

Hariyo Ban Program

# Green Recovery and Reconstruction Workshops for Members of Parliament and Political Leaders



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National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal (NFYN)

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Hariyo Ban Program, WWF Nepal

**Project Coordinator**

Mr. Mani Pokharel

**Facilitator**

Mr. Shyam Prasad Sharma

**Senior Program Officer**

Mr. Keshav Prasad Bhattarai

**Editor**

Ms. Brinda Bhandari (Pandeya)

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**Contact**

National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal (NFYN)

Central Office: Mid-Baneshwor, Kathmandu,

Phone: +977-1-5172049

Email: [info@nfyn.org](mailto:info@nfyn.org), [www.nfyn.org](http://www.nfyn.org)

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal (NFYN), with a grant from the Hariyo Ban Program, WWF Nepal, organized four workshops on Green Recovery and Reconstruction (GRR) for Members of Parliament (MPs) and Political Leaders from 14 districts in Nepal affected by the 2015 (2072 BS) earthquake. The workshops took place from August 25 to November 12, 2016. The main purpose was to sensitize Members of Parliament and Political Leaders on GRR approaches and to encourage them to integrate environmental perspectives and measures in recovery and reconstruction work in their constituencies.

We received overwhelming support from various agencies and individuals while organizing the workshops, for which we are very grateful. First, we would like to express our gratitude to the Honorable Minister Mr. Shankar Bhandari, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Honorable Janak Raj Chaudhari, Chairperson, Environment Protection Committee of the Legislative Parliament, and other MPs, Political Leaders, Journalists and development professionals for their valuable time and lively participation. Similarly, we would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to all the experts/resource persons for their informative presentations, namely Mr. Deependra Nath Sharma, Secretary, MoUD; Mr. Padma Kumar Mainalee, Deputy Director General, Department of Urban Development and Building Construction; and Mr. Batu Krishna Upreti, Environment Expert. We are grateful to Ms. Amy Tohill-Stull, Deputy Mission Director and Mr. Netra Sharma Sapkota, Natural Resources and Climate Change Program Specialist, USAID Nepal, for their cooperation. We would also like to express our heartfelt thanks to Ms. Judy Oglethorpe, Chief of Party of Hariyo Ban Program, Dr. Shant Raj Gyanwali, Biodiversity Coordinator, Hariyo Ban Program, Mr. Keshav Raj Khanal, Sustainable Landscape Coordinator; and Ms. Chandra Laxmi Hada, GRR Specialist of Hariyo Ban Program for their guidance and support as resource persons.

Likewise, we are thankful to the media for their active participation and coverage. We acknowledge the efforts of Mr. Mani Pokharel and Mr. Ramu Subedi, Advisor of NFYN, for the smooth operation of the program and technical support. Finally, we are thankful to Mr. Keshav Prasad Bhattarai for producing report and Mr. Hemanta Sharan Bagale, Mr. Shashi Sharma Majgainya, Ms. Shamjhana Shrestha and Mr. Pradeep Sharma Chaulagain for administrative work of the project.

Kamal Subedi

Central President

National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal (NFYN)



## **ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS**

<b>BBB</b>	Build Back Better
<b>BD</b>	Biodiversity
<b>CARE</b>	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization
<b>CHAL</b>	Chitwan Annapurna Landscape
<b>CITES</b>	Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species
<b>CMS</b>	Convention on Migratory Species
<b>DFO</b>	District Forest Office
<b>DUDBC</b>	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction
<b>DWSS</b>	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
<b>DADO</b>	District Agriculture Development Office
<b>DDRC</b>	District Disaster Relief Committee
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>FECOFUN</b>	Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal
<b>ICCWC</b>	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
<b>GESI</b>	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
<b>GLOF</b>	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
<b>GRR</b>	Green Recovery and Reconstruction
<b>GRRT</b>	Green Recovery and Reconstruction Toolkit
<b>IEE</b>	Initial Environmental Examination
<b>MoUD</b>	Ministry of Urban Development
<b>NFYN</b>	National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NTFP</b>	Non-Timber Forest Product
<b>NTNC</b>	National Trust for Nature Conservation
<b>NRA</b>	National Reconstruction Authority
<b>PDNA</b>	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
<b>MP</b>	Member of Parliament
<b>PES</b>	Payments for Ecosystem Services
<b>REDD</b>	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
<b>TAL</b>	Terai Arc Landscape
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VDC</b>	Village Development Committee
<b>WHS</b>	World Heritage Site
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund





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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report consolidates the deliverables and discussions of four workshops conducted to sensitize Members of Parliament (MPs) and political leaders from 14 earthquake affected districts in Nepal. Sixty Nine participants including MPs, Political Leaders and Journalists were participated in the workshop. The workshops were conducted to raise MPs' general awareness on the importance of building back better, safer and greener in earthquake recovery and reconstruction programs. MPs are key decision-makers and can potentially play a major role in influencing stakeholders to integrate environmental measures into recovery and reconstruction processes in order to build a more resilient Nepal. This work was part of the USAID-funded Hariyo Ban Program's Green Recovery and Reconstruction (GRR) program. The workshops were designed with the following objectives:

- i. To introduce the concept of GRR to the participants, and orient them on its significance and the process of mainstreaming the GRR concept in recovery and reconstruction work, and
- ii. To gain commitment of the participants to environment-friendly recovery and reconstruction processes.

The whole report has been divided into six chapters. Each chapter briefly describes the background and need for engaging MPs and political leaders in GRR discussions and orient on stated objective.

All deliverables presented in the four workshops mostly focused on enriching the knowledge and understanding of MPs and political leaders in implementing environment friendly, greener, safer and reliable reconstruction that is crucial in safeguarding the environment and reducing future disaster risk.

As law makers, MPs plays key roles in enacting laws, and hence they need to have a clear understanding on the issues related with the Post Disaster Recovery Framework and reconstruction. Thus, the report contains recommendations on the need for: policy amendment, provision for strategic environmental assessment, capacitating and sensitizing local political leaders in GRR importance, and setting up district level monitoring and evaluation for overseeing the implementation of GRR.



## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background**

Nepal suffered a disastrous earthquake on 25 April 2015 followed by many aftershocks, leading to massive loss of lives and properties, rendering many people homeless and forcing them to live in temporary shelters. In this context, Hariyo Ban Program obtained additional USAID fund to promote post-earthquake green recovery and reconstruction. This aims to enhance the resilience of earthquake recovery and reconstruction efforts in Nepal by identifying and integrating sound environmental practices. Hariyo Ban is undertaking direct earthquake recovery work in four districts (Gorkha, Dhading, Rasuwa and Nuwakot), incorporating environmental measures to minimize adverse impacts on environment. In addition, Hariyo Ban has been working at central level across various sectors to promote sound environmental practices. It contributed to the development of the Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA), particularly in assessing and estimating damage and loss to the Environment and Forestry Sector. Working with government the program also supported a Rapid Environmental Assessment which highlights green recovery and reconstruction (GRR) action plans to promote environmentally sensitive measures across various sectors involved in recovery and reconstruction work. It provided inputs to the Post Disaster Recovery Framework. Furthermore, the program provided technical inputs to ministries and departments in the development of the School Construction Guideline; Mason Training Manual; Building Material Selection and Use: An environmental guide; Wood Production, Supply and Management Guidelines; and Environment Briefing Sheets for different sectors (Shelter, Education, WASH, Food Security and Livelihood) which can be used widely in recovery and reconstruction processes.

Building on the results of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment, Rapid Environment Assessment, Post Disaster Recovery Framework and WWF's previous GRR work, Hariyo Ban has built capacity and conducted training activities on GRR at national and district level for its consortium partners, Ministries



and Departments, District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) members, implementing partners and relevant recovery and reconstruction stakeholders.

The Green Recovery and Reconstruction Training and Workshops were based on the Green Recovery and Reconstruction Toolkit (GRRT) which was developed by WWF and the American Red Cross after the Asian Tsunami (2004 AD) and which was launched in 2010 (<http://green-recovery.org>). The GRRT helps to make communities stronger and more resilient by making environmental issues an integral part of disaster management process. 559 participants were trained and their capacity built in GRR between September 2015 and June 2016, starting from central level and cascading down to district and local level. While the main focus of the training was on green recovery and reconstruction after the earthquake, the training has also taken into account other types of disasters including flooding and landslides, and has incorporated climate change and preparedness for future disasters. Capacity has been built in many affected sectors viz. housing, food security, WASH, education, infrastructure. The program has enhanced capacity of government officials in the Ministry of Urban Development/Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, Department of Forests, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage, and Department of Education; private sector operators; international and national non-government organization (NGO) staff and local communities capacity to plan, implement, monitor, and enforce resilient and environmentally sound recovery and reconstruction activities in earthquake-affected districts. All these trained people have direct and indirect roles in recovery and reconstruction. Hariyo Ban established pilot demonstration sites for bioengineering in four districts.

WWF/Hariyo Ban has undertaken advocacy and outreach on Green Recovery and Reconstruction with influential groups as part of promoting and scaling up adoption of environmentally sound practices in recovery and reconstruction process. In this context, the National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal (NFYN) conducted a series of workshops specifically for sensitizing Members of Parliament from 14 earthquake affected districts, aiming to raise general awareness on the importance of building back better, safer and greener in earthquake recovery and reconstruction programs. Sixty Nine participants including MPs, Political Leaders and Journalists were participated in the workshop. MPs are key decision-makers and have big potential to influence stakeholders to integrate environmental measures into district recovery and reconstruction processes in order to build back a more resilient Nepal.

## **1.2 Objectives**

The main objective of workshops was to sensitize MPs and political leaders from earthquake affected districts in GRR concepts and processes in order to enable them to raise their voices and integrate environment perspectives in various aspects of the recovery and reconstruction process.

Specific objectives of workshops were as follows:

- i. To introduce the concept of GRR to the participants and orient them on its significance, and the process of mainstreaming GRR concepts in recovery and reconstruction work, and
- ii. To gain commitment of the participants for environment-friendly recovery and reconstruction process.

## CHAPTER TWO

### FIRST GREEN RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION WORKSHOP

#### 2.1 OPENING SESSION

The first workshop was held on September 23-24, 2016 at Hotel View Bhirkuti, Godawari. The 20 participants included MPs, political leaders and journalists. The program was chaired by Hon. Ser Bahadur Tamang, Parliament Member and Coordinator of the Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change. Hon. Shankar Bhandari, Minister of Forests and Soil Conservation, and Ms. Amy Tohill-Stull, Deputy Chief of Mission, USAID participated in the workshop as the Chief Guest and Special Guest respectively.

Mr. Mani Pokharel, Advisor of NFYN, welcomed the participants at the beginning of the workshop and emphasized the mutual role of youth and MPs in reconstruction processes. He stated, *"We youth, Political Parties, and MPs have some knowledge about the reconstruction process, but we have to work together at different levels to make the recovery and reconstruction process environment-friendly."*

Ms. Judy Oglethorpe, Chief of Party, Hariyo Ban Program, highlighted the objective of the workshop. She talked about the challenges of balanced use of natural resources such as timber, sand and gravel for reconstruction, which mostly come from forests. Mismanagement can lead to challenges of floods and



landslides, placing more people at risk. Finally, she urged Members of Parliament (MPs) to enact policies and work in their constituencies to promote reconstruction that is better, safer and greener.

Ms. Amy Tohill-Stull, Deputy Chief of Mission, USAID, highlighted US support in rebuilding small scale infrastructure facilities, helping local government bodies in the recovery process, and rehabilitating livelihoods of affected people. She stressed Nepal's vulnerability to natural disasters; the US government has long recognized this and has been actively engaged in supporting disaster risk reduction activities since the 1980s. She emphasized that "Environmentally friendly reconstruction is a major focus of USAID. The reconstruction process may take many years, which raises opportunities and challenges to integrate environmental considerations in the reconstruction process. Maintaining environmental sustainability is critical to achieve long term disaster recovery and development."



She further stressed that USAID is working with the Nepal government for rapid environment impact assessment. MPs' role is vital in making the recovery and reconstruction work environment friendly by addressing the challenges posed by the earthquake on natural resources management sustainably at policy level. There are several areas we need to pay attention in the GRR process including housing, in order to reduce future disaster risk, she added. She opined the need of reducing pressure on natural resources and placing adequate mitigating measures while fulfilling the need of the people in an inclusive manner. She urged to enforce the disaster related regulations effectively and monitor the reconstruction process regularly

Hon. Minister, Mr. Shankar Bhandari, Chief Guest of the workshop, inaugurated the workshop. He urged MPs to have discussion with the Prime Minister and National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) in formulating and reinforcing policies that lead towards building back better, greener and safer in the reconstruction process.

Mr. Bhandari recognized that the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation is responsible for GRR as the Ministry of supplying forest products for reconstruction. He added *"Though we have ample resources, we do not have a concrete mechanism and directives regarding the supply of timber and other forest products for the reconstruction work. Thus the Ministry is serious in banning import of such illegal woods and increasing the efficacy of government in channelizing and utilization of domestic forest products in a sustainable manner."*

Finally, Mr. Bhandari hoped that the outcomes of this workshop will be fruitful for the government to come up with an innovative approach in the process of green reconstruction and environment protection.

## 2.2 TECHNICAL SESSION

### 2.2.1 Green Recovery and Reconstruction: Forest and Biodiversity

**Presenter:** Dr. Shant Raj Jnawali, Biodiversity Coordinator, Hariyo Ban Program

***Session objective:***

The objective of the session was to explain GRR concepts in the context of forest and biodiversity conservation in order to minimize potential negative impacts of recovery and reconstruction.



***Key points and message of the presentation:***

Impact of earthquake in environment and forest

- 2780 new landslides;
- Loss of 23000 hectares of forest area;
- 19 million cu.m. of debris waste;
- US\$ 340 million worth of losses in environment and forestry sector; and
- Fifty Himalayan Thar, one snow leopard found dead, and habitats of wildlife severely affected.

Potential impact of the recovery and reconstruction activities in the fields of forestry and biodiversity:

- High demand of construction materials such as sand and aggregates may result in over-extraction of these from river beds;
- Risks of high growth of invasive species of plants; and
- Risks of encroachment of protected areas, as well as increase in hunting and poaching of animals and their body parts.

Environmental impacts of earthquakes: landslides and avalanches, loss of biodiversity, changes in water cycle, increase in non-biodegradable and hazardous wastes.

- US\$ 340 million worth of losses in environment and forestry sector
- 51.8 million cft of timber required for reconstruction.
- High demand of construction materials such as sand and aggregates may result in over-extraction of these from river beds.

GRR proposes ways to utilize the existing resources that include debris from buildings, or ways to enhance the quality of materials. For example, enhancing timber quality using wood treatment and seasoning strategies.

Other strategies to be taken:

- Avoid relocation of settlements in areas with high biodiversity and wetlands
- Prevent extraction of resources from these areas

## **2.2.2 Policy Discourse and Governance on GRR**

### ***Presenter:***

Mr. Deependra Nath Sharma, Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development

### ***Session objective:***

The main objective of the session was to share current policy provisions, policy issues and governance on GRR and suggest ways forward in promoting green recovery and reconstruction.



### ***Key points and message of the presentation:***

- *Nepal is highly vulnerable to various types of disasters - floods, landslides, earthquake, fire, epidemics, and impacts of climate change*  
*Nepal ranks:*
  - *30<sup>th</sup> in terms of water induced hazards - landslides and floods*
  - *11<sup>th</sup> globally most vulnerable country to earthquakes*
  - *20<sup>th</sup> for glacial lake outburst floods*
  - *Forest fires*
  - *20<sup>th</sup> place in the overall global hazard map*
- *Sustainable development and disaster risk management to go hand in hand.*
- *Challenges and issues in disaster risk management:*
  - *Lack of effective implementation of policy and plans related to disasters*
  - *Inadequate institutional framework*
  - *Lack of coordination among different organizations*
  - *Lack of skilled human resources*
  - *Focus on relief and recovery (rather than preparedness)*
  - *Unable to integrate disaster management with sustainable development*

### ***Way forward***

- *Effective implementation and reinforcement of Environment Protection Act*
- *Use of local resources and material for reconstruction*
- *Forest protection to avoid excessive use of timber in construction*
- *Efficient use of water resources for irrigation*
- *Implementation of Land Use Policy and Plan*
- *Community based reconstruction approach*
- *Pass the bill related to disaster management tabled in Parliament*
- *Theme of Reconstruction: Build Back Better*
- *“Natural Disasters will hit us by the time people have forgotten about it”*



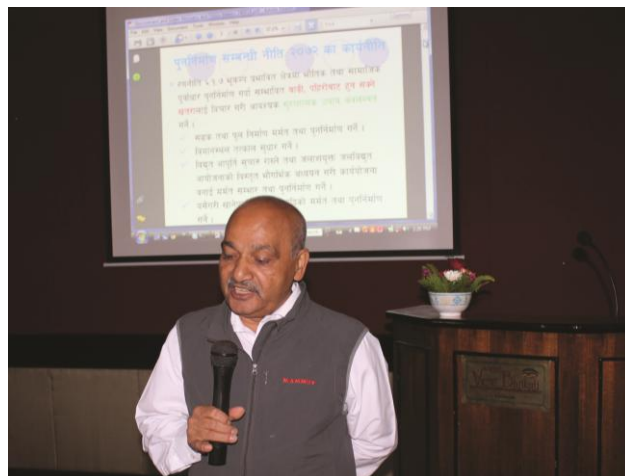
## 2.2.3 Environmental Conservation in Recovery and Reconstruction

### **Presenter:**

Mr. Batu Krishna Upreti, Environment Expert

### **Session objective**

*The main objective of the session was to share prevailing policies and plans related to environmental conservation in the Constitution, Acts and Post Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction Framework and to suggest ways forward for environmental conservation in the reconstruction process*



### **Key points and messages of the presentation:**

- *There are many environment friendly policies and plans but their reinforcement and effective implementation is weak.*
- *Environment assessment is required for development interventions as per the Environment Protection Act and Regulation, 1997 but not all development interventions have considered it.*
- *Strategy of Reconstruction Policy 2072 and Post Disaster Recovery Framework:*
  - *Recovery Vision: well-planned, resilient settlements and a prosperous society*
  - *Strategic Recovery Objective- restore and improve access to services and improve environmental resilience*
- *Global environment issues*
  - *Deforestation*
  - *Acid rain*
  - *Loss of biodiversity*
  - *Depletion of ozone layer*
  - *Improper management of waste*
  - *Climate change*
  - *Green economy*
- *Different tools and techniques are developed for environmental conservation but we are not adopting and using these.*
- *Environmental monitoring of development interventions is weak. EIA and IEE reports are not implemented properly once approved.*
- *Need to promote green economy and maintaining greenery with massive afforestation.*
- *Need to develop capacity of state on environment assessment, implementation of the policies and monitoring of the environment management plan.*
- *Economic development is possible without deteriorating the environment. Strong commitment and strategic direction from political leaders are required for environment friendly development interventions. Change is possible if there is commitment from policy makers, implementers, monitors and political leaders.*

## **2.3 REFLECTION AND CONCLUSION OF THE WORKSHOP**

The workshop was vital to enable MPs to understand the Green Recovery and Reconstruction process, its importance and relevance. Participants realized that the implementation of greener, safer and reliable reconstruction is crucial in safeguarding the environment and ensuring sustainable development. They expressed that the workshop had successfully sensitized them on GRR concepts that would enable them to get involved in policy processes from a GRR perspective. They urged that expansion of such workshops at the district level would help to capacitate local political leaders and concerned stakeholders on GRR processes.



The MPs and political leaders expressed their commitment to GRR in the course of enacting environment laws. The workshop ended with a declaration and commitment of the MPs towards GRR and environment friendly development. The declaration incorporates the recommendations from experts, lawmakers, political representatives and concerned government officials for reducing risk of natural disasters and consequences of earthquake.

Finally, Hon. Ser Bahadur Tamang highlighted the role of MPs and political leaders in formulating Green Recovery policies to address the issues raised in the workshop. He thanked Hariyo Ban Program and National Youth NGO Federation for organizing the workshop.



# हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण लागि व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सांसदज्यूहरु तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रतिनिधिहरुले जाहेर गरेको घोषणा-पत्र

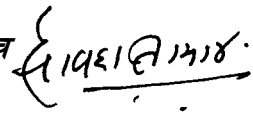

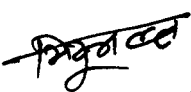


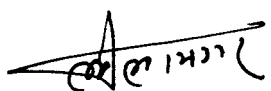

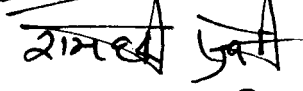
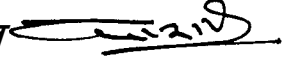
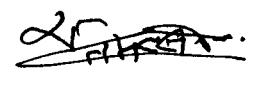

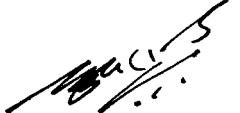
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नेपालमा प्राकृतिक प्रकोप तथा भूकम्पीय जोखिमको प्रभावलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्दै, हरित, भूकम्प प्रभावित जिल्लामा हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण सँग सम्बन्धीत व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सांसदज्यूहरु, पत्रकार तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिहरुले दिनुभएको सुझावलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै, हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माणका क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरोकारवाला निकायले समय समयमा आफ्नो अवधारणा सार्वजनिक गर्दै, वातावरण मैत्री संरचना निर्माणमा जोड दिदै आएको र सोही क्रममा २०७३, असोज ८ गते USAID Funded Hariyo Ban Program सँगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले ललितपुरको गोदावरीमा आयोजित “Green Recovery and Reconstruction Workshop for Members of Parliament.” विषयक कार्यक्रममा भएका हरित पुनर्लाभ र पुनर्निर्माण विषयसँग सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय स्तरमा व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सांसदज्यूहरु, पत्रकार तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिहरु सँग भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रियाबाट केन्द्रीय तथा स्थानीय स्तरमा नीति निर्माण र त्यसको कार्यान्वयन गर्ने सर्दभमा निम्न कुराहरुमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता औल्याउँदै यो घोषणा - पत्र जारी गर्दछौं ।

- नेपालमा भूकम्पीय जोखिमको प्रभाव न्यूनिकरण गर्दै वातावरण मैत्री संरचना निर्माणमा पहल गर्ने ।
- भूकम्पबाट क्षती भएका भौतिक संरचनाहरुको पुनर्निर्माणका लागि अनुदान, जिविको पार्जन, वातावरण मैत्री संरचनाका लागि नीतिगत एवं प्रकृयागत रुपमा आवश्यक पहल गर्ने ।
- भूकम्प प्रभावित जिल्लामा पुनर्निर्माणको कार्य गर्दा हरेक क्षेत्रहरु (भवन, खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई) मा वातावरण मैत्री कार्ययोजना बनाउन पहल गर्ने ।
- पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्लाभ सँग सम्बन्धीत कानुनको कार्यान्वयनको जोड दिदै पुनर्निर्माणका लागि आवश्यक कानुनहरु निर्माण, संशोधन, सरलीकरणका लागि स्थानीय तथा केन्द्रिय स्तरमा आवश्यक पहल गर्ने ।
- पुर्नस्थापना तथा पुनर्निर्माणबाट पर्न सक्ने प्रभावलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्दै पिडित परिवारलाई तत्काल स्थायी आवासका लागि सहयोग पुऱ्याउन कानुनी तथा प्रकृयागत रुपमा सरलीकरणका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
- वातावरण मैत्री संरचना निर्माणका साथै पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण कार्यक्रमलाई स्थानीय स्तरमा प्रभावकारी रुपमा कार्यान्वयन गर्दै सरोकारवाला निकाय बीच सहकार्यमा जोड दिने ।
- दिगो विकास र विपत व्यवस्थापनमा जोड दिदै विपद जोखिम न्यूनिकरण भवन निर्माण तथा वातावरण ऐनको पूर्ण पालना गर्न स्थानीय स्रोत र सामाग्रीको प्रयोगमा जोड दिने ।
- पुन निर्माणका लागि आवश्यक काठ लगायत अन्य निर्माण सामाग्रीको उचित ढङ्गले प्रयोग गर्दै जैविक विविधतालाई हानी तथा जोखिम कम गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- भू-उपयोग योजना तर्जुमा तथा कार्यान्वयन गर्दै विपद जोखिम न्यूनिकरण विधेयक पारितका लागि व्यवस्थापिका संसदमा छलफलका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
- एकिकृत बस्ती विकास, पुरातात्विक सम्पदा संरक्षणलाई भूकम्प प्रतिरोधि संरचना तथा वातावरण मैत्री बनाउदै दिगो विकासका लागि पहल गर्ने ।

८ असोज, २०७३

## हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण लागि व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सासंदज्यूहरु तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रतिनिधिहरुले जाहेर गरेको घोषणा-पत्र २०७३

१. माननीय शेर बहादुर तामाङ, संयोजक, जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी संसदिय मञ्च 
२. माननीय मनमोहन भट्टराई, भक्तपुर, नेपाली कांग्रेस 
३. माननीय बहादुर सिंह लामा, नुवाकोट, नेपाली कांग्रेस
४. माननीय मिठु मल्ल, रुकुम, नेपाली कांग्रेस 
५. माननीय कविता सरदार, मोरङ, नेपाली कांग्रेस 
६. माननीय आङ टावा शर्पा, रामेछाप, नेपाली कांग्रेस 
७. माननीय जनार्दन ढकाल, रसुवा, नेकपा एमाले
८. माननीय लिला मगर, बर्दिया, नेकपा एमाले 
९. माननीय सुभास चन्द्र ठकुरी, मकवानपुर, नेकपा एमाले
१०. माननीय हरि उप्रती, सर्लाही, नेकपा एमाले 
११. माननीय रामहरी सुबेदी, काभ्रे, नेकपा एमाले 
१२. माननीय कमला शर्मा, काठमाडौं, राष्ट्रिय प्रजातन्त्रक पार्टी नेपाल 
१३. माननीय परशुराम तामाङ, धादिङ, राष्ट्रिय प्रजातान्त्रिक पार्टी
१४. माननीय राधा तिमिल्सीना, ललितपुर, संघिय समाजवादी फोरम 
१५. दिपक लुइटेल, ओखलढुङ्गा, नेपाली कांग्रेस 
१६. श्री मधुसुदन पौडेल, ललितपुर, नेकपा एमाले
१७. युवराज दुलाल, सिन्धुपाल्चोक, नेकपा माओवादी केन्द्र 

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **SECOND GREEN RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION WORKSHOP**

#### **3.1 OPENING SESSION**

The second GRR workshop was conducted on October 21-22, 2016 at Mirabel Resort, Dhulikhel. Hon. Tuk Raj Sigdel, Member of Parliament and Member of Environment Protection Committee (EPC) chaired the workshop. Altogether 18 participants including Hon. MP's, political leaders and journalists took part in it.

Mr. Mani Pokharel, Advisor of NFYN, delivered the welcome speech and highlighted the importance of the role of MPs and political leaders in environment friendly development.

Dr. Shant Raj Jnawali, Biodiversity Coordinator, Hariyo Ban Program shared the background and objectives of the workshop. He emphasized the need of mainstreaming environmental aspects in recovery and reconstruction work to avoid future environmental destruction. Further he highlighted the role of MPs and political leaders in GRR and urged them to make efforts towards this issue.

#### **3.2 TECHNICAL SESSIONS**

##### **3.2.1 Introduction of Green Recovery and Reconstruction (GRR), WWF Nepal GRR interventions and sustainable building reconstructions**

Presenter: Ar. Chandra Laxmi Hada, GRR Specialist.

##### ***Session objective:***

The main objective of the presentation was to introduce the concept and principles of GRR, its significance in recovery and reconstruction in the Nepalese context, share WWF's work in this sector and introduce the concept of sustainable building reconstruction.





**Key points and message of the presentation:**

- *Nepal highly vulnerable to various types of disasters - floods, landslides, earthquake, fire, epidemics, and impacts of climate change.*
- *Green recovery and reconstruction is a solution-oriented and sustainable technique that incorporates environmental considerations into recovery and reconstruction activities.*
- **Principles and Elements**  
*Ensure that building design and construction is environmentally sustainable, appropriate to the region, and will withstand future disasters.*
  - *Site selection and planning*
  - *Green design*
  - *Responsible Materials Sourcing*
  - *Debris Management*
  - *Climate Change Adaptation*
  - *Livelihood/GESI*
  - *Good construction practices*
- **Good Building Construction Practices:**
  - *Reuse and recycle construction and disaster debris as much as possible to reduce new extraction of materials*
  - *Promote efficient use of building materials*
  - *Reduce waste production from grading, construction, runoff and site clean-up*
  - *Store hazardous materials appropriately (e.g. oils, paints) during construction*
  - *Safeguard buildings from moisture through overhangs, porches, apron drains etc. and use termite barriers*
- **WWF interventions in GRR sector in Nepal:**
  - *Introduced GRR after 2015 earthquake*
  - *Capacity building programs on GRR*
  - *Collaborated with highest priority sectors-housing, WASH, food and security, etc.*
  - *GRR related manuals, guidelines and information dissemination*
  - *Supported policy documents*

### **3.2.2 Green Recovery and Reconstruction: Forest and Biodiversity**

Presenter: Dr. Shant Raj Jnawali, Biodiversity Coordinator, Hariyo Ban Program

**Session objective:**

The objective of the session was to use apply GRR concepts to minimize potential negative impacts of recovery and reconstruction work on biodiversity and forests.

**Key points and message of the presentation:**

- *Environmental impacts of earthquakes: landslides and avalanches, loss of biodiversity, changes in water cycle, increase in non-biodegradable and hazardous wastes.*
- *US\$ 340 million worth of losses in environment and forestry sector*
- *51.8 million cft of timber required for reconstruction.*
- *High demand of construction materials such as sand and aggregates may result in over-extraction of these from river beds.*
- *GRR proposes ways to utilize existing resources that include debris from buildings, or ways to enhance the quality of materials. For example, enhancing timber quality using wood treatment and seasoning strategies.*

**Suggested Strategies**

- *Avoid relocation of settlements in areas with high biodiversity and wetlands and*
- *Prevent extraction of resources from these areas*

### **3.2.3 Policy Discourse and Governance on GRR**

**Presenter:** Mr. Deependra Nath Sharma, Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development

***Session objective:***

The main objective of the session was to share current policy provisions, policy issues and governance on GRR and suggest ways forward in promoting green recovery and reconstruction.

***Key points and message of the presentation:***

- *Sustainable development and disaster risk management go hand in hand.*
- *Key challenges and issues in disaster risk management are: lack of effective implementation of policy and plans related to disasters, improper institutional framework, lack of coordination among different organizations, lack of skilled human resources, focus on relief and recovery (than preparedness) and unable to integrate disaster management with sustainable development*
- *Effective implementation and reinforcement of environment protection act, Use of local resources and material for reconstruction, forest protection due to excessive use of timber in construction, efficient use of water resources for irrigation, implementation of land use policy and plan, community based reconstruction approach, pass the bill related to disaster management tabled in parliament and theme of Reconstruction: Build Back Better were suggested as way forward.*

### **3.3 OVERALL REFLECTION AND CONCLUSION OF THE WORKSHOP**

The participants found the contents of the workshop useful specially the importance of building back better, greener and safer for GRR process. They expressed that the concept and significance of GRR in Nepal is very relevant and timely. The MPs and political leaders actively participated in the discussion and put forward their views and suggestions to make the reconstruction process more effective and sustainable. MPs and political leaders expressed their commitment to GRR in the policy formulation process. The workshop came up with a declaration and commitments of the MPs and political leaders towards GRR and environment friendly development.



MPs and political leaders stressed the importance of a proactive role by the concerned stakeholders especially Nepal Reconstruction Authority to expedite the reconstruction work and proper, accountable and transparent use of reconstruction funds.

At the end of the workshop the chairperson of the program, Hon. Tuk Raj Sigdel, Member of Environment Protection Committee (EPC) reiterated the key issues discussed in the workshop and encouraged MPs and political leaders to play an active role in their respective parties and in Parliament to ensure green recovery and reconstruction. He extended his gratitude to the Hariyo Ban Program and National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal for organizing the workshop and finally announced the closing of the workshop.



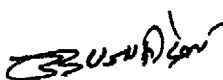

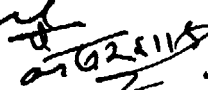
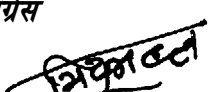


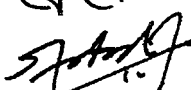




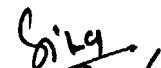

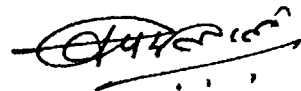

## हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण लागि व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सासंदज्यूहरु तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रतिनिधिहरुले जाहेर गरेको घोषणा-पत्र २०७३

नेपालमा प्राकृतिक प्रकोप तथा भूकम्पीय जोखिमको प्रभावलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्दै, हरित, भूकम्प प्रभावित जिल्लामा हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण सँग सम्बन्धित व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सदस्यज्यूहरु, पत्रकार तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिहरुले दिनुभएको सुझावलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै, हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माणका क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरोकारवाला निकायले समय समयमा आफ्नो अवधारणा सार्वजनिक गर्दै, वातावरण मैत्री संरचना निर्माणमा जोड दिदै आएको र सोही क्रममा २०७३, कार्तिक ६ गते USAID Funded Hariyo Ban Program सँगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले काभ्रेको धुलिखेलमा आयोजित “Green Recovery and Reconstruction Workshop for Members of Parliament and political Leaders.” विषयक कार्यक्रममा भएका हरित पुनर्लाभ र पुनर्निर्माण विषयसंग सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय स्तरमा व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सासंदज्यूहरु, पत्रकार तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिहरु सँग भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रियाबाट केन्द्रीय तथा स्थानीय स्तरमा नीति निर्माण र त्यसको कार्यान्वयन गर्ने सन्दर्भमा निम्न कुराहरुमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता औल्याउँदै यो घोषणा - पत्र जारी गर्दछौं ।

- नेपालमा भूकम्पीय जोखिमको प्रभाव न्यूनिकरण गर्दै वातावरण मैत्री एवं भूकम्प प्रतिरोधी संरचना निर्माणमा पहल गर्ने ।
- भूकम्पबाट क्षती भएका भौतिक संरचनाहरुको पुनर्निर्माणका लागि अनुदान, जिविको पार्जन, वातावरण मैत्री संरचनाका लागि नीतिगत एवं प्रकृयागत रुपमा आवश्यक पहल गर्ने ।
- भवन ऐनका प्रावधानहरुको पूर्णरुपमा पालना गराई विपत जोखिम व्यवस्थापन रणनीति कार्यान्वयनका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
- विपत व्यवस्थापन र विकासलाई जोडने गरी पूर्वाधारहरुको निर्माण तथा मर्मत संभार गर्न पहल गर्नुका साथै भूकम्पबाट क्षतीग्रस्त लघु जलविद्युतको मर्मत संभारका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
- भूकम्प प्रभावित जिल्लामा पुनर्निर्माणको कार्य गर्दा हरेक क्षेत्रहरु (भवन, खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई) मा वातावरण मैत्री कार्ययोजना बनाउन पहल गर्ने ।
- पुनर्स्थापना तथा पुनर्निर्माणबाट पर्न सक्ने प्रभावलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्दै पिडित परिवारलाई तत्काल स्थायी आवासका लागि सहयोग पुर्याउन कानुनी तथा प्रकृयागत रुपमा सरलीकरणका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
- वातावरण मैत्री संरचना निर्माणका साथै पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण कार्यक्रमलाई स्थानीय स्तरमा प्रभावकारी रुपमा कार्यान्वयन गर्दै सरोकारवाला निकाय बीच सहकार्यमा जोड दिने ।
- दिगो विकास र विपत व्यवस्थापनमा जोड दिदै विपद उत्थानशील भवन निर्माण तथा वातावरण ऐनको पूर्ण पालना गर्न स्थानीय स्रोत र सामग्रीको अधिकतम प्रयोग र क्षतीग्रस्त भवनबाट प्राप्त हुने सामग्रीको अधिकतम पुनः प्रयोगमा जोड दिने ।
- पुन निर्माणका लागि आवश्यक काठ लगायत अन्य निर्माण सामग्रीको उचित ढङ्गले प्रयोग गर्दै जैविक विविधतालाई हानी तथा जोखिम कम गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- भू-उपयोग योजना तर्जुमा तथा कार्यान्वयन गर्दै विपद जोखिम न्यूनिकरण विधेयक पारितका लागि व्यवस्थापिका संसदमा छलफलका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
- एकिकृत बस्ती विकास, पुरातात्विक सम्पदा संरक्षणलाई भूकम्प प्रतिरोधी संरचना तथा वातावरण मैत्री बनाउँदै दिगो विकासका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
- पुन निर्माणको कार्य गर्दा लैगिंक तथा महिला, बालबालिका, सामाजिक समावेश गर्न पहल गर्ने ।

६ कार्तिक, २०७३

## हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण लागि व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सदस्यज्यूहरु तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रतिनिधिहरुले जाहेर गरेको घोषणा-पत्र २०७३

१. माननीय टुकराज सिग्देल, तनहुँ, नेकपा एमाले ( कार्यक्रमको सभापति) 
२. माननीय मोहन प्रसाद बराल, सिन्धुली, नेपाली कांग्रेस
३. माननीय कमला पन्त, गोरखा, नेपाली कांग्रेस 
४. माननीय कौसर शाह, काठमाडौँ, नेपाली कांग्रेस 
५. माननीय मिठु मल्ल, रुकुम, नेपाली कांग्रेस 
६. माननीय कविता सरदार, मोरङ, नेपाली कांग्रेस 
७. माननीय लिला मगर, बर्दिया, नेकपा एमाले 
८. माननीय जुनेद अन्सारी, पर्सा, नेकपा एमाले 
९. माननीय पेम्बा लामा, काठमाडौँ, नेकपा एमाले 
१०. माननीय रुपा महर्जन, काठमाडौँ, नेकपा माओवादी केन्द्र 
११. माननीय कमला दोड, काभ्रे, नेकपा माओवादी केन्द्र 
१२. माननीय राम माया बोगटी, नुवाकोट, नेकपा माओवादी केन्द्र 
१३. माननीय सिता ज्ञवाली, काठमाडौँ, राष्ट्रिय प्रजातन्त्र पार्टी नेपाल 
१४. माननीय राज्य लक्ष्मी श्रेष्ठ पाण्डे, नुवाकोट, राष्ट्रिय प्रजातन्त्र पार्टी 
१५. श्री भिष्मलाल अधिकारी दनुवार, पोलिटब्यूरो सदस्य, नेकपा माओवादी केन्द्र 
१६. श्री दिनेश भुर्तेल, काभ्रे, जिल्ला सदस्य, नेपाली कांग्रेस 



## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **THIRD GREEN RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION WORKSHOP**

#### **4.1 OPENING SESSION**

The third workshop was organized on November 4-5, 2016, at Hotel Horizon in Dhulikhel. Hon. Lila Thapa Magar, Member of Parliament and Environment Protection Committee chaired the workshop. Altogether there were 11 participants that included MPs, political leaders and media personnel.

Mr. Mani Pokharel Advisor, NFYN welcomed all the participants, explained the importance of the workshop, and urged the MPs and political leaders to raise their voice for GRR in different forums.

Mr. Keshav Raj Khanal, Sustainable Landscape Coordinator, Hariyo Ban Program shared the objectives of the workshop and highlighted the role of MPs and political leaders in the green recovery and reconstruction process.

#### **4.2 TECHNICAL SESSIONS**

##### **4.2.1 Introduction of Green Recovery and Reconstruction (GRR), WWF Nepal GRR Interventions and Sustainable Building Reconstructions**

Presenter: Ar. Chandra Laxmi Hada, GRR Specialist.

##### ***Session objective:***

The objective of the presentation was to introduce the concept and principles of GRR, its significance in Nepal's recovery and reconstruction context, share WWF's works in this sector and introduce the concept of sustainable building reconstruction.

##### ***Key points and message of the presentation:***

- *Green recovery and reconstruction is a sustainable techniques that incorporate environmental considerations into recovery and reconstruction activities.*

- *Principles of green recovery and reconstruction are: protecting and preserving the environment, reaping on multiple benefits of addressing the environmental components, taking ownership by concerned individual/community, building back not just better, but also safer and greener, use of local technology and knowledge*
- *WWF interventions in GRR sector in Nepal are: introduction of the GRR after 2015 earthquake, capacity building programs on GRR, collaborated with highest priority sectors-housing, WASH, food and security, etc, GRR related manuals, guidelines and information dissemination and supported on policy documents.*
- *Good Building Construction Practices includes reuse and recycle construction and disaster debris as much as possible to reduce new extraction of materials, promote efficient use of building materials, reduce waste production from grading, construction, runoff and site clean-up, store hazardous materials appropriately (e.g. oils, paints) during construction and safeguard buildings from moisture through overhangs, porches, apron drains etc. and use termite barriers.*

#### 4.2.2 Green Recovery and Reconstruction: Forest and Biodiversity

**Presenter:** Mr. Keshav Prasad Khanal, Sustainable Landscape Coordinator, Hariyo Ban Program

***Session objective:***

The objective of the session was to introduce the GRR concepts on the conservation of forests and biodiversity to minimize potential negative impacts of recovery and reconstruction work on biodiversity.

***Key points and message of the presentation:***

- *Landslides and avalanches, loss of biodiversity, changes in water cycle, increase in non-biodegradable and hazardous wastes are some of the environmental impacts of the devastating earthquakes of 2015.*
- *There is a high demand of construction materials such as sand and aggregates which might leads towards over-extraction of these materials from river beds and forest.*
- *GRR proposes ways to utilize the existing resources that include debris from buildings, or ways to enhance the quality of materials. For example, enhancing timber quality using wood treatment and seasoning strategies.*

**Other strategies to be taken**

- Avoid relocation of settlement in areas with high biodiversity and wetlands.
- Prevent extraction of resources from these areas.



### 4.2.3 Policy Discourse and Governance on GRR

**Presenter:** Mr. Deependra Nath Sharma, Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development

**Session objective:**

The main objective of the session was to share current policy provisions, policy issues and governance on GRR and suggest way forward in promoting green recovery and reconstruction.

**Key points and message of the presentation:**

- *Key challenges and issues in disasters risk management are: lack of effective implementation of policy and plans related to disasters, improper institutional framework, lack of coordination among different organizations, lack of skilled human resources, focus on relief and recovery (than preparedness) and unable to integrate disaster management with sustainable development*
- *Effective implementation and reinforcement of environment protection act, Use of local resources and material for reconstruction, forest protection due to excessive use of timber in construction, efficient use of water resources for irrigation, implementation of land use policy and plan, community based reconstruction approach, pass the bill related to disaster management tabled in parliament and theme of Reconstruction: Build Back Better were suggested as way forward.*

### 4.3 REFLECTION AND CONCLUSION OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop helped to sensitize MPs and political leaders on Green Recovery and Reconstruction which is crucial to safeguard the environment and biodiversity during the reconstruction and recovery process.

The MPs and local leaders highlighted the need for rehabilitating the earthquake survivors as soon as possible and conducting effective recovery and reconstruction programs.

They underlined the need to implement the Integrated Action Plan for local Recovery and Rehabilitation by strictly following the building code. MPs emphasized that the grant aid should be used in proper ways. The grant distribution and collection of the details of quake victims should be error free.



The MPs and political leaders urged the stakeholders to pay attention to playing a proactive role for eco-friendly construction by abiding with government building code in the aftermath of the earthquake. They stressed building of environment-friendly structures for sustainable development while reconstructing the earthquake-ravaged structures and extended their commitment for Green Recovery and Reconstruction by issuing a Program Declaration. The MPs pledged to make necessary efforts for



the discussion of a bill pertaining to Disaster Risk Reduction and its endorsement in the Legislative Parliament.

The workshop concluded with a declaration & commitments of the MPs towards GRR and environment friendly development.

Hon. Lila Magar, Member of Parliament and member of Environment Protection Committee closed the workshop thanking all the participants.



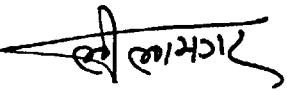

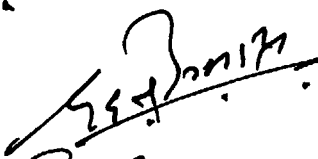
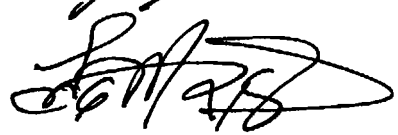

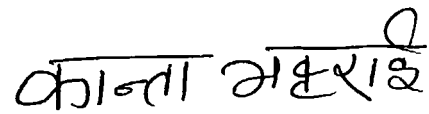



## हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण लागि व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सांसदज्यूहरु तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रतिनिधिहरुले जाहेर गरेको घोषणा-पत्र २०७३

नेपालमा प्राकृतिक प्रकोप तथा भूकम्पीय जोखिमको प्रभावलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्दै, हरित, भूकम्प प्रभावित जिल्लामा हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण सँग सम्बन्धित व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सदस्यज्यूहरु, पत्रकार तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिहरुले दिनुभएको सुझावलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै, हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माणका क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरोकारवाला निकायले समय समयमा आफ्नो अवधारणा सार्वजनिक गर्दै, वातावरण मैत्री संरचना निर्माणमा जोड दिदै आएको र सोही क्रममा २०७३, कार्तिक २० गते USAID Funded Hariyo Ban Program सँगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले काभ्रेको धुलिखेलमा आयोजित “Green Recovery and Reconstruction Workshop for Members of Parliament and Political Leaders.” विषयक कार्यक्रममा भएका हरित पुनर्लाभ र पुनर्निर्माण विषयसंग सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय स्तरमा व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सांसदज्यूहरु, पत्रकार तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिहरु सँग भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रियाबाट केन्द्रीय तथा स्थानीय स्तरमा नीति निर्माण र त्यसको कार्यान्वयन गर्ने सन्दर्भमा निम्न कुराहरुमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता औल्याउँदै यो घोषणा - पत्र जारी गर्दछौं ।

- नेपालमा भूकम्पीय जोखिमको प्रभाव न्यूनिकरण गर्दै वातावरण मैत्री एवं भूकम्प प्रतिरोधी संरचना निर्माणमा पहल गर्ने ।
- भूकम्पबाट क्षती भएका भौतिक संरचनाहरुको पुनर्निर्माणका लागि अनुदान, जिविको पार्जन, वातावरण मैत्री संरचनाका लागि नीतिगत एवं प्रकृयागत रुपमा आवश्यक पहल गर्ने ।
- भवन ऐनका प्रावधानहरुको पूर्णरुपमा पालना गराई विपत जोखिम व्यवस्थापन रणनीति कार्यान्वयनका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
- विपत व्यवस्थापन र विकासलाई जोडने गरी पूर्वाधारहरुको निर्माण तथा मर्मत संभार गर्न पहल गर्नुका साथै भूकम्पबाट क्षेत्रीयत लघु जलविद्युतको मर्मत संभारका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
- भूकम्प प्रभावित जिल्लामा पुनर्निर्माणको कार्य गर्दा हरेक क्षेत्रहरु (भवन, खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई) मा वातावरण मैत्री कार्ययोजना बनाउन पहल गर्ने ।
- पुर्नस्थापना तथा पुनर्निर्माणबाट पर्न सक्ने प्रभावलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्दै पिडित परिवारलाई तत्काल स्थायी आवासका लागि सहयोग पुर्याउन कानुनी तथा प्रकृयागत रुपमा सरलीकरणका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
- वातावरण मैत्री संरचना निर्माणका साथै पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण कार्यक्रमलाई स्थानीय स्तरमा प्रभावकारी रुपमा कार्यान्वयन गर्दै सरोकारवाला निकाय बीच सहकार्यमा जोड दिने ।
- दिगो विकास र विपत व्यवस्थापनमा जोड दिदै विपद उत्थानशील भवन निर्माण तथा वातावरण ऐनको पूर्ण पालना गर्न स्थानीय स्रोत र सामग्रीको अधिकतम प्रयोग र क्षतीग्रस्त भवनबाट प्राप्त हुने सामग्रीको अधिकतम पुनः प्रयोगमा जोड दिने ।
- पुन निर्माणका लागि आवश्यक काठ लगायत अन्य निर्माण सामग्रीको उचित ढङ्गले प्रयोग गर्दै जैविक विविधतालाई हानी तथा जोखिम कम गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- भू-उपयोग योजना तर्जुमा तथा कार्यान्वयन गर्दै विपद जोखिम न्यूनिकरण विधेयक पारितका लागि व्यवस्थापिका संसदमा छलफलका लागि पहल गर्ने ।

२० कार्तिक, २०७३

## हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण लागि व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सदस्यज्यूहरु तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रतिनिधिहरुले जाहेर गरेको घोषणा-पत्र २०७३

१. माननीय लिला मगर, बर्दिया, नेकपा एमाले ( कार्यक्रम सभापति) 
२. माननीय रन्जित कर्ण, सप्तरी, नेपाली कांग्रेस 
३. माननीय मदन बहादुर अमात्य, ललितपुर, नेपाली कांग्रेस 
४. माननीय कुमारी लक्ष्मी राई, भोजपुर नेपाली कांग्रेस 
५. माननीय कमला कुमारी घिमिरे, रामेछाप, नेकपा एमाले 
६. माननीय कान्ता भट्टराई, काठमाडौं, राष्ट्रिय प्रजातन्त्र पार्टी नेपाल 
७. माननीय रमेश कुमार लामा, सिन्धुपाल्चोक, राष्ट्रिय प्रजातन्त्र पार्टी 
८. माननीय छयाँ शर्मा पन्त, रुपन्देही, संधिय समाजवादी फोरम नेपाल
९. श्री प्रदिप परियार, जिल्ला सदस्य, सिन्धुली, नेकपा माओवादी केन्द्र 
१०. श्री सोमर बम्जन, केन्द्रिय सदस्य, युवा संघ नेपाल, 

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **FOURTH GREEN RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION WORKSHOP**

#### **5.1 OPENING SESSION**

The fourth GRR workshop was organized on November 11-12, 2016 at Dhulikhel. Hon. Janak Raj Chaudhary, Member of Parliament and Chairperson, Environment Protection Committee, chaired the workshop. Altogether 20 participants participated in the workshop.

Mr. Mani Pokharel, Advisor, NFYN welcomed the participants. He highlighted the importance of sustainable development and the role of MPs and political leaders in environment friendly development. He expressed that the workshop will contribute towards achieving the goals of sustainable development and biodiversity conservation.

Mr. Keshav Raj Khanal, Hariyo Ban Program, shared the objectives of the workshop and highlighted the role of MPs and political leaders in green recovery and reconstruction process.

#### **5.2 TECHNICAL SESSION**

##### **5.2.1 Introduction of Green Recovery and Reconstruction (GRR), WWF Nepal GRR Interventions and Sustainable Building Reconstructions**

Presenter: Ar. Chandra Laxmi Hada, GRR Specialist.

##### ***Session objective:***

The objective of the presentation was to introduce the concept and principles of GRR, its significance in Nepal's recovery and reconstruction context, share WWF's works in this sector and introduce the concept of sustainable building reconstruction

**Key points and message of the presentation:**

- *Principles of green recovery and reconstruction are: protecting and preserving the environment, reaping on multiple benefits of addressing the environmental components, taking ownership by concerned individual/community, building back not just better, but also safer and greener, use of local technology and knowledge*
- *WWF interventions in GRR sector in Nepal are: introduction of the GRR after 2015 earthquake, capacity building programs on GRR, collaborated with highest priority sectors-housing, WASH, food and security, etc, GRR related manuals, guidelines and information dissemination and supported on policy documents.*
- *Good Building Construction Practices includes reuse and recycle construction and disaster debris as much as possible to reduce new extraction of materials, promote efficient use of building materials, reduce waste production from grading, construction, runoff and site clean-up, store hazardous materials appropriately (e.g. oils, paints) during construction and safeguard buildings from moisture through overhangs, porches, apron drains etc. and use termite barriers*
- *Green recovery and reconstruction is a sustainable technique that incorporates environmental considerations into recovery and reconstruction activities.*

## **5.2.2 Green Recovery and Reconstruction: Forest and Biodiversity**

**Presenter:** Mr. Keshav Prasad Khanal, Sustainable Landscape Coordinator Hariyo Ban Program

**Session objective:**

The objective of the session was to integrate the GRR concepts on the conservation of forests and biodiversity to minimize potential negative impacts of recovery and reconstruction work on biodiversity.

**Key points and message of the presentation:**

- *Environmental impacts of earthquakes: landslides and avalanches, loss of biodiversity, changes in water cycle, increase in non-biodegradable and hazardous wastes.*
- *US\$ 340 million worth of losses in environment and forestry sector*
- *51.8 million cft of timber required for reconstruction.*
- *High demand of construction materials such as sand and aggregates may result in over-extraction of these from river beds.*
- *GRR proposes ways to utilize the existing resources that include debris from buildings, or ways to enhance the quality of materials. For example, enhancing timber quality using wood treatment and seasoning strategies.*
- *Other strategies:*
  - *Avoid relocation of settlement in areas with high biodiversity and wetlands*
  - *Prevent extraction of resources from these areas*



### **5.2.3 Policy Discourse and Governance on GRR**

**Presenter:** *Mr. Padma Kumar Mainalee, Deputy Director General, Department of Urban Development and Building Construction*

***Session objective:***

The main objective of the session was to share current policy provisions, policy issues and governance on GRR and suggest way forward in promoting green recovery and reconstruction.



***Key points and message of the presentation:***

- *Key challenges and issues in disasters risk management are: lack of effective implementation of policy and plans related to disasters, improper institutional framework, lack of coordination among different organizations, lack of skilled human resources, focus on relief and recovery (than preparedness) and unable to integrate disaster management with sustainable development*
- *Effective implementation and reinforcement of environment protection act, Use of local resources and material for reconstruction, forest protection due to excessive use of timber in construction, efficient use of water resources for irrigation, implementation of land use policy and plan, community based reconstruction approach, pass the bill related to disaster management tabled in parliament and theme of reconstruction: build Back Better were suggested as way forward.*

### **5.3 REFLECTION AND CONCLUSION OF THE WORKSHOP**

The implementation of greener, safer and reliable reconstruction is crucial in safeguarding the environment. The workshop helped MPs and political leaders to enrich their knowledge and understand GRR concept and process.

The MPs and political leaders emphasized environmental friendly development interventions including in the earthquake recovery and reconstruction process. The workshop concluded with a declaration and commitments of the MPs towards GRR and environment friendly development.



Hon. Janak Raj Chaudhary, Member of Parliament and Chairperson of Environment Protection Committee closed the workshop with extending his gratitude to WWF Nepal and National Youth NGO Federation for organizing the workshop.



## हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण लागि व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सासंदज्यूहरु तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रतिनिधिहरुले जाहेर गरेको घोषणा-पत्र २०७३

नेपालमा प्राकृतिक प्रकोप तथा भूकम्पीय जोखिमको प्रभावलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्दै, हरित, भुकम्प प्रभावित जिल्लामा हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण सँग सम्बन्धित व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सदस्यज्यूहरु, पत्रकार तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिहरुले दिनुभएको सुझावलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै, हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माणका क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरोकारवाला निकायले समय समयमा आफ्नो अवधारणा सार्वजनिक गर्दै, वातावरण मैत्री संरचना निर्माणमा जोड दिदै आएको र सोही क्रममा २०७३, कार्तिक २७ गते USAID Funded Hariyo Ban Program सँगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले काभ्रेको धुलिखेलमा आयोजित “Green Recovery and Reconstruction Workshop for Members of Parliament and Political Leaders.” विषयक कार्यक्रममा भएका हरित पुनर्लाभ र पुनर्निर्माण विषयसंग सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय स्तरमा व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सासंदज्यूहरु, पत्रकार तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिहरु सँग भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रियाबाट केन्द्रीय तथा स्थानीय स्तरमा नीति निर्माण र त्यसको कार्यान्वयन गर्ने सन्दर्भमा निम्न कुराहरुमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता औल्याउँदै यो घोषणा - पत्र जारी गर्दछौं ।

- नेपालमा भूकम्पीय जोखिमको प्रभाव न्यूनिकरण गर्दै वातावरण मैत्री एवं भुकम्प प्रतिरोधी संरचना निर्माणमा पहल गर्ने ।
- भुकम्पबाट क्षती भएका भौतिक संरचनाहरुको पुनर्निर्माणका लागि अनुदान, जिविको पार्जन, वातावरण मैत्री संरचनाका लागि नीतिगत एवं प्रकृयागत रुपमा आवश्यक पहल गर्ने ।
- भवन ऐनका प्रावधानहरुको पूर्णरुपमा पालना गराई विपत जोखिम व्यवस्थापन रणनीति कार्यान्वयनका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
- विपत व्यवस्थापन र विकासलाई जोडने गरी पूर्वाधारहरुको निर्माण तथा मर्मत संभार गर्न पहल गर्नुका साथै भुकम्प प्रभावित जिल्ला तथा काठमाडौं उपत्यकाको बस्ती विकासका लागि एकिकृत योजना निर्माणमा पहल गर्ने ।
- भुकम्प प्रभावित जिल्लामा पुनर्निर्माणको कार्य गर्दा हरेक क्षेत्रहरु (सडक, भवन, बस्ती विकास, खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई) मा वातावरण मैत्री कार्ययोजना बनाउन पहल गर्ने ।
- पुर्नस्थापना तथा पुनर्निर्माणबाट पर्न सक्ने प्रभावलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्दै पिडित परिवारलाई तत्काल स्थायी आवासका लागि सहयोग पुर्याउन कानुनी तथा प्रकृयागत रुपमा सरलीकरणका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
- वातावरण मैत्री संरचना निर्माणका साथै पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण कार्यक्रमलाई स्थानीय स्तरमा प्रभावकारी रुपमा कार्यान्वयन गर्दै सरोकारवाला निकाय बीच सहकार्यमा जोड दिने ।
- दिगो विकास र विपत व्यवस्थापनमा जोड दिदै विपद उत्थानशील भवन निर्माण तथा वातावरण ऐनको पूर्ण पालना गर्न स्थानीय स्रोत र सामग्रीको अधिकतम प्रयोग र क्षतीग्रस्त भवनबाट प्राप्त हुने सामग्रीको अधिकतम पुनः प्रयोगमा जोड दिने ।
- पुन निर्माणका लागि आवश्यक काठ लगायत अन्य निर्माण सामग्रीको उचित ढङ्गले प्रयोग गर्दै जैविक विविधतालाई हानी तथा जोखिम कम गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- भू-उपयोग योजना तर्जुमा तथा कार्यान्वयन गर्दै विपद जोखिम न्यूनिकरण विधेयक पारितका लागि व्यवस्थापिका संसदमा छलफलका लागि पहल गर्ने ।

२७ कार्तिक, २०७३

## हरित पुनर्लाभ तथा पुनर्निर्माण लागि व्यवस्थापिका संसदका माननीय सदस्यज्यूहरु तथा राजनैतिक दलका प्रतिनिधिहरुले जाहेर गरेको घोषणा-पत्र २०७३

१. माननीय जनकराज चौधरी, सभापति, वातावरण संरक्षण समिति

२. माननीय रामेश्वर दुङ्गेल, नेपाली कांग्रेस

३. माननीय कल्पना शर्मा जोशी, नेकपा एमाले

४. माननीय सकुन्तला राज भण्डारी, नेकपा एमाले

५. माननीय छेवाङ तेन्जिङ लामा, नेकपा एमाले

६. माननीय विदुर सापकोटा, नेकपा एमाले

७. माननीय राजाराम स्याङ्तान, नेकपा एमाले

८. माननीय राम बीर मानन्धर, नेकपा एमाले

९. माननीय विकास लम्साल, नेकपा एमाले

१०. माननीय विनोद श्रेष्ठ, नेकपा एमाले

११. माननीय राधा कृष्ण कँडेल, नेकपा एमाले

१२. माननीय नबराज शर्मा नेकपा एमाले

१३. माननीय गोपाल गिरी, नेकपा माओवादी केन्द्र

१४. माननीय श्याम कुमार श्रेष्ठ, नेकपा माओवादी केन्द्र

१५. माननीय दिलमाया धामी, नेकपा माओवादी केन्द्र

१६. माननीय रेशम बहादुर लामा, राष्ट्रिय प्रजातन्त्र पार्टी नेपाल

१७. श्री शेष बहादुर कार्की, पार्टी प्रतिनिधि, नेपाली कांग्रेस

१८. श्री केशव पोखरेल, पार्टी प्रतिनिधि, नेकपा एमाले

१९. श्री राजेन्द्र के.सी., पार्टी प्रतिनिधि, राष्ट्रिय प्रजातन्त्र पार्टी नेपाल

२०. श्री आशुतोष के.सी., पार्टी प्रतिनिधि, राष्ट्रिय प्रजातन्त्र पार्टी नेपाल

गोपाल गिरी  
८.१५.२०७३

सकुन्तला राज भण्डारी  
विदुर सापकोटा  
राजाराम स्याङ्तान  
राम बीर मानन्धर  
विकास लम्साल

विनोद श्रेष्ठ  
राधा कृष्ण कँडेल

नबराज शर्मा

गोपाल गिरी  
श्याम कुमार श्रेष्ठ

दिलमाया

रेशम बहादुर लामा

शेष बहादुर कार्की  
केशव पोखरेल  
राजेन्द्र के.सी.  
आशुतोष के.सी.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.1 CONCLUSION**

Building back better and greener for a more resilient Nepal is a challenge as well as an opportunity in the aftermath of the disastrous earthquake on 25 April 2015. It is a challenge as several hurdles (e.g. delayed reconstruction process, damage to biodiversity and ecosystems in the reconstruction process) have been encountered in the process of enhancing the resilience of earthquake recovery and reconstruction. It is an opportunity as it paves the way for adopting an integrated approach integrating the effort of government as an administrator, parliamentarians as policy makers, and private sector as a motivator) to minimize impacts on environment by promoting green practices.

In this connection, a series of Green Recovery and Reconstruction Workshops (GRR-Workshops) conducted in Godawari and Dhukhel were crucial to circulate ideas and promote discussion among the stakeholders (i.e. MPs, GoN, and others) on environmentally sensitive measures across various sectors involved in recovery and reconstruction work. As MPs are core agents for enacting laws, they need to have a clear picture about the post disaster recovery framework. For example, massive destruction of housing and schools has obliged people to rely on forest products for construction materials – poles, timber, sand, gravel, etc. Thus, MPs' roles are crucial in enacting policy to minimize environmental loss in the course of reconstruction.

Based on this presumption, core issues regarding GRR were delivered and discussed. The eagerness of MPs reflected in the declarations obviously hints that the workshops were not only successful in transferring the spirit of GRR to enhance their knowledge but became instrumental to sensitize them.

## **6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following recommendations have been made for effective GRR processes:

- The MPs and political leaders are encouraged to establish a culture of implementing the prevailing provisions, policy and acts related to environment, conservation, sustainable development and green recovery and reconstruction at policy level.
- The recovery and reconstruction work should be taken forward with strategic environment assessment.
- The GRR approach and principles promoted by Government and Hariyo Ban Program should be applied in recovery and reconstruction work.
- GRR workshops and orientation should be expanded to all earthquake affected districts, so that local political leaders and concerned stakeholders can be capacitated and sensitized on GRR processes and GRR can be ensured.
- Sensitization as well as follow-up programs should be conducted at the central level for the implementation of the declaration made by MPs and Political Leaders.
- A monitoring mechanism should be set up at district level to inspect the reconstruction process from a GRR perspective and mobilize youth in the GRR process.



## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: First workshop participants

SN	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Ser Bahadur Tamang	MP	CPN-UML
2	Kabita kumari Sardar	MP	NC
3	Lila Magar	MP	NC
4	Mithu Malla	Mp	NC
5	Manamohan Bhattarai	MP	NC
6	Bahadur Singh Lama	MP	NC
7	Angtawa Sherpa	MP	NC
8	Janardhan Dhakal	MP	CPN-UML
9	Ram Hari Subedi	MP	CPN-UML
10	Subash Chandra Shahi Thakuri	MP	CPN-UML
11	Kamali Devi Sharma	MP	RPPN
12	Radha Devi Timalisina	MP	FSFN
13	Prashu Ram Tamang	MP	RPP
14	Dipak Luitel	Representative	NC
15	Madhusudan Poudel	Representative	CPN-UML
16	Sarad Dulal	Representative	Moist Centre
17	Subod Gautam	Journalist	Nagarik Daily
18	Abdul Miya	Journalist	Kantipur daily
19	Ishowr	Journalist	NTV
20	Sabin Sharma	Journalist	Rajdhani daily

## **Second workshop participants**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Organization</b>
1	Tak Raj Sigdel	MP	CPN-UML
2	Lila Magar		CPN-UML
3	Juned Ansari	MP	CPN-UML
4	Mithu malla	MP	NC
5	Sita Gnawali Luitel	MP	RPPN
6	Kabita sardar	MP	NC
7	Kamala Panta	MP	NC
8	Kusar Shah	MP	NC
9	Mohan Pd. Baral	MP	NC
10	Pemba Lama	MP	CPN-UML
11	Rupa Maharjan Shrestha	MP	Moist Centre
12	Ram maya bogati	MP	Moist Centre
13	Kamala Dong	MP	Moist centre
14	Rajya Laxmi Shrestha	MP	RPP
15	Dinesh Bhurtel	Representative	NC
16	Bhisma Lal Adhikari	Representative	Moist Centre
17	Pinaki Roy	Representative	Republic
18	Ram Pd. Bhandari	Representative	NTV

## **Third workshop participants**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Organization</b>
1	Lila Magar	MP	CPN-UML
2	Ranjit Karna	MP	NC
3	Madhan Bd Amatya	MP	NC
4	Kumari Laxmi Rai	MP	NC
5	Kanta Bhattarai	MP	RPPN
6	Kamala Kumari Ghimire	MP	CPN-UML
7	Chhaya Sharma Panta	MP	FSFN
8	Ramesh Kumar Lama	MP	RPP
9	Somar Bamjan	Representative	CPN-UML
10	Pradeep Pariyar	Representative	Maoists Centre
11	Bhawana KC	Journalist	NTV

**Fourth workshop participants**

SN	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Janak Raj Chaudhar	MP	MJFL
2	Rameshwor Yadav Dhungle	MP	NC
3	Sakuntala raj Bhandari	MP	UML
4	Kalpana Sharma Joshi	MP	UML
5	Chhewang Tensing Lama	MP	UML
6	Bidur Sapkota	MP	UML
7	Rajaram shantang	MP	UML
8	Ram Bir Manandhar	MP	UML
9	Bikash Lamsal	MP	UML
10	Binod Shrestha	MP	UML
11	Radha Krishna Kandle	MP	UML
12	Nabaraj Sharma	MP	UML
13	Nirmal Prakash Subedi	MP	UML
14	Gopal Giri	MP	MC
15	Shyam k Shrestha	MP	MC
16	Resham Lama	MP	RPPN
17	Vesh Bd Karki	Representative	NC
18	Keshav Pokharel	Representative	CPN-UML
19	Ishowri Pd.	Representative	CPN-UML
20	Biku Ram	Representative	NTV (Akhijhal)

## Annex 2:

### Workshop Schedule

**Organized by:** National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal (NFYN)

**Supported by:** USAID/WWF/Hariyo Ban Program

**Venue:** Hotel view Bhrikuti, Godawari, Nepal

Date: September 23-24, 2016

First Day: Sept. 23, 2016		
By 18:00	Participants Arrival	
19:00 – 21:00	Reception and Dinner	
Second Day: Sept. 24, 2016		
7:00 – 8:00: Breakfast and Registration		
Opening Session		
8:00 – 9:00	<p><b>Chair:</b> Hon. Sher Bahadur Tamang, Chairperson, Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change.</p> <p>Chief Guest: Mr. Shankar Bhandari , Hon. Minister of Forests and Soil Conservation</p> <p><b>Special Guest:</b>Ms. Amy Tohill-Stull, deputy Mission Director, USAID</p> <p><b>Welcome Speech:</b> Mr. Mani Pokharel, Adviser, NFYN</p> <p><b>Objective of the workshop:</b> Ms. Judy Oglethorpe, Chief of Party, Hariyo Ban Program</p> <p><b>Guest Remarks;</b></p> <p><b>Special Guest USAID:</b>Ms. Amy Tohill-Stull</p> <p><b>Chief Guest:</b> Mr. Shankar Bhandari , Hon. Minister of Forests and Soil Conservation</p>	
Technical Session		
<b>Chair:</b> Hon. Sher Bahadur Tamang, Chairperson, Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change.		
9:00– 10:00	<p><b>Green Recovery and Reconstruction: Forest and Biodiversity</b></p> <p>Follow up with interaction</p>	Dr. Shant Raj Jnyawali
10:00-10:45 10:45-11:30	<p><b>Policy Discourse and Governance on GRR</b></p> <p>Follow up with interaction</p>	Mr. Deependra NathSharma, Secretary, MoUD
11:30 – 13:00	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
13:00 – 13:45 13:45-14:30	<p><b>Environment and Conservation : Role of Policy Makers on GRR</b></p> <p>Follow up with interaction</p>	Mr. Batu Krishna Upreti
14:30 - 15:00 Tea Break		
15:00 – 16:00	<b>PMs and Political Leaders Remarks on Green Recovery</b>	Facilitator
16:00 – 16:30	<b>Program Declaration</b>	NFYN
16:30 – 17:00	<b>Closing and Vote of Thanks</b>	<b>Chair:</b> Hon. Sher Bahadur Tamang, Chairperson, Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change.

*Green Recovery and Reconstruction Workshop for Members of Parliament and Political Leaders*

**Organized by:** National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal (NFYN)

**Supported by:** USAID/WWF/Hariyo Ban Program

**Venue:** Mirabel Resort Hotel, Dhulikhel

Date: Oct 21-22, 2016

First Day: Oct. 21, 2016		
By 18:00	Participants Arrival	
19:00 – 21:00	Reception and Dinner	
Second Day: Oct. 22, 2016		
7:00 – 8:00: Breakfast and Registration		
Opening Session		
8:00 – 9:00	<b>Chair:</b> Hon.Tuk Raj Sigdel, Member, Environment Protection Committee, Parliament. <b>Welcome Speech:</b> Mr. Mani Pokharel, Adviser, NFYN <b>Objective of the workshop:</b> Dr. Shant Raj Jnyawali , Chief of Party, Hariyo Ban Program II	
Technical Session		
Chair: Hon.Tuk Raj Sigdel, Member, Chairperson, Environment Protection Committee, Parliament.		
9:00– 9:30	<b>Introduction – Why Green Recovery and Reconstruction (GRR)</b> <b>GRR Principles and Approaches, WWF Nepal GRR Interventions</b> Follow up with interaction	Ar. Chandra Laxmi Hada
9:30- 10:00	<b>Environmental Risks, Disasters and Reconstruction</b>	Dr. Shant Raj Jnyawali
10:00-10:45	<b>Policy Discourse and Governance on GRR</b>	Mr. Deependra Nath Sharma, Secretary, MoUD
10:45-11:30	Follow up with interaction	
11:30 – 13:00	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
15:00 – 16:00	<b>PMsand Political Leaders Remarks on Green Recovery</b>	Facilitator
16:00 – 16:30	<b>Program Declaration</b>	NFYN
16:30 – 17:00	<b>Closing and Vote of Thanks</b>	<b>Chair :</b> Hon.Tuk Raj Sigdel, Member, Environment Protection Committee, Parliament.

*Green Recovery and Reconstruction Workshop for Members of Parliament and Political Leaders*

**Organized by:** National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal (NFYN)

**Supported by:** USAID/WWF/Hariyo Ban Program

**Venue:** Himalayan Horizon, Dhulikhel

Date: November, 4-5, 2016

<b>First Day: Nov. 4, 2016</b>		
<b>By 18:00</b>	Participants Arrival	
<b>19:00 – 21:00</b>	Reception and Dinner	
<b>Second Day: Nov. 5, 2016</b>		
<b>7:00 – 8:00: Breakfast and Registration</b>		
<b>Opening Session</b>		
<b>8:00 – 9:00</b>	<b>Chair:</b> Hon.Lila Magar, Member, Environment Protection Committee, Parliament. <b>Welcome Speech:</b> Mr. Mani Pokharel, Adviser, NFYN <b>Objective of the workshop:</b> Keshav Khanal, Hariyo Ban Program	
<b>Technical Session</b>		
<b>Chair:</b> Hon.Lila Magar, Member, Environment Protection Committee, Parliament.		
<b>9:00– 9:30</b>	<b>Introduction – Why Green Recovery and Reconstruction (GRR)</b> <b>GRR Principles and Approaches, WWF Nepal GRR Interventions</b> Follow up with interaction	Ar. Chandra Laxmi Hada
<b>9:30- 10:00</b>	<b>Environmental Risks, Disasters and Reconstruction</b>	Keshav Khanal, HBP
<b>10:00-10:45</b> <b>10:45-11:30</b>	<b>Policy Discourse and Governance on GRR</b> Follow up with interaction	Mr. Deependra Nath Sharma, Secretary, MoUD
<b>11:30 – 13:00</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
<b>15:00 – 16:00</b>	<b>PMs and Political Leaders Remarks on Green Recovery</b>	Facilitator
<b>16:00 – 16:30</b>	<b>Program Declaration</b>	NFYN
<b>16:30 – 17:00</b>	<b>Closing and Vote of Thanks</b>	<b>Chair :</b> Hon.Lila Magar, Member, Environment Protection Committee, Parliament.

*Green Recovery and Reconstruction Workshop for Members of Parliament and Political Leaders*

**Organized by:** National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal (NFYN)

**Supported by:** USAID/WWF/Hariyo Ban Program

**Venue:** Himalayan Horizon, Dhulikhel

Date: November, 11-12, 2016

First Day: Nov. 11, 2016		
By 18:00	Participants Arrival	
19:00 – 21:00	Reception and Dinner	
Second Day: Nov. 12, 2016		
7:00 – 8:00: Breakfast and Registration		
Opening Session		
8:00 – 9:00	<b>Chair:</b> Hon.Janak Raj Chaudhari, Chairperson, Environment Protection Committee, Parliament. <b>Welcome Speech:</b> Mr. Mani Pokharel, Adviser, NFYN <b>Objective of the workshop:</b> Ms. Judy Oglethorpe, Chief of Party, Hariyo Ban Program	
Technical Session		
Chair: Hon.Janak Raj Chaudhari, Chairperson, Environment Protection Committee, Parliament.		
9:00– 9:30	<b>Introduction – Why Green Recovery and Reconstruction (GRR)</b> <b>GRR Principles and Approaches, WWF Nepal GRR Interventions</b> Follow up with interaction	Ar. Chandra Laxmi Hada
9:30- 10:00	<b>Environmental Risks, Disasters and Reconstruction</b>	Keshav Khanal, HBP
10:00-10:45 10:45-11:30	<b>Policy Discourse and Governance on GRR</b> Follow up with interaction	Mr. Deependra Nath Sharma, Secretary, MoUD
11:30 – 13:00	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
15:00 – 16:00	<b>PMsand Political Leaders Remarks on Green Recovery</b>	Facilitator
16:00 – 16:30	<b>Program Declaration</b>	NFYN
16:30 – 17:00	<b>Closing and Vote of Thanks</b>	<b>Chair</b> Hon.Janak Raj Chaudhari, Chairperson, Environment Protection Committee, Parliament.



### Annex 3:

#### News Coverage



Dhulikhel, Nov 5 - Members of Legislature Parliament and Representatives of Political Parties have stressed on building of environment-friendly structures for sustainable development while reconstructing the earthquake-ravaged structures.

This came during the workshop entitled "Role of MPs and Political Leadership on Green Recovery and Reconstruction" organized by National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal (NFYN) in support of USAID-funded Hariyo Ban Program at Dhulikhel of Kavre Saturday.

On the occasion, Parliamentarians and Political leaders also extended their commitment for Green Reconstruction and Reconstruction by issuing 10-point Program Declaration.

They also underscored the need of rehabilitating the quake survivors at the soonest and conducting effective recovery and reconstruction programs.

Likewise, the Parliamentarians pledged of making necessary efforts for the discussion of bill pertaining to Disaster Risk Reduction and its endorsement at the Legislative Parliament.

Furthermore, the stakeholders were asked to pay their attention on playing proactive role for eco-friendly construction by abiding with government building code in the aftermath of last year's devastating April earthquake.

Program Coordinator of Hariyo Ban Program Keshav Khanal, while giving information about the program's objective emphasized on giving proper attention to environmental aspects during the reconstruction. Khanal further stressed on conservation of biodiversity for protection of human life.

Similarly, Green Recovery and Reconstruction (GRR) Specialist of WWF Nepal Chandra Laxmi Hada underlined the need of implementation of Integrated Action Plan for local Recovery and Rehabilitation by strictly following the building code.

Likewise, Member of Environment Conservation Committee under Legislative Parliament, Leela Magar stressed on active role entities concerned should play for the speedy reconstruction drive adding the devastating quake has caused massive loss of lives and physical properties.

Participating Parliamentarians underscored of making monitoring mechanism effective emphasizing that the grant aid has been misused, improper ways has been undertaken during grant distribution and errors has been committed while collecting details of quake victims. They also lamented on the delay of reconstruction works and urged for speedy reconstruction bid.

NFYN President Kamal Subedi informed the declaration has been issued incorporating the recommendations from experts, lawmakers, political representatives and concerned government officials for reducing the possible threats of natural disasters and consequences of earthquake.

NFYN Adviser Mani Pokharel urged the authorities concerned on extending its support on implementation of Program Declaration and drafting of relevant plan and policy on sector of Green Recovery and Reconstruction and Bio-diversity conservation.

GRR specialist of WWF Nepal Laxmi Chandra Hada, Program Coordinator of Hariyo Ban Program Keshav Khanal, and Secretary at Ministry of Urban Development Dipendra Nath Sharma presented papers while Forest Expert Shyam Prasad Sharma facilitated the workshop.

Nepali Congress lawmakers Ranjit Karna, Madan Bahadur Amatya, and Kumari Laxmi Rai, CPN UML lawmaker Kamala Kumari Ghimire Subedi, RPP lawmakers Ramesh Kumar Lama, Federal Socialist Alliance lawmaker Chhaya Sharma Panta, RPP Nepal lawmaker Kanta Bhattarai, Leader of CPN Maoist Center, Pradip Pariyar and Central Member of Youth Federation Nepal, Somar Bomjan and other political representatives from the earthquake-affected districts attended the workshop.



नागरिक

Thursday, 27 October 2016, बिहीबार, १९ कात्तिक २०७३

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## ‘वातावरणमैत्री पुनर्निर्माण’

काठमाडौं, असोज ९ (नागरिक)- भूकम्पप्रभावित जिल्लाका सांसदले वातावरणमैत्री दिगो पुनर्निर्माणका लागि सरकारलाई १० बुँदे सुझाव दिएका छन्।

अघिल्लो वर्ष वैशाख १२, २९ र त्यसपछिका शक्तिशाली भूकम्प र पराकम्पनले नेपालको भूगोललगायत प्राकृतिक स्रोत र सम्पदा तहसनहस भएकाले पुनर्निर्माण गर्दा प्राकृतिक स्रोत र वातावरणलाई महत्त्व दिन उनीहरूले सुझाए।

छलफलमा नेपाली कांग्रेसका सांसद मनमोहन भट्टराईले वातावरणमैत्री प्रविधि र प्रक्रिया अवलम्बन गरेर दिगो पुनर्निर्माणमा जोड दिनुपर्ने बताए। ‘यी नयाँ अवधारणा होइनन्, २५ वर्षअघिका हुन्, भूकम्पप्रभावित क्षेत्रको सूक्ष्म अध्ययन गरेर योजना बनाउनुपर्छ। त्यसको आधारमा मात्र काम गर्नुपर्छ,’ उनले राष्ट्रिय युवा गैरसरकारी संस्था महासंघले शनिबार आयोजना गरेको ‘हरित पुनःस्थापन र निर्माण’ विषयक गोष्ठीमा भने। सांसदलाई दिगो र वातावरणमैत्री पुनर्निर्माणबारे जानकारी दिने उद्देश्यले गोष्ठी आयोजना गरिएको थियो।

रसुवाका सांसद जर्नादन ढकालले वातावरण विनाशको कारणतर्फ इंगित गर्दै भने, ‘खोलामा माछा मार्न अनुमति दियो तर कसरी माछा मार्ने भनेर सिकाएनौं। त्यसैको परिणाम भोग्दैछौं।’ उनले प्राकृतिक साधन स्रोतको जथाभावी दोहन नगरी पुनर्निर्माणमा जोड दिनुपर्ने सुझाए।

कार्यक्रममा विश्व वन्यजन्तु कोषका प्रतिनिधि शान्तराज ज्ञवालीले शक्तिशाली भूकम्पपछि किन हरित पुनःस्थापन र निर्माण आवश्यक छ भन्ने विषयमा कार्यपत्र प्रस्तुत गरेका थिए। ‘शक्तिशाली भूकम्पले सबैभन्दा बढी १४ जिल्लालाई प्रभावित गरेको छ, यी जिल्लामा प्राकृतिक सम्पदा मासिएका छन्,

भूगोल थिलथिलो भएको छ, यस्तो स्थानमा आमनागरिकलाई सुरक्षित बसोबास गराउन चुनौती थपिएको छ,’ उनले कार्यपत्र प्रस्तुत गर्नेक्रममा भने।

ज्ञवालीका अनुसार पुनर्निर्माण हतारमा गर्दा वनजंगलमा मिचाहा प्रजातिका फलफूल फलिन सक्छ। वन्यजन्तुका जैविकमार्ग र संरक्षित क्षेत्रमा चाप बढ्न सक्छ। पारिस्थितीकीय प्रणाली टुक्रिने सम्भावना त्यत्तिकै हुन्छ। जलाधार क्षेत्र मासिन सक्छ। ‘भविष्यमा आउनसक्ने विपदप्रति अनुकूलन र प्राकृतिक स्रोतमा कम क्षति पुऱ्याउने हो भने दिगो पुनर्निर्माणमा जानुपर्छ,’ उनले भने।

अर्का प्रस्तोता सहरी विकास मन्त्रालयका सचिव दिपेन्द्रनाथ शर्माले शक्तिशाली भूकम्प प्रभावित क्षेत्रमा मात्र होइन, देशभर नै विपद् थेग्नसक्ने भवन बनाउन सुझाए। ‘भूकम्प जुन दिन हामीले अब आउँदैन भन्छौं, त्यही दिन आइदिन्छ, यो हेक्का हामीलाई हुनुपर्छ, नेपालको यो वा त्यो क्षेत्र मात्र होइन, पूरै देश यसको जोखिममा छ,’ उनले भने, ‘वातावरण संरक्षणसम्बन्धी ऐन-नियमलाई व्यावहारिक रूपमा कार्यान्वयन गर्नुपर्छ। समुदायमा आधारित पूर्वाधार पुनर्निर्माणमा जोड दिनुपर्छ।’ शर्माले उपस्थित सांसदलाई विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण विधेयक संसदबाट पारित गराउन समेत आग्रह गरे।

सांसदहरूले कार्यक्रमपछि वातावरणमैत्री संरचनाका लागि आवश्यक नीति-निर्माणमा प्रभावकारी भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने प्रतिबद्धता जनाएका थिए। उनीहरूले कानुन निर्माण, संशोधन र सरलीकरणका लागि स्थानीय तथा केन्द्रीय स्तरमा पहल गर्ने बताए। हरियो वन कार्यक्रमकी प्रमुख जुडी ओलेथोर्पेले आगामी दिनमा आउनसक्ने कुनै पनि विपदलाई थेग्ने खालको पुनर्निर्माण हुनुपर्ने बताइन्।

## हरित पुनर्स्थापना, पुनर्लाभमा सांसद

काभ्रे, कात्तिक १० (नागरिक)- दिगो विकास र वातावरण संरक्षणसम्बन्धी कार्यक्रममा सांसदहरूको सक्रियता बढेको छ। विशेषगरी भूकम्पपछिको पुनर्स्थापन र पुनर्लाभमा दिगो र वातावरण संरक्षणलाई स्थान दिनुपर्छ भन्ने अभियानमा सांसदहरूको सहभागिता बढ्न थालेको हो।

युएसएड ‘हरियो वन कार्यक्रम’को सहयोगमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैरसरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले गरेको कार्यक्रममा भूकम्प प्रभावित जिल्लाका १६ सांसद सहभागी थिए। सांसदहरूलाई दिगो विकास र वातावरण क्षेत्रबारे जानकारी दिने यस कार्यक्रममा यसअघि पनि सांसदको अर्को समूह सहभागी थियो।

‘कार्यक्रमको मुख्य उद्देश्य भूकम्प प्रभावितहरूलाई समयमै पुनर्स्थापनाको काम अगाडि बढाउन व्यवस्थापिका संसदमा माननीय सांसदको भूमिका पहिचान गर्ने हो,’ हरियो वन कार्यक्रमका प्रमुख शान्तराज ज्ञवालीले भने। उनले भूकम्प प्रभावित संरचना निर्माणमा जोड दिनुपर्ने बताउँदै बस्ती निर्माण गर्दा वातावरणीय पक्षलाई विचार गर्नुपर्ने धारणा राखेका थिए।

नीति-निर्माणमा माननीय सांसदको महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहने भएकाले मानव जीवनका रक्षाका लागि जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण गर्न आवश्यक छ,’ डा. ज्ञवालीले भने। यसैगरी हरित पुनर्स्थापना तथा पुनः लाभ विज्ञ चन्द्रालक्ष्मी हाडाले भवनसंहिताको पूर्ण पालना गर्दै स्थानीय पुनः लाभ र पुनर्स्थापनाको एकीकृत कार्ययोजना कार्यान्वयनमा जोड दिनुपर्ने बताइन्।

सांसद टुकुराज सिग्देलले भूकम्पले धनजनको क्षति पुऱ्याएको अवस्थामा सबै सरोकारवाला निकाय सक्रिय रूपमा पुनर्निर्माण तथा पुनर्स्थापनामा लाग्नुपर्ने बताए। कार्यक्रममा सहभागी अधिकांश सांसदले पुनर्निर्माणको गति सुस्त भएको, राहत रकममा भेदभाव भएको, लगत संकलनमा ढुटि भएको, अनुदान रकम दुरुपयोग भएको गुनासो गर्दै आगामी दिनमा कडा संयन्त्र बनाई अनुगमन प्रक्रियालाई प्रभावकारी बनाउनुपर्नेमा जोड दिएका थिए।



# जुटौ हरित पुनर्निर्माणमा

सविन शर्मा

नेपालको विकासमा विकास सामेदारका रूपमा काम गर्ने विभिन्न संघसंस्थाले काम गरिरहेका छन् । अधिकांश सामेदार संस्थाहरूले सरकारसंगको समन्वयमा काम गर्ने भए पनि तिनीहरूको सबै काम सफल भएका छन् । चार वर्षदेखि नेपालको जैविक विविधता र त्यसको संरक्षणका लागि काम गर्दै आएको हरियो वन कार्यक्रमले २०७३ वैशाख १२ गतेको विनाशकारी भूकम्पपश्चात् थप विकास र पुनर्निर्माणका कार्य गरेको छ । जैविक विविधता संरक्षण, दिगो भूपरिधि व्यवस्थापन तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन र अनुकूलन मुख्य उद्देश्य तथा सुशासन, जीविकोपार्जन, लैंगिक सामाजिक समावेशीकरणजस्ता सबललाई सहायक उद्देश्य बनाएको यस कार्यक्रमले अमेरिकी सहयोग न्यायन यूएसएडको आर्थिक सहयोगमा विश्व वन्यजन्तु कोषाडल्लुडल्लुएफ), सामुदायिक वन उपमोत्सा महासंघ, केयर नेपाल, राष्ट्रिय प्रकृति संरक्षण कोषलगायतका कार्यान्वयन संस्थाअन्तर्गत कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्दै आएको हो ।

'बस्तीहरूमा संरक्षणका आधारशिला निर्माण गरेर पुनर्निर्माण गर्दा दिगो रूपमा पुनर्निर्माण हुन्छ,' हरियो वनको हरित पुनर्निर्माण कार्यक्रमका विशेषज्ञ चन्दा हाडाले भनिनु, 'भूकम्पका कारण मलकका विभिन्न स्थानमा जलाधार क्षेत्र र जंगल विनाश भएका छन्, त्यस्ता प्राकृतिक सम्पदाको संरक्षणका लागि अब हरित पुनर्निर्माणको विधि अपनाउनु आवश्यक छ ।' मलकभर नै विकास निर्माणको गतिविधिमा वातावरणमैत्री बनाउनु सकेको अवस्थामा प्राकृतिक विपत्ति पनि कम हुने गर्दछ । पछिल्लो समयमा स्थानीय विकासका नाममा भएका ग्रामीण सडकका निर्माणमा प्रयोग गरिएका ठूला उपकरणले भूबलोट नै विगारिरहेका छन् । यस्तो परिस्थितिमा भूकम्पपछिका दुई मनसुन हामीले बेहोरिसकेका छौं । अधिल्लो वर्षको मनसुनमा कम वर्षा र कम क्षति भएको थियो भने यस वर्ष गत वर्षको तुलनामा बढी वर्षा हुँदा बाढी पहिरोको प्रकोप अत्यधिक बढेको छ । भूकम्प प्रभावित जिल्लाहरूको तल्लो तटीय क्षेत्रका जिल्लामा पनि बाढी पहिरोले ठूलो जनधनको क्षति पुऱ्याएको थियो ।

'भूलकको विकाससँगै त्यसको दिगोपनको खोजी आवश्यक पर्ने भएकाले वातावरणमैत्री पुनर्निर्माणका लागि हामी जोड रहेको छ,' हरियो वनका विशेषज्ञ डा.



७६ जनललाई हरित पुनर्निर्माणको तालिम दिइएको छ । बस्ती व्यवस्थापन, फोहोरमैला व्यवस्थापन, भवन निर्माण, जैविक संरक्षण र परित्थितीय प्रणालीको संरक्षणमा स्थानीय समुदायलाई सचेत बनाइएको हरियो वन कार्यक्रमका विशेषज्ञ डा. ज्ञवालीले बताए । 'तल्लो तटीय क्षेत्रमा वन्यजन्तु छ भने मथिल्लो तटीय क्षेत्रमा संरक्षण नगर्दा समस्या उत्पन्न हुन सक्छ,' उनले भने, 'चितवन राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जको माथिल्लो तटीय क्षेत्रको संरक्षण हामीले गर्न सकेनौं भने चितवनको सालको वन नष्ट हुन पनि सक्छ ।' जलवायु परिवर्तनले सबैभन्दा बढी असार जंगल र वन्यजन्तुमा परेको भन्दै उनले यसको संरक्षणका लागि सबै जुटनु आवश्यक भएको बताए ।

सरकारवाला निकाय तथा स्थानीय समुदायलाई सचेत गराएर मात्रै पुनर्निर्माण गर्दा वातावरणमैत्री नै हुन्छ भन्ने कुनै ग्यारेन्टी हुँदैन,' डा. ज्ञवालीले भने, 'तसर्थ, सबैले सिकेको विषयलाई कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याउनु आवश्यक हुन्छ ।' परियोजनाले पनि त्यही विषयलाई मध्यनजर गरी विभिन्न जिल्लामा आफ्नै निगरानीमा कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गरिरहेको छ । जसमा वातावरणको संरक्षणको साथै जैविक विविधताको संरक्षणलाई केन्द्रमा राखेर काम गरिरहेको छ । यसरी, गरिएका कार्यक्रममा संरचना निर्माणका लागि आवश्यक पर्ने सामग्रीहरूको सन्तुलन कायम गर्ने विषयमा समेत सचेत गराइन्छ । नेपालमा विविध भौगोलिक अवस्था रहेकाले कुनै स्थानमा राम्रो मानिएका निर्माण सामग्री कुनै स्थानमा काम नलाग्ने किसिमका हुने गरेको छ । भौगोलिक रूपमा पनि अध्ययन गरेर संरचना निर्माणमा लाग्दा प्राकृतिक प्रकोपका घटनामा क्षति कम गर्न सकिने विज्ञहरू बताउँछन् ।

हरियो वन कार्यक्रमअन्तर्गत हरित पुनर्स्थापना तथा पुनर्निर्माणको काम भइरहेको छ । कार्यक्रमअन्तर्गत खानेपानी मर्मत, गोरेटो बाटो मर्मत र सिँचाई-कुलो मर्मत तथा साना चौपाया पालन गरी अति विपन्न, दलित, भूकम्प प्रभावित घरधुरी, एकल महिला, जनजाति, लैंगिक हिंसाबाट प्रभावितहरूको जीविकोपार्जन सुधार योजनामा केन्द्रित छ । यसै कार्यक्रमअन्तर्गत गोरेटोको मुच्चोकामा गोरेटो बाटो मर्मत, सिँचाई र खानेपानीका मर्मतका कार्य सम्पन्न भएका छन् । मुच्चोकको चतुर्मात्रा उमाविदेखि धैया वन हुँदै रातमाटासम्म गोरेटो बाटो मर्मत सम्पन्न भइसकेको छ ।

साथै केन्द्रमा पनि विभिन्न तालिम सञ्चालन गरिएको थियो । तालिमबाट हरित पुनर्निर्माणका विषयमा स्थानीय समुदायसम्म सचेतना फैलाउने काम गरिएको उनको दाबी छ । 'सहरी विकास मन्त्रालको इन्जिनियरहरूलाई तालिम दिएर हरित पुनर्निर्माणका लागि संक्षम बनाइएको छ,' उनले भनिनु, 'खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ विभाग र शिक्षा विभागसंगको समन्वयमा हामीले सचेतनाका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरिरहेका छौं ।' भूकम्पले प्रभावित ३१ जिल्ला शिक्षा कार्यालयमा हरित पुनर्निर्माणको तालिम सम्पन्न भएका छन् । विद्यालयहरूको भवन निर्माण गर्दा अपनाउनुपर्ने सावधानीको विषयमा तालिममा सिकाइएको उनले जानकारी दिइन् ।

नेतृत्वमा सचेतना फैलाउने काम भइरहेको छ । भूकम्पले प्रभावित जिल्लाहरूका सभासदलाई हरित पुनर्निर्माणको विषयमा सचेत गराउने र आफ्नो जिल्लाको पुनर्निर्माणका काम वातावरणमैत्री भए-नभएको हेर्न संक्षम बनाउने काम पनि कार्यक्रमले गरिरहेको छ । त्यस्ता कार्यक्रममा सभासदहरूले पनि आफूहरूले वातावरणको वास्ता नगरी विगतमा गरेको कामको विषयमा समीक्षासमेत गर्ने गरेका छन् । रस्वाका सांसद जनार्दन ढकाल आफूहरूले वातावरणमैत्री विकासमा ध्यान नदिएका ठूलो नोक्सान बेहोर्नुपरेको स्वीकार्छन् । उनले आफ्नो क्षेत्रमा हरित पुनर्निर्माणलाई मुख्य केन्द्रमा राखेर काम गर्ने प्रतिवद्धतासमेत व्यक्त गरेका छन् ।

हरित पुनर्स्थापना तथा पुनर्निर्माणको कार्यक्रमले





**National Federation of Youth NGO Nepal (NFYN)**

Central Office:

Midbanehwor, Kathmandu, Nepal

Phone/Fax: +977-1-5172049

E-mail: [info@nfyn.org](mailto:info@nfyn.org)

Website: [www.nfyn.org](http://www.nfyn.org)