

Final Project Evaluation Report

Your Details	
Full Name	Ganga Shah
Project Title	Community based conservation initiative and monitoring of Vultures in Bajura District, Nepal
Application ID	25024-1
Grant Amount	£ 5000
Email Address	gangashah2016@gmail.com
Date of this Report	2019-May-01

1. Indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
1. To establish baseline information of Vulture species				<p>In total 30 transects covering 180 km length (three 10 km transects in six potential sites: Jay-Bageswori, Tipada, Martadi, Rawat-bada, Badhu and Jagan-nath) were laid down, and point counts were done involving local people as citizen scientists. Altogether 183 individuals comprising four species, Egyptian vulture (EV, 89), red-headed vulture (RV, seven), Himalayan vulture (HV, 71) and bearded vulture (BV, 16) were counted. Likewise, abundance of vultures during the winter season was significantly higher than during the spring season (t-test=-2.713, P=0.007). Likewise, 15 nests, six occupied and nine unoccupied, were recorded. Five of these nests were occupied by EV which is a highly successful breeder (breeding success was 60%), while the remaining nest was occupied by BV. Its breeding status remained unknown even after continuous monitoring of vulture nests by citizen scientists and local people. Amongst the unoccupied nests, two were of RV and six were of EV (based on Locals people of study area), but the species occupying one nest remained unknown.</p>
2. Local people's perception towards vulture conservation				<p>We consulted 180 respondents during the questionnaire survey (30 persons in each potential site). The survey mainly focused on the perception of locals' towards vulture conservation: whether their population was increasing or decreasing, causes behind population change, what conservation measures could be adopted for vulture conservation etc. Nearly 89% of the respondents reported decreasing</p>

			<p>vulture populations in the study area. 95% of them agreed that food scarcity was the main cause of population decline owing to their disposal practice of dead cattle. In total, 91% respondents used to bury the dead animals while 5% of them also used to sell their cattle to the slaughter houses before dying resulting in food scarcity. Interestingly, 72% respondents believed that the vulture awareness campaign would be effective for conservation.</p>
<p>3. Enhance community based conservation awareness and educate local people.</p>			<p>Local people's perceptions on vulture were first assessed to understand the awareness level which eventually helped in awareness programme development. Group discussions, personal visits and verbal communications were carried out in local communities, sharing information, conservation messages and importance of vultures.</p> <p>Nearly 900 people, including local people, community forest users, teachers and school students were sensitised on vulture conservation through group discussions, school outreach programme, awareness rally, drawing (art works) competition and radio programme.</p> <p>1000 posters, 1000 pocket calendars and 150 notebooks (notebooks were only for students) were produced and distributed. Conservation posters, calendars and copies which relay information about vulture conservation were placed in District Forest Office, District Veterinary Office, Community Forest Users Group, schools, radio stations, ward offices, rural municipalities, bus stands and hotels around the study site.</p> <p>School outreach programme was done in six schools. Rally was organised at Martadi, Bajura on 10th International Vulture Conservation Awareness Day.</p> <p>Interaction with stakeholders and local political leaders was done at Martadi. School quiz contest could not be</p>

			conducted due to the terminal examinations during survey.
4. Capacity building of a University Student and citizen scientists.			Training module was developed for university students and citizen scientists which included equipment using technique, such as GPS, camera, binoculars, compass etc), survey techniques (line transect survey and spot counting), data recording methods and vulture nest monitoring technique. Two university students and two local people were trained on this module to prepare them as citizen scientists. In addition, questionnaire survey methods were also instructed to university students.

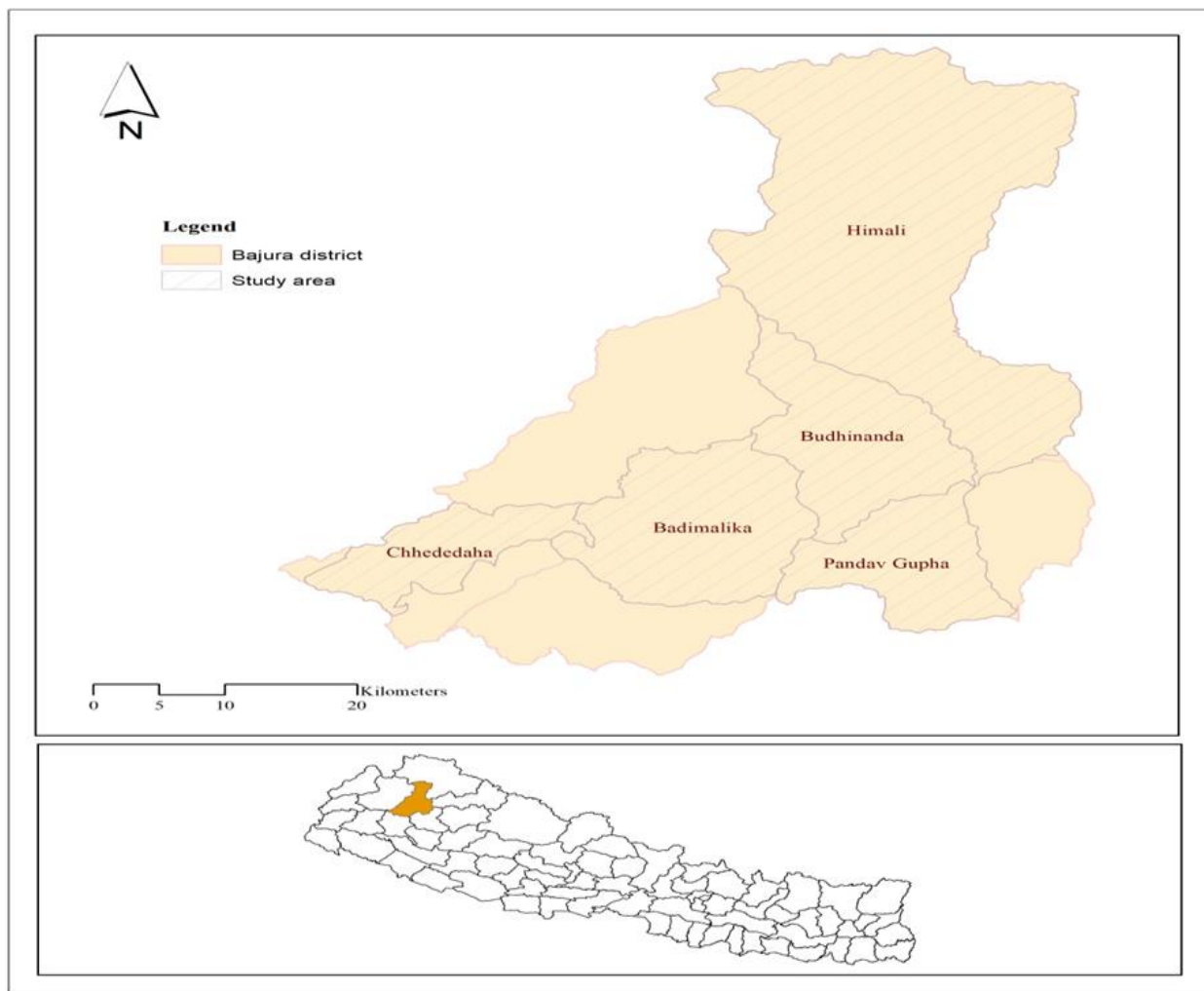


Figure1. Map of a Study area

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled.

The study area lies in mid-hills and due to lack of transport facilities to or near the study sites, we had to access most of those sites on foot. Survey was delayed in Rawat bada and Badhu due to a large dry landslide (Rawat bada and chuligad khola) which blocked the road (trail transect) during spring survey. However, we tried our best to gather information on vultures from those unreachable areas through public coordination (consultation with the migrated individuals belonging to that area) and radio programme. Rugin and Bikchhya are the two most suitable sites for vulture occurrence, but we could not access those sites due to their remoteness and inaccessibility (unreachable by phone and even radio) during the survey period.

During conservation awareness and consultation meeting, we requested the local people not to bury the dead carcasses of animals and serve them to vulture at the safe location. But participants were more concerned about their health and regulations of local rural/urban municipalities, District Health Office which does not encourage them for open disposal of carcass. Furthermore, they are bound culturally (being Hindu), for not feeding the carcass of cow and ox to the vulture.

Local people of the study area were initially confused bearded vulture with kite but later they were convinced, and agreed to not go for retaliatory killing as the kites usually predate on their chickens.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

1. Status of vultures and nest monitoring at Bajura

1.1 Status of vulture

Total 183 individuals of four different species of vulture were recorded in Bajura district for 2018-2019: 89 were EV (17 were juvenile), seven were RV (two were juvenile), 71 were HV (12 were juvenile) and 16 were BV (two were juvenile). In general, abundance of vulture during the winter season was significantly higher than during the spring season (t -test=-2.713, $P=0.007$). EV seemed to be the most abundant species throughout the year while HV appeared to be the winter visitor in study area. But, abundance of other two species remained nearly consistent during both seasons (Figure 2)

All species of vultures were recorded in both spring and winter season. Most of the EV was found soaring and on nest, one was found drinking water near water source. HV were found both soaring around the high cliffs and roosting on the ground. All BV were found soaring around the high cliffs, one was found on the nest. RV was found soaring up high sky and roosting on pine tree. None of the vulture's species were recorded while feeding.

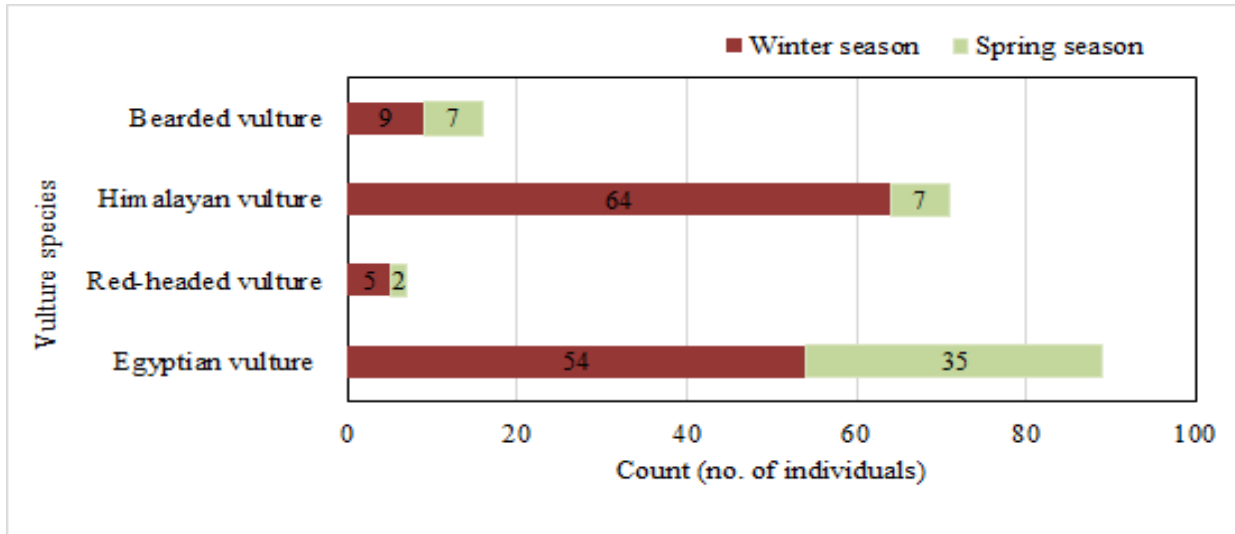


Figure 2. Status of vulture species in Bajura district



Picture1. Red-headed vulture



Picture2. Bearded vulture



Picture3. Himalayan vulture



Picture4. Egyptian vulture

1.2 Nest monitoring

A total 15 nests of two species (EV and BV) were recorded in the study area. Six of those nests were occupied by EV (n=5) and BV (n=1) while nine of them were found unoccupied (Figure 3). The EV successfully hatched one fledgling in three of those occupied nests (breeding success=60%) which indicated that the EV uses that area as breeding site. Breeding status of BV remained unknown as we could not reach to the nesting site during our successive monitoring trip (because of landslide). Amongst the unoccupied nests, two were of RV and six were of EV as identified by locals and citizen scientists of potential sites (after showing the photo plates of different vultures species) and one nest remained unidentified. Nest of the HV was not reported during the study period.

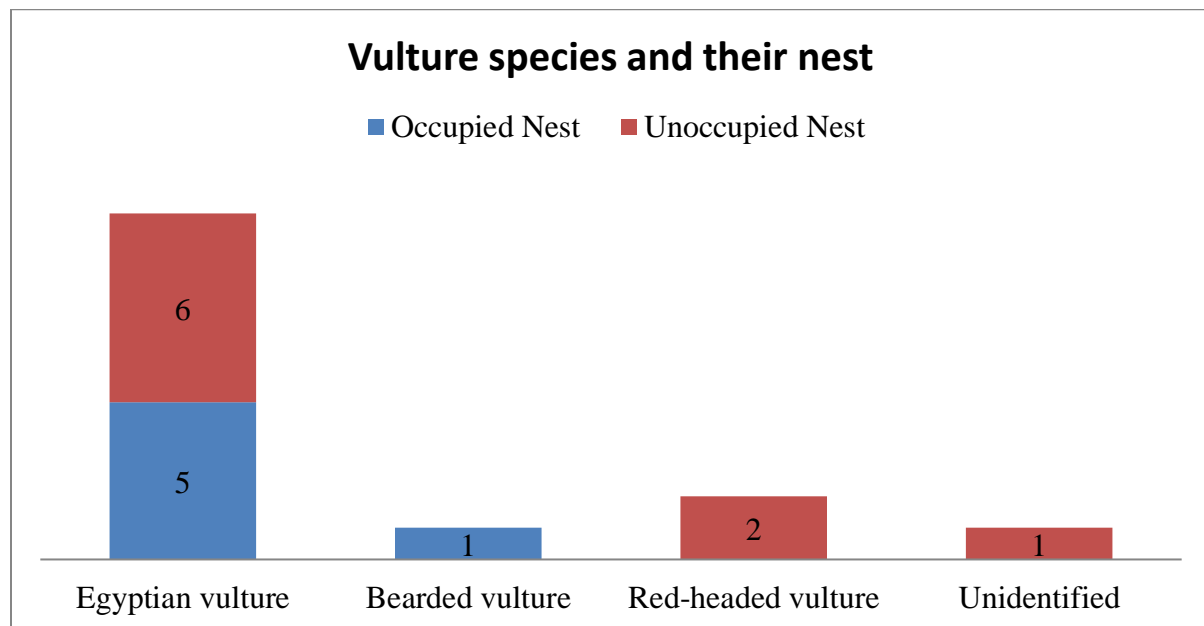


Figure3. Vulture species and their nest



Picture5. Nest of Bearded vulture



Picture6. Fledgling of Egyptian vulture

2. Community Awareness

2.1 School awareness Programme- A total of 592 students and 62 teachers of six schools were reached during the awareness building campaign (Table 1). Majority of the students were aware about the presence status, types of species present in their area and importance of vultures in ecosystem. Essay competition on topic “Our responsibilities towards vulture conservation” and drawing (artwork) contest of different species of vulture were organised in all six schools. Conservation education materials (to all students) and prize were distributed to top four students. Teachers and school staff also participated in those activities.

Table 1. Total no of participant during school awareness program

S. No	Study site	Rural/Urban Municipality	Name of school	No. of students	No. of teacher and staff
1	Jay-Bageswori	Khaptad-chhededaha Rural Municipality	Kurpekot lower secondary school	40	08
2	Tipada	Badimalika Municipality	Nepal Rastrya Secondary School	77	09
3	Martadi	Badimalika Municipality	Martadi Secondary School	167	11
4	Rawat-bada	Budhinanda Rural Municipality	Jana prakash Secondary school	83	11
5	Baadhu	Himali Rural Municipality	Badhu Secondary School	47	07
6	Jagan-nath	Jagannath Rural Municipality	Sharoswati Secondary School	178	16
Total				592	62



Picture7. Students taking part in essay and drawing competition



Picture8. Vulture conservation awareness programme at different schools

2.2 Stakeholder consultation- Stakeholder consultation workshop was organised at martadi. Altogether, 16 people including police personal, local journalists, district forest officials, local political leaders, district veterinary officials and representatives from local NGOs actively participated. Vulture conservation materials were distributed in the programme. Role and responsibilities of different government office, local leaders and journalists for vulture and wildlife conservation were highlighted during the event. Most importantly, all the participants agreed to encourage local people for open carcass disposal practice away from their settlement areas rather than burying dead bodies of cattle.

2.3 Community forest user group's awareness: Awareness building programme for community forest users were organized in different places adjacent to the vulture and their nests recorded sites (Table 2). Importance of vulture and its status on the study area was discussed.

Table 2. Community forest user groups

S.No	Nesting Sites	Name of Community forest	No. of people outreached
1	Jay-Bageswori	Thulomela community forest	16
2	Tipada	Bheralmandau community forest	9
3	Martadi	Thapathali Community forest	17
4	Rawat-oda	Sewalipakha community forest	13
5	Baadhu	Haudi simtyal community forest	8
6	Jagan-nath	Panipaula kharipati community forest	11



Picture9. Community forest user's awareness activities

2.4 Mothers Groups Awareness- Mother Group awareness programme was done at martadi, where the 15 females of different sectors (mostly herders) actively participated in the awareness programme. Lifecycle, status and importance of vulture was discussed additionally conservation issue of vultures on Bajura was discussed.



Picture10. Mother group awareness activities

2.5 Vulture conservation awareness rally- The 10th International Vulture Conservation Awareness Day was celebrated at Martadi, Bajura district. The participants in the rally were school children, journalists, local people and representatives of conservation partner organisations who displayed play cards and banner with the content on

conservation importance of vulture. The main purpose of rally was to relay the message of importance and need of vulture conservation for healthy ecosystem. The rally was later converted into assembly where different persons highlighted the importance of vultures and committed their contribution for vulture conservation.



Picture 11. Rally on 10th international vulture conservation awareness day.

3. Radio Programme- The very convenient mean to educate and cover a wider range of audience in Bajura district is radio programme. Vulture related news, jingle, conservation message was aired through Radio Bajura and Budinanda FM, which covers almost all part of Bajura which helped us to collect information on vulture status and the study area and reach out to 42,000 plus people with conservation message. The special episode of 30 minute related to vulture (Introduction, status, distribution, threats, legal status, their vital ecosystem services and local peoples roles and responsibilities and their importance) was aired in the evening (7 PM to 8:30 PM). Total 12 episodes (6 from Radio Bajura 104 MHz and 6 from Budinanda FM 96.5 Mhz) were aired.



Picture 12. Vulture conservation awareness programme on Radio Bajura and Budinanda FM

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefited from the project.

Local people participation was found highly satisfactory during project implementation. Nearly 42,000 plus local people knew about the importance and ecological services of the vulture directly and indirectly (Information broadcasted from Radio Bajura and Budinanda FM).

Radio listeners and local community were excited and happy to know about the vulture species found in their area and their important roles in ecosystem. Local political leaders, members of Community Forest Users Groups, teachers and students actively participated and showed their interest in conservation campaign. In addition to this, two youths were recruited and engaged them in data collection and awareness raising campaigns after training them as citizen scientist.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Baseline information on distribution, abundance and threats of vulture along with people perceptions on vulture conservation have been assessed through this study. Based on interest, active participation and support received from the local people (mostly adults, students, journalists and political leaders) during project implementation, further continuation of this programme seems essential to sustain this initiative. We could not reach to other potential sites in this region which should be the future priority to document the conservation status of vulture covering a wider geographic landscape. Despite majority of people are found familiar with this species, their awareness level is yet poor. Carcass disposal techniques being followed in the region is not in favour of vulture conservation. Besides, their poor level of identification, confusing vulture with kites provokes them for retaliatory killing as the latter predate on their chicken/poultry. In addition to this, it is imperative to engage and empower local communities to continue this initiative through training them as citizen scientists. This is why, I am planning to continue this project to fill in knowledge gaps and sustain this intervention at community level.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

I will share and disseminate the project results at local and national level. The project report will be shared with the donor (RF), library of Mid-western University, Department of Forest and Soil Conservation, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, and Bird Conservation Nepal. Furthermore, the findings will be shared through talk programmes and presentations in different forums. Major findings of the project will also be submitted to different FM radios of study area, community forest user groups, and local government bodies.

Right now we are writing scientific paper for the upcoming conference, going to be held on 8th and 9th May 2019 at Central Campus of Science and technology, Mid-western University, Surkhet by International young Scientist congress.

Further, we are looking forward to publish in peer reviewed journal to reach wider audiences with profound acknowledgment of RF.

7. Timescale: Over what period was the grant used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

The Rufford Foundation Grant was used regularly over a year from April 2018 to March 2019. The time frame was followed as planned in the proposal of the project.

8. Budget: Provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used. It is important that you retain the management accounts and all paid invoices relating to the project for at least 2 years as these may be required for inspection at our discretion. (1£=NRs144)

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Transportation Charge (Preliminary, Spring and winter Survey)	720	720		
Preliminary survey, Spring Survey and Winter survey	1692	1692		
Stationary and communication	75	70	-5	
Equipment (Binocular)	205	205		
Conservation Awareness Programme (Stakeholder meetings, Community forest users groups, Mothers groups and 6 different Schools)	480	480		
Capacity building (Citizen Scientists and Students)	120	105	-15	
Class materials for awareness (Essay and Drawing competition) and Prizes at 6 schools	350	311	-39	
Thesis Support	300	300		
Radio programme (Radio Bajura and Budinanda FM)	300	355	+55	2 episode was broadcasted from Budinanda FM.

Conservation materials (Poster 1000 pieces, Pocket calendar 1000 pieces and Notebook 150 pieces) (200+250+108)	558	558		
10 th International vulture conservation awareness rally (Banner and Play cards)		90	+90	
Report publication, presentation and International seminar	200	156	-44	
Total	5000	5042	+42	£40.9 was supported by Central Campus of Science and Technology (CCST), Mid-Western University (MWU), Surkhet

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

During awareness raising programme at school and community level, the students and youths showed interest to form vulture conservation groups. Large volumes of data in a large geographical area can be easily collected only by the help of citizen scientists, which also helps in monitoring and recording the vulture's activities. Protection of nesting through regular monitoring of nesting habitat and minimising disturbances may help to stabilise and increase population growth. Such types of projects also provide an opportunity local people to participate in the vulture as well as wildlife conservation.

Local farmers should be made aware of throwing the carcass in open area (far from human settlements) rather than burying mechanism which will create a win-win situation for both human and vultures, as farmer will lead towards conservation and vultures will get food (clean the environments). Local people and concerned body should collaborate for the conservation of vulture habitat.

On the other hand, this project was concentrated in western and southern part of study area; however, during project implementation it was learned that the eastern and northern part of the study area (Rugin and Bikchhya) are much important for vulture as well as other wildlife conservations.

Community based conservation awareness programme, minimise the food scarcity and monitoring of vultures in an around (Rugin, Bikchhya) Bajura are the utmost important next steps.

10. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the Foundation receive any publicity during the course of your work?

The Rufford Foundation logo was used in community outreach materials which includes all conservation materials (posters, pocket calendar, notebook), school awareness programme banner, 10th International Vulture Conservation Awareness rally banner and stakeholder meeting banner during the project.

The Rufford Foundation was also acknowledged in the articles printed in local, National and online newspaper.

Financially supported by "The Rufford Foundation" was announced during radio Program broadcasted from Radio Bajura 104 MHz (www.radiobajura.org.np) and Budinanda FM 96.5 MHz (www.budhinandafm.org.np).

All local, government and non-governmental officials, political bodies, journalists, students asked where the fund was arranged for such survey and we acknowledged the funding support from Rufford Foundation.

Students and organisations interested in wildlife research and conservation were informed about the application procedure for Rufford Foundation.

The Rufford Foundation will be acknowledged in scientific articles and presentation (Mid-western university and Tribhuvan University)

11. Please provide a full list of all the members of your team and briefly what was their role in the project.

Team Members	Roles/Responsibilities
Ganga Shah (Team leader)	He was team leader of the project from the beginning to till the end of the project. He design the research methodology to achieve the goals set and coordinate with the team members, local community, stake holders, local bodies associated to the project area and design conservation materials.
Seejan Gyawali (Researcher)	He provides training to research assistants and university students about research equipment (GPS, Camera, binocular, Compass etc.), line transect survey, data collection technique and to monitor the Vulture nests. He also assists to developed questionnaire.
Laxmi Raj Padhayay (Research assistant)	He was involved in data collection, monitoring the nest at different season and conducts school awareness camp, also conduct essay writing and drawing competition at different schools. Additionally he also relay the importance of wildlife conservation and importance to the locals.
Bibek Singh	He was involved in data collection, monitoring the nest at

(Research assistant)	different season and conduct school awareness camp at different schools. He also conducts drawing competition at school.
Prakash Singh (Journalist)	He made several news articles of vulture and provide news to several local media and online media, He also prepare news regarding wildlife conservations in study area. He assists to prepare several radio programs for vulture conservation. He also assists to developed questionnaire, transect route and link up with locals of the study area.
Krishna Oli (Station Manager, Radio Bajura) and Nahakul Joshi (Station Manager, Budinanda FM)	Broadcast radio program regarding vulture news, status, threat and their importance. They also aired the rules and regulations of wildlife conservations and its importance.
Madan B.K	He assists the Laxmi raj Padhayay (Research assistant) during School awareness camp.
Padam Singh, Suraj Shahi, Jagat Bahadur singh, Kunti Budha, Sita Rokaya, and Ram Bahadur Shahi	Provided us the previous records of vulture and most potential sites from their experiences and sightings. They help us to design an overall road map for the survey.
Nema Thapa and Madan Acharya (Mid-western University Students)	Helps to collect the data and monitor the nests.
Krishna Bhusal, Hari Basnet and Damber Bista	Provided an effective suggestion and advisory role in the entire project.

12. Any other comments?

Much more thanks to Rufford Foundation without it seems difficult to implement the project for the conservation of vultures in Bajura, western Nepal. Likely, we would also like to thank to stakeholder, political leaders and peoples of Bajura.



नेपाल

बाजुरामा ४ जातका रैथाने गिद्ध

दशराम पौडेल, बाजुरा

बाजुरा जिल्लामाका डेढैठोल गाउँपालिका, बडिमानिका नगरपालिका, बुढीनन्दा नगरपालिका, शिवापुरी गाउँपालिका र जगन्नाथ गाउँपालिकामा ४ जातका रैथाने गिद्धहरू भेटिएका छन्। जिल्लामाका विभिन्न क्षेत्रमा गिद्ध बाँच्न अनुसन्धान गर्ने काममा गरी ४ जातका गिद्धहरू भेटिएको विद्वान अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय गिद्ध संरक्षण केन्द्रले जनाएको छ।

प्राकृतिक सुन्दरताका लागि गिद्ध संरक्षण गर्न आवश्यक रहेको जन शिक्षाजन कार्यक्रम बाजुरामा जन अधिकार सञ्जाल भण्डारीले बताए। नेपालमा विभिन्न क्षेत्रमा गिद्ध रहे पनि पहिलो समग्रमा गिद्धको संख्यामा निकै कमी आएको उनले बताए। नेपालमा १ जातका

बाजुरामा पनि ४ प्रजातिका रैथाने गिद्ध भेटिएको भण्डारीले बताए। बाजुरा जिल्लामा मध्यपश्चिम विन्ध्यवालयका उपप्राध्यापक तथा प्राध्यापकले अध्ययन गरी ४ जातका गिद्ध रहेको बताए। सरकारीले गिद्ध संरक्षणका लागि उक्त डेटाकोवैज्ञानिक मोडिसम विधि विवरण र प्रयोगमा लेख्न लगाएको छ तर खुला मोडिसमका कारण सुदृढविधि रसमको प्रयोग गर्दा गिद्ध गर्न नसकेको बताए।

प्राकृतिक सुदृढिकारका समूहमा रहेको गिद्धको संरक्षणका लागि प्रत्येक वर्ष गिद्ध संरक्षण दिवस मनाउँदै आएका छन्। १०औँ अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय गिद्ध संरक्षण दिवस अनिवार बाजुरामा पनि मनाइएको छ। 'रुफोर्ड' नामक संस्थाको सहयोग मध्यपश्चिम विन्ध्यवालयको सहकार्य तथा जिल्ला शिक्षा जन कल्याण बाजुराको आयोजनामा दिवस मनाइएको हो। १०औँ अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय गिद्ध संरक्षण संवेतना दिवस अनिवार विद्वान प्रभात पौडेल कार्यक्रमको आयोजना गरी संवेतनामूलक कार्यक्रमको आयोजना

बडिमानिका पोस्ट १७ भदौ २०१९, आइतबार, 02 Sept. 2018 8

गिद्ध संरक्षण दिवस मनाइयो

रुफोर्ड फाउन्डेसन

प्राकृतिक सुदृढिकारको रूपमा रहेको गिद्धको संरक्षणको लागि प्रत्येक वर्ष गिद्ध संरक्षण दिवस मनाउँदै आएका छन्। १० औँ अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय गिद्ध संरक्षण दिवस बाजुरामा पनि मनाइएको छ। 'रुफोर्ड' नामक संस्थाको सहयोग मध्यपश्चिम विन्ध्यवालयको सहकार्य तथा जिल्ला जन शिक्षाजन कार्यक्रमको आयोजना गरी संवेतनामूलक कार्यक्रमको आयोजना गरिएको छ।



जिल्ला जन शिक्षाजन कार्यक्रमका सञ्जाल भण्डारीले गिद्ध संरक्षण गरी बातावरण र प्राकृतिक सुन्दरताका लागि गिद्ध संरक्षण गर्न आवश्यक रहेको बताए। नेपालका विभिन्न क्षेत्रमा गिद्ध रहे पनि तारा आदि संस्थाका कमी भएको उनले बताए। भण्डारीले भने नेपालमा १ जातका गिद्ध पाइने गरेको छ त्यसमा बाजुरामा पनि ४ प्रजातिका रैथाने गिद्ध भेटिएको उनले बताए। बाजुरा जिल्लामा मध्यपश्चिम विन्ध्यवालयका उप प्राध्यापक तथा प्राध्यापकले अध्ययन गरी ४ जातका गिद्ध रहेको उनले बताए। बाजुरा जिल्लामा डेढैठोल गाउँपालिका, बडिमानिका नगरपालिका, बुढीनन्दा नगरपालिका शिवापुरी गाउँपालिका र जगन्नाथ गाउँपालिकामा ४ जातका रैथाने गिद्धहरू भेटिएको विद्वान अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय गिद्ध संरक्षण केन्द्रले जनाएको छ।

मनाइने गिद्धले विना बाई प्रकृतिक मया गरी मानव जातिमाई प्रत्येक पाइरा दिएकोले यसको संरक्षण गर्नु पर्नेको सो धारणा भएको हुन बताइएको छ। सरकारीले गिद्ध संरक्षणको लागि उक्त डाइटेलेवेनिक विधि विवरण र प्रयोगमा लेख्न लगाएको छ।



प्राकृतिक सुदृढिकारका समूहमा रहेको गिद्धको संरक्षणका लागि प्रत्येक वर्ष गिद्ध संरक्षण दिवस मनाउँदै आएका छन्। १०औँ अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय गिद्ध संरक्षण दिवस अनिवार बाजुरामा पनि मनाइएको छ। 'रुफोर्ड' नामक संस्थाको सहयोग मध्यपश्चिम विन्ध्यवालयको सहकार्य तथा जिल्ला शिक्षा जन कल्याण बाजुराको आयोजनामा दिवस मनाइएको हो। १०औँ अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय गिद्ध संरक्षण संवेतना दिवस अनिवार विद्वान प्रभात पौडेल कार्यक्रमको आयोजना गरी संवेतनामूलक कार्यक्रमको आयोजना

Picture 13. Videos related news of study area on Local/National newspaper and online news

<https://www.state7online.com/archives/14105?bclid=IwAR0f22tTzPf4ugfn1tnxMtGw5nwZo8DcoLiDbrvEJpbanLSZe0q4c6UXE>

<http://www.bajuraupdate.com/2019/02/01/1056>



Picture14. Conservation materials handed to Deputy Mayor of Budinanda Municipality



Picture15. Citizen scientist and University students monitoring the nest and recoding data