

Project Cheetah and Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary

Source: IE

Why in News?

Madhya Pradesh plans to introduce a **female cheetah to <u>Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary</u>**, aiming to establish it as a **second home for cheetahs after <u>Kuno National Park</u>**, as a part of <u>Project Cheetah</u>.

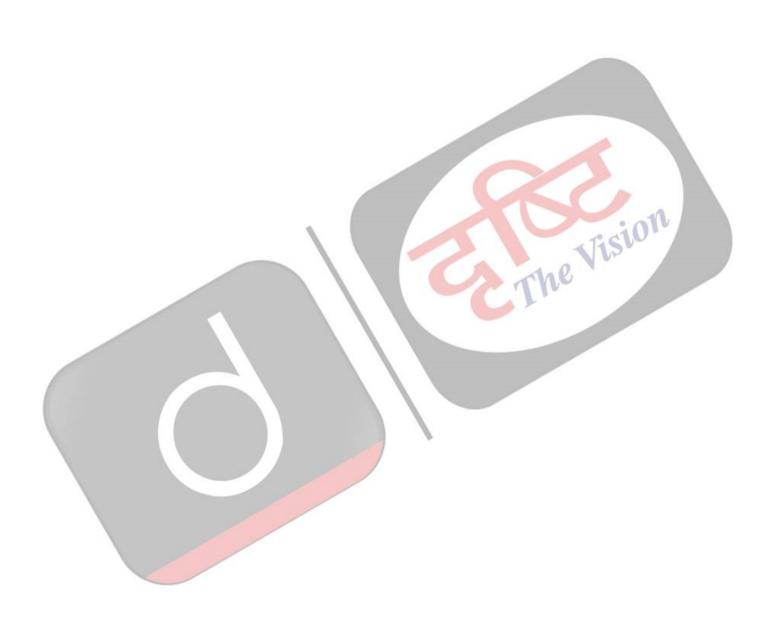
What is Project Cheetah?

- About: India launched Project Cheetah in 2022 to reintroduce cheetahs, extinct in the country for over 70 years.
 - Operated under <u>Project Tiger</u>, Project Cheetah is the <u>world's first intercontinental</u> large wild carnivore translocation project and implements the <u>Cheetah Action</u> Plan.
- Objective: Establish breeding populations of cheetahs in safe habitats across historical range.
 - Use cheetahs as a flagship species to restore open forests and <u>savanna</u> ecosystems.
 - Promote eco-development and ecotourism to improve local livelihoods.
 - Enhance community awareness and reduce <u>human-wildlife conflict.</u>
- Implementation and Governance: The <u>National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)</u>, under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, implements Project Cheetah in collaboration with the Madhya Pradesh Forest Department, and Wildlife Institute of India (WII).
 - As a statutory body NTCA established the Cheetah Project Steering Committee in 2023 to supervise, evaluate, and advise on the project's implementation.
- Achievements: 8 cheetahs from Namibia and 12 from South Africa were relocated to Kuno National Park, where they exhibited natural behaviors.
 - The birth of Namibian cheetah cubs in India after 75 years is a significant milestone in the reintroduction effort.
 - Over 350 'Cheetah Mitras' are involved to educate locals and mitigate human-wildlife conflict.

What are the Key Facts about Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary?

- Location: Situated in northwestern Madhya Pradesh, bordering Rajasthan, within the Khathiar-Gir dry deciduous forests ecoregion.
- **Ecosystem**: Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary features savanna, open grasslands, dry deciduous forests, and riverine areas. It is recognized as an **Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA)**.
- **Topography**: Includes hills, plateaus, and the **Gandhi Sagar Dam** and the Chambal River (tributary of the Yamuna) bifurcates the sanctuary into two nearly equal parts.
- Flora: Dominated by Khair, Salai, Tendu, and other dry deciduous species.

- Fauna: Home to Chinkara, Nilgai, Indian Leopard, Hyena, and more.
- Historical Sites: The sanctuary includes sites like Chaurasigarh, Chaturbhuj Nala rock shelters, Bhadkaji rock paintings, and Hinglajgarh Fort.
- **Ideal Habitat**: The savanna ecosystem and abundant wildlife make it an ideal site for cheetah reintroduction, similar to **Maasai Mara** in Kenya (a national reserve in Kenya known for its savanna wilderness and wildlife).

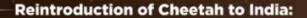


Cheetah

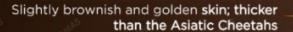
Common Name - Cheetah

Scientific Name - Acinonyx jubatus

- · Acinonyx jubatus jubatus (African Cheetah)
- Acinonyx jubatus venaticus (Asiatic Cheetah)



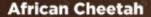
- The "Action Plan for Introduction of Cheetah in India" was released by MoEF&CC at the 19th meeting of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) (January 2022).
 - Such a plan was first proposed in 2009.
- In September 2022, eight cheetahs landed in India from Namibia.
 - The 8 cheetahs have been relocated to the Kuno-Palpur National Park, Madhya Pradesh.
 - The relocation of cheetahs to India from Namibia is the world's first inter- continental large wild carnivore translocation project.



More prominent spots and lines on the face

Found all over the African continent

IUCN Red List Status - Vulnerable



Slightly smaller than the African ones.

Pale yellowish fawn coloured skin - more fur under body, belly specifically.

Found only in Iran; the country claims there are only 12 of them left. **Year 1952** – Asiatic Cheetah officially declared extinct from India.

IUCN Red List Status - Critically Endangered

Asiatic Cheetah





Did you Know?

- Cheetahs (Acinonyx jubatus) are part of the **felidae family** and are among the oldest big cat species.
- They are the world's fastest land mammals, found in parts of Africa and Asia.
- Male cheetahs live in coalitions or with siblings, while females are mostly solitary except when raising cubs.
- The gestation period is between 90 to 95 days.

UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Prelims

- Q. Consider the following: (2012)
 - 1. Black-necked crane
 - 2. Cheetah
 - 3. Flying squirrel
 - 4. Snow leopard

Which of the above are naturally found in India?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only

(b) 1, 3 and 4 only

(c) 2 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: (b)

PDF Refernece URL: https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/project-cheetah-and-gandhi-sagar-wildlife-sanctuary