



EIACP

AN EIACP NEWSLETTER

Nagaland



Volume 8 | Issue No 4

October - December 2024



EIACP (Environmental Information, Awareness, Capacity building and livelihood Programme) is a project of the Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change, Govt. of India

EDITORIAL TEAM:

Coordinator :
Mr. K. Hukato Chishi, IFS
Member Secretary NPCB

Programme Officer :
Ms. Khriehunuo Rutsa

Information Officer :
Ms. Lashikali Chishi

IT Officer :
Mr. Nannenlo Semy

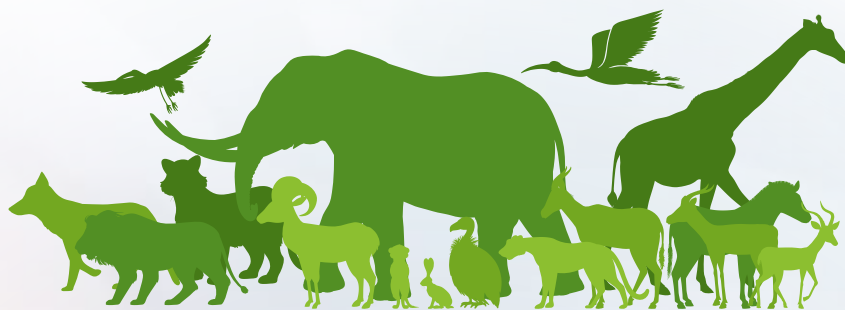
Data Entry Operator :
Mr. Ithika A Swu

Editorial

World Wildlife Week is an annual event observed from October 2nd to October 8th to raise awareness about the importance of wildlife conservation. It was first initiated in India in 1952 and is a time for activities, events, and campaigns to highlight the need to protect wildlife, prevent poaching, and preserve natural habitats. This year's theme is "Wildlife Conservation Through Coexistence." It aims to foster a deeper understanding of wildlife's role in maintaining ecological balance and encourage people to participate in conservation efforts. Various organizations, schools, and communities engage in events such as wildlife tours, educational seminars, and awareness programs during the period. This issue highlights about the various activities conducted by EIACP PC Hub Nagaland to celebrate wildlife week and Mission LiFE activities for awareness.



**Mr. Akangmeren Imchen, Scientist B, Nagaland Pollution Control Board
at the NPCB Horbill stall in Kisama, Nagaland**



World Wildlife Week

2nd - 8th October 2024

Theme: "Wildlife Conservation Through Coexistence"

Wildlife plays an important role in balancing the environment. Wildlife provides stability to different natural processes. The importance of wildlife can be categorized as ecological, economic, investigatory, and conservation of biological diversities, etc.

India is home to a great number and variety of animals. It is a hot spot for biodiversity with its various ecosystems ranging from the Himalayas in the north to the evergreen rainforest of the south, the desert of the west to the marshy mangroves of the east. India is a biological hotspot and serves as a home to many animal and plant species. India's flora and fauna are highly diversified accounting for 7-8% of the world's recorded species, despite having only 2.4% of the world's land area. This makes India one of the world's 12 mega-diverse countries.

The theme for National Wildlife Week 2024 was "Wildlife Conservation Through Coexistence". The week was celebrated from October 2-8, 2024. The theme highlighted the importance of coexistence between humans and nature as a key component of conservation.

The Indian Board of Wildlife established Wildlife Week in 1952 to raise awareness about the importance of wildlife protection in the country. The week was originally celebrated as Wildlife Day in 1955 but was later renamed and expanded to become Wildlife Week in 1957.

Wildlife Week is an annual event to promote conservation efforts and highlight India's rich biodiversity. India is home to a wide variety of wildlife, including the Bengal tiger, Indian rhinoceros, and snow leopard.



EIACP PC Hub Nagaland
Email: envisnagaland@gmail.com

Environment Education Programme
Nagaland Pollution Control Board

HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

- **1950s:** After India's independence, the country's wildlife faced severe threats due to increased deforestation, hunting, and industrial expansion. Realizing the ecological significance of wildlife, conservation efforts began to take shape.
- **1952:** The Indian government launched Wildlife Week to promote the protection of wildlife and natural habitats. The idea was to engage citizens, especially the youth, in preserving the country's rich biodiversity.
- Wildlife Week was soon institutionalized, with government agencies, conservation groups, schools, and communities joining forces to promote wildlife conservation. It emphasized the need for coexistence with nature and the sustainable use of natural resources.
- Over the years, the event expanded, with India leading in global conservation efforts. Various activities, such as wildlife tours, educational programs, film screenings, and conservation drives, have been conducted to bring attention to endangered species, the protection of natural habitats, and the importance of wildlife to the ecosystem.

WHAT IS WILDLIFE?

Wildlife refers to all living organisms—plants, animals, and microorganisms—that exist naturally in the wild, independent of human influence. It includes many species, from the tiniest insects to the largest mammals, living in ecosystems such as forests, oceans, deserts, wetlands, and grasslands.

KEY POINTS ABOUT WILDLIFE

- **BIODIVERSITY:** Wildlife represents the Earth's biodiversity, which plays a critical role in maintaining ecosystem balance. Each species, no matter how small or large, contributes to the stability of ecosystems by providing various services, such as pollination, seed dispersal, pest control, and nutrient cycling.
- **ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE:** Wildlife helps regulate natural processes such as the food chain, nutrient cycles, and population control. For example, predators keep herbivore populations in check, which in turn maintains the health of vegetation.
- **CONSERVATION:** Many wildlife species are endangered due to habitat loss, pollution, climate change, and illegal hunting or poaching. Conservation efforts aim to protect wildlife and restore their habitats, often focusing on endangered species to prevent extinction.
- **Cultural and Economic Value:** Wildlife is often tied to cultural identities, spiritual beliefs, and traditions. Economically, wildlife also supports tourism, recreation, and livelihoods in many regions, especially through eco-tourism and sustainable harvesting of natural resources.
- **THREATS TO WILDLIFE:** Human activities such as deforestation, industrialization, urbanization, and climate change are the major threats to wildlife. Conservation efforts include creating protected areas, wildlife sanctuaries, and reserves, enforcing anti-poaching laws, and restoring habitats.

WILDLIFE IN NAGALAND:

Nagaland, a state in the northeastern part of India, is rich in biodiversity and home to a wide range of wildlife species due to its dense forests, hilly terrain, and unique climate. The state is part of the Indo-Myanmar biodiversity hotspot, one of the most ecologically diverse regions in the world.

KEY FEATURES OF WILDLIFE IN NAGALAND:

Nagaland is home to various species of flora and fauna, including many that are rare or endangered. The forests, which are primarily tropical and subtropical, harbor a mix of species from Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent.

MAMMALS:

- **Clouded Leopard:** A rare and elusive predator, found in the dense forests of Nagaland.
- **Asian Elephant:** Small herds of elephants are found in some parts of the state.
- **Hoolock Gibbon:** India's only ape species, found in the state's rich forested areas.
- **Wild Boar, Barking Deer, and Mithun (Gayal):** These species are commonly found in Nagaland's forests.
- **Tigers and Leopards:** Though tigers are rarely sighted, leopards are more common in some forest regions.

BIRDS:

Nagaland is especially renowned for its birdlife. It is a haven for birdwatchers with over 490 species of birds recorded.

- **Amur Falcons:** Nagaland is famous for being a stopover point for Amur falcons during their migratory journey from Siberia to Southern Africa. Thousands of these birds roost in Nagaland yearly, particularly in the Doyang Reservoir.
- **Blyth's Tragopan:** This is the state bird of Nagaland and a highly endangered pheasant species found in the state's forests.
- **Great Hornbill:** A striking bird, commonly spotted in the forests of Nagaland.

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS:

Various reptile and amphibian species inhabit Nagaland's forests, including several types of snakes, frogs, and lizards. Some species, such as the King Cobra, are also present.

PROTECTED AREAS:

- **Intanki (Ntangki) National Park:** The most notable wildlife reserve in Nagaland, located in the Peren District, is home to a variety of wildlife like Hoolock Gibbon, Tiger, Sloth Bear, flying squirrel, Monitor lizard etc. The park plays a key role in wildlife conservation in the state.
- **Pulie Badze Wildlife Sanctuary:** Located in Kohima district, this sanctuary is home to several rare species of birds, including the Blyth's Tragopan.

- **Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary:** Situated close to the Indo-Myanmar border, it is rich in diverse plant and animal life.

CHALLENGES

- **Hunting and Poaching:** While conservation efforts are increasing, hunting remains a cultural tradition in some parts of Nagaland. Poaching, along with habitat loss due to deforestation, has threatened several species.
- **Deforestation:** Shifting cultivation, known as "jhum," is practiced widely in Nagaland, which can lead to habitat destruction for wildlife.



JHUM CULTIVATION UNDER KIPHIRE DISTRICT.



CONSERVATION EFFORTS:

Nagaland has seen a shift in its approach to wildlife conservation in recent years, with local communities playing an active role in protecting species like the Amur Falcon. Government efforts, non-profit organizations, and local initiatives are contributing to the preservation of the state's wildlife and habitats. Nagaland's unique wildlife, combined with its cultural traditions, makes it a region of both ecological and anthropological significance.

WILDLIFE WEEK CELEBRATION:

The Environmental Information Awareness Capacity Building & Livelihood Programme in collaboration with the Nagaland Zoological Park (NZP), Rangapahar, on 4th October 2024 Celebrated Wildlife Week 2024 at the conference hall, NZP, under the theme, "Wildlife Conservation through Co-existence" with Smt. Rongsenlemla Imchen, IFS Conservator of Forests (NTC) as Special guest. The programme was chaired by Smt. Watisungla Amer, Officer-in-Charge of NZP. Dr. C. Zupeni Tsanglai, IFS Director of NZP, delivered the welcome address, innovation by Smt Bangko Pame, while the vote of thanks was given by Shri Mughato Awomi, Forester-1, NZP.





Chairperson: Smt. Watisungla Amer,
Officer-in-Charge of Nagaland Zoological
Park (NZP) under Kiphire district.



Invocation by Smt Bangko Pame.



Welcome Address: Dr. C. Zupeni Tsanglai, IFS,
Director, Nagaland Zoological Park (NZP).



Mrs. Lashikali D. Assumi,
Information Officer, EIACP



Quiz Master: Smt Aying



Ms. Khriehunuo Rutsa,
Programme Officer, EIACP



Vote of thanks: Shri Mughato Awomi,
Forester-1, NZP



Special guest: Smt. Rongsenlemla
Imchen, IFS Conservator of Forests (NTC)

In her keynote address, special guest Smt. Rongsenlemla Imchen highlighted the importance of wildlife conservation by coexisting in harmony with wildlife and realizing our responsibility to protect them. Ms. Khriehunuo Rutsa, Programme Officer, EIACP, gave a PowerPoint presentation on the impact of pollution on wildlife. She explained the significance of celebrating Wildlife Week and highlighted the causes of wildlife depletion including climate change, human activities, and pollution. Mrs. Lashikali D. Assumi, Information Officer, EIACP, gave a presentation on Mission LiFE and discussed its seven associated themes. The session concluded with a combined pledge by all participants and teaching faculty.



Mission LiFE Pledge by the participants

A quiz competition was held for the students, followed by a prize distribution ceremony where the students were awarded a certificate & cash prize. A short video titled “Serenade of the Forest: Wildlife in Harmony” was also shown to the participants during the programme.



THE WINNERS OF THE

QUIZ COMPETITION

are as follows:



Several schools participated in the programme, including GMS Diezephe, GMS Bade, MGM Higher Secondary School, Vision Higher Secondary School, and Little Buds School. A total of 89 students and 13 teachers attended the programme. Pamphlets on “Wildlife Week 2-8/10/24” & “World Animal Day 4/10/24” were distributed to the students after the programme.



Distribution of Pamphlets on “Wildlife Week 2-8/10/24” & “World Animal Day 4/10/24” to all the participants.

HERE ARE SOME OTHER FACTS ABOUT INDIA'S BIODIVERSITY:

- India is home to over 91,000 animal species and 45,000 plant species.
- India has four of the world's 34 biodiversity hotspots: the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, the North-East, and the Nicobar Islands.
- India has high rates of endemism, particularly for amphibians and reptiles.
- India is rich in traditional knowledge about biological resources.
- India's diverse ecosystems include forests, wetlands, grasslands, deserts, coastal areas, and marine ecosystems.
- India's management of its natural resources is important for protecting global biodiversity.

Some Mission LiFE awareness programs in schools and colleges conducted in the month of October to December 2024 by EIACP PC Hub Nagaland:



Saramati View Modern School, Kiphire



Police Unit School, Mon



Phom Lempong Higher Secondary School,
Longleng



Yingli College, Longleng



GHSS Tuensang



St Joseph School, Tuensang



GHS Noklak Village



Shamator College

National Pollution Control Day

(02 December 2024):

It is a day to raise awareness about pollution and its harmful effects on the environment and human health and to promote measures to reduce pollution. Likewise, the EIACP PC Hub Nagaland under the theme "Together, We Are One Planet" raised awareness by distributing pamphlets on National Pollution Control Day at two locations namely the City Tower area, Dimapur district, and Hornbill festival, Kisama village, Kohima district. Pamphlets were distributed to the shopkeepers, tourists including local, domestic & international, passersby, students and the general public.



City Tower Area, Dimapur district



Yingli College, Longleng



Hornbill Festival, Kisama Village, Kohima district



St Joseph School, Tuensang

All queries and feedback regarding this newsletter can be sent to:

MR. K. HUKATO CHISHI, IFS
Member Secretary & EIACP Coordinator
Nagaland Pollution Control Board

Address: **NAGALAND POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**, Signal Point-797112
Email : envisnagaland@gmail.com