

Dr. Dwarika Nath Dhungel Former Secretary, Government of Nepal

In light of recent developments in water resources and hydropower development in Nepal, *HYDRO Nepal* felt this an appropriate moment to review some of the personalities who have played important roles in these areas over the past few decades. *HYDRO Nepal* considers it appropriate to underline the profile Dr. Dwarika Nath Dhungel to its readers.

Profile

Dwarika Nath Dhungel was born in BS 2001 Jestha (Officially June 13, 1945 AD) at Bhotahity Tole in Kathmandu, Nepal. He is the eldest among four sons of Late Sita Devi Regmi Dhungel and late Giri Nath Sharma Dhungel. He is married to Niru Upadhaya and has two sons, Engineer Prasanna Dhungel and Dr. Prajwal Dhungel.

Education

He started his school education from grade 5 in 1952-53 AD in Biswa Niketan High School. He passed School Leaving Certificate (SLC) examination in 1961 AD from Juddhodya Public English High School, Kathmandu, and after 4 years of study (from 1961 to 1965 in Durbar College and Tri-Chandra College); he got his B.A from Tribhuvan University, Nepal. He completed his Master level study in political science in 1967 and Bachelor of law in 1970 from Tribhuvan University. He went to Nagpur University, India under the Colombo Plan Technical Scheme in 1971 to undertake Ph.D. study and got the degree in Social Sciences in 1975. He went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA as a Hubert H. Humphrey/SPURS Fellow and attended graduate level courses in the fields of political economy, planning and management of development programmes in this school (MIT) and JF Kennedy School of Government at the Harvard University in the academic year 1984-'85. Finally he was a visiting scholar at the Workshop on Political Theory and Policy Analysis in the Indiana University, Bloomington Campus, Indiana, USA in the academic year 1999-2000 and worked with Nobel Laureate late Prof. Elinor Ostrom on her program on common resource and institution building.

Professional Career

Dwarika Nath Dhungel started his career as a lecturer in Political Science in Tri Chandra College, Kathmandu from March 1968-April 1970 and in Nepal National College (now Shankar Dev Campus) from April 1968 - November 1971. He entered into the Nepal Administrative Service in July 1970 through competitive examination conducted by the Public Service Commission, Nepal and continued in the service till April 1998. During more than two and half decades of service, he had served the Nepal government in various capacities, i.e. from Officer level position (Section Officer) to the Secretary of government of Nepal. He had also worked as Consultant at the Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA)



Tribhuvan University on deputation in 1975.

Among the most important positions he held within the Government of Nepal were: Senior Trainer in rural development and local governance at the rural development training centres, Chief District Officer, District Administration, Darchula, Project Chief of three integrated rural development projects (Rasuwa-Nuwakot Integrated Rural Development Project, Sagarmatha Integrated Rural Development Project and Karnali-Bheri Rural Development Project); Joint Secretary, Planning, Coordination and Women Development Division, the then Panchayat and Local Development Ministry (later: Local Development Ministry); Member-Secretary, High Level Administrative Reforms Commission (1991-'92); Secretary (1992-'98): Administration Reforms Monitoring Committee, Office of the Prime Minister (October 1992-August 1993); Ministry of Land Reforms and Management (August 1994 - March 1995), Ministry of General Administration (March 1995-November 1995) and Ministry of Water Resources (November 1995-April 1998).

Upon leaving the government on his own before the expiry of the term, he worked as Consultant in Transparency International, Nepal (TI/Nepal), Centre for Studies on Democracy and Good Governance (CSDG), and UNDP/Nepal before joining the Institute for Integrated Development Studies (IIDS) as an Executive Director through competitive process in 2001 and continued to remain in that position till 2006 and after that as a Senior Researcher of the institute till 2011.

Major Contributions including Water Resources Sector

His major contributions include in the fields of policy formulation in the different areas as well as the most valuable water resources of the country, implementation of policies formulated as a front line officer or mid-level officer within the government structure. Some of his most important contributions include:

- In the capacity of the Chief District Officer of Darchula district he had:
 - handled very challenging job of managing the earthquake relief works within a very short span of time during the devastating earthquake that had

struck the Far Western districts, especially Bajhang, Darchula and Baitadi on July 29, 1980.

- visited the Kalapani located in the northern part of the district in, where India has built an artificial source of Mahakali River. He had submitted the report to the then Home Panchayat Ministry on the basis of the field visit, which is still referred to by the government and researcher, while referring to or writing on the source of Mahakali River.
- Led a task force constituted by Dr. Devendra Raj Pandey, the then Finance Minister, Government of Nepal in 1990 to establish a Rural Self Reliance Fund (RSRF) for the purpose of providing financial and other supports to the poorer and marginalized sections of the society. The fund still exists under the umbrella of the Nepal Rastra Bank and has been providing funding and other supports to the poorer and marginalized section of the society in their livelihood schemes.
- Provided professional support to the High Level Administrative Reforms Commission, 1992 in his capacity as the Member Secretary with the help of colleagues from within and outside the government. This commission had been constituted by the government of the day under the chairmanship of the then Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala to suggest comprehensive reforms measures to bring about changes in the Nepali administration in the context of political change that had taken place in 1990. The commission, as per Dhungel, had submitted a report to the government covering the areas of administrative structure, personnel management system including the human resources development, local governance system, public corporate sector. In addition, the commission had suggested a comprehensive plan on corruption control. Probably, according to Dhungel, this was the first commission after the Administrative Reforms Planning Commission (ARPC) of 1956 formed during the Prime Ministership of late Tanka Prasad Acharya, that had worked on a comprehensive administrative reforms measures by the native professionals without any external/donor support within a period of six months. If the recommendations of the ARC 1992, formally released by the Prime Minister Koirala to the general public in the form of a published public document, Dhungel thinks, had been implemented in true letter and spirit, country's administration would not have deteriorated to the extent it has gone down.
- During the coalition government headed by Sher Bahadur Deuba (1995-1997), Nepal Government had started the negotiation process with India on Mahakali River with a view to sort out the Tankapur barrage issue, which India had built unilaterally on the border river causing tension in the relation between the two countries. The negotiation process, as per Dhungel, had started in the form of a package covering three barrages of the Mahakali River (Sarada barrage,

Tanakpur barrage - both existing and proposed Pancheswor Multi-purpose Project). The initial draft of the Mahakali package for the negotiation had been submitted to the Government of India during the Communist Party of Nepal – United Marxist-Leninist (CPN-UML) leader Man Mohan Adhikari led government of 1994-1995. After exchanges of a number of drafts, the formal negotiation process at the bureaucratic level (Secretary level), Dhungel remembers, started in Kathmandu in the last week of January 1996. He participated in the negotiation process in his capacity as the Secretary to the Ministry of Water Resources. The negotiation team was led by the foreign Secretary of Nepal. Other members, according to him, were the Secretary, Ministry of Population and Environment and senior officers of the Ministry of Water Resources and its line departments, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice. As per Dhungel, immediately after the negotiations broke down at the bureaucratic level, mainly on the issues, such as the nature of the river etc., the ministerial level negotiation took place. Foreign Minister Dr. Prakash Chandra Lohani and Water Resources Minister Pashupati Shumshere JB Rana from Nepal side and Pranab Mukharjee, Minister of External Affairs from the Indian side were the negotiators. The ministerial level talk stuck the treaty: 'Treaty between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India Concerning the Integrated Development of the Mahakali River Including Sarada Barrage, Tanakpur Barrage and Pancheswor Project', and the two foreign ministers put their signatures in the treaty (initialled) and finally at New Delhi the Prime Ministers of the two countries- Sher Bahadur Deuba and P. V. Narasimha Rao, during the visit of PM Deuba to India, signed the treaty in February 1996. During the negotiation talk at the political level, Dhungel thinks that the professional team comprised of the Secretaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Population and Environment and a number of their colleagues associated with these ministries and that of the Law and Justice Ministry and concerned line departments, had provided the professional support and assistance to the negotiators to the best of their capacity.

- In order to facilitate the cross border electrical power trade between Nepal and India, the ministry (Water Resources Ministry), Dhungel remembers, was working on a framework agreement to be discussed and negotiated with India. During the preparation of the Mahakali package (Mahakali treaty), the work on this framework agreement was also going on. To secure the support of the political parties, especially that of the main opposition party in the parliament, CPN-UML to the proposed framework agreement, the discussions were also going on between the coalition partners (Nepali Congress, Rastriya Prajatantra

Party and Sadbhavna Party) and the CPN-UML. With the consent of this party, the government decided to negotiate an electrical power trade agreement with India. As a result, during the official visit of the PM Deuba to India in 1996, the negotiation between Nepal and India took place at the secretary level and the agreement - Electric Power Trade Agreement - was signed at Bombay in February 1996 by the Water Resources Secretary, Nepal and Power Secretary, Government of Nepal. During the negotiation period also, Dhungel remembers, the government had taken the CPN-UML into confidence. Getting the agreement negotiated and signed, Dhungel thinks, was the other contribution he made in his capacity as the Secretary of the Ministry of Water Resources. As per the provision, the agreement, as per Dhungel, had to be submitted to the parliament for ratification. During the period of government led by Lokendra Bahadur Chand in 1997, the agreement was submitted to the parliament for ratification. But due to the objection raised by some political parties including CPN-UML, the government was forced to withdraw the ratification proposal from the parliament. As such, the agreement could not come into force. And the country had to wait for another six years to get a new framework agreement - Agreement between Government of Nepal and Government of the Republic of India on Electrical Power Trade, Cross- Border Transmission Inter connection and Grid Connectivity- signed with India in 2014. But this new agreement, Dhungel thinks, does not seem to have the provision for the getting the parliamentary ratification.

- Till the end of the 1990 Public sector in Nepal, except a few professionals, had not heard the term governance or good governance, what to talk of laws on good governance. In 1999 the CSDG had entrusted some professionals including Dhungel to undertake a professional study on the elements of good governance in the government of Nepal. In this connection, for the first time in the country, the study team suggested for the enactment of a Governance Act to make the government system accountable, transparent and participatory. While making this suggestion, Dhungel remembers that the study team had received the support and motivation of the doyen of the Nepali administration late Kulsekhar Sharma. To make the job of the government easier, the study team had even prepared a bill to Regulate the Conduct of Governance of...Government 2058 BS (AD). This bill is included in a publication entitled - Shree Panchko Sarkarma Sushasan ka Ayamharu (Introducing Good Governance in the Public Administration of Nepal-English Version), published by CSDG in 2004. After that work and the publication of the book, the donors also pushed the idea of having a good governance act enacted by the Government of Nepal. As a result of all these efforts, good governance has become the

catch phrase in contemporary Nepal and the country has a governance related law in the country - Good Governance (Management and Operation) Act, 2064 (2008)

- In order to facilitate to iron out the differences and expedite the implementation of the Mahakali Treaty signatories through the creation of forums for interactions amongst the professionals and stakeholders - both government and non-government, IIDS was involved in track II exercise in collaboration with the Center for Policy Research, New Delhi. Through this exercises, IIDS and CPR had organised a number of interaction programs in Nepal and India and had taken the decisions makers and the stakeholders to the field and site visits to and around the Mahakali River areas.
- In this process, especially during the second phase of the Track II exercise, Dhungel got involved in his capacity as the Executive Director of the IIDS. It may be recalled that the IIDS and CPR, had contributed sufficient inputs to governments – Government of Nepal and Government of India with regard to the implementation related issues of the treaty. Despite the sincere efforts made by IIDS and CPR, the treaty provisions are yet to be fully implemented even after two decades of treaty coming into force.

Major Accomplishments including the Water Resources Sector

- To be selected as number One candidate from Nepal to go to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) under the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship programme during the academic year 1984-'85 and in this capacity to get the opportunity to take courses at the different departments of this school (MIT) as well as John F Kennedy School of Government of Harvard University, Dhungel thinks, is his greatest accomplishment from the perspective of his academic background – a person who was never a student in the fields of science, mathematics or engineering.
- Getting the first phase of study on Water Resources Strategy (WRS) completed and initiating the action for the preparation of a full-fledged Water Resources Strategy, which upon completion by a team of consultants, was approved by the Government of Nepal in 2002, Dhungel thinks, are other accomplishments, which he could achieve with the active professional support of his colleagues associated with the Water Resources Ministry and its line departments and corporate entities. He further remembers that on the basis the water resources strategy, the government got a national water plan prepared and approved in 2005.
- Accomplished the preliminary task for the establishment of the Power Development Fund (PDF), including modalities of its functions and composition of its governing board with the professional support of the then Officer on Special

Duty at the ministry (Ministry of Water Resources), Engineer Santa Bahadur Pun and other colleagues. The preliminary task had been undertaken with the support of the World Bank. The financial support to the PDF is also provided by this bank. The fund still exists with Director General, Department of Electricity Development, as the chairperson of the governing board and has a commercial bank as its fund manager and administrator. But the fund seems to be in a defunct state which, Dhungel thinks, not good news for him and all others who had worked for its establishment and had suggested that its governing board should be headed by eminent independent professional and its members should comprise of professionals drawn from the different energy related fields.

- With the political level support of the Minister of Water Resources and Council of Ministers and the professional support of the colleagues of the ministry and other ministries and agencies, Dhungel thinks that he succeeded in getting the negotiations started with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and through this agency with the Japanese Overseas Development Agency for the funding support to the Kali Gandaki hydropower project. Also, he thinks that they succeeded in getting the funding support for the project from these agencies. In addition, he thinks that they (NEA board members, to which, he was one of the ex-officio members) succeeded in getting civil constructions contracts awarded; getting the actual construction work started; and finally getting the process for awarding the mechanical and technical contracts for the project initiated.
- Dhungel remembers that he had been introduced by the Water Resources Minister, Pashupati Shumshere JB Rana, as some body having varied experience in the different fields within the civil service, including his stint as the Chief District Officer of Darchula during a program organised to bid farewell to the then secretary and welcome new secretary in November 1995 to assure the professionals of the ministry and its affiliated organisations that their new secretary would be able to grasp the professional matters related to the ministry in a very short period of time and work together with all of them. Furthermore as per Dhungel, he had to leave the ministry in April 1998 at almost at the end of his career in the civil service in somehow humiliating manner. But he says that for this he has no grudge to make to anybody. And whatever he learned in the field of water resources, especially Nepal's relations with the neighbouring countries, during his two and half years of stint in the ministry, Dhungel thinks, 'was mainly due to the support he received from all his colleagues and seniors'. And the experience he gained in the field, for which he is grateful to all, Dhungel thinks, motivated him to work together with Engineer Santa

Bahadur Pun and other colleagues for a book on Nepal-India Water Resources Relationship, which was published in 2009 by a reputed publishing house, Springer publishing house, the Netherlands. This is the greatest accomplishment, he thinks that he has made in the field of water resources and hydro power sector.

Publications

Dr Dhungel has published number of articles published on rural development, local governance, administrative reforms, contemporary politics and water and energy related topics in national and international publications newspapers, journals and books. In addition, he has edited co-ed books in Nepali and English languages on these subjects. Some of the important major publications related to water resources include.

Authorship

- Nepal-India Trade and Economic Linkages - the Hydropower, a paper presented at a Seminar organised by Federation of Nepalese Chambers and Industries (FNCCI), Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and India Trade Promotion Organization, Kathmandu, March, 1997.
- Foreign Investment Scenario and Opportunities in Nepal, Spotlight magazine, January 9, 1998.
- Implementation Status of the Treaty on Integrated Development of the Mahakali River including Sarada Barrage, Tanakpur Barrage and Pancheswor Project, a paper presented at a Nepal and India bilateral seminar on the Mahakali Treaty organized by the Institute for Integrated Development Studies (IIDS), Kathmandu, December 2000.
- Nepal's Nascent Efforts in Anil Agarwal, Suniti Narain and Indira Khurana (Eds.) Making Water Everybody's Business-Practice and Policy of Water Harvesting, Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi, 2001.
- Nepal-India Water Resources Relationship: Looking Ahead in India-Nepal Relations: The Challenge Ahead, Rupa & Co in association with Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi, 2004.
- Energy Situation-Load Shedding : A Perspective, a PP submitted to a Round Table Discussion organized by Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FNCII), Kathmandu, February 2008.
- Energy, Reforms and Cross -border Cooperation between Nepal and India: A Professional Perspective, A paper submitted for a dialogue Programme on Economic Reforms and Development Dynamics: A cross-border Perspective between India and Nepal, organized by University of Sikkim, Gangtok, April 18-20, 2008.
- Encounter with the US Multinational-Enron, The Free Market Khula Bazaar, Vol.11:6, August/September, 2008, Public Relations Pvt. Ltd. (Publishers) Kathmandu.
- Who gives a dam: The real story behind the Naumure

hydropower project, The Kathmandu Post, December 2, 2008.

- Regional Cooperation on the Ganga Basin: Yet a Mirage? Issue Brief, Observer Research Foundation and the Asia Foundation, September 2013.
- Three Decades of SAARC (Some Observations with specific reference to Energy Sector), FRPC Journal (a Quarterly research journal devoted to studies on Indian Foreign Policy – an Online Journal published from New Delhi), 2014 (4).
- Water, Energy and Food Nexus through Institutional Lens: A Case of Nepal in Proceedings of the South Asia Regional Fulbright Alumni Workshop on the Water Energy-Food Nexus, 2015, United States Educational Foundation-Nepal (USEF-Nepal), Kathmandu, 2015.
- Lipu Lek: Sovereignty at the Cross Road (related to the source of the Mahakali River), a PP presented at an interaction program on Encroachment of Lipu Lek, organised at Nepal House, Baluwatar, Kathmandu, June 19, 2015 (uploaded in Academia.edu website).
- Water and Energy Cooperation in South Asia, Paper Submitted to SWATEE in late 2016 for their publication entitled –Trade Insight (Also uploaded in Academia. edu website).
- Creating integrated Inland and Maritime Waterways, a PP presented at the Indo-Asia Connectivity for Shared Prosperity, organized by East-West Center, Honolulu, Indian Chamber of Commerce, US Consulate General, Kolkata and CUTS International at Kolkata, India, December 14-15, 2016.

Co- Authorship

- Water Harvesting in the Mountainous Regions of Nepal, a paper presented at a Regional Consultative Meeting on Water Harvesting for Mountain Households in the Hindu Kush Himalayas, Chengdu, PR China – 9-14, 1997, organised by International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Kathmandu. This was co-authored with Engineer Damodar Bhattarai.
- Water Resources Management: Policy Perspectives, a paper presented at the International Seminar on Water Resources Management and Development held at Dhaka, March 8-10, 1998. This paper was co-authored with Engineer Arun Dhoj Adhikary.
- Impact of the Interlinking of Rivers on Nepal: A Critical Analysis in M. Monirul Qader Mirza, Ahsan Uddin Ahmad (Eds.): Interlinking of Rivers in India: Issues and Concerns, CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group, London, UK, 2008. This paper was co-authored with Santa Bahadur Pun.
- Nepal and India Energy Cooperation - Prospects, a paper with Kul Man Ghising presented in a Dialogue on A South Asian Cooperative Architecture: The Indo-Nepal Dialogue (I) Jointly organized by the Delhi Policy Group and Nepal Institute for International and Strategic Studies held at India Habitat Center in New Delhi between December 21-23, 2014 with the

support of B.P. Koirala India Nepal Foundation.

- Nepal-India Relations: Territorial/ Border Issue With Specific Reference to Mahakali River, FPRC Journal (A Quarterly Research [an Online] Journal devoted to Studies on Indian Foreign Policy, published from New Delhi), 2014:3. This paper was co-authored with Santa Bahadur Pun.
- Water Resource Cooperation between Nepal and India: What Persists in Monika Mandal (Ed.) Water Resources Cooperation between India and Nepal, KW Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2016. This was co-authored with Christopher Butler.
- Hydropower: Status and Challenges in Luna Bharati, Bharat R. Sharma and Vladimir Smakhtin (Eds.). The Ganges River Basin: Status and Challenges in Water, Environment and Livelihoods, Earth scan/ Rutledge, Oxon, UK, 2016. This was co-authored with Santa Bahadur Pun and colleagues from India and Bangladesh.
- Institutions and Policies governing water resources management in the Ganga River Basin, in Luna Bharati, Bharat R. Sharma and Vladimir Smakhtin (Eds.). The Ganges River Basin: Status and Challenges in Water, Environment and Livelihoods, Earth scan/ Rutledge, Oxon, UK, 2016. This was co-authored with colleagues from IWMI, India and Bangladesh.

Co-editor/Contributor

- Pashupati Shumshere JB Rana and Dwarika Nath Dhungel, Contemporary Nepal, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1998.
- D. N. Dhungel and S. B. Pun: The Nepal-India Water Resources Relationship: Challenges, Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2009.

Vision

Dhungel wants : Optimal use of the available water resources bearing in mind the national interest while developing hydropower, protecting environment, and production of the food in the context of Nepal achieving of UN SDG goals by 2030 AD.

Pastime

Reading books on Nepalese history, history of India of the British time, biographies, travelogues; collection of vintage photographs; listening classical Nepali and Hindi songs; visiting places of historical and archaeological importance; hiking and travelling.

Aspiration

To remain professionally active as long as body allows.

Unforgettable Moments

- Opportunity to meet late King Mahendra in his Narayanhiti palace office on January 24, 1970 in his capacity of joint secretary of the Nepal University Teachers Association (NUTA) and to present his view that the government should take the academic community into confidence in the management of the state affairs.

- Opportunity to visit the Berlin wall in August 1977; this is the wall that had divided the residents of the famous city of Berlin into East Berliners and West Berliners and had taken the lives of many people who wanted to flee to the free world of West Berlin from the very tightly communist party controlled East Berlin.
- Opportunity to meet late King Birendra at Mahendranagar in 1981 in connection with receiving the Seva Padak (Service) medal.
- Opportunity to have a group photograph with the Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng on October 18, 1991 at the great hall of the People's Republic of China during the visit to Beijing in connection with the attendance of the 14th general assembly of the EROPA.
- Opportunity to attend official level talk between the Prime Minister of Nepal Sher Bahadur Deuba and Prime Minister Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao of India, held at Hyderabad house in New Delhi during the official visit of Prime Minister Deuba to India in February, 1996.
- Opportunity to attend the Prime Ministerial level talk during the visit of Prime Minister Indra Kumar Gujral to Nepal in June 1997; this is the official level talk between Nepal and India when Prime Minister Gujral agreed the request of Nepal to allow to use the Radhikapur, located at the Chicken neck area in the State of West Bengal, for the transit to and through Bangladesh.
- Opportunity to welcome former Prime Minister and leader of the CPN (UML) Man Mohan Adhikari – a very fine person - to our residence during his election campaign tour to our Baneshwor area and to make a request to him to provide good governance in the country, if his party won the election. One or two days after his visit to our house, he went into coma and did not return from that situation and left this world for ever on April 26, 1999.

Travel

Dr. Dhungel has travelled widely in Nepal and abroad. Except the districts of Solu, Dolpa, Bajura and Bhajangh, he has travelled 71 districts out of 75 in Nepal in connection with the official responsibilities during the service in government and non- government sectors. Besides, he has travelled 35 countries including countries from Asia, Africa, Europe and North and Central America. Also, to Australia, New

Zealand and some Western Pacific Islands of Samoa in connection with the academic study, specific study program, professional contribution to the workshops, international seminars and conferences.

Present Activities

At present, he is a Senior Research Fellow for the year 2016-2017 at the Niti Foundation Nepal and engaged in a policy research study on Trans-boundary water issues with specific reference to the West Rapti River. Also engaged in advocacy activities as well as making contribution to various newspapers and journal on contemporary issues including use of water resources.

Medals and Decorations

- Mahendra Vidhya Bhusan, Class One
- Birendra Coronation medal
- Birendra Silver Jubilee Medal
- Long Service Medals (10 and 15 years' service medals)
- Seva Padak medal
- National Referendum Medal
- Birendra Aishwarya Commemoration Medal
- Suprabal Gorkha Dakchhin Bahu, Class three
- Bikhayat Trisaktipatta, Class Three

Past and Present Affiliation/Association

- Founder and Life Member: Nepal Association of Hubert H. Humphrey Fellows (NAHF).
- Founder and Life Member: Nepal Association of Public Administration (NAPAN).
- Life Member: Association of Retired Public Servants of Nepal.
- Life Member: Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, India.
- Life Member: Nepal Red Cross Society.
- Life Member: Nepal Council of World Affairs.
- Editorial Board Member: The Asian Review of Public Administration published by the eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration with its headquarters in Manila, the Philippines.

Note:

Since Dwarika Nath Dhungel has the experience of working in the various sectors within and outside the government, we have decided to include his important contribution and accomplishments in the different sectors including the water resource sector.

(Source: Based Information provided by Dr. Dwarika Nath Dhungel).