

# Workshop Proceedings Kangchenjunga Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KLCDI)

Regional Workshop on the Preparation of Conservation and  
Development Strategies, Pokhara, Nepal, 26 to 29 August  
2014



Austrian  
Development Agency



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The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, ICIMOD, is a regional knowledge development and learning centre serving the eight regional member countries of the Hindu Kush Himalayas – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan – and based in Kathmandu, Nepal. Globalisation and climate change have an increasing influence on the stability of fragile mountain ecosystems and the livelihoods of mountain people. ICIMOD aims to assist mountain people to understand these changes, adapt to them, and make the most of new opportunities, while addressing upstream-downstream issues. We support regional transboundary programmes through partnership with regional partner institutions, facilitate the exchange of experience, and serve as a regional knowledge hub. We strengthen networking among regional and global centres of excellence. Overall, we are working to develop an economically and environmentally sound mountain ecosystem to improve the living standards of mountain populations and to sustain vital ecosystem services for the billions of people living downstream – now, and for the future.



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Internal Report

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# Acronyms

CDS	Conservation and Development Strategy
CESMP	Comprehensive Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan
FAR	Feasibility Assessment Report
GBPIHED	GP Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
KL	Kangchenjunga Landscape
KLCDI	Kangchenjunga Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative
MoFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
RECAST	Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology

## Background

The Kangchenjunga Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KLCDI), launched in 2012, is a transboundary collaboration among the Governments of Bhutan, India, and Nepal to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the Kangchenjunga Landscape. The initiative is being facilitated and supported by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal. The collaborating partner institutions for the KLCDI are the Wildlife Conservation Division of the Department of Forest and Park Services in Bhutan; the GP Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GBPIHED) and the Forest Departments of West Bengal and Sikkim in India; and the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) and the Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology (RECAST) of Tribhuvan University in Nepal.

The First Regional Consultation Meeting on KLCDI was held in August 2012 in Gangtok, Sikkim to launch the initiative and to develop a roadmap for preparing country-wise and regional Feasibility Assessment Reports (FARs), Conservation and Development Strategies (CDSs), and a Comprehensive Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan (CESMP). This meeting also set a target to prepare a Regional Cooperation Framework (RCF) for conserving and managing the rich biological diversity, cultural heritage, and vital ecosystem services of the landscape through transboundary ecosystem management and participatory approaches.

The Second Regional Consultation Workshop on KLCDI was held in April 2014 in Thimphu, Bhutan, with the objectives of reviewing the findings of the FARs of the three countries sharing the landscape; sharing experiences related to FAR development; deliberating on conservation and development opportunities and constraints in the landscape; and reviewing and agreeing on a revised work plan for the remaining programme activities. The initiative partners agreed to finalize the country-wise FARs by June 2014, information from which would be used to finalize the Regional FAR for the Kangchenjunga Landscape (KL). At the workshop, it was also agreed to skip preparation of the CESMP as the CDSs and implementation plan are expected to support the CESMP, including the recently prepared Long Term Environmental and Socio-Ecological Monitoring Framework by ICIMOD, with input from global experts.

## Workshop Objectives

The CDS is a critical document that will contribute significantly towards the preparation of the Regional Cooperation Framework and the programme document of KLCDI. The country-wise CDSs will direct the sustainable management of ecosystem services through country-specific actions and regional cooperation; support the long-term monitoring of the biophysical and socioeconomic changes caused by climatic and non-climatic factors; and promote informed decision making for the management of ecosystem services in the landscape.

The objective of the workshop was to facilitate the preparation of the CDSs for Bhutan and India with cross-learning from the Nepal CDS finalization process. The CDSs for Bhutan and India will be prepared based on the country FARs, the Long Term Environmental and Socio-Ecological Framework drafted by ICIMOD and its knowledge partners, and other relevant documents. The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

- Achieve cross-learning within the Kangchenjunga Landscape on the CDS development process through the sharing of experiences and lessons learned from RECAST's prior engagement in preparing Nepal's CDS and the CESMP for the Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative
- Finalize an outline for country-level CDSs
- Prepare a draft CDS for KL-Nepal

## Workshop Outputs

The major outputs of the workshop were:

- Agreed CDS content outline to be adopted by Bhutan, India and Nepal while preparing their country-level CDS document
- Draft CDS document for KL-Nepal



## Inaugural Session

During the inaugural session, Dr Akhleshwor Lal Karna, Regional Director, Western Forestry Directorate, MoFSC, Nepal, welcomed the participants and expressed his pleasure at hosting the participants from Bhutan, India and Pokhara. Dr Nakul Chettri for ICIMOD explained the background and highlighted the objectives of the workshop followed by opening addresses by Mr Sonam Wangchuk from Bhutan, Dr Hemant Badola from India, and Prof Ram Chaudhary from RECAST, Nepal. In his inaugural address, Mr Krishna P Acharya, Joint Secretary, MoFSC, Nepal stressed the importance of the timely completion of the preparatory phase of the KLCDI following by concrete interventions in the field with priority actions. The session was concluded a vote of thanks from Dr Rajan Kumar Pokharel, Regional Director, Eastern Forestry Directorate, MoFSC, Nepal.

## Session 1: Conservation and development strategy (CDS) updates

Session 1 covered presentations and discussions on the status of the KLCDI; status updates from Bhutan, India, and Nepal; the need to integrate a gender perspectives in the CDSs; impact pathways for CDSs; an overview of the process of preparing the Nepal CDS and lessons learned; and a content outline for the CDSs. Mr Krishna Acharya, Joint Secretary of the MoFSC and Chair of the session, introduced the presenters.

### The status of the Kangchenjunga Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative

Dr Nakul Chettri presented the status of the KLCDI. He started by referring to the Annual Report 4 and 5 of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which recognizes the Himalayan region as a data deficit region. He presented a chronology of initiatives undertaken in the Kangchenjunga Landscape by ICIMOD and the three countries sharing the landscape since 1997 to improve the data and information. He noted that most ecosystems in the Hindu Kush Himalaya region are transboundary in nature, which calls for regional cooperation for their conservation and sustainable development. For the same reason, scientific collaboration, the harmonization of policies among the three countries, and the generation of comparable data across the landscape are a necessity. Similarly, research and long-term monitoring of climate, the socioeconomy, and ecosystem changes calls for co-location and a network of monitoring and research centres across various latitudes and longitudes. The presentation updated the participants on the Ecosystem Management Framework and Long Term Environmental and Socio-Economic Monitoring Framework prepared by ICIMOD. It also summarized the progress of KLCDI since 2102 and elaborated on the activities planned to be accomplished by the end of this year.

### Status updates from Bhutan, India and Nepal

Ms Namgay Bidha gave the country update for Bhutan. After the second Regional Consultation Workshop in April 2014, Bhutan revised the boundary of the landscape, carried out additional data collection and stakeholder consultations at the dzongkhag (district) and geog (sub-district) levels in the extended area, improved data analysis, and updated the draft Feasibility Assessment Report for Bhutan.

Dr Hemant K Badola presented the progress for India. Since the second Regional Consultation Workshop, India has finalized the boundary of the Indian part of the landscape, prepared a Feasibility Assessment Report, and initiated preparation of the Conservation and Development Strategy for India.

Dr Yadav Uprety outlined the progress for Nepal. He said that Nepal had revised the landscape boundary, carried out additional local-level stakeholder consultations in the extended area, updated the Feasibility Assessment Report to reflect the findings from the extended area, and prepared a draft Conservation and Development Strategy for Nepal.

A discussion followed the country presentations. Generally, a need was felt to elaborate on the perceptions of local communities and accord them due importance in the Feasibility Assessment Reports of each country. In the case of Nepal, suggestions were made to correct the names of the rivers Kankai and Mai as well as to include private forestry in the Feasibility Assessment Report.



## Integrating a gender perspective in CDS

Dr Manohara Khadka presented ideas on how to integrate a gender perspective into the CDSs of the three countries sharing the KL. She pointed out some gender discrepancies that exist at the national, district, and local levels in the landscape in terms of control, access, and decision making in relation to the use of natural resources by local communities for their livelihoods. Khadka suggested that the CDSs of the countries should propose appropriate interventions to address the prevailing gender discrepancies.

## Impact pathways for CDS

Mr Ghulam Shah presented the theory of impact pathways and explained their relevance to CDSs. His presentation covered an overview of programme theory, impact pathways and their underlining rationale, ICIMOD's chain of results hierarchy, an overview of participatory impact pathway analysis, and examples of participatory impact pathway analysis.

A plenary session followed the presentations on the gender perspectives and impact pathways. The participants appreciated the presentations and understood their relevance to CDS. The session concluded with the point that more effort is required to gain clarity on the topics presented, particularly the impact pathways.

## An overview of the process of preparing the Nepal CDS and lessons learnt

Professor Ram P Chaudhary presented an overview of the process followed by the Nepal team while preparing Nepal's Conservation and Development Strategy including lessons learned. The presentation confirmed that the team employed a participatory, consultative, and interactive method while preparing the Nepal CDS. National, district, and local-level stakeholders participated in the preparation of the CDS and interacted with their Indian counterparts on transboundary issues. The main sources of information for the preparation of the CDS were presented. Information was mostly gathered from secondary sources; however, primary information was collected in focus group discussions and used to clarify information in the secondary sources. The presentation covered issues, gaps, and conservation and development priorities, which were identified and grouped in different thematic areas. The presentation also proposed a definition of development.

A brief discussion followed the presentation during which it was reiterated that the Interim Constitution of Nepal has a provision for addressing gender concerns. A concern was also raised that the forestry establishment in the Indian part of the landscape does not always abide by the provisions of national legislations, such as Forest Rights Act, to safeguard the rights of forest dwellers and indigenous people. A clarification was sought on how Nepal's CDS was revised after consultation with the stakeholders. A proposal was made to include an explicit provision in the CDS to address gender and other socially inclusive development concerns. The session closed with a decision to reflect on the suggestion about gender in the CDS and an agreement to review the definition of development and suggest changes, if any, in the last session of the workshop on the final day.

## Content outline of the CDS

Professor Dr Khadga B Basnet presented an outline of Nepal's CDS. He sought feedback on the outline from the participants, particularly from Bhutan and India, and mentioned that the outline needs to be revised and adopted at the workshop based on the feedback.

In the discussion that followed, a suggestion was made to make gender and social inclusion explicit in the outline. On the question of the length of the CDS, the general view was that it should not be a bulky document, but a concise document providing a direction for achieving the long-term conservation and development goals of the landscape through programme implementation.

## **Session 2: KL-Nepal CDS – Vision and objectives**

Session 2 was chaired by Dr Akhleshwor Lal Karna, Regional Director of the Western Forestry Directorate. Professor Ram Prasad Chaudhary presented the key issues, threats, guiding principles, vision, strategic goal, and outcomes of the Nepal CDS. He highlighted that the guiding principles for elaboration of outcomes and strategies were influenced by: i) the global scenario such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); ii) regional perspectives, particularly in relation to partner countries; iii) the national context, including the Nepal Biodiversity Strategy and country reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Periodic Plans, sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, among others, and iv) local issues within the landscape including resources, need assessment, and priorities. Based on these, the Nepal CDS contains five outcomes and a total of nine strategies. Professor Chaudhary concluded his presentation by posing an important question that was considered while identifying the outcomes for the CDS: ‘Do these five outcomes lead to meeting the given vision and goal?’

The discussion that followed highlighted the fact that the Conservation and Development Strategy was highly ‘conservation’ focused and that in the ‘development’ scenario urban spaces are increasing in the Kangchenjunga Landscape and we need to look into their impacts, in terms of solid waste, resource utilization mechanisms, and the impact of roads. It was also noted that a community-based resource management strategy was missing in the KL-Nepal CDS. There was a suggestion that two aspects be considered in the CDS of each country: sustainability and the utilization of natural resources for development. Another suggestion was made to indicate whether strategies were short term or long term, as implementation plans would need to be developed accordingly.

In closing, the Session Chair highlighted that this was an important session in the workshop. Professor Chaudhary had indicated that the presentations were based on preliminary findings and that he would incorporate inputs received during the session. The Session Chair highlighted the best practices in forest management in Nepal over the past three decades. He also emphasized the need to clarify the definition of ‘development’. He concluded by thanking the participants for their valuable inputs into the CDS for KL-Nepal.

## **Session 3: KL-Nepal CDS – Strategies and actions**

Dr Rajendra Kumar Pokharel, Regional Director, Eastern Forestry Directorate chaired the third session. In this session Dr Govinda Basnet and Professor Dr Krishna R. Shrestha presented Strategies and Actions for Outcome 1. After the presentation, two working groups were formed to review the materials presented. The groups examined whether or not the outcomes and strategies were worded appropriately and examined the logical links between the outcomes and strategies, strategies and outputs, and outputs and activities.

The Strategies and Actions for Outcomes 2 and 4 were presented by Prof Dr Khadga B Basnet, Prof Ram P Chaudhary, and Dr Yadav Uprety. Dr Yadav Uprety and Mr Surya Joshi presented the Strategies and Actions for Outcome 3 and Dr Govinda Basnet and Mr Surya Joshi presented the Strategies and Actions for Outcome 5. The feedback from the participants was recorded in track changes and presented in the plenary sessions. The outputs from the plenary sessions were submitted to the Nepal team for incorporation in the KL-Nepal CDS.

## **Session 4: KL-Nepal – Implementation, monitoring and review mechanisms**

Session 4 was chaired by Dr Akhleshwor Lal Karna. Prof Ram P Chaudhary presented the mechanisms in the KL-Nepal CDS for implementing, monitoring, and reviewing the KLCDI. Essentially, the mechanisms presented are the ones used by the Government of Nepal in implementing, coordinating, monitoring, and reviewing the progress and results of its development programmes. These mechanisms reflect the organizational set up at the national, district, and local levels and the functions of various governmental, non-governmental, and community-based organizations in coordinating, implementing, monitoring, reviewing, reporting, and evaluating the results of the KLCDI.

The discussion noted the need to ensure space for socially marginalized groups, such women and indigenous people, to participate in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of development programmes. It was also noted that the mechanisms presented are yet to become fully operational at the district and local levels as many government bodies and structures are currently non-functional because there have not been local election for a long time. Some suggested that the mechanisms be made more effective by strengthening the engagement of actors, for which a thorough analysis should be carried out.

## **Session 5: KL-Bhutan and KL-India – Support for CDS development process**

Mr Rajendra Kafle, District Forest Officer of Ilam chaired this session. The participants from Nepal and ICIMOD were given the choice to join either the Bhutan or India team. The teams were assigned to prepare a draft CDS. The first part of the group work was to draft the vision (impact), objectives (outcomes), and strategies. The second part focused on activities. The country teams were also asked to prepare a way forward for the remaining activities in 2014 as well as propose priorities for 2015.

The draft CDSs were presented in a plenary, together with the way forward and priorities for 2015. In the way forward, all countries presented a timeline for finalizing their FAR, CDS, and Implementation Plan.

The priorities for 2015 for each country are as follows:

### **Bhutan:**

- Revalidation of information and formulation of a written management plan for the biological corridor between the Jigme Dorji National Park and Toorsa Strict Nature Reserve
- Management of the Toorsa Strict Nature Reserve, including the development of basic amenities for ecotourism in buffer areas and the establishment of reserve infrastructure
- Management of human wildlife conflict, including participatory action research, designing appropriate mitigation measures, habitat improvement, awareness raising/education, and solar fencing
- Conservation of elephants (gedu), including the monitoring of elephant abundance and distribution, and the study of migration patterns
- Human resource development, including in-house training (e.g., in GIS, survey methodologies, data management, analysis), exchange programmes, and study tours within the KL

### **India:**

- Improving the socioeconomic status of local communities with a focus on marginalized people
- Prioritization and assessment of natural and agro ecosystems
- Setting up a functional and effective natural resource management system

### **Nepal:**

- Socioeconomic issues and livelihoods, including development of private forestry and agroforestry and the promotion of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and other niche products (cardamom, chirayito, kiwi fruit, satuwa, bikh, lauth salla)
- Tourism management planning
- Management of human wildlife conflict
- Ecosystem management, including in Maipokhari, biological corridors, protected areas
- Community-based forest management
- Community-based climate change adaptation (preparation and implementation of community-based adaptation plans)
- Forest fire and churia conservation
- Transboundary cooperation, including in the control of illegal trade

- Rangeland issues
- Capacity strengthening programmes and transboundary tourism

The plenary also discussed and finalized the definition of 'development' (see Box 1) as well as the CDS outline. The suggestions made on the CDS outline were recorded in track change and the revised version is attached as Annex I.

### Box 1: Definition of development

Development in the context of KLCDI be understood as initiatives and interventions based on the management of ecosystem goods and services which contribute to a healthy ecosystem, livelihoods, and human wellbeing in a sustained and equitable way.

## Closing session

In the closing session, the representatives of Bhutan, India, and Nepal made their concluding remarks. They all thanked the Government of Nepal for hosting the workshop and ICIMOD for providing a platform for finalizing the CDS outline and sharing learning about CDS formulation, the impact pathway theory, and gender integration. The participants from the countries sharing the KL reaffirmed their commitment to complete the activities as per the way forward and take part in the implementation of the programme during the implementation phase. The Chief Guest of the Session, Dr Akhleshwor Lal Karna, said that the workshop had achieved its objectives. He expressed his desire for the successful completion of the way forward activities and good wishes for the future endeavours of the KLCDI. The workshop concluded with a vote of thanks from Professor Krishna Raj Shrestha.

# Annex 1: Agreed CDS outline

## Executive summary

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Transboundary landscape approach
- 1.2 Kangchenjunga Landscape – [Bhutan] [India] [Nepal]
  - 1.2.1 Boundary and area
  - 1.2.2 Physical features
  - 1.2.3 Socioeconomic, gender and livelihood features
  - 1.2.4 Ecological features
  - 1.2.5 Resource governance (including legal framework)

Explain what this is and why we need this approach.

Brief/concise description of landscape: details are already in the Feasibility Assessment Report

### 2. Strategic issues in the landscape

- 2.1
- 2.2
- 2.3
- 2.4

This section will highlight challenges and opportunities and will be different for each country.

### 3. The strategy 2015–2035

- 3.1 Guiding principles
  - 3.1.1 Adaptive strategies
  - 3.1.2 Gender and social inclusion
  - 3.1.3 Participatory approach
  - 3.1.4 .....
- 3.2 Vision
- 3.3 Goal
- 3.4 Outcomes
- 3.5 Strategies and key actions
- 3.6 Implementation mechanism

This section is the highlight of the document; the section should form the bulk of the document in relation to other sections.

### 4. Monitoring and evaluation

- 4.1 Scope and purpose
- 4.2 Monitoring mechanism
- 4.3 Evaluation mechanism

## References

## Annexes

#### Important points to consider:

- Document must be simple – not academic
- Do not make a wish-list of actions – propose what is doable
- The document should be acceptable to stakeholders at all levels
- NOT more than 60 pages; fewer is highly preferable

## Annex 2: Workshop programme

Day 0: Tuesday, 26 August 2014		
17:30–18:00	Registration	
18:00–19:00	<b>Workshop opening</b> MC: Janita Gurung, ICIMOD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Welcome remarks:</b> Dr Akhleshwor Lal Karna, Regional Director, Western Forestry Directorate, MoFSC, Nepal</li> <li>• <b>Workshop objectives:</b> Dr Nakul Chettri, KLCDI Coordinator, ICIMOD</li> <li>• <b>Opening address – Bhutan:</b> Mr Sonam Wangchuk, Focal Person KLCDI-Bhutan, Wildlife Conservation Division, Department of Forest and Park Services</li> <li>• <b>Opening address – India:</b> Dr Hemant K Badola, Focal Person KLCDI-India, GBPIHED, Sikkim Unit</li> <li>• <b>Opening address – Nepal:</b> Prof Dr Ram P Chaudhary, National Collaborator KL-Nepal, RECAST, Tribhuvan University</li> <li>• <b>Inaugural address:</b> Chief Guest Mr Krishna P Acharya, Joint Secretary, MoFSC, Nepal</li> <li>• <b>Vote of Thanks:</b> Dr Rajan Kumar Pokharel, Regional Director, Eastern Forestry Directorate, MoFSC, Nepal</li> </ul>	
19:00–20:30	<i>Dinner reception jointly hosted by MFSC, RECAST and ICIMOD</i>	
Day 1: Wednesday, 27 August 2014		
09:00–10:30	<b>Session 1a: Conservation and development strategy (CDS) – Updates</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> Mr Krishna Acharya, Joint Secretary, MoFSC, Nepal <b>Rapporteurs:</b> Yadav Uprety and Karma Phuntsho <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introductions</li> <li>• Current status of KLCDI: Dr Nakul Chettri, ICIMOD</li> <li>• Country status updates on FAR and CDS:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bhutan</li> <li>▪ India</li> <li>▪ Nepal</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Integrating gender perspectives into the CDS – A guideline for action: Dr Manohara Khadka, ICIMOD               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plenary discussion</li> </ul> </li> </ul> Session 1a conclusion by Session Chair	15 minutes 10 minutes 45 minutes 30 minutes 10 minutes
10:30–11:00	<i>Tea break and group photo</i>	
	<b>Session 1b: Conservation and development strategy (CDS) – Finalization of content outline</b> <b>Session Chair:</b> Dr Rajan Kumar Pokharel, Regional Director, Eastern Forestry Directorate, Nepal <b>Rapporteurs:</b> Yadav Uprety and Karma Phuntsho <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The impact pathway for achieving conservation and development targets: Ghulam Shah, ICIMOD               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plenary discussion</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An overview of the process of CDS preparation for KL-Nepal – Lessons and experiences from RECAST: Prof Dr RP Chaudhary, RECAST               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plenary discussion</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A proposed content outline for the KLCDI Conservation and Development Strategy: RECAST               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plenary discussion and finalization of the CDS content outline</li> </ul> </li> </ul> Session 1b conclusion by Session Chair	30 minutes 30 minutes 45 minutes 10 minutes
12:30–13:30	<i>Lunch</i>	

## Day 2: Thursday, 28 August 2014

9:00–12:30	<p><b>Session 3: KL-Nepal CDS – Strategies and actions (continued)</b></p> <p><b>Session Chair:</b> Dr Rajan Kumar Pokharel, Regional Director, Eastern Forestry Directorate, Nepal</p> <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> Bishnu Shrestha (MoFSC) and Dr Manohara Khadka (ICIMOD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group presentations of Outcome 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group A</li> <li>Group B</li> <li>Plenary discussion</li> </ul> </li> <li>Strategies and Actions for Outcome 2: Prof Dr Khadga B. Basnet, Prof Ram P. Chaudhary, Dr Yadav Uprety</li> <li>Strategies and Actions for Outcome 5: Dr Govinda Basnet and Mr Surya Joshi</li> <li>Group work to discuss Outcomes 2 and 5</li> <li>Tea Break during group work</li> <li>Group presentations of Outcomes 2 and 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group A</li> <li>Group B</li> <li>Plenary discussion</li> </ul> </li> <li>Strategies and Actions for Outcomes 3 and 4: Dr Yadav Uprety</li> </ul>	10 minutes 10 minutes 10 minutes 15 minutes  15 minutes 90 minutes  10 minutes 10 minutes 10 minutes 20 minutes
12:30–13:30	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:30–15:00	<p><b>Session 3: (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group work to discuss on Outcomes 3 and 4</li> <li>Group presentations of Outcomes 3 and 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group A</li> <li>Group B</li> <li>Plenary discussion</li> </ul> </li> <li>Session 3 conclusion by Session Chair</li> </ul>	60 minutes  10 minutes 10 minutes 10 minutes 10 minutes
15:00–15:30	<i>Tea break</i>	
15:30–16:30	<p><b>Session 4: KL-Nepal – Implementation, monitoring and review mechanisms (framework)</b></p> <p><b>Session Chair:</b> Dr Akhleshwar Lal Karna, Regional Director, Western Forestry Directorate, Nepal</p> <p><b>Rapporteurs:</b> Hem Raj Acharya (Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation/MoFSC) and Karma Phuntsho (ICIMOD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation, monitoring and review mechanism: Prof Ram P Chaudhary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plenary discussion</li> </ul> </li> <li>Finalization of CDS Outline</li> <li>Session 4 conclusion by Session Chair</li> </ul>	15 minutes 10 minutes 25 minutes 10 minutes
16:30–17:30	<p><b>Session 5: Support KL-Bhutan and KL-India for CDS development process</b></p> <p><b>Session Chair:</b> Mr Rajendra Kafle, DFO-Ilam, MoFSC</p> <p><b>Rapporteurs:</b> Bishnu Shrestha (MoFSC) and Karma Phuntsho (ICIMOD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group work on the process of drafting vision (impact), objectives (outcomes) and strategies for KL-Bhutan and KL-India</li> <li>(Session to be continued on Day 3)</li> </ul>	60 minutes

## Day 3: Friday, 29 August 2014

08:00–10:30	<p><b>Session 5: Support KL-Bhutan and KL-India for CDS development process</b></p> <p><b>Session Chair:</b> Mr Rajendra Kafle, DFO-Ilam, MoFSC</p> <p><b>Rapporteurs:</b> Hem Raj Acharya (DNPWC/MoFSC) and Karma Phuntsho (ICIMOD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue group work on the process of drafting Vision, Outcomes and Strategies for KL-Bhutan and KL-India</li> <li>Group presentations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bhutan: Strategies, way forward, priorities</li> <li>India: Strategies, way forward, priorities</li> <li>Nepal: Way forward, priorities</li> </ul> </li> <li>Plenary discussion</li> </ul>	90 minutes  15 minutes 15 minutes 10 minutes 20 minutes
10:30–11:00	<i>Tea break</i>	
11:00–11:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalization of outline for Conservation and Development Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation and discussion of final outline</li> <li>Adoption of final CDS outline</li> </ul> </li> <li>Session conclusion by Session Chair</li> </ul>	30 minutes



11:30–12:00	<b>Concluding session</b> MC: Yadav Uprety, RECAST <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remarks from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bhutan: Mr Sonam Wangchuk, WCD</li> <li>India: Dr Hemant K Badola, GBPIHED</li> <li>Nepal: Dr Akhleshwor Lal Karna, Regional Director, MoFSC</li> </ul> </li> <li>Vote of thanks: Prof Dr Ram P Chaudhary, RECAST</li> </ul>	
12:00–13:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:30–17:00	Optional visit to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International Mountain Museum</li> <li>Annapurna Conservation Area Headquarters (Bhutanese participants)</li> <li>David's Falls</li> <li>Gupteswor</li> </ul>	

**Day 4: Saturday, 30 August 2014 – Participants depart from Pokhara**

## Annex 3: Participant list

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## Workshop Proceedings

# Kanchenjunga Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative (KLCDI)

Regional Workshop on the Preparation of Conservation and Development Strategies, Pokhara, Nepal, 26 to 29 August 2014





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