

The Project is being mainly implemented in 16 States / UTs, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

Government of Nagaland has declared Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary as "*Singphan Elephant Reserve*" with the approval of Government of India on *16th August 2018*. The Singphan Elephant Reserve is located in *Mon district of Nagaland* and spreads over an area of 5825 acres (2357 hac). It lies in the North-western part of the State of Nagaland, situated within geographical limits between 25° 18 to 25 43 North Latitude and 93° 15 to 93° 43 East Longitude. Its altitude varies from 200 to 672 m (msl). The Singphan Elephant Reserve is located at about 65 km from Mon. The creation of new Elephant Reserve will result in protection and conservation of the elephant population and also ensure that this population remains healthy and viable.

As per recent census report (2017) the state of Nagaland has population of around 446 elephants.

World elephant day has originated to mark the plight of world elephants. Saving elephants from extinction is the main motive behind this day. We all must work together to protect elephants so that our future generations do not get to know about the largest land animal only from books; instead, they can experience the existence of elephants on their own.

every elephant matters 



**WORLD
ELEPHANT
DAY**

AUGUST 12, 2021



Nagaland ENVIS Hub

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Nagaland Pollution Control Board
(State Nodal Agency, NGC Eco Club)



World Elephant Day co-founded on *12th August 2012*, to spread awareness about the conservation of elephants, the critical threats they are facing, and to support positive solutions that will help ensure their survival.

There are two sps of Elephant: African elephants are listed as '*Vulnerable*' and Asian elephants as '*Endangered*' on the IUCN Crimson Listing of threatened species.

There are two subspecies of African elephants-the Savanna (or bush) elephant and the Forest elephant. Savanna elephants are larger than forest elephants, both found in Africa continent.

Asian elephants can be found in through southern and south-eastern Asian, from India to Thailand to southern China. There are three subspecies of the Asian Elephant: the Indian, the Sumatran, and the Sri Lankan.

Elephants are megaherbivores and consume up to 150 kg of plant matter in a day. The status of elephant can be the best indicator of the status of the forests as the requirement of food and water for elephants are very high and therefore their population can be supported only by forests that are under optimal conditions.

As keystone species, they help maintain biodiversity of the ecosystems they inhabit.

The greatest threat to African elephants is poaching for the *illegal ivory trade*, while Asian elephant populations are most at risk from *habitat loss* and resulting *human-elephant conflict*.

Threats that Elephants basically face are:

- Poaching
- Human-elephant conflict.
- Mistreatment in captivity.
- Do not ride on an elephant.

As per the population of estimation of 2017, India is the home to 29964 elephants in the wild.

Did you know?

Solutions for the threats are:

- Together work towards better protection for wild animals.
- Improve enforcement policies to prevent illegal poaching.
- Improve the illegal trade of ivory.
- Conserve the habitats of elephants.
- Provide better treatment for captive elephants
- When it is appropriate then reintroduces captive elephants into the natural habitat.
- Protect sanctuaries is one of the goals of several elephant conservation organisations and focus around the world.

PROJECT ELEPHANT was launched by the Government of India in the year 1992 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with following objectives:

1. To protect elephants, their habitat & corridors.
2. To address issues of man-animal conflict.
3. Welfare of captive elephants.