

ICIMOD



PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP ON

# Prakriti ahwaan

Local-level cross-border exchange  
for biodiversity management  
in the Kailash Sacred Landscape  
– India and Nepal

13–15 December 2019  
Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand, India



## Copyright © 2020

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial, No Derivatives 4.0 International License

(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

## Note

This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part and in any form for educational or nonprofit purposes without special permission from the copyright holder, provided acknowledgement of the source is made. ICIMOD would appreciate receiving a copy of any publication that uses this publication as a source. No use of this publication may be made for resale or for any other commercial purpose whatsoever without prior permission in writing from ICIMOD.

The views and interpretations in this publication are those of the author(s). They are not attributable to ICIMOD and do not imply the expression of any opinion concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or the endorsement of any product.

This publication is available in electronic form at [www.icimod.org/himaldoc](http://www.icimod.org/himaldoc).

## Published by

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development  
GPO Box 3226, Kathmandu, Nepal

## Report preparation

Pradyumna JB Rana Binaya Pasakhala, Deepak Kumar Shah, Ujala Rajbhandari, Sushmita Kunwar, Janita Gurung

## Production team

**Shradha Ghale** (Consultant editor)

**Samuel Thomas** (Senior editor)

**Rachana Chettri** (Editor)

**Punam Pradhan** (Graphic designer)

## Photo

Cover: Pradyumna JB Rana

## Citation

ICIMOD (2020). *Proceedings of the workshop on prakriti ahwaan: Local level cross-border exchange for biodiversity management in Kailash Sacred Landscape – India and Nepal*. ICIMOD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP ON

# **Prakriti ahwaan**

Local-level cross-border exchange  
for biodiversity management  
in the Kailash Sacred Landscape  
– India and Nepal

13–15 December 2019  
Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand, India

# Contents

---

**SECTION 1** | PAGE 1

## Background

**SECTION 2** | PAGES 2–6

## Workshop highlights

### Day I

Opening session

Sharing experiences from KSL-India

Illegal trade of biodiversity

### Day II

Natural resources management planning

### Day III

iHeritage training and field visit

**SECTION 3** | PAGE 6

## Concluding session

PAGES 7–9

## Annexes

Annex 1: Programme schedule

Annex 2: Participants

---

# Abbreviations and acronyms

---

<b>ANCA</b>	Api Nampa Conservation Area	<b>MAP</b>	Medicinal and aromatic plant
<b>CHEA</b>	Central Himalayan Environment Association	<b>MoFE</b>	Ministry of Forests and Environment
<b>DFO</b>	Divisional Forest Office	<b>MoITFE</b>	Ministry of Industries, Tourism, Forests and Environment
<b>DNPWC</b>	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation	<b>NRM</b>	Natural resource management
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility	<b>NTFP</b>	Non-timber forest product
<b>GBPNIHE</b>	GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment	<b>SAWEN</b>	South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network
<b>GESI</b>	Gender equality and social inclusion	<b>RM</b>	Rural municipality
<b>HIMAWANTI</b>	Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association	<b>UKFD</b>	Uttarakhand Forest Department
<b>KSL</b>	Kailash Sacred Landscape	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>KSLCDI</b>	Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative	<b>VP</b>	Van panchayat
		<b>WII</b>	Wildlife Institute of India



# Background

The Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KSLCDI) is a transboundary programme that applies the landscape conservation approach in a mutually delineated area shared by China, India, and Nepal. Based on a consultative process with national partners in China, India, and Nepal, KSLCDI has invested in strategic interventions that integrate livelihoods programmes with ecosystem services.

Biodiversity is an important resource in the Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL). It provides numerous ecosystem services, ranging from the provision of food, fuel, and shelter, to cultural services including religious pilgrimage and tourism. The landscape is habitat to numerous species of plants, including many important medicinal plants and non-timber forest products (NTFPs), which are a major source of income for many people residing in the landscape. The landscape is also rich in faunal diversity with the snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*), blue sheep (*Pseudois nayaur*), wild yak (*Bos mutus*), Tibetan antelope (*Pantholops hodgsonii*), and black-necked crane (*Grus nigricollis*) as flagship species.

The communities heavily depend on natural resources – particularly medicinal species such as yartsa gunbu (*Ophiocordyceps sinensis*) for their livelihoods – that are often exploited through unsustainable harvesting. Moreover, poaching and illegal trade of plants and wildlife pose severe threats to biodiversity conservation in both KSL-India and Nepal. Wildlife products fetch very high prices in the international market. The high market value, combined with other factors such as poverty, high demand, and weak law enforcement, further contribute to illegal poaching and trade. To address these issues, there are formal mechanisms (e.g., Wildlife Crime Control Bureau and sustainable NTFP harvesting policies) in place on both sides of the border. For these mechanisms to be effective at the community level, the communities and local governments in both India and Nepal have to be actively engaged.

In 2018, the KSLCDI conducted a ‘Cross-Border Sharing of Experiences on Biodiversity Management in Kailash Sacred Landscape – Nepal and India’ in Khalanga, Darchula district, Nepal. The discussions, predominantly on issues related to yartsa gunbu, resulted in a community-level agreement on sustainable management of yartsa gunbu. Based on the priorities identified during this event, field research on yartsa gunbu was conducted in June 2019 in both KSL-India (Chiple Kedar in Dharchula Block of Pithoragarh District) and KSL-Nepal (Bajhang and Darchula districts). Additionally, participants of the event had agreed to continue the practice of exchange and dialogue set up between the communities of the two countries. Hence, in December 2019, the programme was held at Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand, India.

## Objectives

The cross-border forum brought together civil society and local administrative authorities to discuss challenges and identify solutions to critical issues relating to biodiversity management, particularly of transboundary relevance, in the landscape. Technical support was provided by district and state officials, subject specialists, and relevant organizations working in the field of biodiversity management.

The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

- Revisit the 2018 Community Agreement and reaffirm actions for sustainable biodiversity management including addressing illegal trade of flora and fauna
- Share and validate findings from the 2019 yartsa gunbu field research
- Cross-border learning through sharing of experiences from across the landscape
- Train citizen scientists on using a mobile app for monitoring the cultural heritage of the KSL

# Workshop highlights

## Day I

### Opening session

The inaugural session of the cross-border forum commenced with opening remarks from the representatives of each of the partner institutions and rural municipalities. Chanda Gurung-Goodrich, Senior Gender Specialist, ICIMOD, provided a brief introduction of ICIMOD and stated that cross-border discussions were important as communities across borders usually face similar social and environmental issues and challenges. Yasodha Tinkari, Chair, Byasi Shauka Samaj, Nepal, acknowledged the importance of such a forum, especially for transboundary communities such as the Rung community. Janak Padhya, Ministry of Industries, Tourism, Forests and Environment (MoITFE), Sudurpaschim Province, Nepal, stated that despite the rich biological and cultural diversity and high tourism potential of KSL-Nepal, the region faces many developmental challenges including illegal activities taking place within and across the border. Hence, such interactions were necessary for cross-learning and planning. Hansraj Bhatta, Mayor, Mahakali Municipality, Nepal, noted that economic benefits derived from the collection and trade of high-value medicinal plants and NTFPs, such as yartsa gunbu, are visible. However, the adverse social impacts such as changes in traditional agricultural practices, livelihood options and environmental implications are usually overlooked. Hence, emphasis must also be placed on the social impacts of collecting and trading such products. Vinay Bhargav, Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Pithoragarh, India, stressed the importance of high mountains in the KSL, especially in providing income-generating options for the local communities. Various social and environmental factors threaten the high-value products in the region and the problem needs to be discussed properly at the event, he said.

### Sharing experiences from KSL-India

As part of cross-learning and sharing of information, Day I consisted of presentations of various activities by different institutions in

KSL-India. The aim was to share knowledge and experiences gathered from different initiatives in the landscape. Day I also included an important session on wildlife trade by South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN), a regional network for curbing illegal wildlife trade in South Asia.

### SECURE HIMALAYA – SECURING LIVELIHOODS, CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE, AND RESTORATION OF HIGH RANGE HIMALAYAN ECOSYSTEMS

Bhaskar Joshi, Project Associate, Secure Himalaya

Secure Himalaya is a project initiated by the Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is implementing a new programme in the Indian Himalayan region. The geographical area of work within the KSL includes Darma, Byas, and Chaudas valleys. The main objective of the initiative is to ensure conservation of locally and globally significant biodiversity, land, and forest resources in the high Himalayan ecosystem while enhancing the livelihoods of local communities. In the session, Joshi highlighted the work being done under this project, which included habitat connectivity and conservation of the snow leopard, its prey species, and other endangered species and their habitats; improving livestock rearing and work on sea-buckthorn for sustainable livelihood options; enhancing enforcement, local monitoring, and transboundary cooperation to reduce wildlife crime and related threats; and efforts to establish knowledge, advocacy, communication and information systems, and to identify and promote unique conservation models.

### BIRD TOURISM-BASED GROWTH CENTRE AND COMMUNITY ECO PARK, MUNSYARI

Vinay Bhargav, Divisional Forest Officer, Pithoragarh

The presentation provided an overview of various participatory approaches in conservation efforts in Pithoragarh with an emphasis on the bird tourism-based growth centre and community eco park in Munsyari. Over a period of three years, the Forest Department has initiated a number of community-led initiatives, including a biodiversity heritage site

at Thal Kedar, a community-led tourism bio-cultural conservation initiative, and a first-of-its-kind 'community reserve' in Bon Gaun. The highlights of the community-led tourism model include its rich biodiversity, especially in birds, and various related activities including bird watching and adventure tourism. The community derives income from various activities with minimal support from the government in order to ensure its sustainability. Bhargav concluded by emphasising the need to manage the environment sustainably given the increasing number of visitors in the area.

#### **TRANSHUMANCE AND AGRO-PASTORALISM IN THE DARMA VALLEY**

Udita Garbyal, Researcher, Wildlife Institute of India

Udita Garbyal shared the preliminary findings of research on the transhumance and agro-pastoralism system in Darma Valley. Rearing livestock is an important livelihood option for people in the mountains. However, in recent years the number of households continuing this traditional lifestyle has declined as it is difficult and time consuming.

#### **LICHENS – A POSSIBLE LIVELIHOOD OPTION FOR PEOPLE IN THE MOUNTAINS**

Kapil Bisht, GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment

The presentation highlighted some of the findings from Bisht's current research on lichens in KSL-India. This was a relatively new topic for most of the participants and provided a brief introduction to lichens, their diversity, and usage. Over the years, the collection and sale of lichens for different uses has increased within the landscape. The research will carry on and seek to promote lichens as an alternative livelihood option for people in the landscape, with potential use in the pharmaceutical sector.

### **Illegal trade of biodiversity**

#### **COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME IN SOUTH ASIA**

Pradeep Bhattarai, Senior Environment Officer, South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network

Wildlife crime and illegal trade of wildlife and its products is a relatively big issue across the Mahakali. The presentation highlighted major

species being illegally traded across the globe and within South Asia, with emphasis on species being traded within or from India. Additionally, information was provided on how animal parts are transported from one country to another, and on how wildlife parts or substances derived from them are usually not recognized by customs and related authorities. Challenges in curbing wildlife trade include limited capacity of officials for identifying animal parts, growing online trade, inadequately equipped porous borders, and lack of forensic facilities. The session concluded with a brief overview of SAWEN.

#### **KEY MESSAGES FROM DAY I**

- Human-wildlife conflict is a major issue in both India and Nepal. Policy aspects relating to compensation and relief, crop and livestock insurance, and public awareness are of importance in the landscape.
- Cross-border trade and transportation of yartsa gunbu and other medicinal plants needs further discussion at both national and transboundary levels.
- There is an opportunity to revive cross-border trade of livestock as was commonly done in the past.
- Illegal trade of wildlife and wildlife parts, along with other natural resources, including NTFPs and medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs), is a threat to biodiversity in the landscape.
- There is not enough information regarding lesser known NTFPs and MAPs in the landscape. Conducting research and sharing the findings is important for ensuring their sustainable use and management.
- Changes in socioeconomic status, migration, and improved accessibility have resulted in the decline of traditional livelihood practices such as livestock rearing. Strategies to make traditional livelihoods and agriculture more attractive must be developed, especially to retain youth in villages.

## Day II

### Natural resources management planning

#### GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IN NATURAL RESOURCE PLANNING

Chanda Gurung-Goodrich, ICIMOD, and Kanti Rajbhandari, Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association (HIMAWANTI)-Nepal

Inclusive planning is an important aspect of natural resource management. Natural resources management planning often fails to be participatory or inclusive. This session aimed to sensitize the participants on the importance of gender and social inclusion (GESI) in natural resource management

“ I saw other participants with three different coloured stickers but I did not know mine. I also expected my tika to match with the others, so I tried to join their groups, but they kept signalling me to get out of their groups. I felt ostracized by the other groups ”

**Janak Padhya**

(He was the only individual with the blue tika)

“ Like the others, I did not know the colour of my tika. Using facial expressions, I helped others to find their groups and they helped me. It was a bit difficult to find my group because only a few of us had the same coloured tika. We felt intimidated seeing the other larger groups ”

**Bishan Budhathoki**

planning and to share the experiences of GESI-inclusive natural resource management (NRM) planning at the local level in KSLNepal.

A game (Box 1) was organized to sensitize participants on the importance of gender and social inclusion. After participating in the dot game, they shared their experience and key messages as follows:

#### Box 1: Dot game

The facilitators explained the rules of the game and requested participants to stand in a large circle and close their eyes. Then the facilitators placed a tika on the forehead of each participant. These tikas were of four colours – red tikas were put on 50% of the participants, green tikas on 30%, pink tikas on 15%, and a blue tika on only one participant. After the tikas were placed, the participants were allowed to open their eyes. Next, those who had tikas of the same colour on their foreheads were asked to group together. As each participant could see the tika of other participants but not their own, they were allowed to communicate only through gestures – speaking was not permitted.

### Taking action for biodiversity management

Binaya Pasakhala and Pradyumna JB Rana, ICIMOD

During this session, the preliminary findings of the 'socio-ecological research on yartsa gunbu' conducted in June–July 2019 were shared. The study was conducted at three sites – Raidhungi of Saipal Rural Municipality (RM), Bajhang and Kuntison of Byas RM, Darchula in Nepal, and Chipla Kedar of Dharchula, Pithoragarh, India. All three sites consisted of varied management systems which are either formally or informally implemented. Information shared in the session included preliminary findings on environment



Priority area	Actions	Stakeholders	Time frame
Yartsa gunbu and other NTFPs	Setting rules for collection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Time period</li> <li>- Permit system – including who is/is not eligible by age, physical condition</li> <li>- Campsite management, including fuelwood and waste management</li> <li>- Collection site management</li> </ul>	Local government ANCA Van panchayat DFO Collectors	1–2 years
	Awareness raising on life cycle of yartsa gunbu and its medicinal values	Research institute Government line agencies	1–2 years
	Assess the process to achieve cross-border trade of yartsa gunbu and other NTFPs	Traders Research institute government lines agencies	1–2 years
	Promote cultivation of high-value NTFPs and MAPs	Local government Forest division Civil society groups	1–2 years
Rangeland management (including livestock)	[Nepal] Include issues of rangeland/pasture management in the ANCA Management Plan currently under preparation	ANCA Local government Civil society groups	Immediately (1 year)
	Develop livestock fodder production systems	Local government Forest & agriculture divisions Research institute	1–2 years
	Develop, diversify and link livestock products with markets	Private sector Agriculture and Livestock division Rural municipality	1–3 years
	Improving livestock production system such as introducing high yield livestock breeds	Private sector Agriculture and Livestock division Rural municipality	1–3 years
Human-wildlife conflict management	Control wildlife crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct awareness raising programmes</li> <li>Build capacity of local communities and frontline government line agencies</li> </ul>	SAWEN Wildlife divisions Local government Civil society organizations National NGOs	1–3 years
	Mitigate wildlife damage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct awareness raising programmes</li> <li>Pilot a compensation and insurance mechanism</li> <li>Pilot planting of wildlife-resistant cash crops and trees</li> </ul>	Local government Civil society organizations Private sector Research institute	1–3 years

(fuelwood consumption and generation of waste in the collection sites), and on sociological aspects (social norms, conflicts, gambling, selling of alcohol in the collection sites, and life insurance). In 2019, ANCA and ANCA Council introduced a life insurance scheme for yartsa gunbu collectors who had purchased the collection permit from ANCA. The session ended with a discussion on the findings (issues) and some actions to resolve them.

### Group work – preparation and presentation of action points on key issues

The session was devoted to consolidating issues discussed over the two days and identifying pertinent issues and relevant action points to address them. After long and thorough discussions and group presentations, three main priority areas were identified and a set of actions proposed for each area.

### iHeritage training and field visit

#### iHERITAGE – ENGAGING CITIZENS IN MAPPING CULTURAL ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Deepak Kumar Shah, ICIMOD

iHeritage is a citizen science app that engages community members in mapping their cultural heritage in the Kailash Sacred Landscape. The half-day session briefly introduced the concept of iHeritage, and its use and its application. The purpose of this app is to document heritage for posterity, to promote conservation of cultural heritage, to help with resource and tourism planning, and to serve as a tool for research and education. The session was followed by a half-day visit to cultural sites around Pithoragarh during which participants could practice using the app to document cultural sites. Following the visit, the participants shared their experience and suggestions on improving the app.

# Concluding session

---

### Conclusion

Prakriti Ahwaan provided a platform for local representatives, government officials, partner institutions, and local communities to share issues of concern in the KSL. While in 2018, the focus was on better management of yartsa gunbu, 2019 brought forth broader topics related to biodiversity conservation including wildlife crime and inclusive NRM planning. In addition, sharing of the activities and research in the KSL-India landscape provided a good opportunity for cross learning. Based on issues that emerged during the discussions, a roadmap with actions was successfully prepared. This roadmap will be implemented by the participants and followed up during the next Prakriti Ahwaan event in 2020.

### Way forward

- Share the workshop report with participants. Prepare a two-page summary of the report in Hindi and Nepali for wider circulation and follow-up by participants.
- Identify cross-border mechanisms where these action points can be formally shared, including cross-border district level meetings conducted by the respective governments.
- Ensure that relevant action points are featured in institutional plans, including the ANCA Management Plan, DFO annual plans, and RM periodic and annual work plans, among others.

# Annexes

## Annex 1: Programme schedule

### DAY I – 13 DECEMBER 2019

Time	Programme	Remarks
10.00-10.30	Registration	Ujala Rajbhandari and Deepak Shah
10.30-11.30	<b>Inaugural session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Opening remarks</li> <li>- Chanda Gurung-Goodrich, ICIMOD</li> <li>- Yasodha Tinkari, Chair, Byasi Sauka Samaj</li> <li>- Janak Padhya, MoITFE – Sudurpaschim Province, GoN</li> <li>- Hansraj Bhatta, Mayor, Mahakali Municipality</li> <li>- Vinay Bhargav, DFO, Pithoragarh</li> </ul>	Hosted by Binaya Pasakhala
11.30-12.00	<b>Photo session and tea break</b>	
12.00-13.30	<b>Technical session:</b> Workshop objectives and expected outputs	Pradyumna JB Rana
	Participants' self-introduction	All participants
12:15-12:45	Secure Himalaya: An introduction	Bhaskar Joshi
12:45-13:30	Community-based ecotourism in Munsyari	Vinay Bhargav
13.30-14.30	Lunch	
14:30-15:30	<b>Biodiversity and livelihoods: presentations and discussion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transhumance in Darma Valley, India</li> <li>- Lichens in Uttarakhand</li> </ul>	Udita Garbyal and Rishabh Srikar Kapil Bisht
15.30-16.00	Tea break	
16.00-17.00	Illegal wildlife trade in South Asia: Issues & challenges Discussion	Pradeep Bhattarai

### DAY II – 14 DECEMBER 2019

10.00-10.15	Recap of day 1 Day 2 programme overview	
10.15-11.30	Social inclusion in Natural Resources Management Planning	Chanda Gurung-Goodrich and Kanti Rajbhandari
11.30-12.00	Tea break	
12.00-13.30	<b>Taking action for biodiversity management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revisiting 2018 community agreement</li> <li>- Sharing 2019 yartsa gunbu research findings</li> <li>- Discussion</li> <li>- Roadmap for biodiversity management (group work)</li> </ul>	Pradyumna JB Rana and Binaya Pasakhala
13.30-14.30	Lunch	
14.30-16.00	Complete and present roadmap	
16.00-16.15	Briefing for Day 3	

### DAY III – 15 DECEMBER 2019

10:00-12:00	iHeritage - Engaging citizens in mapping cultural ecosystem services	Deepak Shah
12:00-17:00	Field visit – field testing of the iHeritage app	All participants

## Annex 2: Participants

### INDIA

1	Vinay Bhargav ‘Divisional Forest Officer Pithoragarh Email: dfopithoragarh@rediffmail.com Ph.no: 91 (9627362968, 9410503638)	2	Ritesh Singh Garbyal Member Rung Kalyan Sansthan Email: riteshgabs@gmail.com Ph. no.: 91 (9458622435)
3	Jaspal Singh Manyal Member BSS Darchula Rung Kalyan Sansthan Ph. no.: 91 (9458587394)	4	Jeet Singh Maniyal Member BSS Darchula Rung Kalyan Sansthan Ph. no.: 91 (9458622435)
5	Kuldeep Gunjiyal Member SBJRSM Gunji Rung Kalyan Sansthan Ph. no.: 91 (9458306651)	6	Praveen Singh Member Rung Kalyan Sansthan Ph. no.: 91 (9456193973)
7	Rajendra Singh Member Rung Kalyan Sansthan Ph. no.: 91 (866071907)	8	Ganesh Singh Dugtal Member Rung Kalyan Sansthan Ph. no.: 91 (9411109980)
9	Jayendra Fimal Member Rung Kalyan Sansthan Ph. no.: 91 (7247537672)	10	Kapil Bisht Researcher GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (NIHE), Almora Email: kapilkannu@gmail.com Ph. no.: 91 (9627694404)
11	Bhawana Dangwal Researcher GB Pant NIHE Bhawana.dangwal@gmail.com Ph. no.: 91 (9627511892)	12	Naveen Bisht Researcher Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA) Email: naveenbisht.80@gmail.com Ph. no.: 91 (9410933855)
13	Udita Garbyal Researcher Wildlife Institute of India Email: uditagarbyal@gmail.com Ph. no.: 91 (9456534572)	14	Rishabh Srikar Researcher Wildlife Institute of India Email: rishabh@wii.gov.in Ph. no.: 91 (7579068979)
15	Gopal Giri DDO Rural Development Department, Uttarakhand Ph. no.: 91 (9412925575)	16	D.K Pandu Van Panchayat Ph. no.: 91 (9456750355)
17	P.S Mehta Van Panchayat Ph. no.: 91 (9719943153)	18	Bhaskar Joshi UNDP (SECURE Himalaya) Ph. no.: 91 (9410933835)

### NEPAL

15	Hans Raj Bhatt Chairperson Mahakali Municipality, Darchula Email: bhatt.hansraj@gmail.com Ph. no.: 977 (9850751055)	16	Bhuwan Joshi Secretary Mahakali Municipality, Darchula Email: joshibhuwan368@gmail.com Ph. no.: 977 (9848896630)
17	Dharmananda Singh Manyal Chairperson Api Himal Rural Municipality, Darchula Email: apihimaldarchula@gmail.com Ph. no.: 977 (9751031515)	18	Rukmati Thagunna Member Api Himal Rural Municipality, Darchula Ph. no.: 977 (9869365960)
19	Dilip Singh Budhathoki Chairperson Byans Rural Municipality, Darchula Email: dthiyal@gmail.com Ph. no.: 977 (9743503500)	20	Mangal Singh Dhama Ward Chairperson Byans Rural Municipality, Darchula Ph. no.: 977 (9797507405)



21	Pulendra Karki Chairperson Duhu Rural Municipality, Darchula Email: duhunrm@gmail.com	22	Dambar Singh Bohara Member Duhu Rural Municipality, Darchula Ph. no.: 977 (9749542524)
23	Jaman Singh Dhama Chairperson Marma Rural Municipality, Darchula Email: rm.marma.darchula@gmail.com	24	Prem Dhama Chairperson Naugad Rural Municipality, Darchula Ph. no.: 977 (9848709176)
25	Pema Tamang Vice-Chairperson Namkha Rural Municipality, Humla Ph. no.: 977 (9858390363)	26	Pasang Lama Local Representative (Teacher) Namkha Rural Municipality, Humla Ph. no.: 977 (9848309670)
27	Rajendra Dhama Chairperson, Saipal Rural Municipality, Bajhang Email: ito.saipalmun@gmail.com Ph. no.: 977 (9868588050)	28	Jungbir Bohara Ward Chairperson Saipal Rural Municipality, Bajhang Ph. no.: 977 (9865894115)
29	Janak Padhya Under Secretary Ministry of Industry Tourism, Forest and Environment, Sudurpaschim Province Email: jnk.pdh56@gmail.com Ph. no.: 977 (9851151302)	30	Sushma Dhakal Assistant Forest Officer Divisional Forest Office, Baitadi Ph. no.: 977 (9847210438)
31	Bishow Raj Pandit Assistant Forest Officer Divisional Forest Office, Bajhang Ph. no.: 977 (9845287268)	32	Amar Singh Dhama Assistant Forest Officer Divisional Forest Office, Darchula Email: amar.darchula@gmail.com Ph. no.: 977 (9843626891)
33	Bishnu Thapaliya Assistant Conservation Officer Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Email: bpthapaliya2001@gmail.com Ph. no.: 977 (9851162475)	34	Binaya Mishra Assistant Conservation Officer Api Nampa Conservation Area, Darchula Ph. no.: 977 (9865401998)
35	Chakra Singh Hyanki Chairperson Api Nampa Conservation Area Management Council Email: ckhyanki@gmail.com Ph. no.: 977 (9749604444)	36	Bhakta Singh Thekare Bohara Api Nampa Conservation Area, Darchula Ph. no.: 977 (9868014567)
37	Mahadev Singh Dadal Marma Rural Municipality Ph. no.: 977 (9848709176)	38	Kanti Rajbhandari Chairperson, HIMAWANTI Nepal Email: nhimawanti@gmail.com Ph. no.: 977 (9851221702)
39	Yashoda Tinkari Chairperson, Byansi Shauka Society, Darchula Email: yasodatinkari@gmail.com Ph. no.: 977 (9867868478)	40	Manju Yasso Budhathoki Member Byansi Shauka Society, Darchula Ph. no.: 977 (9868735593)
41	Pradeep Bhattarai Senior Environment Officer, SAWEN, Kathmandu Email: nrmpradeep@gmail.com Ph. no.: 977 (9851058772)	42	Bishan Singh Budhathoki Byashi Sauka Samaj Ph. no.: 977 (9749523193)

#### ICIMOD

42	Binaya Pasakhala Governance and Institutions Analyst Email: binaya.pasakhala@icimod.org	43	Chanda Gurung Goodrich Senior Gender Specialist - Gender lead Email: chanda.goodrich@icimod.org
44	Deepak Kumar Shah Geospatial Application Development Associate Email: deepak.shah@icimod.org	45	Janita Gurung Programme Coordinator - KSLCDI Email: janita.gurung@icimod.org
46	Pradyumna JB Rana Climate Change Governance and Adaptation Analyst Email: pradyumna.rana@icimod.org	47	Sushmita Kunwar Knowledge Management and Communication Associate Email: sushmita.kunwar@icimod.org
48	Ujala Rajbhandari Programme Associate Email: ujala.rajbhandari@icimod.org		



**ICIMOD gratefully acknowledges the support of its core donors:** the Governments of Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, and Switzerland.

© ICIMOD 2020

**International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development**  
GPO Box 3226, Kathmandu, Nepal  
T +977 1 5275222 | E [info@icimod.org](mailto:info@icimod.org) | [www.icimod.org](http://www.icimod.org)