

Project Update: January 2012

1. Website creation

Official website has been created for the local partner NGO (Tribal Society for Biodiversity Conservation: www.tsbcnepal.org.np) was initially formed as tribal community member based organization with the worthful support of 1st Rufford project, aiming to share the ground level information and applied project knowledge worldwide and attract the allied global agencies to replicate such type of projects in their home country. Project activities were regularly updated at this website.



Figure 1: Official website of the local partner NGO

2. Inception meeting, workshop and networking with different stakeholders

Introductory workshop was conducted in May 2011, by involving different stakeholders (Buffer Zone Community Forest User Groups, Eco-clubs, Buffer Zone User Committees, local farmers' group, etc in order to brief about the project activities and its major aims and objectives. This forum helped us to create forum for imparting knowledge and draw the public attention towards biodiversity conservation, attract different stakeholders and local people, and empower them in biodiversity conservation endeavours.



Figure 2: Introductory workshop

3. Awareness program

Local FM Radio program (Weekly basis for one year) has been started since May 2011 from Vijaya Community FM Radio, a local radio station located in the project area. This is basically a weekly based radio programme which was conducted every Friday at 7:00 pm in order to spread over biodiversity conservation related issues, challenges towards conservation and sustainable conservation measures to the public hearings covering wider audience at a time.



Figure 3: Distribution of project brochures

Besides, 1000 sets of project brochures were published and distributed to the targeted groups during training / workshop period as well as field visit and interaction program, and hope so that played a vital role to disseminate the conservation message to the wider audience.

4. Conflict mitigation activities and Capacity building programs

Wildlife habitat management activities were done (grassland and waterholes) by involving local users. Local users were enjoyed with involving at these activities.



Figure 4: Local communities engaged in grassland management activities. Figure 5: Local communities involved in the maintenance of community fish pond.

A conservation oriented income generating activity like fishery was introduced by involving the buffer one resident communities in order to promote their livelihoods and thereby trying to reduce the human pressure in the Chitwan National Park.

5. Regular Field Visit

To monitor our project impact at local level, we have been visited the project site twice a month. In December 2010, we had interacted with buffer zone inhabitant communities, students, teacher and local forest user groups regarding the conflict issues and its sustainable mitigation measures.



Figure 6: Interaction with local communities during field visit. Figure 7: A tiger kill event was found during field visit.