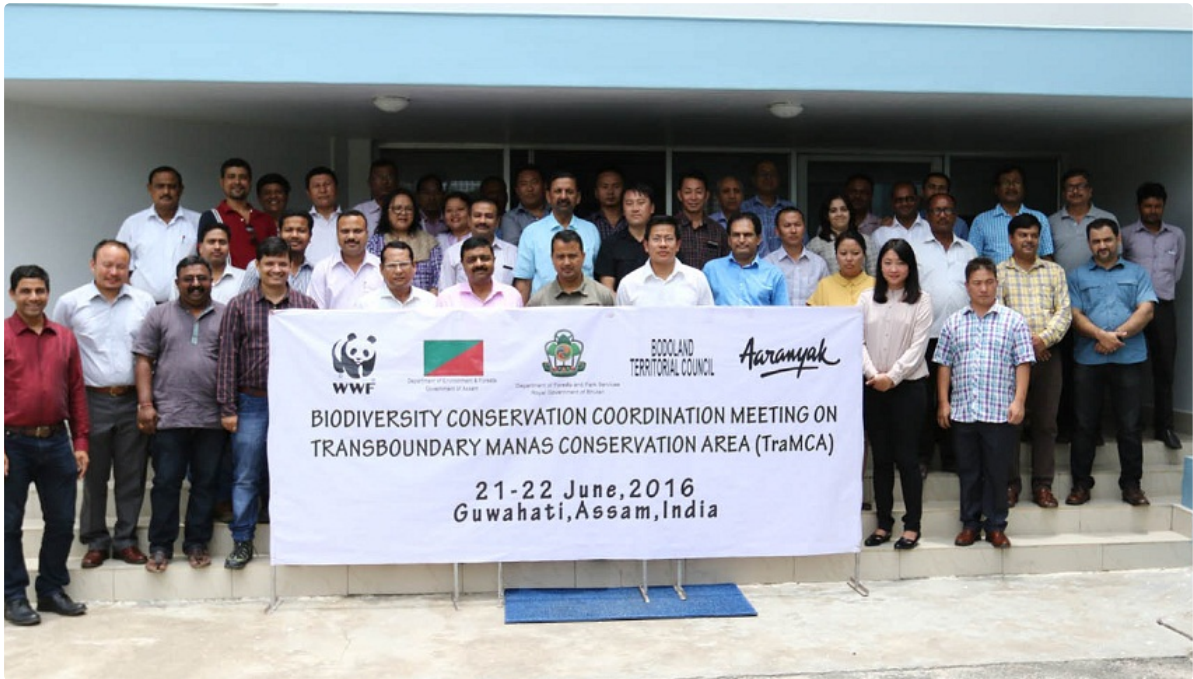


Meet on transboundary conservation



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Drishana Kalita 22 June 2016 8282 views

For the 10th time since 2008, important delegates representing the Governments of Bhutan and India along with conservation NGOs of the region met in Guwahati, Assam. The landmark meeting was held on 21st-22nd June [2016](#) to discuss [Conservation](#) of Biodiversity- Issues and Opportunities in the large Transboundary Landscape between [India](#) and Bhutan across the International Boundary from the river Sankosh in the west to the River Dhansiri in the [east](#), referred to [as](#) the Transboundary Manas [Conservation](#) Area (TraMCA). In [India](#), it includes the Manas Tiger Reserve and in Bhutan, the forested areas of south covering the Royal Manas [National](#) Park, Phipsoo [Wildlife](#) Sanctuary and Jomotsangkha [Wildlife](#) Sanctuary. The Ecosystem Services provided by TraMCA supports a total human population of [over 10](#) million over India and Bhutan.

This meeting had the delegates taking stock of the status of implementation of the work plan developed for the region and also discussing about the emerging issues specially with reference to proposed developmental activities having potential negative impact and continued anthropogenic pressure on the forest resources. The delegates expressed their concerns on ongoing deforestation activities in the TraMCA landscape and expressed the need for scaled up government efforts to [arrest](#) deforestation on an urgent basis. Restoration of the denudated forest areas and their protection was also discussed [as](#) the only possibility of regaining lost habitats. It is worth mentioning here that Manas Tiger Reserve has already lost about 40% of its forest cover to encroachments and development activities, since it was declared a Tiger Reserve in 1973. Mr. D.P. Bankhwal, IG Forest, [National](#) Tiger [Conservation](#) Authority (NTCA), Guwahati says, “Ecosystems are like Humpty Dumpty. If the balance is lost, it is lost forever. No amount of riches or power can bring it back.”

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. D. Mathur, PCCF & HOFF,

Assam, who appreciated the effort of the Indian and Bhutanese in bringing the [group](#) together which is now well recognized internationally. He has also assured all support to see its progress further. A Swargowari, CHD, Forest Department of Bodoland Territorial Council expressed that the TraMCA concept that gained momentum during the last six years is moving in right direction due to the effort of all the stakeholders.

The delegation from Bhutan, [lead](#) by Tenzin Wangchuk, Park Manager, Royal Manas [National](#) Park has expressed concerns with current and proposed developments in the landscape and emphasised on further strengthening the collaboration of the TraMCA partners to achieve its long term goals.

In the meeting, a report on joint monitoring of tigers was also released by Mr Mathur. The report presents the finding of joint monitoring of tigers in both Manas [National](#) Park, [India](#) and Royal Manas [National](#) Park, Bhutan. The study identified 21 individual tigers in the study area that covered approx. 600 sq km of [India](#) and Bhutan Manas in TraMCA. The study also [found](#) four individual tigers that are common to Bhutan and [India](#) Manas, indicating that the connectivity is crucial in the TraMCA region to protect tiger [as](#) well [as](#) other biodiversity of the area. A previous study in the TraMCA in 2011-12 reported 14 individual tigers. The study was carried out during February-May 2015 simultaneously in [India](#) and Bhutan across the boundary by Forest officials and researchers from [Aaranyak](#) and WWF.

No facet of conservation in TraMCA was left behind in this discussion which included delegates from agencies ranging from tourism, wildlife conservationists and biologists to government agencies. The following are a few salient discussion points of the meeting.

[Conservation:](#)

Tiger [Conservation](#) as an umbrella for accentuating the overall conservation status of the area was discussed. Besides discussing Tiger Protection, extensive discussions about [Elephant](#) conservation, Leopard and Ungulate species Monitoring, restoration of habitats, Control of invasive species. Besides, the idea of jointly monitoring Elephants by Radio Collaring was seen to gain great support from delegates of both [India](#) and Bhutan.

A variety of issues ranging from habitat loss, unregulated tourism, water unavailability, wildlife casualties, etc. were discussed in the meeting. However, a recent proposal by the Indian Government to have a highway constructed along the Indo-Bhutan International Border was discussed in most detail. The grave implications that such a linear structure may have on the fragile ecological balance of the area were discussed. Such developmental activities would bifurcate the contiguous habitats and adversely affect wildlife, which in turn will bring in severe ecological affects including water availability and [agriculture](#) regimes of the TraMCA region.

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