

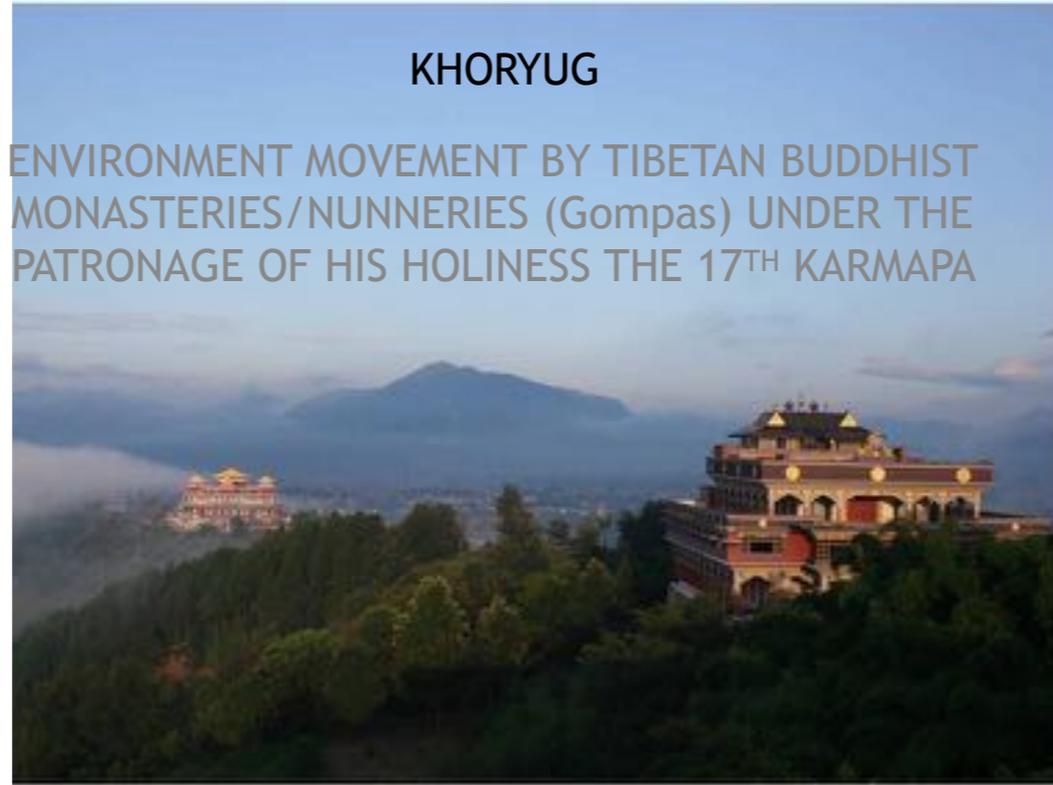


WELCOME TO KHORYUG PRESENTATION



KHORYUG

ENVIRONMENT MOVEMENT BY TIBETAN BUDDHIST
MONASTERIES/NUNNERIES (Gompas) UNDER THE
PATRONAGE OF HIS HOLINESS THE 17TH KARMAPA



1. Monasteries/nunneries: convenient to explain Gompas once in the beginning. If you say only monasteries then it can be misunderstood as ignoring . nuns/nunneries.



ASPIRATION

As dharma practitioners, we want to turn the wheel of dharma so that all living beings can be freed from suffering. Wherever there is suffering, we wish to transform it into happiness and equanimity.

*KHORYUG Environmental
Guidelines*

DEPENDENT ARISING

We know that our sense of self is misleading. In fact, what is self is not independent from the rest of life around us. The food we eat, the clothes we wear and the books we read are produced by other living beings. Even the source of the air we breathe is elsewhere and not within us.

KHORYUG Environmental Guidelines

INTERDEPENDENCE

This understanding of interdependence makes us aware that all of life is connected and that our individual actions have immediate consequences in the larger world. This cause and effect is *karma*. Natural catastrophes around the world are extensive and on the rise. Every day, we hear of floods, hurricanes, and droughts and watch people suffer as a result. As *dharma* practitioners we have a responsibility to reverse negative actions through skillful means so that there is a health and balanced future for all life.

KHORYUG Environmental Guidelines

BUDDHISM AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Buddhism has a long tradition of environmental protection. Buddha taught the concepts of interdependence, of cause and effect, of *karma*, and of *dharma* values (Pratityasamutpada). Most dharma practitioners want to contribute positively to preserving the environment, but unless we all work together, no solution will be found. Moreover, although we have begun to learn lessons from what has already taken place, good wishes alone are not enough to bring about change. We have to assume active responsibility.

KHORYUG Environmental Guidelines

Based on this belief of interdependent existence of all beings and things, the Rangjung Khoryug Sunkyob movement was started by His Holiness the 17th Gyalwang Karmapa, Ogyen Dodul Thrinley.

**Rangjung Khoryug Sungkyob
Tsokpa**
(Self Arising Environment Protection
Organisation)



KHORYUG

ABOUT KHORYUG

In March 2009, His Holiness the 17th Gyalwang Karmapa held the first eco-monastic Karma Kagyu Environmental Conference in Vajra Vidya Monastery, Varanasi, India. This was the starting point of Rangjung Khoryug Sungkyob Tsokpa, (Self Arising Environment Protection Organisation). It is more popularly referred to as Khoryug.

VISION

As Buddhist practitioners, we believe that our actions must flow from our aspiration to benefit all sentient beings and safeguard our mother Earth and that this positive change in our societies must ***begin with ourselves*** first.

NETWORK

Khoryug currently connects over 65 monasteries, nunneries and centers throughout India, Nepal and Bhutan in the Himalayas and South India.

Organizational Chart



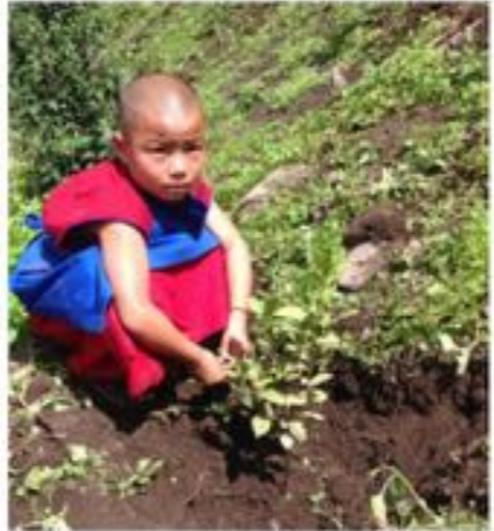


Khoryug Members: Bhutan

Jigmenang
Nyode Rabtening Monastery

Trongsa
Karma Drubdey Palso Choskyi Dingkhag Nunnery

Barshong
Karma Thegsum Dechenling Monastery



Khoryug Members: India

Himachal Pradesh

Tsurphu Labrang Gyuto Monastery

Karma Drubgyu Thargay Ling Nunnery

Uttar Pradesh & Bihar

Tergar Monastery

Vajra Vidya Institute

West Bengal

Bokar Ngedon Chokhor Ling Monastery

Lava Rigpe Dorje Institute

Sandap Darjay Choeling

Sikkim

Karma Thupten Tashi Choekhoeling Monastery

Palchen Choling

Rumtek Monastery

Rumtek Old Monastery

Zurmang Monastery

Karnataka

Bokar Shedra Thoexam Norling Gatsal

Kagyü Nalanda Monastery

Rewar Bharna Samdupling Choekhorling



Khoryug Members: Nepal

Boudhanath, Kathmandu

Dilyak Dabzang Monastery
Odsel Karma Tekchokling Nunnery
Palgne Monastery
Pawo Nehrang Phuntsok Choling Monastery
Thegchen Leksheyling Nunnery
Thrangu Tashi Choling Monastery

Swayambhu, Kathmandu

Tergar Oscilling Monastery
Benchen Phuntsok Dargeling
Karma Leksheyling Monastery
Karma Samtenling Monastery
Thrangu Tara Abbey

Outer Kathmandu

Pullahari Monastery
Thrangu Tashi Yangste Monastery
Neydo Tashi Choling Monastery
Karma Samtenling Nunnery

Annapurna

Taklung Monastery
Karma Samtenling Monastery

Lumbini

Thrangu Tara Shedra
Karma Samtenling



PARTNERSHIP

KHORYUG aims to develop a partnership with community based organizations and NGOs wherever there is a member monastery or center so that together with our communities, we can help and protect all life on Earth now and for the future.

PARTNERS OF KHORYUG

- Central Level
 - WWF Sacred Earth
 - Yale University
 - Loka Initiative
- Country Level
 - WWF India
 - WWF Nepal
 - Foundation for Sustainable Technology (FOST)
 - Zero Waste
 - Search and Rescue/SARAIID UK

Our areas of focus



Water



**Forests &
Wildlife**



Waste



Climate Change



**Disaster
Management**

10 Years At a Glance

65

Member monasteries and nunneries in India, Nepal and Bhutan

85%

Of monastic coordinators whose environmentalism was inspired or deepened by working with Khoryug

400

Monks and nuns trained as emergency responders

100K

Trees planted by monks and nuns through Khoryug programs

20K

People served per year by monastic health clinics

1,720

Monks and nuns receive on average 20% of their food from their own organic farms and gardens

KHORYUG PUBLICATIONS

- Environmental Guidelines for Karma Kagyu Monasteries and Nunneries
- 108 Things You Can Do to Save the Earth, and
- Disaster Management Guidelines for Monasteries, Nunneries and Communities (in Tibetan, English, Hindi and Nepali languages).

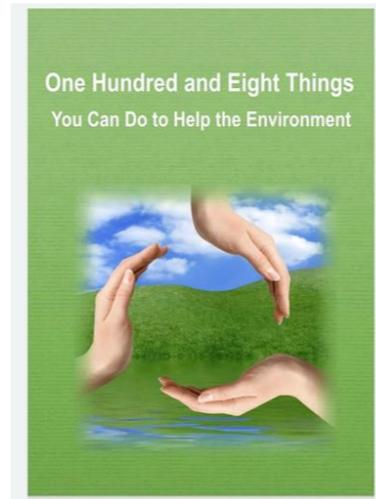


ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR KARMA KAGYU BUDDHIST MONASTERIES, CENTERS AND COMMUNITY

- **Forests Protection:** Forests are necessary for life-both human and animal. Monasteries can protect them through reforestation and minimizing grazing and over-harvesting in degraded areas.
- **Water protection:** The river in Tibet and the Himalayas give life to hundreds of millions of Asia. They should be protected from pollution, landslide and floods which are cost by roads and deforestation. Monasteries, specially in river source areas, can lead in environmental protection of water resources.
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- **Waste management:** For environmental, aesthetic and health purposes, monasteries can encourage better management of waste or prevention of pollution-not only on their own lands, but also in the large community.
- **Addressing Climate Change:** The impact of climate change is being strongly felt in Asia and most strongly on the Tibetan Plateau, where the glaciers that feed the major Asian River systems are in rapid retreat. To reduce the impacts, monasteries can lead communities in using renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- **Wild life protection:** Wildlife, especially large Asian cats like tigers and leopards are directly threatened by the illegal wildlife trade. Monasteries can discourage ornamental use of furs by local communities, as well as ban hunting in their vicinity.

108 THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP THE ENVIRONMENT



TEN THINGS YOU CAN DO TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE...

- 1. Make aspiration prayers.** We make aspiration prayers for all sentient beings. This should also include the Earth, which sustains us and gives us life. We can pray for a more harmonious world where humans recognize how their actions have harmed the Earth and change their behavior.
- 2. Read, discuss, and develop an understanding of environmental issues and how they affect you and your community.**
- 3. Go vegetarian.** Not only will you practice compassion for all sentient beings, but you will decrease the resources you use up. It takes about 750 liters of water to produce 1 kilogram of wheat, and it takes 100,000 liters of water to produce 1 kilogram of beef.
- 4. Live simply.** Practice your vinaya vow and live as simply as possible, without unnecessary possessions.
- 5. Educate people on environmental values.** Whenever possible, teach stories and Buddhist traditions that illustrate harmony between people and nature.
- 6. Don't litter.** Collect your own waste and dispose of it properly.
- 7. Use less paper.** A lot of trees are cut down simply to produce paper. Even a small choice such as printing on both sides of the paper makes a big difference.
- 8. Use less plastic.** We use plastic bags for a few hours, sometimes for only a few minutes. However, it takes over 500 years for plastic to completely degrade in a landfill.
- 9. When making offerings, make healthy choices.** Buy fruit rather than sweets, or plants rather than cut flowers.
- 10. Turn the switch off.** If you see that a light or an electrical device is switched on but no one is there to use it, turn it off.

**CASE STUDIES
AND
OVERALL KHORYUG OUTCOMES**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Due to climate change disasters of varied nature are taking place more often.

“In the future, each monastery should create an emergency team, which would help not only the monasteries but also the people in the surrounding areas. It is important that our thinking is on a wide scale.”

His Holiness Gyalwang Karmapa



Overall Khoryug Outcomes

- Over 400 monastics trained as community emergency responders
- The Disaster Management Guidelines for Tibetan Buddhist Monasteries and Nunneries published



WATER PROTECTION



Overall Khoryug Outcomes

- 15 gompas harvest
- 1.6 million litres of rainwater per year
- 4 gompas recycle greywater

TILOKPUR NUNNERY, INDIA

- RIVER CLEANING

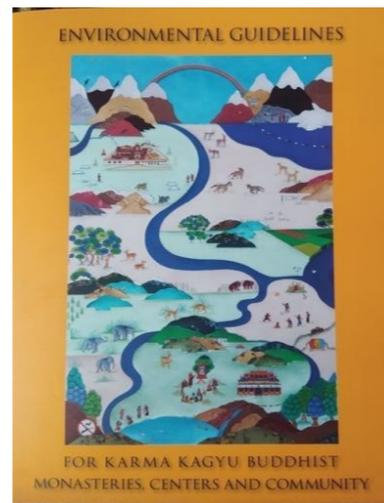


LAVA KAGYU THEKCHEN LING MONASTERY, INDIA

- Water source cleaning



FOREST & WILDLIFE PROTECTION



Overall Khoryug Outcomes

- Over 100,000 tree saplings planted
- 4 gompas use biogas

BOKAR MONASTERY, MIRIK, INDIA

Bokar Monastery in cooperation with World Wildlife Fund carried out tree planting activities. Every year without fail trees are planted from the range of 200 to 1000. Mostly local species called “dhupi” (juniper) are planted.



BOKAR NGEDHON CHOEKHORLING, MIRIK

Celebrating the 31st Birthday of

His Holiness The 17th Karmapa, Ogyen Trinley Dorje

Venue: Bokar Monastery | Date: 26th June 2016

BY PLANTING **5000** TREES

Karmapa Chenu

Organized by



SHAMBHALA CHARITABLE TRUST, MIRIK

Supported By WWF Darjeeling



PULLAHARI MONASTERY, KATHMANDU, NEPAL

BEFORE



AFTER



Pullahari has planted more than 7,647 trees. 80% of plantation has survived and thrived. Recently, a bird enthusiast from abroad came and documented over 50 species in the forest.

The rich flora and fauna surrounding Pullahari attracts many species of migratory birds, butterflies, bees, and animals. The farmers in the surrounding area have greatly benefitted through the cross pollination resulting in good harvests.

Pullahari also serves as one of the two “carbon pools” initiated by Khoryug Nepal, in the midst of over populated and polluted Kathmandu Valley in Nepal. The second carbon pool is a former dumpsite, transformed the Karma Park, in the heart of the city.

From my years of experience in doing environment work, I learned that waste management is the most important. In order to survive we need clean water and clean air. If we dispose of our waste properly then automatically the water sources and natural resources become clean. If we treat our waste with disrespect then we face many difficulties along with all other beings on the earth or in the ocean. However, all of our Khoryug monasteries and nunneries have some form of waste management or the other.

Khenpo Chokey, Khoryug Nepal Coordinator

Kagyü Nalanda Monastery, Karnataka, India

- In addition to the extensive organic farm that produces 80% of the vegetables, fruits, rice and all dairy products for the 30 monastics,
- The monastery is now taking a big leap with the aim to plant 1,000,000 trees. They have already received a tractor as an offering from local devotees towards this effort.

Cherry trees bearing
fruits



Regular upkeep of trees to ensure
proper growth and sustenance



ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE



Overall Khoryug Outcomes

- 22 gompas are using solar water heating
- 21 gompas are growing organic food for their monastics
- 20 gompas are generating solar electricity

KARMA DRUBDEY PALMO CHOSKYI
DINGKHAND, BHUTAN

- Organic farming



ODSEL KARMA TEK CHOKLING NUNNERY
KHORYUG ACTIVITIES



TEKCHOKLING KHORYUG ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE

- Waste management
- Recycling and reusing waste material
- Solar energy and conserving energy
- Organic farming and compost making
- Tree plantation and growing flowers

CONSERVING ENERGY

- Solar water heater was introduced in 2016 in partnership with FOST Nepal. Previously water was boiled on cooking gas or woodfire.
- The Nunnery uses solar water heater for boiling 1350 of water per month, saving both electricity, cooking gas and woodfire, in addition to saving money.
- The Nunnery organised FOST demonstrations for other monasteries and nunneries.
- Nunnery does not allow use of electricity in rooms for heating purposes.
- 9:30 p.m. is light off time.





- **Rainwater is collected and used for washing clothes.**
- **Underground water used for bathing, washing clothes, toilets and garden.**
- **“Yonchab” water is reused for garden, for washing face and teeth.**
- **Clothes washing and bathing is allowed only on Fridays.**
- **Kitchen waste water is used in garden.**



LESSON LEARNED

The cause of all our present day suffering arises from our uncontrolled avarice, aversion and delusion. We are focusing on external development in our search for happiness. However, lasting happiness can only come from inner development.

*Lama Thinley, Khoryug
India Coordinator*





PROTECT THE
EARTH
LIVE SIMPLY
ACT
COMPASSIONATELY
OUR FUTURE
DEPENDS ON IT

*His Holiness
the 17th
Gyalwang
Karmapa*

Thank you from TCL Khoryug and
WEBINAR Preparation Team





THANK YOU

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