



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Population and Environment

Hon. Mithila Chaudhary
Minister
Personal Secretariat

Ref. No.



FOREWORD

Nepal is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts and the mountain region is continuously facing the escalating impacts of climate change including drought, food insecurity, erratic rainfall, unpredictable weather and extreme events. People of Nepal who have least contributed to greenhouse gas emissions are most affected by the climate change impacts.

Climate change is making the world much less habitable and its impacts represent a global, and growing injustice, poorest population who contributed least are facing the serious burnt of its impacts. Significant part of the population in rural areas of Nepal is dependent on rainfed agriculture. The monsoon is crucial for the livelihoods and food security, however monsoon and rainfall patterns have become increasingly erratic. Irregular rains, droughts, rising temperatures and increase in pests are all impacting on agriculture and crop yields.

Ministry of Population and Environment, Government of Nepal like to Thank KIRDARC for it's continued effort for the rights of the mountain people and successfully organizing *National Conference on Climate Change, Food Security and Fresh water* in the most remote and most climate impacted region of the Nepal. Jumla Conference have played crucial role to highlight the impacts of climate change in the mountain regions and bringing different state and non-state actors, local government to work together to build mountain resilient community to cope with the consequences of climate change.

Government of Nepal has set up Mountain Initiative a global common platform for all mountainous countries to discuss common issues and to raise awareness globally about the adverse impacts and vulnerabilities of mountain ecosystem and implications on the livelihoods of the poor and disadvantaged people and make efforts to reduce impacts of climate change collectively.

We look forward to working with KIRDARC and Nepalese Civil society mountain Initiative to work for the mountain region and the mountain people and to advocate and strengthen the voices of the mountain people globally.

Mithila

Honorable Mithila Chaudhary
Minister, Ministry of Population and Environment, Government of Nepal



NEPAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

CENTRAL OFFICE



NAST



FOREWORD

Global temperature is rising as climate impacts are increasingly felt all around the world. Further more Climate change is amplifying the risk of extreme weather and disaster events and increasing the existing vulnerability of the people in the mountainous region.


Climate change poses threat to the basic livelihoods of vulnerable communities and to impede or even reverse progress on development and poverty reduction.

Mountainous community in Nepal needs to adapt these changes and we must urgently begin planning for adaptation to climate impacts and increase the adaptation activities at the community level.

In addition we also need to ensure that development progress and poverty alleviation can continue even in the face of a changing climate.

I would like to congratulate KIRDARC Nepal for the leadership and successfully organizing *National Conference on Climate Change, Food Security and Fresh water*.

We look forward to working with KIRDARC on mountain disaster and climate change adaptation in the mountain region of Nepal.



Prof. Dr. Jiba Raj Pokharel
Vice Chancellor

MESSAGE FROM CHAIRPERSON



I am “Thankful” to Ministry of Population and Environment, Government of Nepal, Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, Kathmandu University, Action Aid Nepal, CARE, Dan Church Aid, Governance Facility, Nepal Tourism Board, Water Aid, distinguished guests, panelists and participants for the successful organization of the Jumla Conference.

I would like to express special “Thanks” to Honorable Mithila Chaudhary, Minister, Ministry of Population, Government of Nepal for her gracious presence in the conference.

Additionally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. Jiba Raj Pokharel, Vice Chancellor, Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, Bishwa Nath Oli, Secretary, Ministry of Population and Environment, Government of Nepal, Ganesh Shah, Former Minister, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Government of Nepal, Ratan Nath Yogi, Chairperson of Tila Municipality, Dabal Pandey, Chief, Dolakha District Coordination Committee and Karma Buddha, Deputy Chief, District Coordination Committee, Jumla.

Climate Change is exacerbating a wide range of potential impacts in the mountain region resulting in increasing food insecurity and poverty for vulnerable communities. KIRDARC has been increasingly concerned about the threat that climate change pose to the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable and marginalized people living the mountain region.

I believe Jumla Conference will help to raise the voices to tackle the climate change challenges engaging mountain communities.

We aim to build long-term resilience so disasters and climate change impacts do not threaten food security and livelihoods. KIRDARC is committed for making a difference to people’s lives who are the most affected by climate change in the mountainous region of Nepal.

We look forward working with Government, Development Partners and Community Based Organizations on the issues of climate change to build the resilience of the mountain communities.

Rana Lal Kulal

Chairperson, Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC) since 1998, is continuously advocating for the rights of the mountain people through effective engagement of civil society organizations in a coordinated approach enhancing visibility of mountain issues in national policy and development processes enabling better life, well being and livelihood of mountain people.

In 2003, KIRDARC organized Regional Conference on Human Rights and Development in Jumla. Conference was able to bring the issues of Karnali and remote mountain region of Nepal to the national development and socio-economic discourse.

In 2013, KIRDARC in collaboration with National Planning Commission organized National Summit on “*Right to Development, Tackling Regional Disparities*” at Birendranagar, Surkhet. Summit built strategy to tackle regional disparity and envision future direction for successive national plans to promote best utilization of the resources of the least developed regions to benefit from a national development perspective.

In 2014, KIRDARC jointly with Government of Nepal hosted a *National Conference on Climate Change and Environment Threats: Protecting Lives and Livelihood of Mountain People*, conference at RARA Lake and strongly raised the issue of climate change and its effects to

mountain communities. Conference endorsed 10 point RARA Declaration and set up Nepalese Civil Society Mountain Initiative (NCSMI) realizing urgent need of '*mountain concerned group*' for exclusively advocating mountain issues in Nepal and abroad with representation from all mountainous districts of Nepal. Government of Nepal during Government's official side event at United Nations Climate Change Conference- COP 20 at Lima, Peru shared the RARA declaration document.

In 2016, NCSMI and KIRDARC organized *Mountain Conference: Rethinking Development Agenda: Advancing livelihoods of Mountain people*" at Nagarkot and urged the government to strengthening existing policies and establishing new and innovative national, regional institutions and mechanisms for promoting mountain agenda.

Evidently KIRDARC has been relentlessly working to mainstream the voice of mountain communities in all development initiatives to thrive the process along with its thematic areas.



NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE, FOOD SECURITY AND FRESH WATER “TACKLING CONSTRAINTS AND NURTURING OPPORTUNITIES IN MOUNTAIN REGION – JUMLA 2017”

The "Theme" of 2017 World Food Day was "*Change the Future of Migration, Invest in Food Security and Rural Development*". Nepal, as a least developed mountainous country experiences both internal and external migration in high numbers. Investing in food security has been challenge since many mountain people are leaving their home to settle in plains and abroad to avoid food problems in mountains and secure better livelihood. Agriculture sector is crucial to food, employment and trade, which is the backbone of Nepalese economy and source of livelihood for almost all mountain people. The food security situation is critical in Nepal and is even more serious in the mountains and hills of the mid- and far-west part of the country.

As per World Food Programme, 32 districts of Nepal are food insecure. Food insecurity is one of the major challenges and hindrances for the development in Nepal. Mountain region is backward in almost every aspect compared to other regions of the country. Lack of basic services like irrigation, transportation, market, and government's sufficient support have cumulated the problems in different sectors together with agriculture, which have resulted to extended famine and food insecurity. Over

half of the population in Karnali region is living in food hunger. The food crisis that has affected the region since long time has demonstrated just how fragile the food situation is.

Climate Change has direct and severe impacts on food security and posing a serious threat to the natural freshwater of mountains, with potentially far-reaching consequences for mountain communities and millions of people downstream.

KIRDARC and NCSMI in collaboration with Ministry of Population and Environment, Government of Nepal organized Jumla Conference 2017 on October 15 and 15 in Jumla to understand climate change impacts at the local level and to draw the attention of national level stakeholders on food security and impacts on water resources in mountain region and to support climate justice by emphasizing right-based approach to rural development.

DISCUSSIONS:

Conference had sessions on issues related to Food Security, Livelihood, Fresh Water, Disaster in Mountain, Climate Change Impacts and Initiative and Climate Governance and Climate Change - A Human rights Issue. Conference discussion with key action points have been summarized below.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS IN CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE:

DISCUSSION:

Nepal faces insurmountable impact of climate change and variability. Agriculture sector, backbone of Nepalese agrarian livelihood, is highly climate sensitive with poorly developed climate control system, infrastructural improvement and institutional system. More than 60% of the farmers are unable to produce sufficient food for their daily food intake. Further, climate change has devastating impacts on communities' lives, livelihoods and food security across the mountain region of Nepal. The latest food map published by World Food Programme (WFP) of Nepal shows that 40 % population of Nepal is still under-nourished and higher concentration food insecure citizens inhabit in high hills and mountain region.

Climate control and adaptive agriculture can play a critical role to improve food security, livelihood and development of mountain region.

Food security, which is basic rights in Nepal's constitution, but poorly shaped policy provisions are unable to address the voices of people of the mountain region. Disadvantaged and vulnerable communities are mostly affected by food security that has been exacerbated by climate induced hazards and poor institutional preparedness.

ACTION POINT:

Unique agro-ecological nature with wide micro-climatic variation within small spatial area of Mountain region has both prospects and challenges for agriculture development. While addressing common challenges of climate



change, mountain agriculture and food insecurity, it is urged to establish independent and authorized research and development body- which gathers previous learning documents, pilot and up-scale climate adaptive agriculture. Furthermore, early warning weather information system need to set up to help farmers to avoid crop losses.

Nepalese agriculture has already witnessed some success in cooperative development, value chain establishment and zoning of some commercial production. Yet there are issues to be addressed of marginal, landless farmers and food insecure citizens. Furthermore, need of engaging and addressing women and marginalized community while addressing multiple issues of food security. Cooperative, collection centers, market inter-linkages have to be well accounted and climate change governance has to be strengthened to ensure food security in the era of climate change.

MOUNTAIN AS A FRESH WATER TOWER, DISASTER IN MOUNTAIN AND FUTURE RESILIENCE:

DISCUSSION:

The major sources of freshwater for the world is in mountain region, which holds 70% of the fresh drinking water. River is very essential at every aspect because there is no alternative of water. Hindu Kush Himalaya is extremely important region as it provides fresh water to upstream and downstream in the region.

Despite being rich in the freshwater resources, people have limited water access in the region generating high water inequality. People have right to utilize water resources, we have to be aware on the proper equal utilization of water as a fundamental right.

Over the past few years, frequencies of disasters have increased dramatically and disproportionately affecting people living in the poverty. Meanwhile, Mountain issue has received limited attention in ongoing national and international climate change discourse. Mountain region holds different local knowledge based on the local priorities to adapt the natural disasters. Hence, local skills and knowledge are valuable asset that can be utilized to minimize the risk from natural disasters to mitigate the impacts.

ACTION POINT:

There is need to work on the effective and fair distribution of water. Water right has to be ensured so that unequal distribution of water resources would be eliminated.

Community institutions should be strengthened so that they have the capacity and resources to reduce risks and recover from disasters and climate change impacts.



CLIMATE INITIATIVES AND IMPACTS TO MOUNTAIN COMMUNITIES:

DISCUSSION:

Mountain region holds unique and diverse biodiversity because of wide ranges of altitudinal variation. Mountain one of the most vulnerable parts of the world has been neglected and

world has not been able to recognize the value of its diverse bio-diversity and culture. Mountain biodiversity hotspot is at great risk due anthropogenic climate change.

There is need to bring mountain issues in the forefront of the climate change discourse and mountain should not be left behind otherwise climate change will impact to the people living in the region and overall ecosystem of the mountain.

ACTION POINT:

Redefining the reality of the mountain to prioritize the region in the national context is necessary. Furthermore, mountain agenda need to be addressed and specific resources should be allocated for the mountain issues.



In addition, Initiatives amplifying the voice to expand solidarity for the mountain people to address mountain issues in the implementation of Paris agreement and Sustainable Development Goals and demand resources for SDGs implementation at the mountain community are essential and urgent.

Adaptation is priority of the mountain people along with the intervention to increase the adaptive capacity of the people in the region focusing on local knowledge and resources.

In addition CSO's involvement has to be increased in adaptation planning and programming and inform broader discussions on adaptation financing, policy, programming and research.

FUTURE OF CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE IN NEW STATE RESTRUCTURE:

DISCUSSION:

Climate change poses severe threats to the lives and livelihood of people living in the mountain region. Climate impacts such as melting of glaciers, landslides and drought are increasing in the region. These climatic conditions are increasing disaster risks in the country. Hence, there is an urgent need to address these challenges by helping the mountain communities to adapt changes.

In 2011, Government of Nepal developed climate change plans and policies to address the issue. However, the different existing mechanisms and structures under the government have been less effective in terms of coordination and understanding implementation of the plans and policies at the local level. The existing "Climate Change Policy" needs to be revisited to suit the new state re-structuring. The new constitution of Nepal, states that the responsibility of tackling



climate change lies with the federal government. However, since its impacts are local, the provincial and local government have also equal responsibility to address these issues. The new policy framework should guide the provincial and local governments to devise their own local policy and plans to address the issue of climate change.

ACTION POINT:

National policy must be revised so that it guides all level of governments to address the issues of climate change in the country. This policy must be people centered and community friendly.

Sectoral integration of climate change issues in the development plans and programmes are crucial. Hence, a framework from national to local level must be devised to address this issue. Engaging communities and wider participation of stakeholders in plans and programme development remains critical to build resilient communities.

Engagement of wider stakeholders including the local people in the preparation of the strategies, plans, budget, resource allocation, implementation structure and processes is important for the sustainable actions in the fight against climate change.

Empowering communities, particularly women, and their organizations to assess their vulnerabilities from existing and future climate risks and mobilizing and supporting them to participate along with influence in decision-making processes and forums from local to international levels is imperative in new state restructure.

ACHIEVING JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ERA OF CLIMATE CHANGE:

DISCUSSION:

Climate change will jeopardize Right to Life, particularly threat to poor and marginalized communities leading to the damage to agriculture and the accompanying decline in food security and also contributing to forced human migration and displacement.

Climate change impacts in agriculture that are linked with the migration. They have created forced and voluntary dichotomies for migration; hence collaborative approach is needed to address the food insecurity issues. Specifically it



is impossible to motivate people who have been affected by climate change to return back to their origin once they are forced to move other place.

Climate change has increased the incidences of extreme weather events and chronic slow-onset disasters. As a result people have been forced to migrate in search of safe places and livelihood. Consequences are so severe that it is contributing to increase migration, and migration is likely to escalate much more in the years to come as climate change impacts become more severe.

ACTION POINT:

There exists need of policy or strategy level approach to address the concern of climate induced migration and its impacts in people's livelihood in mountain region and other parts of the country.

Poor and vulnerable people who are forced to migrate because of climate change need greater support for adaptation and resilience.

Further, they need protection and system of safe migration when they are forced to move.

Loss and damage is the pressing issue resulting to large-scale climate induced migration in the mountain region. There is need of financial and technical support and compensation to address the loss and damage from the countries with historic climate responsibility. Achieving justice is crucial in the changing climate change and it should be addressed with ethical and historical responsibility.

VOICES FROM THE GROUND: SHARING FROM THE FRONTLINE COMMUNITIES

Experience and perception of local people on climate change and its impact in the livelihood in the region was collected in session with locals. Locals shared there is rapid reduction in snowfall compared to the past that has reduced significantly in water level affecting other day to day activities in the region. Local agricultural products, which were identity in the region, are now disappearing at alarming rate.

Gauri Sunuwar, Tila Rural Municipality shared being a woman in the region is daunting responsibility to fulfill. There were sufficient natural resources and materials in the region in the past, i.e. fodder, firewood, water and many

more. Scarcity of natural resources has created lot of trouble especially for women, as they have to be engaged in household activities most of the time. Hence, women are not able to provide required care to the children due to excessive time consumed by the household activities caused by climate change.

She further added, "Women are highly marginalized in their communities and are at greater risk from the impacts as climate change poses severe burdens and obstacles they face to be more challenging".



Ramanand Acharya, Historian from Tila Rural Municipality added that there are evidences of unexpected temperature rise and fall affecting agriculture especially in the "Marsi Rice". Communities in the region were self-reliant but dependency has increased recently in the imported food items.

He added communities must be empowered as they understand the challenges they face and identify the best solution to it at the local context and take action needed at present and long term. Locals stressed all the stakeholders have to be well aware on climate change and food security issues, water scarcity issues and act accordingly to adapt ourselves while living in the mountain region.

MOUNTAIN AGENDA CALL FOR ACTION

Mountain Agenda: Call for Action

15-16 October, 2017

Jumla, Nepal

Preamble,

Acknowledging the fact that Mountains are home to one tenth of the world's population covering 25 percent of the earth's land surface and provide up to 60-80 percent of the world's freshwater resources for domestic, agricultural and industrial consumption. Mountains provide indispensable goods and services for both highland and lowland communities, and is rich in biological and cultural diversity;

Concerning that one in three mountain people in developing countries is vulnerable to food insecurity and the trend is on the rise, about 300 million people, is food insecure with half of them suffering from chronic hunger. Mountains are under pressure as they are early indicators of climate change, as evidenced by rapid glacier melting and loss of snow cover, whose implications go far beyond mountain boundaries. Nepal has been ranked as the fourth most climate vulnerable country in the world, despite releasing only 0.025 percent of global carbon emissions. Those emissions emanate largely from a few economically active areas far away from the mountainous areas;

Recalling the various conventions essential to mountain communities United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UN Declaration on the Rights of

Indigenous Peoples, Sustainable Development Goals for Sustainable Mountain Development and Mountain Initiative effort of Government of Nepal to champion mountain issues internationally, previous commitments made on national level during Rara Climate Change Conference and Nagarkot Mountain Conference ;

Recognizing the need for urgent, collaborative and effective actions at all levels for protecting fragile mountain ecosystems from impacts of Climate Change, Food insecurity to protect and promote the rights of poor and marginalized mountain communities;

We, group of multi stakeholders gathered in Jumla , the high mountain of Nepal at **National conference on "Climate Change, Food Security and Freshwater: Tackling Constraints and Nurturing Opportunities in Mountain Region" from 15-16 October 2017** have come together to amplify the voice of poor, marginalized and excluded mountain communities at international, regional, national and local level.

We, the Government of Nepal and Civil Society Organizations and concerned stakeholders are committed to bring the mountain agenda at forefront at all levels and work together in a coordinated approach enabling better life and livelihoods of mountain people. We hereby put forward following actions:

1. Build resilience of mountain communities and introduce adaptation efforts, ensure

management of water and natural resources and advocate for compensation mechanisms for the loss we are bearing due to accelerated climate change effects. Such mechanism should be realized in the form of increased climate funding, technology transfer and capacity building of national to local institutions and people.

2. Fulfill the commitments of different global agreements including SDG, Paris Agreement, and Sendai framework of Action to address the effects of CC and its impact on mountain region mainstreaming it into national local plan and policies and implement with the meaningful involvement of mountain people.
3. Advocate to create a facilitative environment for establishment of Research Centre/ Mountain University in the region to promote Indigenous Technology and Knowledge (ITK) and value systems.
4. Raise awareness and capacity building of local and national stakeholders and mountain communities that warming in mountain areas is significantly above global average according to scientific evidence, endangering the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement's global temperature goal.
5. Promote the inclusion of mountain communities, civil societies and vulnerable communities in national plans, policies and international processes and negotiations through one strong mountain voice and emphasize on rights based approach to rural development and review of existing policies in line with the new state restructure.
6. Facilitate to establish the separate entity at federal, state and local level to raise

the agenda of mountain region, impacts of climate change and address those issues.

7. Encourage closer collaboration and seek support from development partners for dedicated funding arrangements for the adaptation and mitigation programmes in mountain region and build the resilience of communities through a comprehensive and holistic approach at the local, national, regional and international levels in the spirit of enhanced global partnership.
8. Development of rural enterprises and promote sustainable mountain tourism and the creation of sustainable jobs and local community enterprises focusing on mountain goods and services. Develop Mountain Specific Food Security Plan, strengthen food security in mountain regions by diversifying food systems.
9. Develop actions to address the implication of migration associated with adverse effects of climate change by creating income and investment opportunities
10. Strengthen and consolidate the Mountain Initiative as a global platform for all mountainous countries to discuss common issues through collaborative and cooperative efforts for mobilizing the necessary support and raising awareness globally about the adverse impacts and vulnerabilities of mountain ecosystem services and implications on the livelihoods of the poor and disadvantaged people and make efforts to reduce impacts of climate change collectively.

Highlights Of The Jumla Conference

Conference played key role to build partnership with Ministry of Population and Environment, Government of Nepal, Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, Nepal Tourism Board and Kathmandu University. In addition, it helped to work in collaboration with Action Aid, CARE, Dan Church Aid, Governance Facility and Water Aid who have been promoting and supporting mountain issues.



Prof. Dr. Jiba Raj Pokharel, Vice Chancellor, Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) as the "Keynote" speaker of the program stated that climate change is grave concern for the people and communities of mountain regions and the issues need to be addressed before the further catastrophe. He added climate change is affecting the monsoon and the agricultural productivity, which have impacted the life of poor and vulnerable people of the mountain regions. **He stressed the community led initiative on adapting to climate change should be our focus in the mountain region.**

Honorable Mithila Chaudhary, Minister, Ministry of Population and Environment, Government of Nepal remarked Nepal is one of the most climate vulnerable countries to tackle the situation of climate change, Government of Nepal has set up institutions and prepared policy and implement programmes. **Honorable Minister Chaudhary stressed the need of finances from high emitting countries to tackle the climate change issues and to build climate resilient community in our country, especially mountain region.**

Bishwa Nath Oli, Secretary, Ministry of Population and Environment, Government of Nepal said Climate Change Adaptation is a priority of the Government of Nepal; hence, Cabinet has endorsed Nepal Climate Change Policy 2011. Government of Nepal has been raising the mountain issues in different international platforms as well but it has not been able to rise adequately in the UN climate negotiations and it lacks researches and studies on climate change. Research work have to be prioritized as well. He further added Climate Change is the priority issue of the Ministry of Population and Environment. **He asserted outcome of the conference to**

be incorporated into Government Policies and Programmes to ensure the ownership of the government.

Ratan Nath Yogi, Chairperson of Tila Rural Municipality, expressed that Jumla Conference is crucial to have understanding of climate change to the local level representatives and people of Jumla. In addition, he added that elected local level representatives are very keen to learn further about climate change related issues and they need capacity to enhancement deal with the issues in the region. **He added that need for focusing our development interventions which should be sustainable and replicable and for this we need to empower government representative by addressing climate change issue at local level.**

Karma Buddha, Deputy Chief, District Coordination Committee, Jumla stressed climate change has impacted the poor and vulnerable people of the Jumla. People need to work on green revolution and all the government mechanisms and non-government organizations should work in coordination.

Dabal Pandey, Chief, Dolakha District Coordination Committee highlighted the issue of climate change, food security and freshwater issues should be brought up and discussed among local stakeholders and right holders. He added Climate change is challenge for poor and vulnerable country like Nepal. **He committed to work with different state and non-state actors to strengthen climate change and food security issues in Dolakha District.**



NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

Climate Change, Food Security and Freshwater: Tackling Constraints and Nurturing Opportunities in Mountain Region

15-16 October, 2017 Jumla

PROGRAM AGENDA

| Day | Details | Remarks |
|--|---|--|
| 14th October: Arrival of the participants and registration | | |
| DAY 1, 15th October | | |
| 8:30-9:30 | BREAKFAST | |
| 9:30-11:00 | Inauguration session Honorable Mithila Chaudhary, Minister, Ministry of Population and Environment, Government of Nepal, Singha Durbar Prof. Dr Jibaraj Pokharel, Vice Chancellor , National Academy of Science and Technology, Key note speaker Mr. Bishwonath Oli, Secretary, Ministry of Population and Environment Rana Lal Kulal, Chairperson, KIRDARC Ratan Nath Yogi, Chairperson of Tila Municipality Karma Buddha, Deputy Chief, District Coordination Committee, Jumla Dabal Pandey, Chief, Dolakha District Coordination Committee | Facilitator Gobinda Bahadur Shahi, Programme Director, KIRDARC |
| 11:00-11:30 | TEA BREAK | |
| 11:30-13:00 | Food Security and Livelihoods in Context of Climate Change i) Food sovereignty and food rights of mountain people: Indira Shankar, Food First Information and Action Network (FIAN) iii) Challenges and Opportunities of Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS):Missing concepts and responding mountain issues Dhanej Thapa: Researcher Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI) iii) Mountain a Neglected Agenda in SDG: Addressing it in to implementation, Gobinda Bahadur Shahi, Program Director, KIRDARC | Chair: Rajendra Khanal, Program Officer, Resilient Livelihood Dan Church Aid |
| 13:00-14:00 | LUNCH | |
| 14:00-14:30 | CULTURAL SHOW | |

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|--|---|--|
| 14:30-16:00 | Mountain as fresh water tower, Disaster in Mountain and future resilience i) Disaster in mountains, consequences and future strategies for resilience: Prof. Dr. Jib Raj Pokharel, Vice- Chancellor, NAST ii) Mountains as a fresh water tower: It's linkage with upstream and downstream: Madhab Raj Neupane, Deputy Executive Director, KIRDARC iii) Transboundary water security issues: Implication to the communities: Case study of Gandak River Basin- Dinesh Gurung , Climate change and Disaster Specialist, Action Aid iv) Resilient WASH indicators to make resilient WASH from the community level- Kabindra Puadasini, Program Manager, Water Aid Nepal | Chair: Nani Maya Thapa, Member, Nepalese Civil Society Mountain Initiative |
| 16:00-16:30 | CULTURAL SHOW | |
| DAY II, 16th October | | |
| 9:00-10:30 | Climate initiatives and impacts to mountain communities i) Mountain Ecosystem and Biodiversity: learnings from Eco System Based Adaptation, Keshav Prasad Khanal, Team Leader of the Scaling-up Mountain Ecosystem based Adaptation, The Mountain Institute ii) Government Initiative on Climate Change, Manoj Ojha, Programme Officer, Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP) iii) Sharing on Tourism for Livelihood Conserving Biodiversity and Culture of Mountain People - Khadga Bikram Shah, Manager, Nepal Tourism Board | Chair: Dr. Bishwa Nath Oli, Secretary, Ministry of Population and Environment, Government of Nepal |
| 10:30-11:00 | TEA BREAK | |
| 11:00-12:30 | Sharing from the frontline vulnerable communities: Voices from the ground | Chair, Tula Ram Pandey, District Co-ordinator, Kalikot, KIRDARC |
| 12:30-13:30 | Future of Climate Governance Regime in New State Restructuring ii) Pro people friendly climate policies to build resilient communities, Dr. Dharam Uprety, Programme Manager for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, Helvetas iii) Access and Devolution of Climate Finance – Raju Pandit Chhettri, Executive Director, Prakriti Resources Centre (PRC) | Chair: Hom Pathak, Member, Nepalese Civil Society Mountain Initiative |
| 13:30-14:30 | LUNCH | |
| 14:30-15:30 | Achieving Justice and Human rights in Era of Climate Change i) Climate change and it's impact on food security Rajendra Khanal, DCA, Program Officer, resilient Livelihood Dan Church Aid ii) Climate induced migration in mountains and it's socio economic impacts to the communities- Dr. Padam Khatiwada , Associate Professor Tribuwan University | Chair: Abhishek Shrestha, Theme Leader, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, KIRDARC |
| 15:30-16:00 | TEA BREAK | |
| 15:30-16:30 | Preparation and Endorsement of Mountain Agenda: Jumla Call for Action | |
| 16:30-17:00 | Closing Ceremony | |

WHERE WE WORK



KIRDARC is leading Non-Governmental Organization started in 1999 working in remote parts of Nepal, focusing on mountain community. KIRDARC has successfully implemented several projects on WASH, Human Rights, Community radio, Education, Climate change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction, Livelihood and empowerment, income generation, capacity building of women and marginalized group, Gender and Social Inclusion and Policy advocacy for the rights of the mountain people.



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JUMLA

CONFERENCE 2017

National Conference on Climate Change, Food Security and Freshwater:
Tackling Constraints and Nurturing Opportunities in Mountain region

@KIRDARC 2017

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This publication is based on the outcomes of the National conference on Climate Change, Food Security and Fresh water- *Tackling constraints and Nurturing opportunities in Mountain Region 2017* and has been compiled from the notes taken by the rapporteur and session chair.

This publication is summary from the organizers point of view and does not express the view of each individual participant.

Acknowledgement- We are Thankful to Indira Shankar, Dhanej Thapa, Dinesh Gurung, Kabindra Pudasini, Keshav Prasad Khanal, Manoj Ojha, Khadga Bikram Shah, Dr. Dharam Upreti, Raju Pandit Chhettri, Rajendra Khanal and Dr. Padam Khatiwada for your time and contribution to make Jumla Conference Successful.

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Governance Facility



WaterAid

KIRDARC's Work on Climate Change:

- KIRDARC has been working to build resilience of mountain communities on climate change through advocacy, alliance building and policy influence at local, national and international level.
- KIRDARC organized National Conference on Climate Change and Environmental Threats: Protecting Lives and Livelihood of Mountain People, RARA Conference 2014 and Mountain Conference "Rethinking Development Agenda: Advancing Livelihood of Mountain People" in 2016 to raise the issue of the mountain and advocate the mountain issues at national and international forums.
- KIRDARC led Nepalgunj Declaration and Jumla Declaration emphasizing climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction work to enhance resilience of communities, local NGOs and Government to natural disasters and climate change adaptation.
- KIRDARC has up set up Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Resources Center and local level CSO's alliance, Alliance for Disaster and Climate Resilience (ADCR) in Kalikot.
- KIRDARC has analyzed the impacts of Climate Change through "Climate Dairy" in 5 districts of Karnali Zone.
- KIRDARC organized Pre -COP 20, CSO preparatory meeting in 2014 in Kathmandu, Nepal
- KIRDARC organized Panel Discussion: Future of Paris Climate Agreement after USA withdrawal in 2015
- KIRDARC is accredited observer organization to Green Climate Fund.
- KIRDARC hosts the Secretariat of Nepalese Civil Society Mountain Initiative (NCSMI)
- KIRDARC is steering committee member of Mountain Partnership.