



Ministry of Science, Technology  
and Environment

**KIRDARC**  
...together for social justice

# **National Conference on Climate Change and Environmental Threats: Protecting Lives and Livelihoods of Mountain People RARA 2014**

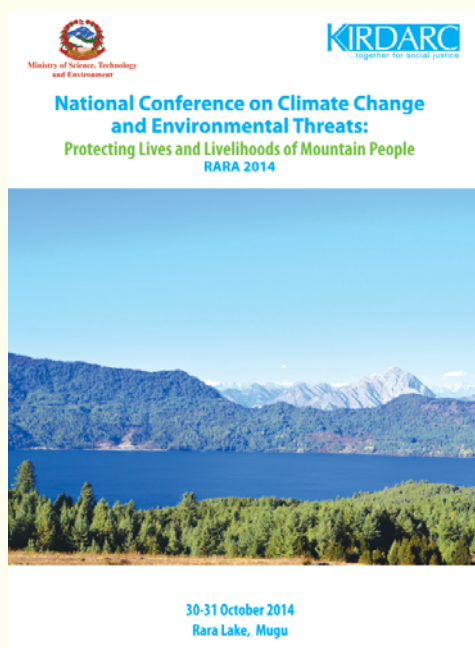


**30-31 October 2014  
Rara Lake, Mugu**

## About Organizers

Ministry of Science Technology and Environment (MOSTE) is Government of Nepal's (GoN) line agency to look after environmental issues, formulate plans, policies and laws, and coordinate national efforts on climate change, energy and other aspects of science and technology as well as liaise with the international community to promote mutual cooperation as well as to ensure presence of Nepal in international negotiations and meetings. In achieving these objectives, the Ministry works closely with other government agencies-sectorial ministries, apex bodies and think tanks, UN agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations (I/NGOs), development partners and community organizations. Its vision, mission and objectives are principally guided by the priorities of the Government of Nepal.

Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC) Nepal primarily focuses its efforts through active and constant civic engagement, building meaningful collaboration & cooperation with multi-stakeholders. It has set an example of human rights promotion, community empowerment, media and civil society mobilization, development initiatives facilitation, and policy advocacy through right based development approach in Mountain region.



The report is prepared by putting together key messages of the conference and does not separate individual contributions, facts and figures. We are thankful to each conference delegates for their valuable time, thought provoking and evidences based contributions helping to take forward climate change and Civil Society movement for exploring Mountain Agendas in Nepal in collaboration with Action Aid Nepal, Back to Life, Care Nepal, DDC- Mugu, FECOFUN, ICIMOD, ISET-Nepal, Mission East, MSFP, Nepal Tourism Board, Practical Action, Restless Development, Save the Children, Water Aid and WWF.

### Published by

copyright@2015

Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre  
(KIRDARC) Nepal

**Photographs:** Puskar Acharya, Shiva Gaunle, Geeta Pandey

**Design & Print:** Bee-Line Communications-4468355





Ref. No.

Government of Nepal  
**Ministry of Science, Technology & Environment**



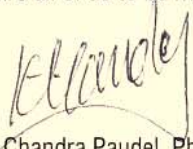
**FOREWORD**

Climate change is a natural phenomenon. However, due to various anthropogenic reasons such as excessive green house gas emission, particularly from the industrialized countries and emerging economies, temperature raise has crossed the earth's natural absorptive capacity. Such a problem has threatened lives and livelihoods of people, particularly those in the least developed countries and small island developing nations. Ongoing international debates on climate change have raised some hopes to resolve this intergenerational problem but it is yet to be assured. Nepal contributes least to this global problem but we suffer the most of climate change problems.

Nepal has been increasingly experiencing the changing climate in the last few decades. It is evident through the changing rainfall pattern, erratic rainfall, prolonged drought, floods and landslides, less snowfall than usual etc. Although the scientific understanding on such changes for Nepal, particularly in the Himalayas, is limited, communities with their age long experience have realized such impacts and have devised appropriate local adaptation practices. Such local initiatives are mainly in the areas of soil and water management, forest and energy conservation and food and agriculture. We need to invest more on climate change monitoring and assessing its impact on agriculture and other natural resources in different altitudes.

Increasing global temperature means - melting of more ice, glacial lake outburst, floods and loss of life and property downstream. It can impact on the smooth flow of fresh water for millions of people, impact on our tourism, infrastructures, agriculture and much more. Such a scenario will eventually making our future more difficult and uncertain. For these reasons, Nepal calls up on all those engaged and climate change debate including in the UNFCCC processes to sharp cut the emission rate and support more for the mitigation and adaptation actions. I believe that countries like Nepal must heavily engage in climate change negotiations to achieve a legally binding strong international protocol on climate change by the end of 2015. We should also engage more on creating a mountain alliance to voice for the mountain countries. National Conference such as this in Rara will certainly contribute to understand climate change phenomena in the mountain region and help develop more practical approaches to adapt in changing climate. Need for establishing a Mountain Climate Study Centre in Karnali region of Nepal is one such outcome of this conference that should be achieved on time.

I thank all the organizing partners, particularly the KIRDARC family of this historical conference at the lap of Rara Lake, people of Mugu district for their hospitality and all the experts and participants for their contribution. I wish such events will inspire all of us to be more climate friendly in our development endeavors in the days ahead.

  
Krishna Chandra Paudel, Ph.D.  
Secretary

**Office Address**

Singhadurbar, Kathmandu  
Nepal

**Office Telephone:**

4211734, 4211641, 4211996  
4211946, 4211894, 4211737  
4211586, 4211698

**Fax:**

+977-1-4211954

**Email:**

info@moste.gov.np

**Website:**

www.moste.gov.np

## Few words

Nepal, with 83% percent of its land occupied by mountains, still faces a huge challenge in addressing and resolving the mountain issues exaggerated by global climate change. With fast-growing population demanding more food and energy, habitat fragmentation and threats to biodiversity coupled with unfriendly human activities - exploiting natural resources faster than it can reproduce and contaminating nature and natural resources, the entire chain of ecosystem in mountain regions of Nepal is degrading with a fast pace.



Although the mountain issues are critical, they often get sidelined during the mainstream development discussions as mountain communities are not politically strong and their voice is not heard as loudly as other communities who have better access to almost everything at national level.

KIRDARC Nepal organized this national conference to understand impacts of climate change and responses developed and associated adverse effects in bio-cultural diversity and livelihood of mountain people to develop a common understanding with existing challenges and opportunities as the basis for future actions. The impacts of climate change is severely impacting the mountain region and lives of mountain and indigenous communities So this was a symbolic Conference at Rara to draw the attention of the government, policy makers and stakeholders to the climate change and fast melting of ice from the Himalayas and climate induced disasters and explore the potentiality of mountain ecotourism to improve the livelihoods of those poor and vulnerable communities.

I am thankful to each conference delegates for their valuable time, thought provoking and evidences based contributions helping to take forward climate change and Civil Society movement for exploring Mountain Agendas in Nepal I am profoundly grateful to Action Aid Nepal, Back to Life, Care Nepal, DDC-Mugu, FECOFUN, ICIMOD, ISET-Nepal, Mission East, MSFP, Nepal Tourism Board, Practical Action, Restless Development, Save the Children, Water Aid and WWF for their collaboration support.

I would like to express sincere gratitude to KIRDARC Nepal Management team, Visit Karnali, Yeti Airlines, Danfe Hotel, Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Rara National Park, Journalist and local communities for their unwavering support.

**Kushendra Bahadur Mahat**  
**Chairperson, KIRDARC Nepal**

## Preamble

Following the recognition of the Mountain Agenda in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) 2012 and a strong need to advocate mountain issues post-Rio in the international processes such as UN conferences on climate change, biodiversity and desertification as well as development processes such as crafting of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Post-2015 Development Agenda, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE) and the Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC) Nepal organized a national conference at 30-31 October 2014, attracting wide range of public - civil society, political leaders, local communities, indigenous people, women, dalit, development practitioners, researchers, media, private sector, national and international agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations and development partners aiming at developing national momentum on Mountain Agenda in the context of changing climate.

## Declaration

We, over 200 representatives of different group of society meeting in Rara, Karnali region at the National Conference on Climate Change and Environmental Threats: Protecting Lives and Livelihoods of Mountain People, 30-31 October 2014 have come together to put forward the **RARA Declaration on Climate Change and Environmental Threats: Protecting Lives and Livelihoods of Mountain People in Nepal Himalayas** to start Mountain Agenda momentum in Nepal through effective engagement of civil society in a coordinated approach and eventually enhancing visibility of mountain issues in the global processes, thus enabling better life and livelihood of mountain people in harmony with nature:

1. We recognize that the mountains cover around 25% of the earth's land surface and host about 13% of the world population and are perennial providers of essential ecosystem goods and services to billions of people living in the mountains and downstream, who are increasingly experiencing the impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and land degradation. The negative consequences of globalization are heightened by fragility, remoteness and complexity of mountains, making mountain communities even more susceptible to climate change and other natural disasters, which keep them isolated from the global economy.
2. We recognize that Nepal, with 77% land recognized as high hills and mountains that are rich in biodiversity and natural resources, is 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.
3. We recognize the critical role pro-poor local institutions, media and communities can play in building capacity of mountain people, conserving and wisely utilizing natural resources, encouraging rights based approaches and including community property rights in the new constitution of Nepal, promoting participatory democratic governance, plurality and diversity enhancing socio-economic and cultural rights as basic human rights, fostering multi-level, cross-sectorial cooperation, and respecting, recognizing and utilizing human and natural capital in mountain areas in enhancing life and livelihood of mountain people while improving their resilience against negative impacts of climatic and other socio-environmental changes and benefitting from positive opportunities. Specially media in building informed society on climate friendly environment
4. We recognize that when the mountain areas, communities and issues are under-researched and overlooked, the mountain communities are largely underprivileged, and often ignored, avoided or excluded from mainstream development initiatives. Hence we urge for the formation of a national mechanism that includes mountain communities in all development initiatives - from planning to implementation, on equitable basis with special provisions developed for highly marginalized mountain communities such as in Karnali and Northern belt of Nepal.
5. We urge the Government of Nepal and the international agencies to advocate for compensation

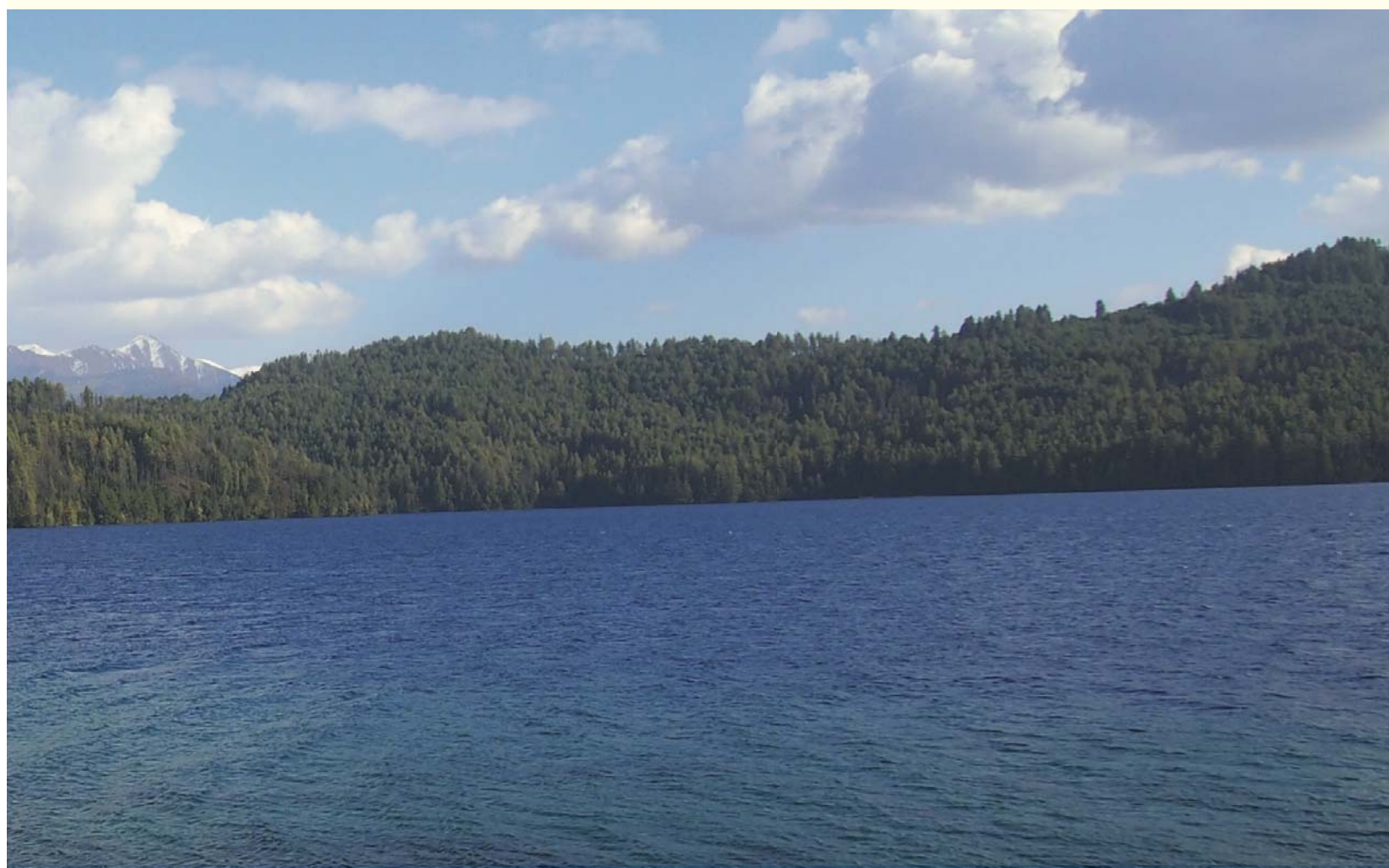


mechanisms for the loss we are bearing due to accelerated climate change effects. Such mechanism should be realized in the form of increased climate funding, technology transfer and capacity building of national to local institutions and people. We believe present funding mechanisms in Nepal for achieving most development goals and addressing environmental issues, such as climate change needs to be increased to 80% to be spent at local level as envisioned in the NAPA document with appropriate legal mechanisms.

6. We urge the Government of Nepal and development partners to start separate funding window with decent financial resources to boost adequate production and use of alternative energy resources needed for local manufacturing and tourism industries as well as to promote organic agriculture and animal husbandry, mountain specific climate adaptive technologies and practices, pro-poor sustainable tourism, carbon neutral transports - gravity ropeways, cable cars and electric vehicles , establish markets, set-up locale-specific intermediate processing units in each mountain pocket areas, promote e-commerce. Local Communities should be encouraged in planning and implementation of such initiatives including provisions for public-private partnership with balanced planning approach – top-down as well as bottom-up.
7. We commit to establish a Climate Change Adaptation Learning Centre (CCA-LC) in Karnali aiming to promote long term research on climate change, collect good practices from different parts of the country and eventually promote the proposed centre as a complete learning centre enabling academic and research institutions, civil societies and local communities to research, interact and learn from each other.



8. We urge the Government of Nepal to promote Karnali and Northern belt of Nepal as a prime destination for nature tourists with clear plans and adequate public participation maximizing economic benefits to the local communities and enhancing needed local infrastructure. To start this process we urge the government to prepare Sustainable Tourism Master Plan promoting tourism in Rara linking it with Sinja and Dullu – cultural capitals of western Nepal, JumlaKhalanga, Badimalika and other neighboring religious hubs, and Khaptad as well as trans Himalayan landscapes of Dolpa ,Humla and other parts of Nepal.
9. We commit to form and foster the Nepalese Civil Society Mountain Initiative (NCSMI) as a development initiative owned by civil society and facilitated by local governments to debate, advocate and ensure sustainable mountain development in Nepal. The initiative will have global linkages through the Mountain Partnership (MP), the Mountain Forum (MF), the Mountain Research Initiative (MRI) and other global mountain players to ensure adequate evidence based advocacy of the Mountain Agenda at global and regional level, and to hold bi-annual sustainable mountain development conference in Nepal and in Asia to promote sharing of knowledge and experiences on mountain development challenges, opportunities and options among the concerned stakeholders. The NCSMI will be represented in National and international forums such as UN meetings on climate change, biodiversity, desertification, Sustainable Development Goals and Post-2015 Development Agenda among others through its membership and in coordination with the Government of Nepal and other global mountain champions such as the MP.







# Contents

1. BACKGROUND	5
2. NEPAL'S INITIATIVE ON CCA	6
3. MOUNTAIN AGENDA-CONNECTS DISCONNECTS	8
4. RARA CONFERENCE: STEPPING STONE ON MOUNTAIN CLIMATE CHANGE AGENDA	10
5. RARA CONFERENCE: VOICE OF MOUNTAIN PEOPLE	12
6. MOUNTAIN AGENDA: CALL FOR ACTION	18
7. ANNEXES	24





## Background

Nepal's temperature is increasing by 0.4-0.6 Degree Celsius per decade against global average of 0.3 Degree Celsius. Different studies show that the intensity and impacts of climate change will further worsen in the coming years as the atmospheric temperature increases making unpredictable many local and regional environmental processes such as monsoon and accelerating mountain hazards such as ice melting, GLOF, flash floods and much more. The impacts of climate and associated hazards will not be limited to Nepal and rather involve many crises at transboundary scale as many of our rivers originate in Tibetan Autonomous Region of China (TAR) or Nepal Himalayas and eventually mix with Indian Ocean after flowing through India and Bangladesh. Likewise emission of black carbon and change in monsoon pattern will affect atmospheric visibility, net amount of solar radiation, and impact badly overall hydrological cycle inducing problems associated with too much and too little of water and making it difficult to maintain our biodiversity and continue agricultural practices.

With yet to start industrialization process, livelihood of majority of Nepalese people is maintained through natural resource-intensive economic activities such as agriculture, tourism and related services. As the climate change

*“Although Nepal emits negligible amount of green house gases (GHGs)’s contributing to global warming, indicating Nepal is facing more problems and much earlier than in other parts of the world”*

affects further our natural resources base, the life and livelihood of millions of people will be under attack unless we timely develop response mechanism with sufficient scientific development, policy formulations and building resilience of local communities in a changing climate.

This exaggerated effect of climate change, coupled with high rate of poverty existing in mountain areas will eventually have threat on human security at large. Although Nepal emits negligible amount of green house gases (GHGs)’s contributing to global warming, indicating Nepal is facing more problems and much earlier than in other parts of the world.

Mountain people are key to maintaining mountain ecosystems and their role in providing environmental services to downstream communities but they frequently face political, social and economic marginalization and lack access to such basic services as health and education. Mountain communities live far from the centers of commerce and power, so they have little influence on the policies and decisions that affect their lives, and their voices often go unheard. Current global challenges such as climate change exacerbate the hardships they face.

*“Mountain communities live far from the centers of commerce and power, so they have little influence on the policies and decisions that affect their lives, and their voices often go unheard. Current global challenges such as climate change exacerbate the hardships they face”*





## Nepal's initiative on CCA

The Government of Nepal has taken concrete steps towards mitigation and adaptation measures to adverse impacts of climate change. On 12 June 1992 during the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, Nepal participated in the meeting of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), a global treaty to provide the international framework for managing climate change. The treaty has entered into force on 31 July 1994.

With the conclusion of Rio+20 (UN Conference on Sustainable Development) and in the context of reviewing of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to set new long term development agenda, national consultation on a Post-2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals is taking place in many countries and UN-coordinated processes are making efforts to capture essence of these meetings to consolidate and synthesize key messages and develop new development agenda under discussion. Later on 16 September 2005 Nepal has accessed the Kyoto Protocol and entered into force on 14 December 2005. In line with the national and international commitments, Government of Nepal has implemented various climate change initiatives including Sustainable Development Agenda, Millennium Development Goals, National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment (NCSA), National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), Strategic Programme on Climate

Resilience (SPCR), Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and Climate Change Policy 2011. Similarly, a 25-member Climate Change Council was also constituted in July 2009 to provide policy and guidance and to ensure overall coordination on climate change related issues under the chairmanship of the Right Honorable Prime Minister of Nepal. In April 2010, the Government of Nepal also formed Multi-Stakeholder Climate Change Initiative Coordination Committee (MCCICC) aiming to bring all key players on the table for coordinated and effective efforts. MOE has established the Climate Change Management Division which undertakes overall coordination among stakeholders, and development partners as well as providing policy guidelines.

In December 2009 during the UNFCCC, Nepal proposed the concept of the Mountain Alliance Initiative in Copenhagen aiming to develop a political block at UNFCCC negotiation comprising mountainous countries. As a follow-up of the Mountain Alliance Initiative (MI) the Government of Nepal hosted an International Conference on Mountains and Climate Change in April 2012. The conference adopted a 10-point "Kathmandu Call for Action" calling on UN Member states, UN system, development partners and multilateral organizations to ensure an adequate and effective flow of financial resources to mountain countries to address the increasing impact of climate change.



Nepal explored ample of opportunities to mainstream climate change into national development agenda and maximize the opportunities posed by climate change but lacks the better results in the absence of recent climate change data to analyze climate change in better way (MOE, 2010) . Nepal still lacks a proper mechanism to conduct climate changerelatedresearch and use such findings to develop much needed responses as early as possible in appropriate ways. Geographically isolated from rest of the country and home to a large portion of economically marginalized and socially backward communities, this problem exists in the worst form in the mountain region. As the mountain communities lacks basic infrastructures, and the people there have limited choices to make, the effects of climate change is hard hitting the mountain people, although we still lack sufficient scientific details to logically present the evidences on the ground.

“Nepal explored ample of opportunities to mainstream climate change into national development agenda and maximize the opportunities posed by climate change but lacks the better results in the absence of recent climate change data to analyze climate change in better way”







## Mountain Agenda- Connects Disconnects

Although Nepal has been part of the UNFCCC negotiations since the very beginning and is involved in debate on sustainable development starting Rio Conference in 1992, we are yet to develop our arguments strong and convincing enough to maximize benefits from international Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) owned processes and have effective actions on the ground. In recent years Nepal has become one of key climate fund recipient countries with significant funding coming from UN agencies, multilateral banks and bilateral donors among others. However we are still facing problems related to developing a coordination mechanism among all climate actors in Nepal and bringing their knowledge in easily accessible platform. This needs to be improved through strengthening role of the Ministry of Science of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE), its affiliated entities, other government line agencies and convincing all climate stakeholders to harmonize their activities. As the climate negotiations are evolving, things are becoming more evidence based and science backed.

Nepal needs to reinvent itself in the changed context and prepare its position with consistency in language and data, and need to build on past achievements such as Mountain Alliance Initiative. This helps to strengthen Nepal's position, make it more dependable among the negotiation

block members and more influential. It needs to improve its networking and enhance presence in international processes such as ongoing discussions on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Post-2015 Development Agenda among others. At the global level, climate debate and most actions are based on partial understanding developed by the scientific communities where issue of mountain region and least developed country including Nepal are least considered. At national level, although Nepal has scientific institutions like Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (NAST), Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) among others, we have limited research experience and very limited hydro-meteorological information and data, insufficient to develop efficient response to the changing climate and to minimize climate induced disasters.

The worst of all at national level is, there are too many organizations working on climate change issues over the years but coordination among them

“At the global level, climate debate and most actions are based on partial understanding developed by the scientific communities where issue of mountain region and least developed country including Nepal are least considered”



is extremely limited, many of these institutions are closed when it comes to data sharing, and fairly limited shared data and information are also not much reliable hence limiting out climate understanding and response. Climate change sector in Nepal is growing as a trade-mill that benefits only the institutions and people involved

in it but rarely cares about the local communities who are eventually going to be affected. Another tragedy in climate change sector is we lack trained manpower who can promote climate responsive actions with good ethics. In this context, climate change understanding in Nepal is fairly limited, inadequate and much less effective.







## Rara Conference: Stepping Stone on Mountain Climate Change Agenda

The benefit of mountain goods and services is enjoyed by all people living in upstream and downstream and alteration of upland ecosystem means the entire regulatory mechanism fails. To improve this situation, it is essential to promote action in mountain areas coupled with development support to diversify livelihood basis of mountain people to enhance their reliance to climate change and other social changes. Hence it is important to understand the level of climate change

“Biggest government and civil society mountain initiative, provided a common platform to deliberate mountain issues and to arrive at a common solution to resolve the needs and concerns of the mountain regions with the meaningful participation of mountain communities”

impacts on livelihoods of the mountain communities, without which it will be difficult to plan and support program in order to enhance their resilience to climate change and environmental threats.

Government of Nepal hosted a cabinet meeting at Kalapatthar in 2009 to draw the attention of global actors, just a week before COP 15 in Copenhagen, to show the world how rising temperature was threatening glaciers of Himalayas. Similarly Rara Conference is held just before COP 20 in Peru Lima to show how lives and livelihoods

of mountain people are affected by climate change. It is the biggest government and civil society mountain initiative, provided a common platform to deliberate mountain issues and to arrive at a common solution to resolve the needs and concerns of the mountain regions with the meaningful participation of mountain communities. It aimed to aware community/public on consequences of climate change and explores ways to capacitate them to act in cooperation to reduce negative impacts of climate change, enhance climate induced disaster preparedness and risk reduction mechanism and promote sustainable development of mountain communities.

Coinciding with these important processes and realizing a strong need of developing understanding about mountain climate change in Nepal, consolidating issues in mountain areas and injecting them in national and international discussions, KIRDARC organized this conference to share the knowledge, understand impacts of climate change and responses developed and associated adverse effects in bio-cultural diversity and livelihood of mountain people to develop a common mountain action with existing challenges and opportunities as the basis for future actions.









## Rara Conference: Voice of Mountain People

In order to understand climate change processes in mountain Region, it is important to understand few facts of the mountain region that are different from rest of the country – (i) population density in mountain is much less than rest of the country (ii) unlike other mountainous areas in central and eastern Nepal, mountain is experiencing population growth (positive) and the transition is expected only over next two decades, (iii) more than one-third of the households lack basic infrastructures (iv) malnutrition is extremely high, poverty is crippled human beings and life expectancy is much less than the national average, (v) although outstanding natural resources, rich in bio-diversity and many plant species are cultivated for agricultural purpose, farming in mountain is largely subsistence and that is closely linked with animal husbandry. These factors eventually give birth to frequent drought and famine, high seasonal migration and other socially and economically backward characteristics, making mountain people highly susceptible to any forms of changes in their society, economy or environment. In this context, life of mountain is terrible. Food insecurity, famine and further marginalization of the poor communities are becoming key characteristics of the region. This is further exaggerated with inadequate attention from central government and gross ignorance, plunder humility and self centered politics. Despite its huge potential for energy, biodiversity and nature based economic

activities and nature based tourism, due to zero access to the state policies and process.

Thus, it is important to hear the voice of mountain people for helping them to adapt the consequences of climate change and environmental threats and unify their voices demanding climate justice. The conference provided the platform to hear the unheard voices of mountain people at mountain. Over 200 representatives including government, constituent assembly members, policy makers, media expert, national think tank including National planning Commission, experts and local community gathered in Rara. It is situated in northwest mountain region and is the most remote and ignored region of Nepal.

The main attraction of the conference are two formal sessions, two high levels panels debating on Climate Change Adaptation and Mountain Agenda at national to global level – (i) Mountain Agenda, Global Process and Local Actions – Connects and Disconnects, ii) Reaching

*“Biggest government and civil society mountain initiative, provided a common platform to deliberate mountain issues and to arrive at a common solution to resolve the needs and concerns of the mountain regions with the meaningful participation of mountain communities”*



out the National and International Communities, three technical sessions each focusing thematic issues - (i) Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation Measures and Disaster, (ii) Eco-Tourism, Rural Entrepreneurship and Mountain Livelihood in a Changing Climate, and (iii) Climate Justice –Role

of Media, CSOs and Development Agencies. Experts discussed about the possible impacts and implications of climate change in mountain region and expressed their concerns of climate change and environmental threats of mountain region. The major highlights are:

## Key messages of stakeholders/Experts View on Climate Change



*Climate change has changed the belief that only who drink poison are affected by it. In case of climate change, the one who drink poison are less affected than the one who do not. Nepal with mostly agrarian economy contributes much less to the global warming process in comparison with other industrialized countries but we are much more vulnerable than them as we are less prepared to tackle the climate issues, economy is weak, people are not capacitated, scientific understanding is not developed, social systems are much linked with natural systems and economic opportunities are very limited.*

**Prof Dr. Pitambar Sharma, Key Note Speaker of the Conference, Former Vice Chairman, National Planning Commission**

*Energy is one of most important drivers of development along with agriculture and tourism in the context of Nepal. Green economy can combine all these areas to boost Nepalese economy with minimum carbon emission and we at the National Planning Commission (NPC) are very serious in addressing these issues. Since there is no development without power, we have to start our efforts with development of more power and Karnali is rich in this area. Only this year we are starting a hydropower plant in Jumla. And next year we hope to focus in other districts of Karnali. Our aim is to make all Karnali districts self-sustaining in terms of power production in coming days. Karnali is rich in white gold and that can easily boost its economy once we get in right track.*



**Prof. Dr. Govinda Raj Pokharel, Vice Chairman, National Planning Commission**



*Climate change will affect our livelihood. We need to discuss it at various levels so that we can formulate development projects looking at the future implications. Legislature-Parliament will support any move to minimize the implications of climate change.*

**Hon'ble Rabindra Adhikari, Chairman of Development Committee of Legislature Parliament.**

*Development Formula of Karnali involves five 'BAs' – Bato (road), Bijuli (electricity), Ban (forest), Bichar (thoughts), and Bazar (market). Hence we need to develop our population who are full of thoughts and commitments, aggressively develop basic infrastructures such as road and electricity, conserve and wisely manage natural resources such as forest and biodiversity, and develop market linked and market oriented local economy with linkages with other regional economies. Karnali has the ability to do it and we need support from the central government to push these ideas ahead with a proper planning.*

**Hon'ble Jiwan Bahadur Shahi, CA Member Mugu**



*Nepal has taken several initiatives to improve its presence in international processes and promote mountain agenda. However we are yet to find a right balance of issues, expertise and negotiation skills to make our international advocacy impactful.*

*For the overall development of Karnali and Rara we assure that there will be no political divide in Karnali. All we want is development in this part of the country and we are ready to support and collaborate at any level. Political representatives of Mugu.*

**Hon'ble Ananda Pokhrel, Constituent Assembly Member, Dolakha**



*"Although Nepal hosted a cabinet meeting at Kalapatthar in 2009, just a week before COP 15 in Copenhagen, to show the world how rising temperature was threatening glaciers of Himalayas, Rara Conference is different because it is overwhelmingly participated in by the people from the community level"*

**Hon'ble Mohan Baniya, Constituent Assembly Member, Mugu**

*"People living in mountains and hills are the most vulnerable to climate change, which is most likely to affect the mountains and Himalayan region. Thus, this conference was organized in Rara, the middle hills. Rara and mid-western region have been facing many problems related to climate. The government is ready to establish a Climate Adaptation Study Center in Karnali."*

**Dr. Krishna Chandra Paudel, Secretary, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment**



*Although we have invested a lot in preparing to tackle climate issues at local level and strengthen our presence at global level, we are not much successful due to lack of proper coordination among all the agencies involved and in absence of organised planning. In the coming days, we have to more serious in harmonizing our efforts in order to effectively address climate change issues both on the ground and at policy level.*

**Prof. Dr. Madan Koirala, Tribhuvan University**

*Roads connect us and our traditional knowledge teaches us how to act sustainably in our environment. Despite its richness in biological diversity, flowing water, huge potential pool of traditional knowledge, we are not able to benefit from it as we do not have proper documentation of traditional knowledge that can be much more suitable to manage Karnali resources. By having medium scale suitable highways without harming the natural environment, hanging and suspension bridges to connect the communities living on different sides of the same rivers, and by properly documenting traditional knowledge and bringing them in daily life use we can change many things in Karnali and this transformation will not take much time. I urged the government authorities to commit at Rara that no children will be prevented to attend the schools just because they do not have a good road to go there and safer bridges to cross the river.*

**Mr. Ajay Dixit, Executive Director - ISET Nepal**





*Due to climate change, Nepal is going to be more prone to natural disasters. It will create more problems for the people living not only upstream but also those downstream.*

**Gehendra Bahadur Gurung, Practical Action.**



*Development of Karnali with engagement of each social groups and equally distributed economic benefits can easily be realized through promotion of tourism in Karnali. Known as 'wild-west' in a small circle in Kathmandu and beyond, Karnali has not succeeded in attracting many tourists because it is seen as remote, time consuming, unsafe, and place with limited sites to visit and endless poverty. Kathmandu based tour operators hardly recommend any tourists to go to Rara or any other parts of Karnali region with upper Dolpa and upper Humla as an exception. In this context Karnali needs to stand for something bigger, something better and something broader. We need to connect people with nature, nature with culture and culture with religion. By connecting important historic and natural sites such as Rara, Sinja, Chandanath, Chhayanth and Dullu among others we create a bigger opportunities in Karnali. This can be something like how Peru promotes tourism from Cusco Valley to Machu Picchu, India in Himalachal Pradesh and Bhutan nationwide. Our problem is in packaging what we already have and offering them nicely. To explore these opportunities, a Karnali Development Plan is essential in near future.*

**Tek Jung Mahat, Environmental Professional**

*"Although the NAPA document aims to send about 80% of the resources to the local communities, the state has failed in doing so. Again there are many issues of access to the resources by women and marginalized groups. The government should optimize the mechanism to improve people's access to the resources and enable a mechanism efficiently use it with sufficient participation of women, marginalized groups and dalits among others".*

**Rama Ale Magar, Chairperson Himawanti Nepal.**



*The conference aimed to make the community and public aware of the consequences of climate change and help them explore the solutions to address mountain climate change issues through community engagement in coordination with other national processes and benefiting from global and local knowledge.*

**Min Bahadur Shahi, Executive Director, KIRDARC Nepal**

The conference fostered the voices of mountain people as more than hundreds of local people joined the conference with climate march demanding compensation for loss of harvest with Government of Nepal, Constituent Assembly Members, Local Authorities and concerns stakeholders. The grass-root mountain people

climate march demonstrated that people of mountain are struggling hard to cope with changing climate situation. It shows that national and international actors should focus on the issues of mountain people to protect them from the harsh impacts of climate change.







## Mountain People:Demanding for Climate Justice

“After knowing the presence of high profile guests such as National Planning Commission (NPC) Vice chair Hon. Dr. Govinda Pokhrel and Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE) Secretary Dr. Krishna Chandra Paudel at the opening of the Rara Conference, over one hundred local people protested outside the conference venue while the inaugural session was going on demanding compensation for the loss due to extreme climatic event few days ahead of the conference. According to the locals the hailstorm completely destroyed rice and other crops in twelve VDCs in Mugu, mostly in Khatyad area lost most of their rice that was ready to be harvested. Given the fact most of these communities survive on subsistence agriculture with no other source of financial resources or alternative supply of food, this loss questions on very survival of many thousands of Mugu population, most of who are below the poverty line. The farmers demanded for economic compensation as well for alternative mechanisms to get the seeds for the coming year to continue with the traditional farming practices. A high level team led by Hon. Dr. Govinda Pokhrel and Dr. Krishna Chandra Paudel accompanied by Constitutional Member of Mugu Hon. Mohan Baniya, Constitutional Member of Humla Hon. Jiwan Shahi among others interacted with the local communities and agreed to do loss investigation under the supervision of Local Development Officer in Mugu and discussion on possible compensation packages in Kathmandu depending on the findings of the report. The incidence of hailstorm didn't only confirm that climatic phenomena are becoming more uncertain, it also justified that the conference in Rara was very timely and perhaps a very important steps towards engaging Mountain People in climate change resilience building and developing climate adaptive systems and approaches locally with more ownership of the local institutions and communities.”



# Mountain Agenda: Call for Action

The conference provided the space to start Mountain agenda momentum in Nepal through effective engagement of civil society in a coordinated approach and eventually enhancing visibility of mountain issues in the global processes, thus enabling better lives and livelihood of mountain people in harmony with nature. Following call for action are prepared accumulating discussions, issues and the voices raised during the conference.

## 1. Build Collaborative Action with Multi-stakeholders

All social groups, national and international actors, national political parties, key government line agencies, development partners, community organizations as well as media and private sector representatives should play important role for

smooth operation of climate initiatives under their support and guidance will be critical for success of any climate initiatives. The roles among them must be done in coordinated way. To ensure that present commitment and future climate actions benefit from this at international, national and local level, a multi-party support and guidance





agreement should be developed and signed by multi-stakeholders (in this starting with Karnali but eventually covering all mountainous districts of Nepal). Similarly a standard multi-stakeholder climate change agreement should also be prepared and signed to make collaborative action.

## 2. Climate Funds and Functional Compensation Mechanisms

Developing and maintaining climate change knowledge base and tackling climate induced problems in mountain region will need huge

financial resources with consistent flow of resources in the long run. The flow of resources is possible only when government, in line with the NAPA document 2010 and climate policy 2011, flows 80% of the financial resources to the district level for local level climate actions. Such funding should be effectively utilized with in different areas of climate change - carrying out researches, developing responses (both mitigation and adaptation), establishing infrastructures, and at the same time compensating local communities for climate induced loss. At the district level, a Multi-stakeholder Climate Actions Coordination

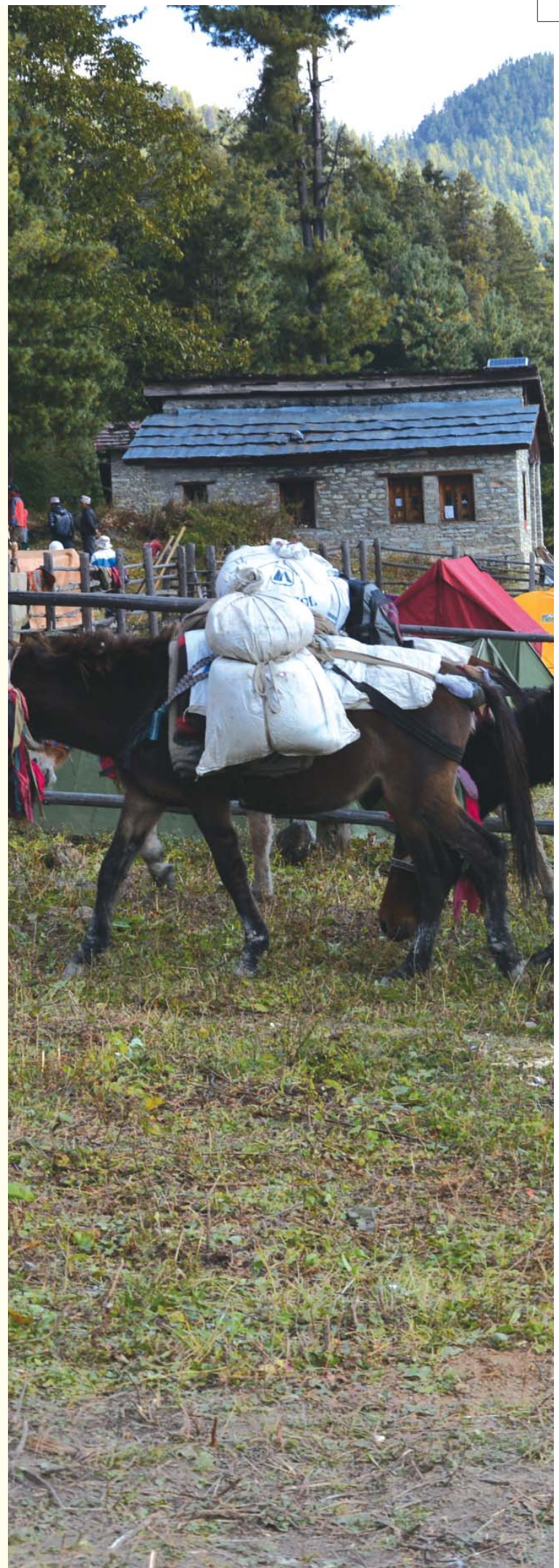




Committee should be formed under the chairmanship of CDO, including all key stakeholders – government line agencies, NGOS, community organizations, children, youth and women groups, dalit and indigenous communities, media, private sector and political parties among others. The committee should be mandated to develop climate action plans, implement activities, monitor actions, review progress, control budget, document thus generated knowledge and coordinate with others as needed, including exchange of knowledge and experiences. The fund should also be allocated for compensation of infrastructure development, climate change adaptation and mitigation; sustainable management of natural resources – water, landscape, forest, agriculture, rangeland and other bio-products including NTFPs contributing to food security and enhancing people's livelihood; disaster risk reduction and income diversification.

### 3. Climate Change Adaptation Learning Center

Since Nepal has negligible contribution to global warming and no major interventions are expected for climate change mitigation, except in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) as well as from agriculture sector and other sources of black carbon, climate change adaptation will remain the key in tackling negative impacts of climate change in Nepal. Although Nepal has already started implementing several mega-projects such as five-years long SPCR/PPCR, four-years long EbA, ten-year long Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme (MSFP), Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP) among others and number of other small scale adaptation related initiatives do not have much data and knowledge generated as of this year. Generating data and knowledge from various projects helps to handle climate related knowledge management in two ways i) a climate information collection, documentation, test and demonstration centre with full capacity for training/capacity building and knowledge exchange, and ii) a high-technology. Climate related data and knowledge processing and information dissemination centre with expertise to translate knowledge documents to policy briefs, info-sheets, country status papers among others help to minimize the impacts of climate change. Given these facts, mountain region becomes as ideal place to set-up National Climate Change Adaptation Learning Centre, (NCCALC)







The centre should also have dedicated researchers to periodically collect climate data and related lessons or knowledge from across the country, and have established research partnerships with all related academic institutions, private farms and development institutions.

#### **4. Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Local Economic Development**

It is important to develop prosper economy and enhanced livelihood through promotion of market oriented biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biological products and bio-resource based industries. Special attention should be given to the species that are likely to have positive impact from climate change and at the same time have good market potential. Likewise community based and market oriented medicinal and herbal plants (non-timber forest products) should be conserved, collected, processed and marketed. Developing partnerships among local communities, local government, private sector and development communities in protection, sustainable use and management of nature and natural resources in mountain region can be instrumental in sustainable environmental management in the changed context.

#### **5. Promotion of Ecotourism and Biodiversity Conservation**

Mountain region have abundant resources and are regarded as the potential area for the ecotourism, Different local species of plant & animals, topography, ponds, lakes are to be conserved in sustainable manner so that tourism can be promoted for the enhanced livelihood of those communities. View of mountain range, Jungle safari, mountain trekking attracts tourism for which the conservation of mountain area along with the species is urgent. Thus, it is essential for promotion of ecotourism and biodiversity conservation for sustainable livelihood of mountain people.

#### **6. Joint Civil Society Mountain Initiative for Action**

It has become important to form and thrive National Civil Society Mountain Initiative (NCSMI) as the civil society owned and local governments facilitated development initiative to debate, advocate and ensure sustainable mountain development in

Nepal, with adequate global linkages through Mountain Partnership (MP), Mountain Forum (MF), Mountain Research Initiative (MRI) and other global mountain players to ensure adequate evidence based advocacy of Mountain Agenda at global and regional level, and to hold bi-annual sustainable mountain development conference in Nepal and in others parts of Asia to promote sharing of knowledge and experiences on mountain development challenges, opportunities and options among the concerned stakeholders. The NCSMI should be represented in international forums such as UN meetings on climate change, biodiversity, desertification, Sustainable Development Goals and Post-2015 Development Agenda among others through its membership and in coordination with the Government of Nepal and other global mountain champions such as MP. NCSMI should complement activities already performed and planned by the government of Nepal, UN agencies and other development parts and fill the research, action and advocacy gaps that exist in Nepal and at international level where Nepal's presence becomes important to ensure our national interest. Moreover, the NCSMI should be able to develop a mountain development policy and action group comprising political leaders, senior government officials and other key stakeholders from all mountainous districts of Nepal, who can develop integrated national mountain development plan and policies in Nepal that can more realistic for development of mountain regions in Nepal.

## 7. Research on Climate Change Impact in Mountain

Nepal lacks a proper mechanism to conduct climate change related research and use such findings to develop much needed responses as early as possible in appropriate ways. Limited research experience and absence of recent climate change data in mountain region obstructs to develop efficient response and to analyze climate change in better way. Thus there is a urgent need to conduct research in order to effectively response the changing climate and to minimize climate induced disasters.

## 8. Youth Leadership Campaign for Climate Resilience

Partnerships should be developed between governments, intergovernmental, non-governmental and youth organizations for joint environmental initiatives aimed at building the capacity of youth as future leaders and driving forces behind a new climate change regime. Considerable efforts are also needed in strengthening the adaptive capability and resilience of youth in mountain communities. Youth leadership campaigns are to be designed for the mountain climate change initiatives, conservation of resources, promotion of ecotourism, and transfer of knowledge. Knowledge about the climate change, its impacts and their campaigns to support on the conservation of natural resources as youth are regarded as the agent of change. The youth leadership campaign includes conservation campaign, climate change march, advocacy workshops and drama to engage and aware local people. Similarly, Youth can support on data collection and dissemination of the issues and advocate for effective measures for adaptation and mitigation.

## 9. Development of Alternative Energy

Nepal needs to develop low carbon economy to enhance life and livelihood of its people. Rich in various natural resources, several studies have shown that Nepal has immense potential for development of hydropower, wind energy, solar energy and biomass based energy, including biogas. Likewise expansion of improved cooking stoves and promotion of 'waste-to-energy' alternatives would not only generate sufficient energy Nepal needs for domestic use, Since Nepal is yet to be industrialized and urbanization is gradually increasing it has become critical to invest in alternative energy resources, motivate communities to initiate small-scale energy generating activities (such as micro and mini-hydro, community solar and wind power plants) and fully engage private sector in clean energy generating activities.



Production and distribution of alternative energy resources that do not emit carbon and rather help save natural environmental resources base is key to thrive economy of mountain region. This is most important means of climate change mitigation at the local level.

## 10. Climate Change Adaptation: Integrating in WASH Interventions

The impacts of climate change are being felt in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector in Mountain Region. With climate change, disaster

risks like flood, landslide and drought are likely to affect water and sanitation facilities with long term effects on health. Since climate change has adverse impacts on WASH sector, there is a need to integrate adaptation, mitigation of climate change and disaster risk reduction into WASH interventions. It helps to support institutional strength, update local knowledge and the ability to respond its impact easily for resilience. It is important to explore climate change adaptation measures that serve to reduce the vulnerability of affected communities in relation to access to WASH services.



# Annexes

## 1. Conference Agenda

**29 TH OCTOBER, 2014- ARRIVAL OF PARTICIPANTS**

**DAY ONE-30 OCTOBER, 2014**

### Registration of Participants

07:00-07:30	Breakfast
07:30-09:30	Rara in the morning – Boating
9:30-10:00	Conference Registration

### 10:00-12:00 Plenary 1: Inaugural session

Chair : Dr. Krishna Chandra Paudel, Secretary, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE)

Chief Guest: Hon'ble Prof. Dr. Govinda Pokharel, Vice-Chairman, National Planning Commission

Key Note Speaker: Prof. Dr. Pitamber Sharma- Ex-Vice Chairman and Expert, National Planning Commission

- Welcome by: Mr. Narayan Prasad Risal, Local Development officer, District Development Committee
- Formal opening of the conference
- Speech by Hon'ble CA Members
- Hon'ble Mr. Rabindra Adhikari, Chair, CA Member and Development Committee of Parliament
- Hon'ble Mr. Jiwan Bahadur Shahi, CA Member
- Hon'ble Mr. Mohan Baniya, CA Member
- Hon'ble Ms. Goma Kunwar, CA Member
- Dr. Chudamani Joshi, Special Adviser, Embassy of Finland
- Mr. Sambhu Prasad Regmi, Chief District Officer, Mugu
- Mr. Bimal Kumar Phuyal, Country Director, Action Aid Nepal
- Mr. Ganesh Karki, President FECOFUN, Nepal
- Mr. Rabindra Mishra, Chief BBC Nepali Service
- Mr. Ain Bahadur Shahi, Representative from All Political Parties

12:00-13:00 Lunch

### 13:00-14:30 Session I : Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation Measures and Disaster

**Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Pitamber Sharma**

#### Paper Presenters

1. Prof. Dr. Madan Koirala-Tribhuvan University and Member, Climate Change Council Nepal  
Overview of Climate Change and its Impact on Mountain People.
2. Mr. Gehendra Gurung-Practical Action Nepal  
Climate Induced Disasters in Nepal : Preparedness and Response Mechanism
3. Mr. Ajaya Dixit-Executive Director, Institute for Social and Environmental Transition-Nepal (ISET-N)  
Localizing Climate Adaptation Actions for Resilient Livelihood: Preliminary Lessons from Ongoing Research in Nepal
4. Dr. Dharma Uprety, Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme (MSFP)  
Building Socio-ecological Resilience through Community Based Forestry in the Face of Climate Vulnerability in Nepal

14:30-15:00 Tea-break

### 15:00-16:30 Plenary 2: Panel Discussion : Mountain Agenda, Global Process and Local Actions – Connects and Disconnects

**Session Chair: Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Pokharel, CA Member**

#### Speakers

1. Mr. Naresh Sharma, Under Secretary, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE) /, Project Coordinator NCCSP
2. Dr. Meeta Sainju Pradhan, Director, The Himalaya Program, The Mountain Institute (TMI)
3. Mr. Tek Jung Mahat, Mountain Agenda/Environment and Climate Change Expert

DAY TWO 31 OCTOBER, 2014

07:00-07:30	Breakfast
07:30-09:00	Rara in the morning – Boating

### 10:15-11:15 Session 3: Eco-Tourism, Rural Entrepreneurship and Mountain Livelihood in a Changing Climate

Session Chair: Hon'ble Mr. Jiwan Bahadur Shahi-CA Member

#### Paper Presenters

1. Mr. Mim Hamal, Programme Manager, Delegation of the European Union to Nepal



- Impact of Climate Change on Mountain Ecotourism and its Effect on Livelihood: Policies Constraints and Opportunities
2. Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Pokharel, CA Member Dolakha  
Sustainable Management & Utilization of Natural Resources for Economic Prosperity of Mountain People.
  3. Mr. Khusendra Bahadur Mahat, Chairperson KIRDARC Nepal  
The Role of Rural Entrepreneurship in Transforming Mountain Communities in Nepal
  4. Ms. Anu Joshi Shrestha, Value Chain Development Analyst ICIMOD, Value Chain Approach for Rural Enterprise in Mountain area
  5. Hon'ble Mr. Mohan Baniya, CA Member, Rara Tourism Development: Opportunities and Challenges
  6. Dr. Madan Pariyar, IDE Nepal, Climate Change Adaptation: Technologies and Practices in Nepal

#### **Session 4: Climate Justice –Role of Media, CSOs and Development Agencies**

**Session Chair: Mr. Shiva Gaule, Ex-President, Federation of Nepalese Journalist (FNJ)**

##### **Paper Presentors**

1. Mr. Ramesh Bhusal-Coordinator, 'The Third Pole' in Hindukush Himalaya Region.  
Addressing Impacts of Climate Change and Role of Media.
2. Ms. Rama Ale Magar, Chairperson, HIMAWANTI  
Gender Justice on Climate Change: Promoting Rights and Opportunities
3. Ms. Serena Hamilton– Senior Program Manager, BBCMedia Action Nepal  
Role of media on Sharing the Experiences on Changing the Conversation about Climate Change
3. Mr. Rabindra Mishra- Chief BBC Nepali Service  
Building informed Society on Climate Change: Development agencies and their role
4. Mr. SubasKhatiwada, Treasurer, Association of Community Broadcasters (ACORAB), Nepal

#### **11:15-12:15 Plenary 3: Panel Discussion: Reaching out the National and International Communities**

**Chair: Prof. Dr. Madan Koirala**

##### **Speakers:**

1. Mr. BhanuBhakta Joshi, Ex-Minister
2. Hon'ble Mr. Mohan Singh Rathore, CA Member
3. Hon'ble Mr. UkhilalOkheda, CA Member
4. Mr. Naresh Sharma, Under Secretary, Ministry Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE)
5. Mr. Ganesh Karki, President, FECOFUN Nepal
6. Mr. Bimal Kumar Phuyal, Country Director, Action Aid Nepal
7. Mr. Tek Jung Mahat, Mountain Agenda/Environment and Climate Change Expert
8. Mr.Dandu Sherpa, Vice Chair, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities

12:15: 13:15 LUNCH

#### **13:15-13:45 Discussion on Draft Declaration**

**Chair: Drafting Committee: Hon'ble Mr. Jiwan Bahadur Shahi, CA Member**

- Dr. Prem Thapa, Practical Action
- Mr. Bimal Kumar Phuyal, Action Aid Nepal
- Dr. MadanPariyar, IDE Nepal
- Mr. Ajaya Dixit, ISET Nepal
- Mr. Min Bahadur Shahi, KIRDARC Nepal
- Mr. Tek Jung Mahat, Expert
- Mr. Hasta Bahadur Malla, Ex-State Minister
- Chandra Bahadur Shahi, Ex-MP
- Ms.Geeta Pandey, KIRDARC Nepal, Draft Presentation
- Declaration and Endorsement

#### **13:15-14:45 Plenary 5: Closing Session**

**Chair : Mr. Kushendra Bahadur Mahat, Chairperson, KIRDARC Nepal**

##### **Closing Remarks:**

- Mr. Naresh Sharma, Under Secretary, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
- Mr. Andreas Roetter, Head of Cooperation, Delegation of the European Union to Nepal
- Dr. TshasiDorjee, ICIMOD
- Dr. Prem Thapa, Practical Action
- Mr. Hasta Bahadur Malla, Ex-State Minister
- Mr. Chandra Bahadur Shahi, Ex-MP
- Mr. Dharma Bahadur Shahi, Representative from all political parties
- Mr. Kushendra Bahadur Mahat, Chairperson, KIRDARC Nepal, Closing Remarks and Vote of thanks

1st Nov Participants Departure-Early Morning

## 2. Name of participants

SN	Name	Organization
1	Mr. Aanada Rokaya	KIRDARC Nepal
2	Mr. Abdulla Miya	Kantipur Daily
3	Mr. Aja Bdr Shahi	CMMU
4	Dr. Ajay Mani Dixit	ISET- Nepal
5	Mr. Ajay Pandey	ANSAB
6	Ms. Ambika Acharya	RCS
7	Dr. Andreas Roettger	Delegation of European Union to Nepal (EU)
8	Hon. Mr Ananda Pokhrel	CA Member
9	Mr. AngarajBudha	Radio Rara
10	Ms. Anita Thapamagar	MOSTE
11	Ms. Anu Joshi Shrestha	ICIMOD
12	Hon. Mr. Aphilal Akheda	CA Member
13	Mr. Arjun Malla	KIRDARC Nepal
14	Mr. B.B. Mahat	KIRDARC Nepal
15	Mr. Balkrishna Sejuwal	KIRDARC Nepal
16	Ms. Bhadra Raj Bhandari	KIRDARC Nepal
17	Mr. Bhakta Bhandari	MOSTE
18	Mr. Bhaktadev Shrestha	DHO, Mugu
19	Mr. Bhanu Bhakta Joshi	Ex-MP
20	Mr. Bharat Bdr Shahi	KIRDARC Nepal
21	Mr. BhimrajGauli	Lawyer
22	Mr. Bhogendra Rayamajhi	RNP
23	Mr. Bhupendra Shahi	MOSTE
24	Mr. Bimal Hamal	Rajdhani daily
25	Mr. Bimal Kumar Phuyal	Action Aid
26	Ms. Bindeshora Shahi	KIRDARC Nepal
27	Mr. Binod Kumal Malla	Radio Nepal Reporter
28	Mr. Binod Raj Gyawali	Nepal Republica
29	Mr. Bir Bahadur	RTDC
30	Mr. Bir Bahadur Rawal	DTO, Mugu
31	Mr. BirkhaBdrMalla	Technician Rara conference
32	Mr. Birkha Bdr Rokaya	Buffer zone
33	Mr. Bishnu Bhakta Nepali	KIRDARC Nepal
34	Mr. Bishnu Maya Bam	Interparty women Network
35	Mr. Bishnu PdLuite	ANSAB
36	Mr. Bishnu Rijal	Budhabar Weekly
37	Dr. Brahma Dhoj Gurung	SAHAS Nepal
38	Mr. Chandra Bdr Shahi	Ex-MpHumla
39	Ms. Chetana Shahi	Women Human Right
40	Mr. Chhiring Lama	NRCS
41	Mr. Chitra Bdr Malla	Civil Society Network



42	Dr. Chudamani Joshi	Embassy of Finland
43	Mr. Chudamani Pahadi	SAHAS Nepal
44	Mr. D.P. Sundar Parajuli	KIRDARC Nepal
45	Mr. Dabal Rokaya	KIRDARC Nepal
46	Mr. Dammer Bdr Rawal	Rara Campus
47	Mr. Dandu Sherpa	NEFIN
48	Mr. Dasharath Rawal	KIRDARC Nepal
49	Ms. Deepa Dixit	Rato Bangla School
50	Mr. Dev Pd Budha	Madhesi Forum
51	Mr. Devi Krishna Rawal	Akhanda Nepal
52	Mr. Devi Singh Rokaya	CDS, Mugu
53	Ms. Devaki Sherchan	KIRDARC Nepal
54	Mr. Dhan Bahadur Thapa	CDO (Body Guard)
55	Mr. Dhanpal Kumai	KIRDARC Nepal
56	Dr. Dharam Raj Upreti	MSFP
57	Mr. Dharma Bdr. Shahi	CPNUML
58	Mr. Dharme Budha	KIRDARC Nepal
59	Mr. Dharendra Giri	RJGP Jumla
60	Mr. Dhirgha Shahi	KIRDARC Nepal
61	Mr. Dil Bikram Malla	RPPN
62	Mr. Dinesh Acharya	MoSTE
63	Mr. Dinesh Gurung	Action Aid
64	Mr. Binesh Satyal	Free Lancer
65	Mr. Dipak Raj Neupane	KIRDARC Nepal
66	Mr. Dipendra Bahadur Malla	KIRDARC Nepal
67	Dr. Amar Bahadur Shah	HIMALI Project
68	Dr. Manoj Kumar Shahi	HIMALI Project
69	Mr. Drona GC	Good Neighbour, Mugu
70	Mr. Ek Prasad Upadhaya	
71	Mr. Fransesco Goletti	HIMALI Project
72	Mr. Ganesh Bdr Karki	FECOFUN
73	Ms. Geeta Pandey	KIRDARC Nepal
74	Mr. Gehendra Bdr Gurung	Practical Action
75	Mr. Gobinda Bdr Shahi	KIRDARC Nepal
76	Hon. Ms GomaKunwar	CA Member
77	Mr. Gorakh Bdr Bhandari	
78	Mr. Gorakh Bdr Thapa	Radio Karnali, Jumla
79	Prof. Dr. Govinda Raj Pokhrel	NPC
80	Mr. Guru Syandang Lama	Network
81	Mr. Gyanendra Shahi	Civil Society
82	Mr. Hasta Bdr Malla	EX- State Minister
83	Mr. Hastadev Budha	



84	Mr. Hasta Rawal	RCDC
85	Mr. Heera Lal Regmi	DDC, Dailekh
86	Mr. Hem Raj Rokaya	RTDC
87	Mr.Hira Bohora	KIRDARC Nepal
88	Mr. Janak Bdr Budha	Rara VDC
89	Mr. Jay Bdr Khadka	RA. JA. MO. PA.
90	Mr. Jerman Nepali	DDAN
91	Mr. Jit Bahadur Malla	CPNUML
92	Hon. Mr. Jiwan Bahadur Shahi	CA Member
93	Mr. Jivan Sejuwal	Annapurna post
94	Mr. Jiwan Adhikari	DFO, Mugu
95	Mr. JungeshworBham	KIRDARC Nepal
96	Dr. Krishna.Chandra. Poudel	MoSTE
97	Mr. Kabiraj Karki	Nepal Television
98	Mr. KamalAryal	ICIMOD
99	Mr. Kamal Poudel	HIMALI Project
100	Ms. Kamala Malla	KIRDARC Nepal
101	Ms. Kamala Thapa	KIRDARC Nepal
102	Mr. Keshav Poudel	Spot Light
103	Mr. Khadak Rana	
104	Mr.Khadga Bdr Rawal	NE. MA. KI. PA.
105	Mr. Khadka Sen Oli	NSET
106	Mr. Khagendra Bdr Shahi	KIRDARC Nepal
107	Mr. Konjok Lama	CDS, Mugu
108	Mr. Krishna Murari Bhandari	Hakahaki
109	Mr. Kshitiz Raj Acharya	Restless Development
110	Mr. Kushendra Bahadur Mahat	KIRDARC Nepal
111	Mr. Lalit Jung Malla	DEO, Mugu
112	Mr. Laxmi Bdr Shahi	Jana Jagaran Party
113	Prof. Dr. Madan Koirala	TU
114	Mr. Madan Kumar Shahi	KIRDARC Nepal
115	Dr. Madan Pariyar	IDE Nepal
116	Ms. Madhuri Neupane	DWCDO
117	Ms. Mainadive Shahi	KIRDARC Nepal
118	Mr. Mangal Bdr Shahi	CPN-Maoist
119	Mr. Mangal Pariyar	
120	Mr. Mark William Hamilton	Bussinessman
121	Mr. Matrika Poudel	Online Khabar
122	Mr. Mej Bdr Shahi	FECOFUN
123	Mr. Mim Hamal	EU
124	Mr. Min Bdr Shahi	KIRDARC Nepal
125	Dr. Mita Sainju Pradhan	The Mountain Institute
126	Hon. Mr. Mohan Singh Rathore	CA Member

127	Hon. Mr. Mohon Baniya	CA Member
128	Mr. Mukunda Acharya	EU
129	Mr. Nabaraj Karki	TU
130	Mr. Nanda Bdr Rokaya	Radio Mugu
131	Mr. Nanda Bitalu	KIRDARC Nepal
132	Mr. Narayan Psd Risal	LDO, Mugu
133	Mr. Naresh Sharma	MoSTE
134	Ms. Neela Shrestha	KIRDARC Nepal
135	Ms. Nirmala Shrestha	HIMAWANTI Nepal
136	Mr. Nirpendra Bdr Malla	RSS IGP
137	Mr. P.B. Bhandari	Rara VDC
138	Mr. Padam Dharala	KIRDARC Nepal
139	Mr. Padam Malla	KIRDARC Nepal
140	Mr. Parek Lal Nepali	KIRDARC Nepal
141	Mr. Pashupati Budhathoki	Kantipur Television
142	Mr. Pasti Rokaya	RTDC
143	Mr. Payari Malla	DDC, Mugu
144	Prof. Dr. Pitamber Sharma	RHF
145	Mr. Pitamber Sigdel	Annapurnapost
146	Mr. Prakash Budha	DDC, Mugu
147	Mr. Prakash Kafle	Care Nepal
148	Ms. Prasamsha Thapa	
149	Dr. Prem Bdr Thapa	Practical Action
150	Mr. Pushpa Dhungana	Kantipur TV
151	Mr. Puskar Acharya	ISSET Nepal
152	Mr. Brabim KC	Equal Access
153	Hon. Rabindra Adhikari	CA Member
154	Mr. Rabindra Mishra	BBC Nepali Sewa
155	Mr. Raj Bdr Mahat	KIRDARC Nepal
156	Mr. Raj Bdr Rawal	Pulu VDC
157	Mr. Raj Bdr Shahi	Kantipur reporter, Mugu
158	Mr. Rajendra Aryal	Press Chautari
159	Mr. Rajendra Maharjan	Restless Development
160	Ms. Rama Ale Magar	HIMAWANTI Nepal
161	Mr. Raman Chandra Shrestha	Farwest Tourism and Cultural
162	Mr. Ramesh Bhusal	The third pole
163	Mr. Rammani Poudel	Himali
164	Mr. Ranta Lal Kulal	KIRDARC Nepal
165	Mr. Ratna Bahadur Shahi	NC
166	Mr. Ratnasuwa Rokaya	KIRDARC Nepal
167	Mr. Resham Bdr Rawal	VDC Secretary Karkibada
168	Mr. Resham Bdr Shahi	KIRDARC Nepal



169	Ms. Sakun Shrestha	KIRDARC Nepal
170	Ms. Samjhana Budha	Karkibada VDC
171	Ms. Samjhana Malla	KIRDARC Nepal
172	Mr. Sanjeev Kumar Shakya	Save the Children
173	MS. Sarita Rokaya	RCS
174	Mr. Saroj Krishna Shrestha	National Planning Commission
175	Ms. Serena Himalton	BBC Media Action
176	Mr. Shambhu Prasad Regmi	CDO, Mugu
177	Mr. Shanker Sharma	
178	Mr. Shersingh Karki	KIRDARC Nepal
179	Mr. Shibalal Budha	KIRDARC Nepal
180	Mr. Shiva Gaule	FNT
181	Mr. Shiva Raj Sharma	Tourism Board Humla
182	Mr. Shreehajur Silwal	DSP
183	Mr. Shreeram Bajagain	KIRDARC Nepal
184	Mr. Sonam Chhiring Lama	Sukumbasi
185	Mr. Subash Khatiwoda	Nepal FM
186	Mr. Subodh Gautam	Nagarik Daily
187	Mr. Suman Malla	Nagarik Daily
188	Mr. Suman Shrestha	SAHAS Nepal
189	Mr. SunilBabu Shrestha	RAP 3
190	Mr. Sunil Thapa	SAHAS Nepal
191	Mr. Suresh Bdr Bam	KIRDARC Nepal
192	Mr. Suresh Shahi	OGO
193	Mr.SuryaHamal	DADO, Mugu
194	Mr. Surya Psd Acharya	NSET
195	Mr. Suryadevi Malla	RCS
196	Mr. Suwadevi Shahi	KIRDARC Nepal
197	Mr. Tej Bdr Rai	RaraPariyojana
198	Mr. Tek Bdr Shahi	
199	Mr. Tekjung Mahat	
200	Mr. Tilak Bdr Malla	NKESHQ
201	Mr. Usha Dahal	Helvatas Swiss Intercooperation
202	Mr. Yam Bdr Shahi	Representative Nepali Congress
203	Mr. Yogendra Chapagain	KIRDARC Nepal

# Acronyms

---

<b>CCA:</b>	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>DDC:</b>	District Development Committee
<b>DRR:</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>UNFCCC:</b>	United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>FECOFUN:</b>	Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal
<b>ICIMOD:</b>	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
<b>ISET:</b>	Institute for Social and Environmental Transition-Nepal
<b>KIRDARC:</b>	Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre
<b>MDGs:</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MF:</b>	Mountain Forum
<b>MOSTE:</b>	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
<b>MP:</b>	Mountain Partnership
<b>MRI:</b>	Mountain Research Initiative
<b>GHGs:</b>	Green House Gases
<b>MSFP:</b>	Multi-stakeholder Forestry Program
<b>NAPA:</b>	National Adaptation Program of Action
<b>NCSA:</b>	National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment
<b>NCSMI:</b>	National Civil Society Mountain Initiative
<b>PPCR:</b>	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
<b>SPCR:</b>	Strategic Programme on Climate Resilience
<b>WWF:</b>	World Wide Fund for Nature



Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre (KIRDARC) Nepal, which is an NGO established in 1999, is an initiation of youths from Karnali zone with a vision of just and prosperous Karnali region with people having access to and ownership over resources. KIRDARC Nepal's mission is to enable Karnali people to claim and exercise their human rights, including the right against poverty and neglect by way of educating, organizing and mobilizing people themselves in actions that promote human rights; research and evidence-based policy advocacy; and just and judicious resource mobilization in the region.

**[www.kirdarc.org](http://www.kirdarc.org)**



**Contact: KIRDARC, Nepal**

Kupondole, Lalitpur, Nepal

Tel: 977 1 5548321/5548040, Fax: 977 1 5549093

Email: [kirdarc@kirdarc.org](mailto:kirdarc@kirdarc.org),

Website: <http://www.kirdarc.org>