



NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSEMBLY, NEPAL 2024

**Integrating Climate Justice Agendas into
National and International Strategies**



November 2024



APMDD
ASIAN PEOPLES' MOVEMENT
ON DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT



Foreword...



Dr. Arjun K. Karki
Executive President

The challenge of climate change, part of the triple planetary crisis, that we are now in the midst of, asks of us to shed the siloed and disparate nature of our traditional approaches to development, human rights, conservation, and environmental safeguarding. The task of overcoming this crisis in a way that ensures a habitable planet and dignified life for all, will be defined by our ability to reach across communities, ideologies, institutional affiliations, and sectors to create effective and meaningful frameworks. As a leader in Nepal's CSO community, Rural Reconstruction Nepal - RRN has come to the realization that we no longer live in a world where we can assume that the values and goals of our institutions can be fulfilled in a vacuum or through separation. As an institution, we have been making a concerted effort to build our annual advocacy calendar around a comprehensive body of integrated policy. To this effect, we have also taken a proactive move to leverage our substantial network and foundational relationships with communities, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the Government of Nepal (GoN), multilateral organizations, and civic engagement groups, to build a stronger foundation for safeguarding nature and the people that live in synergy with it.

The distance in time, resources, and geography between the policy platforms and communities is vast. The closing of this gap is one of the first steps that we need to take if we are to effectively build a future for Nepal and the planet at large. The time for piecemeal approaches to our battle against Climate Change is over. We took this opportunity to pilot a research module that is based on the voices, experiences, and testimonies of Nepal's most vulnerable groups, far from Kathmandu, and any other urban metropolis. Provincial consultations held in Lumbini and Madhesh Provinces allowed for us to carry the voices of the country's most affected individuals and communities all the way to Conference of Parties (COP) 29, so that the global community could feel closer to what the real impacts of Climate Change are in parts of the world that do not have the advantages of effective policy and mechanisms for adaptation. The path to Climate Justice, from the perspective of the most vulnerable, is a long one. But we cannot take steps to remedy these injustices without starting with the voices of the underserved. We invite you to observe and participate in this journey with us.

Introduction

The National Climate Assembly 2024 was organized by Rural Reconstruction Nepal - RRN, in collaboration with the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Nepal (DGM Nepal), Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN), Sath Sathai, Human Rights Alliance, World Food Forum Nepal, Coalition for Gender-Responsive Climate Policy (CGRCP), South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE), Asian Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD), LDC Watch, and UN Women Nepal on November 6, 2024, in Kathmandu, Nepal.

The assembly aimed to bridge grassroots concerns with national and international climate agendas to serve as a precursor to a coordinated and comprehensive engagement from Nepali stakeholders at COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan. The National Climate Assembly brought together high-level representatives from the Government of Nepal (GoN), including representatives from the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), the National Planning Commission (NPC), heads of various multilateral agencies, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and leaders from indigenous communities, community forestry user groups (CFUGs), farmers' groups and peasants' federations, youth networks, women's associations, and trade unions.

Nepal is highly vulnerable to climate change, experiencing temperature and precipitation changes faster than the global average. Despite its negligible contribution to total global greenhouse gas emissions (around 0.027% as in 2022), Nepal bears the burden of being one of the most climate-vulnerable countries, ranked 10th out of 180 countries, according to the Global Climate Risk Index 2021. It faces profound impacts of climate change, threatening ecosystems, livelihoods, socio-cultural practices, and the very survival of its people. With intensified climate-related disasters and extreme weather events, vulnerable communities, especially in rural and remote areas, bear disproportionate impacts, exacerbating existing socio-economic challenges. Therefore, equitable and inclusive strategies that uphold climate justice must be prioritized and implemented at national and international levels.

Provincial Consultations

Climate change disproportionately affects grassroots communities, exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities and threatening livelihoods and well-being. As a country with a diverse geography—ranging from the high Himalayas to the low-lying Terai—Nepal experiences extreme weather events, erratic rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts, and glacial melt, disrupting agriculture, food security, and access to clean water. Marginalized groups, including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), women, youth, and smallholder farmers, bear the brunt of these challenges, facing displacement, loss of livelihoods and income, and increased health risks. Despite their resilience and deep-rooted traditional knowledge, these communities often lack the necessary resources and institutional support to adapt effectively and in a timely manner. Thus, engaging with grassroots communities is crucial to ensure inclusive climate policies and foster locally led adaptation strategies. Prior to organizing the National Climate Assembly in Kathmandu, RRN and its partners held Provincial Consultations in Madhesh and Lumbini on October 24 and October 28, 2024. These consultations served as a platform for grassroots communities to voice their concerns and contribute to the development of a more inclusive national climate agenda. The opening sessions were attended by Deputy Mayors, Provincial Ministers, members of the Provincial Planning Commission, and representatives from local Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)s and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs).

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted to gather in-depth insights on how grassroots communities perceive climate change and their lived experiences. The FGDs engaged five groups to ensure a diverse range of perspectives: i) Local Government Representatives, ii) Local NGO/CBO Representatives, iii) Women, iv) Youth, and v) IPLCs.



Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with Grassroots Communities in Madhesh and Lumbini

Findings from Provincial Consultations

The Provincial Consultations highlighted the deeply intertwined and multifaceted impacts that climate change has on grassroots communities. The impacts of climate change are notably severe in Madhesh and Lumbini provinces, where communities have directly observed significant shifts in the environment and overall weather patterns. Participants reported that the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-induced disasters—such as floods, landslides, extreme rainfall and/or drought, forest fires, heatwaves, and cold waves—were significantly disrupting their traditional ways of life and health and wellbeing.

Nepal is a majority agrarian country with around 67 percent of its population dependent on agriculture. As such, it is grappling with the profound impacts of climate change. Youth from Madhesh and Lumbini expressed deep concerns about the declining agricultural yields, which are undermining traditional farming systems and their ability to sustain their families and communities. With limited opportunities at home, migration has become an increasingly common coping strategy. As one participant from Lumbini shared, *“Because of climate change, our agricultural yields are decreasing, limiting livelihood opportunities. The only way to support my family is to go abroad.”*

The crisis extends beyond economic hardship – its psychological toll is evident in the rising mental health struggles among farmers. A female participant from Madhesh stated, *“Climate change is destroying our agricultural fields, reducing our primary source of income. This is causing immense stress and anxiety. In the past, this has led to the rising cases of suicide among farmers.”*

Climate change significantly impacts water resources, placing a disproportionate burden on women and girls. With water sources drying up, women and girls are forced to travel long distances to fetch water, increasing their workload and leaving them physically and mentally exhausted. Lack of water has also posed a significant challenge for maintaining hygiene and cleanliness during menstruation. A female participant from Madhesh shared, *“The growing water scarcity has increased our workload. We have to walk for hours to fetch water, leaving us physically and mentally exhausted and exposing us to harassment.... Lack of water is also creating challenges to maintain hygiene, especially during menstruation.”* Similarly, climate change is also posing a significant challenge to the education sector, threatening the years of progress to achieve better learning outcomes. A youth participant from Madhesh shared *“Heatwaves have significantly affected the school calendar. Schools remain closed during extreme heat, causing delays in completing the syllabus.”*

Indigenous communities, stewards of natural resources and biodiversity conservation are facing profound challenges including severe ecosystem degradation, water scarcity, and disrupted agricultural cycles. Traditional plant species, essential to their livelihoods and cultural practices, are rapidly

declining, while non-native species are becoming more prevalent. As one participant shared, *“Our farming systems are struggling as our local seeds, plants and shrubs are disappearing.”* These changes not only threaten their ecosystems but also exacerbate financial burdens, as altered agricultural cycles and the unavailability of traditional resources make sustaining their livelihoods increasingly difficult.

Building climate resilience at the local level requires a collaborative approach across sectors, tiers of government, and CSO and multilateral stakeholders that prioritizes direct community involvement in climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. CBOs urged policymakers to ensure that sustainable forest management standards are community-friendly, respect local forest-related customary institutions, incorporate provisions for non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and promote the development of forest-based enterprises, among other priorities. CBOs also raised serious questions regarding the funds from development partners and noted that these funds often failed to reach target groups. They recommended that development partners effectively streamline funding to ensure climate initiatives reach grassroots communities.

The impacts of climate change on grassroots communities are profound, affecting agriculture, water resources, health, and cultural practices. As communities face increasing challenges, it is imperative to implement targeted interventions that promote sustainability and resilience. Emphasizing traditional practices, gender equality, and social inclusion in climate action will empower local communities to adapt effectively. By addressing key concerns through community engagement, we can safeguard the environment and enhance the livelihoods and well-being of rural communities.

National Climate Assembly

The National Climate Assembly in Kathmandu brought together over 200 participants from various groups to raise concerns and contribute to Nepal’s national climate agenda in preparation for COP29. It aimed to integrate grassroots concerns with national and international strategies, while upholding climate justice and ensuring an inclusive approach to climate action.

The Opening Session underscored the urgent need for climate justice and equitable access to climate



Left to Right: Alice Akunga, UNICEF Representative to Nepal; Dr. Madhav Karki, Environmental and Biodiversity Expert/ Advisor to the Minister for Forest and Environment; Hon. Kamala Devi Panta, President, Committee on Development, Economic Affairs and Good Governance, National Assembly; Dr. Arjun Karki, Executive President, RRN; Hon. Ain Bahadur Shahi Thakuri, Minister for Forests and Environment; Hon. Prof. Dr. Shivaraj Adhikari, Vice-Chairperson, National Planning Commission

finance, particularly for vulnerable group of countries like Nepal, which contribute minimally to global emissions, yet face devastating impacts. **Dr. Madhav Karki, Environmentalist and Expert Advisor to the Minister for Forest and Environment** emphasized the necessity of leveraging evidence and data in climate negotiations, stating, *“At the upcoming COP, Nepali negotiators must advocate for climate justice, demanding fair and equitable climate finance. Nepal, with negligible contribution to the climate crisis, is among the least prepared, and most affected.”*

Panelists raised serious concerns about the increasing focus of international climate finance being skewed towards mitigation rather than adaptation. They also criticized the debt-based nature of current climate financing mechanisms, calling for a shift toward grant-based funding and debt cancellation. A key point that made for a rallying cry amongst many community stakeholders was the need for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to be at the forefront of climate finance—not merely as beneficiaries, but as key decision-makers with direct access to climate finance.



*Hon. Ain Bahadur Shahi Thakuri,
Minister for Forests and Environment
addressing the Assembly*

Hon. Professor Dr. Shivaraj Adhikari, Vice-Chairperson of the National Planning Commission (NPC), stressed the need to recognize IPLCs contributions, stating, *“Indigenous Peoples are actively engaged in protecting ecosystems, and we must ensure that their efforts are properly acknowledged and valued in our climate strategies.”*

Chief Guest, Hon. Ain Bahadur Shahi Thakuri, Minister for Forests and Environment commended civil society efforts for identifying grassroots issues and emphasized that these insights should inform COP29 discussions. He also mentioned that Nepal has committed to expanding its forest cover to 45% by 2030 and aims to reduce carbon emissions to net zero by 2045. He stated that the Government of Nepal’s focus at COP29 will be on climate finance, loss and damage, and the mountain agenda.

Ensuring Equitable Access to Climate Finance for Local Communities and Strategies for Building Resilience

The discussions were focused on climate finance, exploring Nepal’s barriers to accessing and



*Left to Right: Aakriti Dotel, Advocacy and Campaign
Coordinator, Nepalese Youth for Climate Action (NYCA);
Izabella Koziell, Deputy Director General, ICIMOD;
Ratna Karki, RRN DGM Team Leader; Nabaraj Pudasaini,
Joint Secretary and Chief, REDD IC, MoFE*

operationalizing it, while critically reviewing the Government’s plans and policies for adaptation and mitigation. Building on discussions of climate justice and the government’s commitment to securing climate funds, **Nabaraj Pudasaini, Joint Secretary and Chief of the REDD IC at MoFE**, stated, *“We need to understand climate finance as an obligation of developed countries towards developing nations, and we want to assure you that the Government of Nepal is actively working to secure it.”*

Panelists advocated for mainstreaming climate finance at the community level by

effectively implementing Local Adaptation Plans of Actions (LAPAs). Since Nepal has committed to channeling at least 80 percent of climate funds to the local level, panelists cautioned that without adequate capacity-building for local governments and stakeholders, this commitment risks remaining a policy aspiration rather than a reality.

Panelists also called for the establishment of a robust climate finance framework to ensure that funds reach the most vulnerable communities. **Izabella Koziell, Deputy Director General of ICIMOD**, stated, *“There is a strong ethical and moral responsibility to ensure that vulnerable communities in remote areas have access to climate finance.”*

Laxman Sharma, Secretary General of the General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions (GEFONT), raised critical concerns about the exclusion of workers’ agenda in climate change discourse. *“A just transition is only justifiable if workers’ agendas are addressed in policies; without this, there is no true justice in the transition,”* he stated.

Echoing this sentiment, other panelists highlighted the importance of social protection and the promotion of climate-resilient livelihoods. In addition, they emphasized the need to diversify livelihoods to reduce dependence on climate-sensitive sectors. They also stressed the need to involve youth in decision-making processes and integrate indigenous knowledge with modern science to strengthen adaptation practices.

Strengthening Local Adaptation Practices to Empower Women, Indigenous Peoples, And Local Communities (IPLCs)

The discussion brought together key stakeholders to discuss Nepal’s local adaptation practices, with a strong emphasis on including gender lens and perspectives from indigenous peoples’ and local communities and persons with disabilities (PWDs). **Sama Shrestha, Programme Specialist at UN Women Nepal**, stated, *“Equity must be at the core of building resilience, empowerment, and adaptation measures. Targeted investments in small-scale technologies must be made to alleviate women’s workloads.”*



Left to Right: Dr. Suresh Tamang, RRN GESI/IPLC Expert; Bimala Aryal, Mayor, Sunawal Municipality, Nawalparasi; Nimi Sherpa, Chairperson, National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF); Dr Nirmal Bishwokarma, Forest and Environment Expert

Panelists emphasized the importance of applying a social lens to climate change to ensure no community is left behind. Farmers, heavily impacted by erratic weather patterns and declining agricultural productivity, were identified as a key group requiring targeted support and tailored solutions. The discussion also addressed the devastating impacts of climate change in mountain regions, including displacement of people and disruptions to cultural heritage.

The session underscored the need for better representation and skill development for PWDs, advocating for their increased inclusion in governance, policy-making, and legislative processes. Panelists highlighted

the importance of intersectionality, stressing that climate policies must account for the diverse needs of all vulnerable groups to ensure equitable and inclusive adaptation strategies.

During the closing session, a Civil Society Declaration was drafted and endorsed, reflecting the shared

priorities of all participating CSOs. On November 8th, the declaration was presented to Rt. Hon. President Ram Chandra Poudel at the Office of the President of Nepal. The assembly concluded with a powerful call to action, highlighting the urgent need for stronger multistakeholder collaboration to elevate Nepal's presence on the global stage. It urged collective efforts to advance Nepal's climate agenda, advocate for increased climate finance, and demand climate justice for the most vulnerable communities.



Civil Society Delegation presenting the Declaration to Rt. Hon. President Ram Chandra Poudel

Civil Society Declaration

We, the representatives of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Nepal, comprising of networks, associations, alliances, and federations representing human rights organisations, peasants' organisations, trade unions, women rights activists, Indigenous peoples, Dalit rights activists, the youth, Community-Based Organisation (CBO)s, Community Forestry User Group (CFUG)s and Association of International NGOs Nepal met at the National Climate Assembly, in Kathmandu, Nepal with the title "Integrating Climate Justice Agendas into National and International Strategies" on the 6th of November, 2024, organised by Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) in collaboration with various national, regional and global networks and alliances for the preparation of COP 29, scheduled to be held from November 11 to 22, 2024, in Baku, Azerbaijan.

The planet is amid a climate crisis already affecting millions of lives. Global action to address climate change has been far too slow and inconsistent. Without urgent efforts geared toward change and upholding the principles of human rights, we are on the path to increased human suffering and the death of ecosystems. **The climate crisis is widening inequality and more than multiplying the sufferings of people already burdened by the global injustices of poverty, hunger, dispossession, and violation of human rights.**

In the context of Nepal, climate change impacts are increasing every year. These include intensified natural disasters like floods and landslides, and erratic rainfall patterns affecting agriculture and food security. The melting of the Himalayas, leading to water scarcity and increased vulnerability for communities reliant on mountain ecology and heightened risks to biodiversity and ecosystems, both in upstream and downstream communities, is further threatening livelihoods, increasing displacement and exacerbating poverty and inequality.

We recognise the Paris Agreement signed during COP21 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), aiming to limit the global temperature rise below 1.5°C from pre-industrial levels, seeking to mitigate climate change risks, fostering adaptation and resilience

with new, additional, adequate, and predictable means of implementation, coherent with the principles of climate justice, with due recognition of the principles of equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBD-RC).

We acknowledge the Government of Nepal's efforts to address the climate crisis through policy development and implementation. However, further action is essential to achieve climate justice and reduce climate impacts. Recognizing the interconnected, cross-border nature of environmental challenges, a comprehensive and collaborative approach is crucial.

United in our urgent concern for the precarious ecological state of our country and the planet, we collectively and urgently demand to:

1. Acknowledge and recognize the escalated impacts of climate change, addressing it as an urgent environmental concern necessitating immediate attention by the Government of Nepal. This entails concrete, specific, and ambitious actions that reflect the urgency to address the crisis. The rich and industrialized developed countries must commit to phasing out fossil fuels immediately and further provide means of implementation to developing countries to support them for a just and equitable transition to 100% renewable energy sources.
2. Recognize and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), acknowledging their role as custodians of biodiversity and natural resources and traditional knowledge; ensuring their active and meaningful participation and consent in all decision processes concerning land, water, and forests. Similarly, Community Forestry User Groups (CFUGs) as grassroots institutions, exemplify community-led stewardship of forest resources and sustainable practices that benefit both ecosystems and livelihoods.
3. Address the pressing issue of the melting Himalayas, also known as the "Water Tower of Asia", addressing severe environmental consequences; urgently developing and implementing measures to mitigate the impacts of glacial melting, safeguarding the region's unique ecosystems and communities dependent on them.
4. Recognize the plight of those displaced by climate change, both in Nepal and worldwide, and commit to comprehensive policies that protect the rights and dignity of climate refugees. Work collaboratively at the international level to establish mechanisms for the fair and humane treatment of climate refugees. Invest in sustainable infrastructure that supports vulnerable communities and reduces future displacement risks due to climate impacts.
5. Recognize the disproportionate vulnerability of women to the impacts of climate change, as they bear the disproportionate burden of increased challenges related to livelihood, food security, access to water and other natural resources and human health and suffering. Uphold women's rights, especially in planning and decision-making, by implementing targeted measures that address these vulnerabilities.
6. Ensure that the youth, minority and excluded groups such as Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), Dalits, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), LGBTQIA+, and other socially marginalized groups and communities are protected, engaged and equipped with tools and resources that increase their resilience to climate change impacts.
7. Acknowledge the heightened vulnerability of workers, especially in informal sectors, to climate impacts and climate policies on livelihoods, jobs, health, and income. Uphold workers' rights through the creation of decent, climate-friendly jobs, social protection, and social dialogue and inclusive decision-making that addresses their specific climate-related risks, emphasizing a just transition framework that aims to ensure adequate, equitable and robust support to all workers as we move toward a greener economy.

8. Amid the climate crisis, we urge governments to prioritize robust, climate-resilient food systems that serve local populations over global market demands. This requires significant investment in agricultural research to develop sustainable, agroecological practices that ensure everyone has access to adequate, nutritious food.
9. Ensure developed countries fulfil their climate finance commitments toward developing nations, without creating debt for those impacted by climate change. Urgent, full delivery of climate finance obligations should be non-negotiable, and historical responsibilities must be acknowledged through debt cancellation and climate reparations. Additionally, simplify access to climate finance mechanisms for local institutions and communities.
10. Nepal must continue to lead efforts at COP29 to strengthen the newly operationalized Fund for Responding Loss and Damage, ensuring that it remains robust, easily accessible, and centered on the needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) like Nepal, the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which are rendered the most vulnerable of countries due to climate change. This fund must deliver new, additional, adequate, and predictable non-debt-creating finance from developed countries, particularly those with historically high emissions. Nepal should advocate for transparent and equitable allocation of these resources to ensure that funding reaches the communities most affected by climate impacts.

This declaration reflects our unwavering commitment to climate justice and our resolve to push for rapid, equitable, and just transformative actions. We call upon all stakeholders to heed this urgent call and act decisively to safeguard our countries and the planet.

Program Schedule

Time	Activity	Description
1:30-2:00	Registration/Tea & Coffee	
2:00-3:25	Opening Session	<p>National Anthem</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening Remarks Nicky Shree Shrestha, RRN 2. Context Setting and Moderation Dr. Arjun Karki, Executive President, RRN 3. Keynote Speech Dr. Madhav Karki, Environmentalist and Expert Advisor to the Minister for Forest and Environment 4. Chief Guest Hon. Ain Bahadur Shahi Thakuri, Minister for Forests and Environment, GoN <p>Speakers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Hon. Kamala Devi Panta, President, Committee on Development, Economic Affairs and Good Governance, National Assembly, Nepal 6. Hon. Prof. Dr. Shivaraj Adhikari, Vice-Chairperson, National Planning Commission 7. Alice Akunga, Acting UN Resident Coordinator/UNICEF Representative to Nepal 8. Thakur Bhandari, Chairperson, Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN) 9. Ruby Karki, Founding Member, Coalition for Gender Responsive Climate Policy (CGRCP) 10. Closing Remarks Gelje Lama, Chairperson, NEFIN
Tea/Coffee Break (10 minutes)		

3:35-4:35	High Level Session 1: Ensuring Equitable Access to Climate Finance for Local Communities and Strategies for Building Resilience	<p>Session Chair and Moderation</p> <p>Ratna Karki, Team Leader, RRN</p> <p>Panelists</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nabaraj Pudasaini, Joint Secretary and Chief, REDD IC, MoFE 2. Izabella Koziell, Deputy Director General, ICIMOD 3. Laxman Sharma, Secretary General, General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions (GEFONT) 4. Nagdev Yadav, Founding President, Community Development and Advocacy Forum Nepal (CDAFN) 5. Aakriti Dotel, Advocacy and Campaign Coordinator, Nepalese Youth for Climate Action (NYCA) <p>Q&A Session</p>
Break (10 Minutes)		
4:45-5:45	High Level Session 2: Strengthening Local Adaptation Practices to Empower Women, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)	<p>Session Chair and Moderator</p> <p>Dr. Suresh Tamang, GESI/IPLC Expert, RRN</p> <p>Panelists</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bimala Aryal, Mayor, Sunawal Municipality, Nawalparasi 2. Sama Shrestha, Programme Specialist, UN Women Nepal 3. Prasun Subedi, Founding Member, World Food Forum, Nepal Chapter 4. Nimi Sherpa, Chairperson, National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF) 5. Sarita Bhusal, Deputy Secretary General, All Nepal Peasants' Federation (ANPFa) 6. Indira Gurung, Former MP National Assembly/ Vice Chairperson, Nepal Indigenous Disabled Association (NIDA) 7. Dr Nirmal Bishwokarma, Forest and Environment Expert <p>Q&A Session</p>
5:45-6:00	Closing Session	<p>Presentation of Draft Civil Society Declaration</p> <p>Surangana Rana, RRN</p>
Dinner		



Co-organizers



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DGM NSC Members



FECOFUN



NEFIN



FoNIJ



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ABOUT US

Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) is a Nepali non-government, not for profit organization, has been working with the poor and marginalized people in rural Nepal to empower them in the process of meeting their basic needs, improving livelihoods and building their own institutions. It substantially contributes to rural people's empowerment and socio-economic reconstruction process, by embracing the rights-based approaches to development. RRN is also committed to creating an enabling environment for building a just, equitable, peaceful and prosperous society through social, economic and political empowerment of the rural poor, particularly the poor rural women, peasants, landless people and other disadvantaged and socially oppressed strata of Nepalese society.