Community GIS for Conservation Awareness

Experience from Nepal

ESRI International User Conference

12- 16 July, 2010, San Diego

By

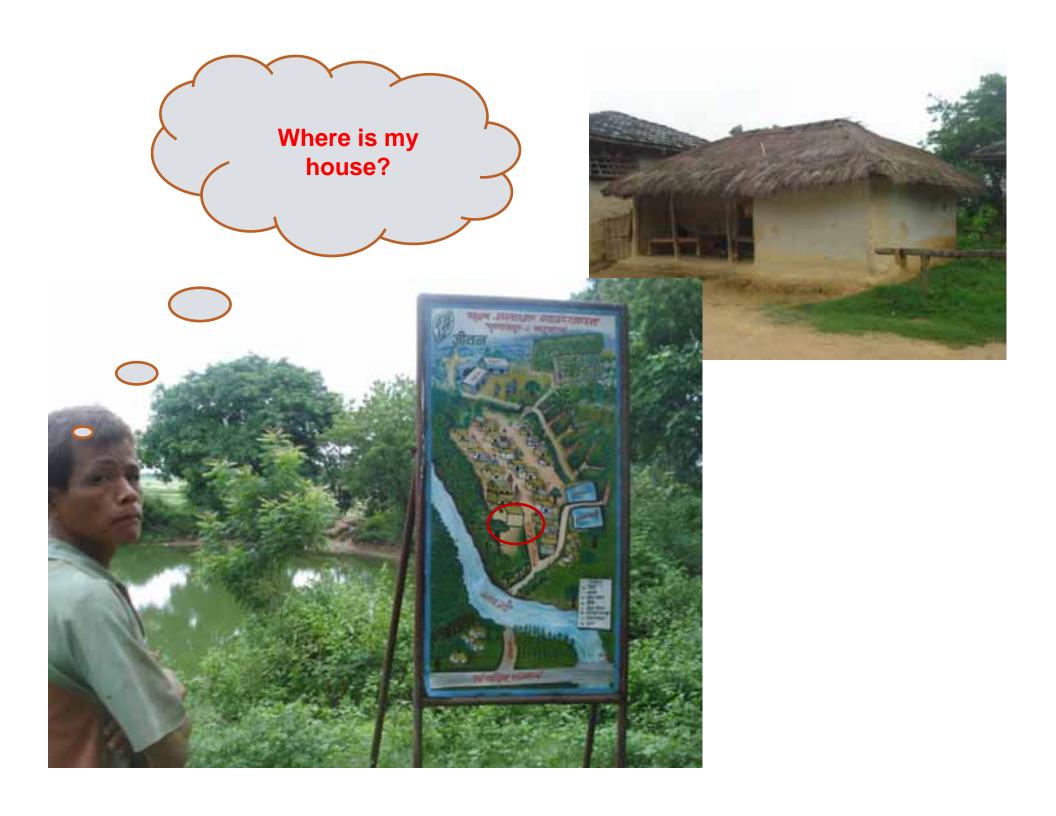
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13 July, 200

Outline:

- Community GIS
 - Concepts and framework
- Case Study:
 - -Background
 - Operational framework







Concept:

- Local knowledge and multiple realities of space and environment- mental maps
- GIS knowledge- maps and database
- GIS in Society varies in different societal context

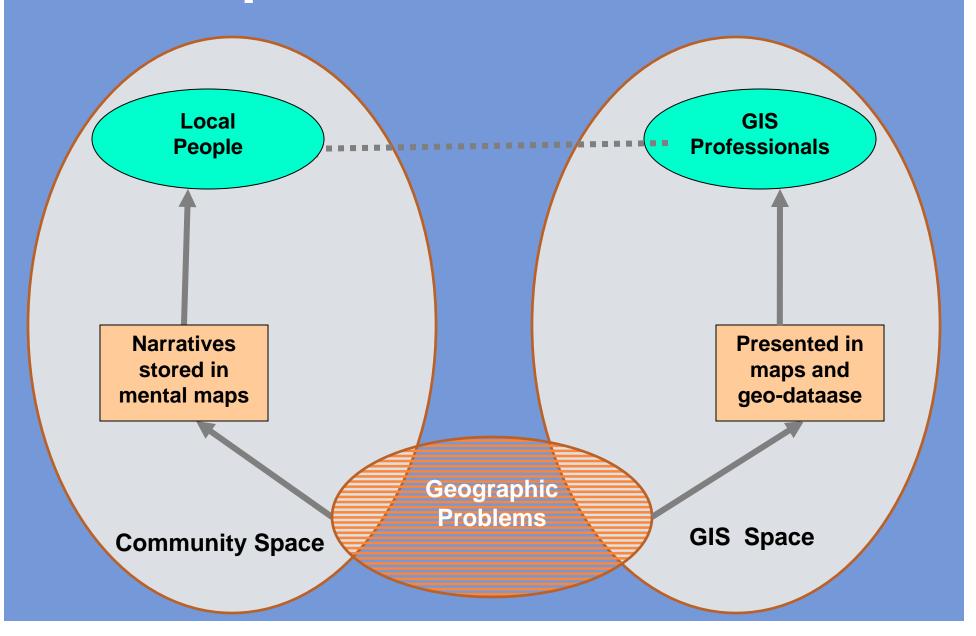
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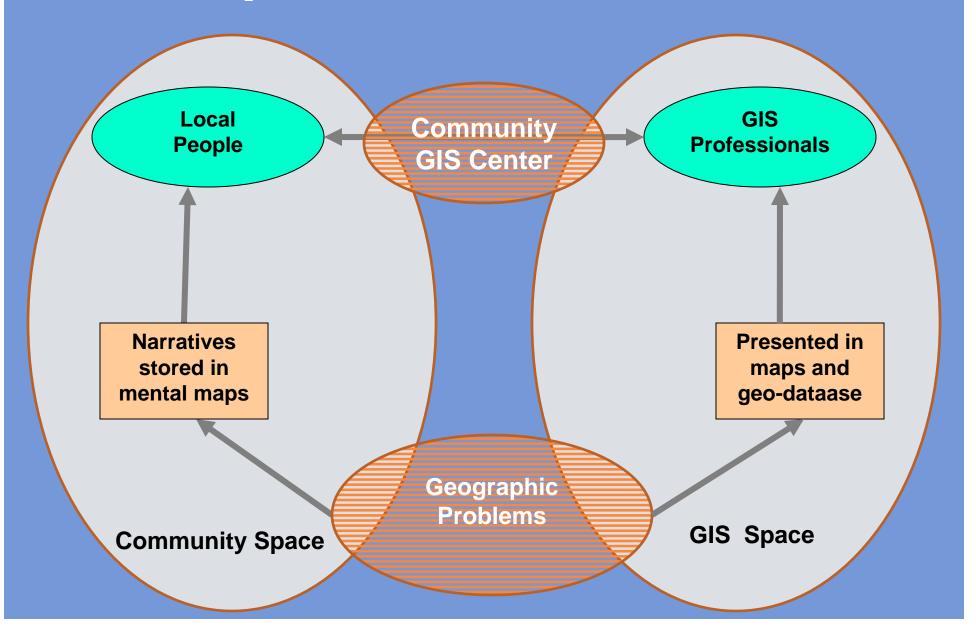
- GIS literacy
- Knowledge gap GIS community and local community
- GIS adaptation in society
- Community approach

Concept:

- Process to transfer the GIS knowledge in the society
- Two way communication- local community and GIS community
- Community GIS Center

- Geographic Problems
- Community Sphere
 - local people, mental maps, local government authority
- GIS Sphere
 - GIS Professional, Geo-database, academia research institute
- Community GIS Center





- Enhance the spatial thinking of local community
- Community GIS Center: bridge the knowledge gap
- Local people and GIS professional- role and responsibility

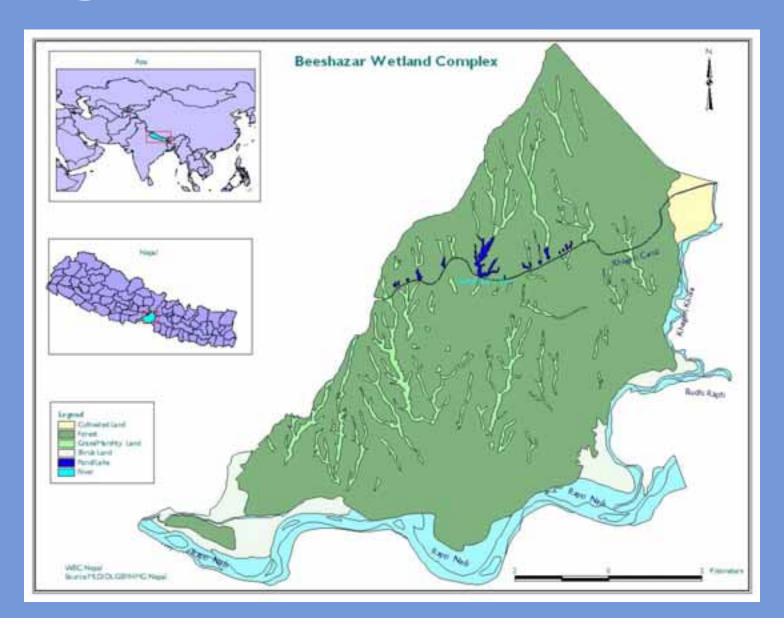
Case Study

Pilot Project

Background:

- Decentralization- After 1990
- Community base development approach
- decision making process in local community
- Need of GIS application in community
- Biodiversity Conservation

Program Area



Program Area:

Chitwan National Park:



- World Heritage Site
- Wildlife habitat
- Ramsar site

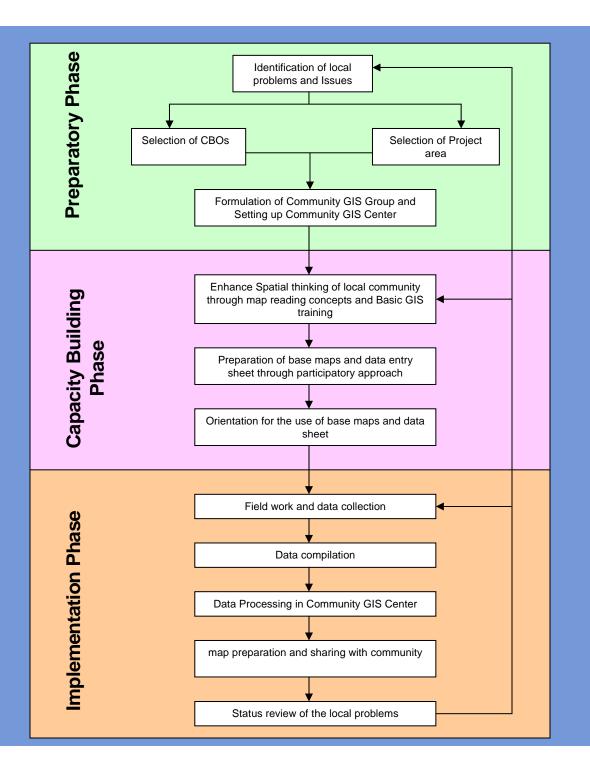
Objective:

- Develop a community GIS tools for :
 - Visualization of biodiversity resource
 - Update biodiversity resource information by local people
- Support to conservation initiatives from local to national level

Involvement:

- GIS Sphere
 - SCGIS Nepal
 - WBC Nepal/EGP IUCN Netherlands
 - ESRI Conservation Program
 - Planet Action/Spot Image
- Community Sphere
 - 30 local conservation group
 - Local people
 - Local government authority
- Society for Community GIS Center (CGC-Chitwan)

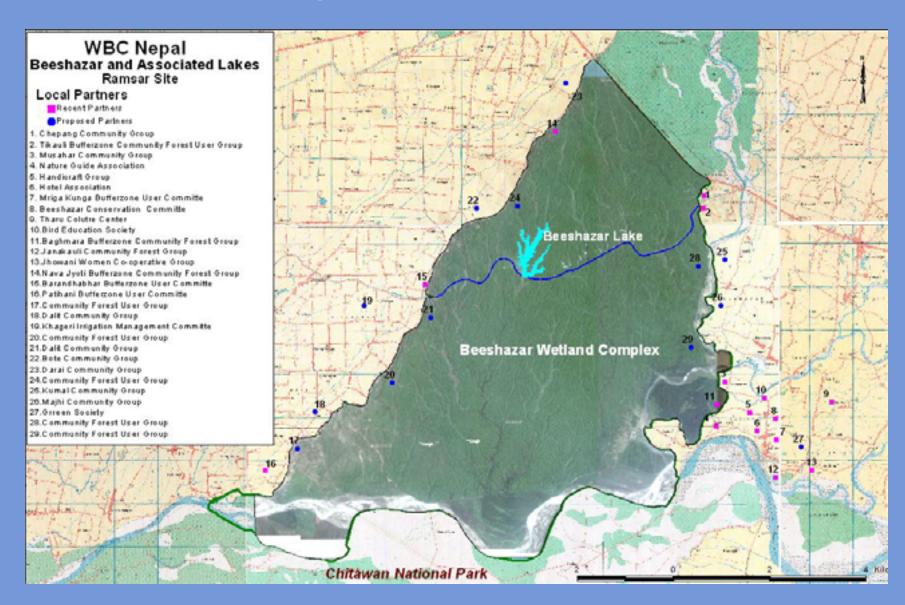
Operational Framework



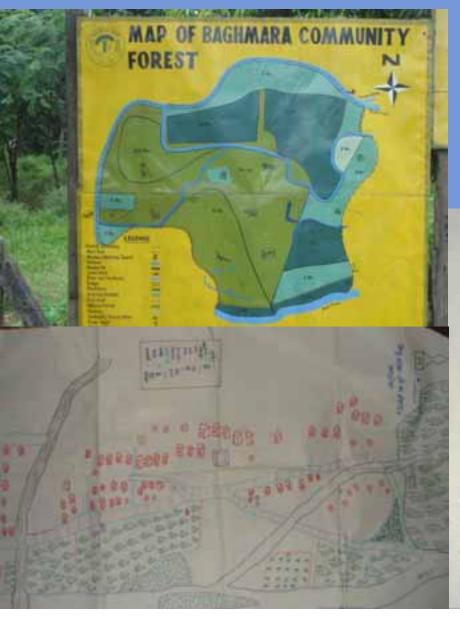
Preparatory Phase:

- Identification of local problems
- Selection of local organization and community group
- Formulation of Community GIS Group
- Establishment of Community GIS Center

Community Groups:



- Collection of community maps
- map reading
- basic GIS training
- Base map preparation



Collect of community maps







base map preparation



Implementation:

- Inventory of biodiversity resources
- Data compilation
- Map preparation and dissemination
- Update monthly biodiversity status



Outcomes:

- Increased GIS literacy in Community
- Conversion of mental maps in GIS maps
- Collection of daily wildlife mobility
- Decision making tools local conservation plan
- Possibility to replicate in other national parks