

Final Evaluation Report

Your Details	
Full Name	Sandesh Gurung
Project Title	Conserving Indian Spotted Eagle (<i>Clanga hastata</i>) in lowlands of Nepal
Application ID	31485-2
Date of this Report	2023/8/27

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
To organize a meeting to amend the Lumbini Development Trust (LDT) action plan i.e., native tree plantation to prevent habitat modification of Indian Spotted Eagle (ISE)				The LDT was very positive about our proposal and decided to plant native rather than fruiting trees. While managing the wildlife habitat, they decided to go for a holistic approach rather than only focusing on Sarus crane. The presence of vice-chairperson of LDT, other high officials, mayor of the Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality, ward chairperson and other concerned governmental.
To install the artificial nest/platform for Indian Spotted Eagle in their breeding territories				We built 13 artificial nests at different breeding territories of ISE. Chitwan's pair made their nest before our arrival and we did not find the Bardia's pair, hence artificial nests were not built in these two areas. One of the artificial nests was found to be used by a non-target raptor; white-eyed buzzard.
Installation of camera trap in the nest of monitored pairs				In 2020, we monitored seven breeding territories of ISE (Lumbini-3, Dhanusa-1, Koshi-1, Chitwan-1 Bardia-1). One additional nest was found in Koshi. Two successful fledglings took place (Lumbini-1, Koshi- new nest) and camera traps were installed on them while the rest of the others failed. In 2021, eight nests were monitored, out of them only two successfully fledged their chick while a pair of Dhanusa, Chitwan, and a pair breeding behind the stupa of Lumbini disappeared.
Evaluation of farmer's training program conducted in 2019				The use of chemical pesticides in the farmland was found to be lesser compared to prior farmer training programmes. More than 50% of farmers who participated in the earlier programme were found to use eco-friendly pesticides; neem-based pesticides and home-made pesticides.

Farmer's training program in the foraging area of ISE and conservation campaign in School			We conducted a farmer training programme in different foraging areas of ISE. In total, we conducted nine training programmes mainly at Koshi, Dhanusa, and Lumbini (353 participants). We provided neem-based pesticides, pheromone traps, yellow sticky traps and four varieties of local seeds (bitter guard, red beans, bean long, and lady's finger) to the participants. Above mentioned materials along with pesticides sprayers tanks, apron, gloves, and goggles were also provided to farmer's group. Similarly, we conducted a conservation programme in 16 schools reaching out to 972 students. We also published our work in newspapers and television.
Afforestation program near the breeding territory			Tree plantation was conducted in three study areas successfully. Native trees were planted.

2. Describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

a) A joint meeting with the LDT, district forest officers, senior ornithologists, and team members of the project discussed the LDT action plan and the need for its review to conserve the ISE as well as other raptor habitat. The meeting concluded that the plantation of native trees plantation will be given more emphasis rather than planting fruiting trees to prevent habitat conversion. Furthermore, different other threats such as electrocution, chemical pesticides, and unintentional poisoning were discussed and their mitigation too. Destruction of the raptor habitat and nesting trees while digging the pond for Sarus crane was also discussed. They assured us that they will detail the study before they conduct such activities.

b) The construction of artificial nests is widely used as a conservation practice to provide nest sites for raptors (Ivanovski 2000, Charter et al. 2010, Honkala et al. 2011). Artificial nests can be beneficial in several ways; provide nesting sites, save time as well as energy to build the nests, and withstand harsh weather better than natural nests. Our experiment on building artificial nests/platforms proved to be successful, however, non-target species (white-eyed buzzard) were found to use the platform.

c) We were able to acquire high-quality data compared to direct observation with less effort. In total, we received 14,595 photos during our monitoring period of two breeding pairs by time-lapse programmed mode and 21 and 137 photos from the motion sensor mode from two camera traps. We recorded 61 prey items from the camera traps time-lapse camera. The main dietary of the Indian spotted eagle was found to be frogs (68.5%) followed by birds (16.39%), rodents and shrews (11.48%), other small mammals (1.64%), and 1.64% as unidentified items. This infers about the high-quality acquisition of data with less effort and economy compared to direct

observation. The average prey deliverance per day was found to be 1.76 ± 0.66 SD/day (range= 1-3/day) for the Lumbini nests and 1.47 ± 0.60 SD/day (range= 1-2/day).

Table 1: Prey items of Indian Spotted Eagle

Amphibians				
S. No	Common Name	Scientific name	Family	Numbers
1	Jerdon's Bull Frog	<i>Hoplobatrachus crassus</i>	Ranidae	11
2	Skittering Frog	<i>Euphlyctis cyanophlytics</i>	Ranidae	6
3	Sri Lanka bull Frog	<i>Kaloula taprobanica</i>	Microhylidae	1
4	Tiger Frog	<i>Hoplobatrachus tigerinus</i>	Ranidae	19
5	Unid Ranidae		Ranidae	2
6	Unid Frog			4
Bird				
7	Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Charadriidae	3
8	Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	Phasianidae	1
9	Bronze-winged Jacana	<i>Metopidius indicus</i>	Jacanidae	1
10	Cattle Egret chick	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Ardeidae	1
11	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>	Ardeidae	2
12	Unid Bird			2
Rodent and Shrew				
13	Asian House Shrew	<i>Sunchus murinus</i>	Soricidae	2
14	Eastern House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Muridae	1
15	Greater Bandicot	<i>Banicota indica</i>	Muridae	1
16	Indian Bush Rat	<i>Golunda ellioti</i>	Muridae	1
		<i>Niviventer spp</i>	Muridae	2
others				
17	Northern Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennanti</i>	Sciuridae	1

The delivery of prey items peaked between 14:00 – 15:00 hrs., 16:00 – 17:00 hrs. followed by 10:00 – 11:00 hrs., 11:00 – 12:00 hrs. (Fig 1).

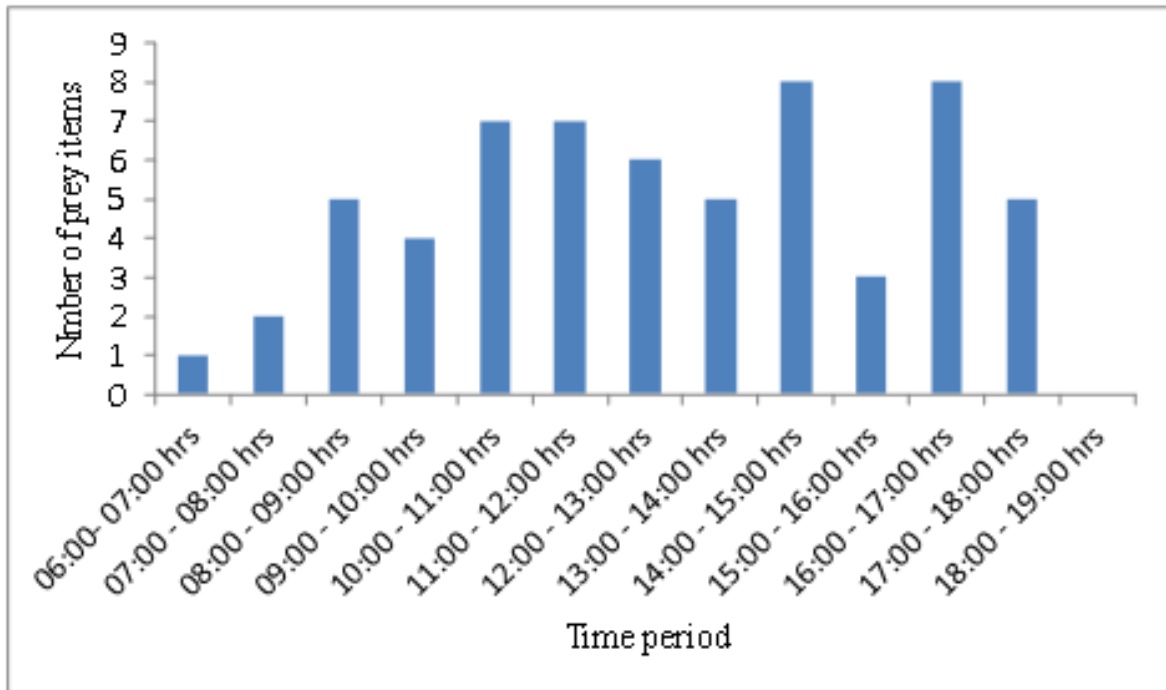


Fig 1: Number of prey items vs time period

Throughout the study period, we recorded Indian spotted eagle maintained their nest 18 times. Indian spotted eagles were found to maintain/repair their nest mostly in the early morning compared to noon and evening (Fig 2). They mostly brought small branches with green leaves for bedding purposes.

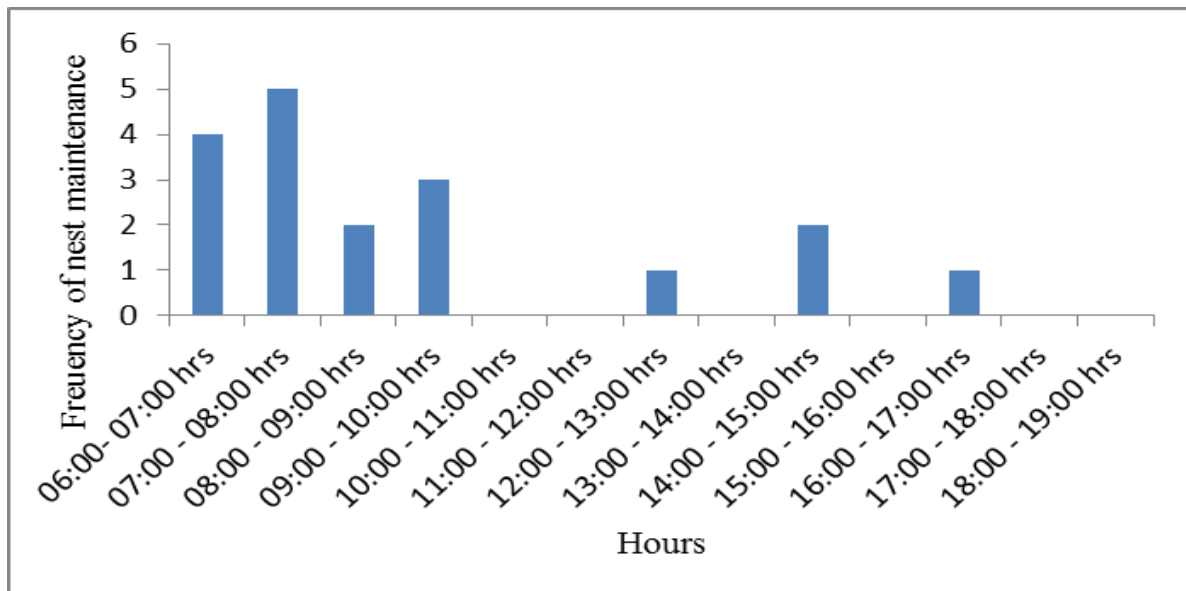


Fig 2: Frequency of nest maintenance Vs time period

Evaluation of previous farmer's training programme (see detail in previous update report) showed that it has a huge impact on the participants. The uses of eco-friendly pesticides were higher than highly toxic chemical pesticides among the

farmers surveyed. Similarly, the average number of times the pesticides were used in the farm and the average amount of pesticides used including pre- and post-harvesting time was found to be less compared to the prior farmer's training programme (see detail in earlier update report).

d) Foraging areas are equally important for the conservation of ISE. They acquire their prey, and the status of prey (unhealthy vs healthy) can have significant impacts on the breeding success of eagles and their status too. Similar to the last ISE project, a 1-day farmer's training programme was conducted in foraging areas of ISE. The programme was aimed to discourage the use of toxic chemical pesticides and encourage using neem-based pesticides, homemade eco-friendly pesticides, and other alternative forms of pesticides (mechanical traps, pheromone traps, IPM concept etc). The local farmers were more interested in preparing the pesticides that can be made at home. The local people actively took part in the programme. Even after completion of the programme, they were making a phone call to learn more from the pesticides expert.

3. Explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled.

a) Reaching the nesting areas, especially inside the Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve was challenging during the monsoon. The flood plains usually get covered by water and made it hard to reach the study areas mainly nest located at the core area. The water in some places reaches up to 2 feet. The nest located at Kamalpur was tough to reach even the jeep was unable to take reach there. We used a tractor to reach the site.

b) Human-wildlife conflict became higher during the artificial nest-building stage in Chitwan National Park. Cases of tigers attacking locals were significantly increasing hence artificial nest building could not be done in the Chitwan National Park and Bardia National Park.

c) A proper time to schedule the meeting with the policy-level people at the Lumbini was quite difficult. Since if one has a time then usually it was hard for other to make out the time. Continuous communication with them resulted in the successful conduction of the meeting.

d) During the farmer's training programme some of the elderly farmers find hard to understand the Nepal language and it was difficult for the trainers to explain them. We used a translator to translate the Nepali language to their mother tongue.

e) The project activities were delayed due to the outbreaks of COVID-19 which was followed by dengue fever in Nepal. The school program was delayed due to the examination time of schools overlapped with the school awareness programme at the proposed period.

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

We invited local biodiversity conservation organisation (Green Youth Club) and local community leaders during our meeting with the LDT and other concerned organisations. They actively took part in the meeting and provided their constructive comments and suggestions. They helped in the amendment of the LDT's action plan i.e., planting native trees inside the Lumbini Development Trust rather than promoting monoculture of planting fruiting trees to conserve avian nesting habitat. We also invited the district forest officer, agriculture research centres, Nepal electrical authority, ward chairperson, and deputy mayor of Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality to the meeting to inform them about our work and minimise the different threats to raptors such as electrocution, chemical pesticide poisoning, urban planners and forest officers which we found during our project. We discussed the mitigation measures for such threats. Local communities and concerned organizations assured us that they valued our proposition and would adopt those mitigation measures in the future.

Koshi Bird Society, Mithila Wildlife Trust, and Green Youth Club actively took part in organising the conservation programme. Local farmers were actively involved in the programme and highly appreciated it. The farmers came to know about the long-term and short-term impact of chemical pesticides on human health, flora, and fauna and the importance of raptors and their contribution to the ecosystem. They learned about the ideas of mixed and intercropping methods and techniques, importance of compost manure, alternative methods for chemical pesticides; IPM, biological methods, mechanical traps, pheromone traps, and various methods to prepare homemade pesticides (Zhol Mol). They also learned to identify certified and quarantine crops.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Though every year fledgling of young eaglets takes place, they are hardly seen in their parent territories after 4 months. It is also necessary to understand the dependencies period of fledged eagles to their parents. Some of the questions are unanswered such as does the eagle migrate at any part of their life cycle is unknown to us, and when and how long do they disperse after fledging, how do they cope with the fragmentation of their habitat during the dispersal? It has been found that the first year for the fledged eaglet is the hardest time of their life and chances of mortality at such phase are higher compared to other years. In 2020, we tagged a satellite to the newly fledged eagle in the Lumbini which died after 4 months. Hence, it is necessary to monitor them until they get fully dependent and cross their most vulnerable stage (1 year of post-fledgling). Such information can be gathered only through satellite tagging of newly fledged ISE. Hence, we planned to tag at least five ISE newly fledged eaglets in the future.

During the farmer's training programme and LDT meeting, most of the concerned authority and local encouraged to develop local people into citizen scientist so that they can be mobilised in the study area to get/share information about the raptors in the study areas. They also suggested a minimum of 7 days of farming training

program to those citizen scientists would be beneficial and mobilise in the field. Such activity will help to interact with the local people, solve their farming problems (since the trainers are not always available to local), and also receive information about the raptors including breeding, threats, rescue, and rehabilitation information.

Local people of Lumbini were found removing the bark of the healthy *Dalbergia sissau* trees inside LDT. We investigated the reason behind the removal of bark and found that LDT allow marginalised communities to collect dead twigs and wood, and removal of bark slowly kills the barked removed trees. We informed about such activities to the LDT officials and their security department. They monitored those places and assured us that such biodiversity threats will be discussed during their office meeting and come up with a solution.

Other than the removing bark of the trees, new threat has been observed in the study areas. A new disease has arisen in the study areas that are found to be highly responsible for killing the nesting trees of ISE. We intend to find the cure by collaborating with the scientists of the Nepali Agricultural Research Council.

We also planned to monitor the breeding pair regularly. Regular monitoring of the breeding success can picture the status of the ISE in the future and can help in a decision-making process regarding its status whether to upgrade from Vulnerable to Endangered or propose the same position in IUCN list.

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

We have disseminated some of our works and results in local and national daily newspapers (Dhorpatan news, Pahilopost, Kantipurdaily, The Kathmandu post) and television (Himalayan Television, Yoho Television, Kantipur Television). Some of our findings and works were included in the comic book for children's understandable language. We have also planned to publish the finding in a peer review journal. Furthermore, we will also provide final reports to the Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation, Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve, Koshi Bird Society, Himalayan Nature, Mithila Wildlife Trust, Chitwan National Park, Lumbini Development Trust, Nepalese Ornithological Union, and other concerned organization. We also aim to publish the scientific peer-review journals (Journal of Raptor Research, Ibis, Bird Study) acquired from this and previous project.

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

1) Continuous monitoring of the breeding success and discovering more nests to assess the future status of the Indian spotted eagle is required for decision making whether to upgrade their status from Vulnerable to Endangered or to keep in the same place. We need more concrete and supporting data to assess the status of the ISE.

2) Satellite tagging of the juvenile ISE to understand the dispersal behaviour, their dependency period with their parents, the mortality rate of newly fledged eagles in their 1st year of dispersal and a plan to reduce the mortality or manipulate the habitat to make ideal habitat for the survivability of the ISE is a needed.

3) Training local people (underrepresented group and marginalised people) to develop them as citizen scientists to generate information about the data regarding the status of raptors, and conservation of raptors are essential. In addition to this, provide them an advanced farmer's training programs and mobilise them to monitor the previous participants and train local farmers as well in our absence for sustainable eco-friendly farming for ISE and other raptor conservations as per suggestion by local people of the study areas.

4) Identification of the new diseases that is responsible for killing significant numbers of raptor nesting trees and their mitigation measures. Collaboration with the scientist of NARC is a must. Mobilizing a citizen scientist to prevent the removal of the bark of the nesting trees is to be done. The concerned authority meeting on the different human anthropogenic threats for ISE and other eagle conservation is a must.

5) Creating more awareness programmes among communities, schools, and governmental organisations (Division Forest offices, agricultural department, Department of water resources and irrigation, Department of roads, Nepal electricity authority, Municipality, and ward) whose activities can directly or indirectly affect ISE and other raptor populations and its habitat.

8. 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?

We used the Rufford Foundation logo during the LDT meeting, the farmer's community programme, and the conservation campaign in schools. We also use the logo in comic books as a main donor. We will also acknowledge The Rufford Foundation in the scientific publication.

9. Provide a full list of all the members of your team and their role in the project.

Sandesh Gurung: As a project leader, my major role in the project was to manage the project from the initial to the end of the project. Before conducting field activities, my first major responsibility was to conduct the informal meeting and plan a strategy with my team members to run the fieldwork smoothly. I was actively involved in all the activities proposed in the project; collaborating with the concerned government agencies, and LDT officials to review its action plan as well as a proposition to manage the habitat for raptors in Greater Lumbinii, building nest platform, installing camera traps in the nests, questionnaire survey, farmer's training program, plantation of native trees in the ISE breeding territories, publishing an awareness comic book for school children, and school awareness program. Furthermore, I analysed data and wrote reports, and articles for newspapers, and write a draft manuscript to publish in the scientific journal (Journal of Raptor Research).

Dheeraj Chaudhary: a hawk-eyed man was also a previous member of the ISE project that was supported by The Rufford Foundation. His skill and experience in the raptors made it very easy to achieve the goal in the last project, and similar results

came out in this project too. He was actively involved in organizing meetings with the concerned governmental agencies, local conservation groups, and LDT to review the action plan and even acted as an anchor. He also actively took part in the building by artificial nest as a tree climber, belayer, and materials supplier as per the conditions, collect the camera traps from the nests, took responsibility for management parts while conducting the farmer's training program, reviewed the story for the comic book and presented our work in conservation campaign.

Aditya Pal: Aditya's Pal was involved in our previous project and his skills and experience benefitted us a lot, however, Aditya got his project which made him unable to involve in our project. Hence, we contacted the two local conservationists working on the conservation of raptors.

Bimal Timilsina: Bimal Timilsina is a local of the Koshi region and secretary of the Koshi Bird Society. His management and networking skills benefitted to conduct the farmer's training program in Koshi and Dhanusa. His working experience in the birds in Koshi region helped us to discover the ISE pairs of Kamapur that we lost in 2021. He was also actively involved in selecting the trees for building the artificial nests/platforms. He was highly involved in conservation programs as an anchor mainly in farmer's training programs and conservation campaigns in schools. He was also assigned to monitor the nest of Kosh.

Ganesh Sah: Ganesh Sah is a young biologist from Dhanusa who works at Mithila Wildlife Trust. He was assigned to monitor the nest of ISE, collaborate with the local farmers for the training program, and translate the Nepali language into the local language during the program. He was assigned to conduct a school conservation campaign in the foraging area of ISE. He was also involved in collecting data to analyse the effect of previous training programs conducted by our team.

10. Any other comments?

We distributed pesticide sprayer tanks, neem-based pesticides, yellow stick traps, pheromone traps, and special suits including masks, goggles, and gloves to the farmer's group. These were not planned to provide to the farmer's community group. We got extra funding from our co-funder and hence decided to use provided budget by providing such agricultural materials. As per plan Mr. Sandip Timilsina, who was a trainer in the previous project's programme could not attend because of his busy schedule and suggested to take one of his junior.

We had remaining pamphlets and posters of previous projects, so we also distributed them along with the comic books during conservation campaign in school. About 20 copies of comic books were provided in each school's library for the children to read.

We planned to conduct the meeting with only Lumbini Development Trust officials, however, we changed the plan and incorporate the concerned agencies like the sub-division forest office of Parasi, ward-chairperson (ward 2,3,4,7,9,10), deputy mayor of Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality, LDT officials along with their executive board members, Nepal Electricity Authority official of Lumbini power station, green

youth club, senior ornithologists, and national journalists of Nepal to discuss the status of raptors, impacts of human activities of raptors in greater Lumbini and review of action plan of LDT. We incorporated wider areas (Greater Lumbini) rather than only limiting on the Lumbini Development Trust area this time.



Photo: Project leader Sandesh Gurung presenting about the raptors, their status in Lumbini, importance of Lumini for raptors, and reason behind the declination of raptors in Greater Lumbini



Photo: Vice-chairman of Lumbini Development Trust Ven. Metteyya Sakyaputta enlightening about the importance of Lumbini farms cape for a raptor and talks about the need of planting the native trees rather than exotic trees meanwhile journalist taking video of his speech during the program.



Photo: Dr. Tulsi Ram Subedi, a renowned raptor biologist of Nepal presenting about the threats to raptors, LDT action plan that needs to be reviewed and mitigation measures to prevent raptors declination in the Greater Lumbini



Photo: Mrs. Kalpana Harijan, Deputy Mayor of Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality speaking about the urgency of developing a management plan to conserve the raptors



Photo: Tree climbing by a jumar technique to build artificial nest in Bhagalpur



Photo: 50% completion of artificial nest



Photo: 75% completion of the artificial nest



Photo: A complete artificial nest



Photo: Artificial nest made within the territories of ISE



Photo: Dheeraj Chaudhary building artificial nest



Photo: Project leader with materials in the *Dalbergia sissau* to build artificial nest



Photo: Researcher Dheeraj Chaudhary checking the artificial nest built in Lumbini



Photo: Climbing nesting tree to install camera traps (right) and rappelling down after collecting camera traps (left)



Photo: Tiger Frog (left) and Red-wattled Lapwing (right) as diets recorded in camera trap at Rampur nest



Photo: Asian House Shrew and House rat (left) and Tiger Frog (right) recorded in camera trap



Photo: Greater Bandicot Rat (left) and King Quil and Tiger Frog (right) as a diet of Indian Spotted Eagle



Photo: Green leaves brought by adult female for the bedding (left) and dried twig brought by adult female to maintain the nest (right)



Photo: Destroyed habitat of ISE in Lumbini (left) and deserted nest (right)



Photo: Destroyed habitat of ISE behind the Stupa of Lumbini and plantation of fruits



Photo: Failure nest of Indian Spotted Eagle of Chitwan



Photo: Questionnaire survey and field visit to evaluate the effect of previously conducted farmer's training program in study areas



Photo: Trainer demonstrating to use the pheromone traps (left) and Himalayan Nature team distributing the yellow sticky trap, neem-based pesticides, pheromone traps and vegetables seeds (right)



Photo: Trainer Participants learning the way to use yellow sticky traps from trainer (left) and Mr. Bimal Timilsina anchoring the program (right)



Photo: Kaushika farmer's community receiving pesticides sprayer tank from ward -4 chairperson of Baraha Municipality (left) and Madhyabarti farmer's community from chairperson of bufferzone of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve (right)



Photo: Group photo after the training program in Bhagalpur (left) and woman's farmer community group in Dhanusa (right)



Photo: Participants learning to use apron properly before applying fertilizers in the farmlands (left) and female farmer's group receiving pesticides sprayer tank, gloves (yellow coloured) and apron (blue coloured)



Photo: Diversity inclusion in the farmer's participation program



Photo: Tree plantation in the territory of Indian Spotted Eagle in buffer area of Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve



Photo: Plantation in the foraging territory of Indian Spotted Eagle



Photo: Tree plantation program in Lumbini area



Photo: Plantation in the Kaushika Farmer's group forest area



Photo: Native tree plantation in Bhagalpur area; 1) digging hole to plant tree (left), ready to plant the tree (right)



Photo: Children planting *Dalbergia sissau* in the breeding territory of ISE



Photo: Happy face of children with Mr. Bimal Timilsina, a secretary of Koshi Bird Society



Photo: Afforestation conducted in the breeding territory of Indian Spotted Eagle with installed board of cofounder Peggy Parker



Photo: Project Leader conducting awareness program in school (left) and Mr. principle of receiving comic books from project leader (right)



Photo: Conservation program in



Photo: Comic books (left) and students reading conservation messaged pamphlets (right)



Photo: Research assistant Ganesh Sah conducting awareness program in Shree Parashuram Secondary School, Dhanusa's (left) and a group photo after the program with a posters, pamphlets and comic book



Photo: Students of grade 10 of Shree Tapswi Baba Secondary School of Kisanpur, Dhanusadam and displaying conservation materials



Photo: School children with a group photo after the conservation awareness program in Madhubani Lower Secondary School, Lumbini

Table: Farmer's Community Group along with their participant numbers

S.No	Farmer's Group	Location	No. of Participants
1	Chaar number Ward Krishak Samuha	Barashetra, Koshi	48
2	Namuna Krishak Samuha	Namuna tole, Koshi	52
3	Madhyabarti Kisan Samuha	Bhagalpur, Koshi	51
4	Rampur Krishak Samuha	Rampur, Koshi	27
5	Siddartha Naari Krishak Samuha	Gaidahawa, Lumbini	33
6	Koilihawa Sahakari Sanstha	Koilihawa, Lumbini	28
7	Taulihawa Kisan Sangathan	Taulihawa, Lumbini	37
8	Bhati Ghar Chure Bahumukhi Aaiyaarjan Bipan Barga Mahila Upa-samiti	Pusbalpur, Dhanusa	38
9	Pusbalpur Kisan Mahila Samiti	Pusbalpur, Dhanusa	40
	Total		354

Table 1: List of schools where conservation program was conducted.

S.No	Schools's Name	Location	Class	No. of participants	Total
1	Mahendra Madhyamik Bidhyala	Titrigachi, Barahashetra-7	8,9	46	46
	Jal Devi Adharbhut Madhyamik Bidhyalaya	Jabdi, Barahashetra-2	6,7	32,49	81
2	Baraha Madhyamik Bidhyala	Jabdi, Barahashetra-2	9,10	35, 40	75
3	Saraswoti Bidhayala	Rajabas, Barashetra-9	8	33	33
4	Adarsha Madhyamik Bidhayala	Chatara, Barashetra-2	7,8	33,36	69
5	Adarsha Madhyamik Bidhayala	Chatara, Barashetra-2	9	28	28
6	Shree Janata Belaka Midhya Bidhyalaya Purandaha	Madhyabarti, Belaka -1	6	42	42
7	Shree Koshi Secondary School	Chatara, Barashetra-2	8,9	41,37	78
8	Madhubhani Lower Secondary School	Mahilawar Road, Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality (Lu.Sa.Mu)	1,2	33,36	69
9	Shree Padariya Adharbhut Bidhyalay	Mahilawar Road, Lu.Sa.Mu	7,8	38,35	73
10	Shree Padariya Adharbhut Bidhyalay	Mahilawar Road, Lu.Sa.Mu	9,10	26,32	8
11	Shree Tenuhawa Samudayik Madhyamik Bidhyala	Jenuhawa, Lu.Sa.Mu-6	9	39	39
12	Shree Tenuhawa Samudayik Madhyamik Bidhyala	Jenuhawa, Lu.Sa.Mu-6	11, 12	38,42	80
13	Nadhu Bani Secondary School	Ward-10, Lu.Sa.Mu.	6	35	35
14	Shree Bhanu Higher Secondary School	Kishanpur, Dhanusadham Municipality-7	8,10	34, 31	65
15	Shree Dhanusa Jaantaa Higher Secondary School	hanusadham, Dhanusadham Municipality-3	9	43	43
16	Shree Parasuram Secondary school	Purandha, Mithila Bihari Municipality	1,2	27, 34	61
17	Shree Parasuram Secondary school	Purandha, Mithila Bihari Municipality	7	27	27

18	Shree Tapsi Baba Secondary School	Dhanusadham, Dhanusa Municipality	8	20	20
	Total				972