



Project Report

Enhancing community-based vulture conservation in western lowland of Nepal



Conservation Leadership Programme



Submitted by:

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Submitted to:

Conservation Leadership Programme



Enhancing community-based vulture conservation in western lowland of Nepal

CLP project ID # 03154313

Location

Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kapilbastu and Dang districts, NEPAL
(March 1, 2013 to May 30, 2014)

Institutions involved

Bird Conservation Nepal

Jatayu (Vulture) Restaurant Management Committee-Nawalparasi

Bishwojyoti Bikas Pratisthan-Nawalparasi

Jatayu (Vulture) Restaurant Management Committee-Rupandehi

Nepal Para Veterinary and Livestock Association district committee- Kapilbastu

Environmental Sustainable Development and Research Centre, Dang

Aim of the project: Strengthen a safer landscape for vultures in the western lowlands of Nepal.

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SUMMARY

Four species of vultures are in danger of extinction in South Asia as they have been declined up to 99.9% in South Asia. In order to halt the decline, Bird Conservation Nepal has been adopting integrated approach to conserve vultures in Nepal which involves advocacy, sensitization, monitoring the use of NSAIDs, the collection of veterinarian pledges to stop using diclofenac and the operation of vulture safe feeding sites. The key objectives of the project was to assess the knowledge of vulture conservation and threats with local farmers, veterinary practitioners and custom officials, identify the status of use of NSAIDs in western Nepal and sensitize the stakeholders on decline of vultures and the causes of decline. The project identified that Meloxicam and Nimesulide are two veterinary drugs that have been used widely after the ban of diclofenac in Nepal, most of the veterinary practitioners in project site are aware on the decline of vultures and the causes of decline while custom officials are less aware on the decline of vultures and its cause. Skill and knowledge of local farmers, local youths and other community people on vulture conservation were developed through various trainings. Key district level stakeholders were sensitized.

INTRODUCTION

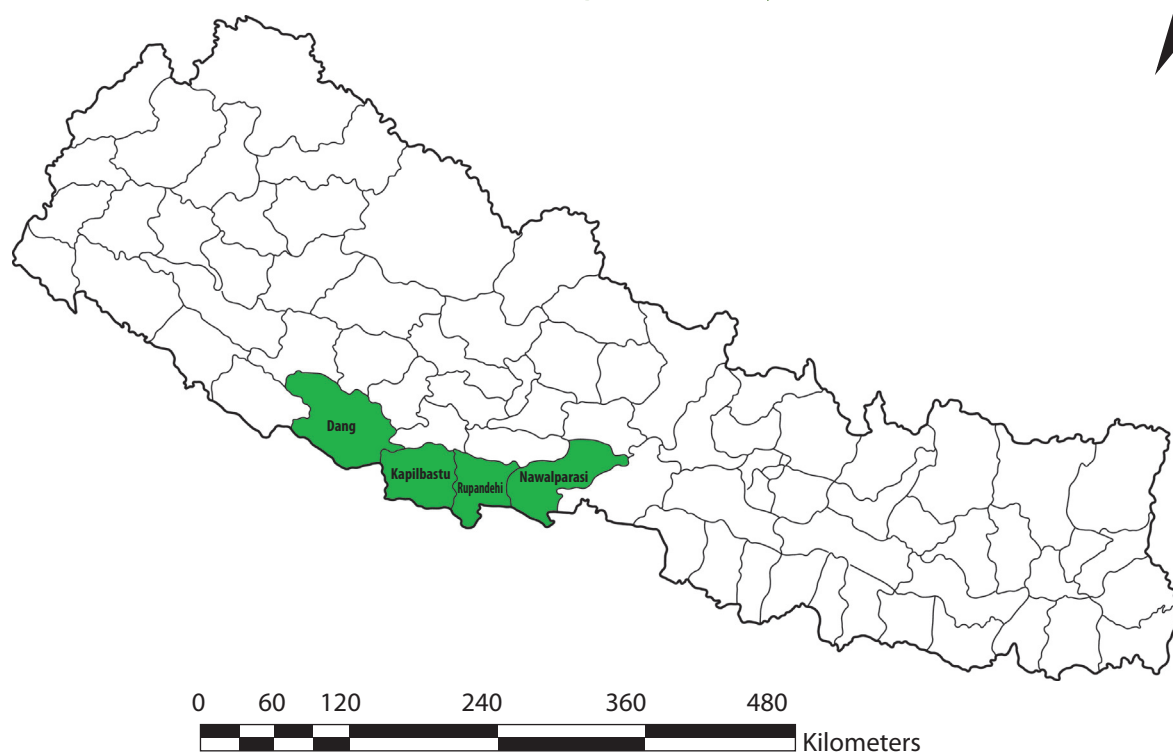
Populations of three Asian vulture species (Oriental white-backed vulture, Long-billed vulture, and Slender-billed vulture) have declined by more than 99% in South Asia since the early 1990s due to use of veterinary drug diclofenac, prompting IUCN to classify their status as critically endangered. In order to halt the decline of the critically endangered vultures in Nepal, both ex-situ and in-situ conservation of these birds has been practiced in Nepal which involves ban of diclofenac, endorsement and implementation of Vulture Conservation Action Plan 2009-2013, establishment of Vulture Safe Feeding Sites (VSFS) and Vulture Conservation Breeding Centre (VCBC). Though veterinary diclofenac has been banned; monitoring of diclofenac is continued; awareness and advocacy for the stopping its illegal use is continued, illegal use of human intended drugs in veterinary use has been the current major threat for the conservation of small remaining populations of vultures in Nepal. Though few signs of population stabilizations have been appeared on White-rumped Vultures, it is quite important to completely stop the use of diclofenac in order to create safe zones for vultures. Next, local communities can play an important role for the conservation of vultures since many species of vultures prefer to live near the human settlement for the easy access to food. So, the project aimed at studying vulture conservation perception, use of diclofenac and its importation in Nepal with local farmers, veterinary practitioners and custom officials. The project also intended to develop cross-check mechanism in order to completely stop the use of diclofenac in veterinary practice in the project area. The project was carried out in Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kapilbastu and Dang districts which lie in western lowland of Nepal. This area is the crucial nesting site in recent years for White-rumped Vultures in Nepal. The project discussed with major stakeholders in the project site on checking illegal use of diclofenac and other harmful drugs for vultures; future conservation of vultures and sustainability of vulture conservation work in the project site. The project assessed the conservation attitude of local farmers and veterinary practitioners on vulture conservation and assessed on importation of veterinary drugs with custom officials in the project area. This will support the minimization of use of diclofenac and support on future direction of vulture conservation in the project area.

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The project implementation was done in close collaboration with Jatayu (Vulture) Restaurant Management Committee, Nawalparasi, Bishwojyoti Bikas Pratisthan, Nawalparasi, Jatayu (Vulture) Restaurant Management Committee, Rupandehi, Nepal Para Veterinary and Livestock Association, district committee-Kapilbastu and Environmental Sustainable Development and Research Centre, Dang. These are the local partners working with BCN for the implementation of vulture conservation programme in project area and supported in inception and final sharing workshops, workshops with stakeholders, training programme for local farmers and veterinary practitioners and organize questionnaire survey. The project discussed with major stakeholders in the project site on checking illegal use of diclofenac and other harmful drugs for vultures; future conservation of vultures and sustainability of vulture conservation work in the project site. The project assessed the conservation attitude of local farmers and veterinary practitioners on vulture conservation and assessed on importation of veterinary drugs with custom officials in the project area. This will support the minimization of use of diclofenac and support on future direction of vulture conservation in the project area.

Map showing the study area



Legend

Districts where study was carried on

Fig.: Map showing project area

Project members

1. Khadananda Paudel- Vulture Conservation Programme Officer at Bird Conservation Nepal
Qualification- Bachelor of Science in Forestry and Masters in Rural Development
Experience- Four and half years experience in community based species conservation
Age: 30 years
Team Role: Besides overall leadership; coordination and supervision, lead the designing of surveys, data analysis, interpretation, and reporting; also oversee skill enhancement of team members and training of field assistants and university students.
2. Krishna Bhusal- Field Biologist at Bird Conservation Nepal
Qualification- Masters of Science in Ecology
Experience- Four years experience in community based species conservation
Age: 30 years
Team Role: Lead nests and colonies and survey of NSAIDs; support work in community sensitization and awareness.
3. Bhupal Nepali- Field Officer at Bird Conservation Nepal
Qualification- Bachelor in Sociology
Experience- Six years experience in community based species conservation
Age: 35 years
Team Role: coordinate awareness and sensitization activities at community level; selection and training of field assistants for socio-cultural survey and communications with local stakeholders.
4. Dr. Amir Sadaula- Veterinary Officer at Bird Conservation Nepal
Qualification- Bachelor in Veterinary Science and Animal Health
Experience- Two years experience in community based species conservation
Age: 28 years
Team Role: coordinate interaction workshops with the veterinary community, coordinate and support university students in conducting questionnaire surveys.
5. Ishwari Prasad Chaudhary- Vulture Field Technician at Bird Conservation Nepal
Qualification- Intermediate in Arts
Experience- Six years experience in community based species conservation
Age: 29 years
Team Role: Support nest monitoring surveys, population surveys on vultures, and awareness activities at community level.

Aims and objectives

The main aim of the project was to strengthen a safer landscape for vultures in the western lowlands of Nepal.

Objectives

- *To assess recent knowledge, attitude and practices regarding NSAIDs in livestock farming and veterinary treatment.*
- *To study importation of NSAIDs in the project area and more widely in Nepal.*
- *To minimize the illegal use of diclofenac through one-to-one conversations, community workshops and education material and mechanism to monitor this.*

Methodology

Coordination workshops and awareness trainings

The project adopted a collaborative process involving the local people and the relevant authorities for the coordination and discussion on organizing awareness events and coordination workshops. A existing network of local implementing partners were used to implement the project.

Questionnaire survey with local farmers

The university students were trained to collect data with local farmers, veterinary practitioners and custom officials. Altogether 400 survey questionnaires were administered with local farmers during September and October 2013 by trained university students.

Semi-structured questionnaire survey was administered in the project. Survey questionnaires were administered with local farmers of nesting and non-nesting sites. The assumption on these two sites was: nesting sites have intensive vulture conservation efforts and non-nesting sites have relatively low vulture conservation efforts. 50 questionnaires were surveyed in each site. Altogether 400 samples were surveyed (200 in four nesting sites of four districts and 200 in four non-nesting sites of four districts). Though the questionnaire was on English medium they were asked by translating in Nepal. One adult person (≥ 18 years old) in each household was interviewed in his/her residence. All surveys were implemented using university students after rigorous training. Data compilation was done through MS Excel and then transferred to SPSS for analysis.

Data collected were categorized into separate variables, coded, entered and analysed using excel and Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Simple frequency distribution, charts and graphs were used to interpret result. Conservation perception of respondents towards the vulture was measured in strongly agree to strongly disagree (1-5) Likert scale format proposed by Babbie (1995) and cited by Gentle (2000). Chi-square test was used to find the association and differentiation between respondents' perception and other factors. Data were categorized into groups when the frequencies are less for chi-square test to analyze data. For example respondents who stated strongly disagree, disagree and neutral were categorized when the frequencies were too low to analyze. Indigenous represents the people living in areas from long past eg. Tharu, Ayer, Yadav etc. in the western terai of Nepal. Education level of respondents were categorized into four categories i.e. college degree, secondary level, primary level and illiterate. illiterate- less than one year of formal education; primary –having one to five years of formal education; secondary –having five to ten years of formal education, and college –having associate and undergraduate degrees.

Questionnaire survey with veterinary practitioners

Survey questionnaires were administered with all the para-veterinary practitioners in district available for the survey. Altogether 163 samples were surveyed (40 in Nawalparasi, 25 in Rupandehi, 48 in Kapilbastu and 50 in Dang district). Data compilation was done through MS Excel and data was analyzed through MS Excel.

Questionnaire survey with custom officials

Survey questionnaires were administered with at least one Officer of every custom office they lay in project area. Altogether 44 samples were surveyed (6 in Nawalparasi, 15 in Rupandehi, 12 in Kapilbastu and 11 in Dang district). Data compilation was done through MS Excel and it will be analyzed through MS Excel.

Outputs and Results



Fig.: Orientation to University students at Butawal.

Outputs and results from Objective1: The key outputs were that not only the four project team member but also six university students received different trainings and enhanced their capacity in vulture conservation work and research methodology thus increasing the knowledge base. 400 Questionnaire surveys with local farmers and 163 questionnaire surveys with veterinary practitioners have been done to find out their attitude and perception on vultures and their threats in the project area.

Key results from questionnaire survey with local farmers

Livestock holdings

Out of 400 respondents interviewed in districts, 74.25% had reared livestock and 25.75% had not reared any livestock (See Fig.1 in Appendices). The number of respondents without livestock was significantly more in vulture nesting sites than in non-nesting sites ($\chi^2 = 4.282$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.039$), but not for respondents with livestock ($\chi^2 = 1.485$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.223$).

Mode of livestock carcass disposal

Out of 222 respondents who reared livestock, 49% respondents used to bury, 28% respondents used to throw away, 9% respondents used to give the dead animals to de skinners and 14% respondents used to give old animals to vulture restaurants. Significantly more people in non-nesting sites used to throw away the carcasses ($\chi^2 = 8.397$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.004$) and give to de-skinners ($\chi^2 = 16.200$, $df = 3$, $p < 0.001$) while most people in vulture nesting sites used to give the old livestock to vulture restaurants.

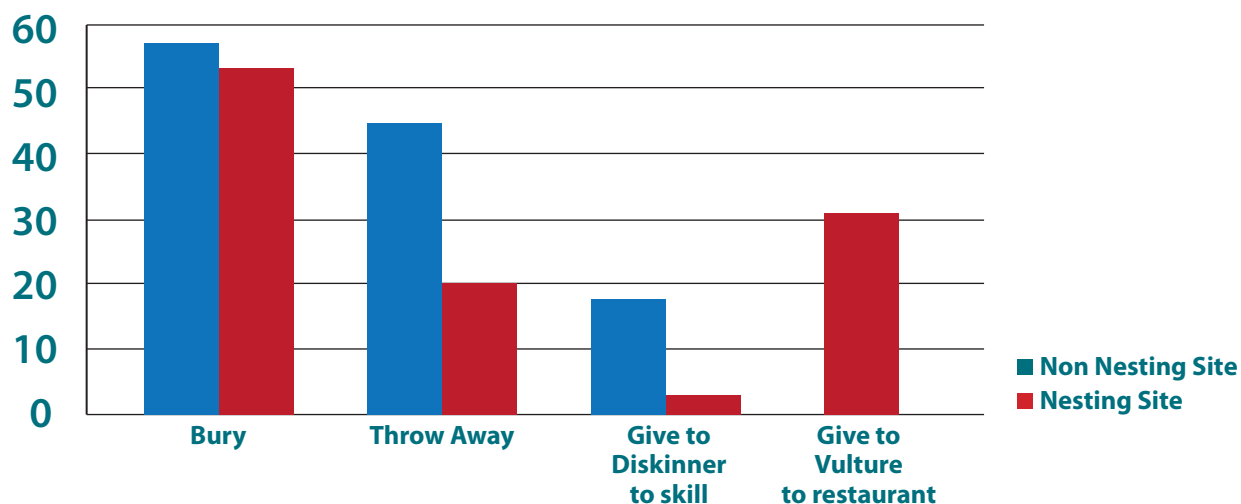


Fig: Mode of livestock carcass disposal in study area (Site-wise)

Perception on usefulness of vulture

Out of 400 respondents interviewed in study area, 96% told that vultures were useful and 4% told that vultures were not useful (See Fig. 2 in Appendices). The respondents' residing in nesting and non-nesting sites of vultures and their opinion on the statement "Vultures are useful" had significant association ($\chi^2 = 4.167$, $df = 1$, $p = 0.041$).

Key results from questionnaire survey with veterinary practitioners Experience of respondents in veterinary practice

Experience of respondents

Out of 163 respondents, 27% of respondents had one to five years experience in veterinary practice, 23% had five to ten years experience in veterinary practice and 50% had more than ten years experience in veterinary practice (See Fig. 3 in Appendices).

Respondents' view on diclofenac as the causes of vulture decline

Out of 163 respondents, 98% of respondents said that diclofenac is responsible for the decline of vultures while 2% told that diclofenac is not responsible for the decline of vultures.

Is diclofenac responsible for the decline of vultures ?

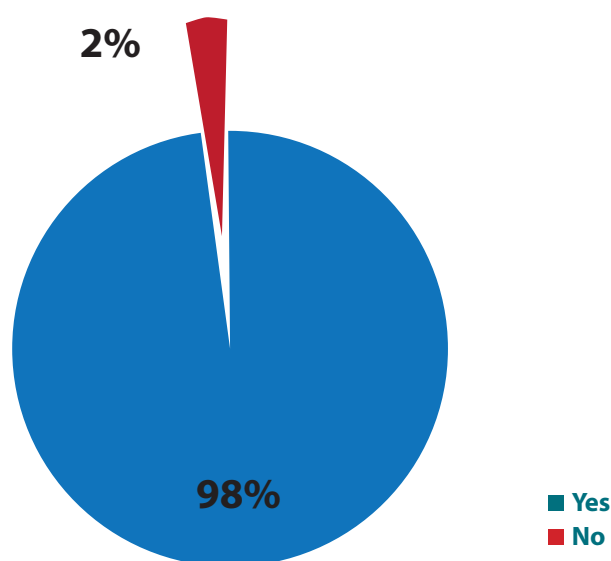


Fig: Respondents' view on diclofenac as the causes of vulture decline

Outputs and results from Objective 2:

Questionnaire with custom officials and central Department of Drug Administration revealed that among NSAIDs, only Meloxicam is imported to Nepal legally from India. Government has put ban on diclofenac in 2006. National Healthcare Private Limited located at Birgunj, Nepal, the only company producing injectable human diclofenac in Nepal has announced to discontinue the production and sale

of diclofenac multidose (30 ml.), after it was found to be misused for veterinary practices. The last batch of 30 ml. vial of Diclofenac manufactured was (NJIS 070, Mfg Date Jan. 2013). Most of the custom officials interviewed were unaware on the importation of diclofenac in Nepal.

Outputs and results from Objective 3:

The project has been able to raise awareness on vulture conservation on district level government bodies, veterinary practitioners and other stakeholders in the project area. The project also supported to build capacities of local community and local youths to check the illegal use of diclofenac in project area. During the inception workshop, coordination workshops and final sharing workshops a total of 193 stakeholders participated, a total of 240 local farmers participated during awareness event with local farmers and a total of 104 veterinary

practitioners participated during awareness event with veterinary practitioners. During the project period, 1000 copies of NSAIDs monitoring manuals, 2000 posters of 17*23 inch size, 10,000 leaflets of A4 size and 1500 copies of Vulture Newsletter have been produced. There were produced from the funding from CLP, RSPB, Rufford Foundation and Oriental Bird Club. These activities have generated numerous newspaper articles, and reached out across the nation through radio, FM stations and TV programmes.



Awareness event with farmers at Banganga, Kapilbastu

Additional Outputs

- Rufford Small Grant Foundation, UK awarded a project “Protecting the critically endangered vultures of Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve and Kailali District, Nepal through community-based integrated approaches.”
- Oriental Bird Club (OBC), UK funded projects “In-situ conservation of Critically Endangered White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) in newly explored nesting site of Dang, Nepal” and “Ecological monitoring and conservation of vultures in Jajarkot District, Nepal.”
- In breeding season 2013-14, two new nesting site of White-rumped Vulture have been found in Dang district and Kapilbastu district which lies within the project site. One colony lies in Gurungkot and Sallikot Mahila Community Forests of Rampur VDC, Dang where 14 active nests were recorded and another lies in Gajeda VDC, Kapilbastu where 77 active nests were recorded.
- Revision work of Vulture Conservation Action Plan (2009-2013) is in process and BCN has been assisting Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation in revision work.
- Khadananda Paudel has become member of IUCN-SSC Vulture Specialist Group and Technical Advisory Committee of Saving Asia's Vultures from Extinction (SAVE).

Achievement and Impacts

The capacities of team members were enhanced

Capacities of team members in term of data recording and analysis, mobilizing local communities in vulture conservation and project implementation were enhanced. This will support in fundraising, research and project implementation for the conservation of vultures in Nepal.

Capacities of local communities were enhanced

The Vulture Conservation Programme team was able to use and integrate this and other projects as the platform for enhancing the capacities of local communities to understand importance of vulture conservation and act accordingly, advocate local and district level government and convince veterinary practitioners not to use diclofenac in veterinary practice. This will support in minimizing the illegal use of diclofenac and help stabilize the vulture population in Nepal.

Key stakeholders were involved in project implementation

Key stakeholders for vulture conservation in area were involved in most of the activities of this project which has made them aware on the issues and will support long term conservation of vultures.

New nesting site has been recorded in project site

Due to the efforts made on doing awareness activities among the local communities of project site, two new nesting site of White-rumped Vulture have been located in Dang district and Kapilbastu district with the support from local communities where there are 91 active nests of White-rumped Vulture were recorded in breeding season 2013/14. Local communities will support in awareness activities for the conservation of vultures.

Vulture population in Nepal shows good response

In comparison to last year data, this year the number of White-rumped Vulture sighted during our annual road transect survey was increased from 43 to 68. So, at least we can say from this data that vulture population in Nepal has started to show a good sign.

Conclusion

The project was implemented in crucial nesting areas of White-rumped Vulture *Gyps bengalensis* in Nepal. Altogether 537 people were sensitized and 607 people were interviewed on issues of vulture conservation through the project in the project area. Indeed, project was successful to communicate on vultures, their decline and causes for decline with major stakeholders in the project area. The project not only sensitized local farmers and veterinary practitioners in the project area and also provided NSAIDs manual and talked with local farmers and local youth on cross-checking of diclofenac use. The questionnaire surveys were useful in finding few facts on the livestock rearing, carcass disposal modes, local farmers thinking on vultures and conservation activities; veterinarians' experience and attitude on NSAIDs use and custom officials knowledge on importation of NSAIDs

in Nepal. The surveys found that almost all farmers in the study area have seen vultures and almost all think vultures are useful. Three fourth of the farmers in the study area rear livestock among which half of them bury their livestock carcasses after they die and vultures are useful to most of the farmers in project area. Almost all of the veterinary practitioners in the project area know that diclofenac is the main cause for vulture decline. Half of the custom officials are familiar with vulture conservation efforts in Nepal while only one tenth of the custom officials are familiar on the importation of veterinary drugs in Nepal. and then transferred to SPSS for analysis.

Problems encountered and Lessons learnt

During the implementation of the project, the project activities run well in overall. The questionnaire survey with local farmers, vet practitioners and custom officials went well. We had trained university trained on doing the questionnaire surveys and did piloting before the survey work. Since they visited door to door to the interviewees and requested for their time, it went well. Due to busy schedule of staff and the timing of the training institutes, some of the trainings to staff were delayed. Next problem, it was difficult to collect unregistered vets for awareness events. Some of activities were delayed because of local farmers were busy in farming, few festivals etc. The lesson learnt was well planning and coordination

needs for organizing awareness events and workshops. The busy schedule of stakeholders/participants needs to be noted and such workshops needs to be planned on their less busy schedules. Another lesson learnt during the implementation of the project was: it needs to visit one to one and convince them on importance and need of the event we are organizing, make good relation with them and then it will be more likely that all or most of the participants that we are targeting for the event will attend our events.

In the future

The project was implemented in coordination with government officials involving local communities, veterinary practitioners, media persons in various vulture conservation activities such as monitoring of vultures and NSAIDs, awareness campaigns and coordination workshops. This has created an ownership of vulture conservation to the major stakeholders, yet it is not enough to run the vulture conservation activities in a sustainable path. Few good mechanisms to cross check use of diclofenac from community level have started with the completion of the project but needs more follow up, needs more monitoring works for diclofenac use and needs more awareness and advocacy works

with veterinary practitioners. Bird Conservation Nepal will be working on the project area to institutionalize the achievement achieved so far. Funding from different funding organizations will be sought for the post project activities.

Appendices

Financial Report

Itemized expenses	Total CLP Requested (USD)*	Total CLP Spent (USD)	% Difference	"Details & Justification"
PHASE I - PROJECT PREPARATION				(Justification must be provided if figure in column D is +/- 25%)"
Communications (telephone/internet/postage)	50.00	56.05	12%	
Field guide books, maps, journal articles and other printed materials	100.00	104.91	5%	
Insurance	50.00	49.70	-1%	
Visas and permits				
Team training	1,400.00	1135.96	-19%	
Reconnaissance	50.00	55.22	10%	
Other (Phase 1)	150.00	132.52	-12%	
EQUIPMENT				
Scientific/field equipment and supplies	800.00	800.66	0%	
Photographic equipment	0.00		#DIV/0!	
Camping equipment	0.00		#DIV/0!	
Boat/engine/truck (including car hire)	850.00	913.38	7%	
Other (Equipment)	0.00		#DIV/0!	
PHASE II - IMPLEMENTATION				
Accommodation for team members and local guides	1,500.00	1371.05	-9%	
Food for team members and local guides	800.00	773.16	-3%	
Travel and local transportation (including fuel)	800.00	854.31	7%	
Customs and/or port duties	0.00		#DIV/0!	
Workshops	2400	2614.01	9%	
Outreach/Education activities and materials (brochures, posters, video, t-shirts, etc.)	1,200.00	1247.93	4%	
Other (Phase 2)	650.00	656.22	1%	
PHASE III - POST-PROJECT EXPENSES				
Administration	500.00	500.00	0%	
Report production and results dissemination	400.00	435.01	9%	
Other (Phase 3)				
Total	11,700.00	11,700.11		

Web links of the media coverage related to vulture conservation during the project period

March 2013

<http://tulsipuronline.com/nep/2013/03/%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%82%E0%A4%B8%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%A3-%E0%A4%A6%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%99%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%8B-%E0%A4%97%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A7-%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%82%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%95/>

May 2013

<http://www.arghakhanchi.com/index.php?action=news&id=PWNUTXhZak0%3DG>

June 2013

<http://www.ekantipur.com/the-kathmandu-post/2013/06/01/top-story/endangered-vulture-population-stable-study/249439.html>
<http://www.nepaljournal.com/2013/06/20/53983/>

July 2013

http://www.abhiyan.com.np/article-samachar_25asar2070_gidhha

September 2013

<http://www.newsofnepal.com/new/nepal/2013/09/9313>
<http://nayayougbodh.com/news/2013/09/04/%E0%A4%97%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A7-%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%82%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B7%E0%A4%A3-%E0%A4%97%E0%A4%B0%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A8-%E0%A4%B5%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%A4%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B5/>
http://madheshvani.com/en/news_details/70/madheshvani-news

December 2013

<http://nayayougbodh.com/news/2013/12/25/%E0%A4%B5%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%AF%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B0%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A5%E0%A5%80%E0%A4%B2%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%88-%E0%A4%97%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A7-%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%82%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%95/>
<http://ganatantradaily.com.np/%E0%A4%B5%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%AF%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B0%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A5%E0%A5%80%E0%A4%B2%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%88-%E0%A4%97%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A7-%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%82%E0%A4%B0/>

February 2014

<http://medianp.com/2014/02/11823/>
<http://madheshwani.weeklynepal.com/2014/02/14/article-item81392373936/>

March 2014

<http://arghakhanchi.com/index.php?action=news&id=PVIUT3prak0%3D>
<http://www.ekhabarnepal.com/?p=2287>

April 2014

<http://www.ekantipur.com/the-kathmandu-post/2014/04/05/nation/vulture-breeding-cheers-conservationists/261330.html>
<http://www.nepaltourismtimes.com/archives/144>

May 2014

<http://www.ekantipur.com/2014/05/20/national/rare-vulture-population-up-study/389796.html>
<http://nayakhabar.com/?p=84735>
http://www.ekantipur.com/kantipur/news/news-detail.php?news_id=323369
<http://www.himalayanglacier.com/blog/tag/bird-conservation-nepal>

July 2014

<http://www.harekpal.com/full-story-19460.html>
<http://nayayougbodh.com/news/2014/08/18/%E0%A4%97%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A7-%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%97%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A7-%E0%A4%B0%E0%A5%87%E0%A4%B7%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%9F%E0%A5%81%E0%A4%B0%E0%A5%87%E0%A4%A3%E0%A5%8D/>

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Figures

Livestock holdings

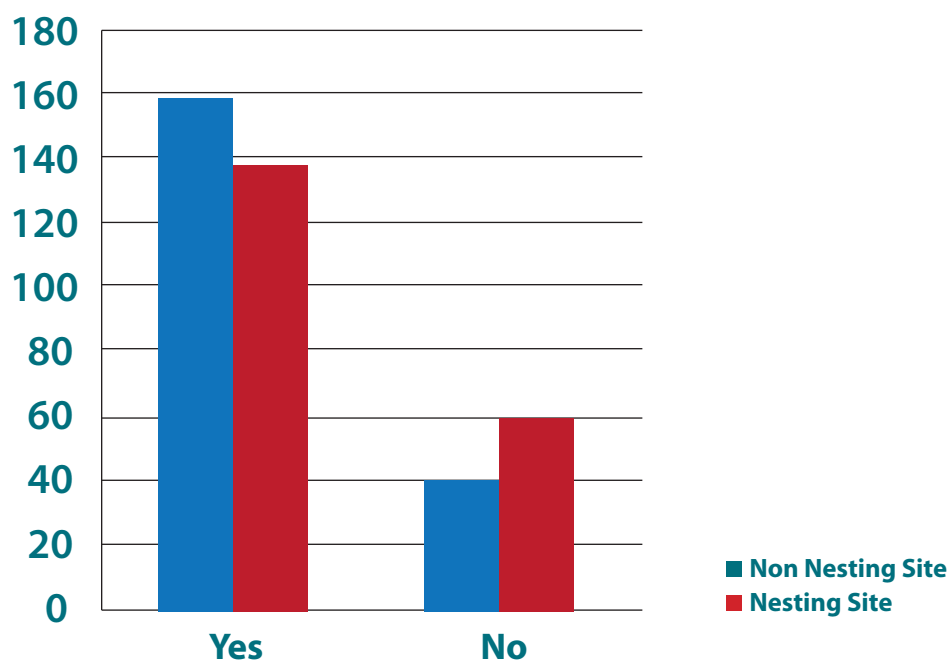


Fig. Livestock holdings of the respondents (Site-wise)

Vultures are useful

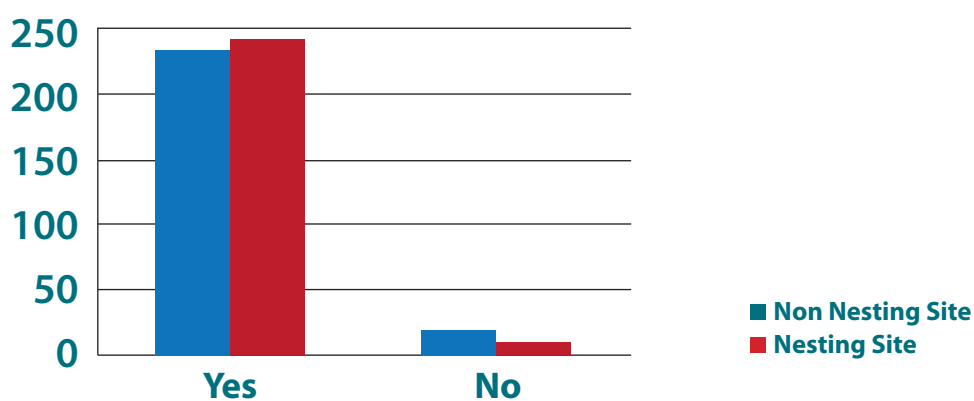


Fig: Useful of vultures to respondents (Site-wise).

Experience of respondents

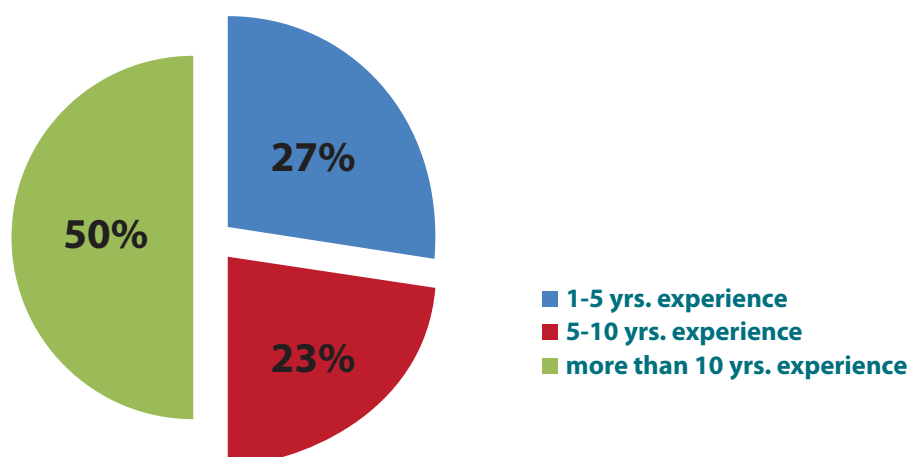


Fig: Experience of respondents in veterinary practice

Photos



Fig.: University Student conducting questionnaire survey with local farmer



Inception programme of the project at Bhairahawa, Rupandehi.



Interaction with veterinary practitioners at Char Number, Kapilbastu.



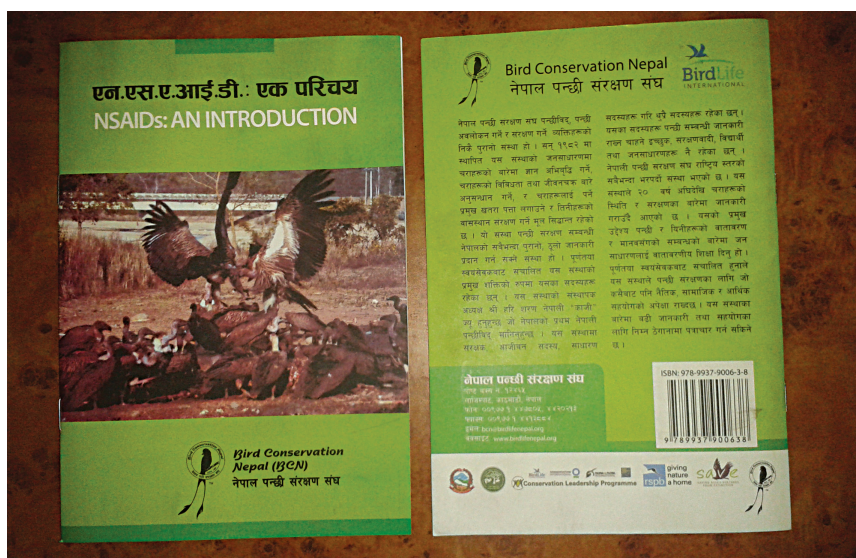
Awareness event with farmers at Thakurpur, Rupandehi.



District level stakeholders workshop at Bhairahawa, Rupandehi



Final sharing workshop of the project at Ghorahi, Dang



Booklet on NSAIDs



Posters on "Vultures of Nepal"



Posters on "what to do" and "what not to do" for the conservation of vultures.



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