

2015

# NEPAL OWL FESTIVAL 2015

BARPAK



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and *Naresh Kusi*

Designed by: *Bidhan Adhikary*

**Friends of Nature (FON) Nepal**

Kathmandu, Nepal

JUNE 2015

**लाटोकोसेरो तथा हुचील संरक्षणमा हातेमालो गरौं !!!**

**'NEPAL OWL FESTIVAL 2015'**  
(6-7 March) Barpak, Gorkha District

**'नेपाल लाटोकोसेरी तथा हुचील उत्सव'**  
२०७५ (फाल्गुन २२ र २३) बारपाक, गोरखा

**Organizers:**  
Nepal Owl Festival 2015,  
Organizing Committee  
Barpak, Gorkha

**Friends of Nature  
(FON) Nepal**

**Supported by:**  
Accordeos Foundation  
Switzerland

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**Festival Partners**

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## NEPAL OWL FESTIVAL 2015 -AN OVERVIEW



This year we celebrated the fourth Nepal Owl Festival in Barpak village of Gorkha district in the mid hill region of western Nepal. Around 3000 people, including the local residents and visitors from different parts of Nepal participated in the festival, while the festival was observed by thousands of people from Gorkha district as it was telecasted live by a local cable television channel. The program was later broadcasted by Nepal Television, a national TV channel, in programs *Aankhijhyal* and *Naya Pusta*.

### Site selection

We had organized the second and third event of Nepal Owl Festival in the *Tarai* plains of Nepal. So, for the fourth event, we wanted to reach a different landscape. After careful consideration we decided to organize the Nepal Owl Festival 2015 in Barpak a beautiful village in the hills of Gorkha district.



*Photo: Barpak village with Baudha himal on the backdrop*

Barpak is a large village lying 45 km north of Gorkha *bazaar*, at an elevation of 1900 m above sea level. Homeland of Victoria Cross honored late captain Gaje Ghale, the village has approximately 1200 households with a population of around 9000. The majority of people in Barpak are *Ghales* and *Gurungs* with minority of other castes (*Sunars*, *Pariyars*, *Bishwokarmas* etc).



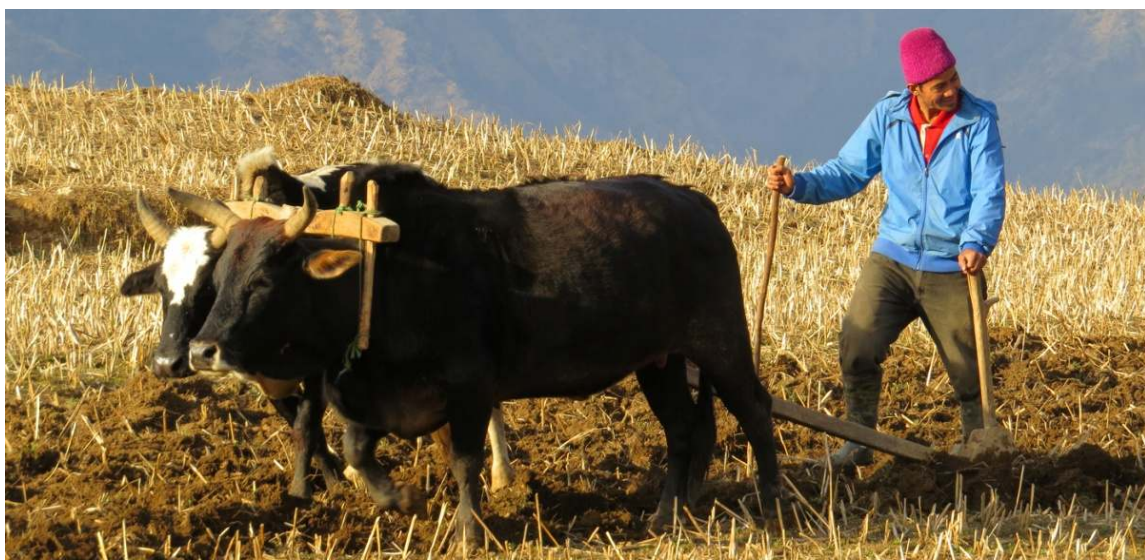
The local economy of the region is primarily based on agriculture though the dependence upon remittance from recruits to British and Indian army also has a strong influence in the economy of the village. Home stay tourism is being promoted as a new prospect with a lot of potential.





The landscape of snow-covered mountains delights every visitor in this village. A perfect blend of diverse local culture, traditional houses built up of stones, stone paved trails and cleanliness of the village keeps you captivated. The awe-inspiring falls and the charming *Daraudi* river offer pleasant moments while heading to *Barpak* from *Baluwa*.

Those seeking for an additional adventure can reach *Narad pokhari* (4500 m asl) after two days of trek from *Barpak* village. During spring, the forests remain adorned with five different species of *Rhododendron*. Wildlife including musk deer (*Moschus sp*), goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), golden jackal (*Canis aureus*), Himalayan black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Himalayan tahr (*Hemitragus jemlahicus*) etc. are found in the area.



## *How to get to Barpak*

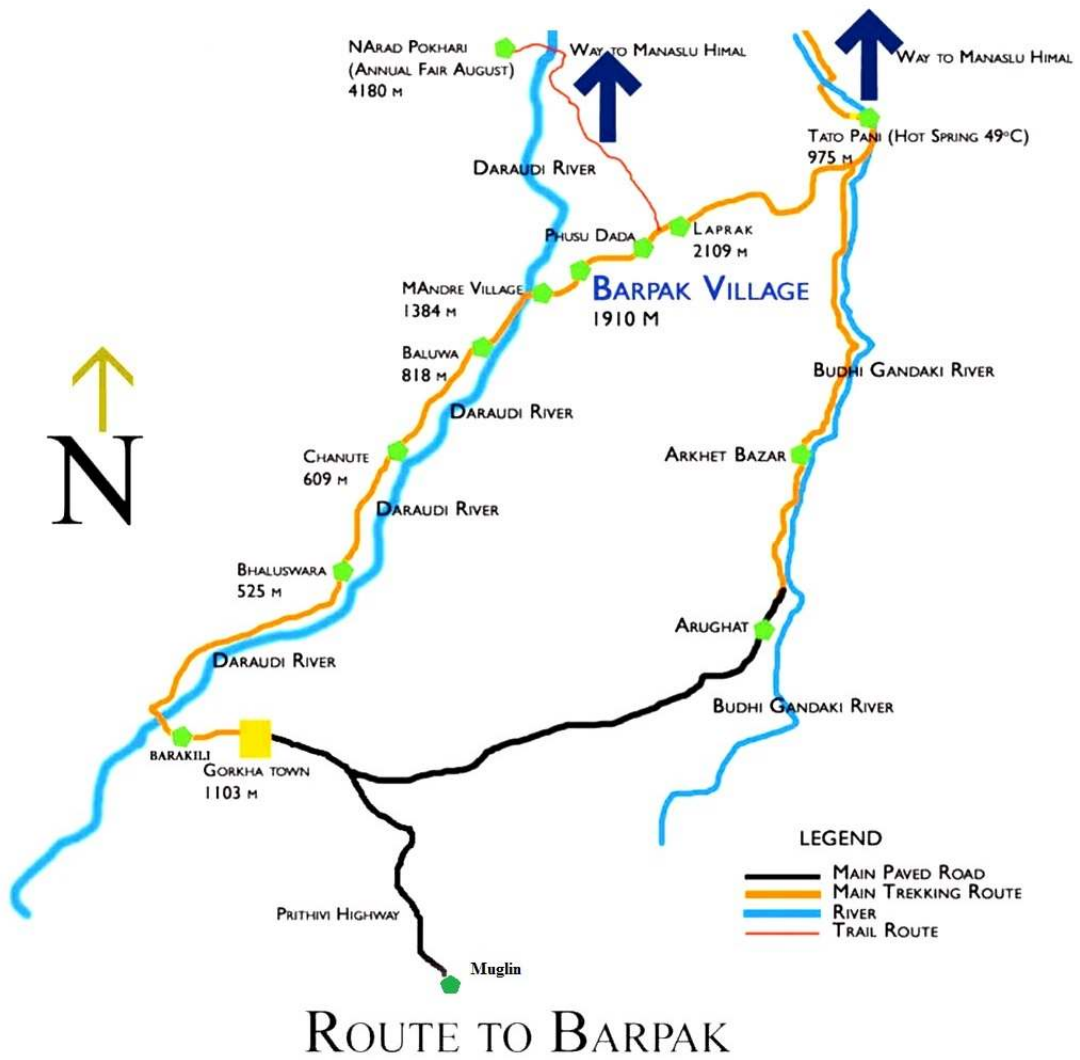
1. A single bus leaves to Baluwa of Gorkha every morning around 06:00 from Gongabu buspark (New Buspark), Kathmandu, for which booking opens only a day before. The route is: Kathmandu-Mugling-Abukhaireni-Bara kilo-Baluwa. From Baluwa, you can get a jeep to Barpak (The trip takes approximately ten hours (Kathmandu-Baluwa; eight hours) and (Baluwa-Barpak; two hours)).



In case you miss the jeep to Barpak, you can trek to Barpak via Mandre (approximately four hours of walk). Jeep can be reserved at NPR 6000-8000 (Baluwa-Barpak).

2. Those who have their private vehicle (four wheeled or motorcycle) can take the route of Kathmandu-Mugling-Abukhaireni-Bara kilo-Baluwa-Barpak. But it should be ensured that the vehicle is an off road vehicle.





Map: Route to the festival venue (source: DDC Gorkha)



## Preparation of the festival

With the finalization of the festival venue, an eleven member *Nepal Owl Festival 2015 Organizing Committee* was formed in Barpak, chaired by Mr. Jeet Bahadur Ghale.



*Meeting for formation of Nepal Owl Festival 2015 organizing committee*

The premise of Shree Himalaya Higher Secondary School was selected as the venue for the Nepal Owl Festival 2015. The school compound was appropriate to organize different local games and also for the public owl conservation camp. The classrooms were ideal for exhibition halls where different owl related materials would be put for public display during the festival. The school also had a stage for public events and cultural performances.



*Shree Himalaya Higher Secondary School*

### ***In Kathmandu***

FON Nepal gathered a group of volunteers, and held several meeting to distribute work, plan and prepare for the festival. Before heading to the festival venue, the team collected and prepared owl related articles and curios for display, and designed certificates, awards and banners. A short promo of Nepal Owl Festival 2015 was developed, which was uploaded in youtube (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jdoczjj51UA>) and shared in online social media for public viewing. Detailed information on the festival was shared online through the official facebook page of FON Nepal (<https://www.facebook.com/fonnepal2005>; with around 3500 followers) and its facebook group (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/fonnepal>; with over 11,500 members).

### ***In Barpak***

Various methods of promotion were applied in the festival venue that included broadcasting and publication of the festival news in local news media. We promoted the festival in the main local FM station, Gorkha FM for two weeks. Furthermore, school level competitions focusing owl conservation were also organized. This included owl poem competition for secondary level (class nine and ten), owl essay competition for lower secondary level (class six to eight) and owl painting competition for primary level (up to class five), the winners of which were to be awarded during the main event of the festival. Meetings were held with the local organizing committee.

### **Owl conservation camps for students**

Raju Acharya arrived at Barpak, a week prior to the festival to conduct owl conservation camps in the schools of Barpak VDC. Through eight camps, information on status, biology and conservation of owls were conveyed to around 500 students of Shree Himalaya Higher Secondary School and Baudha Himal Academy.



## Press conference

To ensure a good public participation in the festival, a press conference was held in Gorkha *bazaar*, headquarter of Gorkha district. Around 12 journalists from various national and local media were present in the conference. They helped in the publicity of the festival and also to increase public awareness on owl conservation through publication and broadcast of festival detail in the newspapers and FM stations. Furthermore, promotional banners were put at various public places to publicize the festival events.



*Press conference in Gorkha bazaar*

## Festival Activities

As in the earlier Nepal Owl Festivals, this year the festival activities were planned for two days (March 6 and 7). Inauguration, nature walk, bird watching competition, local games, public display of owl related materials and public owl conservation camp were conducted on the first day whereas the main event of the festival took place on the second day, where additional activities including face painting, cultural shows, conservation speeches, prize distribution and distribution of nature conservation awards.



*Local mothers' group ready to welcome guests to Nepal Owl Festival 2015*

### Day 1: March 6, 2015

On the first day, the festival was inaugurated, which was followed by nature walk and bird watching competition in the morning. During the day, competitions were held of local games and owl related materials were put for public display. In the evening, a public owl conservation camp was organized where Raju Acharya, country representative of World Owl Trust, UK shared different issues on owl conservation among villagers. Around 1000 villagers attended the camp.



## Inauguration of the festival

Nepal Owl Festival 2015 was inaugurated by an elderly citizen from Barpak village, by lighting a *diyo* (oil lamp).

*An elderly citizen from Barpak village inaugurating Nepal Owl Festival 2015*

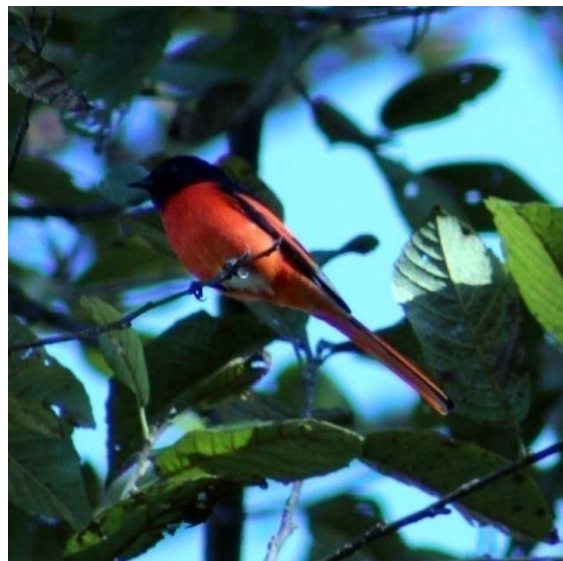
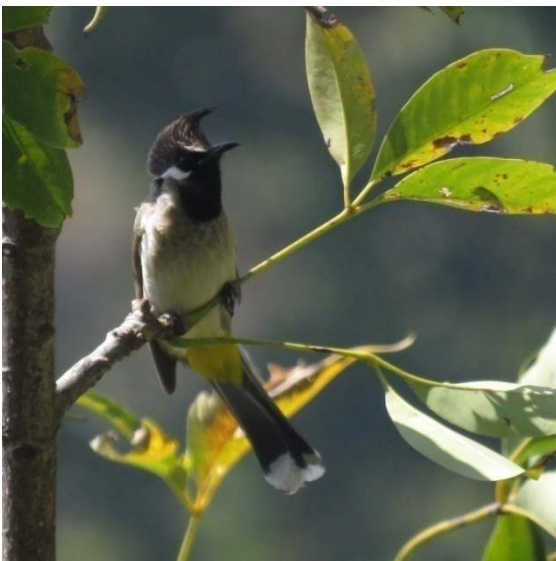


## Bird watching competition/The big day

In the morning, bird watching competition kicked off at 07:00 and ended at 17:00 in the evening. Equipped with their binoculars and bird books, 15 birders participated in the competition.



*Birders being briefed for the bird watching competition*



## Nature photo walk and bird watching

Renowned birder, Som G.C. who is currently involved with Friends of Nature (FON) Nepal as 'Bird Conservation Officer', led a group of 30 people for nature photo walk and bird watching. During the excursion, the team observed different birds including verditer flycatcher, fire-breasted flowerpecker, long-tailed minivet, Himalayan griffon, green-backed tit, upland pipit among others and enjoyed taking pictures of the fascinating landscape dominated by the Baudha *himal* on the backdrop of the beautiful village.



*Nature photo walk and bird watching*

### ***A mini owl museum***

Different owl related materials were put for public display in three classrooms of Shree Himalaya higher secondary school.

### **Winning poems, essays and paintings**

The top three poems, essays and paintings from the school level competitions were put for public display during the festival.

*Winning drawing by Sabina Gurung  
(Grade V)*





## Owl sketches

Renowned artist Roshan Bhandari (M.F.A student at Central Department of Fine Arts, Tribhuwan University) and Sabita Gurung, MSc. student at Central Department of Zoology, Tribhuwan University exhibited their owl sketches.



*Sketches by Roshan Bhandari*



*Sketches by Sabita Gurung*

Owl paintings and sketches by the students of Creative Academy and Modern Indian School, Kathmandu were also put for exhibition.



*Paintings and sketches by students from Creative Academy, Kathmandu*



*Sketches by students from Modern Indian School, Kathmandu*

### Straw arts

Sitaram Gosain, a national award winning straw artist participated with the addition of his straw arts to the exhibition this year. His creations added a new charm to the festival.



*Straw artist Sitaram Gosain*



### Owl robot and call playing device

The owl robot prepared by Madan Gyawali became an interesting attraction of the festival this year. Visitors enjoyed the owl robot that was programmed to rotate its head 180° and also flap its wings. The owl call playing device prepared by Madan Gyawali and Mohan Gurung also added to the attraction of the visitors. The device played calls of eight different species of owls. A picture and general illustration of the corresponding owls were displayed for a better understanding of the owls.



*Madan Gyawali (right) with the owl robot, Sabita Gurung (left) helped in giving it a finishing touch*



*Owl call device*

## Taxidermy specimens and prey of owls

A taxidermy specimen of a barn owl and brown wood owl brought from the Natural History Museum, Tribhuwan University, Kathmandu and the museum specimens of the prey of owls including rat, mongoose, bat and insects, brought from the Central Department of Zoology, Tribhuwan University, proved effective in portraying an overall picture of the food chain of owls. Visitors took a keen interest in observing them.



## Equipments used in the study and research of owls

To convey the general understanding of how studies and researches on owls are conducted, various equipments were kept in display. These included GPS units, tent and mattress, sleeping bag, call recorder, reference books, densiometer, binoculars, torchlight, weighing machine, scale, compass, monopod, sampling vials for DNA sampling, maps, survey form and a measuring tape.

## Owl curios

Various owl themed curio items were kept in public display in the form of a small owl museum.



*Owl curios*

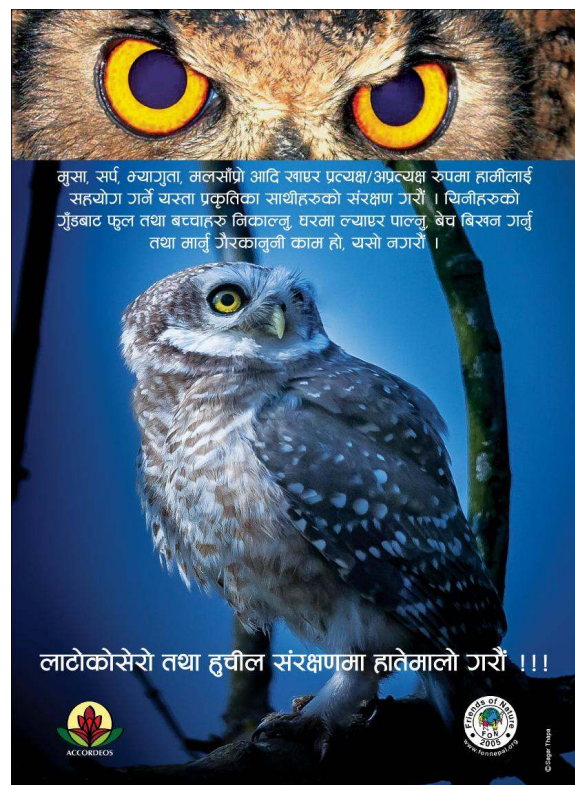


*Owl t-shirt printed for the festival (second from left)*

### Owl conservation poster

A poster conveying message on owl conservation was developed in Nepali language and 500 copies were printed. The main photo of a spotted owllet was provided to us by photographer Sagar Thapa. The posters were put for display in the festival and also distributed among the villagers.

*Owl conservation poster*



## Owl masks

Owl masks were a popular attraction.





## Owl origami

Different owl origami were displayed.



*Owl origami*

## Photographs of owls in Nepal

Photographs of different owl species in Nepal taken by various photographers were put in display.

## Information sheets

Information about the importance of owls, their biology and interesting facts were put in display.

## Photo story

A photo story on the rescue of a rock eagle owl developed by conservationist and environmental journalist Krishna Mani Baral from Pokhara was also put in display.

## The story

*One early morning a loud commotion drew Govinda Pahari out of his cozy home in Lakeside, Pokhara. He came across a heart-wrenching sight; an owl was being mercilessly bullied by a*

*large mob of crows. He rushed to the scene, shouting and shooing, and chased away the crows only to find the poor owl injured, struggling pitifully on the ground.*

*Gently, he carried the helpless owl and began wondering what he could do for the wounded fellow. He knew for a fact that there were no rehabilitation centers for birds in Nepal to care for such unfortunate cases. A news article he had read a few days back had highlighted the issue. As he pondered over what to do next, he recalled with some relief that he knew some friends who worked for bird conservation. He informed them immediately about the situation and called them over. Finally the distressed owl received some basic treatment for its injuries.*

*The incident was reported to the Assistant Forest Officer, Madav Prasad Baral of the District Forest Office (DFO) in Kaski. On the instructions of the DFO, the owl was carried in a cardboard box with air holes and placed in a dark, isolated, and well ventilated room near the Raniban forest area. Since it can be risky to feed or give water to injured birds it was not attempted. As evening approached and it got darker outside, the owl was released in the forest on high ground. The owl stretched and spread its wings and took off and disappeared silently into the night. Thus ends our story of how one fine day an endangered rock eagle owl was saved from its peril by some good-hearted people.*





*Photo story on rescue of rock eagle owl in Pokhara, Nepal*

**Owl in news**

Different articles and newspaper clippings of owls published in various newspapers of Nepal were also put in display.



*Owl in news*

**Bird Conservation Nepal stall**

Bird conservation Nepal (BCN) is an organization focusing on the conservation of birds and their habitats. It seeks to promote interest in birds amongst the general public, encourage research on birds and identify major threats to birds. It has been working as a scientific authority in providing data and expertise on birds for the Government of Nepal through the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) since 1982.

Various publications and posters published by BCN were put in display in a separate stall.



*Exhibition stall of BCN*

### Participation of Green School team

Friends of Nature (FON) Nepal is implementing Green school project in two schools in the remote Korak Village Development Committee (VDC) of Chitwan district in lowland tarai. A team of the project together with the staffs and some students participated in the festival. They displayed some of their project activities along with some owl sketches.



*Photo: Display board of Green School project, Chitwan, lowland Nepal and FON Publications*

### Publications of Friends of Nature (FON) Nepal

Various journal papers, newspaper articles, program reports (including previous festival reports) and other publications of FON Nepal were also put in display.

### Competition of local games

Barpak has several traditional games associated with their culture. However they have been slowly forgotten over the generations. According to the local people it has been over 50 years since such competitions were last held in the village. On the first day of festival, three traditional games of Barpak village namely *fupu*, *topi jhikai* and *bhruji* were held.

*Fupu* is a game played with the wooden spinners. A large circle is drawn as a boundary and the players stand outside with their individual wooden spinners. When the referee indicates the start of the game, all the players throw their spinners inside the circle with the help of the rope wound around the spinner. The spinners that move out of the boundary are considered disqualified. The player whose spinner spins for the longest time is declared winner.



*Fupu competition in progress*

*Topi jhikai* literally means taking off the hat. In this game, a similar circle is drawn to indicate the boundary. Each team consists of two players, one carrying the other partner (with a hat on head) in his shoulder. Teams can be as many as the boundary inside can contain. Once the referee signals the start, the players come in action trying to take off the hat of other teams. With the removal of the hats, teams gradually decrease. The team remaining till the end is declared as the winner.



*Topi jhikai competition in progress*

*Bhruji* is a game of strength. Players sit on the ground, inside the boundary of a circle. As the referee hints the start, all of them start to move their legs in criss-cross position. With the advent of time, players get exhausted; those unable to continue the move are taken out. The player that continues the move for the longest duration wins.



*Bhruji competition in progress*



## Public owl conservation camp



An owl conservation camp was organized at 20:00 in the evening in the premise of Shree Himalaya higher secondary school. With the help of power-point presentation and short documentary, information on the biology and status of owls and the message of owl conservation were relayed among around 1000 villagers gathered in the premise.



*Raju Acharya conducting the public owl conservation camp*

**Day 2: March 7, 2015**

The main event of Nepal Owl Festival was held on the second day of the festival. In the morning, nature photo walk and bird watching was organized till 10:00. The public display of mini owl museum started at 10:00 and continued till 14:00. Additional events were conducted with the cultural program being the main attraction.

**Face painting**

Owl face painting has remained a major attraction of the festival right from the first event of Nepal Owl Festival. Artists Manoj Shakya Panju and Roshan Bhandari painted different owl images on the face and arms of the interested participants. Owl stamps were popular among children.

*Artist Manoj Shakya Panju in action during face painting*





*Artist Roshan Bhandari diligently works on his masterpiece*

## Owl mascot

Everyone loved the display of our owl mascot gifted by Rajesh Acharya from USA.



*Owl mascot greeting visitors*

## Cultural shows

The villagers of Barpak staged different traditional dances during the festival. These included the dances like *Lama/Jhakri*, *Ghatu*, *Lingema*, *Sorathi* and *Lok-dohori* (folk duet) songs. While these performances delighted the visitors, the villagers were also motivated to take steps towards the conservation of these cultures that are rarely staged these days.



*Lama-Jhakri show*



*Ghatu dance*



*Sorathi dance*



*Limgema show*



*Audience dancing to the tune of Lok-dohori (folk-duet)*



### **Conservation speeches**

Raju Acharya, Country Representative of World Owl Trust and honorary Director of Friends of Nature (FON) Nepal highlighted the reasons of celebrating Nepal Owl Festival, relaying the message on conservation of owls. He gave a stress on the need of local participation to ensure long term conservation of owls in the country.

Similarly, local conservation leaders Suk Bahadur Bishwokarma, Dhani Ram Ghale, Purna Bahadur Gurung and Dhan Bahadur Ghale also spoke about the need of owl conservation among the villagers.



*Photo (clockwise): Raju Acharya, Purna Bahadur Gurung, and Dhani Ram Ghale giving conservation speech*



## Prizes

The winners of school based owl poem, essay and painting competitions were awarded during the main event of the festival.



*Prize distribution for school level competitions*

Similarly, the winners of local game competitions were awarded with cash prizes.



*Participants of local game competitions*

For the bird watching competition, prizes were awarded to the top three birders and a consolation prize was given to a student from Chitwan who participated in the competition.



*Rishi Baral(left) winner of bird watching competition*

### **Local conservation award**

Local conservation awards were given to individuals who have significantly contributed for nature conservation in the local level. The recipients of local conservation award were late Chij Kumari Ghale, late Ash Bahadur Ghale, Suk Bahadur Bishwokarma and Sankha Bahadur Ghale.



*Distribution of local conservation award*

## Nature conservation award

Nature conservation award has remained a pivotal component of Nepal Owl Festival Nepal since its commencement. This year we felicitated four individuals with this prestigious award.



*Nature conservation award winners from left: Ishwor Kumar Joshi, Dhan Bahadur Chaudhary; Prof. Karan Bahadur Shah*

## Dr. Abrar Ahmed, India: International

Dr. Abrar Ahmed has unarguably conducted the biggest investigation on the illegal killings of owls and their trade in India. This study includes the investigation of different methods used by smugglers to capture these magnificent creatures of nature. Dr. Ahmed was born in Delhi and completed his post graduate and doctorate in wildlife science from the same city. He has remained an undercover investigator of illegal wildlife trade since 1992 for Trade Record Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce (TRAFFIC), an organization which has become a synonym of controlling illegal wildlife trade. His report 'Imperiled custodians of the night: a study on the illegal trade, trapping and use of owls in India' was lauded by conservationists

worldwide for the in-depth study on the topic. He has also produced other top quality reports of his painstaking researches that are proving extremely valuable for TRAFFIC to tackle illegal wildlife trade. His work involves great risk; it is believed that the illegal wildlife trade has a large and influential network around the world. In spite of the risks involved and having received threats time and again for his work, he is still determined and is actively investigating the network of illegal trade in order to expose their activities and control the notorious trade.

### **Prof. Karan Bahadur Shah, Natural History Museum, Nepal: Governmental service**

Discovering eight species that are new to science and describing two species of mammals, a species of bird (including 24 other wildlife) for the first time in Nepal is no mean feat. Add to it over two decades of teaching and supervision of dissertations of numerous post graduate students dealing with wildlife research/conservation and then you will get Prof. Karan Bahadur Shah. Born and brought up in the village of Chorela in Dadeldhura district, Prof. Shah has been actively involved in the field of wildlife conservation for the past 36 years. His dedication to field biology must have been the trait he acquired from Salim Ali whom he idolises as a conservation hero. Currently serving as a professor of Zoology in Natural History Museum, Tribhuvan University, Prof. Shah has been involved in more than 25 scientific expeditions that have hugely benefited wildlife conservation in the country.

His contribution to the field of wildlife research and conservation in Nepal is herculean. He has published 18 books, more than 60 journal articles, six feature articles related to birds, and nearly 100 wildlife featured articles in various magazines to share his knowledge extensively with both scientific and general audience. While preparing the status of owl species for the national red data book for birds in Nepal, Prof. Shah shared his encounters and experiences with owls. He is still actively involved in wildlife research and conservation. He also enjoys sharing his wealth of knowledge on wildlife to students and aspiring wildlife researchers through wildlife research training programs. Prof. Shah is trained in museum science and has worked extensively as an expert to identify the wildlife artifacts seized from smugglers by legal agencies to differentiate the authentic from the fakes and to identify the species. Out of admiration and respect, he is often referred to as the "Wildlife encyclopedia of Nepal" by wildlife enthusiasts in the country.

### **Dhan Bahadur Chaudhary, Nepal: Individual**

Known as DB among his peers and DB *dai* to the younger generations, Dhan Bahadur Chaudhary's contribution to the field of conservation belies his age. Youngest of the seven members of his family, he was born on 27 February 1976 in Kawasoti municipality of Nawalparasi district. He worked as a naturalist at Island Jungle Resort in Chitwan which also helped him get acquainted with various conservationists. At present he is the manager of Tiger Tops Tharu Village Resort Pvt. Ltd. Among his remarkable achievements, his contribution in the establishment of the first vulture restaurant at Pithauli is intangible but priceless. Being a member of the local community of Pithauli, he raised the issue and spoke with the people living in the vicinity of the proposed vulture restaurant multiple times to convince them of the need for its establishment.

It is unsurprising that his approach and attitude resembles that of Charles McDougal and Eric Brand, both of whom are his conservation idols. Apart from setting the platform for vulture restaurant, he has contributed to two scientific articles, 15 articles in Danphe newsletter, organised 200 wildlife conservation camps and 90 bird watching events, helped in 35 bird rescues and talked about bird conservation in TV and FM in 30 interviews. He has also rescued two spot-bellied eagle owls, contributed to national red data book for the assessment of owl status and reported numerous sightings of owls thus greatly enhancing the knowledge of owl status in the country. He likes to travel and is an avid supporter of organic farming. His future plans include establishing learning center at Jatayu restaurant, establishing women run resort, run livelihood programs for *Musahar* community and working on reducing human-wildlife conflict.

### **Ishwor Kumar Joshi, BBC Nepali: Conservation through media**

A journalist of national repute, Mr. Ishwor Kumar Joshi has been affiliated with Nepal television and BBC Nepali service for 20 years. A resident of Diyalopath-1, Bharatpur sub-metropolitan city, he has used his media affiliation for conservation of birds and animals. This includes two programs aired by BBC Nepali service on owl conservation and numerous others on gharial, one-horned rhinoceros and the Bengal tiger. Furthermore he has also taken part in various annual bird counts in Chitwan. He is committed to continue his work on conservation, a dream shared by his conservation hero late Dr. Tirtha Man Maskey. He also admires the contribution of ex-warden of Chitwan National Park, Mr. Ram Preet Yadav in the

field of conservation. In his opinion, wildlife conservation in a landscape with largely forest dependent human population is a major challenge and is determined to contribute from his side to lessen this problem.

### **Certificate to volunteers**

All the volunteers who gave their full time in preparation and execution of the overall festival were also provided with certificate of honor.

*A volunteer receiving certificate of appreciation*



### **Coverage of Nepal Owl Festival 2015 in media**

The Nepal Owl Festival 2015 was a huge success and was covered by several national media through radios, televisions, newspapers and online news.

#### **FM radios**

*BBC Nepali, Nepal and global*

*Ujyalo Network, Nepal*

*Kalika FM, low land of Nepal*

*Gorkha FM, Kathmandu*

*Gorkha FM, Gorkha*

*Annapurna FM, Pokhara*

*and many other FMs*

#### **National newspaper**

*Kantipur daily*

*Kantipur Saptahik (weekly)*

*Naya Patrica daily*

*Annapurna Post daily*

*The Himalayan Times daily*

*The Rising Nepal daily*

*Gorkhapatra daily*

*Majdoor daily*

### **Television network**

1. Nepal Television (NTV): Ankhijhyal

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hwnt9-G4GNo>

2. NTV Plus program *Naya Pusta* (New generation)



*Journalist Shova Manandhar taking interview for the program Naya Pusta*

3. Avenues Television

### **Online News link (English)**

1. <http://bit.ly/1ANOVs6>

2. <http://bit.ly/1diLga3>

3. <http://www.sojho.com/news/nation-news/owl-festival-in-gorkha/>

4. <http://therisingnepal.org.np/news/1050>

### **Online News link (Nepali)**

1. <http://ujyaaloonline.com/news/41104/gorkha-ko-barpak/>

2. <http://bit.ly/1KIIN54>
3. <http://setopati.com/samaj/24636/>
4. <http://setopati.com/samaj/22854/>
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