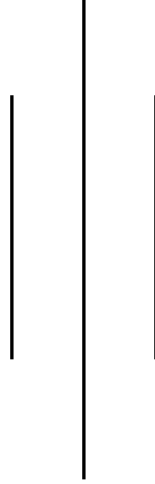


Report of
Talk Program on “Wildlife Conservation: Rhetoric and Reality”
April 18, 2005



Organized by
Friends of Nature (FON) and ICA-Nepal

Supported by
World Wide Fund for Nature Conservation (WWF-Nepal)
Biodiversity Sector Program for Siwaliks & Terai (BISEP-ST)

Report prepared by
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Baneshwor, Kathmandu
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Acknowledgement

We are most grateful to Dr. Tirtha Bahadur Shrestha, Mr. Surya Bahadur Pandey (DNPWC) and Mr. R.K. Shrestha (Central Zoo) for their participation on talk programme as speaker. Sharing of experience in such programme would have positive impact on the conservation of wildlife in Nepal.

It is our great pleasure to express our eternal gratitude to WWF Nepal and BISEP-ST for their financial support to carry out talk programme on "Wildlife Conservation: Rhetoric and Reality" on the occasion of wild life week 2062.

We are most grateful to all the participants from different organization as observer and all the media personal for their support during the talk programme.

Last but not the least; we would like to thank volunteer Ms. Nisha Shrestha, Ms. Sandhya Gautam, Ms. Sujita Shrestha, Ms. Sita Karki and Ms. Nirodha Neupane for their generous support during the conduction of talk programme.

Introduction

Nepal is reputed for its immense natural resources including rich biological resources distributed in various altitudinal gradients. Nepal's rich biodiversity is a reflection of its unique geographic position, altitudinal and climatic variations. Although Nepal occupies only 0.09 percent of global land area, it possesses a disproportionately large diversity of flora and fauna at genetic, species and ecosystem levels. It is fertile habitat for 3% of biodiversity found in the earth.

The Himalayan kingdom is highly sensitive for glacier lake outburst, high rainfall, poverty, lower awareness level, fragile Young Mountain, untrained manpower, insufficient technology etc. Low level of public awareness and participation, high population pressures and prevailing poverty, weak institutional setup, planning and management capacities, lack of integrated land use planning, and inadequate policies and strategies for wildlife conservation are considered as the fundamental problems that threaten Nepal's wildlife resources.

Until these problems are addressed, success is not likely to be sustainable and the conservation efforts are just Rhetoric but not Reality. The efforts from the government to conserve the situation are not sufficient without active advocacy in this issue. Advocacy to an important way of exchanging idea and experience obtained from the rigorous practical efforts from the government and non government sectors. By realizing such gap, Friends of Nature closely working with Institute of Cultural affairs, designed the talk programme on "Wildlife Conservation: Rhetoric and Reality". This was a support program of wildlife week celebrating by the Department of National Park and wildlife Conservation.

Objective

- To conduct one day talk programme on "Wildlife Conservation: Rhetoric and Reality"
- To celebrate wildlife conservation week
- To disseminate the status and conservation activities of wildlife
- To make people aware about wildlife conservation
- To raise the issue concerned with wildlife conservation.

Methodology

- LCD presentation
- OHP presentation
- Open floor discussion

Venue

SAP-Nepal

Babarmahal, Kathmandu Nepal

Date

One day (2061/1/5)

Organizer

Friends of Nature (FON) and ICA-Nepal

Supported By

WWF-Nepal & BISEP-ST

Activities

The program was started on time according to schedule where various professional and media were present. Mr. Surendra Gautam from FON held floor as a host and played the role of facilitator to invite the speakers. Ms. Sabita Paudel from ICA-Nepal welcomed all the participants and chief guest and illustrated the role of ICA in environment. Further more Mr. Raju Acharya Sharma from FON stressed on the background and objective of the talk program. He appealed to take attention for the protection of our common environment and to decrease the conflict between park and people. He highlighted the role of animal on social and economic development of the country and appealed to investigate detail for the patent right of biodiversity resources found in Nepal.

Three chief guests were invited to present on rhetoric and reality of wild life conservation, who were expert and the concern body regarding the case. The three individuals presented their view remaining on their expertise including their responsibility for wildlife conservation. Several expected and unexpected issues were raised during the presentation. Much of the issues on rhetoric and reality of wildlife conservation were raised by the participants and the presenter tends to satisfy the raised issues.

Some major highlights that three different presenter presented during the Talk Program are given below:

Mr. Surya Bahadur Pandey

Mr. Pandey on his presentation with overhead projector presented wild life conservation and role of department of wildlife and national park. He stated that though Nepal occupies 0.1% of land but contribute a lot for the biodiversity conservation. He reminds that the law on wild life conservation was acted on 2029 B.S.

He argued that 19-21 % on Nepal's land is declared as conservation area. He informed that buffer zone is going to be declared on Parsa Wildlife Reserve and further exercise on planning is being done for other conservation area. He appealed for the protection of forest with example "lice couldn't be possible without hair." He stated that 10000 people are planned to aware for wildlife conservation on this 10th wildlife week 2062 by department. He further stated that 10 lakh people directly or indirectly involved for the conservation of wildlife physically or morally. He welcomed organizations for shaking hands to conserve the wildlife and thanks "Friends of Nature" for celebrating wildlife week 2062."

Mr. Pandey informed that the budget of 4 cores is allocated for wildlife conservation in seven national parks. He also informed that translocation of the local inhabitant inside the national park is being done by department. For the conservation of wildlife, people participation is

being increased as in Annapurna Conservation Area. More he said that Terai Arc Land (TAL) program is being implemented for the corridor development in between Bagmati to Mahakali and the concept of Mountain Arc Landscape (MAL) is working out. He further reminds that 30-50 % income of national park is being expanded on buffer zone area.

Mr. Radha Krishna Shrestha

Mr. Shrestha illustrated the value of zoological garden, which is being organized by King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation (KMTNC) since 1996. He said that wildlife are prestige of honour which gives the recognition. Human interference through encroachment and deforestation threatened the existence of wildlife thus it is a challenge for its conservation.

Mr. Shrestha stated that zoo is an educational center which plays important role on wildlife education and awareness creations. He stated that Zoo has promoted ex-situ conservation which promotes the existence of endangered and threatened species. He further added that Zoo is implementing two programs for wildlife conservations through awareness program, i.e. student awareness program and visitor's awareness program. In support to student awareness program "Friends of Zoo" came into affect since 1997 Zoo mobilize yearly 6000 children from schools of Kathmandu valley which had developed as a model in south Asia.

Mr. Shrestha stated that each and every day of a year is wildlife week for a Zoo except in a rainy season. The function of a Zoo is not only to expo animals but to educate child and aware them about their conservation and function. Zoo is working as a breeding centre for endangered species. Zoo aims to extend in favour of situation and condition. Zoo is self sustaining for five years using its own resources.

Dr. Tirtha Bahadur Shrestha

Dr Tirhta Bahadur Shrestha defined nature as a function of an natural things. He claimed that the understanding of nature in eastern and western countries differs. Western societies understand natural things (water, tree, air, sky, land etc) as nature but us eastern societies understand nature as the function of natural things.

Dr. Shrestha defined wildlife for all the life of aquatic, terrestrial and amphibians which can be cultivated but not including domesticated life. He elaborated that the threat on wildlife is due to population growth of human and the carrying capacity for the food and habitat. For this, he argued for the development of corridor, otherwise the national park could turns to open Zoo. Nepal's strengths on biodiversity in the altitudinal variation within a short distance should be appreciated, which cover various types of habitat. He claimed that 0.1 % land area of Nepal is counted only on horizontal dimensions but not vertical dimension, thus 0.1 % land is only the basal area of Nepal.

He explains some of the superlatives of Nepal like

- ⇒ The bacteria which is possible in the highest altitude is found in Nepal as *Geo Darma Phyllus*
- ⇒ Duck which could cross above the 8000m altitude is found in Nepal.
- ⇒ The tallest sheep are also found in Nepal
- ⇒ Highest world record plants are also found in Nepal.

- ⇒ Butterfly which could fly on 5000m are also found in Nepal.
- ⇒ Biggest bees are also found in Nepal.
- ⇒ Paddy which can be found in the highest altitude are found in Nepal (*Jumli Marhsi*)
- ⇒ Sarus crane which is the biggest bird that can fly is found in Nepal
- ⇒ The most poisonous snake king cobra is found in Nepal.
- ⇒ Wood Peacker, which could vibrate the large tree though beak, though very small size are found in Nepal.

He explained that Nepalese traditional and culture are sensitive for the conservation of wildlife through religion and indigenous practices. Each and every caste has their rituals and indigenous knowledge for nature conservation.

Dr. Shrestha explained about the key stone species. In this regard with example he illustrated that the hunting of wildlife in large number was done in 1938. This was due to eradication of malaria from in Terai, which enhance the destruction of forest and wildlife. Thus key stone species was mosquito, which has its function to conserve the Terai forest. Thus to conserve wildlife habitat conservation and management is very important and responsibility of organization.

ISSUES

During the Talk Program various issues were raised by speakers about the rhetoric and reality of wildlife conservation. During the presentation and speech, enormous issues were raised either formally or informally. Some of the major issues are given below:

Issues raised by Raju Acharya Sharma:

Threat to wildlife

Due to industrial development, environmental pollution and development activities of human being, the food and habitat of wildlife are being affected thus is in threat. Habitat destruction, pollution, growing human population, infrastructure development etc are the cause of loss of wildlife habitat and population.

Patent Right

Though Nepal has assigned the World Trade Organizations but yet need to update and prepare the data base of biodiversity for the patent right which could be economic boon for the nations. Thus interest and groundwork should be expanded for the patent right.

Research/study

Students of the university who are interested to do research in wildlife aren't supported by the department and other concerned agencies yet. The students who are prohibited or limited to study on wildlife due to inadequate support, how they could love wildlife? How they could understand nature and importance of nature.

Issues raised by Mr. Surya Bdr. Pandey

Buffer Zone

Buffer zone of Koshi Wildlife Reserve has recently been declared with an area of 173 sq. km, though the area of wildlife reserve is 176 sq. km which are about equal. After the declaration of buffer zone, the protected area of Nepal increased and reached 19.23 % of total land surface. Similarly department is preparing to declared in Parsa Wildlife Reserve. Other necessary work plan is being prepared to extend buffer zone in other protected areas.

Forest protection

Wildlife conservation is only possible with the protection of the forest. Since forest is the habitat of wildlife and depends on forest for food and other activities, thus forest protect is the must for wildlife conservation. No conservation activities could be possible without protection of habitat. As lice are not possible without hair, similarly wildlife is not possible without forest.

Terai Arc Landscape (TAL)

For the landscape level conservation programme, TAL is being implemented to join Bagmati to Mahakali. TAL tends to develop transect, and fill the gap between the corridor with the participatory approach.(I couldn't understand the last sentence)

Issues raised by Mr. R.K. Shrestha

Wildlife as prestige, honour and economy

Wildlife in forest and protected areas are the prestige, honour and economy of the nation. The presence of wildlife in the nation boon for the fame of nation for which, visitors visit to see the wildlife and enjoy it. The deforestation is leading to challenge to wildlife conservation, thus to preserve prestige, honor and economy our attention should focus to conserve the habitat of wildlife. If we don't understand the value of wildlife then prestige, honor and economy could be diminished.

Education Center

Wildlife on zoo is the practical field for the students to know about the wildlife, thus it is the school or hospital or education centre or theater, where the school children learn about the nature and shows their sensitivity towards flora and fauna, which teaches them to love nature. Within this in-situ conservation is being done. In addition to this children could enjoy a mass number of in a single unit of land, which couldn't be possible outside the zoo.

Friends of Zoo

Friends of Zoo is the program organized by central Zoo in which the school children are members. Friends of Zoo was initiated to develop Zoo as a school, so this program launched in 1997. Till now, 80-90 schools networking developed and 12000-13000 students are the member of friends of zoo.

Open Zoo

Open zoo is the ideal concept which comprises the open space in its natural condition. Probably it should be maintained in Naturalist way where the health of animals are well and the success breeding of animals in its natural conditions. In open zoo, it also promotes the breeding of endangered species and re-introduced the animals and promotes the research of

animals. it is not possible to develop central zoo as open zoo due to limited resource, skilled manpower, social structure, ecology and climate.

Issue raised by Dr. T.B. Shrestha

Key stone species

In 1938, 38 Rhino were killed in Chitwan by Juddha Shamsheer and Lord Linglith Gou in one hunting period. Similarly 120 numbers of tigers, 15 bears, and 27 leopards were also killed at that hunting period. That was the potentiality of Chitwan National Park to have such number of wildlife for hunting at single trip. At that time none army and forest warden were responsible for the protection of the forest. But to safeguard the ecosystem the only key species was mosquito. The key stone species is the species, which may destruct the ecosystem. For the eradication of malaria, mosquitoes were killed who were responsible to safeguard wildlife and forest ecosystem. Hence the number of species reduced in Chitwan National Park.

Another key stone species is human being in this planet. If human being are not included or involved as a key species in wildlife management, we shall be felling in our work.

Habitat of Yeti

It is in question about the evidence of Yeti but we do have the habitat of Yeti. We find Yeti in Nepalese art, songs, culture, and paintings and also in heart of Nepalese. Thus it is matter of research for the evidence of Yeti existence because this is only the habitat of yeti.

If habitat cannot be conserve then we will loss the existing diversity of wildlife species. Thus for the protection of wildlife, habitat should be conserved which may be prove the existence of Yeti. Wildlife should be considered in totality; we should see wild life from heart and also should notice the nature of wildlife.

Discussion

1. Why the name of Zoo is "Chidiya khana" but not "Pasu Khana"?

It is very ancient name of Zoo, which may be derived or imported from our neighbor country India where also we can find the same name. Thus the awareness and consciousness on the name may change the name as "pasukhana" if the concern authority is motivated. (*R.K. Shrestha*)

2. Why pilgrims aren't allowed for leather wear inside the temple, though lord Shiva himself is on the tiger's leather as a mat?

This is the respect of religion towards wildlife which is not allowed inside the temple, which may reduce the leather wearing and increase the value of wildlife. Our history religion, sastra give rights for all life as human is also one animals, thus everybody has right to live in every religion as Hinduism, Buddhism and Muslim. The importance of conservation is from long ago in our religion and history. Thus it is a respect to wildlife (*R.K.Shrestha*).

For conservation, it is not important to wear or not to wear the tiger leather but the important is it must not disturb the ecosystem. As goat and buffalo are eaten for meat and momo since we do have the potentiality to give birth for a new one, similarly if the number of tiger

increases, then not only lord Shiva but each and every individual have rights to wear the tiger's leather. (Dr. T.B. Shrestha)

3. The species found in high altitude (Precious indigenous species) *jumli marshi*, *Geoderma phyllus oscyrus everesti* bacteria. In which altitude are they found and what is its importance? What is the role being played by DNPWC for the promotion and conservation of species? (Birendra Man Shakya, Melamchi Water Supply Project)

It is being reported above 8000 meter, only reported from Everest. For its protection special stress should be kept in Everest and climber should aware for not stepping in it. (Dr. Shrestha)

The time at which the bacteria grows, is generally Shrawan-15, at that time and snow melts of 5000m and the stone is exposed to the atmosphere and the bacteria grows on it. Thus at that time some climb the Everest due to no ice. The climber starts the mountain climbing only of Ashwin-15 when the mountain is covered with stone. So the nature itself protects the species.

DNPWC is interested in Rhino, Tiger, Elephant, Snow leopard, Musk Deer, Swamp Deer. These six species is the major concern of species where people are also keen interested but department is innocent about the fish of Rara Lake and other species. In earlier days, none organization were interested on wildlife as FON does but if the public interest and pressure comes department may look for other species also. Department may also move the expenditure of wildlife specialist and botanist for the survey and information collection of wildlife species in between Shrawan 15. (Mr. Surya Bdr. Pandey)

4. How the people are managed in the buffer zone of national park? As seen, the movement of wildlife is more in community forest of the buffer zone area then the protected area, so how could department exclude people for their participation in wildlife conservation? How department is looking for the livelihood of people near by the national park? (Mr. Kamal Bhandari, Forest Action)

Yes, there is animal movement in buffer zone. We initiated for the movement of Rhino and other wildlife in Baghmara and Kumrose community forest. We vision(not appropriate word) the habitat for 100 Rhino in north of Rapti river, Rhino in east of Narayani river. By displacing Padampur VDC from the national park area we can manage habitat for more 100 rhinos. So about 1500 bigha area of Pahad Ghat of northen Tadi was used to rehabilitate the old Padampur VDC by deforesting that area. So department, not only to improve livelihood of people but to mange habitat of wildlife has to take such initiative. Since it is difficult to increase the area of RCNP (932 km²) so the platform was designed to incorporate the development of both people and national park.

30-50% of the budget earned by the national park is allocated to Buffer Zone management. As Chitwan national park earn 6-7 crore per year and 3-4 crore rupees is spent for the local development which is much more than the yearly budget of District Development Committee.

The yearly budget allocated for national park was spend for the conservation (30%), local development (30%), income generation of local people (20%), 10 % for extension and education and 10% for the administration of the office. This expense is allocated by the ministry of forest and soil conservation for each year and expenditure is done according to the norms/guideline. (Surya Bdr. Pandey)

5. What type of land is used for buffer zone declaration? How the people are involved in buffer zone management and how the benefit sharing goes to local people?

The area adjoining the national park which may include the village, cluster and forest (not only forest area) could be declared as buffer zone. The area in which the movement of wildlife is found, generally 3-5 km from the area of national park is declared as buffer zone. The area where we find the impact of wildlife is declared as the buffer zone area.

In Chitwan, we have 47 buffer zone community forests is being formed though not registered due to security problem, if the forest not protected by local people then the wood smuggler would deforest the forest area day by day. 167000 people are involved in conservation of Chitwan national park, 22 communities and 1484 user groups in which 47 forest user group and 17 CFUG is registered. Baghmara community forest of Chitwan is one of the successful CF of Asia has its yearly income of 64 lakh (6.4 million). (*Mr. Surya Bdr. Pandey*)

6. What research study is undertaken by DNPWC about Karnali area for its rich biodiversity? What approach is being done for the management of biodiversity of Karnali area?

DNPWC had undertaken a study for the biodiversity, not only in Karnali area but for whole area and published "Biodiversity Profile of Nepal" with its 17 volume. This study was undertaken 15 years ago. This is the big worth of department. Though this publication is old, department is planning to update the profile in every 10 years which could include the new species available in Nepal. This publication has included biodiversity for the Karnali zone, thus it could be used as the reference for the study/research. (*Mr. Surya Bdr. Pandey*)

7. Why hunting reserve is not highlighted as the conservation and protected areas? What is the situation of strict nature reserve establishment? (*Saurab Shrestha, Melamchi Water Supply Project*)

Though hunting reserves is most wonderful program of DNPWC, in which tourist come to hunt and kill the old wildlife as Blue sheep and take their trophy, paying the revenue to the government. In hunting reserves, the animals above the carrying capacity were allowed to kill. But these days due to security problem hunting license and weapon are not allowed thus this program is ineffective.

Providing the hunting license, HMG collect 27 lakh rupees as revenue per year.

Strict nature reserve was planned to be developed in Makalu Barun national park. Due to Arun III program it was pull out. Makalu Barun National Park is potential for the strict nature reserve, which couldn't be manipulated and restricted for every person except ecologist and expert for the study (*Mr, Surya Bdr. Pandey*)

Expenditure

S.N.	Particulars	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1.	Rent for seminar hall	Day	1	3000.00	3000.00
2.	Banner	No.	1	500.00	500.00
3.	LCD	Day	1	3500.00	3500.00
4.	Tea and snacks	Participants	110	100.00	11000.00
5.	Remuneration for resource person	No.	3	1300.00	3900.00
6.	Stationery	-	LS	1500.00	1500.00
7.	Report writing and documentation	No.	5	1000.00	5000.00
8.	Miscellaneous	-	LS	3000.00	3000.00
	Total				31400.00

Total NRs. thirty one thousand and four hundred only

Programme schedule

Time	Activities	Remarks
11.45	Arrival	
11.45-12.00	Registration	
12.00-12.10	Welcome speech	Sabita Paudel, ICA Nepal
12.10-12.20	Brief introduction of organization	Raju Acharya Sharma, FON
12.20-12.40	Presentation	Surya Bahadur Pandey, DNPWC
12.40-1.00	Presentation	Mr. R.K. Shrestha, Central Zoo
1.00-1.20	Presentation	Dr. Tirtha Bahadur Shrestha
1.20-1.45	Discussion	
1.45-2.00	Refreshment	

Annex I
List of Participants

Name	Organization	Designation
Amita Maskey	SchEMS	Student
Anand rai	SchEMS	Student
Ananda rai	rajdhani dainik	News C
Anil K. Raut	Environment Nepal	Director
Anjila manandhar	SchEMS	Student
Anuj Pradhan	SchEMS	Student
Baburam Yadav	NFA	Vice president
Badri Binod Dahal	Mountain Resources	
Bhairab Risal	NEFEJ	
Bhesh raj belbase	chhalphal	Reporter
Bhumika	SchEMS	Student
Bikram tamang	SchEMS	Student
Bina Shrestha	COFSUN	
Binod Ghimire	FON	Dpt. President
Birendra Shakya	MWSP	D.E.
Deelu pandey	SchEMS	Student
Deepak Gurung	SchEMS	Student
Deepak Kharel	DFRS	Survey Officer
Deepak mainali		Reporter
Deepak raj Chhapa	ICA - nepal	Chairman
Denkar joshi	MOFSE	Ass. Env. Officer
Depak Chhetry karki	T.C.	lecture
Dinesh manandhar	Dnet	Director
Dr. Kunjani Joshi	TU, Botany	lecture
Dr. Nidesh sapkota	medical Officer	MO
Dr.K.M. Bajracharya	RONAST	Academician
Gyanendra Shrestha	NEPAL 1	
Indra Gurung	SchEMS	Coordinator,BSc.program
janaki pokharel	Padmakanya campus	lecture
Jiwan Dahal	HBC	
K. Darnal	DWSS	Engineer
K. Karki	DWIDP	
Kagannath Aryal	Central Dep. Of Environmnetal Science , TU	3rd Year student
Kamal Bhandari	Forest Action	Research officer
Kamal Pant	ICA - nepal	
Kedar Shrestha	Saptahik Awaj	
Kishor ch. Gautam	MFSC	Env. Officer
laxmi Pd. Timalisina	PK Campus	Teacher
Liladhar Upadhaya	The Raising Nepal	Reporter
Lokendra P. Dhakal	WTLB	Program Coodinator
Meena Gurung	ANFJ	

Meghnath Dhimal	T.U.	Student
N.B. Khadka	T.C.	lecture
N.P. Gautam	DWIDP	DDG
Neema Bhatta	SchEMS	Student
Nilam Dangol	ICON	Engineer
Nimish Jha	Himalayan Times	Reporter
Nirodha Neupane	SchEMS	Student
Nisha Shrestha	FON	Volunter
P.H. Acharya	NEFEJ	Member
Panna Kaji Maharjan	SchEMS	Student
Prahlad Lamichhane	FON	Members
Prof. karan Bdr. Shah	national History musum	Chif
Purushottam Ghimire	NEPAL 1	Correspondent
Rajendra Gurung	WWF-NP	Program Officer
Raju Acharya (Sharma)	FON	Members
Rakesh rayan das	DFO, Kabhre	Ranger
Ram Lama	FON	Members
Ram P. Humagai	Gorkha Patra	Sub-Editor
ramesh shakya	Padmakanya campus	lecture
Rameshwor kayesta		
Rangon Raj Bhattarai	The Raising Nepal	Reporter
RK Shrestha	KMTNC, Zoo	Director
Roshan Pokharel	FON	Members
Roshni dangi	SchEMS	Student
Rudra Ghumantte	Indigenous Voice	
S.M. Shakya	SWMRMC	GM
Sabita Poudel	ICA - nepal	Training Coordinator
Sachen gautam	CJMC	
Sandhya Gautam	FON	Volunter
Santosh subedi		
Sarad Aryal	ECR FM 104.2	Reporter
sarita Ghawali	KMTNC, Zoo	Curator
Saurav Shrestha	NORPLANT	BZ coordinator
Sita karki	SchEMS	Student
Sital kafley	SchEMS	Student
Subash Khadka	F.O.B.	Volunter
Subod gautam	kantipur daily	Reporter
Sujita Shrestha	SchEMS	Student
Sunil Thapa	SchEMS	Student
Surendra Gautam	FON	President
Surya Pandey	DNPWC	Conservation Officer
Susil Anu	ECCA	councillor
T.P. Timalisina	ICA - nepal	
Thakur Pd.	Jalpadevi Auto workshop	Manager

Neupane		
tirtha Bahadur Shrestha	Royal Nepal Academy	
Tribikrem poudel	save the heritage foundation	President
Trishna K. C.	nepal Traveller	Reporter
Uttam Silwal	RSS	Reporter
Vijaya Singh	UNDP	BA
Y.Uprety	T.C.	lecture

Annex II
Photos



Plate 1: Dr. T.B. Shrestha Presenting on Talk Program

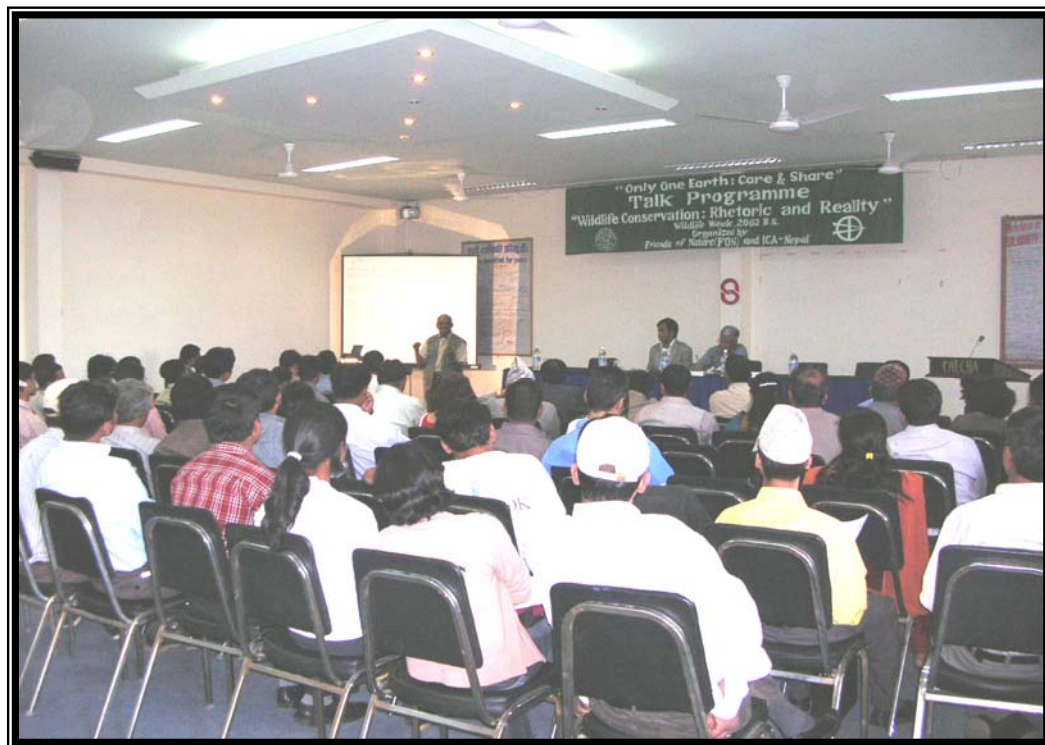


Plate 2: Mr. Surya Bahadur Pandey Presenting on Floor



Plate 3: Participant Raising Issue



Plate 4: Participants Enjoying Refreshment

Annex III
Talk programme on Media

