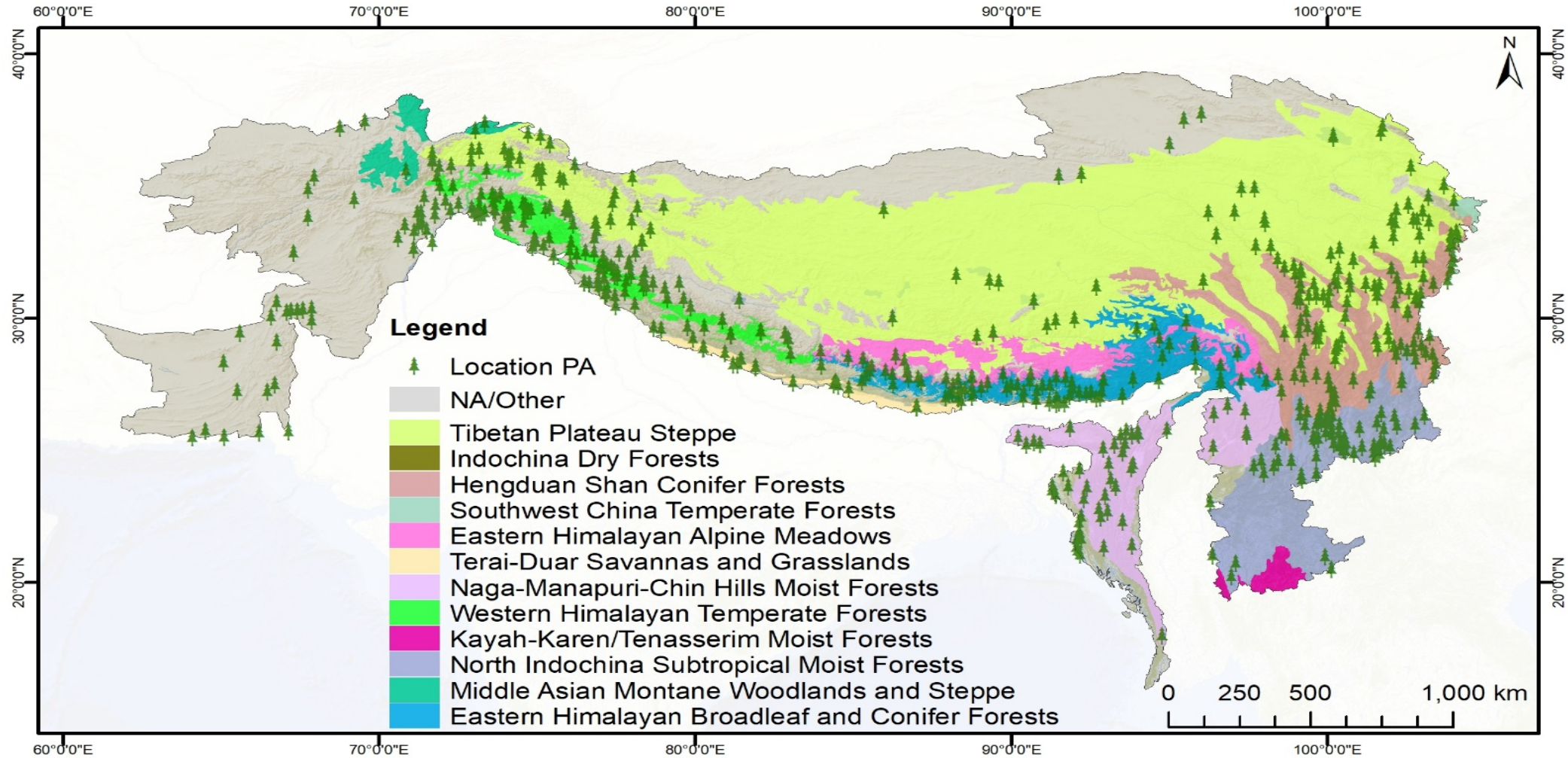
# State protected areas



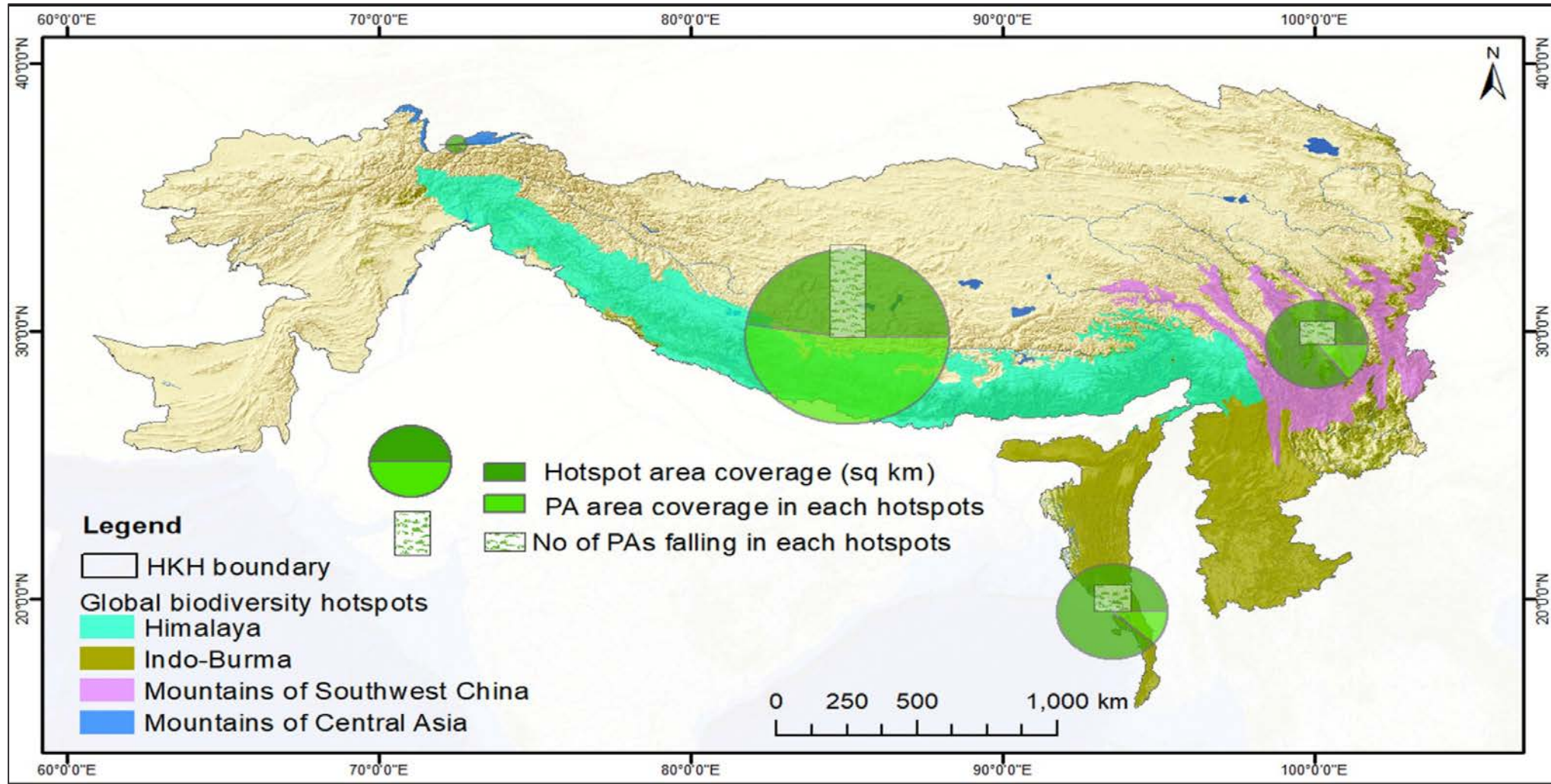
# Trend in PA establishment



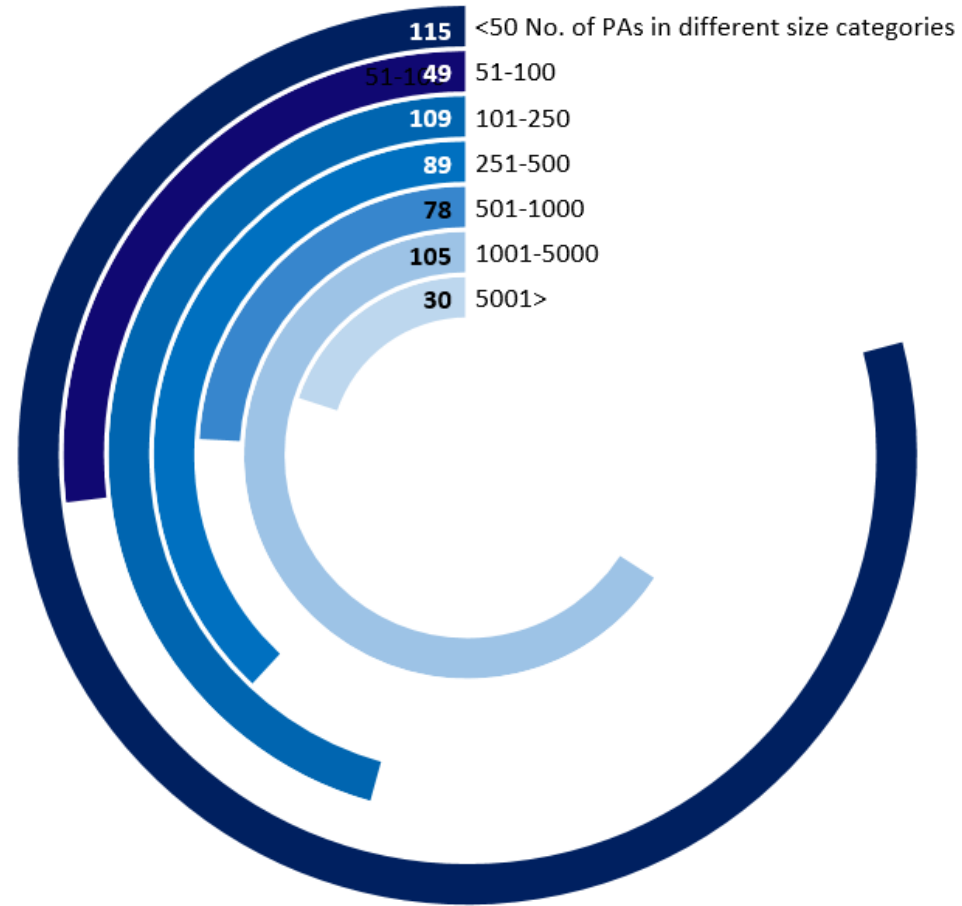
# Representation of PA



# PA coverage in the Hotspots



# PA size distribution

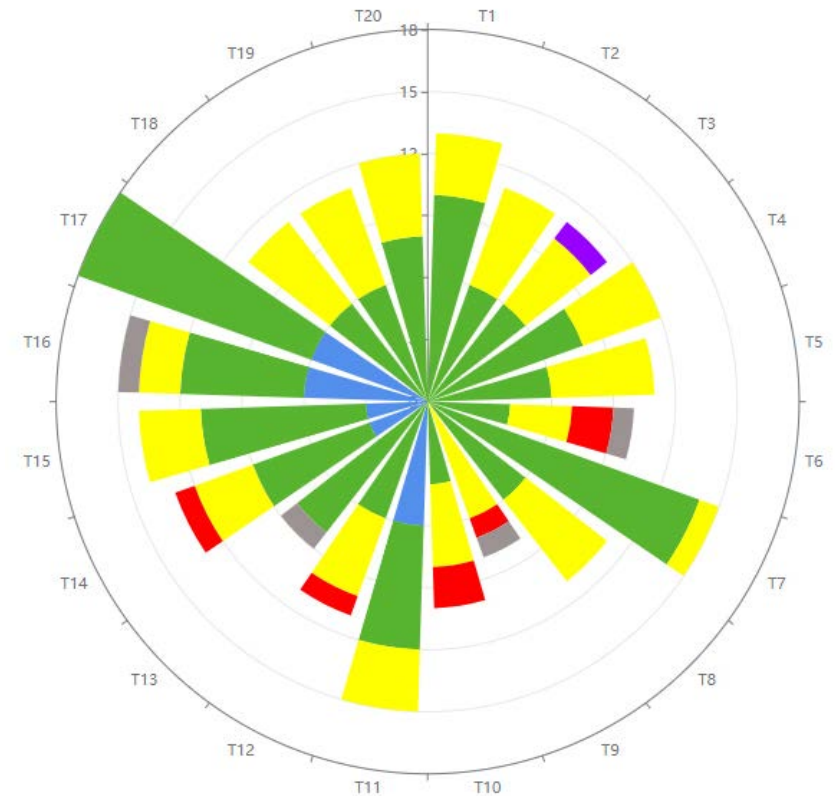
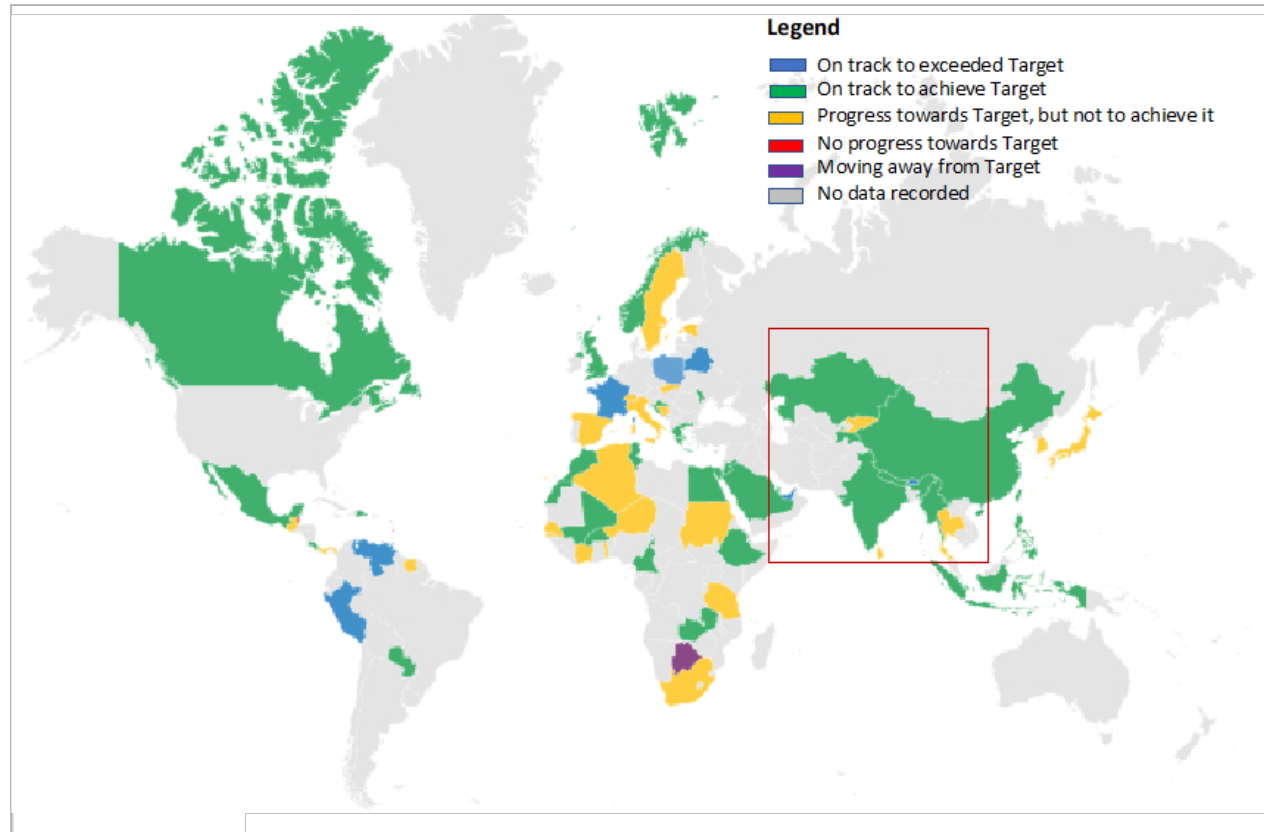


# Potentials for OECMs

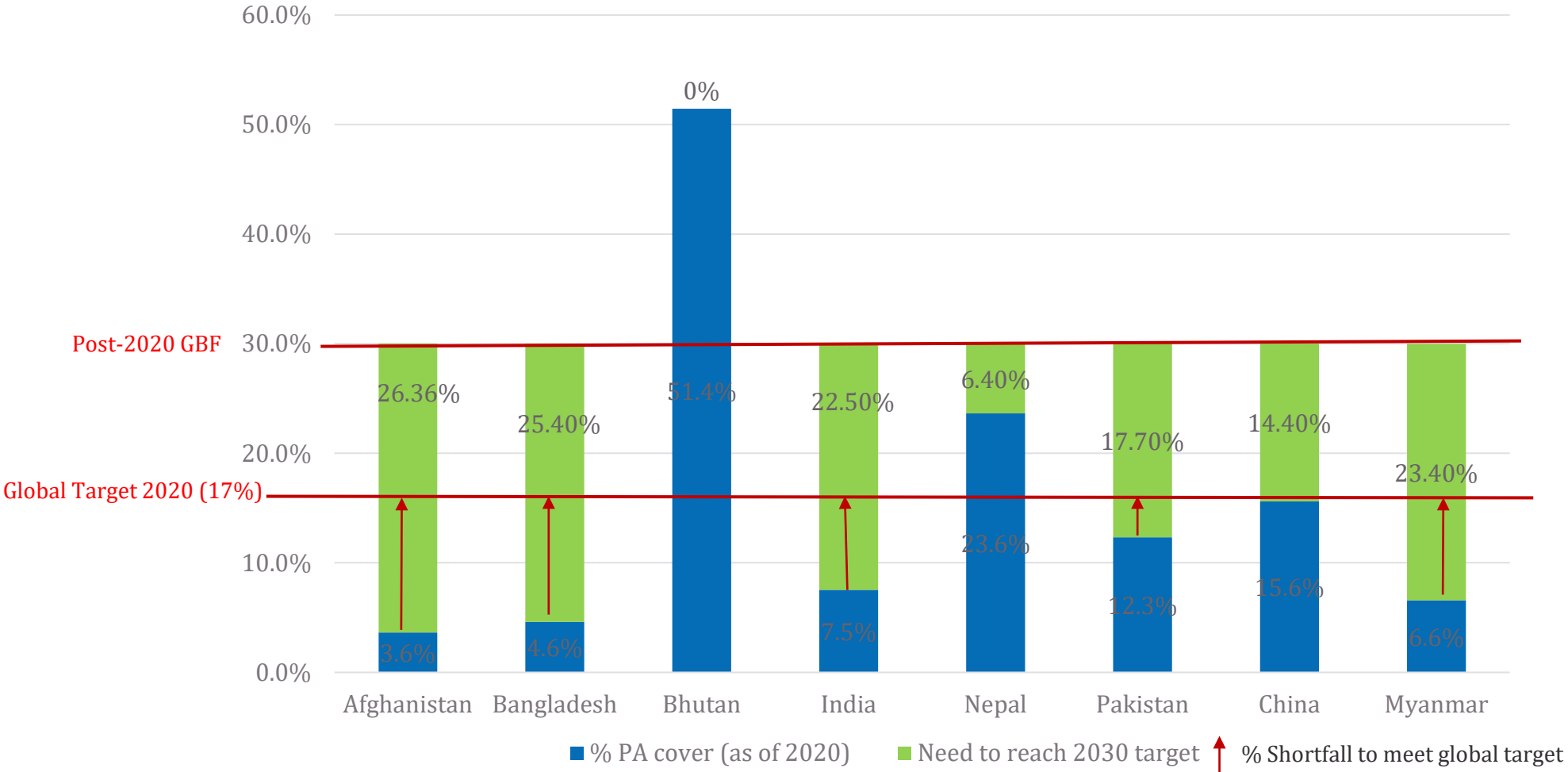




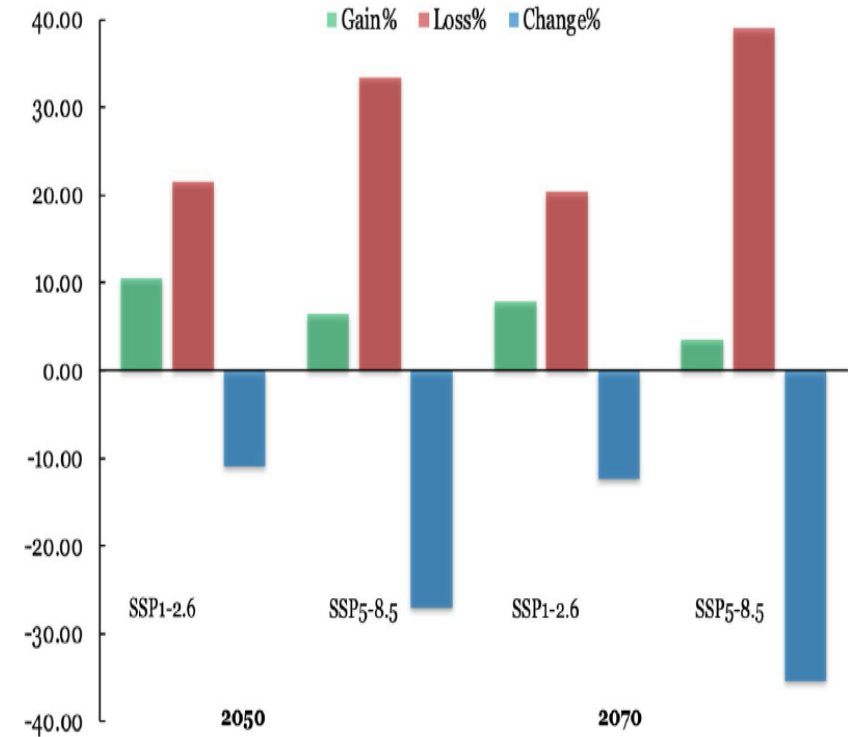
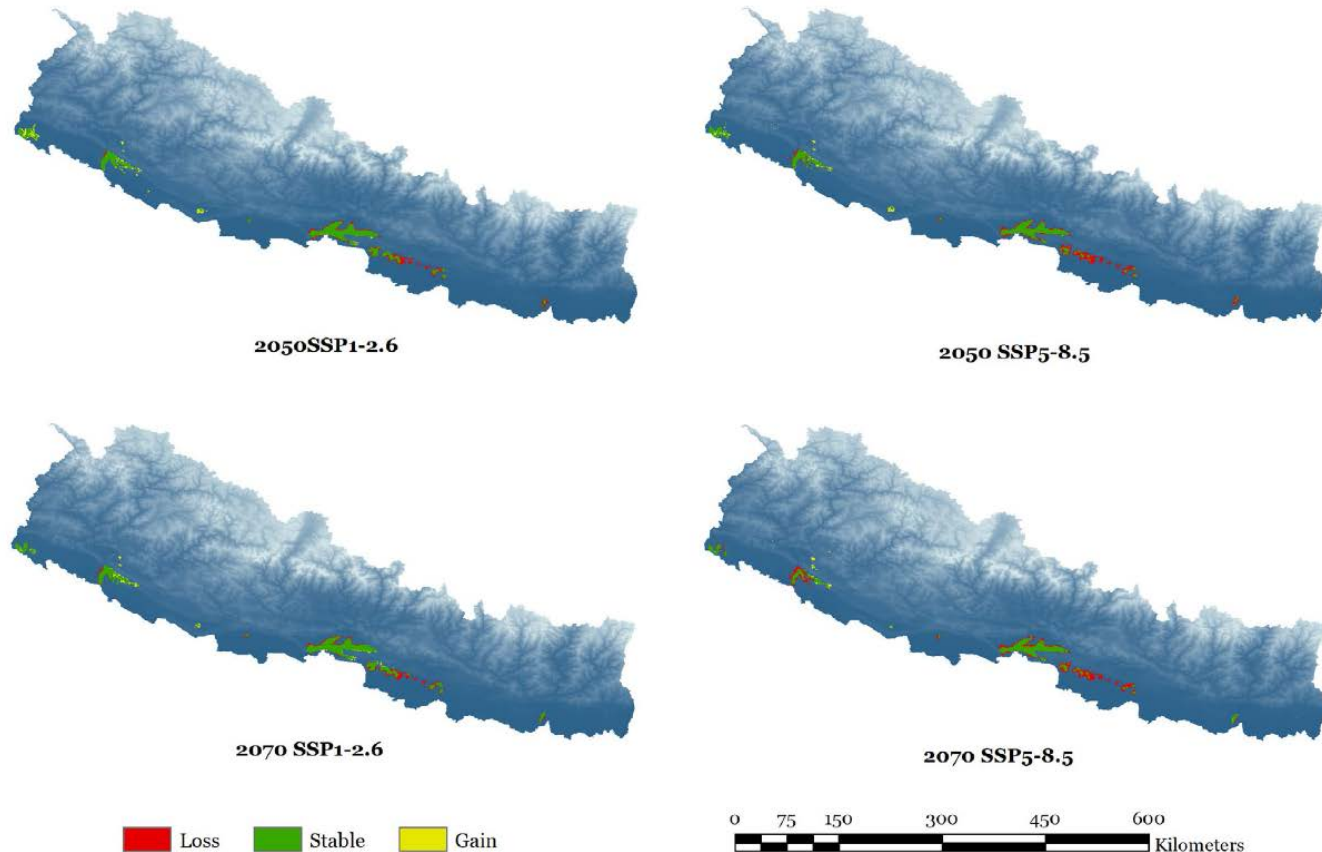
# Status of Aichi Target 11



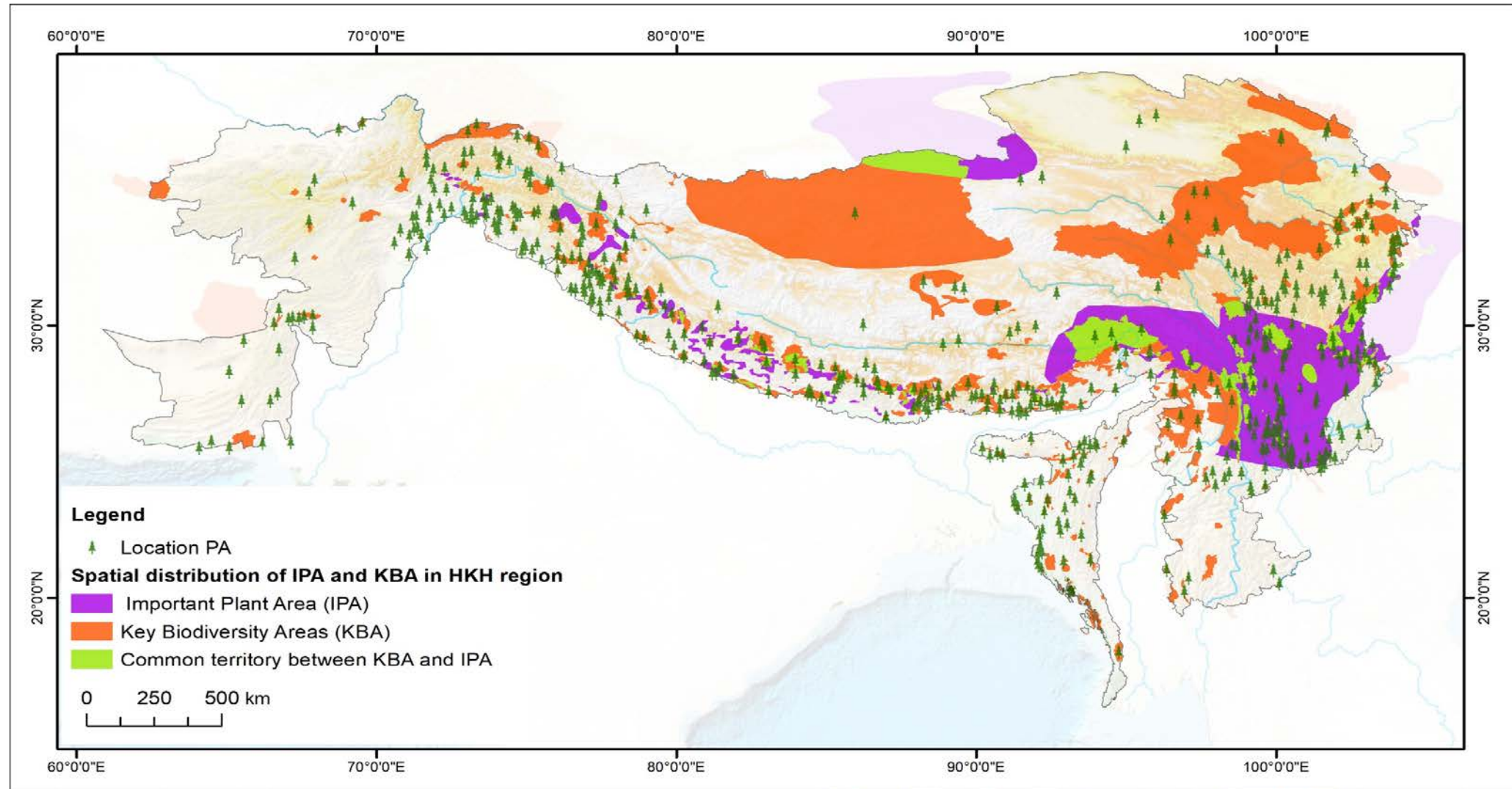
# Gaps for Post 2020 GBF target



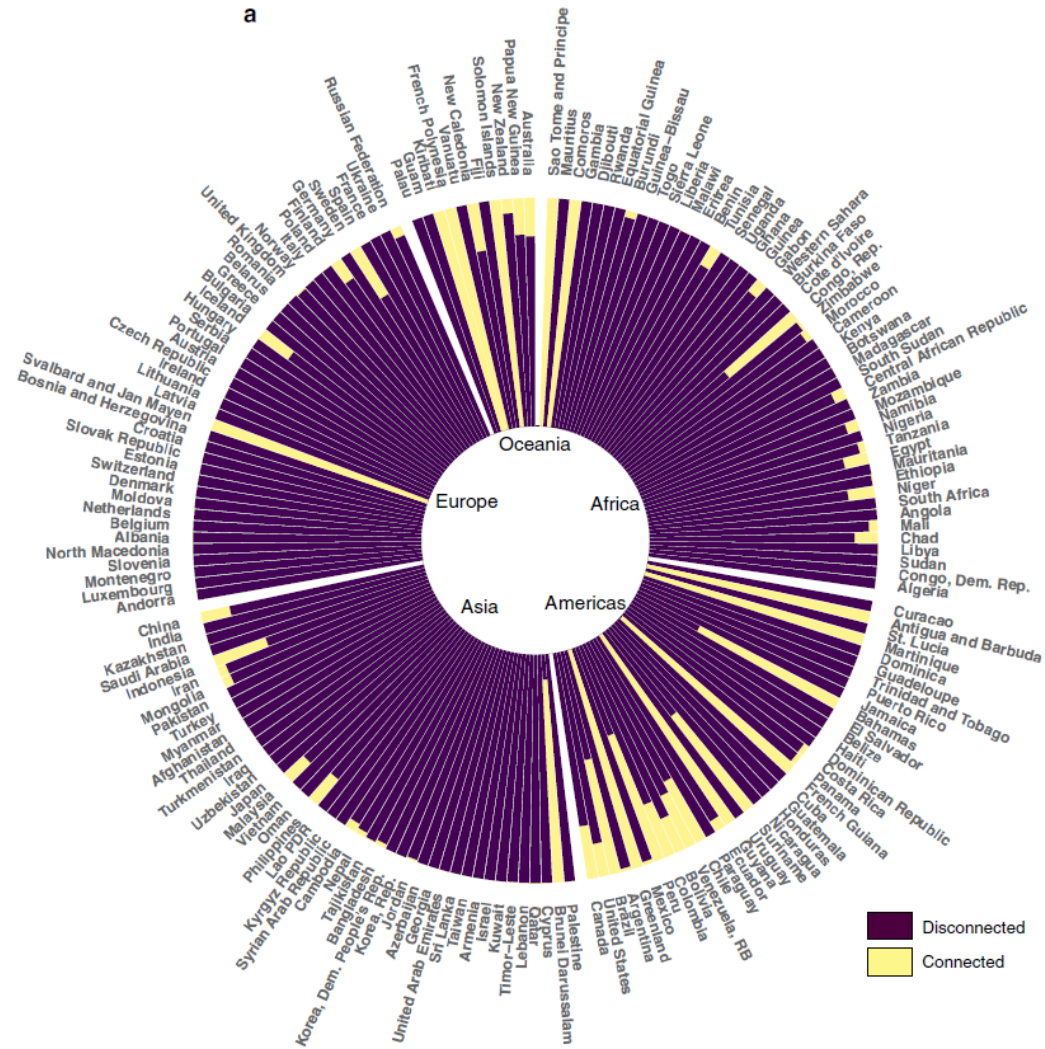
# Climate change and its impacts



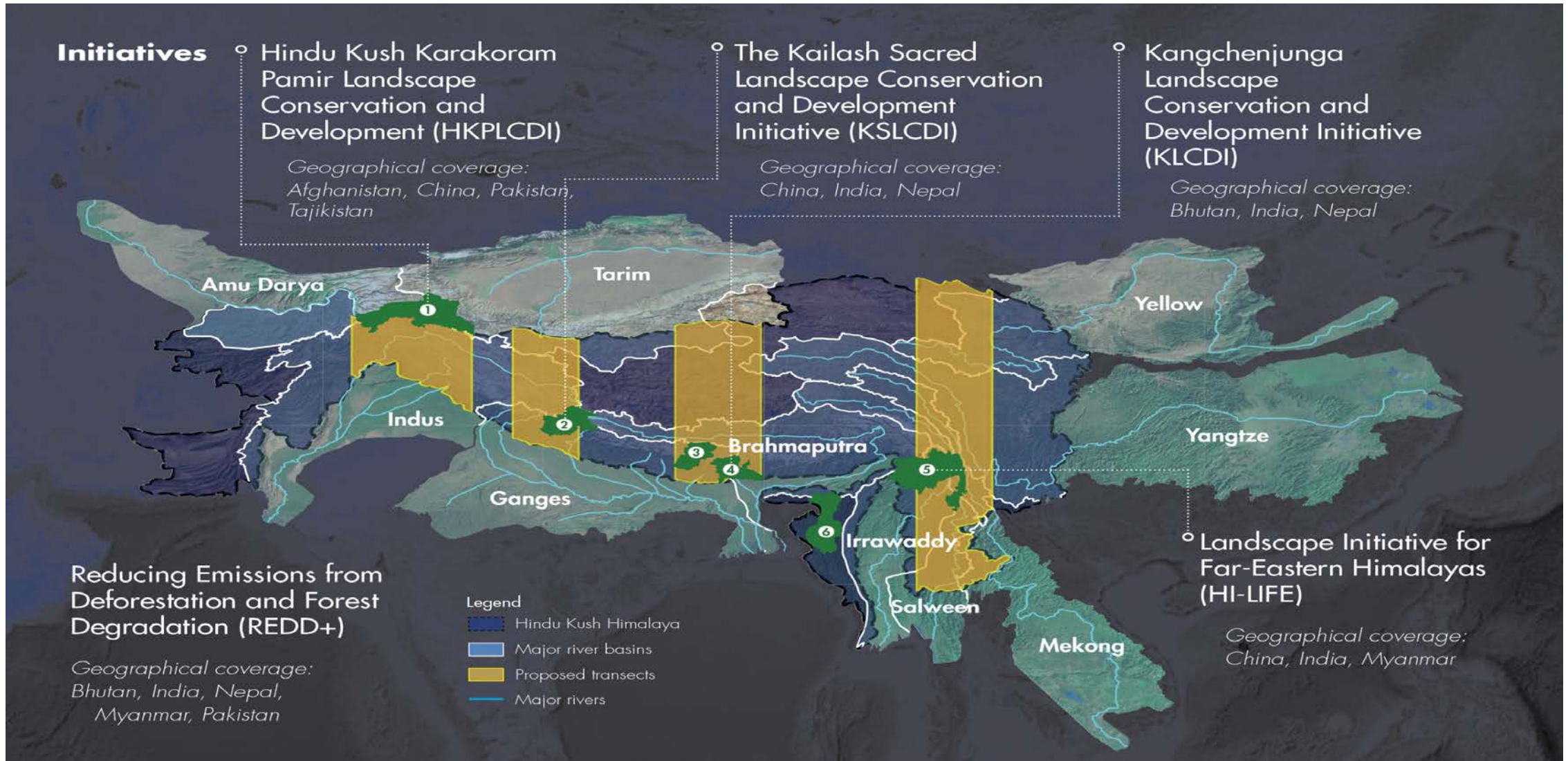
# Other categories in protection



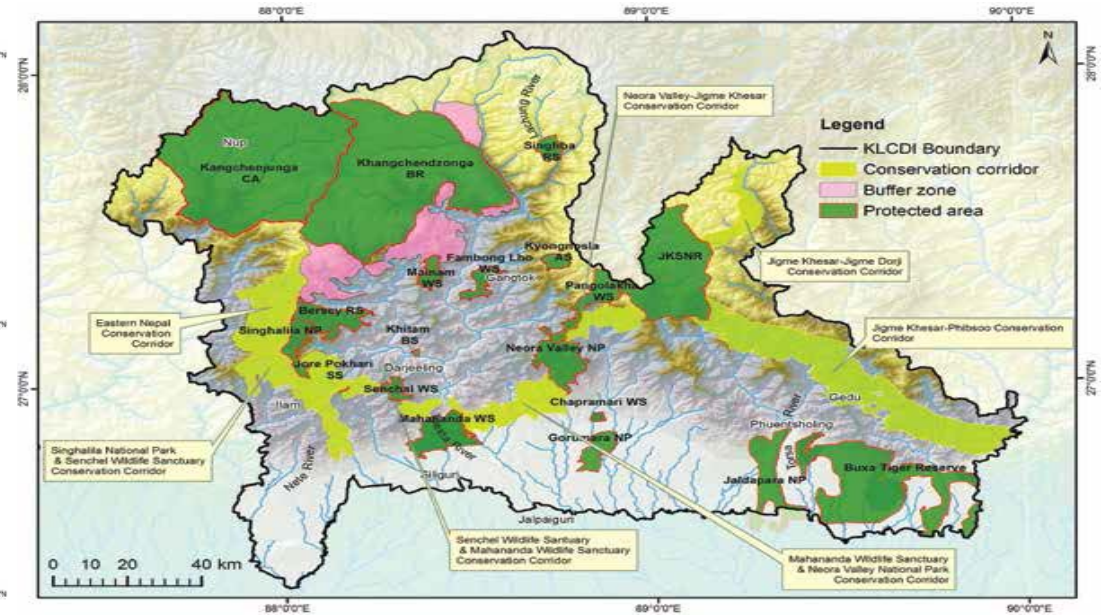
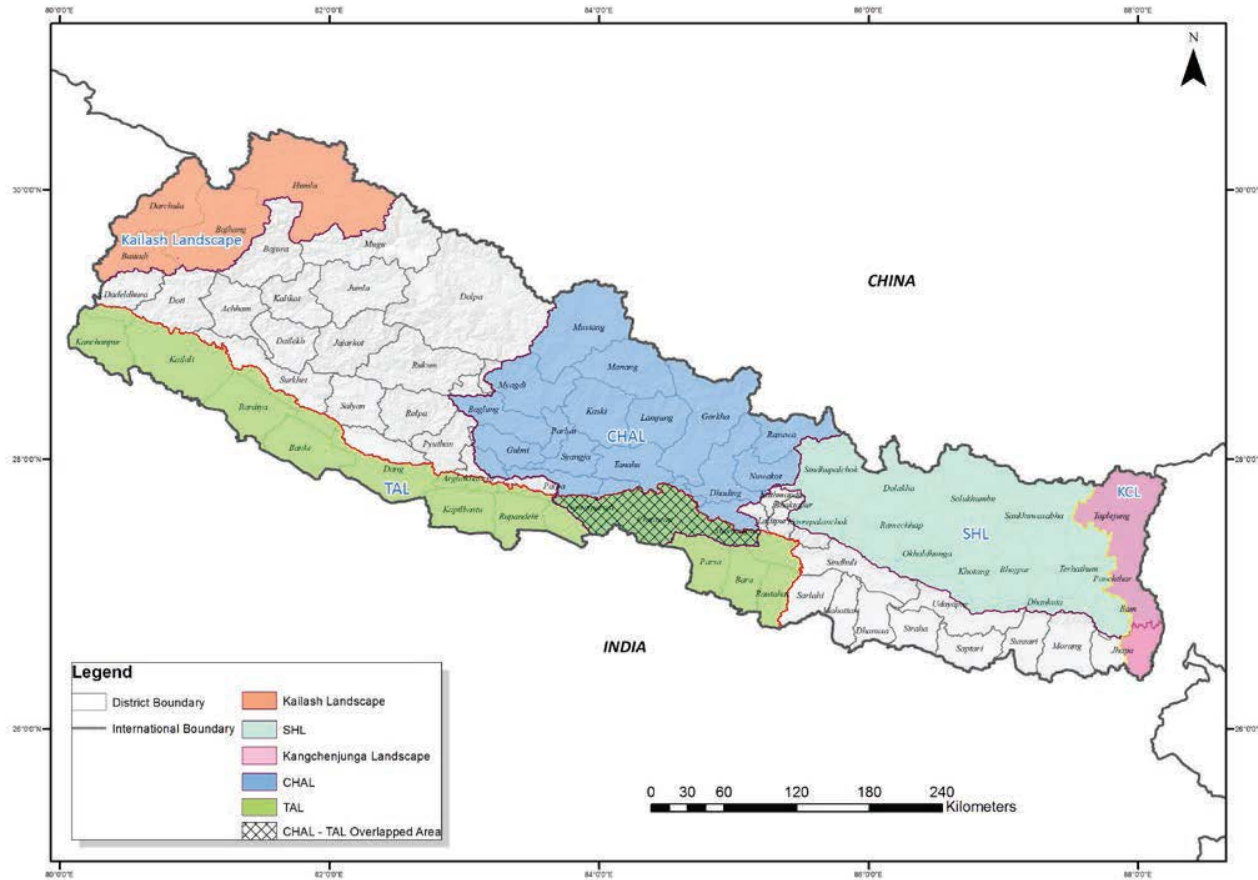
# Status of connectivity



# Landscape approach



# Landscapes and connectivity corridors

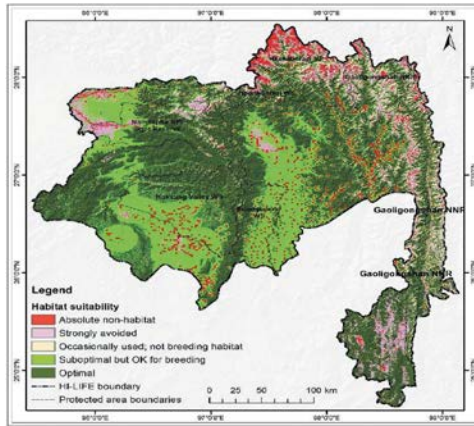


MoEF 2016

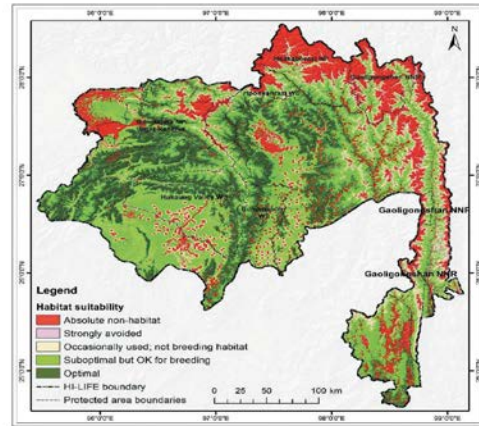
Gurung et al. 2019



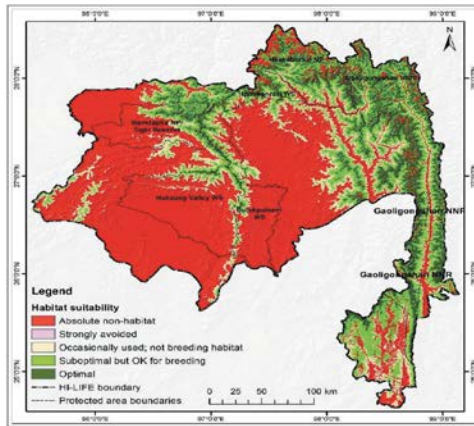
# Connectivity corridors



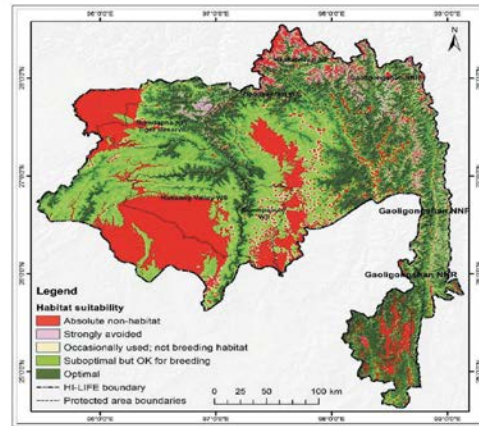
a. Himalayan black bear



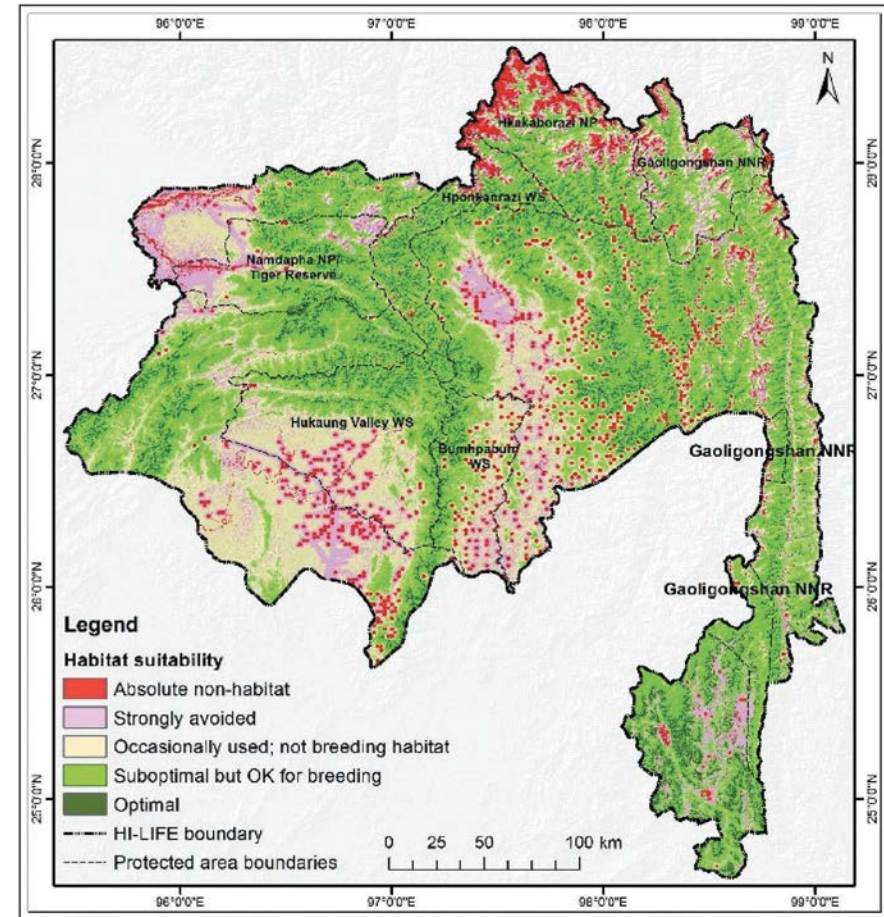
b. Leaf deer



c. Red panda

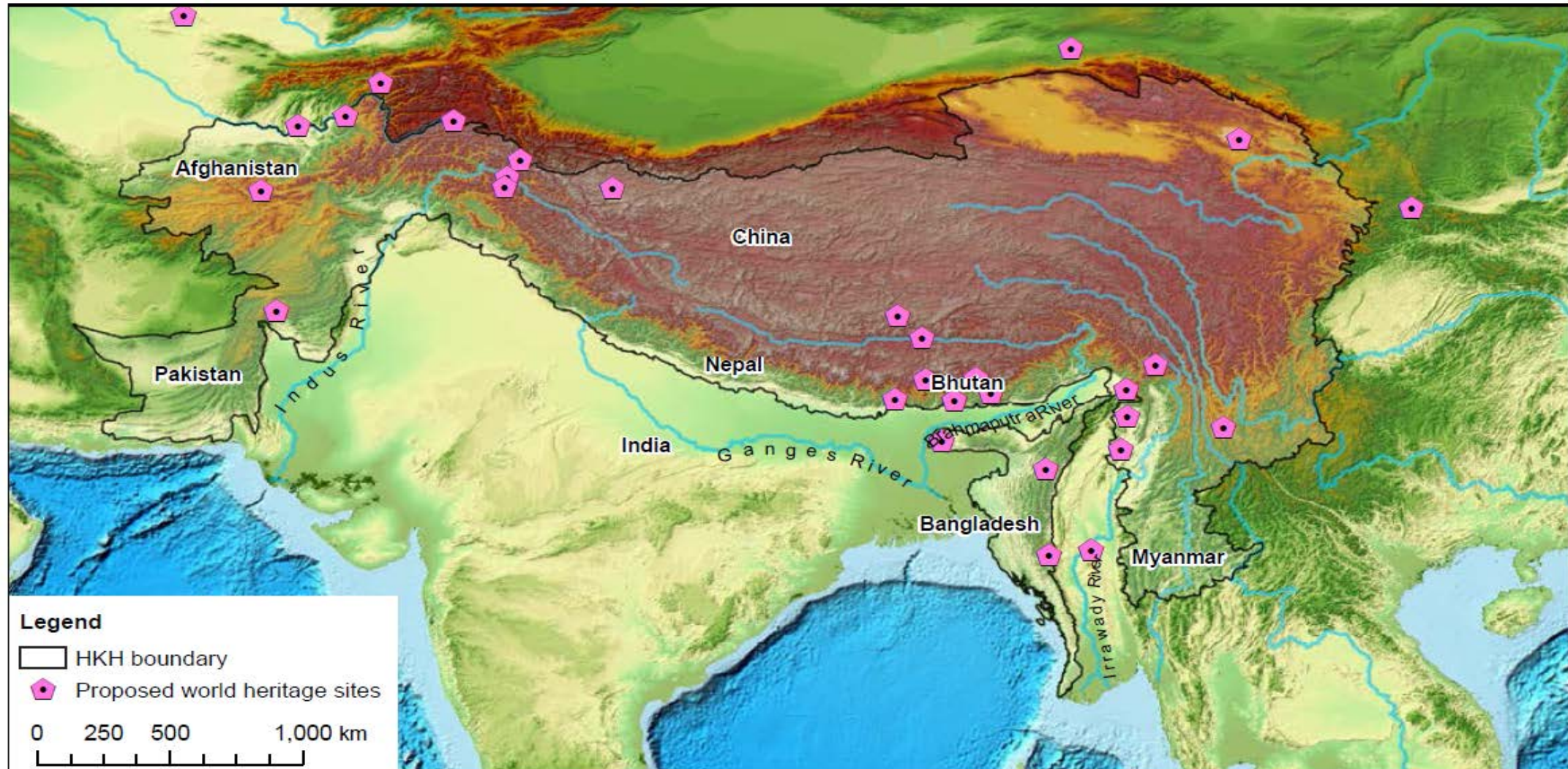


d. Takin





# World Heritage sites



# Potential ICCAs/OECMs

Country	Total land area managed/owned by Indigenous Peoples	Indigenous lands within protected areas	Indigenous lands outside PAs
Afghanistan	0	0	0
Bangladesh	13,269	772	12,497
Bhutan	0	0	0
India	583,077	47,971	535,106
Nepal	128,518	30,921	97,597
Pakistan	638,552	50,720	587,832

Garnett et al 2018



# Challenges and opportunities



## Challenges

1. Incentives for sustaining the gain – 17% and above
2. Unclear definition and guidelines
3. Notion of protected areas

## Opportunities

1. Large number of ICCAs, Sacred Groves and potential areas including KBAs and IPA
2. Concept of Landscapes, corridors emerging and mainstreamed
3. Potential Transboundary Landscapes and Heritage sites identified



Thank you

Protect the pulse

