



WWF

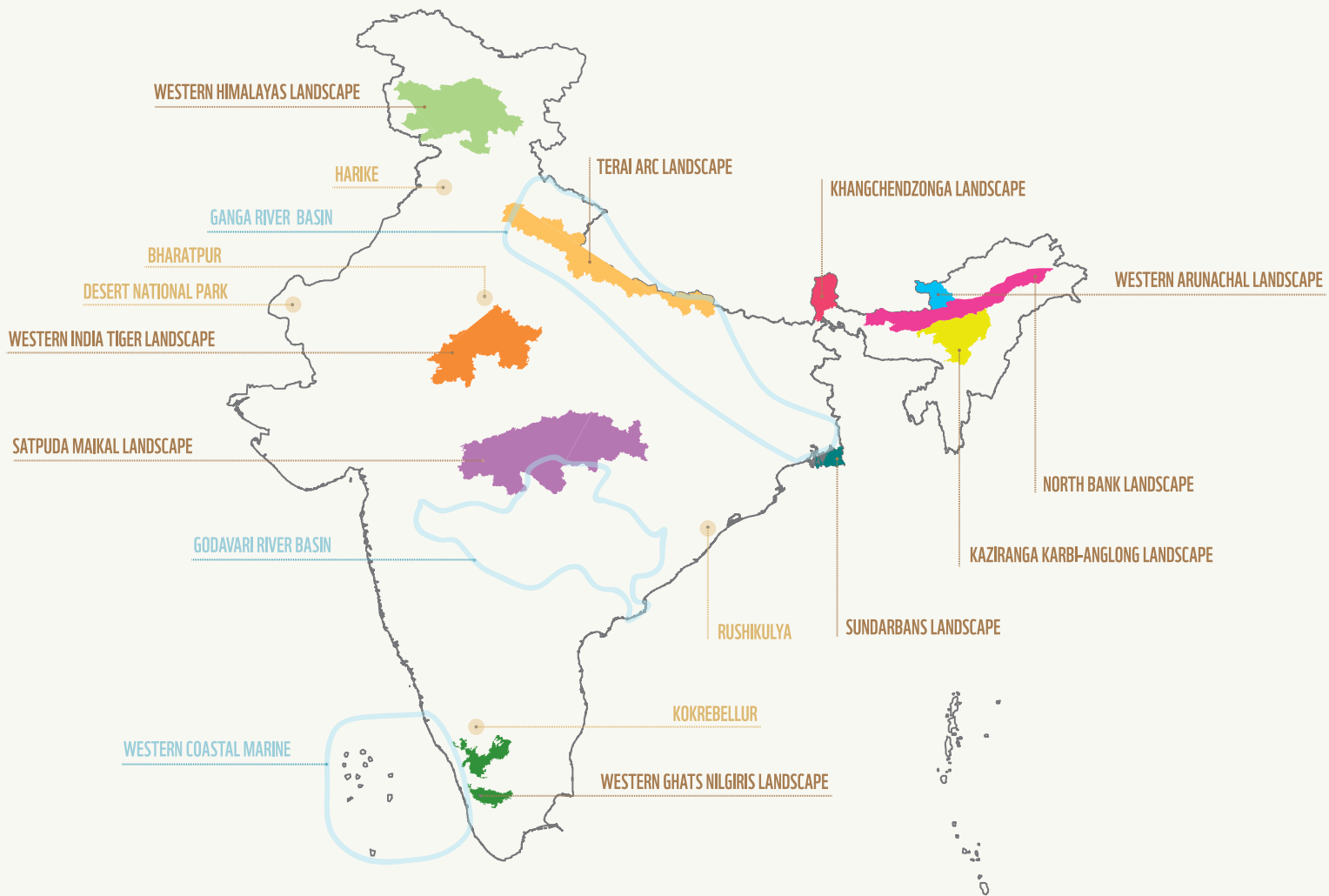
IND












2014

ANNUAL 2014 REPORT



WWF-INDIA PRIORITY PLACES AND SPECIES



					
Tiger	Rhinoceros	Elephant	Snow Leopard	Red Panda	Nilgiri Tahr
Terai Arc, North Bank, Kaziranga, Sundarbans, Satpuda Maikal, Western Ghats, Western India Tiger landscape	Terai Arc, Kaziranga	Terai Arc, North Bank, Kaziranga, Western Ghats	Western Arunachal, Khangchendzonga, Western Himalayas	Khangchendzonga, Western Arunachal	Western Ghats
					
Smooth coated otter	Gharial	Black necked crane	Marine turtles	Gangetic dolphin	

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PRESIDENT'S NOTE



“ *We are proud to share with you key successes of the year, achieved through the efforts of our teams, who work with passion and conviction to deliver results and bring about a change despite complex challenges.* ”

We live in an interconnected world, where few things exist in isolation of each other. This is most evident in the natural world, where the existence of the smallest to the largest living creature is interlinked. As a result, environmental issues too are interlinked and must be addressed by implementing holistic conservation strategies.

The stories in this Annual Report highlight how the various programmes and divisions in the organization are working collectively in different geographical areas to address the environmental issues faced by that region. We are proud to share with you key successes of the year, achieved through the efforts of our teams, who work with passion and conviction to deliver results and bring about a change despite complex challenges.

I congratulate the teams for their remarkable achievements and commitment to finding solutions for the country's growing environmental concerns.

Jamshyd Godrej

President, WWF-India

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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 Mr. Ravi Singh (ex-officio)

FROM THE SG & CEO



“ **The milestones highlighted in this report represent some of our successes, but are by no means exhaustive. Our teams make small advances and breakthroughs every day towards developing long term, sustainable and practical solutions to India’s environmental problems.** ”



This Annual Report focuses on the synergies between various programmes within the organization and the interconnectedness of our work in different geographical regions to address varied environmental issues. The achievements we have accomplished are a direct result of the dedication and hard work of our field teams who remain committed to the vision of conserving our wildlife and natural environment. The milestones highlighted in this report represent some of our successes, but are by no means exhaustive. Our teams make small advances and breakthroughs every day towards developing long term, sustainable and practical solutions to India’s environmental problems.

Critical to our strategy is scalability and sustainability of our work to bring about long lasting change. This is achieved by building strong partnerships for conservation with governments, local communities, local NGOs, civil societies, corporate organizations, institutions and individuals. Positive on-ground impacts of such partnerships are apparent in many regions. In Kerala, our continued engagement with the *Kadar* community, has helped secure their rights over a forest area they depend on, while ensuring its sustainable management. A similar long term engagement with short neck clam fishers in the Ashtamudi estuary led this to becoming the first fishery in India and third in Asia to receive Marine Stewardship Council certification. Our involvement with State Governments and Forest Departments too, is influencing policies towards wildlife and environment conservation. The research and camera trap monitoring conducted by our teams have been successful in bringing attention to important wildlife corridors which provide connectivity to wildlife, especially tigers, across larger habitats. Our recommendations are finding their way into the Government’s conservation management plans to strengthen protection in these wildlife corridors, and thereby protecting critical wildlife habitats.

We are witnessing an increase in participation from individuals, societies, businesses and corporate organizations towards positive action for the environment. This is evident from the response received by our campaigns such as Earth Hour. This encourages us to pursue our work with increased energy and passion.

A sincere thanks to all our field teams, government agencies, community groups, institution and corporate partners, the WWF International network, as well as hundreds of thousands of individuals across the country who make it possible for us to continue working for a better India and a better planet.

Ravi Singh

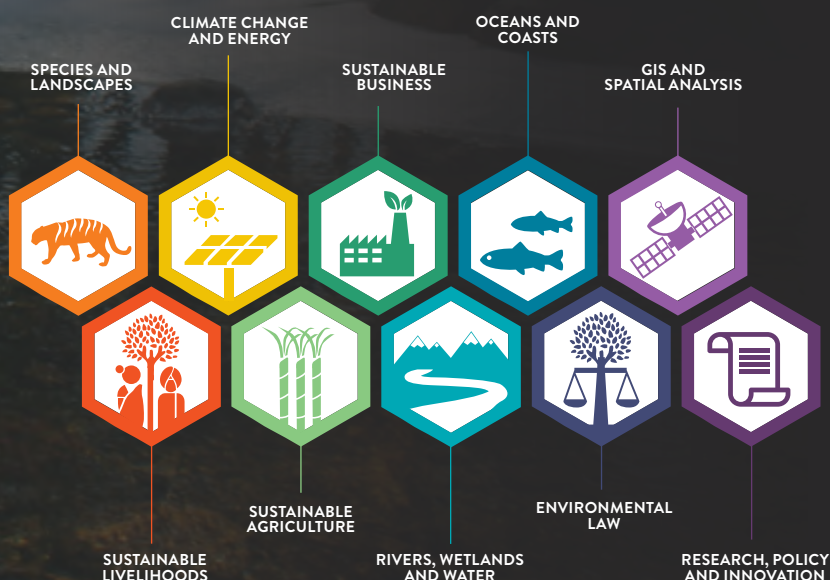
SG & CEO, WWF-India



INTRODUCTION

As WWF-India's conservation programme grows in complexity and diversity, we are increasingly moving towards enhancing synergy between our various programme divisions and areas of work. Over the last year, we have made conscious attempts to link programmatic areas and geographies so that the impact of our conservation work can be enhanced and becomes more visible. In addition, we are increasing our focus on addressing drivers and pressures of biodiversity loss – such as infrastructure development, industrialization and urbanization – in critical ecoregions. Thus, our conservation landscapes, which earlier were primarily focused on activities related directly to conservation of priority species and habitats, are now becoming hubs of diversified conservation action with the involvement of cross cutting teams and disciplines.

This annual report illustrates the synergy of action across our landscapes, teams and programme areas, be it the sustainable agriculture and climate change teams working with the central Indian landscape team or the sustainable business and climate adaptation teams working with the Terai Arc landscape team. We anticipate that this synergy of effort and impact will increase in the coming years, so that we can further demonstrate effective conservation models at a landscape scale.



PROTECTING THE TIGERS OF WESTERN INDIA

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and its adjoining Protected Areas (PAs) form the western-most geographical limit of the distribution of the Bengal tiger. This Protected Area network supports a significant tiger population but is facing severe fragmentation due to growing human settlements in key corridors, which leads to human wildlife conflict, increased risks of poaching and degradation of forests. Maintaining the functionality of wildlife corridors connecting these Protected Areas is critical for both, mitigating human wildlife conflict and ensuring a stable tiger population. Working closely with communities to promote alternative livelihoods that reduce forest dependence in these corridors, increasing protection to ensure safe dispersal of tigers as well as engaging with children living in the area is part of WWF-India's strategy for the long term conservation of tigers in this region.





SAFE DISPERSAL OF TIGERS

Tigers dispersing out of Ranthambhore into adjoining Protected Areas have to travel through heavily populated and fragmented wildlife corridors with high risks due to conflict with humans and poaching. In coordination with the State Forest Department, WWF-India monitors the movement of these dispersing tigers to ensure necessary protection measures are implemented along the dispersal route. In 2014, four tigers safely dispersed from Ranthambhore into Kuno Palpur, Ramgarh Vishdhari and Keladevi Wildlife Sanctuaries, facilitating the distribution of the species across a wider habitat.



DIVERSIFYING LIVELIHOODS

Support of the local community is essential for conservation. WWF-India works with communities in four villages in the Ranthambhore - Keladevi wildlife corridor on livelihood diversification. High value crops, organic farming and improved animal husbandry practices are being introduced. Improved *chulhas* are also being promoted to reduce fuel wood consumption. Women's Self Help Groups are being formed to undertake other income generation activities such as backyard poultry, handicraft production and oil extraction from sesame and mustard seeds.



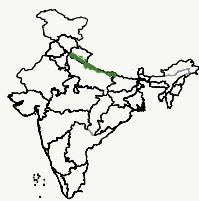
WATER STEWARDS OF THE FUTURE

Through its Water School Programme, WWF-India has reached out to nearly 2000 students from 18 schools near the Keoladeo National Park and 16 schools adjacent to the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. The programme engages children in conservation action in schools and in their homes by raising awareness about conserving water resources. The innovative and experiential learning approach of the programme has enlightened both children and teachers and is run by trained local youth.

SECURING WILDLIFE HABITATS IN NORTHERN INDIA

The Terai Arc Landscape, stretching over 800 km across Nepal and Northern India, is home to 14 Protected Areas that support globally threatened species such as the Asian elephant, Bengal tiger, Indian one horned rhino and the swamp deer. The landscape faces pressures from developmental activities as well as expanding human settlements, leading to forest degradation and fragmentation and human wildlife conflict. Working with the government to improve protection in these forests, understanding and arresting impacts of growing industrialization and working with communities to reduce pressures on natural resources are strategies for the conservation of this landscape.





A BIG WIN FOR TIGER CONSERVATION

Rajaji National Park has been declared a Tiger Reserve, due to the implementation of better management practices by the State Forest Department. The park is strategically located between a potential tiger habitat of more than 4000 sq km in Terai and increased protection measures will extend benefits to the entire region. Rajaji is one of WWF-India's priority conservation areas and interventions such as infrastructure support and capacity building workshops for the Forest Department officials have helped in strengthening protection measures in the forest. Patrolling vehicles and field gear further improvemobility of the staff, while training on wildlife monitoring, camera trap techniques, GPS based patrolling and law enforcement improve management practices.



WATER SUSTAINABILITY IN SUGARCANE PRODUCTION

Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices by communities living in and around important wildlife habitats is essential to reduce pressure on natural resources and conserve biodiversity. A decision support tool on sustainable water management is being developed for sugarcane production systems in two districts of Uttar Pradesh, Lakhimpur and Hardoi. Cultivation of sugarcane is highly water intensive and increase in its production may have adverse impacts on the regions groundwater levels due to unsustainable water usage. This tool will help farmers in managing their water use and avoid over-irrigating their fields.



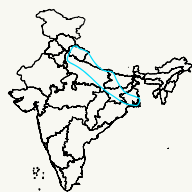
IMPACTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON BIODIVERSITY

Industrialization and urbanization in towns near forest areas is a growing threat to conservation. WWF-India conducted a study to assess the impacts of the State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Ltd (SIDCUL), which promotes the operations of 650 small and large industries located next to Rajaji Tiger Reserve. Another study assessed the impacts of riverbed mining activities on seven rivers that form part of the wildlife corridors connecting Corbett National Park to the forests of Nepal. Strategies will be developed for improved sustainability and reduced impacts of mining operations, as well as environmental stewardship proposals for key industries in the region.

KEEPING THE GANGA AND ITS ECOSYSTEMS ALIVE

The Gangetic basin is one of the most densely populated and fertile basins in the world. Spread over an area of 800,000 sq km, it is also rich in biodiversity, while supporting a population of more than 500 million people. WWF-India works along a 900 km stretch of the Ganga and a 400 km stretch of its major tributary, the Ramganga through a multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder approach. Assessing environmental flows in the Ganga and Ramganga, implementing strategies to revive and conserve populations of species such as the Gangetic dolphin, Gharial and freshwater turtles as well as understanding and addressing the impacts of growing industrialization in major cities and towns, while mobilizing stakeholders to take action are key areas of focus.





MEASURING ENVIRONMENTAL FLOWS IN THE RAMGANGA

WWF-India assessed E-Flows requirement in the Ramganga in collaboration with a multi-disciplinary team of partners from reputed technical, research and academic institutions as well as individual experts. The water resources in the Ganga basin are currently allocated for use by various sectors, without any allocation for E-Flows. Work is now underway to conduct a Trade-Off and cost benefit analysis of implementing E-Flows recommendations on the various water using sectors, especially irrigation. WWF-India will engage with the Irrigation and Water Resources Department of the state and concerned ministries of the Central Government to ensure adequate water is allocated for E-Flows to maintain the river ecosystem.



REDUCING INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION IN THE GANGA

In partnership with Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, WWF-India conducted a risk assessment survey of 40 metal-ware units in Moradabad. The study captured key insights into the existing water consumption behaviour of industrial units, an essential requirement for developing a risk mitigation plan for the metal-ware clusters in Moradabad. A supply chain mapping of metal-ware industries in Moradabad and tanneries in Kanpur and Kolkata has been conducted to identify links to large national and international buyers. Work is underway for research on Clean Technology and Green Finance for SMEs in Kanpur and Moradabad.



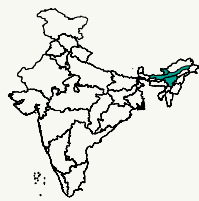
CONSERVING FRESHWATER BIODIVERSITY

In collaboration with the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), WWF-India prepared a report for the Operationalization of the Dolphin Action Plan 2010-2020, with the objective of establishing specific protocols and standardized methodology for dolphin conservation to be adopted across its distribution range in the country. The report was submitted to the NMCG for implementation by the respective State Forest Departments. The ongoing *in-situ* turtle conservation programme in Hastinapur in Meerut District expanded to a 52 km stretch and saw the release of another 532 turtle hatchlings into the Ganga.

PROTECTING THE BIODIVERSITY OF NORTH EAST INDIA

North East India is a biodiversity hotspot with many rare and endemic plant and animal species. WWF-India's conservation efforts here are focused in three landscapes in the states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh; the North Bank, Kaziranga Karbi Anglong and Western Arunachal Pradesh landscapes. For the long term survival of the three flagship species in this region; the tiger, elephant and rhino; it is important to ensure connectivity and protection across the landscape by conserving wildlife corridors and managing human wildlife conflict. North East India is also rich in freshwater resources which are essential for the maintenance of healthy ecosystems. Conserving wild river stretches in their most natural form is another focus area of WWF-India's conservation strategy in this region.





CORRIDOR CONSERVATION IN ASSAM

The Brahmaputra islands act as stepping stone wildlife corridors connecting the forests of Kaziranga National Park to Orang National Park through the Laokhowa-Burachapori Wildlife Sanctuary. WWF-India is monitoring the movement of wildlife through these islands and conducting surveys to understand the resource dependence of local communities residing here. Results show that of the 45 islands surveyed, 18 are being used extensively by tigers, elephants and rhinos to move between Protected Areas. The Assam Forest Department has demarcated a new range in these islands, ensuring increased protection measures to improve habitat connectivity.

In the Kanchanjhuri corridor connecting Kaziranga to the hills of Karbi-Anglong, a mapping exercise was also conducted to understand the land use and land cover to identify causes of fragmentation. A strategy will be developed to manage the impacts of developmental activities and tea plantations in the corridor.



HUMAN ELEPHANT CONFLICT MITIGATION

In Assam, WWF-India's conflict mitigation approach, popularly known as the 'Sonitpur Model' has been successful in reducing the number of human and elephant deaths arising from conflict situations in Sonitpur district. The model was expanded to the districts of Nagaon, Golaghat, Jorhat, Tinsukia and Kamrup, which are vulnerable to conflict cases. Anti Depradation Squads comprising local community members are being set up and trained in effective conflict mitigation strategies. Additional support in the form of search lights and fire crackers is also being provided to drive away elephant herds from human settlements.



CONSERVATION OF WILD RIVERS

In the Himalayan states, several rivers still flow wild in their natural state, untamed by construction of dams and reservoirs. However, with changes in land use patterns and planned infrastructure development, these irreplaceable and high conservation value rivers are under threat. WWF-India is developing a holistic conservation framework with the objective of prioritizing the preservation of wild river stretches in their natural state by shifting focus from the conventional approach of restoration after degradation and offering legal protection to the remaining wild rivers in the Himalayas.

SECURING THE FUTURE OF THE SUNDARBANS

The Sundarbans delta is one of the most ecologically fragile and climatically vulnerable regions in India, supporting iconic wildlife as well as a human population of more than 4.5 million. Securing the future of the Sundarbans, its biodiversity and people requires a long term vision that can integrate climate adaptation as well as strategies to promote sustainable livelihoods and manage human wildlife conflict.





THE RETURN OF THE SALT TOLERANT PADDY

Building climate resilience into agricultural practices is key to ensuring livelihood security for the farming community in the Sundarbans. WWF-India successfully reintroduced a salt tolerant paddy variety *Talmugur*, capable of yielding a crop even under knee deep brackish water. This variety is 23% cheaper to produce than any high yielding paddy variety and always yields a healthy crop under flooding conditions, which are common in the Sundarbans. Widespread adoption of this variety can significantly minimize the climate risks associated with agriculture in Sundarbans.



LIVELIHOOD SECURITY FOR HONEY COLLECTORS

In collaboration with the West Bengal Forest Department, WWF-India conducted a study to examine the feasibility of using apiary boxes and domestic bees to produce honey, instead of community members extracting honey produced from wild bees in the forest, which exposes them to conflict with wildlife. The apiary boxes produced double the amount of honey than what was traditionally collected from wild bees and met the quality standards of the government. Widespread acceptance of using the new method will reduce the conflict associated with this livelihood as well as be economically beneficial for honey collectors.



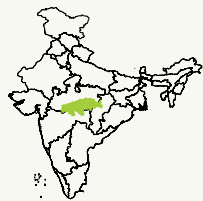
TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

In the Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve, the number of fishing permits currently in circulation are much less than the number of fishermen in the region, leading to illegal and unsustainable fishing activities. WWF-India is working towards rationalizing fishing permits to ensure sustainable fishing in the region. A study has been conducted of the entire fishery value chain, the different stakeholders, their roles and economic benefits, as well as the number of wildlife conflict cases related to fishing. The carrying capacity of the fisheries will be identified by conducting a scientific assessment of the fish stock and accordingly, a specific number of permits will be recommended to the authorities for distribution amongst the fishing community.

CONSERVING WILDLIFE CORRIDORS IN CENTRAL INDIA

Central India is home to some of the country's best known Protected Areas that support approximately 13% of India's wild tiger population as well as more than 45 indigenous groups living around them. These Protected Areas are connected by forest corridors that allow the movement of wildlife from one forest to another. WWF-India is working to maintain and restore the functionality of three corridors in the Satpuda Maikal Landscape, Kanha-Pench, Pench-Satpuda and Kanha-Achanakarmar. A multi-pronged strategy is being implemented which integrates measures to reduce forest dependency of local communities by providing energy access and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, empowering communities to manage resources sustainably, as well as influence policies to strengthen conservation measures in corridors.





CLEAN AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR COMMUNITIES

A 10kWp micro solar power plant has been set up in Bajgundi village located in the Kanha-Achanakmar wildlife corridor in the Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh. This plant provides electricity to 62 households, a school, an anganwadi and a community hall in the village. In addition, 27 solar LED streetlights have been set up around the village periphery for lighting up common areas. An energy committee comprising local community members oversees the collection of energy usage charges and management of routine operations of the power plant. This has led to a better quality of life for these communities and reduced conflict with wildlife.



CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR CORRIDORS

The Kanha-Pench-Achanakmar corridor complex is a continuous forest patch that supports more than 166 tigers. Regular monitoring of this corridor complex has proved the presence of tiger movement and determined their functionality as critical linkages between tiger populations. WWF-India developed recommendations to strengthen the wildlife management component of the Kanha-Pench and Kanha-Achanakmar Corridor Management Plans prepared by the Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh Forest Departments respectively. The recommendations have been accepted in the Kanha-Pench management plan and their implementation will significantly improve connectivity amongst these Protected Areas.



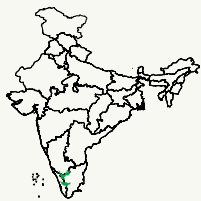
ORGANIC COTTON CULTIVATION

WWF-India conducted a study to assess the impacts of agricultural practices on biodiversity in Central India, which revealed a shift in farming trends such as increased use of chemicals, resources and agriculture related infrastructure development. A pilot project will be initiated to promote the cultivation of organic cotton in eight villages in Chindwara District, falling in the Pench-Satpuda corridor, to implement organic cotton certification with an aim of arresting the negative impacts of current agricultural practices on biodiversity.

PROTECTING THE BIODIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN GHATS

The Nilgiris-Western Ghats Landscape supports the single largest population of Asiatic elephants and tigers in the world. Conserving these forests is critical to maintain stable populations of these species. Community based conservation, mitigating human wildlife conflict and understanding impacts of increasing urbanization and industrialization on biodiversity are some of WWF-India's conservation strategies in this region. Conservation of tigers as well as other critical species such as the Nilgiri tahr are also areas of focus in the Western Ghats.





LOW COST ELECTRIC FENCING TO MANAGE HUMAN ELEPHANT CONFLICT

WWF-India developed a low cost energizer to power electric fences set up along the periphery of villages to reduce impacts of crop raiding by wild elephants. Acquiring government certification for this technology, which is underway, will make it widely available in the local markets to scale up conflict mitigation efforts at reduced costs. To further strengthen this technology, low cost Early Warning Systems are being developed, which will inform the farmers in advance of any elephant movement around their agricultural fields, ensuring they are better prepared to manage conflict.



NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT BY COMMUNITIES

The Vazhachal Forest Division in Kerala is home to a particularly vulnerable tribal group, the *Kadars*, who are dependent on forest resources for livelihood and subsistence. WWF-India facilitated the process of securing rights of the *Kadars* for conserving and managing the forests they depend on, under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006 (FRA). Nine *Kadar* settlements received a joint title of Community Forest Resource (CFR) Use over an area of 400 sq km. They are initiating strategies for effective conservation of their resources by setting up CFR Management Committees and constituting a coordination mechanism between all settlements for better convergence.



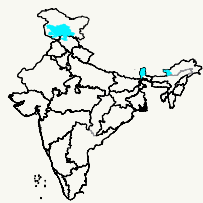
IMPACTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON RIVERS

The two major rivers in this landscape, Upper Bhavani and Moyar, flow through the urban and industrial areas near Ooty and Mettupalayam before entering the forests downstream. WWF-India is conducting a health assessment to analyze the impacts of industrialization on the water quality of the rivers, and subsequently, will develop a mitigation strategy involving key stakeholders. Further, rapidly urbanizing cities in the Western Ghats will be identified and a green growth framework that balances social, economic and environmental growth potential will be developed.

SAFEGUARDING CRITICAL HABITATS AND SPECIES IN THE HIMALAYAS

WWF-India works in five Himalayan states, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh, with a vision of conserving healthy and vibrant ecosystems that can provide natural resources for the mountain people as well as space for wildlife. Managing human wildlife conflict, engaging with communities for conservation, protecting critical habitats and implementing climate adaptation strategies are WWF-India's key areas of focus in the Himalayas.





WETLAND CONSERVATION

The Gharana wetland complex in Jammu and Kashmir, comprising five wetlands, attracts more than 150 species of resident and migratory birds. WWF-India developed a comprehensive wetland management plan for this wetland complex, which has been accepted by the Department of Wildlife Protection, Government of J&K. The plan provides conservation recommendations based on a year-long research study on the ecological, hydrological, social and institutional aspects of this wetland complex.



SNOW LEOPARD AND RED PANDA CONSERVATION

As part of its conflict mitigation strategy, WWF-India is building predator proof corral pens for communities in Jammu and Kashmir to protect their livestock from attacks by snow leopards. This ensures livelihood security for the shepherd communities and brings down retaliatory killing of snow leopards. In Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir, studies are being conducted to identify potential snow leopard habitats and emerging threats. This will be used to develop a comprehensive snow leopard conservation plan with stakeholder participation.

A study conducted over 10 years to estimate the habitat range of the red panda in Sikkim, Western Arunachal Pradesh and Darjeeling was concluded this year. This study estimates the potential red panda habitat in these states to be 10,000 sq km, a drastic reduction of 60% in comparison to historic estimates. More than 85% of this habitat falls outside Protected Areas, highlighting the need for increased protection in these forests. In Western Arunachal Pradesh, WWF-India continued to work with communities to designate potential red panda habitat as Community Conserved Areas (CCAs). Existing CCAs now cover 1,000 sq km.



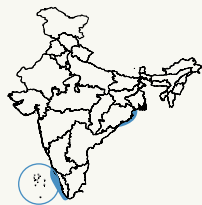
CLIMATE ADAPTATION FOR LIVELIHOOD SECURITY

WWF-India aims to understand the impacts of climate change on glacial resources and hydrological cycles in the Himalayan rivers, which impact major livelihoods such as transhumance, horticulture and terraced agriculture. A cost effective, socially acceptable and sustainable disaster-preparedness and risk-minimalization strategy will be developed to increase resilience of the communities in light of high-intensity weather events.

MARINE CONSERVATION ON THE WEST COAST

India has a coastline of more than 8000 km, which supports a variety of marine ecosystems. Nearly six million Indians derive their livelihood from the biodiversity supported by these ecosystems, which are now facing numerous and complex environmental threats. WWF-India is undertaking activities in the western coastal and marine environment of India to promote sustainable fisheries.



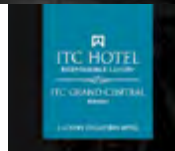


INDIA'S FIRST GLOBALLY CERTIFIED FISHERY

The Short Neck clam fishery of Ashtamudi estuary in Kerala became the first fishery in India and third in Asia to receive the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification. This was a result of concerted efforts by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kerala State Fisheries Department, the district administration of Kollam and WWF-India. The local fishermen consistently implemented sustainable fishing practices such as imposing 'closed season' every year and minimum export size for clams by regulating the mesh size of the nets. These initiatives matched global sustainability standards and ensured the fishery cleared a full MSC assessment, and subsequently received the certification. This is expected to open up new export markets in countries with a demand for sustainably harvested seafood products and boost the local economy of clam fishers while ensuring long term conservation of the resource.



A Responsible Luxury initiative, the 'Choose Wisely' program is a co-creation between ITC Hotels, WWF-India and Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute to enable the luxury of responsible choices to guests.







Local Favourites

Culled from the tapestry of the region's culinary heritage

- | | |
|--|------------------|
|  Mumbai Special Vada Pav VEG'S PORTION LS | 600 350 |
| The ubiquitous batter fried spiced potato preparation, served sandwiched in pav bun, accompanied by tamarind and mint chutney and mustard tempered chilies | |
|  Mahwani Prawn Curry  LS | 900 |
| Traditional Mahwani style spicy prawn curry, flavoured with Maharashtrian spices and finished with coconut cream, served with your choice of Indian bread or steamed rice | |
|  Kendi Cha Tamda Basse | 850 |
| Tender morsels of chicken in spiced Maharashtrian style slender gravy, served with steamed rice | |
|  Star of Mumbai - Mutton Biryani | 950 |
| Melange of tender morsels of lamb (on bone), fragrant basmati rice, baby potatoes, prunes in traditional lohi spices, cooked on dum, served with burani relish | |



 Gluten Free  Under threat. But there's better.  Choose Wise. Go for it!  Contains Shellfish **LS** Locally Sourced

 Vegetarian specimens,  Non-vegetarian specimens. Taxes and charges as applicable. We are no service charges. Available from 11 AM to 10 PM.



SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES IN LAKSHADWEEP

Lakshadweep is one of the few places in the Indian Ocean where pole and line fishing for skipjack tuna is still practiced. However, these practices are changing and it is important that such sustainable fisheries are incentivised so that they can be maintained while providing long term livelihoods. WWF-India concluded a scoping study to understand the status of the tuna resource and identify gaps in the current fishing practices. Local fishermen will be encouraged to continue implementing sustainable fishing practices to meet global standards and set the path for receiving MSC certification for skipjack tuna.



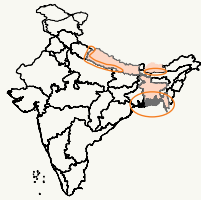
SUSTAINABLE FISH CHOICES ON YOUR MENU

In partnership with ITC hotels, WWF-India launched a consumer awareness programme, Choose Wisely, to influence choices of fish consumption. This is part of a campaign to protect global fish stocks from over-exploitation. With technical support from CMFRI, the seafood options in the menus of 12 ITC Pavillion restaurants have been coded to indicate their sustainability levels as either healthy fish stocks, depleting and over exploited. This enabled consumers to make responsible choices based on the status of the fish stock. This programme will be promoted across other hotels.

BUILDING TRANSBOUNDARY COLLABORATION

India shares three prominent wildlife habitats, the forests of Terai, Manas National Park and Sundarbans Tiger Reserve with Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh respectively, as well as the Himalayan mountain range that runs through 5 Indian states and Nepal. Building transboundary collaboration between key stakeholders, including the governments of neighboring countries and international and local NGOs is an important focus area for WWF-India for the conservation of these cross border forests and mountain ecosystems.





JOINT CONSERVATION PROTOCOLS BETWEEN INDIA AND BHUTAN

The Transboundary Manas Conservation Area (TraMCA) covers more than 2000 sq km and includes the Manas Tiger Reserve in India and the Royal Manas National Park in Bhutan. WWF-India facilitated several government level meetings involving multiple stakeholders to draft a TraMCA action plan which focuses on joint protocols for monitoring wildlife, developing eco-tourism models, building intelligence networks and promoting community based conservation initiatives. A strong and robust joint monitoring and information sharing protocol is already being implemented between the countries and regular monitoring activities continue in this landscape complex.



GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE TO REDUCE DEVELOPMENT THREATS

The Government of India has proposed the construction of a 961 km road along the India-Nepal border to connect all the Border Outposts of the paramilitary force Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). If constructed as per the current plan, this road will lead to severe fragmentation of critical wildlife habitats on both sides of the border, increase disturbance due to traffic, lights and sound, as well as road kills and accidents with wildlife. In partnership with WWF-Nepal, Uttar Pradesh Forest Department and Public Works Department, WWF-India evaluated the likely impacts of this proposed road project on wildlife habitats and submitted recommendations to build “greener” infrastructure such as vehicle flyovers and animal passages at 16 strategic locations to allow safe passage of wildlife across forest areas. The Public Works Department of Uttar Pradesh has accepted one of the recommendations to realign the road along the Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary.



WATER RISK ASSESSMENT IN THE EASTERN HIMALAYAS

In partnership with WWF Bhutan and Nepal, WWF-India initiated a Regional Water Risk Assessment exercise to map out short term and long term risks to river basins and the people in the eastern Himalayas across all three countries.

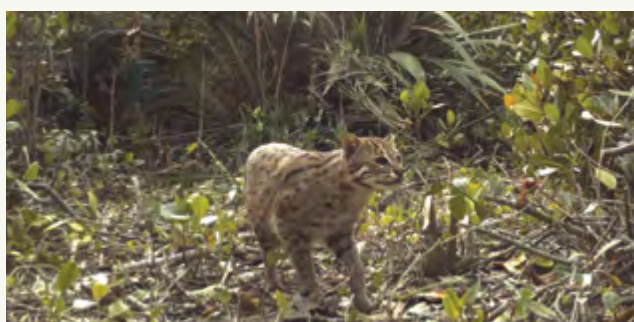
A capacity building workshop was also conducted on environmental flows in rivers for WWF offices in Bhutan,

Nepal as well as the National Environment Commission Bhutan. Moving forward, multi stakeholder meetings and discussions will be organized towards transboundary water cooperation in the region and collective implementation of mitigation measures to address threats and risks.



PROMOTING INNOVATIVE CONSERVATION RESEARCH

With the aim of encouraging young conservationists and environment enthusiasts to respond innovatively and independently to conservation issues affecting India, WWF-India initiated a Small Grants Programme which offers one-time support for carrying out conservation research or implementing a project that contributes to larger conservation goals. So far, 26 projects have been funded. These address issues and offer solutions towards species and habitat related concerns, local community involvement in conservation, promotion of sustainable livelihood opportunities, illegal wildlife trade and research on lesser known species. Some of the research projects funded are:



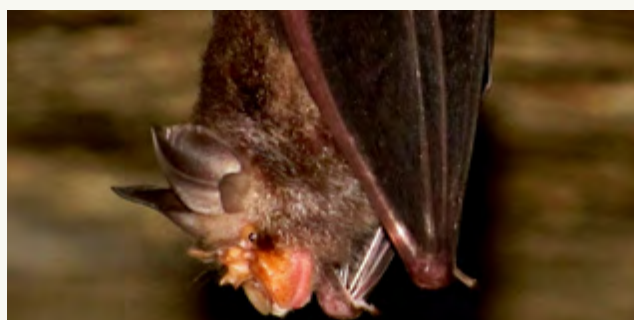
STATUS SURVEY OF THE FISHING CAT IN HOWRAH AND HOOGHLY, WEST BENGAL

A study of fishing cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*) presence, distribution and behaviour in human-dominated landscapes in West Bengal throws up key insights on the perception of local fishing communities towards the predator and suggests strategies for securing the future of this elusive feline, which has witnessed a severe population decline across its home ranges in Asia and a status change from Vulnerable to Endangered in the IUCN Red List.



FINDING SPACES FOR CO-EXISTENCE: MARINE FISHERIES, LIVELIHOODS AND THREATENED SPECIES IN INDIA

With the growing realization that community support and participation is critical to ensure long-term survival of biodiversity, this study focuses on the role of fishing communities on conserving threatened marine species. The project aims to understand existing fishing practices, existing community based conservation rules to ensure more sustainable fishing and establish baselines on threatened species distributions in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts on the western coast of India.



IMPACTS OF AGROFORESTRY PLANTATIONS ON INSECTIVOROUS BAT SPECIES

This study assesses the impact on insectivorous bat species due to the expansion of commercial agroforestry plantations around three Protected Areas in Kerala. The study offers clear insights on how biodiversity can be protected in plantations and other human-dominated landscapes through simple measures.



REASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF NEST COLLECTION ON THE EDIBLE-NEST SWIFTLET IN THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS

This study reassesses the status of the Edible-nest Swiftlet in previously observed sites and evaluates the impacts of uncontrolled nest collection on its population in the undefended caves of the Andaman Islands. The aim is to identify potential populations for initiating *in-situ* conservation activities and generate information about hitherto unknown nesting sites. The study indicates a drop of over 40% in Edible-nest Swiftlet population from previous studies conducted in 1998.

COMBATING ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

The Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network, TRAFFIC, is a strategic alliance of WWF and IUCN. In India, it operates as a division of WWF-India with an aim of monitoring and investigating wildlife trade and providing information to a diverse audience as a basis for effective conservation policies.



TRAFFIC's wildlife trade intelligence gathering network is spread across some of the country's most important tiger, rhino and elephant habitats such as the forests of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, northern Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh. It also covers Haryana, Delhi, Punjab and crucial borders of Nepal and Bhutan, which are trade routes for passing wildlife products into international markets.

The vital information on illegal wildlife activities generated by this network resulted in 119 major interventions in 2014, ensuring an average of 11 interventions every month across India in the form of seizures, arrests and aversion of poaching cases. The highest numbers of interventions were conducted in Assam, followed by Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. TRAFFIC's intelligence network guided enforcement agencies to conduct 68 arrests and 48 seizures. A total of 411 live animals were seized including soft shell turtles, star tortoises, monitor lizards and snakes such as cobras and kukris. Focusing efforts to curb illegal trade in body parts of iconic species such as rhino, elephant and tiger, TRAFFIC helped enforcement agencies in arresting more than 42 accused in rhino poaching cases. Further, 16 .303 rifles, 1 country gun, more than 95 live cartridges and three rhino horns were seized from Assam.

TRAFFIC will continue to invest resources in further strengthening and spreading this informant network across the country, focusing on tiger, elephant and rhino landscapes, as status reports indicate a sharp rise in wildlife crimes involving these species in their important habitats.



NATIONAL INITIATIVES



INDIA RIVERS WEEK

In partnership with SANDRP (South Asia Network on Dams, Rivers and People), INTACH, Toxics Link and Peace Institute, WWF-India organized a nationwide consultation, 'India Rivers Week', to discuss a national charter on rivers.

Over 150 river experts, planners, researchers, artists, enthusiasts and activists from different parts of the country congregated to deliberate on the rejuvenation of Indian rivers.

The week long consultation culminated in the development of the Delhi Declaration on Rivers titled 'Let Our Rivers Live' submitted to the Ministry of Water Resources and Ganga Rejuvenation, outlining recommendations for the restoration of major Indian rivers and river basins.



CLIMATE SOLVER PLATFORM

Access to clean and sustainable energy is one of the key areas of WWF-India's work on climate change. The Climate Solver platform encourages and awards small and medium enterprises (SMEs) making significant contributions towards enhancing energy access or mitigating climate change through low carbon innovative technologies.

Two companies were awarded for their efforts in enhancing energy access for rural households.

Envirofit India Pvt. Ltd. has designed improved biomass cook stoves with higher efficiency to provide clean, healthy and affordable cooking options, while Naturetech Infrastructure Ltd has designed a low cost smart AC solar micro grid that provides electricity to rural households.



EARTH HOUR

In its 6th year running in India, Earth Hour united the nation once again to take a stand against climate change by making lifestyle choices that reduce one's impact on the environment.

The campaign reached out to an unprecedented 220 million individuals across 150 cities, as well as more than 250 corporate organizations.

Long standing supporters such as TATA Motors, ING Vysya, Canyon Consultancy, Woodland, Taj Hotels and ITC Hotels organized promotion events, hosted press conferences and launched donation drives to support on-ground energy access projects. Bollywood actor Arjun Kapoor lent his support as national brand ambassador along with several celebrities from all metropolitan cities.



PICK THE TICK

WWF-India launched a consumer awareness campaign 'Pick The Tick' to promote the production and consumption of FSC certified paper by highlighting its environmental and social benefits and the adverse effects of unsustainable forestry activities related to paper production in India and world over. The campaign aims to encourage individuals, corporate organizations and institutions to make responsible purchases for paper products.

Promoted on WWF-India's digital platforms, the campaign reached out to more than 450,000 unique visitors who were engaged at various levels on the subject of responsible forestry.

More than 500 of the largest institutional buyers of paper were also reached. Media channels - Times Media and OOH Media - screened WWF-India produced short films on FSC in 5 metropolitan cities. The Retail Association of India also promoted the campaign across their social media platforms taking the engagement directly to manufacturers and retailers.

STATES



WWF-India has a vast network of state and divisional offices across the country, working on various environmental issues in their states, as well as educating, empowering and sensitizing the youth about environment conservation.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Under the Strengthening Implementation of Biodiversity Act (2002), the Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State Biodiversity Boards have taken up the initiative of preparing People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR) for villages located around forest areas. For this, the board has selected WWF-India's Hyderabad office as the nodal body to further constitute a Technical Support Group which will be responsible for working with the Biodiversity Management Committees of two villages in Andhra Pradesh and four villages in Telangana to document their floral and faunal biodiversity, as well as agriculture and livestock status in the PBR. This will be a legal document under the custody of the village and ensure rights of access and benefit sharing over their natural resources and traditional knowledge.

Further, a City Biodiversity Index assessment was carried out for the Godrej Vikhroli Campus, Mumbai in association with CII-GBC to measure the capacity of the campus to support plant and animal life. The campus scored 62 points out of 92 across 23 indicators and has set the standard for other industrial towns and parks to implement good governance to maintain a balance between anthropogenic pressures and natural ecosystems.



KERALA

With an aim of building the capacity of education institutions and teachers to further impart environment education to students, both with relevant knowledge as well as improved teaching methodologies for better impact, WWF-India's Kerala state office conducted 15 teacher training workshops over the year. More than 950 individuals participated including teachers from over 550 schools as well as B. Ed students aspiring to become teachers. The workshops focused on training teachers on how to link environmental, social and economic aspects using practical classroom exercises to engage with their students. Major sessions included Western Ghats and its significance to human well-being, Ecosystem Interpretation, Sustainable Development and Teaching Methodologies. Resource material in regional languages - handbooks, presentations and posters - were distributed to all participants for future use and reference in classrooms. This has helped in transforming the teaching approach in selected schools in Kerala, directly benefiting thousands of students, who will now learn more about locally relevant environmental issues, their link to human beings, as well as values and attitudes that help them become more aware and environmentally sensitive citizens.



WEST BENGAL

An initial study was conducted to identify the distribution pattern and habitat use of the Ganges river dolphin along a 534 km stretch of the river Ganga flowing through West Bengal. Primary data was collected from 20 stations across this stretch based on direct observations. The survey focused on identifying major threats and anthropogenic pressures along the study area and its effect on the dolphin population. Moving forward, partnerships will be formed with the State Government and local fisher communities and a conservation strategy will be implemented with the involvement of key stakeholders.

Another study was carried out to identify and develop sustainable livelihood opportunities for fisher communities during the Hilsa fishing ban period in West Bengal. The findings of the study were released as a report, including recommendations and suggestions as a way forward for the conservation of the Hilsa fish.



MADHYA PRADESH

With an aim of diversifying and intensifying the livelihood opportunities of local communities living around important wildlife habitats, a capacity building workshop was organized for the communities of Indri and Tatri village located near the Kanha National Park. The training focused on developing their entrepreneurial skills to increase economic benefits derived from existing livelihoods, as well as enable them to identify new businesses. The workshop was followed by a series of regular interactions with community members and was successful in encouraging 11 individuals to expand their livelihood opportunities. These individuals have revived a pond near their village and initiated fish cultivation by seeding the pond twice a year. The fish caught from this pond is sold in the local market and significantly adds to their household income.



GUJARAT

Once found in abundance across India, especially in cities, the population of the house sparrow has witnessed a drastic decline over the past decade due to a number of anthropogenic pressures. One of the major issues faced by the species is lack of natural space for nesting as well as non availability of food sources. With an aim of reviving the house sparrow population in Gujarat, WWF-India initiated a project to distribute artificial nests for house sparrows to interested individuals, school and college students, corporate organizations and local NGOs. These nests are specially designed in alignment with the nesting requirements of the species and can be set up in residential houses, office buildings, personal and colony gardens, and school and college premises. As many as 2200 nests have been distributed across 7 cities and regular monitoring has revealed that 40% of the nests are being accepted by house sparrows, leading to a slow but steady come back of the species in certain parts of the city.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING



EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In the states of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Assam, WWF-India's efforts to embed the approach of Education for Sustainable Development into the states education systems focuses on building capacity of education institutions and adoption of model schools to demonstrate the practical implementation of the ESD approach. More than 105 DIETs across four states have been trained, covering more than 500 educators. Inspired by the successful transformation of the learning journey of students in WWF-India's adopted government schools, 95 DIETs have also adopted one school each, bringing the number to 107 government schools in India where sustainable development is an integral part of the education system. Further, the SCERTs in all states have officially directed DIETs to adopt more model schools, ensuring these concepts percolate deeper into the government education system.



CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENT LAW

In partnership with the National Law University, WWF-India's Centre for Environmental Law (CEL) offers three Post Graduate Diploma Courses, PGD in Environmental Law and Policy, PGD in Urban Environmental Management and Law and PGD in Tourism and Environmental Law (PGDTEL). The last three years have witnessed an exponential growth in the number of participants enrolling for these courses, from 153 students in 2012-13 to more than 350 students in 2013-14. The interdisciplinary nature of the courses makes it a holistic experience for students not only from the legal fraternity and environment sector, but also bureaucrats, corporate executives, government officials, environmental engineers, urban planners, and journalists. CEL's strong alumnae network is making notable contributions towards environment conservation, specifically in matters pertaining to environmental law and policy. The courses will continue to bridge the gap between theory and practice by developing exclusive curriculum which is regularly updated to include all developments in the field of environment.



VOLUNTEER HUB

WWF-India actively engages with the youth across the country, providing them with opportunities to volunteer for environment causes through various programmes, events and campaigns. In order to intensify these engagement platforms, a Volunteer Hub is being developed, which will host specially designed projects to better involve existing volunteers and encourage a wider audience to take public and personal action for an environment cause. This hub will mobilize the youth through a digital interface, wherein individuals can opt to volunteer for projects based on their time, commitment, interest and skills.

CORPORATE SUPPORT FOR CONSERVATION

WWF-India crafts alliances with corporate organizations to support a range of conservation projects and works with them to transform business practices towards sustainability. These alliances are aligned to the company's CSR policy, philanthropic, sustainability, marketing and communications strategies. These alliances deliver on multiple benefits and provide leadership examples that leverage broader change.

Some of WWF-India's corporate partners and the conservation projects supported by them:



- Enhancing access to clean energy in the Sundarbans



- Human elephant conflict management in Assam



- Project Sahasra Jyoti: Lighting up 1000 households with renewable energy



- Sustainable livelihoods in Central India



- HSBC Water Programme; Rivers for Life, Life for Rivers



- Red panda conservation in Sikkim



- Better Cotton Initiative: Sustainable water management in cotton production and supply chain



- Better Cotton Initiative: Sustainable water management in cotton production and supply chain



- Project Create To Inspire



murugappa

- Human elephant conflict management in the western ghats



- Conserving wildlife habitats in the Western Ghats
- Conserving Harike Wetland
- Protecting tigers in the Corbett landscape



Rabobank

- Environmental sustainability in Sugarcane production



- Project Sahasra Jyoti: Lighting up 1000 households with renewable energy



- Conserving the red panda and snow leopard with community support in Western Arunachal Pradesh



- The Water School Programme in Bharatpur



- Conserving the great Indian bustard
- Conserving the one horned rhino
- Conserving the red panda



- Conserving biodiversity in the Eastern Himalayas
- Project Save Our Snow leopards
- Support Initiative Fund for tiger conservation



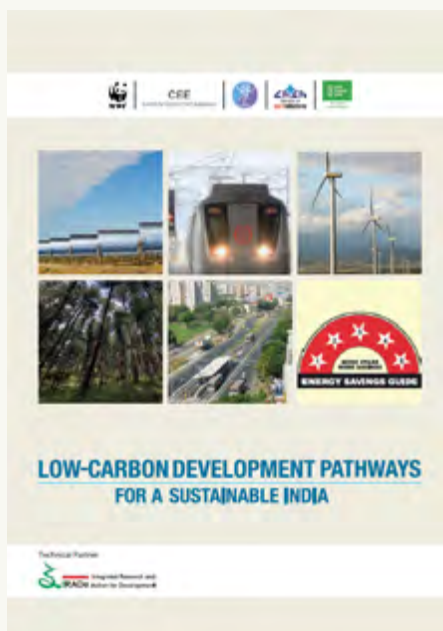
- Managing human elephant conflict in 6 states in India

PUBLICATIONS



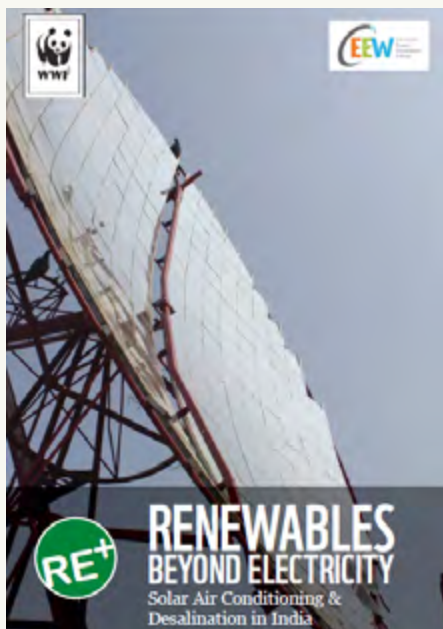
GLOBAL PRACTICES IN PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

This report provides contextual insights that traditional perceptions of environmental sustainability in India need reconsideration. It focuses on global practices in environmental sustainability and throws light on initiatives undertaken by some of the largest retailers around the world. It provides examples from nine global retailers that focus on the key areas of: energy conservation and emission reduction, green and sustainable products, packaging, supply chain, waste reduction and recycling, biodiversity conservation water conservation, green buildings and environmental reporting.



LOW-CARBON DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS FOR A SUSTAINABLE INDIA

This study provides important insights for the Indian low-carbon development policy discussions. Conducted and published in partnership with IRADe (technical partner), WWF-India, CEE, Laya, CASA and Welthungerhilfe, the study demonstrates how India can achieve a low-carbon development pathway, without significantly decreasing development ambitions.



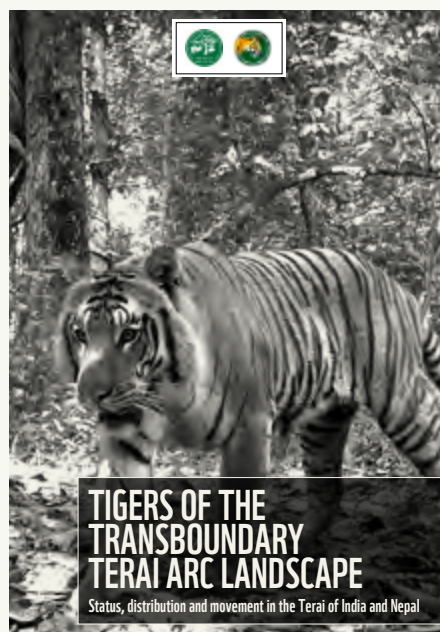
RE+: RENEWABLES BEYOND ELECTRICITY

Jointly published by WWF-India and the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), the report focuses on two innovative renewable energy applications, i.e. solar air conditioning and solar desalination and is a follow-up to the previously released report, RE+: Renewables beyond Electricity, a compendium of 14 innovative renewable energy applications (beyond electricity generation).



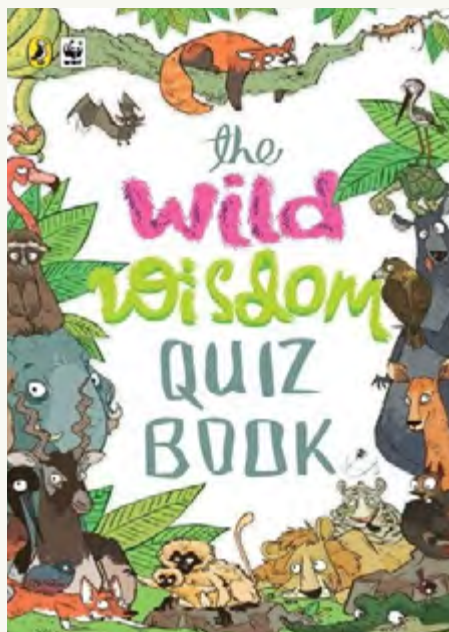
THE DOLPHIN ACTION PLAN

This report captures the recommendations made by subject experts during a three day workshop on “Operationalisation of River Dolphin Action Plan 2010-2020” in March 2014, a joint event by the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) and WWF-India. It was released by the Joint Secretary and Mission Director, National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), along with the Additional Secretary, MoEF.



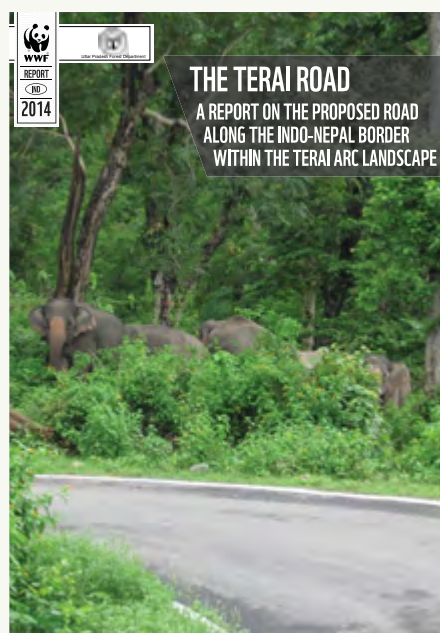
TIGERS OF THE TRANSBOUNDARY TERAI ARC LANDSCAPE

India and Nepal share a long border in the Terai belt, with a number of forest areas lying across the international borders. This report details the status of tigers and ungulate prey populations in roughly 5,300 sq km of the transboundary Terai Landscape between India and Nepal. It documents tiger movement and presents specific recommendations for their conservation.



WILD WISDOM QUIZ BOOK

The Wild Wisdom Quiz is India's only national and Asia's biggest wildlife quiz. The Wild Wisdom Quiz Book, published in partnership with Penguin Books Ltd, is a compilation of the content created through the six annual editions of the quiz on the flora and fauna of India. It is a collection of engaging questions, facts and fascinating illustrations for young minds.



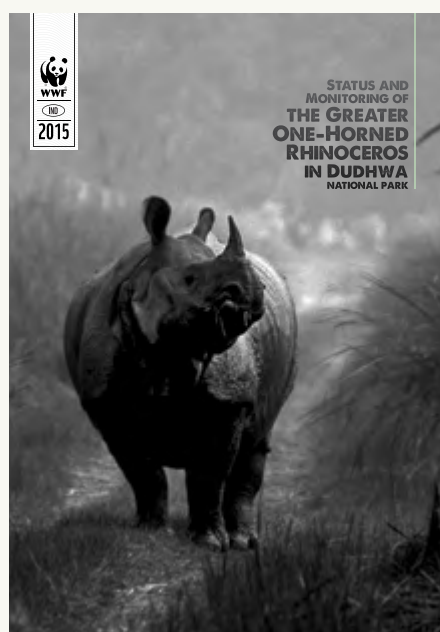
THE TERAI ROAD

A road project proposed by the government of India is expected to cut across critical wildlife habitats in both countries, leading to severe fragmentation of forests and increased disturbance to wildlife. This report highlights the findings of a study conducted in partnership with WWF-Nepal, UP Forest Department and UP Public Works Department to evaluate the impacts of this border road connecting Nepal and India.



SHARKS IN THE SOUP: AN OVERVIEW OF SHARK TRADE IN INDIA

This publication highlights the trade in sharks in India and also the domestic and international laws protecting various shark species. This communicate is an important tool for TRAFFIC to highlight the current scenario of illicit shark trade in India.



RHINOS OF DUDHWA NATIONAL PARK: ID BASED MONITORING GUIDE

Marking thirty years of the first relocation of rhinos to Dudhwa National Park, WWF-India released a new monitoring field guide, compiling the individual rhinos of Dudhwa by the way of photographs and morphological characteristics. The guide includes sighting data sheets for each rhino and family histories of each of the rhinos. The frontline staff has been provided with a Hindi version of the field guide to document rhino monitoring activities in the field.

FINANCIALS

For the year end 31st March 2014

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs.000's)

Income	31 March 2014	31 March 2013
Fund raising and Subscription	3,561	4,761
Donation	11,306	7,291
Project Grants	364,052	*370,083
Other Income	83,208	83,526
Total Income	462,127	465,661

Expenditure	31 March 2014	31 March 2013
Conservation expenditure on objects of the trust	395,399	*398,470
Other expenses/operating costs	81,755	77,448
Total expenditure	477,154	475,918

BALANCE SHEET

Fund and Liabilities	31 March 2014	31 March 2013
Trusts funds and corpus	127,052	116,307
Earmarked and other funds	21,886	20,085
Current & other liabilities	234,425	200,388
Total	383,363	336,780

Property and Assets	31 March 2014	31 March 2013
Fixed Assets	12,767	14,782
Investments	150,877	124,278
Current & other assets	219,719	197,720
Total	383,363	336,780

*excludes impact due to change in accounting policy

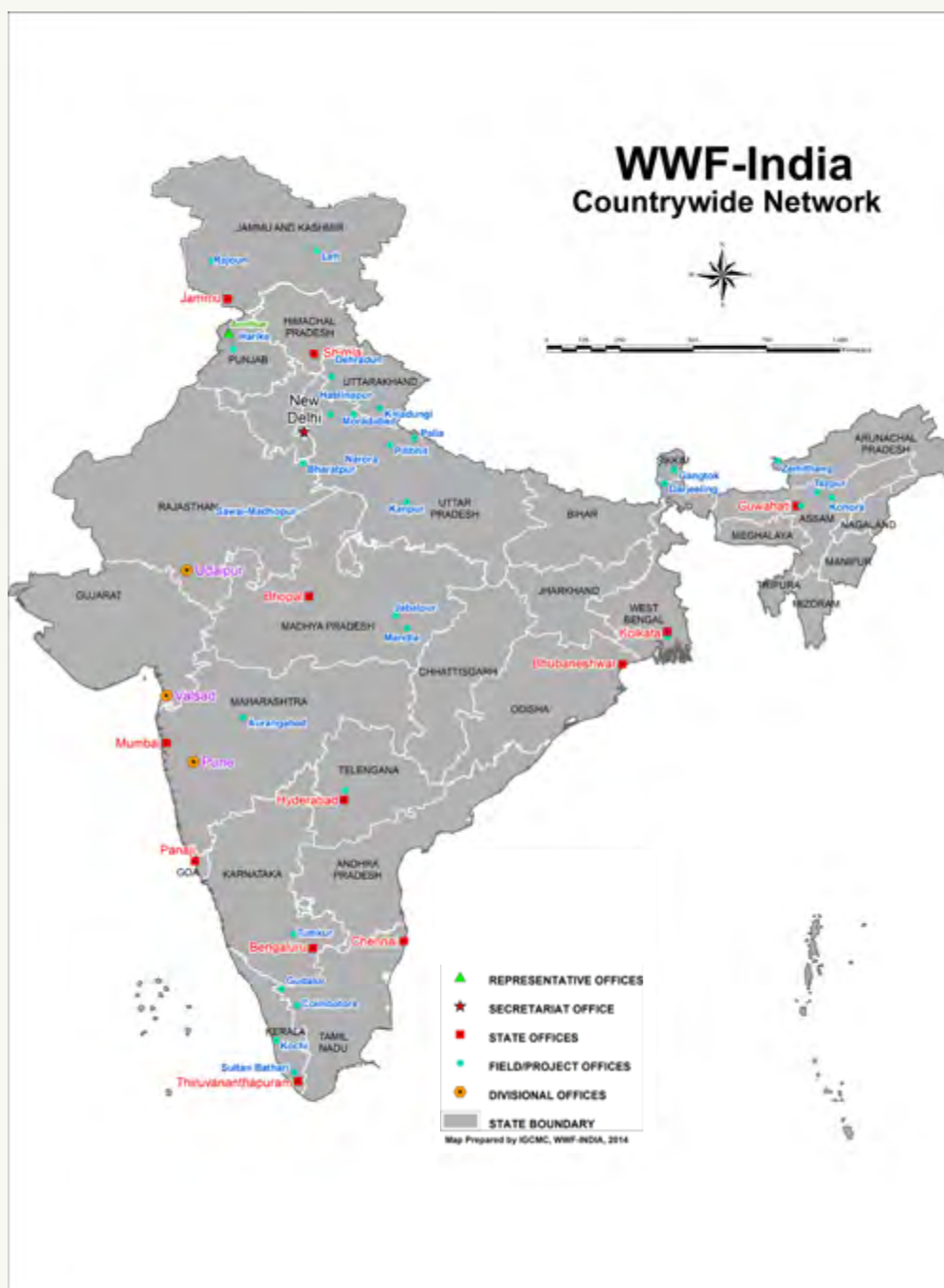


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Campaigns & Events

Individuals from across the country participated in various awareness campaigns on climate change and sustainable consumer choices

Publications

Several reports on key environmental and wildlife related issues were released

Partnerships

Partnerships were formed across a wide spectrum of organizations, communities, state governments and individuals to take the message of conservation forward

Education

More than 30,000 students across India were engaged in several activities to benefit environment conservation

Support

More than 50,000 individuals support WWF-India's conservation initiatives through various kinds of contributions



Why we are here.

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

www.wwfindia.org