

Danger to wildlife corridor in Rajasthan

646. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the canal project to connect Kushalipuranalla to the Mansarovar Dam in the Ranthambhor National Park threatens to destroy the crucial corridor that links the Ranthambhor National Park to the Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary and is in violation of the Wildlife and Forest Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of action Ministry has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The area of the said canal project falls under the core area of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, notified under section 38 V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006. The project was placed for consideration before the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife (NBWL), in its meeting held on 14.10.2011. Although the proposal stands recommended by the State Board for Wildlife, Chief Wildlife Warden of the State and the National Tiger Conservation Authority, no final view on the project was taken by the Standing Committee.

Wetlands in the country

647. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wetlands in the country;

(b) the details of prominent wetlands;

(c) the importance for fishery, climate, environment and ecology;

(d) the commitment of India as a signatory of the Ramsar Convention;

(e) the steps taken to conserve wetlands; and

(f) the above statistics pertaining to mangroves in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As reported by Space Application Center (SAC), Ahmedabad in their National Wetland Inventory and Assessment Report published in June, 2011, there are 757060 wetlands occupying an area of 15260572 hectares in the country. This also includes 3806 mangroves with an area of 471407 hectares.

(b) Ministry has identified 115 wetlands and 38 Mangroves in the country for conservation and management. The list of these prominent wetlands is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Wetlands play a prominent role in acting as nurseries for fisheries, in mitigation of floods, wastewater treatment, recharging of aquifers and acting as filter for nutrients. They also provide niche for aquatic biodiversity and any intervention

in their hydrological regimes result in their ecological degradation. Wetlands are also subjected to vagaries of climate change through receding of glaciers effecting ecology and environment of the upstream and downstream areas.

(d) As a signatory to the Ramsar Convention, we are committed for conservation and wise use of wetlands through National and International cooperation for achieving their sustainable development.

(e) Ministry of Environment and Forests has identified 115 Wetlands covering 26 States/UTs and 38 Mangrove forests covering 10 States/UTs for conservation under National Programmes. 100% assistance is provided to the concerned State Governments for undertaking various conservation activities like survey and demarcation, afforestation, natural regeneration and restoration catchment area treatment, water management, protection measures, fisheries development, weed control, wildlife conservation, pollution abatement, eco-development and education and awareness activities, etc. This is supplemented by research and developmental activities.

In order not to use wetlands beyond their carrying capacity, the Government has very recently notified Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules 2010. All the State Governments have been advised to notify all wetlands so that they are regulated as per these rules. An amount of Rs. 102.39 crores has been released during Eleventh Five Years Plan for conservation of wetlands.

(f) The statistics pertaining to mangroves is already covered under (a) to (e) above.

Statement

List of identified wetlands

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Sl. No.	Name of Wetlands
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Kolleru
2.	Assam	2.	Deepar Beel
		3.	Urpada Beel
		4.	Sone Beel
3.	Bihar	5.	Kabar
		6.	Barilla
		7.	Kusheshwar Asthan
4.	Gujarat	8.	Nalsarovar
		9.	Great Rann of Kachh
		10.	Thol Bird Sanctuary
		11.	Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary
		12.	Little Rann of Kachh

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Sl. No.	Name of Wetlands
		13.	Pariej
		14.	Wadhwana
		15.	Nanikakrad
5.	Haryana	16.	Sultanpur
		17.	Bhindawas
6.	Himachal Pradesh	18.	Renuka
		19.	Pong Dam
		20.	Chandratal
		21.	Rewalsar
		22.	Khajjiar
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.	Wullar
		24.	Tso Morari
		25.	Tisgul Tso and Chisul Marshes
		26.	Hokersar
		27.	Mansar-Surinsar
		28.	Ranjitsagar
		29.	Pangong Tsar
		30.	Gharana
		31.	Hygam,
		32.	Mirgund
		33.	Shalbugh
		34.	Chushul and Hanley
8.	Jharkhand	35.	Udhwa
		36.	Tilaiya Dam
9.	Karnataka	37.	Magadhi
		38.	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary
		39.	Bonal
		40.	Hidkal and Ghataprabha
		41.	Heggeri
		42.	Ranganthittu
		43.	K.G. Koppa wetland
10.	Kerala	44.	Ashtamudi
		45.	Sasthamkotta
		46.	Kottuli

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Sl. No.	Name of Wetlands
		47.	Kadulandi
		48.	Vembnad Kol
11.	Madhya Pradesh	49.	Barna
		50.	Yashwant Sagar
		51.	Wetland of Ken River
		52.	National Chambal Sanct.
		53.	Ghatigaon
		54.	Ratapani
		55.	Denwa Tawa wetland
		56.	Kanha Tiger Reserve
		57.	Pench Tiger Reserve
		58.	Sakhyasagar
		59.	Dihaila
		60.	Govindsagar
		61.	Sirpur
12.	Maharashtra	62.	Ujni
		63.	Jayakawadi
		64.	Nalganga wetland
13.	Manipur	65.	Loktak
14.	Meghalaya	66.	Umiam lake
15.	Mizoram	67.	Tamdil
		68.	Palak
16.	Orissa	69.	Chilka
		70.	Kuanria wetland
		71.	Kanjia wetland
		72.	Daha wetland
		73.	Anusupa
17.	Punjab	74.	Harike
		75.	Ropar
		76.	Kanjli
		77.	Nangal
18.	Rajasthan	78.	Sambhar
19.	Sikkim	79.	Khechuperi Holy Lake

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Sl. No.	Name of Wetlands
		80.	Tamze Wetland
		81.	Tembao Wetland Complex
		82.	Phendang Wetland Complex
		83.	Gurudokmar Wetland
		84.	Tsomgo wetland
20.	Tamil Nadu	85.	Point Calimere
		86.	Kaliveli
		87.	Pallaikarni
21.	Tripura	88.	Rudrasagar
		89.	Gumti reservoir
22.	Uttar Pradesh	90.	Nawabganj
		91.	Sandi
		92.	Lakh Bahoshi
		93.	Samaspur
		94.	Alwara Wetland
		95.	Semarai Lake
		96.	Nagaria lake
		97.	Keetham Lake
		98.	Shekha wetland
		99.	Saman Bird Sanctuary
		100.	Sarsai Nawar
		101.	Patna Bird Sanctuary
		102.	Chandotat
		103.	Tal Bhaghel
		104.	Taal Ganbhirvan and Taal Salona
		105.	Aadi Jal Jeev Jheel
23.	Uttaranchal	106.	Ban Ganga Jhilmil Tal
		107.	Asan
24.	West Bengal	108.	East Calcutta Wetland
		109.	Sunder bans
		110.	Ahiron Beel
		111.	Rasik Beel
		112.	Santragachi

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Sl. No.	Name of Wetlands
		113.	Patlakhawa-Rasomati
25.	Chandigarh (UT)	114.	Sukhna
26.	Puducherry (UT)	115.	Ousteri lake

List of identified Mangroves:

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Sl.No.	Mangroves
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Coringa
		2.	East Godavari
		3.	Krishna
2.	Gujarat	4.	Gulf of Kutchh
		5.	Gulf of Khambhat
		6.	Dumas-Ubhrat
3.	Goa	7.	Goa
4.	Karnataka	8.	Coondapur
		9.	Dakshin Kannada/Honnavar
		10.	Karwar
		11.	Manglore Forest Division
5.	Kerala	12.	Vembanad
		13.	Kannur (Northern Kerala)
6.	Maharashtra	14.	Achra-Ratnagiri
		15.	Devgarh-Vijay Durg
		16.	Veldur
		17.	Kundalika-Revdanda
		18.	Mumbra-Diva
		19.	Vikroli
		20.	Shreevardhan
		21.	Vaitarna
		22.	Vasai-Manori
		23.	Malvan
7.	Orissa	24.	Bhaitarkanika
		25.	Mahanadi
		26.	Subernarekha
		27.	Devi-Kauda
		28.	Dhamra

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Sl.No.	Mangroves
		29.	Mangrove Genetic Resources Centre
		30.	Chilka
8.	Tamil Nadu	31.	Pichavaram
		32.	Muthupet
		33.	Ramnad
		34.	Pulicat
		35.	Kazhuveli
9.	West Bengal	36.	Sunderbans
10.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	37.	North Andamans
		38.	Nicobar

Conference of BRICS countries on global climate change regime

648. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had convened a conference of the BRICS grouping countries to arrive at a common strategy on the proposed new global climate change, regime;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the talks;

(c) whether a common strategy has been adopted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) India had convened a meeting of BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India, China) countries on 13-14 February, 2012 in New Delhi to discuss the outcomes of the climate change conference held at Durban in December 2012 and decide a strategy for future actions on climate change related issues.

The Ministers from BASIC Countries adopted a Joint Statement (*See below*) covering issues related to second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol, Durban Platform, unresolved issues of equity, trade and technology related intellectual property rights, Review of implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Green Climate Fund and inclusion of international aviation in the European Union's Emission Trading Scheme.