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# हरित दृष्टि Vision Green Magazine

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# हरित दृष्टि Vision Green Magazine

## THE MALAYAN TAPIR

A SILENT GUARDIAN OF ECONOMY, ECOSYSTEM AND EXISTENCE



**Narrshen A/L Thevarajan**

Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia (UTHM)

Deep within the lush rainforests of Southeast Asia, a mysterious, black-and-white giant roams silently, shaping the very fabric of the ecosystem—the Malayan tapir (*Tapirus indicus*). While often overshadowed by the more glamorous tigers, elephants or orangutans, this enigmatic creature holds an untapped potential that transcends its ecological role. What if I told you that this solitary herbivore is not just a keystone species but a hidden economic powerhouse, a guardian of biodiversity and a symbol of sustainable prosperity? The Malayan tapir—misunderstood and neglected—could be the missing link between conservation and economic growth. The Tapir's Silent Role in Ecosystem Health. The Malayan tapir is more than just a rainforest dweller; it is a natural gardener, a forest architect and an ecological engineer. By consuming a variety of fruits and vegetation, this megaherbivore disperses seeds across vast



distances, ensuring the regeneration of forests, sustaining biodiversity and even combating climate change. A single tapir can disperse thousands of seeds in a month, playing a crucial role in maintaining a healthy ecosystem.

But what happens if we lose the Malayan tapir? The intricate balance of the rainforest collapses. Without its seed dispersal services, the forest loses diversity, affecting everything from carbon sequestration to water regulation. The Malayan tapir is not just another species; it is a vital cog in the machine of life, ensuring that the forests continue to thrive and support countless other species—including humans.

### The Untapped Economic Goldmine

Beyond its ecological role, the Malayan tapir holds immense economic potential, waiting to be recognized. Imagine a world where conservation efforts for the Malayan tapir fuel economic growth rather than hinder development. Sounds impossible? Think again.

**Ecotourism Boom** The global demand for wildlife-based tourism is skyrocketing, with millions traveling across continents to witness rare species in their natural habitats. Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia could position the Malayan tapir as an iconic conservation symbol—a flagship species for sustainable tourism. Exclusive tapir-watching safaris, guided rainforest expeditions and conservation-centric lodges could transform local economies, providing jobs while ensuring habitat preservation.

**Green Investments & Carbon Credits** The Malayan tapir's role in forest regeneration indirectly contributes to carbon sequestration, making its conservation a prime candidate for green investments. Governments and corporations investing

in tapir habitats could earn carbon credits, turning biodiversity protection into an economically rewarding venture. By protecting the Malayan tapir, we are not just saving a species—we are making a profitable investment in a greener future.

## DID YOU KNOW?



*Eucalyptus forest in the Sagarnath Forest Development project area. Image by Mukesh Pokhrel.*

Nepal's eucalyptus plantations, once promoted for reforestation, are now causing water depletion, soil degradation, and biodiversity loss due to their high water consumption and fire-prone nature (Mongabay, 2025). Experts warn that replacing them with native tree species is crucial for long-term ecological balance!



A total of 106,901 hectares of forest and 841.02 hectares of grasslands restored and brought under improved management (WWF Nepal)



# Balancing Conservation with Human Safety:

## A Human-Centered Approach to Wildlife Conflict



**Abha Singh Pariyar**

Recently, numerous reports of animal conflict near the human settlement of buffer zone areas have been noticed and few remain negligent in areas bordering Banke National Park. Every year, several people, cattle, and cultivated land fall victim to these encounters, with many suffering severe injuries and some basic encroachments. The consequences of animal-human conflict occur in rural settlements where people lead a simple, agriculture-based lifestyle, engaging in farming, cattle rearing, and manual labor for their livelihood. One of the primary reasons for these attacks might be the dependence of local communities on forest resources. The people cultivate crops, rear animals, and perform poultry farming to sustain their lives. Villagers often enter the forest to collect fodder for their cattle, and it is during these times that animal encounters occur and a short-term solution to it is authorities managing to capture the animals and detain them, there are also cases where only the remains of the victims are recovered. In the case of a man-eating tiger, hitting it using a tranquilizer is often the first course of action, which is legally questionable even though it is meant to save human life.

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation has established a compensation scheme for victims of wildlife attacks. The compensation ranges from several thousand to a few lakhs of rupees, depending on the extent of damage caused by the wildlife. These compensations cannot entirely replace the damages caused, even though they assist impacted families in lessening their financial burden.

### **Struggle between human and wildlife: A Persistent Problem**

Interactions between animals and people coexisted in the same environment before modern civilization. These conflicts grew more intense as society developed and towns grew, encroaching and increasing dependency on natural ecosystems. Today, it is essential to develop a balanced strategy that puts human safety on the top without ignoring wildlife requirements as we strive to protect both human and animal lives.



*In Picture: Thaba Sarki, a farmer in Nepal, guards crops against wildlife incursions.*





## A Lifestyle Focused on Agriculture amidst migration

In the present context, most people have moved overseas in search of employment due to a lack of economic possibilities and other difficulties, leaving behind families. This is seen in many households including the ones residing near Buffer zone areas. The primary sources of livelihood for communities residing close to the buffer zone are farming and cattle rearing. As a result of this migration pattern, those who remain in these households, who are usually women, children, and the elderly, are forced to travel into the forests for collections, which increases their chance of coming into contact with the wild.

## Infrastructure Issues and the Need for Durable Barriers

A weakness of current infrastructure is one of the most significant challenges causing struggles between humans and wildlife. As fencing around places like Banke National Park is so fragile, animals can easily get past these barriers and run into human settlements causing damages at times. The vulnerability of the earlier-made fences greatly raises the possibility of deadly conflicts between animals like tigers and locals, in addition to making accidental wildlife intrusion easier.

## A Human and Animal-Centered Approach

Humans are the only intellectual beings, yet this does not warrant the disregard for animal lives. A sustainable solution should not force a choice between human safety and wildlife conservation. Instead of relying on spontaneous, reactive measures—such as tranquilizing or culling tigers after an attack—we must focus on long-term mitigation strategies that protect both human and animal lives. Some effective measures include:

- National Park Boundaries: Strengthening the fences around human settlements with strong barriers to prevent wildlife from accidentally entering there.
- A System for Timely Information: Implementing technologies to track tiger movements and alert nearby communities to potential dangers.
- Constructing National Parks friendly flyovers: Developing infrastructures that maintain wildlife corridors along with reducing the risk of human-wildlife encounters near roads.
- Community Awareness Programs: Educating residents near buffer zone areas on safe practices when working near these areas.
- Data collection: Enough data collection for the calculation of forest carrying capacity for forming an intellectual policy regarding human-wildlife struggles.

The ultimate goal is to foster harmonious coexistence, ensuring that human safety is guaranteed and wildlife conservation is a soup held. The only way ahead for developing long-term, sustainable solutions to the problems caused by human-animal conflict is to strike a balance between human demands and wildlife protection so as to create and implement policies efficiently and accordingly.



Art by Pooja Gharti



# FLIGHT BEHAVIOUR OF URBAN BIRDS:

A STORY OF WINGS IN THE KATHMANDU VALLEY



**Vijay Panthi**

Environment enthusiastic

Sunrise over Kathmandu shines a bright golden hue over ancient temples and busy squares. The bell music through the temple rings announcing the city's awakening as incense curls in a sweet soft breeze for the first time in the morning. Wings, instincts, and survival are the subjects of yet another tale interwoven with this exquisite human tapestry.

Birds are quiet narrators of the city's pulse, not merely shadows against the sky. While some jolt from ledge to ledge, always aware of the world below, others effortlessly glide along the pagoda's roofs, relishing in the early tranquility. However, what influences a bird's decision to stay or leave? The precise moment a bird decides to take to the skies is known to scientists as the Flight Initiation Distance (FID).



## The Birds of Kathmandu: Adapting to the City's Pulse

From a distance, one can see pigeons gathering in temple yards to feed on the grains that devotees scatter on the floor. In between, House Sparrows flit as tiny envoys between gods and mortals. House Crows are intelligent, crafty, and always on the lookout for an opportunity to snatch a morsel from a vendor's cart. Each species of bird trades off its life, swaying between nature and mankind, dancing to its tunes. The question that borders on their survival is—**how far is too close?**

## An Investigation into Terror and Familiarity

To answer the question, I went to the heritage sites of Kathmandu Valley (Pashupatinath, Swoyambhunath, Bouddhanath, and Basantapur) to observe the fine push-pull between humans and birds. Very gingerly they approached, watching for just the right moment for when a bird would decide it was time to escape, and what the results were:

- Rock Pigeons, whose lives are lived in unrelenting uproar; quite at home with the noise of men might often be very near before flying off with a slow flap of their wings.
- House Crows maintained the same distance near never too far—always calculating and careful, as if weighing their options.
- House Sparrows were delicate, skittish ones that reacted the quickest lying away with the slightest ruffle of motion.





## Strength in Numbers: The Power of Flocks

One of the more fascinating discoveries was the way birds act in isolation versus groups. An individual pigeon may allow a person to come very close, but a flock? The instant one bird apprehended danger; an orchestrated eruption of wings would sweep through the group. That was a survival tactic rooted in their genetic coding—when in doubt, go with the crowd.

## How Humans Shape the Flight of Birds

The researchers found that FID wasn't just about distance; it was about context.

- **Bright Clothing & Sudden Movements** – A tourist in neon garb could scatter birds, while a monk clad in muted saffron was hardly noticed.
- **Time of Day** – In calm mornings, the birds were calmer, but with the surge of activity in the city, their alert levels increased.
- **Crowd Density** – On the contrary, in places where humans were omnipresent, birds appeared to grow tolerant, treating them as part of the scenery instead of as threats.

## A City in Harmony with Its Birds

It is not simply an interesting study; the interplay between urbanity and birds' survival is an urgent requirement that needs to be studied for conservationist reasons. For the sake of the birds that have shared this city with humans for centuries, Kathmandu ought to remain inhabitable, with the help of conserving green areas, limiting unnecessary disturbance, and spreading awareness.

As the sun slips past the Himalayas, scattering long shadows on the city, the pigeons creep back to their ledges; the sparrows move into the wooden eaves of ancient temples, and the

crows settle down to roost atop ancient spires. The city sleeps; so do its birds waiting for the dawn and the next flight in their eternal dance with the world.

Kathmandu is, in fact, a city full of tales, and its birds have to be among the earliest storytellers. The next time you find yourself in these busy squares and sacred temples, pause. Look up. Watch. Listen. For every beat of wings tells another story.

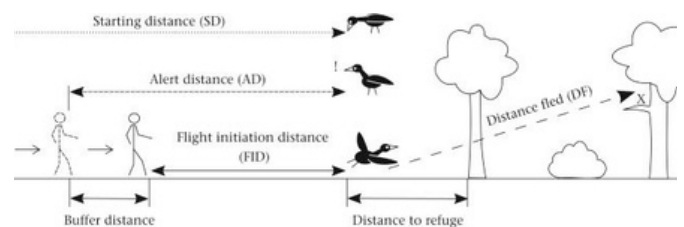
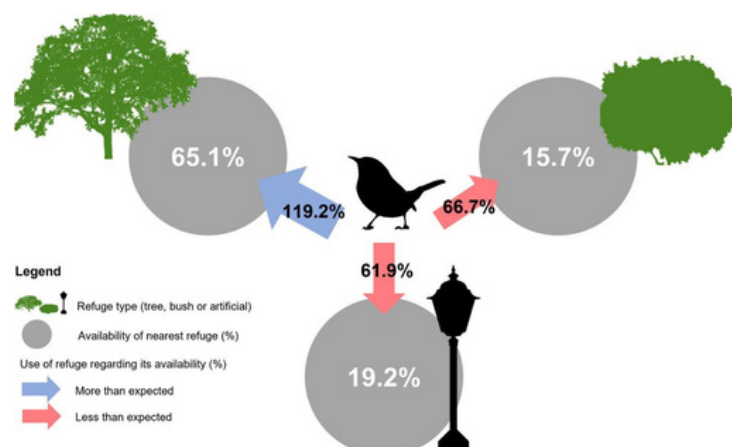


Photo: Pigeon flying over Kathmandu city by Vijay Panthi





# Wildlife Damage Relief Guideline, 2080 (2023):

A ONE STEP CLOSER TOWARDS HUMAN WILDLIFE COEXISTENCE



**Sweta Karki**

Environment enthusiastic

The Ministry of Forests and Environment, Government of Nepal has introduced the Wildlife Damage Relief Guideline, 2080 (2023) as an alternative approach to mitigate the human-wildlife conflict (HWC) by guiding the distribution of relief materials to the HWC victims, affected in different ways. It came into effect on July 17, 2023, following the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029 B.S. With this revised guideline, the visiting office for claiming the compensation has been changed to the nearest provisional forest office, from the nearest protected area.

The relief is provided for 5 different degrees of the damage occurred ranging from up to NPR 10,000 to NPR 10,00,000 depending upon the damage types:

- **Crop damage:** Compensation up to NPR 10,000 (Nepali Ten Thousand Only)\*
- **Property damage:** Compensation up to NPR Rs 20,000 (Nepali Twenty Thousand Only)
- **Human injury:** Compensation up to NPR 2,00,0000 (Nepali two lakhs Only)

- **Human injury resulting in Disability**  
=NPR 5,00,000 (Nepali Five Lakhs Only)
- **Human mortality** =NPR 10,00,000(Nepali Ten Lakhs Only)

The crops or stored items on private late are also liable for the relief amount, if evident. Newly added categories for compensation.

The guideline now addresses a total of 16 types of animals, upgraded from the previous 14 types. They additionally include:

- a) Monkey/ Badar ( Rhesus macaque, Assamese macaque) and
- b) Blue bull/ Nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamelus) in the list for their crop damaging activities.



Art: Sweta Karki





The list of compensation received for the dead livestock is now expanded, including two species, provided the occurrence on private land.

- **Fish mortality** caused by one species- Marsh Mugger Crocodile
- **Chicken mortality** caused by the following six species
  - Leopard
  - Snow Leopard
  - Clouded Leopard
  - Grey Wolf Canis lupus
  - Dhole (Wild Dog)
  - Python

However, it is important to note that the required documents must be submitted and the procedures be fulfilled for any individual to claim the relief amount, depending on the different categories. With the additions and revisions, the Government of Nepal has taken this initiative to foster human-wildlife coexistence. Although the bureaucratic process has hindered its swift implications, this step is a hope for people who have faced the conflict and all those walking in the path of creating a co-existing space for humans and animals of all kinds.

## WILDLIFE, PEOPLE, PLANET, AND PROFIT:

Building a Sustainable Economy Through Conservation in the Context of Gilgit-Baltistan



**Tatheer Kausar**

A region of unparalleled natural beauty and cultural wealth, Gilgit-Baltistan is a microcosm of the challenges and opportunities facing humanity in the 21st century. This mountainous region is located at the northernmost tip of Pakistan and houses some of the world's highest peaks, including K2, with a unique combination of biodiversity, indigenous culture and unused economic potential. However, the delicate balance between wildlife, people, planets and profits is threatened by climate change, non-

infiltrating development, and resource exploitation. Establishing a sustainable economy through conservation is not merely a necessity, but a moral obligation for Gilgit-Baltistan. This article explores how the region can achieve this balance by integrating conservation efforts into economic development and ensuring a successful future for both the population and ecosystem.

**Wildlife:** The foundations of ecological wealth

Gilgit-Baltistan is a biodiversity hotspot in which some of the world's best known and endangered species are native. Snow Leopard, Himalayas-Brown Bear, Marco Polo sheep and Ibex are just some of the region's rich wildlife. These species are not only ecologically important, but also culturally and economically valuable. For example, a symbol of resilience and adaptability, snow leopards play



an important role in maintaining the health of mountain ecosystems by regulating prey populations.

However, the wildlife in Gilgit-Baltistan is under many threats, including habitat loss, poaching and conflicts between humans and world life. Climate change exacerbates these challenges as rising climates and melting glaciers destroy vulnerable ecosystems. Conservation initiatives such as the Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan and the Deosai National Park Project have made great strides in conserving these species. However, you will need to do more to ensure your survival.

A promising approach is community conservation where communities are actively involved in conserving wildlife. By providing economic incentives such as eco-tourism and sustainable hunting programs, communities become natural heritage. For example, the trophy hunting program of wild goat species, Markhor achieves substantial income for the community, while simultaneously promoting conservation. Such initiatives indicate that if wildlife is sustainably managed, it can be a source of economic prosperity.

### **People: The heart of sustainable development**

The people of Gilgit Baltistan are the managers of their natural and cultural wealth. The region has a wide range of ethnic groups, such as Shina, Balti, Burusho and Waki, and has connections to each language, tradition and country. These communities have been in harmony with nature for centuries, relying on agriculture, cattle, and trade for their livelihoods. However, rapid modernization, population growth and climate change are hampering traditional lifestyles.

Agriculture continues to be the backbone

of the local economy, where apples, apricots and cherries are key exports. However, farmers face challenges such as water scarcity, soil erosion and limited access to markets. Enhancing communities through education, technology and infrastructure is crucial to establishing a sustainable economy. For example, the introduction of climate-resistant plants and improved irrigation systems will increase agricultural productivity while simultaneously saving water resources.

Tourism is another important driver of Gilgit-Baltistan's economic growth. The region's breathtaking scenery, including Hunza Valley, Deosai Plains and Shigar Valley, attracts adventurers, trekkers and nature lovers from all over the world. However, unregulated tourism can lead to environmental degradation and cultural erosion. Sustainable tourism practices such as eco-lodges, waste management systems, and community-led tours can ensure tourism benefits both the environment and the community. By including residents in decision-making, participation and participation in revenue allows tourism to become a powerful tool for sustainment and economic development.

### **Planets: Protecting the environment for future generations**

The environment at Gilgit-Baltistan is the most valuable capital and provides important ecosystem services such as clean water, fertile soil and climate regulations. Often called the "third pole," glaciers in this area are important sources of freshwater for millions of people downstream. However, these glaciers heal amazing things as they threaten global warming, water security and increase





the risk of natural disasters such as floods and landslides.

Deforestation, overgrown and bridge-resistant practices further exacerbate the environmental degradation. To address these challenges, Gilgit-Baltistan must pursue a holistic approach to environmental protection. Reforestation programs, sustainable land management practices, and renewable energy projects can help to restore ecosystems and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Hydroelectric power generation in particular is promising for the region. Gilgit-Baltistan's rivers and streams could generate clean energy, reduce dependence on fossil fuels, and provide electricity to remote areas. However, large-scale hydropower projects must be carefully planned to minimize ecological disruption and ensure that local communities benefit from these initiatives. Small-scale, community-based hydropower projects can provide a sustainable alternative, empowering local residents while protecting the environment.

### **Profit: Building a Green Economy**

Gilgit-Baltistan's concept of interest must be redefined to adapt to sustainability and conservation. A green economy that prioritizes health in the environment and social equity provides a path to prosperity that is not at the expense of the planet. Gilgit-Baltistan can create jobs, achieve income and protect natural resources by investing in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture and ecotourism.

The China-Pakistan's Economic Corridor (CPEC) offers both opportunities and challenges for the region. Improved infrastructure and connectivity can increase trade and tourism, but they also raise concerns about the environmental

impact and displacement of local communities. Political decisions - creators need to ensure that development projects are integrated, transparent and environmentally friendly.

Public partnerships can play an important role in building a green economy. For example, cooperation between conservation organizations, businesses and local communities can create innovative solutions for sustainable development. Using technologies such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and remote sensing allows stakeholders to monitor changes in the environment and make well-discovered decisions.



### **Conclusion:**

Gilgit-Baltistan is at a crossroads. The decisions made today will determine whether the region will become a model for sustainable development or pressures of environmental degradation and economic inequality. By integrating wildlife conservation and integrating community strengthening, environmental protection and economic growth, Gilgit-Baltistan can build a future for people and nature.

# Conservation of Biodiversity in Nepal: A Success Story



# Krishpan Shrestha

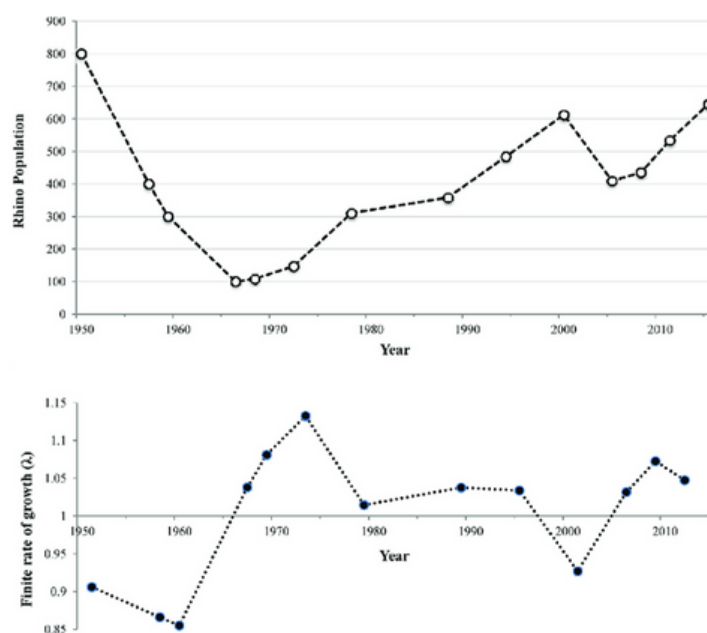
Often called the "Land of the Gods," Nepal is well known not only for the breathtaking beauty that envelops the nation but also for the unprecedented conservation success that has been achieved in biodiversity. Nepal, in recent decades, has become the globe's conservation exemplar despite deforestation, poaching, climate change, and the unavailability of funds. Nepal's new approach which includes government intervention, community involvement, and international cooperation has been instrumental in the conservation of the rich biodiversity.

## The Context of Ecosystem Diversity in Nepal

Although Nepal is a small country it is one of the most diverse countries in the world in terms of biodiversity. It encompasses several ecological zones from the high Himalayas to the lowlands of the Terai. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (Baral & Inskipp, 2005) has identified more than 700 species of wildlife, 75 types of vegetation, and more than 118 ecosystems as present in the country. Some of the endangered species found in the nation include the red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*), one-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*) and snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*) (Jnawali et al., 2011).

## Activities for conservation purposes in Nepal

The commencement of conservation in Nepal dates back to the early seventies when the country declared its first national park (Chitwan National Park). Since then, the country has expanded its protected areas and launched innovative conservation initiatives.



Population trend of greater one-horned rhinoceros in Chitwan National Park, Nepal, between 1950 and 2015 (a) total population size by year; (b) finite rate of population growth ( $\lambda$ ) per year.







## Protected Areas

As of now, 20 protected areas cover about 23.39% of the total land area in Nepal (DNPWC 2021). These comprise 12 national parks, 6 conservation areas, 1 wildlife sanctuary, and 1 hunting reserve. The most prominent with respect to conservation efforts are as follows.

- **Chitwan National Park (CNP)** – It has been recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and has been a focal area in restoring populations of the one-horned rhinoceros and Bengal tiger (DNPWC 2021).
- **Sagarmatha National Park** – This park, which includes Mount Everest, safeguards essential alpine biodiversity and offers a habitat for snow leopards and red pandas (UNESCO, 1979).
- **Bardia National Park** – Recognized for its effective tiger conservation initiatives, the park experienced a rise in Bengal tiger numbers from 18 in 2009 to 87 in 2018 (WWF Nepal, 2019).

## Conservation and Community Engagement

Nepal has succeeded in conservation through its community-focused conservation program. Under the Forest Act 1993, Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) now exist, which have empowered local communities to oversee conservation projects on their own. There are now over 22,000 community forestry organizations for nearly 2.3 million hectares of forest area (MoFE, 2022). These efforts have resulted in a notable decrease in deforestation and poaching while enhancing local communities' well-being.

## Anti-Poaching and Wildlife Conservation

Nepal has also established stringent measures against poaching. Thanks to the Nepal Army and local conservation organizations, the nation has marked several years of no rhino poaching (DNPWC, 2021). The National Tiger Conservation Committee along with specialized Wildlife Crime Control Bureaus have been set up to oversee and combat illegal wildlife trafficking (WWF Nepal, 2019).

## Sustainable Tourism and Ecotourism

Sustainable tourism is essential to Nepal's conservation strategy. Initiatives such as "Visit Nepal" campaigns and eco-lodges in protected regions guarantee that tourism funds aid conservation efforts. In Chitwan and Bardia National Parks, a share of tourism income directly supports community initiatives, such as schools, healthcare, and wildlife monitoring efforts (Nepal Tourism Board, 2022).



## Difficulties and Possible Solutions in the Future

Nepal has won some battles, but conservation is a tough war. Some of the current conservation issues which Nepal is facing include:

- **Climate Change:** High temperature and melting glaciers have been endangering high-altitude ecosystems and species like the snow leopard.
- **Human-Wildlife Conflict:** Human encroachment into wildlife domains is generating increasing conflict with tigers, elephants, and leopards.
- **Inadequate Financial Support:** Long-term financial support is needed for conservation programs, that are generally very dependent on international donors and NGOs.
- **Illegal Wildlife Trade:** Nepal continues to be a transit route for illegal wildlife trafficking owing to the stringent laws, especially pertaining to rhinoceros horns and parts of tigers.

To this effect, Nepal's strategic plans for climate adaptation include improving community engagement and stronger law enforcement to bolster conservation efforts.

## Concluding Statement-An Ideal for Global Conservation

Nepal's biodiversity conservation strategy provides one of the greatest examples of resilience, collaboration, and innovation. Integrating scientific research with indigenous knowledge and sustainable economic development, Nepal has demonstrated conservation as having both ecological benefits and profitable economics. This progress can go a long way for other countries interested in conserving their natural heritage as they will learn so much from Nepal.



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# Poems

## NEPAL'S WILD



**Ananda**

In the land where mountains kiss the sky,  
The snow leopards in the shadows lie.  
The tiger roars, with golden eyes,  
And rhinos march where the river flies.

In forests deep, the red pandas play,  
While vultures circle through the day.  
The eagle soars, so proud, so free,  
A song of wildlife, wild and free.

In Chitwan's fields, the elephants roam,  
With mighty tusks, they call it home.  
The great gharial slides in the river's flow,  
Where crocodiles, in shadows, grow.

In the heart of Sagarmatha's snow,  
The Tibetan Snowcock in silence glows.  
Where the Himalayan Blue Sheep climbs,  
Above the world, untouched by time.

The Bengal Tiger roams the Terai,  
Where the Sarus Crane spreads wings so high.  
In Rara Lake, the water sparkles still,  
Home to Himalayan Griffon in flight,  
While across Koshi Tappu's plains, a peaceful  
sight,  
The Gangetic Dolphin plays beneath the light.

Where Langtang's rhododendrons bloom,  
The Musk Deer hides with fragrant plume.  
And high upon the peaks so high,  
The Snow Leopard keeps its watchful eye.  
In the dense, rich jungle of the Terai,  
The Indian Pangolin curls, shy.  
The Takin, a golden beast, roams wild,  
A native treasure, strong and mild.

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The Indian Pangolin curls, shy.  
The Takin, a golden beast, roams wild,  
A native treasure, strong and mild.

The Nepal's Vulture circles wide,  
A symbol of death, yet beauty resides.  
The Kalij Pheasant in the shadows stay,  
Shifting colors through the day.  
In Bardia's grasslands, wild buffalo tread,  
Their massive forms with power spread.  
As the Pale Chub in Koshi's waters lay,  
In tranquility, they drift and sway.

The Himalayan Poppy graces the field,  
A treasure of nature, its colors yield.  
The Creeping Juniper on cliffs, it crawls,  
A green ribbon that the mountain calls.  
From the heights of Annapurna, blue skies,  
To the lush, green valleys where silence lies,  
Nepal's wilderness, both fierce and kind,  
In every corner, life you will find.





## ARE YOU PROUD?



**Chamling Rai**

Are you proud?  
Littering our hometown  
Do you feel good?  
Dirtying your own ground.

Why do you turn a blind eye?  
When our Mother Nature is wailing.  
She calls for her children  
"Us", in our duties we are failing.

Remember our roots  
We are offspring's of nature herself.

Our duty to preserve, to coexist, to grow  
When did we lose our ways  
And learn how to disregard and throw.  
To disregard our mother natures woes,  
To throw scars on her green lush soles.

Have we no shame?  
Has littering become a game?  
You are conscious of your sinning,  
Yet you keep on grinning.

Don't neglect what is due,  
Don't hesitate if you're only few,  
What shame in dirtying your hands while  
cleaning your lands?  
I'd rather cover myself in mud and be called  
dirty,  
Instead of seeing my mother wailing and  
hurting.



Art: Pooja Gharti

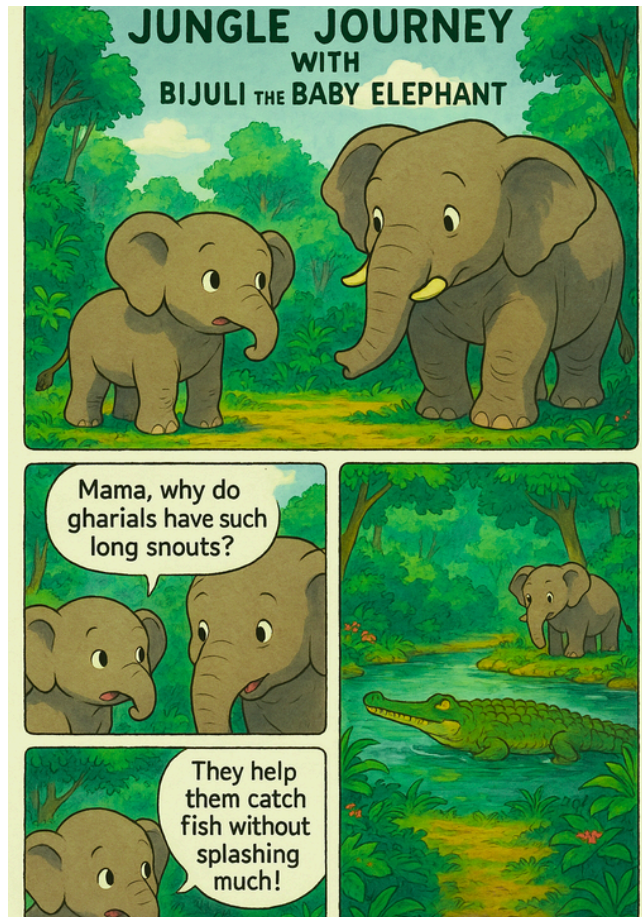


## COMIC AND INTERACTIVE SECTION




### Bijuli's Jungle Journey: Discover Nepal's Wildlife

Join Bijuli, our curious baby elephant, as she explores Nepal's lush jungles and meets wild friends along the way!

This week's question from Bijuli:



Can you guess which animal, Bijuli will meet next week?

-  A) One-horned Rhino
-  B) Bengal Tiger
-  C) Himalayan Monal

### To Get Featured

**Draw your version of Bijuli and her jungle friends!**

Send your artwork to:  
✉ [visiongreennepal@gmail.com](mailto:visiongreennepal@gmail.com)

We'll feature the best ones in our next issue!



# Team

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**Nabin Bhattarai, Prativa Dawadi & Yukta Malasi**

Cover and Layout Design

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