

Meeting Report on Regional Consolidation Meeting on 'Ecosystem Services Assessment' for the Himalica Programme

24–27 March 2015, Thimphu, Bhutan



About ICIMOD

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.



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

Internal Report

Meeting Report on
Regional Consolidation Meeting on
'Ecosystem Services Assessment' for
the Himalica Programme

24–27 March 2015, Thimphu, Bhutan

Organized by
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and
Royal Society for Protection of Nature

Copyright © 2015

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
All rights reserved, published 2015

Published by

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

Report Preparation

Pratikshya Kandel, Seema Karki, Kamal Aryal and Nakul Chettri

Production Team

Amy Sellmyer (Editor); Dharma R Maharjan (Layout and design); Asha Kaji Thaku (Editorial assistant)

Reproduction

This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part and in any form for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission from the copyright holder, provided acknowledgement of the source is made. ICIMOD would appreciate receiving a copy of any publication that uses this publication as a source.

No use of this publication may be made for resale or for any other commercial purpose whatsoever without prior permission in writing from ICIMOD.

Note

The views and interpretations in this publication are those of the authors. They are not attributable to ICIMOD.

This publication is also available at www.icimod.org/himaldoc

Citation: ICIMOD (2015) *Proceedings of regional consolidation meeting on 'ecosystem services assessment' for the Himalica programme*. Kathmandu, ICIMOD

Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Background	1
Objectives of the Meeting	1
Outputs of the Meeting	2
Day 1: Tuesday, 24 March 2015	2
Opening Session	2
Technical Session I: Understanding the background and rationale for regional consolidation meeting	2
Setting the scene for ESA in three countries	2
Use of geospatial tools and techniques in ESA	3
Presentations and plenary discussions on country ecosystem services assessment results	3
Day 2: Wednesday, 25 March 2015	4
Technical Session II: Sharing the on-going activities on ESA	4
PES experience in Bhutan	4
Forest related ecosystem services in Myanmar (assessment and valuation)	4
Payment for ecosystem services related policies and efforts in Nepal	4
Group work and presentation on how the learning from Himalica and country level ESA can be mainstreamed in national level activities	4
Concluding Session	5
DAY 2-3 and 4: Field visit and interaction at Barshong Gewog, Tsirang, Bhutan	6

Annexes

Annex 1: Programme Outline	7
Annex 2: List of Participants	8

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BCN	Bird Conservation Nepal
DFO	District Forest Officer
DoF	Department of Forests
ESA	Ecosystem Services Assessment
Himalica	Rural Livelihoods and Climate Change Adaptation in the Himalayas
HKH	Hindu Kush Himalayas/ Himalayan
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
MIID	Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
MoFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PPD	Policy and Planning Division
REDD	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RSPN	Royal Society for Protection of Nature
VDC	Village Development Committee

Background

The Rural Livelihoods and Climate Change Adaptation in the Himalayas (Himalica) initiative is aimed at supporting poor and vulnerable mountain communities in the Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) region to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts through socio-economic development and conservation of HKH ecosystem assets and services through active regional cooperation. The programme is being implemented through five main areas of activity: i) building the capacity to formulate adapted policy, ii) expanding knowledge management, iii) strengthening collaborative action research, iv) piloting activities for climate change adaptation, and v) capacity building.

Under the main areas of work 'develop capabilities to adapt to policy', 'Ecosystem Services' is one of the major elements of the programme which is led by members from the Ecosystems theme at ICIMOD. One of the primary objectives of the Ecosystem element is the detailed assessment of the ecosystems and ecosystem services in the identified project sites within the regional member countries i.e. Nepal, Myanmar and Bhutan. In order to carry out the assessments in the respective countries and to prepare comprehensive technical reports, ICIMOD has identified collaborating partner institutions at the country level. The collaborating partner institutions are: Royal Society for Protection of Nature (RSPN) in Bhutan and Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN) in Nepal. In Myanmar, the assessment is supported by the Forest Department under Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry. A research framework supported by agreed questionnaire for ecosystem assessment developed by ICIMOD in consultation with the collaborating partners were used in these three countries to determine the current status of integrated ecosystem services (e.g., provisioning, regulating, supporting, and cultural services) in areas where communities depend heavily on natural resources for their subsistence livelihoods. The project sites where the ecosystem services assessment were carried out are: Rauta VDC, Udaypur district, Nepal; Tsirang, Barshong Gewog, Bhutan and Inle Lake and its surrounding (Kyar Taw, Zay Gon and Kyaung Taung villages) in Naung Shwe Township, Shan state, Myanmar. Currently, the partner institutions in the member countries are in the stage of finalizing the ecosystem services assessment (ESA hereafter) technical reports.

In this context, ICIMOD in collaboration with RSPN and with support from Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MoAF), Royal Government of Bhutan organized a four-day regional consolidation meeting (including field visit to ESA site, Barshong Gewog) in Thimphu, Bhutan from 24- 27 March 2015. This meeting was designed for the technical experts of the collaborating institutions who are engaged in the assessment of the ecosystem services and preparation of the technical reports as well to the representatives of the relevant government line agencies. The meeting was divided into two sessions: a one and half- day technical session at RSPN meeting hall (Thimphu) and a two and half-day field visit and community consultation in Barshong Gewog, Tsirang, Bhutan, which is one of the ESA sites under the Himalica (See Annex 1 and 2 for programme outline and list of participants respectively).

Objectives of the meeting

The objectives of the regional consolidation meeting were to:

- Provide a platform to the collaborating institutions to deliver on the country level ESA reports and to share and learn from each other about the country specific issues on ecosystem status and dynamics.
- Discuss, finalize and consolidate the country level ESA reports based on the inputs from the experts who are present in the meeting.
- Appraise the activities and output of the country level ESA to the government line agencies of the member countries.
- Foster cooperation, partnership and network at regional levels among the technical experts to address issues related to mountain ecosystem services and degradation.

Outputs of the meeting

The major expected outputs from the meeting were:

- Finalization of the country level technical reports on ESA based on inputs and feedback from the participants.
- Sharing and cross-learning from each other about the country specific state and dynamics of the ecosystem services.
- Appraising activities and output of the country level ESA to the government line agencies of the respective member countries.
- Enhancing awareness, strengthening human and institutional capacities and fostering transnational cooperation for joint action plans to address major issues of mountain ecosystem services and their degradation.

DAY 1: Tuesday, 24 March 2015

Opening Session

During the opening session, Mr. Rinzin Dorji, Planning Officer, Policy and Planning Division, MoAF, Royal Government of Bhutan, welcomed the participants and expressed his pleasure at hosting the participants from Myanmar, Nepal and Bhutan. In his remarks, he referred that the concrete findings of the ESA should be linked to the bigger picture of pilot activities that would lead to the sustainable management of natural resources in the pilot site. Mr. Sein Tun, Park Warden, Inle Lake Wildlife Sanctuary, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Myanmar, in his remarks emphasized that the synergetic processes among the conservation and development are needed to achieve the harmonization between sustainability of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and sustainable development of society. He mentioned that this is particularly needed for Myanmar as majority of country's population is relying mainly on natural resources and biodiversity. Mr. Kishor Chandra Gautam, District Forest Officer (DFO), Udaypur, Nepal in his opening address underscored that the findings and recommendations that have come up from the ESA technical reports would provide guidance for future plans and policies and its implementation in Nepal.

After the country remarks from Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal, Mr. Kamal Aryal from ICIMOD gave brief overview of the programme and the objectives of the regional consolidation meeting. The opening session was concluded with a vote of thanks from Ms. Rinchen Wangmo, Programme Manager, RSPN, Bhutan.

Technical Session I: Understanding the background and rationale for regional meeting

Technical session I covered setting the scene for ESA in three countries, presentation on use of geospatial tools and techniques in ESA and country level case studies based presentations and discussion on ESA outputs.

Setting the scene for ESA in three countries

Dr. Nakul Chettri presented the rationale for the need for ecosystem assessment in Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal. He started by referring to the shift in paradigm from focused socio-economic development agendas set by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to the sustainable and inclusive development agenda set beyond 2015. He mentioned that earlier the focus used to be only in the economic development. However, in recent years, there is realization that development has to be inclusive that meets the needs of the present while safeguarding the earth's life support system for the future generation. He highlighted that the necessity for ecosystem assessment for sustaining earth's life support system with social, economic and ecological consideration reflected in the draft Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030). He also referred the Aichi Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in which four among 20 targets are specifically related to the ecosystems. In his presentation, Dr. Chettri presented the number of examples based on ICIMOD's work and work from the literature from Bhutan, Nepal and Myanmar regarding the ecosystem services assessment and their valuation.

A discussion followed the presentation. A concern was raised on how we put it in a policy that ensures incentivizing the community for conserving the nature since most of the benefits of nature conservation goes to international beneficiaries (53%) as compared to the local community (32%). A query was raised if the economic value of a service is low, does it mean that the service with a low value be depleted for the economic development. The elucidation was provided that if seen through single lens in terms of monetary well-being, it may seem that some ecosystems are more important than the others. However, each and every ecosystem is important and diverse the ecosystem, better for human well-being.

Use of geospatial tools and techniques in ESA

Mr. Kabir Uddin from ICIMOD presented on the use of geospatial tools and techniques in the ESA. The presentation was about the processes that was adopted to come up with the pictures of land use and cover change in the ESA technical reports of Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal. A brief discussion followed the presentation during which a concern was raised regarding the dissemination of information to the larger audience through the public domain such as ICIMOD's geospatial portal. There was a query regarding assessing the ecosystem services in community forests of Nepal that are less than 500 hectares in size. It was also discussed that how the maps of ecosystem services and changes over time can be made more simple and understandable to the laypeople.

Presentations and plenary discussions on country ecosystem services assessment results

Mr. Dago Tsering on behalf of RSPN presented the findings of the ESA carried out in Barshong, Gewog, Tsirang, Bhutan, while Ms. Seema Karki presented the findings of the ESA carried out in Inle Lake and its surroundings in Myanmar and Mr. Sanjan Thapa presented the findings of a multidimensional assessment of ecosystem and their services carried out in Rauta VDC, Udaypur, Nepal. All the presentations had a standard outline covering study area, research methodology, results and recommendations. Each of the presentation brought highlights of the analytical results and some interesting observations. There were variations on community perceptions and priorities in terms of ecosystems and ecosystem services in each of the case studies. The local communities made clear separation between different types of ecosystem services but more emphasis on provisioning services. Interestingly, the results also brought explicit differentiation on ecological, social and economic values to different types of ecosystem goods and services.

Table 1: The points and issues raised for each country presentations

Bhutan	Myanmar	Nepal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did you calculate the monetary value of freshwater? If you convert all the water used into market value as in urban areas, that would give over estimates. Barshong Gewog has no fresh water ecosystem. Even for the drinking purpose, they get it from another geog. But, the economic valuation shows highest value for the fresh water ecosystem. Thus, it should be clear whether this valuation indicates demand side or supply side of fresh water. Regarding the crisis and vulnerability, the list misses out the issues like human wildlife conflict, scarcity of labors, irrigation problem and the problem of landslide which are major issues in the Barshong Gewog. While presenting it is reflected that forest ecosystem is more important however, in recommendation, agro ecosystem is given due importance. There is no gender related analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the mountain areas, ginger is the major crop which is not indicated in the presentation. In the floating garden, paddy is not a major crop as indicated, rather it is tomatoes. Validated data and results state that respondents living in the floating garden area own farming land outside the floating garden. This might be one of the reasons of paddy being a major crop in the area. The increasing freshwater in the floating garden could be because of the ground tube well. But from the point of land cover change, it might not hold true. There should be clear indication of how we differentiated wetland with fresh water ecosystem, since floating garden is also a fresh water ecosystem. Recommendation should be more site specific rather than generic. Ecotourism development could be one of the recommendations as are emphasizing on improving local livelihoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are wetland ecosystems differentiated from the freshwater ecosystem as there is no clear demarcation among freshwater and wetland ecosystems in the areas? Paddy field is also a wetland ecosystem. Not understanding this could have led to least importance of the wetland to the community people. It would have been better if forest office staffs were involved in the process. Knowledge and skills of the office personnel would add value to this process and would make it sustainable. Units for the numbers are not given in the graphs. We need to understand not only the community's willingness to pay but also their willingness to conserve. How can ecosystem risk and opportunities be incorporated into mainstreaming programme?

Each presentation was followed by plenary discussion in which points were raised and feedback were given. The points and issues raised for each country presentations are summarized in a table 1 :

DAY 2: Wednesday, 25 March 2015

Technical Session II: Sharing the on-going national activities on ESA

PES experience in Bhutan

Ms. Sonam Choden, Forestry Officer, Watershed Management Division, Department of Forests and Park Services, Bhutan presented the experience of Payment of Environmental Services (PES) in Bhutan. She started with the concept of PES, environmental services providers and buyers, intermediaries and their roles and different types of payment. She also presented the enabling authorities and potential options for PES in Bhutan. In her presentation, she explained in detail the profile and activities of PES in three pilot sites in Bhutan viz. Yakpugang (Implemented) Phobjikha (Feasibility), Burkhey community forest and Pasakha industrial sites (signed and to be implemented).

A brief discussion followed the presentation during which a concern was raised regarding the how willingness to pay works at community level. It was referred that a contract has been signed between the accepting parties and the community people are willing to pay. Payment process and the amount they were willing to pay were negotiated.

Forest related ecosystem services in Myanmar (assessment and valuation)

Mr. Win Maung Aye, Staff Officer, Watershed Management Division, Myanmar started his presentation with the country profile and major forest types in Myanmar. In his presentation, he explained about the biodiversity and ecosystems in Myanmar and the drivers of forest degradation. He also explained in detail the policy imperatives, strategic plans, international agreements and cooperation for biodiversity and ecosystem management in Myanmar. He shed light on assessment and valuation of forest ecosystem services in Myanmar and presented a baseline value of forest related ecosystem services as 7,297. 6 million US Dollar. He further presented about potential financing mechanisms for ecosystem services in Myanmar.

Following the presentation, a brief discussion was focused on the monitoring mechanism for PES scheme in Myanmar.

Payment for ecosystem services related policies and efforts in Nepal

Mr. Rajesh Malla, Research Officer, Department of Forest Research and Survey, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Nepal started his presentation with the concept of ecosystem services and PES. He developed the scenario by explaining various ecosystem types found in Nepal. He explained in detail the policies related to PES in Nepal. He also presented some examples where PES schemes are materialized and highlighted the efforts of Government of Nepal in PES mainstreaming process. He also emphasized on the need for documenting the success stories and case studies, looking into how far these efforts have been taken into decision making and policy formulation. Mr. Malla also shed light on the key issues and challenges for its implementation. He concluded his presentation by giving some recommendations for the way forward.

Group work and presentation on how the learning from Himalica and country level ESA can be mainstreamed in national level activities

With facilitation from ICIMOD, the participants were divided into three groups based on their countries. The country groups were assigned to outline different activities regarding how the learning from the Himalica and country level ESA can be mainstreamed in the national level activities. After the group work, each team presented their work.

The activities outlined by each country team are as follows:

Bhutan

- ESA tool should be customized to local needs. For instance, based on types of crisis in a community or a country.
- Ecosystem service assessment findings may be used to prioritize development needs of the communities.
- Ecosystem services assessment may be used as a planning tool during formulation of plans.
- ESA approach may be used to capture opportunities to reduce poverty.
- ESA must be used to identify activities for up-scaling and out-scaling of Himalica pilot activities.

Myanmar

- Share ESA findings and presentation during Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development (MIID) and Himalica meeting at Inle Lake.
- Share findings of the ESA to other ecosystem related meetings in Inle Lake.
- Carry out ESA at more watershed sites case studies (more sample sites for higher representation)
- Initiate biodiversity conservation activities in Inle region
 - Awareness raising programmes to the fishery community, tomato farmers, students etc.
- Establish a pilot PES activities in Inlay Lake
 - Conduct economic valuation study
 - Explore PES pilot focusing water and tourism as two major services
 - PES and REDD+: Alternative option for livelihood through REDD+ incentives. Such incentivizing mechanisms are expected to reduce deforestation and degradation watershed catchments and reduced siltation in Inle Lake. Similarly, Government can initiate implementation of PES in community forestry system.

Nepal

- ESA component incorporated into Forestry sector strategy, PES policy and REDD strategy
- Formation of central level steering committee (including Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development)
- Formation of working committee (Department level)
- Department of Forests, Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, Department of Forest Research and Survey, Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock Services, Division head from Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Division head from Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment.
- Capacity building of the line agencies/ stakeholders
 - Training on ESA
 - Exposure visit on Ecosystem based management and climate change adaptation
 - Other need based trainings
- Awareness and Sensitization for users
 - Exposure visits on Ecosystem based management and climate change adaptation
 - Publication of learning for dissemination
- Replication of community based co-operatives for integrated use of resources

Concluding Session

In the concluding session, Dr. Nakul Chettri presented the way forward. At the outset, he reiterated that this regional consolidation meeting enhanced our knowledge and understanding regarding status of ecosystem services in Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal. He stated that the country reports will be consolidated based on the inputs from this regional consolidation meeting and will be shared to all the partners. During his remarks, he ensured to come up with the publications based on these reports. Also, in his address, he advocated to streamline the interventions for the sustainable management of natural resources.

Remarks from member countries

In the closing session, the representatives of Bhutan (Mr. Kencho Thinley, Chief Planning Officer, Policy and Planning Division, MoAF, Bhutan), Myanmar (Mr. Win Maung Aye, Staff Officer, Forest Department, Myanmar) and Nepal (Mr. Kishor Chandra Gautam, DFO, Udaypur, Nepal) made their concluding remarks. They all thanked ICIMOD, MoAF, Bhutan and RSPN for organizing the meeting and providing the platform for sharing and learning the status and dynamics of ecosystem services in each country. During their remarks, they stated that it is important to demonstrate how to best use the findings of ecosystem services assessments in policy and decision making at various levels. Further on this, they showed their commitment to integrate some of the recommendation from the ESA study to their national programme and plans. Furthermore, the participants reaffirmed their commitment to finalize the report based on the inputs and comments received during the presentation. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks from Ms. Pratikshya Kandel from ICIMOD.

DAY 2-3 and 4: Field visit and interaction at Barshong Gewog, Tsirang, Bhutan

The participants from Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal visited Barshong Gewog in Tsirang district. An interaction meeting was held with the Gup, the head of the Gewog and other staffs of the Gewog administrative office. During the interaction, the Gup briefly shared about the Himalica interventions (ESA and pilot activities) in the Barshong Gewog. He stated that the Gewog is committed to implement all the field level activities of the Himalica with the support from Dzongkha office i.e. District Agriculture Office. He also affirmed the community's participation during the implementation of pilot activities in the Barshong Gewog.

After the interaction, the participants visited the sites and interacted with the local communities on various issues of ecosystem services.

Annex 1: Programme outline

Day 0: Monday, 23 March 2015

Arrival and check-in of all participants in Thimphu

Day 1: Tuesday, 24 March 2015

9:00–10:00	Registration	ICIMOD + RSPN
Opening session		
10:00–10:10	Welcome remark	Mr. Rinzin Dorji, PPD, MoAF, Bhutan
10:10–10:20	Remark by Myanmar	Mr. Sein Tun, DoF, Myanmar
10:20–10:30	Remark by Nepal	Mr. Kishor Chandra Gautam, MoFSC, Nepal
10:30–10:40	Vote of Thanks	Ms. Rinchen Wangmo, RSPN, Bhutan
10:40–11:15	Photo session and refreshment	
Technical Session I: Understanding the background and rationale for regional workshop		
11:15–11:30	Meeting structure and objective	Mr. Kamal Aryal, ICIMOD
11:30–12:00	Setting the scene for ESA in three countries	Dr. Nakul Chettri, ICIMOD
12:00–12:30	Presentation on use of geospatial tools and techniques in ESA	Mr. Kabir Uddin, ICIMOD
12:30–13:00	Discussion	
13:00–14:00	Lunch break	
14:00–15:00	Presentation and discussion on Bhutan ESA output	Mr. Dago Tsering, RSPN, Bhutan
15:00–16:00	Presentation and discussion on Myanmar ESA output	Ms. Seema Karki, ICIMOD
16:00–17:00	Presentation and discussion on Nepal ESA output	Mr. Sanjan Thapa, BCN, Nepal
18:00–20:00	Reception dinner	

Day 2: Wednesday, 25 March 2015

Technical session II: Sharing on-going activities on ESA		
09:00–09:15	Presentation on ongoing ESA activities	Ms. Sonam Choden, MoAF, Bhutan
09:15–09:30	Presentation on ongoing ESA activities	Mr. Rajesh Malla, MoFSC, Nepal
09:30–09:45	Presentation on ongoing ESA activities	Mr. Win Maung Aye, DoF, Myanmar
09:45–10:15	Tea break	
10:15–11:30	Group work on how the learning from Himalica and country level ESA can be mainstreamed in national level activities	Facilitation by ICIMOD/ RSPN
11:30–11:45	Sharing of the group work results	
Concluding session		
11:45–12:15	Way forward	Dr. Nakul Chettri, ICIMOD
	Remarks	Mr. Kencho Thinley, PPD, MoAF, Bhutan
	Remarks	Mr. Win Maung Aye, DoF, Myanmar
	Remarks	Mr. Kishor Chandra Gautam, MoFSC, Nepal
	Vote of thanks	Ms. Pratikshya Kandel, ICIMOD
12:15–13:00	Lunch	
14:00 onwards	Field visit	Facilitation by RSPN

Day 3: Thursday, 26 March 2015 – Field interaction

Day 4: Friday, 27 March 2015 – Return to Thimphu

Annex 2: List of participants

BHUTAN

Mr. Dorji Wangchuk

Dzongkhag Livestock Officer
Tsirang Dzongkha
Bhutan
Email: d_wangchuk11@yahoo.com

Mr. Pema Chopel

Chief DAO
Tsirang Dzongkha
Bhutan
Email: pemche43@yahoo.com

Mr. Rinzin Dorji

Planning Officer,
Policy and Planning Division,
MoAF, Bhutan
Email: rnzn_dorji@yahoo.com

Mr. Kinga Wangdi

Programme Officer
RSPN
Thimphu, Bhutan
Email: kwangdi@rspnbhutan.org

Mr. Sangay Wangchuk

Ugyen Wangchuck Institute for Conservation and Environment
Lamai Goempa, Bumthang
Email: swangchuk@uwice.gov.bt

Ms. Rinchen Wangmo

Programme Manager
RSPN
Thimphu, Bhutan
Email: rwangmo@rspnbhutan.org

Mr. Kencho Thinley

Chief Planning Officer
Policy and Planning Division
MoAF, Bhutan

Ms. Sonam Choden

Forestry Officer
Watershed Management Division,
Department of Forests and Park Services Bhutan
Email: sonamchoden@moaf.gov.bt

MYANMAR

Mr. Sein Tun

Park Warden
Inlay Lake Wildlife Sanctuary
Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division
Forest Department, Southern Shan State
Myanmar
Email: seintunidg@gmail.com

Mr. Win Maung Aye

Staff Officer
Watershed Management Division
Forest Department, Southern Shan State
Myanmar
Email: winmgaye@gmail.com

NEPAL

Mr. Durga Nand Chaudhary

Chairperson
Navaprabhat Nepal
Udaypur
Nepal
Email: np.nepal.np@gmail.com

Ms. Ishana Thapa

Senior Conservation Officer
Bird Conservation Nepal
Uttardokha
Kathmandu
Nepal
Email: ishana@birdlifeneपाल.org

Mr. Sanjan Bahadur Thapa

Bird Conservation Nepal
Uttardokha, Lazimpat
Kathmandu
Nepal
Email: sanjan@birdlifeneपाल.org

Mr. Kishor Chandra Gautam

District Forest Officer
Udaypur
Nepal
Email: kishorchandragautam@gmail.com

Mr. Rajesh Malla

Research Officer
Department of Forest Research and
survey
Kathmandu
Nepal
Email: malladfrs@gmail.com

ICIMOD

Dr. Nakul Chettri

Programme Coordinator
Kangchenjunga Landscape Conservation and Development Initiative
Email: Nakul.Chettri@icimod.org

Mr. Kamal Prasad Aryal

NRM Analyst
Email: Kamal.Aryal@icimod.org

Mr. Kabir Uddin

GIS/RS Specialist
Email: Kabir.Uddin@icimod.org

Ms. Pratikshya Kandel

Research Associate- Biodiversity
Email: Pratikshya.Kandel@icimod.org

Ms. Seema Karki

Research Associate
Email: Seema.Karki@icimod.org

Ms. Bhawana Syangden

Programme Associate
Email: Bhawana.Syangden@icimod.org



© ICIMOD 2015

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

GPO Box 3226, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel +977-1-5003222 **Fax** +977 1 5003299

Email info@icimod.org **Web** www.icimod.org