

Broadcasting a Radio Programme Conserving Globally Threatened
Birds in Far Western Nepal

A Report to the Oriental Bird Club, UK

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SUMMARY

Habitat loss and alteration, pollution, and hunting are the main threats to Nepal's birds. Monitoring the populations and conservation education to local people are crucial to conserve these threatened birds.

Far western Nepal supports more than 17 globally threatened bird species including Cheer Pheasant and Bengal Florican. The aim of this project was to survey the Cheer Pheasant through the people's participation via broadcasting a radio programme and raise public awareness that how the populations of threatened birds are declining.

Script reading, essay and quiz competition, and participatory bird monitoring were the main activities. Scripts on pheasants and other Galliformes species were prepared and aired from two radio stations once a week. People were asked to send their stories if they had seen/heard the Cheer Pheasant in their areas. Calls of a Cheer Pheasant were broadcasted in most of the episodes for people's attention. Villages were identified within the altitudinal range of 1500m to 3500m in the radio coverage and the events were concentrated in these areas. The bird stories sent by people were broadcasted from the radio acknowledging them and the best stories were rewarded with T-shirts and Nepalese birds' books.

Radio audiences reported that the Cheer Pheasant was found in Kulau VDC of Baitadi district, Kanachour VDC of Doti district, and Basti, Bawala, Kuntibandali, Bhairabsthan, Devisthan, Marku and Timilsain VDCs of Achham district. It would be worth to verify the Cheer Pheasant in these new areas to update its present status in Nepal.

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INTRODUCTION

Nepal is globally accepted country as a natural home of diverse avifauna. Due to its unique geographical structure as sharp and gradual altitudinal variation from 70m to 8848m above from the sea level, it provides a divine power to serve as the mother place of different bird species. 871 bird species have been recorded so far in Nepal (BCN and DNPWC 2012). It is about 9 % of the bird species found in the world and of which 35 species are identified as globally threatened (Birdlife International 2012). Spiny babbler *Turdoides nipalensis* is the only endemic bird of Nepal known so far. The Government of Nepal has listed nine species of birds under the protected species. 107 species are included in CITES appendixes I, II or III (CITES 2010).

Habitat loss and alteration, pollution, and hunting are the main threats to Nepal's birds. As a result of extensive and expanding habitat destruction, the rate of bird's extinction is increasing. One in eight of all bird species is threatened with global extinction (Birdlife International 2008). Eight species of birds have probably become extinct from Nepal (Grimett *et al.* 2003) while 149 birds are considered threatened in 2010 (BCN and DNPWC 2011).

This project was stimulated by an education project entitled "***Creating awareness amongst students conserving Bengal Florican in Nepal***" which was initiated in 2008 with the financial support from SeaWorld and Bush Garden Conservation Fund. A 15 minutes radio programme entitled "***Hamro Suklaphanta Hamro Khar Majur***" was broadcasted once a week for a year to increase the public awareness on Globally Threatened Birds of Nepal. The programme mainly included information on birds and their importance focusing on Bengal Florican and other threatened birds of Nepal. The radio listeners actively participated and we received 1781 mails and about 500 phone calls. Most of the people wished to continue the programme. As a follow up and continuation, this project entitled "***Broadcasting a Radio Programme Conserving Globally Threatened Birds in Far Western Nepal***" was commenced focusing on Cheer Pheasant *Catreus wallichii*.

PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, Suklaphanta Eco-Club Networks, Khaptad National Park, BIOCOS-Nepal, Radio Mahakali and Radio Ramaroshan were the partner organizations during the programme implementation.

OBJECTIVES

The general objective of the programme was to raise public awareness on Globally Threatened Birds of Nepal. The specific objectives were to

- Broadcast a radio program entitled “*Hamro Cheer Hamra Panchhi (Our Cheer our Birds)*” in Far Western Nepal
- Encourage participation by radio audiences in surveying and recording the globally threatened bird species specially of Cheer Pheasant found in Far Western Nepal
- Organize Radio quiz and Essay completions for schoolchildren of Far Western Nepal

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Forests, wetlands, grasslands, agricultural lands and human habitations are the major bird habitats in Nepal. Forests are being cleared for fuel, fodder, furniture and building materials. Habitat loss and damage, water pollution, fish poisoning, hunting and trapping, food shortage due to over fishing, and disturbances and destruction of nesting sites are main threats for wetland birds. Grasslands of lowland Nepal are reduced due to cultivation. Grassland birds are suffering from inappropriate grassland management including intensive annual cutting, burning and ploughing and over grazing by domestic animals (Baral and Inskipp 2004, Poudyal *et al.* 2008). Uses of pesticides in the agricultural lands have also affected the birdlife.

Suklaphanta is the area where the largest numbers of Bengal Florican (8 males and 2 females) were counted in 2007 and in previous surveys. Records of 18 globally threatened bird species (about 50% of Nepal's GTS) in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve and surrounding areas, and some species in Khaptad National Park and Ghodaghodi wetlands are very important for the conservation of birdlife in far western Nepal. Studies on the status of birds in these areas are still insufficient. The birdlife outside these areas in this region of Nepal is almost unknown.

To cope with the situation, "broadcasting a radio programme" was implemented. This was a follow up to a project initiated in 2008. For the continued existence of threatened bird species, monitoring of populations and conservation education to local people are highly emphasized by Birdlife International (Birdlife International 2008). Radio programmes are generally recognised in Nepal as being the best and low-priced method of effective mass communication in the country.

PROGRAM AREA and SPECIES

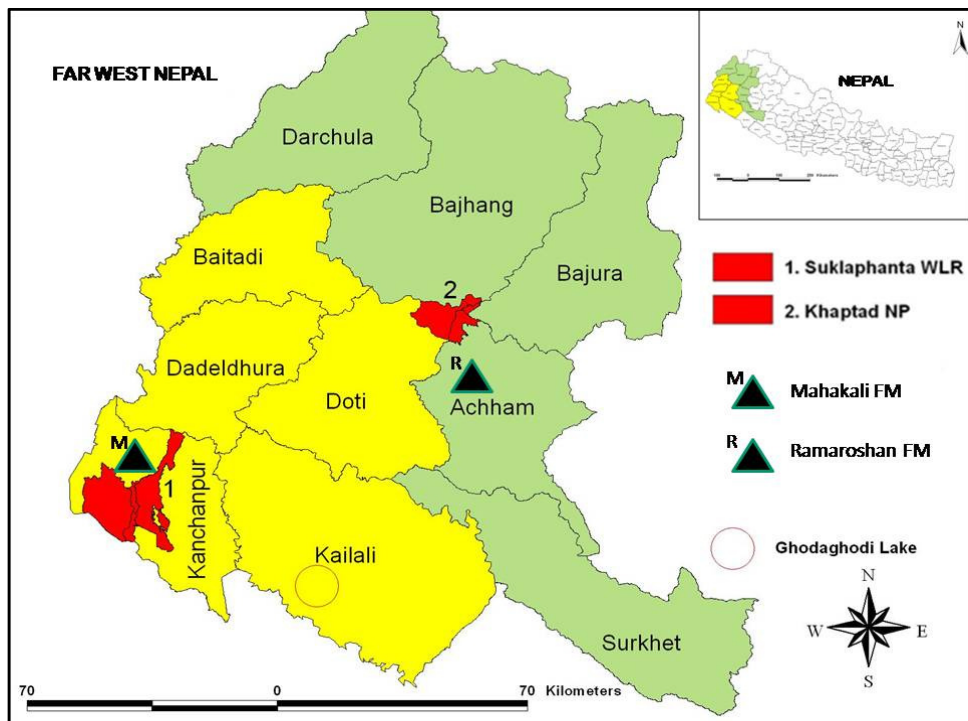
Nepal has been administratively divided into five Development Regions and 75 districts. The Far Western Nepal covers Achham, Baitadi, Bajahng, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Darchula, Doti, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts. The total human population of this region is 2.2 million (Rimal 2008) consisting different ethnic groups like Tharu, Brahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri, Tamang, Gurung, Newar, Dalit and others. This region possesses three Important Bird Areas recognized by Birdlife International i.e. Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, Khaptad National Park and Ghodaghodi Lake Area (Baral and Inskipp 2005) which support a wide range of nationally and globally important biodiversity.

The Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve is situated in the Kanchanpur district and lies between 28°45' - 29°00' latitudes and 80°10' - 81°45' longitudes (DNPWC 2005). The altitude ranges from 80m to 600m above sea level. The area of the Reserve is 305 km² and the area of buffer zone is 243 km².

Around 373 species of birds has been recorded including 17 globally threatened species (Baral and Inskipp 2005). The reserve supports the Slender billed Vulture *Gyps tenuirostris*, White-rumped Vulture *G. bengalensis*, Red-headed Vulture *Sarcogyps calvus*, Bengal Florican *Houbaropsis bengalensis*, Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnoptus*, Swamp Francolin *Francolinus gularis*, Sarus Crane *Grus antigone*, Indian Spotted Eagle *Aquila hastata*, Greater Spotted Eagle *A. clanga*, Lesser Adjutant *Leptoptilos javanicus*, Hodgson's Bushchat *Saxicola insignis*, Finn's Weaver *Ploceus megarhynchus*, Jerdon's Babbler *Chrysomma altrirostre*, Bristled Grassbird *Chaetornis striatus*, Lesser Florican *Sypheotides indica*, Pallas Fish Eagle *Haliaeetus leucoryphus* and Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola*.

Khaptad National Park (KNP) is located between 29°17' and 29°27' latitudes and 81°00' and 81°13' longitudes (DNPWC 2006). It covers an area of 225 km² at the cross point of four districts of Achham, Bajhang, Bajura and Doti. It is situated between 1,400 meter and 3,300 meter altitudes above sea level. KNP is a home to 243 species of birds including three species of vultures i.e. White-rumped Vulture, Cinereous Vulture and Red-headed Vulture. The Cheer Pheasant is recorded in the nearby areas outside the KNP.

Ghodaghodi Lake Area is located at 28°41'N and 80°56'E in the Kailali district which covers an area of 50 km² at the 200-250m altitude from the mean sea level. A total of 140 bird species has been recorded in the lake area including the globally threatened Lesser Adjutant, Indian Spotted Eagle, and White-rumped and Slender-billed Vultures.



TARGET AUDIENCE

Conservation education for local people is a crucial factor in conserving biodiversity. School students and local people can play vital roles for conservation of threatened birds. The project was mainly designed to enhance knowledge of local people about birds and also help them to know more about nature, wildlife and especially about ornithology and motivate them to participate in avifauna conservation activities.

People of 10 districts of far western Nepal (Kanchanpur, Kailali, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, Darchula, Bajhang, Bajura, Achham) were the target audience. The radio frequencies (Radio Mahakali FM and Radio Ramaroshan FM) had the coverage in most of the village areas in these districts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A 15 minutes radio program entitled "Hamro Cheer Hamra Panchhi (Our Cheer our Birds)" was broadcasted every Sunday evening 5:30 PM from the Radio Mahakali and 8:30 PM from the Radio Ramaroshan since 7 February 2010.

The program mainly included the information on the globally threatened birds and their importance focusing on Cheer Pheasant. For the active participation with local students/people the anchor announced two questions in each episode and the people sent their answers via the post office/telephone.

Major Discussion of the Radio Shows

- Introduction (What is a Bird)
- Importance of birds
- Threats to Nepal's birds and their habitats
- Issues related to bird conservation in Nepal.
- Bird habitats and protected areas of Nepal.
- Globally threatened and protected birds of Nepal.
- Globally threatened birds found in far western Nepal
- Different organizations those practicing for bird conservation in Nepal
- Pheasants of Nepal (description of 8 Pheasants found in Nepal)
- Detail description of Cheer focusing on participatory survey of this species)

The following actions were carried out to deliver the knowledge on threatened birds

1 Broadcasting the Radio Programme: The 15 minute's time was divided into different segments i.e. script reading, telephone interview with audience, radio bird quiz, essay competition announcement, participatory bird survey. Audiences were requested to send suggestions and comments about the programme.

1.1 Script Preparation and Reading: Anchor prepared a script before start to broadcasting.

Episodes 1 and 2 of Radio Broadcasting: Description about pheasants and other Galliformes species that were found in Nepal. Broadcast about the participatory bird survey programme and reward distribution scheme. Broadcast calls (sounds) of cheer Pheasant and other Galliformes species.

Episodes 3 and 4: Description about pheasants and other galliformes species in detail. Broadcast about the participatory bird survey programme and reward distribution scheme. Asked people to send their stories if they had seen Cheer Pheasant in their areas. Broadcast calls (sounds) of Cheer Pheasant and other Galliformes species.

Episodes 5 and after: Script reading, telephone interview with audience, radio bird quiz, essay competition announcement, participatory bird survey. Audiences were requested to send suggestions and comments about the programme. Those reports/stories about Cheer Pheasant and other Galliformes species which were sent by people were broadcasted from the radio acknowledging them. Best stories of the month were rewarded.

1.2 Participatory Bird Survey: The participatory bird survey was focused on Galliformes especially on Cheer Pheasant. The audiences were asked to send in their story if they sighted the cheer pheasant and other globally threatened birds in their surroundings. Cheer Pheasant calls (song/sound) were broadcasted in most of the episodes, so that the people would understand this bird and could send their reports if they had this pheasant in their surroundings.

2 Correspondence to Villages in the Altitudinal Range between 1500-3500m: By using the GIS tool, I identified the villages within the altitudinal range of 1500m to 3500m in the far western Nepal. This is the cheer pheasant altitudinal range. A letter with a cheer photo plate was sent in these village development committee offices asking to send stories to the Mahakali FM radio, Kanchanpur or Ramaroshan FM radio, Achham if people had seen the Cheer Pheasant in their areas. Recently published Nepalese Himalayan Pheasants Poster was sent to district headquarters of far western Nepal for the publicity.

2.1 Quiz Completions: Anchor asked two questions for two episodes relating to birds and the audience sent the answers via telephone, email or post office. The correct one answerer after every two episodes was awarded. If there were more correct answers then lottery was done. Altogether 12 competitors were awarded.

2.2 Essay Completions: Anchor announced two essay topics for a month. Students could send their essays with approval letter from their schools. Six students were awarded.

Table 1: Radio Broadcasting Calendar					
Month/ 2010	Date				
February	7	14	21	28	
March	7	14	21	28	
April	4	11	18	25	
May	2	9	16	23	30
June	6	13	20	27	
July	4	11	18	25	
August	1				

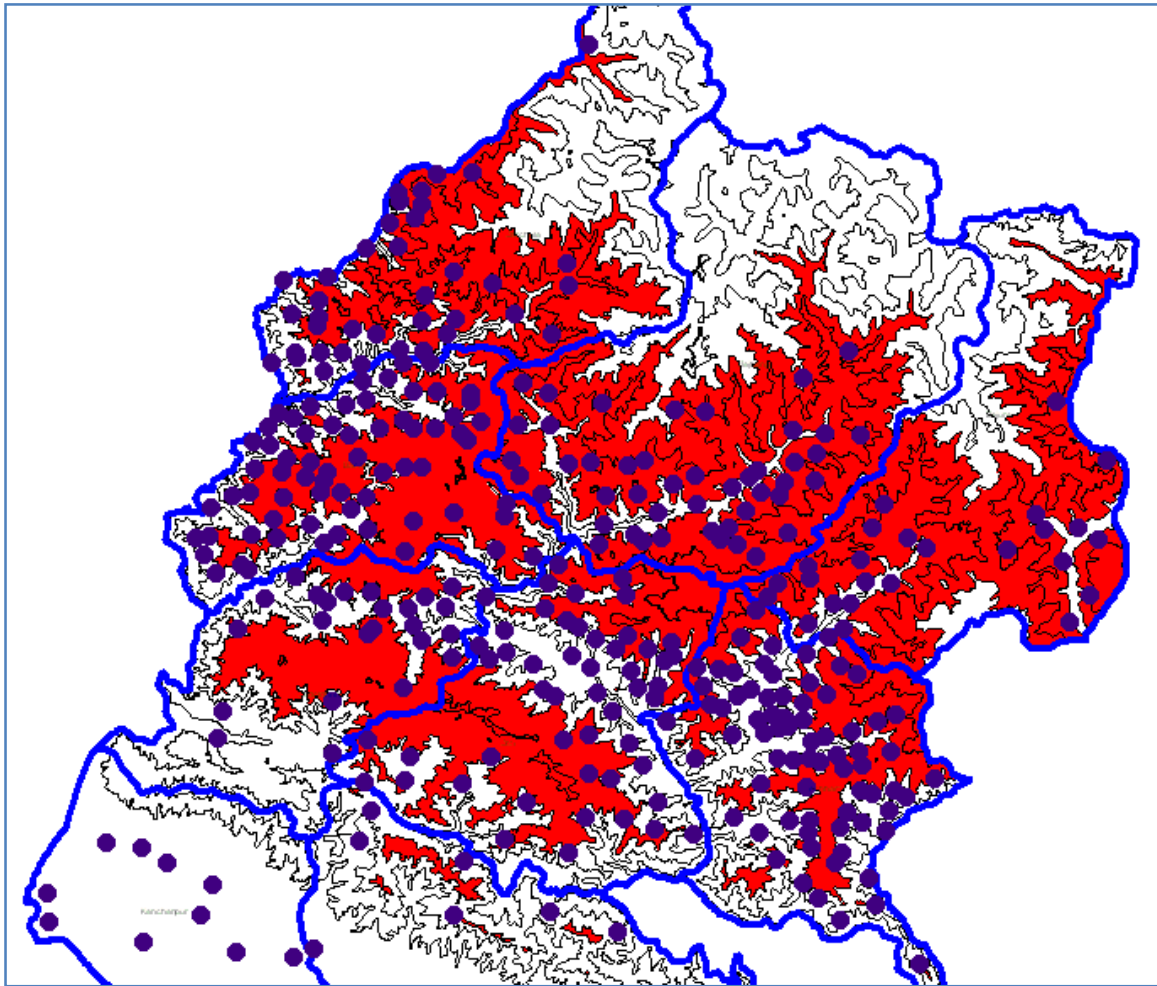
ACTIVITIES EXECUTED

Delineation of the Villages

From the topographic map, the settlements which were positioned between the altitudinal range 1500m and 3500m were delineated. Out of 10 districts of the radio coverage areas, a total of 179 settlements of seven districts were found in this altitudinal range (Table 2).

District	Table 2: Number and name of VDCs in the Cheer altitudinal range	
	Number	VDC Names
Achham	34	Dharaki, Dhungachalna, Dhodasain, Bhuli, Kuika, Birpath, Sera, Kuntibandali, Binayak, Malatikot, Santada, Kalekanda, Batulasen, Tadigaira, Bhatakhatiya, Thanti, Rishidaya, Chhatara, Nandegata, Khodasadevi, Bindyabasini, Nanyagata, Baradadivi, Khaptad, Devisthan, Dumi, Budhakot, Marku, Lungra, Payal, Bawala, Timalsain, Basti, Bhairabsthan
Baitadi	37	Basantapur, Basuling, Bhatana, Bhumeswor, Bhumiraj, Bijayapur, Chadeu, Dehimandu, Dilasaini, Durga Bhawani, Durgasthan, Gajari, Giregada, Gurukhola, Gwallek, Kalau, Kataupani, Kuwakot, Mahadevsthan, Maharudra, Malladehi, Mathraj, Maunali, Melauli, Nagarjun, Raudidewal, Sakar, Shankar, Shikhar, Sibanath, Siddapur, Siddeswor, Sikash, Silanga, Sivaling, Sreekot, Taladehi
Bajhang	40	Banjh, Bhairabnath, Bhamchour, Bhatekhola, Byasi, Dahabagar, Dangaji, Dantola, Deulekh, Deulikit, Dhamena, Doulichour, Godaraya, Hemantabada, Kadal, Kailash, Kalukheti, Kanda, Kaphalaseeni, Khiratadi, Koiralakot, Kotbhairab, Kotdewal, Lamatola, Lekhgaon, Luyanta, Majhigaon, Mashdev, Maulali, Melbisauni, Parakatne, Patadewal, Pauwagadhi, Pipalkot, Rilun, Sainpasela, Sunikot, Sunkunda, Surma, Syandi
Bajura	21	Aatichaur, Bai, Barhabise, Bichhiya, Brahmatola, Budhiganga, Dahakot, Dogati, Gotree, Gudukhati, Jayabageswari, Jugada, Kanda, Kolti, Kotila, Manakot, Martadi, Pandusain, Rugin, Sappata, Talodewal
Dadeldhura	8	Ajayameru, Belapur, Bhumiraj, Dewal Dibyapur, Dhatal, Khalanga, Manilek, Sameji
Darchula	23	Bhagawati, Brahmadev, Chhapari, Dhanlakot, Dhari, Eyarkot, Ghusa, Ghwami, Gulijar, Hikila, Huti, Khalanga, Khandeswari, Khar, Piplachauri, Ralpa, Ranishikhar, Sankatpur, Seri, Sipti, Sitaula, Sunsera, Tapoban
Doti	16	Bhumirajmandu, Chhayali, Daud, Dhirkamandu, Durgamandu, Gadasera, Ghanteswor, Girichauka, Kalikasthan, Kanachaur, Khatiwada, Khirsain, Mahadevsthan, Simchaur, Toleni, Wagalek
Total 179 VDCs		

Figure 1: Map (the settlements in the Cheer altitudinal area)

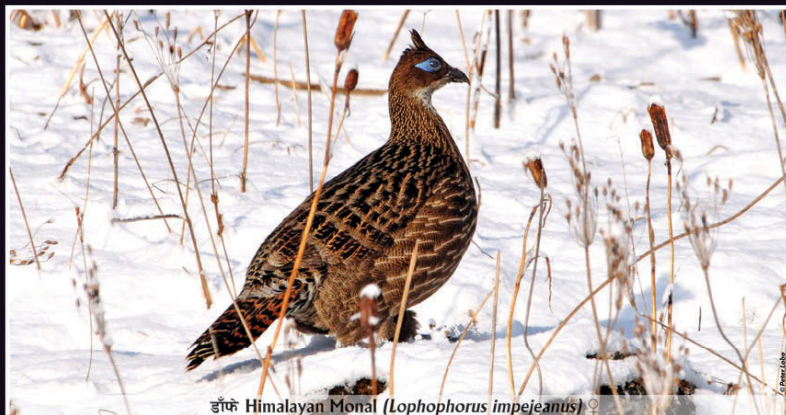


Note: Map (without scale) of project area. The red colour indicates the altitudinal range of 1500-3500m and blue bullets over the red colour indicates settlements within this range.

Correspondence to Villages and Poster/ leaflet distribution

A public notice (letter) with a cheer photo plate was sent in the 179 settlements via village development committee (VDC) offices asking to send stories to the Mahakali FM radio, Kanchanpur or Ramaroshan FM radio, Achham if people had seen the Cheer Pheasant in their areas. Recently published Nepalese Himalayan Pheasant Poster was sent to district headquarters of far western Nepal for the publicity. Altogether 101 posters were distributed during this program.

नेपालमा पाइने हिमाली कालिजहरुको संरक्षण गरौं । SAVE HIMALAYAN PHEASANTS OF NEPAL



डढेलो, बन फडानी, पासो र शिकारलाई रोकौं । STOP FOREST FIRE, DEFORESTATION, HUNTING AND SNARING !



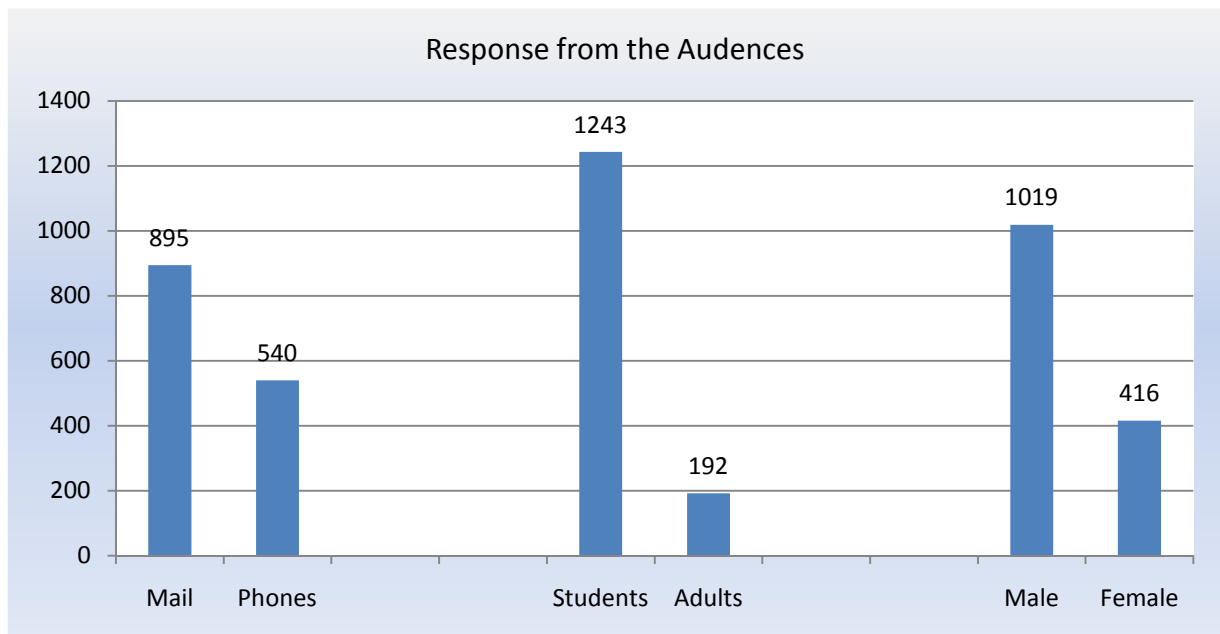
Figure 2: Poster of Himalayan Pheasant distributed to the District offices and VDC Offices

The Participatory Bird Survey

The participatory bird survey was focused on Galliformes especially on Cheer Pheasant. In the past there were some studies of Cheer Pheasant in the western and mid western Nepal (Kali Gandaki, Baglung, Myagdi, Dhorpatan and Rara National Park), but this species was not studied in the far western Nepal. There were some evidences which showed that the Cheer Pheasant occurs also in the areas of far western Nepal (Budha 2006). We approached people of these areas through a radio programme “*Hamro Cheer Hamra Pancchi (Our Cheer Our Birds)*”. This survey discovered the areas of far western Nepal where Cheer Pheasant is present.

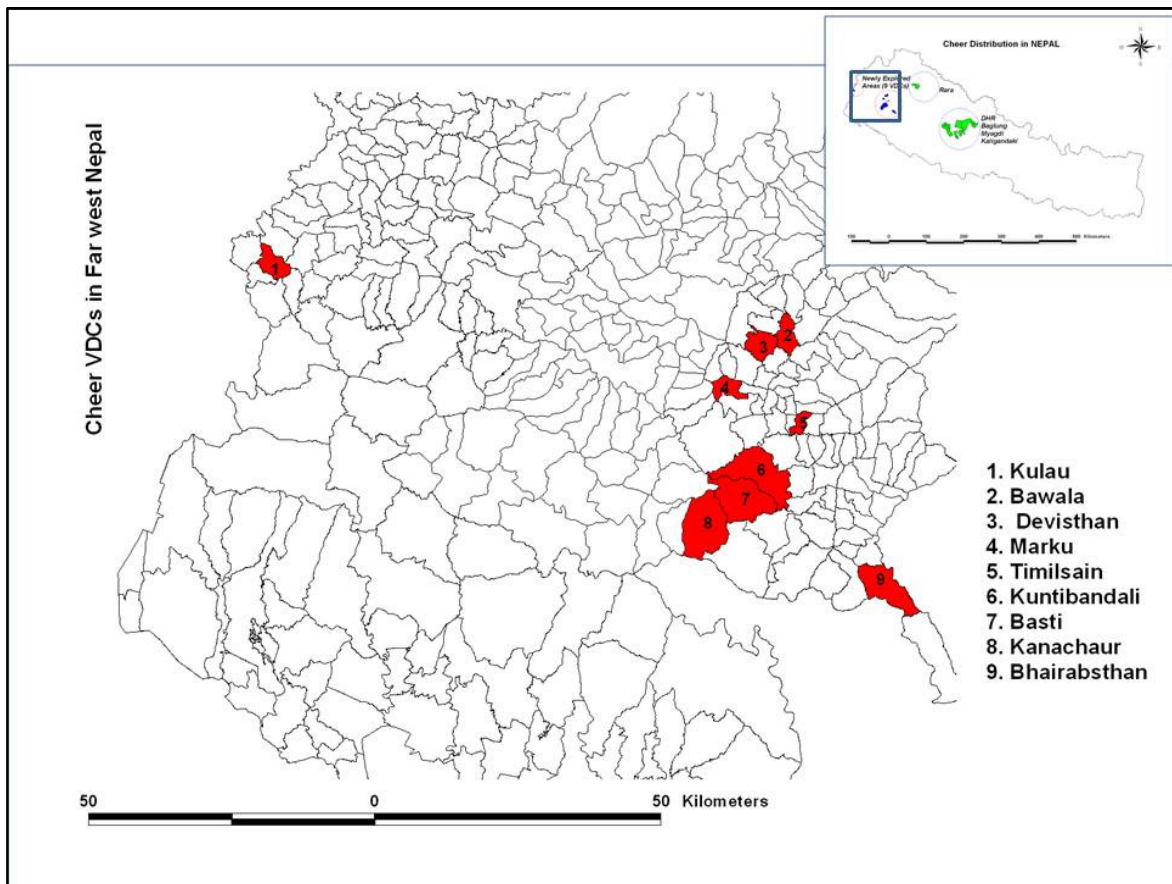
A total of 26 episodes were broadcasted through two radio stations (Ramaroshan FM and Mahakali FM). The radio programme mainly included information on birds and their importance focusing on pheasants specially on Cheer Pheasant and threatened birds of Nepal. Further the listeners knew about protected areas of Nepal, threats to bird conservation in Nepal and bird habitats in Nepal.

The radio listeners actively participated and we received 1435 feedbacks (895 mails and 540 phone calls). Most of the people wished to continue the programme.



51 radio audiences reported that the Cheer Pheasant was found in 7 Village Development Committees of Achham District, 1 VDC of Doti and 1 VDC of Baitadi district of Far Western Nepal (Table 3). Apart from getting the information on Cheer Pheasant, the audiences were also asked to send in their story if they sighted the other globally threatened birds in their surroundings. Their reports were broadcasted from the radio acknowledging them. Best stories of the month were rewarded with Cheer Pheasant printed T-SHIRT, Birds of Nepal (in Nepali language) book and a Poster (Himalayan Pheasants).

District	Cheer Pheasant Occurred VDCs
1. Achham	(1) Basti, (2) Bawala, (3) Bhairabsthan, (4) Devisthan, (5) Kuntibandali, (6) Marku, and (7) Timilsain
2. Baitadi	(1) Kulau
3. Doti	(1) Kanachaur



Quiz Competition

Altogether 12 bird questions were asked for quiz competitions (2 questions once a month). Altogether 286 people participated in the quiz and 213 people provided correct answers (Table 4). Out of these 213 correct answers, 12 people were rewarded.

Table 4: Quiz Description

SN	Questions	Correct answer	Number of participants	Number of correct answerers	Winner's name and address (by lottery)
1.	How many bird species are recorded in Nepal	864 (in 2010)	37	29	Depak BC Katan, Kanchanpur.
2.	(play bird sound) Listen the bird song, and identify the bird.	Large hawk Cuckoo			Abhisek Bist, Kulau-1, Baitadi
3.	How many Pheasant species are found in Nepal?	8	43	32	Sher Bahadur Shahi, Pail 6, Achham
4.	Play bird sound) Listen the bird song, and identify the bird.	Cheer Pheasant			Manisha Bhandary, Janali Bandali, Achham
5.	Name the endemic bird of Nepal	Spiny Babbler	70	53	Ramesh Kunwar, Budhakot Achham
6.	Play bird sound) Listen the bird song, and identify the bird.	Koklass Pheasant			Tara Timilsina, Jaigad, Achham
7.	Name the globally threatened pheasant found in Nepal Himalayas.	Cheer Pheasant	56	42	Urmila Shah, Chhatara-2, Bajura.
8.	How many Galliformes species are recorded in Nepal?	22			Gopal Bohra, Shodasha-3, Achham
9.	Name the smallest bird of the world.	Bee Humming Bird	35	26	Dharma Raj Khadka, Kanachaur-2, Doti
10.	Name the largest bird of the world.	Ostrich			Bhojraj Bhatta, Kanchanpur
11.	Name the tallest flying bird of the world.	Sarus Crane	45	31	Udaya Raj Khanal, Oligaon-6, Achham
12.	Give the scientific name of Bengal Florican and Cheer Pheasant	Houbaropsis Bengalensis and Catreus wallichii			Upendra Mayalu, Basti-2, Achham

Essay Competition

Anchor announced one essay topic for a month. The topics were

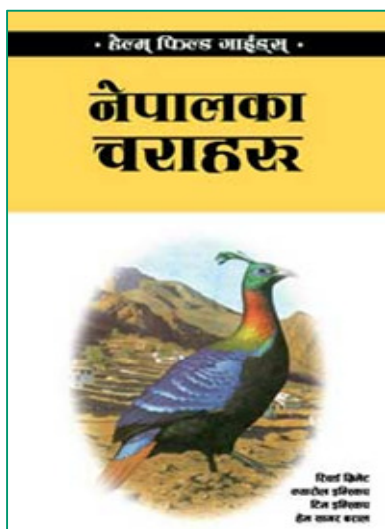
1. Importance of Birds,
2. Birds and Environment,
3. Awareness and Bird Conservation,
4. Pheasants of Nepal,
5. Cheer pheasant and its Conservation,
6. Bird Conservation in Nepal.

Altogether 103 students participated in the essay competition (Table 5). Best six essays were awarded.

Table 5: Description of Essay Competition

SN	Essay Title	Number of participants	Name and address of winner
1	Importance of Birds	29	Basant Jaisi, Tosi VDC-1, Achham
2	Birds and Environment	11	Shyam Kunwar, Mangalsen-4, Achham
3	Awareness and Bird Conservation	26	Hima Joshi, Khairbhatti (Laxmi Ma.Vi class 10)
4	Pheasants of Nepal,	9	Tikaram saud, dadeldhura
5	Cheer Pheasant and its Conservation	10	Bhawani prasad, Basti VDC-1, Achham
6	Bird Conservation in Nepal	18	Basudev Joshi, Aithpur-6, Kanchanpur

Each rewarded students either on essay completion or on quiz completion got Cheer Pheasant printed T SHIRT, Birds of Nepal (in Nepali language) book and a Poster of Himalayan Pheasants.



OUTCOME

Cheer Pheasant areas in the far western Nepal were outlined. The radio audiences learnt about the globally threatened birds of Nepal. Listeners took part in specified activities such as bird surveys, quiz and essays.

OUTPUT

A poster entitled “Participatory Survey of Cheer Pheasant through broadcasting a radio programme in far western Nepal” was presented to the fifth International Galliformes Symposium Chiang Mai, Thailand 7-14 November 2010 (Poudyal and Joshi 2010). This symposium was organized by the World Pheasant Association, UK. The International Galliformes symposium has been considered greater events in the conservation of World’s Pheasant, Partridge, Quail, Francolin Cracids, Grouse and Megapode.

PARTICIPATORY SURVEY OF CHEER PHEASANT THROUGH BROADCASTING A RADIO PROGRAMME IN FAR WESTERN NEPAL

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Summary

Human fire and deforestation, poaching, and hunting are the main threats to Nepal's birds. Monitoring the populations and conserving education to local people are essential to conserve these threatened birds. The western Nepal supports more than 15 globally threatened bird species including cheer pheasant. The aim of this project was to survey cheer pheasant through the people's participation via broadcasting a radio programme and raise public awareness that how the populations of threatened birds are declining. Script reading, essay and quiz competitions, and participatory bird monitoring were the main activities. Scripts on pheasants and other Galliformes species were prepared and aired from two radio stations near a week. People were asked to send their stories if they have seen/hunted the cheer pheasant in their areas. Calls of a cheer pheasant were broadcasted in every episode for people's attention. Villages were identified within the altitudinal range of 1000m to 3000m in the radio coverage and the essays were submitted in these areas. The bird stories sent by people were broadcasted from the radio acknowledging them and the best stories were rewarded with T-shirts and 'Nepal's birds' books. Both a audience reported that the cheer pheasant is found in Kulu, VDC of Daitadi District, Karnali VDC of Ilam district, and then, Bawal, Mani Bawal, Shrawabhan, Devdhan, Maru and Tridaha VDCs of Achham district. It would be worth to verify the cheer pheasant in these new areas to update the present status in Nepal.



Study Area


The total human population of this region is 2.2 million. Around 179 species of birds has been recorded (including 15 globally threatened species). People of 7 districts of the western Nepal (Daitadi, Dardihara, Bawal, Dardaha, Rajyau, Dugun and Achham) were the target audience. The radio frequency has fully coverage in these districts.

Methods

During the first two months of radio broadcasting, we identified the villages within the altitudinal range of 1000m to 3000m in the western Nepal.

Result and Discussion

A total of 26 episodes were broadcasted through two radio stations (Bawal and Mahakali FM). The radio programme raised a valuable information on birds and their importance (focusing on Pheasant) especially on Cheer Pheasant and threatened birds of Nepal.




Introduction

The participatory bird survey was focused on Galliformes especially on Cheer Pheasant. In the past there were some studies of Cheer Pheasant in the western and mid western Nepal (Giri Gorkhali, Dighing, Mughal, Shorapat and Rara National Park), but this species was not studied in the far western Nepal. There were some evidences which showed that the cheer pheasant occurs also in the areas of far western Nepal. We approached people of these areas through a radio programme "Hear! Hear! Pheasant (Our Cheer Our Bird)". This survey discovered the areas of the western Nepal where cheer pheasant is present. It is anticipated that we can ensure the pheasant in these areas in the future. The population of Cheer Pheasant is still undetermined in Nepal.

Methods

1. **Consultation/agreement with local:** Agreements with MAHAKALI radio and BAWAL FM were prepared.
 2. **Consultation with other partner organizations:** Consented conservation organizations were Subjaphanta Wildlife Sanctuary (SWS), Subjaphanta Wildlife Reserve, BECOS NEPAL, Bird Conservation Nepal, National Trust for Nature Conservation.
 3. **Broadcasting the radio programme:** The 15 weeks a time was divided into different segments i.e. script reading, telephone interview with audience, radio bird quiz, essay competition announcements and participatory bird survey.
 A. **Script preparation and reading:** Audience prepared scripts covering the state of globally threatened birds of Nepal, importance of birds, protected areas of Nepal, threats to bird conservation in Nepal.
 B. **Participatory cheer survey:** The audience were asked to send the story if they sight the cheer pheasant in their surroundings. Their stories were broadcasted from the radio acknowledging them.
 Episodes 5-8: Descriptions about pheasant and other galliformes species in detail. Document about the participatory bird survey programme and reward distribution schedule. Ask people to send their stories if they have seen cheer pheasant in their areas. Broadcast radio coverage of cheer pheasant and other Galliformes species.
 Episodes 9 and 10: Script reading, telephone interview with audience, radio bird quiz, essay competition announcement, participatory bird survey. These organizations about cheer pheasant and other Galliformes species which were sent by people were broadcasted from the radio. Best stories of the month were rewarded with some prizes.



Radio quiz and Essay Competition

Episode 9 and 10: Quiz competition was held for a month. The topics were 1. Importance of birds, 2. Birds and environment, 3. Awareness and Bird Conservation, 4. Pheasants of Nepal, 5. Cheer Pheasant and its Conservation, 6. Bird Conservation in Nepal.
 Quiz: Altogether 12 bird questions were asked for quiz competition (2 questions once a week). Total 16 audiences were rewarded for quiz and essay competitions.

Outcome

Cheer Pheasant areas in the far western Nepal were outlined. The radio audience learnt about the globally threatened birds of Nepal. Listeners took part in specified activities such as bird surveys, quizzes and essays.

Way Forward

3 year survey of Cheer Pheasant in the newly discovered areas.

Acknowledgements

OBK, TIGER MOUNTAIN, PLOCCA

RECOMMENDATION

Status Survey of Cheer Pheasant in the newly discovered areas is highly recommended. The continuation of such a conservation awareness program via radio broadcasting is crucial in such remote areas.

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Appendix 1: Globally Threatened Birds of Nepal

S.N	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status
1	Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	CR
2	Bengal Florican	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	CR
3	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	CR
4	Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	CR
5	Long billed vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	CR
6	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	CR
7	Pink-headed Duck	<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>	CR
8	White-bellied Heron	<i>Ardea insignis</i>	CR
9	Lesser Florican	<i>Sypheotides indica</i>	EN
10	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	EN
11	Greater Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	EN
12	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	EN
13	Black-bellied Tern	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	EN
14	Swamp Francolin	<i>Francolinus gularis</i>	VU
15	Cheer Pheasant	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	VU
16	Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>	VU
17	Wood Snipe	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	VU
18	Indian Skimmer	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	VU
19	Pallas's Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	VU
20	Indian Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila hastata</i>	VU
21	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	VU
22	Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	VU
23	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	VU
24	Kashmir Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula subrubra</i>	VU
25	Hodgson's Bushchat	<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	VU
26	Grey-crowned Prinia	<i>Prinia cinereocapilla</i>	VU
27	Bristeled Grass bird	<i>Chaetornis striatus</i>	VU
28	Jerdon's Babbler	<i>Chrysomma altirostre</i>	VU
29	Slender-billed Babbler	<i>Turdoides longirostris</i>	VU
30	Finn's Weaver	<i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i>	VU
31	Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	VU
32	Black-breasted Parrotbill	<i>Paradoxornis flavirostris</i>	VU
33	Black-necked Crane	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	VU
34	Rufous-necked Hornbill	<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	VU
35	Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	VU

Appendix 2: CITES listed Bird Species of Nepal

SN	Common Name	Scientific Name	CITES Appendix
1.	Pink-headed Duck	<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>	I
2.	Cheer Pheasant	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	I
3.	Himalayan Monal	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	I
4.	Tibetan Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>	I
5.	Black-necked Crane	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	I
6.	Bengal florican	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	I
7.	Rufous-necked Hornbill	<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	I
8.	Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	I
9.	Laggar Falcon	<i>Falco jugger</i>	I
10.	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	I
11.	Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	I
12.	White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	I
13.	Baikal Teal	<i>Anas formosa</i>	II
14.	Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	II
15.	Blood Pheasant	<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	II
16.	Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>	II
17.	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	II
18.	Lesser Florican	<i>Sypheotides indicus</i>	II
19.	Oriental Pied-hornbill	<i>Anthracoceros albirostris</i>	II
20.	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	II
21.	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	II
22.	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	II
23.	Crested Goshawk	<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>	II
24.	Besra	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	II
25.	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	II
26.	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	II
27.	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	II
28.	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	II
29.	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	II
30.	Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	II
31.	Jerdon's Baza	<i>Aviceda jerdoni</i>	II
32.	Black Baza	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	II
33.	White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>	II
34.	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	II
35.	Upland Buzzard	<i>Buteo hemilasius</i>	II

36.	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	II
37.	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	II
38.	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	II
39.	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	II
40.	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	II
41.	Pied Harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	II
42.	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	II
43.	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	II
44.	Lammergeier	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	II
45.	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	II
46.	Eurasian Griffon	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	II
47.	Himalayan Griffon	<i>Gyps himalayensis</i>	II
48.	Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	II
49.	Long billed vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	II
50.	Pallas's Fish-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	II
51.	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur Indus</i>	II
52.	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	II
53.	Rufous-bellied Eagle	<i>Hieraetus kienerii</i>	II
54.	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	II
55.	Lesser Fish Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga humilis</i>	II
56.	Grey-headed Fish-eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga ichthyaetus</i>	II
57.	Black Eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	II
58.	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	II
59.	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	II
60.	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus*</i>	II
61.	Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>	II
62.	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus*</i>	II
63.	Crested Serpent Eagle	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	II
64.	Changeable Hawk-eagle	<i>Spizaetus cirrhatus</i>	II
65.	Mountain Hawk-eagle	<i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	II
66.	Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	II
67.	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	II
68.	Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>	II
69.	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	II
70.	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	II
71.	Oriental Hobby	<i>Falco severus</i>	II

72.	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	II
73.	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	II
74.	Collared Falconet	<i>Microhierax caerulescens</i>	II
75.	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	II
76.	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	II
77.	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	II
78.	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	II
79.	Vernal Hanging Parrot	<i>Loriculus vernalis</i>	II
80.	Red-breasted parakeet	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	II
81.	Alexandrine Parakeet	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	II
82.	Slaty-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula himalayana</i>	II
83.	Plum-headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	II
84.	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	II
85.	Grass-owl	<i>Tyto capensis</i>	II
86.	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	II
87.	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	II
88.	Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>	II
89.	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	II
90.	Eurasian Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	II
91.	Dusky Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo coromandus</i>	II
92.	Spot-bellied Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo nipalensis</i>	II
93.	Collared Owlet	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	II
94.	Asian Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	II
95.	Jungle Owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>	II
96.	Tawny Fish-owl	<i>Ketupa flavipes</i>	II
97.	Brown Fish-Owl	<i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>	II
98.	Brown Hawk Owl	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	II
99.	Collared Scops Owl	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	II
100.	Mountain Scops Owl	<i>Otus spilocephalus</i>	II
101.	Oriental Scops Owl	<i>Otus sunia</i>	II
102.	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	II
103.	Brown Wood-owl	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>	II
104.	Silver-eared Mesia	<i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>	II
105.	Red-billed Leiothrix	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	II
106.	Hill Myna	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>	II
107.	Satyr Tragopan	<i>Tragopan satyra</i>	III

Appendix 3: Protected Birds of Nepal

(According to the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1972)

S.N	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LOCAL NAME
1.	Chir pheasant	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	Chir
2.	Impeyan pheasant	<i>Lophophorus impeyanus</i>	Danfe
3.	Crimson horned pheasant	<i>Tragopan satyra</i>	Monal
4.	White stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Seto sarus
5.	Bengal florican	<i>Eupodotis bengalensis</i>	Khar majur
6.	Lesser florican	<i>Sypheotides indica</i>	Sano khar majur
7.	Sarus crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>	Sarus
8.	Giant hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis</i>	Thulo dhanesh
9.	Black stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Kalo sarus

Appendix 4 Some Stories/Essays sent by Radio Audiences.

मिति: ०६/१२/१९६०।
 * कार्यक्रम संचालक दादामा छि तिम पारीको भर्खले
 तछेवाट न्यानी अभिवादन।
 नाम: रवेन्द्र साठे (निर्मल)
 हातकोट - ६ थापागाऊ साठेदलेल अठाम घर भई
 बैतान्माको उमासिमा बहना १२ सा. मध्ययन्त्रत छ।
 निबन्ध -
 शीर्षक: पंढरी र वातावरण
 -> नेपाल सधु उपनिवेशित देश हो। नेपालको
 उत्तरमा उच्च हिमालको र दक्षिण पश्चिम पूर्वमा भारत-
 को भूमि ले छोरेको पाईन्छ। नेपाल समुद्री सतहदेखी ११२७
 मी. छि लोम्वर हाटा मबस्थित छ। त्यसैले यस देशले
 समुद्री थापण संख्यात गर्ने भारतको भूमि उपयोग गर्ने
 पढेछ। निबिछ रूपमा नेपालले समुद्री थापण गर्नसके
 यसरी बन्दरगाहा नेपालमा नभएकोले नेपाल सुविधाका नभ
 सको मयत्तशील रहेको छ।
 नेपाल माकु विक्र संघको भविष्यको देश हो। अत्य देश
 को तुलनामा नेपाल देश सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक र भवि
 विक्र, धार्मिक दृष्टिकोणले पनि मानिन्छ। तर धुपेच
 उद्योग, कल कारखाना भादी विकासको अर्थात् उत्पादन गर्ने
 क्षेत्र र साधन पर्याप्त नभएकोले मात्र पछाडी परेको प
 ण्ड। पृथ्वीको अर्धेतिर पृथिवीको वायुमण्डल हावा र
 माकुतीले निरन्तर रूपमा उपलब्ध गराइपिस्को भूमि
 वातावरण भनिन्छ। वाता + वावरण, राठव सिलेर ब
 ण्डा परेछ। मानव सभ्यताको विकास कुमसंगे, मानव
 समाजमा धुपे विद्युती र विसंगती जसको भए नेपाल
 मा वातावरण र पंढरीको राम्रो विकास हुने पियौ।

पृथ्वीमा प्राणीको जन्म बिस्सेपछि सास छैन काम
 गर्दछ, खाना खाने गर्दछ, विश्रामको गर्ने गर्दछ।
 यी सबै प्रकारका क्रियाकलाप सन्ने वातावरणमा नै
 गर्ने गर्दछन्। खाना, प्रखाना गर्ने काम वातावरणमा
 छैले सको स्वचल भनि पवित्र हावाले गर्दा खाना प्रखाना
 गर्ने काम गर्दछन्। सुदरीमा मानव सभ्यताको विकास
 संगे क्रियाकलाप, पशुको बोतकिवाको पनि
 विकास भएको छ। उक्त विकासको साथै मानिस
 भनि येततशील प्राणी भएकोले, खाना, वास कालाणी
 अभिनमा घर बनाएर बस्न थाल्यो भने पंढरीको नगी
 वातावरण अर्थात् वातावरण नै उपयुक्त देखियो। यसरी
 पंढरी र वातावरणको सम्बन्धमा अथवा संयुक्त
 नभु र मासु जस्तै मध्याद देखिन्छ। तिनीहरूको संयुक्त
 पारस्परिक संयुक्त एकदमै गाढा रहेको छ। अर्थात् नभु
 मासुको छै अर्थ यसरी पंढरी नभई वातावरणको छै स्वभा
 भनि वातावरण नभई पंढरीको छै मठव। नेपालमा छरी
 छ, प्रजातिका थपानुहुने पाईन्छन्, तिनीहरूको वासस्थान
 वनजंगल नै हो। अर्थात् वातावरण हुन।
 आजमौली जनसंख्याको तीव्र थपले गर्दा वातावरण र पंढरीको
 सर्वनाश हुन थालेको छ। मानुको नशमा क्रियाकलापले वाता
 भवि नै पृथ्वी हुन थालेको पाईन्छ भनि अर्कोतर्फ माफतो जिव
 निर्वाहका लागि पनि पंढरीको विक्र हुन थालेको छ। बाई
 मकोपले गर्दा पनि वातावरण र पृथ्वीमा श्लो, मसुर परेको छ
 उनीहरूको वासस्थानमा भएपछि महसुस हुने गर्दछ। यी नै
 नशमा अर्थमा ले गर्दा पंढरी र वातावरणको सन्तुलनलाई
 रविगाने काम गरिको देखिन्छ। अतः पंढरी र वातावरणको
 सदा संरक्षण र संयुक्त गर्नु ठामो सबैको अठम भूमिका
 हुन जान्छ।

निबन्ध
 पंढरी र वातावरण
 कुनै पनि देशको जंगल वा वातावरणमा
 वसोवास गर्ने वनस्पतिहरूको लई पंढरी अन्वि
 त्यसैले वनो धर वरीषिका साना कुट्टोदेखि
 जंगल, घा, प्राति, अ. अ. वनोत्पत्ति वातावरण
 अन्विछ। वातावरण: विना पंढरीको वाचन
 सम्पन्न र पंढरीको वातावरणलाई एकदमै
 सोर्छा गरेको हुन्छ। वातावरणमा पंढरीको
 विशिष्टता आ आफ्नै स्वले आ- आफ्नो
 शका गिलास गित गुनगुनै रहेका हुन्छन्
 यस कारणले गर्दा वातावरणको चारोतिर पंढरीको
 सुरीली स्वले सम्पूर्ण वातावरण गुहमीको
 हुन्छ। अहिले वनो देश नेपाल वातावरणको
 धनी देशको रूपले चिनिँसको छ र अहिले
 नेपालमा विद्व जनसंख्या वृद्धिको कारणले
 गर्दा वातावरणमा वास आर्षिको धु पसरी
 वातावरणमा वास आर्षिको वातावरणमा वस्ते
 पंढरीको विद्व रूपले वनो हुने गर्छ।
 यी इलव र लोपहुने लागेको पंढरीको लोप
 हुनवाट रोकावट गर्न यसमा सम्पूर्ण मानिहरूले
 वातावरणलाई सदि संशवाट अभोजा गर्नु पर्छ
 र सरकारले पनि स्वच्छ वातावरण वनाउन

को निम्नी कटा र सन्निपताका साथ कठम
 यान्त्र अत्यन्त आवश्यक छ। यसमा उडल प्राणी
 वा पंढरी लोप हुने विद्व वातावरणमा धुपे
 सम्पदा अर्ध प्रवेस। त्यसैले वातावरणलाई
 जोगउतको निम्नी वातावरणमा संवेधम उदेले
 जगप्रव वाट र जघावाभी वातावरण फडावी
 गर्नुवाट रोकावट गर्नु पर्छ भनी यसरी
 वातावरणको संरक्षण गरेपछि आफ्नै आफ्नै
 पंढरीको पनि संरक्षण हुन्छ र वातावरणमा
 जघावाभी पंढरीलाई मात्रै अहते तस्क
 सिकारी अहता व्यापिले पनि पंढरी आर्षिको
 रोकावट गर्नुपर्छ। यस कारणले पंढरी र
 वातावरण विद्व र मासुको अहता
 गिस्ने सम्बन्ध रहेको हुन्छ।

गोपाल चौहारा
 घोडाश-६
 अठाम

मंगलसेन, अछाम
मिति: २०७७/०३/१३

श्रीमान सञ्चालक ज्यू,
रेडियो रामारोसन, FM 92.1 MHz
कार्यक्रम साम्राज्यर साम्रा पंछी।

नाम: श्यामकुमार
ठेगाना: श्री चौडगा कैकी ७०मांवि,
मंगलसेन, अछाम।

(निबन्ध)

० पंछी संरक्षणमा हामी कयित्व

कैही पनि प्राणी जन्मेकी दुईनेन तर जन्मेपछि पंछीहरू वा जुन सुद्धै प्राणी पनि निरक्षरप रहरहन पनि समर्पण तर पनि निरन्तर त्यसले वातावरणमा सकारत्मक परिवर्तन गराउछ वास्तवमा पंछीको अस्तित्व प्रान्तमय कै वातावरण सन्तुलन हुने छियो होला न त्यसकारण पंछी को संरक्षण गर्नु अत्यन्त आवश्यकता कुन र हेको छ। पंछीको संरक्षणका लागि जनजडल मा प्रक्षेप प्रक्षेपण जस्ता कार्यक्रमको प्रत्याभुति दिई जनजडलमा आगो लगाउने, चोरोसिकार गर्ने जस्ता प्रविती गर्ने व्यक्तिहरूलाई कारा भाई गर्नु पर्छ। त्यसका लागि सरकारले नीति नियम तर्जुमा गरि कार्यान्वय गर्नु पर्छ। यसको लागि पंछीको संरक्षण कार्यक्रमलाई राष्ट्रिय अभियानकै रूपमा शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य र सञ्चारको माध्यमबाट व्यापकता प्रदान गरिनु पर्दछ। सन्तुलन तथा कलेजमा वातावरण शिक्षा वा पंछी संरक्षण गरि जस्ता कुरा हरूको व्यवस्था हुनु पर्छ।

मानिस चेतनशील तथा बुद्धिगामी प्राणी हो। मानिय कल्पनाको कल्पनाको पुञ्ज पनि हो। मानवकी व्युष्टि प्रकृतिमै भयी। आज सम्काली हाताउदीकी वैज्ञानिक पुन मा आईपुग्का पनि पंछीहरूको संरक्षण भएकी छैन। कति राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज र आरक्ष स्थापना गरे पनि पंछीको हुन सकिएकी केनपनि लाठी विद्यार्थी जुटेर आवाज उठाएर घुसार-घुसार गरि सुरक्षित व्यवस्था गरि नीतिनियम बनाएर कार्यान्वयन गर्नु पर्दछ।

राष्ट्रिय रूपमा नै मानिसका चराहरूको रक्षण गर्ने जडुलमा आश्रित हुने हुनाले यसको विनाश हुनु कैयका चराहरूको लागि ज्यादै कुरो खतरा हो। धेरै जसो दुर्लभ प्रजातिहरूलाई खना भाडीसु, आर्द्र अवस्था लहराहरूले कसैका वनजडुल याहिँका त्यसका लागि हामी कर्तव्य र कयित्व जिम्दार मानवतावादी विचार देखाउनु पर्छ तब मात्र पंछीको संरक्षण हुन सक्छ।

चितवन राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज र सुनसरी कोट वन्यजन्तु आरक्षले अहिलेसम्म पनि संसारमै भइतपछि बाँसेमैदान वासस्थानहरू ओगट्का छन (पील १९९६ बरान २००७) यसको ठिक विपरीत रूपमा कीर्ती टप्पुका बाँसेमैदानहरू भने बाँधहरू, गाईवस्तुको अवैध चरण र बाँसपात जम्मा गर्नाले पंछी नाश हुन थालेका छत्।

हामीले यस्ता कार्यलाई नियन्त्रण गर्न समस्थानलाई वैवास्ता गरेर पछिल्लो अवस्थामा जुन बेला ती कुराहरू हामी नियन्त्रण वाहिर पुगिसकेका हुन्छन्, त्यसबेला समाधानका उपायहरू खोजनुको साठी नै कैही रोकथामका उपायहरू अपनाउनु पर्छ। कैयका गहननाइ वचाउ र संरक्षण गर्दै उत्तरदायित्व पूरा गरि। अन्यवादे।

(समाप्त)

कविता
रुबन बहादुर थापा, अछाम

नेपाली समाजमा पंछीको संरक्षण गर्नु भन्ने नो अवरयक्त रहेको छ। बाँकी कविला बाह

चराको बेढगा

- १) साधो रूढ सिवारी परतस चामामर्ननाइ हानि चरा बेढगो भनी ए सिवारी दाई न तिमीले पैद भराइको मासु भैरो खाउ त डेहि बनाइल सपना हाल भैरो पाई
- २) जिन्दगी छ भैरो भोडै सभयसो लागि सानो छु र जाल पाऊत यताउता भागि भर्ने लागो भ त सब तिमी पापीडै लागि यान पाइल भैले डेहि कस्तो भोडै भागि
- ३) त्यतिडैमा सिल माई भैरो जिन्दगीलाई कलि पापी रेडो तिमी हे ए सिवारी दाई कसले सिवारी हे तिमीलाई चराभारी खान कसले पठायो हे तिमीलाई सिवारी गर्ने जान
- ४) सवाउने छ भैरो हाम्रोले जुनकार तिमीलाई किन हैला जसो तिमीले सानो चरालाई खन जालेछु भ स्वर्ग हानी तिमीलाई खाई अन्धकारमा पुग्ने हो तिमी ए सिवारी दाई

UNLOCK