

NATIONAL WILDLIFE ACTION PLAN AND SECURE HIMALAYA

WHY IN NEWS

Recently, India released **National Wildlife Action Plan (NWAP): 2017-2031** and **Secure Himalaya** while hosting the Global Wildlife Program.

Implementing Agencies (GWP)

- World Bank Group
- United Nations Development Programme
- Asian Development Bank
- United Nations Environment Programme

- ### Other Collaborating Partners:
- International Consortium to Combat Wildlife Crime (ICCWC),
 - Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS),
 - The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat,
 - World Wildlife Fund (WWF),
 - International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN),
 - Trade Related Analysis of Flora and Fauna In Commerce (TRAFFIC),
 - Wild Aid

Global Wildlife Program (GWP)

It is also known as "Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for sustainable development" program

It works by fighting against illicit trafficking in wildlife through a holistic comprehensive approach

Partner Countries of Global Wildlife Program

Botswana	Cameroon	Ethiopia	Gabon	India	Indonesia
Malawi	Mali	Mozambique		Philippines	Thailand
Tanzania	Zambia	Congo		Afghanistan	
Zimbabwe	South Africa	Kenya		Vietnam	

Legend: African Countries (Green), Asian Countries (Red)

Priorities of Global Wildlife Program

- 01** Promoting community based resource management, achieve biodiversity goals and tourism development
- 02** Increasing knowledge sharing and enhance collaboration
- 03** Implement monitoring and evaluation framework
- 04** Promote donor cooperation and ensure proper monitoring of international fund

NATIONAL WILDLIFE ACTION PLAN (NWAP)

For 2017-2031

The NWAP was first conceived in 1982 which came into effect from 1983 through 1996

The plan has been drafted by J. C. Kalra headed committee with special emphasis on people participation

Important Components of NWAP 2017-2031

- Strengthening and promoting the integrated management of wildlife and their habitats
- Adaptation to climate change and management of aquatic biodiversity in India
- Promoting eco-tourism, nature education and participatory management
- Strengthening wildlife research and monitoring human resources development in wildlife conservation
- Enabling policies and resources for conservation of wildlife in India

It emphasizes upon preservation of genetic diversity and sustainable utilization of species and ecosystem

It has adopted the Landscape approach rather than simply focusing on national parks and wildlife sanctuaries

This approach attempts conserving ecologically significant flora & fauna irrespective of their place of occurrence

Plan also highlights role of private sector through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund

SECURE HIMALAYA

PROJECT AIMS TO

- Sustain critical ecosystem services (eg. fresh water, mineral resources, medicinal plants, etc.)
- Conserve vulnerable snow leopards other endangered species by securing community livelihoods, enhancing enforcement, strengthening community institutions
- Improving knowledge, advocacy and information systems to promote landscape-based conservation

Specific landscapes (Alpine pastures, sub-alpine forest and critical watersheds) under SECURE Himalayas