







# 2017 - NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

**The deadline for submission of the reports is 24 April 2017. The reporting period is from May 2014 to April 2017.**

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

The reporting format was agreed by the Standing Committee at its 40th Meeting (Bonn, November 2012) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11). The 45th meeting of the Standing Committee recommended the use of the same format for reports submitted to COP12, with necessary adjustments to take into account relevant COP11 decisions, in particular amendments to the Appendices and resolutions.

COP Resolution 9.4 adopted at Rome called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by AEWA in their last Meeting of the Parties (MOP 5, 2012) reporting cycle. CMS now offers the Convention's Parties to use the ORS for submitting their national reports for the COP11 (2014) reporting cycle.

Please enter here the name of your country  
> India

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?  
> Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India

Please list any other agencies that have provided input  
> Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun

## **I(a). General Information**

Please enter the required information in the table below:

### **Party**

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country

> 1 November, 1983

Period covered

> 2 May 2014 to 20 April 2017

Territories to which the Convention applies

> Republic of India

### **Designated National Focal Point**

Full name of the institution

> Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India

Name and title of designated Focal Point

> Mr. Soumitra Dasgupta

Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife)

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Mailing address

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Telephone

> +91 11 2469 5269

Fax

> +91 11 2469 5291

E-mail

> igfwl-mef@nic.in

### **Appointment to the Scientific Council**

Full name of the institution

> Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun,

Name and title of contact officer

> Dr, V.B. Mathur, Director, Wildlife Institute of India

Mailing address

> Wildlife Institute of India (WII), P.O. Box. 18, Chandrabani, Dehradun 248001  
INDIA

Telephone

> 91-135-2640910

Fax

> 91-135- 2640117

E-mail

> dwii@wii.gov.in

### **Submission**

#### **Name and Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report**

**Name:**

> Mr. Soumitra Dasgupta  
Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife)  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

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**E-mail:**

> igfwl-mef@nic.in

**Date of submission**

> 18 April, 2017

**Membership of the Standing Committee (if applicable):****Name:**

> Mr. Soumitra Dasgupta  
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Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

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India

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**Fax**

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**E-mail**

> igfwl-mef@nic.in

**Implementation****Competent Authority:**

> Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India

**Relevant implemented legislation:**

> Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 & its amendments from time to time;  
Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986; The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 of Government of India

**Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which your country is a Party:**

> CBD, CITES, IWC, RAMSAR, MARPOL, IOSEA, WHC, MAB , TBPA, CMS-Dugong MoU, Antarctica Treaty,

**National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):**

> National Forest Policy and National Environment Policy, National Wildlife Action Plan, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

**CMS Agreements/MoU**

**Please indicate whether your country is part of the following Agreements/MoU. If so, please indicate the competent national institution**

**Wadden Sea Seals (1991)**

**Wadden Sea Seals (1991)**

Non Range State

**EUROBATS (1994)**

**EUROBATS (1994)**

Non Range State

**ASCOBANS (1994)**

**ASCOBANS (1994)**

Non Range State

**AEWA (1999)**

**AEWA (1999)**

Non Range State

**ACAP (2001)**

**ACAP (2001)**

Non Range State

**Gorilla Agreement (2008)**

**Gorilla Agreement (2008)**

Non Range State

**ACCOBAMS (2001)**

**ACCOBAMS (2001)**

Non Range State

**Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)**

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Signatory

**Competent authority**

Name

> Additional Director General of Forest (Wildlife)

Address

> Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,  
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> (+91) 11 24360467

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### **Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)**

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)

Non Range State

### **Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)**

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Non Range State

### **Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)**

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)

Non Range State

### **IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)**

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

Signatory

### **Competent authority**

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> Additional Director General of Forest (Wildlife)

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### **Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)**

Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)  
 Non Range State

### **Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)**

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)  
 Non Range State

### **West African Elephants MoU (2005)**

West African Elephants MoU (2005)  
 Non Range State

### **Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)**

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)  
 Non Range State

### **Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)**

Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)  
 Non Range State

### **Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)**

Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)  
 Non Range State

### **Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)**

Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)  
 Non Range State

### **Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)**

Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)  
 Non Range State

### **Dugong MoU (2007)**

Dugong MoU (2007)  
 Signatory

### **Competent authority**

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### **Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)**

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)  
 Non Range State

### **Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)**

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)  
 Non-signatory Range State

### **Competent authority**

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> Additional Director General (Wildlife)

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### **High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)**

High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)  
 Non Range State

### **Sharks MoU (2010)**

Sharks MoU (2010)  
 Non-signatory Range State

### **Competent authority**

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> Additional Director General (Wildlife)

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> Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
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> +91-11-24364790

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> adgwl-mef@nic.in

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Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife)

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> Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
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E-mail  
> igfwl-mef@nic.in

### **South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)**

South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)  
 Non Range State

### **Involvement of other government departments/NGOs/private sector**

1. Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)

> Ministry of Earth Sciences, Ministry of Defence, Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and All State Governments

2. If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:

> Regular Consultative meetings coordinated by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India

3. Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country?

Yes

> Additional Director General (Wildlife), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi, India

4. List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:

> Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai; WWF-India, New Delhi; Aranayak, Guwahati; Wetland International, New Delhi; Wildlife Trust of India, New Delhi; ATREE, Bangalore; NCF, Mysore; Wildlife Preservation Society, New Delhi, WCS, Bangalore. GEER Foundation, Gandhinagar; EGREE Foundation, Kakinada; OMCAR Foundation, Pattukottai; SDMRI, Tuticorin; Reefwatch, Mumbai etc. These organisations are invited to consultative meetings and they are also involved in the conservation of migratory species in India.

4a. Please provide detail on any devolved government/overseas territory authorities involved.

> None involved other than consultation meetings

5. Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> Corporate Sectors are mandated to develop and implement environmental management plans while implementing their projects in the vicinity of Protected Areas, habitats of migratory species.

6. Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> Through national consultative meetings as well as periodic project review meetings

## **I(b). Information about involved Authorities**

Identify the ministry, agency/department or organization that is responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I species

### **1- Birds**

› Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India

### **2- Aquatic Mammals**

› Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India

### **3- Reptiles**

› Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India

### **4- Terrestrial Mammals**

› Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India

### **5- Fish**

› Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

## II. Appendix I species

### 1. BIRDS

#### 1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:

Electrocutation

Habitat destruction

Wind turbines

Pollution

Other

> Climate change related impact on habitats of migratory birds

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Creating awareness, control and management of pollution and habitat restoration by strictly enacting the concerned legislation, EIA is mandatory for any projects including wind turbines in the habitats of migratory birds. Necessary actions initiated to minimize the impact of climate change related issues in India.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Situation with respect to obstacles are improving but it will take some more time to get visual improvements with respect to climate change. Better mitigation frameworks to minimize the obstacle related mortality of migratory birds is being implemented and giving better results.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Sharing of successful best practiced actions taken by other range states.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Illegal trade

Poaching

Other

> Habitat deterioration and shrinkage

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Strict enforcement of national legislations to prevent illegal trade and poaching. Awareness campaigns. Habitat restoration and protection through establishment of Protected Areas and identification of Important Bird Areas (IBA). Strict enforcement of EIA and EMPs.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Creation of Protected Areas have helped target species and identification of IBAs have created awareness on the migratory species with the general public. Situation related to illegal trade and poaching are under control now. A total of 106 coastal habitats of migratory birds have been identified as Important Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Areas (ICMBA) in India and these areas would be monitored continuously.

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Population pressure and need for larger landscape in the agriculture sector limits creation of new Protected Areas.

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Sharing of information on new approaches of migratory species management attempted by range states, if any.

#### 1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bird species for which

your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

**Species name: *Anas formosa***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

C.Perennou, T. Mundkur, D. Scott, Follested & A.L. Kvenild (1994). The Asia waterfowl census 1987-91: Distribution and status of Asian waterfowl. AWB Publication no. 86/IWRB Special publication no. 24, Asian Wetland Bureau, Kuala Lumpur, and International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau, Slimbridge.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Population survey and monitoring & protection of inland wetlands.

**Species name: *Anser erythropus***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

C.Perennou, T. Mundkur, D. Scott, Follested & A.L. Kvenild (1994). The Asia waterfowl census 1987-91: Distribution and status of Asian waterfowl. AWB Publication no. 86/IWRB Special publication no. 24, Asian Wetland Bureau, Kuala Lumpur, and International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau, Slimbridge.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Population monitoring and protection of inland wetlands.'

### **Species name: Aquila clanga**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Population monitoring and determining process of declining

### **Species name: Aquila heliaca**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A



5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Distribution, status survey & population monitoring

### **Species name: Aythya baeri**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> BNHS, Local birdwatchers

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Population monitoring.

### **Species name: Aythya nyroca**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

C. Perennou, T. Mundkur, D. Scott, Follested & A.L. Kvenild (1994). The Asia waterfowl census 1987-91:

Distribution and status of Asian waterfowl. AWB Publication no. 86/IWRB Special publication no. 24, Asian Wetland Bureau, Kuala Lumpur, and International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau, Slimbridge.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Conservation action plan for the species is pending as the causes for the declining population are unknown.

## Species name: *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

C. Perennou, T. Mundkur, D. Scott, Follested & A.L. Kvenild (1994). The Asia waterfowl census 1987-91: Distribution and status of Asian waterfowl. AWB Publication no. 86/IWRB Special publication no. 24, Asian Wetland Bureau, Kuala Lumpur, and International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau, Slimbridge.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Population monitoring & ranging studies.

## Species name: *Falco naumanni*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Distribution survey & population monitoring.

## Species name: *Grus leucogeranus*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

C.D. Meine & G.W. Archibalds (1996). The Cranes: Status survey and conservation action plan. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland, and Cambridge, U.K. 294pp.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

Habitat restoration

> Keoladeo National Park

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Population recovery/restocking programme including radio-telemetry studies. Planning to establish Siberian crane breeding and exhibits centre in their known habitat in India.

## Species name: *Grus monacha*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Population assessment and monitoring

## Species name: *Grus nigricollis*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press,

Bombay.

C.D. Meine & G.W. Archibalds (1996). The Cranes: Status survey and conservation action plan. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland, and Cambridge, U.K. 294pp.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.  
O.Pfister (1998). The Breeding Ecology and Conservation of the Black-necked Crane (*Grus nigricollis*) in Ladakh, India. 120pp.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> State Governments and Wildlife Institute of India, NGOs

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Monitoring

> State Governments and Wildlife Institute of India, NGOs

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

Habitat restoration

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research on migration & strict protection to nesting pairs in breeding grounds.

### **Species name: *Haliaeetus albicilla***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Population monitoring & Conservation of inland wetlands

**Species name: Marmaronetta angustirostris**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

C.Perennou, T. Mundkur, D. Scott, Follested & A.L. Kvenild (1994). The Asia waterfowl census 1987-91: Distribution and status of Asian waterfowl. AWB Publication no. 86/IWRB Special publication no. 24, Asian Wetland Bureau, Kuala Lumpur, and International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau, Slimbridge.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Population monitoring and wetland protection.

**Species name: Pelecanus crispus**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

C.Perennou, T. Mundkur, D. Scott, Follested & A.L. Kvenild (1994). The Asia waterfowl census 1987-91: Distribution and status of Asian waterfowl. AWB Publication no. 86/IWRB Special publication no. 24, Asian Wetland Bureau, Kuala Lumpur, and International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau, Slimbridge.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

Habitat restoration

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Population monitoring & wetland protection

### **Species name: *Tringa guttifer***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

C.Perennou, T. Mundkur, D. Scott, Follested & A.L. Kvenild (1994). The Asia waterfowl census 1987-91: Distribution and status of Asian waterfowl. AWB Publication no. 86/IWRB Special publication no. 24, Asian Wetland Bureau, Kuala Lumpur, and International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau, Slimbridge.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

stable

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Population monitoring, ringing & telemetry studies

### **Species name: *Vanellus gregarius***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

C.Perennou, T. Mundkur, D. Scott, Follested & A.L. Kvenild (1994). The Asia waterfowl census 1987-91:

Distribution and status of Asian waterfowl. AWB Publication no. 86/IWRB Special publication no. 24, Asian Wetland Bureau, Kuala Lumpur, and International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau, Slimbridge.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

- Species protection
- Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Population survey & monitoring

### **Species name: *Haliaeetus leucoryphus***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Ecological monitoring and conservation

### **Species name: *Neophron percnopterus***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> R. Cuthbert, R. E. Green, S. Ranade, S. Saravanan, D. J. Pain, V. Prakash & A. A. Cunningham. 2006. Rapid population declines of Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) and red-headed vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*) in India. *Animal Conservation* 9 (2006) 349-354

Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Bombay Natural History Society

Monitoring

> Bombay Natural History Society

Education/awareness rising

> Bombay Natural History Society

Species protection

> State Governments

Control hunting / poaching

> State Governments

Habitat protection

> State Governments

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Not Applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Regular population monitoring. Species recovery plan.

### **Species name: Falco cherrug (except Mongolian populations)**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> BirdLife International. 2016. Falco cherrug. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016:

e.T22696495A90562101. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-3.RLTS.T22696495A90562101.en>.

Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research and monitoring

### **Species name: Emberiza aureola**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):



not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Education/awareness rising

> Several NGOs

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research and monitoring

## Species name: *Calidris tenuirostris*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> BirdLife International. 2016. *Calidris tenuirostris*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016:

e.T22693359A93398599. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-3.RLTS.T22693359A93398599.en>

Salim Ali & S.D. Ripley (1987). Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

R. Grimmett, C. Inskipp. & T. Inskipp (1998). Birds of the Indian Subcontinent. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

K. Kazmierczak & B. van Berlo (2000). A Field Guide to the Birds of India. Pica Press, London.

M. Zafar-ul-Islam & A. Rahmani (2004). Important Bird Areas in India; Priority Sites for Conservation, Bombay National History Society, Mumbai

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n/a

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research and monitoring

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:

> Ever since the RAMSAR & IBA sites have been identified there is an increasing awareness on migratory birds. One more RAMSAR site has been identified and under conservation. Avian influenza monitoring research has increased the awareness about migratory waterfowls. Communities have been successfully involved in conservation of migratory birds.

## 2. AQUATIC MAMMALS

### 2.1 General questions on Appendix I aquatic mammals

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I aquatic mammals species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I aquatic mammals:

- By-catch
- Collision with fishing traffic
- Pollution
- Illegal hunting
- Other

> Increase in navigational activities, hydrocarbon exploration, long-line fishing and marine pollution. Coastal habitat deterioration. Climate change related impacts.

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Policy and legislations have been framed to overcome these obstacles. Species recovery programs have been initiated.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Situation with respect above mentioned obstacles are improving.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> International cooperation and knowledge of best practices in this regard.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I aquatic mammals species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

- By-catch
- Other

> Breeding and feeding habitat of migratory mammals along coastal areas are deteriorating

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger aquatic mammals species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Education and awareness creation and through peoples participation in conservation

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Being monitored

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Not applicable

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> International cooperation and dialogue

## 2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I aquatic mammals

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I aquatic mammals species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

### Species name: *Balaenoptera borealis*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> There are no detail study on marine mammals in India.  
Kumaran (2002) Current Science, vol. 83, No. 10:1210-1220.  
Sathasivam, K (2004). The marine mammals of India. 184 pages.  
CMFRI Newsletters, Fishery Survey of India Annual Survey Reports.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

> Data is insufficient to assess population size and trends. Occur in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

- Research
- Monitoring
- Education / awareness rising

- Species protection
- Control hunting / poaching
- Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Not applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Monitoring and research

**Species name: Balaenoptera musculus**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> There are no detail study on marine mammals in India.  
 Kumaran (2002) Current Science, vol. 83, No. 10:1210-1220.  
 Sathasivam, K (2004). The marine mammals of India. 184 pages.  
 CMFRI Newsletters, Fishery Survey of India Annual Survey Reports.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

> Data is insufficient to assess population size and trends. Occur in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

- Research
- Education / awareness rising
- Species protection
- Control hunting / poaching
- Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Not applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Monitoring and research

**Species name: Balaenoptera physalus**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> There are no detail study on marine mammals in India.  
 Kumaran (2002) Current Science, vol. 83, No. 10:1210-1220.  
 Sathasivam, K (2004). The marine mammals of India. 184 pages.  
 James, P. S. B. R. and Lalmohan, R. S., Mar. Fish. Infor. Serv.,  
 T&E Ser. , 1987, 71, 1-13.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

- Monitoring
- Species protection
- Control hunting / poaching
- Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> n/a

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research and monitoring and conservation education

**Species name: Megaptera novaeangliae**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Kumaran (2002) Current Science, vol. 83, No. 10:1210-1220.

Sathasivam, K (2004). The marine mammals of India. 184 pages.

CMFRI Newsletters, Fishery Survey of India Annual Survey Reports.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

> Data is insufficient to assess population size and trends. Occur in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

Education / awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Not applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Monitoring and research

**Species name: Orcaella brevirostris**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Stacey, P.J. and S. Leatherwood, 1997. The Irrawaddy dolphin, *Orcaella brevirostris*: a summary of current knowledge and recommendations for conservation action. *Asian Marine Biology*, 14:195-214

Sinha, R.K. The Irrawaddy dolphins *Orcaella brevirostris* of Chilika lagoon, India. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society* [J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.]. Vol. 101, no. 2, pp. 244-251. 2004.

Brian D. Smith, Gill Brauli, Samantha Strindberg, Benazir Ahmed, Rubaiyat Mansur. 2006. Abundance Of Irrawaddy Dolphins (*Orcaella Brevirostris*) And Ganges River Dolphins (*Platanista Gangetica Gangetica*)

Estimated Using Concurrent Counts Made By Independent Teams In Waterways Of The Sundarbans Mangrove Forest In Bangladesh. *Marine Mammal Science*, Volume 22, Issue 3, Pages 527-547, July 2006

Ura, T.; Bahl, R.; Sugimatsu, H.; Kojima, J.; Inoue, T.; Fukuchi, T.; Behera, S.; Pattnaik, A.; Khan, M.; Kar, S.; Kar, C.S. "Estimated beam pattern and echolocation characteristics of clicks recorded from a free-ranging Ganges river dolphin", *Underwater Technology and Workshop on Scientific Use of Submarine Cables and Related Technologies*, 2007. Symposium on, On page(s): 527 - 534

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education / awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Species restoration

Habitat protection

Habitat restoration

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Not applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Monitoring and research

### **Species name: *Physeter macrocephalus***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Kumaran (2002) Current Science, vol. 83, No. 10:1210-1220.

Sathasivam, K (2004). The marine mammals of India. 184 pages.

CMFRI Newsletters, Fishery Survey of India Annual Survey Reports.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Education / awareness rising

Species protection

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Not applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Monitoring and research

### **Species name: *Platanista gangetica gangetica***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Sinha, RK; Smith, BD; Sharma, G; Prasad, G; Choudhury, BC; Sapkota, K; Sharma, RK; Behera, SK 2000.

Status and distribution of the Ganges susu in the Ganges River system of India and Nepal. Biology and conservation of freshwater cetaceans in Asia. Vol. 23, pp 54-61. [Occas. Pap. IUCN Species Survival Comm.]. 2000

Sinha, R.K. & Kannan, K. Ganges River Dolphin: An Overview of Biology, Ecology, and Conservation Status in India. AMBIO (2014) 43: 1029. Doi:10.1007/s13280-014-0534-7

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

stable

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Monitoring

Education / awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Species restoration

Habitat protection

Habitat restoration

Other

> National level species recovery program has been initiated with participation of all stakeholders.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Not applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Recovery of species and its habitat.

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine mammals in general:

> There was no detailed survey and population monitoring programme on marine mammals except dugong carried out in India. Status of most of the marine mammals is not known. However, most marine mammals in India is protected by the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. It is urgently required to carry out a scientific survey on all marine mammals in India. Marine mammals stranding network establishment is under progress under aegis of NOAA, CMFRI, MoEF etc. India is going to organise the first sub-regional workshop on Dugong and their habitat conservation and to implement UNEP/CMS Dugong MoU in the region with support of CMS Dugong MoU Secretariat. In 2016, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Wildlife Institute of India has initiated species recovery programs to restore populations and habitats of dugong and Gangetic dolphins. Further, the Government of India has declared the Gangetic dolphin as National Aquatic Animal.

### 3. REPTILES

#### 3.1 General questions on Appendix I reptiles

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I reptiles species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I reptiles species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I reptiles species:

By-catch

Pollution

Other

> Off shore oil exploration, fishing and vulnerability of coastal habitat due to climate change as well as developmental activities

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> (1) Migration routes and movement pattern in the offshore waters are being identified so that strategies can be developed for offshore oil exploration.

(2) Potential impacts of offshore oil exploration on migratory and foraging sea turtles are also undertaken.

(3) Coastal habitats that are vulnerable to climate change are mapped for better preparedness planning

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Required actions to overcome above mentioned obstacles are being initiated. Threats to sea turtles in Indian water have been documented.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> (1) Advice of experts in understanding the offshore biology of sea turtles.

(2) Regional and international cooperation.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I reptiles species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Predation of eggs

Destruction of nesting beaches

Other

> Incidental catch of sea turtles while fishing

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger reptiles species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Awareness creation, implementation of Turtle Exclusive Devise

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Being monitored

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Not applicable.

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Sharing of information.

### 3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I reptiles

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I reptiles species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

#### Species name: *Caretta caretta*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Kar, C.S. and S. Bhaskar (1982). The status of sea turtles in the eastern Indian Ocean; in, the Biology and conservation of sea turtles; Ed; K. Journal; Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC 365-372.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> Not available.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> MCBT, WII, ANET, State Forest Departments

Species protection

> State Forest Departments

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Not applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research and monitoring

#### Species name: *Chelonia mydas*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Shankar, K. And Choudhury B.C. (2006). Marine Turtles of India. University Press, Hyderabad.

Bhupathy, S. And S. Sarvanana (2006). Status of marine turtles in the Gulf of Mannar, India. Chelonian Conservation and Biology, 5(1):139-141.

Sivakumar, K. 2002. Turtle nesting on the south bay of Great Nicobar Island. Marine Turtle Newsletter, 96:17-18.

Sivakumar, K. 2005. Turtles in trouble. Newsletter, Wildlife Institute of India: 12(1):3-6

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> xpert population size from India is still not known. However, studies carried out in different parts of India indicate a decline in the population all through the country. In mainland India green turtle is found in the Gulf of Mannar and Gulf of Katchch. Green turtle is rare along rest part of mainland India. Green turtle is common in Lakshadweep and Anadaman & Nicobar Islands.

stable

> E

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> By Madras Crocodile Bank Trust and A&N Ecological Trust in A&N Islands, WII in Lakshadweep, Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology in Gujarat, SACON in Tamil Nadu.

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun

Monitoring

> By MCBT and ANET in A&N Islands, WII.

Education/awareness rising

> State Governments, NGOs, MoEF

Species protection

> Legally the species is being protected by government of all coastal states and union territories through the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Control hunting / poaching

Species restoration

> No restoration work has been carried out so far in the country.

Habitat protection

> In many areas green turtle offshore habitats as well as nesting beaches are legally protected

Habitat restoration

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Not applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Determining migration pattern

### **Species name: Dermochelys coriacea**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Shankar, K. And Choudhury B.C. (2006). Marine Turtles of India. University Press, Hyderabad.

Sivakumar, K. 2002. Turtle nesting on the south bay of Great Nicobar Island. Marine Turtle Newsletter, 96:17-18

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> Only nesting population has been recorded from the Nicobar group of Islands. Over the years this species has suffered a massive decline in mainland India

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

> Tsunami in 2004 caused a huge damage to habitat of this species on the Nicobar group of Islands

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> BY MCBT IISC, Bangalore

Monitoring

> Being carried out by MCBT IISC, Bangalore

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

> Legally protected WPA, 1972

Control hunting / poaching

Species restoration

Habitat protection

> Andaman & Nicobar Forest Department

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?



> Not applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Determining migration pattern and impact of tsunami

**Species name: Eretmochelys imbricata**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Shankar, K. And Choudhury B.C. (2006). Marine Turtles of India. University Press, Hyderabad.  
Kar, C.S. and S. Bhaskar (1982). The status of sea turtles in the eastern Indian Ocean; in, the Biology and conservation of sea turtles; Ed; K. Journal; Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC 365-372.  
Sajan John, R. Suresh Kumar, B.C. Choudhury & K. Sivakumar, 2010. Observations of juvenile green and hawksbill turtles along the southern Orissa coast, India. Indian Ocean Turtle Newsletter, 12:9-12.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> No population estimate is available on this species and very little information exist on the status of this species in the Indian waters

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> WII project in Lakshdweep Islands

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Species restoration

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Not applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Determining migration pattern

**Species name: Lepidochelys olivacea**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Dash, M.C. and C.S. Kar. 1990. The turtle paradise - Gahirmatha, Interprint, New Delhi, 295 pages.  
Kar, C.S. and S. Bhaskar (1982). The status of sea turtles in the eastern Indian Ocean; in, the Biology and conservation of sea turtles; Ed; K. Journal; Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC 365-372.  
Pandav B. and B.C. Choudhury (2000). Conservation and management of olive ridley sea turtle population in Orissa, India. Wildlife Institute of India.  
Sankar, K; Bivash Pandav and B.C. Choudhury (2003). An assessment of olive ridley turtle (Lepidochelys olivacea) nesting population in Orissa, India. Biological Conservation. Vol. 115/1, pp.149-160.  
Shankar, K. And Choudhury B.C. (2006). Marine Turtles of India. University Press, Hyderabad.  
Satyaranjan Behera, Basudev Tripathy, B.C. Choudhury, K.Sivakumar, 2010. Behaviour of Olive Ridley turtles (Lepidochelys olivacea) prior to arribada at Gahirmatha,Orissa, India. Herpetology Notes (3):273-274.  
Satyaranjan Behera, Basudev Tripathy, Kupuswamy Sivakumar, Binod Chandra Choudhury, Chandrasekhar Kar. 2013. Nesting habitat suitability for olive ridley turtles (Lepidochelys olivacea) at the Gahirmatha rookery, Odisha coast of India. International Journal of Conservation Science 4(4): 477-484.  
Satyaranjan Behera, B. Tripathy, K. Sivakumar and B.C. Choudhury. 2013. A case study on olive ridley (Lepidochelys olivacea) solitary nests in Gahirmatha rookery, Odisha, India. Testudo Vol. 7, No. 5:49-60.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> The commonest and the most numerous amongst all the sea turtles in India. Still nest in large congregations at few selected beaches along the coast of Orissa, India. However, this sporadic nesting of this species has been recorded from most part of Indian coast.

stable

> The commonest and the most numerous amongst all the sea turtles in India. Still nest in large congregations at few selected beaches along the coast of Orissa, India. However, this sporadic nesting of this species has been recorded from most part of Indian coast.

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Extensive research has been carried out by Orissa Forest Deptt. and Wildlife Institute of India.

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Monitoring

> Nesting populations are being monitored along most part of Indian coast by respective state forest departments.

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

> Legally protected

Control hunting / poaching

Species restoration

> Head starting has been done in many parts of the country without much success

Habitat protection

> Nesting beaches as well as offshore congregation areas are being provided protection

Habitat restoration

> Very little work has been done in this regard.

Other

> Extensive awareness programme

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Not applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> (1) Offshore distribution and abundance

(2) Identifying the migration and movement pattern.

### **Species name: Gavialis gangeticus**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Whitaker, R and Basu, D. 1982. The gharial *Gavialis gangeticus*: A review. Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society. Bombay. Vol. 79, no. 3, pp. 531-548. 1982

Hussain, S.A. 2009. Basking site and water depth selection by gharial *Gavialis gangeticus* Gmelin 1789 (Crocodylia, Reptilia) in National Chambal Sanctuary, India and its implication for river conservation. Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems. Volume 19, Issue 2, pages 127-133, March/April 2009

Choudhury, B. C., Singh, L. A. K., Rao, R. J., Basu, D., Sharma, R. K., Hussain, S. A., Andrews, H. V., Whitaker, N., Whitaker, R., Lenin, J., Maskey, T., Cadi, A., Rashid, S. M. A., Choudhury, A. A., Dahal, B., Win Ko Ko, U., Thorbjarnarson, J., Ross, J. P. (2007). "*Gavialis gangeticus*". IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2012.2. International Union for Conservation of Nature.

Choudhury, B.C. (ed.) (2006). West Asia Regional Report. Crocodile Specialist Group Steering Committee Meeting, 19 June 2006.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

- Control hunting / poaching
- Species restoration
- Habitat protection
- Habitat restoration

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Not Applicable

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Implementation of Species Recovery Programme of this species. Regular monitoring and actions to recover species

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine turtles in general:

> Being a signatory to the IOSEA, India is implementing the Management Action Plan as per the IOSEA conservation and Management Plan. Being signatory of UNEP/CMS Dugong MoU in which sea turtles are also taken care in the habitat of dugong, India has actively initiated implementing Dugong MoU.

## 4. TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

### 4.1 General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

1a. If the taking of Appendix I terrestrial mammals species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I terrestrial mammals species:

- Electrocution
- Lack of information
- Habitat fragmentation
- Poaching
- Lack of trans-boundary management
- Man-made barriers
- Poor communication amongst Range States
- Climate change and drought
- Wind turbines

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Nature education and awareness creation among local communities. Identified wildlife corridors to link fragmented habitats and populations. Initiated actions to implement IUCN TBPA MoU with neighbouring countries.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Regional and International cooperation among Range States in sharing information related to biology and conservation of these species

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I terrestrial mammals species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

- Illegal trade
- Poaching
- Lack of information
- Habitat fragmentation

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Regional and International cooperation among Range States in sharing information related to biology and conservation of these species

### 4.2 Questions on specific Appendix I terrestrial mammals

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I terrestrial mammal species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to

information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

**Species name: Bos grunniens**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Grubb, P. (2005). Artiodactyla: Bovidae: Bovinae. In: Wilson, D.E. and D.M. Reeder (eds.). Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference. 3rd edition. Vols 1 & 2. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 2142pp.

Hedges, S. (2000). Bos grunniens. In: IUCN 2007. 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. . Downloaded on 31 May 2008.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> Populations in India and China have declined and continue to decline due to very high hunting and loss of habitat pressures (Hedges 2000)

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Wildlife Institute of India and NCF, Mysore

Monitoring

> WII and NCF

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Project Snow Leopard launched by MoEF, Govt. Of India also takes care of conservation of Yak as one of the prey species of snow leopard.

**Species name: Uncia uncia**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Wozencraft, W.C. (2005). Carnivora: Feliformia: Viverridae. In: Wilson, D.E. and D.M. Reeder (eds.). Mammal Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference. 3rd edition. Vols 1 & 2. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 2142pp.

Cat Specialist Group (2002). Uncia uncia. In: IUCN 2007. 2007 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. . Downloaded on 31 May 2008.

Project Snow Leopard. Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> The species is under threat in India and neighbouring countries due to the demand for bones for Chinese medicines, and for fur trade. There is a decreasing trend in the already small population estimated at less than 2,500 mature individuals due to persecution, fragmentation of habitat and habitat loss (Cat Specialist Group 2002)

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> State Forest Departments, NGOs

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Wildlife Institute of India

Monitoring

> State Forest Departments, NGOs

Education/awareness rising

> State Forest Departments, NGOs

Species protection

> State Forest Departments

Habitat protection

> State Forest Departments through MoEF, GOI

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Ministry of Environment and Forests and climate change, Government of India has been providing technical and financial support for the spp. and launched a special conservation programme called 'Project Snow Leopard' through which several conservation actions have been initiated at field level.

## 5. FISH

### 5.1 General questions on Appendix I fish species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I fish species prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)?

No

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, Not all Appendix i Fish are protected in India by Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (e.g. Manta birostris)

1a. If the taking of Appendix I fish species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I fish species:

Other

> Habitat deterioration and illegal trade

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Strengthened enforcement authority in the states and created Wildlife Crime Control Bureau to prevent illegal trade on protected species. Bay of Bengal Program established to conserve the marine fisheries resources in the South Asian region which include conservation of threatened migratory fishes in the region.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Situation improving

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Consultative meetings to prevent illegal trade

3. What are the major threats to Appendix I fish species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Other

> Fishing

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger fish species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Strict enforcement of national legislations to protect this species. Species recovery programme initiated.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Situation improving

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Consultative meeting with range countries and their experts

### 5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I fish species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I fish species, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological

Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

**Species name: Manta birostris**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Publications of CMFRI and Fishery Survey of India

Marshall, A., Bennett, M.B., Kodja, G., Hinojosa-Alvarez, S., Galvan-Magana, F., Harding, M., Stevens, G. & Kashiwagi, T. 2011. *Manta birostris*. In: IUCN 2013. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2013.2.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Habitat protection

> Several Marine Protected Areas established and these MPAs are protecting certain populations of this species

**Species name: Anoxypristis cuspidata**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Krishnamoorthy Venkataraman and Chandrakasan Sivaperuman, 2015. Marine Faunal Diversity in India: Taxonomy, Ecology and Conservation. Elsevier Inc, USA.

D'Anastasi, B., Simpfendorfer, C. & van Herwerden, L. 2013.

*Anoxypristis cuspidata*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013: e.T39389A18620409.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2013-1.RLTS.T39389A18620409.en>. Downloaded on 19 April 2017.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Habitat protection

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research and monitoring and species restoration

**Species name: Pristis clavata**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Kyne, P.M., Rigby, C. & Simpfendorfer, C. 2013. *Pristis clavata*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013: e.T39390A18620389. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2013-1.RLTS.T39390A18620389.en>.

Downloaded on 19 April 2017.

Krishnamoorthy Venkataraman and Chandrakasan Sivaperuman, 2015. Marine Faunal Diversity in India: Taxonomy, Ecology and Conservation. Elsevier Inc, USA.

Mousumi Pal, Subrata Kar and S. S. Mishra, 2014. An Overview of the fishes of Indian Sundarbans and their conservation status. *J. Environ. & Sociobiol* : 11(2) : 171-186

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research and monitoring

**Species name: *Pristis pristis***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Kyne, P.M., Carlson, J. & Smith, K. 2013. *Pristis pristis*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013: e.T18584848A18620395. Downloaded on 19 April 2017.

Krishnamoorthy Venkataraman and Chandrakasan Sivaperuman, 2015. Marine Faunal Diversity in India: Taxonomy, Ecology and Conservation. Elsevier Inc, USA.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Control hunting / poaching

Habitat protection

Other

> Species has been protected under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 of India.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research and monitoring for long term conservation program

**Species name: *Manta alfredi***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Rekha J, Nair, P.U Zacharia, S. Dinesh Kumar, T.GKishor, N. D. Divya, P.K Seetha, K.S Sobhana. Recent trends in the mobulid fishery in Indian waters. Indian Journal of Geo-Marine Sciences Vol. 44(9), September 2015, pp. 1265-1274

Marshall, A., Kashiwagi, T., Bennett, M.B., Deakos, M., Stevens, G., McGregor, F., Clark, T., Ishihara, H. & Sato, K. 2011. *Manta alfredi*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2011: e.T195459A8969079.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2011-2.RLTS.T195459A8969079.en>. Downloaded on 19 April 2017.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Population assessment, research and monitoring

**Species name: *Mobula japonica***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Akhilesh, K V and Bineesh, K K and Gopalakrishnan, A and Jena, J K and Basheer, V S and Pillai, N G K (2014) Checklist of Chondrichthyans in Indian waters. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of India, 56 (1). pp. 109-120

White, W.T., Clark, T.B., Smith, W.D. & Bizzarro, J.J. 2006. *Mobula japonica*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2006: e.T41833A10576180. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2006.RLTS.T41833A10576180.en>.

Downloaded on 19 April 2017.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Data deficient

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research and monitoring

### **Species name: *Mobula thurstoni***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Akhilesh, K V and Bineesh, K K and Gopalakrishnan, A and Jena, J K and Basheer, V S and Pillai, N G K (2014) Checklist of Chondrichthyans in Indian waters. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of India, 56 (1). pp. 109-120

White, W.T., Clark, T.B., Smith, W.D. & Bizzarro, J.J. 2006. *Mobula japonica*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2006: e.T41833A10576180. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2006.RLTS.T41833A10576180.en>. Downloaded on 19 April 2017.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Due to lack of information

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research and monitoring

### **Species name: *Mobula tarapacana***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Akhilesh, K V and Bineesh, K K and Gopalakrishnan, A and Jena, J K and Basheer, V S and Pillai, N G K (2014) Checklist of Chondrichthyans in Indian waters. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of India, 56 (1). pp. 109-120

Pardo, S.A., Walls, R.H.L. & Bigman, J.S. 2016. *Mobula tarapacana*. (errata version published in 2016) The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016: e.T60199A100016302. Downloaded on 19 April 2017.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Due to lack of information

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research and monitoring

### **Species name: *Mobula eregoodootenkee***

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Akhilesh, K V and Bineesh, K K and Gopalakrishnan, A and Jena, J K and Basheer, V S and Pillai, N G K (2014) Checklist of Chondrichthyans in Indian waters. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of India, 56 (1). pp. 109-120

Pierce, S.J. & Bennett, M.B. (SSG Australia & Oceania Regional Workshop, March 2003). 2003. *Mobula eregoodootenkee*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2003: e.T41832A10575938. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2003.RLTS.T41832A10575938.en>. Downloaded on 19 April 2017.



2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Due to lack of information

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research and monitoring

### **Species name: Mobula kuhlii**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Akhilesh, K V and Bineesh, K K and Gopalakrishnan, A and Jena, J K and Basheer, V S and Pillai, N G K (2014) Checklist of Chondrichthyans in Indian waters. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of India, 56 (1). pp. 109-120

Bizzarro, J., Smith, W., White, W.T. & Valenti, S.V. 2009. Mobula kuhlii. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2009: e.T161439A5424139. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2009-2.RLTS.T161439A5424139.en>.

Downloaded on 19 April 2017.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Due to lack of information

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research and monitoring

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I bats in general:

> Monitoring the population status of these species in India would be initiated to take appropriate conservation measures.

### **6. LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I**

1. Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species currently listed in Appendix I?

(according to the latest IUCN red data list). N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

No

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species?

No

### **III. Appendix II Species**

#### **1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES**

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

#### **Wadden Sea Seals (1991)**

Date of last report:  
> Not applicable

#### **Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)**

Date of last report  
> 03.05.2010

Period covered:  
> 2007 to 2010

#### **EUROBATS (1994)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

#### **ASCOBANS (1994)**

Date of last report:  
> Not applicable

#### **Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

#### **Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)**

Date of last report:  
> Not applicable

#### **AEWA (1999)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

#### **ACCOBAMS (2001)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

#### **Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

#### **IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)**

Date of last report:  
> To be prepared

#### **ACAP (2001)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

#### **Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

### **Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

### **West African Elephants MoU (2005)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

### **Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

### **Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

### **Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

### **Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

### **Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

### **Dugong MoU (2007)**

Date of last report:  
> March 2017

Period covered:  
> 2009 to 2017

### **Gorilla Agreement (2008)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

### **Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

### **Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)**

Date of last report:  
> To be prepared

### **High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

### **Sharks MoU (2010)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

## **South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)**

Date of last report:  
> Not Applicable

## **2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS**

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bird Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Amur Falcon

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bird Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Mammal Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Mammal Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Turtle Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Turtle Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than

bats) Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

Yes

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Transboundary Agreements for the conservation of Elephant, Tiger, Kiang (Equus kiang), Tibetan Antelope and Snow Leopard is required with neighboring countries.

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bat Species**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bat Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### **Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Fish**

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Fish ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Fish ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Fish, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

### **3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II**

1. Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation?

N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

No

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II?

No

1b. What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of this/these species?

> Not applicable

## IV. National and Regional Priorities

1. What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues

High

2. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

Yes

2.1. If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species

> Necessary actions initiated through National Biodiversity Action Plan and 5th National Biodiversity Report to CBD. National Wildlife Action Plan of India has also address the conservation issues related to CMS listed species.

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas

> Necessary actions initiated through National Biodiversity Action Plan and 5th National Biodiversity Report to CBD. National Wildlife Action Plan of India has also address the conservation issues related to CMS listed species.

Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch)

> Necessary actions initiated through National Biodiversity Action Plan and National Wildlife Action Plan of India has also address the conservation issues related to CMS listed species.

Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration

Research and monitoring of migratory species

> Several migratory species are studied for their ecology and conservation. Continuous monitoring some migratory species are also on pipeline.

Transboundary co-operation

> National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan and National Biodiversity Report of India have adequately provided required conservation actions to conserve migratory species in India. Further, several migratory species have been selected on priority for their recovery programs. identified few TBPA on priority basis to start with

3. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)

Yes

3.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> National Environmental Policy and National Wildlife Action Plan, SAARC, National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan. Biodiversity Act.

### 3a. Do these policies/plans cover the following areas?

Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Sustainable fisheries and prohibition of hunting of certain migratory fishes are placed in the existing policies/plans

Economic development

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Coastal Zone Regulation Notification of India promote the sustainable economic development in the habitat of marine migratory species. Similarly, Environment Protection Act, Forest Act , Wildlife Protection Act etc of India emphasis the importance of sustainable economic development without harming the habitat of threatened wildlife including migratory species.

Land-use planning

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Environment Protection Act, Forest Act , Wildlife Protection Act etc of India emphasis the importance of

sustainable economic development without harming the habitat of threatened wildlife including migratory species.

#### Pollution control

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Environment Protection Act, Forest Act etc of India emphasis the importance of sustainable economic development without harming the habitat of threatened wildlife including migratory species.

#### Designation and development of protected areas

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has helped the country to designate more than 730 PAs in the country to protect populations and their habitat of migratory species

#### Development of ecological networks

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Ecological sensitive zones and corridors outside PAs have been identified and acknowledged as part of protected areas.

#### Planning of power lines

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> EIA and permission from the regulatory bodies mandatory as per the existing policies of the country to plan major power lines.

#### Planning of fences

No

#### Planning of dams

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> EIA and permission from the regulatory bodies mandatory as per the existing policies of the country to plan major dams.

#### 4. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Actions have been initiated greater focus of research on migratory fauna. Larger parts of habitats of migratory species are under the Wildlife Protected Area Network of India. Species recovery programs especially of Tiger , Elephants , dugong has started giving better results as people are supportive to this programme.

## V. Protected Areas

1. Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Setting up of Trans Boundary Protected Areas Network, Several wetlands have been identified and included in the wildlife protected areas network, which have been under use of migratory birds. Setting up of IBA which are under use of migratory birds. There are more than 100 Coastal and Marine Protected Areas to conserve the migratory marine animals.

1a. Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status:

> RAMSAR Sites, Coastal and Marine PAs, Transboundary PAs

### 1b. Do these protected areas cover the following areas?

Terrestrial

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> There are about 687 PAs covering about 5% of Indian Terrestrial Habitat are exclusively conservation biodiversity including migratory species

Aquatic

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> There are 26 RAMSAR sites and more than 100 wetlands PAs in India which protect the several migratory species especially birds.

Marine

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> There are 26 Coastal and Marine PAs in Peninsular India and more than 100 MPAs in Islands covering about 20000 sq.km areas.

1c. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India and State Forest Departments supported by professional institutions and National Conservation NGOs.

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Greater cooperation in management of Trans boundary Protected Areas. Population status and habitat of migratory species are increasingly protected and inclusive management of PAs are being considered.



## VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1. In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry?

Yes

If yes what is the state of those projects

on-going

Please provide details

> Several migratory species such as Tiger, Elephants, sea turtles, whale shark, black-necked crane, Great Indian Bustard, Bar-headed geese, Amur Falcon etc are tracked using satellite tracking techniques.

2. Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):

> Several species would be tracked using satellite telemetry to understand their habitat requirement through space and time.

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Migratory routes and patterns as well as flyways have been established for few species. Studies on sea turtle helped to develop integrated development plan in the Bay of Bengal especially for Hydro carbon exploration. Tracking of Amur Falcon helped us get the support of local community to save this species in India.

## VII. Membership

1. Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)

> Sri Lanka has joined Dugong MoU to jointly conserve dugongs in Gulf of Mannar region. With Bangladesh for Tiger and for Dolphin with N

1a. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Better support for dugong conservation.

## VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1. Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Convention details are explained in all capacity development training programmes in Forest and Wildlife Sector Regional Workshop on Dugong MoU will be conducted for South Asian range countries.

2. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Awareness created at all levels

## IX. Mobilization of Resources

1. Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Species restoration programs of Marine Turtle, Waterfowl, Elephant, Tiger, Snow Leopard, Whale shark, Dugong, Gangetic dolphin have been supported by the Government .

2. Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition?

No

3. Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> As required capacity building of wildlife managers and biologists in neighbouring countries.

4. Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Training Wildlife Managers of SARC Nation & GTF Nations. As required capacity building of wildlife managers and biologists in neighbouring countries. Tiger, Snow leopard, waterfowls, marine turtles

5. Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

Yes

6. Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?

No

## **X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations**

**Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report. For your convenience please refer to the list of COP Resolutions and Recommendations listed below:**

### **Strategic and Institutional Matters**

Capacity Building Strategy (Res. 9.12 / Res. 10.6)

> MoEFCC, Government of India supports several Capacity Building Programs to conserve the migratory species and their habitats. The Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, a premier autonomous research and training institute under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) for wildlife conservation related issues, have been organizing training workshops to various stakeholders on wildlife conservation issues including migratory species.

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (Res. 11.2)

> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of India has addressed various issues related to conservation of migratory species in India. National Wildlife Action Plan is also recommends various conservation plans for migratory species.

Relationship between the CMS Family and the Civil Society (Res. 11.11)

> MoEFCC is working closely with various stakeholders including various ministries, departments, NGOs, Research Institutions, Universities etc

World Migratory Bird Day (Res. 11.9)

> NGOs, governments and people all over India have organized several functions to mark the World Migratory Bird Day

Outreach and Communication Issues (Res. 11.8)

> Various programmes have been initiated by the MoEFCC in this regard.

Development of CMS Agreements (Res. 11.12)

> Necessary actions have been initiated.

Concerted and Cooperative Actions (Res. 11.13)

> Actions in this regard have already been initiated.

Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions (Res. 11.10)

> India has been working with various other conventions such as CITES, CBD, RAMSAR etc for the conservation of migratory species.

### **Avian Species and Issues**

Electrocution of Migratory Birds (Res. 7.04 / Res. 10.11)

> EIA and permission from other regulatory authorities are mandatory for any major electric projects that takes care of migratory animals too. Best practices guidelines for linear infrastructure developments have been developed.

Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation (Res. 6.3)

> India has been monitoring the Albatross through its 'Antarctica Programme'.

Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region (Res. 11.17)

> Not applicable

Global Flyway Conservation (Res. 10.10 / Res. 11.14)

> India has taken several conservation measures to protect and conserve the migratory species and their habitats in Central Asian Flyway (CAF).

Saker Falcon (Res. 11.18)

> As per the IUCN, the species is found in the Western parts of India also. In India, all the species of the Family : Falconidae are listed under Schedule-IV of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them protection against hunting and trade.

Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds (Res. 11.16)

> Most migratory birds of India have been listed under various Schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them protection against hunting and trade.

### Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Res. 8.27 / Res. 9.8 / Res. 10.22)

› Necessary action in this regard has already been taken by the Government of India. MoEFCC had undertaken several actions to prevent any untoward incidents of Avian Influenza through Migratory birds. For this purpose, a cell chaired by the Director General of Forests & Special Secretary, for monitoring the movement of migratory birds and their role, if any, in emergencies arising out of bird flu, etc. had been constituted in the Ministry. Further, guidelines were also issued to all the States for the

protection of persons handling wild birds. The major actions taken in this regard recently include:

- Following the reports of the occurrence of Avian Influenza in neighbouring countries, RED ALERT were issued to all States/UTs and also to the zoos in India for maintaining utmost vigil and take necessary action.
- Intensification of the monitoring of migratory birds and some of the critical wetlands in the country.
- Training to the Forest Department personnel and wildlife veterinarians in the monitoring of wild birds against the threat of Avian Influenza has also been taken up.

### Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species (8.13 / 9.7 / 10.19)

› The MoEF, Govt. of India has supported studies in the Trans-Himalayan region, Western Ghats, Sunderbans and the Bay of Bengal to examine the possible impact of climate on migratory species into this important eco-region.

### Poisoning Migratory Birds (Res. 11.15)

› Most migratory birds are protected in India. Nature Education and Awareness programs implemented in and around habitats of migratory birds especially targeting agriculture farmers and fish farmers to avoid poisoning of birds

## Aquatic Species and Issues

### Migratory Marine Species (Res. 9.9 / Res. 10.15)

› Government of India has been taking necessary actions to protect and conserve migratory marine species. The National Board for Wildlife under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, had in its meeting decided to identify marine species for prioritizing for taking up conservation programmes. In pursuance to this decision, seven species, that include Dugong, Whale Shark, Marine Turtle (two species), , have been identified for preparation of Conservation & recovery Action Plan. Specific studies with respect to Whale Shark, Marine Turtles and Dugongs are in place. Recently, species restoration programs for sea turtles, whale sharks, dugongs, etc have been initiated. All Cetaceans are included in the Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them highest degree of protection against hunting. Further, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, financial and technical assistance is provided for according better protection to wildlife and their habitats, both within the designated Protected Areas and outside such areas.

### Conservation of Migratory Sharks and Rays (Res. 11.20)

› Nine species of sharks and rays that are highly threatened are included in the Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them highest degree of protection against hunting. Wildlife Trust of India and Wildlife Institute of India has been studying the ecology and genetics of whale sharks in India for their long term conservation. With help of State Forest Departments, WTI and Corporate, the rescue and rehabilitation of whale sharks in the State of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh is being successfully implemented with incentive programmes.

### Live capture of Cetacean from the Wild (Res. 11.22)

› All Cetaceans are included in the Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them highest degree of protection against hunting and any kind of live capture (other than for research) is prohibited in the country.

### Adverse Anthropogenic Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota (Res. 9.19 / Res. 10.24)

› Government of India is taking necessary action in this regard. All Cetaceans are included in the Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them highest degree of protection against hunting. Further, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, financial and technical assistance is provided for according better protection to wildlife and their habitats, both within the designated Protected Areas and outside such areas. Apart from this, the Gangetic Dolphin ( *Platanista gangetica*) has also been designated as India's National Aquatic animal for creating more awareness for its protection.

### Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean (Res. 11.21)

› Not applicable

### Conservation Implications of Cetacean Culture (Res. 11.23)

› Not applicable

### Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) (Rec. 7.6)

> India has been monitoring the Leatherback Turtle populations and their habitats with help of Andaman Forest Department, NGOs and research institutions. Necessary conservation actions are already in place to conserve the leatherback turtles and their habitats in India.

Antarctic Minke, Bryde's and Pygmy Right Whales (Res. 7.15)

> Not applicable

Migratory Freshwater Fish (Res. 10.12)

> Golden Mahseer (*Tor putitora*) and Hilsa hilsa are the fish of India migrate between neighbouring countries. Research to be conducted to understand the migration and habitat use of these two species.

## **Terrestrial Species and Issues**

Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna (Rec. 9.2)

> Not applicable

Tigers and other Asian Big Cats (Rec. 9.3)

> In pursuance to the decision taken by the National Board for Wildlife under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, a Task Force was constituted for identifying Trans boundary Protected Area for better cooperation between India and the respective countries. The Task Force had identified the five Tiger Reserves, Viz, Manas, Dudhwa, Valmiki, Buxa and Sundarbans that share their respective boundaries with Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh, for trans boundary cooperation. The process of signing of MOU between India and the respective countries are underway.

Conservation of the African Lion (Res. 11.32)

> Not applicable

## **Cross-cutting Issues**

Marine Debris (Res. 10.4 / Res. 11.30)

> Coastal Zone Regulation Notification, 2011 is strictly implemented in India which prevents or minimize the marine debris

Bycatch (incl. Recommendation) (Res. 6.2 / Rec. 7.2 / Res. 8.14 / Res. 9.18 / Res. 10.14)

> Actions have been taken to minimize bycatch in the country.

Wildlife Crime (Res. 11.31)

> India has established 'Wildlife Crime Control Bureau' to monitor and control wildlife crime in the country.

Ecological Networks (Res. 10.3 / Res. 11.25)

> Not Applicable

Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species (Res. 7.5 / Res. 11.26)

> National Biodiversity Strategy and Wildlife Action Plan of India addresses this issue on the climate change impacts.

Oil Pollution and Migratory Species (Res. 7.3)

> National Disaster Management Authority in collaboration with the Govt Of India have prepared ' Plan' for oil spill and other related issues. EIA is mandatory for any oil related developmental projects

Impact Assessment and Migratory Species (Res. 7.2)

> EIA is mandatory for any oil related developmental projects.

Invasive Alien Species and Migratory Species (Res. 11.28)

> National Biodiversity Strategy and Wildlife Action Plan of India is address this issue and recommend the control and eradication of invasive species in the country.

## **Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species**

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2014 are requested to complete the entire form. Parties that did submit a report in 2014 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP11).

### **Chiroptera**

#### **Tadarida teniotis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Talmale & Pradhan, 2009. A Checklist of Valid Indian Bat Species (Chiroptera : Mammalia. Zoological Survey of India, Western Regional Centre. Online Technical Publication.

### **Cetacea**

#### **Balaenoptera borealis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

### **Carnivora**

#### **Lycaon pictus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Arctocephalus australis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Halichoerus grypus (Baltic Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Monachus monachus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Phoca vitulina (Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Otaria flavescens**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

#### **Ursus maritimus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

### **Proboscidea**

#### **Loxodonta africana**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State



## **Loxodonta cyclotis**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Sirenia**

### **Dugong dugon**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Sivakumar, K. and Nair, A. (2013): Dugong Distribution, Habitat and Risks Due to Fisheries and Other Anthropogenic Activities in India. Wildlife Institute of India – Technical Report. Dehradun, India. 74 pp.

19. Sivakumar, K., 2013. Status and conservation of Dugong dugon in India: Strategies for species recovery. In Venkataraman, K.; Sivaperuman, C.; Raghunathan, C. (Eds.): Ecology and conservation of tropical marine faunal communities. Springer, 553 pp.

## **Perissodactyla**

### **Equus hemionus (includes E. onager)**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

### **Equus kiang**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

## **Anseriformes**

### **Anatidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

## **Falconiformes**

### **Pandion haliaetus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

### **Accipitridae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

### **Falconidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

## **Galliformes**

### **Coturnix coturnix coturnix**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

## **Testudinata**

### **Podocnemis expansa**

Please choose the one that applies.

Not a Range State

## **Cheloniidae spp**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

## **Crocodylia**

### **Crocodylus porosus**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

## **Rajiformes**

### **Manta birostris**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State