

PROJECT REPORT

COMMUNITY-BASED CONSERVATION OF CRITICALLY ENDANGERED VULTURE SPECIES IN WESTERN NEPAL



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Submitted to: Conservation Leadership



**CONSERVATION
LEADERSHIP
PROGRAMME**



PROJECT REPORT
COMMUNITY-BASED CONSERVATION OF CRITICALLY ENDANGERED VULTURE
SPECIES IN WESTERN NEPAL

CLP project ID # 8435

Location:

Dang, Kapilvastu, East Nawalparasi, Palpa and Tanahun districts, NEPAL

(15 August, 2022 to 15 August 2024)

Institutions involved

Bird Conservation Nepal, Lazimpat, Kathmandu

Ucha Nimbu Community Forest User Committee, Kaptangunj, Dang

Rajapani Community Forest User Committee, Banganga, Kapilvastu

Shree Ankuran Aadarsha Community Forest User Committee, Danda, East

Nawalparasi

Khairani Community Forest User Committee, Rampur, Palpa

Shree Sighale Sallaghari Community Forest User Committee, Jarebir, Tanahu

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BCN	Bird Conservation Nepal
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CLP	Conservation Leadership Programme
DDA	Department of Drug Administration
DoFSC	Department of Forest and Soil Conservation
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IUCN	International Union for Nature Conservation
MoFE	Ministry of Forest and Environment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSAID	Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug
NVRC	Nepal Vulture Recovery Committee
SAVE	Saving Asia's Vultures from Extinction
VCAP	Vulture Conservation Action Plan
VSZ	Vulture Safe Zone

Acknowledgement

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Finally, we sincerely thank all the local communities at the project sites for their valuable support during the implementation process.

Section 1:

Summary

The catastrophic decline of vulture populations in South Asia has been primarily attributed to the veterinary use of diclofenac, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that is highly toxic to vultures. Over a decade of conservation efforts, including banning diclofenac has led to a partial recovery of vulture populations. However, the continued use of other vulture-toxic NSAIDs such as ketoprofen and nimesulide remains a significant conservation challenge. Therefore, this project was designed with an aim to mitigate these threats by reducing the use of toxic veterinary drugs, preventing the poisoning of animals, and ensuring the availability of safe food for vultures through widespread campaign that engages local stakeholders, ranging from farmers to government stakeholders in a collective effort for vulture conservation. Key outcomes of the project include increased awareness and improved understanding among veterinary practitioners, farmers, and community groups about the risks associated with the use of toxic NSAIDs and the monitoring of animal poisoning incidents. Additionally, important district-level stakeholders were sensitized to current vulture conservation challenges.

Introduction

Vultures play a critical role in maintaining ecosystem health by scavenging carcasses and preventing the spread of diseases (Oaks et al., 2004). However, vulture populations in South Asia, including Nepal, have faced a drastic decline since the 1990s (Chaudhary et al., 2012; Prakash et al., 2012). Among the most affected species are the White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), Slender-billed Vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*), and Red-headed Vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*), all of which are categorized as Critically Endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (Inskipp et al., 2016). Conservation efforts are crucial to ensuring the survival of these species and maintaining the ecological balance in their habitats (Paudel, 2013).

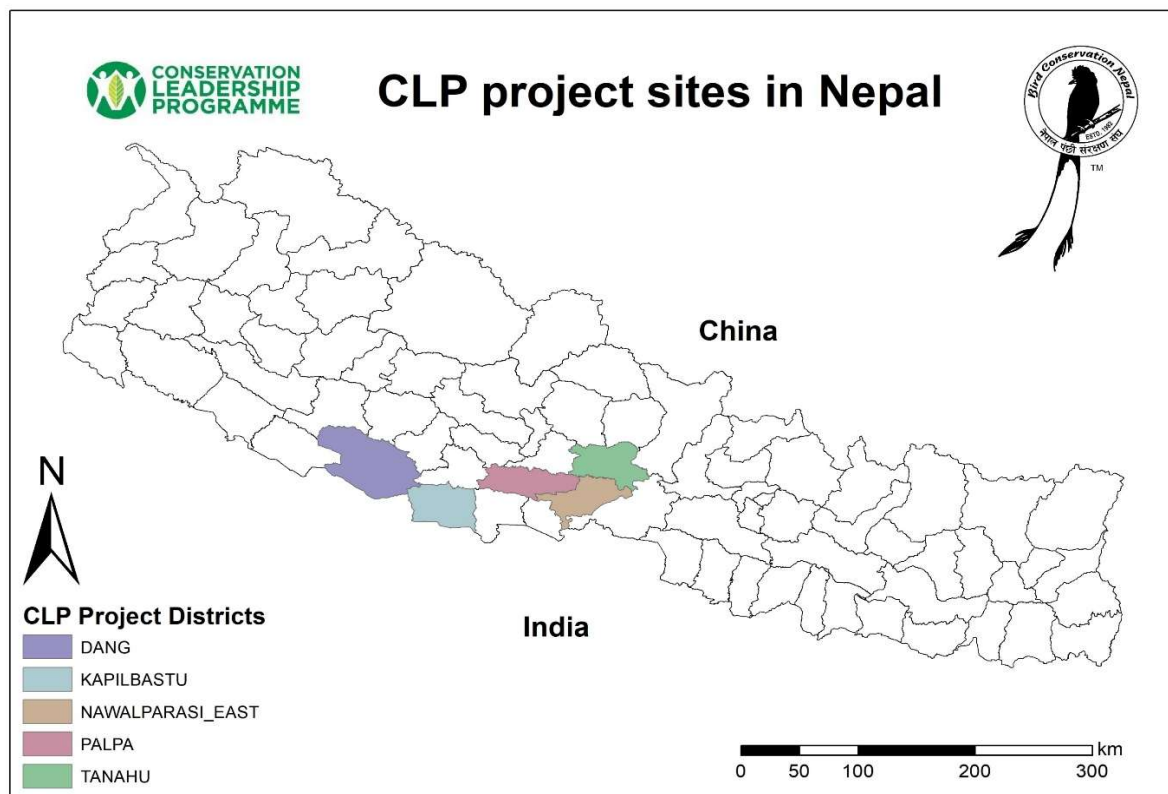
The primary cause of vulture population decline has been the veterinary use of diclofenac, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that is highly toxic to vultures when they consume carcasses of treated livestock (Green et al., 2004). Over a decade of conservation efforts, including the ban on diclofenac and the establishment of Vulture Safe Zones (VSZs), have led to a partial recovery of vulture populations (Paudel et al., 2017). However, the continued use of other vulture-toxic NSAIDs, such as ketoprofen and nimesulide, remains a significant threat (Galligan et al., 2020).

Additionally, changing livestock management practices, such as a decline in household cattle rearing and the burial of dead animals instead of open disposal, have reduced the availability of food for vultures. Poisoning incidents, often associated with retaliatory killings of predators, have also caused mass mortality in vulture population (Santangeli et al., 2019). Addressing these challenges is essential to securing the long-term survival of vultures in Nepal.

The project was implemented in five key districts of Nepal: Tanahun, East Nawalparasi, Palpa, Kapilvastu, and Dang. These regions provide critical nesting and foraging habitats for the White-rumped Vulture, Slender-billed Vulture, and Red-headed Vulture (Rana et al., 2019). Several of these districts have active community-based conservation programs and vulture safe feeding sites, where safe food is provided to support vulture populations. The ecological significance of these sites makes them ideal for targeted conservation interventions to address ongoing threats.

The project was carried out in partnership with Ucha Nimbu Community Forest User Committee (Kaptangunj, Dang), Rajapani Community Forest User Committee (Banganga, Kapilvastu), Shree Ankuran Aadarsha Community Forest User Committee (Danda, East Nawalparasi), Khaireni Community Forest User Committee (Rampur, Palpa), and Shree Sighale Sallaghari Community Forest User Committee (Jarebir, Tanahun). This project aims to mitigate major threats to vulture populations by reducing the use of toxic veterinary drugs, preventing poisoning, and ensuring the availability of safe food sources. These actions will contribute significantly to the recovery and long-term conservation of Nepal's critically endangered vulture species.

Map of the Project Area



Project members

Khadananda Paudel: Mr. Paudel currently serves as a Senior Program Manager at Bird Conservation Nepal. He has over twelve years of experience in bird and biodiversity conservation, fundraising, project planning and implementation, and engaging with local communities to safeguard threatened bird species. He holds a Master's degree and has successfully led multiple conservation projects, as well as published numerous scientific papers in valued journals.

Team role: In addition to providing overall leadership, key role of Mr. Paudel includes overall project planning, coordination and execution while also overseeing the enhancement of team skills.

Bhupal Nepali: Mr. Nepali currently serves as Project Officer at Bird Conservation Nepal. He holds a Bachelor's degree. He has over fifteen years of experience in bird and biodiversity conservation and engaging with local communities to safeguard threatened bird species.

Team role: Engage and coordinate with local communities to help achieve project objectives, organize trainings, awareness events and workshops, and develop informational leaflets.

Deu Bahadur Rana: Mr. Rana currently serves as Project Officer at Bird Conservation Nepal. He holds a Master's degree and has over six years of experience in bird and biodiversity conservation and research work related to bird species.

Team role: Monitoring of vulture populations and their threats including availability of NSAIDs in project sites, organize trainings, awareness events and workshops, and develop informational leaflets.

Deelip Chand Thakuri: Mr. Thakuri currently serves as Project Officer at Bird Conservation Nepal. He holds a Master's degree and has over six years of experience in bird and biodiversity conservation and research work related to bird species.

Team role: Monitoring of vulture populations and their threats including availability of NSAIDs in project sites, organize trainings, awareness events and workshops, and develop informational leaflets.

Section 2:

Aim and objectives

Aim: To create safer habitats for White-rumped Vulture, Slender-billed Vulture and Red-headed Vulture through community stewardship in western Nepal.

Objectives:

Objective 1: Use of NSAIDs toxic to vultures reduced.

Objective 2: Use of poisons in animals reduced.

Objective 3: Availability of safe food to vultures increased.

Objective 4: Vulture conservation activities integrated into local government, CFUG and local youth groups plan.

Changes to original project plan

During the initial phase of the project, we started exploring vulture nesting colonies in our proposed project sites in Dang, Kapilvastu, Palpa, East Nawalparasi and Kaski districts. However, despite previous records of five active White-rumped Vulture nests in Kaski in 2021, our surveys did not locate any nests in that district. Recognizing the need to reassess our project location, we expanded our search to the Tanahun district where we discovered a new nesting colony of White-rumped Vultures with 14 active nests along with a single nest of Slender-billed Vulture in Siyale Sallaghari community forest of Tanahun district. Consequently, we revised our project area and began working collaboration with the Siyale Sallaghari Community Forest User Group.

Methodology

Bird Conservation Nepal partnered with community forest user groups in each of the project districts (East Nawalparasi, Tanahun, Palpa, Kapilvastu, and Dang) to carry out trainings, workshops, and awareness-raising events. Regular communication and coordination with relevant stakeholders were maintained to ensure the effective implementation of project activities.

Objective 1: Use of NSAIDs toxic to vultures reduced.

Regular meetings with Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) and Department of Drug Administration (DDA) has been carried out through the project period to discuss the ban vulture toxic veterinary drugs.

Five trainings to veterinary practitioners on stopping vulture-toxic drugs were carried out at five project sites. These trainings covered the topics: the causes of vulture decline, global NSAID practices, toxic drugs, and safe alternatives.

Similarly, five capacity-building trainings for local farmers on monitoring veterinary drug use were carried out, explaining various NSAIDs and their safe use.

Two thousand information leaflets on vulture-toxic drugs were developed, printed, and distributed to veterinary practitioners and farmers.

NSAIDs surveys carried out randomly in veterinary pharmacies across the project districts during November-December 2022 and March-April 2024.

Objective 2: Use of poisons in animals reduced.

Five workshops and five awareness raising interaction events on stopping use of poisons were carried out at five project sites. The participants in the workshops were: government representatives, community forest user group members, farmers and youths.

Two thousand information leaflets on stopping use of poisons in animals were developed, printed, and distributed to government representatives, community forest user group members, farmers and youths in project sites.

Objective 3: Availability of safe food to vultures increased.

A total of five workshops and five capacity-building training sessions were conducted to raise awareness and encourage the placement of safe, uncontaminated animal carcasses in open areas for vultures, wherever feasible. These sessions included discussions on

promoting best practices for domestic animal carcass management to ensure safe food provision. The participants in the workshops were: local government representatives, community forest user group members, farmers and youths.

Two thousand information leaflets on provisioning of safe food to vultures were developed, printed, and distributed to government representatives, community forest user group members, farmers and youths in project sites.

Objective 4: Vulture conservation activities integrated into local government, CFUG and local youth groups plan.

Five interaction program on integrating vulture conservation actions into local plans were held, discussing strategies for inclusion. Similarly, five capacity-building trainings on local fundraising and proposal writing were also carried out. Community Forest User Group members were supported to develop a five-year management plan for vulture conservation, and project staff facilitated the integration of vulture conservation actions into local planning documents.

Outputs and Results

Objective 1: Use of NSAIDs toxic to vultures reduced.

Altogether 178 veterinary Practitioners (146 males and 32 females) were made aware about the Vulture toxic NSAIDs that are prevalent in the market.

- Capacity enhancement of 195 local famers (132 males and 63 females) on monitoring veterinary drug use was done.
- 2000 leaflets on vulture-toxic drugs distributed to wider audience in project sites.
- NSAIDs survey across the project area reveals a slight reduction in vulture-unsafe drugs by 2%.

Nepal Vulture Recovery Committee (NVRC) meeting was held in 4 October 2023 at DNPWC hall and banning of vulture toxic veterinary drugs was also discussed in meetings of Nepal Vulture Recovery Committee. On recommendation of NVRC, Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE) Nepal has proposed the ban of Nimesulide.

NVRC plays a key role in smooth implementation of Vulture Conservation Action Plan (VCAP) and fosters the regional and global collaboration in saving the vultures. in Nepal. The Committee is led by Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and consists of members from Department of Drug Administration, Department of Forest and Soil Conservation, Bird Conservation Nepal as well as other conservation NGO/INGOs working in Nepal.

Objective 2: Use of poisons in animals reduced.

- Altogether 205 individuals (114 males and 91 females) discussed problems and possible solutions related to stopping use of poisons in animals and 275 individuals (193 males and 82 females) were made aware on the issues and necessity of stopping use of poisons in animals.
- 2000 leaflets on stopping use of poisons in animals distributed to wider audience in project sites.

Objective 3: Availability of safe food to vultures increased.

- Altogether 177 individuals (130 males and 47 female) discussed problems and possible solutions related to provisioning of safe food to vultures.
- Capacity of 171 individuals (132 males and 39 females) enhanced on provisioning of safe food to vultures.
- 2000 leaflets on provisioning of safe food to vultures distributed to wider audience in project sites

Objective 4: Vulture conservation activities integrated into local government, CFUG and local youth groups plan.

- Altogether 289 individuals (196 males and 93 female) interacted on problems and possible solutions related to integrating vulture conservation actions into local plans.
- Capacity of 158 individuals (114 males and 44 females) enhanced on local fundraising and proposal writing.
- Vulture conservation management plan and fundraising was discussed among 135 individuals (90 males and 45 females).
- Five-year management plans of all five project sites have been prepared.

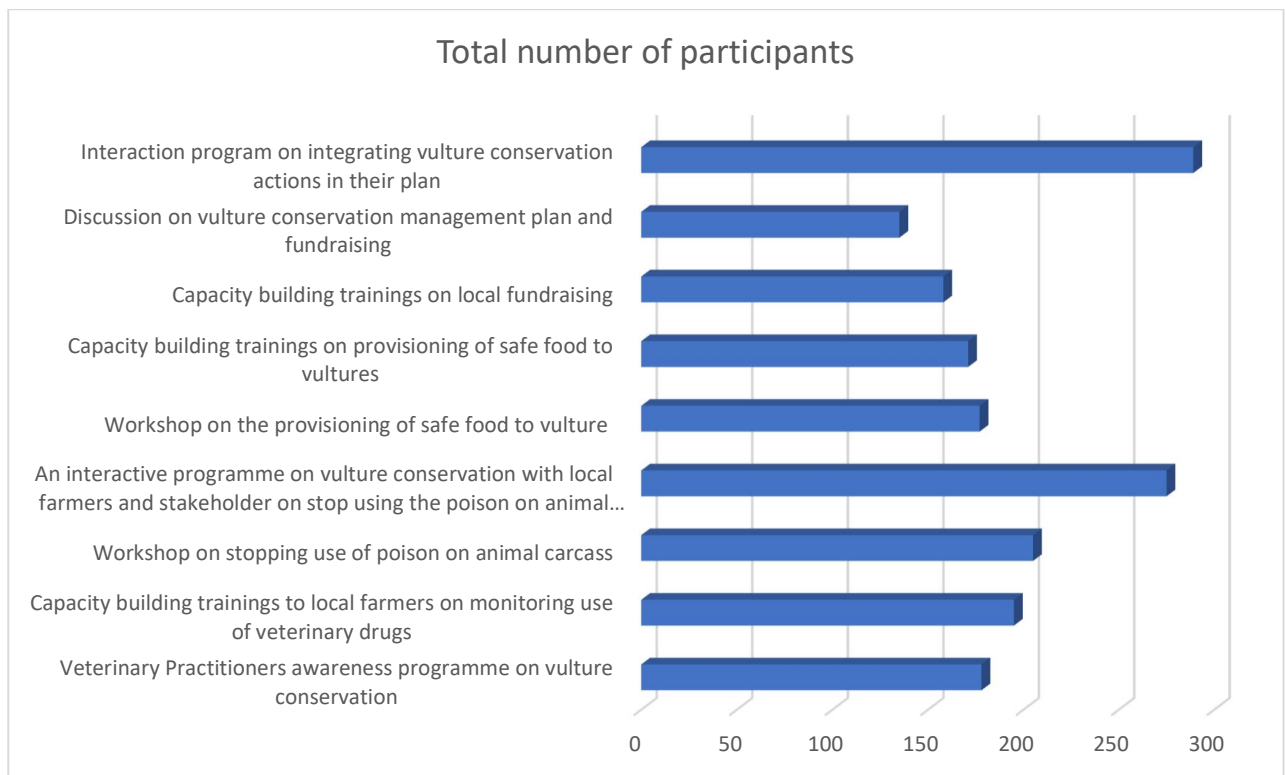


Fig. Total number of participants participated in awareness raising event/training/workshop/interaction meetings.

Communication and Application of Results

The project's results have been communicated through multiple channels to maximize impact and engagement. Awareness campaigns, training workshops, and distribution of informational materials ensured that key stakeholders, including veterinary practitioners, local farmers, and community groups, received essential knowledge on vulture conservation.

The application of these results is evident in the enhanced capacity of local stakeholders to monitor veterinary drug use, reduce poisoning incidents, and implement safe food provisioning practices. Additionally, the integration of vulture conservation strategies into local government and CFUG plans ensures long-term sustainability. The preparation of five-year management plans for each project sites serves as a strategic framework for continued conservation efforts.

The dissemination of leaflets, presentations, and local media coverage has further expanded outreach, reinforcing behavioral changes and long-term conservation efforts in the community.

Additionally, media and newspaper articles were published regarding the awareness programs, helping to reach a broader audience beyond the immediate project sites. These publications have amplified conservation messaging and encouraged public discourse on vulture conservation efforts.

Monitoring and Evaluation

To assess the effectiveness of the project's activities, a combination of qualitative and quantitative monitoring and evaluation (M&E) methods were implemented.

Stakeholder Feedback: Feedbacks were collected regularly with veterinary practitioners, local farmers, and CFUGs to evaluate knowledge retention and behavior change regarding NSAID use, poison reduction, and safe food provisioning during the project implementation.

Result from NSAIDs survey in veterinary pharmacies of project sites

A survey was conducted across veterinary pharmacies in five CLP project districts (Dang, Kapilvastu, Tanahun, Palpa, and Nawalpur) during November-December 2022 and March-April 2024. This survey was carried out in 91 veterinary pharmacies in 2022 and 131 in 2024.

The survey identified four primary NSAID formulations available in veterinary markets across the study areas. Throughout both survey periods, the Meloxicam-Paracetamol combination remained the most widely available formulation, consistently followed by pure Meloxicam as the second most prevalent. While Nimesulide showed a marginal increase in market presence by 2024, Ketoprofen was notably absent from all surveyed locations during the 2024 study period (Figure 1).

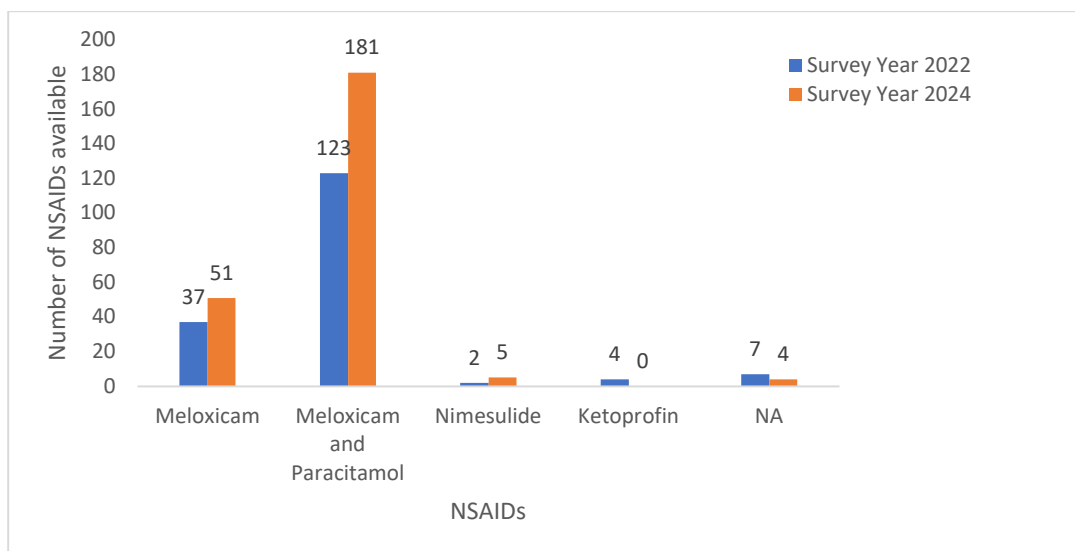


Figure 1: NSAIDs available in the study Area (NA indicates the veterinaries where there was no presence of NSAIDs during the survey)

The survey reveals a slight reduction in vulture-unsafe drugs across the study area. Despite this incremental progress, the persistent availability of these toxic veterinary medications (mostly Nimesulide) continues to jeopardize vulture recovery initiatives in Nepal (Figure 2).

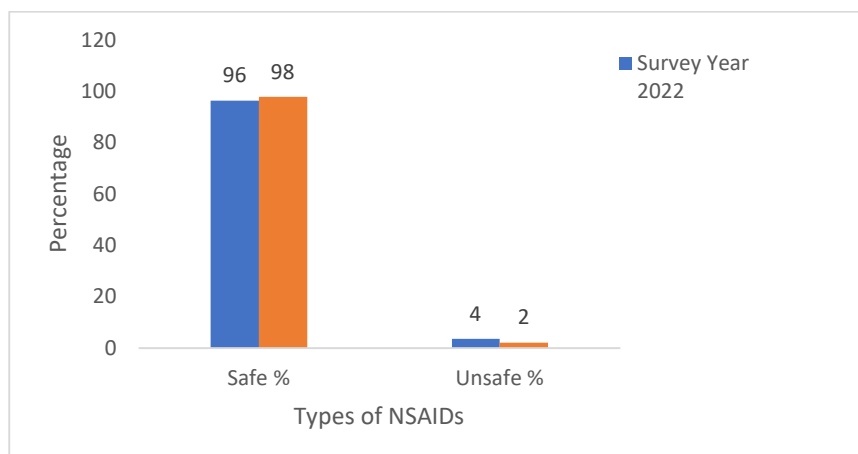


Figure 2: Status of Safe Unsafe drugs in the study area

Achievements and Impacts

Increased awareness among veterinary practitioners on the harmful effects of NSAIDs on vultures.

This contributes to the long-term goal of reducing threats to vulture populations by preventing their exposure to carcasses contaminated with vulture toxic drugs.

Enhanced community capacity to monitor and regulate veterinary drug use.

This achievement strengthens local ownership of vulture conservation efforts, promoting continued vigilance.

Reduction in the use of poisons in animals through increased public awareness.

This directly contributes to reducing unintentional vulture poisoning incidents.

Strengthened local capacity for safe food provisioning for vultures.

The community is now better equipped to maintain vulture-friendly food sources. This achievement ensures a reliable and uncontaminated food supply, crucial for vulture survival.

Improved local fundraising and proposal writing capacity for conservation initiatives.

This contributes to financial sustainability and ensures continued conservation actions beyond the project's duration.

Widespread dissemination of conservation messages through media and outreach materials.

Awareness campaigns, media articles, and information leaflets have expanded the project's reach, influencing public perception and fostering a culture of vulture conservation. This broader awareness helps sustain conservation efforts.

Development of five-year management plans for vulture conservation sites.

These plans serve as blueprints for continued conservation action, ensuring that vulture conservation remains a priority at the community and policy levels. They provide a structured approach to sustaining project achievements.

Three hectares of forest area allocated as vulture protection area.

Samjhana community forest in Dang district has incorporated vulture conservation chapter into its operational plan. Additionally, the forest has allocated 3 hectares of the forest dedicated as vulture protection area.

Ban of Nimesulide has been recommended by Nepal Vulture Recovery Committee

On recommendation of NVRC, Ministry of Forest and Environment has proposed the ban of Nimesulide. Ban on Nimesulide is significant step as presence of vulture toxic drugs in natural environment poses a critical conservation challenge that requires urgent attention.

Fund Allocation for vulture conservation by Province Government and Division Forest Office

Lumbini Province government allocated the budget of NRs. 3,500,000 (3.5 million Nepali rupees) for the research and conservation of vulture species in Lumbini Province. Division Forest Office Palpa has allocated the budget of NRS. 1,000,000 (One million Nepali rupees) for Khaireni CFUG for conservation of the vulture nest colony in their community forest. These initiatives will play an important role in ensuring long-term sustainability of vulture conservation efforts.

Capacity Development and Leadership capabilities

The project significantly contributed to the capacity development of team members by enhancing their technical skills, leadership capabilities, and ability to engage with stakeholders effectively.

Technical Skills in Conservation Data management

Mr. Deu Bahadur Rana gained practical knowledge in data management and analysis through a training entitled "GIS in R: Fundamentals and Applications for Ecologists-Online" organized by Smithsonian-Mason School of Conservation-USA.

Skills in Community Conservation

Mr. Bhupal Nepali gained knowledge on community conservation through a training entitled "Community conservation training cum workshop". In addition to this, team members improved their ability to engage with diverse stakeholders, including veterinary practitioners, farmers, and community forest user groups while implementing the project activities.

Skills in Conservation Leadership

Mr. Bhupal Nepali gained knowledge on conservation leadership through a training entitled "Building leadership capacity for conservation". Besides this, implementation of the project activities was divided among the team members such that each member had to take lead on implementation of project activities in one district and other team members assisted them.

Networking and Collaboration

Engagement with local government bodies, media, and conservation organizations expanded team members' professional networks. This exposure has improved their capacity to build partnerships and secure support for future conservation initiatives.

Section 3:

Conclusion

The project has made significant contributions to vulture conservation by directly addressing key threats, including the use of NSAIDs toxic to vultures, poisoning of animal carcasses, and the lack of safe food sources. Through targeted awareness campaigns, training programs, and stakeholder engagement, the project successfully enhanced local capacity to mitigate these threats.

One of the highlights has been our communication efforts across Nepal's most important vulture breeding areas. We reached 1,783 people, including key players in vulture conservation, helping to spread awareness and build strong support for the cause.

The project also strengthened safe food provisioning for vultures. These efforts ensure a sustainable and poison-free food source, addressing one of the most pressing conservation challenges that the reviving population of vultures in Nepal are facing.

Furthermore, the integration of vulture conservation action plan into local government and Community Forest User Group (CFUG) plans has institutionalized conservation efforts. The preparation of five-year management plans (vulture conservation) for each project sites provides a structured approach to long-term conservation of vultures in Nepal.

Importantly, media and newspaper coverage amplified outreach efforts, ensuring broader community engagement and reinforcing behavioral change. The project has not only addressed immediate conservation needs but also laid a foundation for sustained efforts through capacity-building, policy integration, and enhanced stakeholder collaboration.

Problems encountered and lessons learnt

Overall, the project was carried out successfully, with most activities progressing smoothly and on schedule. A key highlight was the series of workshops we organized, bringing together a diverse group of stakeholders to focus on vulture conservation.

Advocating for the ban of vulture-toxic veterinary drugs required sustained efforts through a series of meetings and continuous follow-up. In this regard, the meetings of the Nepal Vulture Recovery Committee (NVRC) were instrumental.

Despite these successes, some challenges emerged during project implementation. Engaging with unregistered para-veterinary practitioners proved particularly difficult, as they operate outside formal networks and were less responsive to outreach efforts.

Additionally, certain project activities experienced delays due to timing conflicts with the local agricultural calendar and traditional festivals, during which many farmers and community members were unavailable.

Good communication, strong coordination, and genuine collaboration really made a difference. It helped everyone stay on the same page and move towards a shared goal.

Another important takeaway was the need for careful planning around the schedules of key participants. Many stakeholders, especially local farmers and field-level practitioners, have demanding schedules tied to seasonal farming activities and cultural events.

In the future

To sustain conservation efforts beyond the grant period, we will focus on strengthening local ownership and integrating vulture conservation into long-term community and government plans.

The established five-year management plans for project sites will guide conservation actions, ensuring continued commitment from local stakeholders, including Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) and local government authorities.

Capacity-building trainings on fundraising will help the community forest user groups to seek funding and work in the field of conservation.

Sustained awareness efforts will be reinforced through media engagement, including local newspapers and radio programs, to reach a wider audience.

Additionally, we aim to establish vulture-safe zones by collaborating with government agencies, conservation organizations, and local communities.

Further research on vulture population trends, nesting sites, and food availability will be essential to refine conservation strategies. Expanding safe feeding sites and engaging local youth groups in conservation activities will also enhance long-term impact.

Finally, efforts will be made to secure additional funding to support ongoing and future activities, ensuring the lasting conservation of vulture populations.

Financial Report

Itemized expenses	Total CLP Requested (USD)*	Total CLP Spent (USD)	% Difference	Details & Justification (Justification must be provided if figure in column D is +/- 25%)
PHASE I - PROJECT PREPARATION				
Communications (telephone/internet/postage)	415.00	342.97	-17%	
Field guide books, maps, journal articles and other printed materials				
Insurance				
Visas and permits				
Team training	1,400.00	1446.59	3%	
Reconnaissance				
Other (Phase 1)				
EQUIPMENT				
Scientific/field equipment and supplies	1,250.00	1307.45	5%	
Photographic equipment				
Camping equipment				
Boat/engine/truck (including car hire)				
Other (Equipment)				
PHASE II - IMPLEMENTATION				
Accommodation for team members and local guides	3,000.00	2763.29	-8%	
Food for team members and local guides	1,500.00	1397.55	-7%	
Travel and local transportation (including fuel)	2,850.00	2767.04	-3%	
Customs and/or port duties				
Workshops	8400	9076.52	8%	
Outreach/Education activities and materials (brochures, posters, video, t-shirts, etc.)	2,325.00	2040.91	-12%	
Other (Phase 2)				
PHASE III - POST-PROJECT EXPENSES				
Administration				
Report production and results dissemination				
Other (Phase 3)				
Total	21,140.00	21,142.30		

Section 4:

Appendices

Appendix 4.1 CLP M&E measures

Output	Number	Additional Information
Number of CLP Partner Staff involved in mentoring the Project	1	
Number of species assessments contributed to (E.g. IUCN assessments)	0	
Number of site assessments contributed to (E.g. IBA assessments)	5	
Number of NGOs established	0	
Amount of extra funding leveraged (\$)	0	
Number of species discovered/rediscovered	0	
Number of sites designated as important for biodiversity (e.g. IBA/Ramsar designation)	0	
Number of species/sites legally protected for biodiversity	0	
Number of stakeholders actively engaged in species/site conservation management	5	Five CFUG members of the project sites.
Number of species/site management plans/strategies developed	5	Five vulture conservation management plans prepared.
Number of stakeholders reached	1783	
Examples of stakeholder behaviour change brought about by the project.	1	Reduced availability of vulture toxic drug
Examples of policy change brought about by the project	2	Funds allocated for vulture conservation by Lumbini Province Government and Division Forest office
Number of jobs created	0	
Number of academic papers published	0	
Number of conferences where project results have been presented	0	

Appendix 4.2: Table showing list of activities, number of participants and date of activities.

S. No.	Activities	District	No. of Participants	Male	Female	Date
1	Veterinary Practitioners awareness programme on vulture conservation	Nawalpur	38	30	8	24-Feb-2023
		Tanahu	31	24	7	26-Feb-2023
		Kapilvastu	46	42	4	8-Nov-2022
		Dang	37	29	8	8-Feb-2023
		Palpa	26	21	5	10-Nov-2022
2	Capacity building trainings to local farmers on monitoring use of veterinary drugs	Nawalpur	47	29	18	29-Jan-2024
		Tanahu	33	22	11	4-Feb-2024
		Kapilvastu	41	34	7	9-Dec-2022
		Dang	37	18	19	10-Feb-2024
		Palpa	37	29	8	15-Dec-2022
3	Workshop on stop using the poison on animal carcass	Nawalpur	53	21	32	24-Apr-2024
		Tanahu	37	3	34	17-Mar-2024
		Kapilvastu	39	32	7	26-Feb-2023
		Dang	48	33	15	16-Apr-2024
		Palpa	28	25	3	29-Apr-2023
4	An interactive programme on vulture conservation with local farmers and stakeholder on stopping use of poisons in animal carcass	Nawalpur	30	22	8	15-May-2023
		Tanahu	44	23	21	27-Apr-2023
		Kapilvastu	36	27	9	23-Feb-2023
		Dang	23	13	10	11-Apr-2023
		Dang- Tulsipur	71	49	22	15-Dec-2023
		Palpa	71	59	12	2-May-2023
5	Workshop on the provisioning of safe food to vulture	Nawalpur	32	17	15	7-Nov-2023
		Tanahu	36	20	16	4-Sep-2024
		Kapilvastu	47	38	9	31-May-2023
		Dang	29	28	1	18-Aug-2024
		Palpa	33	27	6	17-Jun-2023
6		Nawalpur	44	37	7	30-Jan-2024

	Capacity building trainings on provisioning of safe food to vultures	Tanahu	37	23	14	29-May-2024
		Kapilvastu	31	24	7	9-Oct-2023
		Dang	23	20	3	7-Sep-2024
		Palpa	36	28	8	11-Oct-2023
7	Capacity building trainings on local fundraising	Nawalpur	34	25	9	1-Jun-2024
		Tanahu	37	23	14	30-May-2024
		Kapilvastu	31	24	7	29-Jan-2024
		Dang	30	21	9	14-Dec-2023
		Palpa	26	21	5	6-Apr-2024
8	Discussion on vulture conservation management plan and fundraising	Nawalpur	36	21	15	22-Feb-2024
		Tanahu	20	11	9	20-Feb-2024
		Kapilvastu	35	26	9	16-Feb-2024
		Dang	21	15	6	16-Feb-2024
		Palpa	23	17	6	17-Feb-2024
9	Interaction program on integrating vulture conservation actions in their plan	Nawalpur	11	7	4	4-May-2023
		Tanahu	7	4	3	28-Feb-2023
		Kapilvastu	31	21	10	25-Jan-2024
		Dang	68	47	21	13-Dec-2023
		Palpa	172	117	55	7-Apr-2024
	Total		1783	1247	536	

Appendix 4.3: Some media coverage web links:

https://karuwanews.com/2023/04/5834/?fbclid=IwZXh0bgNhZW0CMTAAAR16o4VHrH4y8ekH9pRzXdmOrmS8MSIbZuxlaXoX50Wv715N-cpmC_GN48I_aem_W3o9Jeb-iriKCl-22fl0Cw

<https://pradeshpatra.com/2023/12/16/29070/?fbclid=IwAR39sXwn60qY17dcxdfMTCP6ehqQJoIvLMW1wCBOTM4C0rknoivqCEfYrA>

<https://kathmandupost.com/province-no-5/2024/12/19/palpa-s-khaireni-community-forest-is-teeming-with-vultures>

[Vulture feeding centre under construction in Rajapani forest](#)

<https://risingnepaldaily.com/news/28528>

Appendix 4.4 Some Project Photographs





Appendix 4.5 Leaflets

पशु चौपायाहरूको उपचार गर्दा सही औषधिको प्रयोग गरौं र विश्वमा दुर्लभ गिद्ध संरक्षणमा सहयोग गरौं ।

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धानहरूद्वारा पशुका लागि विनाशकारी औषधिको समुह (NSAIDs) अर्न्तगत पर्ने मेलोक्सिकम (Meloxicam) र टोफेनामिक एसिड (Tolfenamic Acid) औषधिको प्रयोग गरेको पशु चौपायाहरूको शिरो गिद्धले खाएमा गिद्धमा कुनै नकारात्मक असर गर्दैन भन्ने कुरा प्रमाणित भएकोले यी औषधिको गिद्धको लागि सुरक्षित मानिएको छ ।

मेलोक्सिकम (Meloxicam)

टोफेनामिक एसिड (Tolfenamic Acid)

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धानहरूद्वारा पशुका लागि विनाशकारी औषधिको समुह (NSAIDs) अर्न्तगत पर्ने डाइक्लोफेनेक (Diclofenac), एसिक्लोफेनेक (Aceclofenac), केटोप्रोफेन (Ketoprofen), निमेसुलाइड (Nimesulide), फ्लुनिक्सीन (Flunixin) र कारप्रोफेन (Carprofen) औषधिको प्रयोग गरेको पशु चौपायाहरूको शिरो गिद्धले खाएमा गिद्धको मृत्यु हुने कुरा प्रमाणित भएकोले यी औषधिको गिद्धको लागि असुरक्षित मानिएको छ ।

डाइक्लोफेनेक (Diclofenac)

एसिक्लोफेनेक (Aceclofenac)

किटोप्रोफेन (Ketoprofen)

फ्लुनिक्सीन (Flunixin)

कारप्रोफेन (Carprofen)

निमेसुलाइड (Nimesulide)

सावधान:

कुनै पनि जनावरहरूमा विषादीको प्रयोग गर्नु गैर-कानूनी कार्य हो । यस्ता गैर-कानूनी कार्य जहाँ गिद्ध लगायत अन्य पशुपक्षीको मृत्यु हुने र वातावरणमा नै प्रतिकूल असर पर्ने अर्थात् यस्ता कार्य नगर्नु र अरु-कसैलाई जनाउनु रोक लगाउनु ।

"प्रकृतिका कृषिकार गिद्धहरूको संरक्षणमा हतमालो गरौं ।"
धन्यवाद ।

के तपाईंलाई थाहा छ ?

विविध प्रयोजनको लागि ज्ञान-अज्ञानमा कुकुर, स्याल, बिरालो, मुसा तथा अन्नवालीमा प्रयोग गरिने विषादीका कारण हामीलाई कति क्षति पुग्दछ ?

अन्नवालीमा प्रयोग गर्ने विषादीले गर्दा शत्रु-मित्र किराहरूको बिनाश हुन गर्दछ भन्ने ठुले विषादीको प्रयोग गर्नुपर्ने आवश्यकता पर्दछ । यसले गर्दा उर्वर भूमि तथा मानव स्वास्थ्यलाई समेत प्रतिकूल असर पर्दछ । तसर्थ विषादीको प्रयोग बन्द गरौं ।

त्रैविक विषादीको प्रयोग गरी स्वरु र स्वरु जनावरमा बाढी र अन्य जीवजन्तुलाई पनि बचाऔं ।

सावधान:

कुनै पनि प्रयोजनको लागि जनावरहरूमा विष प्रयोग गर्नु गैर-कानूनी कार्य हो । तसर्थ विष तथा विषादीको प्रयोग नगर्नु तथा पिनीहरूको प्रयोगलाई निरुत्साहित गरौं ।

के तपाईंलाई थाहा छ ?

विविध प्रयोजनको लागि ज्ञान-अज्ञानमा कुकुर, स्याल, बिरालो, मुसा तथा अन्नवालीमा प्रयोग गरिने विषादीका कारण हामीलाई कति क्षति पुग्दछ ?

विषको प्रयोगबाट मरेका सिनोहर खाएर बर्षेनी गिद्धहरूको ठूलो संख्यामा मृत्यु हुने गरेको छ ।

सावधान:

कुनै पनि प्रयोजनको लागि जनावरहरूमा विष प्रयोग गर्नु गैर-कानूनी कार्य हो । तसर्थ विष तथा विषादीको प्रयोग नगर्नु तथा पिनीहरूको प्रयोगलाई निरुत्साहित गरौं ।

सुरक्षित आहारको व्यवस्था गरि लोपोन्मुख गिद्धहरूको संरक्षणमा हातेमालो गरौं !!!



सावधान:

मरेका जनावरहरू (सिनो) मा विषादीको प्रयोग गर्नु गैरकानूनी अपराध हो । यस्ता गैर कानूनी कार्य गर्दा गिद्ध लगायत अन्य पशुपन्छी र मानिसको समेत मृत्यु हुने र वातावरणमा नै प्रतिकूल असर पर्ने भएकाले यस्ता कार्य नगरौं र अस्कसैलाई गर्नबाट रोक लगाऔं ।



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सुरक्षित आहारको व्यवस्था गरि लोपोन्मुख गिद्धहरूको संरक्षणमा हातेमालो गरौं !!!

गिद्धको वासस्थान भएको ठाउँ वरपर कालगतिले मरेका जनावरहरू (विषादी मुक्त सिनोहरू) कुनै निश्चित खुल्ला ठाउँमा फालिदिने गरौं । बुढा गाईगोरुलाई नजिकैको गिद्धलाई सुरक्षित आहार केन्द्र अर्थात जटायु रेस्टुरेण्टमा दिएर गिद्ध संरक्षणमा सहयोग गरौं ।



बाघ, चितुवा, स्याल जस्ता जनावरहरू मार्ने हेतुले सिनोमा विषादीहरू नहालिदिने, यस्तो क्रियाकलापल ठुलो संख्यामा गिद्ध मार्न सक्छ ।

सावधान:

मरेका जनावरहरू (सिनो) मा विषादीको प्रयोग गर्नु गैरकानूनी अपराध हो । यस्ता गैर कानूनी कार्य गर्दा गिद्ध लगायत अन्य पशुपन्छी र मानिसको समेत मृत्यु हुने र वातावरणमा नै प्रतिकूल असर पर्ने भएकाले यस्ता कार्य नगरौं र अस्कसैलाई गर्नबाट रोक लगाऔं ।



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Appendix 4.6 Vulture Conservation Management Plan

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