

BEST PRACTICE CASE STUDIES REFLECTING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES

Common name	Scientific name	CMS Appendix	CITES Appendix	ACD/N List	Range State	What is the legal status of the species?	What holds management responsibility over the species within scope of the programme?	What access or user rights do local communities hold on the species?	How are communities involved in conservation or use activities?	How are benefits that are realized from non-conserving (both consumptive and non-consumptive) distributed?	Are communities aware that the species is a 'migratory species', i.e. crosses international boundaries?	Are there any spiritual values within communities connected to the (use of) species?	Have there been any (or multilateral) agreements concluded between your country and other Range States, which regulates the management (including use) of the species? If YES, what do they provide?	If the conservation is a part of a specific programme, what is the name of the programme, what is the name of the programme and who initiated it?	What is the source of the information provided?	If there is a link to a description of the programme, please provide it here:			
Snow Leopard	Uncia uncia	I	I	VU	Kyrgyzstan	Hunting, possession, and trade are prohibited through the use of the Animal Trade (2005). Since 1975, SL is included in the list of protected mammal species of Kyrgyzstan and in the property of the state. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic manages fauna in territory of the Kyrgyz Republic and establishes the order of its protection, use and reproduction.	Shamaly Wildlife Sanctuary, co-managed by the government, conservation NGOs, and local people. In general, objects of fauna within the limits of territory of the Kyrgyz Republic are the property of the state. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic manages fauna in territory of the Kyrgyz Republic and establishes the order of its protection, use and reproduction.	The program implies no hunting of SL. Communities retain their rights to graze animals.	Communities co-manage the sanctuary	Local children attend eco-camps in the sanctuary and receive education on the importance of SL and its conservation. Negative perceptions and fear towards wildlife are reduced through education and visits for nature.	Local children attend eco-camps in the sanctuary and receive education on the importance of SL and its conservation. Negative perceptions and fear towards wildlife are reduced through education and visits for nature.	Yes	The Kyrgyz traditional beliefs place high spiritual value on the snow leopard. Local people living in the Tibetan Plateau designate specific locations to be "sacred snow leopard sites".	The country is one of the 12 Range countries that signed the Bishkek Declaration on the Conservation of the Snow Leopard in 2013 setting in process and recover snow leopard populations and their fragile habitats for all people to enjoy. It was agreed to evaluate the current status of snow leopard populations and habitats, conduct economic valuation of snow leopard habitats, and identify scientific research and monitoring to support future policy and action. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and designate critical habitats of key snow leopard populations as no-go areas for resource extraction and activities. Enhance the role of local communities in snow leopard conservation efforts by adopting and implementing policies and laws that favor the involvement of such communities. Take firm action to stop poaching and illegal trade of snow leopards and other wildlife by adopting comprehensive legislation, strengthening national law enforcement systems, etc. Encourage meaningful participation of industry and the private sector in snow leopard conservation and ensure that the development projects take into account the needs of snow leopards and their ecosystems. Increase habitat and riparian vegetation for snow leopard conservation in rangeland and pastures. Strengthen capacity for community-based conservation, law enforcement support, and wildlife and ecosystem management. Commitment to citizens and participate stakeholders' requests and their concerns. The country also signed the Shanghai Convention on Global Snow Leopard Conservation 2016, which implies that the signatory countries will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make efforts to harmonize the development and conservation of the high mountain biodiversity. 	Name: Shamaly Wildlife Sanctuary (Pilot program initiated in 2012 to turn the former hunting concession into a new type of nature). Initiator: The Snow Leopard Trust, Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan, the Kyrgyz Department of Hunting and Natural Resource Management under the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic.	From Hunting Reserve to Wildlife Sanctuary - Kyrgyzstan from Snow Leopard Conservation Program - Snow Leopard Foundation	https://www.snowleopard.org/kyrgyzstan		
					India	Listed under the Schedule of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Highest level of legal protection (prohibited to be hunted throughout India, except under those circumstances or in case of a disease that is beyond recovery).	Ministry of Environment & Forests and Create Change (MCCFC) of India	The program implies no hunting of SL.	Community members pledge to protect the snow leopards and prey species in their area from poaching. They also agree to leave more food for the snow leopard's wild prey by setting aside grass-free areas.	Local communities boost annual household income by up to 40%.	Communities get financial compensation for the hunting ban and the implementation process is managed by the local community.	Buddhist living in the Tibetan Plateau	Buddhist living in the Tibetan Plateau	Yes	The country is one of the 12 Range countries that signed the Bishkek Declaration on the Conservation of the Snow Leopard in 2013 setting in process and recover snow leopard populations and their fragile habitats for all people to enjoy. It was agreed to evaluate the current status of snow leopard populations and habitats, conduct economic valuation of snow leopard habitats, and identify scientific research and monitoring to support future policy and action. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and designate critical habitats of key snow leopard populations as no-go areas for resource extraction and activities. Enhance the role of local communities in snow leopard conservation efforts by adopting and implementing policies and laws that favor the involvement of such communities. Take firm action to stop poaching and illegal trade of snow leopards and other wildlife by adopting comprehensive legislation, strengthening national law enforcement systems, etc. Encourage meaningful participation of industry and the private sector in snow leopard conservation and ensure that the development projects take into account the needs of snow leopards and their ecosystems. 	Name: Snow Leopard Enterprise; Initiator: Snow Leopard Trust and Snow Leopard Foundation	Snow Leopard Enterprise, Snow Leopard Trust // Snow Leopard Foundation	https://www.snowleopard.org/india	
					Mongolia	Classified as "very rare" by the Mongolian Law of Wildlife (2002), which implies that SL may be hunted only for scientific purposes, with a special permit. Otherwise, hunting or trapping, preparing and trading skins, fur, and other parts of the animal is prohibited. SL is prohibited to trade its skin, horns or other natural materials. It has to be reported only under exceptional circumstances. Both an export and import license are required.	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	The program implies no hunting of SL.	Community members pledge to protect the snow leopards and prey species in their area from poaching. They also agree to leave more food for the snow leopard's wild prey by setting aside grass-free areas.	Local communities boost annual household income by up to 40%.	Communities get financial compensation for the hunting ban and the implementation process is managed by the local community.	Buddhist living in the Tibetan Plateau	Buddhist living in the Tibetan Plateau	Yes	The country is one of the 12 Range countries that signed the Bishkek Declaration on the Conservation of the Snow Leopard in 2013 setting in process and recover snow leopard populations and their fragile habitats for all people to enjoy. It was agreed to evaluate the current status of snow leopard populations and habitats, conduct economic valuation of snow leopard habitats, and identify scientific research and monitoring to support future policy and action. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and designate critical habitats of key snow leopard populations as no-go areas for resource extraction and activities. Enhance the role of local communities in snow leopard conservation efforts by adopting and implementing policies and laws that favor the involvement of such communities. Take firm action to stop poaching and illegal trade of snow leopards and other wildlife by adopting comprehensive legislation, strengthening national law enforcement systems, etc. Encourage meaningful participation of industry and the private sector in snow leopard conservation and ensure that the development projects take into account the needs of snow leopards and their ecosystems. 	Name: Snow Leopard Enterprise; Initiator: Snow Leopard Trust and Snow Leopard Foundation	Snow Leopard Enterprise, Snow Leopard Trust // Snow Leopard Foundation	https://www.snowleopard.org/mongolia	
					Pakistan	The species is protected under provincial wildlife laws. It is illegal to sell, defend, and commercial possession of SL is illegal, and commercial international trade is prohibited.	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	The program implies no hunting of SL.	Community members pledge to protect the snow leopards and prey species in their area from poaching. They also agree to leave more food for the snow leopard's wild prey by setting aside grass-free areas.	Local communities boost annual household income by up to 40%.	Communities get financial compensation for the hunting ban and the implementation process is managed by the local community.	Buddhist living in the Tibetan Plateau	Buddhist living in the Tibetan Plateau	Yes	The country is one of the 12 Range countries that signed the Bishkek Declaration on the Conservation of the Snow Leopard in 2013 setting in process and recover snow leopard populations and their fragile habitats for all people to enjoy. It was agreed to evaluate the current status of snow leopard populations and habitats, conduct economic valuation of snow leopard habitats, and identify scientific research and monitoring to support future policy and action. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and designate critical habitats of key snow leopard populations as no-go areas for resource extraction and activities. Enhance the role of local communities in snow leopard conservation efforts by adopting and implementing policies and laws that favor the involvement of such communities. Take firm action to stop poaching and illegal trade of snow leopards and other wildlife by adopting comprehensive legislation, strengthening national law enforcement systems, etc. Encourage meaningful participation of industry and the private sector in snow leopard conservation and ensure that the development projects take into account the needs of snow leopards and their ecosystems. 	Name: Snow Leopard Enterprise; Initiator: Snow Leopard Trust and Snow Leopard Foundation	Snow Leopard Enterprise, Snow Leopard Trust // Snow Leopard Foundation	https://www.snowleopard.org/pakistan	
Dugong and its habitat (seagrass ecosystem)	Dugong dugon	II	I	VU	China	According to "The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife" (1988), the hunting, catching or killing of SL, whether live or dead, is prohibited. Where the catching or killing for wildlife under live does state protection is necessary for scientific research, domestication and breeding, exhibition or other special purposes, the catch consent must apply to the administrative department for wildlife under the State Council for a special hunting and catching license.	Sanjiangyuan National Park, Qinghai Province	No use of SL is allowed	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Yes	SL is regarded as a "treasure" (Buddhist perspective) because of the high mountain-biogeographical diversity and reverence from the Tibetan community of Dzungar in Pakistan. Currently, villagers in the Wulash community of Dzungar and the Wulash villages that manage the buffer area of the Khunjerab National Park are engaged in a process of integrating their concept of respect with a modern conservation ethics through the Dzungar Nature Trust and the Khunjerab Villagers Organization respectively.	The country is a Range State of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs and their Habitats throughout their Range (CMS Dugong MUC) in an agreement under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and has developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The country has submitted other Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) or Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to achieve the goal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Malaysia is a partner in the Coral Triangle Initiative sustaining marine and coastal natural resources and signatory to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention).	Name: National Park Pilot Program 2018 (ongoing); Initiator: Shan Shi Conservation Center, Snow Leopard Trust	National Park Pilot Program	https://www.snowleopard.org/china			
					Indonesia	Protected from hunting and trade by the Government Regulation No. 7 on Act that protects the flora and fauna of Indonesia (also included a National Conservation Strategy Action Plan for Dugong in Indonesia)	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Yes	SL is regarded as a "treasure" (Buddhist perspective) because of the high mountain-biogeographical diversity and reverence from the Tibetan community of Dzungar in Pakistan. Currently, villagers in the Wulash community of Dzungar and the Wulash villages that manage the buffer area of the Khunjerab National Park are engaged in a process of integrating their concept of respect with a modern conservation ethics through the Dzungar Nature Trust and the Khunjerab Villagers Organization respectively.	The country is a Range State of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs and their Habitats throughout their Range (CMS Dugong MUC) in an agreement under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and has developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The country has submitted other Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) or Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to achieve the goal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Indonesia is a partner in the Coral Triangle Initiative sustaining marine and coastal natural resources and signatory to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention).	Name: National Park Pilot Program 2018 (ongoing); Initiator: Shan Shi Conservation Center, Snow Leopard Trust	National Park Pilot Program	https://www.snowleopard.org/indonesia				
					Malaysia	Protected from hunting and trade by Fisheries Act	Department of Fisheries	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Yes	SL is regarded as a "treasure" (Buddhist perspective) because of the high mountain-biogeographical diversity and reverence from the Tibetan community of Dzungar in Pakistan. Currently, villagers in the Wulash community of Dzungar and the Wulash villages that manage the buffer area of the Khunjerab National Park are engaged in a process of integrating their concept of respect with a modern conservation ethics through the Dzungar Nature Trust and the Khunjerab Villagers Organization respectively.	The country is a Range State of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs and their Habitats throughout their Range (CMS Dugong MUC) in an agreement under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and has developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The country has submitted other Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) or Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to achieve the goal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Malaysia is a partner in the Coral Triangle Initiative sustaining marine and coastal natural resources and signatory to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention).	Name: National Park Pilot Program 2018 (ongoing); Initiator: Shan Shi Conservation Center, Snow Leopard Trust	National Park Pilot Program	https://www.snowleopard.org/malaysia				
					Philippines	Protected from hunting and trade by Administrative Order 55 of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources	Department of Environment & Natural Resources	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Yes	SL is regarded as a "treasure" (Buddhist perspective) because of the high mountain-biogeographical diversity and reverence from the Tibetan community of Dzungar in Pakistan. Currently, villagers in the Wulash community of Dzungar and the Wulash villages that manage the buffer area of the Khunjerab National Park are engaged in a process of integrating their concept of respect with a modern conservation ethics through the Dzungar Nature Trust and the Khunjerab Villagers Organization respectively.	The country is a Range State of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs and their Habitats throughout their Range (CMS Dugong MUC) in an agreement under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and has developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The country has submitted other Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) or Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to achieve the goal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Philippines is a partner in the Coral Triangle Initiative sustaining marine and coastal natural resources and signatory to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention).	Name: National Park Pilot Program 2018 (ongoing); Initiator: Shan Shi Conservation Center, Snow Leopard Trust	National Park Pilot Program	https://www.snowleopard.org/philippines				
Eggs of the Common Noddy	Anous stolidus	II	VU	VU	Thailand	Protected from hunting and trade by the National Wildlife Reservation Protection Acts, Fisheries Act, National Park Acts and Export & Import Products Acts	Ministry of Marine and Coastal Resources	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Yes	SL is regarded as a "treasure" (Buddhist perspective) because of the high mountain-biogeographical diversity and reverence from the Tibetan community of Dzungar in Pakistan. Currently, villagers in the Wulash community of Dzungar and the Wulash villages that manage the buffer area of the Khunjerab National Park are engaged in a process of integrating their concept of respect with a modern conservation ethics through the Dzungar Nature Trust and the Khunjerab Villagers Organization respectively.	The country is a Range State of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs and their Habitats throughout their Range (CMS Dugong MUC) in an agreement under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and has developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The country has submitted other Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) or Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to achieve the goal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Thailand is a partner in the Coral Triangle Initiative sustaining marine and coastal natural resources and signatory to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention).	Name: National Park Pilot Program 2018 (ongoing); Initiator: Shan Shi Conservation Center, Snow Leopard Trust	National Park Pilot Program	https://www.snowleopard.org/thailand				
					Timor-Leste	Protected from hunting and trade by Marine Protected Species Act	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment - National Directorate for Biodiversity Protection and Restoration	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Yes	SL is regarded as a "treasure" (Buddhist perspective) because of the high mountain-biogeographical diversity and reverence from the Tibetan community of Dzungar in Pakistan. Currently, villagers in the Wulash community of Dzungar and the Wulash villages that manage the buffer area of the Khunjerab National Park are engaged in a process of integrating their concept of respect with a modern conservation ethics through the Dzungar Nature Trust and the Khunjerab Villagers Organization respectively.	The country is a Range State of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs and their Habitats throughout their Range (CMS Dugong MUC) in an agreement under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and has developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The country has submitted other Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) or Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to achieve the goal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Timor-Leste is a partner in the Coral Triangle Initiative sustaining marine and coastal natural resources and signatory to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention).	Name: National Park Pilot Program 2018 (ongoing); Initiator: Shan Shi Conservation Center, Snow Leopard Trust	National Park Pilot Program	https://www.snowleopard.org/timor-leste				
					Nigeria	Protected by law, meaning that hunting of SL is prohibited and use is not allowed except for CITES licensed and collection, captive breeding, and research purposes unless explicit license from the Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment	Not relevant for Nigeria, as the SL is probably endangered or extinct.	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Yes	SL is regarded as a "treasure" (Buddhist perspective) because of the high mountain-biogeographical diversity and reverence from the Tibetan community of Dzungar in Pakistan. Currently, villagers in the Wulash community of Dzungar and the Wulash villages that manage the buffer area of the Khunjerab National Park are engaged in a process of integrating their concept of respect with a modern conservation ethics through the Dzungar Nature Trust and the Khunjerab Villagers Organization respectively.	The country is a Range State of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs and their Habitats throughout their Range (CMS Dugong MUC) in an agreement under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and has developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The country has submitted other Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) or Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to achieve the goal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Nigeria is a partner in the Coral Triangle Initiative sustaining marine and coastal natural resources and signatory to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention).	Name: Eggs of the Common Noddy LIFE project (2016-2017); Initiator: Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF) of Nigeria.	https://www.snowleopard.org/nigeria				
					Bulgaria	Protected by the National Biodiversity Act. Hunting of SL is prohibited and use is not allowed except for CITES licensed and collection, captive breeding, and research purposes under explicit license from the Ministry of Environment and Waters	Ministry of Environment and Waters	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Local communities often have access rights to fishing grounds in seagrass areas where dugging live.	Yes	SL is regarded as a "treasure" (Buddhist perspective) because of the high mountain-biogeographical diversity and reverence from the Tibetan community of Dzungar in Pakistan. Currently, villagers in the Wulash community of Dzungar and the Wulash villages that manage the buffer area of the Khunjerab National Park are engaged in a process of integrating their concept of respect with a modern conservation ethics through the Dzungar Nature Trust and the Khunjerab Villagers Organization respectively.	The country is a Range State of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs and their Habitats throughout their Range (CMS Dugong MUC) in an agreement under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and has developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The country has submitted other Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) or Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to achieve the goal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Bulgaria is a partner in the Coral Triangle Initiative sustaining marine and coastal natural resources and signatory to the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention).	Name: Eggs of the Common Noddy LIFE project (2016-2017); Initiator: Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds (BSPB).	https://www.snowleopard.org/bulgaria					

Great Indian Bustard	Ardeotis nigripennis			CR	India	Listed under the Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Highest level of legal protection from hunting (prohibited to be hunted throughout India, except under threat to human life or in case of a disease that is beyond recovery)	Government of India, and also the regional governments of the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh	Local communities have access to the species as managers of the agricultural and shrub lands used for this species. Former hunters who traditionally targeted the species can also join in the project contributing with their knowledge skills.	<p>Farmers are encouraged to apply agricultural methods that have a lesser impact on the viability of the species, namely through the support of organic farming and reducing pesticide methods.</p> <p>Developing non-proTECTED sites of the species as Community Conserved Area (CCA) with help of local communities, the Bhitoni, will be crucial for survival of the species in that desert.</p> <p>Another example of engagement is through the training of locals to work as local guides. In 2013, a batch of 25 young men from 10 villages were selected for the nature guide training programme. Incentives to farmers and local people for giving information about the species and the support of eco-tourism and ecotourism activities is also being encouraged.</p> <p>Other activities happening at the desert include for example (i) increasing capacity of the State Forest Department to address poaching issues and set up anti-poaching teams involving local stakeholders; (ii) establishing a participatory monitoring network to engage people with conservation and gather crucial data on Great Indian Bustard status, range and threats; (iii) educating communities and raising awareness of government support available for sustainable livelihoods that are in line with conservation efforts.</p>	There is no centralized database on impact of poaching measures but local communities in the Desert National Park region and also wildlife at the Rajasthan area are benefiting from current measures through capacity building and more income as tourist guides or by eco-tourism, according to some reports at least 20 initiatives working on birding have been established in the Rajasthan area. Organic farming and the use of traditional and varieties also support farmers by adding economic value to their products.	Yes	No	No	Several private funders projects are ongoing plus Government led ones at Rajasthan Area	NA	https://forest.nagaland.gov.in/conservation/forest-ecodepartment-ecodepartment-great-indian-bustard.html https://www.wildlife.org/india_wildlife/species/01-reintroduction/indian_bustard/ https://www.wildlife.org/india_wildlife/species/01-reintroduction/indian_bustard-project/ https://www.wildlife.org/india_wildlife/species/01-reintroduction/indian_bustard-project/ https://www.wildlife.org/india_wildlife/species/01-reintroduction/indian_bustard-project/
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