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Dr. K.C. Rosser, ICIMOD
Director,



Kulu Valley, Himachal Pradesh

New Director For ICIMOD

Over the last six months or so, the Board of Governors has undertaken an extensive international search to find the most appropriate successor to the Centre's 'founding' Director, Dr. Colin Rosser, whose term of office will come to an end in the spring of 1989.

This search culminated in early July in Kathmandu when the Board of Governors, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rudolf Hoegger of Switzerland, held a series of individual meetings with a 'short list' of eleven distinguished aspirants (of nine different nationalities) for this most challenging post. Following these individual discussions, the Board was pleased to announce the selection of Dr. Francesco Di Castri as the Director-designate.

Dr. Francesco Di Castri is Italian by nationality. He is currently head of a major and internationally renowned scientific research centre in France, the Centre D'Ecologie Fonctionnelle et Evolutive. Formerly head of the Division of Ecological Sciences of UNESCO in Paris and Secretary-General of the Man and Biosphere Programme, Dr. Di Castri is one of the world's most distinguished

ecologists with great international experience in the promotion of the scientifically sound management of fragile ecosystems. He also has highly relevant research experience in the Italian Alps and in the Andes mountains.

The Board of Governors fully recognised that Dr. Di Castri's exceptional scientific experience and strong commitments to international scientific cooperation in the promotion of integrated mountain development would enable him to make an invaluable contribution as Director to the next phase of ICIMOD's rapid progress towards becoming the leading International Centre in the world in its unique field of integrated mountain development.

The next edition of the ICIMOD Newsletter, due for publication in December this year, will include a full profile of Dr. Di Castri's distinguished scientific career in comparative ecology. In the meantime, the present Director and Staff of ICIMOD warmly congratulate him on his appointment to the leadership of the first International Centre located here in this Mountain Kingdom.

The Centre's Progress

Second Phase Begins

The Ninth Meeting of the Board of Governors in Kathmandu last December was particularly important as it occurred at the conclusion of the Centre's first three years of development as a completely new International Centre in its designated field of 'integrated mountain development' with special focus on the vast and highly diverse Hindu Kush-Himalaya region.

Over this very brief and exciting period (which we have taken as Phase I of the Centre's establishment) we have moved very rapidly, and it seems successfully, towards the realisation of two initial objectives - one institutional, one programmatic:

- first, the need to get the Centre organised and operational quickly, with the most experienced professional staff immediately available and with well-organised supporting facilities of high professional standards, so that it could achieve early international recognition as a 'going concern' with a clear identity and a short-term work programme of recognisable relevance.
- secondly, the need to start ICIMOD's professional contribution in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya region through building a sound 'knowledge base' for the Centre itself through evolving working relationships of cooperation and collaboration with selected institutions and government agencies throughout the region as a whole.

Over this first three-year phase, the Centre has made very encouraging progress with both these objectives. ICIMOD is now firmly established on the 'institutional map' of these mountains as a new and highly professional International Centre of promise and potential. We have assembled an international and multidisciplinary staff of substantial reputation and experience. We have made a useful beginning with a creditable publication series that is already achieving widespread recognition. The Centre's headquarters has been

developed in an attractive temporary 'campus' with good professional equipment and facilities. The annual budget has grown quickly to approach three million dollars with the encouraging emphasis on specific programme funding - itself a recognition of the Centre's growing capability in practical development terms. Most importantly, the Centre is clearly well on its way to establishing the strong base in existing knowledge of sustainable mountain development with built-in environmental management that is essential to the performance of the mobilising role in these mountains that is the Centre's fundamental task.

With these foundations firmly laid during these first three years, the Board warmly approved the perception by the Director and staff that 1988 should mark the beginning of a second phase of the Centre's professional development. This will extend over the next three or four years and will be characterised by much more direct emphasis on the Centre's basic task of promoting **integrated mountain development** not, as an end in itself but as the essential tool for achieving the goal of the sustainable

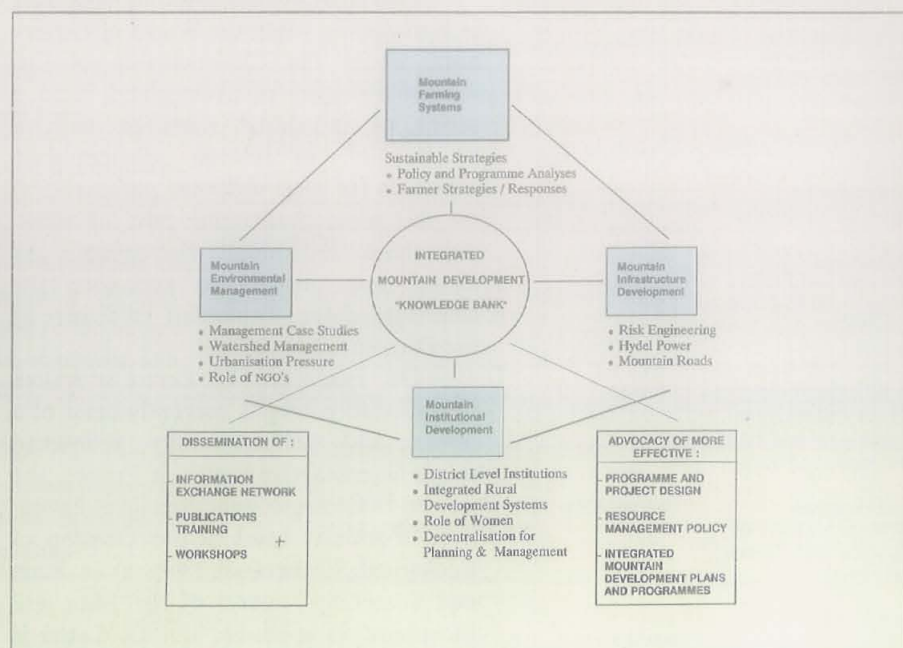
development of vulnerable mountain regions.

The Centre will now concentrate its attention on four programme areas selected as key 'components' of integrated mountain development, with the emphasis on the search for fuller understanding of the linkages and inter-relationships between these 'components' within a systematic framework.

These four inter-related programme areas (within the emphasis on Mountain Farming Systems as the dominant programme) are shown in the diagram below.

Within this basic and integrated workplan structure (supported by three general activities in documentation, publication and training) the Centre will now concentrate its efforts on:

- **Practical case studies** of the lessons of development experience in selected mountain areas
- The **organised exchange of knowledge** especially focussing on 'success stories'
- The **advocacy** of more effective policy, programme and project design for fully integrated and sustainable mountain development.



Funding Grows Rapidly

There have been significant and encouraging developments over the past few months with both the long-term 'core financing' of the Centre and with the funding of specific programmes. While the latter category of support has grown rapidly over the past year, there is also welcome evidence that the essential 'core support' is becoming established on a regular and long-term basis. From a total annual budget of under a million dollars just three years ago, the Centre's consolidated budget for 1988 has trebled to nearly three million dollars - with clear and reasonable expectations of a steady growth in both core funding and project funding to an annual budget of about thrice this figure over the next phase of the Centre's development.

Core Support

In January this year, two of the Centre's 'founding sponsors' - the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Switzerland announced four-year renewals of their long-term financing agreements at levels of five million Deutsche Marks and one and a half million Swiss Francs respectively. These encouraging 'votes of confidence' in the Centre from its two main financiers have provided the solid foundation for approaches to a series of governments and foundations in Europe, North America and Asia seeking much more diversified participation in the Centre's core financing. In a number of cases, these approaches have led to promising discussions with the governments and agencies concerned. These efforts to expand and diversify the long-term financial base of the Centre will be continued over the immediate future.

The Centre's Statutes define a 'sponsor' as a government or agency, committed to the wholly scientific and non-political objectives of the Centre in the ecosystems of the Hindu Kush-Himalaya, willing to pledge unrestricted financial support to the Centre for a three-year period at not less than 15 per cent of its annual budget (this, in effect, means a pledge of U.S. \$200,000 per year for three years at least). The Board of Governors hopes to be able to announce the very welcome participation of several new sponsoring governments or international agencies becoming 'sponsors' of the Centre on the above terms in the coming years.

The third and highly important 'founding sponsor' is His Majesty's Government of Nepal from whom the Centre has received and continues to receive not only sustained financial support but also the generous hospitality

associated with the decision to locate the Centre's headquarters in this unique mountain Kingdom.

HMG Nepal has recently indicated that, it intends to increase significantly its annual core support to the Centre. This further generosity from Nepal, is specially significant. With this most encouraging lead from the host country, the other participating countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalaya - India, China, Bhutan, Pakistan and Bangladesh - are now considering the governmental procedures required to convert their already - valuable ad hoc contributions into regular annual financing. In total the contributions of these six countries is expected to exceed \$250,000 annually - a sum which is significant both financially and symbolically as a clear recognition of the importance given to ICIMOD by the countries of the Region who stand most to benefit from its effective development as an International Centre of acknowledged practical relevance.

Project Support

The most rapid expansion of the Centre's finances has come in the attraction of substantial funding for specific work programmes designed by the professional staff within the overall programme framework approved by Board of Governors.

During the last six months, the Ford Foundation announced additional grants to ICIMOD - for programmes in the role of women in mountain development and in mountain farming systems respectively - which has made the Foundation the third largest supporter after West Germany and Switzerland.

Additional and substantial programme funding has been mobilised from a variety of sources: the Asian Development Bank, the Commission of the European Communities, the U.S. Agency for International Development, IDRC of Canada, the Aga Khan Foundation and from UNESCO and FAO. These very welcome additional resources have enabled the Centre, in only its fourth year of operation from scratch, to organise and implement an integrated workplan of considerable scale and potential. The key to the Centre's successful development lies not only in the skill with which it judges its priorities but equally in its ability to assemble the resources - in funds and staff - needed for its most effective contribution in promoting the sustainable development of mountain communities through the essential integrated approach to progressive resource management.

Project Funding Agreements

ADB: US\$540,000
for Sustainable Development
of Mountain Farming Systems.
Aga Khan Foundation: US\$87,000
USAID: US\$51,000
for partial support of the
organisation and management
of Rural Development in the
Hindu Kush-Himalayan Region.

GTZ: US\$250,000
for Capital Equipment and
Renovation of two Buildings
Ford Foundation: US\$240,000
for Mountain Farming Systems
programme.
UNESCO: US\$26,000
for Workshop on Mountain
Environmental Management

European Communities: ECU418,000
for support of a collaborative regional
programme on training in
Risk Engineering in the Himalayas.
IDRC: US\$30,000
to support a case study on
Mountain Environmental
Management in Arun River Basin
in Nepal.

Mountain Farming Systems Programme

The Centre's Dominant Programme And Its Approach

The search for new strategies of sustainable development of mountain agriculture constitutes the primary focus of the mountain farming systems programme. It covers all land based, bio-mass producing activities ranging from crop production and animal husbandry to forestry and horticulture and their supporting systems. It has been made the dominant programme due to agriculture's role in sustaining the bulk of mountain population, its links with resource degradation and the potential scope it offers for intervention to arrest the negative trends in productivity and sustainability of mountain resources.

The objective and approaches of the programme emerge from the strongly felt need for arresting and reversing declining trends in agricultural productivity in an environmentally sound manner, and for greater integration of hill agriculture with the wider market economy. It is our strong hope that workable solution to the problems of hill agriculture can be found through integrated development approaches that focus on promoting sustainable linkages in hill agriculture.

A changed focus on development interventions in mountain agriculture could stabilise and sustain the resource base and increase productivity. ICIMOD, in collaboration with national organisations of the region will attempt to contribute through critical examination of present approaches to mountain agriculture (both on private and public accounts) as a first step towards search for technical and institutional options for sustainable development of mountain agriculture.

Major funding for the programme has come from the Asian Development Bank and the Ford Foundation.



The Mountain Farming Systems Programme

In its current beginning phase of the programme, bulk of the work will be confined to knowledge reviews and field level case studies on selected aspects of mountain agriculture. The primary emphasis is on a comprehensive stock taking of changing practices and approaches to usage and management of mountain resources (land, water, vegetation, etc.) both under farmer's strategies and development programmes of the state.

The study will expand the presently inadequate information base on mountain agriculture. The work will include:

- A complete reorganization of knowledge generated by past

studies. Efforts will be made to identify linkages and sustainability issues of individual sectors.

- Incorporation of traditional farming systems as potential input into the design of development programmes.
- A survey of changes in mountain agriculture caused by population pressures, market penetrations, and development programmes.
- An examination of existing development strategies promoted by national governments and donor agencies.
- A survey of recent advances and institutional innovations in agricultural technology development.

- A look at replicable experiences of specific projects in mountain agriculture in different countries emphasising lessons of success and failures of projects and programmes.

In addition, there is also the contribution from other programmes that will provide additional perspectives on the complex linkages of Hill Farming Systems.

The study results will be made available to policy makers and planners and donor agencies dealing with agricultural development. This will be done by means of thematic publications and target-oriented formal and informal workshops.

Collaborating Institutions

In keeping with the overall work strategy, the studies in the field of mountain farming systems are to be conducted in very close collaboration with specific national institutions engaged in the development of hill agriculture. The centre will try to mobilize national institutions as far as possible to work on their respective problems of hill agricultural development in the broad framework designed by ICIMOD. Some of the key national institutions that have indicated their interest in collaborating are - Ministry of Agriculture, (Nepal), Himachal Pradesh University, (India), University of Agriculture Peshawar, (Pakistan), Department of Agriculture (Bhutan), and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, (China). Many more institutions will be mobilised for work in specific areas.

Major Conference Planned for 1989

A major international conference on **Strategy for Sustainable Development of Mountain Agriculture** is scheduled for late 1989. The objectives of this conference are to discuss alternative options for sustainable development of mountain agriculture. The synthesis prepared by ICIMOD on the basis of the different case studies and thematic reviews will highlight comparative experiences, lessons of success stories and identify options for policies and programmes including research and training needs for sustainable hill agriculture. Equally important, the workshop has independent justifications of its own. In mountain areas alarming scenarios indicating resource degradation, falling land productivity and economic stagnation have emerged despite development interventions. Hence, this conference will provide a major opportunity for a fresh look at the present and future approaches to mountain agriculture.

As a prelude to this international conference planned for late 1989, a series of regional workshops are now underway to assess each country's priorities, availability of relevant research results, and comparable development experiences.

The first of the series, "Development Experiences of Himachal Pradesh: Lessons for other Mountain Areas" was held in mid April at Manali, Himachal Pradesh. Ten position papers were presented by specialists from Himachal Pradesh. It was emphasised that the infrastructure development in roads and energy and government encouragement to activities (e.g. horticulture) having comparative advantage in mountains, were important factors responsible for impressive performance of Himachal Pradesh.

Similar workshops in China, Nepal and Pakistan are planned during the second half of 1988 and early 1989.



Himachal Pradesh, India



Sichuan, China

Senior Research Fellowship Programme

The main objective of the Senior Research Fellowship Programme is to enable senior professionals to undertake a period of individual sabbatical research on a subject of direct relevance to integrated mountain development and environmental management. This programme is designed to provide outstanding scientists in the region the opportunity to make a significant contribution, through their research and writing, to the questions of overriding interest or urgency in the area of integrated mountain development. This programme began in July 1986 and so far seven individuals have received the Award. This very important programme is supported by the Ford Foundation. The following five Research Fellowships are currently being undertaken (that by Dr. T.B. Shrestha of the Royal Academy of Nepal on the Ecology of the Arun River Basin was reported in an earlier Newsletter).

Rangeland Management in Pakistan

Dr. Noor Mohammad, Director, Range Management and Forestry of Pakistan Agricultural Research Council.

Rangeland Management in Pakistan reviews the progress and achievements made in rangeland development and discusses on how the findings can be utilized by other countries with regions of mountain ecology.

The rangelands, "chiragah", that cover sixty per cent of Pakistan's total area, support 93.5 million head of livestock in varying ecological conditions. Key problems include:

- Nomadic grazing and livestock overpopulation overexploit range-land resources.
- In arid regions, frequent droughts destroy vegetation, which is difficult to replenish. Water is scarce and often unavailable for stock.
- Wind erosion spreads sterile sand onto good agricultural land, choking canals and lines of communications with shifting sand dunes. Vast areas have become saline or alkaline because of increasing aridity caused by denudation of the uplands.

The study recommends that higher priority be given to range research, and to the formulation of comprehensive plans for rangeland management, the formulation of a national range policy, and the preparation of technical rangeland management plans to be executed by competent and motivated range professionals.

It also recommends the creation of an independent agency at federal and provincial levels, coordination of national agencies, more technical collaboration with international agencies and the development of technical manpower.

This book is being prepared for publication so that it can be ready for the International Rangeland Congress being held in Delhi at the end of this year. This report has received very favourable reviews by leading experts in the field in Pakistan, and is an important contribution to the international exchange of knowledge on pasture management in mountain areas.

Beekeeping and Hill Farming in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya : Scope and Strategies For Development

Dr. L.R. Verma, Professor, Department of Bio Sciences, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla

Beekeeping in the context of integrated mountain development is particularly significant for the hill farmer as an income enhancement activity that does not increase the pressure on the limited land resources. Given the difficulties being experienced in improving incomes from land based activities, beekeeping provides an important source of additional income to the hill farmer. It also has other advantages such as its role in the cross-pollination of wild and cultivated species of plants. Beekeeping thus helps the hill farmer to benefit from natural vegetation that would otherwise be wasted.

The study of beekeeping is also relevant in the context of developing integrated approaches to mountain development. The advantage of the ideal climatic conditions and the multiplicity of flora available throughout the year will not be of much assistance to the hill farmer if the marketing aspects are poorly developed. Along with the question of appropriate beekeeping technology, it is equally important to carefully examine the marketing linkages that will ultimately determine the amount of benefits received by the hill farmer from beekeeping.

This study will provide a state of the art review about beekeeping in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya Region. It will identify relatively successful beekeeping experiences in these mountains, pointing out some of the important lessons to be learned. It will also discuss how various policy measures particularly in the fields of post harvest technology and market support should be organized for encouraging beekeeping as an income generating activity in the mountain areas. The study will begin in August 1988 and will continue for a period of nine months.

Impact of Tourism Development in Mountain Areas

(A Case Study of Manali in the Kulu Valley, Himachal Pradesh)

*Dr. Tej Vir Singh, Director, Centre For Tourism Research,
Lucknow, India.*

Tourism in mountain areas can be an important source of off-farm employment and income for the hill areas. Some type of tourism can also provide positive stimulus to the development of hill agriculture and cottage industry. At the same time, unmanaged growth of tourism will not only impose a heavy burden on the fragile hill environment, but will also restrict the benefits to the hill areas.

Different parts of these mountain areas are undergoing various phases of tourism development. It is therefore of great relevance to carefully study the economic and environmental impacts including tourism's linkages with other sectors and, the responses by governments and the local community.

This case study by Dr. Singh looks at the specific experience in Manali in the Kulu Valley of Himachal Pradesh. The overall findings on the economic and environmental impact of tourism are positive. Tourism has not damaged the environment. This has been attributed to environment oriented resort planning and careful use of available resources. The overall economic impact is also positive, although the local share of economic benefits are still relatively small. The author emphasizes greater need for people's participation in order to better integrate it with hill agriculture, environment and larger local retention of the benefits from tourism.

Economic Development And Ecological Stability In Garhwal Himalaya

*Dr. J. Bandyopadhyay, Faculty Member, Indian Institute of
Management, Bangalore*

This study focusses on the problems and prospects of economic development in the Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh, India with special attention to the area of Tehri. It is trying to place the ecological sensitivity of the natural resource endowments of the region in the dynamic perspective of changes in their management strategies and utilization. The region is attempted to be divided into three distinct agro-climatic zones on the basis of which future development programmes need to be structured. The study makes an in depth analysis of the institutional mechanisms that resulted in conflicts over forest resources and finally led to the well-known forest conservation movement, Chipko. It also analyses the opposing scientific views on the Tehri Highdam on the river Bhagirathi. The study records the agricultural practices and patterns of the Garhwal region in a historical perspective and tries to correlate the more visible changes in agriculture with the construction of roads. The study also analyses the evolution of the institutional structures regarding land, water and forests resources.

On the basis of the natural resource endowments, the study attempts to generate possible modes of natural resource exploitation for sustainable economic development. The study is expected to come out with recommendations for making sustainable economic development in Garhwal a strong possibility. The study will be completed by early 1989.

The Forests of the Himalaya - Hengduan Mountains of China and The Strategy for its Sustainable Development

Prof. Li WenHua, Vice Director, CISNAR, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing

The forest of Himalaya-Hengduan Mountains is characterized by its rich floristic composition, diversified pattern of vertical distribution and unusually high productivities. For generations the forests have provided a rich variety of goods useful for rural and industrial communities alike: timber, fuel, fodder, fruits, medicine, wildlife with a variety of natural habitats and biological niches. The forests of this area is mainly distributed on steep slopes and upper reaches of various big rivers. So the forest of this region is of great importance from the point of view of environmental conservation.

Due to the increased population pressure and economic development many forests have been cut down and the natural regeneration of forest in subalpine areas is particularly difficult. The process of afforestation is far too slow as compared with the process of forest destruction. The impact of economic growth upon the environment is becoming ever more interwoven into a seamless net of causes and effects and the rational management of forest of the region has become one of the key elements of Integrated Mountain Development. The proposed study will undertake a comprehensive synthesis of the research done by the Chinese scientists during the last 30 years and make comparative studies with existing experience in other countries of the region.

The final output of the study will be a book on the forests of Himalaya-Hengduan Mountains in China and the strategy for sustainable development. The Programme will contribute directly to the ICIMOD's Programme on Strategies for Mountain Environment and Forest Management.

Programme Notes

Himalayan Infrastructure And Risk Engineering

The Mountain Risk Engineering Programme focuses on the design and testing of an integrated training programme on geological feasibility studies and landslide risk mapping. The programme team is also trying to develop models and techniques for hazard assessment, risk assessment and mapping, landslide appraisal, and road costing. It is expected to assist the countries in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya Region to improve capacity for integrated management and maintenance of roads, canals, dams, reservoirs and watersheds in mountain areas.

The programme began in January 1988 and will continue until February 1990. During the past six months, the activities undertaken have been :

- extensive knowledge reviews on the subject
- ICIMOD staff participation on landslide investigation
- studies on the costing of hill roads for different types of terrain
- preparation of draft manual on feasibility, design, construction and maintenance of infrastructure in the fragile hills.
- travel to various countries and international agencies for discussion and collection of materials.

The programme is being supported by the EEC



Landslides, Middle Hills, Nepal

Highlights of Mountain Risk Engineering Pilot Training Programme (Feb-April 1989)

The Mountain Risk Engineering Training Programme integrates the developmental needs and environmental concerns in the fragile hill environments. It is designed for trainers and practicing engineers and geologists. An expert meeting planned for October 1988 will be used to extensively discuss the Pilot Training Programme .

Topics Covered : Engineering Geology, Geotechnics, Drainage and Erosion, Planning, Design, Construction and Maintenance of hill roads in Nepal.

Approach : Class room lectures, group discussion and field work using audio visuals, case histories, and practical assignments

Duration : Two and a half months

Potential Trainees : practicing middle level engineers and geologists from Bhutan, China, India, Nepal and Pakistan.

While the focus of the training is on the conditions applicable to the middle hills of Nepal, it is also relevant to other countries of the region.

Rural Institutional Development

The focus of this programme is to develop a better understanding of the role played by different types of rural institutions in resource management and mountain agriculture in varying social, economic and environmental conditions. To this end, case studies are being conducted in project areas of selected development projects across these mountains.

The studies involve the Dhading District Development Project (Nepal), Nepal-Australia Forestry Project (Nepal), Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (Pakistan), and the Pak-German Self Help Project for Rural Development LGD/GTZ (Pakistan). The programme is being expanded to Bhutan, China, and India. A Review Meeting is being organized in August 1988 to review the completed studies and to adapt the methodology to new study areas. Comparative analysis of the studies will assist in identifying factors contributing to more effective local participation in sustainable development.

Energy For Mountain Districts

The twenty month programme on "Strengthening Rural Energy Planning and Management in Mountain Districts of the Hindu Kush-Himalaya" is being concluded after the successful implementation of Pilot Training Programmes in Bhutan, China, India, Nepal and Pakistan. This programme was started in recognition of the urgent need in mountain areas to improve the capability of the district authorities to plan and manage energy in their districts as an integral part of their development plans and activities. Based upon this objective, this project has completed the following activities:

a) developed a practical methodology for rural energy planning and management in mountain districts

b) trained a small task force of trainers from selected institutions in Bhutan, China, India, Nepal and Pakistan.

The Training Guidelines and Trainers Manual on energy programme development have been designed to include the problems of mountain areas and the emerging roles of district level institutions for energy development in the context of the district development planning framework. In the process of collaboration, the programme has also developed a strong "ICIMOD Energy Network" across the mountains representing a wide variety of institutions in different countries.

Discussions with the EEC, which funded the current programme, for a second phase is currently underway. The second phase will focus on the development of a cadre of well trained trainers in the field of district energy planning and management, production of audio-visual training materials and further strengthen energy information exchange in mountain areas.

Case Studies on Mountain Environmental Management

As part of the Programme on Mountain Environmental Management, six case studies are being developed to identify specific management issues underlying environmental problems in mountain areas. These case studies have focussed on the existing environmental problems in specific locations, the institutional responses to these problems and the emerging management approaches and choices. A synthesis of the different case studies will identify a number of common themes for discussion in the Expert Meeting on Mountain Environmental Management being organized jointly by ICIMOD with UNESCO, Paris in December 1988. The case studies will help to develop a better understanding of the types of environmental management problems across the Hindu Kush-Himalayas (including Xizang in China) and will also provide the basis for the development of a management oriented approach to environmental problems in this region.

The case studies cover the following areas:

- Swat Valley, North West Frontier Province, Pakistan
- Dun Valley, Uttar Pradesh, India
- Kakani Panchayat, Bagmati Zone, Nepal
- Arun River Basin, Nepal
- Nimu County, Xizang Province, China

Apart from these case studies, there are a number of other theme papers dealing with questions of the role of law, the role of non-governmental organizations, and the role of remote sensing as a management tool.

The single most important objective of this Expert Meeting is to be able to identify a realistic collaborative programme on Mountain Environmental Management for the next couple of years.

Role of Women in Mountain Development

This programme examines the importance of women's participation and control in resource management and decision making within the context of hill farming. It seeks to formulate strategies for incorporating gender related perspectives in integrated mountain development.

The major activities being organized under this programme are the following:

- comprehensive state of the art knowledge reviews
- an annotated bibliography on women and mountain development and,
- preparation of field-based case studies on the role of women

An International Expert Meeting on the subject is being held in October this year. The collaborating countries in the programme are Bhutan, China, India, Nepal and Pakistan. The Ford Foundation is supporting this programme.

Documentation Centre's Rapid Growth

The Documentation Centre has made rapid progress this year. Its programme to computerise processing of the current inflow of documents in the library is fully underway. The focus has been on computerisation of different data bases, establish documentation services, compile specific inventories of documents and R&D projects and automate library acquisitions and circulation.

The Centre is now publishing on a bimonthly basis Current Awareness Service that provides a comprehensive listing of new documents in the library. A Micro CDS-ISIS software package, developed by UNESCO is being used.

The Centre now has a total of about 6,000 collection of printed documents and 3,000 microfiches. In addition the Centre is also training people from other institutions on the use of Micro ISIS.

Centre News

Staff Changes

Long Term Assignments

Prof. Li Tianchi, geological engineer, joined the Centre in March. He took over from Prof. Zhang Rongsu as the Head of the Mountain Environmental Management Programme. Prof. Li has written extensively on the subject of landslides in China.

Dr. J. Bandopadhyay, Faculty Member of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, joined as a professional staff member with the Mountain Environmental Management Programme.

Dr. Liu Yen Hua, mountain geographer from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, joined the Mountain Farming Systems Programme as a professional staff member.

Mr. Liu Chenfeng, economic geographer from the Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, Chengdu, China, joined Mountain Farming Systems Programme as a professional staff member.

Ms. Priya Trosuwan, joined the Administration to take charge of the External Relations and Travel.

Short Term Assignments

Dr. John Dunsmore joined the Mountain Environmental Management Programme for a period of two months to work on the Arun River Basin Environmental Management Case Study.

Dr. K.V. Sundaram joined the Mountain Institutional Development Programme for one month to work on the preparation of a Trainer's Manual for the District Energy Planning and Management Study.

Dr. Bhawani Singh joined the Risk Engineering Programme for a two months period to work on the development of case studies for the Risk Engineering Programme.

Dr. Viet Burger, formerly coordinator, Dhading District Development Project joined the Mountain Institutional Division in July for a review of the experience on Decision-making and Implementation structures in the Dhading Integrated Rural Development Project.

Departing Staff

Prof. Zhang Rongsu, Head of the Mountain Environmental Management Programme returned to China after two years of work. Prof. Rongsu completed a number of papers on problems of Environmental Management during his stay.

Mr. Vinod Kumar, project coordinator, District Energy Planning and Management programme returned to India after three years of work. Mr. Kumar also made contributions to other programmes.

Dr. K.G. Tejwani returned to India after three years of association with the Centre. He was associated with the Mountain Environmental Management Programme.

Mr. Lin Qin Fa, returned to China after working as a professional staff member for about two years. He was working on the problems of Off-farm Employment and Marketing Linkages in West Sichuan, China.

ICIMOD Staff Honoured

The Director of ICIMOD is very pleased to announce that some of the staff members have been honoured with national and international awards.

Dr. M. Abdullah, Division Head, Mountain Infrastructure Development was presented by H.E. The President of Pakistan the National Award of Tamgha-e-Imtiaz on 23rd March 1988 for Dr. Abdullah's outstanding work on the development and dissemination of Micro hydroelectric projects in mountain areas of Pakistan.

Dr. Kk. Panday, Senior Professional Staff Member was named to The "Global 500 Roll of Honour" by UNEP in June, 1988 for his contributions in the field of environmental conservation and development in the hills of Nepal.

Prof Li Tianchi, Division Head, Mountain Environmental Management Programme was awarded a Prize by the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Government of Sichuan Province in April 1988 for his paper on "Impact of Landslides in the Three Gorge Hydroelectric Project and Counter Measures".

Mr. Rajendra Shah, in the Mountain Information Exchange Programme was awarded by H.M. The King of Nepal the Tesro SAARC Shikhar Sammelan Smriti Padak in March 1988 for his contribution during the Third SAARC summit of Heads of State or Government in Nepal during November 1987.

The Director would also like to congratulate **Dr. Anis A. Dani** and **Dr. Liu Yen Hua** for receiving their doctorates during the past six months.

Seminars

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

Mr. Terry Thomas
Lecturer in Agricultural Economics
University of North Wales, Bangor
"Problems of Integrated Mountain Development in a Developed Agriculture Economy"

Dr. L.S. Bhatt,
Indian Institute of Statistics,
New Delhi.

"Recent Experience with the Development of District Data Base".

Dr. D.A. Gilmour and Dr. A. Carter,
Nepal-Australia Forestry Project.
"Trees on Private Land:
Dynamic Resources".

Dr. T.N. Khushoo
Indian Academy of Sciences and
Former ICIMOD Board Member.
"Eco-development and Poverty Alleviation"

Dr. Mahatim Singh
Vice Chancellor, Govind Ballabh Pant University, Pantnagar, U.P.
"Agriculture Research in the U.P. Himalayas".

Mr. S.M. Anwar
Chief Instructor
National Institute of Public Administration, Peshawar, Pakistan
"Use of Case Studies in Training"

Dr. N.K. Sharma
Director of Tourism
Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, India
"Development of Tourism in Himachal Pradesh"

Dr. Q.K. Ahmad
Chairman
Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad,
"Off Farm Activities For Women in Mountain Areas"

Visitors to the Centre

Mr. L. Macfarlane, U.S. Charge d'Affairs, American Embassy, Kathmandu

Dr. Saburo Okita, former Foreign Minister of Japan, International Trustee of the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation

Dr. T. N. Khushoo of the Indian Academy of Sciences, a former member of the ICIMOD Board of Governors

Dr. G. M. Khattak, Vice-Chancellor of the Agricultural University of Peshawar, North West Frontier Province, Pakistan

Dr. Yuri Badenkof, Deputy Director of the Institute of Geography, Moscow, Russia

Mr. Anthony Bottrell, The Ford Foundation, New Delhi, India

H.E. Mrs. Brinda Shah, HMG/Nepal Ambassador to India

Mr. Keith Aukland and Dr. Colin Rees, Asian Development Bank, Manila

Mr. Robert Manning, head of the South Asia Division, Overseas Development Administration

Mr. Robert Thurston, chief of the Agricultural and Rural Development Division, USAID, Nepal.

ICIMOD Calendar

Jan. 1988: Workshop on District Energy Planning in Kathmandu

Apr. 1988: Workshop on Research methods for Socio-Economic Data Base on Farm and Village Forestry in Asia Kathmandu sponsored by Winrock, F/FRED, USAID, IDRC, IAAS, ICIMOD.

Apr. 1988: Expert Meeting on Development Experiences of Himachal Pradesh in Manali, India

May 1988: Board of Governors Meeting, Kathmandu

Jul. 1988: Extra-ordinary Meeting of Board of Governors

Aug. 1988: Expert Meeting on Integrated Rural Development, Kathmandu

Oct. 1988: Workshop in Mountain Farming Systems of China, Chengdu

Expert Meeting on Risk engineering in Mountains, Kathmandu

Nov. 1988: Workshop on Farming Systems in Nepal, Kathmandu

Dec. 1988:

Board of Governors Meeting, Kathmandu

Workshop on Mountain Environmental Management, Kathmandu

Study Tours: Links With Andes And Pamir Mountains

Though formal mandate of ICIMOD is presently confined to Hindu Kush-Himalaya region, informal exchanges with professionals and institutions in other mountain regions are encouraged.

For example, Dr. N.S. Jodha and Dr. Tej Pratap visited Ecuador to participate in the VI International Congress of Agricultural Scientist from Andes in Quito during May-June 1988. After the meeting they visited research stations and various farming systems areas in different parts of the Andes.

A separate type of study tour has focussed on the Pamir Mountains in the USSR. At the invitation of the Institute of Geography of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, a study team consisting of three Professors of Geography from Tribhuvan University and two senior staff members of ICIMOD visited Tajikistan at the foot of the Pamirs from 18 June to 2 July 1988. The objectives of the visit were:

- to discuss an integrated approach to the problems of the environment, economy and population in Tajikistan within the Vakhsh Watershed.
- to discuss the proposal for a joint comparative study of the problems of regional development in mountain areas of Tajikistan and Nepal.

Publications

Occasional Papers

- 1 **Erosion Processes in the Nepalese Himalaya**
Brian Carson, August 1985
- 2 **Integrated Rural Development Projects In Nepal: A Review**
B. Pradhan, December 1985
- 3 **Sustaining Upland Resources: People's Participation In Watershed Management**
Anis Ahmad Dani and J.G. Campbell, July 1986
- 4 **Decentralised Energy Planning and Management for the Hindu Kush-Himalaya**
Deepak Bajracharya, September 1986
- 5 **Glacial Lake Outburst Floods and Risk Engineering in the Himalaya**
Jack D. Ives, November 1986
- 6 **Operational Experiences in Forest Management in the Hills of Nepal**
G.B. Applegate and D.A. Gilmour, January 1987
- 7 **Forestry - Farming Linkages in the Mountains**
T.B.S. Mahat, March 1987
- 8 **Road Construction in the Nepal Himalaya: The Lamosangu-Jiri Road Project**
Urs Schaffner, March 1987

Workshop Report Series

- **People and Protected Areas**
May 1985
- **Managing Mountain Watersheds**
October 1985
- **Towns in the Mountains**
March 1986
- **Energy for Mountain Districts**
May 1986
- **People and Jobs in the Mountains**
May 1986
- **Mountain Crop Genetics**
February 1987

Working Papers (mimeod) and Draft Reports

- **A Training Guideline For Energy Programme Development**
- **Trainer's Manual For Energy Programme Development**
- **Instruction For Trainees for Energy Programme Development**
- **Geology and Slope Stability in the Kakani-Kathmandu Area**
Thomas S.T. Heah
- **Subsistence Hill Agriculture and the Wider Market Economy : Some Basic Issues and Experience for the Bagmati Zone (Nepal)**
Mahesh Banskota

BOOKS

Rural Energy Planning for the Indian Himalaya :
edited by V. Kumar and D. Ahuja

Erosion and Sedimentation in the Nepal Himalaya by HMG Nepal Ministry of Water Resources, Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (ICIMOD has assisted, with CIDA and IDRC of Canada, in the publication of this major training Manual.)



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