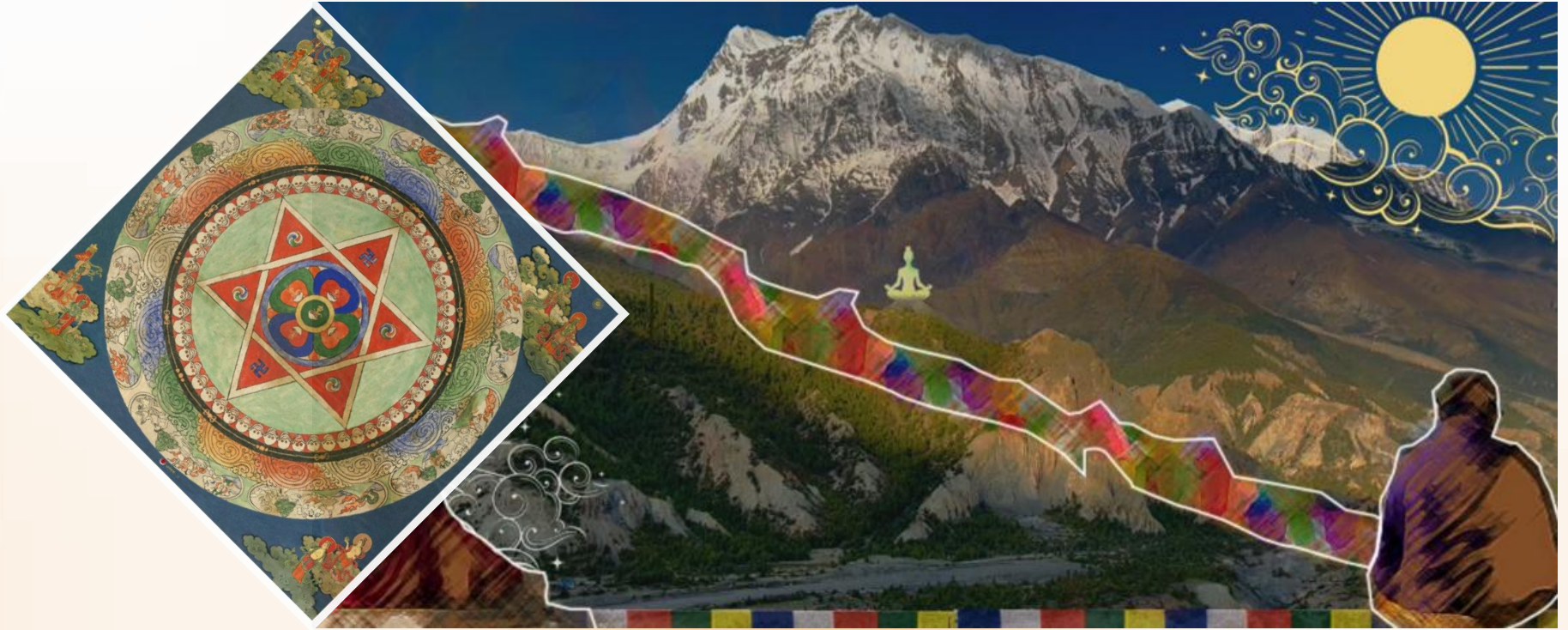
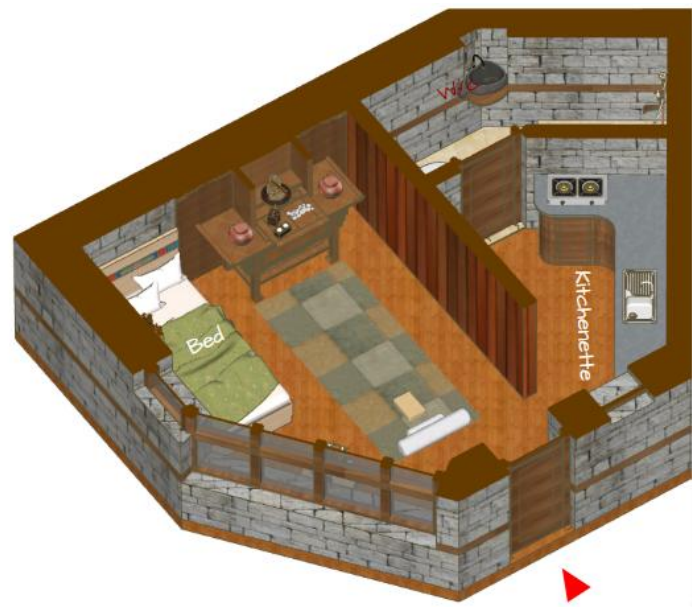
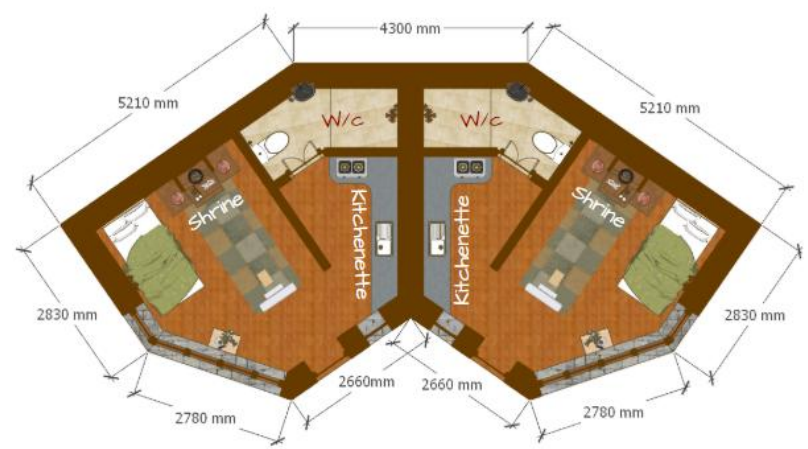




MANANG BUDDHIST RETREAT



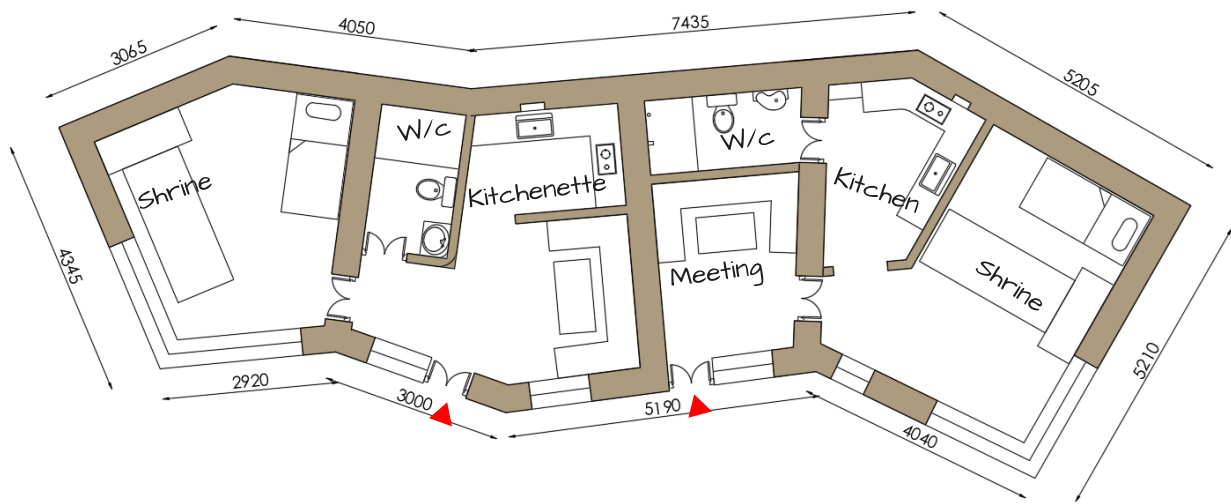
RETREAT UNITS- 2 unit



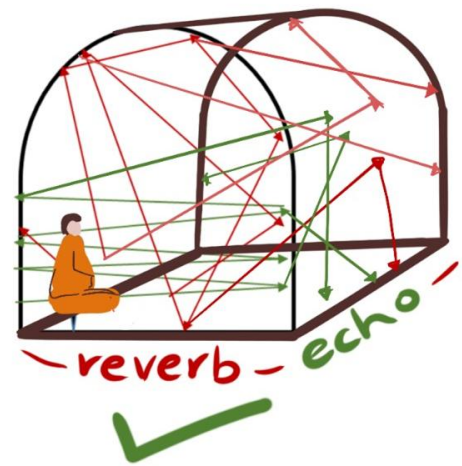
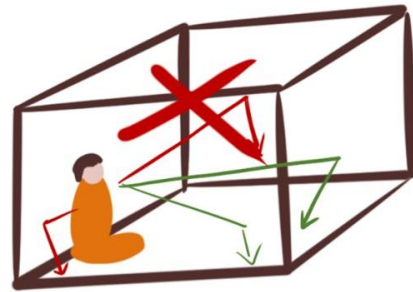
RETREAT UNITS- 3 unit



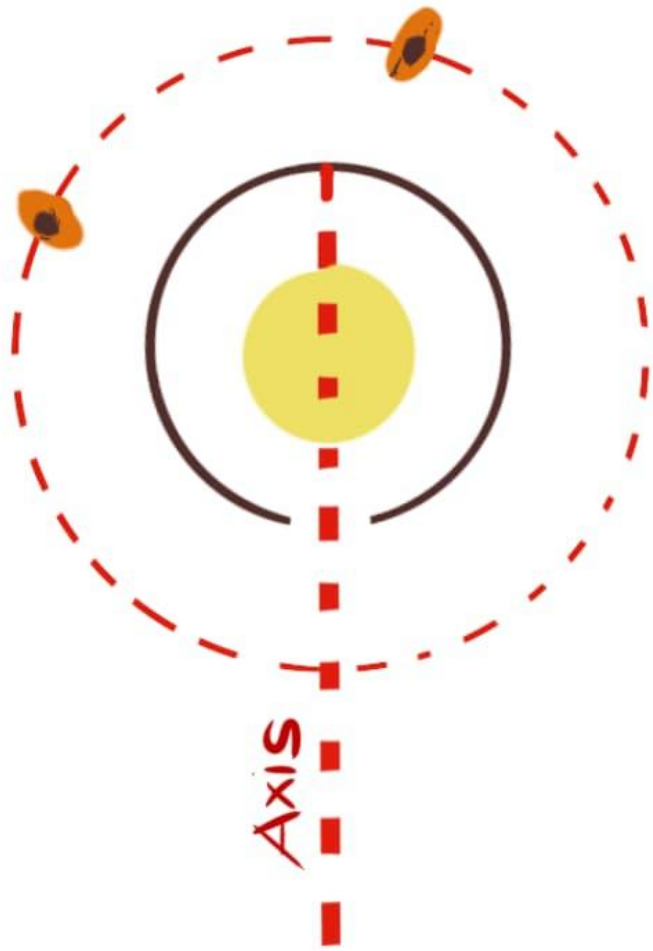
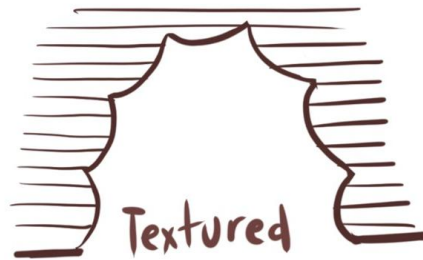
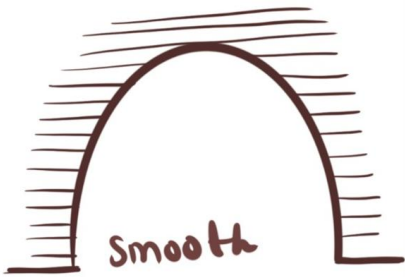
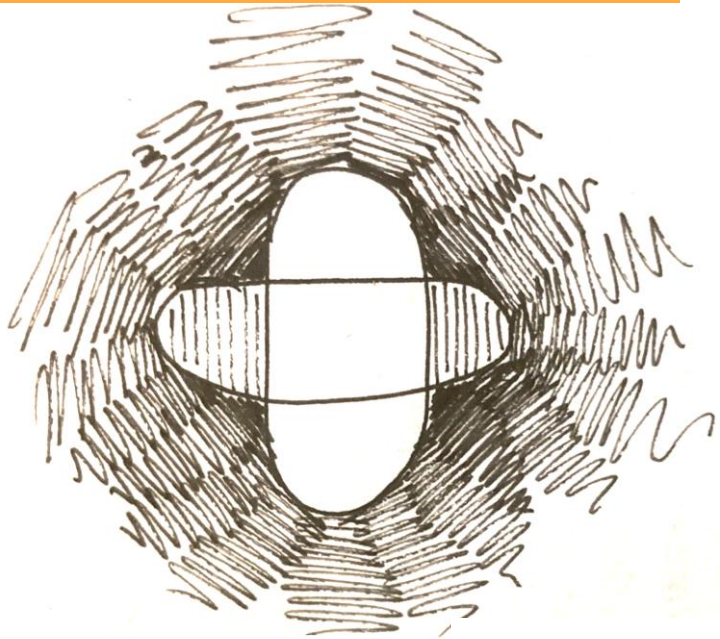
RETREAT UNITS- Lupon & Rinpoche(revised)



VAJRAYOGINI TEMPLE: STARTING POINTS



VAJRAYOGINI TEMPLE



VAJRAYOGINI TEMPLE : DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

Besides, the adoption of various tools, technologies, and digital platforms such as the Spring positive impact business as they can also acquire new customers about markets, product, or services needs and improve marketing performance. They also enable and managing a secure sector (ICLIMOD, 2020). In 2020, Much of this has been made possible by the availability of innovative energy solutions which provides a safe and electricity in the regions. For instance, in the case of use of renewable energy, accelerated the use of information technologies, new systems and is leading enterprise new networks.

Additionally, access to energy, new alliances among coalition networks, such as the U.S.-Gulf other business partnerships. The expanded third-party market base, untangling access to more markets. In addition to work access to energy sources has digital promotions.

Shade

Ported digital focus by new marketing, exploration of

4.3.3 IMPACT ON VALUE PROPOSITION BENEFITS

Globally, business enterprises have reported a 10% increase in productivity due to more efficient processes and longer working hours, and increased production owing to greater access to sustainable sources of energy (global systematic review by CIMOD and IRENA in 2020). On similar lines, the tourism enterprises in the HEH have been found to cater to a larger number of tourists and are also providing innovative services due to the adoption of renewable energy technologies. In India, the entrepreneurs (56 per cent) could provide hot water to their customers due to solar heating

facilities, the enterprise reported an enhanced ability to run its business in less severe winter months after the deployment of renewable energy technology. Another entrepreneur in Nepal considered setting up a new tourist camp for night time stargazing which was made possible by solar technology. Enterprises across the IHH region found the deployment of renewable energy technologies as an important strategy for risk management in the context of frequent power cuts which affected their business productivity and ability to attract and serve tourists.

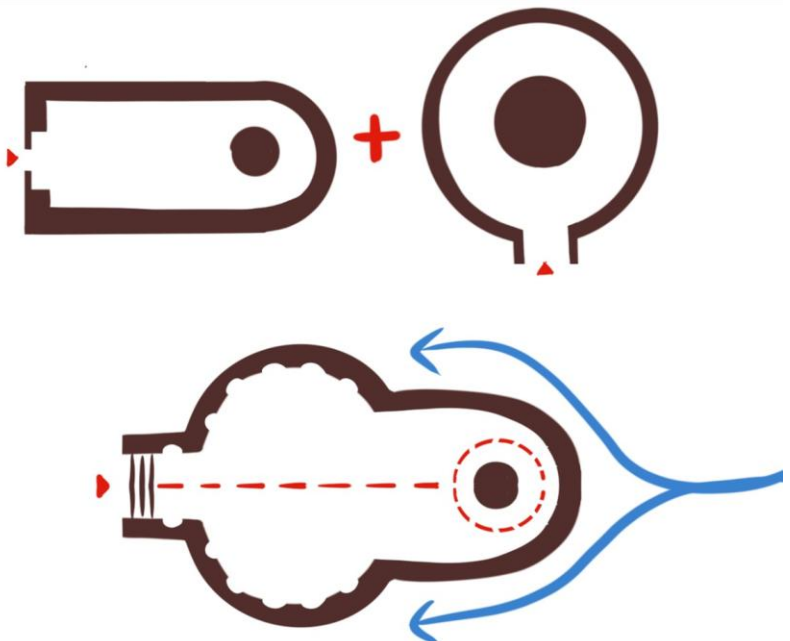
Renewed energy development, further linked to increased household income, reported by 50 per cent of entrepreneurs interviewed in the ICMOD and IBENA 2009 study, is a key element of policies in the HH region. Energy access is needed in business expansion possibilities where, again, has allowed for a more regular flow of funds and more income. For instance, a child entrepreneur in a spinning rural "great"

the village of Kumbhariya, where the villagers are not even aware of the existence of the solar energy. Finally, in many villages, the cost of solar, renewable energy has played a critical role in lowering business costs through the adoption of fluorescent, diesel (CLMND) and kerosene (KERN) lighting.

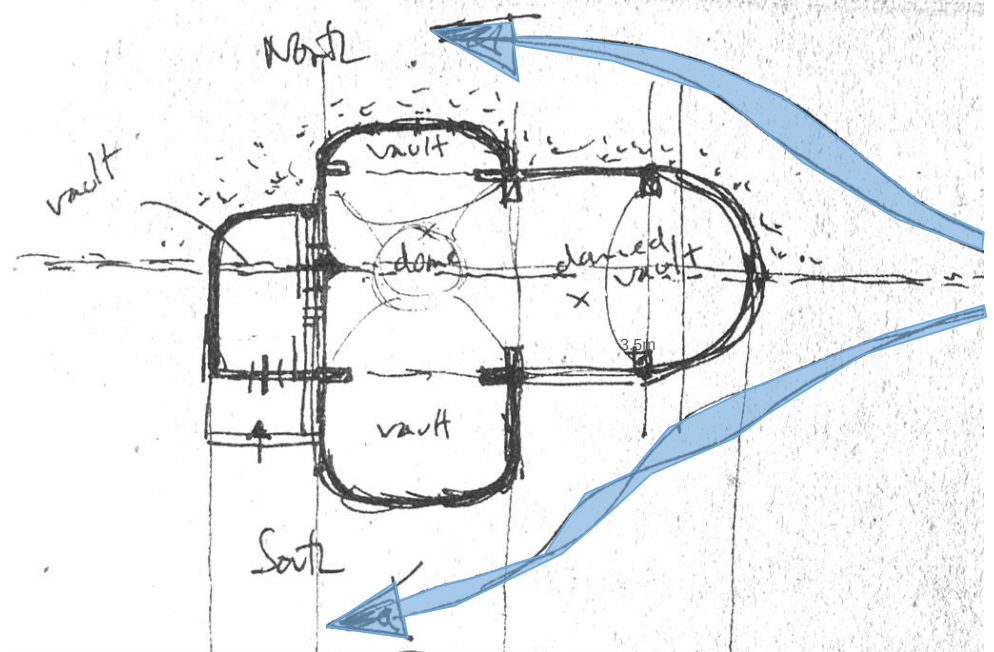
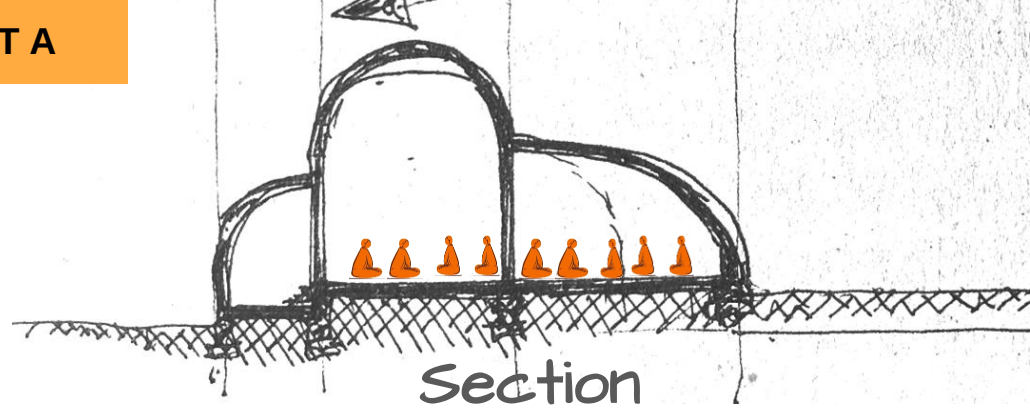
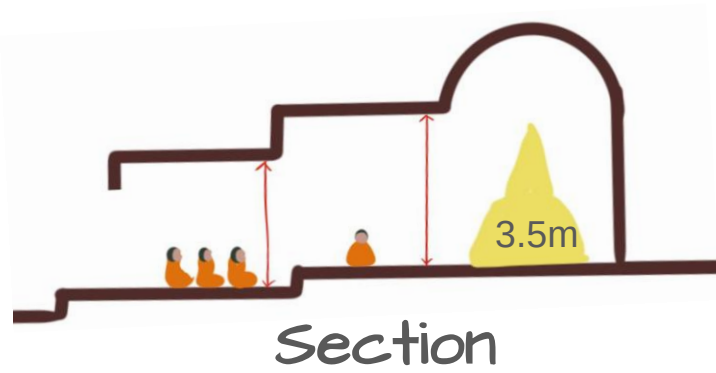
4.3.3.4 IMPACT ON VALUE PROPOSITION: SOCIAL BENEFITS

Global incorporation of renewable energy into business has shown enhanced health and safety outcomes (40 per cent) and better working conditions for women due to less dust and hazardous fumes finding up to 100 per cent of the time for other air quality issues (Figure 1). Renewable energy solutions in the F&M segment have provided new job opportunities for the local economies (96 per cent) as well as for local enterprises in the rural mountain areas as well as to hire local staff in other social and economic inclusion through encouragement of job creation and local demand (40 per cent) which has led to promotion of women and local businesses and enhancement of their skills and knowledge.

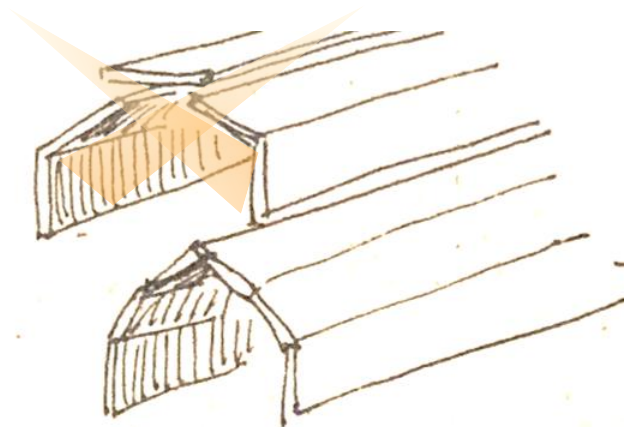
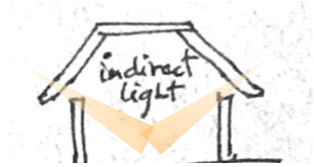
Meanwhile, the enterprises in Bhutan and Bangladesh have been able to support their community during natural disasters. Since various types of business within the tourism MSME sector are linked to one another



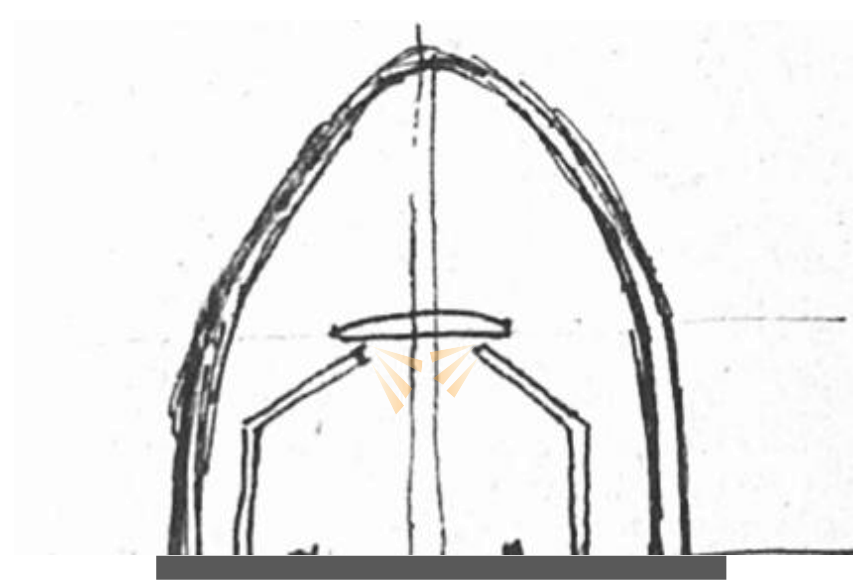
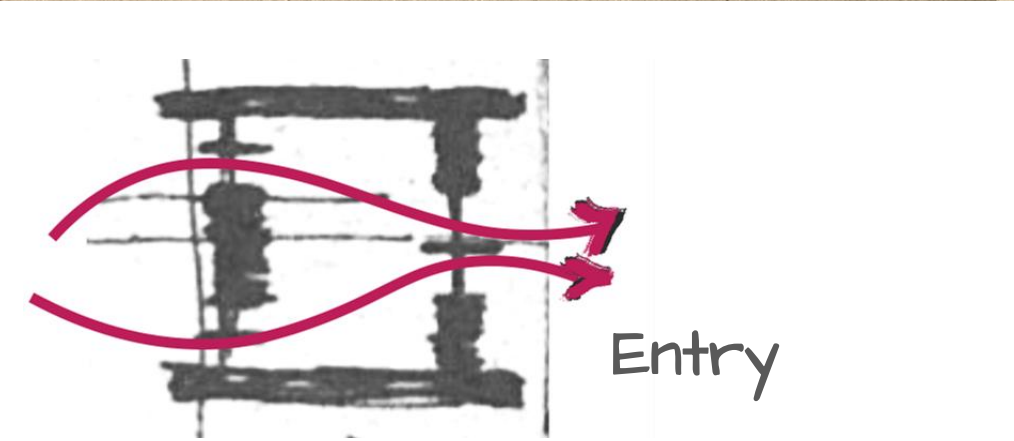
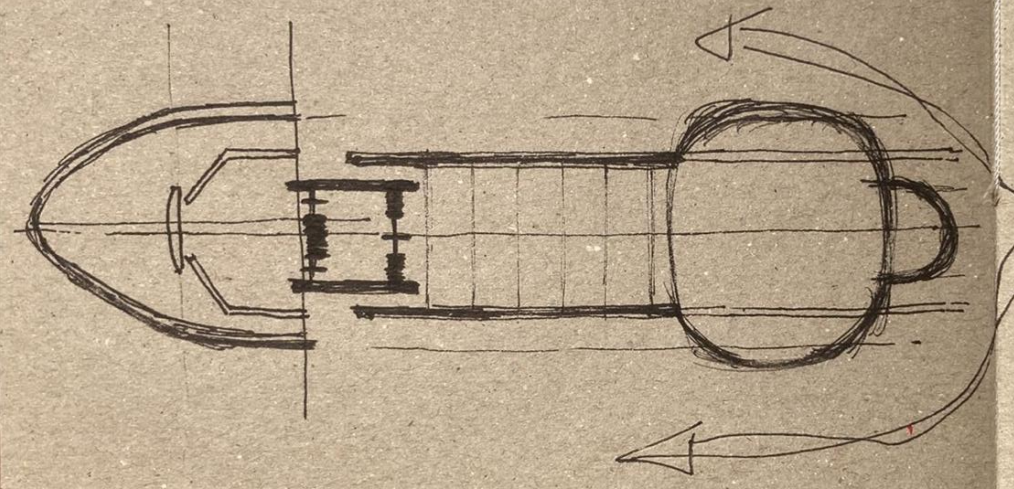
VAJRAYOGINI TEMPLE : DESIGN DEVELOPMENT A



VAJRAYOGINI TEMPLE : DESIGN OPTION- B



VAJRAYOGINI TEMPLE : DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



Filtered light

References



Manang Flora



Bugleweed

rosa sericea

- Rosa Macrophylla
- Rosa Sericea
- Potentilla Fruticosa
- Potentilla Arsenia
- Primula Sikkimensis
- Primula Rotundifolia
- Primula Capitata
- Gentiana Tubiflora
- Gentiana Algida
- Leontopodium Stracheyi
- Leontopodium Jacotianum

Manang Wildflower



Common Flora



Lonicera obvata



Artemisia sp (Mugwort)

Medicinal Plants



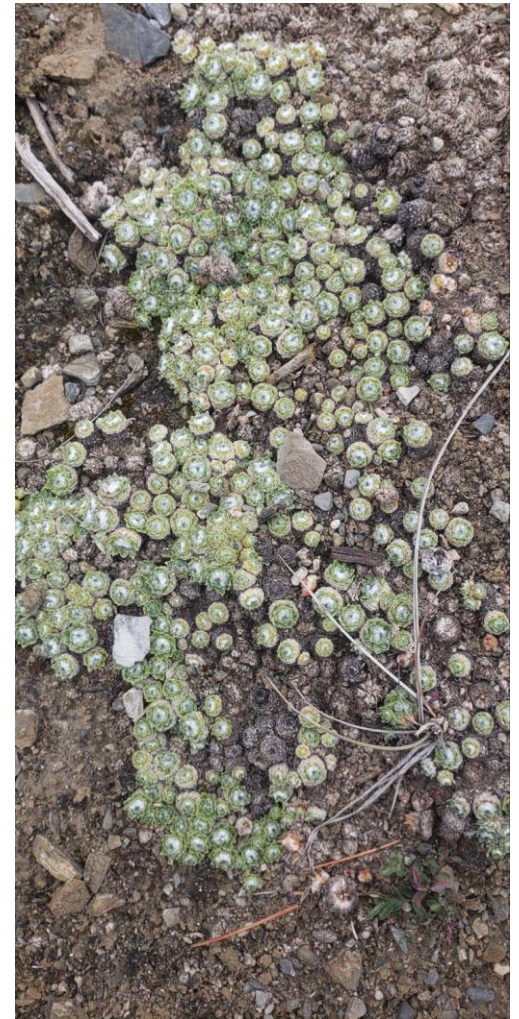
Allium oreoprasum



**Dactylorhiza hatagirea
(Panch aunle)**



**Neopicrorhiza
scrophulariiflora**



Plants for Natural Fencing



Berberis angulosa



Cotoneaster microphyllus



Juniper indica (Black Juniper)



Lonicera rupicola

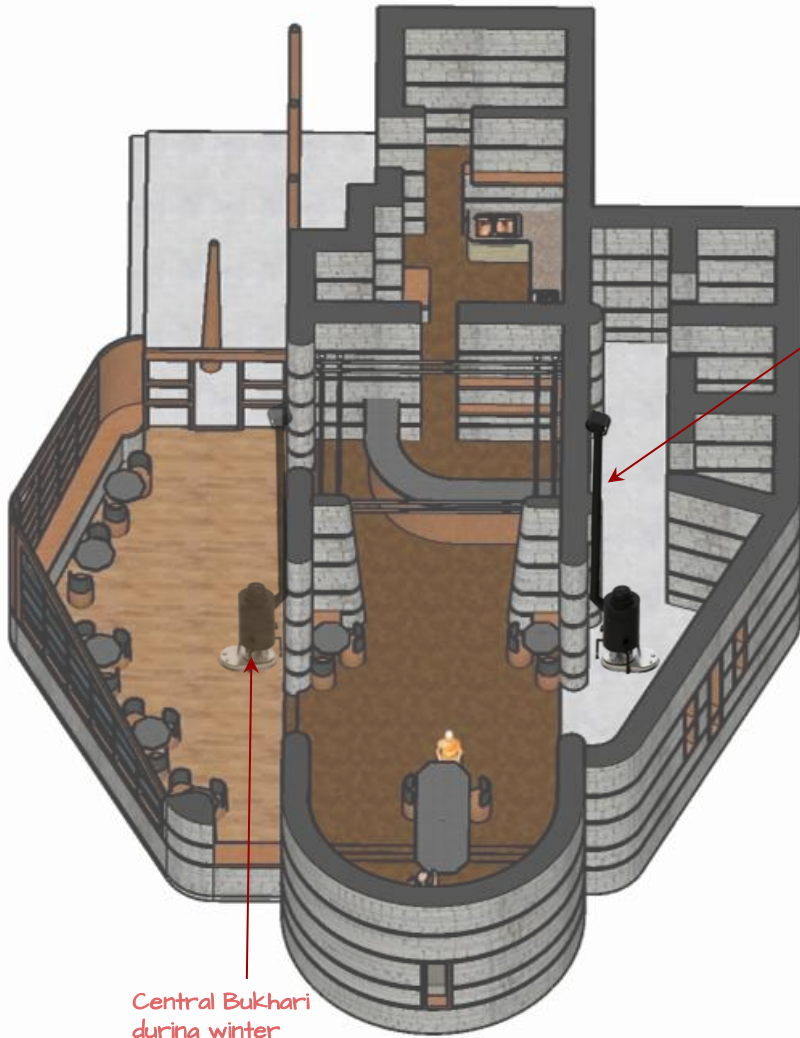
More to be identified

Table 1: Fence and Fuelwood Plants of Mustang district, north-central, Nepal.

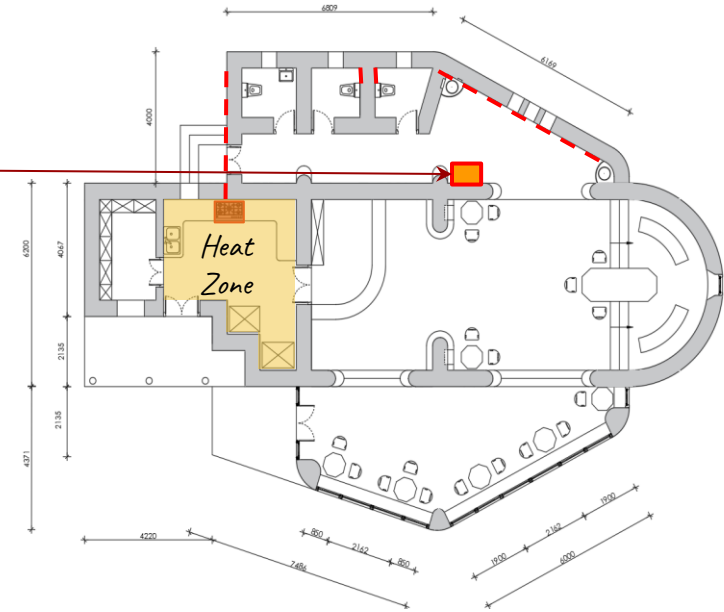
Plant species	Family	Type of Fence*		Fuel	Voucher	Local name	Uses (medicinal and food value)
		Living	Dead				
<i>Abies spectabilis</i> (D. Don) Mirb.	Pinaceae	x	-	-	2096	Gobre Salla (Nepali)	x
<i>Acanthopanax cissifolius</i> (Griff. ex Seem.) Harms	Araliaceae	x	x	-	2994	Panghroo (Thakali)	Medicinal
<i>Alnus nepalensis</i> D. Don	Betulaceae	x	-	-	2977	Utish (Nepali)	Medicinal
<i>Astragalus candolleanus</i> Royle ex Benth.	Fabaceae	x	-	-	4031	Manghpujhaa (Thakali)	x
<i>Astragalus rhizanthus</i> Benth.	Fabaceae	x	-	-	4032	Manghpujhaa (Thakali)	x
<i>Berberis aristata</i> DC.	Berberidaceae	x	-	-	4567	Karya (Gurung)	Medicinal, eaten raw
<i>Berberis koehneana</i> C.K. Schneid.	Berberidaceae	x	-	-	3549	Kerwa (Amchi)	Medicinal, eaten raw
<i>Berberis angulosa</i> Wall. ex Hook. f. & Thomson	Berberidaceae	x	-	-	3557	Kyunudzu (Gurung)	Medicinal, eaten raw
<i>Berberis mucrifolia</i> Ahrendt	Berberidaceae	x	-	-	4010	Kerwa (Amchi)	Medicinal, eaten raw
<i>Berberis ceratophylla</i> G. Don	Berberidaceae	x	-	-	4334	Kyerpa (Gurung)	Medicinal, eaten raw
<i>Berberis lycium</i> Royle	Berberidaceae	x	-	-	4010	Kirmuree Phal (Amchi)	Medicinal, eaten raw
<i>Betula utilis</i> D. Don	Betulaceae	x	-	-	2031	Buspath (Gurung)	x
<i>Caragana brevispina</i> Royle	Fabaceae	x	-	-	5432	Thangchhar (Amchi)	Medicinal
<i>Caragana jubata</i> (Pall.) Poir.	Fabaceae	x	-	-	4041	Thanglang (Thakali)	Medicinal
<i>Caragana gerardiana</i> Royle	Fabaceae	x	-	-	4006	Tanglikhtha (Amchi)	Medicinal
<i>Cotoneaster bacillaris</i> Wall. ex Lindl.	Rosaceae	x	-	-	4036	Jakshingh (Amchi)	Eaten raw
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i> Wall. ex Lindl.	Rosaceae	x	-	-	4037	Jakshingh (Amchi)	Eaten raw
<i>Cotoneaster affinis</i> Lindl.	Rosaceae	x	-	-	4445	Phanghamaa (Amchi)	Medicinal, Eaten raw
<i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i> (Roxb.) G. Klotz	Rosaceae	x	-	-	4016	Kukchhartha (Amchi)	Eaten raw
<i>Cupressus torulosa</i> D. Don	Cupressaceae	x	-	-	4017	Ghucjokphha (Gurung)	Medicinal
<i>Ephedra gerardiana</i> Wall. ex Stapf	Ephedraceae	x	x	-	4008	Somalatha (Gurung)	Medicinal
<i>Hippophae salicifolia</i> D. Don	Elaeagnaceae	-	-	-	2985	Tarbu (Gurung)	Medicinal, eaten raw
<i>Hippophae tibetana</i> Schlecht.	Elaeagnaceae	x	-	x	3082	Tarbu (Gurung)	Medicinal, eaten raw
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Juglandaceae	x	-	-	2135	Katutun (Gurung)	Medicinal, eaten raw
<i>Juniperus indica</i> Bertol.	Cupressaceae	x	-	-	2956	For (Gurung)	Medicinal
<i>Juniperus squamata</i> Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don	Cupressaceae	x	-	-	3543	Sukri (Gurung)	Medicinal
<i>Juniperus communis</i> L.	Cupressaceae	x	-	-	3086	Phar (Gurung)	Medicinal
<i>Lonicera myrtillus</i> Hook. f. & Thomson	Caprifoliaceae	x	-	-	3562	Phanghamaa (Amchi)	Medicinal, Eaten raw
<i>Lonicera rupicola</i> Hook. f. & Thomson	Caprifoliaceae	x	-	-	3550	Phanghamaa (Amchi)	Medicinal, Eaten raw
<i>Pinus wallichiana</i> A.B. Jacks.	Pinaceae	x	-	-	3061	Thansin (Gurung)	Medicinal
<i>Populus ciliata</i> Wall. ex Royle	Salicaceae	-	-	-	3231	Bhotapipal (Thakali)	Medicinal
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	Rosaceae	x	x	-	4028	Khurpani (Gurung)	Medicinal, Eaten raw
<i>Prunus himalaica</i> Kitam.	Rosaceae	x	x	-	3556	Khammbu (Amchi)	Medicinal, Eaten raw
<i>Rosa macrophylla</i> Lindl.	Rosaceae	x	-	-	3109	Seghu (Gurung)	Medicinal, eaten raw
<i>Rosa sericea</i> Lindl.	Rosaceae	-	-	-	3110	Sewa (Gurung)	Medicinal, eaten raw
<i>Rubus foliolosus</i> D. Don	Rosaceae	x	-	x	2019	Mapalan (Gurung)	Medicinal, eaten raw
<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> Sm.	Ericaceae	x	-	-	3064	Gurans (Nepali)	Medicinal
<i>Salix babylonica</i> L.	Salicaceae	-	-	-	4002	Jankchhar (Thakali)	Medicinal
<i>Taxus wallichiana</i> Zucc.	Taxaceae	x	-	-	3056	Silingi (Gurung)	Medicinal
<i>Tsuga dumosa</i> (D. Don) Eichler	Pinaceae	x	-	-	3071	Thinghe Salla (Nepali)	x

Key: x indicates local use, while - indicates the opposite (not used as fencing or burned as fuel, as the case may be).

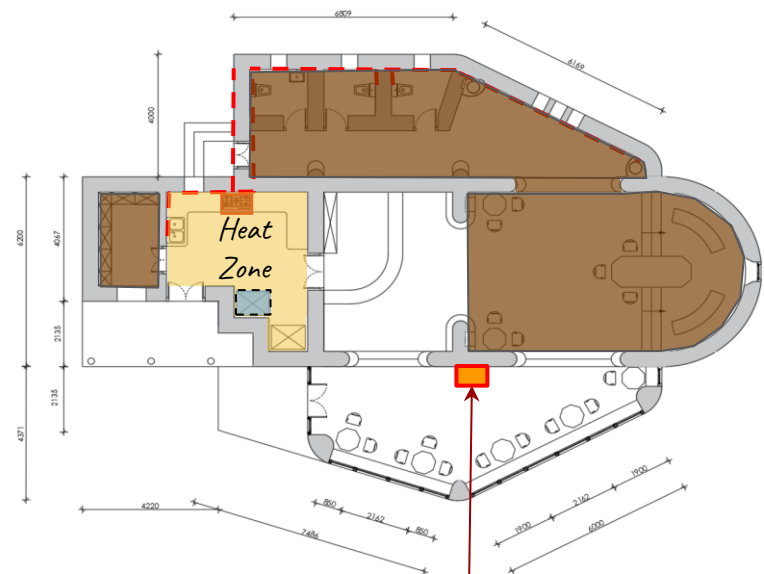
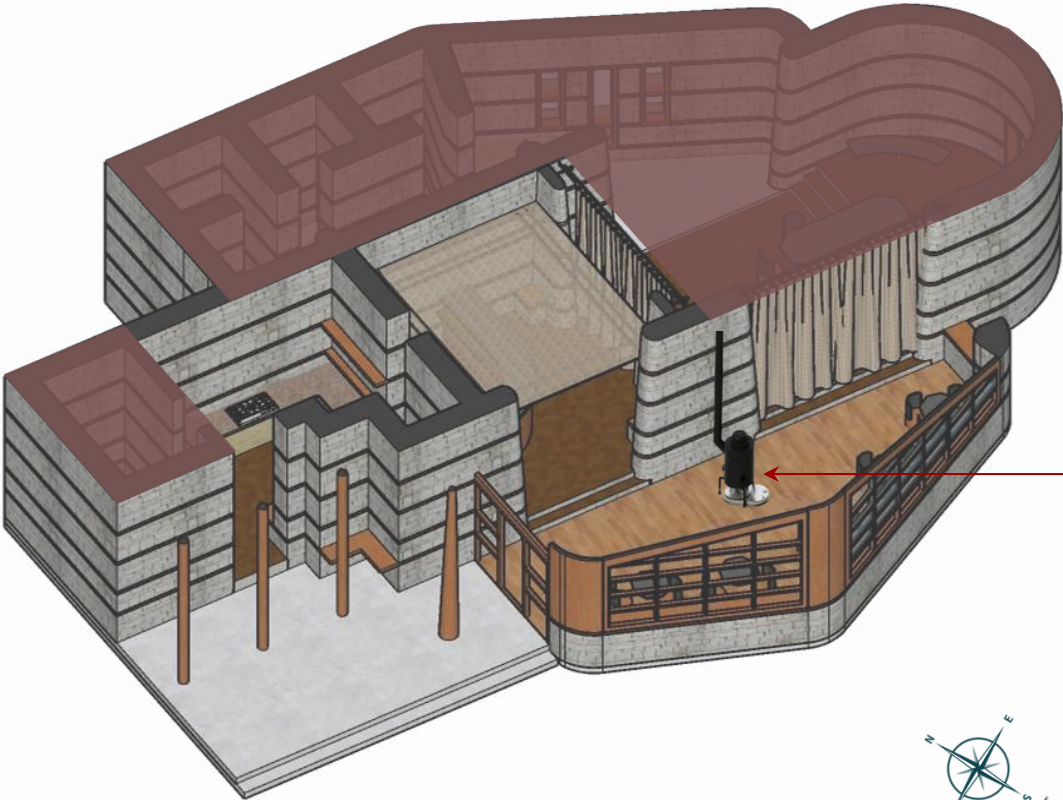
GRAND CAFE - in spring/summer



Central Bukhari
during spring/autumn



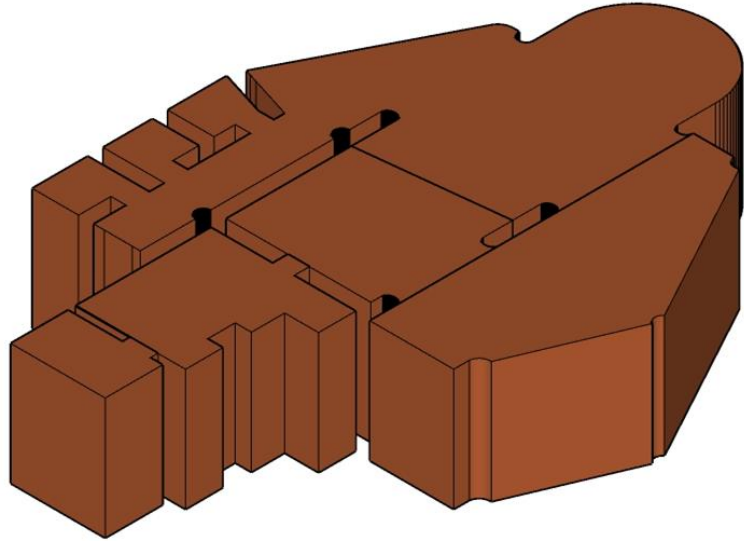
GRAND CAFE - in winter



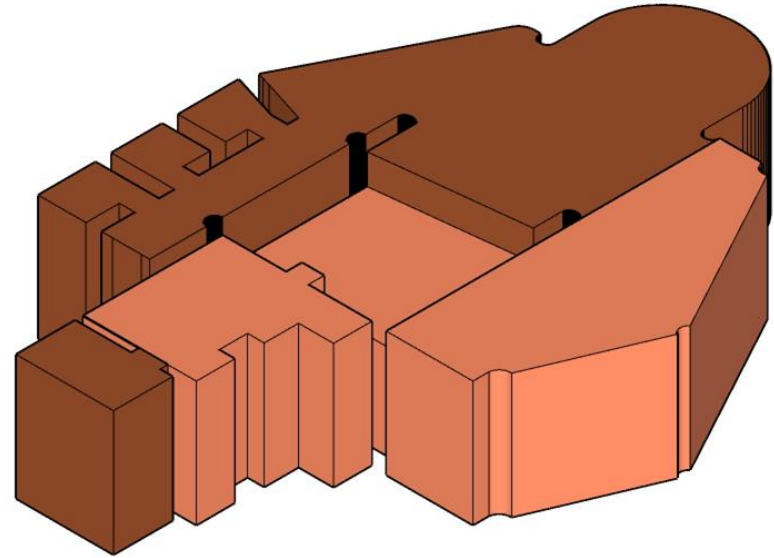
Central Bukhari
during winter



Heavy Curtains



Approx volume of winter cafe = **604m³**



Approx volume of winter cafe = **270m³**

Heavy Curtains



LOCAL PATTERNS OF YAK WOOL CURTAIN/TEXTILE

Rocket Stoves



Uses **less than 1 kg of wood per hour of operation** with smaller sticks which are more readily harvested