



WWF

NEWSLETTER

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Inside the Himalayas

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WWF Nepal newsletter



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Message from the Country Rep

WWF Nepal recently completed its 18 years of contribution to biodiversity conservation in Nepal. While achieving great success over these 18 years, there still remain many more challenges to be met, and also a whole world of opportunities, as WWF Nepal seeks to create a world in which humans live in harmony with nature.

In this issue of Inside the Himalayas, I share with you some of the successes we have achieved in the past months – from the latest rhino census which shows a rise in rhino population, to the work of WWF Nepal in integrating population, health and environment programs in the Terai Arc Landscape and lots of other interesting stories.

I thank and congratulate the effort of our partners, stakeholders and the diverse communities of Nepal in lending a hand to help WWF Nepal achieve its conservation goals.

Anil Manandhar
Country Representative



STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABILITY

INTEGRATING CONSERVATION & HEALTH IN TERAI ARC LANDSCAPE

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Bhaskar Bhattarai

PHE Officer

Parvati Chaudhari is a resident of Hasulia VDC in Basanta corridor of the Terai Arc Landscape of Nepal. Survived by her parents and two siblings, Parvati solely relies on the resources of the nearby forest for her living. While managing everyday life is already a grave concern, Parvati's family also struggles with health problems arising out of the smoke from firewood in their home; such smoke in turn pollutes the environment. 22 other households in Hasulia are facing the same problem as Parvati's.

In the neighboring village of Dalla, family members of Salikram Chaudhary are struggling to live a healthy life. Living in a family of four, Salikram almost lost one of his family members who had fallen ill after drinking contaminated underground water. With rapid population growth and its subsequent pressure on resources, problems such as water scarcity have led people like Salikram to depend on the contaminated underground water.

The Terai's Khata corridor, which links Bardia National Park in Nepal and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary in India, is not only a major conduit for flagship species like Tigers and One Horned Rhinoceros but also a home to hundreds of thousands people from indigenous groups including the Tharus. The people belonging to these communities are generally poor; their poverty has led them to migrate to neighboring countries such as India for employment. While such migrant workers are away from home and their families, they are more susceptible to sexually transmitted disease including HIV/AIDS.

Despite improvements in economic and social indicators over the decades, Nepal still remains one of the poorest countries in the world. The majority of Nepal's population depends upon agriculture for their livelihood, which is linked directly to the country's natural resources, more specifically its forest. Unsustainable use of forest resources, livestock grazing, human settlement and firewood collection are the key threats to the forests.

Realizing the need to work on the important linkage between people's dependence on forests and the issues of population, health and forest conservation, WWF Nepal and its local partners began to integrate health services with the ongoing conservation work in Khata in 2004 with the support of Johnson & Johnson. The project was implemented in partnership with Nepal Red Cross Society wherein it trained volunteers on first aid, established a community-run health clinic, raised awareness about HIV/AIDS and family planning, and improved the quality of sanitation and drinking water in Khata. Such interventions to integrate health and conservation proved successful.

Yet, despite this success, significant challenges still remained on the human pressure on forests front due to early marriage and childbearing practices as well as poor knowledge of family planning and low contraceptive use.

In 2006, the Population Health and Environment (PHE) program was piloted with the support of USAID targeting forest users groups of Khata. This pilot project was ended in September'08 and evaluated as a very much successful approach to add the value of integrated health and population activities into conservation programs. The evaluation was made by international experts in the mid of 2007 with the support of USAID and Johnson & Johnson. The evaluation results were encouraging for donors to continue the program in Khata and to replicate the good practices in other prime biodiversity areas. From October'08, along with Khata'PHE alliance project' was launched in two more districts Dang and Kailali. In Dang, PHE activities were introduced in Gadhawa bottleneck and in Kailali. The new PHE project is an alliance project and running simultaneously in Kenya, Congo and Nepal. WWF Nepal is launching the project in three districts with the technical support of ADRA Nepal

The PHE program is a coordinated set of activities that included goals and interventions in the population, health, and environment sectors. Through the PHE program, WWF Nepal's interventions



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Voice of the Voiceless

Sharadha Chaudhary, 35 years of age, from Gangasarpur VDC in Dang, is the chairperson of Salihundi Community Forest User Group. A profound activist, Sharada fought vigorously against the encroachment in Deukhuri area of Dang district.

Besides being an activist she is also an adult peer educator. She regularly conducts BCC classes in her community and has helped a lot of women in her community to disclose the problems regarding their reproductive health.

Under her chairmanship, the Community Forest User Group has begun operating a family planning clinic in her community. She is, at present, collecting funds to construct a building for the clinic so that community women can have better access to the reproductive health services.

"It is very important for women to have knowledge on the issues of reproductive health and sanitation. The majority of women who attend my BCC classes are from the Tharu and Muslim communities. They not only lack knowledge on the issues and problems regarding reproductive health but are also hesitant to talk openly about them. Through the BCC classes I hope to share knowledge on reproductive health and sanitation and encourage women to speak out," added Sharada.

focused primarily on safe drinking water, sanitation, alternative energy sources, general health facilities, reproductive health care and awareness, and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases. The program complemented the ongoing environmental programs to restore corridor and bottlenecks.

Major Achievements of the Project

- A baseline Survey was conducted in March 2009
- 180 Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHV) were trained on population, health and environment issues.
- More than 150 ward level mothers group were strengthened and supported.
- 349 peer educators were trained and deployed in respective wards
- 349 peer educators conducted BCC classes in 180 locations
- 4176 sessions on PHE were conducted in BCC classes
- 3994 individuals were directly approached through the BCC classes
- 51 NFE facilitators were trained and deployed
- More than 1000 individuals were educated on conservation through NFE classes.
- Mobile health camps on STI/HIV, eye checkup, general health checkup were conducted with the coordination of GO/NGO.
- Orientations on integrated approach (PHE) were conducted for HP/SHP staff, CFCC members and stakeholders
- 7 Health Post/Sub Health Post were supported for improving RH and Maternal health services.
- Sub Health Post of Hasuliya VDC, Kailali was supported and upgraded as birthing center.
- 300 Biogas plants, 846 Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS), 116 Hand Pumps, 205 low cost toilets and 75 bio-sand filters were installed.

Voices from the Community

Parvati Chaudhary now considers herself more informed and responsible towards the environment. People like her who were dependent on forests are learning new ways to protect them. Through the Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) classes under the biogas support program which she attended, Parvati decided to install a biogas plant in her home. The biogas plant was installed with the support received from Basanta Cooperative – one of

the many cooperatives that provide revolving funds for the community members for biogas installation. Thanks to the biogas plant, Parvati no longer relies on the forest for firewood; the fact that the biogas plant is environment-friendly further poses less risk to her health and the environment.

Similarly, Salikram Chaudhary's life changed dramatically after he got trained as a Local Resource Person under the drinking water and sanitation program. Salikram, a member of Khata Community Forest Coordination Committee, used to earlier think that all underground water was safe and fit for drinking. "After receiving training on safe drinking water, I can now differentiate clearly between drinkable and non-drinkable water, shared Salikram. "As a local resource person, I share this knowledge with the people from my community and also encourage each and every one from my village to take this training. At present around 22 households of my village have quality hand pumps which provide arsenic- and bacteria-free water," he added.

Basanti Chaudhary is a peer educator and she conducts BCC classes twice a month in her community. She along with her colleague, Biru Chaudhary, conducts sessions for the youths of their age group on population, health and environmental issues. Looking at the changed attitude of her

community members brought about by the BCC classes Basanti reiterates the important role played by BCC classes in bringing together the youths of her community to discuss on the interrelationship between population, health and conservation, as well as social and personal issues.

Replicating Success

Given the success of the PHE program in Khata, Basantha and Gadhwara, WWF Nepal scaled up the PHE program in Mahadevpuri bottleneck of Banke district and Madi valley area of Chitwan district. In all the sites, the PHE program is focusing on local capacity building activities for integration of PHE issues into forest management systems, interaction and collaboration with cross sector partners, collection of baseline information, SRH education for youths and establishment of database management systems.

The current Population, Health and Environment (PHE) project is jointly being implemented by WWF Nepal and Family Planning Association Nepal with the support of Vaestoliitto, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) Finland through WWF Finland.

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Community Health and Biodiversity Conservation – Making the Connection



'Integrating Sexual and Reproductive Health and Biodiversity Conservation for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources Project' has been launched with the support of Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland in partnership with WWF Finland and Finnish Family Federation (Vaestoliitto). In this regard, an inception workshop was organized on 10 March 2011 in Nepalgunj in order to orient partners and stakeholders of the project. Participants at the workshop included representatives from Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, FPAN, WWF Finland, Vaestoliitto, WWF Nepal, Buffer Zone Management Committee (BZMC), Community Forest Coordination Committee (CFCC), Local Resource Persons, youth forums and the media.

The three-year project has been implemented in corridor and buffer zone areas of five Terai districts – Dang, Chitwan, Banke, Bardia and Kailali – and is expected to benefit over 400,000 people from poor, vulnerable and marginalized communities.

The project aims to provide access to sexual and reproductive health services and help improve the livelihoods of local communities of corridor and buffer zone areas for the sustainable management of natural resources.

Sustainable natural resource management and improvement in local livelihoods in the face of climate change impacts; minimizing environment degradation in critical corridors, bottlenecks and buffer zones of TAL; increasing access to sexual and reproductive health services; creating awareness on family planning and sexual and reproductive health; and enhancing capacities and leadership of targeted individuals, institutions and beneficiaries are the primary activities to be taken forward through this project.

At the district level, the District Forest Office and District Population and Health Office will help coordinate the project, while at the local level the project will be implemented by FPAN's branch offices, health and sub-health posts, hospitals, Buffer Zone Management Committee, Community Forest Coordination Committee and youth groups.



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Census shows rise in Rhino number

Chitwan, Nepal – Data from the three-week National Rhino Census in Nepal shows that the population of the greater one horned rhinoceros has increased.

There are 534 rhinos in Nepal, marking an increase of 99 rhinos from the 435 recorded in the last census in 2008, according to the census results, which were released on 23 April 2011.

Of that total, 503 rhinos were recorded in Chitwan National Park (an increase of 95 from 2008 data), 24 in Bardia National Park (an increase of 2 from 2008 data) and 7 in Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve (an increase

of 2 from 2008 data). These numbers reflect the success of conservation efforts for this species and are a result of improved rhino protection measures and management of habitat.

The rhino counting was conducted simultaneously in Chitwan National Park, Bardia National Park and Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve of Nepal's Terai Arc Landscape, and was a combined effort of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation of the Government of Nepal, WWF Nepal and the National Trust for Nature Conservation. WWF provided

technical as well as financial support for the National Rhino Census.

This is a fine example of working together where all conservation partners and local communities are contributing to the conservation efforts of the Government of Nepal, says Krishna Prasad Acharya, Director General of Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation. Support received from WWF Nepal is appreciated and we are hopeful that this support will continue in the coming years with more vigor, Mr. Acharya added.

Inauguration of Vulture Centre

The Old Age Home for Livestock and Vulture Conservation Centre was formally inaugurated on 11 March 2011 at Lalmatiya in Dang by Mr. Harihar Sigdel, Deputy Director General of Department of Forests and Mr. Sami Tornikoski, Head of International Development Program of WWF Finland.

The Old Age Home for Livestock is an innovative concept led by the community of Lalmatiya to promote vulture conservation. At the old age home, old and sick livestock are provided care and treatment by the local communities; as and when such livestock die from natural causes of age or sickness, their carcass is taken to the neighboring Vulture Conservation Centre for vultures to feed on. The Vulture Conservation Centre will help raise awareness

amongst the community and visitors on the importance of conserving this species with the help of different IEC material, and also help raise funds for the sustainability of the old age home and conservation centre.

Till date, a lot of progress has already been reported on this front at Lalmatiya. There have been sightings of between 160 and 180 vultures from five different species in the area. Similarly 61 nests have already been identified. Deukhuri and

Dang have been declared as Diclofenac-free areas in a bid to protect vultures from the effects of this drug apparently present in carcasses of animals treated with it. An endowment fund of over Rs. 300,000 has also been raised locally for sustaining the operations of the Old Age Home and Vulture Conservation Centre.

The Old Age Home for Livestock and Vulture Conservation Centre is supported by the Terai Arc Landscape Program which is a joint initiative of the Government of Nepal and WWF Nepal.



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Earth Hour in Nepal

Earth Hour was celebrated in Nepal amidst a collage of lights, music and air-filled balloons, and commitments towards sustainable actions for the environment. Events were simultaneously organized at Boudhanath Stupa in Kathmandu and Lumbini Garden in Lumbini.

In Kathmandu, the Earth Hour event saw the active participation of youth and representatives from the government, diplomatic missions, conservation partners and civil society. Mr. Yubraj Bhusal, Secretary of Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, formally announced the Earth Hour pledge of the government to celebrate 2011 as Plant Holiday. "As a key program under Plant Holiday, the Government of Nepal will take active steps to completely stop tree felling in Churiya, protected forests and areas, and government managed forests," stated Mr. Bhusal in his address.

Key environmental messaging by Mr. Gagan Thapa, Constituent Assembly Member, Ms. Sadichha



© WWF Nepal

Shrestha, Miss Nepal 2010 and WWF's Young Conservation Ambassador, and Dr. Ghana Gurung, Conservation Program Director at WWF Nepal called upon individuals and organizations alike to take proactive steps to protect the environment.

Coinciding with the Earth Hour event in Kathmandu, the event in Lumbini, the birthplace of Lord Buddha, was led by Lumbini Development Trust in partnership with WWF Nepal. As an Earth Hour pledge, Lumbini Development Trust announced the plantation of 108,000 saplings in Lumbini Garden, declaration of Lumbini Core Garden as a non-smoking and plastic-free zone, and switching towards energy efficient lights (CFL) in all monasteries within the Garden complex. Set against the backdrop of the Maya Devi Temple, an Earth Prayer was recited by monks from five different nations in dedication to the one thing that binds us all – our planet.



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Dalla declared the first home stay village

Bardia, Nepal – Constituent Assembly member and Chair of Natural Resource Sub-Committee, Honorable Shanta Chaudhary, formally inaugurated the first home stay village, Dalla, in Bardia on 1 March 2011. Sadichhya Shrestha, Miss Nepal 2011, Young Conservation Ambassador of WWF Nepal, was also present at the occasion. The home stay village program is being supported by the Terai Arc Landscape program.

Dalla is located in Khata corridor of Bardia National Park whose community members have shown remarkable commitment and stewardship in biodiversity conservation in the region. The home stay village program has been developed by the local community members as a new touristic attraction in the region whereby revenues so generated help provide alternate sources of income for the community. At the home stay village, tourists will gain first-hand experience of the culture and tradition of its people, primarily Tharus, and also gain a better understanding of the rich biodiversity of the region.

Speaking at the occasion, Honorable Shanta Chaudhary lauded the unique initiative taken by the indigenous people of Dalla. "Despite being a minority community, you have surpassed all hardships and created a gift of nature for all to see," she said.

Miss Sadichhya Shrestha similarly congratulated the efforts of the people of Dalla and reiterated her commitment to promote the home stay village through her position as Young Conservation Ambassador of WWF Nepal.



Beauty with a purpose

Sadichhya Shrestha

Miss Nepal/Young Conservation Ambassador

The Miss Nepal crown brought with it several opportunities for me, one of the biggest of them being the association with WWF Nepal as Young Conservation Ambassador. After the formal welcome at the premises of WWF, I was overly excited for the plans that lay ahead with what I consider the leading conservation organization in the world.

My first project with WWF Nepal was the kick-off of the Running Shield Football Tournament in Khata, Bardia National Park. The tournament was based on the theme, "Youth for Conservation", and I literally kicked off the tournament amidst cheers from a huge local spectator-base. It was very heartening to see how WWF and the TAL program were working towards motivating youth, and using sports as a base, the football tournament was indeed an innovative means of getting

youth interested and engaged in conservation issues.

Next was the inauguration of the "Home Stay" program at Dalla Gaun in Khata corridor of Bardia. The visit gave me a whole new perspective about our country. Born and raised in a metropolitan city, the village brought back memories of stories I had heard from my grandmother. The view in front of me was similar to the pictures my grandmother had shared with me of farmlands, trees and nature at its very best.

I think the home stay program is a very unique initiative developed by the local community members as a new touristic attraction in the region whereby revenues so generated will help provide alternate sources of income for the community. At the home stay village, tourists will gain first-hand experience of the culture and tradition of its people,

primarily Tharus, and also gain a better understanding of the rich biodiversity of the region.

While in Bardia, I also got the opportunity to visit an Eco Club in Madela School. Interacting with the members of the Eco Club made me realize the level of awareness and passion towards conservation of children at such a young age. I was even gifted a bag made out of waste plastic wrappers which was made by the students themselves. This was an excellent example of creativity and waste management displayed by the students. I also planted two tree saplings (Neem and Gulab Jamun) in the school premises, which I was told will serve as a memoir of my visit to the school. I look forward to the day I can go back to Madela School; I know there will be a calling from the students and the trees!





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Believing in the team spirit

Prajana Waiba Pradhan
Human Resources Officer

The start of a brand new year and another step towards attaining higher standards in all that we do...

The first quarter of 2011 has been quite aHR-centered one, not only at WWF but also in Nepal. Whether it was my participation in the first National HR Conference organized by Nepal Banking Training Institute and another of a similar nature organized by Growth Sellers in the month of February, it was the sheer experience of the key note speakers at these conferences (ranging from international human resource professionalsto our very own Nepali practitioners)that caught my attention. It also made me realize that we were pretty much well placed in this field. Yet there was so much more to learn from the veterans practicing human resources managementfor more than half a century.

The onset of March greeted us with the International Women's Day. As every year, we celebrated this day by recognizing the arduous efforts of our women colleagues for their day to day contribution, be it at work or at home.

Kudos to our Program Development Officer ElizaSthapit, for her presentation that not only captured the essence of beauty and strength of women but also paid tribute to women's courage to undertake all the hardship she goes through in her life. Everyone enjoyed a sumptuous lunch with the entire office staff and relaxed the rest of the afternoon with a movie and some free time. The month of March also had one of our signature team building programs for the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) program. Organized at Daman, the TAL team

enjoyed the panoramic view and also shared their experiences, thoughts, ideas and aspirations. TAL is one of the biggest programs of WWF and it was definitely a treat to hear out all that this team had achieved and could still accomplish.

As HR practitioners, we are always striving to bring out the best in people and at the work place.

This takes time, planning and effort. With three quarters of the year to still look forward to with new concepts and ideas in place, 2011 could be the best for the WWF Nepal team!

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THE SIKARIBAS STORY

Madhav Khadka

Program Officer-Wildlife Trade Monitoring

**“Thieves...thieves!
Make sure they do
not escape!”**

© Kamal Thapa/WWF Nepal

With these voices echoing in the air, I saw nearly 200 villagers charging towards us, all with the common intent of inflicting harm on us.

But we were not thieves...

Suddenly, I felt a powerful blow on my head. Caught completely off guard, I collapsed on the ground, as 200 odd feet and sticks came down heavily on my battered body.

The taste of warm blood was all I could remember as I lost all consciousness...

ONE DAY AGO...

It was a Sunday morning, of 19 April 2009, when an army staff came to visit me in my office at the headquarters of Chitwan National Park (CNP). He seemed to be in a hurried state and told me that Colonel Rajbansi wanted to speak to me urgently on a successful anti-poaching operation carried out in Thori area of CNP. I went to meet the colonel immediately who then informed me that the Joint Patrolling Team of Amuwa Post had detained three poachers and confiscated seven home-made guns and some bullets from them. He also briefed me about the urgency to undertake a follow-on operation to nab the actual culprits who had sent the poachers to the jungle, and requested me for backup from the park headquarters. Our meeting concluded with a decision to prepare a team for the second operation which would be led by me.

I returned to my office and called up the Chief Warden of Chitwan National Park and informed him about the operation. He advised me to take prompt action and have the Anti-Poaching Coordinator, Mr. Rupak Maharjan, join in the team. Mr.

Maharjan was however busy with another operation and so he asked me to go ahead with a new team. I then went over to the legal section at the headquarters to complete the required paper work to begin the operation, where I bumped into Mr. Luv Jung Thapa. Seeing that I was in quite a rush, he was curious to know what was going on. I explained the situation to him and he

expressed his interest to join me in the mission. I agreed right away.

At 1pm, our team, comprising of me, Mr. Thapa, two army captains (Gokarna Devkota and Fulsingh Ghale) and some army personnel, left for Amuwa Post which was about 40 km (2.5 hours) away from the park headquarters.

We reached Amuwa Post at 3.30 pm. At the Post, we met with the person-in-charge and briefed him about the operation. I began taking pictures of the three poachers detained at the post and the guns and other logistic materials seized from them. Once finished with the pictures, I approached one of the poachers to interrogate him with the hope of finding out the names of the people who had sent him and his friends to the jungle. He however declined to say anything saying that he did not know their names and that it was his first time in the jungle.

I knew that he was lying and continued questioning him. He finally came around and gave me the names of two people, Santosh Basnet and Sanjay Basnet. Coincidentally, both of them were living in the surrounding area of Sikaribas, which was only an hour's drive away from Amuwa Post.

We decided to head towards Sikaribas immediately to nab the two culprits. Captain Gokarna was familiar with the area and a local intelligence report informed us that both Santosh and Sanjay would be at their homes that evening.

Our 13-member team reached Sikaribas at 6:30pm. We first went to Santosh Basnet's house; I showed him my identity card and asked him to come with us to Kasara in relation to the three poachers we had detained. He agreed quite easily, to our surprise, and came with us. We then went to the second poacher's (Sanjay Basnet) house; Sanjay, however, was not as submissive and refused to come along. He however agreed to come to Kasara the next morning. Considering that it would not be fair to Santosh, we then asked both of them to come to Kasara the next morning, failing which the consequences would not be good.

As we headed back towards our vehicle, we suddenly heard loud voices behind us.

“Thieves...thieves! Make sure they do not escape!” With these voices echoing in the air, nearly 200 villagers armed with *khukuris* (a home-made weapon) and bamboo sticks chased us, all with the common intent of inflicting harm on us. But we were not thieves...

Suddenly, I felt a powerful blow on my head. Caught completely off guard, I collapsed on the ground, as 200 odd feet and sticks came down heavily on my

battered body. My team members, in the meantime, had already made a run to save their lives.

The taste of warm blood was all I could remember as I lost all consciousness...

“Don't hit him. He will die!”

I awoke to these words and found some women covering me and shielding me from the blows. I tried explaining that I was not a thief, only to be met with more aggression. Later, some other local people including a teacher had gathered and I explained the entire reason I was at their village and showed my identity card to convince them. They then took me to a nearby house where they told me it was safe for me. After half an hour, Mr. Thapa and another team member were brought to the same house. Their conditions were worse than mine.

At around 10pm, a group of villagers came by the house again and asked us to go with them. They took us towards a jungle and then asked us to start walking forward. I thought this was it...that we had been brought here to be killed. My little boy's face was all that I had in my mind.

Suddenly, a figure emerged from the crowd. It was Sanjay. “Now you know who I am and what I am capable of,” he whispered. He had apparently lied to the villagers that we had stolen five ounces of gold and Rs. 80,000 from his house that evening. I felt a hint of relief knowing that he had used this lie as a tactic to intimidate us and that our lives would be spared.

The villagers left us in the middle of the jungle. After walking for half an hour in the dark, we spotted a lamp post and a small house beside it. My eyes were filled with tears of hope for life and joy.

Ten minutes after we saw the lamp, we were reunited with those army and police personnel who had managed to escape earlier. They had alerted the police and brought with them a group of local youth from Thori to rescue us. The locals of Shikaribas who had captured us were cordoned by our team. With this team, we resumed our operation and finally arrested a group of thirty people including Sanjay and Santosh that night. I took pride at the success of our mission although it nearly cost us our lives.

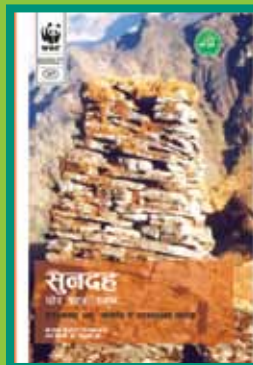
Working in the conservation sector is a rewarding experience as you seek to protect and preserve life... though this event nearly cost us ours, it still is a stimulus that edges me on to keep working for the benefit of nature and all its elements.

madhav.khadka@wfnepal.org

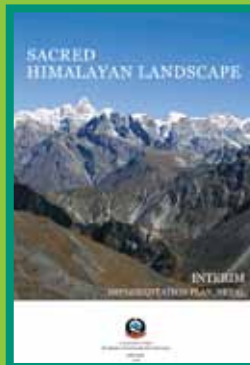
Hot off the Press

WWF ON YOUR RADIO

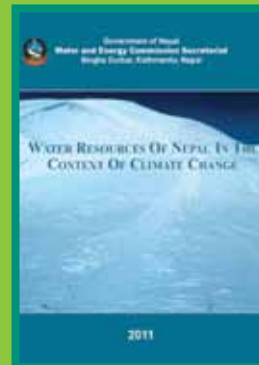
Kalika FM	Thu	7:25 PM to 7:55 PM
Phoolbari FM	Wed	8:30 PM to 9:00 PM
Shuklaphanta FM	Sun	7:15 PM to 7:45 PM
Bageshwori FM	Thu	6:30 PM to 7:00 PM
Madhyapashchim FM	Fri	7:30 PM to 8:00 PM
Samudayik Radio Solu FM	Fri	6:35 PM to 6:50 PM



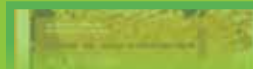
संरक्षणमा धर्म, संस्कृति र परम्पराको महत्त्व



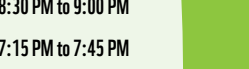
Sacred Himalayan Landscape



Water Resources of Nepal in the Context of Climate Change



पाँच पोखरी: संरक्षणमा धर्म, संस्कृति र परम्पराको महत्त्व



Livelihoods and Good Governance Change Monitoring



गोकियो: संरक्षणमा धर्म, संस्कृति र परम्पराको महत्त्व



Adapting to Climate Change



WWF Nepal Annual Report 2010



DVDs

गन्तव्य: गोसाइकुण्ड

STAFF ANNOUNCEMENTS

- In the past months we welcomed new staff...
- **Niki Maskey**
Program Officer, SHL
 - **Dr. Narendra Man Babu Pradhan**
Coordinator-Development Research and Monitoring
 - **Kiran Paudel**
Finance and Administration Officer,
Kanchenjunga Conservation Area Project
 - **Ananta Ram Bhandari**
Program Officer, SHL
 - **Dr. Sarala Khaling**
Regional Coordinator, CEPF
 - **Ang Phuri Sherpa**
National Coordinator-Nepal, CEPF
 - **Trishna Thapa**
Marketing Officer
- and we bid farewell to...

Inside the Himalayas

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Eliza Sthapit
Prajana Waiba Pradhan

On the Cover:

Nature Reserve Forest canopy seen from the ground with its autumn colors as the leaves start to change.



For Living Himalayas

WWF's work in Nepal is part of WWF's Living Himalayas Initiative which aims to bring the three governments of Nepal, Bhutan and India together to effectively manage and conserve the Eastern Himalayan region for the sake of their exceptional wildlife, breathtaking environment and unique people.

WWF, the Global Conservation Organization
Nepal Programme

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Why we are here

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.