



National Tiger Conservation Authority

stripes

Quarterly Journal

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**Tiger Conservation Foundations
in India**



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FROM MEMBER SECRETARY'S DESK

The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has undertaken several initiatives for fostering tiger conservation in the country. The All India Tiger Estimation (AITE) is one such science based tiger monitoring initiative being implemented country wide since 2006. This pioneering monitoring program is unique in terms of size, scale and a first among the tiger range countries. Similarly, the Phase IV tiger monitoring program is carried out on annual basis by the tiger reserves and this program has been instrumental in documenting the dispersal of tigers at landscape level and in providing valuable inputs for formulating strategies for tiger conservation. The tiger dispersal between Sahyadri and Kali Tiger Reserve of western ghats is another significant event highlighted in this issue.

Tiger Conservation Foundation is another innovative mechanism mandated under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for facilitating tiger conservation by involving local communities through eco-development process. I am hopeful that the readers will find this issue informative and useful in furthering their understanding about tiger conservation in India.

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Global Tiger Day 2020 Celebration



On the occasion of Global Tiger Day - 2020, the Honourable Minister Shri Prakash Javadekar, MoEF&CC and Honourable Minister of State Shri Babul Supriyo, MoEF&CC released the report of All India Tiger Estimation 2018.

The Global Tiger Day -2020 was celebrated on 29th July at New Delhi. Speaking at the event, Hon'ble Union Environment Minister, Shri Prakash Javadekar said that "Tiger is an incredible part of the nature and the increased number of big cats in India reflects equilibrium in the nature".

Releasing the detailed report of All India Tiger Estimation - 2018, he highlighted that Tigers and other wild life are a kind of soft power India has to show on the international front. Despite several constraints such as less land mass, India has eight percent of bio-diversity because our country has a culture of saving and preserving the nature, trees and its wild life, he added. Noting that wildlife is our natural wealth, Shri Prakash said, it is praise worthy that India has 70 percent of world's tiger population. The Minister mentioned, India is

tirelessly working with all 13 tiger range countries towards nurturing the tiger.

Highlighting the keystone nature of the tiger, a poster on presence of small cats was also released by the Environment Minister. With the presence of nearly 30 percent of India's tigers outside tiger reserves, India had embarked upon assessing management interventions through the globally developed Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards (CA|TS) framework, which will now be extended to all fifty tiger reserves across the country.

Speaking on the occasion, Minister of State of Environment, Shri Babul Supriyo said, human- animal conflict can be avoided but it cannot be ruled out in the country. He said, frontline officials have done commendable job in increasing the numbers of tiger in the country.



The Heads of the Governments of Tiger Range countries at St. Petersburg, Russia, had resolved to double tiger numbers across their global range by 2022 by signing the St. Petersburg declaration on tiger conservation. During the said meeting it was also decided to celebrate July 29 as Global Tiger Day across the world, which is since, being celebrated to spread and generate awareness on tiger conservation.

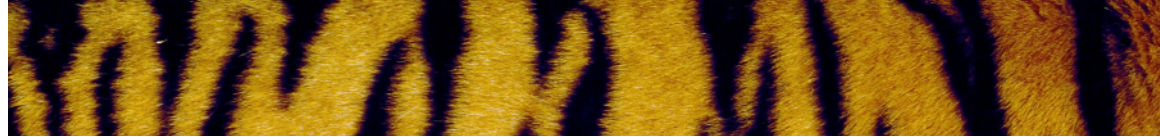
During Global Tiger Day 2019, it was a proud moment for India as the Prime Minister declared to the world fulfilment of India's resolve as it had doubled its tiger numbers four years in advance to the target year highlighting resolute action taken by all concerned. India's tiger population now stands at 2967 which is 70 percent of the global tiger population. A feather in India's cap was added with the Guinness World Records recognizing the country's efforts as the world largest camera trap survey of wildlife.



The detailed report released today assesses the status of tigers in terms of spatial occupancy and density of individual populations across India. In addition to the summary report released by the Prime Minister of India on the "Status of Tigers in India" in July 2019, this detailed report compares information obtained from the earlier three surveys (2006, 2010, and 2014) with data obtained from the 2018-19 survey to estimate population trends at country and landscape scales, patch colonization and extinction rates along with information on likely factors responsible for changes in tiger status at the fine spatial resolution of 100 km.



The report evaluates the status of habitat corridors connecting major tiger populations and highlights vulnerable areas that require conservation attention for each landscape. The report provides information on major carnivores and ungulates regarding their distribution and relative abundance.



Messages on the eve of Global Tiger Day 2020



President of India
@rashtrapatibhvn

On [#InternationalTigerDay](#), the world lauds India's momentous success in doubling tiger population in 12 years. I compliment National Tiger Conservation Authority, Wildlife Institute of India, State Forest Depts, forest officers & all stakeholders for this feat [#IndiasTigerSuccess](#)



Prakash Javadekar
@PrakashJavdekar

Project Tiger was launched in 1973 with just 9 tiger reserves. Today, India has 50 reserves having 2967 tigers.

Tiger sits at the peak of the food chain and the increased numbers is a testimony of the robust bio-diversity.

[#IndiasTigerSuccess](#)
[#InternationalTigerDay](#)
[#TigerDay](#)



Babul Supriyo
@SuPriyoBabul

I'd really like to congratulate entire team under the guidance of the Hon'ble Minister Sh [@PrakashJavdekar](#) Ji they have done exemplary that has found a place in Guinness World Records. We in India have done so well in terms of conservation of tigers. [#IndiasTigerSuccess](#) [@moefcc](#)



Vice President of India
@VPSecretariat

On International Tiger Day today, let us spread greater awareness on the importance of protecting tigers and the crucial role they play in preserving the ecosystems in which they live in. [#IndiasTigerSuccess](#)



Smriti Z Irani
@smritiirani

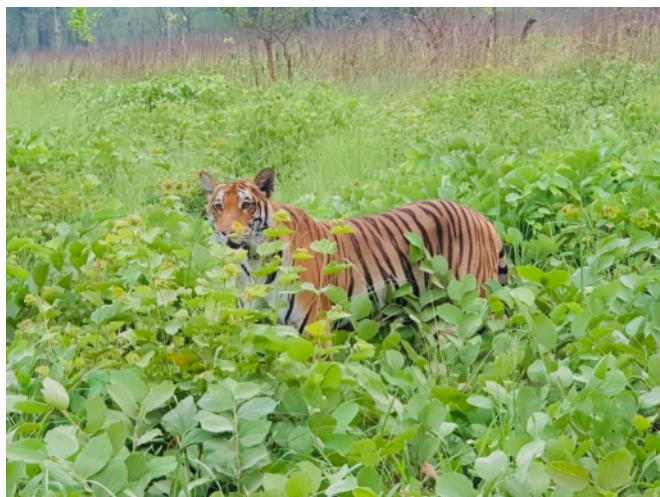
Home to 70% of the global tiger population, India's efforts towards tiger conservation have yielded unprecedented results in last 6 years. [#IndiasTigerSuccess](#) under PM [@narendramodi](#) Ji's leadership, reflects Govt's resolve to ensure our pride - our National Animal keeps roaring 🐅



Tiger Stories: The Tale of a Striped Monk

Ramesh Pandey, Director, New Delhi Zoological Park

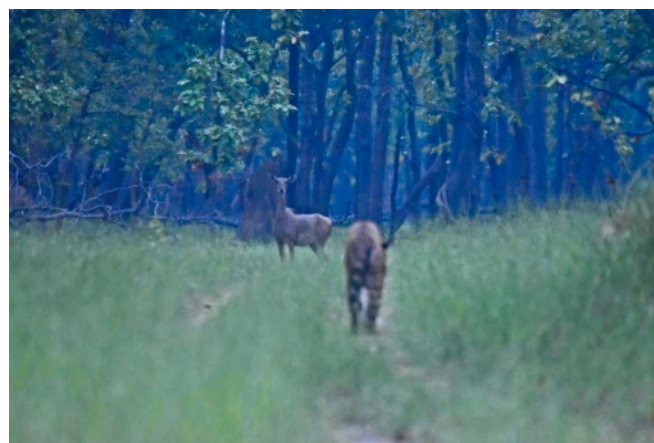
Sighting the elegance of a tiger in wild is like sighting the Taj Mahal, which is beyond the capture of a mere photograph. More so, in the case of a tiger since the sighting of a tiger in its natural habitat is not only for a fleeting moment but also very uncertain. The elusive nature of the tiger, and the shroud of uncertainty around its character, led to it being regarded as a beastly or aggressive animal, in the general perception.

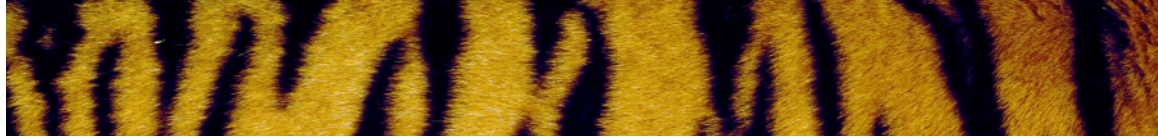


This notion got further reinforced in the ‘shikaar’ tales of the British in colonial times. Even Jim Corbett, having spent years eliminating man-eating tigers and leopards in Terai and the Lower Himalayas, and narrating their stories, was only able to realize the hidden nature of the tiger in the fag end of his life. Having turned a new leaf and become a conservationist, he wrote that ‘the tiger is a large-hearted gentleman’. Dunbar Branders, in his 1923 book *Wild Animals of Central India*, has also reflected on the true nature of the animal, but then society was not concerned with the nature of the animal and was more interested in shikaar tales. These reflections remained somewhat buried, until the 1970s and 1980s when the population of tigers dropped extremely low and the deliberations around its conservation started with the likes of Kailash

Sankhla, author of *Tiger! The Story of Indian Tiger*, delving into its true nature.

However, even in current times, a tiger brings to mind aggression, man-eating behavior, killing, danger, and even violence – in the general perception. For practitioners who have spent years working for the conservation of tigers, the most commonly asked questions are typically around the killings, the attacks, the ferocious behavior, and the aggression of tigers. In villages of the Terai region, that are on the fringes of forests and protected areas, the current generation has been found to have an antagonistic attitude towards tigers and seems to be totally indifferent or unaware of the true nature of the animals that they are around, tigers especially so. When I see a tiger, it strikes me that it is a very self-engrossed animal. Even minor disturbances in its state of being, surprise it. An onlooker may sometimes wrongly perceive that a tiger is afraid or startled by a sudden interface but this is not its meekness or fear. Instead, it is just occupied with its own self, its own tribulations. It is interesting to see how the same animal embodies both the impressions of aggression and innocence at different times, both of which are incomplete realities of its nature. That is why I say that the tiger is a monk.





It won't bother you or be bothered by you. It tries to maintain its composure as much as it can. Even if you are around it, it will most likely be unfazed. And even when a tiger expresses its aggression, it is mock. It's a construct. The reason I say this is that such tendencies or expressions of hostility on the part of a tiger usually depict anomalous behavior – it is either sick, or old, or injured.

Usually, cases of a man-animal conflict only come to light when the animal is facing untoward human intervention or at the behest of disturbing agents.

The tiger is indeed charismatic, beautiful, magnificent, and powerful but being synonymous with aggression is not the right interpretation of its nature. This leads us to an important notion of respecting the tiger and having admiration towards it, rather than demeaning, mobbing, or antagonizing it as a species in our interactions with it.

In particular, when negative interfaces with tigers take place, many a time humans feel that their hypothetical position of superiority and dominance is challenged. They find their imaginary invincibility threatened and end up taking their violent retaliation out on the animal. Having put ourselves on a greater pedestal than other creatures, humankind often forgets that their fellow animals to have a psychological outlook, and an emotional space that deserves to be acknowledged and respected.

People need to change perceptions and realize that tigers are immaculately elusive and like to live a secluded, poised, and meditative life. It is common to sight a tiger. What's rare is knowing a tiger and giving it its due respect and space, and that takes a lifetime.



Tiger Conservation Foundations in India : An Insight in Retrospect

Dr Amit Mallick, IGF, NTCA

Background

The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006 mandated the creation of Tiger Conservation Foundations in the Tiger Reserves of the Country. This was done with the intent of providing additional institutional support to strengthen the management of Tiger Reserve for addressing existing and emerging challenges to conservation in view of the rapid changes taking place in the demographic, socio-political and economic landscape.

As per Section 38-X of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, objectives outlined for Tiger Conservation Foundations are:

- a) to facilitate ecological, economic, social and cultural development in the tiger reserves;
- b) to promote eco-tourism with the involvement of local stakeholder communities and provide support to safeguard the natural environment in the tiger reserves;
- c) to facilitate the creation of, and or maintenance of, such assets as may be necessary for fulfilling the above said objectives;
- d) to solicit technical, financial, social, legal and other support required for the activities of the Foundation for achieving the above said objectives;
- e) to augment and mobilize financial resources including recycling of entry and such other fees received in a tiger reserve, to foster stake-holder development and eco-tourism;
- f) to support research, environmental education and training in the above related fields.

National Tiger Conservation Authority vide gazette notification dated 22nd June 2007 has issued guidelines on the formulation of trust deed of the Foundations as these have to be registered as independent Trust. By now, most of the Tiger Reserves in the country have formed Tiger Conservation Foundations and have also started generating revenues for Tiger Reserve management. However, it is necessary to

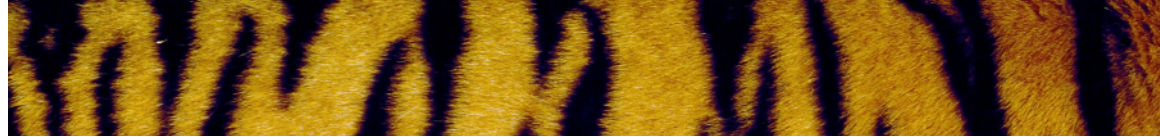
understand the role and scope of these Foundations with a view to streamline them from technical, administrative, financial and operational perspective. With this in view, a few generic points are brought out on the functioning of the Foundations including the indicative contents of the Operations Manual which the Tiger Reserve may need to adapt as per site specific requirements.

Role of the Foundation

The main aim of the Foundation is to facilitate and support the Tiger Reserve management in biodiversity conservation efforts through multi-stakeholder participation consistent with the national and state Policies, Acts, Rules and Legislations. The scope of the Foundation is not the Tiger Reserve alone but the landscape in which it is embedded.

The Foundation is envisaged as a ‘Government owned Public Trust’ by combining the authority of the Government and flexibility of a good Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). This amalgamation of authority and flexibility has to be one of the core values of the Tiger Conservation Foundation.

Primarily, Foundation is not envisaged as an implementing agency competing with FWD or other existing agencies or institutions in the implementation process, and thereby duplicating the efforts. Rather, it has to be a supporting institution. The Foundation is expected to take up a variety of roles which require professional inputs and expertise. These may range from identifying and understanding the underlying socio-economic and ecological dynamics in the landscape, monitoring of various attributes of the Tiger Reserve, ensuring the constitution and sustainability of various eco-development activities, preparation of specific project



proposals, conducting capacity building and skill enhancing programs for staff and villagers mobilizing resources; management research etc. In other words, with the establishment of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, each Tiger Reserve is expected to get an inbuilt supporting mechanism within the Tiger Reserve itself for technical support. Since the Foundations also have representation from the public, it is a much more democratic body and the aspirations and sentiments of the local communities are also considered in the functioning.

Another key feature of the Foundation is its flexibility in terms of resource mobilizations, self-reliance, finance, operations and staffing, Systems of independent and hassle free resource mobilizations mechanisms can be easily dovetailed into the functioning the Foundation. These range from levying environmental user fees to recycling of gate and internal receipts to receiving specific project assistance from various donors. These resources need to come as additionally over the existing financial instruments of the Tiger Reserve and not as replacement of the existing budgetary support.

The resources thus generated are the operational fund of the Foundation and can be ploughed back into the landscape for various activities with focus on conservation, community welfare, capacity building, research and monitoring, nature awareness and outreach etc. The Foundation can also play a pivotal role in the landscape by acting as a fulcrum for convergence of various sectors and agencies and thus generate considerable synergy in the landscape.

In addition, the Foundation can also act as the 'think tank' for the Tiger Reserve along with maintaining the 'institutional memory' for the Tiger Reserve and the landscape. The foundations can also collaborate and strike strategic partnerships with other organizations and agencies like Wildlife Institute of India, the Crime Control Bureau, NGOs etc. This

collaboration shall be mutually benefiting and invigorating to all the parties. Needless to mention, the potential of this institutional arrangement with forward and backward linkages between field units and apex organizations are immense.

Perceived structure of the Foundation

The Foundation has to imbibe the good characters of both government and NGO, thereby amalgamating the virtues of both-authority and flexibility respectively. The proposed two-tier organizational profile of the Foundation has been designed with this fact in mind. The Governing Body takes all major policy decisions of the Foundation. With the state Forest Minister in the Chair, it has the highest level of political ownership. The Governing Body also has representation from public, thus making it a more representative entity of the society.

The Executive Committee of the Foundation is the corner stone of its functioning and characterized by flexibility in functioning. It is chaired by the Field Director, who is the ex-officio Executive Director of the Foundation and is responsible for its day today functioning. The decision making in the Foundation is largely through a process of collective deliberation of the Executive Committee. Practically, the efficiency of the Foundation depends to a large extent on the efficiency of the functioning of the Executive Committee.

The Foundation can also have various advisory bodies to assist it in its functioning, depending on requirements. The Foundation can have a complement of technical staff hired on contract based on need and situations:

- Conservation Biologist
- Sociologist
- Ecotourism Officer
- Economist
- Landscape planner

- Training Officer
- Veterinary Officer
- Accountant
- Office Assistant
- GIS Data Entry Operator

Resources of the Foundation

Conservation obviously has a cost. Sustainable financing of Tiger Reserve is going to be one of the major challenges in the times to come. The plan assistance received from the central and state governments alone would not be adequate enough to meet the cost of Tiger Reserve management in the times to come. Institutions like Foundations that are mandated to generate additional revenue have to play an important role in this regard. Foundation is mandated to generate resources for the Tiger Reserve independently. The Developmental assistance received from the Government is obviously one of the sources. The 2006 amendment to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 also provide for the recycling of gate receipts in Tiger Reserves through Tiger Conservation Foundations. In addition, Foundation can solicit resources at local, regional, national and international levels, in tune with the existing rules and procedures in vogue in the country. In short, a kitty of resource generation for the Foundation includes the following.

1. Developmental assistance from Government (Central and State)
2. Gate receipts and other internal revenue generated in the Reserve
3. Project support from donors and other Governmental agencies
4. Institutional fess through research, training and consultancies
5. Payment for ecosystem services.

A part of the resources generated by the Foundation can be earmarked and kept aside as

‘Corpus fund’, which is a very popular and powerful tool of conservation financing in many parts of the world. In addition, resources from a resource surplus Foundation can be used to cross-subsidize other resource deficient Protected Areas in the state / landscape.

Foundation and Forest Development Agencies

Over the last two decades, large number of Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) and similar other grass root level conservation organizations have been established in and around the Tiger Reserves. At many places, these institution have been federated into Forest Development Agencies (FDAs). However, it may be noted that the mandate of the Foundation is much broader than FDAs. Ideally, a vertical integration of these three institutions with EDCs at the lower tread, FDAs in the middle and Foundation at the Apex are found to be ideal. In other words, FDAs can be the operational arms of the Foundation and the funds generated by the Foundation can be expended through FDAs especially those activities aimed at eco-development.

Operations Manual

At present most of the Tiger Foundations in the country are operating based on the approved trust deed and byelaws of the Foundation. It is now need of the hour, that each foundation has its own Operations Manual which eventually is going to be the day to day Administrative Code for their functioning. Moreover, each Tiger Conservation Foundation has to evolve with its own Operations Manual based on site specific requirements to achieve the desired objectives.

Tiger Foundation - Visible Outcomes



Poachers pledged to protection



EDC owned solar fencing - mitigating Human Wildlife Conflict



Water supply to EDC households



EDC women in park protection



EDC self-help group - livelihood sustenance



Ambulance facility to local communities

Long Distance Dispersal of Tiger from Sahyadri to Kali Tiger Reserve

Maria Christ Raju, Field Director, Kali Tiger Reserve

Kali Tiger Reserve (originally Dandeli Anshi Tiger Reserve) extends over an area of 1395.02 Sq. Km in central Western Ghats. It is part of a contiguous forested area extending over 10,000 sq km across two states Karnataka and Goa. The Tiger Reserve comprises of two important protected areas of the region namely Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary and Anshi National Park. Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary (886.41 Sq. Km) and Anshi National Park (417.34 Sq. Km) that are contiguous to each other and form a single tract of protected area located in biologically sensitive Western Ghats. The Tiger Reserve is composed of tropical evergreen, tropical semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forest types. It is home to Tigers, Leopards, Wild dogs, Elephant, Indian Gaur, Indian Pangolin, Great Indian Hornbill, Castlerock Night Frog and many other charismatic species of endangered and endemic Flora and Fauna.

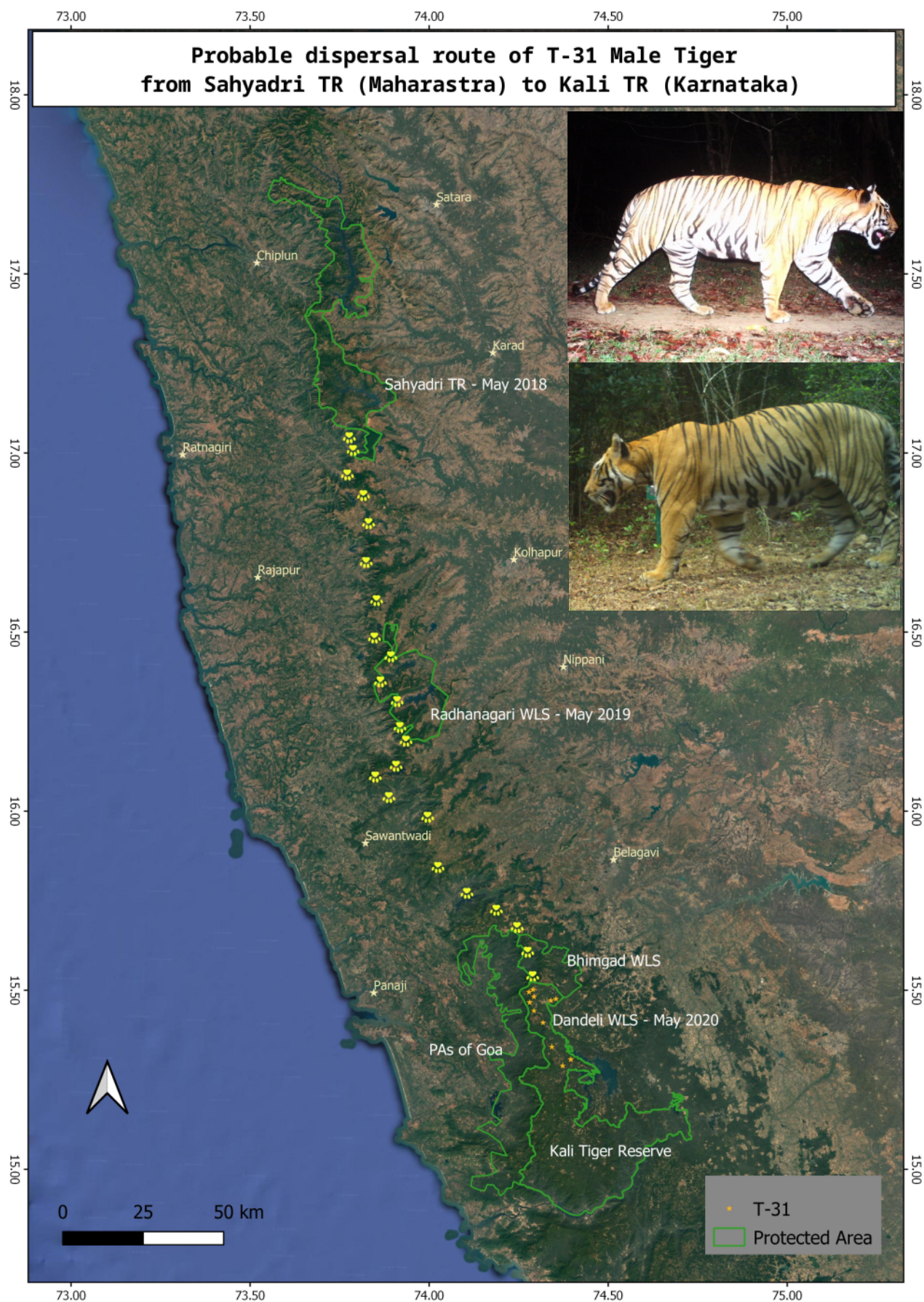
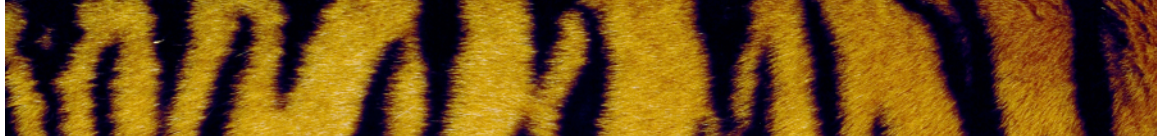
A tiger (T-31) photographed in Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary of Kali Tiger Reserve in May 2020 during the annual Phase IV monitoring exercise had been found to have its origins at Chandoli National Park of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve. The tiger was first photo captured at Chandoli National Park of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra in May 2018. During May 2020 the same tiger (named T-31) had been photo captured in Kali Tiger Reserve multiple times. During the block period from 24-04-2020 to 19-05-2020 spanning 25 days the tiger was photographed at 11 different locations covering an effective area of about 120-150 Sq. Km.

The distance covered by tiger T-31 over two years as the crow flies approximately works out to be 215 Kilometres. In real terms, given the terrain, fragmentation and the anthropocentric land use pattern along the

dispersal route the actual distance covered will be manifold. This finding reinforces the fact that the tiger corridors in Central Western Ghats is still viable.

It is pertinent to note here that the minimum tigers in Kali Tiger Reserve had seen an exponential rise in the past two years. The survey methodology is based on the phase IV monitoring protocol conducted on 2 Sq. Km grids standardised across the country by National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) and Wildlife Institute of India (WII). Since most of the individuals photographed are adults it can be safely inferred that these tigers have dispersed from other tiger bearing areas. Kali Tiger Reserve thus is emerging as a significant source population for tigers in the connected landscape of North Karnataka-Goa-Southern Maharashtra.

In May 2011 a male tiger (BPT-241) that was camera trapped in Bandipur in 2010 was captured near Bhadra Tiger Reserve at Gama village of Shimoga district 280 Kilometres away from its natal site. In another case a male tiger (BDT-130) that was camera trapped at Bhadra Tiger Reserve in 2006 was again photographed in Kali Tiger Reserve in 2009. These two incidents show that the viability of corridor connectivity of Kali Tiger Reserve (located in Central Western Ghats) with protected areas in Southern Western Ghats. The present case of the long distance dispersal of T-31 from Sahyadri Tiger Reserve confirms that the corridor connectivity between Central and North Western Ghats for tigers is viable and being actively used by tigers. The management planning in protecting this landscape should factor in this fact.



SPECIES IN FOCUS - Castlerock Night Frog

Maria Christ Raju, Field Director, Kali Tiger Reserve

Castlerock Night Frog (*Nyctibatrachus petraeus*) is a species of ranid frog of the genus *Nyctibatrachus* first described in 2005 from Castle Rock, Karnataka State. The species is compared with all known congeners and is diagnosed by the following combination of characters: head wider than long; snout projecting beyond mouth, supratympanic fold poorly defined, webbing on toes reaching base of disks except on Toe IV, where it reaches distal subarticular tubercle, tips of digits on fingers and toes flattened to form disks with distinct grooves separating dorsum of disks from venter, and femoral gland present.



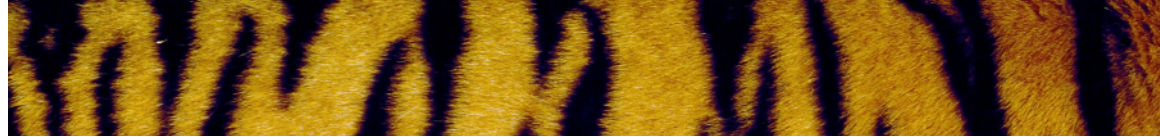
Nyctibatrachus is only the third anuran group in which amplexus (a type of mating behaviour displayed by certain externally fertilizing species wherein the male uses front legs for grasping the female during the mating process) is totally absent and the first record of such a frog from the Old World.

The total lack of amplexus has so far been reported only in Central and South American arrow-poison frogs and Darwin's frog. This is unlike bull frogs and common toads, which are "explosive breeders" that form very large reproductive congregations and finish courting, mating and egg-laying in a matter of days at the beginning of the monsoon.

Another notable feature of the breeding biology of this species is the nature of oviposition sites and clutch sizes. *Nyctibatrachus* is among the rare anurans that deposit eggs outside water—on ground or vegetation but not in a foam-nest, and whose larvae drop into water when they hatch.

The breeding season starts with the beginning of the southwest monsoon, by the end of May to early June, and continues until mid-September. Rain and monsoon seasons lead to short peaks in breeding. Males perch up to a meter high on leaves overhanging flowing water of steep, rocky forest streams. If overhanging vegetation is not present, they resort to perching on wet, slanted, moss-less rock faces adjacent to the stream. Presently *Nyctibatrachus petraeus* is known to occur in a few rocky and steep hill streams of western ghats between Amboli in Southern Maharashtra and Bhimgad - Castlerock in Karnataka.





EVENTS AT NTCA

Release of small cats poster

On the eve of Global Tiger Day 2020, Shri Prakash Javadekar, Hon'ble Minister, MoEF&CC released a poster on small cats of India. The poster highlights the importance of conserving tiger, the apex predator and its role in safeguarding the micro niches forest ecosystem used by small cats.



Extending CA|TS to All Tiger Reserves

India, on the eve of Global Tiger Day has decided to extend the Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards (CA |TS) across all its tiger reserves for further strengthening and improving management interventions.



Launch of new website of NTCA and stripes magazine

The redesigned website of NTCA with new domain name <https://ntca.gov.in> was launched by Shri Babul Supriyo, Hon'ble Minister of State, MoEF&CC on 20th August, 2020. The new website has been designed keeping in view the ease of use and dissemination of tiger conservation related information.



The latest issue of 'Stripes', the quarterly magazine of NTCA which highlights tiger conservation issues was also released by the Hon'ble Minister.



NTCA team visits Mukundra Hill Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan

A team was constituted by the NTCA for assessing the management practices at the Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan taking into account the tiger dispersal events at landscape level and for suggesting way forward for managing tigers. The team consisting of senior forest officials and NGO representative visited the tiger reserve on 19th and 20 September and took stock of the tiger reserve management.



Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha



Member Secretary, NTCA calls on Hon'ble Loksabha Speaker and Hon'ble Members of NTCA

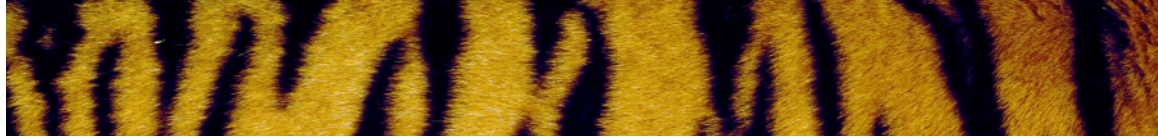
Dr S.P.Yadav, ADG (Project Tiger) & Member Secretary, NTCA called on Shri Om Birla, Hon'ble Speaker, Loksabha Speaker, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Hon'ble Member of Parliament Diya Kumari and apprised them about the current status of tiger conservation initiatives undertaken by NTCA. A copy of detailed report of All India Tiger Estimation - 2018 released on the occasion of Global Tiger Day on 29th July, 2020 was presented to Hon'ble Members.



MS Diyakumari, Hon'ble Member of Parliament & NTCA member



Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament & NTCA member



Forest Martyrs Day Observed

On the occasion of the 15th National Forest Martyrs Days, Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Prakash Javadekar, remembered and paid tribute to the martyrs who lost their lives while protecting the invaluable fauna, flora and our natural resources from forest fires, smugglers and mafias.

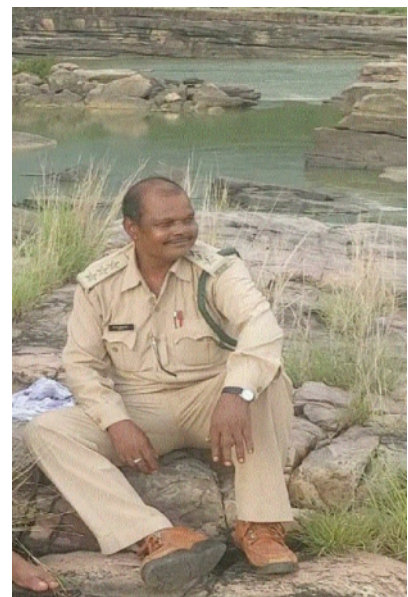
The date September 11 was chosen as National Forest Martyrs Day due to its historical significance. On this day, in 1730, over 360 people of the Bishnoi tribe led by Amrita Devi, objected to the felling of trees and due to their protest to save the trees were killed in Khejarli, Rajasthan on the orders of the king.



In memoriam

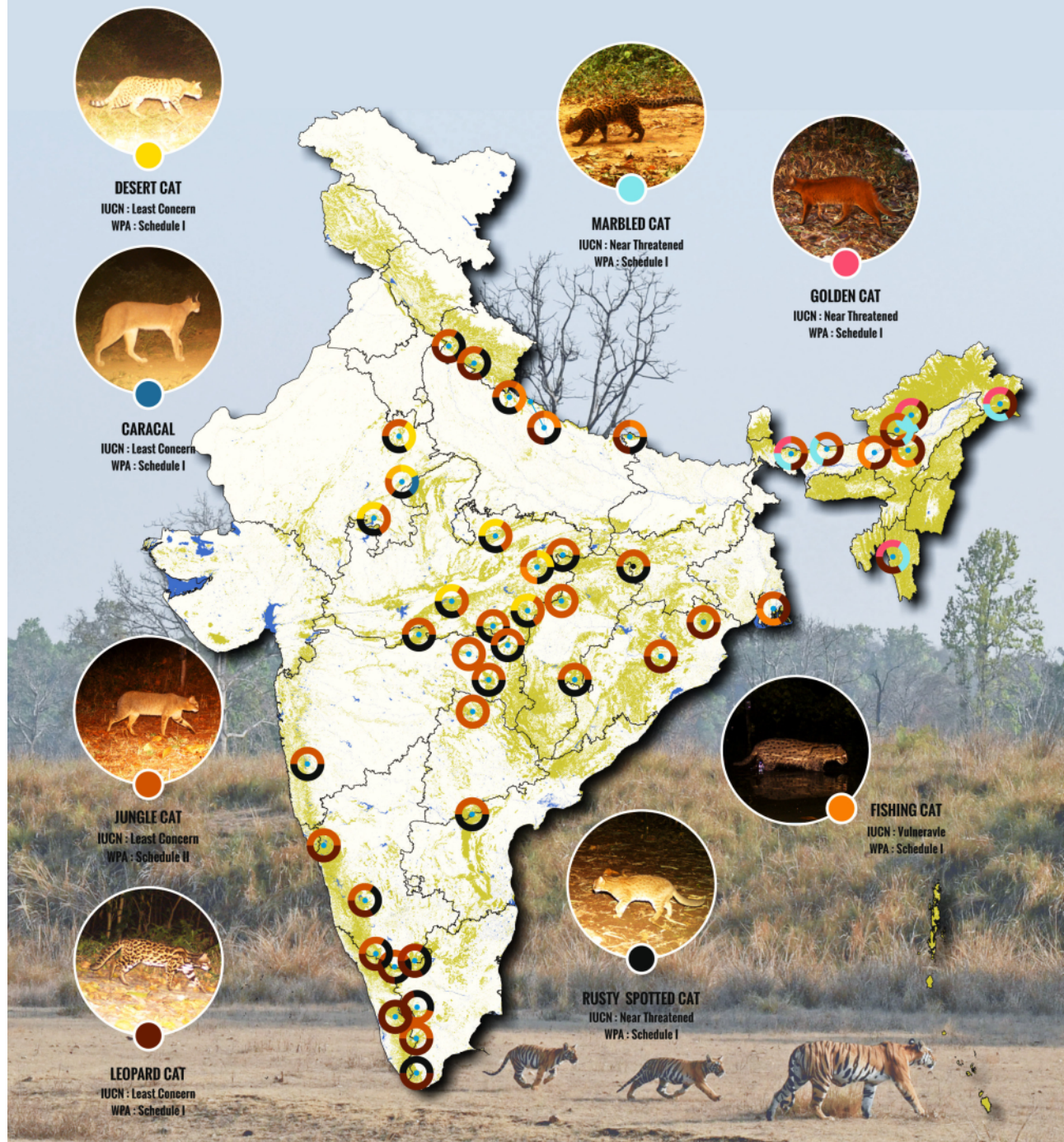
Shri B R Bhagat, Range Forest Officer of Hinauta range of Panna Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh was killed by an elephant while he was on duty. The unfortunate incident had happened when the elephant mounted forest patrolling teams were involved in monitoring tigress P433.

The NTCA deeply mourns the loss of a dedicated forest officer and offers condolences to the bereaved family members of the deceased.



Late Shri B.R. Bhagat, Range Forest Officer,
Panna Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh

PROJECT TIGER SECURING INDIA'S SMALL CATS



SOURCE : ALL INDIA TIGER ESTIMATION 2018-19

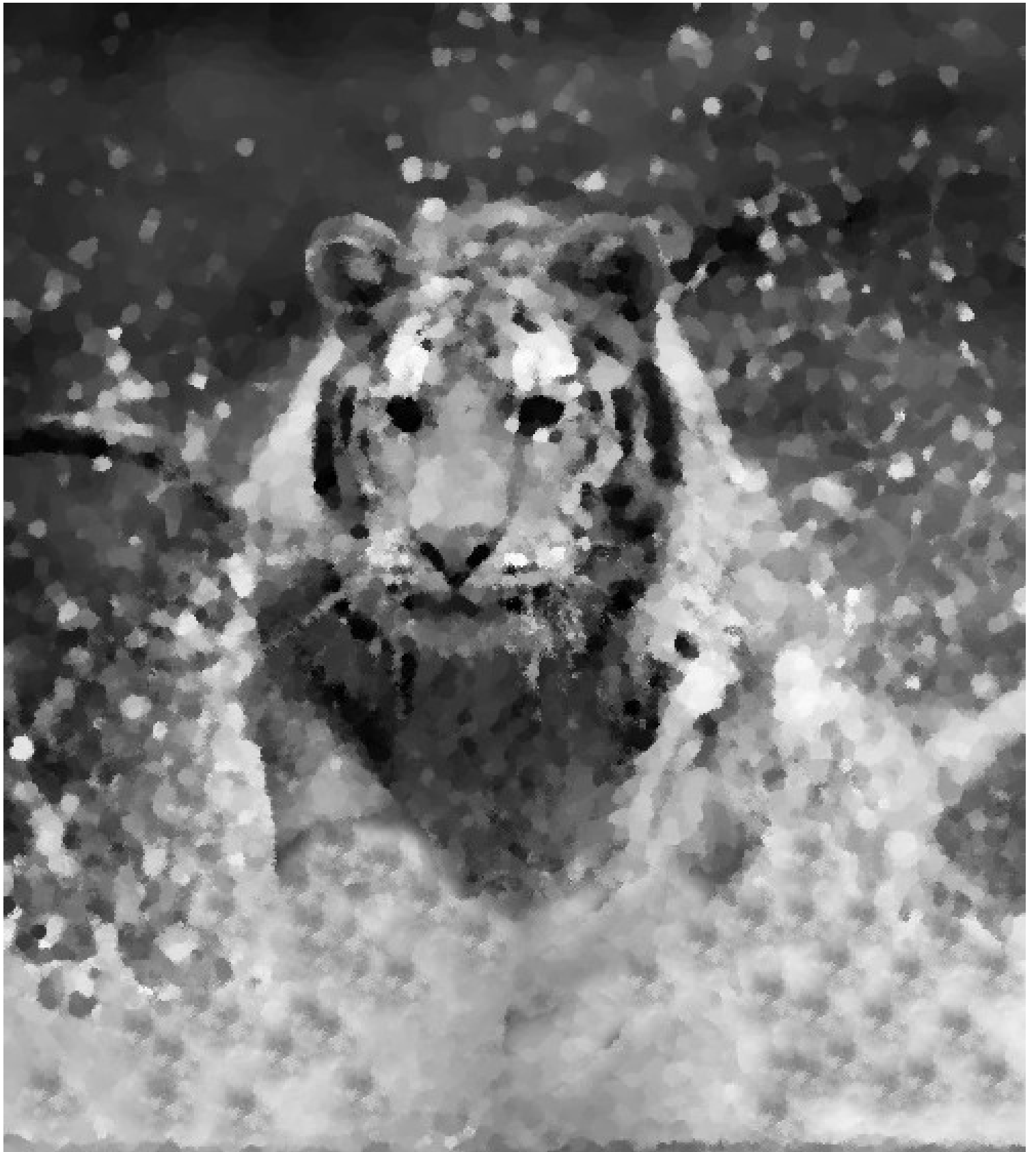
TOTAL NO. OF SMALL CAT SPECIES IN INDIA : 10

TOTAL NO. OF SMALL CAT SPECIES DETECTED
DURING ALL INDIA TIGER ESTIMATION/INTENSIVE
MONITORING : 8

TIGER RESERVE WITH MAXIMUM NO. OF SMALL CAT
SPECIES RECORDED : RANTHAMBORE (5)

**SECURING THE TIGER SAFEGUARDS
MICRO NICHES IN THE FOREST ECO
SYSTEM WHICH CONSERVE LIFE
FORMS AT THE SMALLEST LEVELS
ENSURING A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT**





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