



सत्यमेव जयते



Minister of Environment,  
Forest and Climate Change

# INDIA'S NATIONAL WILDLIFE ACTION PLAN



2017-2031

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## 2017-2031

India's road map reiterating its commitment to wildlife conservation has been further strengthened with the finalisation of the National Wildlife Action Plan (NWAP) for the period 2017 to 2031.

The NWAP reviews the challenges and outlines strategies and actions to address them taking into account India's ethos and commitments towards natural resource conservation both nationally and globally.

The current Plan not only builds upon the experience from the implementation of the previous two NWAPs, the first from 1983 to 2001 and the second from 2002-2016, but also calls for adopting a landscape approach for wildlife conservation, which is an advancement over the previous protected area-centric approach.

The NWAP for the first time recognizes the concerns relating to climate change impacts on wildlife, by integrating actions that need to be taken for its mitigation and adaption into wildlife management planning processes.

The NWAP addresses the need to deal with conflicts between development and conservation and reconcile the two and mainstream conservation into development planning across sectors.

The NWAP (2017-2031) has :

<b>05</b>	<b>Components</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Themes</b>
<b>103</b>	<b>Conservation Actions</b>
<b>250</b>	<b>Projects</b>



## COMPONENT 1

### STRENGTHENING AND PROMOTING THE INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE AND THEIR HABITATS



Strengthening and Improving the Protected Area Network

● 11  
● 22



Landscape Level Approach for Wildlife Conservation

● 06  
● 13



Conservation of Threatened Species

● 05  
● 08



Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade in Wildlife

● 04  
● 14



Wildlife Health Management

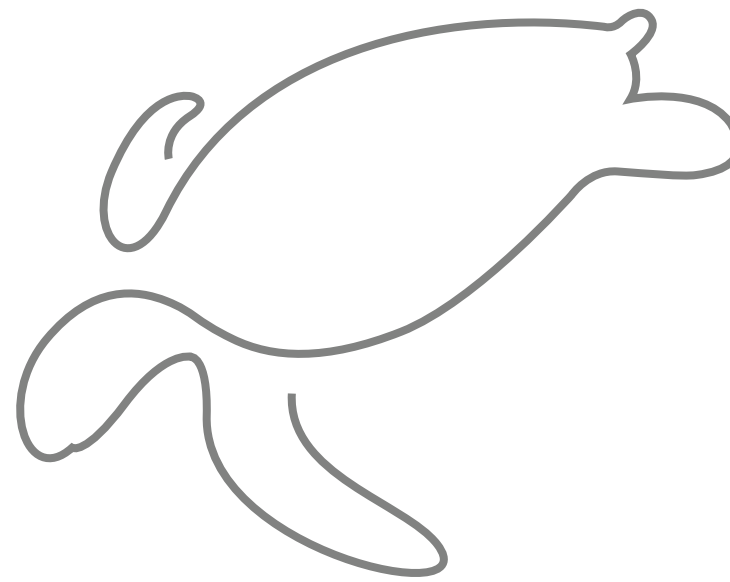
● 04  
● 10



Mitigation of Human-Wildlife Conflicts

● 06  
● 11

● CONSERVATION ACTIONS  
● PROJECTS



## COMPONENT 3

### PROMOTING ECOTOURISM, NATURE EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT

## COMPONENT 2

### ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND PROMOTING THE INTEGRATED AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY IN INDIA



Conservation of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems

● 13  
● 19



Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems

● 11  
● 20



Integrating Climate Change in Wildlife Planning

● 07  
● 11



Management of Tourism in Wildlife Areas

● 06  
● 15



People's Participation in Wildlife Conservation

● 04  
● 16



Conservation Awareness and Outreach

● 04  
● 26

## COMPONENT 5

### Enabling Policies and Resources for Conservation of Wildlife in India



Improving compliances of Domestic Legislations and International Conventions

● 03  
● 18



Ensuring Sustained Funding for Wildlife Sector

● 04  
● 07



Integrating National Wildlife Action Plan with other Sectoral Programmes

● 04  
● 07

## COMPONENT 4

### Strengthening Wildlife Research and Monitoring and Development of Human Resources in Wildlife Conservation



Development of Human Resources

● 07  
● 16



Strengthening Research and Monitoring

● 04  
● 17



## HIGHLIGHTS

- The Plan is based on the premise that essential ecological processes that are governed or strongly moderated by ecosystems are essential for food production, health and other aspects of human survival and sustainable development. It also keeps in focus the basic value of nature and its many components. The maintenance of these ecosystems, which can be termed as 'Life Support Systems', is considered vital for all societies, regardless of their stage of development.
- The Plan focuses on two other aspects of nature conservation *viz.* preservation of genetic diversity and sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems - which have a direct bearing on our scientific advancements and support millions of rural communities.
- The Plan adopts a 'landscape approach' in conservation of all wildlife *i.e.* uncultivated flora and undomesticated fauna that have an ecological value to the ecosystem and to mankind irrespective of where they occur. It gives special emphasis to recovery of threatened species of wildlife while conserving their habitats which include terrestrial, inland aquatic, coastal and marine ecosystems.
- The Plan takes note of concerns relating to climate change and its effect on wildlife, by integrating actions to be taken for its mitigation and adaption into wildlife management planning.
- The Plan underscores the increasing need for people's support for conservation of wildlife. It recommends strengthening the 'core-buffer-multiple use surround' structure with higher inputs for eco-development, education, innovation, training, extension, conservation awareness and outreach programs. Wildlife health and disaster management issues also addressed in this Plan.

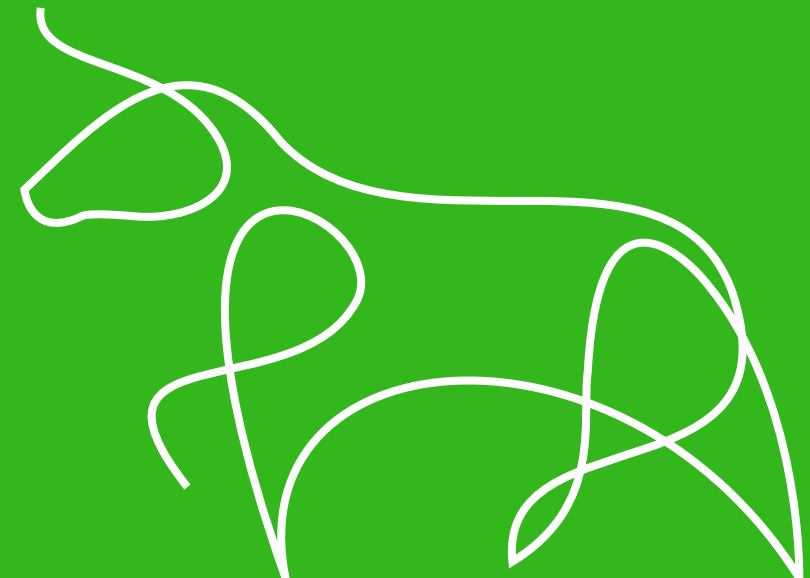


## GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a new, universal set of 17 Goals and 169 Targets that United Nations member countries including India are expected to use to frame their agendas and enabling policies to achieve the Agenda 2030.
- The SDGs are a universal call for action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. These 17 Goals provide clear guidelines and targets for all countries to adopt in accordance with their own priorities and the environmental challenges of the world at large.
- India is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate 'Transforming our world. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' (called as SDGs).

## THE WAY AHEAD...

1. The Government of India would ensure that adequate and sustained funding including Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds are made available for NWAP implementation.
2. This Plan would help to mainstream wildlife conservation in development planning processes.
3. Managing NWAP (2017-2031) is an essential process and tool for achieving Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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Conservation of wildlife or nature is not a drag on development and both can take place in a mutually complementary manner.

**Dr Mahesh Sharma**  
Minister of State for Environment,  
Forest and Climate Change,  
Government of India



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We need to practice conservation as a means to achieve development rather than considering it to be anti-growth.

**Dr Harsh Vardhan**  
Minister of Environment, Forest and  
Climate Change, Government of India

For more information log on to : [MoEFCC Website - envfor.nic.in](http://envfor.nic.in)  
[WII Website - www.wii.gov.in](http://www.wii.gov.in)

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