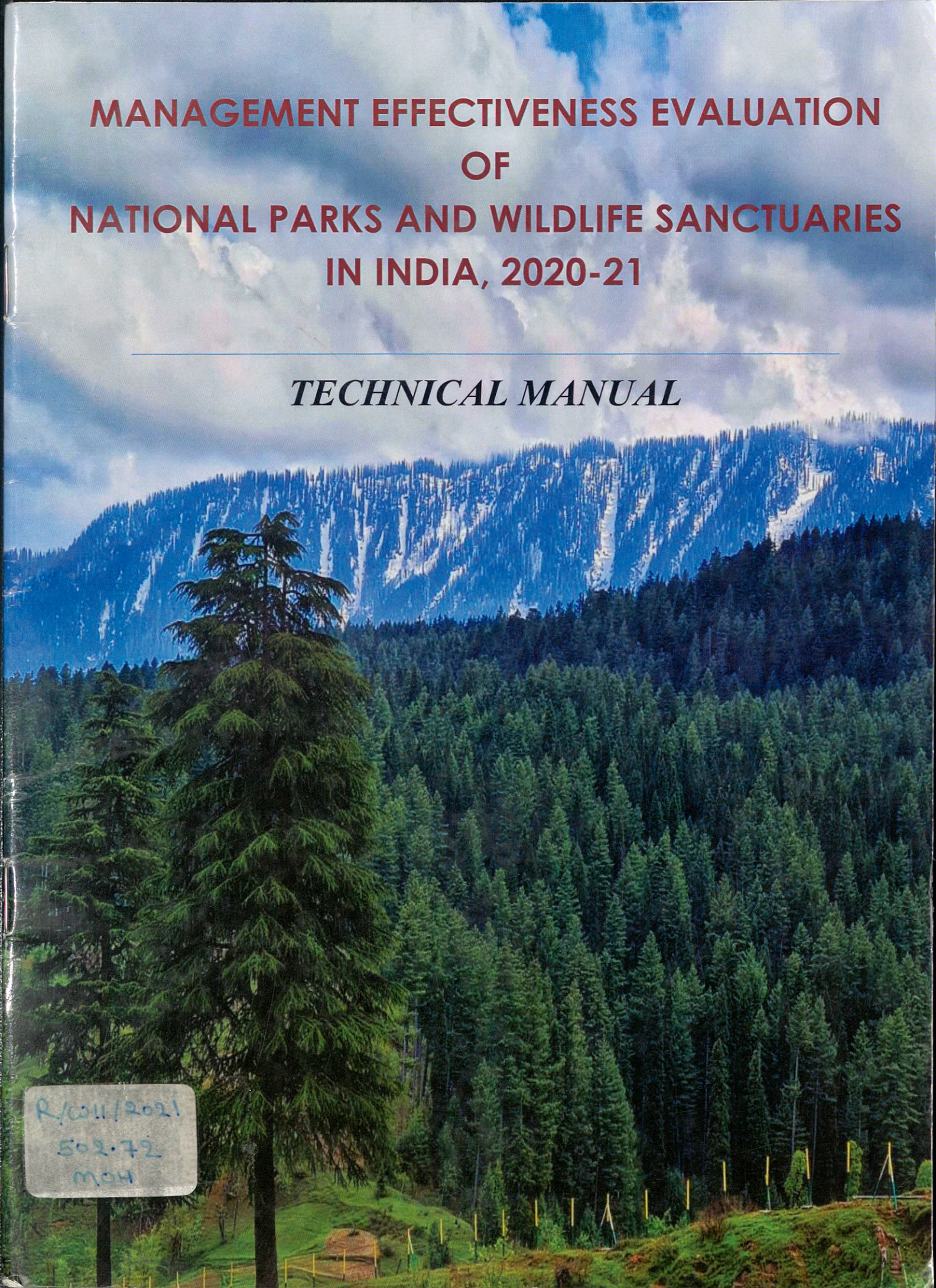


**MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION  
OF  
NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES  
IN INDIA, 2020-21**

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***TECHNICAL MANUAL***



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**Management Effectiveness Evaluation  
(MEE) of National Parks and  
Wildlife Sanctuaries in India**

**2020-21**

***TECHNICAL MANUAL***

**Wildlife Institute of India**

**January, 2021**

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List of 20 MEE Teams indicated against 210 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries included in repeat cycle of evaluation in 2020-2021

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List of 20 MEE Teams constituted for Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of 210 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries included in repeat cycle of evaluation in 2020-2021

## **1. Introduction**

Protected Areas (PAs) are well-defined geographical spaces, recognized, dedicated and managed through legal and other effective means to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. In a rapidly changing world where natural ecosystems are under severe pressure, the PAs, when governed and managed effectively, can provide a wide range of social, environmental, economic benefits worldwide and nature based solutions to environmental.

There are 2,38,563 terrestrial and inland water protected areas recorded in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), covering almost 7% of the global ocean and terrestrial protected areas covering just under 15% of global land and spread in 245 countries and territories (UNEP-WCMC, IUCN and NGS 2018).

India's major portion of biodiversity are being safeguarded as Protected Areas (PAs). India has systematically designated its PAs in four legal categories viz. National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and as per this Act, India have setup 903 formally designated PAs with the total coverage 1,65,012.65km<sup>2</sup> (5.02% of the countries geographical area). Among 903 PAs, 101 National Parks, 553 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 86 Conservation Reserves and 163 Community Reserves (as on 1st January, 2020). The National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries are presently the categories being subjected to evaluation through management effectiveness evaluation (MEE) process.

However, these PAs face a variety of threats viz., development pressures, anthropogenic pressures, mining and quarrying, and tourism. In addition to these threats, there are various management related challenges viz., climate change, desertification, invasive species and human wildlife conflicts. For effective management of the PAs in the country, a landscape centric approach is required that promotes coherence and connectivity between PAs and mainstreams biodiversity across sectors. Enabling policies backed by good governance and adequate funding support are essentially needed for effective management of PAs to meet conservation goals for the sustainable future of the planet.

In recent years there has been a general concern amongst PA professionals and the public that many NP&WLS are failing to achieve their objectives and, in some cases, are actually losing the values for which they were established (Hockings et al. 2008). As a result, improving the effectiveness of PA management has become a priority throughout the conservation community. Protected areas that are effectively managed generally lead to improved biodiversity outcomes. However, only 20% (21,743 NP&WLS) of the total coverage of protected areas reported in the WDPA has been assessed for management effectiveness according to the Global Database on Protected Areas Management Effectiveness (UNEP-WCMC, IUCN and NGS 2018). The result indicated that only 17.5% of the countries have achieved the 60% score of management effectiveness (Coad et al. 2015).

## **2. What is Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE)?**

Protected area (PA) management effectiveness evaluation (MEE) is defined as the assessment of how well PAs are being managed—primarily, whether they are protecting their values and achieving the goals and objectives agreed upon. The term 'management effectiveness' reflects three main themes of PA management:

- ❖ Design issues relating to both individual sites and PA systems
- ❖ The adequacy and appropriateness of management systems and processes
- ❖ Delivery of the objectives of PAs, including conservation of values.

Broadly speaking, MEE can:

- ✓ Enable and support an adaptive approach to management
- ✓ Assist in effective resource allocation
- ✓ Promote accountability and transparency
- ✓ Help involve the community and build constituencies
- ✓ Promote the values of PAs.

## **3. Why do we need evaluation or/and assessment?**

The need to evaluate PA management effectiveness has become increasingly well recognised internationally over the past one and a

half decades. In both developed and developing countries it has been seen that declaration of PAs does not always result in adequate protection (Hockings and Phillips 1999, Hockings et al. 2000, Ervin 2003). Evaluation is necessary because PAs face many threats. However, evaluation is not simply a way of looking for problems; it is as important to identify when things are going well. Assessment of management effectiveness should include both issues within and/or beyond the control of individual managers. This approach facilitates a range of responses to threats and deficiencies in management, from site-based actions to broad political and policy reviews (Hockings et al. 2000).

There are many reasons why people want to assess management effectiveness (Hockings et al. 2000). These different purposes may require different assessment systems and varying degrees of detail. Funding bodies, policy makers and conservation lobbyists may use the results to highlight problems and to set priorities, or management agencies may use them to promote better management policies and practices. Managers may wish to use the results of evaluations to improve their performance or to report on achievements to senior managers, the government or external stakeholders (Hockings et al. 2006). Local communities and other stakeholders, including civil society, need to establish how far their interests are being taken into account. The increased emphasis on evaluation is in part due to changes in society, especially the increased demand for accountability, transparency and demonstrated 'value for money' (Hockings et al. 2006).

In addition to these substantive benefits, the process of assessing management effectiveness can also deliver a number of procedural benefits. Improved communication and cooperation between managers and other stakeholders is a common outcome of evaluation processes. Managers also have an opportunity to 'step back' from the day-to-day concerns of their jobs and consider the issues and challenges that they face in a new light. Many managers have commented that they have derived the major benefits during the process rather than from any formal report written at the end of the exercise (Hockings et al. 2006).

In practice, evaluation results are usually used in more than one way. Information used by managers to improve their own performance (adaptive management) can also be drawn on for

reporting (accountability) or can be used to improve the way funds and other resources are allocated either within a single reserve or across a PA system (resource allocation). Whatever purposes it may serve, evaluation should be seen primarily as a tool to assist managers in their work, not as a system for watching and punishing managers for inadequate performance. Evaluation must be used positively to support managers and be seen as a normal part of the process of management. Nonetheless, funding agencies, NGOs and others have a legitimate right to know whether a PA is achieving its stated objectives, and it should be recognised that evaluation findings will inevitably also be used for advocacy. Recent experiences around the world have demonstrated that involving external stakeholders in the assessment process and transparent sharing of the results of assessment can help build cooperation and support for PAs (Hockings et al. 2006).

However, assessments should not primarily be about reporting on or judging the managers and/or frontline staff (Mathur et al. 2011). As important as reporting requirements are, assessment of management effectiveness should primarily be used to assist managers to work as effectively as possible. Monitoring threats and activities affecting a PA and using the results to manage challenges, threats and pressures are increasingly being seen as being at the core of good site management (Mathur et al. 2011). Assessments help managers and stakeholders reflect on their experience, allocate resources efficiently and plan for effective management in relation to potential threats and opportunities (Hockings et al. 2008).

#### **4. The WCPA Framework for Assessing Management Effectiveness**

The precise methodology used to assess effectiveness differs between PAs and depends on factors such as the time and resources available, the importance of the site, data quality and stakeholder pressures. The differing situations and needs for PAs thus require different methods of assessment. As a result, a number of assessment tools have been developed to guide and record changes in management practices.

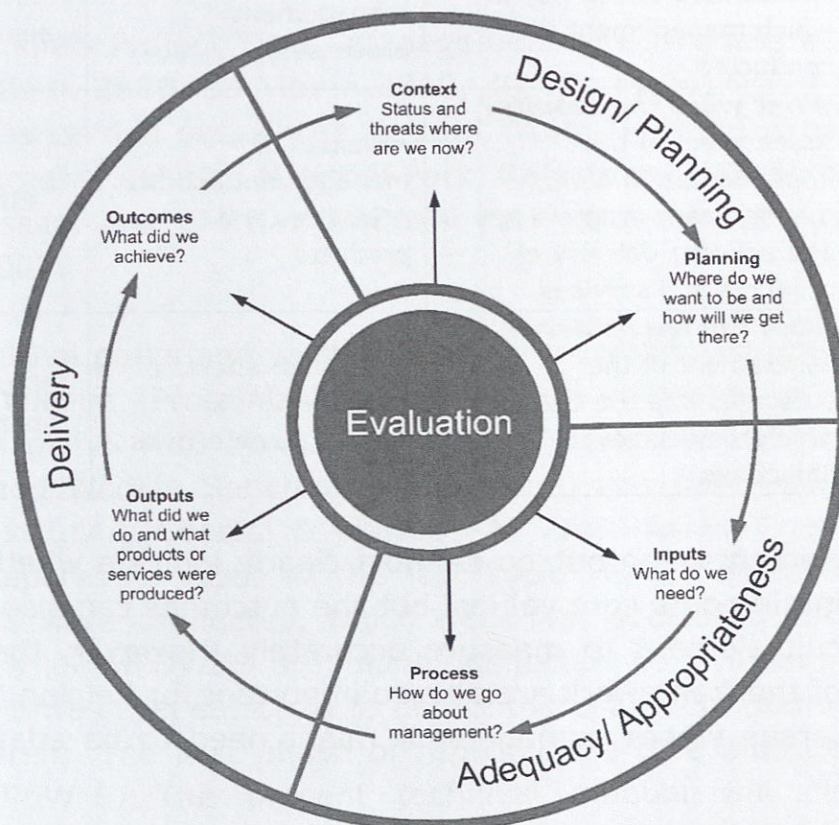
A uniform theme has been provided to these assessments by the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Framework for Assessing the Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas (**Figure**

**1 and Table 1**), which aims both to give overall guidance in the development of assessment systems and to encourage basic standards for assessment and reporting.

The WCPA Framework for Assessing Management Effectiveness is a system for designing PA management effectiveness evaluations with six elements: context, planning, inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes. It is not a methodology but is a guide for developing assessment systems.

The WCPA Framework sees management as a process or cycle with six distinct stages, or elements:

- ✓ It begins with establishing the context of existing values and threats,
- ✓ progresses through planning and
- ✓ allocation of resources (inputs)
- ✓ as a result of management actions (process) and
- ✓ eventually produces goods and services (outputs)
- ✓ that result in impacts or outcomes.



**Figure 1: The WCPA Framework for Assessing Management Effectiveness (Source Hockings et al. 2006)**

**Table 1: Summary of the WCPA Framework (Source: Stolton et al. 2007)**

<b>Elements of evaluation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Criteria that are Assessed</b>	<b>Focus of evaluation</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b><i>Where are we now?</i></b> Assessment of importance, threats and policy environment	- Significance - Threats - Vulnerability - National context - Partners	Status
<b>Planning</b>	<b><i>Where do we want to be?</i></b> Assessment of protected area design and planning	- Protected area legislation and policy - Protected area system design - Reserve design - Management planning	Appropriateness
<b>Inputs</b>	<b><i>What do we need?</i></b> Assessment of resources needed to carry out management	- Resourcing of agency - Resourcing of site	Resources
<b>Processes</b>	<b><i>How do we go about it?</i></b> Assessment of the way in which management is conducted	- Suitability of management processes	Efficiency and appropriateness
<b>Outputs</b>	<b><i>What were the results?</i></b> Assessment of the implementation of management programmes and actions; delivery of products and services	- Results of management actions - Services and products	Effectiveness
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b><i>What did we achieve?</i></b> Assessment of the outcomes and the extent to which they achieved objectives	- Impacts: effects of management in relation to objectives	Effectiveness and appropriateness

Of these elements, the outcomes most clearly indicate whether the site is maintaining its core values, but the outcomes can also be the most difficult element to measure accurately. However, the other elements of the framework are all also important for helping identify particular areas where management might need to be adapted or improved.

Over the past 10 years, numerous assessment systems have been developed, most based at least to some extent on the WCPA

Framework. They vary from simple questionnaire-type approaches suitable for individual PAs, through workshop-style approaches aimed at whole PA systems, to detailed monitoring systems. The approach described here is a fairly detailed monitoring and evaluation system, suitable for sites of particular importance (Hockings et al. 2008).

## **5. India's experience on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) exercise**

In order to assess the efficacy of management of PAs in the country, Wildlife Institute of India with the support from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has been conducting the Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Protected Areas (PAs) and Tiger Reserves since 2006. India is among the select countries in the world that have institutionalized the MEE Process. India has made a beginning in evaluating the management effectiveness of its world heritage sites, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and tiger reserves in 2006 (Mathur 2008).

Under India's Project Tiger, management effectiveness assessment of 28 TRs in 2006, 39 TRs in 2010, 43 TRs in 2014 and 50 TRs in 2018 was carried out. Three Natural World Heritage sites in South Asia, namely Keoladeo National Park, Rajasthan, Kaziranga National Park, Assam and Chitwan National Park, Nepal were evaluated in 2002-2007.

The national parks and wildlife sanctuaries which are notified under Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 are subjected to evaluation through global MEE framework. One full cycle of MEE of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries (NP&WLS) has been completed till 2020 excluding Coastal & Marine PAs and PAs in Tiger Reserves dealt separately. Also, in the last cycle repeat evaluation of 25 NP&WLS were conducted, which were first evaluated during 2005-06. Now all NP&WLS are being subjected to evaluation for the second time in repeat cycle to detect the change in management of the system. The first phase of repeat cycle of evaluation includes 210 NP&WLS. The present technical manual will discuss the methods and details of 210 NP&WLS to be evaluated during 2020-21. The abstract of MEE exercises conducted in India from 2006 to till date is given in **Table 2**.

MEE process has provided valuable insights into management processes and practices of our NP&WLS. MEE process has given us management strengths, weaknesses & actionable points of NP&WLS and efforts are now needed to take action on 'Actionable points'. Critical issues like capacity building of frontline staff, preparation of management plans through participatory process, providing adequate resources, building collaboration with stakeholders and strengthening ecodevelopment programmes for communities need immediate attention.

**Table 2: Abstract of MEE Exercises conducted in India**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Type of Approach</b>	<b>Application in India</b>
<b>1.</b>	In-depth, Evidence based assessment WORLD HERITAGE SITES	03 World Heritage Sites (2003-2008) MEE of Chitwan world Heritage Site, Nepal MEE of Keoladeo World Heritage Site, Rajasthan, India MEE of Kaziranga World Heritage Site, Assam, India
<b>2.</b>	Comprehensive system-wide, Peer-based assessment TIGER RESERVES NETWORK	MEE of 28 Tiger Reserves (2006): completed MEE of 39 Tiger Reserves (2010): completed MEE of 43 Tiger Reserves (2014): completed MEE of 50 Tiger Reserves (2018): completed
<b>3.</b>	Rapid Expert-based scorecard NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES	MEE of 125 NP&WLS from 2006-2014: report published in 2015 MEE of 80 NP&WLS in 2015-2017: report published in 2017 MEE of 119 NP&WLS in 2017-18: report released in February, 2019 MEE of 146 NP&WLS in 2018-19: completed in 2020

## **6. Assessment Process National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India, 2020-21**

The 210 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in 37 States and Union Territories will be covered under Management Effectiveness Evaluation Process 2020-21 (**Annexure-I**). In order to ensure credibility of the assessment process, 20 Independent Regional Expert Committees (MEE Teams) (**Table 3**) have been constituted including a Chairperson who may be a retired Chief Wildlife Warden/ Forest officer with Wildlife Management Experience, and with two expert Members of relevant experience on wildlife management,

who may be a scientist or a University representative/ NGO representative. Every two team has been backed by a WII Faculty representative to provide technical inputs to the MEE process (**Annexure-I**). The contact details of each team give in **Annexure II** to facilitate the easy communication.

**Table 3: List of 20 MEE Teams covered 210 PAs in 5 Landscape regions**

<b>Region</b>	<b>No. of PAs covered</b>	<b>Number of MEE Teams required</b>
<b>Northern</b>	46 PAs	04 Teams (Team 1= 13 PAs, Team 2= 10 PAs, Team 3= 11 PAs and Team 4= 12 PAs)
<b>Southern</b>	38 PAs	04 Teams (Team= 8 PAs, Team 2= 9 PAs and Team 3= 12 PAs and Team 4= 9 PAs)
<b>Eastern</b>	39 PAs	04 Teams (Team= 9 PAs, Team 2= 11 PAs and Team 3= 10 PAs and Team 4= 9 PAs)
<b>Western</b>	46 PAs	04 Teams (Team 1= 10 PAs, Team 2= 10 PAs, Team 3= 12 PAs and Team 4= 14 PAs)
<b>North-eastern</b>	41 PAs	04 Teams (Team 1= 11 PAs, Team 2= 10 PAs, Team 3= 10 PAs and Team 4= 10 PAs)
<b>Total</b>	<b>210 PAs</b>	<b>20 MEE Teams</b>

The Independent Expert MEE teams will visit all the 210 National Parks/ Wildlife Sanctuaries for conducting MEE as per the prescribed assessment criteria and complete the MEE Score Card. All efforts will be made to ensure that the 3-member Independent Expert Committee (MEE team) shall visit the PA together. At the end of the site visit, an interaction will be organized with Site Managers and his/her representatives to discuss the findings of the evaluation and to seek additional information/ clarifications. The Site Manager may also make a written submission to the team. The Chairman of the respective committees will send it through email to the Wildlife Institute of India (policyresearchcell@wii.gov.in), once the MEE of a site has been completed. In addition to the site reports the Chairman will also send a 2-page report on each site covering, (a) Management Strengths; (b) Management Weaknesses; and (c) Immediate Actionable Points.

It is possible that in some PAs, there may not be any NGOs active in any PA then Headline Indicator for NGOs may not be marked or taken into account.

The logistics for the MEE team visits will be handled by WII representative in the 20 Teams. Once the site visits have been completed and the results have been compiled, a meeting of the Evaluation Teams, Site Managers and WII representatives will be organized to share the findings of the evaluation.

## **7. Assessment Criteria for evaluation of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India, 2020-21**

For evaluation of 210 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India during 2020-21, revised and updated Assessment Framework and Criteria has been developed. The updated framework includes 32 'Headline Indicators' arranged in six Elements of MEE framework. Each questions clarified with explanatory notes to guide the evaluator for assessing efficacy of management of PAs. Each questions also listed the indicative list of reference documents to be referred during evaluation. Against each 'Criteria' the evaluation team should indicate 'Reference document(s)' and also provide 'Remarks', as appropriate. The scores by themselves will not help in providing the complete picture unless supported by considered observations (remarks) that qualify such scores.

# Revised and updated Assessment Framework and Criteria for Management Effectiveness Evaluation of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India, 2020

## 1. Context

CONTEXT				
1.1 Are the values of the site well documented, assessed and monitored?				
Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Values not systematically documented, assessed or monitored.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Values generally identified but not systematically assessed and monitored.	Fair (Score 5)			
Most values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Good (Score 7.5)			
All values systematically identified and assessed and monitored.	Very good (Score 10)			
Explanatory note: Values would also include geo-morphological, historico-cultural and faunal and floral species.				
Indicative reference documents: 1. Gazette Notification of PA, 2. Management Plan, 3. Scientific information (through research publications/ popular articles/ reports) on biodiversity values, 4. Website mentioning the values of the site, 5. Working Plan, 6. Any other relevant document				

CONTEXT				
1.2 Are the threats to site values well documented and assessed?				
Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Threats not systematically documented or assessed.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Threats generally identified but not systematically assessed.	Fair (Score 5)			
Most threats systematically identified and assessed.	Good (Score 7.5)			
All threats systematically identified and assessed.	Very good (Score 10)			
Explanatory note: This assessment should be based on number, nature and extent of threats. Threats within and outside PA should both be considered. Impacts, if any on the population abundance of key species may be indicated in the remarks.				
Indicative reference documents: 1. Management Plan, 2. No. of villages/ human settlements, 3. Human and livestock populations in and around PA, 4. Developmental projects, 5. Any other relevant document				

**CONTEXT**

**1.3 Is the site free from human and biotic interference?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
The site has extensive human and biotic interference.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
The site has some human and biotic interference.	Fair (Score 5)			
The site has little human and biotic interference.	Good (Score 7.5)			
The site has no human and biotic interference.	Very good (Score 10)			

**Explanatory note:** This assessment should be based on existence of human settlements/ villages; livestock grazing, cultivation, encroachments etc., resource extraction/ livelihood dependence of local communities and should reflect the overall interference due to all the above factors. Number and size of human settlements/ enclaved villages and their impacts on the site may be indicated in the Remarks.

**Indicative reference documents:** 1. Management Plan, 2. No. of villages/ human settlements, 3. Human and livestock populations in and around PA. 4. Details of village been relocated from the core area, 5. Status of Forest Rights Act implementation including formation of committees like FRC, SDLC, DLC receipt and disposal of claims with respect to area, 6. Any other relevant document

**2. Planning**

**PLANNING**

**2.1 Is the site properly identified (NP/WLS) and categorized (in terms of zonation) to achieve the objectives?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Site not identified correctly or categorized.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Site identified correctly but not categorized.	Fair (Score 5)			
Site identified correctly but not systematically categorized.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Site identified correctly and systematically categorized with proper zonation plans.	Very good (Score 10)			

**Explanatory note:** Management prescriptions for various zones (Core, Buffer, Tourism and ESZ etc.) may be carefully assessed.

**Indicative reference documents:** 1. Management Plan, 2. Notification on the core area; buffer zone, in case any of these are not yet approved, the copies of the proposals may be collected, 3. ESZ Notification, 4. Any other relevant document

**PLANNING**

**2.2 Does the site have a comprehensive Management Plan?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
No relevant Management Plan in place.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Management Plan exist but not comprehensive.	Fair (Score 5)			
Site has a comprehensive Management Plan.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Site has a comprehensive, science based Management Plan prepared through a participatory process.	Very good (Score 10)			

**Explanatory note:** Is the Management Plan consistent with WII Guidelines or not? The extent to which the concerns of the stakeholders, if any have been incorporated in the Management Plan may be commented upon.

**Indicative reference documents:** 1. The approved Management Plan, 2. In case it is not available, then Annual Plans, 3. Evidence of consultation with stakeholders while preparing Management Plan, 4. Any other relevant document

**PLANNING**

**2.3 Is the Management Plan routinely and systematically updated?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
No process in place for systematic review and update of Management Plan.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Management Plan sometimes updated in adhoc manner.	Fair (Score 5)			
Management Plan routinely and systematically updated.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Management Plan routinely, systematically and scientifically updated through a participatory process.	Very good (Score 10)			

**Explanatory note:** The assessment take into account the copies of mid-term review of Management Plan

**Indicative reference documents:** 1. Period of Management Plan, 2. Report on Mid-term review of Management Plan, 3. Evidence of involvement of stakeholders while revising Management Plan, 4. Any other relevant document

**PLANNING**

**2.4 Does the management plan elaborate on safeguarding the threatened biodiversity values?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
The plan does not safeguard the threatened biodiversity values.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
The plan safeguards a few threatened biodiversity values.	Fair (Score 5)			
The plan safeguards a large number of threatened biodiversity values.	Good (Score 7.5)			
The plan safeguards all threatened biodiversity values.	Very good (Score 10)			
<b>Explanatory note: Remarks need to elaborate on the kind of safeguards and how they work or are intended to work</b>				
<b>Indicative reference documents: 1. Species/ Ecosystem based protection plan for protection of threatened biodiversity, 2. Management Plan, 3. Any other relevant document</b>				

**PLANNING**

**2.5 Are stakeholders given an opportunity to participate in planning?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Little, if any opportunity for stakeholder participation in planning.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Stakeholders participate in some planning.	Fair (Score 5)			
Stakeholders participate in most planning processes.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Stakeholders routinely and systematically participate in all planning processes.	Very good (Score 10)			
<b>Explanatory note: The result of participation must show in the field and not merely reported as a routine exercise. Further, is there a system/scope of putting the draft Management Plan in Public Domain in place?</b>				
<b>Indicative reference documents: 1. Management Plan, 2. Details of Stakeholder committee, 3. List of meetings and minutes on various management issues conducted with range of Stakeholders, 4. Any other relevant document</b>				

**PLANNING**

**2.6 Are habitat restoration programmes systematically planned and monitored?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Habitat restoration programmes are entirely adhoc.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Limited planning and monitoring programmes are in place for habitat restoration.	Fair (Score 5)			
Habitat restoration programmes are generally well planned and monitored.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Habitat restoration programmes are thoroughly planned and monitored.	Very good (Score 10)			

**Explanatory note:** This assessment should be primarily based on habitat management programmes in relation to habitats for species that are threatened (IUCN categories), are habitat specialists, subjected to seasonal movements, wide ranging with emphasis on the breeding and rearing habitat and may include factors such as food, water, shelter (all connotations). Habitat structure, composition, unique patches of vegetation and sensitive sites, sources of water and their distribution are integral. Corridors within buffer zone are critically important. For example, all riparian habitats. Have these been addressed? Is there a planning process in place? What is the extent of 'invasive species in the Site? Are there any measures to reduce/ remove them? Have these been successful?

**Indicative reference documents:** 1. Management Plan, 2. Habitat management plan, 3. Evidence of regular monitoring of various habitats, 4. Any other relevant document

**PLANNING**

**2.7 Does the site has an effective protection strategy?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Site has no protection strategy.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Site has an adhoc protection strategy.	Fair (Score 5)			
Site has a comprehensive protection strategy but is not very effective.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Site has a comprehensive and very effective protection strategy.	Very good (Score 10)			

**Explanatory note:** This assessment takes *inter-alia* into account the nature of threats, the number and location of patrolling camps and foot and mobile patrolling, needs that relate to available manpower, terrain difficulties, practicability of area coverage, readiness to contain specific threats with necessary support and facilities. Is there any coordination with other wings of the Forest Department/ Police/ Customs etc.? Are these effective?

**Indicative reference documents:** 1. Management Plan, 2. Protected Plan, 3. A map showing the location of patrolling/ anti-poaching camps and strategies for these efforts, 4. Details of intelligence network and system of information flow, 5. Offence Register, 6. Any other relevant document

**PLANNING**

**2.8 Does the management plan integrate the site into a wider ecological network/ landscape following the principles of the ecosystem approach?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
The plan does not integrate the site into a wider network/ landscape.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
The plan makes some limited attempts to integrate the site into a network/ landscape.	Fair (Score 5)			
The plan integrates the site generally quite well into a network/ landscape.	Good (Score 7.5)			
The plan fully integrates the site into a wider network/ landscape.	Very good (Score 10)			

**Explanatory note: Assessment needs to consider the scope of opportunities on the landscape scale that exist. Consider whether any attempts have been made and what are these? Have all the important corridors been identified? What actions are planned/implemented for their security? Have the Forest Working Plans and Forest Development Corporation Plans within the identified landscapes taken cognizance of such new requirement? What kind of relationship exists with the District Administration and other Line Departments? Does the Site get any funds from these agencies?**

**Indicative reference documents: 1. Management Plan, 2. Documentation/ Map on the linkages with neighboring forest divisions 3. Any other relevant document**

**PLANNING**

**2.9 Is there a mechanism to manage the protected area to adapt to climate change and DRR to increase its resilience?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
There is no mechanism to manage the protected area to adapt to climate change and DRR to increase its resilience	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Groundwork in process to develop mechanism of assessing likely impacts of climate change and DRR	Fair (Score 5)			
Preliminary actions initiated to assess likely impacts of climate change and DRR, but not translated into management plans	Good (Score 7.5)			
Mechanism has been institutionalized through management plans, to manage the protected area to adapt to climate change and DRR to increase its resilience	Very good (Score 10)			

**Explanatory note: The evaluator should look the mechanism of adaptation to avoid fire, flood, disaster etc.**

**Indicative reference documents: 1. Description of the site in State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), 2. Integration of Climate Action Plan with Management Plan 3. List of innovative activities adapting to Climate Change, 4. Any other relevant document**

3. Inputs

INPUT				
3.1 Are personnel adequate, well organised and deployed with access to adequate resources in the site?				
Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Few, if any, personnel explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Some personnel explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair (Score 5)			
Some personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Adequate personnel explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good (Score 10)			
Explanatory note: This assessment should <i>inter-alia</i> be based on number of personnel allocated for attainment of PA objectives at the Range, Round, Beat and Patrolling camps levels or as relevant to the needs (sanctioned posts <i>vis- a- vis</i> existing personnel and needs beyond the sanctioned strengths. It is possible that posts have last been sanctioned several years back that do not now account for the current needs)				
Indicative reference documents: 1. Management Plan, 2. Number of sanctioned staff (cadre wise), no. of staff in place and the existing vacancies and age of staff, 3. Any other relevant document				

INPUT				
3.2 Does the site have trained manpower resources for effective PA management?				
Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Very few trained officers and frontline staff in the site.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Few trained officers and frontline staff, who are posted in the site.	Fair (Score 5)			
A large number of trained officers and frontline staff are posted in the site.	Good (Score 7.5)			
All trained managers and frontline staff posted in the site.	Very good (Score 10)			
Explanatory note: Indicate % of trained staff in various categories. i.e. Higher Management: ACF/ DCF/ CF/ CCF; Frontline Staff: Range Officer; Beat Officer; Forest Guard; Casual Daily Labour (CDL); Others.				
Indicative reference documents: 1. Number and details of staff trained in wildlife management, 2. Interaction with frontline staff posted in the site, 3. Any other relevant document				

**INPUT**

**3.3 Are resources (vehicle, equipment, building, technology etc.) adequate, well organised and managed with access to adequate resources?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Few, if any, resources explicitly allocated for PA management.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Some resources explicitly allocated for PA management but not systematically linked to management objectives.	Fair (Score 5)			
Some resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Adequate resources explicitly allocated towards achievement of specific management objectives.	Very good (Score 10)			

**Explanatory note:** These form a variety of resources. These may be segregated into immovable (structures) and movable categories and each further may be considered under the essential and desirable categories. It is best to start with what are the minimum needs to attain each objective, what is available and manner of use/deployment. The proportions of the 'essentials' and 'desirables' along the importance gradient of objectives would serve as pointers for score categories. Specific remarks would be vitally important.

**Indicative reference documents:** 1. The list of vehicles/ field equipment/ buildings/ technology for both protection and for ecological monitoring (MSTRIPES, APPs etc.) 2. Details of sanctioned resources and available resources, 3. Any other relevant document

**INPUT**

**3.4 Are resources (human and financial) linked to priority actions and are funds released timely?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Resource allocation is adhoc, funds are inadequate and seldom released in time and not utilized.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Some specific allocation for management of priority action. Funds are inadequate and there is some delay in release, partially utilized.	Fair (Score 5)			
Comprehensive planning and allocation that meets the most important objectives. Generally funds released with not much delay and mostly utilized.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Comprehensive planning and allocation of resources for attainment of most objectives. Funds generally released on-time and are fully utilized.	Very good (Score 10)			

**Explanatory note:** Obtain details of funds released by MoEFCC and their utilization by site in the last 3 years and indicate them under 'Remarks'. Also comment on the problems associated with funds and their mitigation.

**Indicative reference documents:** 1. The details of funds released by Central Govt. and their utilization for the last three years, 2. The details of funds released by State and their utilization for the last three years. 3. Details of funds through other sources (Departmental fund/ foundations), 4. Any other relevant document

**INPUT**

**3.5 What level of support is provided by other institutions?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
External Institutions contribute nothing for the management of the site.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
External Institutions make some contribution to management of the site but opportunities for collaboration are not systematically explored.	Fair (Score 5)			
External Institutions contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of some site level activities.	Good (Score 7.5)			
External Institutions contributions are systematically sought and negotiated for the management of many site level activities.	Very good (Score 10)			
Explanatory note: Details of contributions External Institutions such as Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), NGOs any other such bodies				
Indicative reference documents: 1. The information on details of such Institutions working in the area and type of support they are providing, 2. Any other relevant document				

**INPUT**

**3.6 Does PA manager considers resources (human and financial) to be sufficient?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Resources insufficient for most tasks.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Resources sufficient for some tasks.	Fair (Score 5)			
Resources sufficient for most tasks.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Resources are in excess for most tasks.	Very good (Score 10)			
Explanatory note: Evaluation based on AFS, regular transfer and posting of staff				
Indicative reference documents: 1. Discussion with PA Manager, 2. Assessment of sanctioned, released and utilized budget, 3. Any other relevant document				

4. Process

PROCESS				
4.1 Is PA staff performance management linked to achievement of management objectives?				
Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
No linkage between staff performance management and management objectives.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Some linkage between staff performance management and management objectives, but not consistently or systematically assessed.	Fair (Score 5)			
Performance management for most staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Performance management of all staff is directly linked to achievement of relevant management objectives.	Very good (Score 10)			
Explanatory note: Has the PA staff received award/ appreciation from any agency in the last 3 years?				
Indicative reference documents: 1. The details of staff working in the area for a long period and have received their next promotion with information on whether promotions are linked with the performance of the staff. 2. List of staffs who have received awards/ appreciation from any agency in last 3 years, 3. Any other relevant document				

PROCESS				
4.2 Is there effective public participation in PA management?				
Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Little or no public participation in PA management.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Opportunistic public participation in some aspects of PA management.	Fair (Score 5)			
Systematic public participation in most aspects of PA management.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Comprehensive and systematic public participation in all important aspects of PA management.	Very good (Score 10)			
Explanatory note: Participation would include Conservation & awareness programmes, Census operations, Intelligence gathering, Forest fire control etc.				
Indicative reference documents: 1. Details of support received from local communities in PA management, 2. Various workshops and meetings organized in and around PAs, 3. Any other relevant document				

**PROCESS**

**4.3 Is there a responsive system for handling complaints and comments about PA management?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
No systematic approach to handling complaints.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Complaints handling system operational but not responsive to individual issues and limited follow up provided.	Fair (Score 5)			
Coordinated system logs and responds effectively to most complaints.	Good (Score 7.5)			
All complaints systematically logged in coordinated system and timely response provided with minimal repeat complaints. OR Complaint mechanism exists but no complaints received in last three years	Very good (Score 10)			
Explanatory note: Number of queries made and response thereof under the Right to Information (RTI), Act in the last 3 years may be compiled				
Indicative reference documents: 1. Information about handling of complaints/ comments etc. and their disposal system 2. Complaint registers maintained at PA, 3. Any other relevant document				

**PROCESS**

**4.4 Does PA management addresses the livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially of women?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
No livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Poor (Score 2.5)		<p align="center">                     पुस्तकालय Library                      भारतीय जनता पार्टी संस्थान, वडोदा                      ACC No. wf9911                      2-7-2021                      DATE RECEIVED                      मुद्रा/Stamp                      हस्ताक्षर/Signature                 </p>	
Few livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Fair (Score 5)			
Substantial livelihood issues are addressed by PA management.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Livelihood issues of resource dependent communities especially women are addressed effectively by PA managers. OR There is no dependency on the PA resources by the local communities	Very good (Score 10)			
Explanatory note: The information/ documentation on work done to address livelihood issues of resource dependent communities – eco-development works. Results of eco-development activities and other initiatives undertaken by the management for assisting the local communities.				
Indicative reference documents: 1. Details of employment provided by the PA to local communities in last 3 years, 2. Details of finance mobilization thru SHGs and types schemes implementation thru SHGs, 3. Any other relevant document				

**PROCESS**

**4.5 Does the site have a mechanism for cross-sectoral/ inter-sectoral linkages for effective management of the PA**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
The site has no system or mechanism in place for cross-sectoral/ inter-sectoral linkages with other departments.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
The site has a system for cross-sectoral/ inter-sectoral linkages with other departments but not effective	Fair (Score 5)			
The site has a system for cross-sectoral/ inter-sectoral linkages with other departments but it is partially effective	Good (Score 7.5)			
The site has a system, which is institutionalized for effective management of PA	Very good (Score 10)			

**Explanatory note: The assessment should be based on checking of all schemes/ programme of the various agencies integrated for PA management**

**Indicative reference documents: 1. Details of scheme/ programme running with various agencies during last 3 years, 2. Any other relevant document**

**5. Output**

**OUTPUT**

**5.1 Is adequate information on PA management publicly available?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Little or no information on PA management publicly available.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Publicly available information is general and has limited relevance to management accountability and the condition of public assets.	Fair (Score 5)			
Publicly available information provides detailed insight into major management issues for most PAs or groups of PAs.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Comprehensive reports are routinely provided on management and condition of public assets in all PAs or groups of PAs.	Very good (Score 10)			

**Explanatory note: Does the Site has a website? If yes, is it comprehensive, well-managed and periodically updated?**

**Indicative reference documents: 1. Website, 2. Social media, 3. Awareness raising publications, 4. Copies of the coverage of the protected area and its various initiatives in local press if any., 5. Any other relevant document**

**OUTPUT**

**5.2 Are visitor services (tourism and interpretation) and facilities appropriate for the relevant protected area category?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Visitor services and facilities are at odds with relevant PA category and/or threaten PA values.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Visitor services and facilities generally accord with relevant PA category and don't threaten PA values. OR The geography and the location of the PA does not warrant any visitor facility at the site	Fair (Score 5)			
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and most enhance PA values.	Good (Score 7.5)			
All visitor services and facilities accord with relevant PA category and enhance PA values.	Very good (Score 10)			
<p><b>Explanatory note:</b> Include the existence and quality of visitor and interpretation centers, including skills and capabilities of personnel manning these, site related publications, films, videos; arrangements of stay (including places serving refreshments and food owned and managed by site), watch towers and hides including safety factors, vehicles assigned for visitors including riding elephants, if any and their deployment, drinking water, rest rooms, garbage disposal, attended and self-guided services in the field, visitor feedback on the quality of wilderness experience. Details of numbers of visitors/ tourists( both domestic and overseas) coming in the last 3 years and the revenue earned may be compiled</p>				
<p><b>Indicative reference documents:</b> 1. Management Plan, 2. Tourism Plan, 3. Details of facilities provided to the visitors.4. Nature Interpretation Centre, 5. Any other relevant document</p>				

**OUTPUT**

**5.3 Are research/ monitoring related trends systematically evaluated and routinely reported and used to improve management?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Little or no systematic evaluation or routine reporting of trends.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Some evaluation and reporting undertaken but neither systematic nor routine.	Fair (Score 5)			
Systematic evaluation and routine reporting of management related trends undertaken.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Systematic evaluation and comprehensive reporting of trends undertaken and attempts made at course corrections as relevant.	Very good (Score 10)			
<p><b>Explanatory note:</b> Not all site attracts projects and researchers and with exceptions, little research takes place on the site own steam because of systemic limitations. However, monitoring of some critical issues is expected e.g. population of tiger, co-predators and prey with insights into their demography and distribution (some opportunistic sampling by sightings, signs and spatial distribution during assessment would be extremely useful in terms of expert impression and as a pulse), monitoring incidence of livestock grazing, fires, weeds, sources of water, a variety of illegal activities typically associated with the reserve, wildlife health (e.g. epidemics, immunization of livestock) regeneration and change in vegetation, visitors and their activities, offence cases, ex-gratia payments etc. Details of number of research projects in the last 3 years, institutions involved, salient outcomes may be collected and used in awarding scores.</p>				
<p><b>Indicative reference documents:</b> 1. Details of research and monitoring conducted and supported by PA during last 3 years, 2. No. of permission granted for research, 3. Any other relevant document</p>				

### OUTPUT

#### 5.4 Is there a systematic maintenance schedule and funds in place for management of infrastructure/assets?

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
No systematic inventory or maintenance schedule.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Inventory maintenance is adhoc and so is the maintenance schedule.	Fair (Score 5)			
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule but funds are inadequately made available.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Systematic inventory provides the basis for maintenance schedule and adequate funds are made available.	Very good (Score 10)			
Explanatory note: The information on maintenance of infrastructure and other assets (store, building, road, vehicle, registers etc.). Building register/building maintenance register.				
Indicative reference documents: 1. Maintenance register of infrastructure and resources, 2. APO, 3. Any other relevant document				

#### 6. Outcomes

### OUTCOMES

#### 6.1 Are populations of threatened species especially key faunal species declining, stable or increasing?

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Threatened/ endangered species populations declining. OR No population estimation of the key faunal species done.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Some threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Fair (Score 5)			
Most threatened/ endangered species populations increasing, most others stable.	Good (Score 7.5)			
All threatened/ endangered species populations either increasing or stable.	Very good (Score 10)			
Explanatory note: This needs to practically relate to the natural ecosystem potential rather than being driven merely by numbers and visibility. The assessment score may be elaborated under remarks. Comments on the population trends may be made under Remarks.				
Indicative reference documents: 1. Management Plan, 2. The details on population estimation of important wildlife population conducted by the Management in last three years including Annual Wetland Bird Count, 3. Any other relevant document				

**OUTCOMES**

**6.2 Have the threats to the site being reduced/ minimized or is there an increase?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Threats to the Site have not abated but have enhanced.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Some threats to the Site have abated, others continue their presence	Fair (Score 5)			
Most threats to the Site have abated. The few remaining are vigorously being addressed OR The Site does not face many threats because of its terrain and location.	Good (Score 7.5)			
All threats to the Site have been effectively contained and an efficient system is in place to deal with any emerging situation	Very good (Score 10)			

Explanatory note:

Indicative reference documents: 1. Assessment of all threats during last 3 years, 2. Any other relevant document

**OUTCOMES**

**6.3 Has the site been effective in the mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Human-wildlife conflicts are rampant.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Site has been able to mitigate few human-wildlife conflicts.	Fair (Score 5)			
Site has been able to mitigate many human-wildlife conflicts.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Site has been able effective in mitigating all human-wildlife conflicts. OR There is no Human-wildlife Conflict at or around the site.	Very good (Score 10)			

Explanatory note: Details of compensation paid for human injury/ death and property damage in the last 3 years may be collected.

Indicative reference documents: 1. The details of last three years on man-animal conflicts as well as compensation etc. paid. 2. Number of forest/ wildlife offences in last three years and stages, 3. Any other relevant document

**OUTCOMES**

**6.4 Are the expectations of visitors generally met or exceeded?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Expectations of visitors generally not met.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Expectations of many visitors are met. OR The visitors are not allowed at the site because of the terrain and location.	Fair (Score 5)			
Expectations of most visitors are met.	Good (Score 7.5)			
Good expectations of most visitors are met.	Very good (Score 10)			

**Explanatory note: Is there any system of receiving/ analyzing visitor feedback?**

**Indicative reference documents: 1. Tourist visitation data of last 3 years. 2. Visitor's book maintained at important rest houses/ interpretation centers. 3. Tourist feedback registers, 4. Social Media, 5. Any other relevant document**

**OUTCOMES**

**6.5 Are local communities supportive of PA management?**

Assessment criteria	Rating/ Score	(Tick ✓)	Reference document(s)/ Photos	Remarks
Local communities are hostile.	Poor (Score 2.5)			
Some are supportive.	Fair (Score 5)			
Most locals are supportive of PA management.	Good (Score 7.5)			
All local communities supportive of PA management. OR There are no local communities in or around the PA.	Very good (Score 10)			

**Explanatory note: There could be many reasons for disenchantment. It could be real because of managerial neglect or the managerial efforts could be appropriate but there could be local elements/organizations who would like to keep the dis-affectation simmering for their own ulterior motives. Likewise, success could be entirely because of the efforts of managers or they might be fortunate in striking partnerships with credible NGOs. Assessment may take the prevailing causes into account.**

**Indicative reference documents: 1. Results of eco-development activities and other initiatives undertaken by the management for assisting the local communities, 2. Discussion with local communities, 3. Any other relevant document**

## 8. MEE Score Card

Framework Element Number	Framework Element Name	Number of Questions (a)	Maximum Mark per question (b)	Total (a x b)	Marks obtained for the Element	Overall Score %
1.	Context	03	10	30		
2.	Planning	09	10	90		
3.	Inputs	06	10	60		
4.	Process	05	10	50		
5.	Outputs	04	10	40		
6.	Outcomes	05	10	50		
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>		<b>320</b>		

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## Annexure-I

### List of 20 MEE Teams indicated against 210 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries included in repeat cycle of evaluation in 2020-2021

S. No.	MEE Team No.	MEE Team (Chairman & Members)	Region	State	Name of PA	MEE Year
1.	1.	Shri B.S. Bonal Dr. Khurshid Ahmad Dr. Justus Joshua Dr. Amit Kumar	Northern	Chandigarh	1. Sukhna Lake WLS	2015-16
2.			Northern	Chandigarh	2. City Bird WLS	2017-18
3.			Northern	Delhi	3. Asola Bhati WLS	2008-09
4.			Northern	Haryana	4. Kalesar NP	2008-09
5.			Northern	Haryana	5. Bhindawas Lake WLS	2012-13
6.			Northern	Haryana	6. Chhilchhila Lake WLS	2015-16
7.			Northern	Haryana	7. Morni Hills (Khol-Hi-Raitan) WLS	2016-17
8.			Northern	Jammu & Kashmir	8. Changthang WLS	2008-09
9.			Northern	Jammu & Kashmir	9. Hemis NP	2009-10
10.			Northern	Jammu & Kashmir	10. Dachigam NP	2012-13
11.			Northern	Jammu & Kashmir	11. Gulmarg WLS	2015-16
12.			Northern	Jammu & Kashmir	12. Karakoram (Nubra Shyok) WLS	2016-17
13.			Northern	Jammu & Kashmir	13. Baltal-Thajwas WLS	2017-18
14.	2..	Shri Rajiv Kumar Srivastav Dr. Anil Rathi Dr. S.K. Singh  Dr. Amit Kumar	Northern	Himachal Pradesh	1. Kibber WLS	2009-10
15.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	2. Pin Valley NP	2009-10
16.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	3. Rupi Bhaba WLS	2012-13
17.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	4. Simbalbara NP	2012-13
18.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	5. Manali WLS	2015-16
19.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	6. Pong Dam Lake WLS	2016-17
20.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	7. Shimla Water Catchment WLS	2016-17
21.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	8. Bandli WLS	2017-18
22.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	9. Chail WLS	2017-18
23.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	10. Chandratal WLS	2017-18
24.	3.	Shri V.K. Uniyal Dr. Rahul Mungikar Dr. Gaurav Sharma Dr. Gautam Talukdar/ Dr. Monali Sen	Northern	Himachal Pradesh	1. Churdhar WLS	2017-18
25.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	2. Daranghati WLS	2017-18
26.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	3. Dhauladhar WLS	2017-18
27.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	4. Gangul Siyabehi WLS	2017-18
28.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	5. Kais WLS	2017-18
29.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	6. Kalatop-Khajjjar WLS	2017-18
30.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	7. Kanawar WLS	2017-18
31.			Northern	Himachal Pradesh	8. Khokhan WLS	2017-18
32.			Northern	Punjab	9. Abohar WLS	2009-10
33.			Northern	Punjab	10. Harike Lake WLS	2015-16
34.			Northern	Punjab	11. Bir Bhadson WLS	2016-17
35.	4.	Shri Pradeep Shukla Dr. Dipankar Ghose Dr. Rathin Barman Dr. Sandeep Gupta	Northern	Uttar Pradesh	1. Kaimur WLS	2009-10
36.			Northern	Uttar Pradesh	2. Sohagibarwa WLS	2012-13
37.			Northern	Uttar Pradesh	3. Okhala Bird WLS	2015-16
38.			Northern	Uttar Pradesh	4. Sur Sarovar Bird WLS	2015-16
39.			Northern	Uttar Pradesh	5. Chandraprabha WLS	2016-17
40.			Northern	Uttar Pradesh	6. Hastinapur WLS	2016-17
41.			Northern	Uttar Pradesh	7. Shekha Bird WLS	New PA
42.			Northern	Uttarakhand	8. Nanda Devi NP	2009-10
43.			Northern	Uttarakhand	9. Gangotri NP	2012-13
44.			Northern	Uttarakhand	10. Kedarnath WLS	2012-13
45.			Northern	Uttarakhand	11. Binsar WLS	2015-16
46.			Northern	Uttarakhand	12. Askot WLS	2016-17

S. No.	MEE Team No.	MEE Team (Chairman & Members)	Region	State	Name of PA	MEE Year
47.	5.	Dr. S.K. Khanduri Dr. E.A Jayson Dr. Arun Mani Dixit Dr. C. Ramesh	Southern	Andhra Pradesh	1. Sri Venkateswara NP	2009-10
48.			Southern	Andhra Pradesh	2. Coringa WLS	2012-13
49.			Southern	Andhra Pradesh	3. Kolleru WLS	2012-13
50.			Southern	Andhra Pradesh	4. Sri Penusila Narasimha WLS	2016-17
51.			Southern	Andhra Pradesh	5. Kambalakonda WLS	2017-18
52.			Southern	Andhra Pradesh	6. Koundinya WLS	2017-18
53.			Southern	Andhra Pradesh	7. Pulicat Lake WLS	2017-18
54.			Southern	Andhra Pradesh	8. Rajiv Gandhi (Rameswaram) NP	2017-18
55.	6.	Shri S.S. Srivastva Dr. D.S. Shrivastava Dr. Afifullah Khan Dr. Navendu Page	Southern	Karnataka	1. Mookambika WLS	2008-09
56.			Southern	Karnataka	2. Kudremukh NP	2012-13
57.			Southern	Karnataka	3. Bannerghatta NP	2015-16
58.			Southern	Karnataka	4. Gudavi Bird WLS	2015-16
59.			Southern	Karnataka	5. Bhimgad WLS	2016-17
60.			Southern	Karnataka	6. Cauvery WLS	2016-17
61.			Southern	Karnataka	7. Jogimatti WLS	New PA
62.			Southern	Karnataka	8. Thimlapura WLS	New PA
63.			Southern	Karnataka	9. Yadahalli Chinkara WLS	New PA
64.	7.	Shri Azam Zaidi Dr. G. Areendran Dr. Lalit Kumar Sharma Dr. Gautam Talukdar/ Dr. Monali Sen	Southern	Goa	1. Mollem NP	2008-09
65.			Southern	Goa	2. Netravali WLS	2009-10
66.			Southern	Goa	3. Bhagwan Mahavir WLS	2012-13
67.			Southern	Goa	4. Bondla WLS	2012-13
68.			Southern	Goa	5. Cotigaon WLS	2015-16
69.			Southern	Goa	6. Dr. Salim Ali Bird (Chorao) WLS	2017-18
70.			Southern	Kerala	7. Eravikulam NP	2008-09
71.			Southern	Kerala	8. Shendurney WLS	2009-10
72.			Southern	Kerala	9. Peppara WLS	2012-13
73.			Southern	Kerala	10. Silent Valley NP	2012-13
74.			Southern	Kerala	11. Idukki WLS	2016-17
75.			Southern	Kerala	12. Mathiketta Shola NP	2016-17
76.	8.	Shri B.K. Singh Dr. P.K. Mathur Dr. P.S. Easa Dr. C. Ramesh	Southern	Puducherry	1. Oussudu WLS	2012-13
77.			Southern	Tamil Nadu	2. Mukurthi NP	2008-09
78.			Southern	Tamil Nadu	3. Point Calimere WLS	2012-13
79.			Southern	Tamil Nadu	4. Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel WLS	2012-13
80.			Southern	Tamil Nadu	5. Pulicat Lake Bird WLS	2015-16
81.			Southern	Tamil Nadu	6. Kanyakumari WLS	2016-17
82.			Southern	Telangana	7. Manjeera Crocodile WLS	2015-16
83.			Southern	Telangana	8. Mahaveer Harina Vanasthali NP	2016-17
84.			Southern	Telangana	9. Pakhal WLS	2016-17

S. No.	MEE Team No.	MEE Team (Chairman & Members)	Region	State	Name of PA	MEE Year
85.	9.	Shri Kirti Singh Shri P. Krishna Mohan Dr. Diwakar Sharma Dr. Gopi G.V.	Eastern	Bihar	1. Kaimur WLS	2008-09
86.			Eastern	Bihar	2. Kanwarjheel WLS	2009-10
87.			Eastern	Bihar	3. Nakti Dam WLS	2012-13
88.			Eastern	Bihar	4. Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin WLS	2012-13
89.			Eastern	Bihar	5. Gautam Budha WLS	2015-16
90.			Eastern	Bihar	6. Kusheshwar Asthan Bird WLS	2016-17
91.			Eastern	Bihar	7. Barela Jheel Salim Ali Bird WLS	2017-18
92.			Eastern	Bihar	8. Bhimbandh WLS	2017-18
93.			Eastern	Bihar	9. Nagi Dam WLS	2017-18
94.	10.	Shri Hari Kumar Dr. Ram Kumar Dr. Parikshit Gautam Dr. Gopi G.V.	Eastern	Chhattisgarh	1. Semarsot WLS	2008-09
95.			Eastern	Chhattisgarh	2. Barnawapara WLS	2009-10
96.			Eastern	Chhattisgarh	3. Guru Ghasidas (Sanjay) NP	2009-10
97.			Eastern	Chhattisgarh	4. Kanger Valley NP	2012-13
98.			Eastern	Chhattisgarh	5. Badakhhol WLS	2015-16
99.			Eastern	Chhattisgarh	6. Tamor Pingla WLS	2015-16
100.			Eastern	Chhattisgarh	7. Bhairamgarh WLS	2016-17
101.			Eastern	Chhattisgarh	8. Boramdev WLS	2016-17
102.			Eastern	Jharkhand	9. Dalma WLS	2008-09
103.			Eastern	Jharkhand	10. Hazaribagh WLS	2009-10
104.			Eastern	Jharkhand	11. Kodarma WLS	2012-13
105.	11.	Dr. V.K. Melkani Dr. Vibhu Prakash Dr. Jeet Ram Dr. Abhijit Das	Eastern	Jharkhand	1. Udhwa Lake Bird WLS	2015-16
106.			Eastern	Jharkhand	2. Palkot WLS	2016-17
107.			Eastern	Odisha	3. Gahirmatha (Marine) WLS	2008-09
108.			Eastern	Odisha	4. Chandaka Dampara WLS	2009-10
109.			Eastern	Odisha	5. Chilika (Nalaban) WLS	2012-13
110.			Eastern	Odisha	6. Hadgarh WLS	2012-13
111.			Eastern	Odisha	7. Debrigarh WLS	2015-16
112.			Eastern	Odisha	8. Kothagarh WLS	2015-16
113.			Eastern	Odisha	9. Lakhari Valley WLS	2015-16
114.			Eastern	Odisha	10. Kapilash WLS	2016-17
115.	12.	Shri D.V.S Khati Dr. Ashish David Dr. Nita Shah Dr. Abhijit Das	Eastern	West Bengal	1. Gorumara NP	2008-09
116.			Eastern	West Bengal	2. Singalila NP	2008-09
117.			Eastern	West Bengal	3. Neora Valley NP	2009-10
118.			Eastern	West Bengal	4. Chapramari WLS	2012-13
119.			Eastern	West Bengal	5. Lothian Island WLS	2015-16
120.			Eastern	West Bengal	6. Ramnabagan WLS	2015-16
121.			Eastern	West Bengal	7. Ballavpur WLS	2016-17
122.			Eastern	West Bengal	8. Senchal WLS	2016-17
123.			Eastern	West Bengal	9. Pakhi Bitan Bird WLS	New PA

S. No.	MEE Team No.	MEE Team (Chairman & Members)	Region	State	Name of PA	MEE Year
124.	13.	<b>Shri P. Anur Reddy</b> <b>Dr. S. Narendra Prasad</b> <b>Shri B.C. Choudhury</b> <b>Dr. R. Suresh Kumar</b>	Western	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1. Dadra & Nagar Haveli WLS	2016-17
125.			Western	Daman & Diu	2. Fudam WLS	2015-16
126.			Western	Gujarat	3. Gir NP	2008-09
127.			Western	Gujarat	4. Marine (Gulf of Kachchh) NP	2008-09
128.			Western	Gujarat	5. Wild Ass WLS	2008-09
129.			Western	Gujarat	6. Blackbuck (Velavadar) NP	2009-10
130.			Western	Gujarat	7. Shoolpaneswar (Dhumkhal) WLS	2009-10
131.			Western	Gujarat	8. Purna WLS	2012-13
132.			Western	Gujarat	9. Khijadiya Bird WLS	2015-16
133.			Western	Gujarat	10. Nal Sarovar Bird WLS	2015-16
134.			14.	<b>Dr. Alok Saxena</b> <b>Dr. Jayant Kulkarni</b> <b>Dr. Aishwarya Maheshwary</b> <b>Dr. R. Suresh Kumar</b>	Western	Gujarat
135.	Western	Gujarat			2. Balaram Ambaji WLS	2016-17
136.	Western	Gujarat			3. Girnar WLS	2016-17
137.	Western	Gujarat			4. Gaga (Great Indian Bustard) WLS	2017-18
138.	Western	Gujarat			5. Hingolghadh WLS	2017-18
139.	Western	Gujarat			6. Jambughoda WLS	2017-18
140.	Western	Gujarat			7. Jessore Sloth Bear WLS	2017-18
141.	Western	Gujarat			8. Kachchh (Lala) GIB WLS	2017-18
142.	Western	Gujarat			9. Kachchh Desert WLS	2017-18
143.	Western	Gujarat			10. Mitiyala WLS	2017-18
144.	15.	<b>Dr. Pradeep Vyas</b> <b>Dr. Umesh Kumar</b> <b>Dr. Bibhuti Lahkar</b> <b>Dr. Navendu Page</b>	Western	Madhya Pradesh	1. Ratapani WLS	2008-09
145.			Western	Madhya Pradesh	2. Noradehi WLS	2009-10
146.			Western	Madhya Pradesh	3. Karera WLS	2012-13
147.			Western	Madhya Pradesh	4. Ken Gharial WLS	2015-16
148.			Western	Madhya Pradesh	5. Bagdara WLS	2016-17
149.			Western	Madhya Pradesh	6. Ghatigaon WLS	2016-17
150.			Western	Madhya Pradesh	7. Dinosaur Fossils NP	New PA
151.			Western	Rajasthan	8. Desert NP	2008-09
152.			Western	Rajasthan	9. Kumbhalgarh WLS	2008-09
153.			Western	Rajasthan	10. Sitamata WLS	2009-10
154.			Western	Rajasthan	11. Mount Abu WLS	2012-13
155.			Western	Rajasthan	12. Bhensrodgarh WLS	2016-17
156.	16.	<b>Shri V. Gopinath</b> <b>Shri Roy P. Thomas</b> <b>Dr. Manisha Thapliyal</b> <b>Dr. Sandeep Gupta</b>	Western	Maharashtra	1. Bhimashankar WLS	2008-09
157.			Western	Maharashtra	2. Chandoli NP	2009-10
158.			Western	Maharashtra	3. Chaprala WLS	2009-10
159.			Western	Maharashtra	4. Great Indian Bustard WLS	2012-13
160.			Western	Maharashtra	5. Karnala Fort WLS	2012-13
161.			Western	Maharashtra	6. Phansad WLS	2015-16
162.			Western	Maharashtra	7. Dhyanganga WLS	2016-17
163.			Western	Maharashtra	8. Tansa WLS	2016-17
164.			Western	Maharashtra	9. Ghodazari WLS	New PA
165.			Western	Maharashtra	10. Koka WLS	New PA
166.			Western	Maharashtra	11. New Maldhok Bird (Gangewadi) WLS	New PA
167.			Western	Maharashtra	12. Pranhita WLS	New PA
168.			Western	Maharashtra	13. Sudhagad WLS	New PA
169.			Western	Maharashtra	14. Tamhini WLS	New PA

S. No.	MEE Team No.	MEE Team (Chairman & Members)	Region	State	Name of PA	MEE Year
170.	17.	<b>Shri T.T.C. Marak</b> <b>Dr. Sumit Dookia</b>  <b>Dr. Yogesh Dubey</b> <b>Dr. Lallianpui Kawlni</b>	North-eastern	Assam	1. Dibru-Saikhowa NP	2009-10
171.			North-eastern	Assam	2. Hollongapar Gibbon WLS	2012-13
172.			North-eastern	Assam	3. Amchang WLS	2015-16
173.			North-eastern	Assam	4. Deepor Beel WLS	2015-16
174.			North-eastern	Assam	5. Barail WLS	2016-17
175.			North-eastern	Assam	6. Dihing Patkai WLS	2016-17
176.			North-eastern	Assam	7. Sonai Rupai WLS	2016-17
177.			North-eastern	Assam	8. Bherjan-Borajan-Padumoni WLS	2017-18
178.			North-eastern	Assam	9. Chakrasila WLS	2017-18
179.			North-eastern	Assam	10. East Karbi Anglong WLS	2017-18
180.			North-eastern	Assam	11. Garampani WLS	2017-18
181.			18.	<b>Shri R.N. Mehrotra</b>  <b>Dr. G.S. Rawat</b> <b>Dr. N. Odyou</b>  <b>Sh. Salvador Lyngdoh</b>	North-eastern	Arunachal Pradesh
182.	North-eastern	Arunachal Pradesh			2. D'Ering Memorial (Lali) WLS	2012-13
183.	North-eastern	Arunachal Pradesh			3. Mouling NP	2012-13
184.	North-eastern	Arunachal Pradesh			4. Kane WLS	2015-16
185.	North-eastern	Arunachal Pradesh			5. Dibang WLS	2017-18
186.	North-eastern	Arunachal Pradesh			6. Itanagar WLS	2017-18
187.	North-eastern	Meghalaya			7. Balphakram NP	2009-10
188.	North-eastern	Meghalaya			8. Nokrek Ridge NP	2012-13
189.	North-eastern	Meghalaya			9. Siju WLS	2015-16
190.	North-eastern	Meghalaya			10. Narpuh WLS	New PA
191.	19.	<b>Dr. A.K. Gupta</b>  <b>Dr. Narendra Sharma</b>  <b>Dr. Faiyyaz Khudsar</b> <b>Dr. Lallianpui Kawlni</b>	North-eastern	Manipur	1. Yangoupokpi Lokchao WLS	2015-16
192.			North-eastern	Mizoram	2. Murlen NP	2008-09
193.			North-eastern	Mizoram	3. Ngengpui WLS	2009-10
194.			North-eastern	Mizoram	4. Phawngpui Blue Mountain NP	2012-13
195.			North-eastern	Mizoram	5. Tawi WLS	2015-16
196.			North-eastern	Mizoram	6. Lengteng WLS	2016-17
197.			North-eastern	Mizoram	7. Tokalo WLS	2016-17
198.			North-eastern	Nagaland	8. Intanki NP	2008-09
199.			North-eastern	Nagaland	9. Fakim WLS	2012-13
200.			North-eastern	Nagaland	10. Puliebadze WLS	2016-17
201.	20.	<b>Shri U.M. Sahai</b> <b>Dr. Advait Edgoankar</b> <b>Ms. Seema Bhatt</b> <b>Dr. Salvador Lyngdoh</b>	North-eastern	Sikkim	1. Barsey Rhododendron WLS	2008-09
202.			North-eastern	Sikkim	2. Pangolakha WLS	2009-10
203.			North-eastern	Sikkim	3. Fambong Lho WLS	2012-13
204.			North-eastern	Sikkim	4. Maenam WLS	2015-16
205.			North-eastern	Sikkim	5. Kyongnosla Alpine WLS	2016-17
206.			North-eastern	Tripura	6. Gumti WLS	2008-09
207.			North-eastern	Tripura	7. Trishna WLS	2009-10
208.			North-eastern	Tripura	8. Bison (Rajbari) NP	2012-13
209.			North-eastern	Tripura	9. Clouded Leopard NP	2012-13
210.			North-eastern	Tripura	10. Rowa WLS	2015-16

**Annexure-II**

**List of 20 MEE Teams constituted for Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of 210 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries included in repeat cycle of evaluation in 2020-2021**

Region	Team	Chairman	Member 1	Member 2	WII Faculty Member 3
Northern	1	<b>Shri B.S. Bonal</b> Former ADG (PT) & MS, NTCA Ph: 09868100169 bonalbishan@gmail.com	<b>Dr. Khurshid Ahmad</b> Professor, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agriculture Sciences and Technology, (SKUAST) Jammu & Kashmir Tel: +91 (0) 194 2262312 (office) 1936 210632 (Res.) Mobile: +91 (0) 9419543879 9622640461 Fax: +91 (0) 194 2262207 Email: khursheed47@gmail.com, khursheed202@yahoo.com	<b>Dr. Justus Joshua</b> Green Peace Foundation, Gujarat Ph: 0294 2440414; Mob. 09414120414 Email: <a href="mailto:justmonk60@gmail.com">justmonk60@gmail.com</a>	<b>Dr. Amit Kumar</b> Scientist, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun Email: <a href="mailto:amit@wii.gov.in">amit@wii.gov.in</a> Mobile: 90127 01362
	2	<b>Shri Rajiv Kumar Srivastava,</b> Former PCCF, Govt. of Manipur, P-902, Amrapali Silicon City, Sector 76, Noida, U.P. 201304, Email: <a href="mailto:rksifs@gmail.com">rksifs@gmail.com</a> Tel.: 97114 19959	<b>Dr. Anil Kumar</b> Scientist High Altitude Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India Bypass Road, Saproon Solan-173211, Himachal Pradesh 09805915090 <a href="mailto:anilonta@gmail.com">anilonta@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:anil_rathi@yahoo.com">anil_rathi@yahoo.com</a>	<b>Dr. Sushil Kumar Singh</b> Scientist-D Botanical Survey of India Dehradun Tel.: 0364 -2223971, 0364 -2223971 Mobile: 9436705790 Fax: 0364 - 2224119 Email: <a href="mailto:sksbsinc@rediffmail.com">sksbsinc@rediffmail.com</a>	<b>Dr. Amit Kumar</b> Scientist, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun Email: <a href="mailto:amit@wii.gov.in">amit@wii.gov.in</a> Mobile: 90127 01362
	3	<b>Shri V.K. Uniyal</b> Former PCCF, Kerala Email: <a href="mailto:vkuniyal50@rediffmail.com">vkuniyal50@rediffmail.com</a> Mobile: 78951 56923	<b>Dr. Gaurav Sharma, Scientist-E and Head of Office</b> Zoological Survey of India, Northern Regional Centre, (Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India) Kaulagarh Road, Dehradun-248 195, Uttarakhand, India. Ph. (Off.): 0135-2754939; Fax: 0135-2758362. Mob.: 08481071255. email:	<b>Dr. Rahul R Mungikar</b> Assistant Director (Policy Cell), Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) 'Hornbill House', Dr. Salim Ali Chowk, Sh. Bhagat Singh Road, Opp. Lion Gate, Fort Mumbai 400001 Maharashtra Email: <a href="mailto:r.mungikar@bnhs.org">r.mungikar@bnhs.org</a> Mobile: 9822611128	<b>Dr. Gautam Talukdar/ Dr. Monali Sen</b> Scientist, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun Email: <a href="mailto:gautam@wii.gov.in">gautam@wii.gov.in</a> <a href="mailto:monali@wii.gov.in">monali@wii.gov.in</a> Mobile: Dr. Gautam-9456178697, Mobile Dr.

			drgaurav.sharma@gov.in		Monali-9410929109
	4	<b>Shri Pradeep Shukla</b> Former Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, West Bengal Flat C11, Hestia apartments, 4/23, sector 4, Gomti Nagar Extension, Lucknow- 226010 Phone: +91 9433019850, 9038774323 Email: pradeepshukla81@ho tmail.com, shuklapradeep81@g mail.com	<b>Dr. Dipankar Ghose,</b> Director, Species and Landscapes Programme WWF-India Secretariat, 172-B Lodi Estate, New Delhi 110003 Phone:011 41504782, 9968661133 Email:dghose@wwfindia. net	<b>Dr. Rathin Barman</b> Joint Director, Wildlife Trust of India, CWRC, Kaziranga Phone:09435046703 7002944244 Email: rathin@wti.org.in	<b>Dr. Sandeep gupta</b> Scientist, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun Email: skg@wii.gov.i n Mobile: 94109 92220
Southern	1	<b>Dr. S.K. Khanduri</b> Former IG (WL), MoEFCC Nilaya Heights, Haridwar Bypass Road, Dehradun Email: skhanduri57@gmail.c om Ph: 09871800409	<b>Dr. E.A Jayson</b> Research Coordinator, Kerala Forest Research Institute, Peechi, Thrissur Kerala Tel.: 0487 2690100 (O) 0487 2373594 (R) 0487 2690111 (F) 9496216496 (M). Email: jayson@kfri.org, jayson.58@gmail.com	<b>Dr. Arun Mani Dixit</b> Arun Mani Dixit, Consultant World Bank Centre for Environment and Social Concerns (CESC) C-612, Siddhi Vinayak Tower, B/h DCP Office, Off. S G Highway Makarba Ahmedabad- 380051 Gujarat (INDIA). Tel: +91 79 29706323 (O) Mobile: 093743 37471; 096017 00735 Email: arunmdixit@cesc- india.org, arunmdixit@rediffmail.co m	<b>Dr. C. Ramesh</b> Scientist, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun Email: rameshc@wii. gov.in Mobile: 94421 51719
	2	<b>Shri S.S. Srivastva</b> Former PCCF & HoFF, Govt. of Odisha Tel.: 94370224568327756 480 Email: sheo1957@yahoo.co. in, Sheo1957@gmail.co m	<b>Dr. D.S. Shrivastava</b> Former Professor, Patna University, Patna Mobile: +91-9431138638 Tele-Fax - 06562 – 231022 Email: ds@srivastavas.net dssrivastava@ncs.org.in	<b>Dr. Afifullah Khan</b> Faculty, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh Ph: 09411862686. Email: afifkhan@rediffmail.com	<b>Dr. Navendu Page</b> Scientist, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun Email: navendu@wii. gov.in Mobile: 9611053510

	3	<p><b>Shri Azam Zaidi</b> Former Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of West Bengal Email: <a href="mailto:azamzaidi375@gmail.com">azamzaidi375@gmail.com</a> Mobile: 9830337556</p>	<p><b>Dr. G. Areendran</b> Director, IGCMC &amp; Information Technology WWF-India 172-B, Lodi Estate New Delhi - 110 003 Tel.: +91-011-41504791, 41504851 (O), Email: <a href="mailto:gareendran@wwfindia.net">gareendran@wwfindia.net</a></p>	<p><b>Dr. Lalit Kumar Sharma,</b> Scientist-C, Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), Kolkata 700053 Mobile: 9756605304 Email: <a href="mailto:lalitganga@gmail.com">lalitganga@gmail.com</a></p>	<p><b>Dr. Gautam Talukdar/ Dr. Monali Sen</b> Scientist, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun Email: <a href="mailto:gautam@wii.gov.in">gautam@wii.gov.in</a> <a href="mailto:monali@wii.gov.in">monali@wii.gov.in</a> <b>Mobile:</b> Dr. Gautam-9456178697, <b>Mobile</b> Dr. Monali-9410929109</p>
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