

*NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT*



His Majesty's Government of Nepal

March 2001

**IUCN**  
The World Conservation Union

## Annex 1

### Issues Raised in National & Regional Dialogues

	<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>First National Workshop</b>	<b>Eastern Dev. Region</b>	<b>Central Dev. Region</b>	<b>Western Dev. Region</b>	<b>Mid West Dev. Region</b>	<b>Far West Dev. Region</b>	<b>Last National Workshop</b>
<b>SOCIAL ASPECTS</b>								
1.	Gender equity development (in social and economic aspects)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2.	Lack of skilled human resources and necessary infrastructure for development hence needs human resource & infrastructure development	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3.	Available human and physical resources are not being utilized properly & efficiently	*						
4.	Economic resources for women development should be allocated formally in the budget itself	*						
5.	Lack of proper information regarding the available resources (Human, Economic, Natural etc.)		*	*		*		
6.	Lack of disadvantaged group and woman participation in planning and implementation process	*	*	*				
7.	Provision of basic nutrition requirement for all		*					
8.	Preference should be given to Technical Education		*		*	*	*	
9.	Non-formal education should be given at grass roots level		*	*	*	*	*	
10.	Training to teachers		*			*	*	
11.	Scholarship to disadvantage group children		*					
12.	Stop brain-drain in the country		*					
13.	Royalty should be given to DW source (such as VDC with the source)		*					

14.	Emphasis on preventive health services		*					
15.	Local health attendants should be promoted by giving training (basic health care)		*		*		*	
16.	Reform current family planning policies		*		*			
17.	Social security issues (esp. to disabled, disadvantaged and aged people)		*					
18.	Old citizen of the country should have free-health services					*		
19.	Increase in facility for teachers in education sector						*	
20.	Increase school numbers, awareness, literacy rate, involvement of private sector						*	
21.	Weak management, less physical resources, lack of specialized teachers, quality of the education not up to the standard						*	
22.	Secondary education is said to be free of cost but in practice fee is still taken						*	
23.	Health sector has improved from awareness, people participation, human resources, local institutions, cost –effective, and enough training perspective. But this needs improvement in infrastructures, human resource, quality service, cost high of some health services						*	
24.	Lack of control of epidemics (e.g. encephalitis)						*	
25.	Relevance of education and value vs. mass education should be considered in education sector							*
<i>POLICY</i>								
26.	Plans and policies are not being able to reach the target beneficiaries	*						
27.	Promote income generating activities & increase	*	*		*	*		

	employment opportunities							
28.	Policies are limited only to documents and mostly not applied in practice	*	*	*	*	*	*	
29.	Plans and policies should be consistent and continuous (not ever-changing)	*						
30.	Only the properly functioning NGOs should be cherished with others being closed down	*						
31.	Policies and programs should come via HMG/Nepal and not directly from the donors			*				
32.	Policies and programs should be people-centered	*	*	*	*	*	*	
33.	Lack of adequate & continuous participation of the public in planning & implementation of programs thus failure of central policies and programs (not self-sustainable)	*	*	*				
34.	Quantitative increase in DDC's & municipalities without proper basis		*	*				
35.	Insurance policy of crops and live stock should be introduced					*		
36.	Lack of adequate integrated package programs					*		
37.	Provision of subsidy for agriculture sector should prevail					*		
38.	Milk holiday problem					*	*	
39.	Locally produced cash crops should be utilized by the country					*		
40.	High value crops (spices, coriander, coffee, silk etc.) production should be promoted					*	*	
41.	Agricultural research programs should be promoted					*		
42.	Land use planning policy, which is very important for development, is lacking					*	*	*

43.	Forest conservation by Maoists in Rolpa					*		
44.	25% of the income from the community forest have been used for its conservation					*		
45.	Increase in Buffer Zone concept					*		
46.	Increase in afforestation					*	*	
47.	Lease hold forestry should be promoted to decrease poverty					*		
48.	System to make users pay tax should be introduced					*		
49.	Urban planning programs are successful like in Birendranagar, Lamahi, Tikapur, Tulsipur					*		
50.	Lack of settlement policy for urban development					*		
51.	Policy implementation : top – down – bottom - up						*	
52.	APP implementation should be done taking all the aspects such as productivity increase, disease / pest control etc into account					*		
53.	JTA has not been implemented properly						*	
54.	High interest rate in agriculture loan should be reduced to promote agriculture						*	
55.	Organic fertilizer should be promoted to increase awareness regarding it						*	
56.	Ginger processing program technology development						*	
57.	"7A" program of (Illam) Eastern Region should be implemented in FW Region						*	
58.	Resources allocation should be on regional basis						*	
59.	Subsistence agriculture should be expanded so as to increase productivity and industrialize the agriculture system				*		*	

60.	Government forests are helping to increase nation's revenue, employment, supply of timber etc., but limitations such as misutilization of FP, carelessness, modern/scientific technology still prevail						*	
61.	Distribution of forest areas to landless families should be stopped						*	
62.	Wildlife farming should be initiated and proper/necessary policy & program should be brought for this						*	
63.	Training and seminars should be organized at grassroots level to broaden their horizon						*	
64.	Teaching hospital should be established in Far Western Region						*	
<i>NATURAL RESOURCES</i>								
65.	Success of community forestry	*	*	*	*	*	*	
66.	Present trend regarding the resources is negative. (Land –Fragmentation, deforestation / etc.) so there is a need to conserve them	*		*				
67.	Promotion of cash crops and modern agriculture technology	*	*		*	*		
68.	Agro-biodiversity conservation initiatives need to be emphasized	*						
69.	Market mechanism should be improved to promote local vegetation & crops – rice, fruits like apples, oranges,	*			*	*	*	
70.	Promotion of indigenous technology and natural resources available		*					
71.	Improve loan facilities to improve agriculture system		*	*	*	*		
72.	Alternative energy promotion		*		*	*		
73.	Minimize land fragmentation – Promote		*		*			

	Chaklabandi Programs							
74.	Promote agriculture based industries and plants		*		*	*		*
75.	Forest area are being replaced for other activities such as settlement, agriculture etc		*					
76.	Bio-diversity inventory should be made		*		*	*		
77.	Local people affected in some way or dislodged by the protected areas and/or any other development initiatives should be given compensation so that their cooperation is provided to the activities	*	*		*			
78.	Grazing area should be demarked		*		*	*		
79.	Smuggling and encroachment of forest products				*			
80.	Private forest utilization problematic				*			
81.	Misutilization of medical plants should be stopped and policy to harvest M.P. should be made				*	*		
82.	Problem due to diseases in forest and the trees				*			
83.	Irrigated land should be utilized to the maximum for agriculture				*	*	*	
84.	Seed, breed and fertilizer should be of good quality to increase production and also they should be made available on time				*	*	*	
85.	Land area suitable for agriculture should be used for it and not for any other purpose such as settlement				*	*		
86.	Promote permaculture					*		
87.	Soil test is needed to find its type so that its suitability can be known.						*	
88.	Sprinkle irrigation should be promoted in sloping areas to increase productivity						*	

89.	Community forestry + VC contribution in economic sector, social sector and environmental sector but still some limitations prevail due to corruption, lack of able leadership, and improper management						*	
90.	Private forest also have economic, social, environmental contributions but single type of trees are creating problems; reduced agriculture land due to this						*	
91.	Production & utilization of medicinal plants should be increased and scientific classification of MP should be done						*	
<b>LAW</b>								
92.	Enough legal framework for SD but they need to be reformed timely & contradicting laws should also be reformed		*	*				
93.	Lack of effective implementation of the present legal system	*	*	*				
94.	Lack of activities to fulfill the international commitment made by the nation and need of national dialogue before becoming a part of any international convention	*		*				
95.	Local institution should be given legal authority regarding conservation activities		*		*			
96.	Lack of patent right for medicinal plants of Nepal					*		
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>								
97.	Infrastructure development, which is not much highlighted, is most important for development and should be emphasized in dialogue process	*						*
98.	Road length has increased leading to market development, reduction in internal migration, etc		*					
99.	Road side area		*	*				



	encroachment							
100.	Absence of North-South direction highway		*		*	*		
101.	Unplanned human settlement and urban growth		*	*	*	*	*	*
102.	Road quality and maintenance are not proper		*	*	*			
103.	Increase in irrigated land area however failure to achieve the target		*		*			
104.	Small irrigation programs are more successful		*					
105.	Electrification programs have succeeded		*		*			
106.	Increase in hotels, lodges and employment due to tourism				*			
107.	New trekking routes have increased				*			
108.	For the construction of roads, proper project selection people's, / participation and quality should be given importance				*			
109.	Transportation problem					*	*	
110.	Micro dairy firm establishment					*	*	
111.	Importance should be given to packaging and transport of Karnali Zone apples					*		
112.	Some infrastructure construction have adverse impacts (e.g. Surkhet - Dailekh Road)					*		
113.	National transport policy should be made and allocate time and resources according to it. – for eg. Karnali Highway, Surkhet – Dailekh road					*		
114.	Lack of efficient postal service in communication sector. Success of telephone services, television, involvement of private sectors					*		
115.	Cold Storage construction should be promoted by						*	

	giving subsidy							
116.	Regional agriculture training centre should be establishment						*	
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>								
117.	"Polluter's Pay Principle" should be applied in Nepal	*						
118.	Minimum standards for penalties to control pollution will be more effective than maximum standards as it will provide incentives to less-polluters	*						
119.	Provision of fiscal incentives to environmental friendly production & technologies is needed	*						
120.	Adverse impacts due to hydro-electric plants		*					
121.	EIA has been proved as an obstacle in the process development in the district					*		
122.	Unplanned coal extraction creating problems in forest and land conservation					*		
<b>CROSSCUTTING ISSUES</b>								
123.	Lack of coordination among the concerned institutions	*	*	*	*	*	*	
124.	Lack of adequate economic resources for implementation of policies and programs			*	*	*	*	
125.	National commitment prevails			*				
126.	Local people's participation and awareness programs to promote it prevails but are not enough		*	*				
127.	Lack of proper monitoring and evaluation system (need of improvement)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
128.	Lack of cross-sectoral / umbrella policies and laws	*						
129.	Duplication and overlapping of responsibilities	*						
130.	Political interventions prevail in each sector, which need to be removed	*	*	*	*	*	*	
131.	Decentralization and Democratization	*	*	*				

132.	Resources should be made available on time		*	*	*	*	*	
133.	High cost of electricity		*		*	*		
134.	Increase in Communication / Information technology		*		*	*		
135.	Transparency in developing process	*	*	*	*	*	*	
136.	Deforestation accelerates during elections					*		
137.	Procedural delay in the approval of the program				*		*	
138.	Reduced donor dependency is possible only if <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• micro-finance mechanism is strong enough at grassroots level</li> <li>• knowledge on mobilizing the available resources at grassroots level</li> </ul>							*
139.	Weaknesses are present at local levels too							*