



# Monthly Report

November 2024



White-bellied free-tailed bat (*Mops niveiventer*) caught on a trapping survey in Lilongwe

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## Roost Visits for ILRI

By Riitta Vikberg, Volunteer



**Figure 1.** An ABC team member setting down sheets to collect fresh bat droppings.

In November, the ABC team focused the majority of their time on organising and conducting roost visits across Lilongwe. Urbanisation and the loss of natural habitats have driven many bat species to seek alternative roosts in buildings, often resulting in human-bat conflicts.

The primary goal of these visits was to gather information and samples for research conducted by the ABC team, funded by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). This project has focused on understanding human-wildlife interaction in urban Malawi, with a particular emphasis on understanding zoonotic risks and their implications for both human and wildlife health.

Additionally, the team worked to update the roost database and collect fundamental data on bat roosts and their conditions.

During the visits, both external and internal inspections were conducted to detect evidence of bat presence. Key indicators included signs of soiling on the walls beneath potential access points, bat droppings, and noise made by bats. In some cases, live bats could be observed directly. While some bat species (such as tomb bats and fruit bats) roost on the exterior of the houses, the majority of smaller insectivorous bats roost inside the roof voids. This required the team to enter these areas, using ladders and personal protection equipment.

For newly identified roosts, detailed data and measurements were collected about the building's structure, its surroundings, and the roost itself. If bat activity was detected, sterile foil sheeting was placed to collect fresh bat droppings over two days. These samples will now be analysed to study the potential health risks associated with bat roosts.

To understand human perspectives, roost owners were also asked to complete a questionnaire exploring their thoughts, feelings and experiences on bats and other wildlife. It is important to gain insight into the perspectives of people who

have bats in their homes. It is a way to understand the challenges faced by people living with bats, but also to identify positive interactions, where people may see the benefits of having bats around, such as natural pest control.

The ABC database currently contains nearly 300 bat roosts in buildings, many of which are found in residential houses. However, some contact details were outdated, requiring door-to-door visits to update records and arrange inspections. In November, the team visited approximately 40 homes to carry out these updates. As a result of these visits, they completed 17 roost inspections, filled out 9 questionnaires, and collected 49 bat dropping samples from 10 different roosts.

The team extends their thanks to all the roost owners for their cooperation and support!

## One Health Dissemination Workshop

By Kieran O'Malley, Research Manager

Over the past year, ABC and ILRI have partnered on a project to investigate bat diversity and zoonotic disease potential within Lilongwe city. The research that ABC conducted included bat trapping, vegetation surveys, roost surveys, and acoustic monitoring to explore the relationship between bat distribution and zoonotic disease presence across gardens, farmland, and riverine habitats.

At the end of November, we were joined by members of ILRI, as well as cohort of guests (Figure 2), to present our findings at Kumbali Country Lodge, Lilongwe. The event provided an excellent platform to share the progress of our work and foster collaboration.

Throughout the day, we had the privilege of learning about the diverse research being conducted by our partners at Carnivore Research Malawi (CRM), as well as the impressive projects undertaken by students and organisations across Malawi. I had the opportunity to present ABC's findings from our trapping and roost surveys, which included a detailed analysis of species presence, composition, and diversity across the 46 sites the ABC team surveyed. Additionally, our director Dr Emma Stone shared results from questionnaires distributed across the city to gauge public perceptions of bats. During the workshop, I had the opportunity to demonstrate the equipment used in our surveys, such as harp traps (Figure 3), mist nets, and passive acoustic detectors. Participants also had the opportunity to visit a local Sundevall's roundleaf bat (*Hipposideros caffer*) roost located nearby at Kumbali.



The workshop was a resounding success, fostering knowledge exchange and strengthening partnerships to advance bat conservation and zoonotic disease research in Malawi.



**Figure 2.** Participants of the One Health Dissemination Workshop 2024.



**Figure 3.** Research Manager Kieran demonstrating how harp traps work to workshop participants.

## Symphonia 2024 – Italian International Meeting of Cavers

By Luisa Auletta, Senior Research Assistant

Between late October and early November, I had the privilege of returning to my home country of Italy to participate in an important event for cavers: The International Meeting of Cavers (Syphonìa 2024), held in Caselle in Pittari (SA). My role at this event was twofold: I was responsible for logistics and participant reception at the information point, and I also had the honour of presenting some of the significant projects conducted by African Bat Conservation (ABC) in Malawi (Figure 4).

It was a privilege to be among the many speakers showcasing their research from Italy and around the world. My presentation attracted an audience of over 20 participants, including expert cavers, chiropterologists, researchers in cave environments, and biospeleologists.

During the presentation, I provided an overview of the ABC organisation and its mission, followed by an in-depth discussion of several key research projects currently underway. These included the *Eidolon* Project, the Lighting Experiment, and the ILRI Project, funded by the International Livestock Research Institute, which focuses on the study of bats and zoonotic diseases. I



**Figure 4.** SRA Luisa presenting ABC during Syphonía 2024.

shared some of the results obtained to date and explained the ongoing nature of these studies.

Following my talk, I was invited to participate in a roundtable discussion on conserving cave-dwelling bat species in Italy. The session focused on best practices for cavers visiting caves known to serve as hibernation or maternity roosts.

Additionally, I had the remarkable opportunity to participate in the Annual Meeting of the European Speleological Federation (Figure 5). This experience allowed me to gain valuable insights into the work being conducted by the caving community across Europe.

The event was a meaningful platform to share the work of ABC, exchange ideas with experts in the field, and contribute to discussions on the intersection of cave exploration and bat conservation.



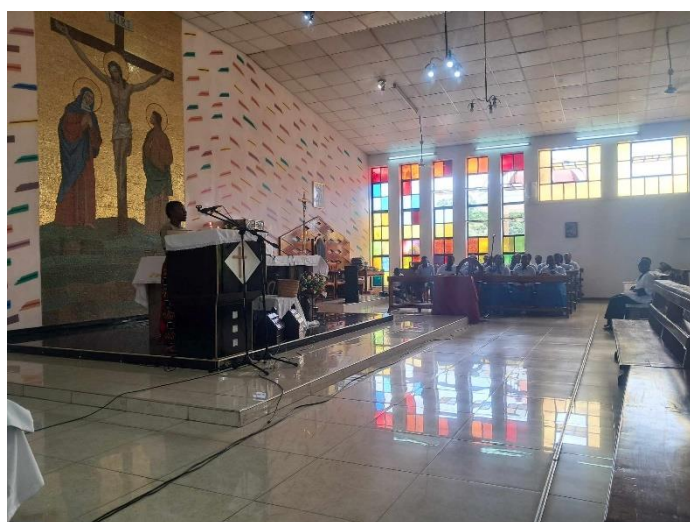
**Figure 5.** SRA Luisa with the FSE Committee.



## Bat Talks and Surveys at Maula Parish

By Kieran O'Malley, Research Manager

This month the ABC team visited Maula Parish, an important site for bats located in the centre of Lilongwe. The site is of special scientific interest, owing to the high density of straw-coloured fruit bats (*Eidolon helvum*) that can be found here, which gather in their thousands every year as they track the African rains. However, the substantial amount of guano produced by the bats, in combination with the noise and smell produced, can cause conflict with the local communities and members of the church.



**Figure 6.** Esther giving a talk to the congregation at Maula Parish Church.

Prior to restarting our research on the bats at Maula Parish, we wanted to first talk to the local communities that work and attend the church in order to help alleviate their concerns. Therefore, myself and Esther gave talks to the congregations, where we discussed the ecology of straw-coloured fruit bats, the benefits they can provide, whilst highlighting both the risks and concerns regarding bats (Figure

6). The reception we received was encouraging, with many showing interest and engaging in discussions about bats, eager to learn more.

Following the success of our talks, we restarted our research at this site, which consists of two aspects. First, we undertake weekly counts of the bats to monitor changes in their population numbers. This involves multiple team members identifying trees occupied by bats and counting the number of individuals in each tree (Figure 7). During this process, we likewise collect guano samples from under the trees, which we use to assess dietary composition.



**Figure 7.** A straw-coloured fruit bat and its pup at Maula Parish Church. Photo credit: Felix Tuff.

# Summary of Work

Bat surveys carried out in November 2024

| Date       | Type          | Site code | Location | Total bats caught | Species caught / encountered  |
|------------|---------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|---|
| 04/11/2024 | Opportunistic | LLRIV16   | Lilongwe | 0                 | -   |
| 08/11/2024 | Opportunistic | LLWO17    | Kumbali  | 11                | <i>Epomophorus labiatus</i> , <i>Hipposideros</i> (A), <i>Hipposideros</i> (B), <i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>   |
| 14/11/2024 | Opportunistic | ROOST187  | Lilongwe | 2                 | <i>Epomophorus labiatus</i> , <i>Scotoecus hindei</i>   |
| 15/11/2024 | Opportunistic | ROOST203  | Lilongwe | 22                | <i>Epomophorus labiatus</i> , <i>Scotoecus hindei</i>   |
| 18/11/2024 | Opportunistic | ROOST181  | Lilongwe | 31                | <i>Scotoecus hindei</i> , <i>Scotophilus dinganii</i> , Vesper (A)  |
| 27/11/2024 | Opportunistic | LLW017    | Kumbali  | 15                | <i>Afronycteris nana</i> , <i>Chaerephon pumilus</i> , <i>Epomophorus labiatus</i> , <i>Rhinolophus</i> sp., <i>Scotophilus dinganii</i> , Vesper (B) |



## Biosamples collected November 2024

| Date       | Survey type   | Sample type | Site code | Location | No. samples | From which species  |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|---|
| 08/11/2024 | Opportunistic | Parasite    | LLW017    | Kumbali  | 4           | <i>Hipposideros</i> (A), <i>Hipposideros</i> (B)  |
| 15/11/2024 | Opportunistic | Parasite    | ROOST203  | Lilongwe | 1           | <i>Epomophorus labiatus</i>   |
| 18/11/2024 | Opportunistic | Wing punch  | ROOST181  | Lilongwe | 2           | <i>Scotoecus hindei</i> , Vesper (A)  |
| 18/11/2024 | Opportunistic | Faecal      | ROOST181  | Lilongwe | 6           | Vesper (A)  |
| 18/11/2024 | Opportunistic | Parasite    | ROOST181  | Lilongwe | 1           | Vesper (A)  |
| 21/11/2024 | Roost         | Faecal      | ROOST274  | Lilongwe | 4           | Unknown   |
| 27/11/2024 | Opportunistic | Wing punch  | LLW017    | Kumbali  | 12          | <i>Afronycteris nana</i> , <i>Chaerephon pumilus</i> , <i>Epomophorus labiatus</i> , <i>Rhinolophus</i> sp., <i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>              |
| 27/11/2024 | Opportunistic | Hair        | LLW017    | Kumbali  | 15          | <i>Afronycteris nana</i> , <i>Chaerephon pumilus</i> , <i>Epomophorus labiatus</i> , <i>Rhinolophus</i> sp., <i>Scotophilus dinganii</i> , Vesper (B) |
| 27/11/2024 | Opportunistic | Faecal      | LLW017    | Kumbali  | 9           | <i>Afronycteris nana</i> , <i>Epomophorus labiatus</i> , <i>Rhinolophus</i> sp., <i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>  |

## Acoustic samples collected November 2024

| Date       | Survey Type | Site code | Location | Total no recordings | Species caught / Encountered  |
|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|---------------------|---|
| 18/04/2024 | ILRI        | LLWOP3    | Lilongwe | 7                   | <i>Scotoecus hindei</i> , <i>Scotophilus dinganii</i> , Vesper (A)  |
| 21/04/2024 | ILRI        | ROOST182  | Lilongwe | 11                  | <i>Epomophorus labiatus</i> , <i>Epomophorus wahlbergi</i> , <i>Scotoecus hindei</i> , <i>Scotophilus dinganii</i> , Vesper, Vesper (A) |

## Helpline calls received November 2024

| Date       | Type             | Location          | Details  |
|------------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| 26/11/2024 | WhatsApp message | Lilongwe – Area 3 | Homeowner reported that there were dead fruit bats in their garden. The ABC collected them shortly after being contacted.        |
| 29/11/2024 | WhatsApp message | Lilongwe – Area 3 | Homeowner reported that there was a dead fruit bat pup in their garden. The ABC team were not available but advised on disposal. |

## Total events / leaflets distributed November 2024

| Date       | Type     | Location<br>(incl.<br>district) | Total<br>people | Materials<br>distributed | Outcomes   |
|------------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 24/11/2024 | Talk     | Maula Parish Church             | 700             | 250 leaflets             | Two talks (one in English and the other Chichewa) given on bat ecology and conservation, with a particular focus on straw-coloured fruit bats.   |
| 22/11/2024 | Workshop | Kumbali Country Lodge           | 32              | 53 leaflets              | One Health Dissemination Workshop – We presented the research that ABC had been conducting as part of the joint project with ILRI. We engaged with both members of ILRI and a cohort of guests to share our findings, as well as carry out practical demonstrations of the equipment we use for surveys. |

# ABC Project Species List

| Latin Name                      | Common Name                      | Liwonde NP | Lilongwe City | Nyika NP | Vwaza Marsh | Kasungu NP | Kuti WR & Salima | Other |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|----------|-------------|------------|------------------|-------|
| <i>Chaerephon</i> sp.           | Free-tailed bats                 |            | X             |          |             |            |                  |       |
| <i>Chaerephon ansorgei</i>      | Ansorge's free-tailed bat        | X          |               |          |             |            |                  |       |
| <i>Chaerephon pumilus</i>       | Little free-tailed bat           | X          | X             |          | X           | X          | X                | X     |
| <i>Eidolon helvum</i>           | Straw-coloured fruit bat         |            | X             |          |             |            |                  | X     |
| <i>Epomophorus crypturus</i>    | Peters's epauletted fruit bat    | X          | X             |          | X           | X          | X                | X     |
| <i>Epomophorus labiatus</i>     | Little epauletted fruit bat      | X          | X             |          | X           | X          | X                | X     |
| <i>Epomophorus wahlbergi</i>    | Wahlberg's epauletted fruit bat  | X          | X             |          | X           |            | X                | X     |
| <i>Epomops dobsonii</i>         | Dobson's epauletted fruit bat    |            | X             |          | X           |            |                  |       |
| <i>Eptesicus hottentotus</i>    | Long-tailed serotine             | X          |               |          |             |            |                  |       |
| <i>Glauconycteris variegata</i> | Variegated butterfly bat         | X          | X             |          | X           |            | X                |       |
| <i>Hipposideros caffer</i>      | Sundevall's leaf-nosed bat       | X          | X             |          | X           | X          | X                | X     |
| <i>Hipposideros ruber</i>       | Noack's leaf-nosed bat           | X          |               |          |             |            |                  |       |
| <i>Kerivoula lanosa</i>         | Lesser woolly bat                |            |               |          | X           |            |                  |       |
| <i>Laephotis botswanae</i>      | Botswana long-eared bat          | X          | X             |          | X           | X          |                  | X     |
| <i>Lissonycteris goliath</i>    | Harrison's soft-furred fruit bat |            |               |          |             |            |                  | X     |
| <i>Macronycteris gigas</i>      | Giant leaf-nosed bat             | X          | X             |          |             |            |                  | X     |
| <i>Macronycteris vittatus</i>   | Striped leaf-nosed bat           |            |               |          |             |            |                  | X     |
| <i>Mimetillus thomasi</i>       | Thomas's flat headed bat         | X          |               |          |             |            |                  |       |
| <i>Miniopterus</i> sp.          | long-fingered bats               | X          |               |          |             |            |                  |       |
| <i>Mops condylurus</i>          | Angolan free-tailed bat          | X          |               |          | X           | X          | X                | X     |
| <i>Mops niveiventer</i>         | White-bellied free-tailed bat    |            | X             |          |             |            |                  | X     |
| <i>Miniopterus inflatus</i>     |                                  | X          |               |          |             |            |                  |       |
| <i>Miniopterus natalensis</i>   |                                  | X          |               |          |             |            |                  |       |
| <i>Myopterus whitleyi</i>       |                                  | X          |               |          |             |            |                  |       |
| <i>Myotis bocagii</i>           | Rufous myotis                    | X          | X             |          | X           |            |                  | X     |
| <i>Myotis tricolor</i>          | Temminck's myotis                | X          |               |          | X           |            |                  | X     |
| <i>Myotis welwitschii</i>       | Welwitsch's myotis               | X          | X             |          |             |            |                  |       |
| <i>Neoromicia</i> sp.*          | Pipistrelles                     | X          | X             |          | X           |            |                  | X     |
| <i>Neoromicia nana</i>          | Banana bat                       | X          | X             | X        | X           |            | X                |       |



|                                  |                              |   |   |   |   |   |          |   |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|
| <i>Neoromicia capensis</i>       |                              |   |   |   |   |   |          |   |
| <i>Neoromicia rendalli</i>       | Rendall's serotine           | X |   |   | X |   |          |   |
| <i>Neoromicia zulensis</i>       |                              |   |   |   |   |   |          |   |
| <i>Nycteris grandis</i>          | Large slit-faced bat         | X |   |   |   |   |          |   |
| <i>Nycteris hispida</i>          | Hairy slit-faced bat         |   |   |   | X |   | X        |   |
| <i>Nycteris macrotis</i>         | Large-eared slit-faced bat   | X | X |   |   |   | X        |   |
| <i>Nycteris nana</i>             |                              | X |   |   |   |   |          |   |
| <i>Nycteris thebaica</i>         | Egyptian slit faced bat      | X | X |   | X |   | X        |   |
| <i>Nycticeinops schlieffeni</i>  | Schlieffen's twilight bat    | X |   |   | X |   | X        |   |
| <i>Pipistrellus sp.*</i>         | Pipistrelles                 | X | X | X | X |   |          | X |
| <i>Pipistrellus grandidieri</i>  |                              | X |   |   |   |   |          | X |
| <i>Pipistrellus hesperidus</i>   |                              | X |   |   |   |   |          |   |
| <i>Pipistrellus rueppellii</i>   | Ruppell's pipistrelle        | X |   |   | X |   | <b>X</b> |   |
| <i>Rhinolophus sp.*</i>          | Horseshoes                   |   |   |   |   |   |          |   |
| <i>Rhinolophus clivosus</i>      | Geoffroy's horseshoe bat     |   | X |   |   |   |          |   |
| <i>Rhinolophus fumigatus</i>     | Ruppell's horseshoe bat      | X | X |   | X | X |          |   |
| <i>Rhinolophus hildebrandtii</i> | Hildebrandt's horseshoe bat  | X |   |   | X |   |          |   |
| <i>Rhinolophus lobatus</i>       | Lander's horseshoe bat       |   |   |   |   |   | X        |   |
| <i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>     | Egyptian rousette            | X |   |   |   |   |          |   |
| <i>Rousettus lanosus</i>         | Hairy rousette               |   |   | X |   |   |          |   |
| <i>Scotoecus hirundo</i>         | Dark-winged lesser house bat | X | X |   | X |   |          | X |
| <i>Scotophilus dinganii</i>      | Yellow-bellied house bat     |   | X |   | X | X | X        | X |
| <i>Scotophilus leucogaster</i>   | White-bellied house bat      | X | X |   | X | X |          | X |
| <i>Scotophilus viridis</i>       | Green house bat              | X | X |   |   |   | X        |   |
| <i>Scotophilus nigrita</i>       | Giant yellow house bat       | X |   |   |   |   |          |   |
| <i>Tadarida aegyptica</i>        | Egyptian free-tailed bat     | X |   |   |   |   |          | X |
| <i>Tadarida ventralis</i>        | Giant free-tailed bat        |   |   |   |   |   |          | X |
| <i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>      | Mauritian tomb bat           | X | X |   | X | X | <b>X</b> |   |
| <i>Triaenops afer</i>            | African trident bat          | X |   |   |   |   |          | X |

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