



ICIMOD

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

NEWSLETTER No 7

MARCH 1987



Jomsom at the Head of the Kali Gandaki Valley, in the trans-Himalayan area behind Annapurna

ICIMOD GIVES HIGH PRIORITY TO STRENGTHENING

IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY IN INTEGRATED MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

Over the past two and a half years since the Centre began its professional activities in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region, ICIMOD has organised seven International Workshops and 'Expert Meetings' on various aspects of integrated mountain development. These Workshops have been attended by well over two hundred scientists and professionals, in a wide range of disciplines relevant to practical mountain development and mountain environmental management. Participants have

come from both the countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalaya and from international institutes, universities and multilateral aid agencies much further afield. Details of the Reports summarising the international exchanges of scientific knowledge and practical experience in each of these Workshops are given later in this Newsletter (and copies of these Reports are readily available from ICIMOD to all concerned with these selected issues of sustainable mountain development).

Though the professional focus of each Workshop has been different, one of the common and central themes of this important Workshop series as a whole has been the need throughout the Hindu Kush-Himalaya for much **more practical training programmes** to translate existing knowledge into more effective implementation.

Speaker after speaker at these international exchanges emphasised that the fundamental need is much less for more and more research (however 'problem-oriented') on mountain development or on mountain eco-systems as for the better application of already established knowledge and techniques. This urgent and reiterated conclusion does not, of course, underestimate the importance of continuing research to achieve improved understanding of the key issues of integrated mountain development. What is being emphasised is that continuing research is not a substitute for direct and immediate action throughout the mountains to build and strengthen - on the basis of current knowledge - the essential **implementation capacity**. This means much more imaginative, innovative and sustained attention (increasingly recognised in each of the countries concerned and in the supportive aid agency effort) to practical institution-building in general and to individual 'human-resource development' in particular.

This persistent and fully understandable concern, emerging with overwhelming emphasis from our Workshop series over the last two years or so but equally from reviews of field experience throughout the mountains (as published in our Occasional Paper series), has led ICIMOD to give a very high priority in its 1987 Work Programmes to the better definition of its role, as a new and evolving International Centre, in this unquestionably vital area.

With the strong support of our international Board of Governors, we are now very much concentrating our attention on how best to make a useful and effective contribution, on an international scale, to strengthening national capacity in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya for improved 'organisation and training for **implementation**' in the complex field of integrated mountain development - with built-in and long-term natural resource management in highly vulnerable mountain ecosystems.

With this agreed priority dominant in our Work Programme objectives for the current year, ICIMOD will concentrate its professional skills (multi-disciplinary and multi-national) and

resources on a collaborative programme linking the countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalaya and focusing on three basic subject areas:

- **Organisation** for effective Mountain Development and Conservation, with emphasis on the role of governmental agencies and also on the roles of community-based local rural institutions, and on non-governmental organisations
- **Practical Training Programmes**, with the emphasis on the assessment of training needs, the preparation of practical training materials, and the organisation of 'training of trainers' workshops at the international level, in the subject areas relevant to integrated mountain development
- **Monitoring and Evaluation** of programme and project implementation to exchange practical experience across national frontiers.

During 1987, ICIMOD professional staff teams will concentrate, in close and active cooperation with relevant institutions in India, China, Nepal, Pakistan and Bhutan, on the preparation of **training case studies**, specially designed as inputs into existing national training programmes, in the fields of watershed and forest management, mountain pasture and fodder management, integrated rural development projects in mountain districts, and the decentralised planning and management of rural energy development.

We appreciate that as a new International Centre here in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya we have much to learn from existing national experience in this vital, if highly complex, field. We see the need to strengthen the institutional capacity for more effective implementation of programmes intended to promote the progressive development of mountain communities, and the sound and sustained management of their vulnerable mountain habitats.

During this current year, we expect both to learn and to begin our own effort to mobilise a major collaborative international contribution in this obviously important but considerably neglected field of **mountain institution-building** and related staff development through new and innovative approaches to **training**. We welcome the collaboration of all who share our recognition of this basic priority in these mountains.

INDIA AND CHINA CONTRIBUTE TO ICIMOD CORE FUNDING

The announcement by the Indian Board member, at the Seventh Meeting of the ICIMOD Board of Governors held at Kathmandu last November under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ratna SJB Rana, that the Government of India would join the existing financial sponsors of the Centre (HMG Nepal, The Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Switzerland) with an annual contribution from India, beginning in 1986, to ICIMOD of Rs. 12 lakhs (or approximately U.S. \$92,000) was welcomed with the greatest pleasure both by the Board and by the whole professional staff of the Centre.

This was equally the case with the announcement by our Chinese Board Member that the People's Republic of China would make a second contribution from January 1987 of U.S. \$50,000 to the core funding of ICIMOD.

Together with the existing annual contribution (currently expected to be substantially increased) from HMG Nepal of Rs. 5 lakhs (or approximately U.S. \$23,500), and the expected announcement from the Government of Pakistan of its annual contribution to the Centre, this means that ICIMOD is close to its initial target of achieving an annual contribution to its core funding of a quarter of a million dollars from the countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalaya - which the Centre was set up primarily to serve.

These highly significant financial contributions from the countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalaya, when added to those of the Governments of Switzerland and West Germany, mean that the guaranteed annual core funding of ICIMOD now amounts to approximately one million U.S. dollars. The Board of Governors of ICIMOD, with the Director and professional staff, is very actively seeking additional financial support from those governments, foundations, multilateral aid agencies - indeed from all agencies throughout the world - concerned with **integrated mountain development with built-in conservation**, and who share the Centre's practical and wholly non-political objectives.

In addition to core funding of approximately U.S. \$ 1 million, the Centre currently (in 1987) receives additional programme support, for specific programmes, amounting in total to an additional U.S. \$500,000 from, respectively, the **Ford Foundation, UNESCO Paris and Delhi, FAO Rome, UNEP Nairobi, IDRC Canada, and the EEC Brussels**. It is hoped over the next year to secure additional specific programme support - for regional programmes implemented in full collaboration with relevant national institutions in the countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalaya - from other concerned aid agencies, both bilateral and multilateral. ICIMOD has in its institutional development already reached the point where it has the capacity to make effective and vigorous use of such specific programme funding.



ICIMOD
Working Paper:
**Bhutan: Issues in
Integrated Mountain
Development**
by Dr Binayak Bhadra
and Dr Philippe Alirol

ENERGY FOR MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS

From the start of its activities in September 1984, ICIMOD has concentrated attention on the key issue of **Rural Energy in the mountains** - as one of the four basic subjects (the others being watershed management, off-farm employment generation, and mountain infrastructure development) selected for intensive 'knowledge reviews' throughout the Hindu Kush-Himalaya as a whole. In all our consultations in the countries of the Region (and indeed at our Inaugural Symposium in December 1983) the subject of the energy needs of mountain farming communities, and also of the small urban centres in the mountains, has ranked as a very high priority. The reasons are obvious. Throughout the mountains of Nepal, Pakistan, India, China and Bhutan the heavy pressures of the forests for the wood fuel needs of rapidly growing populations in the hills has clearly been one of the main causes of widespread deforestation - with the severe and well-known consequences in environmental degradation, soil losses through the erosion of bare and unstable slopes, and the loss of terraced farm lands through landslides.

The search everywhere has been for alternative sources of energy to reduce this heavy demand on the remaining forests for wood fuel. In May 1986, ICIMOD organised an International Workshop on Rural Energy in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya to review knowledge and practical field experience throughout the countries of the Region. One of the major conclusions of this Workshop was the need for much more integrated approaches to energy planning and management with particular emphasis on the Mountain District (or County in China).

With major financial support from the European Community, ICIMOD has now developed a collaborative programme in this field of District Energy Planning and Management in Mountain Districts - with the active involvement of relevant institutions in Nepal, China, India, Bhutan and Pakistan. The Programme, which began in January this year, emphasises the development of 'district - level' case studies of rural energy development as a basis for practical training.

The collaborative studies in this field will be undertaken by professional teams in each of the five participating countries - each focusing on a selected Mountain District, and all working to a common and agreed methodology.

The programme will continue throughout this year and is expected to be completed by August 1988. The expected major products of this collective and international effort will be:

- the design of relevant and practical training programmes focusing on the energy component of integrated district development
- the detailed preparation of practical case studies of Decentralised Energy Planning and Management for use as training materials
- the systematic exchange of knowledge across national frontiers on the practical issues of rural energy development in mountain districts, based on the experience of this organised regional cooperation.

Within ICIMOD, this major Rural Energy Programme will be the responsibility of Division IV: Mountain Infrastructure and Technology (Division Head: Deepak Bajracharya). The Regional Coordinator for the Programme will be Mr. Vinod Kumar. Other members of ICIMOD professional staff will participate as required.

Our collaborating institutions in the five countries are:

- Nepal: HMG Water and Energy Commission, and APROSC
- India: The Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), and the School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi
- China: The National Energy Commission and the Institute of Energy of the Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Bhutan: The Division of Science and Technology of the Royal Government of Bhutan
- Pakistan: The Engineering University at Peshawar, the Appropriate Technology Development Organisation at Islamabad, and the National Committee for the Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB).

ENERGY PROGRAMME CALENDAR 1987/88

Jan - Feb

Initial identification of training needs

Feb - March

Counterpart institutions in the five countries to be identified, briefed and ready to participate

Mid Feb - Apr

Selection of test districts

April

Recommendation of training methods for inclusion in a manual

April 13-24

First Regional Workshop to determine quantum of work, and to evaluate preparatory materials

May - Dec

Field work in the districts selected in each country and the preparation of case studies

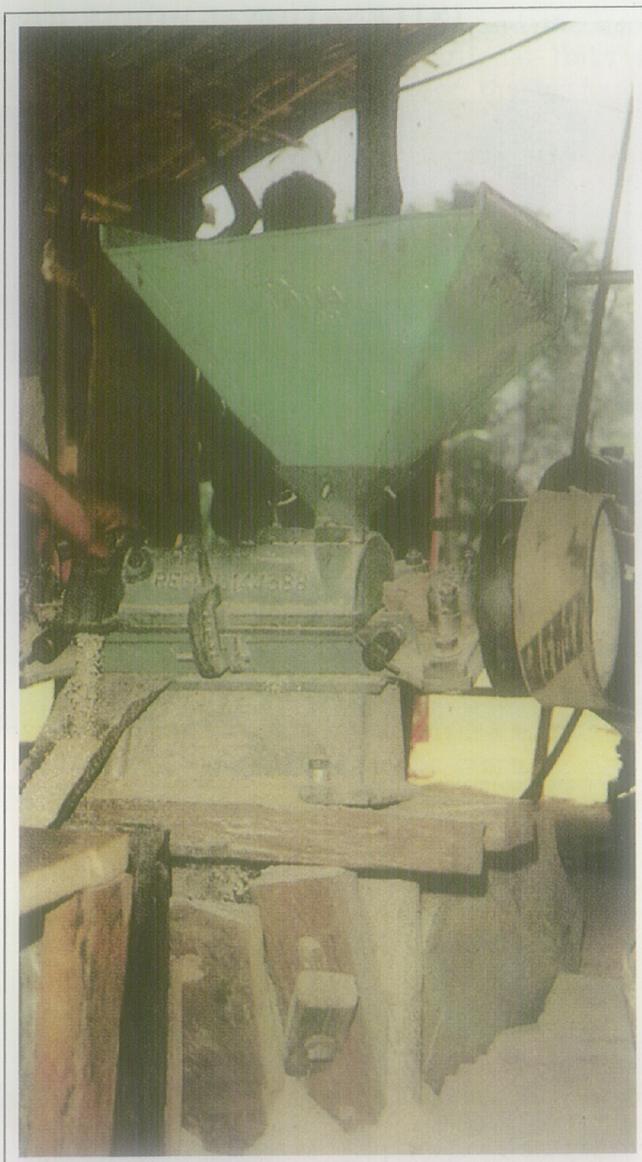
December

Second Regional Workshop to evaluate field-work undertaken and to finalize training methodology

Jan - Aug '88

Production of final versions of manual, case studies and curriculum

Pilot studies held in each of the five countries and on-going assessment of projects



NEW ICIMOD PUBLICATION ON RURAL ENERGY

Following its Energy for Mountain Districts Workshop Report in May last year and the related Occasional Paper by Dr. Deepak Bajracharya on Decentralised Energy Planning and Management in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya published in September, ICIMOD has now collaborated with the Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI) in Delhi to publish the following book of collected papers on mountain energy issues.

RURAL ENERGY PLANNING FOR THE INDIAN HIMALAYA
edited by Vinod Kumar (ICIMOD) and Dilip Ahuja (TERI)
Published in Delhi in February 1987 by Wiley Eastern Ltd.

The book contains 17 papers all specially prepared for a special Seminar on the practical project experience with rural energy in the Indian Himalaya, held at Kathmandu in January 1986 and jointly organised by ICIMOD and TERI. Copies of the book are available from either ICIMOD in Kathmandu or TERI in Delhi (or direct from the publisher).

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE AND CROP GENETIC RESOURCES



As much as 10 percent of the world's population and a much larger percentage of the world's poor live in mountain regions. Besides those living in mountains, an additional 30% of the world's population is affected by or dependent on mountain resources. Hindu Kush-Himalaya region alone provides a homeland for approximately 100 million people and influences the lives of an additional 350 million people in the plains below. Similarly, in central America, the Andean Region and the Caribbean, about 40 million people live in mountain areas and derive almost half of their staple food from mountains. In Africa, for example, the Ethiopian mountain ecosystem alone makes up 40 per cent of the area of the country and contains about 71 per cent of the human population.

The International Workshop on Mountain Agriculture and Crop Genetic Resources (February 16-19) was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Law and Justice, Mr Hari Narayan Rajauria.

The purpose of the Workshop, held at ICIMOD and jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, HMG/N, and the International Development Research Council (IDRC), was to examine the special features of various mountain agriculture systems, their specially adapted crops, and the exchange of genetic resources between different areas so that crops well adapted to one mountain area might be encouraged to grow in other regions with similar characteristics. The Workshop was attended by forty eight participants from 14 countries, including Ecuador, Peru, Ethiopia, Kenya, Thailand and countries of the HK-H Region, making possible a truly international presentation of far-flung mountain systems, stressing shared problems and possible solutions.

The geography, demography and socio-economic importance of the various mountain systems was studied with special emphasis on soils, climate, cropping patterns and livestock-crop interaction.

In his inaugural address, the Hon'ble Minister highlighted the need to conserve the crop genetic resources of mountain regions. The heterogeneity of mountain environments has generated the most diversified and rich crop genetic resources and every effort should, he said, be made to preserve and conserve them. Welcoming the participants, Dr. Colin Rosser, Director of ICIMOD, emphasized the importance of mountain development in the preservation of mountain environments, agriculture and farming systems that embody these richly diversified crop genes. Dr. Geoffrey Hawtin, Associate Director, IDRC, stressed the importance of exchange of germ plasm in general, and between mountain regions in particular, so that mountain agriculture can be sustained or made more

viable and the genetic resources preserved. He noted the need to extend the germ plasm exchange network beyond the Alps and the Andes to the Himalaya and other mountain regions. Mr. A.N. Rana, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, spoke of Nepal's efforts in Mountain Agriculture.

The Workshop dealt first with the physical environment and farming systems in different mountain regions, namely, Hindu Kush-Himalaya (including Xizang), Andes, and African mountain systems (north, tropical and mid-eastern). The seven papers presented during the day demonstrated that it is necessary not only to consider the geomorphologic and meteorological factors at the macro scale to determine agricultural diversity, but also micro-level differences in altitude, location, soil types, and other socio-economic aspects such as accessibility (trade and marketing) and opportunities for migration, transhumance and shifting cultivation.

Himalayan, and African regions and the need to set up networks and institutional links at national and regional levels for the exchange and conservation of germ plasm.

On the third day visits to the National Agricultural Research Centre, Khumaltar and the Horticultural Research Farm, Kakani, were made.

The final day of the Workshop concentrated on the future for international cooperation in the collection, conservation, and exchange of genetic germ plasm.

The following recommendation for immediate action was made:

Evolving international cooperation through a three stage strategy for the collection/exchange of resources, developing of contacts between agriculturists, geneticists and crop scientists and exchange of knowledge/ information about biophysical settings for specific crops.



The Minister for Agriculture, Law and Justice inaugurating the Workshop. Also in the picture (L-R): Dr. R. Yadav, Dr. G. Hawtin, Dr. C. Rosser and Mr. A.N. Rana

The second day was devoted to genetic resources. The ten papers presented focused on the genetic resources of cereals, fruits, root and tuber crops from Andes, Himalayas, the Tibetan plateau, and the northern hills of Thailand.

The deliberations concentrated upon the nature and diversity of the genetic resources present in these mountain regions within each type of the crop. Among the various uncommon crop species considered were cereals and tuber crops, eg. Chinopodium, finger millet, arid and naked barley, upland paddy, maize, potato and beans.

The experts discussed the prospects for exchange of germ plasm between Andean,

At the next stage materials would be exchanged through visits between agricultural/ genetic scientists of the region. The final stage would be an expedition by a team of scientists from one region to another to assess the potential for large scale exchange of crop genetic resources and germ plasm.

It was stressed that international centres, such as ICIMOD, should carry out the study and categorization of mountain agro-ecological zones so that the potential and impact of germ plasm exchange upon mountain development could be enhanced through scientific identification of compatible *source* and *target* areas.

ICIMOD PUBLICATIONS

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

No.1

Erosion and Sedimentation Processes in the Nepalese Himalaya

Brian Carson

An analysis of the relationship between human activities and erosion and sedimentation processes.

No.2

Integrated Rural Development Projects in Nepal: A Review

Bharat B. Pradhan

A synthesis of integrated rural development project experience in Nepal.

No.3

Sustaining Upland Resources: People's Participation in Watershed Management

Anis A. Dani and J.G. Campbell

A review of watershed management and related projects in the Hindu Kush - Himalaya, examining strategies for increasing local people's motivation for sustaining upland resources.

No.4

Decentralised Energy Planning and Management for the Hindu Kush - Himalaya

Deepak Bajracharya

A discussion of potential planning and implementation of energy activities and the constraints, in coordination with decentralised development schemes.

No.5

Glacial Lake Outburst Floods and Risk Engineering in the Himalaya

Jack D. Ives

A study of the phenomenon of glacial lake outbursts, in particular the 1984 flood in the Solo Khumbu Region of the Himalaya. The author supports his conclusion that hazard mapping is a prerequisite of any engineering project in these mountains.

No.6

Operational Experiences in Forest Management Development in the Hills of Nepal

D. Gilmour and G. Applegate

A study of forest management within the framework of fodder and fuelwood requirements and the necessary investment and training of local populations and forestry officials.

No.7

Road Construction in the Nepal Himalaya: The Experience from the Lamosangu-Jiri Road Project

Urs Schaffner

An analysis of the Lamosangu-Jiri Road project, communicating the problems and difficulties encountered and the lessons learned.

No.8

Forestry-Farming Linkages in the Mountains

T.B.S. Mahat

A study of the interlinkages between forestry and farming systems with emphasis on its contribution to upland economies.

WORKSHOP REPORT SERIES

People and Protected Areas

International Workshop on the Management of National Parks and Protected Areas in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya, Kathmandu, Nepal. May 1985

Managing Mountain Watersheds

International Workshop on Watershed Management in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya, Chengdu, Sichuan, China. Oct 1985

Towns in the Mountains

International Workshop on Planned Urbanization and Rural-Urban Linkages in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya, Kathmandu, Nepal. March 1986

Energy for Mountain Districts

International Workshop on District Energy Planning and Management for Integrated Mountain Development, Kathmandu, Nepal. May 1986

People and Jobs in the Mountain

International Workshop on Off-Farm Employment Generation, Dehra Dun, India. May 1986

Mountain Crop Genetics

International Workshop on Crop Genetics of Mountain Systems in Central and South-east Asia, South America and Africa. Kathmandu, Nepal. February 1987.

WORKING PAPERS
(Available only in mimeograph form)

Bhutan: Issues in Integrated Mountain Development

Dr B. Bhadra and Dr P. Alirol

Reviews development experience in Bhutan, in the fields of rural energy planning, watershed management and off-farm employment generation.

Horticulture Development in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya: A Review

Dr S.S. Teatota

Examines the status of existing horticulture development in each country of the Region, covering topographical and climatic aspects as well as post-harvest operations.

Terracing in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya: A Reassessment

D.C. Das and P.L. Maharjan

Examines terracing from point of view of efficiency of hill-farming systems, enhancement of the yield capacity of terraces in the face of population pressure, water management, social innovations, and investment needs, criteria and sources.

Mountain Economy in Southern China: Collected Papers

Prof. Lin Qing Fa

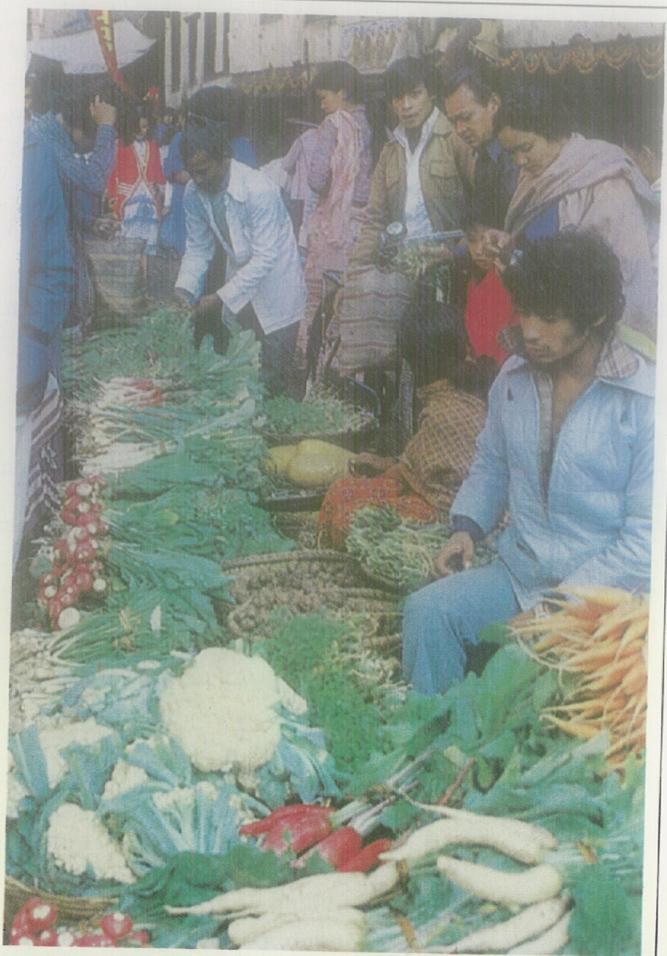
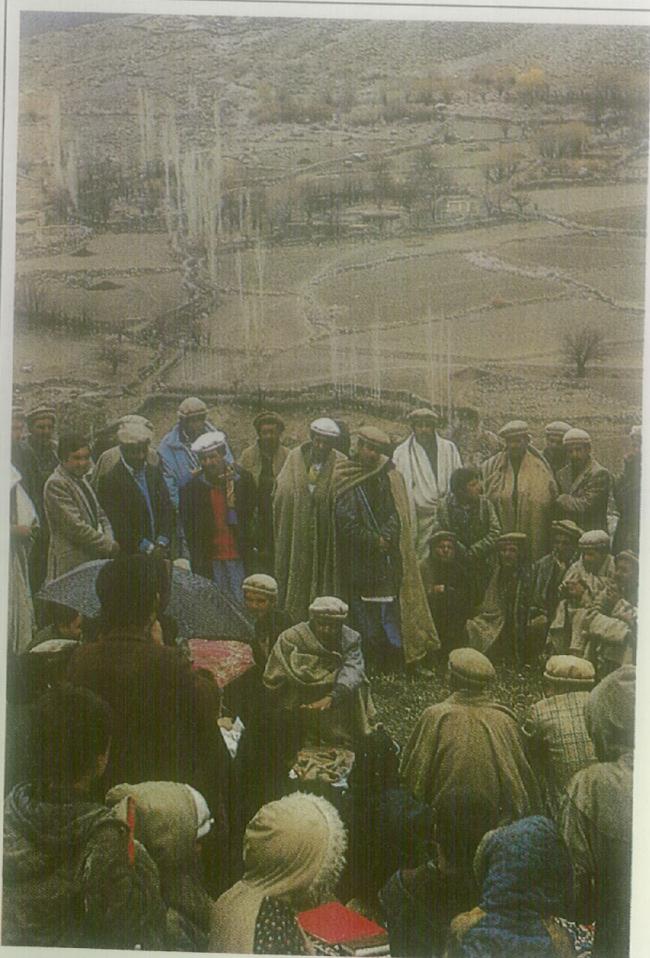
A collection of papers spanning economic development in the mountains of China; case studies of forestry, off-farm employment, and the responsibility system.

Ecology and Climate in the Mountain System: A Review

Prof. Suresh R. Chalise

Studies the climate of the Himalayas and Nepal in particular; assesses the state of research and development in meteorology and hydrology, suggesting a role for ICIMOD in solving some of the problems involved in climatological studies in Nepal.

If you would like to receive any of ICIMOD's publications, or have any comments to offer, please write to The Publications Unit, ICIMOD, P.O.Box 3226, Kathmandu, Nepal.



PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Dr N.S. Jodha, (India)
Agricultural Economist: formerly a Senior Economist with ICRISAT in Hyderabad. Head of Mountain Farming Systems Division, from April 23, 1987 for two years.

Dr D. Bajracharya, (Nepal)
Rural Energy Planning Specialist: formerly a Research Fellow at the East-West Resource Systems Institute. Head of Mountain Infrastructure and Technology Division from April 1, 1987.

Prof Zhang Rongsu, (China),
Geographer: from the Institute of Geography, Academia Sinica, Beijing. Head of Mountain Land Use Division since September 1986.

Mr A.A. Chaudhry, (Pakistan),
Information Services Expert; formerly Director of the Scientific Information Div. of PARC. Head of Mountain Development Information Services Division from March 30, 1987, for two years.

Mme Yao Bijun, (China),
Chinese Documentation Expert: Mountain Development Information Services Division.

Dr S.S. Teatia, (India),
Horticulture and Cash Crop Expert: Mountain Social and Economic Development.

Miss Marijke Uhlenbroek, (Holland),
Editor: Publications Unit.

SHORT-TERM STAFF ADDITIONS

Mr Alexis Wagner (Switzerland), joined ICIMOD on March 23 for one month, in Mountain Infrastructure and Technology, to assess training needs in landslide and erosion control and to prepare a proposal to the EEC. He is a Geological Engineer working with ITECO. He was also involved in the Lamosangu-Jiri Road Project and many other important road building projects in the Region.

Mr Urs Schaffner (Switzerland), will also join ICIMOD in Mountain Infrastructure and Technology, to continue analysis of rural mountain road construction and maintenance. He was formerly with SATA and has been working as the Project Manager for the maintenance and construction of the Lamosangu-Jiri Road in Nepal. He is the author of Occasional Paper No.7.

Mrs Manorama Moss (England), joined ICIMOD for three months in Publications. She is a Publications Specialist and has had experience of editing and the development of project support media with UNICEF and CARE.

DEPARTING PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Mr D.C. Das, (India): at ICIMOD for a year in Mountain Land Use Division.

Prof. Huang Wenxiu, (China): in Mountain Farming Systems Division since Sept 1985.

Dr R.K. Shrestha, (Nepal): in Cartography since Nov 1984.

Ms Lisa Rush, (U.S.A.): in the Publications Unit for one year.

Mr David Barker, (England): at ICIMOD for a year and a half, in Administration and in the Publications Unit.

SEMINARS

ICIMOD holds a series of seminars and talks on relevant subjects, at which experts share their knowledge with ICIMOD professional staff and others who are interested. Among those held recently are:

Dr Gordon Young,
Dept of the Environment,
Federal Govt of Canada.

"Snow and Ice Study in the Himalayas
with particular reference to the Karakoram".

Mr Ram C. Malhotra,
Director of the Monitoring and Evaluation Div.
IFAD, Rome.
"Some Thoughts on Self-Sustaining Integrated
Mountain Development".

Prof Norman Uphoff,
Centre for International Studies,
Cornell University, New York.
"The Central Role of the Periphery: Building
Local Capacity for Rural Development".

Prof Nigel Allan,
Dept. of Geography,
University of Louisiana, U.S.A.
"The Transformation of the Hindu Kush -
Karakoram Landscape".

Mr B.G. Verghese,
Research Professor: Centre for Policy Research,
New Delhi.
"Integrated Development of the Ganga,
Brahmaputra and Barak".

Mr John Metz,
Dept of Geography,
University of Wisconsin, Madison.
"Forest Product Use in Upper Elevation Magur
Village of Chim Khola".

Prof. Daniel Sisler,
Department of Agricultural Economics,
Cornell University, U.S.A.
"Reflections on Technical and Institutional
Change in a Hill Economy: A Case Study of
Nepal".

ICIMOD SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

The Director of ICIMOD, Dr. Colin Rosser, is pleased to announce the Awards of Senior Research Fellowships to:

Dr. Bhupinder Singh
(recently Advisor to the Indian Planning Commission) for research on "the Role of NGO's in Mountain Development in India"

Dr. Noor Mohammed
(staff member of the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council) for research on "Rangeland Management in the Mountain Districts of Pakistan"

Mr. Mukul Sanwal
(Director of Administrative Staff College, Naini Tal) for research on "Administration of Hill Districts"

Dr. J. Bandopadhyay
(Professor of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore) for research on "Economic Development and Ecological Stability in the Garhwal Himalaya"

All are expected to take up their Senior Fellowships at ICIMOD at various times during 1987.

The ICIMOD Senior Research Fellowship Programme, funded by a generous grant from the Ford Foundation, provides for the Award by invitation of the Director of eight such Senior Fellowships over a three-year period to exceptional professionals from the countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalaya to work on subjects of their own choice relevant to the welfare of mountain communities. Each is expected to spend a substantial period in residence at the Centre in Kathmandu, involved in direct professional exchange with the staff of ICIMOD. To facilitate this, ICIMOD has organised its own **Guest House in Kathmandu**, specially intended to provide residential support facilities for its Senior Research Fellows.

RECENT VISITORS

Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Law and Justice,
Mr Hari Narayan Rajauria,
HMG/N.

Foreign Minister of Bhutan.
Hon. Lyonpo Dawa Tshering.

Hon'ble Minister of State for Education and Culture,
Mr Keshar Bahadur Bista,
HMG/N.

His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador to Nepal, **Mr Tu Guowei**.

His Excellency the British Ambassador to Nepal,
Sir Anthony Hurrell.

His Excellency the Ambassador of Pakistan to Nepal,
Mr Zia ul Haq.

His Excellency the Ambassador of Bhutan to India and Nepal, **Dr Lyonpo Tashi Tobgyal**.

Dr G.V.K. Rao,
Chairman of the Agriculture Finance Corporation, India.

Mr David Telleen,
First Secretary of the U.S. Embassy to Nepal.

Mr Vincent Maclean,
Director, ODA Regional Development Office, Bangkok.

Dr Erich Mueller and Mr Alan Waddams,
Representatives, EEC, Brussels.

Mr David Wilson,
Director, USAID, Nepal.

Dr Colin McClung,
Asian Regional Representative of Winrock International, Bangkok, Thailand.

Mr M.J. Wilson,
Regional Director, British Development Programme, South-East Asia.

Dr H. Sawitzki,
Director of GTZ, Nepal.

Dr M.S. Rao,
Manager, ADB, Manila.

Mr M.R. Chaudhary,
Retired Chief Conservator of Forests, Bangladesh.

Dr Claus Hormann,
Director: Dept. of Geography at the University of Kiel, W.Germany.

ICIMOD MEETINGS CALENDAR

The following Workshops/Meetings will be held in 1987 at ICIMOD (dates accurate at time of going to press). They will consist of small gatherings of experts from the Hindu

Kush-Himalaya Region and are part of the promotion of the exchange of information and knowledge. If interested in any particular meeting, up-to-date details may be obtained by writing to the Centre.

Apr 13 - 24

Workshop on District Energy Planning

May 11 - 16

8th Meeting of ICIMOD's Board of Governors

May 25 - 31

Expert meeting on Himalayan Pasture and Fodder Research

July 3 - 9

Workshop on Erosion Control in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya

Oct 5 - 9

Expert Meeting on the maintenance of Information and Documentation Systems

Nov 9 - 20

Training Workshop on Fodder and Pasture Management

December

9th Meeting of ICIMOD's Board of Governors

Conference on Mountain Environmental Management

PUBLISHED BY



INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR INTEGRATED MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT
(ICIMOD)

4/80 Jawalakhel, G.P.O.Box 3226, Kathmandu, Nepal

Telephones :
521575, 522819, 522839

Telex : 2439 ICIMOD NP
Cable : ICIMOD NEPAL