

FROM THE STATE DIRECTOR'S DESK

Birds are an important indicator of the health of our ecosystems. Birds are seen in a wide range of habitats including forests, sacred groves, wetlands, along the coast and in the sea and also in and around our rural and urban settlements. Monitoring of the bird population, including the change in species as well as their numbers, helps us, to a great extent, to identify the change in dynamics of the ecosystems around us like pollution, drying up, waterlogging, food and water availability, tree cover etc. WWF has been in the forefront of bird monitoring mainly in the three southern districts of Kerala i.e. Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam and Pathanamthitta through the Green Partnership Programme of the Social Forestry Division of Kerala Forests and Wildlife Department and through other channels. We have been leading many bird surveys, namely Asian Waterbird Census, Sparrow Survey, Heronry Count, Common Bird Monitoring Programme, Onam Bird Count, Bird Race, District Bird Atlas etc. Our Senior Education Officer Sivakumar is an expert and enthusiastic birdwatcher and over the past many years, he has developed a cadre of birdwatchers, ages ranging from 6 to 66, who have been partnering with us in all these ventures. Through the Asian Waterbird Census, we have been monitoring the major wetlands around us which acts as waterfowl habitats. When we go for the survey and look for the birds, we are able to carry out a comprehensive inspection of the locality by trekking slowly on foot, interacting with the local people, seeing the changes coming to the area like felling of trees, reclamation for other purposes, pollution of both land and water etc. House Sparrows were once so common around us and they made our environment very lively with their chirping noise. They used to act as natural pest control mechanism also. But with the change in our lifestyle, mainly the transition from thatched and tiled roof houses to concrete houses and also purchase of loose groceries from local shops to purchase of groceries packed in plastic packets from supermarkets, house sparrows have lost, both their comfortable homes as well as their stable food sources. Heronries are mainly large tall and widespread trees on which birds, mainly waterbirds, make their nests and roost. Every heronry will have thousands of birds, both adults and young ones, and they keep the whole area alive with their different noises. During their breeding

season, some shed their plumage which really pollutes the micro air environment with suspended particulate matter. Also, these waterbirds are vigorous feeders, mainly on fishes. They go and catch fishes from nearby waterbodies and brings it back to their nests to feed their young ones. Their excreta and the left over fish feed and all together gives much foul smell. The droppings of the birds sitting on top of trees many a times carpet the area white and sometimes falls on humans also. Because of all these reasons, heronries, rather than being seen as a breeding, roosting and feeding ground of birds, are seen as a great disturbance and there is a general tendency to cut down such trees. Atleast in some areas, WWF has been able to intervene, and convince the local people about the significance of heronries and turn the tide around in favor of birds. We were part of the Bird Survey in Periyar Tiger Reserve. The observation of the World Migratory Bird Day in Kottayam at BCM College was also a different experience. The awareness sessions were organized the College on the first day and the second day field birding was organized inside Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary. The participants were really excited at the new learning experience and they assured WWF that in future, they will take up their own initiatives to protect the birds and their habitats around them. The Rain Walk at Vazhachal organized as part of World Environment Day 2018 on the theme of 'Beat Plastic Pollution' was an action packed programme with the cleanup drive in which the participating Volunteers collected all the litter from the road inside the forest area. The major threat faced by our forests and its natural vegetation are from Invasive Alien Species (IAS) be it Mikania, Lantana, Eupatorium and many others. Even within our Protected Areas, the endemic vegetation is fast being overcome by these invasives because of their virulent growth and fast spreading nature. In order to address this serious issue, WWF joined hands with KFRI to organize three workshops and make the local stakeholders identify invasives, understand its danger and find ways to remove them. We need to upscale this programme and replicate it in other geographical areas also and we need to rope in all possible partners like NCC, NSS, SPC, MNREGS workers, Kudumbasree volunteers, Eco-Club members and others in this venture because huge manpower is required.

Renjan Mathew Varghese, State Director

IMPORTANT NEWS ON NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT

GLOBAL

Humans just 0.01% of all life but have destroyed 83% of wild mammals says study

Humankind is revealed as simultaneously insignificant and utterly dominant in the grand scheme of life on Earth by a ground breaking new assessment of all life on the Planet.

The world's 7.6 billion people represent just 0.01% of all living things, according to the study. Yet since the dawn of civilisation, humanity has caused the loss of 83% of all wild mammals and half of plants, while livestock kept by humans abounds. The new work is the first comprehensive estimate of the weight of every class of living creature and overturns some long-held assumptions. Bacteria are indeed a major life form – 13% of everything – but plants overshadow everything, representing 82% of all living matter. All other creatures, from insects to fungi, to fish and animals, make up just 5% of the world's biomass. The study was led by Prof Ron Milo, Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel. The transformation of the Planet by human activity

has led scientists to the brink of declaring a new geological era – the Anthropocene. The new work reveals that farmed poultry today makes up 70% of all birds on the Planet, with just 30% being wild. The picture is even more stark for mammals – 60% of all mammals on Earth are livestock, mostly cattle and pigs, 36% are human and just 4% are wild animals. The destruction of wild habitat for farming, logging and development has resulted in the start of what many Scientists consider the sixth mass extinction of life to occur in the Earth's four billion year history. About half the Earth's animals are thought to have been lost in the last 50 years. But comparison of the new estimates with those for the time before humans became farmers and the industrial revolution began reveals the full extent of the huge decline. Just one-sixth of wild mammals, from mice to elephants, remain, surprising even the Scientists. In the oceans, three centuries of whaling has left just a fifth of marine mammals in the oceans. *"There are two major takeaways from this paper"* said Paul Falkowski, Rutgers University in the US. *"First, humans are extremely efficient in exploiting natural resources. Humans have culled, and in some cases eradicated, wild mammals for food or pleasure in virtually all continents. Second, the biomass of terrestrial plants overwhelmingly dominates on a global scale – and most of that biomass is in the form of wood"*. (Source: *The Guardian*, 21 May 2018)

Scientists call for a Paris-style agreement to save life on Earth

Conservation Scientists believe our current mass extinction crisis requires a far more ambitious agreement, in the style of the Paris Climate Accord. And they argue that the bill shouldn't be handed just to nation states, but corporations too. In 2016, E.O. Wilson published a book called *Half Earth* where he proposed that to save life on Earth (and ourselves) we must set aside around half the planet in various types of reserves. It was picked up by other Scientists hungry for an ambitious, hopeful way of facing a future of 'Ecological Armageddon'. Last year, 49 Scientists wrote a landmark paper exploring how feasible *Half Earth* might be across Earth's different terrestrial ecosystems. But the head-line news of this paper was really this sentence: *"We propose a Global Deal for Nature — a companion to the Paris Climate Deal — to promote increased habitat protection and restoration, national — and ecoregion — scale conservation strategies, and the empowerment of indigenous peoples to protect their sovereign lands"*. (Source: *The Guardian*, 28th June 2018)

NATIONAL

Centre to start measuring 'Green GDP' of States

India's environmental diversity and riches are universally recognised but have never been quantified. Starting this year, the Government will begin a five-year exercise to compute district-level data of the country's environmental wealth. The numbers will eventually be used to calculate every State's 'Green' Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The metric will help with a range of policy decisions, such as compensation to be paid during land acquisition, calculation of funds required for climate mitigation etc.

The Government has also launched a 'Green Skilling Programme' under which youth, particularly school dropouts, would be trained in a range of 'green jobs'— as operators of scientific instruments used to measure environmental quality, as field staff in nature parks, and as tourist guides. Some of the labour required for the survey would also be sourced from the green-skilled workforce. (Source: *The Hindu*, 5 June 2018)

India's freshwater stocks in danger

India is among the hotspots where overuse of water resources has caused a sharp decline in the availability of freshwater, according to a first-of-its-kind study using an array of NASA satellite observations of the Earth. Scientists led by NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in the U.S. used data on human activities to map locations where the availability of freshwater is rapidly changing. The study, published in the journal *Nature*, found that wetter parts of the Earth were getting more wet and dry areas getting drier due to a variety of factors, including human water use, climate change and natural cycles. In northern India, groundwater extraction for irrigation of wheat and rice crops has led to depletion, despite rainfall being normal throughout the period studied. The fact that extractions already exceed recharge during normal precipitation does not bode well for the availability of groundwater during future droughts, the researchers said. The team used 14 years of observations from the Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) spacecraft mission, a joint project of NASA and the German Aerospace Center, to track global trends in freshwater in 34 regions around the world. (Source: *The Hindu*, 19 May 2018)

STATE

School children collect used notebooks for recycling

Paper is made of wood pulp and recycling paper could save at least a few trees. This plain truth is being driven home to school children by the Student Army for Vivid Environment (SAVE), a Kozhikode based environmental organisation. Around 110 schools in the district have been partnering with SAVE Notebook, a project undertaken with the help of Lovedale Foundation, Bengaluru, and the Office of the Deputy Director of Education, Kozhikode. The project involved collection of used notebooks by the students in these schools at the end of the academic year. In return, each of them will get 10 fresh notebooks in the new academic year. *"It is not just about recycling the notebooks. We want the students to think about the loss to the environment while paper is made. As they collect the notebooks and hand them over for recycling, they undergo this thinking process"* Mr. Narayanan added. SAVE plans to continue the programme in the coming years. (Source: *The Hindu*, 16 May 2018)

Drive to rid Nila of plastic

A two-week intensive programme aimed at ridding the Bharatapuzha of plastic pollution began at Ponnani. Assembly Speaker P. Sreeramakrishnan inaugurated the

drive as part of the World Environment Day campaign with the message 'Beat Plastic Pollution'. India is this year's global host of the World Environment Day. He said that the people of Ponnani had already taken up the United Nations' call for a plastic free coast. He said the special project envisaged by the Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change was awarded for Ponnani in recognition of its people's initiatives. Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment, Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Ponnani Municipality, and the National Green Corps (NGC) are collaborating in the two-week project that will see a host of programmes aimed at cleaning the river and creating awareness among the people. Mr. Sreeramakrishnan said a pollution-free river was a must for utilising the tourism potential of Ponnani. The project will include training sessions for NGC Coordinators, cleaning of the river and beaches, awareness classes, seminars, documentary screening, cultural programmes, processions, competitive events for children, tree planting, river walk and house-to-house campaign against plastic pollution. (Source: *The Hindu*, 1 June 2018)

SPECIES OF THE ISSUE

Malabar Tree Nymph *Idea malabarica* (മാലബാറൻ)



This butterfly is seen in southern India in the Western Ghats and is an endemic species. It has a wingspan of 120-154 mm. It appears as a mostly white butterfly with black markings. They are usually seen floating near the canopies of large trees and glide down to forest opening where there are water sources.

EXPERT TALK

MY TRYST WITH TURTLES

(Continued from January-February 2018 issue)

Then in 2008, a responsible tourist visiting Vizhinjam Harbour near Thiruvananthapuram secretly videotaped the brutal killing of a Marine Turtle for its meat. So disturbed

by the video and desiring to do something about it and for the Turtles, he searched around and somehow got the address of the WWF State Office in Thiruvananthapuram and came and shared the video clipping with us earnestly requesting us to do the possible in our capacity. We got in touch with Asianet News and they immediately sent a news crew to our office and they took a small recording of me speaking on the issue and aired it in the afternoon news along with the video clipping of the Turtle butchery. Luckily, the then Forest Minister Binoy Viswam saw this in his office and immediately asked the Forest Department to respond. The Forest Department raided the harbour area and rescued five Turtles. Following this, WWF convened a State level Workshop on Olive Ridley Turtle Conservation, the only one species among the seven species of Marine Turtles in the world now coming to the Kerala and India coast. This workshop gave a platform



for local Marine Turtle conservation groups to come together and discuss on this species which as like Tiger and Elephant is a Schedule I species as per the Indian Wildlife Protection Act. The Forest Department officials was also participants of the workshop and they openly admitted that they are limited by manpower and expertise for protection activities for biodiversity outside forest areas. In this background, WWF again pitched in to make a 'Handbook on Marine Turtle Protection' and that too in vernacular language, Malayalam, and also organised a Capacity Building Workshop for the Forest Department officials posted along the coastal stretches. But still the awareness was not translating into considerable protection activities at the field level. Then we called for a meeting of all the stakeholders in Thiruvananthapuram, mainly



from Vizhinjam area, including Church representatives, fishermen leaders, Forest Department officials, people's groups, NGOs and others, desiring to initiate a model, maybe to be called 'Coastal EDCs'. But this did not take-off as desired.



After few years, in 2010-11, WWF globally started looking at the Marine Programme on a higher priority and as an initial step, a pan India 'Survey on the Status and Threats of Marine Turtles along the Indian Coast' was carried out. In Kerala, our most active Volunteer and good friend of WWF, Murukan carried out the survey covering the entire Kerala Coast, whereby he came in contact with the seven local Marine Turtle conservation groups working voluntarily and sacrificially along the Kerala Coast right from Neeleswaram in Kasargod to Thottappally in Alappuzha. Through this survey, we understood the modus operandi of these groups and also much more about the challenges they face in the protection activities. This really increased our burden to pitch in to help these local groups to make their efforts more effective and efficient.

With the stroke of luck, Johnson Lifts & Escalators based in Chennai, Mr. John, Managing Director being a Keralite was genuinely interested to do the possible in his capacity for the Marine Turtles and ultimately sponsored our project. We wanted to take the bottom-top approach in this project and right from the start, sat with the leaders of these local Marine Turtle conservation groups, understood what they needed and intervened exactly in that manner, which included, capacity building workshops, development and printing of resource materials, infrastructure inputs like nest protection enclosures, erection of hoardings, awareness workshops etc. At this point, when we visited Kolavipalam and interacted with the Theeram team leader Dinesh, he expressed his concern about the dilapidated condition of the existing interpretation centre and the potential it holds in sensitizing the many visitors coming to the facility, especially students. So the major decision for Kolavipalam was to renovate the interpretation centre by tearing down the existing dilapidated roof and erecting metal truss work and relaying the tiles. Further, the entire walls of the building were transformed into a learning platform with a team of artists from Fine Arts College drawing up great life-like images of the marine and coastal environment giving emphasis to Marine Turtles. Around twenty information

panels were designed with relevant text and images, printed and put up on the walls to give comprehensive information to the visitor about Marine Turtles and more so, on the marine and coastal environment, the challenges they face and the need for protection. Finally, on September 8th, the dream was finally converted into reality when we opened the first Marine Turtle Interpretation Centre in Kerala and India. We hope that the Centre will be a great platform to educate the locals and visiting tourists on Marine Turtles and more broadly on the marine and coastal environment and its inhabiting life forms.



But still we have a long way to go – unscientific construction of seawalls along the coast, beach sand mining, coastal afforestation along nesting beaches, Turtles being injured from boat engines, mortality of Turtles caught in fishing nets, ghost nets etc still exist and there is much more for us to do. We must have lost much inspite of our efforts, but still we need to do much more holding up the hope that we need to stand for the voiceless, because ultimately we exist, if they exist.

(Field experience shared by the State Director in his efforts along the Kerala coast in protecting the Marine Turtles)

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Identify the Western Ghats endemics and then match them with their scientific names

Common Name	Scientific name
Miss Kerala	<i>Nasikabatrachus sahyadrensis</i>
Nilgiri Blue Robin	<i>Semnopithecus johnii</i>
Wayanad Mahseer	<i>Sahyadria denisonii</i>
Nilgiri Langur	<i>Coelognathus helena monticollaris</i>
Purple Frog	<i>Sholicola major</i>
Malabar Rose	<i>Parantirrhoea marshalli</i>
Montane Trinket Snake	<i>Rhacophorus malabaricus</i>
Black and Orange flycatcher	<i>Viverra civettina</i>
Malabar Large Spotted Civet	<i>Neolissochilus wynaadensis</i>
Malabar Gliding Frog	<i>Macaca silenus</i>
Lion-tailed Macaque	<i>Montecincla jerdoni</i>
Cochin Forest Cane Turtle	<i>Ficedula nigrorufa</i>
Banasura Laughing Thrush	<i>Pachliopta pandiyana</i>
Travancore Evening Brown	<i>Vijayachelys silvatica</i>

ACTIVITIES OF WWF-INDIA KERALA STATE OFFICE

Bird Survey in Periyar Tiger Reserve

Sivakumar, Senior Education Officer and five Volunteers participated in the Annual Bird Survey conducted in Periyar Tiger Reserve, the first and largest Tiger Reserve of Kerala from 11th to 14th May 2018 which was organized by Periyar Tiger Reserve and Kerala Birders, in which WWF-India also is an active partner.

World Migratory Bird Day 2018



WWF-India and BCM College, Kottayam came together for a two-days event including awareness sessions at BCM College and field birding at Kumarakom, the backwater tourist spot on the global tourism map and the birding hotspot of the district as part of observing the World Migratory Bird Day 2018 on the theme “Unifying our Voices for Bird Conservation” with the support of Kerala State Biodiversity Board. On 18th, the awareness programme was inaugurated by Shri. Anjan Kumar, IFS, Conservator of Forests (Planning & Research), Kerala Forests and Wildlife Department in the function presided over by Dr. Annu Thomas, Vice Principal of the College. Mr. Renjan Mathew Varghese, State Director, WWF-India also spoke on the occasion. Dr. Priya Thomas welcomed the guests and participants and Dr. Elizabeth Basil of Dept. Of Zoology delivered vote of thanks. The inaugural session was followed by the technical sessions led by Mr.A.K. Sivakumar, Senior Education Officer on Biodiversity and Migratory Birds. Mr. C.N. Balakrishnan, Resource Person from Kerala State Biodiversity Board led another



session on the Biodiversity Conservation Initiatives. Mr. C. Harikumar, Expert Birder and Volunteer, WWF-India helped the students with the art of field birding and identification of our resident and migratory birds. One of the most unique aspects of the programme was the session titled “My Words for Birds” in which the participant students were encouraged to contribute to bird conservation through poems, captions, short stories etc. This session really brought out their creativity and also helped to portray their concerns for birds. On 19th, the participants reached the Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary by 6.45am so as to start the birding as early as possible. Mr. Sivakumar led the team in the field and gave a really exciting experience of nature interpretation especially in the background of the backwater ecosystem of the area and its various inhabiting lifeforms. The participants were for the first time introduced to field birding, identifying many birds like Magpie Robin, Black rumped Flameback, Indian Koel, White cheeked Barbet, Purple rumped Sunbird and water birds like Oriental Darter, Purple Heron, Egrets etc. both by sight and by their sound. The sighting of many birds in the heronry, especially the Painted Storks, from the watchtower was a real bonus of the day. Around 11 am, they gathered for an experience sharing and conclusion session.



Participation in ATREE’s Vembanad Fish Count

The State Director, Interns and other Volunteers of WWF-India participated in the Annual Vembanad Fish Count organized by ATREE-CERC Alappuzha and Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies with the support of DoECC and KSBB in the southern part of Vembanad Lake on 24 May 2018.



Climate Leadership Programme



Sustera, an NGO in partnership with ATREE was organising the Climate Leadership Programme with the participation of 20 youth from different backgrounds. The technical sessions were organized at Kanthari, Vellayani, Thiruvananthapuram. The State Director was specially invited to deliver the lead talk titled ‘Addressing Climate Change: from global to local’ on 4th June 2018.



World Environment Day 2018

Resource Material Kit

Kerala State Office prepared a PowerPoint presentation as resource material for World Environment Day 2018 on the theme ‘Beat Plastic Pollution’. A set of WWF Posters on the theme and a poster titled ‘Ten Commandments to Beat Plastic Pollution’ was also prepared and shared for use on the day. The materials were uploaded onto our official google drive and shared with more than 50 WWF-India associates by sending the link by mail to schools, colleges, volunteers, youth clubs etc.



**WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY
2018**

Theme: Beat Plastic Pollution

WWF-India, Kerala State Office
 Vanchiyoor P.O.,
 Thiruvananthapuram – 35
 Ph: 0471-2302265,
 Email: wwfklso@gmail.com



Rain Walk at Vazhachal Forests



Rain Walk 2018 was conducted on June 5th 2018, at Vazhachal Forests as part of observation of WED 2018 by WWF- India and Vazhachal Forest Division under the Volunteer Engagement Programme. The program was inaugurated by Ms. V K Geetha, Tribal Chieftain of Kadar Tribal Colony of Vazhachal at 10.30 am near the Forest Department Dormitory. Around 24 volunteers, many of them students from St. Thomas College, Thrissur, St. Aloysius College, Elthuruthu, Christ College, Irinjalakuda, Sri Krishna College, Guruvayoor and Volunteers from across Kerala participated. A.K.Sivakumar, Senior Education Officer co-ordinated the event. Along with enjoying the forests and the monsoon rains, the Volunteers were equipped with gloves, sacks etc. to do the clean-up of the entire stretch.



WWF Exhibition Stall in the State Observation

The State-level observation of WED 2018 was organized by Dept. of Environment and Climate Change, Govt. of Kerala at Kanakakunnu Palace Grounds on 5th June. WWF was invited to put up our exhibition stall. The stall was



put up with WWF posters on the theme 'Beat Plastic Pollution' and the stall was manned by Mr. Harish Kumar, Administrative Assistant and Ms. Jennifer Philip, Intern. The State Director attended the workshop as part of the event and took active participation in the discussions and deliberations.

Birders Meet at College of Forestry, Thrissur

Senior Education Officer and five Volunteers participated in the Annual Bird Monitoring Workshop held on 10th June 2018 at College of Forestry, Thrissur and actively participated in the discussions and sessions. It was about the Heronry Count, Common Bird Monitoring Programme, Asian Water bird Census, Pelagic Bird Survey etc.



Heronry Count

Birders of WWF-India conducted the Heronry Count of Thiruvananthapuram district during this month and documented the species, state of heronry, number of birds and nests. They also noted the trees, approach from the side of local public etc. The major Heronries were found at Ottashekharamangalam, Vizhinjam, Edappazhanji, Nanthancode, Vembayam and Kochuveli.



Workshops on Invasive Alien Species of Kerala at Vazhachal and Wayanad WLS

Two single-day Workshops on Invasive Alien Plant Species of Kerala were conducted at Vazhachal and Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary on 21st and 28th June 2018 as a joint venture of WWF-India, Kerala Forests & Wildlife Department and Kerala Forest Research Institute. The workshop on 21st was inaugurated by Sri. S.V.Vinod, DFO in which he released the handbook on 'Invasive Alien Species of Vazhachal'. Sri. Muhammed Rafi, Range Officer felicitated the workshop. Fifty-one participants including the front line staff who are engaged in IAS eradication at the field level and student volunteers from 3 colleges participated in the workshop. Tiju C. Thomas, Program Co-ordinator, WGNL Programme

and A.K.Sivakumar, Senior Education Officer, WWF-India co-ordinated the workshop. The session on Invasive Alien Species of Vazhachal was led by Dr. T.V. Sajeev, Principal Scientist and Research Coordinator of KFRI.



On 28th June, a similar workshop was organized at Muthanga, Wayanad WLS and it was inaugurated by Sri N.T. Sajan IFS, Wildlife Warden. Sri. Sambudha Majumdar IFS, ADCF of the Sanctuary, Sri. Ajay Ghosh, Assistant Wildlife Warden of Muthanga Range and Smt. Ramya Raghavan, Assistant Wildlife Warden of Bathery Range felicitated the workshop. There were 65 participants including the front line staff and three student volunteers from Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University. The technical sessions, first on 'Eradication of *Senna spectabilis*' was led by Dr. T.K. Hrideek, Scientist at KFRI and the second session on the other Invasive species like Mikania, Lantana and Mimosa was led by Dr. T.V. Sajeev. A.K.Sivakumar and Anushreedha Sivanandan, VEP Intern of WWF- India co-ordinated the workshop.



Revision of curriculum of Nature Camp of SVNPNP

The Wildlife Warden of Silent Valley National Park has shared the curriculum of their Nature Camps organized for different age groups and people from different sections of the society and had requested WWF to review it and revise it to make it more effective. The Senior Education Officer, with his vast years of experience in organising camps has reworked the curriculum. The State Director has carried out the initial review and for external review, the same has been shared with Mr. Jiji Joseph and Mr. Daniels. The State Director and the Senior Education Officer will now have a final sitting with the Wildlife Warden to finalise the curriculum along with his staff and chart out the way forward like capacity building workshops.

Class at Cotton Hill Girl's High School

The Alumni of Cotton Hill Girl's High School is regularly organising extra-curricular training and capacity building of a batch of selected 50 students hailing from the most financially backward section of the society. In this connection, Dr. Thara, Head of Faculty of Disaster Management (retd), ILM invited WWF representative to come and give a talk to the students on what is WWF and what are we doing around the world. Mr. Sivakumar handled this session in the school in the afternoon of 30th June.

Workshop on 'CRZ Notification Amendment 2018

The State Director and intern Ms. Jennifer Philip attended the workshop organized by KSMTF & NFF on 'Coastal Regulation Zone Notification Amendment 2018' at Trivandrum Press Club on 7th June. The submission prepared by the Marine Programme in consultation with CEL was also shared in the workshop.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Mr. G. Vijaya Raghavan
Mr. Renjan Mathew Varghese
Mr. A.K. Sivakumar

Published by WWF-India, Kerala State Office, Vanchiyoor P.O., Thiruvananthapuram - 695035
Phone: 0471-2302265, email: wwfkso@gmail.com, Web: wwfindia.org
Computer Graphics: Soft and Soft, Sasthamangalam, Phone: 9447451314, Printed at: New Multi Offset, Tvpnm