



Indigenous Women's Fund - AYNi

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INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S FUND - AYNi¹

Managed by and for indigenous women - Innovative Cross-cultural Philanthropy

"Leading from the South" Program Call

Project Name: Indigenous Nationalities Women Youth Network (INWYN)

Project Duration: 25 September 2017 to 24 September 2019

Project Location: South Asia, Nepal

Focus Group: Indigenous Communities Newar, Thami and Tamang in the Nepal for Indigenous Female Youth and Women Groups of the Grassroot communities

Objective of the Projects:

1. Develop Leadership to the Indigenous youth women,
2. To ensure women participants in decision making of government, and Political parties
3. To Support to the government to implement national laws, policies and international laws for the democratic space to all human being equity rights.

Project Mission to the Targeted group

- Advocacy in political power

Background of the Project Implementation Organization:

Nepal is a multiethnic, multilingual, multi religious and multicultural country. It has the total population of 26,494,504 comprising male 12,849,041 and female 13,645, 463 (CBS2011). More than 37% of the total population is indigenous peoples. There are 126 caste and ethnic groups and 123 mother languages in the country. Similarly, more than 10 religious groups are existed. Despite of more than 37% are indigenous peoples they are deprived of the rights of natural resources, economic, social, cultural, education and political one. Among this population female are over than male. Even though male dominate society (Patriarchy) society is in still here in Nepal. Data shows 53% population are female but only 30% female are in average participate in the decision making and any other opportunity. Not only this much their non-indigenous female is handling all the mechanism, so more than less 20% indigenous female are in the position. So, this organization want create being human, to establish equal rights among the male. There is a not representative in the bureaucracy indigenous female nor political and other decision bodies. So that the purpose of the establish of this network to empower indigenous women to develop leadership and ensure participate in the all decision-making level.

Method of the Implementation by the Organization

This is the national level network registered Organization. INWYN has been working with collaboration of the government agencies. It has district chapters in the community level. While program launching period, we coordinated with government units in the national and community level for joint cooperation. there are also organization Community chapters, they selected the

¹AYNi: Quechua / Kichua word that synthesizes reciprocity, solidarity, and fair and equitable work between humans and other beings of the cosmos (animals, plants, stars, etc).



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participants as per need of the program. And we managed resource person as per issues wise in the program session from the local government, national government and subject related experts.

Similarly, A Participatory methodology was followed by two-way communication approach where participants and trainers had face to face conversation that makes more informative. Similarly, group works most preferable on focused subject. A sound environment was created for individual participants to discuss for group work in democratic way. A group leader was selected from the group to present the outcome of the group work to share the ideas from the team in the workshop/training session. And exposure field visit will be launched for the participants. and the organization was produced different kinds of booklet in Nepali version of the national policies, international policies, treaties and distributed to the communities and participants.

particularly the organization was developed Public Service Announcement (PSA) jingle of the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), ILO 169, Nepal Constitution and Rights of the IPs and female rights, and broadcasted from the Communities radios such as Sindhu Community radio, Palung Community Radio, Rasuwa Community Radio.

While the exposure visits the orientation and sharing program was applied. the owner of the visiting place, they orient to the visitor about the process of the ecosystem, traditional knowledge preservation and implementations. Mainly the following method was applied in the project:

- a) **Workshop on:** Program was conducted Orientation on political rights, constitution rights, resources ensure of the IPs in the Policies of the Nepal Government, Land Rights and Indigenous Peoples Rights, Workshop and Interaction with community participants, local government representatives, government bureaucracy and member of parliament.
- b) **Campaigns on:** Conducted campaigns on issues of the IPs Rights in policies and Indigenous issues Lobby with government agencies Ministry of Land Management, Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation, Nepal Government, National Foundation for Development Indigenous Nationalities, and Municipalities and ward level.
- c) **Training:** Leadership training, Mass speaker training, CEDAW, UNDRIP, ILO 169, FPIC Orientation trainings was conducted.
- d) **Media Mobilization:** Broadcasted jingle through Local FM, Printed Booklet informative in Nepali on land rights issues, program news publishes through online Medias, facebook sharing, website use, messenger, twitter.

Coordination with related stake holders

The organization was coordinated with the government line agencies such as Ministry of Forest and Environment, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), Department of Forest (DoF), District Coordination Committee, National Foundation for Development Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN), NGO Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities (NGO-FONIN), National Coalition Against Racial Discrimination (N-CARD), Lawyers' Association for Human rights of Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP), Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF), Youth Federation of Indigenous Nationalities Nepal (YFIN Nepal), Nepal Indigenous Nationalities Student Federation (NINSF), Hetaud Sub-Metropolitan Staff, Lalitpur Metropolitan Staffs, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Women, Child and Senior Citizenship.

Benefited Targeted Group

The project targeted communities were Tamang of the churiyamai, Makawanpur district. similarly, Newar community of the Lalitpur and Thami community of the Sindhupalchowk district. while the project implementation period 365 participants were participated in the program. among them 357



were female youths and remained were male. there 28 female participants were under 18 years age, 114 were between 19 to 25 age, 221 were between 26 to 60-year-old.

Similarly, there were awareness jingle had been broadcasting from the 3 communities' radio. it was expected 10 to 15 thousand people were heard in one time. so, we expected at least more than 100 thousand peoples heard jingle awareness from the radio. we can not take exact data even, we can say more than 100000 peoples general aware and listened about the rights of the IPs, policies rights from the jingle.

The project purpose coverage was mainly 2980 house hold of the Tamang community, 759 house holds of the Thami and 2737 house hold of the Newar communities. those households were the project targeted communities' area. similarly, the project targeted whole populations of the Tamang was 14274, Newar 10736 and 2926 were Thami. but they could participate all participants but their family participated in the project program. and also they had got leaflet, booklet, presentation and also from the community radio.

Output level Result:

1. Total directly 900 participants had participated in the project period of the IWEF.
2. Nepali language version booklets CEDAW, FPIC, Land Rights, ILO 169, UNDRIP has published and distributed to the communities and participants.
3. The targeted communities' female/youth directly involved in the election process of the Nepal.
4. PSA jingle prepared 8 types, mainly awareness related issues related with IPs rights, CEDAW, ILO 169, FPIC, Constitution rights and broadcast through community radios Sindhu Community radio, Palung Community radio and Rasuwa Community radio.
5. The organization and targeted communities has developed coordination, cooperation with the local government, federal government and political parties to ensure rights, secure rights and lobby with them.
6. The coordination has developed with local medias such Mundhum Star online news, Sitimi monthly magazine, Mundhum Star you tube channel, Kala Khabar Youtube channel to share issue of the IPs and influences in related agencies.
7. Conducted workshop, interaction, leadership training, mass speaker training, government planning orientations more than 7 time in a one community.
8. Two-time exposure visit program launches to share learning knowledge each community to another community and traditional knowledge preserving and practices area.
9. Oriented on the regional policies such Land rights in the Asia movement and IPs rights, International treaties/laws to the all communities. and lobby with the governments.

Achievements:

- a. Indigenous Women Youth and their organizations are aware of their rights and have strong capacity to manage their leadership and to advocate for collective rights in processes decision making
- b. INWYN has empowered to coordinate with government agencies, College, political parties, CSOs organizations for the collaboration to work jointly as per related issues.
- c. Organization has developed better relationship with Regional and International relation such as sharing from the Regional organization such Asia Young Indigenous Peoples Network, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, Indigenous Peoples Major Group to the Sustainable Development Goals.
- d. Targeted Tamang, Newar and Thami indigenous communities' participants generally understood about the land policies and IPs rights.



- e. The Newar communities of the Khokana village has formed struggle committee to lobby, coordination with the government, member of the Parliament and local government to preserve their territory land, history, cultural heritage. Nepal government is on process to build Kathmandu-Terai Fast Track Project, one of Nepal's 'national pride' projects. The 76-km long Fast Track is proposed along the Bagmati River corridor, and is expected to considerably reduce travel time and distance from Nepal's capital Kathmandu, to the south of the country. The Fast Track is also expected to serve Nepal's proposed second international airport in Nijgadh.
- f. Coordination has built up with related stakeholders with also non indigenous peoples, it is necessary to collaborate with also non indigenous peoples and organizations.
- g. Relation has built up with media and sharing their issues, program and plan through local Medias FM, Online and printing media.
- h. Newar community youth women have made also network. They are empowering on their rights with collaborating Indigenous Peoples Organizations.
- i. Tamang women youth has formed network to coordinate with local government to consult, sharing, lobbying Indigenous peoples related rights.
- j. Land related informative booklet has published and distributed to the all three communities and other indigenous peoples to aware land rights.
- k. Coordination has developed with Member of Parliament Central, Province and local level government. They have committed to ensure indigenous peoples rights related with policy level, government resources and guideline policies, acts.
- l. The Communities has become more willingness to preserve their identity, culture heritage and territory land.

After the FPIC training program community knew their rights how to claim right in the local industries. So Tamang community and villagers have formed one struggle community, the name of the committee is Stakeholder Committee (SC). The Stakeholder Committee organized a meeting and prepared demands to negotiate with the Cement Industry. Finally the committee demanded to the Industry and Riddisiddi Cement Industry agreed to fulfill the 16 points of demands after mutual negotiations. The following terms were agreed between the Stakeholder Committee and the Industry.

Term of the works.

1. The Riddisiddi Cement Industry has to provide necessary resources for all the social development work inclusive of the required education, health, drinking water, community building, waiting room, shrine and temples, Gumba, Church, Club and construction of road in Ward No.15, Hetauda after commencing the construction of the industry.
2. If the pollution spread surrounding the industry affected to the agricultural production has been proved, the industry has to compensate it properly upon an evaluation made by mutual consent of the land owner, farmer and Stakeholder Committee.
3. Company has to provide employment to the youth human resources based on their ability and experience for Ward No. 15 of Hetauda Municipality, the affected area of the industry upon a recommendation of the Stakeholder Committee during the period of under construction of company or after beginning of the production.
4. If local residents are affected , became ill and emergency incurred by the virtue of Cement Industry the industry has to bear all the expenditures of the treatment inclusive of required vehicle upon coordination with the Stakeholder Committee.
5. The industry has to provide required financial and physical support to the community, group, individual and family who are economically poor and residing in the affected area.
6. Drinking water has to be provided for each and every household in the affected area under a big drinking water project.
7. During the construction of the Company and after starting the production, the industry has to manage employment to the unemployed youth human resources based on their ability,



capacity prioritizing the affected area, Ward No.15, Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City. If skilled human resources are not found the Company itself has to provide employment in the field of production, technical, administration, management and market management to the interested 20 local unemployed and economically poor youth after providing vocational training.

8. The operation of crusher industry has to be kept away from the community people for not being affected to their health. If there is a direct affect to the community people's life being raised dust, smoke and sound during the operation of the industry, the party of crusher industry is agreed to close it or to move other place.
9. If concerned house owner living around the industry intends to leave the place due to the direct negative impact, they are to be transferred in a proper place upon mutual understanding between the Stakeholder Committee, concerned land/house owner and representative of the industry or compensation to be made by conducting a proper evaluation consisting of the concerned house owner, Stakeholder Committee and party of the industry.
10. The industry has to provide cement at 25% low rate to the local people living in Ward No.15 for constructing their house.
11. The company is fully responsible to control all the dust to be raised within the demarcation of the industry during the construction of the industry and after starting its production. The industry itself has to be responsible for the disruption made by the local people against any uncontrolled dust. And, dust must be controlled for long-term on the surrounding villages and roads their of where the industry's vehicles operate regularly.
12. The concurrent issues not mentioned in this agreement should be addressed upon mutual understanding of Stakeholder Committee and the Party of Industry.
13. The industry itself has to be responsible for any incident of violence, criminal case, misbehaviors and alike social crime occurs against women, children of the Ward No. 15 of Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City by the personnel of the industry.
14. All the decision of the works of the Riddisiddi Cement Industry has to be done upon coordinating with the Stakeholder Committee. Particularly to the issues related with the community no sole decision can be exchanged.
15. Local transport entrepreneurs are to be prioritized for using means of transportation while importing raw materials and exporting the produced goods.
16. All the above mentioned terms are to be implemented by both the parties on time and its effectiveness will begin right after signing the agreement.

Significant Positive Changes

Nepal is transitional phase. Where three level election has completed within this project period. The project was focused to empower to the indigenous community to represent in the all level of the representatives including election process. So, the communities they support by voting in the election process to elect to the most of the indigenous people's candidate. The candidates were Federal Member of Parliament, State Member of parliament and local level representatives. So, project area communities support to the indigenous peoples candidate and some of the candidate elected in the election. We cannot say directly elected by the support by the community even though; this community role was also supportively in election process of the state and federal Member of Parliament. But in the case of the ward (Community level local government small unit) level this communities have directly played role to elect. And project area communities' representatives also have elected such as From the Tamang Community representative elected local level election in ward Chair **Maharatna Lama**, Member **Patalimaya Tamang**, Member **Kumari Lama** elected.



Political Social Impact:

- INWYN, its project patterns branch and member organization has coordinated with political parties in the community and district level. They have started to coordinate with political parties to raise IPs issues in the representative of the government and other units such as vdc level council meeting, planning, and program.
- IPs are raising their issues, participate in the community level with coordinating political parties.
- This is the transitional phase of the Nepal; the state is going to restructure processing and IPs is raising issues to ensure their rights in the policy level and they are demanding their identity base federalism.
- Government is going to restructure base on the demographically of the province, Rural Municipality. So, IPs is demanding their own territory land for the village central office and name of the province and Rural Municipality base on the IPs identity, origin.
- INWYN is campaigning to the communities on political rights and relation with parties. So, the project area communities are coordinating with political parties in the local and district level in council meeting, planning, and program.
- Communities are coordinating political parties' leaders on IPs issues, local resource and government resources.
- INWYN is giving suggestion, position paper to the related with government agencies and coordinating policy levels including political parties.
- Communities are going to delegation and they have submitted their demand with political parties, ministries and government agencies to ensure their rights in the restructure processing of the federalism.
- Now Nepal government is process on the restructuring, such as province system. State is on the process of the election to select its bodies. And indigenous peoples are going submit their candidate through political parties and in depended candidate.
This is the structure of the administrative of the government. Government will function all units in the community level. Such as climate change departs, disaster management departs and other depart and activities in the community level. Now we are pushing to ensure participate in the community level of the indigenous peoples through political appointment. So, project is supporting to the cooperation with IPs organization, political parties and government units.
- In this reporting period coordination with government and non-government stakeholders and communities has been built up and their commitment for succeeding the project has been received.
- There is clearly mentioned specific quota from the IPs representative in the National Youth Council. This is government unit for the youth plan and activities and resource.
- Targeted communities and organization, District chapter and Member organizations has enhanced capacity on their particular rights, political rights, social rights etc.

Economic Positive Change:

- Thami Community Sunkhani Village has succeeded to get fund NPRs.280,000 (In word Two hundred eighty thousand) to conduct training on awareness to survive culture and dress and IPs related book documents from the Sunkoshi Rural Municipality ward-5,
- Tamang community has formed network in the Tamang community of Bhorle Kamane Makawanpur. The Tamang community network had lead action and had succeeded to MoU with Cement Industry with their FPIC with first priority in the cement factory for the



job, they have got job 9 Tamang male Driver of the Tripper, 3 male JCV heavy driver, Guard 5 male, Electrician 9 person, Department Accountant 1, Camp board 2, Counselor 2, and Office Assistant 4 in cement factory at fiscal year 2016 and 2017. The Network Chairperson Nirmala Ghalan, Treasure Patalimaya and Kumari Tamang Secretary leading this.

Social Positive Impact:

The Project Targeted Tamang community of the Bhorle Kamane village Makawanpur, Thami community of Dhuskung village and Newar community Sanogau and Khotang Communities are unifying. All the project area communities aware on IPs rights than past. Normally they empower and started to be unified.

Communities have started on indigenous issues Campaign. Tamang community Bhorle Kamane village of the Makawanpur started to revive their culture celebration festivals Lhosar, Manghe Sankranti started to wear their culture dress and also, they knew international indigenous peoples day and celebrates since fiscal year 2018 to 2019. Similarly, one Thami community lady got murder in the landlord house. Where she used to work as a house work. Thami community if Dhuskun, Sunkhani was supported her family to find out murderer.

Organization Changed:

- Coordination has developed with new parliament member and local level elected representatives.
- Participated in the Regional training program and International conferences and had intervention from the staff. Such the project coordinator was participated in the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples at Geneva and had intervention with statement on the issues of the IPs and ratified but not implemented ratified treaties. And also, project coordinator was participated in the seventeen sessions Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at New York. The project coordinator was presented IPs issues in the global caucus meeting and had intervention on session on land rights of indigenous peoples of the Nepal.
- IEC Materials has been developed. The booklet has been distributed to the participants for reading and understanding.
- Staff capacity has been developed on as a resource person, presenter, and speaker in the national, regional and international program.
- Communication, Sharing has been developed within organization, member organizations and district chapters. We use email, phone and face book communications.
- Regional and International relation has been developed, Indigenous Peoples and Major Group, Robie Halip, United Nation Human Rights Office of the Commissioner, Geneva Switzerland Staffs Mr. Morse, Ms. Elsy, Diplomatic Training Program (DTP) Ms. Lorrel, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII) Member Phoolman Choudhary.

Staff Project Coordinator:

- Enhanced collaboration with Member of Parliament and local level representatives. The project area and other district area Indigenous Peoples representative has elected in the member or parliament. They played role in the decision-making level and also parliament. Parliament is the main decision-making body of the Nepal government. Mr. Ram Kumar Rai, Member of Parliament of the State, Rajan Rai MP of State, Honorable Suresh Kumar Rai Member of Parliament Federal, Surabir Rai MP of Federal, Mrs. Soubhagyawati Rai



MP of State. Similarly, there are a lot of indigenous people's representative has elected in the local level Municipality, Rural Municipality. Mr. Iban Rai is Mayor, Mijas Kirati is Chief of Rural Municipality, Bimala Rai vice Mayor, Laximi Rai vice Mayor Etc. they can make policies in the municipality n rural municipality. They can ensure rights of indigenous peoples in the municipality level and they can manage resource in the local level.

- Enhance capacity on International level program, conference intervention, statement submission. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UN ESCAP) is one of the international organizations.

Challenges:

Internal (Institution) Challenges:

- a. Nepal is process in the federalism structure. now the province and local government has been developing policies, act in the province and local level. most of the people are giving priority to ensure rights of the policy level. so, the project targeted communities wanted to know many things by many communities' peoples. but the organization has not more resources to manage program. similarly, the project targeted communities were very less, but the most of the communities need awareness, capacity building program in the community level.
- b. The organization has limit staff or the organization. there are most of the volunteer staffs. the volunteer staff also need general fund support such as travel, breakfast/food refreshment, local transportations, communication expenses. the organization could not manage these kinds general supports.
- c. The community thinks, if the project conduct in the community level, then they also aspect allowances. but the project and organization has not any kinds of norm to manage allowances to the participants. and organization has not fund for the allowances. so, the participants request for the allowances also.
- d. The organization has not specific resource persons. then organization has not conduct as per time frame program activities plan as per resource person time. also, the organization had managed Trans* resource person from the Blue Diamond Society, they were always busy for their work. the capacity building program implemented in end of the project date.

External (Social/Cultural/Political) Challenges:

- a. The project was directly focus to the indigenous women issues and project also was conducted in the indigenous peoples community area. so, the other communities also wanted to involve in this project. but the indigenous issues/IPs women issues and other peoples issues and IPs women issues are bit different. so, there was not possible to involve them. so other communities also request to manage to all participants for free sharing discussion. and also, they shared, project need to all communities.
- b. The Nepali culture is most of the depend on the Hindu religion. so, the Hindu religion did not heartily respect to the indigenous issues in the community and also national level.
- c. The Nepal is on the process of the new restructure of the local and province state. the communities are also curiosity on the new structure and implementation process. so, the political parties, elected local and provincial government are on the campaign process. they also need support more to them, and they had requested to changed activities.

Other Challenges:

- Participants from different sector, some of them are student, some of the political back ground and some of them are from agriculture and ages are very differences. So, it was very hard to generalize to convince in the orientation program.
- Demographically problem to participate in the program. There was some landslide was continuing because it was rainy season.
- Participants were not punctual.



- Some of the participants were not about IPs and IPs rights.
- Communities do not know about the food rights.
- Less awareness on about the Biological diversity, herbs.
- There is no resource persons in the community level, so it very hard to manage resource person in the community level.

Exposure Visit:

It was visited in the mainly two places. One the worldganic farm good practices by indigenous peoples. And second was Tharu indigenous community and national park, wild conservation and biodiversity area.

Tharu Indigenous community:

In the Tharu community it was observed about the Tharu residence culture, living culture, tharu museum, Tharu culture dance etc. Tharu are mainly depended on the agriculture. They have own agriculture system. They had also fishing tradition. It was observation motherhood system by briefing and museum, Rasdhari Culture Dance, Jitiya Festival, Cultural worshipping place Bramathan-God area, crops gridding stone machine, Yamosha culture, Soharai Culture system, Tharu home decorations. Participants aware about system of the worldganic farm, indigenous culture preservation and practices from the exposure visit.

Visited National Park Area:

This park is residential area of the Tharu Indigenous Community. Mainly directly and indirectly effect to the Tharu community.

Chitwan National Park: formerly Royal Chitwan National Park) is the first national park in Nepal. It was established in 1973 and granted the status of a World Heritage Site in 1984. It covers an area of 932 km²(360 sq mi) and is located in the subtropical Inner Terai lowlands of south-central Nepal in the districts of Nawalparasi, Parsa, Chitwan and Makwanpur. In altitude it ranges from about 100 m (330 ft) in the river valleys to 815 m (2,674 ft) in the Churia Hills.

In the north and west of the protected area the Narayani-Rapti river system forms a natural boundary to human settlements. Adjacent to the east of Chitwan National Park is Parsa Wildlife Reserve, contiguous in the south is the Indian Tiger Reserve Valmiki National Park. The coherent protected area of 2,075 km² (801 sq mi) represents the Tiger Conservation Unit (TCU) Chitwan-Parsa-Valmiki, which covers a 3,549 km² (1,370 sq mi) huge block of alluvial grasslands and subtropical moist deciduous forests.

History

Since the end of the 19th century Chitwan – Heart of the Jungle – used to be a favorite hunting ground for Nepal's ruling class during the cool winter seasons. Until the 1950s, the journey from Kathmandu to Nepal's south was arduous as the area could only be reached by foot and took several weeks. Comfortable camps were set up for the feudal big game hunters and their entourage, where they stayed for a couple of months shooting hundreds of tigers, rhinoceroses, leopards and sloth bears.

In 1950, Chitwan's forest and grasslands extended over more than 2,600 km² (1,000 sq mi) and was home to about 800 rhinos. When poor farmers from the mid-hills moved to the Chitwan Valley in search of arable land, the area was subsequently opened for settlement, and poaching of wildlife became rampant. In 1957, the country's first conservation law inured to the protection of rhinos and their habitat. In 1959, Edward Pritchard Gee undertook a survey of the area, recommended creation of a protected area north of the Rapti River and of a wildlife sanctuary south



of the river for a trial period of ten years. After his subsequent survey of Chitwan in 1963, this time for both the Fauna Preservation Society and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, he recommended extension of the sanctuary to the south.

By the end of the 1960s, 70% of Chitwan's jungles were cleared using DDT, thousands of Tharu people had settled there, and only 95 rhinos remained. The dramatic decline of the rhino population and the extent of poaching prompted the government to institute the Gaida Gasti – a rhino reconnaissance patrol of 130 armed men and a network of guard posts all over Chitwan. To prevent the extinction of rhinos the Chitwan National Park was gazetted in December 1970, with borders delineated the following year and established in 1973, initially encompassing an area of 544 km² (210 sq mi).

In 1977, the park was enlarged to its present area of 932 km² (360 sq mi). In 1997, a buffer zone of 766.1 km² (295.8 sq mi) was added to the north and west of the Narayani-Rapti river system, and between the south-eastern boundary of the park and the international border to India.

The park's headquarters is in Kasara. Close-by the gharial and turtle conservation breeding centres have been established. In 2008, a vulture breeding centre was inaugurated aiming at holding up to 25 pairs of each of the two Gyps vultures species now critically endangered in Nepal - the Oriental white-backed vulture and the slender-billed vulture.

Climate

Chitwan has a tropical monsoon climate with high humidity all through the year. The area is located in the central climatic zone of the Himalayas, where monsoon starts in mid-June and eases off in late September. During these 14–15 weeks most of the 2,500 mm yearly precipitation falls – it is pouring with rain. After mid-October the monsoon clouds have retreated, humidity drops off, and the top daily temperature gradually subsides from $\pm 36^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 96.8°F to $\pm 18^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 64.5°F . Nights cool down to 5°C / 41.0°F until late December, when it usually rains softly for a few days. Then temperatures start rising gradually.

Fauna

The wide range of vegetation types in the Chitwan National Park is haunting of more than 700 species of wildlife and a not yet fully surveyed number of butterfly, moth and insect species. Apart from king cobra and rock python, 17 other species of snakes, starred tortoise and monitor lizards occur. The Narayani-Rapti river system, their small tributaries and myriads of oxbow lakes is habitat for 113 recorded species of fish and mugger crocodiles. In the early 1950s, about 235 gharials occurred in the Narayani River. The population has dramatically declined to only 38 wild gharials in 2003. Every year gharial eggs are collected along the rivers to be hatched in the breeding center of the Gharial Conservation Project, where animals are reared to an age of 6–9 years. Every year young gharials are reintroduced into the Narayani-Rapti river system, of which sadly only very few survive.

Mammals

The Chitwan National Park is home to at least 68 species of mammals. The "king of the jungle" is the Bengal tiger. The alluvial floodplain habitat of the Terai is one of the best tiger habitats anywhere in the world. Since the establishment of Chitwan National Park the initially small population of about 25 individuals increased to 70–110 in 1980. In some years this population has declined due to poaching and floods. In a long-term study carried out from 1995–2002 tiger researchers identified a relative abundance of 82 breeding tigers and a density of 6 females per



Indigenous Women Fund - AYNi

100 km². Information obtained from camera traps in 2010 and 2011 indicated that tiger density ranged between 4.44 and 6.35 individuals per 100 km². They offset their temporal activity patterns to be much less active during the day when human activity peaked.

About th Worldganic Farm Visiting Place:

Worldganic farm house is the first farm who practices biodynamic principles in Pokhara city which is a beautiful city in Nepal. The farm started in April 2012 with the collaboration of 6 young enthusiastic people. They are Ritman Gurung, Bishnu Sherchan, Babita Tulachan, Asha Dura, Sofiya Sherchan and Pema Gurung. The farm is 7 arcs of land. The farm grows vegetables such as tomato, cabbage, cauliflowers, beans, basil, mint, corn, potatoes, salads, spinach, grasses for the cows, etc. The farm holds 20 milking cows. The farm had organized biodynamic seminars which is basic introductory course for the farmers with the help of Hans Mulder from New Zealand.

Cow Farm

The Worldganic farm has 20 milking cows and 5 calves. The cows have become accustomed to spending their nights in simple sheds. During the day, they are let out to freely graze on the organic pastures.

We milk the cows twice daily and are conscious of the need for a high level of hygiene at all times when milking the cows and processing the milk for delivery. It is our strict policy not to process or sell milk from sick cows.

Vegetable Farming

Worldganic farm has fifteen green houses and we produce a wide variety of vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, mint, lettuce, tomato, corn, spinach, basil, and seasonable vegetables. We have transplanted many fruit trees and other trees around the farm as well as producing fodder for the cows.

The farm is practicing biodynamic (BD) principles that includes preparing soil and plant 'preparations', such as BD 500 and importing BD 502-507 from India.

Compost Making

Worldganic farm is making BD compost heaps incorporating BD preparations 502-507. Each month, the compost is created from the waste from the farm and the cow dung. The farm is producing 20 tons of compost each year.

'Cow pat pit' (CPP) is made from cow manure collected from our small herd of cows grazing on good organic pasture. The fresh manure is mixed with ground eggshell and basalt dust, incorporating BD preparations 502-507. It is then placed in a pit to undergo aerobic decomposition for three months. The result is CPP, rich brown humus with forest-floor fragrance. The process produces 450kg of CPP for the farm.

Liquid manures are made from Stinging nettle, cow dung, weeds, neem. Etc. The BD preparations are also used in liquid manure as with CPP. The farm sprays BD preparation 500 four times a year, which is produced on the farm.