

**Hariyo Ban Program**

# **Sensitization of District Level Political Leaders on Policy Discourse of Biodiversity Conservation**

**SUPPORTED BY**



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**Hariyo Ban Program**

# **Sensitization of District Level Political Leaders on Policy Discourse of Biodiversity Conservation**

## **Report**

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**Kamal Sudedi**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND OF THE PROGRAM.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 BACKGROUND: .....	1
1.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: .....	2
1.3 WORKING AREA: .....	2
<b>CHAPTER TWO: PROGRAM APPROACH AND METHODS .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 APPROACH.....	5
2.1.1 Approach based on local situation .....	5
2.1.2 Approach Based on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) .....	6
2.1.3 Approach of knowledge sharing .....	6
2.1.4 Approach of consultation and coordination .....	7
2.1.5 Approach of partnership .....	7
2.1.6 Approach of conflict sensitivity in development .....	7
2.1.7 Approach of capacity building.....	7
2.2 ACTIVITY AND METHODOLOGY .....	8
2.2.1 Methodological approach.....	8
2.2.2 Design and delivery for knowledge enhancement.....	8
2.2.3 Information to local media.....	9
2.2.4 Monitoring and evaluation.....	9
<b>CHAPTER THREE: DELIVERY OF THE PROGRAM .....</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 DELIVERY OF THE PROGRAM.....	10
3.2 INCEPTION PHASE .....	11
3.2.1 DESK REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND RESOURCE MATERIALS: .....	11
3.3 PROGRAM EXECUTION PHASE.....	11
3.3.1 Desk review.....	11
3.3.2 Content design and support material collection and development.....	11
3.3.3 Delivery on capacity building:.....	12
3.3.4 Selection of the participants .....	13
3.4 FINAL PHASE .....	13
3.4.1 Program monitoring and evaluation: .....	13
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROGRAM.....</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1 ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES AT LOCAL LEVEL .....	14
4.1.1 Forest encroachment .....	14
4.1.2 Development of infrastructure .....	14
4.1.3 Forest fire control and management.....	15

4.1.4 Plantations .....	15
4.1.5 Effects of climate change .....	15
4.2 EXPLORATION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION .....	16
4.2.1 Wetland conservation.....	16
4.2.2 Protection of corridor forests for landscape management .....	16
4.3 FEEDBACK ON POLICY REFORM .....	17
4.4 RESULTS .....	19
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: OPINIONS OF PARTICIPANTS.....</b>	<b>21</b>
5.1 MAJOR OPINIONS OF THE PARTICIPANTS: .....	21
5.1.1 District- Chitwan: .....	21
5.1.2 District Palpa: .....	25
5.1.3 District Syangja: .....	29
5.1.4 District Kaski: .....	32
5.1.5 District Tanahun: .....	36
5.1.6 District Parbat: .....	39
5.1.7 District Baglung: .....	43
5.1.8 District Myagdi: .....	47
5.1.9 District Mustang: .....	50
<b>CHAPTER SIX: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROGRAM .....</b>	<b>54</b>
6.3 LESSONS LEARNED: .....	55
<b>CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>57</b>
7.1 CONCLUSIONS .....	57
7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS: .....	57
<b>REFERENCES: .....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>ANNEXES.....</b>	<b>60</b>
ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE DISTRICTS.....	60



## LIST OF TABLES:

Table 1: Major Progress as per Planning

Table 2: The Training and Workshop Outline

Table 3: Delivery Status

Table 4: Policy Reform

Table 5: List of Participants from Marginalized Groups

## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

ACAP	Annapurna Conservation Area Program
CBO	Community Based Organization
CHAL	Chitwan Annapurna Landscape
CFUG	Community Forests User Groups
CFOP	Community Forests Operational Plan
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Office
DNH	Do No Harm
DPR	Detail Project Report
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GHG	Green House Gases
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flooding
IEE	Initial Environment Examination
LIBIRD	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity Research and Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NFYN	National Federation of Youth NGOs
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SEDC	Safe and Effective Development in Conflict
TAL	Terai Arc Landscape
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the capacity building training titled “Sensitization of District Level Political Leaders on Policy Discourse of Biodiversity Conservation”, held in nine districts (out of a planned 10 districts) in Nepal in 2015. The training program aimed to sensitize local political leaders on the issues of biodiversity conservation and climate change. The program intended to build skills and increase biodiversity conservation related exposure and knowledge of the different political party cadres in the target districts.

The nine districts include districts from the flat lands of the Terai (Chitwan) to the High Mountains of Mustang. Of the training participants, 23% were female and 24% were indigenous/Janajati. From the perspective of gender and social inclusion in biodiversity conservation and climate change, emphasis was given to the participation of female political leaders to ensure dissemination of knowledge to both genders. In addition, local FM and newspapers helped towards the public outreach of the program.

The program has created awareness among the participants and spread knowledge and information about biodiversity conservation on contemporary issues, threats, consequences, and existing policies at the local level. The biodiversity status of Nepal, policy, threats, limitations, and opportunities including climate change policy, programs, and adaptation were some of the issues discussed to disseminate knowledge and information at the local level. The message that gender inclusion is pivotal for biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience was conveyed consistently. This sensitization program has been one of the best ways to share knowledge of biodiversity conservation at the community level through sessions and discussions with party workers and district level political party leaders. Many local political leaders and activists have benefitted from this program. It has been a great opportunity for participants to share knowledge with local youth and party cadres in formal and informal sessions.

This report has been divided into seven chapters. The first chapter clarifies the needs, objectives and the scope of the program. The prime objective of the program was to enhance knowledge and build capacity of district level political leaders of different parties in coordination with the District Forest Offices for biodiversity conservation, climate change, and social inclusion. The program was targeted at the ten districts of Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL) and the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) areas, namely: Chitwan, Palpa, Syangja, Kaski, Thanu, Lamjung, Parbat, Baglung, Myagdi and Mustang. However, the program could not take place in Lamjung district because of the earthquake of April 25, 2015.

The second chapter describes the approaches and methodology of the program. Widely tested approaches and methodology have been used to design and deliver the program. The program was designed to be inclusive and comprehensive in delivering the material scheduled in the training manual.

Chapter three focuses on the deliverables of the training program. Activities that were adopted in the pre-implementation, during implementation and post implementation phase of the program have been presented.

Chapter four includes the major achievements of the program, taking into account the extent to which local political leaders benefited from the program. This program has sensitized various political leaders about the threats and adverse effects of biodiversity loss and climate change on livelihoods and the well being of mankind. The knowhow of local level political leadership on the importance of biodiversity could help in policy intervention, and be the key to successful implementation of biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience programs.

Chapter five comprises of the opinions and perceptions of local political leaders on the essence of biodiversity conservation. The participants pointed out that the local community is yet to be convinced of the collective benefits of biodiversity, and that this has become the main challenge. The lack of local awareness, knowledge, skills, and participation of the local people in biodiversity conservation and implementation programs are also major challenges. The participants provided suggestions to create awareness programs through education and training for the local populace including women and disadvantaged groups.

Chapter six provides the lessons learned on the basis of program implementation during the sessions and discussions. The change in perception of local political leaders brought about in framing the annual district level planning was really valuable for future policy interventions in biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience. This chapter briefly deals with the commitment, perception change analysis and the approach in lobbying for conservation efforts with the experience of local political leaders and with the knowledge and information shared.

Chapter seven concludes the report and points out some recommendations to be adopted for policy reform. The enhancement of knowledge and capacity of different political parties in Nepal on issues related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscape and social inclusion is much needed. Enhanced knowledge and capacity of political leaders helps to make relevant policies required for the conservation of biodiversity, climate change and landscape management.

The successful accomplishment of the program has led us to recommend further continuity of such programs with more effective planning and monitoring systems and with the necessary improvements in course content and method of delivery.

## CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND OF THE PROGRAM

---

### 1.1 Background:

The USAID-funded Hariyo Ban Program is a five-year program that started in August 2011, mainly working in two landscapes: the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and the Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL). The TAL runs east-west in the low-lying Terai, and CHAL covers a vast altitudinal gradient from the Trans Himalayan region north of the Annapurna range to Chitwan in the Terai. The two landscapes cover 29 districts and intersect at Chitwan and Nawalparasi districts. These two landscapes have very high biodiversity value and support about 10 million people from diverse ethnic groups, many of which depend on forests, subsistence agriculture, and livestock farming, and have limited alternative livelihood opportunities. Many poor and geographically isolated communities have limited or no access to basic amenities including health and education. Environmental degradation in these landscapes is widespread and poverty rates are high, which at par create threats to both people and biodiversity. In addition, many people and ecosystems are highly vulnerable to climate change, particularly in CHAL.

The overall goal of Hariyo Ban program is to reduce adverse impacts of climate change and threats to biodiversity in Nepal. The designated objectives are- to reduce threats to biodiversity in target landscapes; to build the structures, capacity, and operations necessary for effective sustainable landscape management, with a focus on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) readiness; and to increase the ability of targeted human and ecological communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

The community forest user groups and climate vulnerable communities in these two landscapes will benefit from the program activities with a special attention to the poor, dalit, women, excluded and highly marginalized Janajatis. The program focuses on effective sustainable landscape management, with attention to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and increasing forest carbon sequestration through biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of forest carbon through plantations. The program also works to reduce threats to biodiversity, and helps vulnerable ecological and human communities to adapt to climate change.

In order to enhance forest carbon stock and restore biological corridors, the Hariyo Ban Program has been supporting Government Line Agencies and local communities to establish plantations on forest and private lands in both TAL and CHAL. In general, appropriate ways for the mobilization of local communities in the conservation of biodiversity and climate change resilience are very important. Hence, building the capacity of political leaders is crucial, which can support in successful implementation of biodiversity conservation programs.

The program contracted by NFYN Nepal (National Federation of Youth NGOs, Nepal) focuses on the enhancement of knowledge and capacity of different political parties in Nepal in terms of biodiversity conservation, climate change, sustainable landscape, and gender and social inclusion. This is necessary for enabling policy formulation and advocacy at local level political institutions. The political party



## CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND OF THE PROGRAM

leaders' knowledge and capacity helps to address biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience policy formulation. At the same time, knowledge of biodiversity and environmental concerns of the political leaders has become helpful to make relevant policies required for the conservation of biodiversity, climate change and landscape management.

Political party leaders disseminate their knowledge at the community level through speeches and discussions among the party workers. Thus, in the community level, the possibility of familiarizing local political cadres with the importance of biodiversity conservation for landscape management and climate change resilience has increased. The youth of the community have become more aware of biodiversity and can pay increased attention to the protection of biodiversity and the improvement of livelihoods. There are various types of plants and wild animals in the landscape and watersheds of the CHAL area, and most of them are very important from the perspective of biodiversity conservation. However, the enhancement of knowledge and capacity of political leaders is crucial from the perspective of biodiversity conservation and the conservation of soil and water to enrich productivity and improve the livelihoods of the people. The outcome of this program is the enhancement of knowledge of 259 district level political leaders on various issues of biodiversity conservation. At the same time, the capacity of 259 district level political leaders is enhanced in the nine districts of CHAL area. The roles of political leaders in biodiversity conservation and climate change with gender and social inclusion in the landscape of the CHAL area have been explored. The implementation of biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience programs are supposed to get support from various political party leaders. The feedback of political leaders on different issues is shared for knowledge management and documented as opinions expressed by the participants.

### **1.2 Goals and Objectives:**

The main objective of this program is the sensitization of district level political leaders on the policy discourse of biodiversity conservation.

#### **Specific objective:**

The specific objective is to sensitize district level political leaders of different parties on the policy discourse of biodiversity conservation in coordination with the District Forest Office for biodiversity conservation, climate change and social inclusion.

### **1.3 Working Area:**

The working area was determined to be within the ten districts of the Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL). Landscape and watersheds in the CHAL area are important foundations for the conservation of biodiversity, and include different ecosystems. Therefore, in consensus with the Hariyo Ban team, the districts selected were Chitwan, Tanahu, Kaski, Palpa, Syangja, Parbat, Baglung, Mustang, Lumjung and Myagdi. These districts were very important for the conservation of biodiversity, since they include different ecosystems. However, due to the effect of the April 25, 2015 earthquake, the program did not take place in Lamjung and had to be exempted. It was increasingly necessary to broaden our knowledge about the consequences of landscape fragmentation and its detrimental effects on ecological functions. In Nepal, there is very limited concern in politics, even at the policy level,

about biological diversity and landscape management. However, the landscape and terrain are critical for soil and water conservation, whose functions are instrumental in biological diversity and to maintain the ecological processes within the landscape. It was thus very important to enhance the capacity of political leaders at different levels. This program certainly increases the visibility of the issues concerning conservation of biodiversity in governance, and demonstrates the value of conservation in all aspects of society through the political arena.

It is increasingly necessary to broaden our knowledge about the consequences of landscape fragmentation and its detrimental effects on ecological functions. In Nepal, there is very limited concern in the political arena and in the policy level about biological diversity and landscape management. However, the landscape and terrain are very critical for soil and water conservation, whose functions are instrumental in biological diversity, and to maintain ecological processes. It is thus very important to enhance the capacity of political leaders at different levels. This program certainly increases the impact of governance in the conservation of biodiversity and demonstrates the value of conservation in all aspects of society.

The program has been very important from the perspective of biodiversity conservation. There are many highlands and valleys in the CHAL area, which are very important to ecological functions and to sustain and to increase the overall productivity of the land. It is necessary to protect biodiversity in this area to counter landscape fragmentation and also for soil and water conservation. The conservation of watersheds all along the CHAL area requires the conservation of biodiversity and hence, political awareness. The empowerment of informed political leaders could help reduce landscape fragmentation through approach to the ‘environmental committee’ in the constitution assembly to formulate relevant policies to enhance biodiversity conservation.

### **1.4 Limitations**

The program is comprehensive and precise in terms of its objectives, with a wide scope to build a common understanding of biological diversity conservation among different political leaders, imparting perspectives of methodology and analytical content. The program has been a strong and meaningful guide for the enhancement of knowledge and capacity of political leaders, potentially very helpful to the conservation of biodiversity, and to creating an enabling environment. The National Biodiversity Strategy which has been approved by the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation has been familiarized among political leaders. It is, however, important to explore possible barriers and obstacles to the conservation of biological diversity, and ways for better management of the landscape by the political leadership.

The devastating earthquake has disturbed the program and could not be conducted in Lamjung district. At the same time, Hariyo Ban program also allocated a large chunk of their budget to humanitarian support programs for earthquake relief. Some of the budget for capacity building was allocated to the distribution of mosquito nets in Lamjung district. And to top it off, programs for sensitization of constitutional assembly members at the centre on issues of climate change, landscape fragmentation, and social inclusion for biodiversity conservation could not be conducted. However, NFYN has taken this as an unavoidable circumstance due to the natural disaster, and has readily agreed to accomplish this task in the future with the support of the HariyoBan program.

## CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND OF THE PROGRAM

### **1.5 Distribution of Relief Packages in Lamjung District**

The devastating earthquake of April 25, 2015 claimed the lives of more than eight thousand people, injured more than twice as many, destroyed physical structures, and damaged property equivalent to billions of rupees. The earthquake hit more than 20 districts of the central and western development regions with the epicenter at Barpak, Gorkha. The mostly affected districts were Gorkha, Lamjung, Kaski, Tanahun, Manang, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Sindhupalchock, Kavre, Nuwakot, Dhadhing, and Mustang. It did not only make thousands of people homeless, but destroyed historical heritage sites of Nepal as well.

In response to the effects of the devastating earthquake, NFYN Nepal with the support of Hariyo Ban Program distributed relief packages to victims of Dhamili Kuwa VDC of Lamjung district.

One thousand five hundred and ninety eight packs of mosquito nets have been distributed under the provision of humanitarian support to the earthquake victims. The distribution of relief packages to the victims has been carried out through NFYN District Chapters and volunteers in coordination with the District Administration Office, the District Development Committee and the VDC itself.

The relief packages have been distributed to 1598 households of Dhamili Kuwa VDC and targeted marginalized communities. Households having less than four family members got one package and households having more than four family members got two packages.

## CHAPTER TWO: PROGRAM APPROACH AND METHODS

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**Chapter two showcases the major approaches and methods used during program implementation.**

### **2.1 Approach**

A set of widely tested and accepted approaches has been adopted to accomplish this program. The approaches were well understood and institutionalized by all staff and experts involved in this program. Some of the key approaches that the program has been employing were the following:

#### **2.1.1 Approach based on local situation**

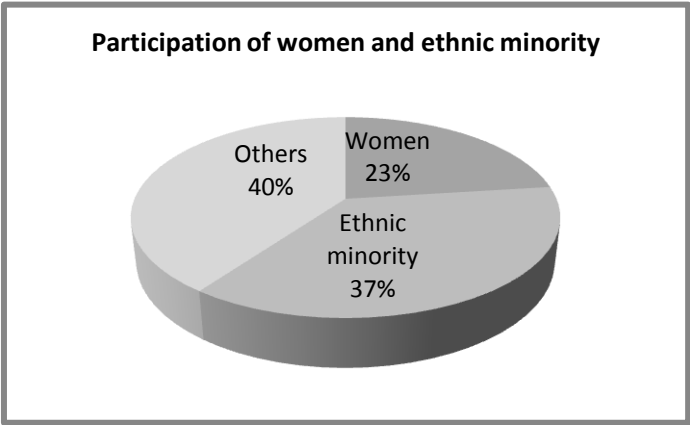
The program teams have been engaged in this program in the most remote areas of Nepal where development efforts were fairly poor and insufficient. Most of the districts covered in this package fall under the Terai through middle mountains to high mountains in the CHAL area with a low human and economic development index. According to the Nepal Human Development Report 2014, out of the nine districts, the Human Development Index (HDI) is lowest in Palpa at 0.478 and highest in Kaski district at 0.576.

The program team recognizes the socio-economic, educational and cultural issues of these locations and activities have been designed in such a way that the program can cover the largest possible target number of people. For this, promotion of local political institutions and organizations, employment of local human resources, and usage of local goods and services have been highly emphasized. This has been ensured by the inclusion of local representatives of the NFYN in the selection of participants. The participants represent their political institutions and organizations and voice their opinions through their experience, in the interest of their respective political institutions. Likewise, the instructions and discussion materials were produced in the vernacular Nepali language to the greatest extent possible. The content of the delivery is given in Chapter three in section 3.3 and table 2 below. Also, discussion and analysis of local issues related to biodiversity, forestry and climate change have been conducted during the commencement of the sessions and activities.

2.1.2 Approach Based on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

The proposed package covered a wide range of geographic areas where the remoteness and the embedded poverty are identified as the primary bottlenecks to development. Particularly in the middle hill and high mountain districts, socio-economic discrimination, gender imparity and poverty are the major challenges to reaching the primary beneficiaries. With this realization, NFYN Nepal followed an agreed-upon framework for participation of women and poor ethnic minorities in the program. After the completion of nine slots of enhancement of knowledge and capacity building of local level political leaders, we have achieved following structure of participation at different levels:

- ✓ 23% participation of women
- ✓ 37% participation of ethnic minorities
- ✓ 40% participation of others



We used a rights based approach in our services and this was an underlying theme when undertaking the assignment. The rights based approach aims at strengthening the capacity of local people to build common understanding on biodiversity conservation. Within the domain of the rights based approach, there is a theoretical relation to downward accountability of political leaders at the local level for the conservation of biodiversity and climate change resilience. Similarly, given that the program objective was to make transparent the governance systems to the local level political leaders, and to help the marginalized populace, the key aspect of the intervention was advocating their aspirations and rights in forest management and biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, capacity building of the target groups was the key component of the initiative. Cross cutting themes of policy, advocacy, gender mainstreaming, good governance, and strengthening transparency were part of the capacity building efforts (see chapter three sections 3.3 table 2).

2.1.3 Approach of knowledge sharing

The program team and NFYN Nepal have been engaged in several governance and climate change related capacity development programs at the national level. We have a culture of sharing our experience from various programs and this practice shall be followed and replicated in future programs also. The materials, methods for best practice, and experiences were shared at the local, national, and international levels in order to facilitate learning. In this program, we have been sharing our best practices during the knowledge enhancement and capacity building events and local awareness



programs. The same has been employed in the dissemination of knowledge and capacity building programs. Similarly, program reports are a crucial part of the sharing of knowledge with the concerned authorities

### **2.1.4 Approach of consultation and coordination**

The program team has been consulting with the DFOs and other institutions engaged in biodiversity conservation and climate change initiatives. The knowledge enhancement and capacity building events have been delivered in close collaboration with respective DFOs. We have been coordinating with different civil society organization, different district level political parties and concerned DFOs as well. Moreover, we have been closely coordinating with the women cells of the different political parties to maximize female participation in the events during their implementation in the district.

### **2.1.5 Approach of partnership**

Throughout the program cycle, we have been attempting to ensure that all partners are consulted on program related processes. We have worked in partnership with different political parties and other CBOs/NGOs for program implementation. Since these organizations are key stakeholders of district development initiatives in Nepal and have been engaged in climate change and the environment for a long time, their engagement and contribution have been highly significant for the success of the program. We are certain that this partnership framework has added value to the successful conclusion of the program.

### **2.1.6 Approach of conflict sensitivity in development**

Nepal is still in political transition and the remnants of decade long conflicts have still not disappeared in the rural community. With this realization, several precautions have been taken while implementing the program. We have adopted conflict sensitive approaches. We have used conflict sensitivity tools such as Safe and Effective Development in Conflict (SEDC) and Do No Harm (DNH) to ensure that the program activities will in no way contribute to conflict or create tensions at the community level. Locals have been assured that the conservation of biodiversity and climate change issues is the common agenda of every political party and local community. Therefore, the situation of conflict among the political parties has been agreed upon not to take root in forest management and conservation. It does not harm any of the political parties or community members, but rather improves the local environment and ecosystem processes. Moreover, it will adhere to NFYN Nepal's principle to "promote non-violent resolution of conflict" in the biodiversity conservation arena.

### **2.1.7 Approach of capacity building**

The focus of the program- the knowledge enhancement and capacity building events- have been designed in a cascade model and the trainees of the events will turn into practitioners after the completion of the event. Most of the participants will be engaged in local awareness campaigns, radio program production, etc. with the support of participant local newspapers that have already given good coverage to the event. The news clips are given in annex 4. This will be an instant opportunity for knowledge enhancement and capacity building events' graduates to test their knowledge and skills acquired during the events. Programs have selected four to five individual participant interactions after the completion of the day programs using training evaluation tools.

### 2.2 Activity and Methodology

#### 2.2.1 Methodological approach

We have devised activities and methodologies for this assignment as per our objectives. To build the activities, we have adopted the methodologies that could perform best, and ultimately satisfy the stated objectives and bring about the expected outcomes. The methodology and methodical approaches used are stipulated along with each line of the list of objectives in the following sub-chapters:

Biodiversity conservation and climate change initiatives are new domains in the political arena, particularly in developing countries like Nepal. Therefore, learning from existing studies, piloting, policy and planning of different activities relevant to biodiversity conservation and climate change initiatives were collected, catalogued and reviewed, to develop an effective program delivery pathway. As prescribed in the proposal and based on the availability of resources, the material was reviewed in order to deliver the information in the discussions. The following policies and literature were utilized:

- Forest Act 1993 and Forest Regulation 1995
- National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973
- National Park and Wildlife Conservation Regulation 1974
- Buffer Zone Management 1995
- Nepal Fifth National Report to Conservation on Biological Diversity, 2014
- Nepal National Biodiversity Diversity Strategy and Action Plan: 2014-2020, 2014
- Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal, 2013
- Environment Friendly Local Governance Framework, 2013
- Sacred Himalayan Landscape Nepal Strategic Plan, 2006-2016
- National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change, 2010
- DNPWC, Annual Progress Report, 2011
- REDD+ Training Facilitation Reference Book published by REDD-Forestry and Climate Change Cell and study materials
- Climate change Training manual: An Easy Guide for Teachers
- Mainstreaming Climate Change into National Development Planning – A Training Manual
- Sustainable Forest Management, Climate Change Mitigation Adaptation and GPSE Mainstreaming Training Tool Kit- 2014

#### 2.2.2 Design and delivery for knowledge enhancement

A set of knowledge enhancement and capacity building content (see chapter three sections 3.3 and table 2) has been developed based on reference materials and existing experience of the resource persons. The content has been designed and discussed with the Hariyo Ban team, to maximize the effectiveness of the delivery according to the needs of district level political leaders. The delivery of the content was exclusively used as the guide post for delivering the conservation of biodiversity and climate change resilience material to the political leaders for effective implementations. However, the training materials designed were still suitable to be understood at the local level. It was an effective tool to teach and sensitize the local political leaders for the effective implementation of biodiversity programs in the district.

### **2.2.3 Information to local media**

Information has been provided to local media outlets to be broadcasted from local FM stations and to be published in local newspapers in all nine command districts. It has been fruitful in sensitizing the local people to engage the local political leaders in the conservation of biodiversity and climate change resilience. The published news has been attached in the annex 4 of the report.

### **2.2.4 Monitoring and evaluation**

The NFYN monitoring team has been monitored the overall progress of the program on a continuous basis. The regional and local offices of different venues have been engaged in local logistic arrangement, participation, collection, and support. In addition, we can assume that the client is also monitoring the program progress.

## CHAPTER THREE: DELIVERY OF THE PROGRAM

Chapter three provides the performance of the delivery during the process of program execution and implementation in the assigned districts.

### 3.1 Delivery of the Program

The nine district level activities were completed within the original planning schedule. However, due to the earthquake of April 25, 2015, the scheduled program of Lamjung district could not take place. The major tasks which were completed include: i) contract negotiation and signing of contracts ii) document review and preparation of the inception report to submit to the Hariyo Ban program iii) development of training materials iv) submission of reflection reports to the Hariyo Ban program v) knowledge enhancement and capacity building of local political leaders, delivered in nine districts, and site level consultations vi) development of messages to be broadcasted by the local FM and publication in local newspapers vi) technical progress report preparation.

**Table 1: Major Progress as per Planning**

S.N.	Activities	Achievement as per planning
1.	Contract negotiation and signing of the contract	Completed on December 2014
2.	Document review and inception report	Completed on March 2015
3.	Design and development of teaching materials	Completed on April 2015
4.	Submission of reflection report	Completed on May 2015
5.	Delivery of capacity building for local leaders at nine districts	Completed on April 2015 starting from March 2015
6.	Design and development of commitment letter	Completed on April 2015 starting from March 2015
7.	Submission of technical progress report	Completed on May 2015
8.	Submission of Final Report	Completed on July 2015

### 3.2 Inception Phase

#### 3.2.1 Desk review of literature and resource materials:

Existing material mentioned previously were thoroughly reviewed. Apart from this, the material available from other sources was also utilized. The desk review particularly focused on teaching materials on biodiversity and climate change resilience to help in the capacity building of political leaders at the local level.

- Capacity building for landscape level conservation from the perspective of biodiversity conservation.
- Capacity building for political leaders through the implementation of biodiversity and climate change programs.
- Demystification of biodiversity conservation and climate change issues to local political leaders.

### 3.3 Program Execution Phase

**3.3.1. Desk review:** The desk review is a continuous task until the conclusion phase.

**3.3.2. Content design and support material collection and development:** Content that fit the local context was designed. It was actually a modification of the training packages and discussion agenda for the transformation of knowledge on biological diversity and climate change. The tentative agendas for knowledge enhancement and capacity building of local political leaders were crucial.

The awareness of local communities about the factors of climate change is crucial to effectively execute climate change resilience programs. The knowhow about biodiversity and climate change of the local political leaders helps to a greater extent for the implementation of climate change control activities at the local level. Actually, to address the effect of climate change, ‘acting locally and thinking globally’ are urgent needs. The following subject matters would be beneficial to local political leaders for the implementation of biodiversity conservation and climate change activities through the mobilization of local youth. The outline of the two days training program is given as follows:



**Table 2: The Training and Workshop Outline:**

The outline of training and workshop for local political leaders:

Session	Subject matter and discussion	Message delivered
1	Inauguration of the workshop and training program	Objective of the workshop and its importance
2	Basic concept of biodiversity and climate change along with the national scenario on biodiversity conservation	Knowhow on the national scenario of biodiversity, familiarization to climate change
3	Situation and status of biodiversity in the district from the perspective of potentials, threats and challenges.	Opportunities, threats and challenges, along with infrastructure development in the district
4	Landscape conservation and the importance of biological corridors at the local level.	Problems of landscape fragmentation, importance of landscape in biodiversity
5	Concept of climate change and its causes, effects and policies.	Climate change causes and effects, policies.
6	Introduction of National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) and Details of Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA), climate change policy, DRR national framework	Familiarization with the NAPA framework and the LAPA framework for climate change adaptation and mitigation and the DRR framework
7	Gender and social inclusion from the perspective of biodiversity conservation and climate change	Role of women, gender equity, and climate change, women leadership and men engagement in GESI
8	Group work on the role of local political leaders for effective biodiversity and climate change policy and program implementation	Possible intervention for gender equity, social inclusion and implementation
9	Closing Ceremony	Value of participation

### 3.3.3 Delivery on capacity building:

The capacity building training and discussion was planned to be delivered in nine districts of the CHAL area. As per availability, local resource persons shared their experiences in connection with biodiversity conservation and climate change. The social dimension of threat for biodiversity conservation and landscape fragmentation was discussed along with relevant examples from the field. The details are given in the following table (power point slides were used during the training and discussion).

**Table 3: Delivery Status**

Slot number	Districts	Proposed Number of participants	Actual number of participants*	Venue	Date accomplished
slot 1	Chitwan	30	31	Chitwan, Bharatpur	Chaitra 12/13, 2071
slot 2	Palpa	30	36	Palpa, Tansen	Chaitra 14/15, 2071
slot 3	Syangja	30	25	Syangja, Waling	Chaitra 16/17, 2071
slot 4	Kaski	30	29	Kaski, pokhara	Chaitra 18/19, 2071
slot 5	Tanahu	30	28	Tahnahu, Damauli	Chaitra 20/21, 2071
slot 6	Parbat	30	29	Parbat, Kusma	Baisak 2/3, 2072
slot 7	Baglung	30	30	Baglung, Baglung	Baisak 4/5, 2072
slot 8	Myagdi	30	28	Myagdi, Beni	Baisak 6/7, 2072
slot 9	Mustang	30	23	Mustang, Jomsong	Baisak 10/11, 2072
<b>Total</b>		<b>270</b>	<b>259</b>		

\* The participants' attendance is attached in the Annex

### 3.3.4 Selection of the participants

The representatives of the NFYN were formally informed by letters and telephone calls about the program and venue. The NFYN representatives coordinated with different political party leaders and with the DFO to build a consensus for the selection of participants. NFYN Nepal facilitated to set the criteria of participant selection and helped communicate in time to maintain the schedule. The criteria were- the inclusive selection of participation from all the parties registered in the district with nominations for participants from women, janajati and dalit groups. Thus, the representatives were from the entire social structure of the society. It helps to disseminate the knowledge of biodiversity conservation at all levels of society. The sample letter sent to NFYN representatives for participant selection with the names and addresses of the participants is given in the annex.

## 3.4 Final Phase

### 3.4.1 Program monitoring and evaluation:

Continuous monitoring has been done to ensure the quality of program implementation. It has been very useful in the reflection process with the participants at the end of the day sessions. The participants were very encouraged by the process to have ongoing monitoring to help in immediate evaluation of session delivery.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROGRAM**

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**Chapter four presents the major achievements and performance of the program. The most important achievements made were- the participation of political parties in connection to biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience, exploration of opportunities to address the existing threats to biodiversity conservation, policy feedback for biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience, and satisfying results achieved by the program in the assigned districts.**

### **4.1 Role of Political Parties at Local Level**

Capacity building on threats and causes of biodiversity loss were undertaken as mentioned in chapter three. The local political leaders have been sensitized about the importance of biodiversity conservation. The various ways and means have been discussed in the sessions delivered and group work has been assigned to explore and understand the perceptions of the participants. The group work was assigned mainly to get feedback on the roles local level political parties play in biodiversity conservation, and to identify the ways and means to pull the local level resources for biodiversity conservation. It was also instrumental in getting appropriate feedback on policies and programs for the conservation of biodiversity. Some photo clips of group work presentations are given in the annex. In the group work sessions, the local political leaders of the districts had envisioned their roles in connection with biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience. The support of local political leaders in the program has been discussed as follows:

#### **4.1.1 Forest encroachment**

Forest encroachment is one of the major causes of forest loss and degradation. The encroachment of forests and shifting cultivation is an acute problem for the conservation of biodiversity. The migration of people from the mountains and hills to the Terai and the Siwaliks in search of fertile arable land is a very common phenomenon that started in the 1950s. However, encroachment at this time has occurred with the expansion of local markets and urban areas. It has not been restricted only to the Terai, but the problem has been noticed even in the hilly districts as the rural areas started being accessible by road. Strong determination is required to evacuate the encroached areas. The encroached areas which have to be evacuated need to be classified and have to be retained through land valuation. The district level political parties are ready to help the government in classification and evacuation of encroached lands. However, clear policy is required to control the encroachment problem.

#### **4.1.2 Development of infrastructure**

Infrastructure development in the rural areas is very important for the promotion of economic activities in many ways. Similarly, forests and some plant species are equally important in the rural livelihoods of the local communities, which has been understood by local political leaders from the delivery of the sessions. However, the mega infrastructure development projects like hydropower, road construction, railway construction, irrigation, and mining of limestone for large cement factories has had a huge impact on biodiversity and livelihoods in the rural communities. Even in our program districts, there are

large proposed infrastructure projects as well as ongoing projects. The railway passing through the Chitwan National Park, Middle Mountain Lok Marga road construction, Mining of Limestone in Palpa, Kaligandaki hydropower, and Rahughat hydropower in Myagdi district are some examples. Although the mega projects have developed Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), Initial Environment Examination, and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) documents, there is a lack of resource allocation for the implementation of prescribed mitigation measures. Thus, it is pertinent for the political parties to understand the ecological and socio-economic changes that have appeared in the rural communities. The political leaders argue that there must be at least 1% allocation of the total budget of the mega projects for the implementation of mitigation measures.

### **4.1.3 Forest fire control and management**

During the sessions, the consequences of forest fire to the loss of biodiversity have been discussed, which has opened the eyes of political leaders to the realization that local political institutions and VDCs could play important roles in forest fire control and management. At peak times during forest fires, the relevant government and local level political institutions jointly make efforts to inform the local people. The initiatives taken by political parties at the local level help mobilize youths for fire control. The loss of biodiversity is a loss to the whole community from the perspective of ecosystem services and availability of forest resources for livelihoods. There is a shared and common understanding of the need to control forest fires and all political parties univocally agreed to make a collective effort towards efficient fire control. The political parties also discouraged deliberate forest fires.

### **4.1.4 Plantations**

Plantations in open areas and enrichment plantations are important tools for the conservation of biodiversity. Since the last few years, plantation programs are lessening in number. There are many open and degraded areas of potential plantations. Though there are many community forests, the district plantation programs are very limited. The political parties have to encourage plantation programs and management within the districts for soil and water conservation as well as formulate plans to meet the local demand of forest products. In the process of development, the demand of timber, even in the rural areas, is increasing due to the establishment of furniture industries. The private sector also supplies timber to the furniture industries. To keep in balance the demand and supply of forest products, the need for management of existing community and government forests, as well as plantation in both public and private land, is very urgent. The political parties and the youth are committed to support plantation. However, grazing control, for successful plantation, is crucial. So, promotion of fodder production in community managed forests, public marginal land, and private land, is very important. The political parties play a vital role in creating awareness among the local communities about the environmental consequences of overgrazing and encourage the farmers to consider stall feeding.

### **4.1.5 Effects of climate change**

Climate change affects weather conditions in the country. There has been an increase in mean annual temperature and change in the annual precipitation pattern according to the analysis of the last thirty years' climatic data. It has created extreme weather conditions with excessive rainfall in a short period of time, caused heavy landslides and acute flooding, bringing about the loss of property and

## CHAPTER FOUR: MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROGRAM

biodiversity. Prolonged droughts cause frequent and severe forest fires which are linked with climate change and one of the consequences is the emergence of invasive alien species like *Mikania micrantha* (Laharebanmara) and 'blue weed' (Nilo jhar). These sorts of natural phenomena in the environment create adverse effects to biodiversity in the landscape. However, this is a very complex and complicated science and requires awareness of political leaders and dissemination of this knowledge among the local youth and the local population is crucial.

### **4.2 Exploration of the Opportunities for Biodiversity Conservation**

The participants became increasingly curious about exploring opportunities for the conservation of biodiversity, as they were made aware of its value and importance for ecosystem services and rural livelihoods. During the discussions, local political leaders were interested in the conservation of various critical areas from the perspective of biodiversity conservation, tourism development, and keeping intact the landscape. These sorts of opinions rising from the participants obviously are indicators of an enhancement in their knowledge and capacity in the domain of landscape management and conservation. The local political leaders even came to the conclusion that conservation efforts should not only be the concern of forestry related institutions and pointed out that, at the local level, DDCs and VDCs should allocate their budgets for biodiversity and important wetland conservation. The political parties have made some suggestions for the conservation of important places in their districts.

#### **4.2.1 Wetland conservation**

The wetlands are very important in the landscape for the conservation of aquatic ecosystems and to recharge the ground water. The presence of wetlands in the landscape is one form of diversity of the ecosystem. However, it also adds an aesthetic beauty to the landscape and harbors many varieties of waterfowls, birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and fishes. Hence, the wetlands have high economic as well as ecological value. Actually, the wetlands have been described as the 'kidneys of the landscape' because of their function in hydrological and chemical cycles. The following wetlands were suggested for conservation and management in the following districts:

- Chitwan: Parsuram kunda and Baikuntha kunda
- Palpa: Satyabati Tal and Sita kunda
- Syangja: Andhaandhi Daha and Chhanchhangdi Daha
- Kaski: Nandi lake and Shanti kunda
- Baglung: Gajako Daha and Nil Daha
- Mustang: Titi Lake and Damodar kunda

#### **4.2.2 Protection of corridor forests for landscape management**

The conservation of natural habitat connectivity is the prudent path to landscape management. The habitat fragmentation studies have suggested that fragments that are linked by corridors of similar suitable habitat are more likely to have greater conservation value than isolated fragments of similar size. The protection of continuous forest corridors of habitat to link isolates such as nature reserves, woodlands, or patches of old-growth forest, is widely recommended as an important conservation measure to counter the impact of habitat reduction and fragmentation. The role of biological corridors is to link the landscape, and to connect different fragments. It is important to pay attention to the functions

of corridors which act as conductors for the movement of organisms and wild animals, and seed dispersal. Basically, the problem exists in evaluating which corridors are letting species in and which are keeping species out.

From the landscape management perspective, the forest areas of Chapakot, Jagtradevi and Kaligandaki River belt of Syangja district have to be given priority for conservation, which resembles the Churia and are highly fragile. The Dovan area of Palpa district is also very fragile and a bottleneck for landscape connectivity. Panchase Hill represents a unique middle hill ecosystem and 113 orchids have been reported in this area. One of the sides of this hill goes towards the Parbat district and comprises the Malyagdi khola catchment. This is a critical catchment area which connects to the upper catchment of Adhikhola to the other side, which makes it important for landscape management. In the Myagdi District, there are high altitude meadows for sheep grazing by transhumance. However, they are not managed at all. Plantations have been done in grazing lands and there are water ponds and lakes which have dried up- one of the examples is the Ghatan Pond of Pulachaur, Beni, Municipality-9. There are good plantations and intact forests even though the ponds are dry, and separate research study is required for the analysis of this situation.

### **4.3 Feedback on Policy Reform**

Biological diversity is a matter of multi stakeholder concern and every development partner has to pay attention to conservation. The politicians, social workers, mothers' groups, youth groups and development agents need to take part in biodiversity conservation, and reasonable policy reform is also required. Feedback on policy matters from the participants came up in the discussions during the sessions and from different groups in the districts. The group work has come up with certain policy reforms in different sectors for the conservation of biodiversity and landscape management. Local political leaders' suggestions for policy reform are given in the following table 4.

## CHAPTER FOUR: MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROGRAM

**Table 4: Policy Reform**

SN	Field of policy intervention	Policy required
1	Provisions for pulling resources for the conservation of biodiversity at the district level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DDC must allocate the budget for biodiversity conservation in connection with infrastructure development work.</li> <li>• VDC has to allocate at least 3% of its budget for the conservation of 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 separated for biodiversity conservation in the mega projects at the source and in the beginning.</li> <li>• Make arrangements for implementation of mitigation measures prescribed in EIA/IEE documents of the mega projects.</li> </ul>
3	Widespread mining for the excavation of limestone and sand, stone and gravel from the river beds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mining companies have to separate a budget for the execution of mitigation measures from EIA/IEE reports.</li> <li>• The allocated budget must be kept in security deposits in DOF/DNPWC.</li> </ul>
4	Implementation of mitigation measures prescribed in EIA/ IEE documents for any projects in the districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a separate institution in the project for the implementation of mitigation measures.</li> <li>• Form a monitoring team in the district level with the DFO/Warden as the coordinator.</li> </ul>
5	Develop mechanisms for donations or environmental tax systems for the encroached land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classify the encroached land area according to land capability.</li> <li>• Design an environmental taxation system for the encroached land.</li> <li>• Provide the authority to DDC/VDC to identify the encroached areas with help of DFO and District 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 a provision for 25% of the income to be spent in forest development work for biodiversity conservation.</li> <li>• Develop the mechanism to ensure that 25% has been spent on forest development work.</li> </ul>

#### 4.4 Results

The program has been successfully completed in the nine districts and achieved anticipated results. The knowledge and capacity of 259 district level political leaders has been enhanced with positive thinking on biodiversity conservation. The program has been carried out in the presence of different ethnic groups with a focus on discussions and sharing of information on the importance of biodiversity conservation, threats and consequences. The participants were well represented in the workshops from various social dimensions of gender and social inclusion. NFYN Nepal was very sensitive in the process of selecting the participants and it had considered prepared guidelines and checklists for selection. Therefore, the participants have represented all aspects of their social structure. Thus, it carries the message to all sectors of society. The presence of the participants has been classified into Brahmin/chhetri, Indigenous/Janjati, Madhesi and Dalit groups and also the equal presence of male and female participants to the extent possible. The classified presence of the participants in the workshops is presented in the following table 5.

**Table 5: Classification of Inclusive Participation**

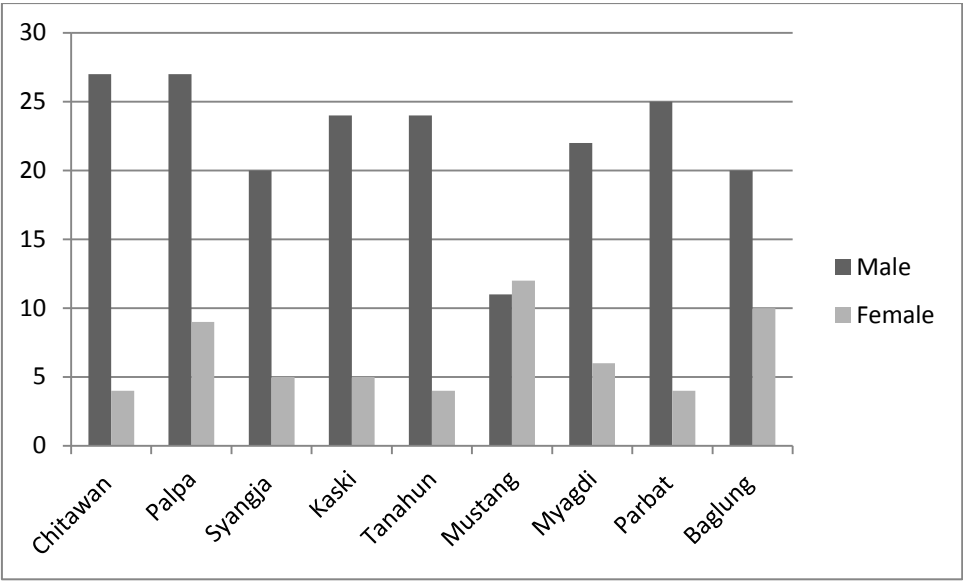
District	Total	Indigenous Class	Madhesi	Brahmin / Chhetri	Gender		Dalit
					Male	Female	
Chitwan	31	5	1	21	27	4	4
Palpa	36	7		26	27	9	3
Syangja	25	6		19	20	5	
Kaski	29	7	1	19	24	5	2
Tanahun	28	8		16	24	4	4
Mustang	23	12		1	11	12	10
Myagdi	28	8	1	17	22	6	2
Parbat	29	2		24	25	4	3
Baglung	30	6		20	20	10	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>32</b>

Based on table 5, a total of 259 participants were active during the consultation and interaction sessions, and in group work. Out of these, 77% were male, 23% female and 13% DAG, which had participated and provided critical comments and suggestions during the sessions based on their own experience in the field.

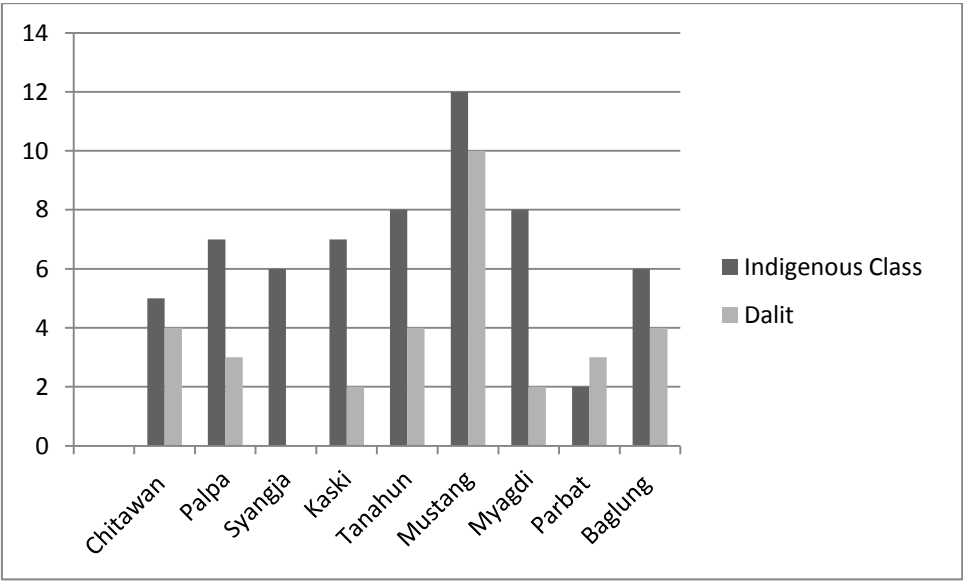
The role of political leaders in biodiversity conservation and climate change with gender and social inclusion in the landscape of the CHAL area has been explored and it has been discussed in section 4.1 and 4.2 above. The implementation of biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience programs has found support from various political party leaders in the districts which is clearly demonstrated in the commitment letters declared in the districts (see annex). The declaration of the commitment letter in consensus for the conservation of biodiversity and climate change resilience has been released. The feedback of political leaders on different issues has been shared for knowledge management. The knowhow on the threats and causes of loss of biodiversity in the districts was considered an achievement of the program.



CHAPTER FOUR: MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROGRAM



The women’s participation in the districts is relatively low; however the participation of women in Mustang district was encouraging where more than 52% of the participants’ were women. The participation of women in Chitwan, Tanahu and Pabot district were 13%, 14% and 14% respectively, but the quality of input from women in those districts was very good. Although the overall participation of women was 23%, they were actively participating in the discussions during the sessions as well as in group work.



The participation of the indigenous/ Janjati people and Dalits was encouraging. The highest participation of indigenous/ Janjati and Dalit people was in Mustang district, where more than 52% of the participants were indigenous /Janjati and 43% were Dalit. The least participation of indigenous /Janjati and Dalits was in Pabot district, where only 7% were Dalits and 10% were indigenous /Janjati. However, they participated very actively during the sessions and group discussions.

## CHAPTER FIVE: OPINIONS OF PARTICIPANTS

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Chapter five provides major individual opinions expressed during the discussion sessions in the program. These opinions are really very valuable, and have been listed out for a future line of action for the conservation of biodiversity and climate change resilience.

### 5.1 Major Opinions of the Participants:

#### 5.1.1 District- Chitwan:

- Intensity of rain is low in Shravan and Bhadra (the monsoon). However unwanted rainfall during the off season in the district is harming agricultural production. The problem of climate change is happening due to developed countries but less developed countries are suffering more and have to work hard for the conservation of forests and this is injustice.
- Temperature is rising and the snow is melting in the Himalayas due to the effect of climate change.
- Thinking/opinion changes along with the political change which leads to opinion changes about climate change over a course of time. Now is the time to act for climate change resilience.
- The period of the rainy reason is changing. Strong winds and storms are occurring, causing the loss of life and property. Cold seasons are becoming very cold because of climate change.
- The political parties need to be proactive on the climate change issues raised around the globe and should be prepared for mitigation and adaptation.



## CHAPTER FIVE: OPINION OF PARTICIPANTS

- Due to the effects of climate change, mosquitoes are now seen in high altitudes. The main role of climate change is due to the establishment of nuclear weapons production by developed countries. The whole of humanity should raise their voices against it.
- Development against nature has caused the climate change.
- Biodiversity conservation is very crucial to cope with climate change; natural disasters like volcanoes have caused climate change.
- Pollution has caused a loss to biodiversity and climate change.
- Biodiversity conservation is weak in the district. Pheasant population is decreasing and the population of crows is increasing. It is because of ecosystem loss.
- Causes of biodiversity loss in the district are the following:
  - ✓ encroachment
  - ✓ invasion of alien species
  - ✓ pollution of water bodies
  - ✓ poaching and illegal wildlife trade
  - ✓ human wildlife conflict
  - ✓ widespread mining of gravel is creating a threat to aquatic biodiversity
  - ✓ landslide, glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) and drought
  - ✓ climate change
- Ground water table is getting high
- Reduce GHG production
- Flooding usually comes in Shravan but now it comes in Aswin as well.



# चितवन जिल्ला स्थीत राजनैतिक नेतृत्वहरुले जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि जाहेर गरेको प्रतिबद्धता-पत्र

## २०७१

नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनको बढ्दो असर तथा प्रभावलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्दै, जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण सँग सम्बन्धीत सरोकारवाला निकायहरु बिच भएको छलफलबाट आएको सुझावलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै, जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरोकारवाला निकायले समय समयमा आफ्नो अवधारणा सार्वजनिक गर्दै आएको र सोही क्रममा २०७१, चैत्र १२ र १३ गते WWF/Hariyo Ban Program सँगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले चितवनको नारायणगढमा आयोजित “Sensitization of Constituent Assembly Members and District Political Leaders on Policy Discourse of Biodiversity Conservation.” विषयक कार्यक्रममा भएका जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको विषयसंग सम्बन्धित जिल्ला स्थीत राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिबीच भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रियाबाट चितवन जिल्लामा जिल्ला स्तरीय जलवायु परिवर्तनको नीति, रणनीति, योजना एवं कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन र अनुगमनका क्रममा निम्न कुराहरुमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता औल्याउँदै यो प्रतिबद्धता - पत्र जारी गर्दछौं ।

- जलवायु परिवर्तनबाट चितवन जिल्लाको भौगोलिक एवम् सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासका क्षेत्रहरुमा परिरहेको असर तथा पर्न सक्ने प्रभावलाई न्यूनिकरण गर्दै स्थानीय अनुकूलन कार्यक्रमलाई प्रभावकारी रुपमा कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तनले परिरहेको र पर्न सक्ने प्रभावको मूल्याङ्कन गर्नु, जोखिम क्षेत्रहरु पहिचान गरी जलवायु परिवर्तनबाट पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावलाई सहज रुपमा अनुकूलन गर्न सक्ने क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्नु तथा हरितगृह ग्याँस उत्सर्जन न्यूनीकरण गर्ने संयन्त्र विकास गर्नु जरुरी भएकाले जिल्ला परिषद मार्फत आवश्यक पहल गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको प्रभावलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने क्रममा राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय क्षेत्रमा प्राप्त प्राविधिक तथा आर्थिक अवसरको चितवन जिल्लालाई अधिकतम फाइदा हुने वातावरण सिर्जना गर्ने ।
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासलाई पर्यावरण तथा जलवायु-मैत्री वनाउन नीति, कानून, योजना तथा जिल्लाका विकास कार्यक्रमहरुमा जलवायु परिवर्तनको पक्षलाई एकीकृत गरी कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याउन पहल गर्ने ।
- विकास निर्माणमा संलग्न सार्वजनिक निकाय, राजनैतिक दल, योजनाकार तथा प्राविधिज्ञहरु लगायत निजी तथा गैर सरकारी संघ-संस्था एवम् नागरिक समाजको प्रभावकारी ढङ्गले क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तनको सवाललाई सम्बोधन गर्न सक्षम संस्थागत संरचनाको विकास एवम् आवश्यक आर्थिक तथा मानविय स्रोतका पक्षहरुलाई समेत ध्यान दिने ।
- जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनका सवालहरुको विषयमा स्थानीय स्तरसम्म (गा.वि.स.,नगरपालिका, तथा वडा स्तर) राजनैतिक दलहरु बिच छलफल चलाउने वातावरण तयार गर्ने ।
- जलवायु अनुकूलन, न्यूनीकरण तथा कार्वन संचितीकरणलाई बढावा दिन, क्षमता अभिवृद्धि, आर्थिक स्रोत जुटाउन तथा सो मा पहुँच पुऱ्याउन एवम् प्रविधि विकास र हस्तान्तरण लगायत कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन, मूल्याङ्कन तथा अनुगमन कार्यहरु व्यापक रुपमा विस्तार गर्ने ।

- राष्ट्रिय अनुकूलन कार्यक्रमलाई विकास एजेण्डाको रूपमा कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याउन र जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी सबै प्रकारका स्थलगत कार्यक्रमहरु कार्यान्वयन गर्दा कूल जिल्ला विकास परिषदबाट विषेश बजेटको व्यवस्था गर्ने । साथै सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विकासका लागि प्राकृतिक स्रोतको व्यवस्थापनलाई जलवायु-मैत्री एवम् पूर्वाधार विकासलाई जलवायु समानुकूलन बनाउन सहजिकरण गर्ने ।
- सुशासन, दीगो विकास तथा विपन्न वर्ग एवं अति जोखिममा परेका समुदायको जीविकोपार्जनको सुरक्षा हुने गरी मात्र जलवायु परिवर्तन एवं रेडप्लसका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्न भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि जिल्ला परिषद माफत वार्षिक योजना तथा कार्यक्रमका लागि बजेट विनियोजित गर्न पहल गर्नेछौ ।

१३ चैत्र, २०७१

जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि हामी चितवन जिल्लाका राजनैतिक दलका नेतृत्वहरु प्रतिबद्ध छौं ।

*(Handwritten signatures and marks)*



### 5.1.2 District Palpa:

- Protection of forests is necessary for the conservation of biodiversity. Forests also sequester carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). CO<sub>2</sub> has been released more from the developed countries.
- Forests have degenerated and the protection of existing forests is not enough. Plantation is necessary.
- Loss of biodiversity and climate change is a global concern. Make tradeoffs between development and destruction.
- Pokhara became victimized due to GLOF, which is due to climate change. Nowadays, the population of fish is getting lower in the river and small streams.
- Environmental imbalance is widespread. Rhododendron is flowering in Marg when the regular flowering season is Chaitra. Pheasants (Maluwa) used to come in Marga for food and nesting, but now they are disappearing.
- Mining is an acute problem in Palpa. There is a loss of forest. The debris from mining is accumulated in the downstream rivers, which has caused the disappearance of water in the river.
- Tinau watershed program has done good work. The forest in the catchment areas is well protected. However protection of the forest is necessary for the conservation of biodiversity.
- Global warming has been felt even in the rural areas. Adaptation tools and mitigation measures need to be applied for safety. Who are the major culprits of this change? The developed countries must provide support for mitigation and adaptation programs for climate change.
- Things are not happening at the usual and appropriate time and season.
- This sort of discussion program is very important to create awareness among the political leaders to spread it out to the rural youth forum.
- The construction of houses has increased, which requires timber, and forests have been cut. But plantation is not being done.
- The rate of melting snow in the Himalayas is high. Perhaps snow may not remain in the Himalayas?



## CHAPTER FIVE: OPINION OF PARTICIPANTS

- Winters were not so cold but Chaitra was cold in Palpa this year.
- Competition for capitalism has created more problems of climate change and loss of biodiversity. The adverse effects have victimized the poor people of the poor countries.
- Dovan area of Palpa is very sensitive to landslides and erosion. Forest destruction is also high in that area. Protection is necessary to escape from disaster. The right of protection and management of natural resources must lie within the local community with a guarantee that development must be environmental friendly.
- Community forests have done a good job for forest protection. However they are not adequate to attain carbon sequestration.
- The number of rainy days are decreasing which can cause a loss of biodiversity
- In rural areas, nice cucumbers used to be found but have now disappeared.
- The youth force has gone for foreign employment. There are no young men in the villages, even for cremation rituals. The youth are not enthusiastic about social services. probably due to lack of moral education. Thus it has created a risk for the nation and nationalism. This situation has been created due to most powerful countries.
- Forest degradation is the main cause of biodiversity loss. There are policies but the implementation is pretty weak.
- There is a disorder in the monsoon because of climate change. It is because of over population growth, increase in urbanization and population density. This risk is human induced. The development is a continuous process but the future impacts have not been analyzed.
- Medical colleges have been established but waste management is a problem.
- Different programs have done IEE/EIA but mitigation measures are not executed.
- Off season vegetables and fruits also affect biodiversity. Melting of snow and 'Tsunami' also affect biodiversity loss.



# पाल्पा जिल्ला स्थित राजनैतिक नेतृत्वहरूले जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि जाहेर गरेको प्रतिवद्धता-पत्र

## २०७७

नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनको बढ्दो असर तथा प्रभावलाई न्युनिकरण गर्दै, जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण सँग सम्बन्धित सरोकारवाला निकायहरू बिच भएको छलफलबाट आएको सुझावलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै, जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरोकारवाला निकायले समय समयमा आफ्नो अवधारणा सार्वजनिक गर्दै आएको र सोही क्रममा २०७७, चैत्र १४ र १५ गते WWF/Hariyo Ban Program सँगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले चितवनको नारायणगढमा आयोजित “Sensitization of Constituent Assembly Members and District Political Leaders on Policy Discourse of Biodiversity Conservation.” विषयक कार्यक्रममा भएका जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको विषयसंग सम्बन्धित जिल्ला स्थित राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिबीच भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रियाबाट पाल्पा जिल्लामा जिल्ला स्तरीय जलवायु परिवर्तनको नीति, रणनीति, योजना एवं कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन र अनुगमनका क्रममा निम्न कुराहरूमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता औल्याउँदै यो प्रतिवद्धता - पत्र जारी गर्दछौं ।

- विकास निर्माणका कार्य ( सडक, जलविद्युत आयोजना, औद्योगिक विकास आदी) सञ्चालन गर्दा कुल विकास बजेटको ५ प्रतिशत रकम जैविक विविधता संरक्षण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि छुट्याउनुपर्ने ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तनले पारिरहेको जोखिम क्षेत्रहरू पहिचान गरी जलवायु परिवर्तनबाट पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावलाई सहज रुपमा अनुकूलन गर्न सक्ने क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न तथा पर्यावरणीय सन्तुलन र संरक्षणका लागि जिल्ला परिषद मार्फत आवश्यक बजेट विनियोजन गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको प्रभावलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने क्रममा राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय क्षेत्रमा प्राप्त प्राविधिक तथा आर्थिक अवसरको पाल्पा जिल्लालाई अधिकतम फाइदा हुने वातावरण सिर्जना गर्ने ।
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासलाई पर्यावरण तथा जलवायु-मैत्री बनाउन नीति, कानून, योजना तथा जिल्लाका विकास कार्यक्रमहरूमा जलवायु परिवर्तनको पक्षलाई एकीकृत गरी कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याउन पहल गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनका सवालहरूको विषयमा स्थानीय स्तरसम्म (गा.वि.स.,नगरपालिका, तथा वडा स्तर) राजनैतिक दलहरू बिच अन्तरक्रिया सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- जुरे क्षेत्र तथा जलाधार संरक्षणका लागि जिल्ला वन कार्यालय मार्फत सहकार्य गरी पाल्पा जिल्लामा विशेष कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- नापा र लापा लगाएतका जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी सवै प्रकारका कार्यक्रमहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्दा जिल्ला विकास परिषदबाट विशेष बजेटको व्यवस्था गर्ने । साथै सो बजेट आदिवासी जनजाती, पिछडिएका वर्ग क्षेत्र, विपन्न एवं सिमान्तकृत नागरिक सम्म पुग्ने संयन्त्रको पनि विकास गर्ने ।



## CHAPTER FIVE: OPINION OF PARTICIPANTS

- सुशासन, दीगो विकास तथा विपन्न वर्ग एवं अति जोखिममा परेका समुदायको जीविकोपार्जनको सुरक्षा हुने गरी मात्र जलवायु परिवर्तन एवं रेडप्लसका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्न भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने ।
- जाल क्षेत्र अर्न्तगत पाल्पा जिल्लामा जैविक विविधता संरक्षण सम्बन्धी हरियो बन कार्यक्रमको सहयोग न्यून भएकाले कार्यक्रम बनाउन सरकारी तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय दातृ निकायलाई अनुरोध गर्ने ।
- वन्यजन्तु तथा वनस्पतिहरुको चोरी सिकारी नियन्त्रणका लागि कडा कानून एवं नागरिक सचेतना अभिवृद्धि गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधता संरक्षण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनको विषयमा राजनीतिक पार्टीको प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रममा समावेश गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि जिल्ला परिषद मार्फत बार्षिक योजना तथा कार्यक्रमका लागि बजेट विनियोजित गर्न पहल गर्नेछौ ।

१५ चैत्र, २०७१

## जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि हामी पाल्पा जिल्लाका राजनैतिक दलका नेतृत्वहरु प्रतिबद्ध छौं ।

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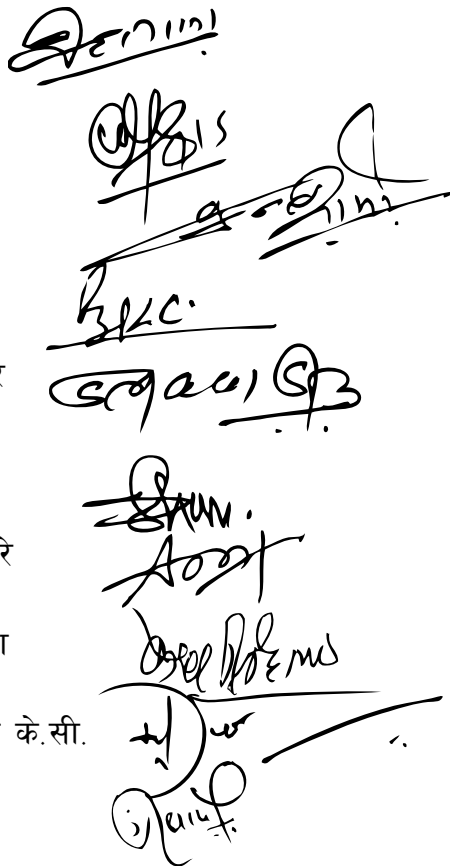
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### 5.1.3 District Syangja:

- Forest conservation is good. However, the rate of landslides is increasing.
- Vultures were plenty but they are now declining in number.
- Mature trees should be removed and small plants and seedlings should be protected and helped to grow into trees. The forest at the water sources must be protected and conserved.
- Excavators have been extensively used in rural areas, which has caused soil erosion. The use of excavators should be kept limited.
- Chemicals like insecticides and pesticides are used in fishing and agriculture systems which cause a loss of biodiversity.
- Simal trees are felled for veneer industries which has caused problems for the nesting of vultures.
- There were a variety of birds found in and around the forest but they are not seen these days, which is due to a loss of biodiversity.
- Bhooti fish were found in the past but they are not seen in the river now.
- Plantation campaigns are necessary for the protection of biodiversity. At least, the **'plant three trees for felling one tree'** policy needs to be implemented.
- Development of fire control measures in the forest is very urgent to protect biodiversity.
- Conservation of water sources is necessary.
- Misuse of resources must be stopped and governance must be improved.
- 'Bhotorluck' flat fish are very special in Adhikhola, and we need to conserve them.
- Over-excavation of stone sand and gravel from Adhikhola has created an adverse affect on fresh water ecosystems and fish production.

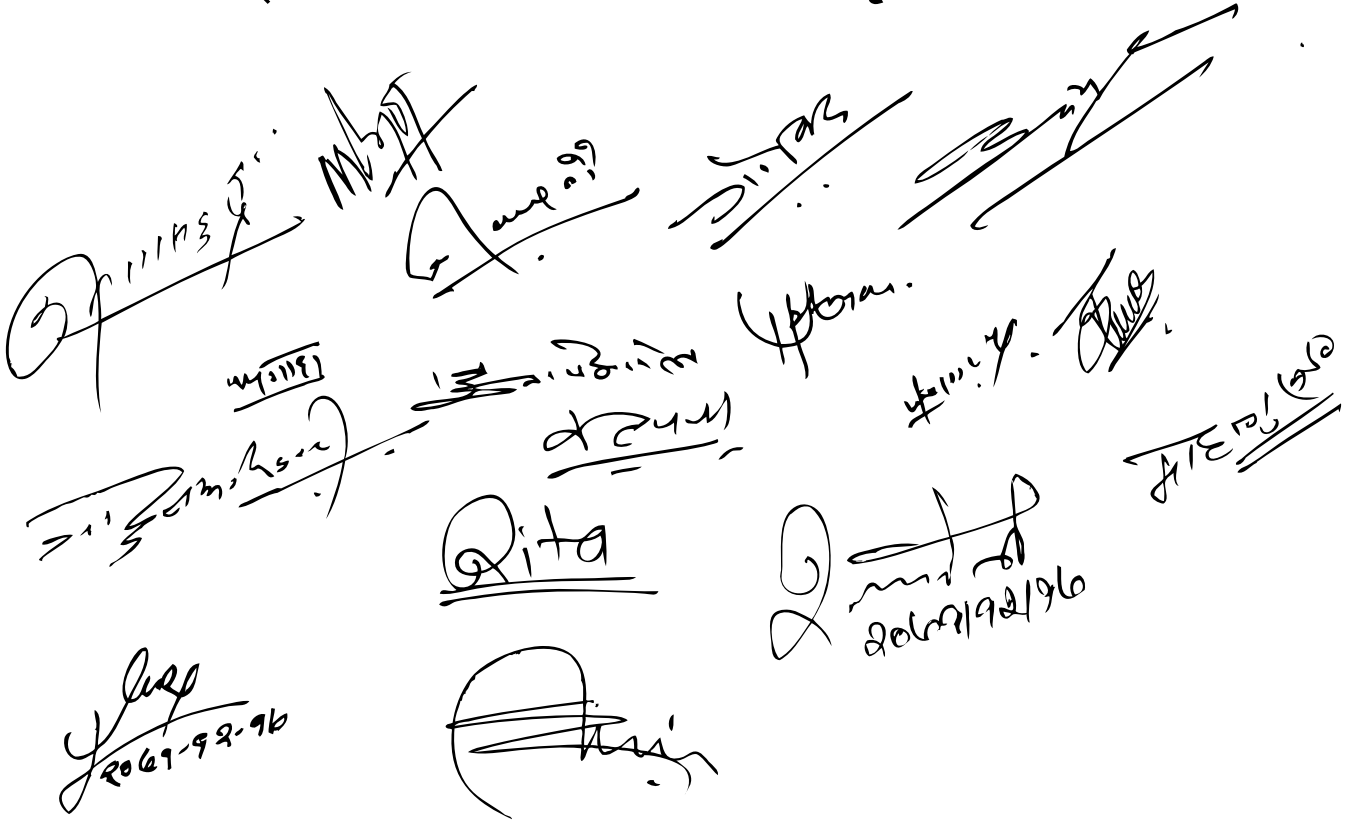


# स्याङ्जा जिल्ला स्थित राजनैतिक नेतृत्वहरुले जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि जाहेर गरेको प्रतिबद्धता-पत्र २०७१

नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनको बढ्दो असर तथा प्रभावलाई न्युनिकरण गर्दै, जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण सँग सम्बन्धित सरोकारवाला निकायहरु बिच भएको छलफलबाट आएको सुझावलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै, जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरोकारवाला निकायले समय समयमा आफ्नो अवधारणा सार्वजनिक गर्दै आएको र सोही क्रममा २०७१, चैत्र १६ र १७ गते WWF/Hariyo Ban Program सँगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले स्याङ्जाको वालिङमा आयोजित “Sensitization of Constituent Assembly Members and District Political Leaders on Policy Discourse of Biodiversity Conservation.” विषयक कार्यक्रममा भएका जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको विषयसंग सम्बन्धित जिल्ला स्थित राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिबीच भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रियाबाट स्याङ्जा जिल्लामा जिल्ला स्तरीय जैविक विविधता तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन नीति, रणनीति, योजना एवं कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन र अनुगमनका क्रममा निम्न कुराहरुमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता औल्याउँदै यो प्रतिबद्धता - पत्र जारी गर्दछौं ।

- जैविक विविधता संरक्षण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि स्थानीय स्तरसम्म सचेतना कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- स्याङ्जा जिल्लाका खाली डाँडाहरुमा वृक्षारोपण अभियान सञ्चालन गर्नुका साथै प्लाष्टिकजन्य वस्तुको प्रयोगमा निषेध गर्ने ।
- औद्योगिक व्यवसायीहरु तथा स्थानीय निकायहरुबाट शुल्क उठाई जैविक विविधताको संरक्षणको क्षेत्रमा लगानी गर्ने तथा एक रुख कटान गर्दा तीन रुख रोप्ने अभियान सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- ठूला मेशिनको प्रयोग गरी प्राकृतिक दोहन बन्द गर्ने । स्थानीय निकायबाट बजेट विनियोजन गर्दा जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि निश्चित बजेट विनियोजन गर्ने ।
- लोपोन्मूक जलचरहरु तथा जलाधार क्षेत्रको संरक्षणका लागि विशेष कार्यक्रमहरु सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- भौतिक पूर्वाधार विकास गर्दा जैविक विविधता एवं वातावरण संरक्षणका लागि पनि निश्चित बजेट विनियोजन गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने । साथै पूर्वाधार विकास गर्दा वातावरण मैत्री बनाउने ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तनले स्याङ्जा जिल्लामा पारिरहेका जोखिम क्षेत्रहरु पहिचान गरी जलवायु परिवर्तनबाट पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावलाई सहज रुपमा अनुकूलन गर्न सक्ने क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न तथा पर्यावरणीय सन्तुलन र संरक्षणका लागि स्थानीय निकायका परिषद मार्फत आवश्यक बजेट विनियोजन गर्ने ।
- वातावरण प्रदुषण नियन्त्रण गर्न एवं जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका लागि ऐन, नियम तथा कानुनको निर्माण गरी प्रभावकारी रुपमा कार्यान्वयन गर्नुपर्ने ।
- सुशासन, दीगो विकास तथा विपन्न वर्ग एवं अति जोखिममा परेका समुदायको जीविकोपार्जनको सुरक्षा हुने गरी मात्र जलवायु परिवर्तन, जैविक विविधता एवं रेडप्लसका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्न भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने ।
- बन्यजन्तु तथा बनस्पतिहरुको चोरी सिकारी नियन्त्रणका लागि नागरिक सचेतना अभिवृद्धि गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधता लगायत मानवीय स्वास्थ्यलाई ख्याल गरी अत्यधिक मात्रामा प्रयोग हुने किटनाशक औषधीको नियन्त्रण गर्नुका साथै जैविक खेतीको वृद्धि गर्ने ।
- स्याङ्जा जिल्लालाई हरियाली शहरको रुपमा विकास गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि स्थानीय निकायका परिषदहरु मार्फत वार्षिक योजना तथा कार्यक्रमका लागि बजेट विनियोजित गर्नेछौं ।

जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि हामी  
स्याङ्जा जिल्लाका राजनैतिक दलका नेतृत्वहरु प्रतिबद्ध छौं ।

A collection of handwritten signatures in black ink, arranged in a circular pattern. The signatures are of various styles, some with dates or names written below them. Notable signatures include 'Rita' and 'Anil' in the center, and '2061-92-96' in the bottom left.

१७ चैत्र, २०७१

### 5.1.4 District Kaski:

- Mustang lies in the rain shadow and previously there was no rain. The roofs of the houses were made of mud, whereas nowadays there is a lot of rain and traditional methods of construction of houses need to be revised. A few years ago, apples were growing well in the Lete area but now have shifted over towards Tukuche and Ghansa. Rain does not come at the expected times and rainfall happens at unwanted times (Gayatri Gurung).
- Losses of biodiversity and climate change have a direct effect on human lives and livelihoods. Local people are gradually changing their agriculture systems. The water sources are drying up and local people are aware of the need for the conservation of water sources. The conservation of forests is very important for water and biodiversity conservation. The landslides and soil erosion also have an effect on biodiversity. The Pokhara valley is highly polluted with dust and smoke. The number of clear days are decreasing.
- Nepal is endowed with rich biodiversity in forestry and vegetation, agriculture and livestock, races and local languages. There are about one hundred twenty five races in Nepal. The conservation of this huge diversity needs good planning, organization and management. Forest management, conservation and plantation are not enough. There are large chunks of barren lands with potential for plantation, which could obviously enrich the biodiversity. There are many plans for community forests but no plants.
- The effect of climate change is clearly seen in Sagarmatha. Snow covered mountains are turning grey, 'Swine-flu and Ebola viruses' perhaps emerge due to climate change.
- This program has encouraged us to raise the issues of biodiversity and climate change in party training programs as well.
- Awareness programs have to focus on mothers' groups, youth groups and other institutions at the local level.





**Box 1: Opinion of Regional Director**

The Panchase area is very rich in biodiversity. It is a paradise with varieties of birds. Conservation of biodiversity improves the habitat and provides refuge to birds and other animals in the forest. The conservation of forests is equally important for landscape linkages to create corridors for birds and animals. This program has sensitized different political party leaders at the district level on the importance of biodiversity and landscape linkages as well as the issues of climate change. The easiest and cheapest way to address the issues of climate change is sustainable management of forests and plantations. I humbly request all party cadets to keep working together for the conservation of biodiversity and to disseminate the importance and value of biodiversity among all their party members. This process could be able to produce a large number of people who are aware of biodiversity conservation. Even though it looks small, it could cover a larger and wider audience. In rural road construction, appropriate technology is lacking which has caused lots of damage on forests and biodiversity. Rural road construction has to be made environment friendly in a planned way. The 'forestry decade program' has been initiated in the district which is useful for the conservation of biodiversity and it is a result oriented program. This is a good opportunity for political parties to conduct this program in appropriate places. I think this program needs to be conducted in every district and be coordinated with political parties for the conservation of biodiversity

**Box 2: Opinion of Lila Jung Gurung, Program Officer**

In the process of discussion, this program has been seen as fruitful to sensitize the district level political leaders. During the course of discussion, the policy gaps have been analyzed, which is helpful to formulate new policies to seek the local political bodies' support in biodiversity initiatives. The rise of temperature in the human body is a fever that affects human activity. Likewise, global warming affects the activity of the earth, which causes changes in climate and biodiversity. The best way for the treatment of global warming is forest conservation and plantation. From the perspective of risk of climate change, Nepal is in the 13<sup>th</sup> position. Every winter, "Sikles" used to receive snow but now there is no snow. Nature can exist without humans but human beings cannot survive without nature. Open areas in the public land are highly susceptible to encroachment. Therefore, open areas need to have plantations for the protection of public land. The development should be environment friendly and sustainable.



# कास्की जिल्ला स्थित राजनैतिक नेतृत्वहरुले जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि जाहेर गरेको प्रतिबद्धता-पत्र २०७७

नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनको बढ्दो असर तथा प्रभावलाई न्युनिकरण गर्दै, जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण सँग सम्बन्धित सरोकारवाला निकायहरु बिच भएको छलफलबाट आएको सुझावलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै, जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरोकारवाला निकायले समय समयमा आफ्नो अवधारणा सार्वजनिक गर्दै आएको र सोही क्रममा २०७७, चैत्र १८ र १९ गते WWF/Hariyo Ban Program सँगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले कास्कीको पोखरामा आयोजित “Sensitization of Constituent Assembly Members and District Political Leaders on Policy Discourse of Biodiversity Conservation.” विषयक कार्यक्रममा भएका जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको विषयसंग सम्बन्धित जिल्ला स्थित राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिवीच भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रियाबाट कास्की जिल्लामा जिल्ला स्तरीय जैविक विविधता तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन नीति, रणनीति, योजना एवं कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन र अनुगमनका क्रममा निम्न कुराहरुमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता औल्याउँदै यो प्रतिबद्धता - पत्र जारी गर्दछौं ।

- जैविक विविधता तथा वतावरण संरक्षणका लागि स्थानीय संयन्त्रको विकास गर्नुपर्ने साथै ग्याँस प्लान्ट निर्माण, सौर्य शक्तिको प्रयोगमा बृद्धि गर्दै उद्योग धन्दाबाट हुने प्रदुषण न्युनिकरण गर्नका लागि पहल गर्ने ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तन तथा जैविक विविधताको विषय विद्यालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय तहमा पाठ्यक्रम बनाई लागु गर्नुपर्ने ।
- स्थानीय स्तरमा योजना छनौट गर्दा जैविक विविधताको अवस्था र संरक्षण एवं जलवायु अनुकुलनका लागि योजना निर्माण र कार्यान्वयनका लागि अभिप्रेरित गर्ने ।
- पर्यावरण संरक्षण र विकास निर्माणको सवालमा राजनीतिक समझदारी कायम गरी पहुँचका आधारमा गर्ने विकास भन्दा आवश्यकतामा आधारित विकास लक्षित वर्ग सम्म पुर्याउने ।
- विकास निर्माणका कार्य सञ्चालन गर्दा वातावरण प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन अध्ययन गरी पूर्वाधार विकास कार्य एकिकृत विकास योजना वातावरण मैत्री तरिकाले सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधता तथा जलवायु अनुकुलनका कार्यक्रमहरु स्थानीय आवश्यकता तथा मागको आधारमा लक्षित वर्गसम्म कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्नुपर्ने ।
- कार्वन उत्सर्जन गर्न औद्योगिक मुलुकहरुले कार्वन सञ्चितिकरण गर्ने विकासोन्मुख मुलुकहरुलाई क्षतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध गराउने व्यवस्था हुनुपर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधता संरक्षण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि स्थानीय स्तर ( गाँउ, नगर, तथा वडा, टोल) सम्म सचेतना कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- कास्की जिल्लामा रहेका खाली डाँडाहरुमा वृक्षारोपण गरी जिल्लाको ग्रामिण सडक निर्माण गर्दा वातावरण मैत्री तथा योजनाबद्ध तरिकाबाट निर्माण गरी पर्यटकिय नगरी पोखरालाई हरियाली शहरको रुपमा विकास गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका कार्यक्रमहरु स्थानीय स्तरमा सञ्चालन गर्ने र सो का लागि स्थानीय निकायका परिषद मार्फत बजेट विनियोजन गरी कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- लोपोन्मुख तथा जोखिममा रहेका बन्धुजन्तु तथा जलाधार क्षेत्र तथा उपजलाधार क्षेत्रको संरक्षणका लागि विशेष कार्यक्रमहरु सञ्चालन गर्ने ।

- भौतिक पूर्वाधार विकास गर्दा जैविक विविधता एवं वातावरण संरक्षणका लागि विनियोजित बजेटबाट निश्चित प्रतिशत बजेट विनियोजन गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने ।
- कास्की जिल्लामा रहेका ताल, तलैया, नदी एवं खोलाहरुको संरक्षण गरी पर्यावरण सन्तुलन कायम राख्न स्थानीय निकायका परिषद मार्फत आवश्यक बजेटको व्यवस्था गर्ने
- जलवायु परिवर्तनले कास्की जिल्लामा पारिरहेका जोखिम क्षेत्रहरु पहिचान गरी जलवायु परिवर्तनबाट पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावलाई सहज रुपमा अनुकूलन गर्न सक्ने क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने ।
- सुशासन, दीगो विकास तथा विपन्न वर्ग एवं अति जोखिममा परेका समुदायको जीविकोपार्जनको सुरक्षा हुने गरी मात्र जलवायु परिवर्तन, जैविक विविधता एवं रेडप्लसका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्न भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि स्थानीय निकायका परिषदहरु मार्फत वार्षिक योजना तथा कार्यक्रमका लागि बजेट विनियोजित गर्नेछौ ।

**जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि हामी कास्की जिल्लाका राजनैतिक दलका नेतृत्वहरु प्रतिबद्ध छौं ।**

[illegible]

१९ चैत्र, २०७१



## CHAPTER FIVE: OPINION OF PARTICIPANTS

### 5.1.5 District Tanahun:

- There are environmental hazards in and around the villages. Environment and ecology were clean previously and in due course of development, it has been deteriorating. Pollution has increased in Buldi khola, and the number of fish is decreasing even though the forest conditions are good.
- The amount of solid waste is increasing in small towns and villages, which causes pollution and damages the environment.
- Renewable energy technology needs to be adapted for the protection of forests and for maintaining biodiversity.
- The development of nuclear weapons in developed countries has increased the GHG emissions which is responsible for climate change and the loss of biodiversity. Therefore, the developed countries should invest in poor countries to tackle climate change and biodiversity conservation.
- The major cause of biodiversity loss is the destruction of forests, landslides, cutting of river banks, and flooding, as well as the uncontrolled and insensible use of plastic materials.
- The water sources are drying and conservation of forests in the catchment areas is urgent for the conservation of biodiversity.
- Land use policy has to be enforced for the protection of forests and plantations in marginal lands.



## तनहुँ जिल्ला स्थित राजनैतिक नेतृत्वहरुले जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि जाहेर गरेको प्रतिबद्धता-पत्र २०७१

नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनको बढ्दो असर तथा प्रभावलाई न्युनिकरण गर्दै, जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण सँग सम्बन्धित सरोकारवाला निकायहरु बिच भएको छलफलबाट आएको सुझावलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै, जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरोकारवाला निकायले समय समयमा आफ्नो अवधारणा सार्वजनिक गर्दै आएको र सोही क्रममा २०७१, चैत्र २० र २१ गते WWF/Hariyo Ban Program सँगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले तनहुँको दमौलीमा आयोजित “Sensitization of Constituent Assembly Members and District Political Leaders on Policy Discourse of Biodiversity Conservation.” विषयक कार्यक्रममा भएका जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको विषयसंग सम्बन्धित जिल्ला स्थित राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिवीच भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रियाबाट तनहुँ जिल्लामा जिल्ला स्तरीय जैविक विविधता तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन नीति, रणनीति, योजना एवं कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन र अनुगमनका क्रममा निम्न कुराहरुमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता औल्याउँदै यो प्रतिबद्धता - पत्र जारी गर्दछौं ।

- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षणका लागि भूउपयोग नीतिको परिमार्जन गर्नुका साथै भूमीको उचित व्यवस्थापन गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्नुपर्ने ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तन तथा जैविक विविधताको विषय विद्यालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय तहमा पाठ्यक्रम बनाई लागु गर्नुपर्ने ।
- तनहुँ जिल्लामा जैविक विविधताको भूगोल छनौट गरी संरक्षण एवं सुधारका कार्यक्रम अधि बढाउने ।
- प्लाष्टिकजन्य वस्तुको प्रयोगलाई निरुसाहित गर्दै तनहुँ जिल्लालाई प्लाष्टिकमुक्त जिल्ला घोषणा गर्न भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने ।
- विकास निर्माणका कार्य सञ्चालन गर्दा वातावरण प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन अध्ययन गरी पूर्वाधार विकास कार्य एकिकृत विकास योजना अनुसार वातावरण मैत्री तरिकाले सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- अन्तराष्ट्रिय प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक रुपमा आइरहेका आणविक भट्टिहरुलाई निरुत्साहित गरी कार्वन सञ्चिति गरे वापत औद्योगिक मुलुकहरुले विकासोन्मुख मुलुकहरुलाई क्षतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध गराउने व्यवस्था हुनुपर्ने ।
- जङ्गल, जल, जमिन, जनावर, जडिबुटी, जलवायु , जराजुरी र जनशक्ति राष्ट्रका सम्पत्ति हुन यीनीहरुको संरक्षणका लागि राज्यले नीति तय गरी प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन गर्नुपर्ने ।
- राजनैतिक दलहरुका कार्यक्रम तथा प्रशिक्षणहरुमा जैविक विविधता संरक्षण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि स्थानीय स्तर (जिल्ला, गाँउ, नगर, तथा वडा, टोल) सम्म सचेतना कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- तनहुँ जिल्लामा रहेका खाली डाँडाहरुमा वृक्षारोपण गरी जिल्लाको ग्रामिण सडक निर्माण गर्दा वातावरण मैत्री तथा योजनाबद्ध तरिकाबाट निमार्ण गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका कार्यक्रमहरु स्थानीय स्तरमा सञ्चालन गर्नका लागि स्थानीय निकायका परिषद मार्फत वार्षिक कार्यक्रम तथा बजेट विनियोजन गर्ने ।
- जडिबुटी प्रबर्द्धनका लागि स्थानीय स्तरमा प्रशोर्द्धन गर्नुका साथै जडिबुटीको पहिचान गरी उपयोगिता बारे जानकारी गराउने ।

## CHAPTER FIVE: OPINION OF PARTICIPANTS

- भौतिक पूर्वाधार विकासको लागि विनियोजित बजेटबाट निश्चित प्रतिशत बजेट जैविक विविधता एवं वातावरण संरक्षणका लागि विनियोजन गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तनले तनहुँ जिल्लामा पारिरहेका जोखिम क्षेत्रहरु पहिचान गरी जलवायु परिवर्तनबाट पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावलाई सहज रुपमा अनुकूलन गर्न सक्ने क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने ।
- सुशासन, दीगो विकास तथा विपन्न वर्ग एवं अति जोखिममा परेका समुदायको जीविकोपार्जनको सुरक्षा हुने गरी मात्र जलवायु परिवर्तन, जैविक विविधता एवं रेडप्लसका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्न भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि स्थानीय निकायका परिषदहरु मार्फत वार्षिक योजना तथा कार्यक्रमका लागि बजेट विनियोजित गर्नेछौ ।

## जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि हामी तनहुँ जिल्लाका राजनैतिक दलका नेतृत्वहरु प्रतिवद्ध छौं ।

अमृत बहादुर नेपाली, महाधिवेशन प्रतिनिधि, नेपाली कांग्रेस

कृष्ण बहादुर रुचाल, जिल्ला सदस्य, नेपाली कांग्रेस

सरिता गुरुङ, जिल्ला सदस्य, नेपाली कांग्रेस

चुडामणी खनाल, अध्यक्ष, नेपाल विद्यार्थी संघ

भगवती न्यौपाने, सचिव, नेकपा एमाले

विष्णुभक्त सिग्देल, उपसचिव, नेकपा एमाले

राजेश्वर ढकाल, कार्यालय सचिव, नेकपा एमाले

प्रदिप अधिकारी सचिवालय सदस्य, नेकपा एमाले

प्रेम रम्तेल, जिल्ला सदस्य, नेकपा-माओवादी

रामहरि बजगाई, जिल्ला सदस्य, नेकपा-माओवादी

दिपक भट्टराई, अध्यक्ष, लोकतान्त्रिक फोरम

हर्कमान श्रेष्ठ, अध्यक्ष, सदभावना पार्टी

मन्धरी आले मगर, राष्ट्रिय जनमूक्ति पार्टी

श्रीबहादुर थापा, प्रतिनिधि, राष्ट्रिय जनमूक्ति पार्टी

सुनील थापा मगर, राष्ट्रिय जनमूक्ति पार्टी

राम कुमारी भुसाल, क्षेत्रीय सदस्य, रा.प्र.पा.

पुष्पलाल श्रेष्ठ, राष्ट्रिय जनमोर्चा

हरिसिंह गुरुङ, संङ्घीय समाजवादी पार्टी

रुद्र बहादुर थापा, अध्यक्ष, संङ्घीय गणतान्त्रिक समाजवादी पार्टी

२१ चैत्र, २०७१

### 5.1.6 District Parbat:

- The issue of climate change is very sensitive in Nepal. However, this is a matter of global concern. The effects of climate change is seen in human health and agriculture. The melting of snow in the Himalayas can put our total existence into dilemma.
- In Haljure of Durlung, mosquitoes appeared. Mango and orange are also growing in Durlung. Presence of birds is changing over time, which is because of climate change. Vultures are not seen any more. There is an adverse effect even on society.
- Rain in the month of Chaitra like in Ashad is an effect of climate change. New insects and plants are emerging.
- Emphasis should be given to forest management and plantation in open areas.
- Grazing, forest fires, and encroachment have to stop for the protection of biodiversity. The local political leaders can support in this matter.
- Conservation of NTFP is very important for the conservation of biodiversity. Lokta and Allno are threatened.



## पर्वत जिल्ला स्थित राजनैतिक नेतृत्वहरुले जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि जाहेर गरेको प्रतिबद्धता-पत्र २०७२

नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनको बढ्दो असर तथा प्रभावलाई न्युनिकरण गर्दै, जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण सँग सम्बन्धित सरोकारवाला निकायहरु बिच भएको छलफलबाट आएको सुझावलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै, जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरोकारवाला निकायले समय समयमा आफ्नो अवधारणा सार्वजनिक गर्दै आएको र सोही क्रममा २०७२, बैशाख २ र ३ गते WWF/Hariyo Ban Program सँगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले पर्वतको कुस्मामा आयोजित “Sensitization of Constituent Assembly Members and District Political Leaders on Policy Discourse of Biodiversity Conservation.” विषयक कार्यक्रममा भएका जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको विषयसंग सम्बन्धित जिल्ला स्थित राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिबीच भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रियाबाट पर्वत जिल्लामा जिल्ला स्तरीय जैविक विविधता तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन नीति, रणनीति, योजना एवं कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन र अनुगमनका क्रममा निम्न कुराहरुमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता औल्याउँदै यो प्रतिबद्धता - पत्र जारी गर्दछौं ।

- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण तथा वातावरण संरक्षणका लागि जनचेतना अभिवृद्धि गर्ने ।
- नर्सरी उत्पादन गर्नुका साथै पर्वत जिल्लामा रहेका खालि डाँडापाखाहरुमा वृक्षारोपण गरी संरक्षण तथा निरिक्षण नियमित रुपमा गर्ने ।
- जडिबुटीहरुको (पाँच औले, जटामसी, निरमसी, चिराइतो, लोकता, अल्ला, सतुवा, एकपाइले विष, पहेले जरा) संरक्षण र सम्बर्द्धन गरी त्यसको सही सदुपयोग गर्ने ।
- अन्तराष्ट्रिय प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक रुपमा आइरहेका आणविक भट्टिहरुलाई निरुत्साहित गरी कार्वन सञ्चिति गरे वापत औद्योगिक मुलुकहरुले विकासोन्मुख मुलुकहरुलाई क्षतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध गराउने व्यवस्था हुनुपर्ने ।
- स्थानीय जडिबुटीहरुको स्थानीय स्तरमा प्रयोग गरी बढी भएको बिक्रि वितरण गर्ने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- राजनैतिक दलहरुका कार्यक्रम तथा प्रशिक्षणहरुमा जैविक विविधता संरक्षण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि स्थानीय स्तर (जिल्ला, गाँउ, नगर, तथा वडा, टोल) सम्म सचेतना कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका कार्यक्रमहरु स्थानीय स्तरमा सञ्चालन गर्नका लागि स्थानीय निकायका परिषद (गा.वि.स., जि.वि.स. न.पा.) मार्फत बार्षिक कार्यक्रम तथा बजेट विनियोजन गरी स्थानीय उपभोक्तासम्म पुग्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने ।
- वन उपभोक्ता समितिहरुले विधान निर्माण गर्दा वन जङ्गलको संरक्षण र आय आर्जनका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- रासायनिक मलको सट्टा जैविक तथा प्राङ्गरीक मलको प्रयोग गर्ने तथा ग्रामिण क्षेत्रमा वातावरणीय चेतना जगाउने खालका कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने

- धर्मिक तथा पौराणीक सम्पदाहरु जलचर तथा धार्मिक बनहरुको विकास र विस्तार गर्ने । एक वटा रुख काट्दा दुई वटा रुख रोप्ने अवधारणा लागु गर्ने
- आगालागी नियन्त्रणका लागी अग्नी रेखा निर्माण गर्नुका साथै औधोगीक क्षेत्र सरकारी मापडण्ड अनुसार संचालन गर्ने ।
- वातावरण मैत्री संविधान जारी गर्नुपर्ने ।
- जडिबुटी प्रबर्द्धनका लागि स्थानीय स्तरमा प्रशोर्द्धन गर्नुका साथै जडिबुटीको पहिचान गरी उपयोगिता बारे जानकारी गराउने ।
- सामुदायिक बन, कबुलियत बन , नीजी बनको उत्तादायित्वको लागि स्थानीय स्तरमा जनचेतना अभिवृद्धि गर्ने ।
- खेतीयोग्य जमिनलाई शहरिकरण गरी राष्ट्रिय उत्पादनमा ह्रास रहेको अवस्थामा राज्यले शहरी क्षेत्र निर्धारण गर्नुका साथै अव्यवस्थीत शहरीकरणलाई नियन्त्रण गर्नुपर्ने ।
- बन्यजन्तुहरु माथीको चोरी शिकारी तथा तस्करी र पैठारीलाई पूर्ण रुपमा रोक लगाउने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका विषय पाठ्क्रम बनाई विद्यालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय तहमा लागु गर्नुपर्ने ।
- ताल तलैया तथा पानीका मुहानहरुको संरक्षण गर्ने तथा भूक्षय तथा बाढी पहिरोबाट संरक्षण गर्न स्थानीय स्तरमा सडक किनारामा वृक्षारोपण तथा स्थानीय श्रोतका आधारमा रोकथाम गर्ने ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तनले पर्वत जिल्लामा पारिरहेका जोखिम क्षेत्रहरु पहिचान गरी जलवायु परिवर्तनबाट पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावलाई सहज रुपमा अनुकूलन गर्न सक्ने क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने ।
- सुशासन, दीगो बिकास तथा विपन्न वर्ग एवं अति जोखिममा परेका समुदायको जीविकोपार्जनको सुरक्षा हुने गरी मात्र जलवायु परिवर्तन, जैविक विविधता एवं रेडप्लसका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्न भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका विषय पार्टीका प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रममा पनि समावेश गर्ने ।
- जिल्ला स्तरमा सञ्चालन गरिएका विकास योजनाहरुको प्रारम्भिक वातावरणीय परिक्षण(IEE) तथा वातावरण प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन (EIA) मा भएका प्रावधानहरुको अनुगमन तथा मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि स्थानीय निकायका परिषदहरु माफत वार्षिक योजना तथा कार्यक्रमका लागि बजेट विनियोजित गर्नेछौ ।

## जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि हामी पर्वत जिल्लाका राजनैतिक दलका नेतृत्वहरु प्रतिबद्ध छौं ।

राम शर्मा पौडेल संधिय मामिला विभाग नेपाली कांग्रेस केन्द्रीय सदस्य

डिल्ली लामिछाने सदस्य, नेपाली कांग्रेस

डा. चुडामणी शर्मा, नेपाली जनसम्पर्क समन्वय विभाग, नेपाली कांग्रेस

देवि प्रसाद विलासी, सदस्य, नेपाली कांग्रेस

धर्मदत्त वास्तोला, प्रतिनिधी, नेपाली कांग्रेस

टंक प्रसाद सुवेदी सदस्य, नेपाली कांग्रेस

गोविन्द पहाडी उपसचिव, नेकपा एमाले

शिवलाल सार्कि, नेकपा एमाले (जिल्ला सदस्य)

कमला पन्त सुवेदी सदस्य, नेकपा एमाले

ठाकाराम गौतम, सचिव, एनेकपा माओवादी

दिपक आचार्य सहसचिव, एनेकपा माओवादी

दुर्गा गरुङ्ग का.वा. अध्यक्ष नेकपा- माओवादी

सालिकराम शर्मा प्रतिनिधी, नेकपा-माओवादी

भिम व. नेपाली जिल्ला सदस्य एनेकपा माओवादी

रुपा गरुङ्ग सदस्य एनेकपा माओवादी

प्रकाश पौडेल सचिव राप्रपा नेपाल

शान्ति नेपाली सदस्य राप्रपा नेपाल

रण व. क्षेत्री अध्यक्ष राप्रपा

इश्वर गिरी सचिव राप्रपा

तेजेन्द्र पौडेल, सचिव, नेकपा एकिकृत

समिक्षा शर्मा अध्यक्ष नेपाल परिवार दल

सन्तोस प्रसाद शर्मा सचिव विद्यार्थी परिवार

केशव व. सुवेदी सदस्य नेपाल परिवार दल

युवनाथ रेग्मी व. उपाध्यक्ष, अखण्ड नेपाल

भोजराज उप्रेती सचिवालय सदस्य, राजमो

अर्जुन शर्मा सह सचिव, युवा संघ नेपाल जिल्ला कमिटी

३ बैशाख, २०७२



### 5.1.7 District Baglung:

- Over-utilization of forest resources has become a threat to biodiversity conservation. Appropriate ways have to be developed for the collection and utilization of forest resources.
- Increase in urbanization has made an impact on climate change.
- Plantations in barren lands are crucial for the conservation of biodiversity. Even in Chaitra and Baisakh, there was no feeling of hot weather this year, perhaps due to climate change.
- New plants are emerging like ‘blueweed’ (Nilojhar) and ‘Banmara’ which adversely affect biodiversity. However, it is because of the climate change. The water sources are drying, forest degradation is increasing and urbanization is increasing due to human activity. It has somehow affected biodiversity.
- Apples were growing in Bhakunde previously but now apples don’t grow. Some of the NTFPs are also disappearing, threatening biodiversity.
- Traditional water ponds are drying. The traditional ponds have to conserve ground water to recharge and are affected by the local use of water. They also provide moisture to local vegetation to maintain biodiversity.
- DPR of Dhorpatan Hydropower has been prepared. The water which flows to Veri River is diverting to Badhighad Khola through pan stocking pipes, which may cause adverse effects on aquatic fauna.
- Forest management is necessary for the promotion of native local species to enrich biodiversity. In Tarakhola forest areas, huge trees have fallen down. The old fallen trees have to be utilized for the promotion of small plants and for trees to grow, which can enrich the biodiversity.





# वगलुङ जिल्ला स्थीत राजनैतिक नेतृत्वहरुले जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि जाहेर गरेको प्रतिवद्धता-पत्र

## २०७२

नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनको बढ्दो असर तथा प्रभावलाई न्युनिकरण गर्दै, जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण सँग सम्बन्धीत सरोकारवाला निकायहरु बिच भएको छलफलबाट आएको सुझावलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै, जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरोकारवाला निकायले समय समयमा आफ्नो अवधारणा सार्वजनिक गर्दै आएको र सोही क्रममा २०७२, बैशाख ४ र ५ गते WWF/Hariyo Ban Program सँगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले वगलुङमा आयोजित “Sensitization of Constituent Assembly Members and District Political Leaders on Policy Discourse of Biodiversity Conservation.” विषयक कार्यक्रममा भएका जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको विषयसंग सम्बन्धित जिल्ला स्थीत राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिबीच भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रियाबाट वगलुङ जिल्लामा जिल्ला स्तरीय जैविक विविधता तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन नीति, रणनीति, योजना एवं कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन र अनुगमनका क्रममा निम्न कुराहरुमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता औल्याउँदै यो प्रतिवद्धता - पत्र जारी गर्दछौं ।

- जैविक विविधता संरक्षण एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा स्थानीय स्तरमा सचेतना कार्यक्रम (राजनीतिक दल, आमा समूह, सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समूहहरु तथा विद्यालय स्तर) मा सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- सामुदायिक वनबाट भएको आम्दानीको २५ प्रतिशत रकम वन विकास तथा जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको क्षेत्रमा खर्च गर्ने वातावरण सृजना गर्ने ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तनले कृषि चक्रमा पारिरहेको प्रभावलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै अनुकुलनका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका सन्दर्भमा स्थानीय ज्ञान, सिप र संस्कृतिको उपयोग गर्ने ।
- वन क्षेत्रलाई स्थानीय आवश्यकता अनुसार बहुउपयोग गर्दै संरक्षण तथा नियमित अनुगमन गर्ने । वनमारा जस्ता मिचाहा प्रजातीहरुको नियन्त्रणका लागि बैकल्पिक प्रयोग कसरी गर्न सकिन्छ अनुसन्धान गरी स्थानीय स्तरमा कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्नुपर्ने ।
- स्थानीय स्रोतहरुको पहिचान गरी आम नागरिकको आय आर्जनलाई बढावा दिने ।
- जैविक विविधता संरक्षणको लागि स्थानीय निकायहरुमा अनिवार्य रुपमा विशेष कोष खडा गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा राजनीतिक दलहरुको साझा बहसको विषय बनाउनुपर्ने ।
- भौगोलिक विविधता क्षेत्र अनुसारको नीति निर्माण गर्न सो को कार्यान्वयन गर्न पूर्ण अधिकार स्थानीय जनता जनतालाई दिनुपर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको क्षेत्रमा अनुगमन तथा मूल्याङ्कन प्रभावकारी बनाउने र दण्ड सजायको उचित व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- स्थानीय स्तरमा प्राप्तहुने बजेटलाई वातावरण मैत्री योजनाहरुमा लगानी गर्ने ।
- वन विनास तथा आगोलागीलाई नियन्त्रण गर्नुका साथै वातावरण अनुकुल बृक्षारोपण गरी पानीका मुहानहरु संरक्षण गर्ने ।

- वातावरण प्रदूषणको नियन्त्रण गरी प्राकृतिक स्रोत साधन तथा बन्धजन्तुको संरक्षण गर्ने ।
- पूर्वाधार विकास सम्बन्धि नीति वातावरण मैत्री तथा जैविक विविधता संरक्षणका अनुकूल निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने ।
- स्थानीय स्रोत साधन माथि स्थानीय जनताको अधिकार सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।
- भू उपयोग नीति बैज्ञानिक रुपमा व्यवस्थापन गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका कार्यक्रमहरु स्थानीय स्तरमा सञ्चालन गर्नका लागि स्थानीय निकायका परिषद मार्फत वार्षिक कार्यक्रम तथा बजेट विनियोजन गरी स्थानीय उपभोक्तासम्म पुग्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने ॥
- जलवायु परिवर्तनले वागलुङ जिल्लामा पारिरहेका जोखिम क्षेत्रहरु पहिचान गरी जलवायु परिवर्तनबाट पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावलाई सहज रुपमा अनुकूलन गर्न सक्ने क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने ।
- सुशासन, दीगो विकास तथा विपन्न वर्ग एवं अति जोखिममा परेका समुदायको जीविकोपार्जनको सुरक्षा हुने गरी मात्र जलवायु परिवर्तन, जैविक विविधता एवं रेडप्लसका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्न भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि स्थानीय निकायका परिषदहरु मार्फत वार्षिक योजना तथा कार्यक्रमका लागि बजेट विनियोजित गर्नेछौ ।

## जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि हामी वागलुङ जिल्लाका राजनैतिक दलका नेतृत्वहरु प्रतिबद्ध छौ ।

जगदिश चन्द्र उपाध्याय , कार्यवाहक सभापती , नेपाली कांग्रेस

ओमकार थापा , सचिव , नेपाली कांग्रेस

हरि प्रसाद श्रेष्ठ , जिल्ला सदस्य , नेपाली कांग्रेस

पार्वती आचार्य, जिल्ला सदस्य, नेपाली कांग्रेस

सुमन बोहोरा , क्षेत्रिय सदस्य क्षेत्र नं. १, नेकपा एमाले

संजिप कडेल , जिल्ला सचिव , युवा संघ नेपाल, नेकपा एमाले

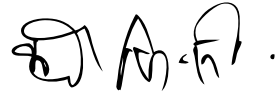
पुष्पा शर्मा , सदस्य, अनेरास्ववियू (एमाले)

शर्मिला शर्मा , महिला विभाग प्रमुख , अनेरास्ववियू (एमाले)

सुर्य पौडेल , क्षेत्रिय अध्यक्ष, क्षेत्र नं. १, अनेरास्ववियू (एमाले)

## CHAPTER FIVE: OPINION OF PARTICIPANTS

कृष्ण बहादुर जि. सी. , जिल्ला सल्लाहकार , एनेकपा माओवादी



मिना परियार , जिल्ला सदस्य, एनेकपा माओवादी



अनुज श्रेष्ठ , कार्यालय सचिव , एनेकपा माओवादी (YCL)

मनिष बोसेल , एनेकपा माओवादी (YCL)

पवित्रा कुमारी सुनार, जिल्ला सदस्य, राष्ट्रिय जनमोर्चा



धर्म बहादुर कुँवर , सचिव , राष्ट्रिय जनमोर्चा



मन्जु क्षेत्री , जिल्ला सदस्य (कार्यालय सचिव) , नेकपा माले



ममता क्षेत्री , सदस्य , नेकपा माले



शैलेन्द्र कुमार श्रेष्ठ , सहअध्यक्ष , राष्ट्रिय प्रजातन्त्र पार्टी

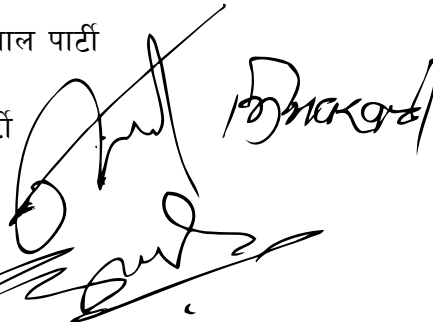


बसन्त थापा ,जिल्ला कोषाध्यक्ष, संघिय समाजवादी पार्टी नेपाल

रासमति श्रीष, जिल्ला संयोजक संघिय महिला संघ, संघिय समाजवादी पार्टी नेपाल

रुद्र बहादुर महत , कार्यवाहक अध्यक्ष , अखण्ड नेपाल पार्टी

भिम बहादुर खत्री , कोषाध्यक्ष , अखण्ड नेपाल पार्टी



रण बहादुर बोहरा , क्षेत्रिय अध्यक्ष , राप्रपा नेपाल

हेमराज पन्त , सचिव , राप्रपा नेपाल

दिलमति दगामी , महिला अध्यक्ष , राप्रपा नेपाल



५ बैशाख, २०७२

### 5.1.8 District Myagdi:

- Loss of biodiversity and climate change hit hard in the mountains and it is a global concern. Rainfall cannot be predicted. High intensity of rain and long droughts are common. Even in the month of Baisak, it has been raining almost everyday which is very uncommon. There is no feeling of expected warmth at this time of year. Usually, rice takes four months to ripen but now it ripens in three months, which is an effect of climate change. Everyone has to work together to tackle climate change (Govinda Nath).
- The developed and industrialized nations are actually responsible for the greenhouse gas emissions which cause global warming and climate change, but poor countries like Nepal are suffering a lot. Therefore, developed countries have to support biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.
- The development of community forests has improved forest conditions and plantations have also been successful, while water sources are disappearing. Why is this happening? Nepal is at risk from a climate change perspective. Unplanned rural road construction has caused environmental damage. Coordination is also lacking within the government institutions. Environment friendly development has to be put in place.



# म्याग्दी जिल्ला स्थित राजनैतिक नेतृत्वहरुले जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि जाहेर गरेको प्रतिबद्धता-पत्र








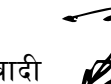
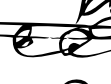


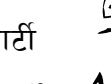
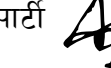


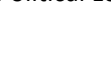

## २०७२

नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनको बढ्दो असर तथा प्रभावलाई न्युनिकरण गर्दै, जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण सँग सम्बन्धित सरोकारवाला निकायहरु बिच भएको छलफलबाट आएको सुझावलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै, जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरोकारवाला निकायले समय समयमा आफ्नो अवधारणा सार्वजनिक गर्दै आएको र सोही क्रममा २०७२, बैशाख ६ र ७ गते WWF/Hariyo Ban Program सँगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले म्याग्दीको बेनीमा आयोजित “Sensitization of Constituent Assembly Members and District Political Leaders on Policy Discourse of Biodiversity Conservation.” विषयक कार्यक्रममा भएका जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको विषयसंग सम्बन्धित जिल्ला स्थित राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिबीच भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रियाबाट म्याग्दी जिल्लामा जिल्ला स्तरीय जैविक विविधता तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन नीति, रणनीति, योजना एवं कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन र अनुगमनका क्रममा निम्न कुराहरुमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता औल्याउँदै यो प्रतिबद्धता - पत्र जारी गर्दछौं ।

- जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन सँग सम्बन्धित समस्याहरुको पहिचान, त्यसको मुख्य कारकतत्व, स्वरूप, चरित्र, प्रभाव पत्ता लगाउने र जलवायु परिवर्तन र जैविक विविधता सम्बन्धी जिल्लाको विस्तृत गुरु योजना निर्माण गर्ने ।
- हिमालय र हिमनदी संरक्षण सम्बन्धी विस्तृत नीति निर्माण गर्ने ।
- कार्वन व्यापारमा विशेष राष्ट्रिय नीति निर्माण गर्ने ।
- मानविय आवश्यकता र वातावरणलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखेर औद्योगिक उत्पादन शुरु गर्नका लागि विस्तृत नीति निर्माण गर्ने
- जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनमा नागरिकहरुमा सचेतना कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्नुपर्ने ।
- जिल्ला स्तरमा पूर्वाधार निर्माण कार्य गर्दा जथाभावी हेभी इक्वपमेन्ट प्रयोग गर्न निषेध गर्ने साथै पूर्वाधार विकासका कार्यलाई वातावरण मैत्री बनाउने ।
- जिल्लामा निर्माण हुने ठूला परियोजना (सडक, विद्युत आदी) निर्माण गर्दा कुल लागत रकममै निश्चित प्रतिशत रकम जैविक विविधताको संरक्षणमा छुट्याउनुपर्ने ।
- म्याग्दी जिल्लामा भएका खाली जग्गाहरुमा वृक्षारोपण गरी बनको संरक्षण गर्ने ।
- बैज्ञानिक एवं दिगो बन व्यवस्थापन म्याग्दी जिल्लामा पनि लागु गर्नुपर्ने ।
- वातावरणलाई प्रदुषण गराउने वस्तुहरुको प्रयोगमा कमी ल्याउनुका साथै फोहर व्यवस्थापन गर्ने ।
- भू उपयोगलाई बैज्ञानिक, जैविक (अर्गानिक कृषि खेती, पुष्प खेती) तथा व्यवस्थित तरिकाले सदुपयोग गर्ने ।
- स्थानीय पानीका मुहानहरुको पहिचान गरी संरक्षण गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधता संरक्षणमा स्थानीय कार्य योजना निर्माण गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने । साथै सरोकारवाला निकायहरु सँग साभेदारी बढाउने ।

- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका कार्यक्रमहरु स्थानीय स्तरमा सञ्चालन गर्नका लागि स्थानीय निकायका परिषदहरु मार्फत वार्षिक कार्यक्रम तथा बजेट विनियोजन गर्ने
- जलवायु परिवर्तनले म्याग्दी जिल्लामा पारिरेका जोखिम क्षेत्रहरु पहिचान गरी जलवायु परिवर्तनबाट पर्ने प्रतिकूल प्रभावलाई सहज रुपमा अनुकूलन गर्न सक्ने क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न सम्बन्धीत निकाय सँग माग गर्ने ।
- सुशासन, दीगो विकास तथा विपन्न वर्ग एवं अति जोखिममा परेका समुदायको जीविकोपार्जनको सुरक्षा हुने गरी मात्र जलवायु परिवर्तन, जैविक विविधता एवं रेडप्लसका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्न भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि स्थानीय निकायका परिषदहरु मार्फत वार्षिक योजना तथा कार्यक्रमका लागि बजेट विनियोजित गर्नेछौ ।

## जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि हामी म्याग्दी जिल्लाका राजनैतिक दलका नेतृत्वहरु प्रतिवद्ध छौ ।

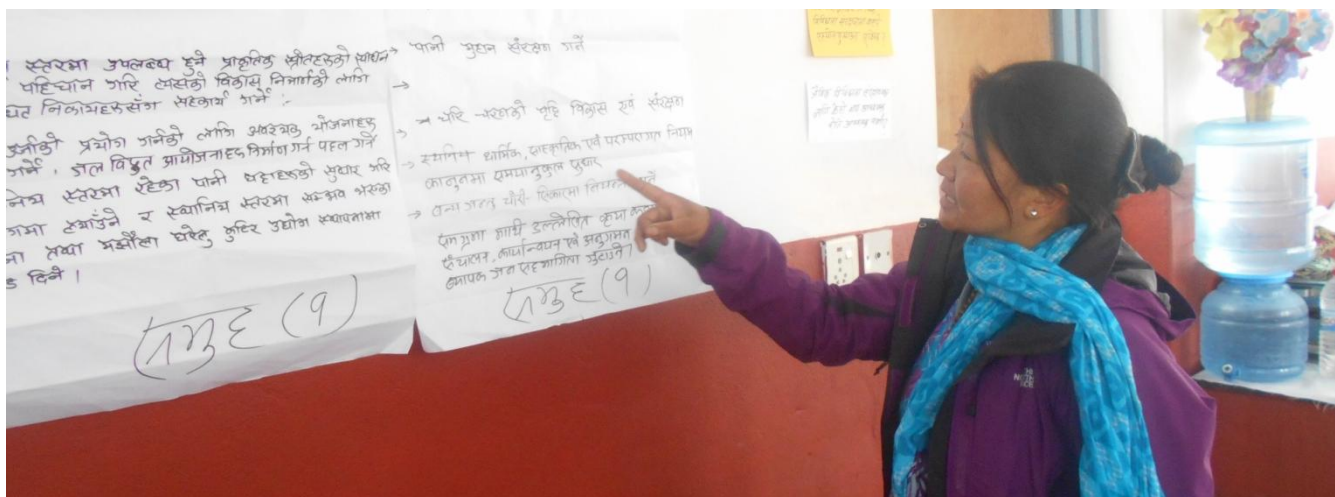
माधव प्रसाद रेग्मी, सचिव, नेपाली कांग्रेस   
 टंक हमाल, कोषाध्यक्ष, नेपाली कांग्रेस   
 अजयमिलन श्रेष्ठ, सह-सचिव, नेपाली कांग्रेस   
 विना खड्का, महासमिति सदस्य, नेपाली कांग्रेस   
 हरिकृष्ण श्रेष्ठ, अध्यक्ष, नेकपा एमाले   
 देवेन्द्र के.सी., उपाध्यक्ष, नेकपा एमाले   
 सन्तोष रावल, सचिवालय सदस्य, नेकपा एमाले   
 चन्द्रमान छन्त्याल, युवा संघ, नेकपा एमाले   
 गोविन्द पौडेल, राष्ट्रिय परिषद सदस्य, एनेकपा माओवादी   
 चन्द्र बहादुर घिमिरे, अध्यक्ष, एनेकपा माओवादी   
 कमल के.सी., सचिवालय सदस्य, एनेकपा माओवादी   
 पहल बहादुर खत्री, अध्यक्ष, राप्रपा नेपाल   
 भिम बहादुर बानियाँ, उपाध्यक्ष, राप्रपा नेपाल   
 तोप बहादुर के.सी., किसान संगठन अध्यक्ष, राप्रपा   
 दिलिप गौचन, युवा अध्यक्ष, राप्रपा   
 नरबहादुर थापा मगर, अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रिय जनमुक्ति पार्टी   
 तिलक बहादुर थापा, उपाध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रिय जनमुक्ति पार्टी 

७ बैशाख, २०७२

## CHAPTER FIVE: OPINION OF PARTICIPANTS

### 5.1.9 District Mustang:

- Global warming and climate change are continuous phenomena since industrialization began. Main approaches to address this issue are plantation and conservation of forests. Forestry work is a difficult task and the involvement of youth is necessary in forest development activities. However, the youth are seasonally or causally migrating from Mustang in search of business or hunting for jobs in the lowlands. The government has to make plans for the development and conservation of forests in such a way that it retains the youth in the district (Nar Bhadur Hirachan, ex-minister).
- Rainfall has started in Mustang. This is very unique to us. It has changed the lifestyles of the inhabitants. It is a situation climate change has created. Apple farming is also shifting further up north. Its effect can be seen in vegetation and biodiversity.
- No rain, and heavy rain, both have been felt in Mustang. The water source in 'Sanjung' Gheya has dried up.
- 'Mustang is the land of blue sky and white snow', but it has been snowing at unexpected times. There are other NGOs which are involved in conservation work in biodiversity and climate change. Awareness of local people is very important to the conservation of biodiversity and it needs long term plans.
- The youth needs to be enthusiastic. They have to dedicate themselves to the conservation of biodiversity. In Taklung of Kunja VDC, Libard has established a NTFP nursery.
- The Supreme Court has prohibited the export of materials from the Conservation Area. However, lots of stones and boulders are being exported from the Lete area. It could bring environmental disaster to the area in the future. The rules should apply equally to everyone. There is discrimination in issuing timber permits, and rich and influential people get large quantities of timber and poor people get less timber for house construction.
- Titi Lake, about 2700m, in Kunja VDC is an attractive tourist destination and needs to be developed.
- Annapurna Conservation Area Program (ACAP) is not very progressive in terms of plantation in public and private lands. The plantation policies of ACAP need to be revised in favor of the local people. Unnecessary disputes have been created between Kagbeni and Muktinath VDCs and Tukuiche and Marfa VDCs. These disputes need to be settled for smooth operation of programs related to the conservation of biodiversity.



## मुस्ताङ जिल्ला स्थित राजनैतिक नेतृत्वहरुले जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि जाहेर गरेको प्रतिबद्धता-पत्र २०७२

नेपालमा जलवायु परिवर्तनको बढ्दो असर तथा प्रभावलाई न्युनिकरण गर्दै, जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण सँग सम्बन्धीत सरोकारवाला निकायहरु बिच भएको छलफलबाट आएको सुझावलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै, जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरोकारवाला निकायले समय समयमा आफ्नो अवधारणा सार्वजनिक गर्दै आएको र सोही क्रममा २०७२, वैशाख १० र ११ गते WWF/Hariyo Ban Program सँगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा गैर सरकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले मुस्ताङको जोमसोमको आयोजित “Sensitization of Constituent Assembly Members and District Political Leaders on Policy Discourse of Biodiversity Conservation.” विषयक कार्यक्रममा भएका जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनको विषयसंग सम्बन्धित जिल्ला स्थित राजनैतिक दलका प्रमुख एवं प्रतिनिधिवीच भएको छलफल तथा अन्तरक्रियाबाट मुस्ताङ जिल्लामा जिल्ला स्तरीय जैविक विविधता तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन नीति, रणनीति, योजना एवं कार्यक्रम तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन र अनुगमनका क्रममा निम्न कुराहरुमा ध्यान दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता औल्याउँदै यो प्रतिबद्धता - पत्र जारी गर्दछौं ।

- मुस्ताङ जिल्लामा नर्सरी, वृक्षारोपण एवं सिंचाईको सरलतामा विकास गर्ने ।
- बन अतिक्रमण तथा आगलागिको नियन्त्रण गर्नुका साथै पानीका मुहान संरक्षण गर्ने ।
- स्थानीय धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं परम्परागत नियम कानुनमा समयानुकूल सुधार गर्ने साथै बन्यजन्तु चोरी सिकारमा नियन्त्रण गर्ने ।
- स्थानीय स्तरमा उपलब्ध हुने प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरुको पहिचान गरी त्यसको विकास निर्माणको लागि सम्बन्धीत निकायहरु सँग सहकार्य गर्ने ।
- सौर्य उर्जाको प्रयोग गर्नका लागि आवश्यक योजनाहरु तय गर्ने, जल विद्युत आयोजनाहरु निर्माण गर्न पहल गर्ने ।
- जिल्लामा सिंचाई कार्यालयको अति आवश्यक भएकाले केन्द्र सँग माग गर्ने ।
- स्थानीय निकाय (गाविस र जिविस) ले आफ्नो बजेटबाट निश्चित प्रतिशत रकम जैविक विविधता संरक्षणमा लगानी गर्नुपर्ने ।
- पानीको स्रोत भएका खाली जग्गामा सामुदायिक कृषि तथा फलफूल खेति गरी हरियाली बृद्धि गरी आय आर्जन बढाउने ।
- जलविद्युत आयोजना लगायतका उद्योग धन्दाहरुले कार्वन उत्सर्जन गरे बापत स्थानीय निकायलाई निश्चित प्रतिशत कर तिर्नुपर्ने ।
- जोमसोम देखि छुसाङ हुँदै लुमान्थाङ सम्मका नदि आसपासको क्षेत्रमा गह्रा सुधार र वृक्षारोपण कार्यलाई बृहत् रूपमा अघि बढाउने ।
- जैविक विविधता संरक्षण तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन सँग सम्बन्धीत विषयहरु पार्टीको प्रशिक्षण, भेला, कार्यक्रम मार्फत स्थानीय नागरिकसम्म पुर्याउने ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तनबाट मुस्ताङ जिल्लाको भौगोलिक एवम् सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासका क्षेत्रहरुमा परिरहेको असर तथा पर्न सक्ने प्रभावका बारेमा जलवायु परिवर्तन सूचना र जानकारीको अभावले सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासका क्षेत्रलाई जलवायु समानुकूलन बनाउनु बनाउने ।

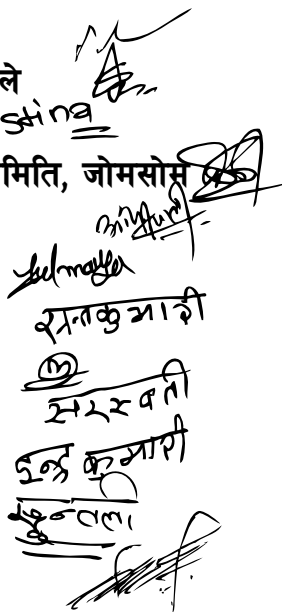


## CHAPTER FIVE: OPINION OF PARTICIPANTS


- जलवायु परिवर्तनको प्रभावलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने क्रममा राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय क्षेत्रमा प्राप्त प्राविधिक तथा आर्थिक अवसरको मुस्ताडले अधिकतम सदुपयोग गर्ने परिस्थितिको सिर्जना गर्ने ।
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकासलाई जलवायु-मैत्री बनाउन एवम् नीति, कानून, योजना तथा विकास कार्यक्रमहरूमा जलवायु परिवर्तनको पक्षलाई एकीकृत गरी कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याउन पहल गर्ने
- सुशासन, दीगो विकास तथा विपन्न वर्ग एवं अति जोखिममा परेका समुदायको जीविकोपार्जनको सुरक्षा हुने गरी मात्र जलवायु परिवर्तन, जैविक विविधता एवं रेडप्लसका कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्नुपर्ने ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तन न्यूनिकरणमा वनको महत्व कार्वन सञ्चिति एवं उत्सर्जन न्यूनिकरणमा मात्र सिमिति नरही सो बाहेक वातावरणीय सेवा, जैविक विविधता, भू तथा जलाधार, पर्यटन आदिसम्म विस्तार हुने भएकोले यस्ता किसिमका फाईदा/लाभका विषयमा समेत स्पष्ट व्यवस्थाहरू गरी सोको लाभ स्थानीय समुदायले पाउने गरी रणनीति र कार्यक्रम बनाइनु पर्ने र यस प्रक्रियामा बहुसंराकोरकारवालाहरू बीच परामर्श गरी एकिकृत कार्यक्रम अघि बढाउनुपर्ने ।
- मुस्ताड जिल्लामा रहेका ठूलो मानव बस्तीको अवस्थालाई अध्ययन गरी (कागबेनी,साङता, सूर्खाङ, ध्ये, सामजुङ, छोसेल आदी) गाविस जोखिमका रहेकाले सुरक्षात्मक कार्यको तत्काल प्रारम्भ गर्नुपर्ने ।
- मुस्ताड जिल्लालाई ईको टुरिजम तथा अर्गानिक फार्मको विकास तथा विस्तार गर्नुपर्ने ।
- जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि स्थानीय निकायका परिषदहरू माफत वार्षिक योजना तथा कार्यक्रमका लागि बजेट विनियोजित गर्नेछौ ।

## जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकुलनका लागि हामी मुस्ताड जिल्लाका राजनैतिक दलका नेतृत्वहरू प्रतिवद्ध छौं ।

नर बहादुर हिराचन, पूर्वमन्त्री, राप्रपा नेपाल  
सम्झना थकाली, कार्यालय सचिव, नेकपा एमाले  
बृष्टि शेरचन, सदस्य, नेपाली कांग्रेस  
पवन गुरुङ, सचिव, संरक्षण क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन समिति, जोमसोम  
ओमकार नेपाली, सदस्य, नेपाली कांग्रेस  
फुलमाया वि.क., सदस्य, नेकपा-माओवादी  
सन्त कुमारी वि.क., सदस्य, नेकपा-माओवादी  
मल कुमारी, वि.क.,सदस्य, नेकपा-माओवादी  
सरस्वती वि.क.,सदस्य, नेकपा-माओवादी  
इन्द्र कुमारी नेपाली, सदस्य, नेपाली कांग्रेस  
सुन्तली परियार, सदस्य, राप्रपा  
धिर्मि गुरुङ, सदस्य, नेपाली कांग्रेस  
तिलक वि.क., प्रकाशक, मुस्ताड साप्ताहिक  
मोहन कुमारी शेरचन, अध्यक्ष, महिला संघ (नेपाली कांग्रेस)



नरबु गुरुङ, उपसभापति, नेपाली कांग्रेस  
 जमुना थकाली, सदस्य, नेकपा एमाले  
 मनकाली थकाली, सदस्य, नेकपा एमाले  
 पुष्पा शेरचन, कोषाध्यक्ष, महिला संघ (नेपाली कांग्रेस)  
 नमान युटिन गुरुङ, सचिव, अनेरास्ववियू (नेकपा एमाले)  
 आस बहादुर थकाली, सह-सचिव, नेकपा एमाले  
 शुसिला नेपाली, सदस्य, नेपाली कांग्रेस  
 रश्मी वि.क., सदस्य, राप्रपा  
 धनकुमारी वि.क., सदस्य राप्रपा

  
 नरबु गुरुङ

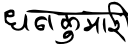
  
 जमुना थकाली

  
 मनकाली थकाली

  
 पुष्पा शेरचन

  
 नमान युटिन गुरुङ

  
 आस बहादुर थकाली

  
 शुसिला नेपाली

११ बैशाख, २०७२

## CHAPTER SIX: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROGRAM

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**Chapter six provides glimpses of the lessons learned in program implementation that came out during the discussions. The change in perception of local political leaders brought about in framing the annual district level planning was really valuable for future policy interventions in biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience. This chapter briefly deals with the commitment, perception change analysis, and the approach in lobbying for conservation efforts with the experience of local political leaders and with the knowledge and information shared.**

### **6.1 Changes in Aptitude and Perception**

Local political leaders were very keen on learning about biodiversity conservation and forest management in the district. In the course of the discussions, the local political leaders realized the importance of biodiversity in livelihood improvement and maintaining the ecological services of the forests. Biodiversity conservation, climate change, and forest management have symbiotic relationships. Interventions for forest management help enrich biodiversity conservation and increase climate change resilience.

It was important to change the attitudes and perception of local political leaders in order to create awareness among the local youth and local political institutions and ensure that they focus on forest management and protection. With changed perceptions, local political leaders spark local initiatives from the DDC and the VDC for forest management and biodiversity conservation. In the course of the discussions on the role of local political leaders in connection with biodiversity conservation, they unanimously accepted allocating resources from DDCs and VDCs for forest conservation, which is a great paradigm shift. At the same time, local political leaders in all the nine districts made a commitment to include the issues of biodiversity and climate change in the discussion agenda in their local level party committee meetings. The local political leaders were sensitized to identify big projects which have done EIA/IEE in the district, and to look into the implementation status of mitigation measures. Messages on the value of biodiversity conservation and the need for climate change resilience have resonated with political leaders. With changed perceptions, and increased knowledge, political leaders are able to come forward and make their voices heard in mega projects on issues such as allocating a separate budget for the implementation of mitigation measures prescribed in EIA/IEE reports.

### **6.2 Major Issues Highlighted in the Discussion**

Local political leaders were sensitive to forest loss and encroachment issues but were not really familiar with issues related to the loss of biodiversity and its effect on climate change. This program has become an ‘eye opener’ to local political leaders on the issues of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem value of landscape linkages. The participants were very eager to have thorough discussions on various biodiversity conservation related issues like landscape linkage, implementation of mitigation measures in mega projects, and climate change resilience programs. Participants proposed discussions to identify

critical areas in the district from the perspective of forest management, biodiversity conservation, and landscape linkages. Many of the forest areas fall under the watershed, so watershed management is important for keeping intact the landscape linkages. Landscape linkages, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation are important from the perspective of rural livelihood improvement. Therefore the local resources from DDCs and VDCs also need to be mobilized in biodiversity conservation program design. It has been realized that the conservation of local forest resources is also the obligation of local VDCs. Every institution of government and non-government organizations is important in the conservation of biodiversity. Therefore, local political leaders play a vital role in coordination and collaboration to implement the activities effectively. It is very important to sensitize government line agencies and political units to ensure effective coordination.

### **6.3 Lessons Learned:**

The capacity building and knowledge enhancement programs were completed in nine districts of the CHAL area. Some important lessons have been learnt on the teaching approach, material, and other areas of the program. The important learning areas were discussed so that future programs may benefit from our experience.

Firstly, it has been learnt that pictorial teaching materials were the best tools to use in district level consultations and teaching, as participants were not necessarily all educated. Participants who had trouble reading could not benefit from study materials, and briefing with the help of pictures seemed instrumental to their effective learning. At the end of the session, we tested the level of understanding of issues discussed with selected five participants of different political parties, including women and Janajatis. Their responses showed a better understanding of those topics that were illustrated visually, such as the use of photographs to show the "concept of deforestation and forest degradation".

Secondly, local people have noticed the impacts of climate change in their locality already, although they had not been educated about the impacts of climate change. Also, local people were familiar with the role of forests in adaptation and conservation of biodiversity.

Thirdly, there is a need to educate local political leaders about biodiversity conservation, climate change and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation across the districts. It has been learnt from the participants that after they were sensitized and became aware of the importance of forests, and knew the causes and controlling measures of deforestation and degradation, rate of forest loss has decreased and conservation of biodiversity has increased. Therefore, this type of program has to be continued in the future in all the districts.

### **6.4 Important Issues to be Addressed in the Future**

There were various issues raised during the discussions that were very pertinent from the perspective of biodiversity conservation and landscape management. These issues need to be addressed in order to ensure local level political parties' participation in forest and biodiversity conservation. Many issues were raised in the discussion but the major ones to be addressed urgently are the following:

- Identify the critical areas in the district for the protection and management of forests for biodiversity conservation. Local political parties and other relevant stakeholders need to be contacted to delineate the critical areas so that everyone would feel the ownership.

## CHAPTER SIX: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROGRAM

- Delineate important watershed areas from the perspective of landscape linkages to connect with various communities, leasehold, religious, collaborative and national forests including the protected areas.
- Biodiversity is one of the crucial natural resources for the improvement of rural livelihoods. Therefore, the resources from DDCs and VDCs have to be mobilized to initiate conservation activities effectively in the district, in coordination with the district forest office and district soil conservation office.
- Identify the mega project in the district which has carried out EIA/IEE and monitor the implementation status of the prescribed mitigation measures. The effective implementation of mitigation measures helps the conservation of biodiversity and environmental stability.
- There are lapses in mega projects in the implementation of prescribed mitigation measures during the operation of the project. Hence, to ensure the implementation of the prescribed mitigation measures, such mega projects have to allocate a separate budget at the beginning of the project operation. Most of the limestone mining projects are not executing the mitigation measures.
- The community forests have a fund for the development of forests, support to the poor and disadvantaged groups, and social development works. At least 25% of their funds have to be mobilized in forest development and management works but that is not happening in most cases. It is necessary to ensure that 25% of the CF fund is invested in forest development works which improve biodiversity and act as stepping stones in landscape linkage development.
- The waste management and inappropriate use of plastic is hazardous in the environment and creates a hurdle in the conservation of biodiversity. Therefore, waste management systems need to be developed in the district, and in all small townships.

## CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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**Chapter seven provides conclusions and recommendations on the basis of program implementation that came out during the sessions and discussions. The recommendations are valuable for future policy interventions for the conservation of biodiversity and increasing climate change resilience.**

### **7.1 Conclusions**

It is essential to help local political leaders understand the situation of biodiversity threats and landscape linkages for the conservation and wise use of forest resources, so they can ensure formation of policies that are favorable to vulnerable communities. The participants pointed out that the local community is yet to be convinced of the collective benefits of biodiversity, which has become a major challenge. Local people's lack of awareness, knowledge, skills, and participation in biodiversity conservation and implementation programs are also challenges. Thus, providing information and knowledge of biodiversity conservation and climate change to a new domain of local political leaders is a new emerging mechanism to meet the challenges faced in forest degradation and fragmentation.

During program implementation, activities for capacity building and enhancing the knowledge of local political leaders have been initiated, but they have not been enough. An example of the knowledge gap is local road construction, which has been done by communities haphazardly, without looking at the technical details and without preparing an IEE/EIA.

According to the environment protection act monitor, the IEE/EIA report whether the mitigation measures were implemented or not. However, implementation of mitigation measures prescribed by the IEE/EIA is absolutely lacking, even in the mega projects in the district, posing a threat to biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience. Conservation of biodiversity and climate change is the common agenda of society. The role of user group committees in the conservation of biodiversity is crucial. The CFUG fund must be utilized in forest management as envisioned in the forest act.

### **7.2 Recommendations:**

In the process of detailed discussions and consultations on biodiversity conservation and climate change with different political parties, various recommendations were made to resolve the problem of fragmentation and biodiversity conservation. Major recommendations are as follows:

#### ***Local capacity building***

During program implementation, activities for capacity building and enhancing the knowledge of local political leaders have been initiated, but they have not been enough. This program has shown results as participants have become the focal persons for the successful implementation of biodiversity conservation programs in their areas. Therefore, further expansion and strengthening of the program is essential.

#### ***Make IEE/EIA mandatory for local road construction***

Local road construction has been done by communities haphazardly, without looking at the technical details and without preparing an IEE/EIA. The district road network should be planned in detail, together with a master plan to connect rural roads with the district road. The master plan of the road network should be approved by the DDC, and an IEE/EIA should be prepared and approved on time. Then, the district can allocate road construction budgets only for the approved road/s.

## CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### ***Make IEE/EIA report monitoring compulsory***

According to the environment protection act monitor, the IEE/EIA report is mandatory whether the mitigation measures were implemented or not. However, implementation of mitigation measures prescribed by the IEE/EIA is absolutely lacking, even in the mega projects in the district, posing a threat to biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience. Therefore, monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures of the IEE/EIA report is of the utmost importance.

### ***Make provisions in the VDC budget for biodiversity conservation***

Make a provision for at least 5% of the VDC budget to be allocated for biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience. Conservation of biodiversity and climate change is the common agenda of society. Therefore, every institution must allocate some of its budget for conservation and landscape management. If necessary, this can be set up so that the prescribed percentage can be revised with consultation as the context changes.

### ***Training and education for local political actors***

Prepare a separate training and education manual to raise the awareness of local political actors in the district. The training manual must be compatible with the existing policy, rules and regulations for the conservation of biodiversity and increasing climate change resilience. The manual must be simple, with a focus on visual learning material and practical, detailed examples that make it easy to train and educate.

### ***Role of user group committee***

The role of user group committees in conservation of biodiversity is crucial. The CFUG fund must be utilized in forest management as envisioned in the Forest Act. However, this has to be ensured formally, by adding it to the Community Forests Operational Plans (CFOPs), and should be implemented with the support of the district forest offices. This will make a significant contribution in the conservation of biodiversity.

### ***CF fund mobilization procedure***

With consensus among user groups, revise the constitution and CFOP, stating the CF fund mobilization procedures precisely. This will ensure honest implementation of CFOP and ensure investments are in activities prescribed by CFOP, which is urgent for the conservation of biodiversity.

### ***Role of mega project***

There many mega projects executed in the district. Such projects have prepared EIA reports, but the mitigation measures prescribed therein are not fully implemented. Therefore, at least 1% of the budget allocated for the mega project must be separated for the implementation of mitigation measures for the conservation of biodiversity.

### ***Sensitization of constitutional assembly members on biodiversity conservation***

NFYN has taken the devastating earthquake of April 25, 2015 as an unavoidable circumstance. At this point in time, WWF/Hariyo Ban Program has switched budgent to humanitarian support; therefore sensitization to constitutional assembly members on contemporary issues of biodiversity conservation did not happen. However, the relevant issues raised in the district discussions have to reach constitutional assembly members for policy interventions, otherwise district level discussions remain incomplete. NFYN is happy to accomplish this task in the future with the support of Hariyo Ban Program.

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## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: List of Participants in the districts

#### slot 1: Chitwan

S.N	Name & Address	Organization	Position
1	Laxman Gurung	Nepali Congress	Area Secretary
2	Udhav Lohani	Nepali Congress	Ex –Spokesperson
3	Ramhari Kandel	RPP	Chairman
4	Shalikram Nepal	Ghorkhapatra Daily	Reporter
5	Gita Lamsal	RPP Nepal	Co-Chairperson
6	Mina B.K	RPP Nepal	Co-Secretary
7	Laxman Kandel	Bharatpur-6,Chitawan	
8	Shuvalaxmi Khanal	UCPN Maoist	DCM
9	Sumitra Pandit	RPP Nepal	Joint Secretary
10	Srijana Ruwali	CPN ML	DCM
11	Sarita K.C.	Nepali Congress	DCM
12	Govinda Gautam	Nepali congress	Area Secretary
13	Hariraj Bhattarai	RPP	District Treasurer
14	Ghanshyam Kandel	CPN UML	Member
15	Parbati Rawal	CPN UML	Under Secretary
16	Pream Prasad Gaire	RPP Nepal	District Treasurer
17	Ammar Bdr. Chetri	RA.JA.MO	Vice President
18	Dambar Puri	RA.JA.MO	In charge
19	Richa Ghimire	Nepali Congress	Woman Department
20	Baburam Pariyar	UCPN Maoist	DCM
21	Nabin B.C.	CPN -Maoist	DCM
22	Anak Magar	UCPN Maoist	DCM
23	Yam Bdr. Pariyar 'Indrajit'	UCPN Maoist	DCM
24	Khema Bdr. Darjee	UCPN Maoist	DCM
25	Prakash Dhungana	CPN UML	DCM
26	Ram Prita Yadap	TAL Program	Chitwan
27	Bharatmani Bhatt	RPP	DCM

28	Nar Bdr. Rai	Madesi Janaaadhikar Foram Loktantrik	Vice President
29	Bir Maya Rai	Madesi Janaaadhikar Foram Loktantrik	DCM Woman
31	Manoj Kandel	NFYN-Chitawan	Coordinator

**slot 2: Palpa**

S.N	Name	Organization / Address	Position
1	Basanta Sharma	UCPN (Maoist)	Chairperson
2	Prem Sagar Sharma	UCPN (Maoist)	DCM
3	Kehar Singh Rana	Rastriya Janmukti Party	CM
4	Devi Prasad Bashyal	CPN UML	DCVP
5	Annil Kishor Ghimire	Rastriya Janamorchha	Member
6	Churamari Pokhrel	Akhannda Nepal Party	Youth President
7	Gbrmati Singh	Rastraya Janmorchha	Mahila Shnang
8	Indra G.C	WNU	DCM
9	Maya Devi Bajrachaya	RPP	Chairman
10	Shanta Sharu	UCPN (Maoist)	DCM
11	Dilu Lama	CPN UML	DCM
12	Mina Neupane	CPN UML	Under Secretary
13	Bir Bdr. Raya	Nepali Congress	President
14	Dul Bdr. Kunwar	Ra. Pra .Pa	President
15	Jhapendra Gaire	Nepali Congress	Member
16	Bal Bdr. Rana	Nepali Congress	Joint Secretary
17	Bhanu Kumar Karmacharya	Ra.Pra.Pa Nepal	City Committee President
18	Dholakh Bdr. Khatri	Ra.Pra.Pa. Nepal	Vice President
19	Yadab Raj Sharma	Gyunle Deurali	-
20	Ghanraj Poudal	CPN Male	Secretary
21	Guna Sume	UCPN Maoist	DCM
22	Rajendra B.K	UCPN Maoist	
23	Ghira Bdr. Thapa	UCPN Maoist	Secretary
24	Ganga Paudyal	Nepal Mahila Shang	President
25	Prakash Lamsal	District Forestry Office	DFO
26	Triran Lal Shakya	CPN UML	DCM
27	Bimal Prasad Kafle	CPN UML	DCM
28	Tika Bdr. Thapa	CPN UML	

## ANNEXES

29	Dipak B.K	CPN UML	
30	Liladhar Malla	CBI	Palpa
31	Sudip Regmi	CBI	Palpa
32	Min Bdr.K.C.	Akhanda Nepal Party	CCM
33	Krishna Karki	Youth Action Nepal	District Coordinator
34	Anita Ghimire	Community Radio Madanpokhara Palpa	Program MC
35	Rupesh Kafle	Heifer	Program Officer
36	Madhab Aryal	Kantipur Daily	Jr. Sub-Editor

### slot 3: Syangja

S.N	Name	Organization / Address	Position
1	Narayan Pd. Aryal	CPN-Maoist	DCM
2	Laxman Prasad Bhattarai	Nepali Congress	District Secretary
3	Hum Bdr. Gurung	CPN-Maoist	DSM
4	Kedar Kafle	Nepali Congress	Area President
5	Gokul Adhikari	Aakhanda Nepal Party	District Secretary
6	Ramesh Dhungana	RPP	DCM
7	Shyam Prasad Aryal	RPP Nepal	Area Chairman
8	Govinda Prasad Pangen	Nepali Congress	Area Member
9	Padam Bdr. Gaha	Rastriya Janmukti Party	District President
10	Mohan Khanal	CPN UML	Area Member
11	Mohan Gurung	CPN UML	Area Member
12	Rita Dhakal	All Nepal National Free Student Union	District Treasure
13	Biswonath Aryal	All Nepal National Free Student Union	President
14	Udhaya Shrestha	CPN UML	DCM
15	Kalpana Karki	UCPN Maoist	Student President
16	Kumar Rana Magar	Nepali Congress	Secretary
17	Prakash Dumre	CPN- Maoist	DCC
18	Bhuwan Neupane	All Nepal National Free Student Union-Revaluation	DCM
19	Tolakanta Bagale	Radio Aadhikhola	News Chief
20	Samrachana Aryal	Youth Federation	Vice President
21	Sumesa Bagale	Women Association	Member

22	Devbaki Regmi	Youth Awareness Forum	Secretary
23	Babita Shrestha	Women Awareness Forum	Treasure
24	Sujan Kafle	Federation for People Rights Concern	Member
25	Rupak Karki	Nepal Aawaj	Secretary

**slot 4: Kaski**

S.N	Name	Organization / Address	Position
1	Rabimohan Dhakal	Rasthya Janmorchha	President
2	Chandra Bdr. K.C.	Rasthya Janmorchha	City Chairman
3	Bin Bdr. Chhetri	CPN UML	Office Secretary
4	Ghanesh Bdr. K.C.	Aakhanda Nepal Party	District Vice President
5	Shovakhar Lamichane	Aakhanda Nepal Party	District Joint Secretary
6	Bishnu Maya Subedi	CPN United	DCM
7	Badri Paudel	RPP Nepal	Student Chairman
8	Ranjan Sen Paudel	RPP Nepal	District Joint Secretary
9	Pashpa Gurung	RPP Nepal	District Women President
10	Durga Rana	RPP Nepal	DCM
11	Teknath Bhandari	CPN ML	Under Secretary
12	Ram Bdr. Thapa Magar	UCPN Maoist	DCM
13	Gayetri Gurung	UCPN Maoist	DCM
14	Manhari Timilsina	UCPN Maoist	DCM
15	Dam Bdr. B.K.	CPN UML	DCM
16	Man Kumar Sharestha	CPN UML	DCM
17	Santu Subedi	CPN UML	DCM
18	Dhurba Raj Adhikari	Nepal Student Union	Vice President
		Nepali Congress	
19	Ishwori Neupane	Kantipur Publication	Sub-Editor
20	Kalpana Adhikari	CPN United	DCM
21	Biswash Gurung	Nepal Student Union (JMC)	President
22	Rajaram Paudel	Nepali Congress	-

## ANNEXES

23	Subash Paudel	UCPN Maoist YCL	Joint Secretary
24	Kul Bdr. Nepali	CPN ML	DCM
25	Laxmi Prasad Poudel	NFYN	District Coordinator
26	Khadananda Sharma	WR Forestry Department	Sub Director
27	Dr. Aakhileshwor Lal Karna	WR Forestry Department	Regional Director
28	Lila Jung Gurung	WWF Nepal / HBP	Program Officer
29	Min Bahadur K.C.	Akhanda Nepal Party	

### slot 5: Tanahun

S.N	Name	Organization/ Address	Position
1	Pradip Adhikari	CPN UML	S. member
2	Bhagabati Neupane	CPN UML	Secretary
3	Rajeshor Dhakal	CPN UML	Office Secretary
4	Bishnu Bhakta Sigdel	CPN UML	Under Secretary
5	Chudamani Khanal	Nepali Congress Student Union	District President
6	Harisingh Gurung	Shangiya Samajbadhi Party	President
7	Krishna Ruchal	Nepali Congress	DCM
8	Sarita Gurung	Nepali Congress	DCM
9	Puspalal Shrestha	Rasthya Janmorcha	President
10	Pream Ramtel	CPN – Maoist	DCM
11	Deepak Bhattarai	Loktantrik Forum	President
12	Harka Man Shrestha	Sadbhawana Party	President
13	Ramhari Bajagain	CPN – Maoist	DCM
14	Mandhari Aale Magar	Rasthya Janmukti Party	District President
15	Ram Kumari Bhusal	RPP	Area Member
16	Amrit Bdr Nepali	Nepali Congress	GAM
17	Rudra Bdr. Thapa	Singhya Ganatantrik Samajbadhi Party Nepal	President
18	Binod Poudel	Tanahu	-
19	Shree Bdr. Thapa	Rasthya Janmukthi Party	RP

20	Sunil Thapa	Rastrya Janmukthi Party	RP
21	Biswobandu Bhandari	Bhangjan National Daily	Editor
22	Sarita Acharya	WCSS	Secretary
23	Yubaraj B.K	Dalit Youth Institutive	President
24	Sumitra B.K.	DWES	Vice president
25	Nirash Pandya	FECOFUN	Secretary
26	Harka Bdr. Thapa Magar	Janajati Yakata Samaj	-
27	Tek Bdr. Gurung	IJF	-
28	Jamuna Neupane	National Civilian Front	Coordinator

**slot 6: Parbat**

S.N	Name	Organization/ Address	Position
1	Dhaka Ram Gautam	UCPN Maoist	Secretary
2	Salikram Sharma	CPN-Maoist	P.M
3	Deepak Achrya	UCPN Maoist	Joint Secretary
4	Durga Gurung	UCPN Maoist	Acting President
5	Youbnath Regmi	Aakhanda Nepal Party	Senior Vice President
6	Prakash Paudel	RPP Nepal	Secretary
7	Bhojraj Upreti	Ra.Ja. Mo	DSM
8	Shiva Lal Sarki	CPN UML	DCM
9	Rana Bdr. Chhetri	RPP	President
10	Samichha Sharma	Nepal Family Party	President
11	Kamal Pant Subedi	CPN UML	President –Women
12	Shanti Nepali	RPP Nepal	DCM
13	Bhim Bdr. Nepali	UCPN Maoist	DCM
14	Dilli Lamichane	Nepali Congress	Member
15	Dr. Chudamani Sharma	Nepali Congress	PR
16	Devi Prasad Bilasi	Nepali Congress	Area Member
17	Dharma Dhatt Bastola	Nepali Congress	Member
18	Tanka Prasad Subedi	Nepali Congress	Member
19	Arjun Sharma	CPN UML (Youth Force )	Joint Secretary

## ANNEXES

20	Ishwor Giri	RPP	Secretary
21	Keshav Bdr. Subedi	Nepal Family Party	Member
22	Santosh Prasad Sharma	Nepal Family Party	Secretary
23	Rupa Gurung	UCPN Maoist	DCM
24	Tejendra Poudel	CPN United	Secretary
25	Ram Sharma Poudel	Nepali Congress	Central Member
26	Govinda Pahadi	CPN UML	Under Secretary
27	Roshan Tiwari	Radio Salikgram	Editor
28	Agandhar Tiwari	Kantipur Daily	Reporter
29	Kulchandra Regmi	Sangam	Program Coordinator

### slot 7: Baglung

S.N	Name	Organization/ Address	Position
1	Rammati Shrestha	Singhiya Samajbadhi Party Nepal	District Coordinator
2	Basanta Thapa	Singhiya Samajbadhi Party Nepal	District Treasure
3	Parbati Acharya	Nepali Congress	DCM
4	Pabitra Kumari Sunuwor	Ra.JaMo.	DCM
5	Hari Prasad Shrestha	Nepali Congress	DCM
6	Dharma Bdr. Kunwor	Rastrya Janmorchha	Secretary
7	Hemraj Pant	RPP Nepal	Secretary
8	Rana Bdr. Bohara	RPP Nepal	Area President
9	Bhim Bdr. Khatri	Aakhanda Nepal Party	Treasure
10	Omkar Thapa	Nepali Congress	Secretary
11	Jagadish Chandra Upadhaya	Nepali Congress	Acting President
12	Rudra Bdr. Mahat	Aakhanda Nepal Party	Acting President
13	Krishna Bdr. B.C.	UCPN Maoist	District Advisor
14	Mina Pariyar	UCPN Maoist	DCM
15	Anju Shrestha	UCPN Maoist	Office Secretary
16	Manish Bosela	UCPN Maoist (YCL)	
18	Bindu Misra	District Forest Office	District Forest Officer

19	Ram Bdr. B.k.	District Forest Office	Sub District Forest Officer
20	Dil Kumari Thapa	DEMEGA	Coordinator
21	Manju Chhetri	CPN ML	DCM
22	Silendra Kumar Shrestha	RPP	Sub President
23	Mamata Chhetri	CPN ML	Member
24	Puspa Sharma	CPN UML	Member
25	Sharmila Sharma	ANNFSU	Women Depart Chief
26	Sanjip Kandel	CPN UML (Youth Force )	District Secretary
27	Dilmati Dagadhi	RPP	Women President
28	Suman Bohara	CPN UML	Area Member
29	Anita Tiwari	SANGAM	District Coordinator
30	Sagar Lamichhne	DEMEGA	Member

#### slot 8: Myagdi

S.N	Name	Organization/ Address	Position
1	Govinda Poudel	UCPN Maoist	National Council Member
2	Madhab Prasad Regmi	Nepali Congress	Secretary
3	Tanka Hamal	Nepali Congress	Treasure
4	Aajaya Milan Shrestha	Nepali Congress	Joint Secretary
5	Bina Khadka	Nepali Congress	GSM
6	Pahal Bdr. Khatri	RRP Nepal	President
7	Harikrishna Shrestha	CPN UML	President
8	Santosh Rawal	CPN UML	DSM
9	Nar Bdr. Thapa	Rastrya Janmukthi Party	President
10	Chandra Bdr. Ghimire	UCPN Maoist	President
11	Tilak Bdr. Thapa	Rastrya Janmukthi Party	Vice President
12	Chandraman Chantal	CPN UML	DCM
13	Debendra K.C.	CPN UML	Vice President
14	Dilip Gauchan	RPP	Youth President
15	Top Bdr. K.C.	RPP	Agriculture Department President



## ANNEXES

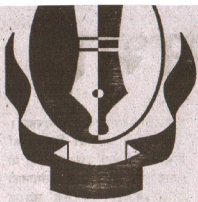
16	Bhim Bdr. Baniya	RPP	Vice President
17	Kamal K.C.	UCPN Maoist	DSM
18	Ramsortha Sha	District Forest Office	District Forest Officer
19	Deepak Poudel	SANGAM Maygdi	President
20	Chabi B.K.	Rastrya Janmorcha	Chairman
21	Ashok Basnet	Dhulagiri Ga.Bi.Ka	Secretary
22	Anju Shrestha	RED	President
23	Mina B.K	HSDC	Member
24	Srijana Roka	Capacity Development Central	Vice President
25	Radhika Kadel	Malika Group Club	Vice President
26	Pream Rai	Himali Youth Club	President
27	Eija Gurung	Milan Maggdi	Secretary
28	Sajan Gurung	Nepal Dalit Bikas Sewa Kendra	Program Coordinator

### slot 9: Mustang

S.N	Name	Organization/ Address	Position
1	Nara Bhahadur Hirachan	RPP,Mustang	Ex-Minister
2	Samjhana Thakali	CPN UML	Acting Secretary
3	Bristi Sharchan	Nepali Congress	Member
4	Pawan Gurung	Conservation Area Management Committee	Secretary
5	Omkar Nepali	Nepali Congress	Member
6	Fulmaya B.K.	CPN-Maoist	DCM
7	Santa Kumari B.K	CPN-Maoist	DCM
8	Mal Kumari B.K.	CPN-Maoist	DCM
9	Sarsawati B.K	CPN-Maoist	DCM
10	Indra Kumari Nepali	Nepali Congress	DCM
11	Suntali Pariyar	RPP	DCM
12	Ghirmi Gurung	Nepali Congress	Youth Member
13	Tilak B.K.	Mustang Weekly	Publisher

14	Mohan Kumari Serachan	Nepali Congress	DCM
15	Narbu Gurung	Nepali Congress	Vice President
16	Jamuna Thakali	CPN UML	DCM
17	Mankali Thakali	CPN UML	DCM
18	Puspa Serachan	Nepali Congress	DCM
19	Ngawang Yurin Gurung	CPN UML (ANFSU)	Secretary
20	Rajesh Poudel	District Sol Conservation Office Mustang	Conservation Assistant
21	Asha Bdr. Thakali	CPN UML	Joint Secretary
22	Sushila Nepali	Nepali Congress	Member
23	Rasmi B.K.	RPP	Member





# पारदर्शी

Paradarshi National Daily

राष्ट्रिय दैनिक

वर्ष-१९, अङ्क-२९४ पूर्णाङ्क-४५१५

२०७१ साल चैत १३ गते शुक्रबार (27<sup>th</sup> March, 2015)

(पृष्ठ-४)

## जलवायु परिवर्तनमा सचेतना आवश्यक

नारायणगढ, १२ चैत । जैविक विविधता तथा जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा जानकारी गराउने उद्देश्यले चितवन जिल्लाका क्रियाशील राजनीतिककर्मीहरूका लागि दुईदिने अभिमुखीकरण कार्यक्रम भरतपुरमा सुरु भएको छ ।

राष्ट्रिय युवा नेतृत्वकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालले आयोजना गरेको कार्यक्रममा चितवन जिल्लाका राजनीतिक दलका नेता तथा प्रतिनिधि, संरक्षणकर्मी, अपाङ्गता भएका लगायत सहभागी छन् । पछिल्ला केही वर्षयता जैविक विविधतामा देखिएको असरले गर्दा भौतिको दिनमा वातावरणमा पार्ने ठूलो असरका विषयमा अहिलेदेखि नै योजना बनाउनको लागि राजनीतिक दलका नेताहरूलाई कार्यक्रममा सहभागी गराइएको आयोजक संस्थाले जानकारी दिएको छ ।

ईशका विभिन्न १० वटा जिल्लाका राजनीतिक दलका नेतृत्व तहका व्यक्तित्वलाई दिने प्रशिक्षण तथा जानकारीने जैविक विविधता र जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा राम्ररी तज्ज्ञता कायम हुने आयोजक संस्थाका अध्यक्ष कमल सुवेदीले जानकारी दिए ।

बिहीबार चितवनमा कार्यक्रम गरेर सुरु भएको अभियान कार्यक्रम पाल्पा,

म्याग्दी, मुस्ताङ, तनहुँ, लमजुङ जिल्लामा सञ्चालन हुने आयोजकले जनाएको छ ।

राजनैतिक नेतृत्वका लागि जैविक विविधता तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन संरक्षणकर्मीहरूको सहभागिता भन्ने उद्देश्यबाट कार्यक्रम गरिएको छ । मानिसले प्रयोग गर्ने विभिन्न सामग्रीहरूबाट निस्कने धुलो, धुँवा, विभिन्न प्रकारका उत्सर्जनहरूले वातावरणमा पार्ने असर, विकास निर्माणको कारणले पारेको असर, उद्योग कलकारखानाबाट उत्पन्न भएका विभिन्न प्रकारका उत्सर्जनले वातावरणमा पारेको असरलाई कसरी न्यूनीकरण गर्न सकिन्छ भन्नेको लागि कार्यक्रम गरिएको सुवेदीले बताए ।

राजनीतिक दलका नेताहरूले जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा जानकारी पाए स्थानीय तहमा हुने गरेको कार्यक्रमलाई परिमार्जन गरेर वातावरण अनुकूल बनाउन सहयोग पुऱ्याउन महत्वापूर्ण भूमिका हुने उनले बताए । अन्य सघर्षस्थका प्रतिनिधिहरूभन्दा राजनीतिक दलका नेताहरूलाई नै सचेत गराए चाँडै प्रभावकारी हुने सुवेदीको भनाइ छ ।

हथानीय तहमा कार्यक्रम सञ्चालनपछि राष्ट्रिय नीति निर्माणको तहमा रहेका पार्टीका नेताहरूलाई पनि

परिवर्तनका विषयमा जानकारी गराई आगामी वित्तमा वातावरण अनुकूल कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन सहयोग गर्ने उनले बताए । बिहीबारबाट सुरु भएको कार्यक्रममा नेपाली काँग्रेस, नेकपा एमाले, एकीकृत नेकपा माओवादी, राप्रपा नेपाल, राप्रपा, राष्ट्रिय जनमोर्चा, मधेसी जनअधिकार फोरम लोकतान्त्रिक लगायत जिल्लाका क्रियाशील दलका नेताहरूको सहभागिता रहेको छ ।

कार्यक्रमले आगामी दिनमा गर्ने योजनाको लागि सहयोग पुग्ने भएमा चितवनको उपसचिव पार्वती रावलले बोलाईन् । भौतिको समाज कस्तो निर्माण गर्ने, वातावरणमैत्री काम कस्तो गर्ने भन्ने विषयमा तालिमले सहयोग पुऱ्याएको उनले बताइन् । एकीकृत नेकपा माओवादीको जिल्ला अध्यक्ष धर्मबहादुर परियारले यस्ता कार्यक्रमले पार्टीका नेता तथा कार्यकर्ताहरूलाई वातावरणको विषयमा सकारात्मक सोचाइ राख्न जगह गराएको बताए । कार्यक्रममा वातावरण तथा जैविक विविधता विद अरुण पीडेल, संरक्षणकर्मी गोपाल काफ्लेले प्रशिक्षण दिएका थिए ।

कार्यक्रममा जलवायु परिवर्तनको असर नेपालमा पर्ने बालेको जानकारी गराइएको थियो । यसको

संरक्षणकर्मी । कृषि तथा वन तथा वसोबास, शैक्म प्रम । विश्वमा उत्सर्जन गर्ने सन्धि नगरकाले भद्राखेको काख चीन, अर्से जलवायु परिवर्तनमा नेपालमा शुष्क तिनै बढाए । केही काख उल्ल इरले बताइ शुष्क तिनै बिही सञ्चालन सम्बन्धी जि गरी त्यस न्यूनीकरण प्रस्तावनामा गदा भौतिक निर्माण तथा र जलवायु

## चितवन नवलपरासीमा सबैभन्दा बढी बिकने "क" वर्गको दैनिक कायकारन

Kayakairan Daily Newspaper दैनिक समाचारपत्र

० वर्ष, १९ अंक, १५७ ०२०७१ साल चैत १३ गते शुक्रबार (Friday 27<sup>th</sup> March, 2015) (Website: www.newschitwan.com) ० मूल्य रु.३/-

### राजनीतिकमैलाई जलवायुबारे अभिमुखीकरण

भरतपुर/जैविक विविधता तथा जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा जानकारी गराउने उद्देश्यले चितवन जिल्लाका राजनीतिककर्मीहरूका लागि दुईदिने अभिमुखीकरण कार्यक्रम भरतपुरमा सुरु भएको छ ।

राष्ट्रिय युवा नेतृत्वकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालको आयोजना भएको कार्यक्रममा चितवन जिल्लाका राजनीतिक दलका नेतृत्व तहका व्यक्तित्वलाई दिने प्रशिक्षण तथा जानकारीने जैविक विविधता र जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा राम्ररी तज्ज्ञता कायम हुने आयोजक संस्थाका अध्यक्ष कमल सुवेदीले जानकारी दिए ।

ईशका विभिन्न १० वटा जिल्लाका राजनीतिक दलका नेतृत्व तहका व्यक्तित्वलाई दिने प्रशिक्षण तथा जानकारीने जैविक विविधता र जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा राम्ररी तज्ज्ञता कायम हुने आयोजक संस्थाका अध्यक्ष कमल सुवेदीले जानकारी दिए । कार्यक्रममा पाल्पा, मुस्ताङ, कास्की, पर्वत, बागलुङ, म्याग्दी, मुस्ताङ, तनहुँ, लमजुङ जिल्लामा सञ्चालन हुने छ ।

मानिसले प्रयोग गर्ने विभिन्न सामग्रीहरूबाट निस्कने धुलो, धुँवा, विभिन्न प्रकारका उत्सर्जनहरूले

वातावरणमा पार्ने असर, विकास निर्माणको कारणले पारेको असर, उद्योग कलकारखानाबाट उत्पन्न भएका विभिन्न प्रकारका उत्सर्जनले वातावरणमा पारेको असरलाई कसरी न्यूनीकरण गर्न सकिन्छ भन्नेको लागि कार्यक्रम गरिएको सुवेदीले बताए ।

राजनीतिक दलका नेताहरूले जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा जानकारी पाए स्थानीय तहमा हुने गरेको कार्यक्रमलाई परिमार्जन गरेर वातावरण अनुकूल बनाउन सहयोग पुऱ्याउन महत्वापूर्ण भूमिका हुने उनले बताए । अन्य सघर्षस्थका प्रतिनिधिहरूभन्दा राजनीतिक दलका नेताहरूलाई नै सचेत गराए चाँडै प्रभावकारी हुने सुवेदीको भनाइ छ ।

हथानीय तहमा कार्यक्रम सञ्चालनपछि राष्ट्रिय नीति निर्माणको तहमा रहेका पार्टीका नेताहरूलाई पनि

कार्यक्रममा जलवायु परिवर्तनको असर नेपालमा पर्ने बालेको जानकारी गराइएको थियो । यसको

अन्याय,असमानता र भ्रष्टाचार विरुद्धको आवाज

# गार्जन

राष्ट्रिय साप्ताहिक

## पोष्ट

The Garjan Post weekly

२०७१ साल चैत १५ गते आईतबार (March-29, 2015)

### जलवायु परिवर्तनको असरबारे छलफल

मिलन वि.क.

पाल्पा जलवायु परिवर्तनको असर र जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण सम्बन्धी दुई दिने छलफल कार्यक्रम तानसेनमा सुरु भएको छ । कार्यक्रम छेत्रज्वचयन खल संगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा नेतृत्वकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालको आयोजनामा चलेको हो । कार्यक्रममा बोल्ने नेपाली कांग्रेस पाल्पाका समर्पित विरबहादुर राना, नेकपा एमालेका कार्यवाहक अध्यक्ष देवी बस्याल, एकीकृत नेकपा माओवादीका अध्यक्ष बसन्त शर्मा, राप्रपा नेपालका उपाध्यक्ष दोलखवाहादुर खत्री, राष्ट्रिय प्रजातन्त्र पार्टीका अध्यक्ष डुलबहादुर कुँवर लगायतले विकास निर्माणमा सलमन साबैजोनिक निमार्ण,

प्राविधिज्ञहरु लगायत निजी तथा गैर सरकारी सघ-संस्था एवम् नागरिक समाजको प्रभावकारी हस्तक्षेप क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्नुपर्ने बताउनु भयो । कार्यक्रममा सहभागीहरूले जलवायु अनुकूलन, न्यूनीकरण तथा कार्वन सन्चितीकरणलाई बढावा दिन, क्षमता अभिवृद्धि, आर्थिक स्रोत नष्टाउन तथा सो मा पहुँच पुऱ्याउन एवम् प्राविधि विकास र हस्तान्तरण लगायत कार्यक्रम तर्जमा, कार्यान्वयन, मुल्याङ्कन तथा अनुमान कार्यक्रम समन्वय तयार गरि अगाडी बढ्नु पर्ने सुझाव दिएका थिए ।

कार्यक्रममा जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा वन विभाग पीडेल र वातावरणविद गोपाल काफ्लेले सहप्रशिक्षण

जलवायु परिवर्तनको बढ्दो असर तथा प्रभावलाई न्यूनीकरण, जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण संग सम्बन्धीत जलवायु परिवर्तनको नीति, रणनीति, योजना एवं कार्यक्रम तर्जमा कार्यान्वयन र अनुगमनका लागि सस्था राष्ट्रिय युवा नेतृत्वकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालका केन्द्रीय अध्यक्ष कमल सुवेदीले जानकारी दिनुभयो । कार्यक्रम चितवन,पाल्पा, म्याग्दी, मुस्ताङ, तनहुँ र लमजुङ गरी १० जिल्लामा सञ्चालन हुनेछ । स्थानीय स्तरदेखि केन्द्रमसम्म जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन बारे जनचेतना फैलाउने नीतिन बसाल्न गर्ने उद्देश्यका साथ कार्यक्रमको संयोजन गरिएको छ ।

कार्यक्रममा जलवायु परिवर्तनको असर नेपालमा पर्ने बालेको जानकारी गराइएको थियो । यसको

# कालिका

Kalika National Weekly राष्ट्रिय साप्ताहिक

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### जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु

परिवर्तन अनुकूलनमा राजनीतिक प्रतिवद्धता

क्रान्तिकार सम्पदाका

विकासमा

जिल्लामा विकास निर्माण राजनीतिक दलले जैविक विविधता संरक्षण र जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलनका लागि २० दिने प्रशिक्षण जनाएको छ ।

जलवायु परिवर्तनको असर र जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण सम्बन्धी दुई दिने छलफल कार्यक्रम तानसेनमा सुरु भएको छ । कार्यक्रम छेत्रज्वचयन खल संगको सहकार्यमा राष्ट्रिय युवा नेतृत्वकारी संस्था महासंघ नेपालको आयोजनामा चलेको हो । कार्यक्रममा बोल्ने नेपाली कांग्रेस पाल्पाका समर्पित विरबहादुर राना, नेकपा एमालेका कार्यवाहक अध्यक्ष देवी बस्याल, एकीकृत नेकपा माओवादीका अध्यक्ष बसन्त शर्मा, राप्रपा नेपालका उपाध्यक्ष दोलखवाहादुर खत्री, राष्ट्रिय प्रजातन्त्र पार्टीका अध्यक्ष डुलबहादुर कुँवर लगायतले विकास निर्माणमा सलमन साबैजोनिक निमार्ण,

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कार्यक्रममा जैविक विविधता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा वन विभाग पीडेल र वातावरणविद गोपाल काफ्लेले सहप्रशिक्षण

वातावरणमा पार्ने असर, विकास निर्माणको कारणले पारेको असर, उद्योग कलकारखानाबाट उत्पन्न भएका विभिन्न प्रकारका उत्सर्जनले वातावरणमा पारेको असरलाई कसरी न्यूनीकरण गर्न सकिन्छ भन्नेको लागि कार्यक्रम गरिएको सुवेदीले बताए ।

राजनीतिक दलका नेताहरूले जलवायु परिवर्तनका विषयमा जानकारी पाए स्थानीय तहमा हुने गरेको कार्यक्रमलाई परिमार्जन गरेर वातावरण अनुकूल बनाउन सहयोग पुऱ्याउन महत्वापूर्ण भूमिका हुने उनले बताए । अन्य सघर्षस्थका प्रतिनिधिहरूभन्दा राजनीतिक दलका नेताहरूलाई नै सचेत गराए चाँडै प्रभावकारी हुने सुवेदीको भनाइ छ ।

हथानीय तहमा कार्यक्रम सञ्चालनपछि राष्ट्रिय नीति निर्माणको तहमा रहेका पार्टीका नेताहरूलाई पनि

कार्यक्रममा जलवायु परिवर्तनको असर नेपालमा पर्ने बालेको जानकारी गराइएको थियो । यसको

कार्यक्रममा जलवायु परिवर्तनको असर नेपालमा पर्ने बालेको जानकारी गराइएको थियो । यसको

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