HORNBILL NEST ADOPTION PROGRAM

Annual Report 2022

Photo: Prem Tok

Saving hornbill homes with communities

Photo: Naga Kino

The Hornbill Nest Adoption Program (HNAP) led by 11 Nest Protectors belonging to the *Nyishi* tribe continues to monitor and protect hornbills and their homes in the forests outside Pakke Tiger Reserve in Arunachal Pradesh.

Hornbills, especially the Great hornbill, are a group of birds that are closely associated to the culture of the *Nyishi* tribe. The nest protectors take immense pride in being the local guardians of hornbills to ensure that their future generations can continue to coexist and live in harmony with these magnificent birds.

Officially launched in 2012, the Hornbill Nest Adoption Program started as a three-way partnership between the Forest Department and 'Ghora-AabheSociety', and Nature Conservation Foundation. The idea was to create a conservation network and support livelihoods while protecting hornbills and their habitat in this landscape.

In this 2022 annual report, we present the work updates of this year's hornbill breeding season. We also share various other hornbill research and conservation efforts that our team is involved with in other parts of the Eastern Himalaya.

Hornbill Nest Adoption Program

Contents:

Illustration: Maya Ramaswamy

Hornbill Nest Adoption Program

People for hornbills – about the Hornbill Nest Adoption Program (HNAP)

It has been 11 years of the Hornbill Nest Adoption Program (HNAP), to sustain this for such a long period of time has only been possible because of the support and love we have received from people from across India and around the globe.

The HNAP officially launched in 2012 to protect four species of hornbills (Great, Wreathed, Oriental Pied and Rufous-necked hornbill) and their habitats in the Khellong Forest Division that lies adjacent to the Pakke Tiger Reserve in Arunachal Pradesh.

The HNAP runs on the model of shared parenting where interested citizens from rural, urban and foreign lands and several zoos lend financial and other support. These donations are then used to employ the 11 Nest Protectors from the local communities who take on the role of being the "local guardians" of these hornbills and are invested in their well-being.

The support of this community - the non-biological hornbill parents and the local guardians, have resulted in the successfully fledging of **193 hornbill chicks** from 2012-2022 of three hornbill species – Great hornbill, Wreathed hornbill and Oriental Pied hornbill.

Nest monitoring in Papum Reserved Forest

This year's breeding season was unusual and something we have never observed in the last 11 years of monitoring hornbill nests in this region. Nesting of all three species – Great, Wreathed and Oriental Pied, was worryingly late.

The nest protectors were filled with utter confusion and curiosity with the strange pattern as they monitored the 29 hornbill nests located in the Reserved Forest from February onwards. Unlike previous years, they did not observe the usual breeding activities like courtship, cleaning of the cavities and female entry as expected in February end and March. For the first time in 11 years, nesting in 2022 was initiated only from end-March onwards. The average nest entry date for the Great and Wreathed hornbills was 1st April and for the Oriental Pied hornbill, the average female entry date this year was 18th April. A similar pattern was observed in hornbill nests that are also monitored inside the Pakke Tiger Reserve by NCF's field research team.

We believe that the late nesting could be a result of the change in climatic conditions. The data from the weather station shows that in 2022, the mean maximum temperature in March was 2 degrees warmer than the 10-year average from 2011 to 2021. There was also low fruit availability of hornbill food plants this year as seen from our tree phenology study. Aparajita has written more about this year's hornbill nesting patterns and its possible link to climate change in an article here.

In addition to the late nesting, the total number of nests that were occupied by hornbills were also comparatively low this year. Only 16 out of the 29 monitored nests were used for nesting in 2022 in the RF. The nest occupancy was only 55% as compared to the average nest occupancy of 68% from 2012-2021.

Out of the 16 active nests, two of the nests were abandoned mid-season for unknown reasons. At the end of the season, 14 nests were successful with a nesting success of 87.5%. The nesting success is higher than the average nesting success of 83% of nests that were monitored from 2012-2021. Despite the low occupancy rate,once the nests are occupied, the vigilance of the nest protectors helps in ensuring that the breeding is not affected by other factors and hornbills are able to raise their chicks successfully.

Table 1a: Nesting summary of hornbill nests in the Papum Reserved Forest, Arunachal Pradesh

Hornbill species	Active nests	Successful	Unsuccessful
Great hornbill	5	4	1
Oriental Pied hornbill	10	9	1
Wreathed hornbill	1	1	0
Total	**16**	**14**	**2**

Table 1b: Summary of the active nests in the Papum Reserved Forest, Arunachal Pradesh

	Nest ID	Location	Length of nesting cycle							Success	Nest protectors
			Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept		
GREAT HORNBILLS											
1	GHL1	Lanka top	29-Mar		121 days		28-Jul			Yes	Sako Waru
2	GHA/M1	Pakke Jungle camp	29-Mar		113 days		20 - Jul			Yes	Vijay Tachang, NikjeTayem
3	GHJ3	Birap		5-Apr						No	KajaKeyang
4	WH/GHB1	Bali nala		8-Apr	111 days		28-Jul			Yes	Taring Tachang
5	GHM1	Yartepobe	27-Mar		117 days		22-Jul			Yes	Tajik Tachang
WREATHED HORNBILLS											
1	WHD3	VKV Darlong		1-Apr	124 days			03-Aug		Yes	Budhiram Tai
ORIENTAL PIED HORNBILLS											
1	OPHJ6	Jolly-palling		7-Apr	90 days		6-Jul			Yes	Naga Kino, Tajek Wage
2	OPHUS1	Sukanaala - Upper Seijiusa		26-Apr	83 days		18-Jul			Yes	RikumGyadi
3	OPHUS2	Sukanaala - Upper Seijiusa		19-Apr	88 days		16-Jul			Yes	RikumGyadi
4	OPHA/M3	A3		8-Apr	104 days		21-Jul			Yes	Vijay Tachang, NikjeTayem
5	OPHA/M6	Taraso		22-Apr						No	Prem Tok
6	OPHA/M7	Para Hapa/Doimukh		23-Apr	82 days		14-Jul			Yes	Prem Tok
7	OPHA/M10	Para Hapa/Doimukh		23-Apr	79 days		11-Jul			Yes	Prem Tok
8	OPHA/M8	Tanki Nala		20-Apr	85 days		14-Jul			Yes	Vijay Tachang, NikjeTayem
9	OPH/WHJ8	Tamoso nala		7-Apr	100 days		16-Jul			Yes	KajaKeyang
10	OPH Ma1	Margasso		25-Apr	83 days		17-Jul			Yes	Tajik Tachang

Hornbill Nest Adoption Program

Some photographs from this year's breeding season taken by the nest protetors

A Great hornbill pair took over a Wreathed hornbill (WHB1) cavity this year.
Photo: Taring Tachang

An Oriental Pied hornbill during a feeding visit
Photo: Vijay Tachang

A Wreathed hornbill successful nested in this cavity which was inactive last year when an Asian barred owlet had taken over the cavity at the onset of the breeding season
Photo: Budhiram Tai

Two Oriental Pied hornbill chicks seen at the end of the breeding season
Photo: Vijay Tachang

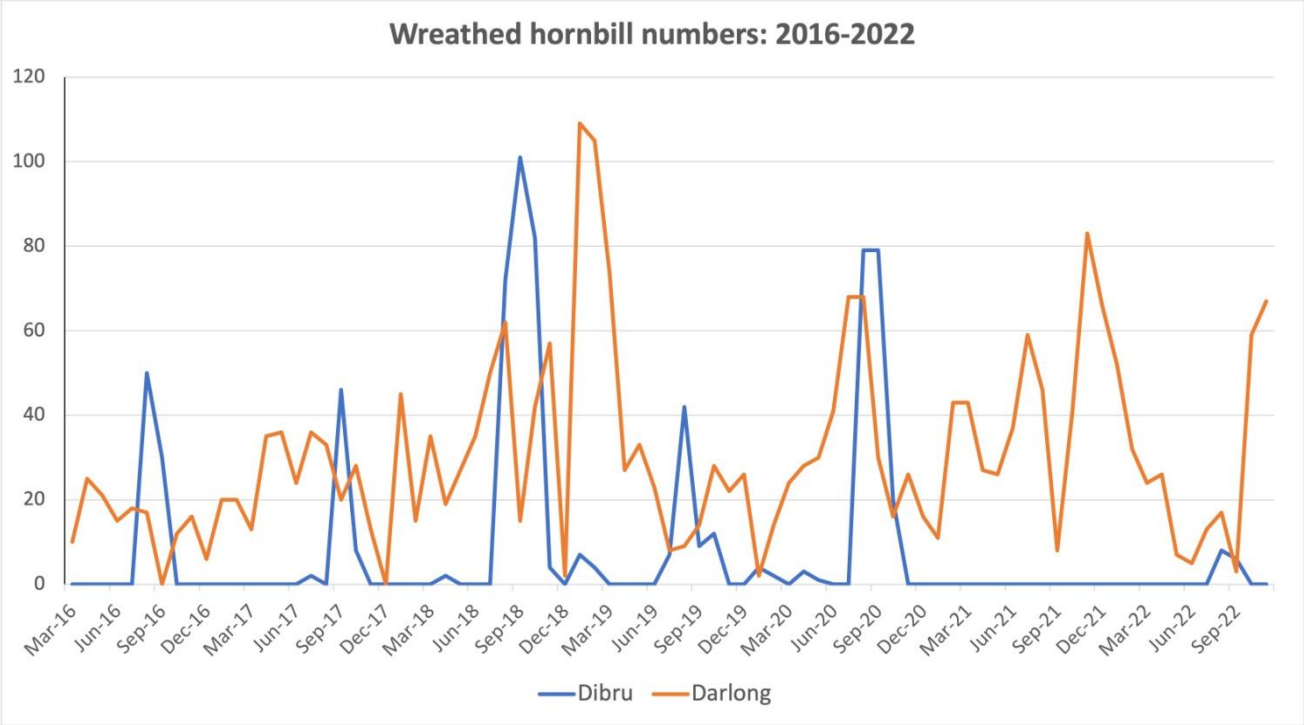
Long-term monitoring of hornbill roost sites

The nest protectors also monitored 18 hornbill roosting sites near villages along the Pakke river on the southern boundary of the Pakke Tiger Reserve.

Out of the 18 sites, Wreathed hornbills were using five sites for roosting – near our field basecamp at Darlong village, Firing nala, Goloso, Malu Pahar and Tanda Pahad. The number of individuals visiting these sites varied from 1 – 83 individuals.

From October 2021 to November 2022, the maximum individuals were recorded in the roost site at Darlong village with the highest count of 83 individuals in November 2021.

Figure 1: Roosting of Wreathed hornbill at two roost sites



The above graph depicts Wreathed hornbill numbers observed at two of the communal roost sites that are monitored by the nest protectors.

At the Dibru roost site, they roost on several Bombax and Albizia trees on the main Pakke river bed. This site is used seasonally mainly from August to October (non-breeding season) with numbers peaking in Aug-September. The data for Dibru is from Aug 2016 to November 2022. We have plotted the maximum numbers seen in a given month. The maximum number seen in this 7 year period on a single day was 101 in September 2018. This site has been mainly monitored by Nikje Tayem who lives in a village close by. This site has been monitored for 570 days over the 7 years. Vijay Tachang and Prem Tok have also helped monitor and count the birds here. The use of this roost site appears to have declined in the last few years since a stone-crushing quarrying unit started operating nearby.

The other Darlong roost site is located on a hillslope close to Darlong village about 300 m from the Pakke river. The exact roosting trees are spaced out over a large stretch on various trees, bamboos on the slope but they can be seen and counted as they arrive in the late afternoon/dusk. This is monitored by Budhiram Tai who is also the Gaon-burra of Darlong village. This site has been monitored for 1217 days over 7 years.

They can also be seen from the NCF basecamp in the village. This site is even used in the breeding season by Wreathed hornbills with numbers going up to 50-70 in July-August in some years towards the end of the breeding season. In most years, the maximum numbers did not go above 50 in the non-breeding season months from September to February, however in 2019, 2021 and 2022, we are seeing more numbers in this roost site from December to February. Maximum seen ever was 109 in January 2019. Prior to 2014, the Wreathed hornbills did not use this roost site near the village so much, their main roost site was in two-three locations on the Pakke river bed, both on the right and left bank. The shift appears to have occurred after various human disturbances and floods affected the older roost sites on the Pakke river. Nowadays, they also likely feel safe roosting so close to the village as hunting for hornbills in the area has reduced or almost stopped.

Out of the 18 sites, Oriental Pied hornbills were observed using 9 of these sites for roosting. However, the numbers of individuals coming to roost varied and were much fewer (1 – 20 individuals) than the Wreathed hornbill. The maximum number of individuals sighted was 20 at Dibru 2 roost site in October 2021.

A few sites out of the 18 that were monitored are not being used by hornbills for roosting anymore. A summary of all the 18 roost sites is shared in the table below.

Table 2: Summary of hornbill roost monitoring of different sites in the R.F from October 2021-August 2022

Sr.no	Roost site name	Species	Days observed	Number of days hornbills sighted	Min count	Max count	Month in which maximum seen
1	A2 PaniTanki	OPH	62	1	2	2	July
2	Base Camp	WH	171	151	1	83	November
3	Dibru	na	130	0	0	0	Na
4	Dibru 2	OPH	18	4	1	20	October
5	Dibru Nala	OPH	51	1	4	4	April
6	Firing Nala	WH	85	16	1	6	June & July
7	Goloso	WH	84	2	10	12	October
8	Jolly near church	OPH	87	11	1	8	August
9	Jolly near school	OPH	64	1	4	4	December
10	Jolly River	OPH	88	1	1	1	February
11	Jolly Top	OPH	44	21	1	18	November
12	Jolly-Palling	OPH	80	1	10	10	October
13	Lanka 4KM	na	50	0	na	na	Na
14	Lanka Plantation	OPH	40	2	4	4	November
15	Malu Pahar	WH	109	64	1	17	October
16	Singterso Nala 1	na	51	0	na	na	Na
17	Singterso Nala 2	na	57	0	na	na	Na
18	Tanda Pahad	WH	59	19	1	12	October

Felicitating Tajik Tachang's role as a conservation leader

Tajik Tachang joined the Hornbill Nest Adoption Program (HNAP) as a nest protector in 2013, and due to his wonderful leadership qualities became the field coordinator of the HNAP in 2017.

Tajik leads the team of nest protectors comprising of 10 *Nyishi* members to ensure that the work across 12 villages runs smoothly. He is very passionate and serious about his role in protecting hornbills, and it is this understanding that has helped in negotiating and addressing many local issues through dialogue with the local community.

Tajik has been quick to learn the use of technology for this work and every week he meticulously enters the field observations of all the nest protectors in an online portal. He continues to motivate everyone and keep the team's spirits high.

Over the years, the nest protectors have been trained and involved in many conservation, education and public engagement. Tajik, is also a trained nature educator as part of NCF's Nature Education Program (NEP) that was initiated in 2017 in this landscape.

Tajik also helps Saniya Chaplod, the Project Manager of NEP, coordinate with respective coordinators of schools located in the villages outside the Pakke Tiger Reserve. He also helps to conduct some of the activities during the year-round engagement with these schools. Prem Tok, Taring Tachang, and Naga Kino, are other nest protectors, who are also trained and help during the annual camps held inside the Pakke Tiger Reserve.

In October 2022, Tajik was felicitated by the Nature Conservation Foundation (NCF) at Mysore for his exemplary dedication and commitment towards hornbill conservation and taking up different roles to spread the message of conservation in his community.

Tajik explaining some *Nyishi* animal tales to visitors during NCF's 25th year celebration at Bangalore

Tajik was felicitated by NCF for his efforts in hornbill conservation and awareness

Partnerships

The HNAP was set up as a partnership between the Ghora-Aabhe Society and the Arunachal Pradesh Forest Department in 2012. A tripartite MoU enabled the partnership which was renewed every 3 years. The last MoU expired in 2020.

Following this, some changes were felt necessary by the various partners in this program/partnership due to several needs and changes in management and functioning. Since 2021, we have been in discussion with the Territorial Division of the Forest Department to delineate a new agreement and arrangement for the long-term functioning of the program along with the VKV alumni members. However, a concrete arrangement is yet to materialize with all partners. In the meantime, the HNAP continues to function under our guidance/supervision.

Adopt a hornbill nest and help us spread the word

The Hornbill Nest Adoption (HNAP) completely runs on donations and support from many individuals and institutions across the world. Your support has ensured safety towards breeding hornbills and their homes while also supporting local livelihoods.

We would love for you to continue supporting the HNAP and help us in our conservation efforts for hornbills in Arunachal Pradesh.

The donations are used to:

- Pay salaries of the HNAP local co-ordinator and nest protectors
- Purchase field equipment and field gears for the team
- Provide medical assistance for the nest protectors
- In other logistical support and local travel expenses

We hope that you can help spread the word in your network so that many more individuals come forward to support this work.

Details for making a donation towards the HNAP

The bank account details for Indian nationals to transfer the funds are:

For Salaried employees
Section - 80 G (Exemption 50%)
Name: Nature Conservation Foundation
A/C No: 912010039076365
A/C type: Savings
IFSC code: UTIB0000151
Bank Name: Axis Bank Ltd
Branch: VV Mohalla, Mysore

For Professionals
Section - 35 (Exemption 150%)
Account Name: Nature Conservation Foundation
A/C No: 912010067967491
RTGS/NEFT/IFSC code: UTIB0000151
Bank Name: Axis Bank Ltd
Branch : VV Mohalla, Mysore

OR
You can also donate on our NCF link here.

OR
You can send us a cheque in the name of **'Nature Conservation Foundation'**
The address is:
Smita Prabhakar
1311 12th Main Vijayanagar 1st Stage
Opp Kodava Samaj
Mysore 570 017.

Note: We cannot accept cash donations or cash deposits.

If you do transfer the funds, please do send us an e-mail with PAN number, name and address of the person to whom the receipt must be issued for IT exemption.

For foreign donations, kindly write to us at

– karishma@ncf-india.org, chaithra@ncf-india.org or hnap@ncf-india.org

Nest monitoring in the Pakke Tiger Reserve

This year, the hornbill nesting in the Pakke Tiger Reserve started unusually late as compared to the nesting period recorded over the 22 years of monitoring hornbill nests in this landscape. Out of the 30 nests that were monitored, only 15 nests were eventually active this year. In 5 other nests, the male and female were seen around the nest tree or there were indirect signs observed of the nests being cleaned, but they remain unoccupied this year.

The nest occupancy this year was at an extreme low of just 50%.

However, the late nesting also seemed to have affected the nesting success in the park this year. Out of the 11 nests where the team could confirm the final outcome of the nests, only 5 nests were successful. Four Great hornbill nests and one Wreathed hornbill nest were abandoned mid-season and we lost one Wreathed hornbill nest tree after a storm with the breeding female present inside the cavity.

The nesting success in the park this year was only 45.5%, the lowest in 22 years of monitoring hornbill nests.

Table 3: Nesting summary of hornbill nests inside Pakke Tiger Reserves, Arunachal Pradesh,2022

Hornbill species	Active nests	Successful	Unsuccessful	Outcome unknown
Great hornbill	9	2	4	3
Oriental Pied hornbill	2	2	0	0
Wreathed hornbill	4	1	2	1
Total	**15**	**5**	**6**	**4**

Table 4. Hornbill nest entry dates for Pakke TR and Papum RF in 2022

Female entry dates	Great hornbill (n=14)	Oriental Pied hornbill (n=12)	Wreathed hornbill (n=5)
Mean for 2022	April 3	April 20	April 12
Range for 2022	March 16–April 19	April 7 – May 4	March 29 – April 28

Table5. Hornbill chick exit dates for Pakke TR and Papum RF in 2022

Chick exit dates	Great hornbill (n=6)	Oriental Pied hornbill (n=11)	Wreathed hornbill (n=2)
Mean for 2022	July 23	July 17	August 4
Range for 2022	July 20 – July28	July 6 – July 29	August 3 – August 6

Expansion of hornbill research and conservation in other sites

Nest monitoring in Buxa Tiger Reserve, West Bengal

Hornbill nest monitoring in Buxa Tiger Reserve, West Bengal, started in 2018 as part of the expansion of the hornbill research and conservation work at other sites. This work in north Bengal is collaboration between Nature Conservation Foundation (NCF) and Nature-Mates Nature Club (NMNC).

In 2022, a total of 18 nests of four hornbill species – Great, Oriental-Pied, Rufous-necked and Wreathed hornbills, were active.

Among the 18 active nests, chick fledgling was successfully recorded in 3 Great hornbill nests,7 Oriental Pied hornbill nests and 1 Wreathed hornbill nest. For one Rufous-necked hornbill nest and one Wreathed hornbill nest we were unable to confirm the final outcome because of inaccessibility to the nest sites during the chick exit period.

Fledging success from the nests where outcome was known was 92.3% this year, this is the highest nesting success in the 5 years since we began nest monitoring in Buxa TR.

Table 6. Hornbill nest entry and chick exit period for BTR in 2022

Nesting phase	Great Hornbill (n=5)	Oriental Pied Hornbill (n= 10)
Female entry date range	February 26- March 6	March 21-March 23
Female entry mean date	**March 3**	**March 20**
Chick exit date range	June 26-June 29	June 10-June 23
Chick exit mean date	**June 27**	**June 17**
Avg. nesting duration	**115 days**	**86 days**

Great hornbill on a feeding visit at Santlabari nest
Photo: Sitaram Mahato

Male Wreathed Hornbill carrying fruits to feed the female in Lepchakha nest
Photo: Kezajacho Dukpa

Nest monitoring in Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary and fringes, West Bengal

In December 2021, NCF and NMNC expanded the hornbill research to Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary and surrounding forests in West Bengal. In 2022, we started hornbill nest monitoring for the first time at this site.

Four nests that were used by hornbills for nesting in previous years were in the wildlife and territorial areas before the start of the hornbill breeding season. One active nest and another potential nest tree were found in the middle of the breeding season. We now have 6 nest trees at this site with only 2 nests that were active this year.

A nest that was always known to be occupied by Rufous-necked hornbill has been taken over by a Great hornbill pair this year. The female entry took place on March 25th. Monitoring of this nest was not regular, but on 5th July during a monitoring visit, one chick was seen outside the nest. The male and female were also present on an adjacent tree and were calling loudly.

Another nest that was found in the middle of the breeding season outside the wildlife sanctuary area was occupied by the Rufous-necked hornbill. The height of this cavity is only about 1 metre from the ground, and it is next to a trail that is often used by local people.

The Rufous-necked hornbill nest tree that was found in the middle of the breeding season this year next to a trail regularly used by humans
Photo: Sikander Dewan

On 19th July, the team was informed by some local people that the Rufous-necked hornbill (RNH) chick from this nest was seen on the ground. Since the nest cavity height was so low, this would have not provided the proper elevation required for the chick to take flight while leaving the nest. On closer observation, a second chick was also still inside the cavity.

Our team waited and observed the chick from a safe distance throughout the day and prevented any disturbance to the chick that was still on the ground. At the end of the day, when the chick did not take flight, our team with the help of the Forest Department staff placed the chick back in the cavity. This continued for a few more days and eventually on 5th August, both the chicks were seen on a high branch of a nearby tree close to the nest tree. The female parent was present and seen feeding the chicks. Seeing the chicks on a tall tree, the team members felt that both the chicks had finally learnt to fly. Several weeks after this, the team have observed two chicks flying around this region with their parents occasionally seen with them.

Both the Rufous-necked hornbill chicks finally perched on a rock and a tree
Photo: Sikander Dewan

Articles on the hornbill nest monitoring and the HNAP

1. Datta, A. 2022. Are hornbills in danger due to extreme weather conditions? Frontline (https://frontline.thehindu.com/environment/hornbills-feel-the-heat-in-danger-due-to-extreme-weather-conditions/article65507078.ece)

2. Pradhan, K. 2022. The successful 'Protect Hornbills' project by the Nyishi tribe of Arunachal Pradesh turns 10. The Hindu. (https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/the-very-successful-project-by-the-nyishi-tribe-in-arunachal-pradesh-to-protect-hornbills-turns-10/article65245465.ece)

3. Tai, B., and Tachang, T. 2022. From hunters to nest protectors: Why the Nyishi tribe saves hornbills. India Development Review (IDR). (https://idronline.org/ground-up-stories/from-hunters-to-nest-protectors-why-the-nyishi-tribe-saves-hornbills/)

Expense statement

The donations and support received from our hornbill parents have helped sustain this program successfully since its inception. Since 2013-14, we have also been receiving donations from zoos abroad.

The funds that we raise go towards paying salaries of the nest protectors, local field coordinator, and purchase of field equipment, medical emergencies and local travel costs. A proportion of the fund is used for the welfare of the local community based on the availability of funds and requirements of the community. In 2020 and 2021, we focused on assisting the administration and the local community health centre in dealing with the Covid pandemic.

The table below lists our donations and expenses from October 2021 to September 2022.

October 2021 – September 2022	
Opening Balance	**1,002,414**
Donations Received	1,641,013
Total Receipts	**2,643,426**
Expenses	
Salaries (Nest Protectors)	1,591,200
Fuel Expenses	18,715
Medical Expenses	17,663
Bank Charges, Rates & Taxes	15,990
Equipment Maintenance	2,700
Consumables - Field Supplies	19,030
Food and Accommodation	2,435
Printing & Stationery	1,620
Local Field Transport	59,706
Total Expenses	**1,729,059**
Available Balance	**914,367**

Acknowledgements

Our deepest gratitude goes out to all the hornbill parents and zoos for their financial contribution that continues to help us sustain this long-term, community-based conservation programme for hornbills. We thank the Arunachal Pradesh Forest Department for their support towards our work. We thank the Serenity Trust for making it possible for us to implement the conservation activities.

We are grateful for the support of the Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalaya Alumni Association Pakke Kessang District Unit (VKVAAPKD), Jorjo Tana, and Basang Wage. We also thank Nandita Hazarika and Goutam Narayan for their continued support to the program.

We thank NCF's admin and accounts team –Smita Prabhakar, Vinay Hegde, M. Shivakumar, for their support and efficiency in the admin and accounts handling and Chaithra M P for her assistance in some communications and the admin-related matters of the program.

Hornbill Nest Adoption Program

We are also grateful to our colleagues in NCF's Eastern Himalaya program who have supported the HNAP in many ways in previous years and continue to do so: Rohit Naniwadekar, Saniya Chaplod, Noopur Borawake, Bibidishananda Basu, Late. Kumar Thapa, Khem Thapa, Late Tali Nabum, Sagar Kino, Arjun Rai, Sital Dako, Narayan Mogar, Yaha Chiri, Dollar Ganguly, Shilpita Mandal, Sitaram Mahato and Kezajacho Dukpa.

The unfaltering dedication and effort of the nest protectors is the backbone and strength of the Hornbill Nest Adoption Program. We thank Tajik Tachang, local co-ordinator and all the current nest protectors, Budhiram Tai, Kaja Keyang, Naga Kino, Nikje Tayem, Prem Tok, Rikum Gyadi, Sako Waru, Tajek Wage, Taring Tachang and Vijay Tachang, for their guardianship and love for hornbills in this region.

Hornbill parents

Listed below are all donors who have adopted hornbill nests from **October 2021 - September 2022**. We thank you for your support towards protecting hornbills. If you wish to adopt a hornbill nest again, you can do so online using this link http://ncf-india.org/pages/donate. Donations by Indian donors are eligible for tax exemption **under Sec. 80(G) (50% exemption) or Sec. 35 (150% exemption)** of the Income Tax Act. Please send us an email to let us know after you have donated.

Foreign nationals can write to karishma@ncf-india.orgorchaithra@ncf-india.org for details to donate under the FCRA.

List of hornbill parents from **October 2021 - September 2022**

1. Anand Jacob
2. Aniruddha Saikia
3. Andrew Owen
4. Anjali PowarHaridass
5. Ashok Rao
6. Arati Kumar Rao
7. Amit Sharma
8. Avik Hazra
9. Bharat.S
10. Devendra Kumar Rathod

11. Disha Patil
12. Divya Mudappa
13. Divya Spandana
14. Ganesh Raghunathan
15. Kaushal Singh
16. Gopakumar Menon
17. Maheshwaran Calavai
18. Margaret Kinnaird and Tim O'Brien
19. Nihas Basheer
20. P. Manivannan
21. Premkumar Vadapalli
22. Pema Thungon
23. Ramesh Adkoli
24. Ram Gopalakrishnan
25. Rajul Priyadarshini
26. Rohit Sobti
27. S. Subramanya
28. Seema Deshpande
29. Supratim Deb
30. Sudip Datta
31. Swapna Achar
32. Ulhas Anand
33. Vineeta Golchha
34. Vivekanandan Seetharaman

Zoos that donated towards the Hornbill Nest Adoption Program from October 2021-September 2022

1. Boissiere Mervent Conservation, France

2. Parc Zoologique Amiens Metropole (Amiens Zoo)

We express our heartfelt gratitude to all the individual and institutional donors who have supported this program and helped sustain it for over 11 years now.

Hornbill Nest Adoption Program

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