

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) on the Proposal of Farakpa Village Resort and Kongde View Resort

We are much concerned with the environmental aspects in Nepal as well as around the world. Farakpa Village Resort Pvt. Ltd. and Kongde View Resort Pvt. Ltd. were established on approval of Environmental Impact Assessment in 2004 as per the provision made by the Environmental Protection Act, 1996. We are the first in the country that have conducted EIA study of these resorts with the enforcement of EPA, 1996 and EPR, 1997.

Nepal Tourism Policy, 1995 states for improving the quality of tourism industry and the reputed placement of tourism in the international markets. Participation of private sector in the development and expansion of tourism activities in order to make Nepal as an attractive center for adventurous tourism focused on this policy. Nepal Ecotourism Strategy 2001 has been enacted for promoting ecotourism in the rural areas to alleviate poverty and conserve natural resources of the country. Promotion of Eco-tourism in protected areas was included in the policy of Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation in order to conserve biological diversity, cultural heritage and landscape. Nepal recognized tourism as an important and priority sector which contributes Nepal's major economy through earning foreign currency. Tourism industry has also become a novel means to familiarize Nepal through out the world and the Government of Nepal encourages quality tourism in the country. Farakpa Village Resort (P) Ltd. and Kongde View Resort (P) Ltd. were established as promotional tourism market with the spirit of above mentioned policies. These are located in the buffer zone of Sagarmatha National Park; a world heritage site.

Farakpa Village Resort at Phakding of Chaurikharak Village Development Committee will further promote more tourism business in the country. It will attract quality tourism by providing optimum level of satisfaction to "those tourists who are aware of local culture, customs, religion, beliefs as well as the environmental concerns of the destination". Farakpa Village Resort will contribute to reduce rural poverty through operating quality tourism in Nepal.

Resort objectives are:

- 1 To promote Eco-tourism activities in Khumbu region and to improve facilities for quality tourism,
- 1 To generate employment opportunities for buffer zone local communities
- 1 Conduct tourism activities by harmonizing conservation of biodiversity & landscapes

The project has two phases, the construction of resort complex and the operation of the resort. Labor intensive methodology was utilized to construct building. It has been largely supporting the economy of the local people and exerts minimum adverse impacts on physical, biological, socio-economic and cultural environment. The resort complex includes six buildings which occupy 4.5 Ropani land. Resort lodge includes double storey house blended with Sherpa culture architecture with 25 rooms double occupancy.

Scope of the Study

Scope of the study has been followed approved Scoping report and Terms of Reference prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study.

Study Methodology

The methodology employed desk study and field study including several interaction meetings and consultations in the center as well as in the field. Local people, stakeholders and concerned citizens were widely made aware about the implementation of Farakpa Village Resort. In addition, secondary informations were collected under desk study and 15 days public notice was published in the national daily newspaper requesting concerned stakeholders to provide their suggestions. Map study and questionnaire were prepared and different activities like field survey, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Focus Group Discussion and interaction meetings were conducted during study. Data were collected in direct (**Direct Impact Zone was considered 500m radius from the resort site*) and indirect impact zones. Impact assessment was carried out site specific. Collected data were processed, analyzed, synthesized, interpreted and pasted in the appropriate place in the report.

Existing Environmental Condition of Project Site

The project site exists in Phakding under Chaurikharka Buffer Zone Unit of SNP. Its elevation is about 2600m above sea level which occupies about 17 Ropani land. The resort buildings cover about 4.5 Ropani. Everest Trekking trail passes through the resort land. This area is relatively warmer than higher region. There are altogether 35 households and most of these are in use for tourist related businesses. Air and noise pollution is still maintained well because of no industries and other development works. Garbage problem in some respect is managed, but attention needed to be paid to keep the area free from pollution. Sherpas, the major resident people migrated in Khumbu from Tibet about 500 years ago, their rich culture and landscape of this area are the major attractions for tourists . Phakding so far does not have adequate quality tourism infrastructure, so in this case Farakpa Village Resort will be very supportive.

Alternative Analysis

Basically in practice two alternatives have been used. However, this study also includes biodiversity alternative. Project site is situated in the entrance of Phakding village and occupies small area. It was an old Sherpa house used as tourist hotel. Improvement of this place as modern Sherpa lodge does not pose significant impacts in the biological environment.

The first alternative discussed is “Non-implementation of the project”. If this alternative is chosen, the present condition will be continued and quality tourism as well as tourist satisfaction will be questionable in this area. If the “Implementation of the resort” alternative has been chosen, better facilities and services will maximize satisfaction level of tourists. It will play a major role to raise local economy and support rural poverty alleviation program through employment generation and skill development activities and conserve biological diversity as well. Nevertheless, some environmental consequences of construction and tourism require mitigation measures to be implemented. Careful use of identified mitigation measures will contribute to uplift the environmental condition of Fakding village.

Mitigation Measures and EMP

Measures for positive impacts maximization and mitigation measures for likely adverse impacts minimization were identified. Environmental plan and auditing plan were developed and budget for monitoring and auditing is suggested. Positive impacts are employment generation, livelihood enhancement, increase buffer zone fund as well as farmers economy will be raised. Measure to maximize positive benefits are hire local people, buy local farm products, conservation education activity and extinction in country and abroad to attract quality tourists.

This study has also identified some likely adverse impacts on environment such as change in land use, garbage deposition, waste water generation, pollution, disturbance to wildlife movement, habitat, change in demography, adoption of tourist habits, and cross cultural impacts. which may arise due to implementation of Farakpa Village Resort. Mitigation measures like keeping rubbish in specified locations, using pits and bins with cover will be applied carefully. Waste water will be treated in the sock pits and resort will use septic tank. Conservation education activities will be performed to raise cultural awareness and wildlife conservation. Close monitoring and auditing will be done during construction and operation phase of the resort. Parameters and indicators for monitoring and auditing are as follows:

Monitoring Parameters and Indicators

Type	Parameter	Indicator	Location	Time	Method
Physical Environment	Beauty of the resort	Trees planted & protected	Resort Area	Construction Stage	Field Observation
	Soil Conservation landslides	Completion of soil Length of stone wall Stone paving on the trail	Phakding	Construction	Project site visit
	Garbage and solid waste	Number of rubbish bins and pits	Project Area	Construction Operation	Field Observation
Biological Environment	Poaching	Abundance of wildlife	Resort Surroundings	Construction	Use PRA tool
	Wildlife Movement	Number of wildlife observed	Resort and its peripheral area	Construction	Visit project site
	Wildlife food habit	Number of rubbish bins in the resort complex	Resort complex	Operation	Observation
	Bird habitat	Presence of birds in the resort area	Resort complex	Construction	Field Observation
	Forest Condition and Products	Quantity required of timber Quantity required of fuel wood	Buffer zone	Construction Operation phase	Field visit Record of BZCF
Socio-economic Environment	Conflict resolution	Dispute between the resort and other hoteliers	Phakding	Operation phase	Check the compliance of proponent
	Adoption of tourist habits by youths	Dress used, behave, eat & drink like tourists	Phakding	Operation phase	Use PRA Tool
	Pollution	Amount of garbage and quality of water	Resort location		Field observation
	Work safety	Safety mechanism	Construction site & other	Construction Phase	Use PRA Tool
Cultural Environment	Cultural/religious conservation	Cultural activities performed	Buffer zone of SNP	Construction operation phase	Use PRA tool and observation

Auditing Parameters and Indicators

Type	Parameter	Indicator	Location	Time	Method
Physical Environment	Plantation	Trees planted & protected	Resort Area	September, 2006	Field Observation
	Landscape landslides	Completion of soil Length of stone wall Stone paving on the trail	Phakding	September, 2006	Project site visit
	Garbage and solid waste	Number of rubbish bins and pits	Project Area	September, 2006	Field Observation
Biological Environment	Poaching	Abundance of wildlife	Resort Surroundings	September, 2006	Survey
	Wildlife Movement	Number of wildlife observed	Resort and its peripheral area	September, 2006	Survey
	Wildlife food habit	Number of rubbish bins in the resort complex	Resort complex	Operation	Observation
	Bird habitat	Presence of birds in the resort area	Resort complex	Operation	Field Observation
	Forest Condition and Products	Quantity required of timber Quantity required of fuel wood	Buffer zone	September, 2006	Field visit Record of BZCF
Socio-economic Environment	Conflict resolution	Dispute between the resort and other hoteliers	Phakding	September, 2006	PRA Tool
	Adoption of tourist habits by youths	Dress used, behave, eat & drink like tourists	Phakding	Operation phase	Use PRA Tool
	Pollution	Amount of garbage and quality of water	Resort location	September, 2006	Field observation Taste Sample
	Work safety	Safety mechanism	Construction site & other	Construction Phase	Use PRA Tool
Cultural Environment	Cultural/religious conservation	Cultural activities performed	Buffer zone of SNP	September, 2006	Use PRA tool and observation

Public Hearing

In accordance with the EPR, 1997 Rule 7 (2) public hearing was conducted in Phakding about EIA report on Farakpa Village Resort. Study team briefed the findings of study and suggestions were collected and incorporated in the report. Accordingly, Chaurikharka Village Development Committee provided a letter in order to operate Farakpa Village Resort in the Buffer Zone of Sagarmatha National Park as per qualify the provision of Rule 10 of EPR, 1997.

Farakpa Village Resort, which is already a tourist hotel including vegetable and fruit trees in its land, will not create any significant impacts in the environment. Infrastructure for quality tourists will be developed in Phakding and the tourist satisfaction will be maximized with the establishment of better lodge like Farakpa. Local economy will be enhanced. Utilization of suggested mitigation measures will contribute to maximize benefits in order to make the resort implemental.

KONGDE VIEW RESORT

Kongde View Resort is proposed to implement in Khumbu region of Solukhumbu district with the following objectives:

- 1 To promote Eco-tourism activities in Khumbu region and to improve facilities for quality tourism
- 1 Generate employment opportunities for Buffer Zone local communities
- 1 Conduct tourism activities by harmonizing conservation of biodiversity & landscapes

The project has employed labor intensive methodology during construction period of the resort. It will support the economy of the local people and exerts minimum impacts on physical, biological, socio-economic and cultural environment. The resort complex occupies 2.5 Ropani where two storied building will be constructed having 20 rooms double occupancy.

Study Methodology

The methodology included desk study and field study. Secondary information were collected under desk study and 15 days public notice was published in the national daily newspaper "Gorkhapatra" requesting concerned stakeholders to give their comments and suggestions in writing. Map study, questionnaire and checklist were prepared and different activities like Field survey, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Focus Group Discussion and interaction meeting were conducted during study. Data were collected in direct (**Direct zone was considered 500m radius from the resort site*) and indirect zones. Impact assessment was carried out site specific. Data were processed, analyzed, interpreted and pasted in the appropriate place of the report.

Existing Environmental Condition of Project Site

The project site is located in Chaurikharka Buffer Zone Unit of SNP at an elevation of 4200m above sea level which occupies about 25 Ropani land. The resort buildings cover about 2.5 Ropani. Only 3 houses which are used for yak herding existed in Kongde. There are 47 households in indirect impact zone (IIZ) and most of these are in use for tourist related businesses. Air and noise pollution is still maintained well in this part because of no industry and other development works.

Sherpa people, who were migrated from Tibet about 500 years ago in Khumbu, their rich culture and landscape are the major the attractions for tourists. Kongde View Resort will be the first tourist infrastructure in Kongde to serve and attract quality tourists.

Alternative Analysis

This study analyzed three alternatives which are non-implementation of the proposed resort, implementation of the proposal and biodiversity alternative. There will be insignificant impacts in the biological environment due to execution of this proposal.

If the "non-implementation of the project" alternative is chosen, the present condition will be continued and quality tourism as well as tourist satisfaction will not be maintained.

If the "Implementation of the resort alternative" has been chosen, tourism infrastructure will be established in Kongde. It will play a major role to raise local economy and support rural poverty alleviation program through employment generation and skill development activities and conserve biological diversity as well. However, some environmental impacts of construction and tourism will require mitigation measures to be implemented in order to avoid or reduce likely adverse impacts. The resort will carefully handle the suggested mitigation measures.

Non-implementation of Proposal

Environment	Likely Impacts	
	Positive	Adverse
Physical	No change in landscape/land utilization No trail improvement	
Biological	Floral & faunal habitat maintained & protected Conserved forest cover Wildlife corridors maintained Do not change wildlife food habitat	Free grazing practice exists.
Socio-economic	No tourism benefit to three families Demography would remain same	No employ opportunities created for local inhabitants. Lack of tourists infrastructure
Culture/religion	Remain same	Do not share with high quality tourist

Implementation Alternative for Proposal

Environment	Positive	Adverse
Physical	Protection of landslides due to wall construction along trail Trail improved as bench trek	Change in landscape/land use Soil erosion during construction phase Garbage deposition
Biological	Stopped free grazing in resort area Conservation awareness Resort as obstacle for poachers	Disturbance to wildlife movement Demand for fire wood
Socio-economic	Revenue generation for Park/BZ enhance livelihood of locals Employment generation Farmers economy enhanced Increased quality tourist number Increased purchased capacity of people Improved tourist infrastructure Trained manpower, income generation	Pollution in land & water Pressure in local products
Culture/religion	Share with outsiders	Cross-cultural effect

Mitigation Measures and EMP

Measures for positive impacts maximization and mitigation measures for likely adverse impacts minimization were identified. Environmental plan and auditing plan were developed and budget for monitoring and auditing is suggested.

The study has also identified and predicted some positive and likely adverse impacts of project implementation environmental like garbage collection, waste water generation, disturb wildlife habitat/movement, conflict between yak herders and the resort and cross cultural impact may arises due implementation of this resort. However, mitigation measures like use of pits and bins, treat waste water in sock pit and construct septic tank are suggested. Labor camp will be established in the resort area. The resort will buy milk and other products from yak herders. In addition, cultural awareness activities will enhance the conservation of culture and religion.

Among three monitoring types base line monitoring may not be performed because construction period wil start soon after the approval of the EIA report. Compliance and impact monitoring will be performed by MoPE, MoFSC, DNPWC and SNP. Monitoring and auditing parameters and indicators are suggested with inbuilt mechanism of budget and plans.

Monitoring		Auditing	
Parameter	Indicator	Parameter	Indicator
Aesthetics of resort area	Roofing material and Sherpa carved stones and wood	Landscape	Roof color and Sherpa architecture
Garbage and solid waste	Number of rubbish bins and pits	Garbage and solid waste	Number of rubbish bins and pits Specified location for rubbish collection
Wildlife protection	Abundance of wildlife	Wildlife movement	Number of wildlife observed
Wildlife movement	Number of wildlife observed	Wildlife food habit	Number of rubbish bins in resort complex
Forest Product	Quantity required of timber. Quantity required of fuel wood	Conflict	Dispute between the resort and yak herders
Conflict resolution	Dispute between the resort and yak herders	Pollution	Amount of garbage and quality of water
Land & water Pollution	Amount of garbage and quality of water	Employment	Number of people employed
Work safety	Safety mechanism	Livelihood	Jobs created Amount of farm product purchased
Cultural/religious conservation	Cultural activities performed	Work safety	Safety mechanism
		Cultural/religious conservation	Cultural activities performed

Public Hearing

The public hearing meeting was held on Jestha 26, 2061 including diverse stakeholders, VDC representative, hoteliers, lodge owners, Yak herders, and distinguished villagers and their suggestions were pasted in the report.

Kongde View Resort will not create significant impacts in the environment due its nature and size. Infrastructure for quality tourists will be developed in Kongde and the Tourist satisfaction will be maximized from the establishment of a modern lodge (Kongde View Resort). Local economy will be enhanced. Utilization of proposed mitigation measures will contribute for maximization of benefits to the locals and nation.

Monitoring Parameters, Indicators, Location, Time, Method, Cost and Responsibility

The project design was made such that it will have negligible adverse impacts on physical, biological, social and cultural environment due to its operation. Project period is small and technology for this project will be labor intensive. Local people will be involved during its entire construction. Local people's life is associated with this environment.

Parameters, Indicators, Location, Time, Method, Cost and Responsibility for Monitoring

Parameters	Indicator	Location	Time	Method	Cost (Nrs)	Responsibility
Physical Environment						
Aesthetics of resort area	Roofing material and Sherpa carved stones and wood	Resort area	Constriction	Field observation	Project cost	MoFSC/ DNPWC/ SNP
Soil conservation	Proper completion of soil Length of compound wall and Retaining wall	Project site Trekking route	Const.	Project site visit	Included in the Project cost	MoFSC/ DNPWC/ SNP
Biological Environment						
Garbage and solid waste	Number of rubbish bins and pits	Project area	Const. Operation	Field observation	15000	MoFSC/MoPE DNPWC/ SNP
Wildlife protection	Abundance of wildlife	Resort surroundings	Const.	Use PRA tool	15000	MoFSC/ DNPWC/ SNP
Wildlife movement	Number of wildlife observed	Resort and its peripheral area	Const.	Visit project site	15000	MoFSC/ DNPWC/ SNP
Wildlife food habit	Number of rubbish bins in resort complex	Resort complex	Operation	Observation	10000	MoFSC/ DNPWC/ SNP
Forest products	Quantity required of timber. Quantity required of fuel wood	Buffer zone	Const. Operation Phase	Field visit Record of BZCF	10000	MoFSC/ DNPWC/ SNP
Socio-economic Environment						
Conflict resolution	Dispute between the resort and yak herders	Kongde	Operation phase	Use PRA tool		MoFSC/MoPE DNPWC/ SNP
Land & water Pollution	Amount of garbage and quality of water	Resort area	Const. Operation	Field observation		MoFSC/MoPE DNPWC/ SNP
Work safety	Safety mechanism	Construction site & other	Const.	Use PRA tool	10000	MoFSC/ DNPWC/ SNP
Cultural Environment						
Cultural/ religious conservation	Cultural activities performed	Buffer zone of SNP	Const. Operation phase	Use PRA tool & observation	40000	MoFSC/MoPE DNPWC/ SNP

Increased Farmer's Economy

Although project site is free of cultivation practices, farmers of Tok Tok and Thulo-Gumila can sell their farm products to tourist hotels. Kondge View Resort will contribute in improving farmer's economy through purchasing agricultural products like potatoes, green vegetables milk and milk products from them. Measures for maximization of farmers' economy during construction and operation phase are:

- (1) Purchase local vegetables and other products
- (2) Use their yaks as the means of transportation
- (3) Buy milk and milk products for resort purposes

Sharing of Sherpa Cultural & Religion with Visitors

Unique & rich Sherpa culture which is the major attraction for tourists is beneficial for Sherpa community too. Following measures will be used to maximize the sharing of culture during operation phase.

- (1) Erection of prayer flag in the resort garden
- (2) Hang cultural related articles on the wall
- (3) Develop and distribute code of conduct

Besides social & cultural benefits Biological & Physical environmental benefits will be maximized by giving due attention for implementing proposed mitigation measures. Landslides, soil erosion will be checked through the construction of stone walls. Eco-tourism activities will be launched. Local trade will be flourished during the construction and operation phase. Workforce will purchase food and other items in local market which will help to flow money in local communities.

Positive Impacts & Measures to Maximize

S.N	Likely Positive Impacts	Environmental Impact					Measures to Maximize	Responsibility
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration	Total		
1	Employment generation	Direct	High (60)	Local (20)	Midterm (10)	90	Hire local people Train for resort staff	Proponent
2	Enhance livelihood	Indirect	Medium (20)	Site specific (10)	Long term (20)	50	Engage local Sherpas Buy local products	Proponent
3	Enhance BZ Fund	Indirect	High (60)	Site specific (10)	Long term (20)	90	Maintain quality tourism by conducting extension activities	Proponent
5	Share Sherpa Culture	Indirect	Low (10)	Local (20)	Long term (20)	50	Hang prayer flag in rooms	Proponent Contractor
6	Develop Code of Conduct	Indirect	Medium (20)	Local (20)	Long term (20)	60	Print and distribute	Proponent

Likely Adverse Impacts and Mitigation Measures to Minimize

S.N	Likely Adverse Impacts	Environmental Impact					Measures to Minimize	Responsibility
		Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration	Total		
1 Physical Environment								
1.1	Change in landscape/ Land use	Direct	Low (10)	Site specific (10)	Long term (20)	Low 40	Blend Sherpa architect in building. Use rocky or grassy color on the roof.	Proponent
1.2	Soil erosion during construction phase	Direct	Low (10)	Site specific (10)	Short term (5)	Low 25	Construct boundary wall fill low ground by excavated soil and proper compaction of it. Retaining wall along bench treek	
1.3	Garbage deposition	Direct	Low (10)	Site specific (10)	Long term (20)	Low 40	Use pits and bins Burry Kitchen waste	
1.4	Waste water generation	Direct	Low (10)	Site specific (10)	Long term (20)	Medium 40	Treat into sock pits	
2 Biological Environment								
2.1	Poaching incidence	Direct	Low (10)	Site specific (10)	Short term (5)	Low 25	Conduct talks about park rules to generate workers' conservation awareness. Monitor workers closely.	Proponent
2.2	Disturb wildlife movement	Indirect	Low (10)	Site specific (10)	Long term (20)	Low 40	Set up labor camp in Resort site	
2.3	Change wildlife food habit	Indirect	Low (10)	Site specific (10)	Long term (20)	Low 40	Close bins and pits	
2.4	Disturb wildlife habitat	Direct	Medium (20)	Site specific (10)	Short term (5)	Low 35	Use complex for labor camp	
2.5	Reduce forest products	Direct	High (60)	Site specific (10)	Short term (5)	High 75	Use kerosene and gas Purchase from BZCF	
3 Socio-economic Environment								
3.1	Conflict between resort & Yak herders	Indirect	Low (10)	Site specific (10)	Short term (5)	Low 25	Conduct awareness activities Involve herders in tourism Buy milk and milk products from herders.	Proponent
3.2	Pollution in land/water	Direct	Low (10)	Site specific (10)	Long term (20)	Low 40	Dispose trash and pollutants in specified locations. Use bins and pits Use sock pits, septic tank	
3.3	Injury to workers during pursuing construction works	Indirect	Low (10)	Site specific (10)	Short term (5)	Low 25	Provide safety gears to workers	Contractor
4 Cultural Environment								
4.1	Cross cultural effect	Indirect	Low (10)	Regional (60)	Long term (20)	High 90	Promote cultural assimilation Enhance cultural education facility to locals and tourists	Proponent

Ranking score as stated in National EIA Guideline, 1993, was followed for the prediction of impact in this study.

Magnitude

Low – 10

Medium – 20

High – 60

Low = 25 to 45
Extent

Site specific - 10

Local – 20

Regional – 60

Medium = 50 to 75
Duration

Short term – 5

Medium – 10

Long term – 20

High = 75 above

BZFC: Buffer Zone Community Forest

Auditing Parameters, Indicators Location, Time, Method, Cost and Responsibility

Parameters	Indicator	Location	Time	Method	Cost (Nrs)	Responsibility
Physical Environment						
Landscape	Roof color and Sherpa architecture	Resort area	October, 2006	Observation	30000	MoPE/ DNPWC/ SNP
Garbage and solid waste	Number of rubbish bins and pits Specified location for rubbish collection	Project area	October, 2006	Field observation	15000	MoFSC/MoPE DNPWC/ SNP
Biological Environment						
Wildlife movement	Number of wildlife observed	Resort and Trekking route	October, 2006	Survey	25000	MoPE/ DNPWC/ SNP
Wildlife food habit	Number of rubbish bins in resort complex	Resort complex	Operation Stage	Observation	10000	MoFSC/ DNPWC/ SNP
Forest Condition	Forest coverage	Trekking route Resort Periphery	Once in Operation Phase	Observation	10000	MoFSC/ DNPWC/ SNP
Socio-economic Environment						
Conflict	Dispute between the resort and yak herders	Kongde	Operation phase	Use PRA tool	5000	MoFSC/MoPE DNPWC/ SNP
Pollution	Amount of garbage and quality of water	Resort area	October, 2006	Field observation Water quality	5000	MoFSC/MoPE DNPWC/ SNP
Employment	Number of people employed	Project area	October, 2006	PRA/record of resort	5000	MoPE
Livelihood	Jobs created Amount of farm product purchased	Resort site	Operation Stage	Survey	15000	MoPE
Work safety	Safety mechanism	Construction site & other	October, 2006	Use PRA tool	10000	MoFSC/MoPE DNPWC/ SNP
Cultural Environment						
Cultural/religious conservation	Cultural activities performed	Buffer zone of SNP	Operation	Use PRA tool	50000	MoFSC/MoPE DNPWC/ SNP

ACRONYMS

BZ	Buffer Zone
BZCF	Buffer Zone Community Forestry
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CITES	Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DDC	District Development Committee
DIZ	Direct Impact Zone
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
EIA	Environmental Impact Examination
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
EPR	Environmental Protection Regulation
HMG	His Majesty's Government
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IIZ	Indirect Impact Zone
MFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
MOPE	Ministry of Population and Environment
MPFS	Master Plan for the Forestry Sector
NEPAP	Nepal Environmental Policy and Action Plan
NGO	Non Government Organization
NPWCA	National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act
SCAFP	Sagarmatha Community Agro-forestry Project
SNP	Sagarmatha National Park
SPCC	Sagarmatha Pollution Control Committee
TOR	Terms of Reference