Recalling minimum international obligations that Nepal, as a state party to various international conventions and agreements and having endorsed different international declarations and work plans, including the Convention of Biological Convention 1992, the Global Biodiversity Framework 2020-2030, the ILO Convention No. 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention) 1989 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) 2007, must fulfil to ensure rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local communities, Women, Maheshi community, Tharu community, Dalits and people with disabilities in national parks and conservation areas.

In the context of Nepal not being able to fully live up to its obligations to harmonize its domestic laws with international legal provisions in due consultation with and in free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples and Local communities to ensure their rights, in relation to protection, management and use of, and equitable sharing of benefits from, land and natural resources in protected areas including national park and wildlife reserves, as guaranteed under international law; and considering that most of the provisions in the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029 BS fall short of addressing the current changed context and are inconsistent with Nepal’s international commitments; and as only revising and amending the Act is not sufficient to meet the present need and cannot appropriately address our (as stakeholders) demands, the stakeholders have been unsuccessful despite raising voice for a long time for scrapping the Act and formulating a new law for the management of protected areas including national parks and wildlife reserves, based on rights-based approach that protects and promotes the rights of communities affected by protected areas including national parks and reserves; and in this context, the Nepal government is formulating different protected areas-related regulations, procedures and guidelines, but without consulting right-holders and stakeholders, about which we are greatly concerned and as a result, national organizations representing Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, along with concerned stakeholders convened a two-day national workshop in Kathmandu on 23-24 December 2023, to discuss and deliberate provisions in the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029; National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulations 2080; Procedures for Development of Physical Infrastructures in Protected Areas, 2080, Standards for commercial farming, reproduction and utilization of wild animals, 2080, and Guidelines for Distribution of Relief against Wildlife Damage 2080. The workshop through unanimous decision drafted a position paper, to be addressed in those legal documents and the position paper is hereby presented to the Nepal government demanding that our concerns stipulated to be addressed immediately:
1. **Repeal of the existing National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029 and enactment of a new law**

- With a large portion of Nepal’s lands declared as state-controlled protected areas, a huge number of people from indigenous and local communities and other communities who had been residing in and around protected areas were displaced from their ancestral lands and territories; and even those who were not displaced had to suffer as the state restricted them from accessing natural resources from the areas that they had historically been using; and considering the fact that the state so far has failed to address genuine demands of the affected and suffering communities and that the country has already declared enough areas as protected areas compared to the trend in other countries and therefore there is no need and rationale behind declaring more areas as such, the Nepal government should be committed to stopping expansion of the existing protected areas or declaration of more areas as protected areas in the country and hand over the already declared protected areas to indigenous peoples and local communities and carry out actions for biodiversity protection through community-based conservation practices including community forestry and customary institutions.

- Provisions laid out in the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029 are not consistent with the objectives and spirits of Convention of Biological Diversity 1992 and the Global Biodiversity Framework (2020-2030), and also the provisions of the Act are at odds with the ILO Convention No. 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) 2007 as well as Nepal’s constitutional provisions related to rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to natural resources; and as such, the Act should be scrapped and a new law for the management of protected area should be immediately enacted, that is aligned with provisions of conventions, to which Nepal is a state party, and with Nepal’s commitments to the international community, among others, underpinned by the rights-based approach and as per due consultation with, and participation and consent of, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and other stakeholders.

- From historical times to date, indigenous peoples and local communities in and around protected areas have made invaluable contribution to the protection of the conservation areas. A new law should be legislated for the management of protected areas, repealing the existing National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2029, and the new legislation should be free of commercial interests of, and interferences from, the private sector and the business sector, should be based on an equitable benefit sharing and right-based approach and should ensure the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. The new law should only be formulated in meaningful participation and consent of indigenous peoples and local communities.

- Until a new law is enacted for management of protected areas, this newly drafted National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulations, 2080 and the drafting of the Procedures for Development of Physical Infrastructures in Protected Areas 2080, should be suspended immediately. In case this is not possible, the existing Regulations and the Procedure may be put to implementation until the new law is formulated but only after fully amending the provisions as flagged in this Position Paper.

- Provisions laid out in the recently drafted National Parks and Wildlife Conservation...
 Regulations 2080 and the Procedures for Development of Physical Infrastructures in Protected Areas, 2080 as well as provisions stipulated in the Standards for Commercial Farming, Reproduction and Utilization Wild Animals 2080 and Guidelines for Distribution of Relief against Wildlife Damage 2080 recently endorsed by the Cabinet, the Government of Nepal, are unacceptable to affected indigenous peoples and local communities. The provisions are of nature that draws flak and, as such, we put forth our joint position on, and suggestions to be incorporated into, these documents, as follows:

2.1. **Regarding the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulations, 2080**

- The Regulations, as well as guidelines or procedures under the Regulations, should be formulated and implemented only after mandatorily consulting and obtaining free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) of conservation areas-affected indigenous peoples and local communities and their representative and customary institutions as per standards under international law.

- In the name of national priority project, any commercial and profit-making group is allowed to exploit resources lying in a protected area, seriously affecting the rights and social and cultural security of indigenous peoples and local communities in or around the protected area, and therefore the term "national priority" should be removed from the definition of project in the Regulations.

- As conservation areas-affected indigenous peoples and local communities have a symbiotic relationship as well as deep concerns with the conservation areas they live in or around, the Regulations and the subsequent guidelines or procedures should define indigenous peoples as defined by National Foundation for the Development of Indigenous Nationalities Act 2058, as well as in a way that addresses local communities.

- While carrying out any interventions in protected areas inhabited by indigenous peoples and local communities, government agencies or external parties must obtain free, prior and informed consent of the affected indigenous peoples and local communities; ensure the engagement of their representative and customary institutions in actions and processes; and recognize such community and customary institutions. There should be clear definitions of free, prior and informed consent, representative organizations, community organizations, customary institutions, customary practices, traditional knowledge, traditional livelihood etc. in the Regulations as well as in the guidelines and procedures under it.

- The term "local people" used in laws related to protected areas should be replaced with "indigenous peoples and people from local communities of respective areas".

- Any feasibility study for declaration of an area as a protected area or for changing the boundaries of a protected area should only be conducted if indigenous peoples and local communities from the area give their free prior and informed consent; and while carrying out such study, topics such as interrelationship and reliance of indigenous peoples and local communities with biodiversity and natural resources as well as potential economic, social, cultural, spiritual, psychological and environmental impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities should also be studied.

- It should be ensured that all conservation area mechanisms (groups, committees, councils,
taskforce, etc.) upholds social inclusion, gender equality, representation, and participation of differently abled people.

- To formulate management plans of all types of protected areas, a participatory mechanism representative of the respective conservation offices as well as indigenous peoples and local communities should be in place, and should indigenous peoples and local communities give their free, prior and informed consent to the management plans of the respective conservation areas, the management plans should lay out details regarding access, rights, roles and contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities and ensure equitable sharing of benefits from such plans.

- A permission should be taken for carrying out traditional livelihood activities of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as Dalit community, that are based on natural resources of protected areas, and all provisions that require a Nepali national to pay entrance fee and permit to enter protected areas should be immediately removed.

- The provision that indigenous peoples and local communities must obtain permission to move their animals through conservation areas should be scrapped.

- The provision that no compensation will be provided in the event of death of a person that has entered the protected area without permit should be removed; and it should be mentioned that any person no matter where within the conservation area the person has died due to wildlife should be provided with due compensation.

- A provision should be made that no tourism activities with a commercial purpose in protected areas are allowed that affect religious, cultural, spiritual and resource rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and that are against social, cultural, religious, spiritual beliefs and social values and norms of indigenous peoples and local communities.

- There should be a provision that only enterprises based on the indigenous peoples and local communities’ traditional knowledge, skill and livelihood and those that are community-based can be established within the conservation area; and except for these, other enterprises particularly ones that are for-profit large enterprises run by business families or the private sector, as stated in Rule 19 of the Regulations, should be compulsorily removed.

- Provisions from Rule 24 to 29 of the Regulation that grant permission for establishing and operating cable cars in protected areas, should be scrapped immediately.

- Provisions from Rule 45 to 50 of the Regulations that grant permission for commercial use of water resources and for operation of the private sector-run and profit-oriented hydroelectricity projects should be removed; and development of micro and small hydroelectricity projects as per need of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be allowed.

- Rule 31 of the Regulations that presents a list of provisions that allow the operation of tourism activities exploiting protected areas should be scrapped. Instead, there should be the provision to only allow tourism activities that are indigenous peoples and local communities’ traditional knowledge, skill and livelihood-based and that are community-based.

- The traditional hunting and fishing systems (based on customary good governance under their customary institutions) prevalent among indigenous peoples and local communities should be recognized; and a new provision should be introduced to allow indigenous
peoples and local communities to practice such activities without needing to take permit.

- As commercial farming of wild animals uses traditional knowledge and skills held by indigenous peoples and local communities on the ground, it should be ensured that indigenous peoples and local communities have right and access to benefits from such farming.

- Lands within protected areas that are historically collectively used by indigenous peoples and local communities should be recognized as ancestral lands of respective indigenous peoples and local communities; and it should be ensured that the indigenous peoples and local communities have rights to use such lands.

- There should be provisions in place to ensure access to benefit sharing for those displaced due to declaration of protected/conservation areas.

- There should be provisions in place to ensure that people that are forced to reside in any place within the conservation area due to natural disasters are not removed from their temporary settlement area unless a suitable, long term settlement arrangement for them is made.

- Within protected/conservation areas, permit should be only issued for activities that are service-oriented and that do not have any profit-making motive; and before granting such permit, free, prior and informed consent of affected indigenous peoples and local communities within the protected/conversation areas should be taken. Also, service provider/s should be selected through a competitive process and permit should be issued following a transparent procedure.

- The provision, as mentioned in Para 12 of the Regulations, that a project to be granted permission to use conservation/protected areas should be a national priority project should be replaced with a new provision that allows only a national pride project to have such permit but subject to free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities.

### 2.2. Procedures for Development of Physical Infrastructure in Conservation Areas, 2080

- This Procedure seems to be focused on exploiting conservation/protected areas handed over for conservation to the state by indigenous peoples and local communities and on protecting the profit making interests of the private sector and the commercial sector, rather than addressing local needs of affected indigenous peoples and local communities; and therefore this will directly have serious adverse impacts on affected indigenous peoples and communities; and as such, the Procedure (draft) should be scrapped immediately.

- If the Procedure is to be limited to the construction of physical infrastructure required for indigenous peoples and local communities and to the development of national pride projects, in protected/conservation areas, then amendments and additional provisions should be made in the said Procedure as follows:

  a. Provisions related to giving the commercial sector unhindered access for exploitation of resources for profit making within conservation areas at the cost of affected indigenous peoples and local communities’ access to and use of natural resources of the protected/conservation areas is unacceptable; and as such, the provisions laid out in the Procedure for providing protected/conservation areas to the private and business sectors for meeting their commercial interests should be immediately removed.
b. While conducting feasibility study for infrastructure development projects and also while developing and implementing such projects, in protected/conservation areas, there should be provisions to ensure that affected indigenous peoples and local communities are mandatorily consulted and that their free, prior and informed consent compulsorily obtained.

c. There should be provisions for mandatory free, prior and informed consent of affected indigenous peoples and local communities prior to deciding on providing lands and other natural resources of protected/conservation areas (to others).

d. There should be provisions to prevent the grabbing by external infrastructure developers of lands owned by local indigenous peoples and local communities in protected/conservation areas and ban purchase and sale of lands that results in displacement of households of indigenous peoples and local communities in such areas.

e. Construction of physical infrastructure in protected/conservation areas should only be allowed after mandatorily consulting, and taking free, prior and informed consent of, affected indigenous peoples and local communities in a way that also ensures respectable investments by them.

f. The final decision on what kind of infrastructure is to be built in protected/conservation areas will be made by representative and customary organizations of protected/conservation area-affected indigenous peoples and local communities; and it should be ensured that there is meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the decision-making process and that the process is transparent.

g. In a proposal for development of national pride project projects in protected/conservation areas, there should also be provisions that would require preparation of a separate social and cultural impact study report in addition to the environmental study report.

h. There should be provisions to ensure full and effective and meaningful participation of affected indigenous peoples and local communities at every stage of construction of national pride projects in conservation areas.

i. There should be a provision that requires all documents of national pride projects to be conducted in protected/conservation areas to be prepared with the participation of affected indigenous peoples and local communities and that the documents are endorsed by their joint gatherings.

j. At least 50 percent of the investment in national pride projects to be conducted in conservation areas should be allotted for affected indigenous peoples and people from local communities, and they should be accorded priority in employment in national pride projects to be run there.

k. All the provisions made in various Sections of the Procedure to permit the construction of profit-oriented hydropower projects and the operation of cable cars or to provide land, in protected areas should be removed.

l. In the case of disagreement by affected indigenous peoples and members of local communities over national pride projects to be conducted in conservation areas, the projects should only be run after taking their free, prior and informed consent and reaching an agreement with them.

m. There should be provisions to ensure that there is no loss incurred by affected indigenous peoples and local
communities due to operation of national pride projects in protected/conservation areas; and in the event of losses of any kind, there should be equitable and adequate compensation including measures to mitigate the losses.

m. Various Sections of the Procedure (for instance, Section 9, 10, 11) that, in the name of projects, may lead to grabbing of lands in protected/conservation areas should be removed from the Procedure.

n. In the context of national pride projects to be conducted protected/conservation areas, before entering the settlement areas of indigenous peoples and local communities, their free, prior, and informed consent should be taken.

o. It should be ensured that at least 50 percent of benefits from national pride projects in protected/conservation areas goes to affected indigenous peoples and local communities.

p. While conducting actions to mitigate losses caused by national pride projects in protected/conservation areas, there should be provisions to prioritize the utilization of indigenous traditional knowledge, traditional practices, and local resources.

2.3. Regarding the Standards for Commercial Farming, Reproduction and Utilization of Wild animals, 2080

Certain provisions in this standards meddles with indigenous peoples and local communities’ interrelationship with wildlife and therefore revisions and amendments to the Rules should be made as follows:

- Provision should be made to recognize customary law, practice and good governance-based traditional hunting system of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- There should be provisions to bar giving away any wildlife species related to the culture and identity of indigenous peoples and local communities, as seed animals.
- There should be provisions to forbid any establishment of wild animal farms that affects forestlands and wildlife managed by indigenous peoples and local communities.
- Free, prior and informed consent of affected indigenous peoples and local communities should be taken prior to establishment of wild animals rearing farms.
- There should be provision of due compensation for any kinds of loss caused by wild animals rearing farms to local communities or individuals.

2.4. Regarding the Guidelines for Distribution of Relief against Wildlife Damage, 2080

Since last few years in Nepal, there has been extensive loss of human lives and properties due to wild animals, and for provisions pertaining to relief distribution to the victims of such loss, no affected parties were consulted during the formulation of this Guidelines. This has added to the plight of affected indigenous peoples and local communities as well as other stakeholders. Immediate amendments to the Guidelines with additional revisions as per consultation with affected indigenous peoples and local communities as well as other stakeholders should be made as follows:

- Rename the Guidelines as “Guidelines for Compensation and Relief Distribution for Damage Caused by Wildlife 2080”.
- The Guidelines only provides for compensation for damage caused by 16 animals. This provision should be revised, ensuring that there is compensation for any type of damage caused by any types of wild animals.
Without fixing the ceiling for money to be provided in compensation, there should be provision of providing 100% compensation based on assessment of all losses every time they occur.

There should be additional provisions for compensation addressing long-term disabilities caused due to attack by wild animals.

There should be provisions of providing compensation and relief even to people who do not have their citizenship and land ownership certificates if damaged is done to them by wild animals.

Not only damage to personal properties, but also damage to collective or community or customary properties should be duly compensated.

There should be the provision for free and full treatment of anyone injured due to attack by wild animals, irrespective of which hospital the injured was treated at.

There should be a new provision that ensures a 100% increment in the relief sum currently provided to the families of those who have been injured or killed in wild animal attack/s.

The existing mechanism for providing compensation for losses incurred due to wildlife attack should be revamped. The new mechanism should be small and efficient to take swift decisions.

There should be provisions to provide people who have been injured or disabled in wildlife attacks, with facilities as social protection funds and the state should provide for the dependent family’s livelihood and education.

The existing Guidelines provides for compensation for loss of certain domestic animals only. However, the provision should be amended in a way that ensures compensation for losses of all domestic animals due to wildlife attacks.

There should be the provision of minimizing losses due to wildlife attacks by adopting customary hunting practices of indigenous peoples and local communities.

24 December 2023

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Signatory Organizations

**Indigenous Peoples’ Organizations**

1. Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)
2. Nepal Indigenous Women Federation (NIWF)
3. Nepal Indigenous Disabled Association (NIDA)
4. Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Journalists (FONIJ)
5. Tharu Welfare Society
6. Nepal Chepang Association
7. Sherpa Association of Nepal (SAN)
8. Nepal Majhi Utthan Sangh
9. Sunuwar Sewa Samaj
10. Indigenous Women Legal Awareness Group (INWOLAG)
11. Badghar, Dallagaun, Madhuwan Municipality-1, Bardiya
12. Center for Indigenous Peoples’ Research and Development (CIPRED)

**Local Community Organizations**

1. Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal (FECOFUN)
2. Dalit NGO Federation (DNF)
3. Association of Family Forest Owners Nepal (AFFON)
4. Himalayan Grassroots Women’s Natural Resource Management Association (HIMAWANTI)
5. Community Conservation Nepal
6. Rastriya Dalit Network (RDN)
7. Green Foundation Nepal (GFN)
8. Ashmita Nepal
9. Women Rights and Resources Network (WRRN)

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রাষ্ট্রীয় নিকুঞ্জ তথা সংরক্ষিত ক্ষেত্র সম্বন্ধে
আদিভাষী জনজাতি র স্থানীয়
সমুদায়কে সাক্ষাৎ অঞ্চলের

জৈবিক বিভিন্তায় মহাসাগর ১৯৯২, জৈবিক বিভিন্তায় মহাসাগর ১৯৯২, জৈবিক বিভিন্তায় মহাসাগর ১৯৯২, জৈবিক বিভিন্তায় মহাসাগর ১৯৯২, জৈবিক বিভিন্তায় মহাসাগর ১৯৯২, জৈবিক বিভিন্তায় মহাসাগর ১৯৯২, জৈবিক বিভিন্তায় মহাসাগর ১৯৯২,
সর্বসম্মত নির্ণয়চার উল্লেখিত কানুনহুম্বা সমীচিত গুরুত্বমে নিষেধকৃত সমীচিত নেপাল সর্কারসম্মত পেশা গারিকন্দর অধিন

১. রাষ্ট্রীয নিকৃষ্ট তথা বন্যজন্ম সংরক্ষণ এই ২০১৯ কানুনের র্যাখিতনী এবং নয়ান কানুন তর্জনাম সমীচিত 

- নেপালের আর্থনীতি ভূভাগ হতে হচ্ছার রাষ্ট্রীয নিয়ন্ত্রণ সরকার ক্ষেত্রে রূপান্তর গারিকন্দরের এবং অন্য রূপান্তর ক্ষেত্রে সরকার নিয়ন্ত্রণ সরকার ক্ষেত্রে রূপান্তর গারিকন্দরের এবং অন্য রূপান্তর ক্ষেত্রে সরকার নিয়ন্ত্রণ 

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2. **Référentiels**

**2.1 Référentiels**

- La liste de références sert à identifier les sources citées dans le document. Elle est généralement placée en fin de page ou de chapitre.

- Les références sont établies selon les règles d'écriture de l'institution ou de l'organisme qui a édité le document.

**2.2 Référentiels**

- Les références sont utilisées pour donner des informations complémentaires sur les sources mentionnées dans le texte.

- Elles peuvent contenir des informations sur l'auteur, la date de publication, le titre de l'ouvrage, le lieu de publication, etc.

**2.3 Référentiels**

- Les références sont une manière de reconnaître les contributions d'autres chercheurs dans le domaine de l'étude.

- Elles permettent de vérifier les informations et de contacter les auteurs pour obtenir des informations supplémentaires.

**2.4 Référentiels**

- Les références sont également utilisées pour éviter les plagiat et les faits de fausse attribution.

- Elles permettent de situer le travail dans le contexte de la recherche et de la littérature scientifique.
ফরক ক্ষমতা ভার্সিক সম্পদামনকৃত প্রতিনিধিত্ব র সহায়তা সুনিশ্চিত হুকুম প্রতিস্থাপন করে যথাস্থায়িত গতিরূপে গাঁথারূপে।

- সাধারণ প্রক্রিয়ার প্রতিনিধিত্ব ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে যোজনা তত্ত্বাবধায়ক লাইন সংগঠিত ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে।

- সরকারী প্রতিনিধিত্ব ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণ সম্পদায়ক ইননাম জনজাতি এবং স্থানীয় সম্পদায়ক প্রতিনিধিত্বীক সরকার সংজ্ঞান সংস্থাকে সমন্বিত প্রতিনিধিত্ব হুমারি সহায়তা মূলক এবং সমাজের সঙ্গে অনিবিন্যাসী ক্ষেত্রে। তথ্য এবং সরকারী প্রতিনিধিত্ব হুমারি সহায়তা মূলক এবং সমাজের সঙ্গে অনিবিন্যাসী ক্ষেত্রে।

- সরকারী প্রতিনিধিত্ব ক্ষেত্রে যোগমান্য ক্ষেত্রে যোগমান্য ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে।

- মহাশয় মিবালীকে কিন্তু দৈন ২৪ সাধারণ সরকারী প্রতিনিধিত্ব ক্ষেত্রে মাননামার সম্পদায়ক সরকারী প্রতিনিধিত্ব ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে।

- মহাশয় মিবালীকে কিন্তু দৈন ৫০ সাধারণ জল সৃষ্টির ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে।

- মহাশয় মিবালীকে কিন্তু দৈন ৩১ মাস সরকারী প্রতিনিধিত্ব ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষেত্রে।

- আদিবাসী জনজাতি এবং স্থানীয় সম্পদায়ক প্রশাসনিক সহযোগি সম্পদায়ক সাধারণ প্রতিনিধিত্ব হুমারি সহায়তা মূলক এবং সমাজের সঙ্গে অনিবিন্যাসী ক্ষেত্রে।

- আদিবাসী জনজাতি এবং স্থানীয় সম্পদায়ক প্রশাসনিক সহযোগি সম্পদায়ক সাধারণ প্রতিনিধিত্ব হুমারি সহায়তা মূলক এবং সমাজের সঙ্গে অনিবিন্যাসী ক্ষেত্রে।


2.2 સર્વજનિત ક્ષેત્રમાં પૂર્વાંગાર નિર્માણસંબંધી કાર્યવિધિ, 2080 સમબંધમાં

• યો કાર્યવિધિ આદિવાસી જનજાતિ ર સ્થાનીય સમુદાયના લાગી રાખવાને સુધારા સર્વજનિત ક્ષેત્રની રોધ તથા શોધન ગણ તથા સર્વજનિત ક્ષેત્ર પ્રમાણે આદિવાસી જનજાતિ ર સ્થાનીય સમુદાયની આવક્ષણકતાને સમ્બોધન ગાંધી પાણી નિઃભીત તારી તથા વયવસાધિક ક્ષેત્ર પ્રમાણે આદિવાસી જનજાતિ ર સ્થાનીય સમુદાયના સ્વગ્રહ અથવા સમુદાયના ગભીર નકારાત્મક અસર પાણી દીકાણકલે પ્રસ્તુત કાર્યવિધિ તકલી કેરેજ ગારિયો પણી.

• સર્વજનિત ક્ષેત્રના આદિવાસી જનજાતિ ર સ્થાનીય સમુદાયના જનજાતિ જનજાતિ તથા શોધન ગાંધી પૂર્વાંગાર તથા સર્વજનિત ક્ષેત્ર પ્રમાણે આદિવાસી જનજાતિ ર સ્થાનીય સમુદાયના આવક્ષણકતાને સમ્બોધન ગાંધી પાણી નિઃભીત તારી તથા વયવસાધિક ક્ષેત્ર પ્રમાણે આદિવાસી જનજાતિ ર સ્થાનીય સમુદાયના ગમ્બીર નકારાત્મક અસર પાણી દીકાણકલે પ્રસ્તુત કાર્યવિધિ તકલી કેરેજ ગારિયો પણી.

• તે સર્વજનિત ક્ષેત્રના આદિવાસી જનજાતિ ર સ્થાનીય સમુદાયના સ્વગ્રહ અથવા સમુદાયના ગભીર નકારાત્મક અસર પાણી દીકાણકલે પ્રસ્તુત કાર્યવિધિ તારી કેરેજ ગારિયો પણી.

• સર્વજનિત ક્ષેત્રના આદિવાસી જનજાતિ ર સ્થાનીય સમુદાયના જનજાતિ જનજાતિ તથા શોધન ગાંધી પૂર્વાંગાર તથા સર્વજનિત ક્ષેત્ર પ્રમાણે આદિવાસી જનજાતિ ર સ્થાનીય સમુદાયના આવક્ષણકતાને સમ્બોધન ગાંધી પાણી નિઃભીત તારી તથા વયવસાધિક ક્ષેત્ર પ્રમાણે આદિવાસી જનજાતિ ર સ્થાનીય સમુદાયના ગમ્બીર નકારાત્મક અસર પાણી દીકાણકલે પ્રસ્તુત કાર્યવિધિ તારી કેરેજ ગારિયો પણી.

• તે સર્વજનિત ક્ષેત્ર પૂર્વાંગાર નિર્માણસંબંધી રાષ્ટ્રીય ગીરકા આયોજનાના સમાવેશથા અવયવની તથા નીરમાણ ર સબ્સાલાના ગાંધી સર્વજનિત ક્ષેત્ર પ્રમાણે આદિવાસી જનજાતિ ર સ્થાનીય સમુદાયના અવયવની રૂપમાં રાખ પામાણ ર સ્વગ્રહ, આધ્રુમ જાનકારીસાહિત્યકો મંજૂરી લિંટુંઓ વયવસાધિક ગારિયો પણી.

• તે સર્વજનિત ક્ષેત્રના જનજાતિ ર પ્રકારકી સ્વરૂપ હુંબે ઉપલબ્ધ ગાંધી પાણી નિર્માણસંબંધી આદિવાસી જનજાતિ ર
સંસાદદારની સમૂહમાં સમેત રૂપમાં સ્વતંત્ર, અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અને સંસદની સમૂહમાં સ્વતંત્ર અવતારણ પાડવા માટે સંસદીય સમૂહમાં સ્વતંત્ર અવતારણ પાડવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી લેવામાં આવશે અન્ય જણાકારીશિલ્લકો મંજુરી
২.৪ বন্যন্ত্রাধিক ভিতরক্ষক শিপন্ত রাখার বিতরণ নিদর্শন, ২০৪০ সমাধান

নেপাল নিদর্শন বিশেষ করিতে বন্যন্ত্রাধিক ভিতরক্ষক কারণ ব্যয়বহৃত রূপমাত্র জননকে কর্তা হড়ি এনার ও যাতে কাৰ্ীতাত্ত্বিক সীমাবদ্ধতা রাখা প্রাপ্তি হন জননকে পুনঃ পুনরায় পর্যালোচনা করা নির্দেশিত হয়। বন্যন্ত্রাধিক নির্দেশিত করা হয় নেপালের বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং একই বিষয়ের নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

২.৩ ব্যবস্থাপন ব্যবস্থাপন, প্রণয়ন ও উপযোগী সমষ্টি মাপাবোধ, ২০৪০ সমাধান

যে মাপাবোধ নির্দেশিত বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়। বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

১. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

২. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

৩. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

৪. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

৫. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

৬. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

৭. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

৮. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

৯. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

১০. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

১১. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

১২. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

১৩. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

১৪. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

১৫. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

১৬. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

১৭. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

১৮. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

১৯. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

২০. বিশেষ করিতে পারে এবং নিদর্শন নির্দেশিত করা হয়।

সংকল্পনা প্রণয়ন ও উপযোগী সমষ্টি মাপাবোধ নির্দেশনা, ২০৪০ সমাধান
• नागरिकता नमूना र जनगणना प्रमाणपत्र नमूना व्यक्तिलाई वन्यजन्तुलुटे क्षति गरेरा पत्र क्षतिपूर्ति तथा राहत उपलब्ध गराउने व्यवस्था गरिनुपर्न।

• निजी सम्पत्तिको मात्र नभम सामूहिक वा सामुदायिक वा ध्यानमयित पर्यावरण समाधान क्षति पुन गराना सोकोसमेत उचित क्षतिपूर्ति दिने व्यवस्था गरिनुपर्न।

• वन्यजन्तुबाट भएको आक्रमणका कारण घाइते भएका जनसङ्ख्या अयोग्य परिवर्तन उपचार भएको भित्र बर्मोजिमको नये उपचार खर्च उपलब्ध गराउने व्यवस्था गरिनुपर्न।

• वन्यजन्तुबाट भएको आक्रमणका कारण अक्षम र मृत्यु भएको व्यक्तिको परिवारलाई उपलब्ध गराउने हालको राहत रक्षमा धेरै प्रतिष्ठात वृद्धिमा गर्नेको नयाँ व्यवस्था गरिनुपर्न।

• वन्यजन्तुबाट भएको आक्रमणका कारण भएको ध्यानिको क्षतिपूर्ति उपलब्ध गराउने संरक्षण संवर्तन परिवर्तन गरी सानो संयंत्र र तत्काल बैठक बसी प्रयोग गर्नको संयंत्रको व्यवस्था गरिनुपर्न।

• वन्यजन्तुबाट भएको आक्रमणका कारण घाइते वा अक्षम भएको व्यक्तिलाई सामाजिक सुरक्षा रक्षको रूपमा सुनिक्षिप उपलब्ध हुने र निजिमा आकृत परिवारको पालनमयीय र शिशुविद्यालयका लागि राज्यको सुरिक्षिप तथा रक्षके उपलब्ध गराउने व्यवस्था गरिनुपर्न।

• वन्यजन्तुबाट भएको आक्रमणका कारण कुनै निःशुल भर्नु भएको जनावरको क्षति भएको मात्र क्षतिपूर्ति दिने भने व्यवस्था हटाइ सबै घरापालुवा जनावर रत्न पशुपतिको क्षतिपूर्ति दिने व्यवस्था गरिनुपर्न।

• आदिवासी जनजाति र स्थानीय समुदायको अवलोकन गर्ने प्रथमता विश्वास पद्धति अवलोकन गर्ने वन्यजन्तुबाट हुने क्षतिपूर्ति सक्ने व्यवस्था गरिनुपर्न।

• जल्ली बैंदिलाई कृषि हानिकारक वन्यजन्तु धोषण गर्नेगरी नेपाल जनपद मिति २०८०/०८/०७ बाट प्रकाशन गर्नेको सूचना जल्ली बैंदिलाई धारामा, लखेट, पक्तन र मार्ग पाउने विषयमा गरिएको भव्यभित्तिला प्रतिकृतिहरू हटाइ सरल र कृििमैैैी व्यवस्था गर्न।

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