

# Report on Knowledge Sharing with Provincial Parliamentarians on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation



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**Report**  
**on**  
**Knowledge Sharing with Provincial Parliamentarians on**  
**Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation**  
(November 2018 - December 2019)

Submitted to:

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**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



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**Kamal Subedi**  
**Central President**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAP	Annapurna Area Conservation Project
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CF	Community Forestry
CHAL	Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape
DCC	District Coordination Committee
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FM	Frequency Modulation
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
Hon'ble	Honourable
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plans for Action
MCAP	Manaslu Conservation Area Project
NAPA	National Adaptation Plans of Action
NFYN	National Federation of Youth NGOs Nepal
NTFPs	Non-timber Forest Products
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation+
TAL	Terai Arc Landscape
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund



## Executive Summary

The sharing of knowledge for capacity enhancement of provincial parliamentarians, officials and local politicians in Nepal in terms of biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation with the crosscutting issues of governance and gender equality would be helpful in provincial and local level to implement the biodiversity program. The knowledge of biodiversity and environmental concerns can play pivotal role to formulate relevant and effective policies required for the biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation.

The provincial parliamentarians, officials and local politicians disseminated knowledge at the provincial and local level delivering speeches in various discussions. The politicians and officials could influence local people, which ultimately help for conservation interventions. Although the community members have been familiar to the importance of biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, capacity enhancement of the Provincial Parliamentarians through knowledge sharing to sensitise them on the same issue could ultimately help improve the livelihood of people residing in and around TAL and CHAL areas.

Therefore, this project aimed at enhancement of knowledge and capacity of provincial parliamentarians, officials and local politicians from the perspective of biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation to improve the livelihoods of people residing in the Program implementation areas. The provincial parliamentarians realised that the importance of biodiversity and climate change resilience to bring into the policy domain. The realisation came into force due to the effective knowledge sharing method by the team of experts through the lectures and discussions to the pertinent issues of biodiversity conservation and climate change with respect to contemporary global challenges. However, parliamentarians also explore the critical areas of biodiversity conservation and the need of interventions to improve the situation.

Following were the achievements made during this project implementation:

1. A comprehensive training module for provincial parliamentarians on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation was developed.
2. In the project activities, 143 provincial parliamentarians, officials and local politicians were sensitized (the initial project target was 125) on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation. Out of the total 252 participants, Janjati, female and dalit representation was 38.10%, 28.18% and 6.75 % respectively. The events were representative from the perspective of social inclusion.

The implementation of this Program has been very valuable for formulation of policy interventions for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation in the future.

In the discussion, the parliamentarians float their opinion and perception effectively, which put their best effort to conclude the role of parliamentarians in connection with biodiversity conservation and climate change. The discussion was more useful to make them understanding of the importance of biodiversity and climate change from the perspective of livelihoods, which linked with the management, development and utilization of forest and forest products. However, the livelihoods of poor and marginalized community desperately depend on the forest and their products. Therefore, it is essential to let parliamentarians

understand the situation of biodiversity threats and landscape linkages for conservation and wise use of forest resources to make policies favourable for vulnerable community. It has increased the awareness of parliamentarians to monitor the landscape fragmentation, deforestation and forest degradation in various areas under the provinces.

The parliamentarians pointed out the collective benefits of the biodiversity to the local community yet to be convinced which has become the major challenge. Moreover, the lack of awareness, knowledge, skills and participation in biodiversity conservation and implementation program of local people are also the challenges. The provincial government has to make enabling environment to raise voices of vulnerable people for the conservation of biodiversity and equitable benefit sharing of the resources. Thus, the downscaling of information and knowledge of biodiversity conservation and climate change in the new domain of local government is new emerging mechanism to meet the challenges faced in forest degradation and fragmentation. In this way, local government needs to acknowledge the forest protection and management to stop landscape fragmentation.

In the process of detailed discussions and consultations during the project period on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation with provincial parliamentarians, officials and local politicians, the major recommendations made were as follows:

### **Awareness and Knowledge Creation:**

- ☞ In the identified critical bottlenecks, the knowledge sharing policy dialogue on biodiversity conservation is necessary in the adjoining local level municipalities.
- ☞ In compliance with, “Sustainable Development Goals” biodiversity and climate change related issues, needs to be discussing at local level for the effective execution of environment conservation programs.
- ☞ Conservation of habitat in protected area is crucial to reduce human wildlife conflicts.
- ☞ Disaster risk reduction is also a crucial issue for the conservation of habitat improvement in protected area system to refuse them at the time of flooding and landslides.
- ☞ There are large amount of unused public land found which is fostering un-productivity so there is need to identify such areas and make them productive with participation of local community.
- ☞ Implementation of sustainable and scientific forest management is important to enhance production and keep intact the forest for the conservation of biodiversity and environment protection.
- ☞ Climate resilience approach of development has to initiate the proper use of infrastructure development.
- ☞ Location specific research of conflicts needs to conduct to identify the nature, scale and magnitude of conflicts from particular wild animal to reduce conflicts.

### **New Policy Development:**

- ☞ The provincial government has to formulate the biodiversity and climate change policy to rejuvenate the areas and conservation of critical watershed to keep intact the environmental services.
- ☞ The provincial governments also need to form the separate parliamentary committee on the environment protection and biodiversity conservation.
- ☞ Provincial and local level governments need to allocate certain amount of budget for the protection and conservation of biodiversity to protect the environment.

- ☞ The relief fund needs to establish at local level for immediate action either human & domestic animal casualties or crop depredation.
- ☞ Establish the fair model of sharing and distribution of natural resources benefit among Women, Dalit, Janjatis and Indigenous people in equitable manner.
- ☞ Concentrated settlement development system need to initiate to provide the utility services effectively like drinking water, health posts, road, electricity and schools.

#### **Coordination among Stakeholders:**

- ☞ There is a need of clear coordination mechanism from the perspective of conservation through sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation programs.
- ☞ Chure conservation is very crucial for the protection of low land Terai, therefore, an integrated program of action is very necessary in TAL and CHAL areas for environment protection and management.
- ☞ Identify the mega projects of having EIA/IEE and ensure the implementation mitigation measures prescribed.
- ☞ The climate change actions initiated and implemented at local level therefore develop a mechanism to make access the climate finance to rural community for incentives and motivation.

#### **Governance and Capacity Building:**

- ☞ Overall governance is very important to implement the climate change activities and biodiversity conservation program for effective execution. Therefore, the forest governance has to improve at all level.
- ☞ Capacity building is very urgent at local level to local elected bodies, officials & local politicians for the environment protection programs.

## कार्यकारी सारांश

प्रदेश सभा सदस्यहरु, स्थानीय तहका नेतृत्व, कर्मचारी तथा स्थानीय राजनैतिककर्मीहरुको सञ्चालन पद्धति तथा लैंगिक समता जस्ता अन्तरसम्बन्धित विषयबस्तुहरु सहितको जैविक विविधता संरक्षण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन न्युनीकरण तथा अनुकुलनका सम्बन्धमा ज्ञान तथा क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गरिनु आजको प्रमुख आवश्यकताको रहेको छ। जुन प्रदेश तथा स्थानीय तहहरुमा जैविक विविधतासँग सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमहरुको कार्यान्वयन गर्नमा सहयोगी हुनेछ। यस्ता प्रकारका ज्ञान तथा क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका कार्यक्रमहरुले प्रदेश तथा स्थानीय तहहरुमा जैविक विविधता संरक्षण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलन तथा न्युनीकरणका लागि आवश्यक नीति नियम तर्जुमा गर्न पनि उत्तिकै सहयोग पुऱ्याउँदछन्। यसका लागि प्रदेश सभा सदस्यहरु, स्थानीय तहका नेतृत्व, कर्मचारी तथा स्थानीय राजनैतिककर्मीहरुले प्राप्त ज्ञान तथा क्षमता अभिवृद्धिलाई विभिन्न सभा, सम्मलेन, गोष्ठी तथा छलफल कार्यक्रमहरुमा चर्चा गर्नेछन्। त्यसैले समुदायस्तरमा समेत नागरिकहरु जैविक विविधता संरक्षण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलन/न्युनीकरणका सम्बन्धमा सुसुचित हुनेछन्। सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने प्रदेश सभा सदस्यहरुको ज्ञान तथा क्षमता अभिवृद्धिले चितवन अन्नपूर्ण भूपरिधि तथा तराई भूपरिधिमा बसोबास गर्ने नागरिकहरुको जीवनस्तरमा सुधार ल्याउन पनि सहयोग पुऱ्याउने छ। त्यसैले जैविक विविधता तथा जलवायु परिवर्तनको दृष्टिकोणबाट नेपाली जनताहरुको जीवनस्तरमा सुधार गर्दै उत्पादकत्व बढाउन प्रदेश सभा सदस्यहरु, स्थानीय तहका नेतृत्व, कर्मचारी तथा स्थानीय राजनैतिककर्मीहरुको ज्ञान तथा क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गरिनु जरुरी रहेको छ।

परियोजना अन्तर्गतका कार्यशालाहरु महासंघका अनुभवी विज्ञ, सहजकर्ता तथा कर्मचारीहरुबाट सञ्चालन गरिएको थियो। कार्यशालाका विधि र प्रकृयाको रूपमा महासंघको पुर्व अनुभवबाट प्राप्त सुझाव तथा निष्कर्षहरुलाई जैविक विविधता संरक्षण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका समसामयिक विश्वव्यापी चुनौतीहरूसँग सम्बन्धित गर्दै ज्ञान आदानप्रदानमा जोड दिइएको थियो। कार्यशालामा व्याख्यात्मक, अर्न्तक्रियात्मक, छलफल, प्रश्नोत्तर, फोटो प्रदर्शन तथा घटना अध्ययन प्रस्तुती लगायतका अन्य विधि र प्रकृयाहरुको प्रभावकारी प्रयोग गरिएको थियो। साथै सहभागीहरुबाट पनि जैविक विविधताका संकटापन्न स्थितिलाई उजागर गर्दै संरक्षणका लागि तुरुन्तै कदम चाल्नुपर्ने आवश्यकता समेत महसुस गरिएको थियो।

यो परियोजनाको कार्यान्वयन पश्चात राष्ट्रिय युवा गैसस महासंघ नेपाल निम्न उपलब्धिहरु हासिल गर्न सफल भएको छ।

१. प्रदेश सभा सदस्यहरु, स्थानीय तहका नेतृत्व, कर्मचारी तथा स्थानीय राजनैतिककर्मीहरुको ज्ञान तथा क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका लागि महासंघका विज्ञ समुहले विस्तृत तालिम मार्गदर्शन पुस्तिका तयारी तथा प्रकाशन गरिएको छ।

२. परियोजनाको दौरानमा सञ्चालित ४ वटा प्रदेशस्तरका र १ वटा स्थानीयस्तरको ज्ञान आदानप्रदान कार्यशाला गोष्ठीमा १४३ जना (परियोजनाले १२५ जनाको सहभागीताको लक्ष्य राखेको थियो) प्रदेश सभा सदस्यहरु, स्थानीय तहका नेतृत्व, कर्मचारी तथा स्थानीय राजनैतिककर्मीहरुको सहभागीता रहेको थियो। कुल २५२ सहभागीहरुमा जनजाति, महिला तथा दलित समुदायको क्रमशः ३८.१०%, २८.१८% तथा ६.७५% सहभागीता रहेको थियो। परियोजना सञ्चालनको क्रममा सहभागीहरुलाई सामाजिक समावेशीकरणको अवधारणा अनुरूप प्रतिनिधित्व गराईएको थियो।

यस परियोजना प्रतिवेदनको तयारी कार्यशालाको दौरानमा विज्ञ सहजकर्ताहरुको सत्र सञ्चालन र छलफल तथा अर्न्तक्रियामा प्रदेश सभा सदस्यहरु, स्थानीय तहका नेतृत्व, कर्मचारी तथा स्थानीय राजनैतिककर्मीहरुले व्यक्त गरेका विचार तथा तथ्यहरुलाई आधार मान्दै गरिएको थियो। यो परियोजनाले भविष्यमा प्रदेश तथा स्थानीय तहहरुमा जैविक विविधता संरक्षण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलन/न्युनीकरण सम्बन्धी नीति निर्माणमा समेत अमूल्य सहयोग प्रदान गर्ने आशा गरिएको थियो।

कार्यक्रमले छलफलको क्रममा सहभागीहरुका विचार/दृष्टिकोणहरु तथा जैविक विविधता संरक्षणमा हुनुपर्ने उनीहरुको भूमिकालाई जोड्न प्रभावकारी सेतुको रूपमा काम गरेको थियो। यस्ता छलफलहरुले वन तथा वन पैदावारमा आश्रित नागरिकहरुको जीवनस्तर सुधारका लागि व्यवस्थापन, विकास तथा परिचालनका पक्षहरुमा जैविक विविधता संरक्षण तथा



जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन/न्युनीकरणको महत्वका विषयमा समझदारी निर्माण गर्नलाई उपयोगी बनाउन सहयोग भएको थियो। त्यसैले प्रदेश सभा सदस्य तथा स्थानीय तहहरूले जैविक विविधताका चुनौतीको अवस्था, संरक्षणका लागि भूपरिधिहरू बीचको अन्तरसम्बन्ध निर्माण तथा जोखिममा रहेका समुदायहरूले वन सम्पदाको विवेकपूर्ण प्रयोगका पक्षमा नीति निर्माण गर्ने बारेमा समझदारी बनाउन अत्यावश्यक रहेको छ। जसले गर्दा प्रदेश सभा सदस्यहरूले प्रदेश अर्न्तगतका भूपरिधि क्षेत्रका जमीनको खण्डीकरण, वन विनाश तथा वन सम्पदाहरूको क्षयीकरण जस्ता समस्याहरूको अनुगमन गर्नका लागि उनीहरूको सचेतना अभिवृद्धि समेत हुन जानेछ।

छलफलको क्रममा सहभागीहरूले जैविक विविधताको साझा लाभ स्थानीय समुदायले लिन नसकिरहेको अवस्था चुनौतीको रूपमा रहेको तथ्यलाई जोड दिनु भएको थियो। साथै सहभागीहरूले स्थानीय समुदायमा ज्ञान, सीप, सचेतनाको कमी तथा उनीहरूको जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमको कार्यान्वयनमा सहभागिता नहुनु अर्को चुनौती रहेको बनाउनु भएको थियो। जसका लागि प्रदेश सरकारले जोखिममा रहेका समुदायको आवाजलाई सम्बोधन गर्दै जैविक विविधता संरक्षणमा उनीहरूको संलग्नता गराउन र उनीहरूलाई जैविक सम्पदाको समतामूलक लाभ बाँडफाँड गराउन दिगोपनाको सुनिश्चितता गराउनु पर्दछ। त्यसैले नेपालको संघीय संरचनाको सन्दर्भमा प्रदेश तथा स्थानीय तहहरूलाई वन विनाश तथा क्षयीकरण जस्ता समस्याहरूको सामना गर्ने नयाँ संयन्त्रको रूपमा विकास गर्नका लागि बढीभन्दा बढी सम्बन्धित सुचना तथा तथ्यहरू प्रदान गर्नु पर्दछ। यसरी प्रदेश तथा स्थानीय तहहरूले भूपरिधि भित्रका जमीनहरूको खण्डीकरण रोकन वन सम्पदा संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापनका उपायहरूलाई अपनाउनु पर्दछ। परियोजना अवधिभरमा सञ्चालित कार्यशालाहरूमा वृहत छलफल तथा परामर्शको प्रकृयाबाट निम्न सुझावहरू प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ।

### सचेतना तथा ज्ञान सिर्जना:

- ☞ जैविक विविधता संरक्षणमा देखिएका संकटपूर्ण अवरोधहरूलाई हटाउन ताल र चाल (TAL & CHAL) क्षेत्रसँग जोडिएका स्थानीय तहहरूका लागि नीतिगत संवादको आयोजना गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ।
- ☞ वातावरण संरक्षण कार्यक्रमहरूको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन गराउन दिगो विकास लक्ष्यहरूसँग सम्बन्धित जैविक विविधता तथा जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयहरूलाई स्थानीय तहहरूमा समेत छलफल गराउनु पर्ने देखिन्छ।
- ☞ मानव वनयजन्तु द्वन्द्व न्युनीकरणका लागि संरक्षित क्षेत्रभित्र रहेका वनयजन्तुहरूको बसोबास संरक्षण गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ।
- ☞ संरक्षित क्षेत्र प्रणाली भित्र हुने बाढी र पहिरो जस्ता प्राकृतिक प्रकोपहरूको समयमा जंगली जनावरहरूको बासस्थान सुधार तथा संरक्षण गर्न अनिवार्य भएकाले यससँग सम्बन्धित नीति निर्माण र त्यसको व्यवहारिक कार्यान्वयन गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ।
- ☞ वर्तमान समयमा नेपालमा धेरै मात्रामा प्रयोग नभएका सार्वजनिक जग्गाहरू भेटिएकाले स्थानीय समुदायहरूको सहभागितामा त्यसलाई उत्पादनशील बनाउनका लागि त्यस्ता खालका जग्गाहरूको पहिचान गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ।
- ☞ वन सम्पदाको पूर्ण जैविक विविधता संरक्षण गर्न तथा वातावरण जोगाउनका लागि दिगो तथा वैज्ञानिक वन व्यवस्थापन मार्फत उत्पादकत्व बढाउनु पर्ने देखिन्छ।
- ☞ जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन अवधारणाको उचित प्रयोगको आधारमा भौतिक पूर्वाधारहरूको विकास गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ।
- ☞ द्वन्द्व न्युनीकरण गर्न वनयजन्तुसँग हुने द्वन्द्वको प्रकृति, आकार तथा मात्रा पहिचान गर्नका लागि स्थान विशेषमा आधारित अध्ययन अनुसन्धान गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ।

### नयाँ नीति निर्माण:

- ☞ वातावरणीय सेवाहरूलाई पूर्णता दिन संकटपूर्ण अवस्थामा रहेका क्षेत्र तथा जलाधारको संरक्षणका लागि प्रदेश सरकारहरूले जैविक विविधता संरक्षण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन/न्युनीकरण सम्बन्धी नीति तर्जुमा गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ।

#### कार्यकारी सारांश

- ☞ प्रदेश सरकार तथा स्थानीय तहहरूले वातावरण बचाउ तथा जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका लागि वार्षिक बजेटमै विनियोजन गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ ।
- ☞ प्रदेश सरकारहरूले वातावरण बचाउ तथा जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका लागि छुट्टै संसदीय समिति गठन गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ ।
- ☞ बालीनाली विनाश होस वा मानव तथा वनयजन्तु/घरपालुवा जनावर दुर्घटनामा परेको अवस्था होस त्यस्तो अवस्थामा तुरुन्तै राहत प्रदान गर्नका लागि हरेक स्थानीय तहहरूमा राहत कोषको स्थापना गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ ।
- ☞ महिला, दलित, जनजाति तथा आदिवासीहरूलाई प्राकृतिक सम्पदाको लाभ वितरण तथा प्रदान गर्नका लागि आदर्श ढाँचाको निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ ।
- ☞ व्यवस्थित बसोबास प्रणाली विकासका लागि प्रभावकारी रूपमा उपयोगी सेवाहरू (जस्तै: खानेपानी, स्वास्थ्य संस्था, सडक, विद्युत तथा विद्यालय आदि) को व्यवस्था गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ ।

#### सरोकारवालाहरूबीच समन्वय:

- ☞ संरक्षणको दृष्टिकोणबाट दिगो वन व्यवस्थापन तथा जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका लागि तीनै तहका सरकारहरू बीचमा समन्वय संयन्त्र निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ ।
- ☞ तराईको तल्लो भूभागको संरक्षणका लागि चुरे संरक्षण अत्यावश्यक देखिएको छ, त्यसैले ताल र चाल क्षेत्र (TAL & CHAL) हरूमा वातावरण संरक्षण तथा व्यवस्थापनका लागि एकीकृत कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ ।
- ☞ वातावरणीय प्रभाव मुल्यांकन/प्रारम्भिक वातावरण जाँच गर्नुपर्ने बहुपरियोजनाहरूको पहिचान गर्दै त्यसबाट सुझाईएका सुधारका मापनहरूको कार्यान्वयन गर्नु गराउनु पर्ने देखिन्छ ।
- ☞ स्थानीय तहहरूमा जलवायु परिवर्तनमा आधारित कृयाकलापहरू सञ्चालन र कार्यान्वयन गर्दै उनीहरूको जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि आवश्यक अनुदानहरूमा पहुँच स्थापना गर्ने संयन्त्रको निर्माण मार्फत ग्रामीण समुदायको उत्साहलाई उत्प्रेरणा दिनुपर्ने देखिन्छ ।

#### सञ्चालन पद्धति तथा क्षमता अभिवृद्धि:

- ☞ जलवायु परिवर्तनमा आधारित कृयाकलाप तथा जैविक विविधता संरक्षण सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमहरूको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयनको सञ्चालन पद्धतिमा महत्व राख्दछ । जसले गर्दा वन सम्पदाको नियन्त्रण तथा व्यवस्थापनका लागि संघीय संरचनाका सबै तहहरूको सञ्चालन पद्धतिमा सुधार गरिनु पर्ने देखिन्छ ।
- ☞ वातावरण संरक्षणसँग सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमहरूको प्रभावकारीताका लागि स्थानीय तहका नेतृत्व तथा कर्मचारीहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि चाँडो भन्दा चाँडो गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ ।

## 1. BACKGROUND

Over the years, Nepal has put substantial endeavour in conserving and managing its natural resources. The fact is that the estimated forest cover declined from 45% to 29% from the year 1966 to 2000 of the total land area of Nepal (Dahal, 2014). However, now 44.74% of the total land area covered with forest and 23.39% of falls under the Protected Area system. The rich and vast biodiversity within these systems across different landscapes provides both ecosystem services and economic benefits to rural and urban in-dwellers alike. Yet, these natural resources and biodiversity are under constant threat by ever increasing human population that are dependent on these resources for their sustenance, natural disasters and non-climatic threats, development of linear and non-linear infrastructures like hydropower, and rapid climate change.

As Nepal is highly vulnerable to climate change, there are increased threats to the rich biodiversity and ecosystem from climate-induced disasters. Simultaneously, Nepal has entered into federal structure having separate federal government, provincial governments and local governments. Despite having existing plans and policies at federal level, however, these may not be contextual in changed political and administrative context. In addition, the potential conflict on the distribution and management of natural resources among three levels of government could pose threat to achievements made in biodiversity conservation.

The USAID's Hariyo Ban Program is a five-year program that started in July 2016 mainly working in two landscapes: Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL). The overall goal of the Program is to increase ecological and community resilience in bio-diverse landscapes CHAL and TAL. This goal will be achieved through two objectives - improving conservation and management of TAL and CHAL landscapes and reducing climate change vulnerability in both the landscapes. The Program in its second phase also aims to address biodiversity threats and climate vulnerability that reflects the learning and accomplishments of first phase. The Program works on two interwoven components- biodiversity conservation including livelihoods, and climate change adaptation (CCA) where Governance and gender equality & social inclusion (GESI) are crosscutting themes.

There are various types of plants and wild animals, most of them very important from the perspective of biodiversity, found in TAL/CHAL areas. In this context, there is an urgent need of intervening on previously mentioned issues by formulating federal, provincial and local level policies and legislations for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation. To address this, a project titled 'Knowledge Sharing with Provincial Parliamentarians on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation' was designed and implemented. The implementing organization, with the previous experience of working for the same with parliamentarians and political party leaders at federal to local levels, endeavored for the knowledge transfer among the participants.

## 2. PROJECT GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The Nepalese political environment has undergone through substantial change in the last decade. Currently, Nepal has transitioned into a federal structure of governance. While government at all three levels have taken shape, there are challenges remaining and opportunities up for grabs while the state restructuring is completed. As new federal entities, provincial parliamentarians need to be further engaged in biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation related issues. This is largely because of inadequate avenues for knowledge sharing and awareness on these issues. In order to address these issues, provincial parliamentarians require orientation towards developing and implementing proper development policy at the provincial and local level.

### 2.1 Goal

The goal of the project was to build common understanding and enhance knowledge on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation among provincial level parliamentarians.

### 2.2 Objectives

The project aimed at following objectives:

- Prepare a comprehensive module for knowledge sharing with parliamentarians on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation including GESI and governance as other crosscutting areas.
- Enhance knowledge of relevant parliamentarians in four provinces viz. province 3, Gandaki province, province 5 and Karnali province in Nepal on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation.





### 3. PROGRAM APPROACH AND METHOD

The approach and the methods prepared by experts were discussed in detail with the Hariyo Ban Program team to finalize it. The approach and methods was effective for sharing of knowledge on biodiversity and climate change. In order to accomplish the project goals and objectives a well-tested and accepted approach was adapted to implement the project.

#### 3.1 Consultation Meeting

A central level consultation meeting began by presenting the position paper on thematic issues among federal level stakeholders for biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and green governance to parliamentarians including high-level government employees from parliament secretariat. In order to bring real input in developing the content for knowledge sharing workshop in four provinces and a local level planning piloting workshop in Dang , the NFYN and Hariyo Ban Program Team had a joint meeting to shape the content. The team had invited the identified stakeholders, experts and professionals in the meeting. The knowledge accumulated in the previous capacity development of central parliamentarians on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation also shared to make the content more practical.

#### 3.2 Methodology

The methodology used for the knowledge-sharing workshop was reviewing and analysis of prevailing policy and legislations with the provincial parliamentarians and local level piloting. In order to make the workshop effective the issues of forest, agriculture and grazing land into the climate smart village concept incorporated to contribute on the climate change adaptation in sharing the knowledge to the provincial assembly members. Awareness generation regarding biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation related policies and potential subject matters for planning and link them with policy formation had given emphasis. In the process of knowledge sharing, GESI and Governance related issues including other crosscutting issues had also discussed. Conservation of biodiversity is at the least stake of the local people; however, the awareness to local people about the importance of biodiversity is critically important. Local community must give priority for the conservation of biodiversity to improve their livelihood. The prevailing policies for the conservation of biodiversity and implementation of the mitigation measures of EIA/IEE need to involve the local government. It brings the consistency in the execution of mitigation measures environmental protection and conservation of biodiversity.

#### 3.3 Building on Local Context

The program team was familiar and knowledgeable on the biodiversity status of all the working Provinces. Most of the Chitawan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL) area falls around this Gandaki province, CHAL and Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) around Province 3, 4, 5 and 6. NFYN used its local committee to establish contact, invitation and arrangement of the workshop for provincial parliamentarians and local government leaders and officials. The presentations were in both Nepali and English. After the delivery of presentation, the workshops mainly focused on interaction and discussion.

### 3.4 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

The workshop envisioned to invite parliamentarians and Local government leaders & officials from different geographical representation of scheduled caste, ethnicities and women. During workshop, sensitization and knowledge sharing on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation along with the crosscutting issues like governance and policy kept in centre. The program team has put their best effort to invite inclusive participants. The representations of the participants were women, Dalit and Janjati as well.

### 3.5 Consultation and Coordination

The NFYN team consulted with Hariyo Ban program team, WWF and other stakeholders to build the program concept. The knowledge enhancement and capacity-building event had delivered in close collaboration with the provincial Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment and Ministry of Social Development. Moreover, NFYN's local committee also had added an effort to consult and coordinate the same in local area with provincial and subject expert stakeholders. The program team carried out local coordination with provincial political leaders to make the program effective and useful.

### 3.6 Partnership and Participation

The program had conducted in the close contact with leaders of political parties and their cadres. In order to disseminate message of this workshop, local committee of NFYN took support of cadres of different political parties who attended all Provinces and local level sharing in Dang. NFYN believes in partnership and participation, hence all workshops had successfully accomplished due to participation and a partnership approach.

### 3.7. Design and delivery for knowledge sharing

A set of knowledge sharing on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation has delivered based on reference materials and existing experience of the resource persons. The content has designed and discussed with Hariyo Ban team to deliver effectively according to the need of policy intervention at provincial parliamentarian's level. The delivery of the content was exclusively as the guidepost for the conservation of biodiversity and climate change resilience to the political leader for effective implementations. However, the sharing materials designed were suitable for the understanding at provincial parliamentarian level. It was an effective tool to learn and sensitize the provincial parliamentarian for the effective implementation of biodiversity program within the province effectively. The four provincial workshops had organized in provinces at a date fixed in negotiation with Hariyo Ban Program for parliamentarians. The outlines of the discussions were as given below:

**Table 1 Thematic Topics of Discussion**

S.N.	Thematic discussion
	Introduction
	Scenario of Biodiversity Conservation in Provincial Context and Prevailing policies in federalism
	Climate change adaptation from the perspective of potentials, threats and challenges with example of Chure conservation
	Integration of Biodiversity Conservation, climate change and poverty linked issues into development planning and budgeting process
	Structuring of Discussion and Policy Intervention to explore policy gaps
	Closing

## 4. DELIVERABLES AND DISSEMINATION: KNOWLEDGE SHARING WORKSHOPS

The NFYN program team in coordination of provincial and local NFYN committees was able to organize all workshops as planned. A pool of experts on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation had also mobilized to share knowledge product with provincial assembly members, local government leaders and officials. During the given period, all together four provincial knowledge-sharing workshops accomplished in Gandaki province Pokhara, Province-5 Butwal, province-3 Dhulikhel and Karnali province Surkhet and with one local level-planning workshop in Dang . At each of the five events, one-day knowledge sharing workshop had conducted.

### 4.1 Knowledge sharing workshop Gandaki Province, Pokhara

The knowledge Sharing Workshop on “Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation” with Provincial Parliamentarians was accomplished on the 26<sup>th</sup> of January 2019 at Tuki Resort, Lakeside, Pokhara. The chief guest of the program was hon’ble Nara Devi Pun Magar, Minister of Social Development Gandaki Province and the Special guest was hon’ble Shrijana Sharma, deputy speaker. Total 52 participants from Gandaki province participated in the program. During the workshop, team leader of program team Arun Sharma Poudyal delivered his presentation on the “Biodiversity in National Perspective”, forestry and climate change. Expert Mr. Kishor Chandra Gautam delivered on “Climate change: Cause and Effects and Prevailing Forest Policy and Difference with Proposed Policy” and Mr. Ekraj Sigdel, Policy and Governance Specialist from WWF on “Biodiversity, Poverty and Climate change adaptation mainstreaming in the Development and Fiscal Planning”. The following perception and opinion were expressed by the participants during the workshop.

Chief guest Hon’ble Nara Devi Pun Magar, Minister of Social Development wished all the best for the successful completion of this workshop. She appreciated the effort of NFYN in initiating this knowledge-sharing workshop. The presence of the Minister of Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forest and Environment was vital as direct stakeholder in this workshop.

The human wildlife conflict has been increasing every year people from many villages were being displace due to rapidly growing population of Monkey, Wild boar, Nilgai and Leopard. What will be the solution? As the provincial parliament is at very much beginning phase, every parliamentarian as participants need to take away the opportunity of this workshop to input in the policy and legislation formulation process. The Special guest Hon’ble Srijana Sharma, Deputy Speaker extended the best wishes for the success of this workshop to make it useful tool in forthcoming policy, act and regulation formulation.

#### 4.1.1 Utility of various local species management:

Hon’ble Krishna Chandra Nepali Pokharel, Parliamentarian Leader Nepali congress expressed gratitude for inviting him to deliver a speech as opponent leader in this important event. He pointed out that:

- As being a new apparatus of republican Nepal, we are learning from internal parliamentarian system and external sources, thanked to NFYN for kicking off the discussion on climate change in Gandaki

province, and believed that parliamentarians are right-holder to demand compensation from the elite countries who are responsible for global warming.

- As a milestone in the history of Gandaki Province, the parliament already passed the policy for protection of the conservation of *Ficus baghalensis*, *Ficus benjamina* and Ponds Act (वर पिपल तथा पोखरी संरक्षण ऐन) which will contribute in mitigating the negative effects of climate change. The conservation of local indigenous species adds value in our tradition and culture, so we need to protect them. He also expressed it will sensitize the ruling party in formulating environment friendly policy and legislations.

#### 4.1.2 Technological innovation to benefit people:

- Is it possible to prepare nursery of caterpillar fungus Yarsa Gumba (*Cordyceps sinensis*)? As caterpillar fungus, Yarsa Gumba (*Cordyceps sinensis*) is one of the potential cash crops. Despite, ownership allotted with federal Government, but the protected forests geographically falls under the respective provinces and local levels. In addition, the prime beneficiaries and dependants have the inter-dependency with such forest resources. However, province and local levels may get indirect benefit and bearing the responsibility of conservation. Conversely, the concern is all about the process of obtaining the direct benefit from it to the province.
- The up-coming environment protection act of Gandaki province could make the provision to provide benefit to the people residing around protected areas. Due to the federal structure, single/duet/common types of function, duties and powers allotted to the federal, provincial and local levels. The policy formulation based on linking the forest product and people may be difficult to formulate?
- What should be the legal environment? Should we make the “Red Sandalwood/Rakta Chandan” (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) plantation provision for private sector with the scientific management aspect? The technology innovation for the benefit of local people is very necessary.

#### 4.1.3 Idea for policy formulation:

At the beginning Hon’ble Ramji Baral said that he was completely blank after hearing this presentation, he thought that he could not find it as he was thinking later he found it useful.

- The presentation focused on mostly biodiversity conservation’s basic aspects and not on formulating legislation and policies. He realised that the emergence was to obtain tools, idea in formulating policies in environment protection related issues at the provincial level. However, it has given insight despite federal policy and legislations are about to pass but we need to be prepared in formulating policy and legislations on the basis of upcoming federal legislations,
- What does the biological road refer? Is it for conservation and sustainability?
- The ownership and control of Annapurna Conservation Area (as protected forest) kept with federal Government. Due to this backdrop, if the control and ownership handover to the province and local level, that will be more effective to mobilize the forest resources and distribute the benefit among dependants. As he also added that some jargons, as EIA/IEE seems the resistance of whole development process. If someone wants to do something, EIA/IEE stops or we need to develop the reductionist approach.



#### 4.1.4 Emission reduction approach:

Emissions of green house gases are problematic for global warming and climate change. Hon'ble Indradhara Bista pointed out that,

- If the level of deforestation reduced quickly, as a result, carbon dioxide emission will be minimised, is there any idea or technology for minimizing carbon dioxide emission?
- As constitution of Nepal B.S. 2072 has the provision of the ownership of national forests with federal Government. Other types of leasehold forest, community forests, collaborative forest and religious forest are also existed with provincial government. In this circumstance, what will be the province role? The conservation and management approach lies on provincial government and sustainable forest management of course helps to emission reduction.

Similarly, Hon'ble Man Bahadur Gurung also stated that as the new constitution of Nepal allotted the provision of the ownership of National forest and Protected forests into federal Government. The geographical distribution of forests falls in all altitudinal zones under the province and local level. How could it envision, as the forests will fully protect by excluding the involvement of province and local level? He also pointed out that

- The worry is to create employment and benefit through utilizing forest.
- Does the Uttis (*Alnus nepalensis*) of Pahad and Sal (*Shorea robusta*) of Terai can regulate through the same rule? Does the Chilaune (*Schima wallachi*) have any other usage?
- We have been sacrificing our values and cultures while are in conservation work, which results the unnecessary of obtaining the cost of carbon, does it mean setting up museum provide prosperity all time?
- Nowadays human wildlife conflict is in the centre of pay attention, but local people needs to stop game of hostile animal. What the local people will get in return by stopping games?
- Several lands are seemed abandoned and unused status by their geophysical setting (likewise in Manang and Mustang), there will be beneficial, such lands need to provide on leased. Especially, tourism promotion has great opportunity in this province. People go there for study, research and for enjoy, if such land leased, people will expend money if not leased that will hinder the economy.
- People want development. For this matter, what we have to do is that development of abandoned land. In order for doing the same, different technical difficulties will be suggested like EIA/IEE. If we plan for action, EIA/IEE will stop us.
- The former village development committee of Manang is 3 days far from the district headquarter. Such village need to transform into the integrated villages. Moreover, set up integrated development village, the EIA/IEE will be the root cause to stop us for converting plan into action. Every time politicians and parliamentarians accused to explore mismanaged development practices. Nevertheless, politicians are also bound to ground reality. Politicians want to propose one thing that if such geographies are existed; no barriers and limitations should be presented against construction and development. Moreover, politician promise that after developing and setting up such village, the practice of sustainable development can assure. Then, environmental measures can apply.

#### 4.1.5 Safety and security from wild animal:

People often talk about the safety and security of wildlife and conservation of biodiversity. These days human are not safe from some wild animals in terms of uncontrolled situation. In this connection, how the human conservation will take place? What sorts of policy and legislation should be formulated? How the forest friendly entrepreneurship and employment opportunities will create? Is there any legal formality to maintain to do the same? The necessary legal system need to develop in province level too at the juncture of new act formulation.

#### 4.1.6 Federal forest bill formulation:

- The upcoming federal forest bill has brought without consulting to parliamentarians; even the federal level parliamentarians also excluded.
- Even in B.S. 2 Magh 2075, in less participation of parliamentarians under the coordination of parliamentarian finance and development committee regarding forest and watershed policy of Gandaki province. The issue new forest act was also a step of weakening the parliamentary system. Mr. Kalidas Subedi, FECOFUN Gandaki Province Coordinator stated that the forest act B.S. 2074 also had provision of shut-out the Smugglers (Taskar) under the knees and the same provision is repeated in the new forest bill.
- While we are talking about the protected forests territory, their ownership and control allotted to the federal Government but Gandaki province have two protected areas, like ACAP and MCAP.
- FECOFUN wants to bring such policies in place in the full participation of parliamentarians and proper consultation with direct stakeholders.
- FECOFUN has been struggling and coordinating with Government of Nepal from its establishment, only for the sake of local forest resources management by local community as a democratic norm and value.

#### 4.1.7 Illegal trafficking:

Nowadays Pokhara has been a transit point of wild-animal poaching and animal organ trafficking. Purna Kunwar, WWF/CHAL Coordinator, Pokhara insist that it will be good if a committee informed and take necessary action. For this, a strong anti-poaching and anti-trafficking law and policy need to formulated. I request all presented hon'ble parliamentarians to pay attention on this serious issue.

#### 4.1.8 Policy reflection:

The issues of women, scheduled caste, persons with disabilities, transgender and people from disadvantaged section needs to be reflected in policy and actions while there is a matter of biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation. **Dev Raj Gautam**, Care Nepal gave emphasis on building enabling policy to involve the weaker section of the communities in conservation of biodiversity.

#### 4.2 Knowledge sharing workshop Province-5, Butwal

The knowledge Sharing Worksop on “**Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation**” conducted on the 8<sup>th</sup> of March 2019 in Province-5, Butwal. Total 25 members of parliament from Province-5 participated in the program. During the workshop, team leader of the program Arun Sharma Poudyal delivered his presentation on the “Biodiversity in National Perspective and the program

modality”. Dr. Pem Narayan Kandel (Member secretary of President- Chure, Terai Madhesh Conservation Project) delivered on “Climate Change: Cause, Effect, Adaptation & Mitigation with the Shivalik Conservation and the future courses of action”, likewise forestry and climate change expert Mr. Kishor Chandra Gautam on “Climate change: Cause and Effects and Prevailing Forest Policy and Difference with Proposed Policy”. Mr. Ekraj Sigdel, Policy and Governance Specialist from WWF delivered on “Biodiversity, Poverty and Climate change adaptation mainstreaming in the Development and Fiscal Planning”. The following perception and opinion were expressed by the participants during the workshop.

#### **4.2.1 Mitigation measures of EIA/IEE:**

Policy issues on environment and biodiversity conservation is the serious concern of our society for sustainable development. We are moving forwards for the conservation of biodiversity and climate change adaptation program. However, the nice policies formulated but implementation is weak. Politicians and bureaucrats both understand the real ground situation, we need to be very strong for the execution of the program. On top of it, EIA/IEE is just being a license for resource exploitation. For the implementation of mitigation measures strong organization need to establish at Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Forest in the province. Accordingly, the role of the forest guards must redefine to control illegal extraction of sand and gravel from the river and in process of implementation of mitigation measures of EIA/IEE. The organization, which authorized to approve the EIA/IEE, must be responsible for monitoring and assurance for implementation of mitigation measures. The biodiversity conservation and environment protection has to plan and design under the river systems for effective management of watershed & tackle the climate change adaptation.

#### **4.2.2 Governance: Delivery services**

Governance is becoming poor and ineffective to deliver goods and services. The federal government has to made policies, provincial government have to make implementation and local government must execute honestly and perfectly to keep intact biodiversity conservation and the environment. The coordination among the government institution is lagging and the staff allocation is not as per organizational structure. To bring the development changes human resource is crucial but in the hills and mountains people are migrating and vacuum has created therefore we have to create the jobs at local level to enhance the production and productivity. We have to provide moral education and build the honest and good character human resources all over the country for nation building. There is a big gap in the fulfilment of government officials. It has the direct impact in the implementation of the program and it is very weak. The program and budget do not reached at local level as per need of the people for the conservation of biodiversity.

#### **4.2.3 Sustainable development and biodiversity conservation:**

- The conservation of biodiversity and climate change adaptation is a subject of moral values and norms. In development process, in fact the issues of biodiversity, climate change and environmental consequences must consider for sustainable development. The issues of conservation and climate change have to link from individual personnel to house to settlement to ward to local government to provincial government to federal government. In the process of biodiversity conservation and climate change issues, landless people and encroachment is very important subject of management.

It has to handle appropriately to settle this subject for the conservation of biodiversity. The forest and environment experts has to define the ratio of forest coverage of the agriculture land to keep intact the biodiversity and environment.

- Community forestry has done best practices in conservation of biodiversity, so we have to strengthen the community forestry program. To enhance the production and productivity forest management is very important; however, the benefit sharing mechanism is still a debate in community forest at the juncture of state restructuring. Sand and gravel is important construction material, it has to regulate, and therefore process and procedure need to develop for infrastructure development.

### **4.2.4 Regulation of river materials:**

River materials for the construction purposes have to regulate with people's participation. Identify the vulnerable areas from the perspective of soil conservation, biodiversity conservation and environmental conservation. Forestland fragmentation in the Chure is very critical; delineate such areas and settlements for conservation. There are almost 0.64 million ha other wood lands all over the country these lands must made productive through plantation program, however a clear policy is required for the involvement of private sector to rejuvenate these areas. Identify forestry pocket zone to increase production and productivity through natural resources management.

There is no coordination between Department of Mining and Dept. of Forest and Soil Conservation, which has cause devastation in Palpa and Dang. The climate change has brought various types of changes and challenges so we need to change our policy to cope the impact of climate change.

The dual policies and process in extraction of sand and gravel has created problems to regulate of river materials. One of the banks of the same river falls under two local government units and there is different procedure of extraction, which causes the problems. In the villages, there is a problem of monkeys and wild bores to the farmers to control the crop depredation. Therefore, appropriate compensatory mechanism is required for the conservation of biodiversity. Integrated settlement development is required in the villages to provide supportive utility to the people, so that it will help for biodiversity conservation.

### **4.2.5 Chure conservation:**

The existence of life requires pure water and air, which provided by the forest. To live a healthy life is a constitutional right. We have to protect Chure range, without it the life in the low land will be in vulnerable position. Settlements in Chure range must managed to keep it green. Community forestry program has supported for the development of forest. Conservation through user groups is successful in various places. Landless people in the Terai is a threat to forest land encroachment, we have to make settlements to these people for the conservation of biodiversity. The Chure river system is the lifeline of the people in the lowland Terai, so we must protect our rivers for the future generation.

## **4.3 Knowledge sharing workshop Province-3, Dhulikhel**

The knowledge Sharing Workshop "Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation for Provincial Parliamentarians" in Kavreplanchowk, Dhulikhel accomplished on 23rd March 2019 with a declaration of the commitment of envisioning biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation friendly province no. 3. Total 47 provincial parliamentarians and reporters participated in the workshop. On the occasion, Pem Narayan Kadel (Member secretary-President Chure Terai Madhesh Conservation

Board) delivered his presentation on “Climate Change: Cause, Effect, Adaptation & Mitigation with the Shivalik Conservation and the future courses of action”. Climate change expert Mr. Arun Bhakta Shrestha delivered on “Climate change, its impact in water sector and possible adaptation” and Team Leader Mr. Arun Sharma Poudyal on “Policy Intervention from the viewpoint of Biodiversity Conservation”. In addition, Speaker of the Province no. 3 Sanu Kumar Shrestha also made key speech by focussing the need and emergence of being educated on the issues of biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation through policy intervention. The workshop has been able to meet the thirst of knowledge of parliamentarians on the pertinent topic. The following perceptions and opinions were expressed by the participants.

#### **4.3.1 Climate change and civilization:**

- The climate change situation seems as the challenge against human civilization,
- Human induced problem as climate change in the name of development, which have been the cause of global warming. We are ignoring nature to perform development works,
- The future is rampant due to the rapid melting the ice of Antarctica,
- We may not forget the chance of the out-burst of Chhyo Rolpa Taal, relating to this context Water, Land and Forest must be conserved otherwise the country will be transformed into desert.
- A country can make big effort to conserve the mountains.

#### **4.3.2 Forest resources and carbon emission:**

- It is an appreciate the effort of youth to carry out the discussion on climate change,
- It seems un-seasonal raining, Himalayas transformed into black and the whole meteorological changes are only cause of climate change,
- We are great to minimize the carbon emission by the industrial countries through keep expanding the forest resources. That is why to expand/protect forest is to grow the power of dismissing carbon emission.
- I think industrial countries must be accountable towards other countries to provide development assistance. For this, we need to raise voice.
- The main concern is to reduce the carbon emission as much as we can while carrying out socio economic development.

#### **4.3.3 Pollution and taxation:**

Chief Guest, Speaker, Hon’ble Sanu Kumar Shrestha has given very substantial remarks in this workshop. The following were the few remarks he made.

- He was not representing here officially but he could be able to push the participated parliamentarians to formulate climate change and biodiversity friendly policy and legislation.
- He guessed all the provincial assembly members felt need and emergence to inform on the climate change related issues and gathered the information.
- Our country has three (Mountain, Hill and Plane) ecologies.
- The forest resources have been gradually eloping due to the increment of global warming. The federal capital Kathmnadu has the high degree of pollution.



- Greenery fields are transforming into the concrete forest.
- I felt an emergence to make a provision of sanctioning pollution tax for the vehicles, which have been active in Kathmandu. I thought that the usage/promote of electric vehicle can help to reduce pollution.
- We are in federal structure and are autonomous to formulate pertinent policy and legislation in starting point.
- I do enjoy the all programme preparation in Nepali language; Hence, I strongly recommend the organizers to prepare further programmes. In this connection, I think to be an expert does not mean to bring knowhow Nepali language.

### 4.3.4 Community forestry and biodiversity conservation:

The community forestry program is very important for the conservation of biodiversity and climate change. *Hon'ble Chhiring Dorje Lama (Geologist)* has made the some remarks as following.

- Geologically it is appropriate to spell out “Lesser Himalayas/Higher Himalays” the vegetation composition is also varying with geological structure and altitude. I suggest using terminology “Lesser Himalayas/Higher Himalays” rather than “Middle Mountain”. It is better to establish standard set of methods for carrying out discussion on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation to make it more effective.
- Community forestry (CF) is a successful model in Nepal, and CF doing the best in conservation sector, to sustain this, is there any principles applied to make “Back to Nature”.
- What are the views of experts on cutting down 2,400,000 trees for the sake of establishing the Nijgadh airport in Province no. 2?
- Province level forest act will pass in the upcoming summer assembly. Likewise, we will be grateful if the experts can provide their input in the upcoming bill/act. For this, we want to collaborate with NFYN.
- As we understand the road infrastructure as vital means of development but President-Chure, Terai Madhesh Conservation Board could not allow us to dig roads in Churia area due to their policy on restricting road digging into the Churia area.
- We can seriously think about limiting the industrial countries to balance the industrial development.
- In Kathmandu valley, in land selling/buying process, 0.05% land revenue is effective in the name of Bagmati River conservation.
- In my view, China and India are responsible for the global warming in Nepal.

## 4.4 Surkhet workshop Karnali Province

### 4.4.1 Conservation of water resources:

Climate change policy issues needs to focus on conservation of water resources. The snow caps are the main source of water, which keeps the water cool, clean, and the various types of fishes and aquatic life thrives. It makes the environment very sound. Upper Karnali River is the main source of water covering the large area to support the water requirement. In the last, few decades' lots of forest in the mountain also destroyed. The organization of Department of Forest also could not protect the forest. The intervention of community forest has improved the forest condition to promote the natural regeneration in the hills. It has greatly helped in conservation of biodiversity. Haphazard road construction to connect



different villages in the hills is a threat to biodiversity conservation. It should be environmental friendly and need to construct based on need assessment. Unplanned road construction has impact on the water sources as well.

The quantity of water in the river is reducing significantly, for example, it was very difficult to cross Lohore Khola in the month of Mangsir, now can be cross easily. Protection of water sources is very important. The water utilization for drinking water and irrigation could affect to the downstream water quantity. It could have happen because of low snowfall in the Himalayas. Perhaps, we are at the verge of lifting drinking water and irrigation technology. Where from the water is coming? What are the sources of water? Resulted oriented policy and action needs to come up.

#### **4.4.2 Conservation and livelihoods:**

Conservation of forest and biodiversity helps for livelihood of local community. In reality, the misfortune of our country is change in system without change in personal attitude. King Mahendra has brought a policy of “corruption free society” which was acceptable to all but the action was completely against it. Therefore, good policy does not do anything unless it implemented perfectly. In the same, conservation of biodiversity needs strong policy to halt the destruction of natural resources without careful planning. Any program/activities must be result oriented. National biodiversity conservation program must keep in priority & provincial government need to support it.

#### **4.4.3 Promotion of NTFPs: Biodiversity conservation:**

Conservation of biodiversity in this province is very important for the promotion NTFPs. Nepal situated in a unique geographical location between two big countries China and India, and we are suffering from their high speed of development. Our resources are over exploiting to supply the raw materials to those countries. The province is in favour for the conservation of biodiversity for the livelihood of local people. However, road construction and infrastructures development is necessary for community but unscientific and unsustainable approach brings devastation and helps to carbon emission. The use of dozer for road construction in villages has destroyed lots of vegetation. Appropriate environmental friendly technology need to be adapted for conservation of biodiversity. The project that costs less than Rs. 10 Millions should not permit to use the dozer in construction work; we must be committed for it. Main source of carbon emission in this region is the forest fire, deforestation and unsustainable harvesting of NTFPs.

Indeed climate change is not only bad, but it has positive impact in our society also. In Simikot, Jumla in previous years we can grow only buckwheat and barley but these days we can grow maize, millets and rice as well, this is because of the affect of climate change. The farming crops and changing which is the process of climate change adaptation. We need to develop the knowledge of conservation of resources and appropriate use of resources for our benefit. Free grazing in the forest has great problem of loss of biodiversity. It has caused the illegal hunting of national bird the Himalayan monal (*Lophophorus impejanus*). Poaching of wild animals is crucial problem for the conservation of biodiversity.

The conservation of biodiversity and climate change adaptation is a subject of government responsibility to design enabling policies. Environment Impact Assessment/ Initial Environment Examination must be on the rational ground to make it easily implementable at local circumstances. The mitigation measures enabling policy formulation in a lesson from the experience. The budget for

the implementation of the mitigation measures prescribed in EIA/IEE must keep in main budget of the projects.

The climate change and loss of biodiversity has greater impact on women. The appropriate policy intervention is urgent to cope with the loss of biodiversity and climate change adaptation. Wetlands of the landscape are very crucial for the recharge of ground water and maintain the soil moisture to sustain the productivity. The use of maximum amount of plastic material around the villages and township is creating the environmental pollution. Therefore, long-term policies need to develop for plastic materials band to avoid the pollution.

#### **4.4.4 Biodiversity conservation for the poverty reduction:**

The main task for the conservation of forest and biodiversity is to reduce poverty, the poor and unemployed people in the rural area encroaches the forest, which cause the loss of biodiversity. In the process of rural road construction, conservation of forest and necessary plantation program needs enacted for conservation. Conservation of biodiversity and climate change has to endorse in school syllabus to build the conscious citizen for future planning. Awareness program among the people must conduct through training and seminar like this. This province needs to declare as “Fire Wood Free” with the support of alternative energy. The agro-forestry practices with the priority to fodder trees have to encourage on farm plantation to produce forages. In rural houses construction government have to support with minimum use of timber. The sustainable management and production of non-timber forest products is very important for the improvement of rural economy.

Hon. Padam Bahadur Rokaya, Chairman Constitution committee, largely said that the tree line for apple growing is shifting up and up because of climate change. Yarsa gumba (*Cordyceps sinensis*) collecting locations are still under snow cover, perhaps the production will reduce due to long lasting snow cover. However, the price of the Yarsa gumba (*Cordyceps sinensis*) in few years ago was Rs. 30 Lakhs and now it is getting as low as Rs. 10 Lakh. The government must make the strong policy to keep the price stable so that the local collectors would not cheat from the intermediaries.

#### **4.4.5 Conservation of important medicinal plants:**

Sitalchini (*Moringa oleifera*) is one of the medicinal plants and need to conserve for use and income in local community. Likewise, local name Papso or, Ban Pidaloo (*Colocasia antiquorum*) is very important for household consumptions in Jajarkot. These plants have to promote and conserve for the benefit of local people. There must be coordination between departments of Forest and Agriculture for the conservation of biodiversity and reduce the poverty from the use of natural resources.

Hon. Daansi Pariyar said that the climate change is a global issue. Karnali Province is very important from the perspective of climate change, which is rich in biodiversity. Climate change and global warming caused by the actions of highly industrialized countries and poor countries like Nepal are suffering more. In this context, Karnali province must get the compensation from the global climate fund. The Federal Government must make effective and appropriate policy to influence the international community to address the poverty and climate change vulnerability in rural areas of this province. The production and productivity need to increase for income and employment generation. Research and development is required to find the alternative energy of firewood in rural areas. Karnali province has the

potentials of hydropower, ecotourism and NTFPs development, so the priority need to be redefine for the wise use of natural resources.

#### **4.4.6 Appropriate utilization of abandoned land:**

There are many fallow lands of either the government or, private. The government has not yet made any discussion for the development of these lands to enhance the production and employment. A well-planned afforestation program needs to bring for the development of these barren lands.

Hon. Sushila Shahi, said that the climate change and loss of biodiversity are the cause of human activities. Therefore, restoration and conservation of biodiversity can addressed with human intervention only the thing is that we must be committed to achieve the desired purpose. The effect of climate change can address either through mitigation measures or through adaptation processes. Both of them can be achieve through plantation and sustainable forest management, so the provincial government put emphasis on conservation and management of forests.

#### **4.5 Knowledge sharing workshop Karnali Province, Surkhet**

The knowledge sharing workshop delivery and the discussion program were very effective in Karnali Province Surkhet that was held on 30 March 2019. The presence of Finance and Planning Minister, Prakash Jawala, vice chairman planning commission, Punya Regmi and Chief Secretary, Ram Prasad Thapaliya made the program more important from the perspective to include the conservation of biodiversity in the development activities. Vice-chairman pointed out that the Kyoto Protocol 1997 has made the global warming as threat to humankind with various effect and impact. Due to the cause of global warming snow in the Himalayas is melting and the seashore is rising gradually. The global warming in an average is about 0.06 degree of the last 100 years. Finance minister Prakash Jwala said that the discussion on conservation of biodiversity and climate change is a very pertinent issue at this moment to make aware to political leaders.

Therefore, a trade-off between development and environment protection is very important. The technology of sustainable development could be one of the best solution to keep environment intact and development. Karnali is the “Storehouse of Biodiversity” and very rich in NTFPs. The government initiative of scientific forest management is best for sustainable production of forest produce. Plantations and management of NTFPs brings employment opportunities to local people. On top of it, the opportunity of the implementation of scientific forest management policy perfectly is very “crucial” for the success of the program. The researcher and experts have to find out the ways and means to connect the biodiversity conservation with income and employment. Forest management, plantation and wise use of resources have to balance for the conservation of biodiversity. Chief Secretary, Ram Prasad Thapalia said that large amount of NTFPs are traded around the year in Karnali so it needs to regulate in a sustainable way for the conservation of biodiversity. The following perceptions and opinions were expressed by the participants.

#### **4.5.1 Conservation of water resources:**

Climate change policy issues needs to focus on conservation of water resources. The snow caps are the main source of water, which keeps the water cool, clean, and the various types of fishes and aquatic life thrives. It makes the environment very sound. Upper Karnali River is the main source of water covering the large area to support the water requirement. In the last, few decades’ lots of forest in the mountain also

destroyed. The organization of Department of Forest also could not protect the forest. The intervention of community forest has improved the forest condition to promote the natural regeneration in the hills. It has greatly helped in conservation of biodiversity. Haphazard road construction to connect different villages in the hills is a threat to biodiversity conservation. It should be environmental friendly and need to construct based on need assessment. Unplanned road construction has impact on the water sources as well. The quantity of water in the river is reducing significantly, for example, it was very difficult to cross Lohore Khola in the month of Mangsir, now can be cross easily. Protection of water sources is very important. The water utilization for drinking water and irrigation could affect to the downstream water quantity. It could have happen because of low snowfall in the Himalayas. Perhaps, we are at the verge of lifting drinking water and irrigation technology. Where from the water is coming? What are the sources of water? Resulted oriented policy and action needs to come up.

#### **4.5.2 Conservation and livelihoods:**

Conservation of forest and biodiversity helps for livelihood of local community. In reality, the misfortune of our country is change in system without change in personal attitude. King Mahendra has brought a policy of “corruption free society” which was acceptable to all but the action was completely against it. Therefore, good policy does not do anything unless it implemented perfectly. In the same, conservation of biodiversity needs strong policy to halt the destruction of natural resources without careful planning. Any program/activities must be result oriented. National biodiversity conservation program must keep in priority & provincial government need to support it.

#### **4.5.3 Promotion of NTFPs: Biodiversity conservation:**

Conservation of biodiversity in this province is very important for the promotion NTFPs. Nepal situated in a unique geographical location between two big countries China and India, and we are suffering from their high speed of development. Our resources are over exploiting to supply the raw materials to those countries. The province is in favour for the conservation of biodiversity for the livelihood of local people. However, road construction and infrastructures development is necessary for community but unscientific and unsustainable approach brings devastation and helps to carbon emission. The use of dozer for road construction in villages has destroyed lots of vegetation. Appropriate environmental friendly technology need to be adapted for conservation of biodiversity. The project that costs less than Rs. 10 Millions should not permit to use the dozer in construction work; we must be committed for it. Main source of carbon emission in this region is the forest fire, deforestation and unsustainable harvesting of NTFPs.

Indeed climate change is not only bad, but it has positive impact in our society also. In Simikot, Jumla in previous years we can grow only buckwheat and barley but these days we can grow maize, millets and rice as well, this is because of the affect of climate change. The farming crops and changing which is the process of climate change adaptation. We need to develop the knowledge of conservation of resources and appropriate use of resources for our benefit. Free grazing in the forest has great problem of loss of biodiversity. It has caused the illegal hunting of national bird the Himalayan monal (*Lophophorus impejanus*). Poaching of wild animals is crucial problem for the conservation of biodiversity.

The conservation of biodiversity and climate change adaptation is a subject of government responsibility to design enabling policies. Environment Impact Assessment/ Initial Environment

Examination must be on the rational ground to make it easily implementable at local circumstances. The mitigation measures enabling policy formulation in a lesson from the experience. The budget for the implementation of the mitigation measures prescribed in EIA/IEE must keep in main budget of the projects.

The climate change and loss of biodiversity has greater impact on women. The appropriate policy intervention is urgent to cope with the loss of biodiversity and climate change adaptation. Wetlands of the landscape are very crucial for the recharge of ground water and maintain the soil moisture to sustain the productivity. The use of maximum amount of plastic material around the villages and township is creating the environmental pollution. Therefore, long-term policies need to develop for plastic materials band to avoid the pollution.

#### **4.5.4 Biodiversity conservation for the poverty reduction:**

The main task for the conservation of forest and biodiversity is to reduce poverty, the poor and unemployed people in the rural area encroaches the forest, which cause the loss of biodiversity. In the process of rural road construction, conservation of forest and necessary plantation program needs enacted for conservation. Conservation of biodiversity and climate change has to endorse in school syllabus to build the conscious citizen for future planning. Awareness program among the people must conduct through training and seminar like this. This province needs to declare as “Fire Wood Free” with the support of alternative energy. The agro-forestry practices with the priority to fodder trees have to encourage on farm plantation to produce forages. In rural houses construction government have to support with minimum use of timber. The sustainable management and production of non-timber forest products is very important for the improvement of rural economy.

Hon. Padam Bahadur Rokaya, Chairman Constitution committee, largely said that the tree line for apple growing is shifting up and up because of climate change. Yarsa gumba (*Cordyceps sinensis*) collecting locations are still under snow cover, perhaps the production will reduce due to long lasting snow cover. However, the price of the Yarsa gumba (*Cordyceps sinensis*) in few years ago was Rs. 30 Lakhs and now it is getting as low as Rs. 10 Lakh. The government must make the strong policy to keep the price stable so that the local collectors would not cheat from the intermediaries.

#### **4.5.5 Conservation of important medicinal plants:**

Sitalchini (*Moringa oleifera*) is one of the medicinal plants and need to conserve for use and income in local community. Likewise, local name Papsu or, Ban Pidaloo (*Colocasia antiquorum*) is very important for household consumptions in Jajarkot. These plants have to promote and conserve for the benefit of local people. There must be coordination between departments of Forest and Agriculture for the conservation of biodiversity and reduce the poverty from the use of natural resources.

Hon. Daansi Pariyar said that the climate change is a global issue. Karnali Province is very important from the perspective of climate change, which is rich in biodiversity. Climate change and global warming caused by the actions of highly industrialized countries and poor countries like Nepal are suffering more. In this context, Karnali province must get the compensation from the global climate fund. The Federal Government must make effective and appropriate policy to influence the international community to address the poverty and climate change vulnerability in rural areas of this province. The



production and productivity need to increase for income and employment generation. Research and development is required to find the alternative energy of firewood in rural areas. Karnali province has the potentials of hydropower, ecotourism and NTFPs development, so the priority need to be redefine for the wise use of natural resources.

#### **4.5.6 Appropriate utilization of abandoned land:**

There are many fallow lands of either the government or, private. The government has not yet made any discussion for the development of these lands to enhance the production and employment. A well-planned afforestation program needs to bring for the development of these barren lands.

Hon. Sushila Shahi, said that the climate change and loss of biodiversity are the cause of human activities. Therefore, restoration and conservation of biodiversity can addressed with human intervention only the thing is that we must be committed to achieve the desired purpose. The effect of climate change can address either through mitigation measures or through adaptation processes. Both of them can be achieve through plantation and sustainable forest management, so the provincial government put emphasis on conservation and management of forests.

#### **4.6 Dang workshop (Local Level Piloting)**

The knowledge Sharing Workshop “Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation for Local Government Leaders and Officials” at Dang was accomplished on 2<sup>nd</sup> of March 2019 with a declaration of the commitment of envisioning biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation friendly local levels. Total 52 local government leaders and officials including Mayors, Deputy-mayors, President, Vice-president, chief administrative officers, reporters participated in the workshop. On the occasion, Geologist Prem Nath Paudel delivered his presentation on “Climate Change: Cause, Effect, Adaptation & Mitigation with the Shivalik Conservation and the future courses of action”. Forestry and climate change expert Mr. Kishor Chandra Gautam delivered on “Forest, Biodiversity, Environment Policy and Programs” and Mr. Ek Raj Sigdel Policy and Governance Specialist from WWF on “Biodiversity Conservation and Contemporary issues at Local Level”.

In addition, Mayor-Tulsipur Sub-metropolitan Mr. Ghanashyam Pandey delivered his key speech focussing on the Annex 8 of Prevailing Constitution of Nepal to establish federal culture and structure in the respective local levels and prepare biodiversity and climate friendly spaces. The workshop has been able to explore further issues on local level planning for future endeavours. During the workshop, the following perceptions and opinions were expressed by the participants (Please see this you tube link-[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AxwAmE\\_nPO8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AxwAmE_nPO8)). The following were the perceptions and opinions expressed by the participants during the workshop

##### **4.6.1 Climate resilient development:**

In the course of development, it is important to reduce pollution and mitigates the negative consequences produced from the infrastructure development work. Ms. Sita Sigdel Neupane, Deputy Mayor, Ghorahi Sub-metropolitan, Dang said that by and large it is rigorously engaged to identify the remedial measures to become biodiversity friendly and climate change resilient at local level. Ghorahi Sub-metropolitan has been facing the challenges of mining sand and gravels from the rivers despite IEE/EIA report. The Ghorahi Sub-metropolitan is committed to reduce the carbon emission from development



work due to the increased mal-practices of Shivalik excavation; Ghorahi Sub-metropolitan alone has not been able to stop these mal-practices. It needs strong policy to stop the unauthorized mining in this area.

#### **4.6.2 Effect of climate change:**

After the Climate Change National Conference, DCC Dang has been planning to organize similar program in the Dang, at this juncture NFYN's initiatives is very appropriate for local government.

- Climate change is literally an international problem, in order to mitigate to its effects a joint effort with international partner is urgent.
- At least as a gentle protest against unauthorized mining of river materials and deforestation have to stop and plantations of appropriate tree species to promote greenery at local level is urgent.
- The climate in March is similar to that of January, which of course is an effect of climate change understood at local level.

#### **4.6.3 Environment degradation and deforestation:**

The development is required at local level, but environmental deterioration was un-noticed, however this workshop becomes an eye opener.

- In the very near past, there were a popular slogan "Green forest: wealth of Nepal" but nowadays it has been "Green forest: wealth of smuggler and squatters".
- Local government has the role of implementation though the Federal government has taken the rights, which has created dilemma in implementation.
- The forest management practices are seems beyond the scientific practices, which results a complexity in mitigating climate change.

#### **4.6.4 Policy confrontation:**

Biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience is the present dire need for all. The overlapping roles of governments have created confrontation with the policies and implementation to manage our natural resources.

#### **4.6.5 Scientific forest management and policy measures:**

The experts' presentation is itself a clear document; however, however a terminology "Scientific Forest Management" is still confusing. Scientific forest management system needs to be prevailed in Forest law. Mr. Basant Adhikari, Chief Administrative Officer, Babai Rural Municipality, Hanspur said that the presentation seems more focus on the revision of prevailing forest act and policies. The pertinent issues and valuable information can discuss on the upcoming policy and measures.

The upcoming forest policy ought to be community forestry friendly, Ms. Januka K.C., FECOFUN, Dang insisted. There are some complexities emerges like who will approve community forestry plan of action. It has strongly recommended to empowering local level in forest management.

#### **4.6.6 Key speech, Mayor-Tulsipur Sub-metropolitan, Dang**

Thank you so much NFYN for providing me the opportunity to put key speech. I also have been working in the field of biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation and worked to shape such related

policies from the FECOFUN. As per my experience, while we are talking about climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation, the major focus should be nature and culture. Nepal is the fourth vulnerable country from the effects of climate change due to geophysical setting and socio-cultural structure. However, Nepal is not means of global warming. The local level policy makers should guarantee and formulate the people centred forest and watershed conservation policies. As per the provision made by prevailing constitution; the climate change and biodiversity conservation related provisions seems in disarray. Now, we the local leaders are not working to establish the theme of federalism but trying to strengthen ourselves, which is like suicide-goal. We should sensitize towards strengthening the theme of federalism.

The executive powers of the local level vested with the Village Assembly and Municipal Assembly as per the constitution and federal laws. Those powers listed under Schedule-8 and Schedule-9, which provide for functions, roles, and responsibilities of Village Assembly and Municipal Assembly, and other powers not specified by the constitution will be as per the federal laws. The local levels can formulate budgets and plans as per Schedule-8 and Schedule-9 of the constitution and take necessary decisions to specify tax rates and collect revenue. However, the constitution states that imposition of taxes and collection of revenue on matters that fall within the Concurrent List and on matters that are not included on the List of any level shall be as determined by the federal government. In addition, the constitution provides for all revenues received by the Government of Nepal to deposit in the Federal Consolidated Fund. The fund thus collected is to share among the state and local governments, according to the detailed modality recommended by the National Natural Resources and Fiscal Commission. At last, I am committed to biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation with the theme of federalism. The local levels need to challenge themselves to formulate policy and legislations based on the 22 rights of schedule 8 of prevailing constitution of Nepal. Moreover, I request all colleagues to be sure in delegated rights and initiate formulating policy and legislation, which will only, repealed by the decision of constitutional court not a letter from of province or federal.



## 5. GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION (GESI)

The workshop envisioned to invite parliamentarians and Local government leaders & officials from different geographical representation of scheduled caste, ethnicities and women. During workshop, sensitization and knowledge sharing on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation along with the crosscutting issues like governance and policy kept in centre. The program team has put their best effort to invite inclusive participants. The representation of the participants including women, Dalit and Janjati shown in the Table 2 below:

**Table 2 Status of Participation**

SN	Knowledge Sharing Workshop/ Meeting	Date	Total No. of Participants	Total no. Parliamentarians	Female	Male	Dalit	Janjati	Brahmin / Kshetri
1	Consultation meeting Kathmandu	07/12/2018	23	1	2	21	-	4	19
2	Pokhara/Gandaki Province	26/01/2019	52	26	17	35	2	20	30
3	Dang (Local level piloting)	02/03/2019	53	36	12	41	4	9	40
4	Butwal/ Province no. 5	08/03/2019	30	20	9	21	1	10	19
5	Dhulikhel/Province no. 3	23/03/2019	47	34	18	16	2	24	20
6	Surkhet/ Karnali Province	30/03/2019	47	26	13	23	8	29	10
	<b>Total</b>		<b>252</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>119</b>

## 6. INFORMATION TO LOCAL MEDIA

Information had provided to local media outlets to broadcast from local FM stations, published in local newspapers and online news portals. Engagement with media has been fruitful in sensitizing the local people to engage the parliamentarians and local government leaders in the conservation of biodiversity and climate change adaptation related issues. Media mobilization and publication of workshop news in local, national level newspapers and online has given in Annex 3.

## 7. FEEDBACK ON POLICY REFORM

The biological diversity is a matter of multi stakeholders concern and every development partners has to pay attention for conservation. The politicians, social workers, mothers group, youth groups and development agents have to take part in biodiversity conservation for that matter reasonable policy reform is also required. The policy feedbacks from the participants have come in the discussion during the sessions and from the group in the discussion with provincial parliamentarians. The group work has been come with certain policy reforms in different sector for the conservation of biodiversity and landscape management. The main policy reform the parliamentarian political leaders suggested is in the following table 3.

**Table 3 Policy Reform**

SN	Field of policy intervention	Policy required
1	The resources pulling provision for the conservation of biodiversity at local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Levels must allocate the budget for biodiversity conservation in connection with infrastructure development work.</li> <li>Local Levels has to allocate at least 3% budget for the conservation biodiversity.</li> </ul>
2	Construction of mega projects like hydropower, roads, railway and irrigations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 1% of the total budget must be separate for biodiversity conservation in the mega project at the source in the beginning.</li> <li>Arrange the mechanism for implementation of mitigation measures prescribed in EIA/IEE documents of the mega projects.</li> </ul>
3	Wide spread mining for the excavation of lime stone and sand, stone and gravels from the river beds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mining companies have to separate total budget for the execution of mitigation measures of EIA/IEE report.</li> <li>The allocated budget must set aside in separate security deposit in the provincial forest directorate.</li> </ul>
4	Implementation of mitigation measures prescribed in EIA/ IEE documents of any projects at local level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make separate institution in the project for the implementation of mitigation measures.</li> <li>Form a monitoring team in the provincial Forest Ministry level in coordinator with forest directorate.</li> </ul>
5	Develop mechanism for willingness to pay or, environmental tax system for the encroached land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Classify the encroached land area according to land capability.</li> <li>Design environmental taxation system of encroached land.</li> <li>Provide the authority to provincial government to identify the encroached areas with help of provincial forest directorate in coordination with DFO and Land Reform Office.</li> </ul>
6	The provision of CF fund expenditure in forestry development work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is provision of 25% of the income spent in forest development work for biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>Develop the mechanism to ensure that 25% spent on forest development work.</li> </ul>
7	Conservation and management of wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The provincial wetland policy needs to formulate for the conservation of wetlands in private and public lands.</li> </ul>
8	Human-wildlife conflict management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional policies, rules and regulation are required at provincial level to reduce human-wildlife conflict.</li> </ul>
9	Highland and lowland linkages for PES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formulate the rules and regulation at provincial level to arrange for payment of ecosystem services.</li> </ul>
10	Management of forest development fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish forest development fund at provincial level for biodiversity conservation and forest development.</li> </ul>
11	Management of abandoned agriculture land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formulate the policy to make private abandoned agriculture land productive.</li> </ul>

## 8. ACHIEVEMENTS/OUTPUTS

- 8.1 A comprehensive knowledge sharing module was developed by the team of experts referring to the input and suggestion made in the consultation meeting on climate change, biodiversity conservation and analysis of policy gaps for the provincial parliamentarians.
- 8.2 The five events successfully accomplished in four provinces & one local level with meaningful participation of total 143 parliamentarians, local government leaders and officials (where 125 participants was set as target). The following table shows the status of participation.
- 8.3 It has been very successful to internalize the importance of biodiversity conservation and tackle the problem of climate change.
- 8.4 The knowledge sharing has been very crucial because most of the provincial government are at the verge of preparing forest act and regulation.
- 8.5 The discussion to address the issues of sustainable harvesting and management of NTFPs has been very effective to the provincial parliamentarians. As an important crosscutting issue the parliamentarian raise the issue of abandoned agriculture land to make productive through NTFP farming.
- 8.6 The scientific forest management is an important program to continue for the conservation of biodiversity and production of timber and fuel wood.
- 8.7 The parliamentarians are now aware about the importance of landscape linkages to keep intact ecosystem services and soil and water conservation.
- 8.8 **Acts, Policies and Rules formulated by the Provincial Governments**
  - In April 8, 2019, Gandaki Province Government issued the “Pond Conservation and Development Authority Act 2075 BS”<sup>1</sup>
- 8.9 Local and provincial level governments initiated to make provision in the running fiscal year Budget, Policy and Programmes FY 076/77 by allocating certain amount of budget for environmental protection.
- 8.10 **Provincial Level**

- ☞ **The budget speech of the Government of Province no. 3** prioritized forest and environment conservation (बुँदा नं. १९/६), conservation of forest by scientific forest management (बुँदा नं. १०१), one group, one forest entrepreneurship program on NTFP & its sustainable protection (बुँदा नं. १०४), wildlife-habitat-wetland conservation, development of biological corridors & human wildlife conflict management (बुँदा नं. १०६), awareness raising on Chure-Mahabharat-Himali region conservation (बुँदा नं. १०७) and climate change adaptation/budget allocation for carrying out EIA due to CC (बुँदा नं. ११०).<sup>2</sup>
- ☞ **The budget speech of the Government of Gandaki Province** made provision for establishing chief-minister climate friendly model agriculture village with allocation of NPR. 16 Crore 89 Lakh (बुँदा नं. ५९), budget allocated on carrying out feasibility study of new conservation area for biodiversity

1 Ministry of Law and Internal Affairs, Gandaki Province-[http://moial.gandaki.gov.np/view-pdf/pdf-l-ai-ai-ai\\_1561961174](http://moial.gandaki.gov.np/view-pdf/pdf-l-ai-ai-ai_1561961174)

2 Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, Province No. 3-[https://moeap.p3.gov.np/wpcontent/uploads/2019/06/Budget-Speech-076-77-Province3.pdf?fbclid=IwAR1KE53heTIE06ugM\\_5FIwvgd5p4OCiQ2h\\_9JTST2QKNclAuGX9IRmZZ1k](https://moeap.p3.gov.np/wpcontent/uploads/2019/06/Budget-Speech-076-77-Province3.pdf?fbclid=IwAR1KE53heTIE06ugM_5FIwvgd5p4OCiQ2h_9JTST2QKNclAuGX9IRmZZ1k)



conservation (बुँदा नं. ७९), and focus on carrying out impact study due to climate change and environment conservation (बुँदा नं. ८१).<sup>3</sup>

☞ **The budget speech of the Government of Province no. 5** made provision on applying scientific forest management and consumption policy (बुँदा नं. १४४), allocated NPR. 36 Crore 60 Lakh for Flora, Fauna, Biodiversity conservation and management (बुँदा नं. १४७), legal provision for EIA before carrying out heavy infrastructure related projects/allocate resources for carrying out study of air, water, soil, sound and usage of chemical fertilizer & carbon emission from public transportation (बुँदा नं. १६१).<sup>4</sup>

☞ **The budget speech of the Government of Karnali Province** made provision on the people owned development approach & equitable distribution of natural resources & means of production (बुँदा नं. ७ र ९), Increment of forest productivity and production of forest resources (बुँदा नं. १३६), promotion of forest based entrepreneurship & creation of green employment through involving private sector and cooperatives (बुँदा नं. १३८), initiate "Mountain Forest Conservation" campaign to protect mountain herbs and forest through applying the mitigation measures for negative effects of climate change and its adaptation (बुँदा नं. १३९) and prepare strategy for sustainable use and conservation and carry out detail study on forest, fauna and NTFP (बुँदा नं. १४३).<sup>5</sup>

#### 8.11 Local Level

The Ghorahi Sub-metropolitan Dang made provision to the conservation of wetland, artificial pond construction and the study and conservation of biodiversity to promote eco-tourism for the sake of developing environment friendly eco-tourism spots (बुँदा नं. १६९).<sup>6</sup>

8.12 Biodiversity conservation and climate change with gender equality and social inclusion and governance in the knowledge-sharing workshop explored to include in the policy.

8.13 The implementation of biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience programs has get support from the local level.

8.14 The feedback of parliamentarians, local government leaders and officials on 4 Declaration of commitment in consensus for the conservation of biodiversity and climate change resilience took place.

8.15 The Dang workshop was able to dig out further issues on conserving biodiversity and adaptation/mitigation climate change at local level planning for future endeavours.

- Local policy formulation was realised including anti-poaching works and illegal mining of river materials in erosion prone areas and emphasis Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA).
- Equitable distribution of biodiversity resource among local people.
- Sustainable and scientific forest management and climate financing.
- Infrastructure development including importance and usage of EIA/IEE work and its report

3 Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, Gandaki Province-<http://moeap.gandaki.gov.np/uploads/files/Budget%202076.pdf>

4 Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, Province No. 5,- [http://moeap.p5.gov.np/downloadfile/Final%20Budget%20Speech%20FY%202076-77\\_compressed\\_1560683903.pdf](http://moeap.p5.gov.np/downloadfile/Final%20Budget%20Speech%20FY%202076-77_compressed_1560683903.pdf)

5 Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, Karnali Province-[http://moeap.karnali.gov.np/uploads/files/आ\\_ब\\_२०७६-०७७%२०को%२०बजेट%२०वक्तव्य.pdf](http://moeap.karnali.gov.np/uploads/files/आ_ब_२०७६-०७७%२०को%२०बजेट%२०वक्तव्य.pdf)

6 Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City, Dang-<http://ghorahimun.gov.np/sites/ghorahimun.gov.np/files/documents/घोराही%२०उपमनपाको%२०आ.व. %२०२०७६।७७को%२०लागि%२०नीति.pdf>



## 9. LESSON LEARNED

During the implementation of the knowledge-sharing workshop, the major following lessons were learned:

- ☞ Prior to designing project, the service provider needs to conduct a Training Needs Assessment or if in case of knowledge sharing program; an Improvement Needs Assessment have to conduct with the potential participants.
- ☞ We have to be sensitive in reporting of the speeches delivered by the parliamentarians, local government leaders and officials and not necessary to publish their personal opinion in report without their prior consent or if not mentioned just express as the statement in policy improvement.
- ☞ There were a long gap between proposal submission and grant provided to the NFYN, which caused the insufficient deliberation of the project.
- ☞ The presentation from expert was highly preferred in Nepali language but in case, the use of English language keeps it simple and understandable.
- ☞ All most all of the participants focussed such programs to be implemented regarding the local level issues, the next program will be launched for building capacity of local level leaders, officials and political party representatives.
- ☞ Information on climate change impacts on biodiversity needs translated from the scientific research domain into Nepali language and time scales relevant for policy makers.
- ☞ Three level policy makers, leaders and officials are relatively more likely to mainstream adaptation to climate change into their ongoing and planned work in order for conserving the biodiversity.
- ☞ Sufficient dialogue between the project team and service providing organization has to discuss rigorously for effective deliberation of the subject matter.



## 10. CONCLUSION

The knowledge sharing of different parliamentarians on the conservation of biodiversity and climate change in the four provinces has accomplished as planned. During the process of knowledge sharing, the discussion and delivery in the session had explored the knowledge and policy gap from the participants. The program has been very valuable for the policy intervention for the conservation of biodiversity and climate change resilience in the future. The provinces, which covered were Gandaki province, Province no. 3, Province no. 5 and Karnali province including Dang as a piloting at local level.

The program has intended to sensitized, build skills and biodiversity conservation related exposure and knowledge sharing among the provincial parliamentarians of the target provinces. In the five slots of the program, 143 parliamentarians were participated. The program had created the awareness among the parliamentarians and downscale the knowledge and information on biodiversity conservation in contemporary issues, threats, consequences and existing policies at the workshop. The parliamentarians were benefitted from this program, out of the total 252 participants, Janjati, female and dalit representation was 38.10%, 28.18% and 6.75 % respectively. In the perspective of gender and social inclusion in biodiversity conservation and climate change, participation of female parliamentarians had given strength to disseminate the knowledge from the female chores. It has thus got, great opportunity for the parliamentarians to share their knowledge in the process of policy formation and of course in informal programs. In addition, local FM and newspapers published for the public outreach of the program put value of the program.

In the discussion, the parliamentarians float their opinion and perception effectively, which put their best effort to conclude the role of parliamentarians in connection with biodiversity conservation and climate change. The discussion was more useful to make them understanding of the importance of biodiversity and climate change from the perspective of livelihoods, which linked with the management, development and utilization of forest and forest products. However, the livelihoods of poor and marginalized community desperately depend on the forest and their products. Therefore, it is essential to let parliamentarians understand the situation of biodiversity threats and landscape linkages for conservation and wise use of forest resources to make policies favourable for vulnerable community. It has increased the awareness of parliamentarians to monitor the landscape fragmentation, deforestation and forest degradation in the provinces they represent.

The parliamentarians pointed out that the collective and sustainable benefits of the biodiversity conservation to the local community yet to be convinced. Inadequate awareness, knowledge, and skills of local people in biodiversity conservation and implementation have seen as the major challenges. The provincial government has to make enabling environment to raise voices of vulnerable people for the conservation of biodiversity and equitable benefit sharing of the resources. Thus, the downscaling of information and knowledge of biodiversity conservation and climate change in the new domain of local government is new emerging mechanism to meet the challenges faced in forest degradation and fragmentation. In this way, local government needs to acknowledge the forest protection and management to stop landscape fragmentation.

## 11. RECOMMENDATIONS

In the process of detailed discussions and consultations on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation with provincial parliamentarians, local government leaders and officials, the major recommendations are as follows:

### 11.1 Awareness and Knowledge Creation:

- ☞ In the identified critical bottlenecks, the knowledge sharing policy dialogue on biodiversity conservation is necessary in the adjoining local level municipalities.
- ☞ In compliance with, “Sustainable Development Goals” biodiversity and climate change related issues, needs to be discussing at local level for the effective execution of environment conservation programs.
- ☞ Conservation of habitat in protected area is crucial to reduce human wildlife conflicts.
- ☞ Disaster risk reduction is also a crucial issue for the conservation of habitat improvement in protected area system to refuse them at the time of flooding and landslides.
- ☞ There are large amount of unused public land found which is fostering un-productivity so there is need to identify such areas and make them productive with participation of local community.
- ☞ Implementation of sustainable and scientific forest management is important to enhance production and keep intact the forest for the conservation of biodiversity and environment protection.
- ☞ Climate resilience approach of development has to initiate the proper use of infrastructure development.
- ☞ Location specific research of conflicts needs to conduct to identify the nature, scale and magnitude of conflicts from particular wild animal to reduce conflicts.

### 11.2 New Policy Development:

- ☞ The provincial government has to formulate the biodiversity and climate change policy to rejuvenate the areas and conservation of critical watershed to keep intact the environmental services.
- ☞ The provincial governments also need to form the separate parliamentary committee on the environment protection and biodiversity conservation.
- ☞ Provincial and local level governments need to allocate certain amount of budget for the protection and conservation of biodiversity to protect the environment.
- ☞ The relief fund needs to establish at local level for immediate action either human & domestic animal casualties or crop depredation.
- ☞ Establish the fair model of sharing and distribution of natural resources benefit among Women, Dalit, Janjatis and Indigenous people in equitable manner.
- ☞ Concentrated settlement development system need to initiate to provide the utility services effectively like drinking water, health posts, road, electricity and schools.

### 11.3 Coordination among Stakeholders:

- ☞ There is a need of clear coordination mechanism from the perspective of conservation through sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation programs.
- ☞ Chure conservation is very crucial for the protection of low land Terai, therefore, an integrated program of action is very necessary in TAL and CHAL areas for environment protection and management.
- ☞ Identify the mega projects of having EIA/IEE and ensure the implementation mitigation measures prescribed.



- ☞ The climate change actions initiated and implemented at local level therefore develop a mechanism to make access the climate finance to rural community for incentives and motivation.

#### 11.4 Governance and Capacity Building:

- ☞ Overall governance is very important to implement the climate change activities and biodiversity conservation program for effective execution. Therefore, the forest governance has to improve at all level.
- ☞ Capacity building is very urgent at local level to local elected bodies, officials & local politicians for the environment protection programs.



## REFERENCES

1. Agriculture Development Strategy (2017)
2. Agro-forestry Policy (2004)
3. Buffer Zone Regulation (1996)
4. Climate Change Policy (2011)
5. Constitution of Nepal (2015)
6. Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (2017)
7. Conservation Area Management Regulation (2001)
8. Dahal, Digamber Singh, 2014. Status and Trends in Forests and Forestry Development in Nepal: Major Success and Contraints. International Journal of Sciences. Vol. 3.
9. Elephant Management Policy (1966)
10. Environmental Protection Act (1995)
11. Environmental Protection Regulation (1995)
12. Forest Act (1993)
13. Forest Policy (2015)
14. Forest Regulation (1995)
15. Ghorahi Sub-metropolitan City, Dang- Budget Speech FY 066/067
16. Hariyo Ban Program, Phase two, Fact Sheet
17. Himali National Parks Regulation (1980)
18. Input/Suggestion Collected from the consultation meeting held on 07/12/2018 at Kathmandu
19. Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, Province No. 3-Budget Speech FY 066/067
20. Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, Gandaki Province-Budget Speech FY 066/067
21. Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, Province No. 5-Budget Speech FY 066/067
22. Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, Karnali Province- Budget Speech FY 066/067
23. Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law, Gandaki Province(राजपत्र/खण्ड अरि /१)
24. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2020)
25. National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973)
26. National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulation (1974)
27. National Wetland Policy (2013)
28. Non-Timber Forest Products and Herbs Development Policy (2004)
29. Opinion and views of participants documented during conducting knowledge sharing workshops held on different dates.
30. Other published and non-published sources
31. Plant Protection Act (2007)
32. Published Hariyo Ban Report 2015 on “Enhance knowledge and capacity of political leaders at district level on biodiversity conservation” of CHAL area”.

## HARIYO BAN PROGRAM II

33. Published WWF/Hariyo Ban Report 2015 on “Enhance knowledge and capacity of political leaders at district level on biodiversity conservation” of CHAL area”.
34. Published WWF/Hariyo Ban Report July 2015 on “Sensitization of Constituent Assembly Members and District Political Leaders on Policy Discourse of Biodiversity conservation of CHAL area”.
35. Rangeland Policy (2012)
36. REDD+ Strategy (2018)
37. Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Act (1982)
38. Soil Conservation and Watershed Regulation (1983)
39. Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2025, Chitwan Annapurna Landscape
40. Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2025, Terai Arc landscape
41. Wildlife Reserve Regulation (1978)





## ANNEXES

## Annex 1- Name list of the participants

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## HARIYO BAN PROGRAM II

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30.	Numananda Subedi	Chairman, Rapti Ga.Pa.	9857849005	
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## HARIYO BAN PROGRAM II

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## **Annex 2 - Commitment Made by Provincial Assembly Members and Local Government Leaders**

### **Pokhara Declaration 2075**

#### **Provincial Parliamentarian, Gandaki Province, Commitments on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation**

Knowledge sharing workshop with Provincial Parliamentarians on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation was organised in Pokhara, Kaski on Magh 12, 2075 by NFYN. In the process of discussion, Provincial Parliamentarians came to conclusion to make collective commitments to formulate and implement the following subjects for effective management of resources.

1. Initiate formulating acts and regulations for Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation including environmental protection in the province.
2. Emphasis would be given to execute Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation policy, plan and program effectively.
3. Play an effective role for coordination and cooperation with local government institutions for effective implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.
4. Put emphasis for ecotourism development in Gandaki Province to harness its potentiality for economic development.
5. Regulate the excavation of boulders, gravels and sand from the rivers and streams keeping intact the conservation values and biodiversity through appropriate formulation of acts for equitable distribution of construction materials.
6. Formulate appropriate act to implement wildlife farming for breeding and business.
7. Formulate appropriate act to control wildlife poaching and illegal trading of trophy in Gandaki Province.
8. Develop appropriate act and regulation to execute the mitigation measures prescribed in the Environment Impact Assessment report set aside a separate fund at the source of the main project cost.
9. Prepare an appropriate guideline for benefit sharing with local people to reduce human wildlife conflict.
10. Make coordination with local government institutions for the development of Urban Forestry.
11. Develop policy to promote organic farming in the province.
12. In the process of act and regulation formulation, the priority shall be given for the benefit to disadvantage and marginalized community.



### **Dang Declaration 2075**

#### **Local Level Political Leaders, Dang, Commitments on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation**

Knowledge sharing workshop with Local Level Political Leaders on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation was organised in Dang, Tulsipur, on Falgun 18, 2075 in cooperation with HariyoBan program by NFYN. In the process of discussion, Local Level Political Leaders including Mayor and administrative heads came to conclusion to make collective commitments to formulate and implement the environmental friendly development for effective management of resources at local level, which insist on think globally and act locally.

1. Local government shall build environment protection legislation for Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation.
2. Regulate the uncontrolled excavation of boulders, gravels and sand from the rivers and streams keeping intact the conservation values and biodiversity through appropriate formulation of legislation for equitable distribution of construction materials.
3. Initiate building legislation for wildlife farming, breeding and commercialization.
4. Make a provision of allocation of certain fund in the feasibility study of the mega project operational budget for environment protection and biodiversity conservation envisioned in the Environment Impact Assessment report.
5. Emphasis shall be given to organic farming at local level.
6. The local level legislation shall be competent to address the voice of disadvantage groups and people of inaccessible areas.
7. Initiate sustainable forest management to improve the livelihoods of the marginalized community.
8. Build strong legislation to control poaching in Dang district.
9. Infrastructure development shall be made environmental friendly.
10. Local government shall build and implement environment and natural resources protection legislation under the constitution of Nepal and Local Government Operational Act.
11. Initiate to funnelling the financial support from International sources to reduce the impact from climate change in local level.
12. Prepare and implement 'Climate Change Adaptation Plan' at local level.

### **Butwal Declaration 2075**

#### **Provincial Parliamentarian, Province 5, Commitments on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation**

Knowledge sharing workshop with Provincial Parliamentarians on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation was organised in Butwal, Rupandehi on Fagun 24, 2075 in cooperation with HariyoBan program by NFYN. In the process of discussion, Provincial Parliamentarians came to conclusion to make collective commitments to formulate and implement the following subjects for effective management of resources.

1. Make policy and program for effective Chure conservation in Province 5.
2. Initiate the effective execution of policy, plan and program associated with Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation
3. Develop policy, plan and program to rejuvenate fallow public lands and give priority to implement modern agriculture system.
4. Regulate the excavation of boulders, gravels and sand from the rivers and streams keeping intact the conservation values and biodiversity through appropriate formulation of acts for equitable distribution of construction materials.
5. Make a provision in the act that allocate certain percentage of fund at the source of the infrastructure development budget for environment protection and biodiversity conservation envisioned in the Environment Impact Assessment report.
6. Prepare an appropriate act and regulation for benefit sharing with local people to reduce human wildlife conflict.
7. Formulate an act and regulation to coordinate with local government institutions with amendment in Land Use Policy.
8. In the process of act and regulation formulation, the priority shall be given for the benefit to disadvantage and marginalized community.
9. Give emphasis on integrated watershed management and development of conservation areas from the perspective of environmental friendly development.
10. Enhance production and productivity of Agriculture, Tourism and Industries for prosperity of province 5 through environmental friendly policies.
11. Develop policy and implement integrated settlement programs. Relocate the settlements, which are at risk.
12. Make and implement the policy to change traditional agriculture system to modern and commercial system to improve livelihoods of people.
13. Campaigning and implement for 'one ward one pond' for small irrigation and ground water recharge.
14. Make a policy to have heavy equipment with government or with institution only to foster environmental protection.
15. Develop a policy for Forest and Mineral based industries and set aside a proportionate benefit sharing mechanism with the provincial government.

### **Dhulikhel Declaration 2075**

#### **Provincial Parliamentarian, Province 3, Commitments on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation**

Knowledge sharing workshop with Provincial Parliamentarians on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation was organised in Dhulikhel, Kavreplanchowk on Chaitra 9, 2075 in cooperation with HariyoBan program by NFYN. In the process of discussion, Provincial Parliamentarians came to conclusion to make collective commitments to formulate and implement the following subjects for effective management of resources.

1. Initiate the effective implementation of Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation by formulating conservation policies.
2. Build pollution control act and regulation to control emission from old vehicles with high taxation system.
3. Initiate the formulation of environmental taxation act and invest the tax money for environmental protection and Biodiversity Conservation.
4. Emphasis should be given for sustainable forest management to promote forest-based enterprises, trade, and develop income generation policies.
5. Build policy to transform the traditional knowledge and skill of local community of medicinal uses of non-timber forest product into modern technology for value addition.
6. Make a provision in the act that allocate certain percentage of fund at the source of the mega infrastructure development viz. hydropower, roads, railways, irrigation, budget for environment protection and biodiversity conservation envisioned in the Environment Impact Assessment report.
7. Initiate building act and regulation to reclaim the encroached land into productive forest.
8. Emphasis shall be given to create green job in forest development program.
9. Build strong legislation to reduce human wildlife conflicts and to control poaching.
10. Make appropriate legislation for integrated watershed management and protection of degraded lands.
11. Formulate policy for environmental protection and management of provincial forest.



**Surkhet Declaration 2075**

**Provincial Parliamentarian, Karnali Province, Commitments on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation**

Knowledge sharing workshop with Provincial Parliamentarians on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation was organised in Surkhet, headquarter of Karnali Province, on Chaitra 16, 2075 in cooperation with HariyoBan program by NFYN. In the process of discussion, Provincial Parliamentarians came to conclusion to make collective commitments to formulate and implement the following subjects for effective management of resources.

1. Karnali province is the 'store house' of non-timber forest products, therefore formulate appropriate policy, plan and program for the Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation.
2. Build policy for sustainable management and wise use of medicinal and aromatic plants to improve livelihoods of local people.
3. Initiate afforestation program in the fallow lands in Karnali Province.
4. Emphasis should be given for sustainable forest management to promote forest-based enterprises, trade, and develop income generation policy, plan and programs.
5. Appropriate policy formulation to protect fresh water springs and glaciers through watershed management.
6. Prepare policy and plans to promote local knowledge, skill and techniques for climate change adaptation through appropriate implementation modality.
7. Develop integrated legislation for biodiversity conservation and commercial agriculture to make Karnali Province an 'Eco-tourism Hub'.
8. Build strong legislation for the conservation of Rara and Shy-Phoksundo National Parks to control poaching and unauthorized collection of non-timber forest products.
9. Emphasis should be given for environmental friendly development and discourage the use of heavy equipment like dozer for hill road construction.
10. Make a provision in the act that allocate certain percentage of fund at the source of the mega project operational budget for environment protection and biodiversity conservation envisioned in the Environment Impact Assessment report.
11. Initiate to including the environmental protection courses at school level for the conservation of biodiversity and climate change adaptation.
12. Develop policy, plan and programs for enterprises development and job creation to reduce poverty in Karnali province.
13. Initiate to funnelling the financial support from National and International sources to reduce the impact from climate change in Karnali Province.

## Pokhara Declaration

जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि गण्डकी प्रदेशका माननीय सदस्यज्यूहरूले जाहेर गरेको  
प्रतिवद्धता पत्र-२०७५

जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि प्रादेशीक स्तरीय नितिगत छलफल “Knowledge Sharing with Provincial Parliamentarians on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate change Adaption” विषयक कार्यक्रम मिति २०७५ माघ १२ गते हरियो बन कार्यक्रम संगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालको आयोजनामा गण्डकी प्रदेशको केन्द्र पोखरामा माननीय प्रदेशसभा सदस्यज्यूहरूसँगको सहभागितामा जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलन विषयक छलफल एवं अर्न्तक्रियाबाट प्रदेश स्तरीय नीति निर्माण र सोको कार्यान्वयन गर्ने सन्भर्दमा निम्न विषयमा केन्द्रित रही नीतिगत व्यवस्थाको लागि सामुहिक प्रतिवद्धता जारी गरेको छौं ।

१. जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलन लगायतका वातावरण संरक्षण संग सम्बन्धित कानूनको एकीकृत रुपमा विकास गरी संस्थागत गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
२. जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तनसँग सम्बन्धित नीति योजना र कार्यक्रमको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
३. दिगो विकास लक्ष्यको कार्यान्वयनका लागि स्थानीय सरकारसँग सहकार्य र सहजीकरण गरी वातावरण मैत्री कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन गर्न रचनात्मक भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने ।
४. गण्डकी प्रदेशलाई पर्या पर्यटनको हव बनाउन पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धनका लागि पर्या पर्या पर्यटकीय विकाशमा जोड दिने ।
५. अनियन्त्रित रुपमा संकलन र निकासी भइरहेको ढुङ्गा, गिट्टी तथा वालुवाको संकलन कार्यलाई व्यवस्थित गरी नियमन गर्दै विकल्प सहित जैविक विविधता संरक्षण मैत्री कानून निर्माण गरी समन्यायीक वितरणका लागि गर्ने ।
६. बन्यजन्तुको पालन, प्रजनन र व्यवसायीकरणको लागि कानून निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयनमा पहल गर्ने ।
७. गण्डकी प्रदेश बन्यजन्तुको आखेटोपहारको ओसार प्रसार र जोरी निकासीलाई प्रभावकारी ढंगले नियन्त्रण गर्न कानून निर्माण गर्ने ।
८. पूर्वाधार विकासको संभाव्यता अध्ययन गर्दा नै सम्बन्धित आयोजनाको वातावरणिय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन गरी निश्चित प्रतिशतको लागत रकम वातावरण संरक्षणको क्षेत्रमा सो आयोजनाबाट हुन सक्ने प्रभाव न्यूनीकरण र अनुकुलन कार्यको लागत खर्च व्यवस्थापन हुन कानूनको निर्माण गर्ने ।
९. मानव बन्यजन्तु द्वन्द्व न्यूनीकरण गर्नका लागि प्रभावित क्षेत्रका बासिन्दामैत्री कानून, लाभान्समा साभेदारी र कार्यविधि बनाई कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ।
१०. शहरी बन विकासका लागि स्थानीय सरकारले सम्बद्ध कानून निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ।
११. जैविक पद्धती मैत्री कृषि प्रणाली विकास गर्ने विकास गर्ने कानून निर्माण गर्ने ।
१२. कानून निर्माण गर्दा समाज पछाडि परिएका वर्ग, क्षेत्र लिंगको आवाजलाई न्यायोजित हिसावले सम्बोधन गर्ने कानून निर्माण गर्ने ।

## Dang Declaration

जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि स्थानीय तहका नेतृत्वहरूले जाहेर गरेको प्रतिवद्धता  
पत्र २०७५

जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि जिल्ला स्तरीय नितिगत छलफल "Knowledge Sharing with Local Government Leaders and Officials on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation " विषयक कार्यक्रम मिति २०७५ फागुन १८ गते हरियो बन कार्यक्रम संगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालको आयोजनामा पाँच नम्बर प्रदेशको तुलसीपुर, दाङ्गमा स्थानीय तहका प्रमुख, उपप्रमुख र प्रशासकीय प्रमुखको सहभागितामा जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलन विषयक छलफल एवं अन्तक्रियाबाट जिल्ला स्तरीय नीति निर्माण र कार्यान्वयन गर्ने सन्दर्भमा निम्न विषयमा केन्द्रित रही वातावरण मैत्री विकास गर्न सामुहिक प्रतिवद्धता जारी गर्दछौं ।

- स्थानीय सरकारले जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलन लगायतका वातावरण संरक्षण संग सम्बन्धित कानूनको एकिकृत रुपमा विकास गर्ने ।
- अनियन्त्रित रुपमा संकलन र निकासी भइरहेको ढुङ्गा, गिट्टी तथा बालुवाको संकलन कार्यलाई व्यवस्थित गरी नियमन गर्दै जैविक वातावरण मैत्री कानून निर्माण गरी समन्यायीक वितरण गर्ने ।
- बन्यजन्तुको पालन, प्रजनन र व्यवसायीकरणको लागि कानून निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयनमा पहल गर्ने ।
- पूर्वाधार विकासको संभाव्यता अध्ययन गर्दा नै सम्बन्धित आयोजनाको वातावरणिय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन गरी निश्चित प्रतिशतको लागत रकम वातावरण संरक्षणको क्षेत्रमा खर्च गर्ने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- जैविक पद्धती मैत्री कृषि प्रणाली विकास गर्ने विकास गर्ने कानून निर्माण गर्ने ।
- कानून निर्माण गर्दा समाज पछाडि पारिएका वर्ग, क्षेत्र लिंगको आवाजलाई न्यायोजित हिसावले सम्बोधन गर्ने कानून निर्माण गर्ने ।
- दिगो बन व्यवस्थापन गर्दै बनलाई जीविकोपार्जनका क्रियाकलाप सञ्चालनका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
- दाङ जिल्लामा हुने बन्यजन्तु चोरी शिकारीको नियन्त्रणका लागि कानून निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ।
- पूर्वाधार विकास गर्दा वातावरण विनास नहुने गरी सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- संविधान र स्थानीय सरकार सञ्चालन ऐनले दिएको अधिकार अनुसार स्थानीय सरकारले वातावरण तथा प्राकृतिक स्रोत संरक्षणका लागि एकिकृत कानून निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि प्राप्त अन्तराष्ट्रिय सहयोगबाट प्राप्त लाभ स्थानीय सरकारले लिन पहल गर्ने ।
- स्थानीय जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलन योजना निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ।

## Butwal Declaration

जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि ५ नम्बर प्रदेशका माननीय सदस्यज्यूहरूले जाहेर गरेको प्रतिवद्धता पत्र २०७५

जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि प्रादेशीक स्तरीय नितिगत छलफल "Knowledge Sharing with Provincial Parliamentarians on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation" विषयक कार्यक्रम मिति २०७५ फागुन २४ गते हरियो बन कार्यक्रम संगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालको आयोजनामा ५ नम्बर प्रदेशको केन्द्र बुटवलमा माननीय प्रदेशसभा सदस्यज्यूहरूसंगको सहभागितामा जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलन विषयक छलफल एवं अन्तक्रियाबाट प्रदेश स्तरिय नीति निर्माण र सोको कार्यान्वयन गर्ने सन्दर्भमा निम्न विषयमा केन्द्रित रही नीतिगत व्यवस्थाको लागि सामुहिक प्रतिवद्धता जारी गरेको छौं ।

- पाँच नम्बर प्रदेश भित्रको चुरे क्षेत्रको संरक्षणका लागि नीति तथा योजनाबनाई प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयनमा जोड दिने ।
- जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन संग सम्बन्धित नीति योजना र कार्यक्रमको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- खाली जमिनलाई वृक्षारोपण गरी आधुनिक कृषि प्रणालीमा जोड दिने नीति, योजना र कार्यक्रम निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयनमा गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- अनियन्त्रित रुपमा संकलन र निकासी भइरहेको ढुङ्गा, गिट्टी तथा बालुवाको संकलन कार्यलाई व्यवस्थित गरी नियमन गर्ने कानुन निर्माण गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- पूर्वाधार विकासको संभाव्यता अध्ययन गर्दा नै सम्बन्धित आयोजनाको वातावरणिय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन गरी निश्चित प्रतिशतको लागत रकम वातावरण संरक्षणको क्षेत्रमा खर्च गर्ने कानुन निर्माण गर्ने ।
- मानव बन्त्यजन्तु द्वन्द्व न्यूनीकरण गर्नका लागि प्रभावित क्षेत्रका बासिन्दा मैत्री कानुन र लाभान्समा साझेदारी गर्ने कानुन बनाई कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ।
- राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज र संरक्षण क्षेत्र, नीजि बन, सामुदायीक वन र सरकारी वनको संरक्षण गर्दै बन पकेट क्षेत्र घोषणा गरी र बन उपयोगका लागि एकिकृत कानुन बनाउन पहल गर्ने ।
- भू उपयोग नीतिलाई समय सापेक्ष परिमार्जन गर्दै स्थानीय सरकार सँग सहकार्य गर्ने कानुन निर्माण गर्ने ।
- कानुन निर्माण गर्दा समाज पछाडि पारिएका वर्ग, क्षेत्र लिंगको आवाजलाई न्यायोजित हिसावले सम्बोधन गर्न कानुन निर्माण गर्ने ।
- एकिकृत जलाधार क्षेत्र एवं संरक्षण क्षेत्रको विकास र विस्तार गर्दै वातावरण मैत्री विकासमा जोड दिने ।
- पाँच नम्बर प्रदेशको उत्पादन र उत्पादकत्व वृद्धि गर्दै कृषि, पर्यटन, उद्योग पुर्वाधार विकास गरी समृद्धि हासिल गर्न प्रदेश सरकारको नीतिलाई वातावरण मैत्री कानुन बनाई कार्यान्वयन गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- जोखिमपूर्ण बस्तीलाई स्थानान्तरण गरी एकिकृत बस्ती विकासको नीति निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्नुपर्ने ।
- परिवर्तित राज्य संरचना अनुसार सरकारले अधिकार सम्पन्न एकिकृत संगठनात्मक संरचना बनाई चुस्त दुरुस्त र प्रभावकारी बनाई पर्याप्त जनशक्ति व्यवस्थापन गर्नुपर्ने ।
- परम्परागत कृषि प्रणाली र जीवन शैली परिवर्तन गरी व्यवसायीकरण र आधुनिकीकरण गर्ने कानुन निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ।
- एक वडा एक पोखरी अभियानलाई विस्तार गर्दै जलपुर्नभरण पोखरी (रिर्चाज पण्ड) निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने ।
- हेब्भी इक्कुभमेन्ट व्यक्तिगत नभई संस्थागत तथा सरकारी हुने कानुन निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने ।
- बन र खानीजन्य उद्योगमा सरकारको निश्चित प्रतिशत शेयर हुने व्यवस्था सहितको कानुन निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्नुपर्ने ।

## Dhulikhel Declaration

जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि ३ नम्बर प्रदेशका माननीय सदस्यज्यूहरूले जाहेर गरेको प्रतिवद्धता पत्र २०७५

जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि प्रादेशीक स्तरीय नीतिगत "Knowledge Sharing with Provincial Parliamentarians on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation" विषयक कार्यक्रम मिति २०७५ चैत्र ९ गते हरियो बन कार्यक्रम संगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालको आयोजनामा धुलिखेलको, काभ्रेमा माननीय सभामुख श्री सानु कुमार श्रेष्ठज्यूको प्रमुख आतिथ्यतामा माननीय प्रदेशसभा सदस्यज्यूहरूसंगको सहभागितामा जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलन विषयक छलफल एवं अन्तक्रियाबाट प्रदेश स्तरिय नीति निर्माण र सोको कार्यान्वयन गर्ने सन्दर्भमा निम्न बिषयमा केन्द्रित रही नीतिगत व्यवस्थाको लागि सामुहिक प्रतिवद्धता जारी गरेका छौं ।

- जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन संग सम्बन्धित नीति निर्माण गरी प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- प्रदुषण उत्सर्जन गर्ने सवारी साधनलाई कम गर्न बढी कर लिने किसिमको प्रदुषण नियन्त्रण गर्ने कानुन निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने ।
- वातावरण संरक्षणका लागी उठाएको कर सोही क्षेत्रमा खर्च गर्ने कानुनी व्यवस्था गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- बनको दिगो व्यवस्थापन गर्दै बनमा आधारित उद्योग र व्यवसाय प्रवर्द्धन गर्ने र सो बाट आर्थिकार्जन हुने किसिमका नीति निर्माणमा जोड दिने ।
- स्थानीय समुदायमा रहेको बन्जन्तु , जडिबुटी तथा वनस्पतिको उपयोग सम्बन्धी परम्परागत , ज्ञान, सिप र उत्पादनलाई बैज्ञानिक प्रविधि सँग जोडने नीति निर्माण गर्ने ।
- बृहत परियोजना (जलविद्युत , सडक, रेलवे तथा सिंचाई) निर्माण गर्दा वातावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन गरी निश्चित प्रतिशत रकम वातावरण संरक्षणको क्षेत्रमा खर्च गर्ने व्यवस्था गर्ने किसिमको कानुन निर्माण गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- अतिक्रमण भएको वनक्षेत्रलाई उत्पादनशील क्षेत्रमा रुपान्तरण गर्ने किसिमको कानुन निर्माण गर्ने पहल गर्ने ।
- वन क्षेत्र भित्र ग्रिन जब सृजना गर्ने किसिमका कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनमा जोड दिने ।
- मानव वन्यजन्तु द्वन्द्व न्यूनीकरणका साथै वन्यजन्तु चोरी शिकारी नियन्त्रण गर्न कडा कानुनी व्यवस्था गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- जलाधार क्षेत्रहरूको एकीकृत व्यवस्थापन गरी जल र भूमिको संरक्षणका लागि कानुन निर्माण गर्ने ।
- प्रादेशीक वन र वातावरण नीति बनाई कार्यान्वयनका लागि पहल गर्ने ।



## Surkhet Declaration

जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि कर्णाली प्रदेशका माननीय सदस्यज्यूहरूले जाहेर गरेको प्रतिवद्धता पत्र २०७५

जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि प्रादेशीक स्तरीय नितिगत छलफल "Knowledge Sharing with Provincial Parliamentarians on Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Adaptation" विषयक कार्यक्रम मिति २०७५ चैत्र १६ गते हरियो बन कार्यक्रम संगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालको आयोजनामा कर्णाली प्रदेशको राजधानी सुर्खेतमा आर्थिक मामिला तथा योजना मन्त्री माननीय प्रकाश ज्वालाज्यूको प्रमुख आतिथ्यतामा माननीय प्रदेशसभा सदस्यज्यूहरूसंगको सहभागितामा जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलन विषयक छलफल एवं अन्तक्रियाबाट प्रदेश स्तरिय नीति निर्माण र सोको कार्यान्वयन गर्ने सन्दर्भमा निम्न विषयमा केन्द्रित रही नीतिगत व्यवस्थाको लागि सामुहिक प्रतिवद्धता जारी गरेका छौं ।

- जैविक विविधताको भण्डार रहेको कर्णाली प्रदेशलाई बातावरण मैत्री विकास गर्नका लागि जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तनसंग सम्बन्धित नीति, योजना र कार्यक्रम तय गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- कर्णाली प्रदेशमा भएको जडीबुटीको उपयोग गर्दै त्यसको दिगो व्यवस्थापन र जिविकोपार्जन सम्बन्धी नीति योजना निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने ।
- कर्णाली प्रदेशमा खाली रहेको जमिनमा वृक्षारोपण गरी हरियाली बढाउन पहल गर्ने ।
- बनको दिगो व्यवस्थापन र वनमा आधारित उद्योग प्रवर्द्धन गरी रोजगारी एवं उद्यमशीलताको विकास गर्ने किसिमका नीति योजना र कार्यक्रम निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- खानेपानीका मुहान संरक्षण एवं जलाधारको संरक्षण संगै हिमनदी एवं हिमतालको संरक्षणका लागि नीतिगत व्यवस्था गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागी स्थानीय ज्ञान सिप र प्रविधिलाई उपयोग गर्ने किसिमका नीति योजना निर्माण गरी कानुनको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन संयन्त्र निर्माण गर्ने ।
- कर्णाली प्रदेशलाई पर्या पर्यटनको हव बनाउन कृषिलाई व्यवसायीकरण एवं जैविक विविधताको संरक्षणका लागि एकिकृत कानुन निर्माण गर्ने ।
- रारा र सेफोक्शुण्डो निकुञ्जको संरक्षण गर्नुका साथै बन्यजन्तु र जडिबुटीको चोरी शिकारी नियन्त्रणका लागि कडा कानुनी व्यवस्था सहितको संयन्त्र निर्माण गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- सडक निर्माणको नाममा जथाभावी डोजर प्रयोगलाई निरुत्साहीत गर्दै बतावरण मैत्री विकासमा र स्थानीय स्तरमा रोजगारी सृजना गर्ने विकासमा जोड दिने ।
- विकास आयोजना निर्माण गर्दा सम्बन्धीत आयोजनाबाट खर्च व्यहोर्ने गरी निश्चित प्रतिशत रकम छुट्याउने बाध्यकारी कानुनी व्यवस्था गर्नुपर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षणका लागि विद्यालयस्तरमा अनिवार्य विषयको पाठ्यक्रम निर्माण गरी पठन पाठनको व्यवस्था गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- कर्णाली प्रदेशमा भएका स्थानीय प्रजातीका जडीबुटी तथा कृषि प्रजातीको संरक्षण र प्रागारिक कृषिलाई समेत ध्यान दिई नीति तथा कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्नुपर्ने ।
- कर्णाली प्रदेशमा रहेको गरिबी अन्त्य गर्न उद्यमशीलता र रोजगारीका सृजना गर्ने किसिमका नीति योजना र कार्यक्रम निर्माण गर्ने ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तनले पारेको असरको न्यूनीकरणका लागि राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय आर्थिक सहयोगको लाभ कर्णाली प्रदेशले पाउने व्यवस्थाका लागि पहल गर्ने ।



# Annex 3 - Media Coverage

www.rsamachar.com (समाचार)

२०५५ फागुन १९ आईतवार (03 Mar., 2019, Sunday)

## ‘मान्छे मरे जलाउन पाइँन्छ, रुख मरे पाइँदैन’

■ दीपक चौधरी

तुलसीपुर, १८ फागुन। मान्छे मरे जलाउन पाइँन्छ, तर रुख मरे जलाउन पाइँदैन, यस्तै कानुनी अवधारणालाई जिकिर गर्दा बाइको (HARIYO) जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका लागि नीतिगत छलफल गर्ने बैठकमा भाग लगेका थिए।

मान्छे मरे जलाउन पाइँन्छ, तर रुख मरे जलाउन पाइँदैन, यस्तै कानुनी अवधारणालाई जिकिर गर्दा बाइको (HARIYO) जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका लागि नीतिगत छलफल गर्ने बैठकमा भाग लगेका थिए।

मान्छे मरे जलाउन पाइँन्छ, तर रुख मरे जलाउन पाइँदैन, यस्तै कानुनी अवधारणालाई जिकिर गर्दा बाइको (HARIYO) जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका लागि नीतिगत छलफल गर्ने बैठकमा भाग लगेका थिए।

१०४३, हु.द.त. १०/०६२/०६३ (समाचार)

## मान्छे...

बाबुको सकलकायलाई व्यवस्थित गरी नियमन गर्दै जैविक वातावरण मैत्री कानून निर्माण गरी समन्वयाधिकार वितरण गर्ने, वन्यजन्तुको पालन, प्रजनन र व्यवस्थापनको लागि कानून निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयनमा पहेल गर्ने, पूर्वाधार विकासको समन्वयता अध्ययन गर्दा नै सम्बन्धित आयोजनाको वातावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन गरी निश्चित प्रतिशतको लागत रकम वातावरण संरक्षणको क्षेत्रमा खर्च गर्ने व्यवस्था गर्ने, जैविक पद्धति मैत्री कृषि प्रणाली विकास गर्ने विकास गर्ने कानून निर्माण गर्ने, गन्तव्य विकास गर्दा समाज पछाडि पारिएका वर्ग, क्षेत्र लिंगको आधारमा न्यायोचिततासोपलव सम्बोधन गर्ने कानून निर्माण गर्नेलाग्यत रहेको छ।

त्यस्तै दिगो वन व्यवस्थापनगर्दै वनलाई जीविको

पार्जनकायिकालाप सञ्चालनका लागि पहल गर्ने, बाइ जिल्लामा हुने वन्यजन्तु चोरी शिकारीको नियन्त्रणका लागि कानूननिर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने, पूर्वाधार विकास गर्दा वातावरण विनाश नहुने गरी सञ्चालन गर्ने, सविधान र स्थानीय सरकार सञ्चालन एनले दिएको अधिकार अनुसार स्थानीय सरकारले वातावरण तथा प्राकृतिक स्रोत संरक्षणका लागि एकिकृत कानूननिर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने, जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि प्रातः अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सहयोगबाट प्राप्त लाभ स्थानीय सरकारले लिनेपहल गर्ने, स्थानीय जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन योजना निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने जारी रहेको छ। त्यस अवसरमा विज्ञ क्रिशी चन्द्र गौतम, प्रेम पौडेल, फकराज सिंहले प्रस्तुति राखेका थिए।

महासंघका अध्यक्ष कमल सुवेदीले अध्यक्षतामा कार्यक्रम भएको हो।

## ‘६ अर्बको जडिबुटी र जैविक विविधता जोगाउँछौं’

पशुपति चण्डाकार

६ अर्बको जडिबुटी र जैविक विविधता जोगाउँछौं, यस्तै कानुनी अवधारणालाई जिकिर गर्दा बाइको (HARIYO) जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका लागि नीतिगत छलफल गर्ने बैठकमा भाग लगेका थिए।

६ अर्बको जडिबुटी र जैविक विविधता जोगाउँछौं, यस्तै कानुनी अवधारणालाई जिकिर गर्दा बाइको (HARIYO) जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका लागि नीतिगत छलफल गर्ने बैठकमा भाग लगेका थिए।

## जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका घोषणा पत्र जारी

पोखरा आइतवार, १८ मार्च

जैविक विविधता संरक्षण जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि प्रादेशिक स्तरमा नीतिगत छलफल गर्ने बैठकमा भाग लगेका थिए।

जैविक विविधता संरक्षण जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि प्रादेशिक स्तरमा नीतिगत छलफल गर्ने बैठकमा भाग लगेका थिए।

## ‘सञ्चालनलाई जैविको साकेदारो’

# मिसन हुड्डे

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३०५५ फागुन १९ आईतवार (03 Mar., 2019, Sunday)

## प्रदेशको आफ्नै रणनीति बनाउन माग

प्रदेशको आफ्नै रणनीति बनाउन माग, यस्तै कानुनी अवधारणालाई जिकिर गर्दा बाइको (HARIYO) जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका लागि नीतिगत छलफल गर्ने बैठकमा भाग लगेका थिए।

## सम्पदिको आह्वान

# युगाआह्वान

YUGAAHWAAN DAILY दैनिक

३०५५ फागुन १९ आईतवार (03 Mar., 2019, Sunday)

## कणलीका सांसदहरुको प्रतिवद्धता

## ‘जलवायु परिवर्तन न्यूनीकरण गर्न नीति बनाउँछौं’

## जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका लागि घोषणा पत्र जारी

पोखरा आइतवार, १८ मार्च

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## जलवायु परिवर्तन न्यूनीकरणमा ऐक्यबद्धता

जलवायु परिवर्तन न्यूनीकरणमा ऐक्यबद्धता, यस्तै कानुनी अवधारणालाई जिकिर गर्दा बाइको (HARIYO) जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका लागि नीतिगत छलफल गर्ने बैठकमा भाग लगेका थिए।

## जलवायु परिवर्तन न्यूनीकरणमा ऐक्यबद्धता

जलवायु परिवर्तन न्यूनीकरणमा ऐक्यबद्धता, यस्तै कानुनी अवधारणालाई जिकिर गर्दा बाइको (HARIYO) जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका लागि नीतिगत छलफल गर्ने बैठकमा भाग लगेका थिए।



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