

Project Elephant

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Project Elephant

- Project Elephant was launched in 1992.
- It is a centrally sponsored scheme.
- It is included in Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES).
- **Objectives:**
 - to assist states having populations of wild elephants and to ensure long term survival of identified viable populations of elephants in their natural habitats
 - addressing man-animal conflict.
 - Developing scientific and planned management measures for conservation of elephants.
 - Protecting the elephants from poachers, preventing illegal ivory trade and other unnatural causes of death

- **Elephant Corridor**

- An elephant corridor is defined as a stretch/narrow strips of forested (or otherwise) land that connects larger habitats with elephant populations and forms a conduit for animal movement between the habitats.
- There are 101 identified corridors in India (published by the Wildlife Trust of India in collaboration with Project Elephant and the U.K.-based NGO Elephant Family, 2017)

- Coal mining and iron ore mining is the two “single biggest threats” to elephant corridors in central India.
- Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, are mineral-rich states, but also have the highest number of elephant corridors in the country, which makes them known for elephant-man conflicts.
- Habitat loss leading to fragmentation and destruction caused by developmental activities.

- MIKE Programme
- MIKE= Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants.
- Established under CITES.
- CITES-MIKE prog. Started in South Asia in 2003.
- Monthly data collected from all sites and submitted to sub-regional office.

- MIKE sites in India
- 1. Chirang Ripu (Assam)
- 2. Dihing Patkai (Assam)
- 3. Eastern Dooars (WB)
- 4. Deomali (Arunachal Pradesh)
- 5. Garo Hills (Meghalaya)
- 6. Mayurbhanj (Orissa)
- 7. Mysore (Karnataka)
- 8. Nilgiri (T N)
- 9. Shivalik (Uttarakhand)
- 10. Wayanad (Kerala)

- Haathi Mere Saathi Campaign
- MoEF&CC in partnership with the Wildlife Trust of India (WTI).
- Aims to improve conservation and welfare prospects of the elephant - India's National Heritage Animal.
- It will also help in increasing awareness among people and developing not just friendship but also companionship between people and elephants.
- Unlike the tiger, which faces threat of extinction, the elephant faces threats of attrition.
- Campaign motto: 'take Gajah (the elephant) to Prajah (the people)'.

S.No. ⇅	Reserve Name ⇅	Range ⇅	Estd. ⇅	State ⇅	Total area (km²) ⇅	Population ⇅
1	Mayurjharna	East-Central	2002	West Bengal	414	96
2	Singhbhum	East-Central	2001	Jharkhand	4,530	371
3	Mayurbhanj	East-Central	2001	Orissa	3,214	465
4	Mahanadi ER	East Central				
5	Sambalpur	East-Central	2002	Orissa	427	336
6	Baitarni	East-Central		Orissa	1,755	108
7	South Orissa	East-Central		Orissa	1,049	138
8	Lemru	East-Central		Chhattisgarh	450	
9	Badalkhol-Tamorpingla	East-Central		Chhattisgarh	4,216	138
10	Kameng	Kameng-Sonitpur	2002	Arunachal Pradesh	1,892	
11	Sonitpur	Kameng-Sonitpur	2003	Assam	1,420	612
12	Dihing-Patkai	Eastern-South	2003	Assam	937	295
13	South Arunachal	Eastern-South		Arunachal Pradesh	900+	129
14	Kaziranga-Karbi Anglong	Kaziranga	2003	Assam	3,270	1,940
15	Dhansiri-Lungding	Kaziranga	2003	Assam	2,740	275

16	Intanki	Kaziranga	2005	Nagaland	202	30
17	Chirang-Ripu	North Bengal-Greater Manas	2003	Assam	2,600	658
18	Eastern Dooars	North Bengal-Greater Manas	2002	West Bengal	978	300-350
19	Garo Hills	Meghalaya	2001	Meghalaya	3,500	1,047
20	Khasi Hills	Meghalaya		Meghalaya	1,331	383
21	Mysore	Brahmagiri-Nilgiri-Eastern Ghats	2002	Karnataka	6,724	4,452
22	Wayanad	Brahmagiri-Nilgiri-Eastern Ghats	2002	Kerala	1,200	636
23	Nilgiri	Brahmagiri-Nilgiri-Eastern Ghats	2003	Tamil Nadu	4,663	2,862
24	Rayala	Brahmagiri-Nilgiri-Eastern Ghats	2003	Andhra Pradesh	766	12
25	Nilambur	Brahmagiri-Nilgiri-Eastern Ghats	2002	Kerala	1,419	281
26	Coimbatore	Brahmagiri-Nilgiri-Eastern Ghats	2003	Tamil Nadu	566	329
27	Anamalai	Anamalai-Nelliampathy-High Range	2003	Tamil Nadu	1,457	179
28	Anamudi	Anamalai-Nelliampathy-High Range	2002	Kerala	3,728	1,547
29	Periyar	Periyar-Agasthyamalai	2002	Kerala	3,742	1,100
30	Srivilliputtur	Periyar-Agasthyamalai	2003	Tamil Nadu	1,249	638
31	Shivalik ^[5]	North-Western	2003	Uttarakhand	5,405	1,610
32	Uttar Pradesh	North-Western	2009	Uttar Pradesh	744	

