

Strengthening Vulture Safe Zone in Nawalparasi, Nepal

SOS CLP project ID # 0239510

Location:

Nawalparasi District, NEPAL

(May 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)

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Conservation Leadership Programme

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Table of Contents

Section 1: Summary	1
Summary	1
Background	1
Section 2: Objectives, Activities and Outputs	2
Summary	2
Objective 1: Capacity Enhancement	2
Activity 1: Training for Staff	2
Activity 2: Training for community field assistants.....	2
Activity 3: Training for university students.....	2
Outputs from objective 1:	3
Objective 2: Research on vultures and threats.....	3
Activity 1: Preparation of questionnaires and piloting of questionnaire	3
Activity 2: Socio-cultural survey	3
Activity 3: Survey of vultures and nests.....	4
Activity4: Survey of above-ground power lines	4
Activity 5: Survey of veterinary practitioners and vendors.....	5
Objective 3: Awareness and Sensitization.....	5
Activity 1: Inception workshop.....	5
Activity 2: Workshops with veterinary professionals/vendors	6
Activity 3: Interaction and sensitization events at community level	6
Activity 4: Production of education and outreach materials.....	6
Activity 5: Interaction at national level	7
Outputs from objective 3	7
Additional Outputs	8
Awards and Recognition:	8
Common Statement against diclofenac	8
Diclofenac Free Zone declarations.....	8
National Level Meeting on Vulture Conservation	8
Vulture Safe Zone	9
Saving Asia’s Vultures from Extinction.....	9
Nepal Vulture Conservation Movement Network	9

Equipment purchase	9
Section 3: Achievements and Impacts	10
Achievement and Impacts	10
Problems encountered and potential solutions.....	10
Section 4: Results and Recommendations.....	11
Section 5: Summary Financial Report	1
Section 6: Appendices	i
Figures:	i
Media clippings:.....	vi
Project pictures:.....	vii
Publications:.....	xii

Strengthening Vulture Safe Zone in Nawalparasi, Nepal

Section 1: Summary

Summary

South Asia's vultures have been decimated by over 90% due to the veterinary drug diclofenac. Integrated and intensive efforts are underway in Nepal to eliminate diclofenac from the environment. The key objective of the project was to assess future threats to vultures in a post-diclofenac scenario and at the same time sensitize the stakeholders about the current threat of diclofenac. The project identified electrocution, poisoning, human persecution and decline in food supply as threats of concern and carried research to investigate these threats; the result of the study is being analyzed. At the same time skill and knowledge of community youth, university students and staff was developed through various trainings. Institutional capacity of the organization to implement the project was strengthened with the purchase of equipments like LCD projector, GPS, digital camera and laptop computer. Key stakeholders in the community as well as at the national level were sensitized. All key targets were met and in some cases exceeded with co-funding from other projects but there were delays in achieving the targets.

Background

South Asia's vulture populations have undergone dramatic declines due to a veterinary drug 'diclofenac' (Oakes, et al., 2004). In India, *Gyps bengalensis* have declined by 99.9% from 1992 to 2007 (Prakash, et al., 2007). The decline is similar in Nepal. In 2006, Nepal government banned veterinary diclofenac and introduced meloxicam as a safe alternative. In Nepal safe feeding sites and Vulture Safe Zone has been set up. The overall goal of the project was to measure identified threats to vultures and identifying possible new threats so as to help in ensuring the overall safety of proposed Vulture Safe Zones.

Section 2: Objectives, Activities and Outputs

Summary

The key objectives of the project were to carry out research into the future threats for vultures in a post-diclofenac era through capacity enhancement of staff, community volunteers and university students along with sensitization of key stakeholders. The details are as follows:

Objective 1: Capacity Enhancement

Activity 1: Training for Staff

The project team had applied for a number of different projects along with SOS CLP for the same time period. Success of multiple applications led to extra workload on the project team and thus all individual training had to be postponed for a suitable time. So far two of the four planned trainings have been completed and one is ongoing. Field Biologist Khadananda Paudel has completed training in GIS (January 18-31, 2011) and team leader Anand Chaudhary is participating in the same training. Field Officer Bhupal Nepal participated in a report writing training instead of the planned statistics training as it was deemed more appropriate. Fourth team member Ishwari Chaudhary will participate in a training in December 2011.

All Vulture Conservation Program Staff (7) and 6 additional staff from other projects received training on project planning, media and messaging and behavior change. This two-day training (Aug 15/16 2010) training was modeled on the training received from CLP at Canada.

Activity 2: Training for community field assistants

Field assistants were hired to carry out questionnaires survey in the communities. The reason for hiring field assistants was also to provide community youth with an opportunity to learn about vultures, survey techniques and participate in the research so that knowledge is handed over to the project community. On-site training was provided to 22 community youth in three batches on 11th November 2010 (10), 5 January 2011 (5) and 8 February 2011 (7). Topics of the training included basic knowledge about vultures and their decline, survey techniques and rules on engaging community people and detailed practice on how to fill the questionnaires.

Activity 3: Training for university students

Four graduate students from Tribhuvan University who had received Jatayu Scholarships to carry out their research on vultures were trained to carry out the research on power lines and electrocution risk. The training for students was reduced from two days to one day as they had already been oriented on vultures and their conservation issues through a separate training from other funding source.

Thus the training consisted of a review of vulture biology and conservation issues followed by an update on vulture conservation efforts across South Asia. The second part of the training focused on how to carry out the electrocution risk survey of power lines and questionnaire survey of

power company workers. The training was carried out on site on 13 November 2010. The students were accompanied by project team members throughout the survey period.

Outputs from objective 1:

The key outputs were that not only the project team member but youth of the project community and university students got to familiarize themselves with the vulture conservation work and research methodology thus increasing the knowledge base. The community youth will now be our advocates. The university students also applied for a CLP project based on vultures (unsuccessful). All four university students carried out their graduate research on vultures and two have successfully defended their research.

Objective 2: Research on vultures and threats

Activity 1: Preparation of questionnaires and piloting of questionnaire

A sample questionnaire was developed by the project team over a period of two months and piloted close to the project sites in the last week of October 2010. The five pilot samples were used to adjust the questionnaire and make sure it is easy for local community youth to understand and use.

Activity 2: Socio-cultural survey

Methodology:

Semi-structured questionnaire survey was administrated in the project site using two-stage cluster sampling. Initially four clusters (two treatment and two control), were selected and within them sub-clusters of wards (political boundaries) were selected. The treatment sites were areas with intensive vulture conservation effort and the control sites were areas with relatively low vulture conservation effort. Within each sub-cluster, 40 questionnaires were administered using systematic random sampling. The survey was carried out in two phases, the first phase in treatment sites between November 11 and 15, 2010 and the second phase in control site between January 5 and February 11, 2011. All surveys were implemented using local youth after rigorous training. A total of 810 questionnaires were implemented with a minimum of 200 per site. Data compilation was done through MS Excel and SPSS. Basic analysis of 715 questionnaires was carried out using Minitab and MS Excel. Remaining 95 data sets from one of the control sites were not included in current analysis because of errors related to data entry but will be fully analyzed for submission as a paper in a journal.

Key Results:

The questionnaires focused on a number of aspects:

i) Knowledge and observation of vultures:

75% respondents (540) were confident they knew what a vulture was while 24% (174) were unsure. 256 respondents observed vultures at intervals of a month or less while 93 respondents said they had never seen a vulture (*Appendix Fig6.1*). When comparing the same distribution between treatment and control site, it is clear that observation is more frequent in the treatment site (*Appendix Fig6.2*). When asked if they felt that vulture numbers were increasing or decreasing, 74.5% said numbers were decreasing and 14.8% said numbers were increasing (*Appendix Fig6.3*).

Of the 106 respondents that answered increasing, 105 were from treatment sites where vulture numbers are increasing due to conservation efforts and establishment of safe feeding site (vulture restaurant) (*Appendix Fig6.4*).

ii) Potential threats to vultures:

Questionnaire covered key identified potential future threats for vultures in the area. Just over 73% of the respondents said livestock (cattle) farming practice was on the decline in their area and only 16.7% said it was increasing (*Appendix Fig6.6*). Among the respondents, 33.8% knew of an incident where wildlife had been electrocuted (*Appendix Fig6.7*). Over 40% respondents were unaware of use of poison for killing wildlife and stray dogs, and over 30% said poison was not used in their area for such purpose but 1% respondent answered that poison was excessively used for this purpose (*Appendix Fig6.8*). Nearly 49% respondents identified veterinary pharmacies as a source of poison and 11% said poison could be purchased from retail shops (*Appendix Fig6.9*). Poison can easily be purchased without being cross-questioned (16%), by answering a couple of questions (24%) (*Appendix Fig6.10*). Vultures were being disturbed by humans according to 12% of respondents through habitat destruction (trees), nest disturbance and direct human assault (*Appendix Fig6.11 and 6.12*).

Activity 3: Survey of vultures and nests

Methodology:

The team with support from local community searched for vulture nests throughout the project area. Each nesting tree was marked, species of vulture identified and nest categorized as *active* (with breeding activity), *occupied* (without breeding activity) and *abandoned* (nest not in use). Active nests were monitored at an interval of two weeks either by project staff or through community volunteers until the end of the breeding season to check if the chick successfully fledges (success) or not (failure).

Key Results:

This research was supported by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, UK. In addition, vulture arrival at safe feeding site was recorded. A total of 54 oriental white-rumped vulture nests and 1 Egyptian vulture nests were monitored throughout the breeding season in three colonies, which is a 26% decline from the 2009/10 breeding season. Breeding success for the project site was 100% for the Egyptian Vulture and 61.11% for the Oriental white-rumped vulture.

Activity4: Survey of above-ground power lines

Methodology:

Survey of above ground power line to assess risk to birds was carried out between 13 and 19 November by involving four graduate students from Tribhuvan University. The survey used a highway crossing the length of the project area as a transect route and followed power lines (11kv, 33kv, 132kv and 440v) along the highway. Each pole along the 99 km stretch of the highway was inspected for electrocution risk, risk of collision, structure of pole and type of transmission line. Area within a 5 meter radius of each pole was investigated to see if any there were any signs of dead or injured birds and presence of nests on poles recorded. Two teams of two students initiated the survey from two ends of transect and covered a distance between 5 and 9 km a day. Each pole was assigned a specific number and GPS position recorded. All four

students were provided a one-day training on carrying out the survey and accompanied by project team during the first day. The students also carried out a questionnaire survey of technicians from the Nepal Electricity Authority based at different areas within the project site.

Key Results:

The team covered 328 electrical poles and 99 kilometers. They found an Indian Spotted Eagle (*Aquila hastata*) hanging on an electrical wire and five dead crows at base of electrical poles. All bird mortalities were recorded below 11kv poles. No nest was discovered on electricity poles during the survey.

A questionnaire survey on risk of electric power lines to vultures was administered to staff of Electricity Department at nine sites. The survey revealed that the junctions of more electricity wires, metal poles and closely extended wires are highly risky for the birds. Technicians also revealed that crows are at high risk during breeding season because they collect long metal wires from construction sites for nest building.

Activity 5: Survey of veterinary practitioners and vendors

Methodology:

Survey of Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) were carried out to investigate whether the drug diclofenac is still being used in the local market and also to understand how well the alternative vulture safe drug meloxicam has replaced diclofenac in the communities. Survey involved surprise visits by project staff and inspection of NSAID brands and available stocks.

Key Results:

In the first phase of survey 61 veterinary pharmacies were surveyed in the project area all of them had the vulture safe drug meloxicam and one had in its stock diclofenac manufactured for humans. The human diclofenac was immediately replaced with meloxicam and the vendor warned that their license will be cancelled if we report them to the government. The second phase was carried out from November 2010 to January 2011. Of the 53 veterinary outlets surveyed (including the one with diclofenac in the first survey), none were found to be selling the drug and all were selling meloxicam. The finding that just one vendor was selling diclofenac compared to many more a few years ago is evidence that the project team is closing in on its goals. The threat of human diclofenac being used in the veterinary sector is high. Although the surveys revealed only one vendor selling diclofenac and the project team also received written pledge from the veterinary community not to use the drug, thus declaring the district as 'Diclofenac Free', there is still a possibility that diclofenac could be sold under the table in some areas.

Objective 3: Awareness and Sensitization

Activity 1: Inception workshop

An inception ceremony was held jointly with the organization of an interaction program with the veterinary community on 6 May 2010. Along with representatives of the veterinary community,

local project partners, conservation organizations and government officials attended the event. During the event, participants were briefed about the project and its expected outcomes.

Activity 2: Workshops with veterinary professionals/vendors

An interaction event with veterinary practitioners which doubled as the inception for the project was carried out on 6 May 2010. During the event veterinary practitioners committed to keeping the district free of diclofenac.

The second event was divided and held at two locations to manage time for the participating veterinarians. The events were held on 6 and 7 December 2010 in the towns of Kawasoti and Arunkhola with the total participation of 27 veterinarians, para-veterinarians and drug sellers.

Instead of organizing the third event in the project district, we decided to coincide it with the national convention of Nepal Para-Veterinary and Livestock Association on May 9 to 11, 2011 where we could reach out to over 500 delegates in one go. During the event, our veterinary officer was able to give a presentation and include project leaflets and posters in the delegate packs. The event was held in the bordering city of Bharatpur.

Activity 3: Interaction and sensitization events at community level

Two events of sensitizing local community were held during International Vulture Awareness Day (September 4 and 5, 2010). On the eastern part of the project site, awareness event was held in a local school followed by an interaction program with local community leaders, representatives of national park and buffer zone and veterinarians. On the western side of the project area a street drama was organized followed by a rally in a popular market.

An awareness stall was set up and street drama performed through our local partner during a 'Vulture Festival' organized by a partner institution September 24-26, 2010. Over 10,000 people were reported to have attended the festival.

Awareness events were organized in three secondary schools, in partnership with our local community based partners 28-31 Dec 2010. The events were organized in Chandeshwari Secondary School, Sarsoti Secondary School and Janata Secondary High School. A total of 147 students learned in detail about vulture, their importance, cause of their decline and conservation efforts.

On 16 January 2011 the project team, along with a wider veterinary community, conservation community, district government officials, politicians and media gathered to formally declare the project district as Diclofenac Free Zone (DFZ) at the district headquarters Parasi. A total of 41 individuals participated in the event, covered widely by the local media. The district is part of a network of 10 districts declared as DFZ between November 2010 and February 2011 to create the world's first Vulture Safe Zone covering an area of 21,013 square kilometers.

Activity 4: Production of education and outreach materials

A leaflet with message from Nepal Government's key line agencies, veterinary associations and conservation organization against the illegal use of diclofenac in the veterinary sector was published (20,000 copies) with co-funding from CLP project. These leaflets have been distributed not only in the project site but across the country.

A poster depicting a mythical vulture, "Jatayu" fighting against a demon king to rescue a goddess, with conservation message has been published (3,000 copies). This poster is being distributed widely across the country and will help generate a positive attitude towards vultures (often considered as a bearer of misfortune). A small amount of money left from the publication budget will now be used to co-fund printing of a leaflet version of the same poster.

6,000 copies of an awareness leaflet have been published. This leaflet, in Nepali language informs the public of vulture decline, its cause and conservation efforts to conserve vultures in the country. The leaflet was published with funding from the UNDP/GEF/Small Grants Programme funding but carries the logo of SOS and CLP.

A limited number of t-shirts saying "Team Vulture" was printed for key staff and volunteers working on vulture conservation. Remaining funds were used to add to a revolving fund for awareness t-shirts and through this fund a new t-shirt with message "Stop Diclofenac, Stop extinction, Save vulture" was printed. It is being sold widely at minimum price. Funds raised from the sale will go back to the revolving fund to print more t-shirts in the future.

500 copies of the first issue of a vulture newsletter *Giddha Sandesh*, mostly targeting Nepali speaking audience but also with English language sections was published and distributed widely. The newsletter was funded by the RSPB and Darwin Initiative but also carries the logo of SOS CLP and other partner organizations.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), UK has released a documentary highlighting the vulture conservation effort and approached in Nepal and India, with good coverage of the work being done by the project team.

Activity 5: Interaction at national level

The national interaction program will be held once the data analysis and report preparation has been completed. It has been delayed.

Outputs from objective 3

With the funding of this project and a number of other projects, the vulture conservation programme team was able to carry out 74 sensitization events in 2010 alone that directly involved 4,581 individuals and reached out to countless others. In addition, we are providing technical backstopping to government staff (District Livestock Service Office) of all 75 districts of Nepal that have been directed to conduct at least one vulture conservation related awareness workshop. These activities have generated numerous newspaper articles, and reached out across the nation through radio, FM stations and TV programmes. The project team members were involved in at least 9 radio interviews.

Additional Outputs

Awards and Recognition:

On National Conservation Day, September 23, 2010 the Vulture Conservation Program won 3 of the 8 awards on offer, making the team the biggest winner of the day. These awards are like the Oscars for the conservation sector in Nepal. The awards won were:

- Abraham Conservation Award (organization): Shared jointly by two of our Vulture Safe Zone projects in Nawalparasi and Rupandehi. Note: Nawalparasi is the CLP project site.
- Abraham Conservation Award (individual): Mr. Hirulal Dangaura, Monitoring and Education Assistant, Vulture Conservation Program. He currently works for other projects in western Nepal and is not directly involved with the CLP project.
- Young Conservation Leader Award: Anand Chaudhary, Vulture Conservation Programme Officer and team leader of CLP project. Further, he has been awarded prestigious Fulbright Scholarship to study Conservation Biology (MS) at State University of New York-College of Environmental Science and Forestry at Syracuse, NY, United States of America and is studying there since August 2011.
- Anand Chaudhary has become member of IUCN-SSC Vulture Specialist Group.
- Staff members participated in a rafting competition to mark Save Bagmati River Campaign displayed vulture conservation message and won the best decoration award.

Common Statement against diclofenac

Three key government departments, 2 key government offices, Nepal Veterinary Association and Nepal Para Veterinary and Livestock Association agreed to a common statement with conservation organizations against the use of diclofenac in livestock treatment. The statement was published in the form of a leaflet and distributed widely across the country. This is the first formal acknowledgement by some government agencies and veterinary associations about the impact of the drug on vultures and will serve to discourage anyone illegally using this drug for veterinary purpose.

Diclofenac Free Zone declarations

The project district of Nawalparasi was formally declared as Diclofenac Free Zone (DFZ) on 16 January 2011 under the leadership of district level government organizations. Prior to the declaration, sensitization event for veterinarians, para-veterinarians and veterinary drug sellers were organized. The event was organized after receiving their written pledge to not use the drug. Twelve other districts of Nepal were declared as DFZ through supporting projects.

National Level Meeting on Vulture Conservation

The chief guest at the declaration of the first DFZ, Chairperson of the Natural Resource Committee of Constitution Assembly called a meeting at the Ministry of Forest, attended by 25 Constituent Assembly members of the Natural Resource Committee, Secretary-Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC), Secretary-Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) and key conservation organizations on 9 December 2010. During the meeting, Secretary of MoFSC agreed to process the guidelines for Diclofenac Free Zone, Nepali version

of Vulture Conservation Action Plan for Nepal 2009-2013 and form new laws to regulate cutting down of large trees. On the same occasion Secretary-MoAC committed to direct Department of Drug Administration to monitor use of diclofenac and other related drugs. The Chairperson of Natural Resource Committee of Constitution Assembly committed to hold further similar discussions on the vulture issue.

Vulture Safe Zone

Along with Nawalparasi district, ten other adjoining districts were declared as Diclofenac Free Zone between November 2010 and June 2011 covering an area of 22,206sq km to create the world's first Vulture Safe Zone. The project team will collaborate with local, national and international teams to expand the VSZ further in Nepal and across the border into India.

Saving Asia's Vultures from Extinction

An international consortium Saving Asia's Vultures from Extinction (SAVE) was launched in Delhi, India (February 17, 2011) and Kathmandu, Nepal (February 23, 2011). SAVE will be responsible for developing a coordinated strategic approach to vulture conservation across countries in Asia where vultures are threatened by the veterinary use of diclofenac and other drugs. This will involve, safeguarding the existing conservation breeding programme; in situ conservation efforts, including the creation and expansion of Vulture Safe Zones; advocacy and other actions to influence policy; sharing of relevant skills, knowledge and best practices; and acting as a focus for fundraising and communication. BCN is a core member of SAVE and project team members are in its technical advisory committee.

Nepal Vulture Conservation Movement Network

On 16 November 2010, representatives of Community Based Organizations, working for vulture conservation united to form *Nepal Vulture Conservation Movement Network*, an independent pressure group that will aid and coordinate conservation efforts throughout the country. A 15-member committee representing 14 CBOs/NGOs was established. Press conference was held on 17th November 2010 to announce the network.

Equipment purchase

- A GPS (Etrex-H), laptop computer (Dell Vostro 1014) and Epson EB-S7 LCD projector were purchased and are being used in the field.
- A digital camera Canon EOS 1000D purchased by adding funds from other projects to the one made available from CLP.

Section 3: Achievements and Impacts

Achievement and Impacts

The Vulture Conservation Programme team was able to use and integrate this and other projects as the platform for high impact achievements such as the declaration of the world's first Diclofenac Free Zone followed by 13 more; creation of world's first Vulture Safe Zone covering 21,013 sq.km; and influencing government decisions and actions for vulture conservation. The team dominated the National Conservation Day awards ceremony with four awards. Over 110 newspaper articles with a one-year period, over 74 awareness events in 2010 are some of the project supported achievements. Project was able to train 22 community youth, 4 university students and 13 organization staff, covered 99 km of electric power lines, administered 810 questionnaires, monitored over 61 veterinary pharmacies (in project district only), monitored 304 nests of vultures (55 in project area), published (and being distributed) 26,000 copies of informative leaflet and 3,000 copies of awareness poster. However, the team feels that its best achievement was to bring together people from all walks of life, government staff, veterinarians, politicians, media, conservationists, community based, national and international organizations.

Problems encountered and potential solutions

During the process of preparing a proposal for this project, additional projects on vultures were also developed for other sites/purpose and submitted to other funding agencies. Unexpectedly, funding was secured from all five of the applications. All except two projects have funds to cover salaries of team members and thus we were in a situation where a few staff were implementing multiple projects in multiple sites. This not only delayed some of the project activities including reporting but also hindered staff training. However, with some delays, key project activities were implemented successfully and co-funding secured from other projects also helped extend the impact of the project beyond its scope.

Section 4: Results and Recommendations

The key results of the project are:

- Capacity of project team, university students and community youth enhanced.
- Survey of knowledge and understanding of community people about vultures revealed that awareness level was higher in project area with intensive conservation effort but overall knowledge of vulture decline and cause was low.
- Survey of potential future threats to vultures suggested that threat from direct human disturbance and electrocution was low. Threat from poisoning and decrease in food sources need to be looked at further through more intensive surveys.
- Drawing inference from the 26% decline in nest numbers in the project area would be premature because in previous years nest numbers had been increasing and numbers have stayed stable on a larger national scale.
- All veterinarians, veterinary pharmacists and veterinary technicians in the project area are aware of the ban in the drug diclofenac and its harmful effect on vultures. They have pledged to not use the drug and recent surveys have not revealed any use of this drug.
- With additional funding from other sources, the project team was able to carry out additional sensitization activities and reach out to over 10,000 people. This was aided by development of posters, leaflets, t-shirts, newsletter and a documentary. There was healthy media coverage of the project.
- Project was able to engage and involve government line agencies at both national and local level. It actively involved university, local schools, NGOs and community based groups and individuals.
- With supporting funding from national and international sources, the project was able to expand the Vulture Safe Zone concept to cover 22,206 sq km.
- National and international networks were established to ensure the continuation of vulture conservation effort across South Asia and replication/expansion of the Vulture Safe Zone.
- Project team members and project community won several national conservation awards.

Recommendations:

- We need to build on the community sensitization work by reaching out to more people on a larger scale.
- Effectiveness of Vulture Safe Zones must be studied by monitoring vulture population in nesting and safe feeding sites; monitoring of veterinary drug use.
- Sites identified with nesting colonies can be managed through 'community based protection' to help increase breeding success.
- The current Vulture Safe Zone needs to be expanded further.
- Communities actively participating in vulture conservation need to be encouraged to continue.

Section 5: Summary Financial Report

Amount Received - USD 10,190 @ 74.2 equivalent to Nrs 7,56,098

Particulars	Budget		Expenses		Remarks
	Total CLP requested (USD)	Total CLP used (USD)	Total Expenses (NRs)	Total Expenses (USD)	
Itemized expenses					
PHASE I - PROJECT PREPARATION					
Administration					
Communications (telephone/internet/postage)	100.00	50.00	3,710.00	50.00	
Books and printing journal articles/materials	50.00	50.00	3,710.00	50.00	
Insurance	100.00	50.00	3,710.00	50.00	
Visas and permits	0.00	0.00	-	-	
Team training (Please detail:)	1,440.00	1,440.00	170,311.00	2,295.30	
Reconnaissance	70	70			
Medical supplies/first aid					
Equipment					
Scientific/field equipment and supplies (Please detail:	1,740.00	1,740.00	134,870.00	1,817.65	
Photographic equipment (Please detail: Batteries)	400.00	400.00	35,000.00	471.70	
Camping equipment (Please detail main items:)	0.00	0.00			
Field guides					
Maps					
Boat/engine/truck					
Fuel	660.00	660.00	20,420.00	275.20	
Other (Please detail:)					
PHASE II - IMPLEMENTATION EXPENSES					
Administration					
Insurance					
Transportation					
Fuel					

Amount Received - USD 10,190 @ 74.2 equivalent to Nrs 7,56,098

Particulars	Budget		Expenses		Remarks
	Total CLP requested (USD)	Total CLP used (USD)	Total Expenses (NRs)	Total Expenses (USD)	
Itemized expenses					
Accommodation for team members and local guides (Please detail: During transportation (\$50 per day for 4 people * 8 days in the cities) 400.00 In the field (\$210 per week for 6 people * 12 weeks) 2520.0)	2,000.00	1,000.00	65,000.00	876.01	
Food for team members and local guides (Please detail: Food in field (\$210 per week for 6 people * 12 weeks) 2520.00) Transportation	1,725.00	1,150.00	83,300.00	1,122.64	
Customs and port duties	1,725.00	1,100.00	79,000.00	1,064.69	
Workshops	0.00	0.00			
Outreach/education activities and materials (brochures, posters, video, t-shirts, etc.) (Please detail: posters (150 items) 150 t-shirts (50 items) 100) Other (Please detail:)	1,950.00	1,700.00			Not completed
	1,350.00	1,000.00	73,184.00	986.31	
	4,210.00	710.00	54,166.00	730.00	
PHASE III - POST-PROJECT EXPENSES					
Administration					
Report production and results dissemination	400.00	400.00			Not completed
Other (Please detail:)	500.00	500.00	41,117.00	554.14	
Total	18,420.00	12,020.00	767,498.00	10,343.64	

Note: Exchange rate applied at the exchange rate of the amount received and detailed financial report attached separately

Section 6: Appendices

Figures:

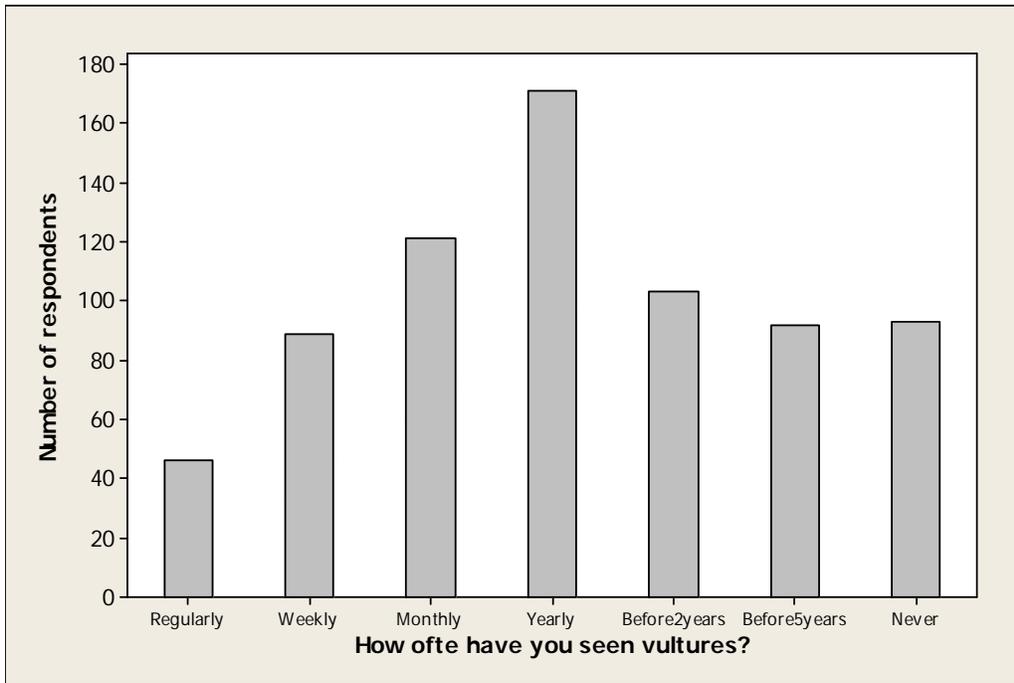


Figure 6.1: Response to frequency of vulture sightings

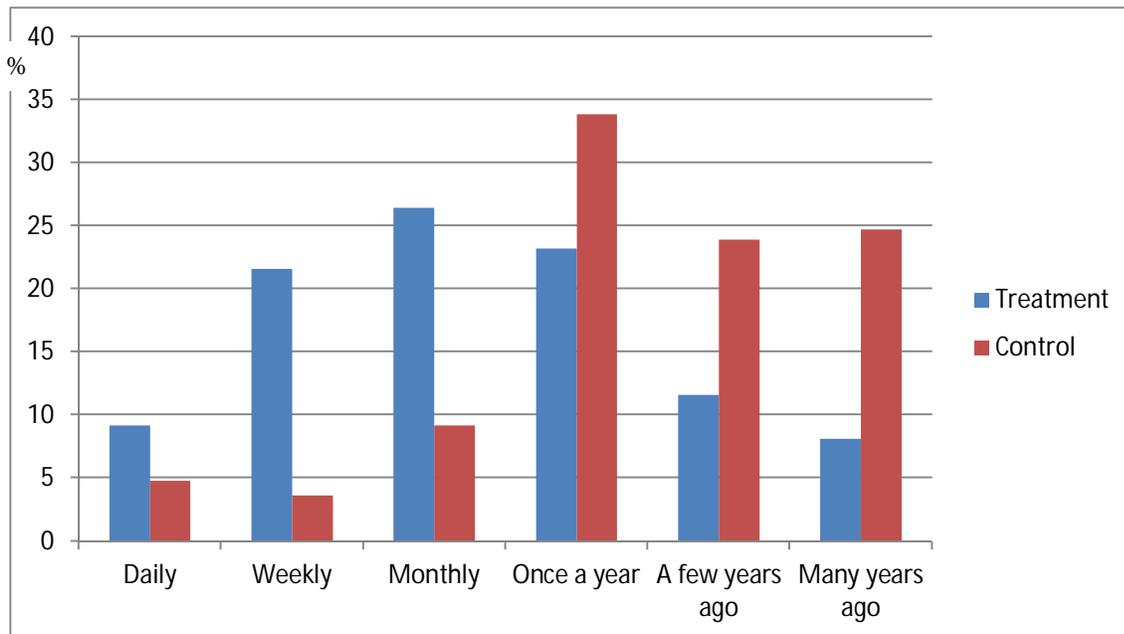


Figure 6.2: Comparing vulture sighting frequency between treatment and control sites (in percentage distribution)

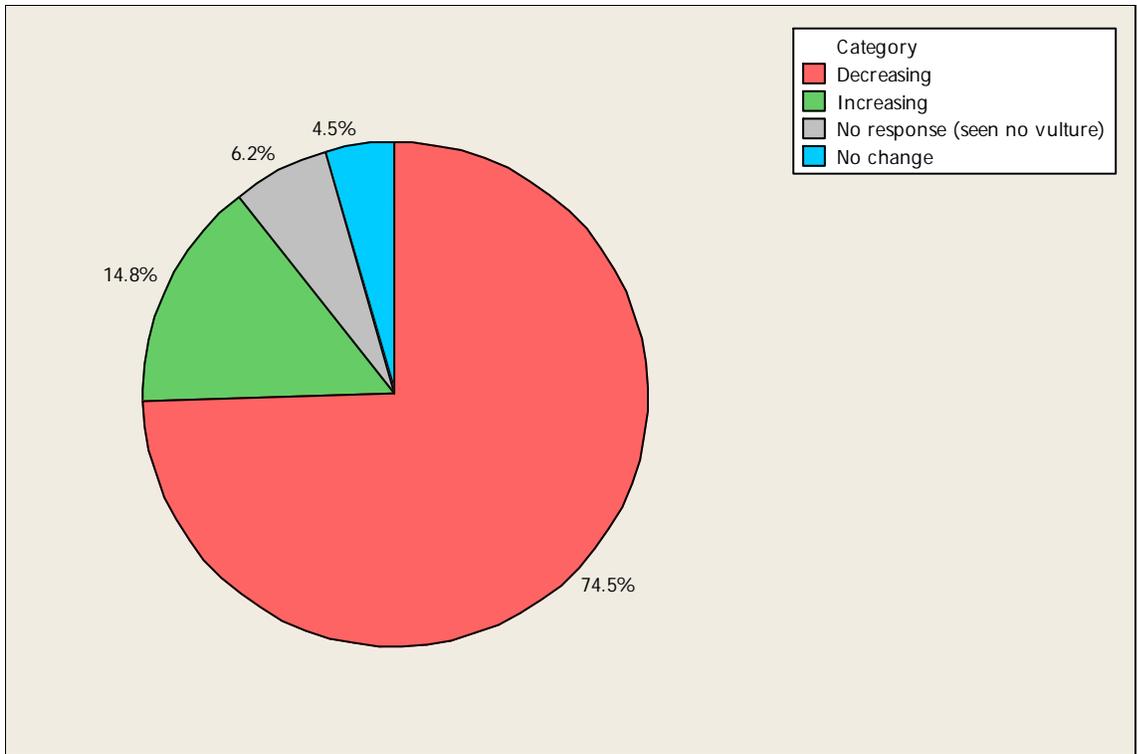
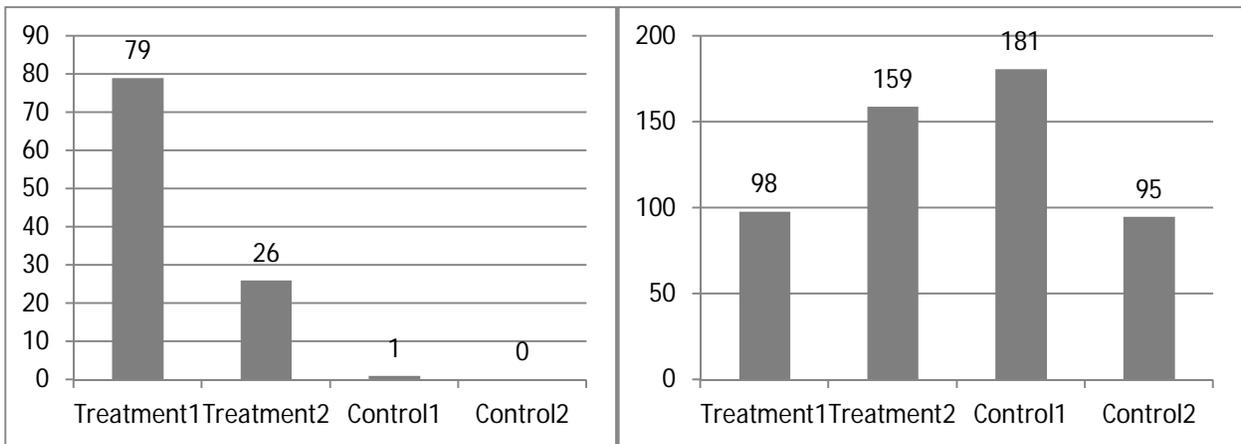


Figure 6.3: Response regarding trend in vulture numbers



Figures 6.4/6.5: Distribution of respondents observing increase in numbers (left) and decrease in numbers (right)

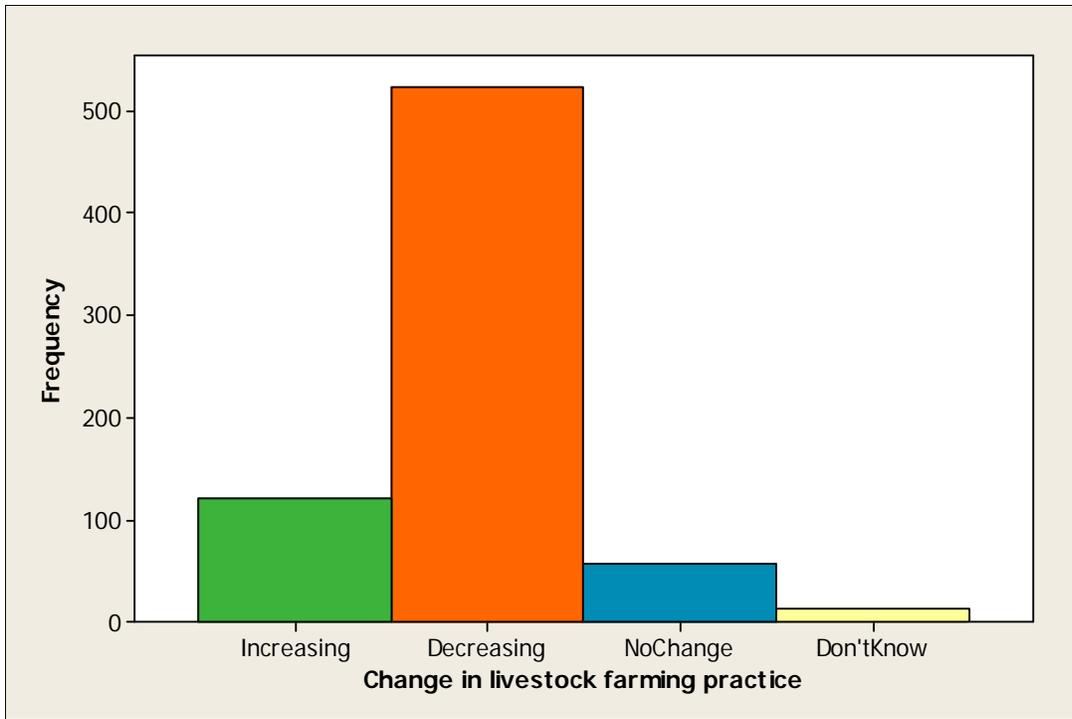


Figure 6.6:

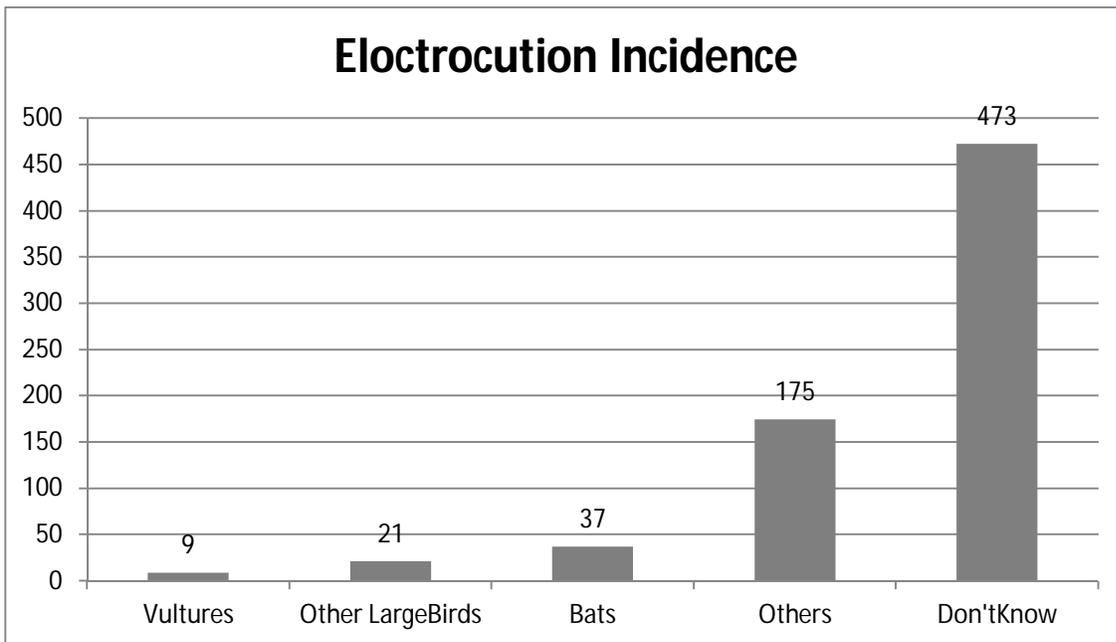


Figure 6.7:

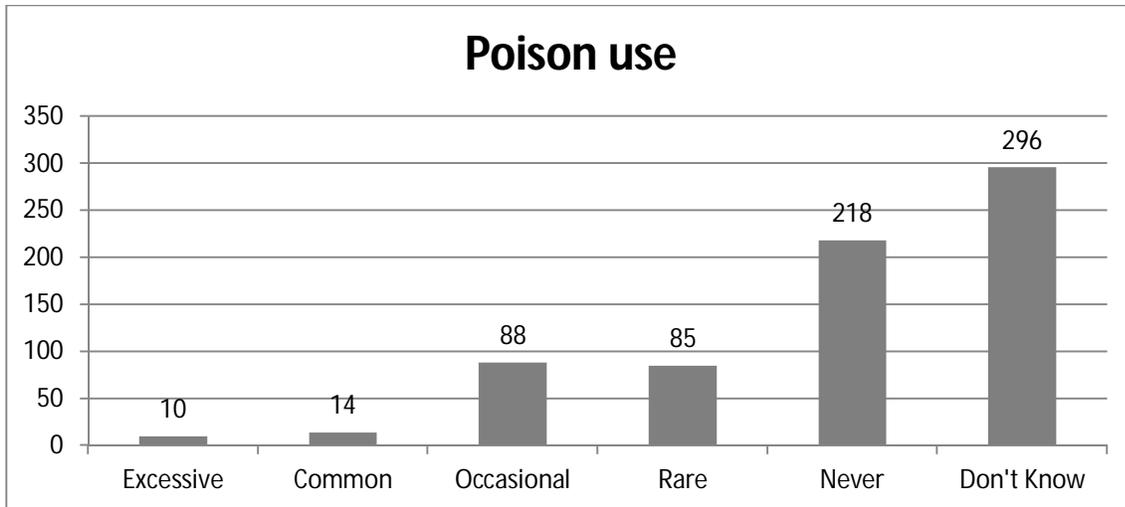


Figure 6.8:

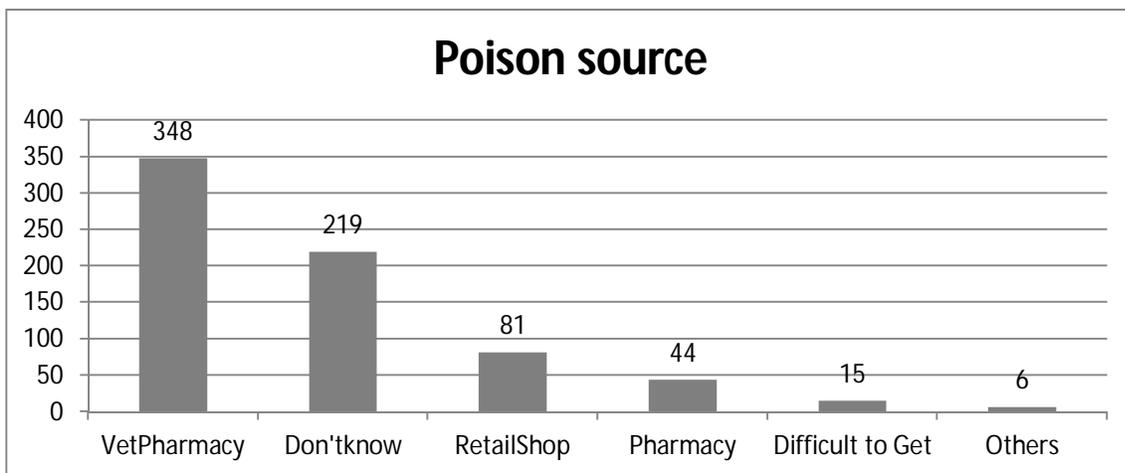


Figure 6.9:

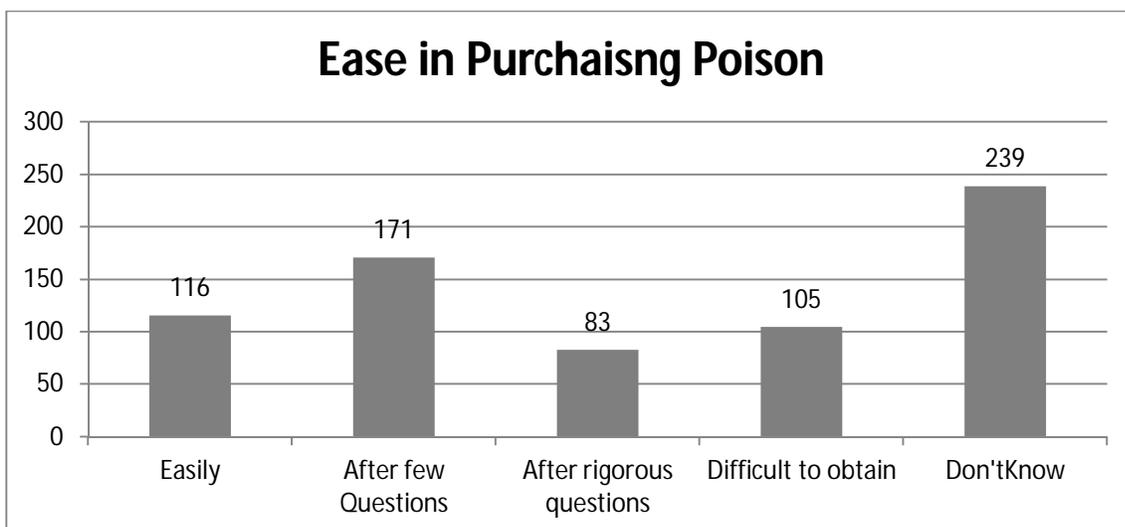


Figure 6.10:

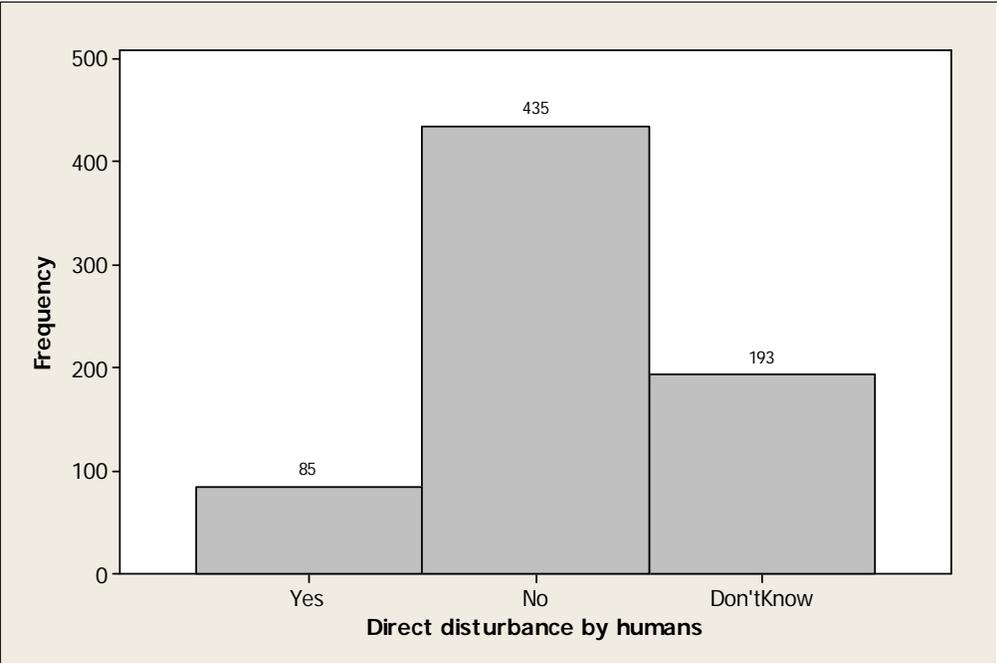


Figure 6.11:

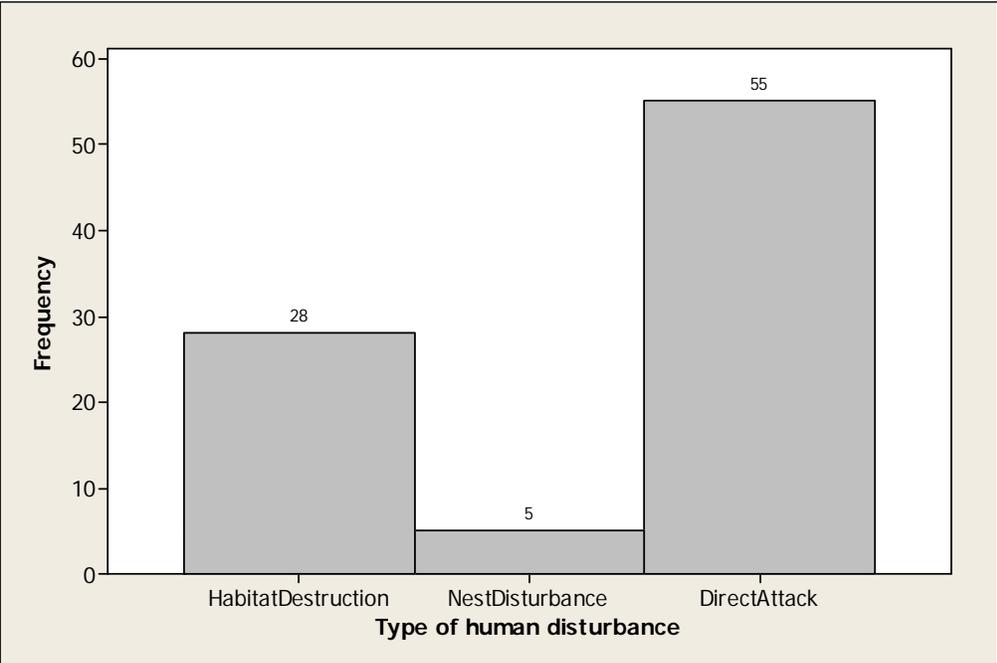


Figure 6.12:

Media clippings:



Recent international media coverage:

<http://news.yahoo.com/healthy-diners-saving-nepals-vultures-021915052.html> Posted October 26, 2011 and accessed Oct 30, 2011

The healthy diners saving Nepal's vultures

By Deepak Adhikari | AFP - Wed, Oct 26, 2011

RECOMMEND 33 | TWEET 6 | SHARE 1 | EMAIL | PRINT

RELATED CONTENT

Nepal's vultures -- decimated by medicine fed to the livestock they call dinner -- are making a comeback thanks to their own chain of healthy-eating restaurants.

The drug-free diners have been set up across the country over the last four years to counter the use of diclofenac, a painkiller commonly administered to the cattle that are a mainstay of the scavengers' diet.

The latest launch last year near the Annapurna mountain range

Over 110 newspaper articles were generated between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011 by the project team and its partners in various local and national media, mostly in the Nepali language. Within the same period 7 press releases were sent. Some clippings are listed below:



Project pictures:



Team Vulture with the awards from National Conservation Day, September 23, 2010



Presenting at an interaction program on International Vulture Awareness day September 5, 2010; Experts and government officials responding to journalists on the occasion



Staff at a rafting competition displaying conservation message-they won the best decoration title; Awareness rally on International Vulture Awareness Day, September 4, 2010



Awareness through street drama and awareness at schools



Awareness events in community



LCD projector and laptop purchased from CLP funding. T-shirts co-funded by the CLP project.



Training based on the CLP Training at Calgary, Canada: Participants working out on problem tree and behavior change exercises



Staff members at team building training wearing CLP-funded t-shirts; Field Officer, Bhupal Nepali with certificate of Professional English and report writing training



Training for community youth on vultures and how to conduct social survey; a youth volunteer conducting survey in community



Electrocution risk survey being carried out by graduate students of Tribhuvan University and project team



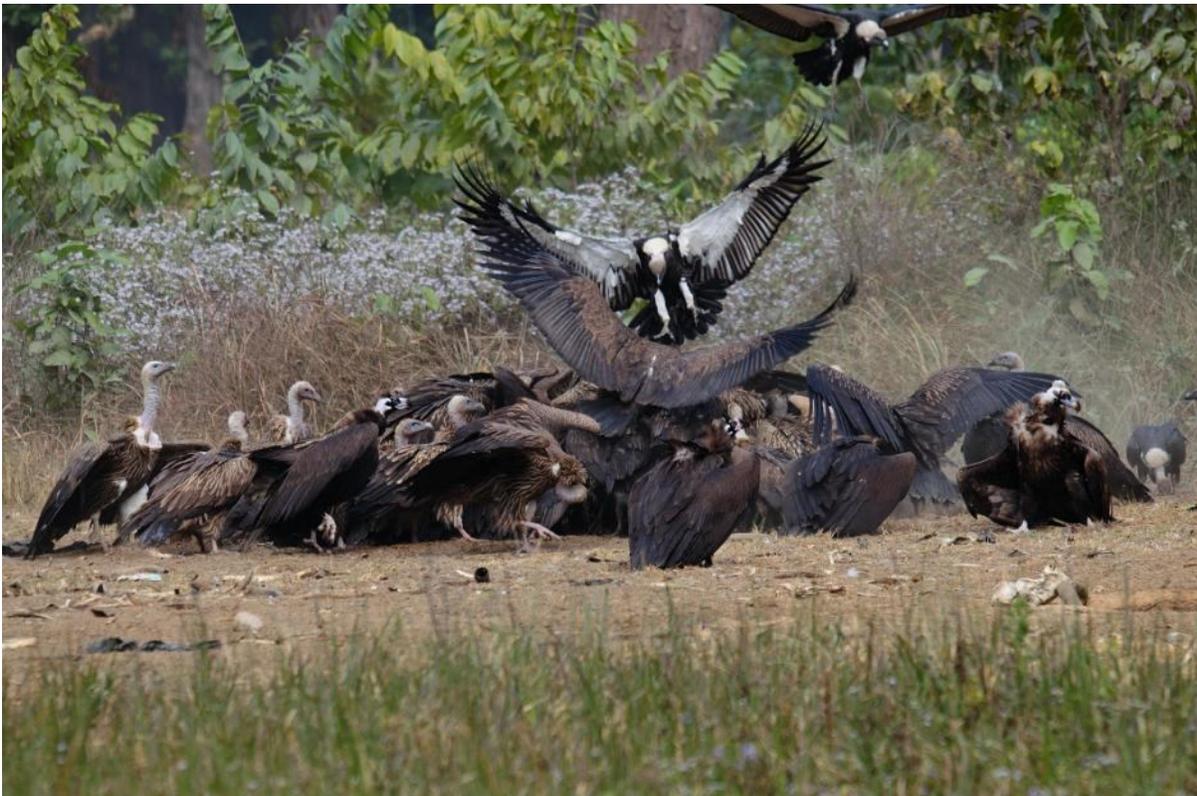
An Indian Spotted Eagle and a crow observed during the electrocution risk survey



Pledge collection for a diclofenac free zone and formal ceremony to declare project district as Diclofenac Free Zone



A veterinary pharmacy being monitored jointly by project and government team for diclofenac; human diclofenac seized from a veterinary outlet



Vultures feeding at our safe feeding site January 2011 (Photo © J Thakuri/BCN)

Publications:



Public notice on use of diclofenac in livestock treatment

Based on enormous scientific research and findings, it's a well established fact that diclofenac a NSAID used in livestock treatment, is the principal cause of rapid decline in vulture population in South Asia. To halt this alarming decline Department of Drug Administration (DDA) has imposed a ban on production and import of diclofenac in Nepal since June 2006. But we are very concerned on the recent trend of use of human diclofenac in veterinary practice and illegal sale of the drug in veterinary outlets. Some such products that are widely distributed in Nepalese market are not even registered at DDA. So we hereby appeal all the concerned people to stop such unethical and illicit use of diclofenac in veterinary practice and to use safe NSAID (Meloxicam) that are registered with DDA.

We also appreciate your valuable contribution to vulture conservation in Nepal.

Public notice issued by:

- Department of Drug Administration
- Department of Livestock Services
- Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation
- Nepal Veterinary Council
- Veterinary Standard and Drug Administration Office
- Nepal Veterinary Association
- Nepal Para Veterinary and Livestock Association



For further detail:

Bird Conservation Nepal | P.O.Box: 12465 Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal | Phone: 4417805, 4420213

Fax No.: 4413884 | Email: bcn@mail.com.np | Website: www.birdlifeneal.org

Public notice, 20,000 copies printed and being distributed nationwide, other side has the same message in Nepali language.

अन्याय विरुद्ध ज्यान दिने जटायुको संरक्षण गरौं ।

गाँ-उपचारमा प्रतिबन्धित
डाइक्लोफेनेक औषधिको सदुपयोग
मेलाक्सिकाम प्रयोग गरौं ।



संक्षेप

दुष्टका निवर्तित भूमी रावणमन्त्राह्वयम् ।
मत्तोलादाय वैदेही पताय मुनि रावणः ॥१५॥
दुष्टका निवर्तित भूमी रावणमन्त्राह्वयम् ।
सायु सावित्रीति भूतापि गुह्यराजमनुजयम् ॥१६॥ पुठ ३-२
तास्य व्यापच्छमानस्य रामसम्यक् स रावणः ।
पत्नी पती च चारुवी च छद्ममदकृत्य संविच्छिन्ना ॥१७॥
सच्छिन्न पत्नः सहसा रजसा रौद्रकर्मणा ।
निपपत्त महामुषो धरण्यामस्त्वभीकितः ॥१८॥ पुठ ३-२*

*श्रीमद्भारविष्णुसंहिता रामायण (अध्याय भाग)

भावार्थ

यस्तो जन्मस्थाना जटायुणाई जनायी रावण सीतालाई लपेटे जनाडी जाग सक्ने
शुरे हुने । त्यसैले रावण र जटायुको विष विषम युद्ध शुरु हुन्छ । जटायुले जब
रावणको दब र बाण तप्त गरिदिन्छ तब रावण भैरवा छल्छ । जो नेकेर सबै प्राणीले
मिटरावको प्रशंसा गर्ने मान्छे । यदि माने छैदैन रावणका दशो हात उखेलेर
नगरिदिन्छ तब हात पुनः मलावेन्छ र बाणतः तरभारले जटायुको पछेडा काटेर
हुँदना असम्भव र सीतालाई लिएर जान्छ ।

Use Meloxicam
Stop Diclofenac

Dedicated for Vulture Conservation



Bird Conservation Nepal, Post Box 12465, Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal, Tel 4417865, 4420013, Fax 091771 4413884, Email bcn@bcn.org.np, www.birdconservation.org

New poster developed by the project for raising awareness.

प्रकृतिका कुचिकार गिद्धहरूको संरक्षण गरौं।



- गिद्धहरू प्रकृतिका एक अमिन्न अंग हुन् तर यिनीहरू अहिले लोप हुने अवस्थामा पुगेका छन् ।
- नेपालमा पाइने आठ प्रजातिका गिद्धहरू मध्ये चार प्रजातिका गिद्धहरू: डंगर गिद्ध, सानो खैरो गिद्ध, सुन गिद्ध र खैरो गिद्ध अतिनै संकटमा परेका छन् ।
- विगत दश वर्षमा यिनीहरूको संख्या ९५ प्रतिशत भन्दा बढीले घटेको छ ।
- यिनीहरूको विनाशको प्रमुख कारण पशुको उपचारमा प्रयोग गरिने औषधी खाइक्लोफेनेक हो ।
- खाइक्लोफेनेक नामक औषधीद्वारा उपचार गराइएका पशुहरूको सिनो खाएपछि गिद्धहरू कहि दिनमै मर्छन् ।
- प्रकृतिबाट गिद्धको विनाश भएमा सिनोबाट उब्जने विभिन्न प्रकारका हेजा, महामारी तथा अरु रोगहरूको प्रकोप बढ्छ ।
- पशु उपचारमा खाइक्लोफेनेक जतिकै प्रभावकारी तर गिद्ध लगायत अरु चराचुरुगी तथा वन्यजन्तुमा असर नपर्ने औषधी मेलोक्सिक्यामको नेपालमा उत्पादन तथा बिक्री वितरण शुरु भैसकेको छ ।
- पशु उपचारमा मेलोक्सिक्यामको प्रयोग गरी गिद्ध लगायत अन्य वन्यजन्तुको संरक्षण गरौं ।
- मानिसको लागि बनाइएको खाइक्लोफेनेक पशुहरूमा प्रयोग नगरौं
- गिद्ध संरक्षण गर्न नेपाल सरकार, वन तथा भू-संरक्षण मन्त्रालयले ५ वर्षे को कार्य योजना गरेको छ । यस योजना अन्तर्गत क्विन्टन राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्जको कसरामा गिद्ध संरक्षण तथा प्रजनन केन्द्र खोलिएको छ र नेपालका विभिन्न जिल्लाहरूलाई खाइक्लोफेनेक मुक्त जिल्ला घोषणा गराइदिएको छ ।

गिद्धको संरक्षणका लागि खाइक्लोफेनेक मुक्त जिल्ला घोषणा गरिएको छ।



यस योजनाको लागि नेपालको संरक्षण क्षेत्र, पोस्ट बक्स नं. १२४५५, ललितपुर, काठमाडौं
 फोन: ९७७९७७०५, ९७७९७७१२, फ्याक्स: ९७७९७७४५, ईमेल: bcn@mail.com.np

New leaflet developed for vulture conservation awareness raising

दुई शब्द....



पछिल्लो फट उपलव्यताको कालातीतीमा संजालन फरकति गिद्ध संरक्षणमा नर्स मायाम आरम्भ भएको हो। अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय नामक पक्षीपति गिद्धका लागि हाकिमकारक फरकति नेपाल पक्षी संरक्षण संघले शेष विस्तारीकरण नर्स अन्तर्राष्ट्रियक मुक्त शेष/पिद्ध सुरक्षित शेष बचतने उद्देश्यले हाल नर्स निम्त्याला कर्बकम परिपक्वो छ र अन्य निम्त्याहला गिद्धको अनुसन्धान गरिछ। नर्स गिद्धको संरक्षणप्रति नेपाल सरकारले नर्सो देखाएपछि सन् २००९ मा राष्ट्रिय प्रकृति संरक्षण कोष र नेपाल पक्षी संरक्षण संघको प्राथमिक सहायता राष्ट्रिय विपन्न तथा बन्धन्नु विभावले "पिद्ध संरक्षण कार्य योजना" प्रकाशित गर्यो। यसरी विभिन्न समुदायहरू र सरकारी/वैरसरकारी संस्थाहरूको विरन्तर सहयोग र नेपाल पक्षी संरक्षण संघको अथक प्रयासबाट गिद्ध सुरक्षित नर्स स्वस्थ र स्वच्छ वातावरणको निर्माण हुनेछ भन्ने कुरामा न आशावादी छु।

अन्ततमा, गिद्ध संरक्षण नर्समा सहायक गर्नुहुने संरक्षणकर्मीहरू, स्थानीय समुदायहरू, संरक्षण संस्थाहरू, सरकारी विभायहरू र नर्स संस्थाहरूप्रति नर्स हाकिम कृतज्ञता प्रकट गर्न चाहन्छु र गिद्ध बचाउ अभियानमा हातमालो गरी गति फल हाकिम विवेदन गर्नुहु।

वि श्रवणा अहिले गिद्ध सङ्कटमय भएको अवस्थामा, नेपाल पक्षी संरक्षण संघले गिद्ध संरक्षणका लागि नर्सोका कर्महरू गति नर्स व्यवहारिक फरकको सकेले अनुभव गरेको कुरा हो। संस्थाका संरक्षण कर्महरू र संरक्षण बन्धनहरूको शीर्षको यो अर्धवार्षिक पत्रिका माय नर्ससमुदाय सफल सैन्य चारैबा नेपाल पक्षी संरक्षण परिषदर गर्भ गरिछ। यो पत्रिका संस्था र समुदाय बीच अनुभव र सूचना आदान प्रदान गर्न

एउटा माध्यमको रूपमा प्रस्तुत हुनेछ भन्ने मेल आशा गरिएको छ।

प्रकृतिको कुचिकार मानिने गिद्धको अनुसन्धान र संरक्षणमा नेपाल पक्षी संरक्षण संघले सन् २००२ देखि काम गरिरहेको छ। नर्स गिद्धको संरक्षणका साथै स्थानीय मानवको निविकोचार्जनमा सहायक पुर्वायनका निम्ति समुदायबाट संज्ञासित गिद्ध रेष्टरेन्ट विषयले



■ **डा. हृष गुरु**
प्रमुख कार्यकारी अधिकृत
नेपाल पक्षी संरक्षण संघ

The first issue of vulture newsletter 'Giddha Sandesh' in both Nepali and English published