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PREPARATION OF ZONAL MASTER PLAN OF ECO-SENSITIVE
ZONES OF NATIONAL PARKS AND SANCTUARIES
LISTED IN CLUSTER 1 OF MADHYA PRADESH

ZONAL MASTER PLAN

SANJAY NATIONAL PARK AND SANJAY DUBRI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

VOLUME 2- ANNEXURE REPORT



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DEFINITION

Eco-Sensitive Zone. Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZs) are areas notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India around Protected Areas, National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. The purpose of declaring ESZs is to create some kind of “shock absorbers” to the protected areas by regulating and managing the activities around such areas.

Ecologically Sensitive Area. ESA refers to an area around protected areas, National parks and Wildlife sanctuaries which acts as a transition zone from areas of high protection to areas involving less protection. Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) have been identified and notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India since 1989.

Ecosystem Services. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment defined Ecosystem Services as “the benefits people derive from ecosystems”.

Environmentally Sensitive Area. Environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) are landscape elements or places which are vital to the long-term maintenance of biological diversity, soil, water or other natural resources both on the site and in a regional context. They include wildlife habitat areas, steep slopes, wetlands, and prime agricultural lands.

Protected Area. A protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. (IUCN Definition 2008)

Core Zone. Core zone formed by undisturbed ecosystems and characteristic of a specific region. It is the area with the greatest protection, it only allows activities that do not interfere in the conservation of the ecosystem and must ensure the protection of biodiversity in the long term.

Buffer Zone. Buffer zones are areas created to enhance the protection of a specific conservation area, often peripheral to it. Within buffer zones, resource use may be legally or customarily restricted, often to a lesser degree than in the adjacent protected area so as to form a transition zone.

National Park. A national park is a park in use for conservation purposes. Often it is a reserve of natural, semi-natural, or developed land that a sovereign state declares or owns.

Wildlife Sanctuary. Wildlife sanctuaries refer to an area which provides protection and favorable living conditions to the wild animals. Wildlife Sanctuary is a natural habitat, owned by the government or private agency that safeguards particular species of birds and animals.

Zonal Master Plan (ZMP). Zonal Development/Master Plan is a detailed plan for a Zone conceived and prepared within the framework of a Master Plan containing proposals for various land uses, roads and streets, parks and open spaces, community facilities, services and public utilities, etc.

Carrying Capacity. As per the WTO (World Trade Organization) carrying capacity is defined as “The maximum number of people that may visit a tourist destination at the same time, without causing destruction of the physical, economic, socio-cultural environment and an unacceptable decrease in the quality of visitors' satisfaction.”

Keystone Species. A keystone species is a plant or animal that plays a unique and crucial role in the way an ecosystem functions. Without keystone species, the ecosystem would be dramatically different or cease to exist altogether.

ABBREVIATIONS

SNP	Sanjay National Park
SDTR	Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve
CBD	Convention on Biological diversity
COP	Conference of parties
ESA	Eco-Sensitive Area
ESZ	Eco-Sensitive Zone
MOEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
MPTB	Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board
NP	National Park
PA	Protected Area
SEPL	Socio- ecological Production Landscape
ULB	Urban Local Body
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
ZMP	Zonal Master Plan

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ANNEXURE 1: ESZ NOTIFICATION FOR SANJAY DUBRI ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE

[भाग II-खण्ड 3(ii)]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

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वर्ग किलोमीटर में कुल क्षेत्र	1053.24348
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उपाबंध IV

पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन मानीटरी समिति - की गई कार्रवाई की रिपोर्ट का रूप विधान

1. बैठकों की संख्या और तिथि।
2. बैठकों का कार्यवृत्त : कृपया मुख्य उल्लेखनीय बिंदुओं का वर्णन करें। बैठक के कार्यवृत्त को एक पृथक अनुबंध में उपाबद्ध करें।
3. आंचलिक महायोजना की तैयारी की प्रास्थिति जिसके अंतर्गत पर्यटन महायोजना।
4. भू-अभिलेख में सदृश्य त्रुटियों के सुधार के लिए ब्यौहार किए गए मामलों का सारांश।
5. पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण अधिमूचना, 2006 के अधीन आने वाली गतिविधियों की संविधा के मामलों का सारांश। ब्यौरे एक पृथक् उपाबंध के रूप में उपाबद्ध किए जा सकते हैं।
6. पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण अधिमूचना, 2006 के अधीन न आने वाली गतिविधियों की संविधा के मामलों का सारांश। ब्यौरे एक पृथक् उपाबंध के रूप में उपाबद्ध किए जा सकते हैं।
7. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 19 के अधीन दर्ज की गई शिकायतों का सारांश।
8. कोई अन्य महत्वपूर्ण विषय।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2017.

S. O. 2811(E). — WHEREAS, a draft notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide notification of the Government of the India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number S.O. 1277 (E), dated the 31st March, 2016, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within the period of sixty days from date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public;

AND WHEREAS, copies of the Gazette containing the draft notification were made available to the public on the 31st March, 2016.

AND WHEREAS, objections and suggestions received from persons and stakeholders in response to the draft notification were duly considered by the Central Government;

AND WHEREAS, the Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve which includes Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary is spread over an of 1674.512 square kilometres of which 812.581 square kilometres is Core Area of the Tiger Reserve and 861.931 square kilometre is the Buffer Area and that the Tiger Reserve including both Core and Buffer Area is spread over the States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh;

AND WHEREAS, the Sanjay National Park (464.643 sq.km.) and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary (347.938 sq.km.) are located in Madhya Pradesh and both the Protected Areas together constitute the core area of the Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve which is spread over 812.581 square kilometers;

AND WHEREAS, Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary has dry to moist deciduous peninsular type of vegetation which are characterised by open to very dense forest areas;

AND WHEREAS, Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary form part of Bandhavgarh-Sanjay-Guru Ghasidas-Palamau landscape which is one of the four potential tiger meta-population landscape;

AND WHEREAS, Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary provides corridor connectivity with Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve for tigers and corridor connectivity for wild elephants of Palamu Tiger Reserve;



AND WHEREAS, the Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary is home to a wide variety of fauna; it provides shelter to 9 threatened (3 critically endangered, 3 endangered and 3 vulnerable) and 15 schedule-I animals; tigers, panthers and sloth bears are the major species found in the said reserve; occasional visiting herds of elephants are the other major attraction of the said reserve while cheetals, blue-bulls, sambars, four horned antelopes, chinkaras, barking deer and wild pigs are the major prey species; Dubari and Bastua ranges of the Sanjay Dubari Sanctuary and Pondi range of the Sanjay National Park provides shelter to the tiger population, while the Mohan range of the National Park plays host to the visiting population of elephants;

AND WHEREAS, various perennial rivers, viz., Gopad, Banas, Mawai, Mahan, Kodmar, Unrari flow through the Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary;

AND WHEREAS, wide variety of fauna is present in Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary which inter alia include Tiger, Panther, Sloth bear, Cheetal, Sambhar, Four Horned Antelopes, Chinkara, Barking Deer and Wild Pig;

AND WHEREAS, it is necessary to conserve and protect the area, the extent and boundaries of which are specified in paragraph 1 of this notification, around the Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary, which together constitute the Core Area of the aforesaid Tiger Reserve, as Eco-sensitive Zone from ecological and environmental point of view and to prohibit industries or class of industries and their operations and processes in the said Eco-sensitive Zone;

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(1) and clauses (v) and (xiv) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby notifies an area up to an extent of 2 kilometers from the boundary of Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary, which together constitute the Core Area of the Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve, as the Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone (herein after referred to as the Eco-sensitive Zone), which is spread over the States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, details of which are as under, namely:-

1. Extent and boundaries of Eco-sensitive Zone.- (1) The extent of Eco-Sensitive Zone is up to 2 kilometers from the boundary of Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary, which together constitute the Core Area of the Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve.

(2) The Eco-sensitive Zone is spread over an area of 1053.243 square kilometres which includes 861.931 square kilometres Buffer Area of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve and includes 32.759 square kilometres area of Chhattisgarh State.

(3) The map of the Eco-sensitive Zone along with co-ordinates of prominent points is appended as **Annexure I**.

(4) The Eco-sensitive Zone includes 98 villages in three Districts viz. Shahdol, Sidhi and Singrauli of Madhya Pradesh and 3 villages of Manendragarh District of Chhattisgarh.

(5) The list of the villages falling within the Eco-sensitive Zone is appended as **Annexure II**.

(6) The area of the Eco-sensitive Zone is appended as **Annexure-III**.

2. Zonal Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone.- (1) The State Government shall, for the purpose of the Eco-sensitive Zone prepare, a Zonal Master Plan, within a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, in consultation with local people and adhering to the stipulations given in this notification for approval of Competent Authority in the State Government.

(2) The Zonal Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be prepared by the State Government in such manner as is specified in this notification and also in consonance with the relevant Central and State laws and the guidelines issued by the Central Government, if any.

(3) The Zonal Master Plan shall be prepared in consultation with the following State Departments, for integrating the ecological and environmental considerations into the said plan:-

- (i) Environment;
- (ii) Forest and Wildlife;
- (iii) Agriculture and Horticulture;
- (iv) Revenue;
- (v) Urban Development;
- (vi) Tourism including eco-tourism;
- (vii) Rural Development;
- (viii) Irrigation and Flood Control;
- (ix) Municipal and Urban Development;
- (x) Panchayati Raj;



(xi) Public Works Department.

(4) The Zonal Master Plan shall not impose any restriction on the approved existing land use, infrastructure and activities, unless so specified in this notification and the Zonal Master Plan shall factor in improvement of all infrastructure and activities to be more efficient and eco-friendly.

(5) The Zonal Master Plan shall provide for restoration of denuded and degraded areas, conservation of existing water bodies, management of catchment areas, watershed management, groundwater management, soil and moisture conservation, needs of local community and such other aspects of the ecology and environment that need attention.

(6) The Zonal Master Plan shall demarcate all the existing worshipping places, villages and urban settlements, types and kinds of forests, agricultural areas, fertile lands, green area, such as, parks and like places, horticultural areas, orchards, lakes and other water bodies with supporting maps and the Plan shall be supported by maps giving details of existing and proposed land use features.

(7) The Zonal Master Plan shall regulate development in the Eco-sensitive Zone and adhere to prohibited, regulated activities listed in the Table in paragraph 4 and also ensure and promote eco-friendly development for livelihood security of local communities.

(8) The Zonal Master Plan so approved shall be the reference document for the Monitoring Committee for carrying out its functions of monitoring in accordance with the provisions of this notification.

3. **Measures to be taken by State Government.**- The State Government shall take the following measures for giving effect to the provisions of this notification, namely:-

1. Landuse.- (a) Forests, horticulture areas, agricultural areas, parks and open spaces earmarked for recreational purposes in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall not be used or converted into areas for commercial or residential complex or industrial activities:

Provided that the conversion of agricultural and other lands within the Eco-sensitive Zone may be permitted on the recommendation of the Monitoring Committee, and with the prior approval of the State Government, to meet the residential needs of the local residents and for the activities such as:-

- (i) widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads;
- (ii) construction and renovation of infrastructure and civic amenities;
- (iii) small scale industries not causing pollution;
- (iv) cottage industries including village industries; convenience stores and local amenities supporting eco-tourism including home stay; and
- (v) promoted activities given in paragraph 4:

Provided further that no use of tribal land shall be permitted for commercial and industrial development activities without the prior approval of the State Government and without compliance of the provisions of article 244 of the Constitution or the law for the time being in force, including the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007):

Provided also that any error appearing in the land records within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be corrected by the State Government, after obtaining the views of Monitoring Committee, once in each case and the correction of said error shall be intimated to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change:

Provided also that the correction of error shall not include change of land use in any case except as provided under this sub-paragraph:

Provided also that there shall be no consequential reduction in green area, such as forest area and agricultural area and efforts shall be made to reforest the unused or unproductive agricultural areas with afforestation and habitat and biodiversity restoration activities.

(2) **Natural water bodies.**- The catchment areas of all natural springs, rivers and channels shall be identified and plans for their conservation and rejuvenation shall be incorporated in the Zonal Master Plan.

(3) **Tourism/ Eco-tourism.**-

(a) All new eco-tourism activities or expansion of existing tourism activities within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be as per the Tourism Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone.

(b) The Tourism Master Plan shall be prepared by the State Department of Tourism in consultation with State Departments of Environment and Forests.

(c) The Tourism Master Plan shall form a component of the Zonal Master Plan.



(d) The activities of eco-tourism shall be regulated as under, namely:-

(i) no new construction of hotels and resorts shall be permitted within 1 km from the boundary of the Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary or upto the extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone whichever is nearer and beyond the distance of 1 km. from the boundary of the Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary till the extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, the establishment of new hotels and resorts shall be permitted only in pre-defined and designated areas for eco-tourism facilities as per Tourism Master Plan.

(ii) all new tourism activities or expansion of existing tourism activities within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the eco-tourism guidelines issued by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (as amended from time to time) with emphasis on eco-tourism.

(iii) till the Zonal Master Plan is approved, development for tourism and expansion of existing tourism activities shall be permitted by the concerned regulatory authorities based on the actual site specific scrutiny and recommendation of the Monitoring Committee.

(4) Natural heritage.- All sites of valuable natural heritage in the Eco-sensitive Zone, such as the gene pool reserve areas, rock formations, waterfalls, springs, gorges, groves, caves, points, walks, rides, cliffs, etc. shall be identified and a heritage conservation plan shall be drawn up for their preservation and conservation as a part of the Zonal Master Plan.

(5) Man-made heritage sites.- Buildings, structures, artefacts, areas and precincts of historical, architectural, aesthetic, and cultural significance shall be identified in the Eco-sensitive Zone and heritage conservation plan for their conservation shall be prepared as part Zonal Master Plan.

(6) Noise pollution.- Prevention and Control of noise pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with Noise Pollution (Regulation And Control) Rules, 2000 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(7) Air pollution.- Prevention and control of air pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981) and rules made thereunder.

(8) Discharge of effluents.- Discharge of treated effluent in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be in accordance with the provisions of the General Standards for Discharge of Environmental Pollutants covered under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules made thereunder or standards stipulated by State Government.

(9) Solid wastes.- Disposal and management of solid wastes shall be as under:-

(a) the solid waste disposal and management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide notification number S.O. 1357 (E), dated the 8th April, 2016;

the inorganic material may be disposed in an environmental acceptable manner at site identified outside the Eco-sensitive Zone.

(b) Safe and Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Solid wastes in conformity with the existing rules and regulations using identified technologies may be allowed within Eco-Sensitive Zone.

(10) Bio-medical waste.- Bio medical waste management shall be as under:

(a) The bio-medical waste disposal in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide Notification number GSR 343 (E), dated the 28th March, 2016.

(b) Safe and Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Bio-medical wastes in conformity with the existing rules and regulations using identified technologies may be allowed within Eco-Sensitive Zone.

(11) Plastic waste management.- The plastic waste management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide notification number G.S.R. 340(E), dated the 18th March, 2016.

(12) Construction and demolition waste management.- The construction and demolition waste management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change vide notification number G.S.R. 317(E), dated the 29th March, 2016.

(13) E-waste.- The e- waste management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.



(14) Vehicular traffic.- The vehicular movement of traffic shall be regulated in a habitat friendly manner and specific provisions in this regard shall be incorporated in the Zonal Master Plan and till such time as the Zonal Master plan is prepared and approved by the Competent Authority in the State Government, the Monitoring Committee shall monitor compliance of vehicular movement under the relevant Acts and the rules and regulations made thereunder.

(15) Vehicular pollution.- Prevention and control of vehicular pollution shall be carried out in accordance with applicable laws and the efforts to be made for use of cleaner fuel for example CNG, etc.

(16) Industrial units.- (i) no new polluting industries shall be permitted to be set up within the Eco-sensitive Zone.

(ii) Only non-polluting industries shall be permitted within Eco-sensitive Zone as per classification of Industries in the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February 2016, unless otherwise specified in this notification.

(17) Protection of hill slopes.- The protection of hill slopes shall be as under:-

(a) the Zonal Master Plan shall indicate areas on hill slopes where no construction shall be permitted.

(b) no construction on existing steep hill slopes or slopes with a high degree of erosion shall be permitted.

(18) The Central Government and the State Government shall specify other additional measures, if it considers necessary, in giving effect to the provisions of this notification.

4. List of activities prohibited or to be regulated within Eco-sensitive Zone.-

All activities in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be governed by the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and the rules made thereunder including the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ), 2011 and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and other applicable laws including the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980), the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (16 of 1927), the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 (53 of 1972), and amendments made thereto and be regulated in the manner specified in the Table below, namely:-

TABLE

S. No.	Activity	Description
A. Prohibited Activities		
1.	Commercial mining, stone quarrying and crushing units.	(a) New (minor and major minerals), stone quarrying and crushing units shall be prohibited except for meeting the domestic needs of bona fide local residents including digging of earth for construction or repair of houses and for manufacture of country tiles or bricks for housing and for personal consumption. (b) The mining operations shall be carried out in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated the 04 th August, 2006 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.202 of 1995 and dated the 21 st April, 2014 in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.435 of 2012.
2.	Setting of industries causing pollution (water, air, soil, noise, etc.).	(a) No new industries and expansion of existing polluting industries in the Eco-sensitive zone shall be permitted. (b) Only non-polluting industries shall be permitted within Eco-sensitive Zone as per classification of Industries in the Guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February 2016, unless otherwise specified in this notification.
3.	Establishment of major hydroelectric project.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per applicable laws.
4.	Use or production or processing of any hazardous substances.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per applicable laws.
5.	Discharge of untreated effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per applicable laws.
6.	Establishment of large-scale commercial livestock and poultry farms by firms, companies, etc.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per applicable laws except for meeting local needs.



7.	Setting of new saw mills.	No new or expansion of existing saw mills shall be permitted within the Eco-sensitive Zone.
8.	Setting up of brick kilns.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per applicable laws.
9.	Use of polythene bags.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per applicable laws.
10.	Commercial use of firewood.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per applicable laws.
11.	New wood based industry.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per applicable laws.
B. Regulated Activities		
12.	Commercial establishment of hotels and resorts.	No new commercial hotels and resorts shall be permitted within one kilometre of the boundary of the Protected Area or upto the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer, except for small temporary structures for eco-tourism activities: Provided that, beyond one kilometre from the boundary of the Protected Area or upto the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer, all new tourist activities or expansion of existing activities shall be in conformity with the Tourism Master Plan and guidelines as applicable.
13.	Construction activities.	(a) No new commercial construction of any kind shall be permitted within one kilometre from the boundary of the Protected Area or upto extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer: Provided that, local people shall be permitted to undertake construction in their land for their use including the activities listed in sub- paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 as per building byelaws to meet their residential needs of the local residents such as: (i) Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads; (ii) Construction and renovation of infrastructure and civic amenities; (iii) Small scale industries not causing pollution termed as per Classification done by Central Pollution Control Board of February 2016; (iv) Cottage industries including village industries; convenience stores and local amenities supporting eco-tourism including home stays; and (v) Promoted activities listed in this Notification. (b) The construction activity related to small scale industries not causing pollution shall be regulated and kept at the minimum, with the prior permission from the competent authority as per applicable rules and regulations, if any. (c) Beyond one kilometre it shall be regulated as per the Zonal Master Plan.
14.	Small scale non polluting industries.	Non polluting industries as per classification of industries issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February 2016 and non-hazardous, small-scale and service industry, agriculture, floriculture, horticulture or agro-based industry producing products from indigenous materials from the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be permitted by the competent Authority.
15.	Commercial goat and sheep farming.	Regulated under applicable laws.
16.	Felling of trees.	(a) There shall be no felling of trees on the forest or Government or revenue or private lands without prior permission of the competent authority in the State Government. (b) The felling of trees shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the concerned Central or State Acts and the rules made thereunder.
17.	Collection of Forest Produce or Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP).	Regulated under applicable laws.
18.	Migratory graziers.	Regulated under applicable laws.
19.	Erection of electrical and	Regulated under applicable law (underground cabling may be



	communication towers and laying of cables and other infrastructures.	promoted).
20.	Infrastructure including civic amenities.	Shall be done with mitigation measures, as per applicable laws, rules and regulations and available guidelines.
21.	Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads.	Shall be done with mitigation measures, as per applicable laws, rules and regulations and available guidelines.
22.	Under taking other activities related to tourism like over flying the Eco-sensitive Zone by hot air balloon, helicopter, drones, Microlites, etc.	Regulated under applicable law.
23.	Protection of hill slopes and river banks.	Regulated under applicable laws.
24.	Movement of vehicular traffic at night.	Regulated for commercial purpose under applicable laws.
25.	Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities along with dairies, dairy farming, aquaculture and fisheries.	Permitted under applicable laws for use of locals.
26.	Discharge of treated waste water/effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	The discharge of treated waste water/effluents shall be avoided to enter into the water bodies and efforts shall be made for recycle and reuse of treated waste water, and the discharge of treated waste water/effluent shall be regulated as per applicable laws.
27.	Commercial extraction of surface and ground water.	Regulated under applicable law.
28.	Open well, bore well, etc. for agriculture or other usage.	Regulated under applicable laws and the activity shall be monitored by the concerned authority.
29.	Solid waste management/bio-medical waste management.	Regulated under applicable laws.
30.	Introduction of exotic species.	Regulated under applicable laws.
31.	Eco-tourism.	Regulated under applicable laws.
32.	Commercial sign boards and hoardings.	Regulated under applicable laws.
C. Promoted Activities		
33.	Rain water harvesting.	Shall be actively promoted.
34.	Organic farming.	Shall be actively promoted.
35.	Adoption of green technology for all activities.	Shall be actively promoted.
36.	Cottage industries including village artisans, etc.	Shall be actively promoted.
37.	Use of renewable energy and fuels.	Bio gas, solar light, etc. to be actively promoted.
38.	Agro-forestry.	Shall be actively promoted.
39.	Use of eco-friendly transport.	Shall be actively promoted.
40.	Skill development.	Shall be actively promoted.
41.	Restoration of degraded land/ forests/ habitat.	Shall be actively promoted.
42.	Environmental awareness.	Shall be actively promoted.

5. Monitoring Committee.- In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby constitutes a Monitoring Committee for a period of three years, for effective monitoring of the Eco-sensitive Zone, which shall comprise of the following, namely:-

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Divisional Commissioner, Rewa | —Chairman; |
| 2. Divisional Commissioner, Shahdol | —Member; |
| 3. District Collector, Singrauli | —Member; |
| 4. District Collector, Shahdol | —Member; |
| 5. District Collector, Sidhi | —Member; |
| 6. Superintending Engineer Public Works Department, Shahdol | —Member; |



7.	Superintending Engineer Public Health Department, Shahdol	—Member;
8.	Chief Executive Officer of District Panchayat, Singrauli	—Member;
9.	Chief Executive Officer of District Panchayat, Shahdol	—Member;
10.	Chief Executive Officer of District Panchayat, Sidhi	—Member;
11.	Representative of the Town and Country Planning Department of the State Government	—Member;
12.	Representative of the State Pollution Control Board	—Member;
13.	One representative of Non Governmental Organisation working in the field of environment to be nominated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for a term of three years in each case	— Member;
14.	One expert in the area of ecology and environment from a reputed institution of University in the State to be nominated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for a term of three year in each case	— Member;
15.	Member, State Biodiversity Board	— Member;
16.	Field Director, Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve,	— Member Secretary.

6. Terms of reference.— (1) The tenure of the Monitoring Committee shall be for a period of three years.

- (2) The Monitoring Committee shall monitor the compliance of the provisions of this notification.
 - (3) The activities that are covered in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006, and are falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities as specified in the Table under paragraph 4 thereof, shall be scrutinised by the Monitoring Committee based on the actual site-specific conditions and referred to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change for prior environmental clearances under the provisions of the said notification.
 - (4) The activities that are not covered in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006 and are falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities as specified in the Table under paragraph 4 thereof, shall be scrutinised by the Monitoring Committee based on the actual site-specific conditions and referred to the concerned Regulatory Authorities.
 - (5) The Member Secretary of the Monitoring Committee or the concerned Collector(s) or the concerned park Deputy Conservator of Forests shall be competent to file complaints under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 against any person who contravenes the provisions of this notification.
 - (6) The Monitoring Committee may invite representatives or experts from concerned Departments, representatives from Industry Associations or concerned stakeholders to assist in its deliberations depending on the requirements on issue to issue basis.
 - (7) The Monitoring Committee shall submit the annual action taken report of its activities as on 31st March of every year by 30th June of that year to the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State as per pro forma appended at **Annexure IV**.
 - (8) The Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may give such directions, as it deems fit, to the Monitoring Committee for effective discharge of its functions.
7. The Central Government and State Government may specify additional measures, if any, for giving effect to provisions of this notification.
8. The provisions of this notification shall be subject to the orders, if any, passed, or to be passed, by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India or the High Court or the National Green Tribunal.

[F.No. 25/122/2015-ESZ]

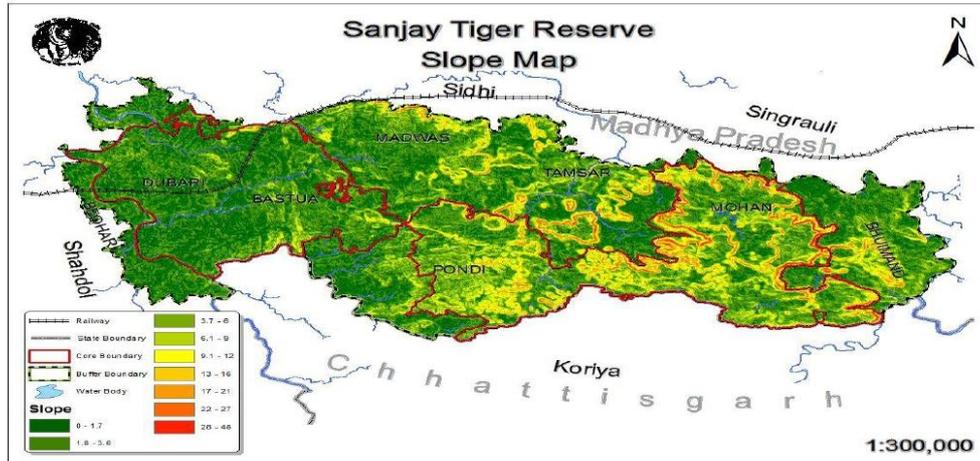
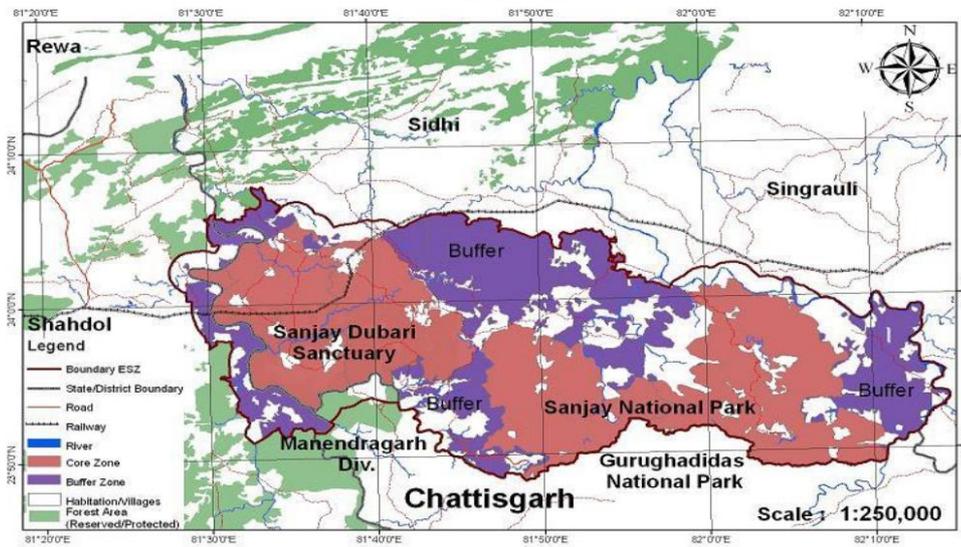
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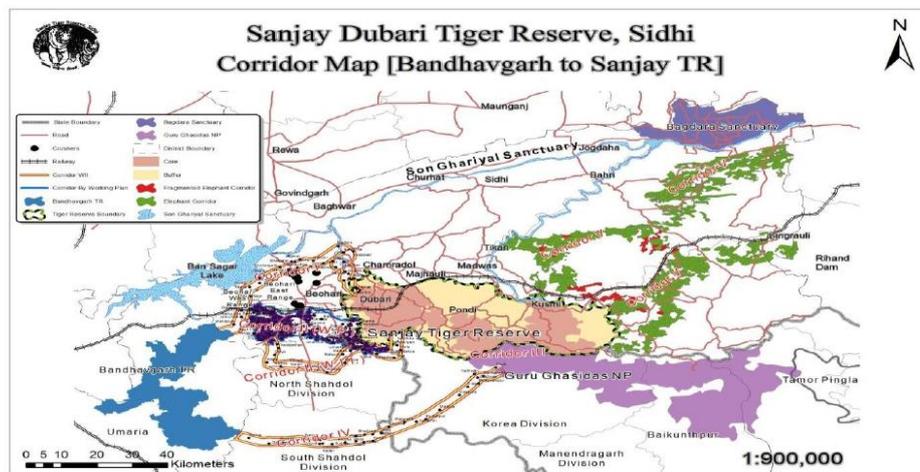


ANNEXURE-I

MAP OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE WITH LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Eco Sensitive Zone of Sanjay Tiger Reserve, Sidhi M.P.





Sanjay Tiger Reserve Global Positioning System Co-ordinates Eco-sensitive Zone Boundary for the most prominent locations

Point Name	Latitude	Longitude
E1	23° 51' 4.984" N	82° 10' 35.933" E
E2	23° 53' 25.401" N	82° 14' 37.832" E
N1	24° 5' 35.843" N	81° 35' 27.404" E
N2	24° 7' 39.568" N	81° 32' 45.529" E
S1	23° 48' 33.513" N	81° 47' 29.256" E
S2	23° 48' 23.213" N	81° 48' 58.713" E
W1	24° 2' 9.668" N	81° 28' 50.959" E
W2	24° 2' 7.881" N	81° 27' 39.454" E

Annexure-II

List of villages in the Eco-sensitive Zone
List of villages with Co-ordinates falling within the Eco-sensitive Zone

S.No.	State	District	Division	Revenue	Lattitude (DD)	Longitude(DD)	Area (hectare)
1	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	North Shahdol	Buchro	24.06114528	81.52151722	1794.853
2	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	North Shahdol	Kudara	23.91503278	81.52030056	693.176
3	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	North Shahdol	Koilari	23.96599944	81.50953639	1938.728
4	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	North Shahdol	Jamuri	23.88525167	81.55605833	1915.454
5	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	North Shahdol	Belha	23.91849667	81.53654583	493.147
6	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	North Shahdol	Mithauli	23.88924972	81.53362889	289.247
7	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	North Shahdol	Kuthuli	23.88027861	81.5836125	843.066
8	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	North Shahdol	Khargari	23.86470222	81.60479889	1579.521
9	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	North Shahdol	Dhonda	23.986195	81.48775389	1299.505
10	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	North Shahdol	Palaha	23.91116083	81.52471694	71.81
11	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	North Shahdol	Pipari	23.87020083	81.54230167	180.02
12	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	North Shahdol	Bansa	24.1077325	81.50593056	298.25
13	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	North Shahdol	Khadda	23.98067361	81.49064639	507.46
14	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	North Shahdol	Sarwahi	24.04489333	81.4979525	341.96
North Shahdol Total							12246.197
15	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	SanjayTR	Barkadol	24.07353472	81.57295167	249.23
16	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	SanjayTR	Bastua	24.00224861	81.73506556	1185.39
17	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	SanjayTR	Goliphari	23.89886111	81.90297222	201.47



ANNEXURE 2: LIST OF VILLAGES IDENTIFIED IN SANJAY DUBRI ESZ

S.No.	District	Villages	Latitude (DD)	Longitude (DD)	Area (hectare)
1	Shahdol	Buchro	24.06114528	81.52151722	1794.853
2	Shahdol	Kudara	23.91503278	81.52030056	693.176
3	Shahdol	Koilari	23.96599944	81.50953639	1938.728
4	Shahdol	Jamuri	23.88525167	81.55605833	1915.454
5	Shahdol	Belha	23.91849667	81.53654583	493.147
6	Shahdol	Mithauli	23.88924972	81.53362889	289.247
7	Shahdol	Kuthuli	23.88027861	81.5836125	843.066
8	Shahdol	Khargari	23.86470222	81.60479889	1579.521
9	Shahdol	Dhonda	23.986195	81.48775389	1299.505
10	Shahdol	Palaha	23.91116083	81.52471694	71.81
11	Shahdol	Pipari	23.87020083	81.54230167	180.02
12	Shahdol	Bansa	24.1077325	81.50593056	298.25
13	Shahdol	Khadda	23.98067361	81.49064639	507.46
14	Shahdol	Sarwahi	24.04489333	81.4979525	341.96
North Shahdol Total					12246.197
15	Sidhi	Barkadol	24.07353472	81.57295167	249.23
16	Sidhi	Bastua	24.00224861	81.73506556	1185.39
17	Sidhi	Goliphari	23.89886111	81.90297222	201.47
18	Sidhi	Kudariya	24.03320583	81.70979139	330.09
19	Sidhi	Piprahi	24.03804111	81.69738222	735.06
20	Sidhi	Ponri	23.96293028	81.77484833	1133.9
Sanjay Tiger Reserve Total					3835.14
21	Sidhi	Amgaon	23.98001278	81.81507694	1170.41
22	Sidhi	Amradandi	23.88909472	82.23856444	34.19
23	Sidhi	Amrola	23.8721775	82.15683694	445.81
24	Sidhi	Barwahi	23.97058417	81.99451361	401.7
25	Sidhi	Belgaon	23.89326444	82.13598806	129.02
26	Sidhi	Beltal	23.86788861	82.12681472	186.45
27	Sidhi	Bendo	23.93543889	82.20335972	279.47
28	Sidhi	Bhagwar	23.96700167	81.97676056	305.71
29	Sidhi	Bhamraha	23.98142556	82.21455861	28.47
30	Sidhi	Bhanwarkoh	24.00096389	82.08172139	274.98
31	Sidhi	Bhuimar	23.96820139	82.14283833	296.77
32	Sidhi	Butu	23.9521775	82.12300222	155.53
33	Sidhi	Changohar	23.99762806	81.94620389	484
34	Sidhi	Dadari	23.87652583	81.7395025	365.37
35	Sidhi	Devri	23.98053194	82.12240667	334.47
36	Sidhi	Dharmadwari	23.98299861	81.90544861	261.55
37	Sidhi	Dhopkhar	24.00870861	81.8666625	802.89
38	Sidhi	Dighara	23.91131361	82.20341917	121.95
39	Sidhi	Duhkuria	23.97576639	81.79257778	181.57
40	Sidhi	Duwari	23.98738222	81.935005	661.71
41	Sidhi	Gadwahi	23.92972028	82.1595175	109.74
42	Sidhi	Gaibata	23.97576639	82.12901861	350.74
43	Sidhi	Ganjar	23.91202861	81.90361278	407.97

S.No.	District	Villages	Latitude (DD)	Longitude (DD)	Area (hectare)
44	Sidhi	Ghatitola	23.96373361	82.12050028	487.07
45	Sidhi	Ghorbandha	23.912505	82.22956972	352.97
46	Sidhi	Haiki	23.91390833	81.73669833	222.66
47	Sidhi	Hardi	23.86622056	81.73098417	502.8
48	Sidhi	Harrai	23.87557278	82.10423833	256.8
49	Sidhi	Harraiya	23.98899056	81.92303194	199.52
50	Sidhi	Jawartola	23.88057667	82.118475	125.51
51	Sidhi	Juri	23.92209556	81.9677675	1124.38
52	Sidhi	Kamach	23.97124778	81.8414825	372.56
53	Sidhi	Karail	23.9556325	82.15230972	143.73
54	Sidhi	Karaunti	23.97266139	81.85252639	673.6
55	Sidhi	Karsoti	24.01776194	82.01816222	308.24
56	Sidhi	Kauthiya	23.96230417	82.15028444	106.97
57	Sidhi	Keshkhera	23.96111278	82.2084825	27.96
58	Sidhi	Keslar	23.91899806	82.1436725	366.22
59	Sidhi	Khairi	23.9094075	81.723955	300.08
60	Sidhi	Khamariya	23.92513361	82.1546925	86.16
61	Sidhi	Khamchaura	24.08943722	81.5959825	376.67
62	Sidhi	Khokhara	24.04509028	81.87283472	474.31
63	Sidhi	Korar	23.97004806	81.96913778	693.72
64	Sidhi	Kota	23.85174556	81.74325528	443.45
65	Sidhi	Kotma	23.93948944	81.95603278	340.15
66	Sidhi	Kundaur	23.83059889	81.82379139	638.98
67	Sidhi	Kurchu	23.84269111	82.18137917	484.16
68	Sidhi	Kusmi	23.97671944	82.00190028	612.19
69	Sidhi	Kuthar	24.06795167	81.6293825	670.02
70	Sidhi	Ladgat	23.95688333	81.87877278	145.55
71	Sidhi	Lurghuti I	23.87122444	81.75701556	474.49
72	Sidhi	Lurghuti II	23.8672	81.758765	388.7
73	Sidhi	Macheri	23.94449306	82.15975583	58.71
74	Sidhi	Machharkata	23.96957139	82.16922722	150.7
75	Sidhi	Majhuali	24.08972806	81.62238444	314.465
76	Sidhi	Manwari	23.92989889	82.00547417	78.02
77	Sidhi	Matkhaniya	24.03199889	81.73068639	1338
78	Sidhi	Merana	23.95593028	81.89366472	1104.37
79	Sidhi	Merki	24.02124889	81.75791556	135.16
80	Sidhi	Nangpokhar	23.87831306	81.71096917	110.39
81	Sidhi	Naurhia	23.90944672	81.91290528	288.84
82	Sidhi	Naurhia dewarth	23.93448583	81.98450639	374.34
83	Sidhi	Niganni	23.98491667	81.79493111	122.29
84	Sidhi	Piparaha	23.96760556	81.92243611	735.06
85	Sidhi	Pori	24.10202722	81.57896917	381.08
86	Sidhi	Purehdol	23.87807472	82.12645722	187
87	Sidhi	Rohal	23.92960111	81.94656139	456.92
88	Sidhi	Sajadol	23.99050833	81.87231694	242.06
89	Sidhi	Saraiha	24.08342917	81.65758083	397.51
90	Sidhi	Sarsai	23.83685361	81.78316583	48.06

S.No.	District	Villages	Latitude (DD)	Longitude (DD)	Area (hectare)
91	Sidhi	Semra	23.95604944	82.13694111	286.59
92	Sidhi	Songarh	23.99040639	82.11777111	387.55
93	Sidhi	Tal	23.83697278	81.74397	234.31
94	Sidhi	Trichuli	23.95443972	81.87023694	88.39
Sidhi Total					26709.905
95	Singrauli	Bharsera	24.01014278	82.06061778	650
96	Singrauli	Jhara	23.99975	82.04935194	500
97	Singrauli	Parasi	24.03537222	82.03630611	120
98	Singrauli	Banjari	24.01913556	82.0026675	810
Singrauli Total					2080

Highlighted villages were taken up for Focused group discussion
Others - Kudariya and Thonga

ANNEXURE 3: CHAPTER

CHAPTER 1 PLANNING A GREEN LANDSCAPE

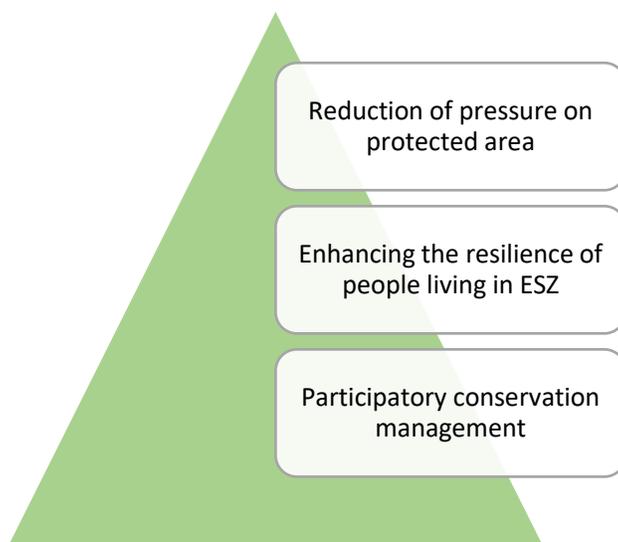
1.1 The vision

The vision for Sanjay Dubri ESZ will be:

Accounting to the services provided by the ecosystem in the ESZ, the plan targets to conserve and develop natural and human habitats, develop resilient livelihood options, promote nature-based tourism assuring preservation and sustainable management of natural resources through cohesive and integrated governance framework.

The approach towards developing the zonal master plan of ESZ area shall be based on the following key drivers shown in the figure below:

Exhibit 1: Key drivers of Zonal Master Plan



1.1.1 Reduction of pressure on Protected Area (PAs)

Protected areas are the cornerstones for in situ conservation of biological diversity. Their importance ranging from conservation of biological diversity, storehouses of genetic material, provision of essential ecosystems services for human welfare, and contribution to sustainable development, have been recognized at multiple levels. Settings up of PAs at times have been marked with conflicts with local communities living inside and fringe areas of the forest for generations. It has been debated widely nationwide on the governance of PA area management particularly the role of forest official and the community. Institutional linkages between protected areas and the production landscape of buffer and ESZ is very important. Most protected area agencies have little or no mandate for economic development of the production landscape which are invariably beyond the PA boundaries. Protected area authorities can increase their influence

in the production landscape when they developed good working relationships with those agencies and stakeholders including local communities with the authority, expertise, and budget to support economic activities in the buffer-zone areas.

"Conservation cannot be imposed from above. Any conservation effort must involve the local people, based on their interests, skills, self-reliance and traditions and it must initiate programs that offer them spiritual and economic benefits."

- (Schaller, 1993)

A common institutional structure for management of production landscapes and protected areas can also increase opportunities to link ESZ economic development with protected area conservation goals thereby reduce pressure on the PAs. Long-term sustainability of protected areas and conservation efforts will depend on establishing effective institutional mechanisms and interventions to better address the pressure on the protected area and real causes of biodiversity loss. Protected area manager should ensure that the regional and local development plan are compatible with the objectives of protected areas. It is emerging that the management practice should evolve towards greater participation of community including preparation of management plan of PAs. NGOs and grass root organizations have a greater role to play not only to act as the interface between the forest department and community but actually being a part of monitoring and evaluation process of eco development programmes. Overall increased awareness should be created towards importance of biodiversity conservation and wildlife protection.

The impact of protected areas on local community and economy could be positive or negative. The positive impacts of local community can include direct revenue from environmental protection, and the ecosystem services. The negative impacts can range from displacement of local communities to crop damage by wildlife and sometimes include restricted access to resources and changes in land tenure. Management of protected area and the level of community involvement vary greatly between individual protected areas, organizations and countries, and in relation to their management category and form of governance.

1.1.2 Enhancing the resilience of people living in ESZ

Funding for protected areas rarely reflects the true costs of threat reduction, especially where such costs include modifying economic activities or introducing alternative livelihoods. Those agencies responsible for economic development have little incentive to encourage modification of local economic activities to reduce threats to protected areas. Regular protected area budgets are tightly constrained and rarely provide funds, training, and financing for livelihood support. Both projects and government need to devote much greater attention to budgeting. However, this can be leveraged through convergence, by way of inclusion of the income generation and the employment generation activities in the CD block level plan. Sustainable agriculture, improved livestock, crop diversification, agroforestry, farm forestry could be promoted in convergence mode by dovetailing ongoing programme of different department and agencies. Labour intensive activities like, soil and moisture conservation e.g. check dams and contour bunding etc. can be funded from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS). Energy planning in form of promoting LPG, improved cook stoves and biogas, will not only reduce pressure on forest but also address the health issues arising out of smoke and reduce drudgery of women. Skill development and microfinancing of the Self-Help Group activities can supplement

to the family income. Community based ecotourism, home stay, nature guide etc. are some of the opportunities for the community residing in the ESZ. New livelihood interventions will require additional skills and training for involved community members, including simple book-keeping skills as well as training in processing, quality control, and marketing for new cash products. However, protected area staff and conservation NGOs rarely have such skills so it is essential that projects should identify appropriate partners and institutions which can provide the expertise and continue to do so over the long-term.

Important socio-economic benefits of community-based Eco tourism are:

- Employment generation directly in tourism and in the management of eco tourist assets.
- Both on-site and off-site employment may be generated.
- It can lead to the economic growth locally by profitable tourism related activities.
- It diversifies the local economy particularly in such areas where agricultural employment may be sporadic or insufficient'. (McNeely et al, 1988).
- It may result in improved transport, communication and other infrastructures. Which help the locals.
- May result in increased demand for local produce to serve the local tourist trade.
- It encourages productive use of lands which are marginal for agriculture enabling large tracts of land to remain covered in natural vegetation'. (McNeely et al, 1992).
- If carefully planned, it can provide a self-financing mechanism for the PA authorities and consequently serve as a tool for conservation of natural heritage.

The panchayat level partnership can ensure that development planning at grass root level complements protected area activities and the economic development of ESZ. A good example is the constitution of Block level advisory committee under JICA assisted Forestry Sector Development Project in Odisha by Government of Odisha to act as a multisector co-ordination body for ensuring optimum intersectoral convergence of various ongoing government programme/schemes at the CD block level in the project villages. (Copy of the notification attached). This ensures inclusion of the activities, work, infrastructure of the project village in the Block level plan and subsequently becomes a part of the district level plan, thus finance is secured. Protected area managers need to find ways to engage with local governments to leverage funding support for the various developmental activities in ESZ villages.

1.1.3 Participatory conservation management.

Communication, consultation, and participation are key elements for constructive relationships between protected areas and local communities. It is important to strengthen the social organization of local communities and to collaborate with local stakeholders on issues concerning economic activities and protected area objectives. Social cohesion and organization of the communities around the protected area can contribute to improved negotiation, representation, and mobilization of communities against external threats.

Example 1: The India Eco development Project

The India Eco development Project has been able to demonstrate a direct relationship between conservation of biodiversity and improved local livelihood and incomes, along with increased empowerment and decision-making responsibility to the community-level. In peripheral village

Eco development Committees (EDCs) now represent the most effectively functioning institution at the village level. These EDCs are officially recognized by the local governments and financial institutions, increasing opportunities for local people to collectively access benefits for other government schemes and programs. In some of the Eco development project sites, local communities have been able to attract substantial outside funding for water resources and agricultural development, income-generation activities and infrastructure improvements in the village. In some of the Eco development sites, government policy now favors the direct transfer of financial resources to local community organizations for implementation of project activities. In Periyar and Pench Tiger Reserves all the Eco development investment funds are transferred to EDC accounts thus providing greater financial and decision-making authority to local communities than ever provided in the past. This represents a major deviation from normal government accounting and financial practice and policy and has been extended to non-project protected areas in other states in India as well. Strong transparency within the committees, arrangements for systematic audits, and leadership within some of the Project entities have given the program a strong local reputation for honesty relative to other government investment programs. Concern for sustainability has already been demonstrated through the focus on revolving funds, local contribution requirement to create ownership, and community monitoring. Similarly, some sites have achieved relatively strong participation of women, both in decision-making of the EDCs, and as beneficiaries and in some cases, women represent over 50% of the total alternative livelihood beneficiaries.

Example 2: Failure to link livelihood modification to threat reduction in the Barandabhar Forest, Nepal

A market feasibility study identified several business opportunities as suitable to support development and operation by the forest corridor communities. They include honey production, mushroom farming, wool spinning, off-season vegetable farming, banana farming, and ecotourism. However, not all of the 70,000 households living in the vicinity of the corridor use the forest resources unsustainably and are a threat to the protected area. Because of a poor threat analysis and NGO priorities, much of the investment in livelihood modification has targeted an area where a national NGO has already invested much effort in community support and thus households are open to new ideas. Yet because of the long-term NGO activity, this area is one where threats are lowest. Success in terms of the number of families engaging in honey production or ecotourism will therefore have virtually no impact on reducing overall threats to the forest.

Example 3: Converting smugglers to forest protectors – working with former bark collectors

Illicit collection of *vayana* bark (*Cinnamomum* sp.) had always been a serious problem in the Periyar Tiger Reserve (PTR) in India. In 1997, PTR began to work with a group of collectors who were previously engaged in illegal harvesting and were highly antagonistic toward the Forest Department. A local NGO facilitated the formation of the Ex-vayana Bark Collectors Ecodevelopment Committee (EDC). Utilizing its members' knowledge of the forest, this EDC developed a new and innovative model of ecotourism linked to protection. The Adventurous Trekking and Camping program takes small groups of tourists into the tourism zone to camp for one or two nights, areas where the bark collectors previously poached. Their presence is

sufficient to ward off other poachers and smugglers. The EDC entered into an agreement with a travel agency to promote the tourist packages and won a local award for best ecotourism experience. A major part of the earnings (70 percent) goes into the EDC account to be distributed equally among the members, while 10 percent goes to government revenue and honoraria to accompanying forest field staff, 10 percent for food expenses, and the remaining 10 percent to the community welfare fund. The scheme was developed in a highly participatory manner with local NGOs, especially the Thekkady Wildlife Society, hoteliers, PTR staff, and tour operators. (Adapted from Uniyal and Zacharias 2001).

Although the members earned more previously from sale of *vayana* bark, a major portion of those earnings were used for fines, bribes to various officials, and cuts to middlemen. With the new program, earnings went down but there was considerable enhancement in members' social status and improvement in their relationships within the community. In 2000, ecological monitoring indicated that regeneration of *vayana* has improved from about 6 percent to more than 13 percent and that debarking damage was much reduced. EDC members have caught other offenders and booked cases against them. With increased patrols, animal sightings in the tourism zone have increased (see www.periyartigerreserve.org).

Example 4: Local government support for conservation: the case of Bhutan

Bhutan has a well-organized system of local government that is critical to the empowerment and development of local communities. The country is divided into 20 districts, known as dzongkhags. Each of these districts is divided into several sub-districts, called geog, each with a development committee. Local government, at both the dzongkhag and geog level, plays a strong role in supporting socioeconomic development of the local communities. Community development planning is bottom-up, with each geog preparing a 5-year plan plus an annual plan based on the needs and priorities identified by the communities themselves. Such plans typically cover road construction, health and education facilities, as well as interventions to support livestock improvement and the promotion of alternative income opportunities such as NTFP commercialization. There is no difference in the administration of local government within and outside protected areas except that geogs and dzongkhags within protected areas prepare "integrated conservation and development plans" instead of simple development plans. Park staff members are represented on geog and dzongkhag development committees and are fully integrated into local planning processes. The role played by park staff in marking timber for community use directly mirrors the role of territorial district forest officers outside the park.

Example 5: Diverting labour and capital away from biodiversity damaging activities

Project designs often assume that individuals who are provided with a new means of income will forego their previous income-generating activity. In reality, however, this is not often the case. Even if some labor is attracted to new activities, there will not necessarily be a reduction in available labor for environmentally damaging activities. The ability to divert labor, particularly in low-income communities, faces four key challenges:

People do not have fixed-income targets. Instead of substituting one economic activity for another, a worker might try to do both to increase his or her income as much as possible. For example, one person may work on a plantation during the day and continue to hunt at night or early morning; other may work in tourism in the dry season and continue to log forests illegally in the wet season.

Where there is under employment there will be surplus labor. It will be difficult to develop economic activities that divert sufficient labor away from damaging activities. Surplus labor, or even underutilized potential labor, including children and women, may fill a labor need. New migrants may take over activities previously abandoned by the locals for more biodiversity-friendly activities.

New activities that rely on technology and are not labor-intensive will not divert much labor and therefore will not have significant impact on the labor market.

Cultural traditions and reluctance to take on more work for small incremental gain may make local communities less receptive to new business ventures, especially if they have already invested capital in existing activities and are concerned about the risk of failure. Without assistance or incentives to exit from existing activities, individuals may be unable or unwilling to transfer their labor to alternative businesses¹.

1.2 Objectives of management

- **Sustainable Management of Resources:** For Eco Sensitive Zone of Sanjay Dubri National Park, it was determined how the resources of the park are impacted by people living inside or near the park area, and the different impacts caused by high dependency on the resources, the forest resources, ground water resources have been put to extensive use to fulfil the community needs resulting in frequent forest fires and depletion in the level of ground water. Such extensive use of natural resources without allowing it to replenish in an immeasurable way will after a point in future lead to situations of resource scarcity. A plan that overlooks onto the sustainable management of resources can turn out to be helpful in reducing pressure on protected areas.²
- **Maintenance of Ecosystem Services:** The ecosystem of protected areas and its buffer provide various valuable services to the local communities. These include soil regeneration, nutrient cycling, pollination, recreation, provision of pure water (discussed further below), continued evolution of genetic resources and maintenance of the functioning ecosystem which yields harvestable resources. Such benefits are often difficult to quantify, and even local people may take them for granted. They also help buffer climate change and contribute by storing and sequestering carbon². A large population is dependent on forest and ground water resources extensively, without allowing proper rejuvenation time for the resources. Environmental services do not normally appear in national accounting systems, but they may far outweigh direct values when they are computed. If sustainable benefits are to be provided to local communities, more effective controls may be required to ensure that wildlife populations are maintained at productive levels. **Error! Bookmark not defined.** Working upon this factor the plan aims at developing techniques and guidelines that would account for the value of ecosystem services used by the local communities.³

¹ *Bovarnick and Gupta 2003*

² *People and Protected Areas: Some Issues from India*, Pradeep Chaudhry, J.S. Maan, Animal Biodiversity and Conservation, 2019.

³ *The role of protected areas for conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resource for food and agriculture*, Jeffery A. McNeely, IUCN.

- **Sustainable Livelihoods to enhance the resilience of people living in the Eco Sensitive Zone:** The livelihoods and well-being of rural poor people are more vulnerable to the establishment of PAs particularly in developing countries, because their livelihoods are dependent mainly on agriculture and on the available natural resources⁴. Benefits and costs experienced by local people because of PAs can influence positive or negative attitudes towards conservation activities⁵. Balancing conservation goals and the needs of the local people has been challenging particularly in recent years⁶. A non-exhaustive list of potential activities that can be promoted are Sustainable agriculture practices, crop diversification, agroforestry, farm forestry, Labour intensive activities like, soil and moisture conservation e.g., check dams, and contour bunding etc. Energy planning in form of promoting LPG, improved cook stoves and biogas, Skill development and micro financing of the Self-Help Group activities, Community based ecotourism, home stay, nature guide etc.
- **Nature Based Tourism:** Tourism in Eco Sensitive Areas come with many implications and challenges. On one hand it provides employment opportunities and ways of income becomes diversified resulting in the betterment of people living in and around reserves. Foreigners and nature lovers are attracted to national parks and wildlife sanctuaries but too much human pressure in and around protected areas may prove harmful to animal populations. Ecotourism from such areas provides a platform to generate substantial benefits for both governments and the local communities. The extent to which nature-based tourism or ecotourism offsets the costs of a Protected Area has been examined in very few cases ².
- **Habitat Management:** For conservation practitioners, one of the most challenging issues is to address human-wildlife conflicts. Many ecological and social factors can be responsible for these conflicts. There is a need to develop preventive strategies so as to avoid these conflicts ². Managing protected areas while retaining habitat integrity is of paramount importance. Today Protected Areas are often under threat from ad hoc and heavily intrusive 'management' that involves unscientific habitat manipulation, earth moving and construction ⁷.
- **Integrated Governance Framework:** Governance is a key factor for protected areas to succeed in conserving biodiversity and supporting sustainable livelihoods. Enhancing protected area governance in terms of diversity, quality, effectiveness and equity can facilitate the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and help face ongoing local and global challenges. Managing any protected area engages different actors, instruments and powers and is embedded in multiple levels of rules and decision-making⁸. It is often observed that these different actors involved are responsible for making decisions on different matters and the local communities are subject to out of the picture of decision making. Communication,

⁴ People, protected areas and ecosystem services: a qualitative and quantitative analysis of local people's perception and preferences in Côte d'Ivoire. By AMIN, A., ZAEHRINGER, J. G., SCHWILCH, G. & KONÉ, I. in Natural Resources Forum, 2015

⁵ Impacts of protected areas on local livelihoods in Cambodia, by CLEMENTS, T., SUON, S., WILKIE, D. S. & MILNER-GULLAND, World Development

⁶ Factors influencing conservation attitudes of local people in Western Serengeti, Tanzania, by KIDEGHESHO, J. R., RØSKAFT, E. & KALTENBORN, B. P., Biodiversity and Conservation

⁷ Protected Area Management, Conservation India.

⁸ Some stress that a distinction should be made among the substantive rights, procedural rights and competences that affect decisions (Alexander Paterson, 2012)

consultation, and participation are key elements for constructive relationships between protected areas governments and local communities. It is important to strengthen the social organization of local communities and to collaborate with local stakeholders on issues concerning economic activities and protected area objectives. Social cohesion and organization of the communities around the protected area can contribute to improved negotiation, representation, and mobilization of communities against external threats.



1.3 Short-term objectives

Sector	Short term objective
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce human animal conflict • To flourish wildlife in its natural habitat • To reduce the pressure on Protected Area in terms of usage of natural resources • To reduce dependency on forest • To promote sustainable livelihoods. • To rejuvenate of ground water as a natural resource and allow its replenishment and sustainable use of resource. • To revive of surface water bodies • To sustain the agriculture produce • To ensure both the villagers and animals have the required space. • To promote Wildlife friendly and Harmonious development • To reduce the pollution caused by industries (new or existing) within the Eco-Sensitive Zones • To control the harmful impacts of air/noise/water pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone and promote mitigation measures
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the livelihood opportunities for the villagers • To improve the living conditions of the villagers • To reduce out migration and illegal ways of income generation • To boost up local economy • To promote sustainable agriculture practices to maximize productivity and profit while minimizing environmental damage. • To promote sustainable agriculture practices to maximize productivity and profit while minimizing environmental damage.
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the pressure on Protected Area in terms of usage of natural resources • To reduce pressure on existing natural resources • To develop job opportunities for the local community

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve the fragmenting wildlife habitats • For promoting development of tourist concentrated areas • To control and prevent further Degradation of already degrading natural assets. • To protect indigenous species and biodiversity, harmed from invasion of non-native species. • For regulated human encroachment around natural assets would lead to deterioration of Eco-Sensitive Zones • To reduce impact of development and construction activities around the man-made heritage sites (including encroachment also) • To develop appropriate operation and maintenance of areas around the heritage sites • To control urbanization and regulate tourism and tourist infrastructure development
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce dependency on ground water supply • For at proper disposal and treatment of solid waste (including waste from households, agriculture, commercial, sanitary, and institutional) generated in Eco-Sensitive Zones • To reduce Human Animal conflict and reduce the wildlife – vehicle accidents in the eco sensitive zone. • To improve the sanitation condition in eco sensitive zone
Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For ease in implementation of Plan recommendations and strategies in Sanjay Dubri Eco sensitive zone

1.4 Long-term objective

Sector	Long term objective
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non fragmented wildlife habitat development • Promote sustainable development in ESZ area of the sanctuary. • Reduce dependency on ground water resources. • Reduce human animal conflict. • Regulation for discharge of treated effluent in Eco-Sensitive Zone impacting the wildlife and aquatic species. • Prevention of Air/Water/Noise/land pollution
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the socio-economic condition. • Promote the local know how of indigenous technologies. • Strengthening agriculture and creating different economic opportunities for all to build resilient communities and their livelihood opportunities
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Sustainable and Eco Tourism • Develop a conservation strategy for natural as well as manmade heritage sites.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy Green technology in the water infrastructure development. • Develop a 'Solid Waste Management System' • Regulation of vehicular movement or high-speed movement in a habitat friendly manner • Declaration of Sanjay Dubri as 'Open Defecation Free' ESZ
Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an overarching institutional framework

1.5 Problems in achieving objectives

In recent years, there has been a growing concern amongst protected area professionals and the public that many protected areas are failing to achieve their objectives, and, in some

cases, they are losing the values for which they were established. As a result, improving the effectiveness of protected area management has become a priority throughout the conservation community. Some of the major concerns are:

- Lack of awareness and administrative hurdles to implementation
- Lack of capacity building initiatives for effective policy implementation
- Operation risks within the ESZ (special area)
- Need for a common mandate/ inter agency coordination.
- Current institutional framework and limited resources. - Sensitization of local self-governance to environmental conservation

CHAPTER 2 THE STRATEGIES

2.1 Ecofriendly Land use planning

This section discusses the detailed methodology followed to arrive at final Zonal Master Plan. **In order to undertake the zoning exercise and to provide location specific recommendations in the designated ESZ area**, it is important to understand two major composite components.

Firstly, it is important to understand the properties of natural resources governing the physical and ecological systems of the area. Each natural resource has its own properties which on one hand provide services to humans but on the other hand also place constraints for specific activities due to its supportable capacity to withstand pressure which can be termed as **Sensitivity**. Natural resources are generally resilient to natural processes and events such as floods, storms, seasonal water scarcity etc., and have a natural capability to recover by virtue of their intrinsic properties. However, when these resources are subjected to human activities, their degree of resilience gets altered as their intrinsic properties gets changed. **Resources whose properties get altered with little impact can be considered more sensitive to human activities, on the other hand, the resources which can withstand higher degrees of impact are lesser sensitive.** For example, forest areas with biodiversity of rare and endangered species might be more sensitive to human activities than sparsely vegetated areas etc. **Hence, identification of those resource areas which are highly sensitive to any human activity is necessary for giving recommendations regarding protection and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity areas.** The methodology adopted for environmental sensitivity analysis has been adopted from the method given by Ian L. McHarg (1969) and the method will be normalized for our requirements based on AHP method provided by Satty (1980).

Secondly, along with sensitivity of natural resources it is important to understand the intensity of human activity in the study area, especially with regards to parameters, which have the potential to alter the properties of the resources that they are affecting. It is well known that some human activities have far more serious consequences on **natural resources than others. Such activities needs to be classified on their particular order of importance and will be further used to derive the impact on the natural resource as per below formula**

$$\text{Impact} = \text{Sensitivity score} * \text{Intensity score.}$$

The above equation is likely to give outputs that can be straight away used into the planning process, to come up with zoning and management recommendations, as indicated in the figure below:

Table 1: Methodology for Impact Analysis

Sensitivity/ Intensity	High	Medium	Low
High	(H,H)	(M, H)	(L, H)
Medium	(H, M)	(M, M)	(L, M)
Low	(H, L)	(M, L)	(L, L)

Legends	Critical areas with absolute very high protection levels required	Management areas with controlled development.	Opportunity areas with high adequate development potential and low human pressure.
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The details of the parameters considered for building these two indexes have been presented in and as follows, the same structure will be adopted for all the areas based on final normalization.

2.1.1 Environmental sensitivity analysis

Protected areas are those in which human occupation or at least the exploitation of resources is limited. A protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. Every P.A. is endowed with remarkable ecological, floral, faunal and geomorphological significance.

Protected areas are a mainstay of biodiversity conservation, while also contributing to people's livelihoods, particularly at the local level. Protected areas are at the core of efforts towards conserving nature and the services it provides us – food, clean water supply, medicines and protection from the impacts of natural disasters. Their role in helping mitigate and adapt to climate change is also increasingly recognized.

It has been recognized that natural resource and wildlife protection has to go beyond the Protected Areas (PAs) to the extended surroundings, consisting of landscapes for the interaction and movement of wildlife. Thus, Eco- Sensitive Zones are notified around the Protected Areas to guide the management practices in such areas by regulating the human activities in the surroundings of the PAs. This provides a transition zone for the PAs and acts as a shock absorber towards the anthropogenic activities.

The livelihood of the people living in and around the PAs are highly dependent on the natural resources. The ecosystems in the PAs are significantly fragile to any external pressures. Thus, it becomes imperative to understand the environmental sensitivities of the PAs and ESZs to guide the management practices and activities.

As envisaged in the “National Wildlife Action Plan-2017-31, it is increasingly recognized that wildlife conservation has to go beyond Protected Areas (PAs) to the larger landscapes in which these are embedded. A landscape is defined as ‘a large tract of land constituted by a mosaic of interacting land uses with people and the impacts of their activities as the cornerstone of its management’. In this context the ESZ has a significant role to act as the shock absorber of the PA. The landscape approach becomes more in such mosaics where agro-practices, other resources use can put immense pressure on wild species due to unsustainable use by the dependent communities. Lack of awareness can cause far reaching impact by way of resource depletion and retard flow of ecosystem services. In view this it is essential to carry out environmental sensitivity mapping to analyze the sensitivity of environmental features in the study area in context to its sub parameters, as well as interrelationships amongst the environmental features. The main environmental features taken into consideration for the analysis are:

- Wildlife
- Surface Water Bodies
- Stream Flow Direction

- Land Use Pattern
- Distance from Administrative Boarders
- Level of Ground Water & Slopes

2.1.1.1 Wildlife

The study area is a home to varied species of flora and fauna, and offers great ecological and biodiversity value because of the ecotone. They consist of ecotone within, which provides the optimum surroundings for species to thrive, form habitats, breed, and provides corridors for movement and survival of various species. Thus, any change in the local (or regional) ecosystem can hamper the flora and fauna of the area and on the ecosystem services they provide of the P.A. Therefore, it becomes imperative to analyze the criticality of existing wildlife features in the eco sensitive zone. It has been done by understanding the ecotones, **wildlife corridors, habitats and congregation areas**. A wildlife corridor is a link of wildlife habitat, generally native vegetation, which joins two or more larger areas of similar wildlife habitat. Corridors are critical for the maintenance of ecological processes including allowance for the movement of animals and the continuation of viable populations⁹.

A. Major Wildlife Corridors

Corridors provide for movement of keystone and other important species and connects habitats in different P.A.s. Corridors play an extremely important role in the maintenance of biodiversity, but they can only partly compensate for the overall habitat loss produced by the fragmentation of the natural landscape. It is important, therefore, that vegetation remnants and vegetated corridors are maintained and enhanced as a network across all lands both private and public.

Regional corridors are primary landscape connections between larger important areas of habitat. They are generally substantial in **width (> 500m)** and provide not only for dispersal of individual species but act as habitat in their own right for a range of species.

B. Minor Wildlife Corridors

Local corridors are smaller, less defined linkages that provide local connection of remnant patches of vegetation and landscape features such as creek lines, gullies, wetlands and ridgelines. They may in some cases be **less than 50m** in width and as such may be influenced by edge effects. Local corridors are an important component of an overall regional landscape conservation framework.¹⁰

C. Wildlife Habitats and Congregation Areas

Forests also provide habitat for a vast array of plants and animals. They provide nesting and roosting environments for a wide variety of vertebrate and invertebrate species. Habitat loss and fragmentation are the two main contributors to continuing biodiversity decline. Habitats are important for predicting where wildlife can be found and for developing strategies for their conservation and management.¹¹

S.No.	Parameter	Sub- Parameter	Sensitivity
1	Wildlife	Major Wildlife Corridors	Very High

⁹ <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/landholderNotes15WildlifeCorridors.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/landholderNotes15WildlifeCorridors.pdf>

¹¹ <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/landholderNotes15WildlifeCorridors.pdf>

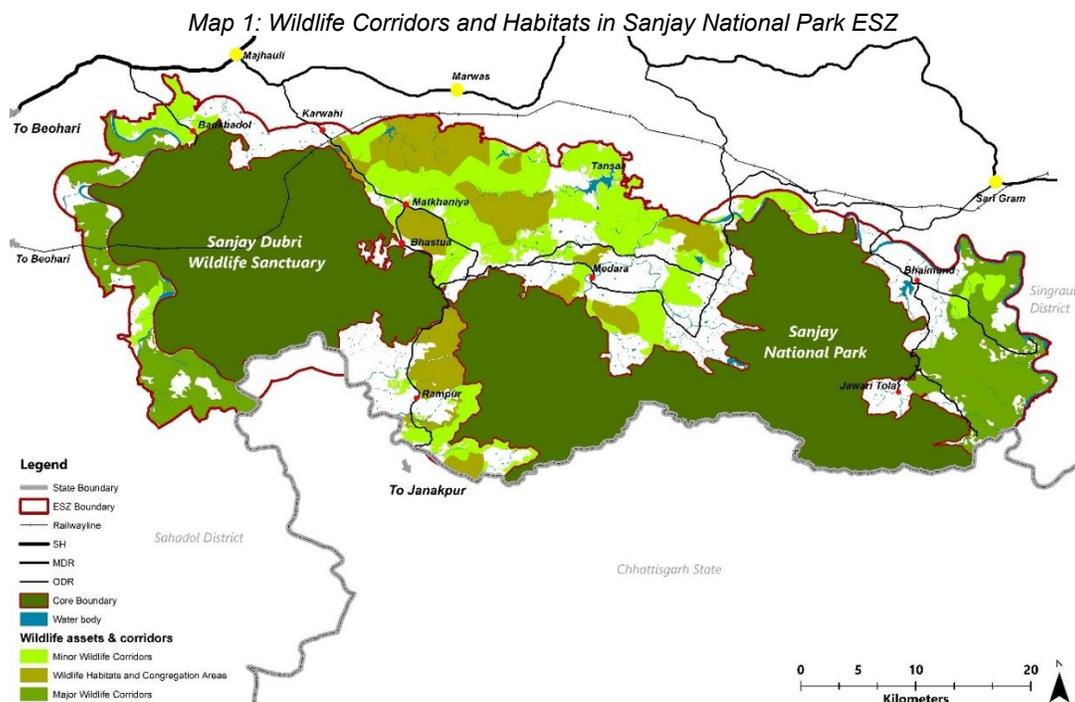
2		Minor Wildlife Corridors	High
3		Wildlife Habitats and Congregation Areas	Very High

Sanjay National Park Eco Sensitive Zone: Sanjay National Park & Tiger Reserve and its ESZ supports a diverse flora and fauna. It has ecosystems within, which provides optimum surroundings for species to thrive by providing habitats, breeding spaces and corridors for movement and survival. Thus, any change in the local (or regional) ecosystem can hamper the flora and fauna of the area. Corridors are critical for the maintenance of ecological processes including allowing for the movement of animals and the continuation of viable populations. Corridors provide for movement of keystone and other important species and connects habitats in different P.A.s. Thus, it becomes vital to analyze the sensitivity of these corridors, habitats and congregation areas which, if altered, might affect the population and mix of the fauna within the ESZ and surrounding areas. The major wildlife corridor, minor wildlife corridor, and wildlife habitats and congregation areas of the Sanjay National Park ESZ are illustrated in Map 1.

The Sanjay National Park & Tiger Reserve and its ESZ forms a part of corridor connecting Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve and Kanha Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh, and further Protected area in Chhattisgarh. The major corridor (regional corridor, with width >500 m) connecting these larger important areas of habitat provide not only for dispersal of individual species but act as habitat in their own right for a range of species. **It runs along the East- West direction, through the Tiger Reserve and its ESZ, starting in Shahdol District to the eastern part of the study area, falling in the Singrauli District. Almost 20-30% of the total ESZ area serves as a major wildlife corridor.**

Minor corridors are smaller, less defined linkages that provide local connection of remnant patches of vegetation and landscape features. Minor corridors are an important component of an overall regional landscape conservation framework. The minor corridors in Sanjay National Park ESZ connect the major wildlife corridors in the South, go to the forest areas in the North-east, beyond the ESZ and extend further in the East, connecting with Sone Gharial and Bagdara WLS.

Sanjay National Park ESZ provides habitat and congregation areas to a wide range of fauna and flora. Habitats are of various types depending on the fauna and their basic instincts, like scrub lands, rocky areas, dense forest, etc. These are largely spread over the ESZ area in all directions (North, East, South and West). Almost 30% of the ESZ acts as habitat for a large amount of wildlife.



The sensitivity of wildlife corridors and habitats in the Sanjay National Park ESZ has been illustrated in Map 15. It shows that around 30% of the ESZ has very high sensitivity with respect to major wildlife corridors and habitats. This is due to the presence of major wildlife species and their movement to different forest areas through these routes.

Major concentration of ESZ areas with very high sensitivity are found near deciduous forest and scrub forest in Southern, Eastern and Northern part of the ESZ. Presence of water bodies in these areas also drive the frequent incidence of wildlife species, thus increasing its sensitivity to any alterations in the landscape.

2.1.1.2 Surface Water

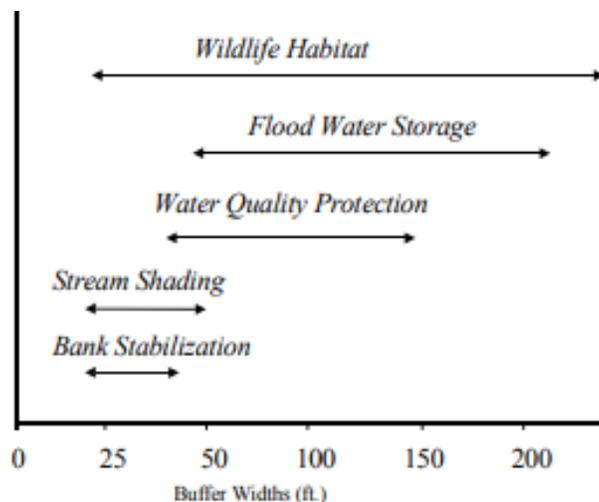
Surface water bodies play an important role in maintaining ecological balance, providing a source of drinking water, continuing ground water recharge, moderating the climate etc. However, lack of awareness about its sensitivity and lack of conservation leads to degradation of these water bodies over a certain period of time. Considering its importance in ecosystem and in sustaining wildlife as well as human life cycle it becomes important to understand the state of criticality for surface water bodies in the study area. Streams, Lakes, and water bodies have been considered to assess the environmental sensitivity for surface water bodies.

A. Streams

The sensitivity of streams can be identified by delineating a buffer around it. The proportion of land around a stream typically known as Riparian Buffer, act as a transition zone between the aquatic and upland ecosystem. It plays a major role in reducing the impacts of anthropogenic activities on the natural elements. The U.S. Department of Agriculture defines it as an important

ecological component of the landscape and are essential as it influences quality and quantity of water.¹²

The width of the buffer is definitely subject to question on case-to-case basis, largely a factor of desirable function of its use as specified in the figure below. However, it is independent of the stream order. In fact, studies by USDA suggest “smaller order streams often account for the greatest miles of watercourse in a basin. Buffering low order streams (1st, 2nd and 3rd) has greater positive influence on water quality than wider buffers on portions of larger order streams already carrying polluted water”



The USDA studies recommend that in order to provide an array of functions, the total width of a riparian buffer should range from 10 - 100 m (this range of widths may not provide adequate habitat for some wildlife). Moreover, the narrow buffer widths require frequent maintenance as it is more susceptible to erosion, sedimentation.¹³

Based on the above considerations, an assessment criterion has been formulated which is shown in table below.

S. No.	Stream Order	Total Buffer Width	Sensitivity
1.	Stream Order 1 (Habitat Conservation)	100 m.	Very High
2.	Stream Order 2 (Habitat Conservation)	90 m.	Very High
3.	Stream Order 3 (Habitat Conservation)	80 m.	Very High
4.	Stream Order 4 (Habitat Conservation)	70 m.	High

B. Lakes and Ponds

National Lake Conservation Plan was referred in order to understand the classification of lakes and understand the sensitivity criteria for lakes. It has mentioned various criteria of lake classification based on its physical characteristic, its current use and its administrative region. For

¹² https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_010931.pdf

¹³ http://www.eightmileriver.org/appendicies/09c3_Riparian%20Buffer%20Science_YALE.pdf

the national level lake conservation, it has prioritized lakes for an area greater than 7 acres and depth beyond 3 m.¹⁴

LAKE CLASSIFICATION Sensitivity Rating Factors					
Criterion	Significance	Criterion Classes	Units of Measure	Points	Comments
Lake Surface Area (size)	Smaller lakes are generally more vulnerable to water quality problems	1 - 10 10 - 100 100 - 500 500+	Acres	1 2 3 4	Very small lakes/ponds Small lakes Medium lakes Large lakes

Since the plan is for lake conservation at national level, the area considered is 7 acres. Referring to the plan, it can also be concluded that Perennial water bodies are highly susceptible to environmental impacts.¹⁵ Also referring to the lake sensitivity classification by Dane County of Wisconsin as mentioned¹⁶

Based on the above considerations and the scale of water bodies present in the study area the classes have been identified for classification of lakes and identifying its sensitivity, which is given in table below.

S.No.	Area of the Water Body	Lake	Sensitivity
1.	< 2 Ha.	Very Small Lakes	Very High
2.	2 – 4 Ha.	Small Lakes	High
3.	> 4 Ha.	Medium Lakes	Medium

C. Wetland and its Buffer

As per Department of Western Australia: A general guideline to protect wetland’s environmental values, the Water and Rivers Commission recommends that a minimum buffer of 50 m is established from the boundary of wetland dependent vegetation. Where a wetland has significant conservation value **a buffer of 200 m or greater may be recommended.**¹⁷

(Buffers contribute to wetland protection. Cooke (1992) in an analysis of wetland buffers in King and Snohomish counties in Washington State found that wider buffers (in this case of more than 15 m) were more effective at preventing direct human disturbances from encroaching into protected wetlands. Most buffers of less than 15 m (95%) were consistently linked with more noise, physical disturbance of foraging and nesting areas in the protected wetlands, and dumping of refuse and yard waste into the protected wetlands.)

¹⁴ National Lake Conservation Plan – India – Retrieved from https://www.indiawaterportal.org/sites/indiawaterportal.org/files/Guidelines%20for%20National%20Lake%20Conservation%20Plan_MoEF_2008.pdf

¹⁵ National Lake Conservation Plan – India – Retrieved from https://www.indiawaterportal.org/sites/indiawaterportal.org/files/Guidelines%20for%20National%20Lake%20Conservation%20Plan_MoEF_2008.pdf

¹⁶ https://www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/UWEXLakes/Documents/ecology/shoreland/nr115/lake_classification_assessment_june_2007_wal.pdf

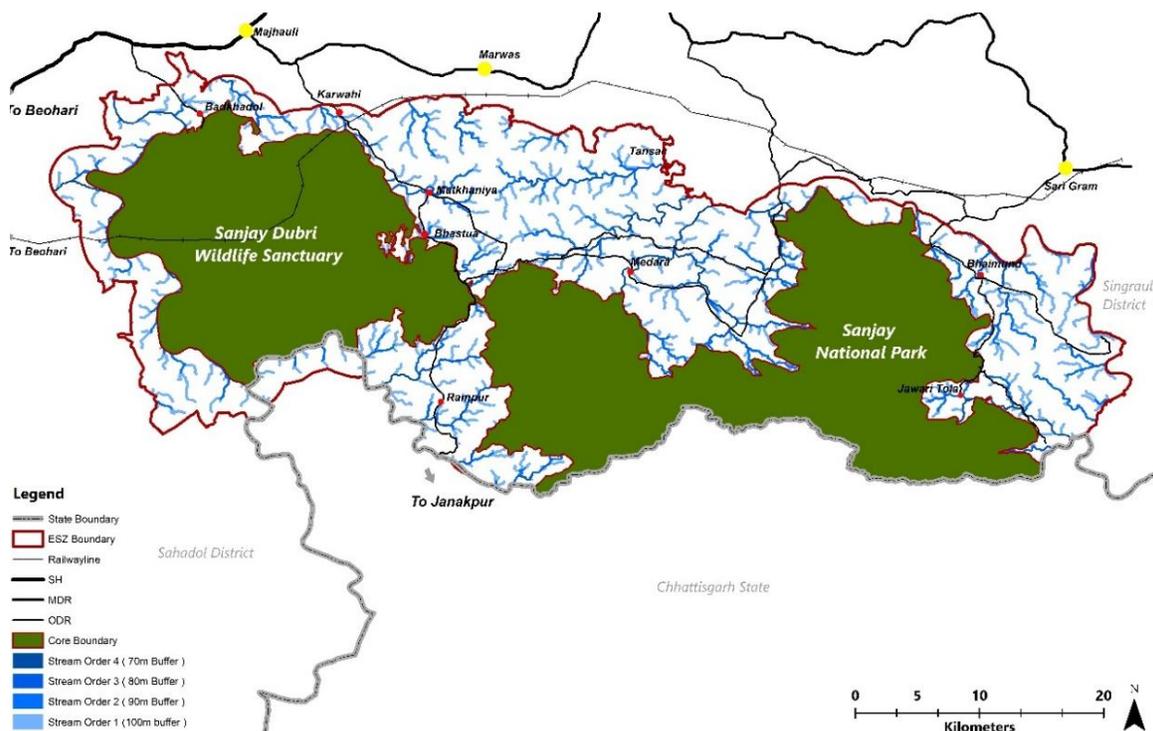
¹⁷ <https://eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/WRCWN04.pdf>

S.No.	Buffer from Wetland (in meters)	Sensitivity
1	50	Very High
2	100	High
3	200	Medium

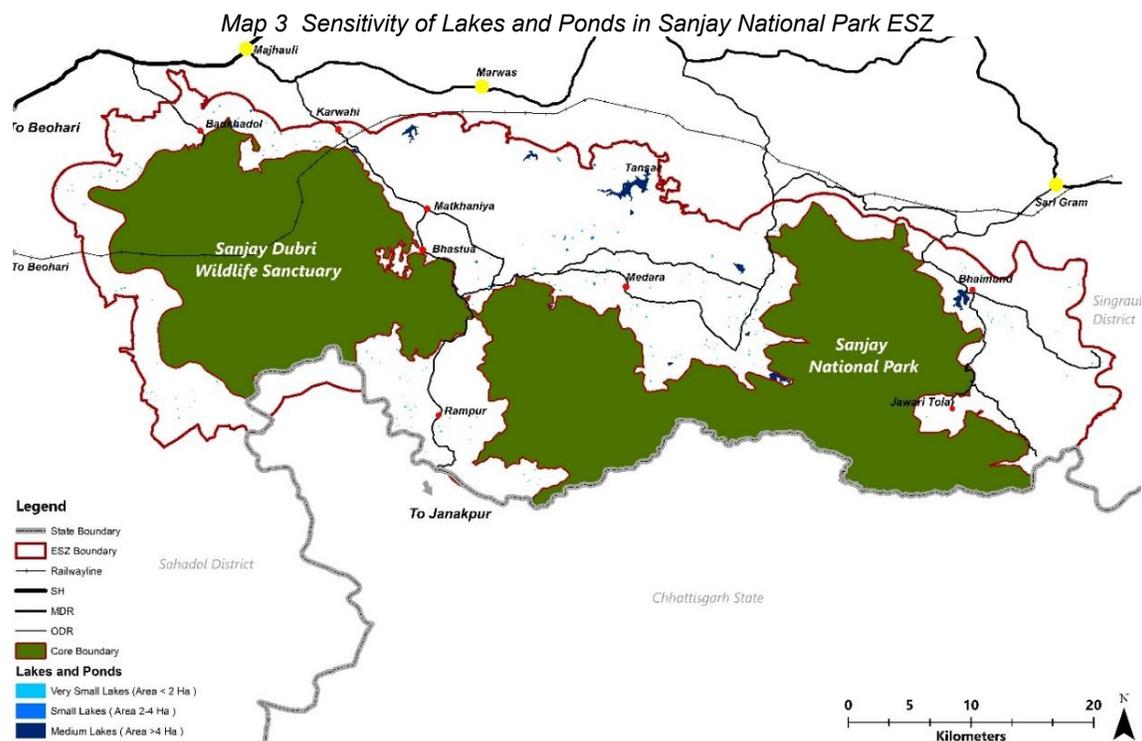
Sanjay National Park Eco Sensitive Zone

- a. Streams:** The Sanjay National Park ESZ has a number of streams originating within and flowing outside the ESZ, joining major rivers like Banas and eventually to Son River. The ESZ area has streams flowing up to 4th order. These are represented in Map 2. The first order streams serve as the source of water to the subsequent higher order streams. Thus, the sensitivity of these (origin) is of highest importance as if the flow during initial stage is disrupted, the flow of the final river will be affected. The sensitivity of streams is depicted in Map 16. It shows that the area along the first, second and third order stream spread across the ESZ has very high sensitivity in reference to streams. The settlements around such streams in the ESZ make them more sensitive due to the anthropogenic activities and land uses around them.
- b. Lakes and Ponds:** Sensitivity of lakes and ponds for eco sensitive zone of Sanjay National Park National Park have been analysed and shown in Map 3. There are around ten water bodies with very high sensitivity present, five of which are in the North of the ESZ. These fall on the forest areas and act as points of wildlife congregation due to edge effects. Water bodies with high sensitivity are present in the Northern and North- Eastern part of the ESZ, in forest and village settlement areas.

Map 2 Streams (with order) in, Sanjay National Park ESZ



Source: MAPIT and IPE analysis



Source: MAPIT and IPE analysis

c. Wetlands

Sensitivity of wetlands for Sanjay National Park ESZ has been analyzed and depicted in Map 4. Most of these are located in central and Eastern part of the study area in Siddhi District. The North of the ESZ in the study area sees concentration of these, which fall in the wildlife habitats around the major wildlife corridors. The Eastern part of the ESZ in the study falling Siddhi/Singrauli District has a large concentration of wetlands. This serves as major wildlife habitats and connect the major and minor wildlife corridors. This increases the sensitivity of the wetlands as any disturbance in their natural state will directly affect the wildlife and settlements around them.

2.1.1.3 Flow Direction

The quality of streams running through the protected areas is not related to the size of these areas, but reflect land use. In the protected areas, the biological quality of streams was higher than for the same streams in the surrounding territory provided that anthropogenic changes were fewer. These data indicate that the creation of protected areas per se does not increase freshwater biodiversity and that land use has a major impact on the biological quality of the stream in a protected area. (Research based in Italy, on 23 streams in and around the P.A.s)^{18, 19}

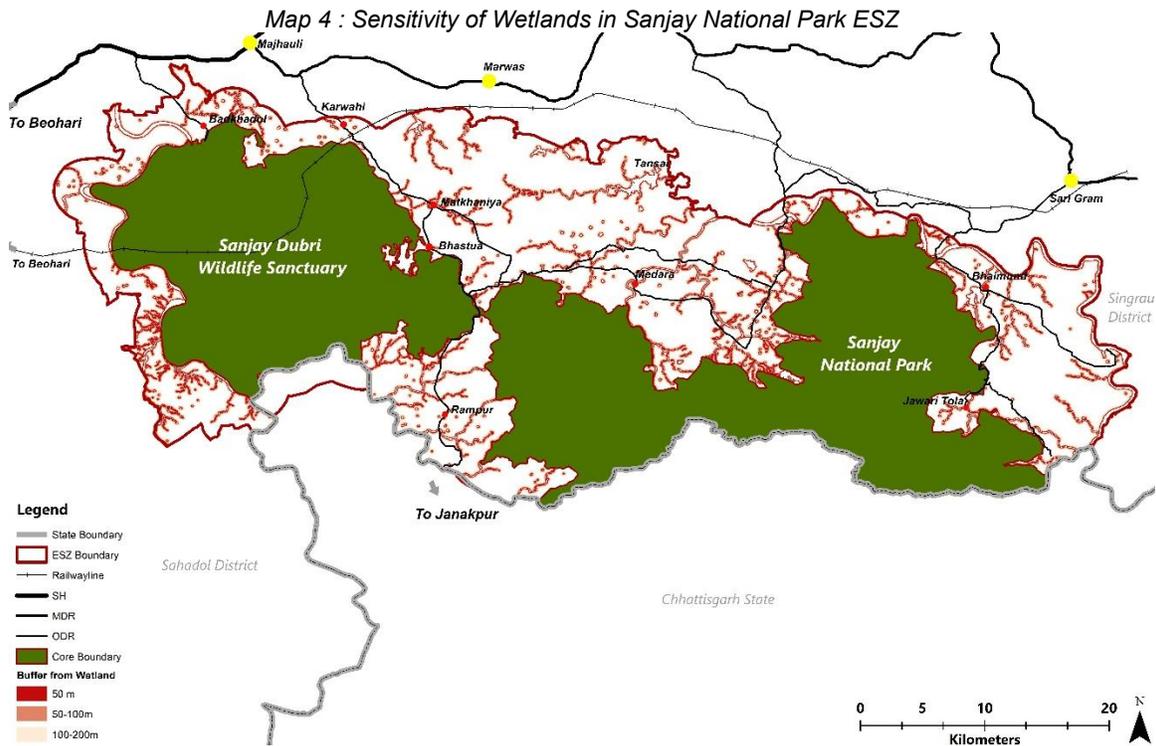
¹⁸<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/225263185> Biological quality of running waters in protected areas The influence of size and land use

¹⁹ <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10531-004-5355-8>

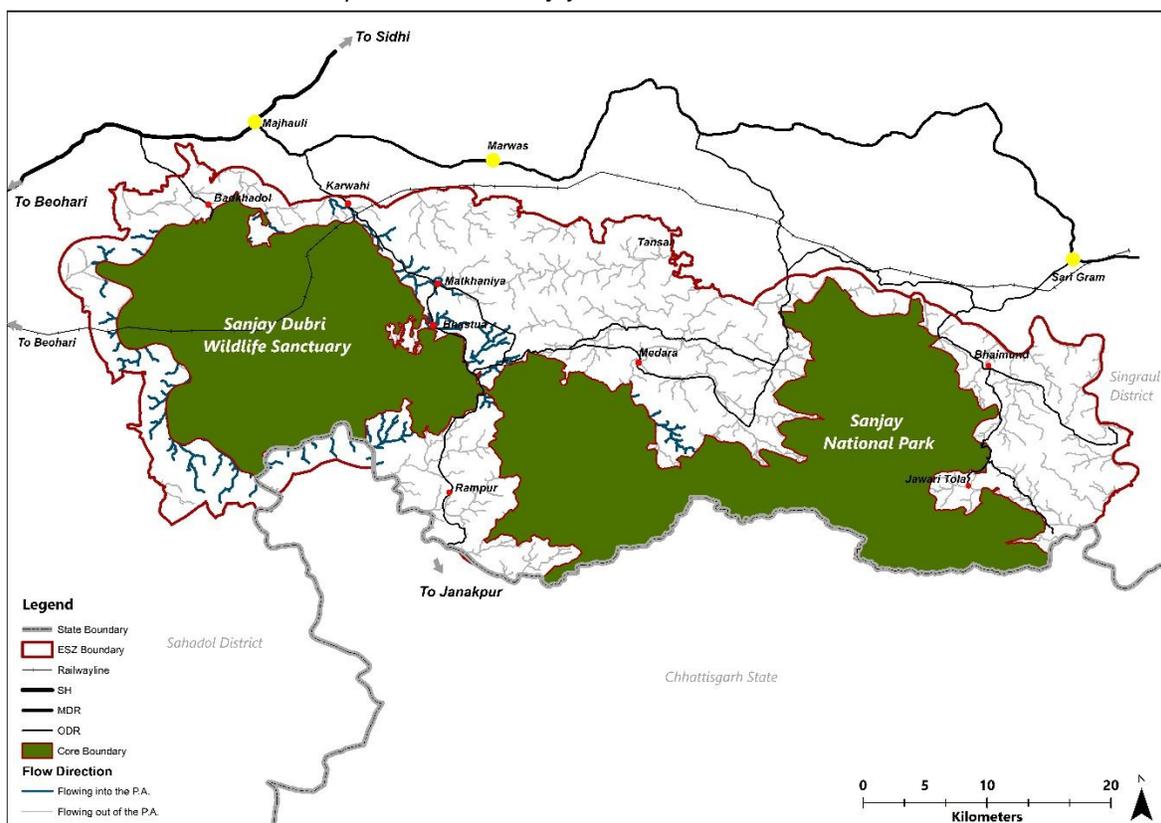
Flowing into the P.A. Water of the streams flowing into the protected area, is consumed by wildlife and by community for irrigation, therefore, should not be polluted/ disturbed by any interventions

Flowing out of the P.A. Water from streams flowing out of the protected area can be utilized for various purposes. The sensitivity of the streams with respect to the flow direction is categorized in table below.

S. No.	Parameter	Sub- Parameter	Sensitivity
1	Flow Direction	Flowing into the P.A.	Very High
2		Flowing out of the P.A.	Medium



Map 5 Streams in Sanjay National Park PA and ESZ



Source: MAPIT and IPE analysis

2.1.1.4 Land Use

Sustainable utilization of land can be beneficial to humankind in generating economic benefits from the land parcel. However, as per Thomas Koellner and Roland W. Scholz, in Assessment of Land Use Impacts on the Natural Environment Part 2: Generic Characterization Factors for Local Species Diversity in Central Europe *“It has caused many adverse impacts on the biodiversity. It has been negatively influenced by the intensive agriculture, forestry and increase in the urban area and infrastructure.”* Environmental sensitivity of the different land uses has been analyzed for a better understanding of the environmentally critical areas and possible interventions.

The broad classes of land use used in the process of ESA are Forest, Forest (Deciduous, Dense), Forest (Deciduous, Open), Forest Scrub, Tree Clad Area, Tree Plantation Area, Wasteland Scrub, Gullied/Ravenous Wasteland, Agricultural Crop Land (1 Season), Agriculture Crop land (2 Season), Agriculture Fallow Land, Wetlands, Water bodies, and Other Land Uses.

- ✓ **Reserved Forest:** The State Government may constitute any forestland or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-product of which the Government is entitled, a reserved forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

Activities prohibited in reserved forest are:

- clearing
- setting fire to a reserved forest, or,
- trespasses or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass;

- causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;
 - fells, girdles, lops, or bums any tree or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same;
 - quarries stone, bums lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce;
 - clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose;
 - in contravention of any rules made in this behalf by the State Government hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares;
 - in any area in which the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879 (6 of 1879), is not in force, kills or catches elephants in contravention of any rules so made,
-
- ✓ **Protected Forest:** The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare any forest-land or waste-land which, is not included in a reserved forest but which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest produce of which the Government is entitled as protected forest.
 - ✓ **Forest (Deciduous): Dense.** Reserved and Protected Forest categorization (high sensitivity), thus limiting activities.
 - ✓ **Forest (Deciduous): Open.** Reserved and Protected Forest categorization (high sensitivity), thus limiting activities.
 - ✓ **Forest: Scrub.** Reserved and Protected Forest categorization (high sensitivity), thus limiting activities.
 - ✓ **Forest: Tree Clad Area.** Reserved and Protected Forest categorization (high sensitivity), thus limiting activities.
 - ✓ **Forest: Tree Plantation.** Reserved, Protected and Village Forest categorization (high sensitivity), thus limiting activities.
 - ✓ **Wasteland: Scrub.** Culturable wasteland, with scrubs and dominant plantation. These are dry and hot during summer season.
 - ✓ **Wasteland: Gullied/ Ravenous.** These are culturable wasteland. This is caused majorly by water erosion and most eroded due to soil erosion. These wastelands can be converted into culturable land after required treatment and interventions.
 - ✓ **Agriculture: Cropland (1 season).** The current fallow land is the land under 1 crop harvest per season. The stress and resource utilization on this type of agricultural land (1 crop per season) is lesser as compared to the agricultural land under 2 seasons cropping.
 - ✓ **Agriculture: Cropland (2 season).** The land under 2 season agricultural cropping puts more stress on land and resource utilization as compared to single season crop agriculture.
 - ✓ **Agriculture: Fallow.** The fallow land as per census is the land kept unseeded/uncultivated for 1-5 or more years, thus, exercising least impact on natural resources and giving the land time for rejuvenation. The land is culturable, therefore, should not be open to land use change.
 - ✓ **Wetland.** Wetlands provide food and habitat for many terrestrial and aquatic species; wetland biodiversity is often higher than that of adjacent ecosystems. They play a major role in the biosphere by providing habitats for several plants, animals, and other forms of life; they may also serve as the last refuges for many rare and endangered species. In addition, wetlands can affect the export of organic materials and serve as a sink for inorganic nutrients and atmospheric carbon.
 - ✓ **Waterbodies.** Natural ecosystems are heavily dependent on water, as it is essential to the development of life. The ecology and landscape play an important role in the quality and availability of water.²⁰

²⁰ <https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783642163296>

- ✓ **Remaining.** The remaining land use containing settlements and other infrastructure facilities. These have higher impact on the wildlife but are least sensitive to development.

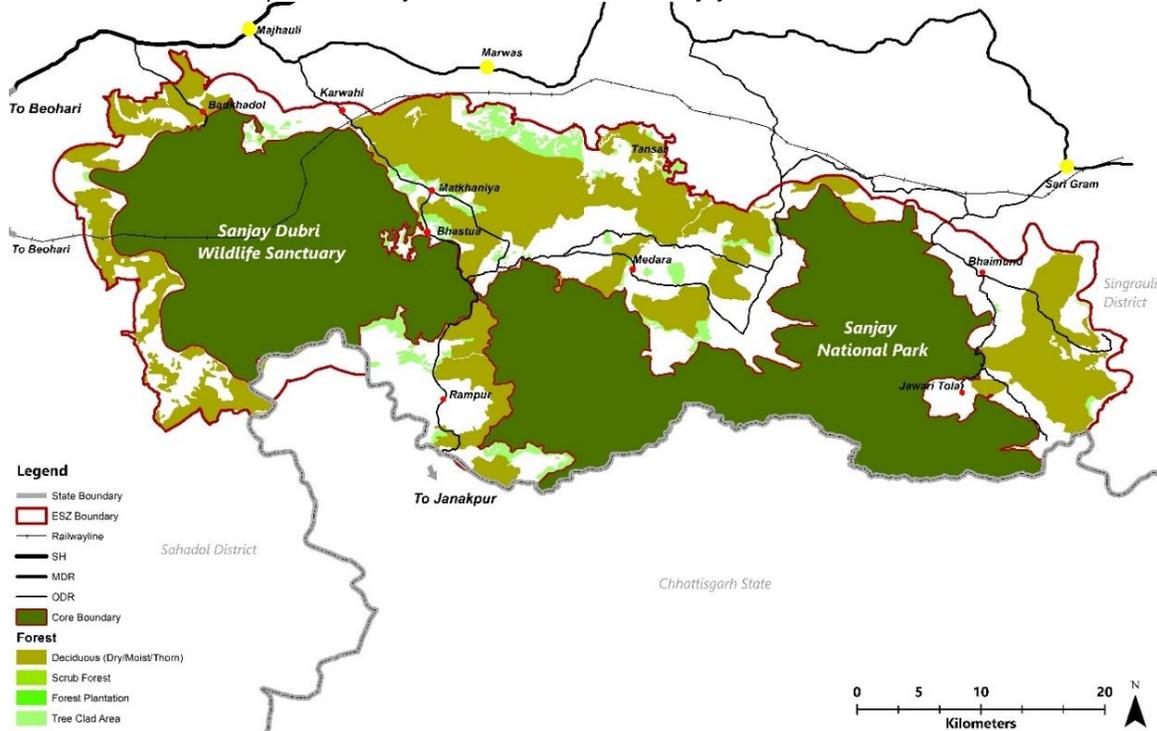
The above-mentioned land uses along with their sensitivities have been presented in table below:

S.No.	Land Use	Sensitivity
1	Forest (Deciduous): Dense	Very High
2	Forest (Deciduous): Open	Very High
3	Forest: Scrub	Very High
4	Forest: Tree Clad Area	High
5	Forest Plantation	High
6	Wasteland: Scrub land	Medium
7	Wasteland: Gullied/ Ravinous	Medium
8	Agriculture: Cropland (1 season)	Medium
9	Agriculture: Cropland (2 season)	High
10	Agriculture: Fallow	Low
11	Wetland	High
12	Water bodies	High
13	Remaining	Least

Sanjay National Park Eco Sensitive Zone: Sensitivity to forest land use in eco sensitive zone of the study area is analyzed as mentioned in the above section. For the purpose of a detailed sensitivity of land use in a large spread of area, it has been understood through three different components of Forest, Wetlands and Agriculture.

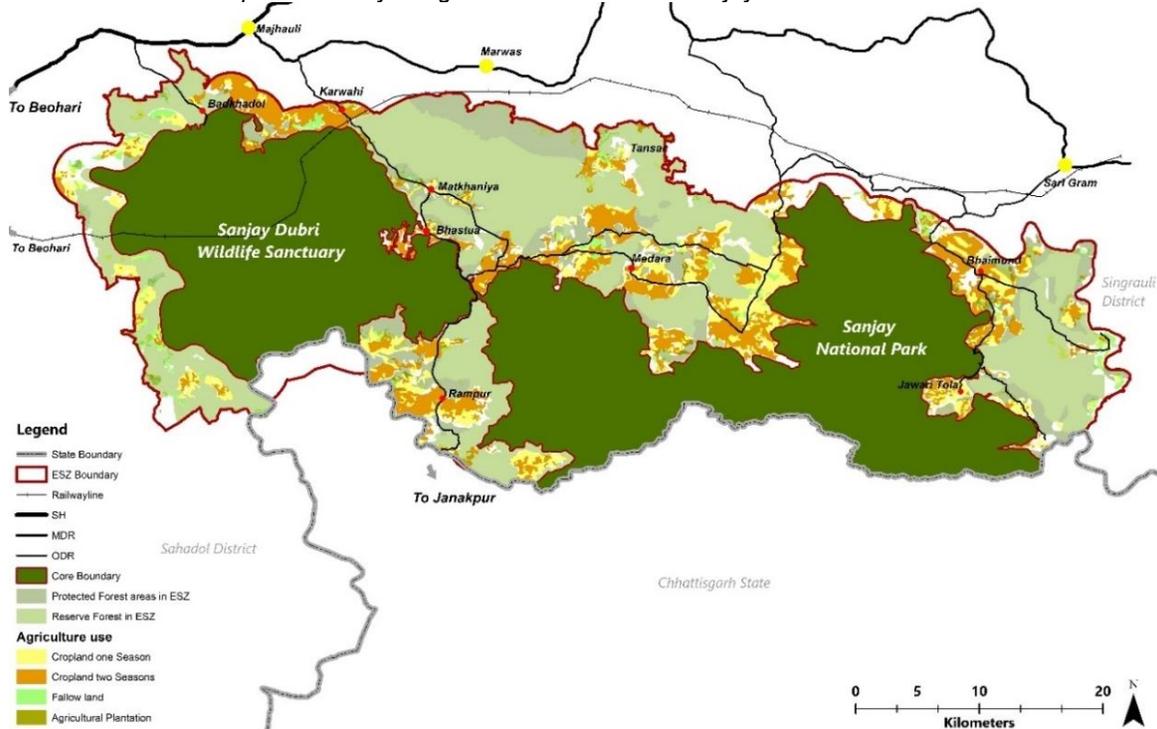
As depicted in Map 6 most of the study area is covered under very high sensitivity heavily forested areas. Closer to the boundaries of the Protected Area of Sanjay National Park ESZ, most patches of very high sensitive areas are observed in the Northern central region. Simultaneously comparing it with the sensitive areas of the stream flow direction, it can be concluded that these are the regions where stream flow outward of the P.A. Also due to presence of deciduous forest areas, the areas in the north and southwest region of the core have also been identified to be very high sensitive from wildlife perspective due to presence of habitats and corridors in the forest region.

Map 6 Sensitivity of Forest Land Use in Sanjay National Park ESZ



Source: MAPIT and IPE analysis

Map 7 Sensitivity of Agricultural Land Use in Sanjay National Park ESZ

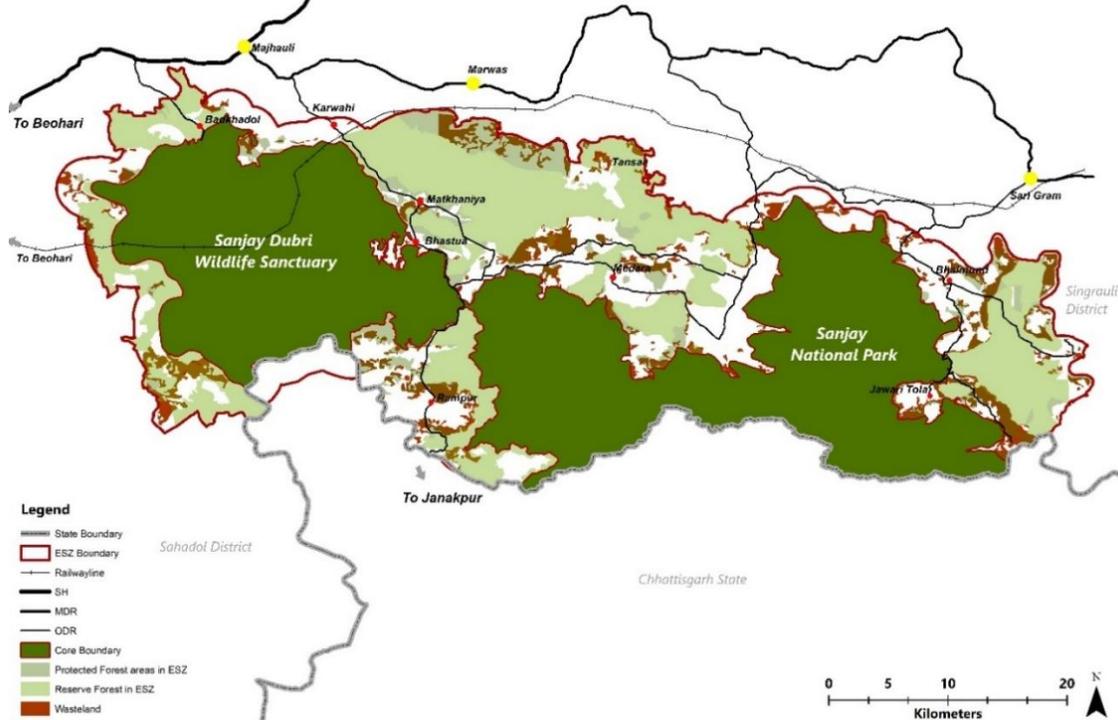


Source: MAPIT and IPE analysis

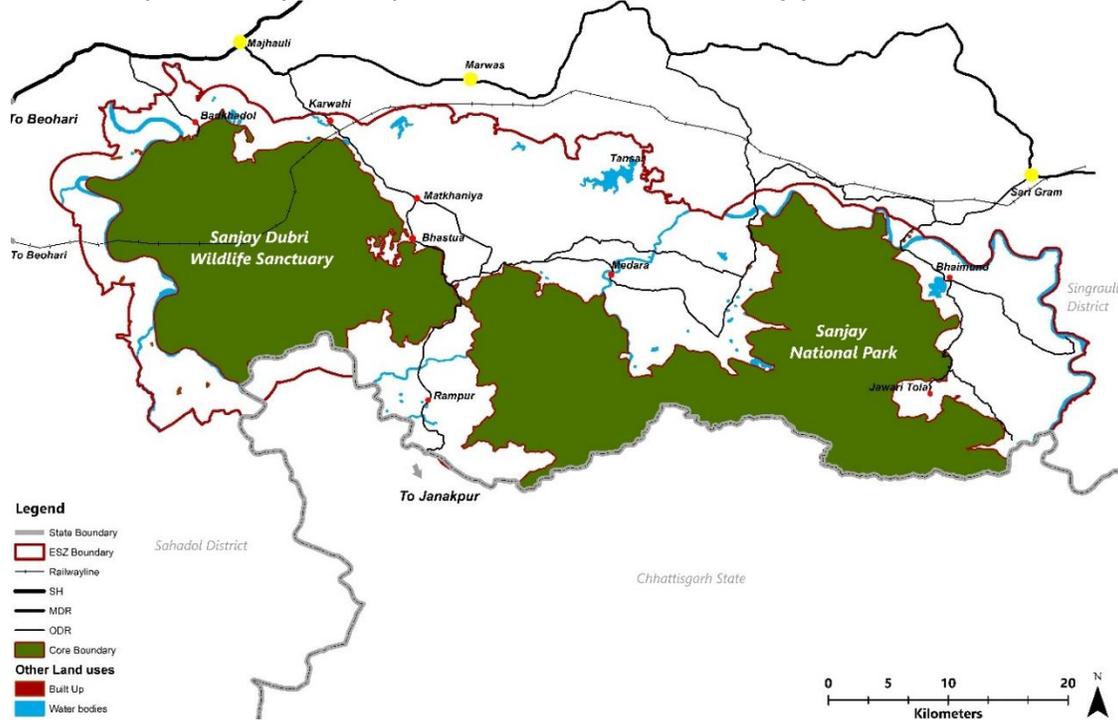
The sensitivity of areas towards various agricultural land uses has been identified as shown in Map 7, the patches of high sensitive agriculture areas are found in areas with two seasons cropping, covering approximately 15% of the ESZ area. The agricultural areas with one season

cropping have medium sensitivity which constitutes almost 10% of the ESZ. The ESZ has nearly 5% of fallow land, with low sensitivity with respect to agriculture. As shown in Map 8, around 30% of the ESZ is wasteland, dominantly in the Eastern, Southern and North-Western part. These wastelands can be converted into culturable land upon treatment and required interventions.

Map 8 Sensitivity of Wasteland Use in Sanjay National Park ESZ



Map 9 Sensitivity of Built up and Water bodies Land Use in Sanjay National Park ESZ



Source: MAPIT and IPE analysis

The Sanjay National Park ESZ has approximately 1% of built-up area in the village settlements, spread majorly in the Western, Northern and South-Western parts. Water bodies comprise of almost 3% of the total Sanjay National Park ESZ.

2.1.1.5 Administrative Boundaries

Administrative boundaries and the activities within generally have a combined impact on the sensitivity of environment and ecosystem of any area. Environment core of a P.A. is much more critical and sensitive as compared to the environment of areas outside the Protected Area. However, the ESZ contains ecotone which harbour rich biodiversity. The core and buffer boundaries of the ESZs are chosen here to analyze the environmental sensitivity for the study area.

Core: This is the **most protected area**, prioritizing the conservation of biological diversity and the monitoring of little disturbed ecosystems. The Protected Area also contributes to the maintenance of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural services), for example, carbon capture, soil stabilization or the supply of drinking water, among others.

Buffer: The buffer zone **surrounds the Protected Areas** and can host activities that are compatible with the environment. This zone also reduces the impact of human activities on the Protected Area and is essential for maintaining biological and cultural diversity. It also promotes biological connectivity that acts as a natural corridor between the core zone and the transition zone.

ESZ: Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZs) are areas notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India around Protected Areas, National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. The purpose of declaring ESZs is to create some kind of “shock absorbers” to the protected areas by regulating and managing the activities around such areas.

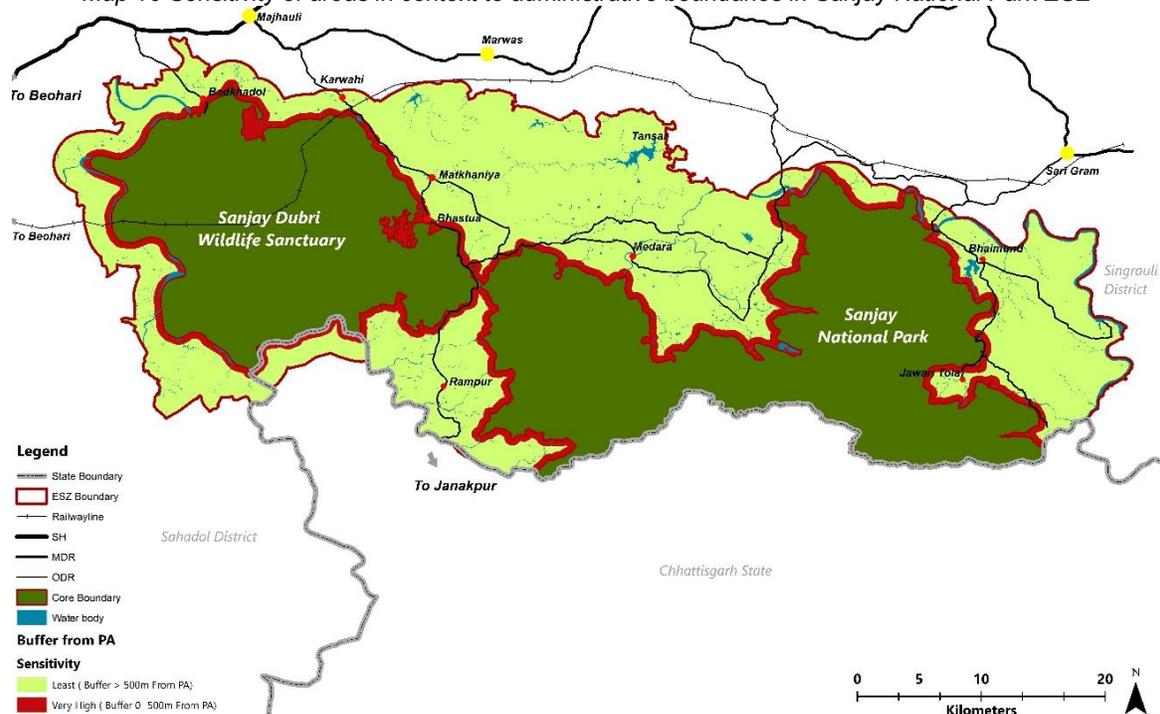
The sensitivity with respect to administrative boundaries is shown in table below.

S.No.	Boundary	Sensitivity
1	Core (Buffer of 200 m. from core)	Very High
2	Buffer	High

Sanjay National Park Eco Sensitive Zone: Here, the core and buffer boundaries of the Sanjay National Park Eco- Sensitive Zone are considered for the sensitivity analysis. Core is the **most protected area**, prioritizing the conservation of biological diversity and the monitoring of little disturbed ecosystems. Buffer zone **surrounds the Protected Areas** and can host activities that are compatible with the environment.

Environmental sensitivity of the areas in Sanjay National Park Eco- Sensitive Zone is analyzed based on its proximity to the boundary of core of protected area which harbour rich biodiversity. As shown in Map 10. The area of 200 meters along the boundary of Sanjay National Park Tiger Reserve is demarcated as very highly sensitive area which are ecotone. The area comprises of around 4% of the ESZ, which requires careful planning consideration and understanding of the activities and their impact on the wildlife sanctuary and its environment.

Map 10 Sensitivity of areas in context to administrative boundaries in Sanjay National Park ESZ



Source: MAPIT and IPE analysis

2.1.1.6 Ground Water Level

Groundwater is another crucial resource in the environment ecosystem. Despite being a replenishable resource, its availability is non uniform of space and time, making it an important component to assess environmental criticality of any area. The basis of the sensitivity analysis of ground water resources has been adopted from the report on initiative of the Government of India, the State Level Working Groups/Technical Committees on groundwater estimation to re-estimate the groundwater resource potential based on the guidelines of GEC-1997. It specifies that sensitivity of groundwater resources can be measured in terms of ground water level development which can be an indicator of fluctuations in levels of ground water²¹, which is mentioned in table below.

S.No.	Decadal fluctuations in Water Level	Sensitivity
1.	Less than 70%	Low
2.	70 - 90%	Medium
3.	90 - 100 %	High
4.	Above 100%	Very High

Block level data by Water Resource Department, Madhya Pradesh for 2015 and 2017 has been considered to calculate the level fluctuations in Ground water. The table above can be modified for calculating sensitivity of any area to ground water as shown in table below:

S. No.	Biennial Fluctuations in Water Level (2015 – 2017)	Sensitivity
1.	Less than 14%	Low

²¹ <http://www.mpwrd.gov.in/documents/18/4ed6a735-5bea-4ebc-848d-d99490bcc62e>

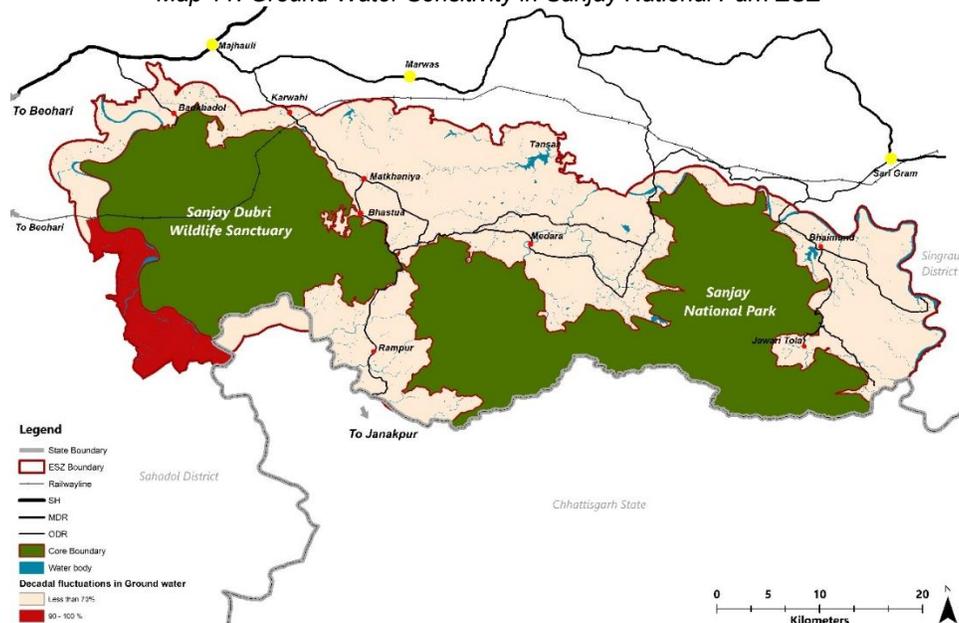
S. No.	Biennial Fluctuations in Water Level (2015 – 2017)	Sensitivity
2.	14 - 18%	Medium
3.	18 - 20 %	High
4.	Above 20%	Very High

The calculations for ground water fluctuations have been done as per the formula shown:

$$\text{Fluctuations in G.W. Level} = \left\{ \frac{\text{G.W. Level for 2017} - \text{G.W. Level for 2015}}{\text{G.W. Level for 2015}} \right\} * 100$$

Sanjay National Park Eco Sensitive Zone: The sensitivity analysis with respect to ground water in Sanjay National Park Eco- Sensitive Zone is analyzed on the basis of parameters mentioned above. The ground water sensitivity of Sanjay National Park ESZ is plotted on Map 11. The map shows that the South-Western parts, amounting to large portion of the ESZ have a biennial fluctuation of less than 80% suggesting high sensitivity to ground water level fluctuations. The rest of the ESZ, constituting observes a lesser biennial ground water fluctuation. It was known during the site visit that there is an increase in the dependency of villagers on ground water resources for irrigation and other day-to-day activities, thus the higher water level fluctuations especially in water head areas where most streams dry up during the dry season.

Map 11: Ground Water Sensitivity in Sanjay National Park ESZ



2.1.1.7 Slope

Topographic condition is one of the significant aspects in determining the ecological sensitivity for an area. It not only defines the scope of human activities but also the chances of occurrences of natural disasters. Slope is one such indicator used here to determine the ecological sensitivity for the study area. Pranab Sen Committee ESA Report on steep and not so steep slopes classifies slopes with 20 degree or more as steep. "It may be seen that the 20° cut off recommended by the Committee represents the upper half of the "Steep" classification and higher gradients"²². The description of landscape with respect to slope as per the Committee is shown in table below.

Slope	Per cent	Description
-	0-3	Flat

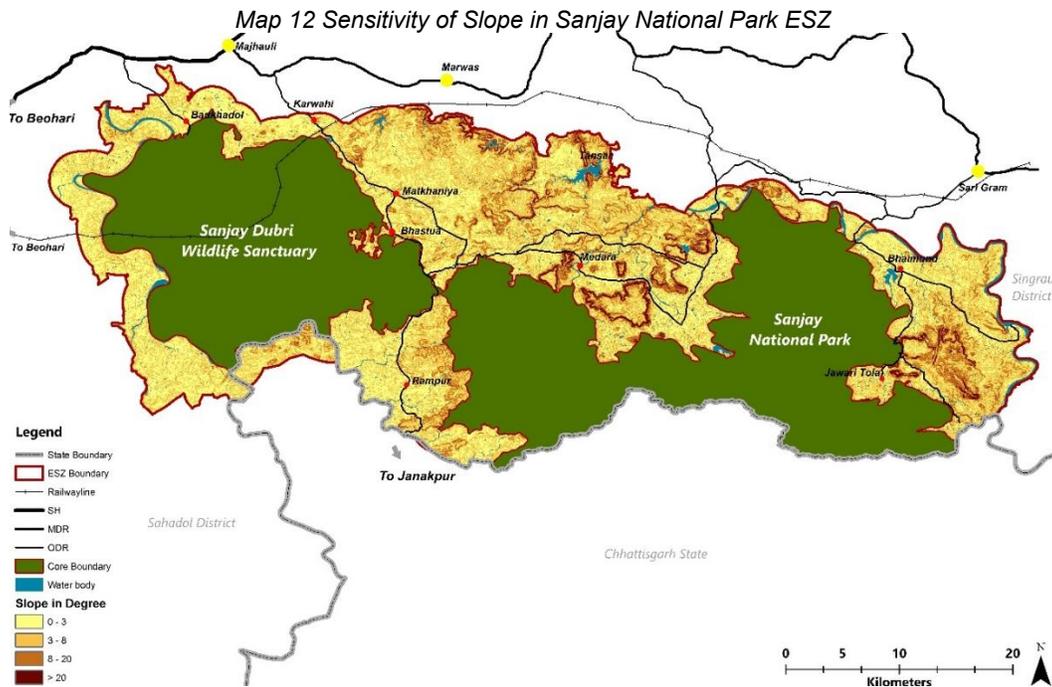
²² <https://www.ercindia.org/files/otherresource/Pranab%20Sen%20committee%20report%202000.DOC>

2°	3-8	Gently sloping
4°	8-15	Sloping
8°	15-25	Moderately Steep
14°	25-50	Steep
26°	50-100	Very Steep
45°	>100	Extremely Steep

According to the slope categorization mentioned above, the sensitivity pertaining to slope is shown in table below:

S. No.	Slope	Sensitivity
1	>20 degree	Very High
2	8-20 degree	Medium
3	3-8 degree	Low
4	0-3 degree	Least

Sanjay National Park Eco Sensitive Zone: The slope of the study area along with its sensitivity is depicted in Map 12. It shows that some of the extreme Northern parts of the study area have slopes > 20 degree. **The entire core is located on a plateau.** These areas support restricted human activities and provide critical habitats for various species, thus have high sensitivity and need to be taken care of while planning activities around them.



2.1.1.8 Summary of sensitivity Index parameters

S. No.	Parameter		Sub- Parameter	Sensitivity
1	Wildlife	Wildlife	Major Wildlife Corridors	Very High
2			Minor Wildlife Corridors	High
3			Wildlife Habitats and Congregation Areas	Very High

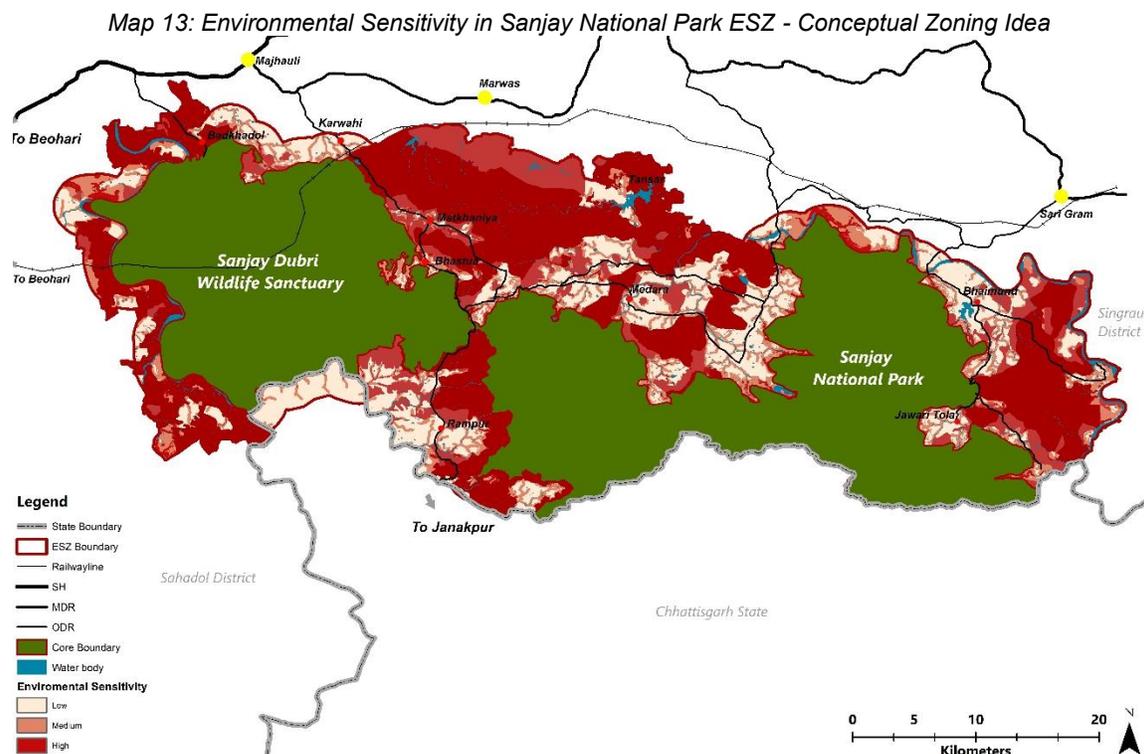
S. No.	Parameter		Sub- Parameter	Sensitivity
1	Surface Water	Stream Order 1 (Habitat Conservation)	100 m.	Very High
2		Stream Order 2 (Habitat Conservation)	90 m.	Very High
3		Stream Order 3 (Habitat Conservation)	80 m.	Very High
4		Stream Order 4 (Habitat Conservation)	70 m.	High
1	Lakes and Ponds	Area of Water body < 2 Ha.	Very Small Lakes	Very High
2		Area of Water body 2 – 4 Ha.	Small Lakes	High
3		Area of Water body > 4 Ha.	Medium Lakes	Medium
1	Wetland	Buffer from Wetland	50 m	Very High
2			100 m	High
3			200 m	Medium
1	Flow Direction	Flow Direction	Flowing into the P.A.	Very High
2			Flowing out of the P.A.	Medium
1	Land use	Forest	Forest (Deciduous): Dense	Very High
2			Forest (Deciduous): Open	Very High
3			Forest: Scrub	Very High
4			Forest: Tree Clad Area	High
5			Forest Plantation	High
6		Wasteland	Wasteland: Scrub land	Medium
7			Wasteland: Gullied/ Ravenous	Medium
8		Agriculture	Agriculture: Cropland (1 season)	Medium
9			Agriculture: Cropland (2 season)	High
10			Agriculture: Fallow	Low

S. No.	Parameter		Sub- Parameter	Sensitivity
11		Wetland	Wetland	High
12		Water bodies	Water bodies	High
13		Remaining	Remaining	Least
1	Administrative Boundaries		Core	Very High
2			Buffer	High
1	Ground Water Level	Decadal fluctuations in Water Level	Less than 70%	Low
2			70 - 90%	Medium
3			90 - 100 %	High
4			Above 100%	Very High
1	Slope		>20 degree	Very High
2			8-20 degree	Medium
3			3-8 degree	Low
4			0-3 degree	Least

Legends

Sensitivity	Score
Very High	5
High	4
Medium	3
Low	2
Least	1

The parameters thus after being analyzed in isolation were evaluated in interrelation to each other, by weighing each parameter using analytical hierarchy process. The final zoning can be summarized as shown in above table. The ESZ has 60% of high sensitive in Sanjay National Park ESZ. The medium and low sensitive areas come out to be 10% and 30% respectively. High sensitive areas can clearly be demarcated in the region which should be left as it is without much intervention or allowance of anthropogenic activities. Medium and low sensitivity areas are regulated for development activities, infrastructure upgradation and tourism promotion.



2.1.2 Human Activity and Impact assessment

Activity Intensity mapping exercise analyses the impact of human activities in the study area in context to the natural environment. It identifies the severity of the impact of anthropogenic activities in the buffer area of the notified eco sensitive zone. The categories of anthropogenic activities taken into consideration for analysis are:

- Movement of Vehicular Traffic / Passing of Railway Line
- Passing of Transmission lines
- Population Density
- Built Environment
- Agriculture
- Cooking fuel
- Ground Water Extraction
- Livestock Rearing
- Noise and Settlement
- Forest Dependency

2.1.2.1. Movement of vehicular traffic / Passing of railway line

The growing network of roads in rural landscapes is creating new challenges and opportunities for transportation planning and the conservation of wildlife habitat. One concept for evaluating the ecological footprint of rural road networks and establishing wildlife conservation measures is the “road-effect zone”, which is a measure of the spatial extent of ecological effects that extend beyond the physical edge of roads.

As one of humanity's most prolific linear infrastructures, roads are an important direct driver of habitat conversion. Beyond simply reducing the extent of suitable habitat, roads can act as population sinks for many species through traffic-induced mortality. Roads also fragment otherwise contiguous blocks of habitat and create edge effects such as reduced humidity and increased fire frequency that reach well beyond the roads' immediate footprint. Finally, roads provide conduits for humans to access nature, bringing hunters and nature users into otherwise wilderness locations.

Study – the data on the distribution of roads from the global roads open access data set, and excluded all trails and private roads, which were inconsistently mapped. The data set is the most comprehensive publicly available database on roads, which has compiled nationally mapped road data spanning the period 1980–2000. We mapped the direct and indirect pressure of roads by assigning a pressure score of 8 for 0.5 km out for either side of roads, and access pressures were awarded a score of 4 at 0.5 km and decaying exponentially out to 15 km either side of the road.

While railways are an important component of our global transport system, their pressure on the environment differs in nature from that of our road networks. By modifying a linear swath of habitat, railways exert direct pressure where they are constructed, similar to roads. However, as passengers seldom disembark from trains in places other than rail stations, railways do not provide a means of accessing the natural environments along their borders. To map railways, we used the same data set as was used in the original footprint, as no update of this data set or alternate source has been developed. The direct pressure of railways was assigned a pressure score of 8 for a distance of 0.5 km on either side of the railway.

More recently, study of the effect of road noise on bird populations appears to have resumed with re-evaluation of data from an early study from the Netherlands on grassland habitats (Veen, (119) c.f. van der Zande et al., (116)) that concluded some species would avoid rural roads to a distance of **500-600 m** and busy highways to **1600-1800 m**. The data were subsequently reviewed and it was concluded that road noise appeared to be significant in the distribution (i.e., reduced nest density) of the lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*) and, perhaps the redshank (*Haematopus ostralegus*), however the effect was not found for the oystercatcher (*Tringa tetanus*). (116) The levels of noise were not measured in this study. A further series of studies from the Netherlands has supported this argument finding that numbers of breeding birds in wooded areas declined significantly near roads and in proportion to the density of traffic on the road. Reijnen et al. (96) reported a reduction in the numbers of breeding birds adjacent to a busy highway (30,000-40,000 vehicles/day) and at a distance of 300 m. The level of noise was not measured. Reijnen and Foppen (97) studied the willow warbler (*Phylloscopus trachilus*) and found that the density of territorial males was lower distances of up to 200m than at greater distances (up to 400 m). Also, older males were more abundant further from the road. It is suggested that noise may have an important effect (predicted to have a mean of 50 dB(A) at 500 m) along the highway (traffic density 50,000 cars/day). The dispersal of the breeding males away from the road was broken down subsequently to be progressively increasing in zones of 0-200 m, 200-400 m and a >400m control zone. Reijnen and Foppen(98) found 17 of 23 species studied for three years showed some negative effect of road (40-52,000 cars/day). The effect was diminished in years in which the overall population size was large and they suggest measuring effects of several years to ensure an accurate measure of the effect. Similar reductions in grasslands were reported

in a subsequent study of 12 passerine species where the density of 7 were found to be reduced and predicted by the number of cars and distance from the road.(100) The effect appears to be most significant above a noise level of about 50 dB(A) with a level of 70 dB(A) on the verge of the road. At a traffic density of 5,000 cars/day most species showed a reduction of 12-56% within 100 m of the road. At distances of **> 100m** only the black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*) and oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) showed reduction in density. At a traffic density of 50,000 cars/day density was reduced between 12 and 52% for all species studied at distances of up to 500 m. Sensitive species include both waterfowl (shoveler ducks) and passerine species (black-tailed godwit, oystercatcher, lapwing, skylark) that were reduced in density between 14 and 44% up to a distance of **1500 m** making it difficult to determine any particular group that might be more sensitive.

A more extensive study of 43 species of woodland birds in both deciduous and coniferous forests found that 26 (60%) showed some reduction in density adjacent to the road. (99) Noise was the only factor found to be a significant predictor and the number of cars and distance from the road were significant factors in the number of breeding birds. The “effect distances” were **40-1500 m** (10,000 cars/day) and **70-2800m** (60,000 cars/day). There was a reduction in density at 250 m from the road of between 20 and 98%. The frequency range of road noise was 100 Hz to 10 kHz with the loudest in the range of 100-200 Hz and 0.5-4 kHz with a threshold at between 20 and 56 dB(A). The authors note that if noise were constant there was no difference between plots with high and low car visibility. Further it is noted that there is no pattern of interference with song calls and, thus, the immediate cause of the effect is not apparent. It is suggested that a supplementary aspect may be stress.

A study along an interstate highway in the United States supported the findings previously reported (41, 96-100), however, the results rely heavily on assumptions from the work in the Netherlands being applicable and there is limited original data that would more conclusively support the earlier findings. (44) A **>100 m** avoidance zone is reported for moose, deer, amphibians, forest and grassland birds. Moose corridors and grassland bird avoidance extended **>100 m**. However, grassland bird data are scarce and scattered in the open areas near the highway and woodland bird data is extrapolated from the earlier studies by Reijnen and colleagues (41, 96-100). More recently, Forman et al. (45) reported that several species of grassland bird (especially the bobolink and eastern meadowlark) decreased in numbers and breeding in patches as the amount of traffic on roadways increased. At light traffic volumes of between 3,000 and 8,000 vehicles there was no effect on distribution, whereas moderate traffic levels of between 8,000 and 15,000 vehicles/day had no effect on the presence of birds, however, breeding was reduced to **400 m**. Both presence and breeding of birds was reduced at traffic levels between 15,000 – 30,000 vehicles/day to a distance **of 700 m** and at >30,000 vehicles/day both presence and breeding were reduced up to a distance of **1200 m**. The species affected are mainly the bobolink and eastern meadowlark. The levels of noise in this study are not given although studies that manipulate noise levels are suggested.

In a nocturnal species (the stone curlew, *Burhinus oediconemus*) in England, roads were found to reduce numbers at distances of up to **3 km**. (56) The authors suggest that visual stimuli (headlights) could have a greater effect than noise alone even though traffic noise or vehicle movements are suggested as primary causes. (56) It should be noted that, in this study there was

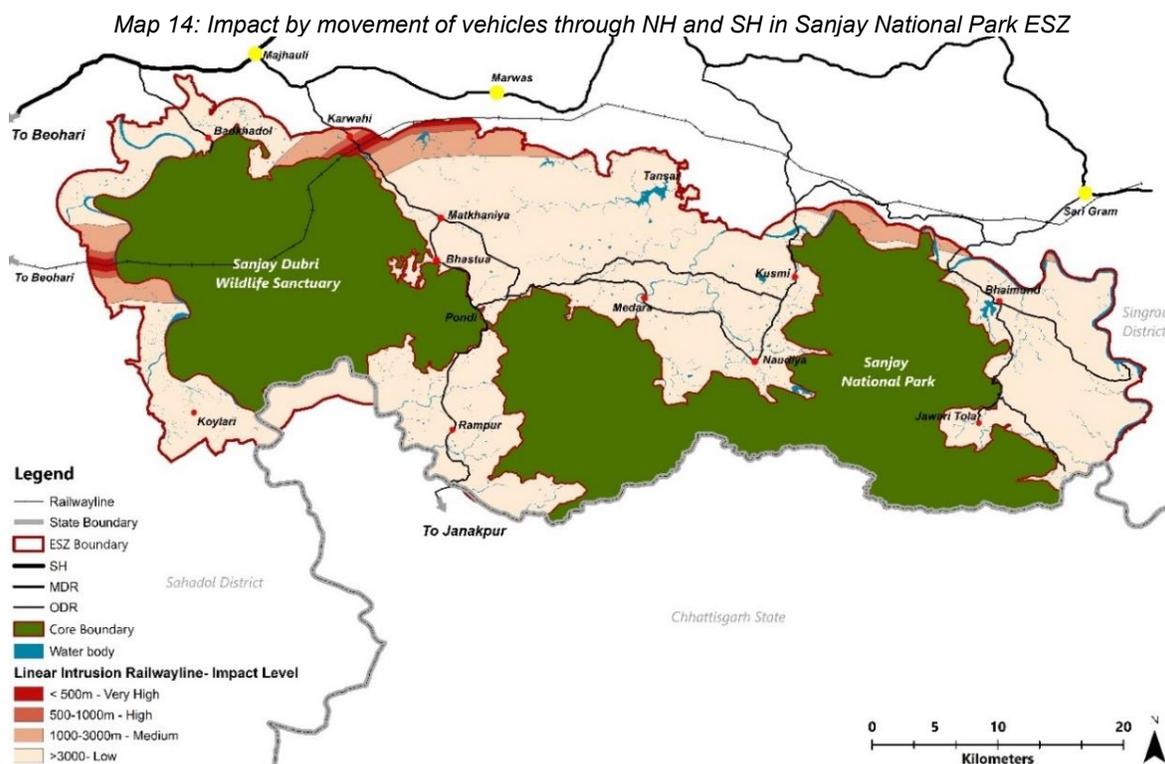
no evidence of a lessening of the effect if nearby suitable habitat (away from the road) was scarce or abundant.

The general conclusion is that some (although not all) bird species are sensitive at least during breeding to noise levels and that the distances over which this effect is seen can be considerable varying from a few meters to more than **3 km** (see Appendix A - Table 1 for a summary)

The goats did not seem to be disturbed by the noise from trains. Rost and Bailey (102) found that deer and elk avoided coming within 200 m of roads (paved, gravel and dirt)²³

The potential for distant machine noise to have a negative impact is suggested at distances between 100 m and **< 1 km**.²⁴ (Studies on Rhesus Monkeys in the lab have shown that a 30% increase in blood pressure following exposure to as an average 85 dB)²⁵. As per the study conducted in the link below, the impact of Highways which has high –speed vehicular traffic is considered equivalent to railway lines on wildlife movement.

Sr. No.	Road effect zone for National and State highway (30k-60k vehicles/day) or passing up of railway line	Impact
1	Less than 500m	Very high
2	500m - 1000m	High
3	1000m - 3000m	Medium
4	More than 3000m	Low

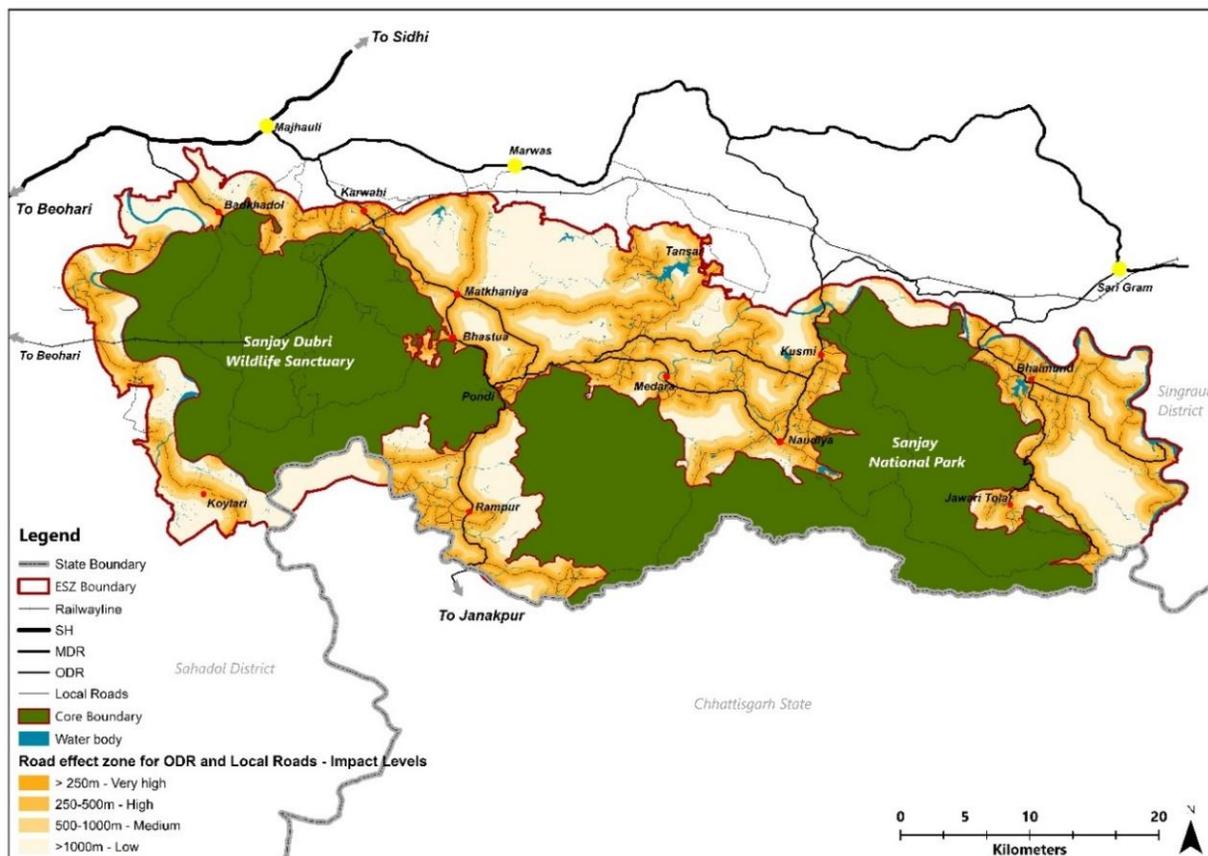


²³ https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ENVIRONMENT/noise/noise_effect_on_wildlife/effects/wild04.cfm

²⁴ <https://www.nap.edu/read/23479/chapter/4#20>

²⁵ <http://www.naturesounds.org/conservENW.html>

Map 15: Impact by movement of Vehicles through District roads and other roads



Dispersed off-highway vehicle activity on rural road networks creates a disturbance that reduces the effective amount of wildlife habitat and therefore has the potential for an extensive road-effect zone. A spatially-explicit study was conducted in rural Alaska, U.S.A to develop resource selection functions for wildlife (especially Moose) at three spatial scales (250 m, 500 m, and 1000 m).²⁶

Sr. No.	Road effect zone for District and local roads (3k-10k vehicles/day)	Impact
1	Less than 250m	Very high
2	250m - 500m	High
3	500m - 1000m	Medium
4	More than 1000m	Low

2.1.2.2. Passing of transmission lines

Transmission lines bring power over long distances across the province, traversing forests, streams and other wildlife habitats. As a result, transmission lines have various effects on wildlife and wildlife habitats. Several construction factors may have an effect on wildlife and wildlife habitat. These include clearing and disposal of vegetation, temporary access trails, crossing water bodies, waste and chemicals and borrow pits. The best way to avoid negative effects on wildlife habitat is to avoid sensitive sites and to adopt variety of mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate negative effects when constructing transmission lines and its maintenance. These include

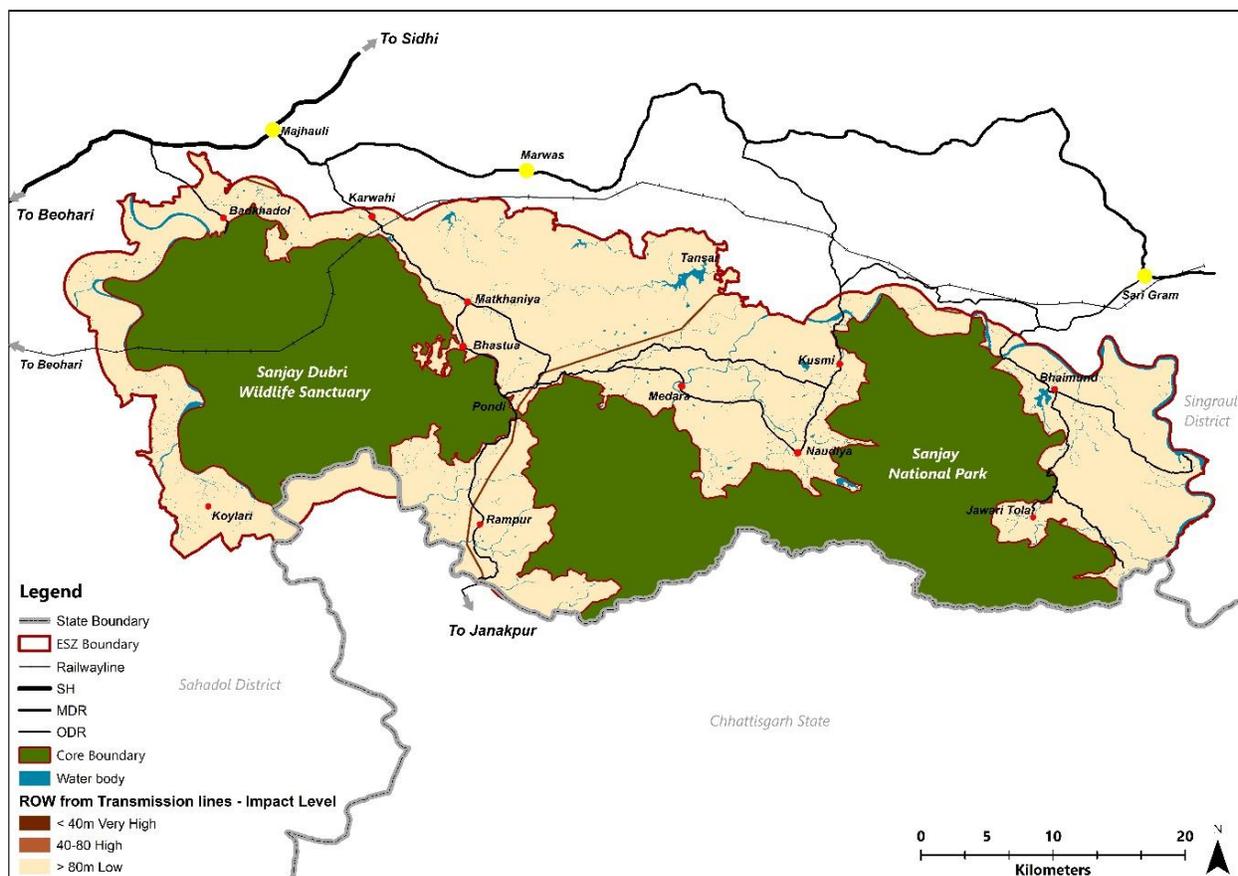
26 <https://esajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1890/ES10-00093.1>

generally accepted mitigation measures and opportunities to enhance habitat, such as establishing buffer zones around sensitive habitat or scheduling construction activities when they will be least disruptive.

As per the study conducted in Manitoba (*PDF- fur, feather, fins and transmission lines*) which outlines the effects transmission lines on wildlife and wildlife habitats.²⁷

Sr. No.	ROW from transmission lines	Impact
1	Less than 40m	Very high
2	40m - 80m	High
3	More than 80m	Medium

Map 16: Impact of transmission lines in Sanjay National Park ESZ



Source: MAPIT and IPE analysis

2.1.2.3. Population density

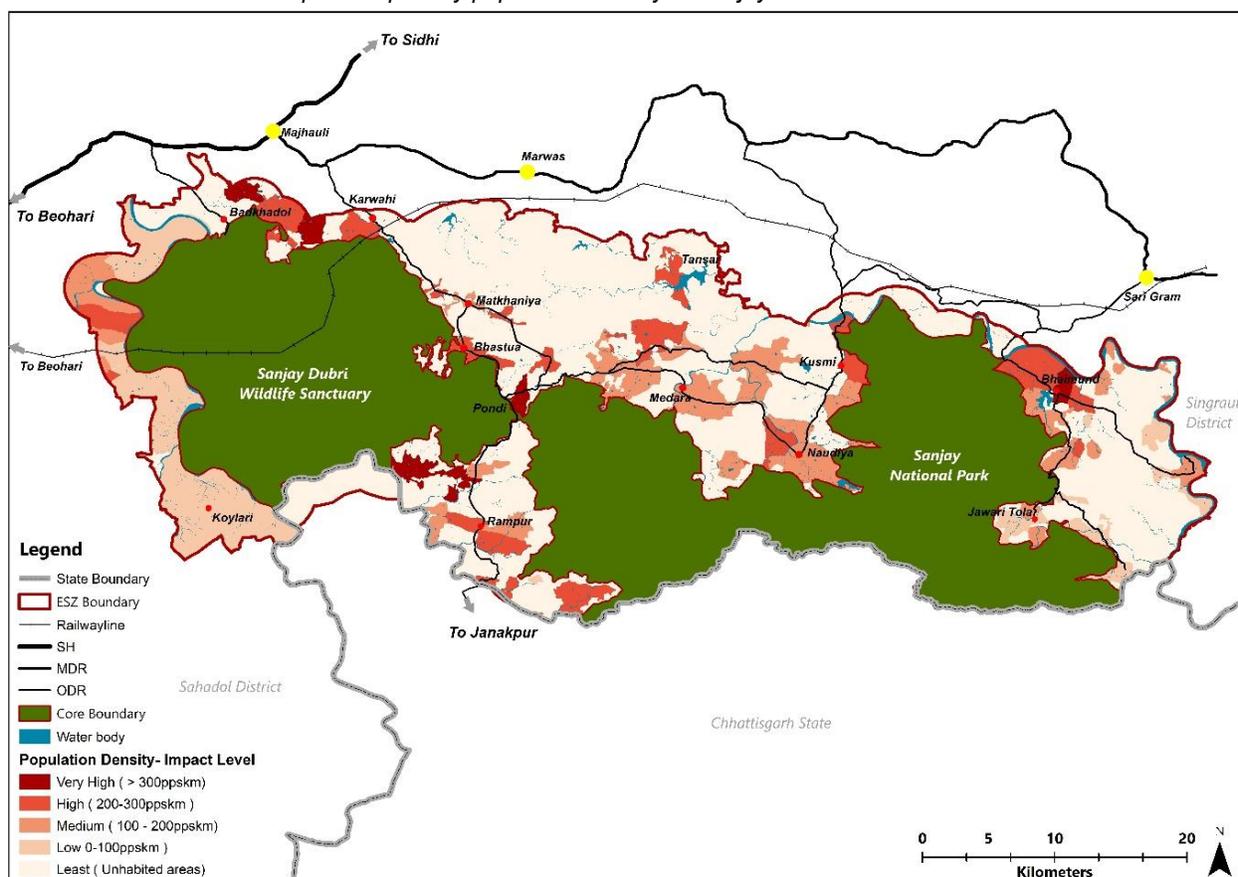
Many of the pressures humans impose on the environment are proximate to their location, these include pressures such as disturbance, hunting and the persecution of non-desired species. Moreover, even low-density human populations with limited technology and infrastructure developments can have significant impacts on biodiversity.

²⁷ http://censusindia.gov.in/Census_And_You/housing.aspx

Study - Human population density was mapped using the Gridded Population of the World data set developed by the Centre for International Earth Science Information Network. For all locations with more than 1,000 people per sqkm, maximum impact was allotted. For more sparsely populated areas, we logarithmically scaled the pressure score (Levels of impact) using:
 Pressure score = $3.333 \times \log(\text{population density} + 1)$ (1)

Sr. No.	Population density	Impact
1	More than 1000 people per sq. km.	Very high
2	1000 – 500 people per sq. km.	High
3	500 – 250 people per sq. km.	Medium
4	Below 250 people per sq. km.	Low

Map 17: Impact by population density in Sanjay National Park ESZ



Source: Census of India 2011 and IPE analysis

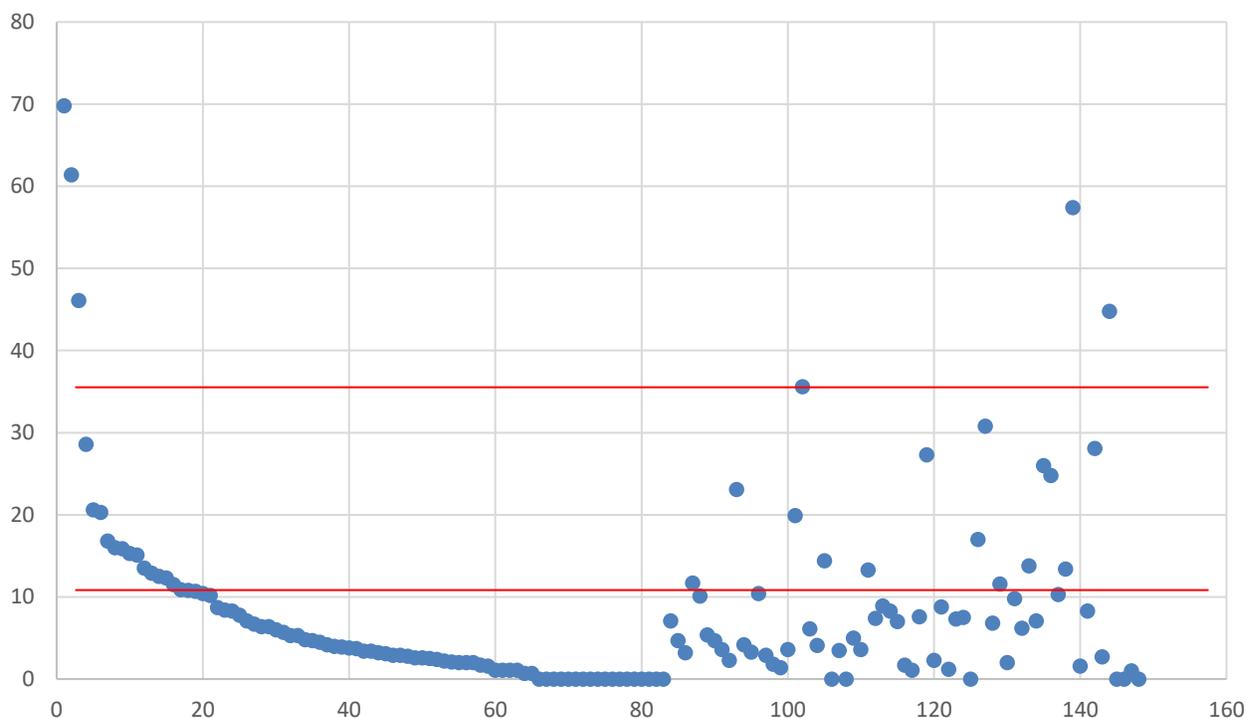
2.1.2.4. Built environment

Built environments are human-produced areas that provide the setting for human activity. In the context of the human footprint, we take these areas to be primarily urban settings, including buildings (made out of bricks, concrete and cement), paved land. Built environments do not provide viable habitats for many species of conservation concern, nor do they provide high levels

of ecosystem services. As such, built environments were assigned high impact parameter on forest and wildlife. ²⁸

Concrete is one of the most widely used materials in the world, and the energy-intensive process to create it is the third largest source of planet warming CO2. Of course, all that finished concrete around us not only inhibits biodiversity-wildlife doesn't find paved-over areas particularly hospitable-it also leads to pollution, erosion and flooding as torrents of run-off can't naturally percolate through soils as they make their way downstream. Yet another concern is that concrete absorbs much more heat than does soil, so cities are often significantly warmer than rural areas, exacerbating the greenhouse effect. ²⁹

Exhibit 2: % of pucca construction in Sanjay Dubri ESZ

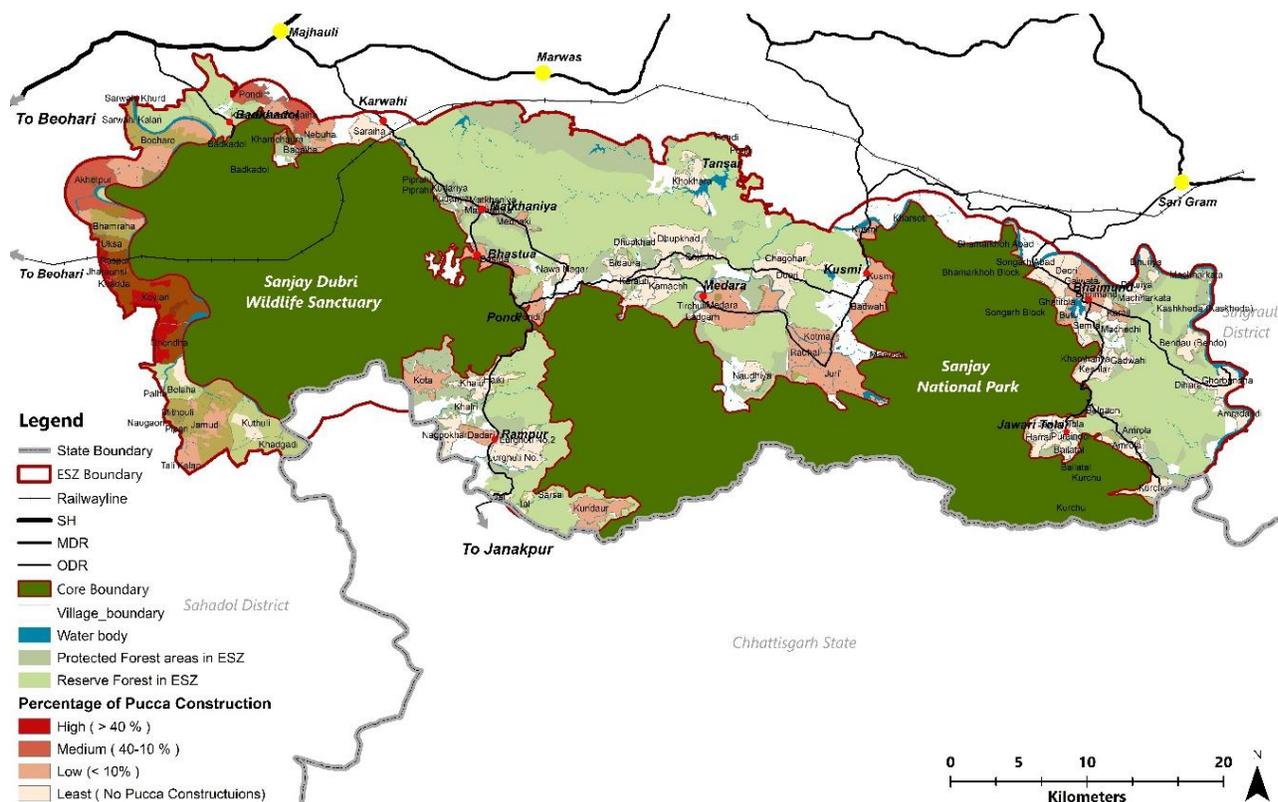


Sr. No.	% of pucca construction	Impact
1	More than 40 %	High
2	40% - 10%	Medium
3	Less than 10%	Low

²⁸ <https://www.nature.com/articles/ncomms12558>

²⁹ http://censusindia.gov.in/Census_And_You/housing.aspx

Map 18: Impact by the construction of pucca houses in Sanjay National Park ESZ



Source: Census of India 2011 and IPE analysis

2.1.2.5. Agriculture

Intensive agriculture, also known as intensive farming is characterized by a low fallow ratio, higher use of inputs such as capital and labour, and higher crop yields per cubic unit land area. Fallows are non-productive periods that leave essential elements in abundance for the upcoming agro-ecosystem. The practice of fallow farming assumes that by clean cultivation the moisture received during the fallow period is stored for use during the crop season.

As per Indian Census, culturable land that is kept fallow for one reason or another can be classified as follows –

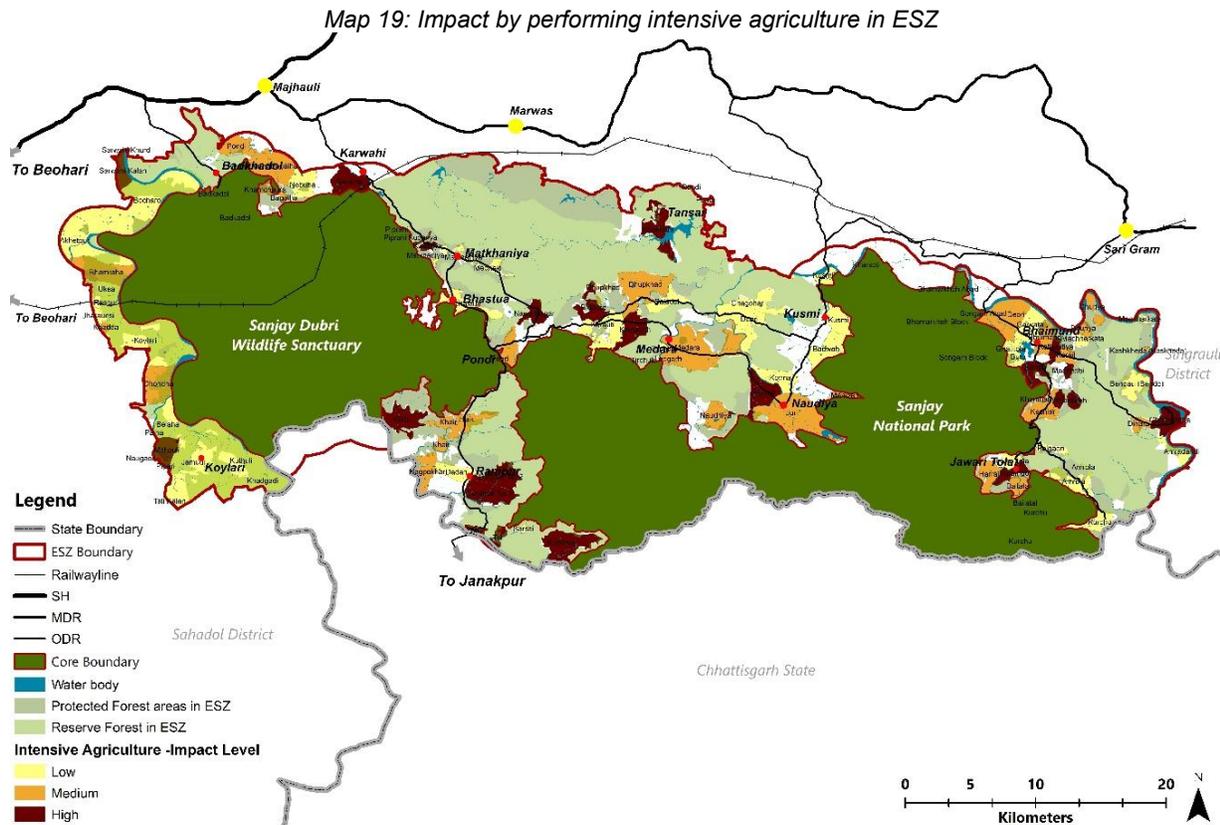
1. **Current fallow (<1 year):** Cropped area, which are kept fallow during the current year but was cultivated in the previous year.
2. **Fallow land other than current fallow (1 – 5 years):** All lands, which are taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years.
3. **Culturable Waste (>5 years):** All lands available for cultivation whether not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once but not cultivated during the current year and the last five year.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Agriculture Intensity} &= \text{Net Area Sown} / \text{Net Culturable Land} \\ &= \text{Net Area Sown} / [\text{Net Area Sown} + \text{Total Fallow Land}] \\ &= \text{Net Area Sown} / [\text{Net Area Sown} + (\text{Current Fallow} + \text{Fallow Land other than current fallow} + \text{Culturable Waste})] \end{aligned}$$

Whether a village is subjected to intensive agriculture can be calculated by obtaining the ratio of Net Area Sown to Net Culturable Land. A high agriculture intensity ratio would suggest a high pressure on land resources without adequate fallow periods.

The median and the third quartile value of agriculture intensity practiced in Sanjay National Park ESZ is 0.60 and 0.75 respectively. Based on this data, we can classify the agriculture intensity as mentioned below -

Intensive Agriculture Index		
S. No.	Range	Impact
1	<0.6	Low
2	0.60 to 0.75	Medium
3	>0.75	High



Source: MAPIT and IPE analysis

2.1.2.6. Cooking Fuel

According to Census 2011, firewood was the most extensively used cooking fuel which contributed to 98% of it. However, after the introduction of Ujjwala Scheme in 2016, the ground situation has drastically altered. As per June 2019, more than 64 lakh LPG connections have been released in MP.

Though Ujjwala has led to a substantial increase in LPG ownership among rural households, a study done by Gupta Vyas et.al. 2019 states only 22.6% of the rural population uses LPG solely.³⁰ The rest 77.2% of the population still continues to use chulha or a mix of chulha and LPG. This is because the vast majority of respondents believe that food cooked on chulha is tastier and is better for the health of the person eating.

$$\text{No. of households still using solid fuels in 2019} = \text{No. of households dependent on solid fuels in 2011} * 0.78 \text{ (post- Ujjwala correction factor)}$$

Based on the above factor, a **correction value of .78** has been applied to census data to obtain a true value of the percentage of households per village still using unsustainable sources of cooking fuel, which includes firewood, crop residue, coal, lignite, charcoal and kerosene. This data has been used to calculate the number of households in each village that still uses unsustainable solid fuels for Cooking.

A study focused on fuel wood consumption patterns by semi-nomadic pastoralist community around Corbett Tiger Reserve, India established that on an average the overall fuel wood consumption per day per family was 20.09 ± 0.7 kg, i.e., approximately 8 m^3 per year per family.³¹ However, under the current concept of green certification, a yield of $0.7 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$ is suitable for the sustainable management of forest resources to meet future wood demands.³²

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Excess Fuel wood Collected} &= \text{Sustainable Yield} - \text{Total Extraction} \\ &= 0.7 * \text{Forest Area} - 8 * \text{Total no. of households still using solid} \\ &\quad \text{fuels post Ujjwala} \end{aligned}$$

Based on the available forest area and household data per village, the total sustainable yield and extraction has been calculated to obtain the excess of fuel wood collected by the villagers from the protected areas.

The data shows that than 75% of the villages in Sanjay National Park obtain more than 154 m^3 of wood per year than the sustainable threshold level. The impact of consumption of fuel wood for cooking can be classified as follows –

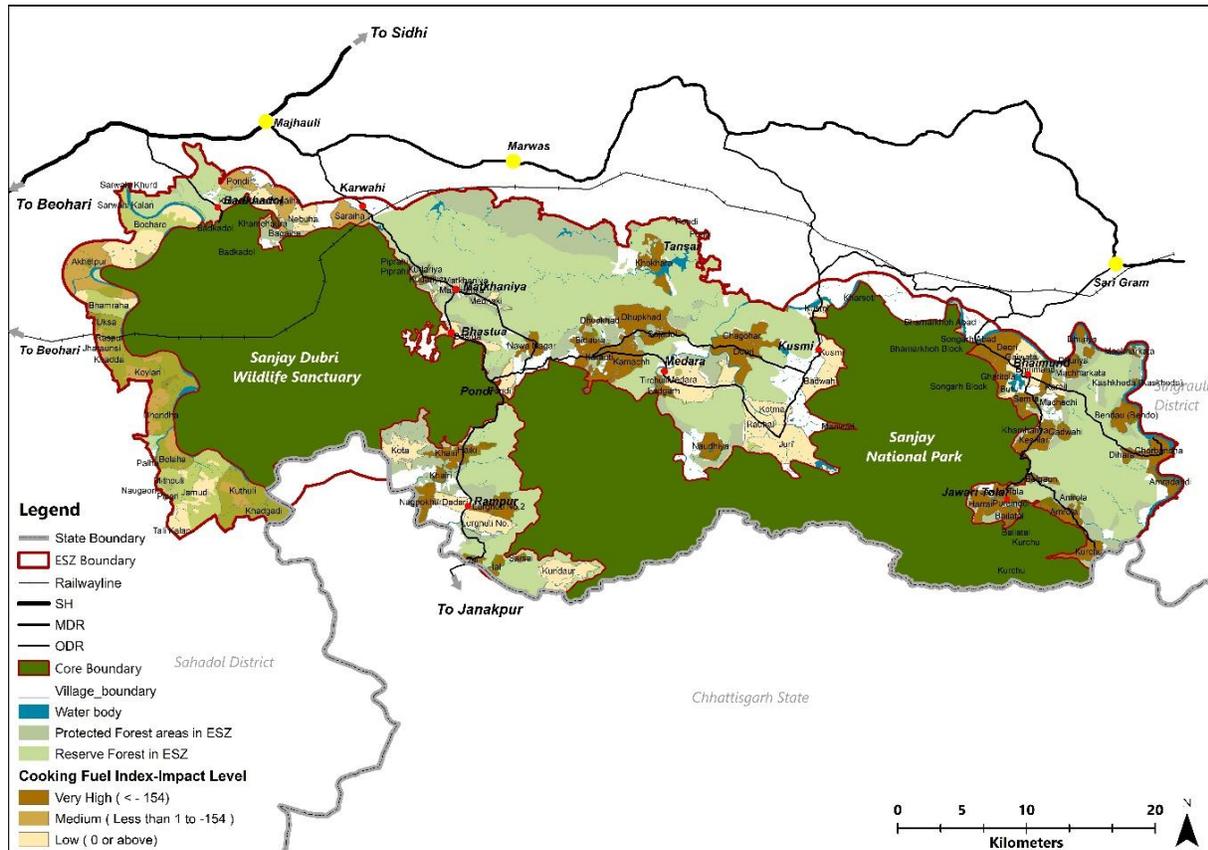
S. No.	Cooking Fuel Index (Range)	Impact
1	0 or above	Low
2	Less than 1 to -154	High
3	< - 154	Very High

³⁰ Gupta, A., Vyas, S., Hathi, P., Khalid, N., Srivastav, N., Spears, D., & Coffey, D. (2019). Persistence of solid fuel use despite increases in LPG ownership: New survey evidence from rural north India. doi: 10.31235/osf.io/yv2es

³¹ Hussain, A., Dasgupta, S., & Bargali, H. S. (2016). Fuelwood consumption patterns by semi-nomadic pastoralist community and its implication on conservation of Corbett Tiger Reserve, India. *Energy, Ecology and Environment*, 2(1), 49–59. doi: 10.1007/s40974-016-0050-7

³² Evans, J. (2001). *The forest handbook*. Oxford: Blackwell Science.

Map 20: Impact by collecting and using more fuel wood from the forest for cooking purposes



Source: Census of India 2011 and IPE analysis

2.1.2.7. Ground Water Extraction

One of the major issues that was highlighted in the Sanjay National Park Eco- Sensitive Zone is the decreasing ground water levels. On conducting Focused Group Discussions with the local communities, it was informed that the ground water levels have been decreasing rapidly in some areas, and some villages report it has gone below 100 ft. bgl.

Since the main livelihood of the people within the ESZ is agriculture, which is highly water dependent, this lowering of groundwater level affects the economic, social and health status of the residents. Moreover, the village community is highly dependent on ground water for fulfilling their needs of water like drinking, washing, cooking, bathing etc.

So, the ground water extraction is dependent two factors, first is ground water extracted for fulfilling the basic needs of villagers and second is the ground water extracted for irrigation purposes.

Basic requirements

As per the CPHEEO manual and the rural water supply scheme, 40 lpcd (Liters per capita per day) is the minimum water required in villages to fulfil their basic requirements. It is indicative quantity of water which is being extracted from groundwater in each village. The following is the breakup for the same.

Sr. No.	Activity	Water required /extracted (liters /person/day)
1	Drinking	5
2	Cooking	5
3	Bathing	5
4	Washing utensils	20
5	Washing cloths	10
6	Ablution	30
7	Cleaning house	10
TOTAL (LPCD)		40

Ground water extracted (liters) = Population of village * minimum water required by each person in a day as per the standards, 1 well serves 250 persons, so the minimum quantity of water that can be extracted from one well

$$= 40\text{lpcd} * 250 = 10000 \text{ liters per day}$$

As per the district ground water manual of Umaria, the sustainable yield of water that be extracted from ground water table from one well is 50000 liters per day.

So, daily water requirement of the village people is very less as compared to the available water resources or the recharge the ground water table is very high as compared to the extraction.

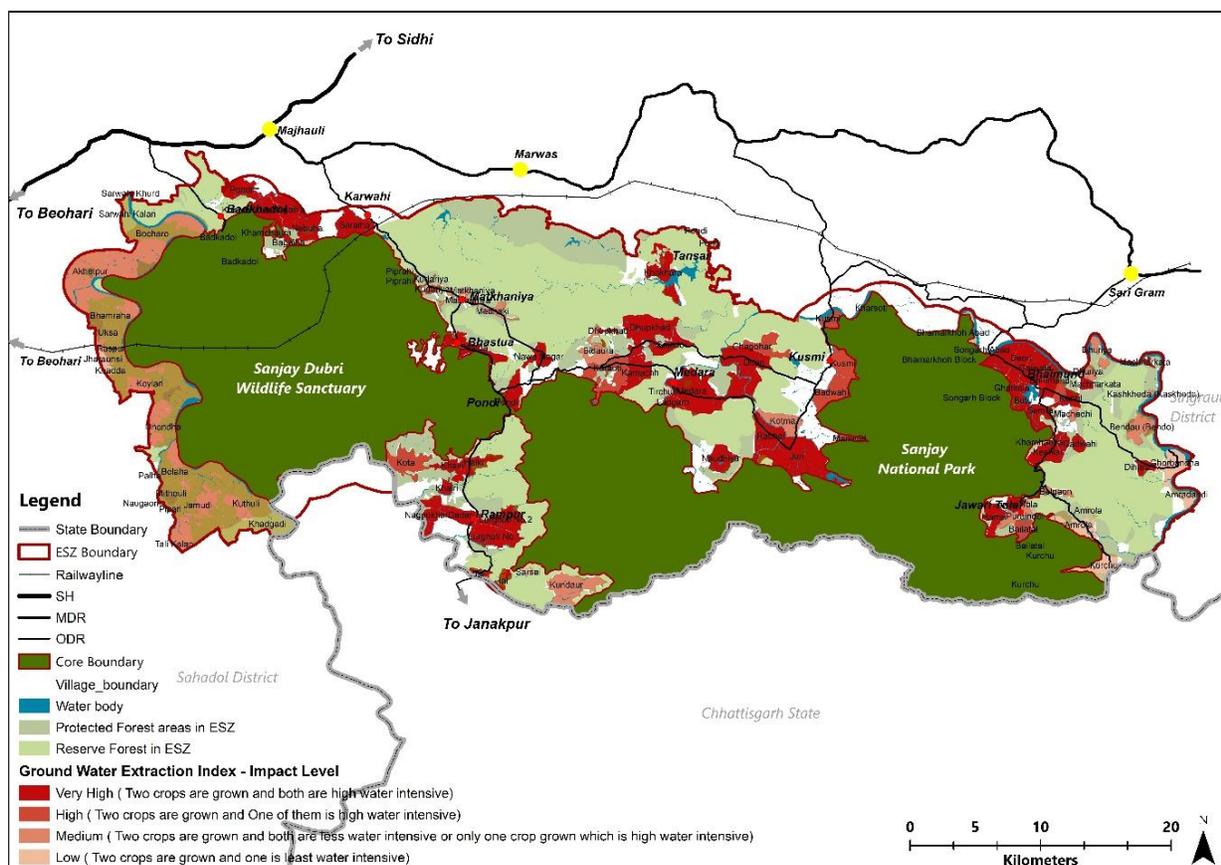
Irrigation: The sensitivity of the ground water extraction depends upon the water required for irrigation purposes for Rice, wheat and other crops planted for 1 or 2 seasons.³³

Crop	Water requirement (liters per kg)
Rice / Kodo	4000-3000
Wheat	1500 - 1350
Makka	1200-1300
Food grains - Chana, Masoor	1000-1200
Fruits/vegetables	200-800

Sr. No.	Crops grown and their Water requirement of crops	Impact
1	Two crops are grown and both are high water intensive	Very high
2	Two crops are grown and One of them is high water intensive	High
3	Two crops are grown and both are less water intensive or only one crop grown which is high water intensive	Medium
4	Two crops are grown and one is least water intensive	Low
5	Two crops are grown and both are least water intensive or only one crop grown which is less water intensive	Least

³³ https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Water-requirement-to-produce-different-crops-liter-kg_tbl1_311468386

Map 21: Impact by extracting more ground water for fulfilling the daily requirements



Source: CGWB and IPE analysis

2.1.2.8. Livestock Rearing

As per Gol published 2019 report on Livestock ownership in India³⁴, for every 100 rural households in Madhya Pradesh there is an estimated number of 207 bovines and 50 ovine. To determine the impact of livestock rearing within the ESZ, the total number of bovines and ovines for each of the village has been calculated and been converted to Dry Sheep Equivalent (DSE) unit. DSE is a standard unit frequently used to compare the feed requirements of different classes of stock or to assess the carrying capacity and potential productivity of a given farm or area of grazing land. The DSE Values for some common livestock are as follows;

Sr.No.	Classes of Livestock	DSE Value
1	Cows: milking or double suckling (350kg to 500kg)	14.0 to 16.0
2	Dry milk or meat goat	1.5
3	Dry sheep: wethers, ewes, hoggets (45kg)	1.0

Hosking and Cameron (1985) suggested that improved pastures should carry 1 dry sheep equivalent per hectare (DSE/ha) for every 25 mm of rainfall above 250 mm. The average annual

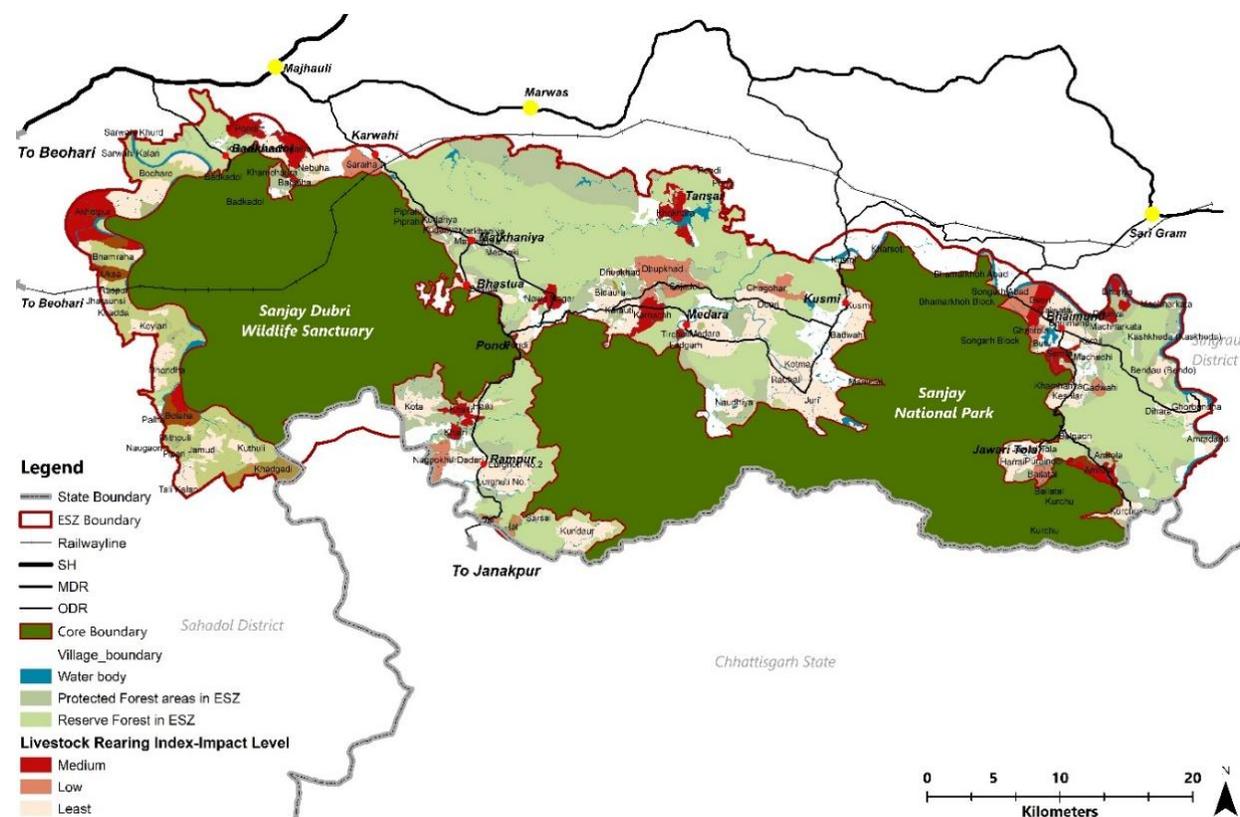
³⁴ Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India . (2016). Livestock Ownership in India. Livestock Ownership in India. New Delhi .

rainfall in Sanjay National Park being 1010 mm, it can be established that pastures within the ESZ have a carrying capacity of 30 DSE.

Due to the lack of proper grazing pastures and high dependency of the villagers on livestock, the average existing DSE per hectare in Sanjay National Park is 120. This creates an increased pressure on the protected areas of the forest for grazing and a high probability of human-wildlife conflict. Based on census data information on grazing pastures and household, it is estimated that some of the villages are operating at a very high carrying capacity of 8733. However, restriction of forest land for grazing without providing adequate provisions for grazing of livestock can trigger a trophic cascade and results in dramatic changes in ecosystem structure and nutrient cycling. The livestock rearing sensitivity has been classified as below;

S. No.	Range	Impact
1	30-60	Medium
2	60-120	High
3	>120	Very High

Map 22: Impact by rearing livestock in Sanjay National Park ESZ



Source: Census of India 2011 and IPE analysis

2.1.2.9. Noise & Settlements

Various human activities and movement have impacts on wildlife (traffic and transport, noise, tourism activities, etc. The link below has a study on the buffers and distances for which flora and fauna are sensitive to various human activities.³⁵

Stressor	Context	Focal Guild / Species	Impact Zone
Human activity (hiking, mountain biking)	Natural	Large mammals - Mule Deer, Bison, Pronghorn Antelope	Found 70% probability of flushing at 100 - 390 m from activity on trails
Human activity (noise, visual of humans)	Various	Birds - raptors	Range in flushing distances of 17 - 990 m; buffers recommended range from 50 - 1600 m (includes forested wetlands)
Human activity (trampling)	Urban	NA	Up to 50 m on average
Human disturbance (waste disposal, landscaping, construction)	Urban	NA	Observed at 99% of sites within 20 m of forest edge, with most severe impacts within 10 m
Human disturbance (waste disposal, landscaping, construction)	Urban	NA	Most encroachments within 16m to 20 m from forest edge

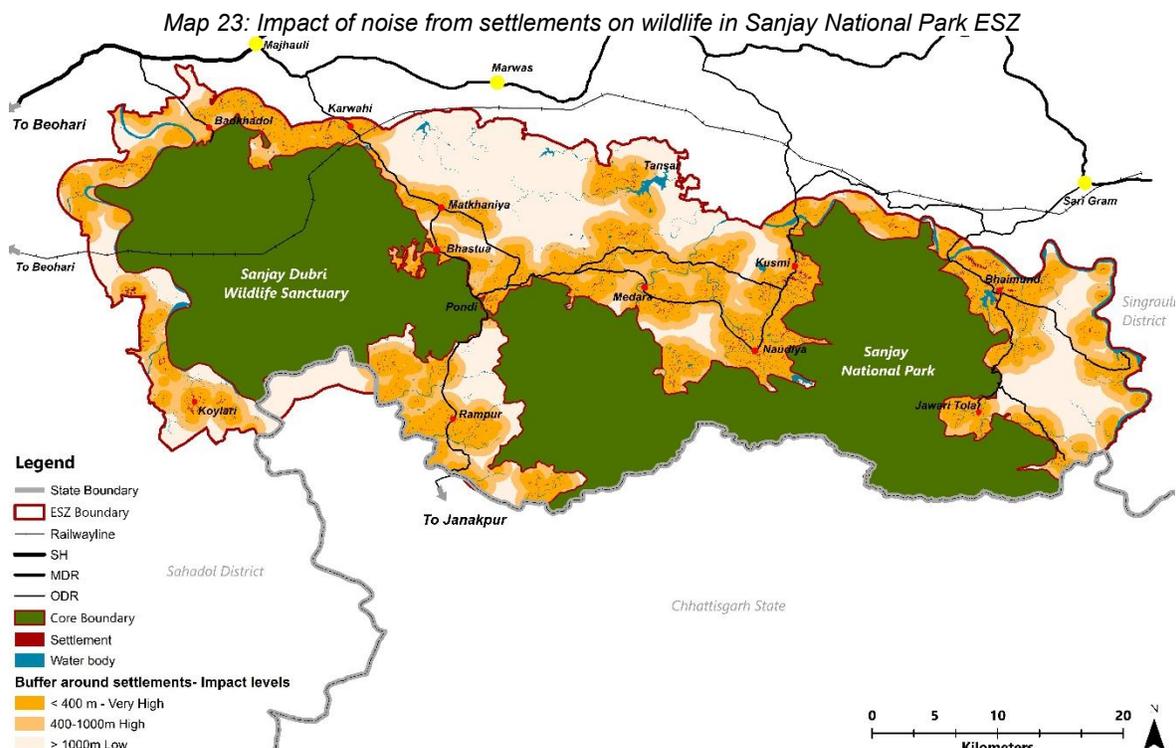
Thus, the buffer after considering all activities on various fauna is as follows:

S.No.	Parameter	Impact	Buffer (distance in m)
1	Buffer around settlements	Very High	400 m
2		Medium	1000 m
3		Low	1600 m

The type, size and hierarchy of settlement has varying impacts. A larger settlement (having more urban characteristic) will impact a larger surrounding (thus a larger buffer) than a small, interior, rural settlement. Thus, the buffer around settlements as per their hierarchy are:

S.No.	Parameter	Impact	Buffer (distance in m)
1	Buffer around settlements (Small, interior Settlement)	Very High	400 m
2		Low	1000 m
3	Buffer around settlements (Larger settlement, urban characteristic)	High	1000 m
4		Low	1600 m

³⁵ <https://cvc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Ecological-Buffer-Guideline-Review.pdf>



2.1.2.10. Forest Dependency

The rural community within the Sanjay National Park ESZ depends to a significant degree on forest resources for income generation, grazing and everyday household requirement. While there are various parameters that can be taken into consideration for quantifying forest dependency, based on available census data and academic research on forest dependency, the following parameters were considered (i) Marginal Workers, (ii) Illiterate Population, and (iii) Total SC and ST Population. Furthermore, quartile ranges of each parameter was assessed and thresholds defined.³⁶

A. Marginal Workers

The median and 1st quartile value of marginal workers within the Sanjay National Park ESZ is 62.04% and 35.43% respectively. Based on this data, we have classified the impact as mentioned below;

S. No.	Range	Score
1	>62.04	3
2	35.43 - 62.04	2
3	<35.43	1

B. Illiterate Population. The median and 1st quartile value of illiterate population within the Sanjay National Park ESZ is 45.68% and 42.12% respectively. Since the range between the

³⁶ Narain, U., Gupta, S., & Veld, K. V. t. (2008). Poverty and resource dependence in rural India. *Ecological Economics*, 66(1), 161–176. doi: 10.1016/j.ecolecon.2007.08.021

median and the 1st quartile is not significant, the median has been considered the threshold value.

S. No.	Range	Score
1	>45.7	2
2	<45.7	1

C. Total SC and ST Population

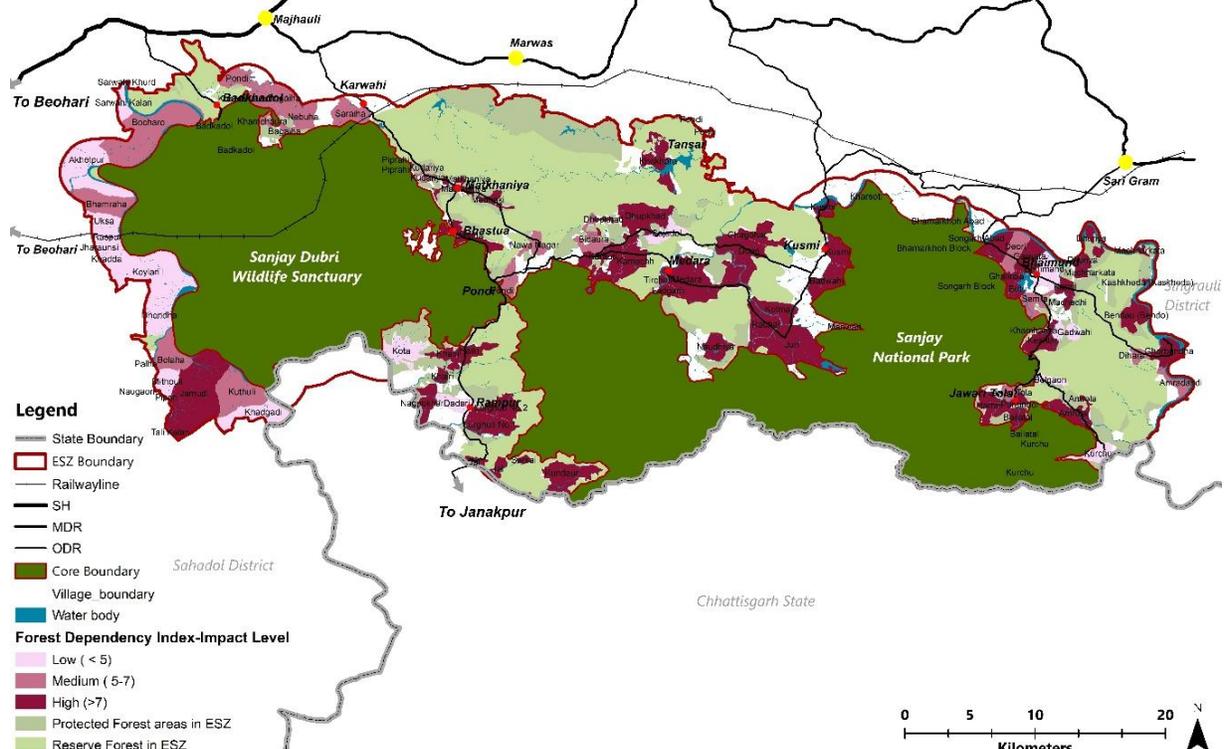
The 1st, median and 3rd quartile value of total SC and ST population within the Sanjay National Park ESZ is 89.05, 61.41 and 42.74 respectively. The impact has been classified as follows –

S. No.	Range	Score
1	>89.05	3
2	42.74-89.05	2
3	<42.74	1

Based on the above grading structure and a total score of 8, the cumulative score for all individual villages were obtained. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd quartile value obtained for the dataset were 7, 6 and 5 respectively. The cumulative impact of the parameters on forest resource dependency have been classified as follows.

Forest Dependency Index		
S. No.	Range	Cumulative Impact
1	Below 5	Low
2	5 to 6	Medium
3	7 and above	High

Map 24: Dependency on forest and its produce by the people living in Sanjay National Park ESZ



Source: MAPIT and IPE analysis

2.1.2.11. Water Quality

The water quality of the ESZ is assessed using the parameters: pH, TDS, Hardness and alkalinity. Scores are given as per the BIS desirable and permissible limits. The score of individual parameters is added to get the final score and the impact is classified in the ranges of the final score (Q) as, $Q < 4$: low impact, $4 < Q < 15$: Medium Impact and $Q > 15$: High Impact.

Parameter	Desirable limit	Permissible limit
pH	6.5 - 8.5	No relaxation
TDS	500 mg/l	2000 mg/l
Hardness	300 mg/l	600 mg/l
Alkalinity	200 mg/l	600 mg/l

Parameter	Desirable limit score	Permissible limit score
pH	1	-
TDS	1	5
Hardness	1	5
Alkalinity	1	5
Range of water quality assessment (Q)	4	15

S.No.	Range of water quality assessment	Impact
1	If $Q = 4$	Low
2	If $4 < Q < 15$	Medium
3	If $Q > 15$	High

2.1.2.12. Summary of Impact Index parameters

Sr. No.	Activities	Overall Impact
1	Movement of vehicular traffic	Very High
2	Transmission of electrical lines	Very High
3	Ground water extraction	High
4	Settlements (Type, size, density, construction material, growth rate)	High
5	Intensive agriculture	High
6	Livestock grazing	High
7	Use of firewood	Medium
8	Current Waste disposal practices	Medium
9	Fair/festivals grounds	Medium
10	Operation of cottage industries	Medium
11	Tourism activities (In buffer)	Low
12	Tourism activities (In core) - Safaris	Low
13	Collection of forest produce	Low

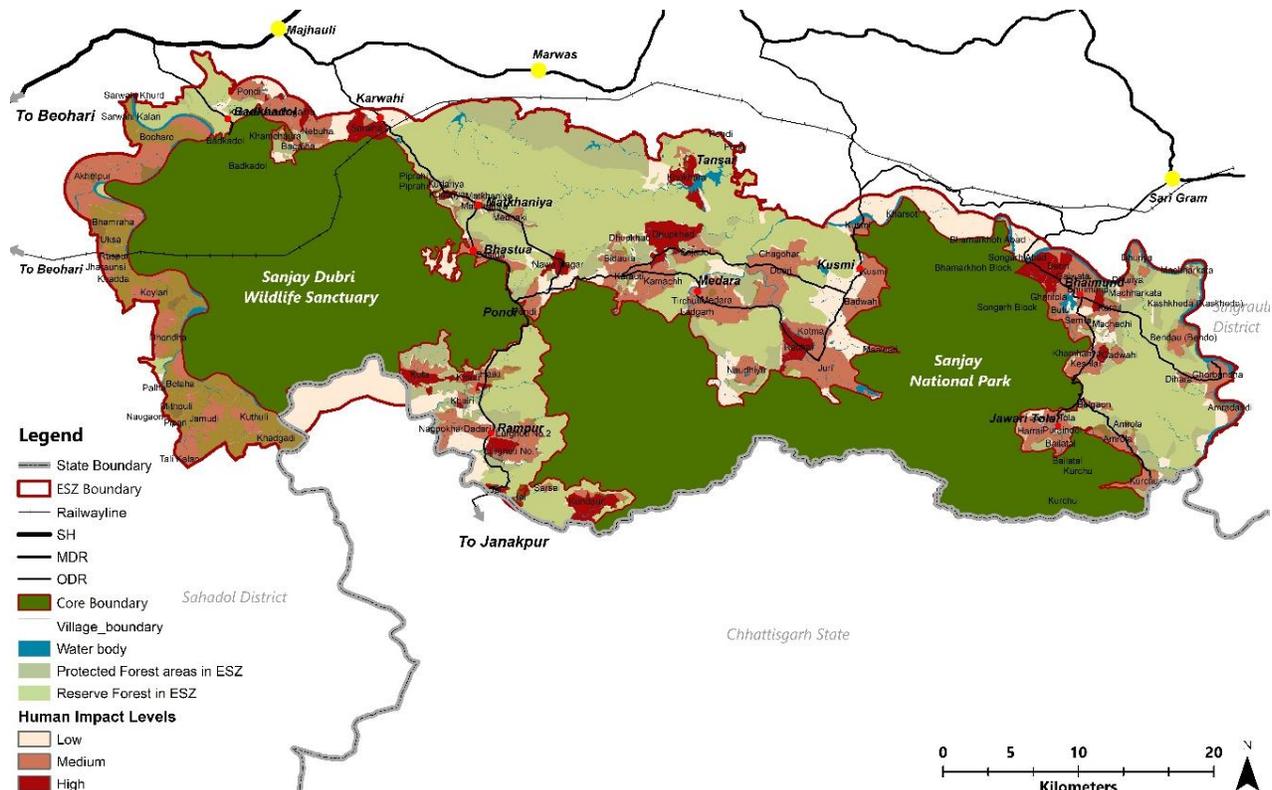
Legends

Sensitivity	Score
Very High	5
High	4
Medium	3
Low	2
Least	1

The parameters presented above thus after being analyzed in isolation were evaluated in interrelation to each other, by weighing each parameter using **ANALYTICAL HIERARCHY PROCESS**. The final output of the impact analysis is presented in the Map presented below.

The ESZ has 40% of high sensitive in Sanjay National Park ESZ. The medium and low sensitive areas come out to be 30% and 30% respectively. High and much of the medium Intensity areas are saturated areas which have high impact on the adjoining ecosystems and these areas have to be safeguarded so that the situation is not further aggravated. The output of the intensity analysis has been used in the zoning guidelines.

Map 25: Output of the Impact Analysis for the Sanjay National Park ESZ



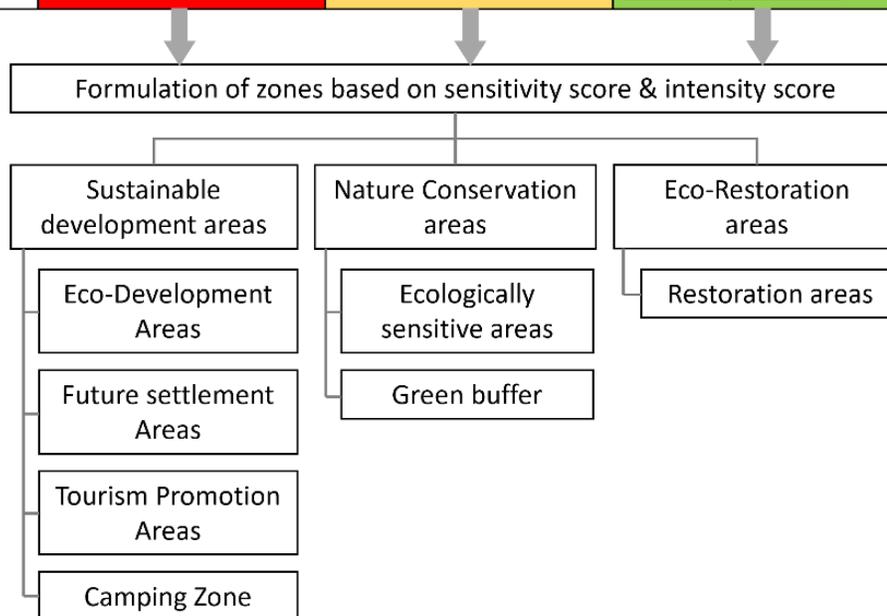
Source: IPE analysis

2.1.3 Composite Zoning (Spatial zones)

Based on the outputs of the analysis presented, the results have been used for decision making regarding formulation of zones for the management of the ESZ area. First and one of the most important steps used is to distribute the entire land under consideration into area which needs to be protected (i.e., Eco sensitive areas with high eco-tone concentration) and area where regulated development can be allowed (i.e., Eco-development areas), Based on the spatial distribution of Eco-tone, their concentration and geographical setting of the area, zones have been defined. The ESZ can be categorized into **sustainable development areas, nature conservation areas and eco-restoration areas** as shown in the exhibit below.

Exhibit 3: Zoning methodology for defining the Eco-sensitive zones

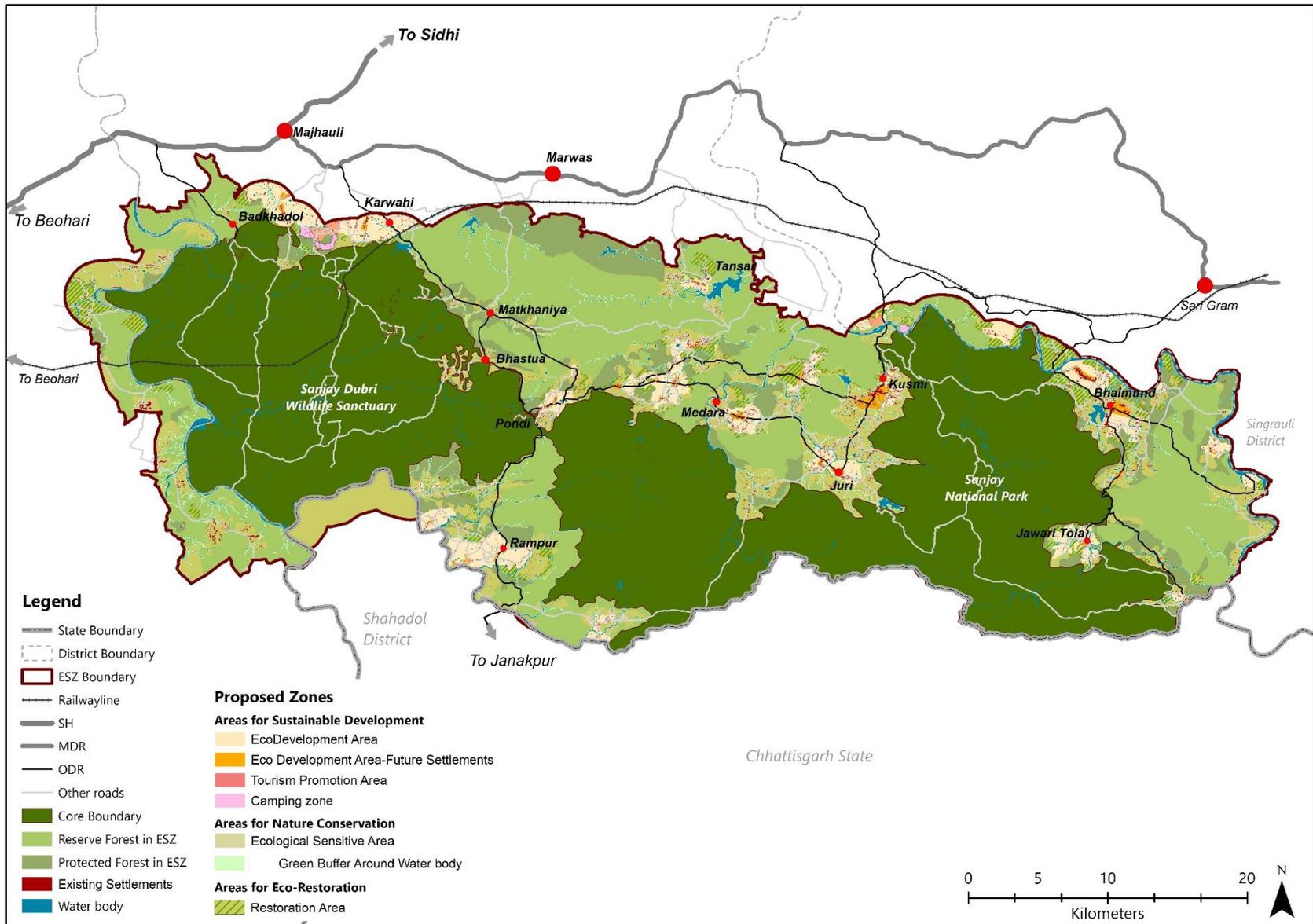
Sensitivity score ↓	Intensity score →	High (H)	Medium (M)	Low (L)
High (H)		(H, H)	(M, H)	(L, H)
Medium (M)		(H, M)	(M, M)	(L, M)
Low (L)		(H, L)	(M, L)	(L, L)
Legend		<u>Critical areas with high level of protection</u>	<u>Management areas with controlled development</u>	<u>Opportunity areas with development potential and low human pressure</u>



Based on the above methodology, the detailed spatial distribution of the concentration of Sensitive area within the ESZ (refer areas identified in deep red texture in map below). The areas in deep denotes occurrence of sensitive habitats and Eco-tones which needs to be protected and conserved.

The composite map depicts the significance of human presence in the ESZ area in terms of density and identified parameters discussed earlier. The output has been used to identify the areas for sustainable development, nature conservation and eco-restoration. These areas are further classified into ecologically sensitive areas, green buffers, eco-development areas, future settlement areas, tourism promotion areas, camping sites and restoration areas.

Map 26: Comping Zoning map for Sanjay Dubri ESZ



2.1.4 Application of Zoning in regulatory framework

The value addition of the zoning regulation is to introduce spatial component to the Regulatory aspect of the ESZ Notification. This will allow the regulators to take scientific and pragmatic decision for development as well as conservation of the P.A. **The following section elaborates how to use the proposal of Zoning with the already in place regulations laid out by the Notification.**

The managers of the park allowing/regulating any activity need to follow the SOP of checking the location and extent of the project. Thereafter it is to be checked that if the activity is Promoted or prohibited under the ESZ notification. If the activity is prohibited, then it will be prohibited throughout all the zones and the same can be rejected. Vice-versa if the activity is promoted it will be promoted throughout all the zones and the same can be selected for appraisal/approval (subject to already applicable laws and regulations).

However, if the activity is falling in the regulated category, the regulation will be based on the location of the project and the zone under which it is falling into. One need to ascertain the zone of the activity based on which the same can be approved or rejected.

Process flow for project scrutiny under the ESZ.

Prohibited

List of activities which are prohibited in the ESZ.

- The activity is prohibited irrespective of the location of the project.

Promoted

List of activities which are promoted in the ESZ.

- The activity is promoted irrespective of the location of the project
- Check management guidelines for management practices.

Regulated

List of activities which are regulated in the ESZ.

- The activity is dependent on the location of the project and the zone it is falling into
- Ascertain the location and zone of the project.
- Check favorable activity table for the prescribed zones to approve or reject the activity.
- Check management guidelines for management practices.

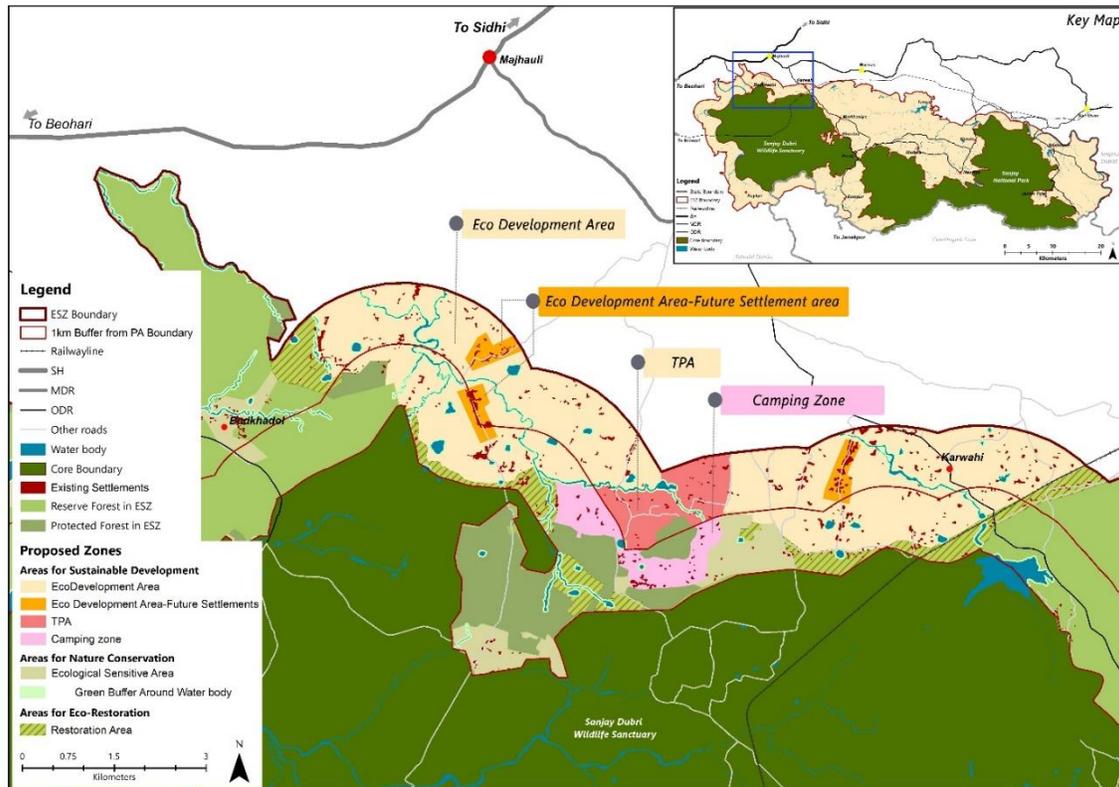
2.2 Areas for Sustainable Development

Proposed Zones:

- ✓ **Eco-Development Areas:** Eco-development areas are areas which can be used for human activities subject to some restrictions and management guidelines (These areas including primarily Revenue land existing around the Buffer and ESZ Boundary, Existing Settlements)
- ✓ **Eco-Development Areas for Future settlement:** This is the sub-category of Eco development Area which serves as guiding tool for expansion of human settlement to local governing bodies
- ✓ **Tourism Promotion Areas:** This is another sub-category of Eco-development areas which can be used for controlled eco-tourism activity based on management guideline and carrying capacity. Tourism Promotion Areas (TPA-1 & TPA-2) has been proposed for Project area.

- ✓ **Camping Zone:** This is another sub-category of Tourism Promotion area where permanent construction is not allowed and is mostly dedicated for camping purposes. The camping zone has to be developed as per the guidelines mentioned in section 10.3.2. and must also be followed by the forest department and tourists enjoy the nature at its core and avoid contribution to environmental degradation.

Map 27: Example of areas identified for sustainable development



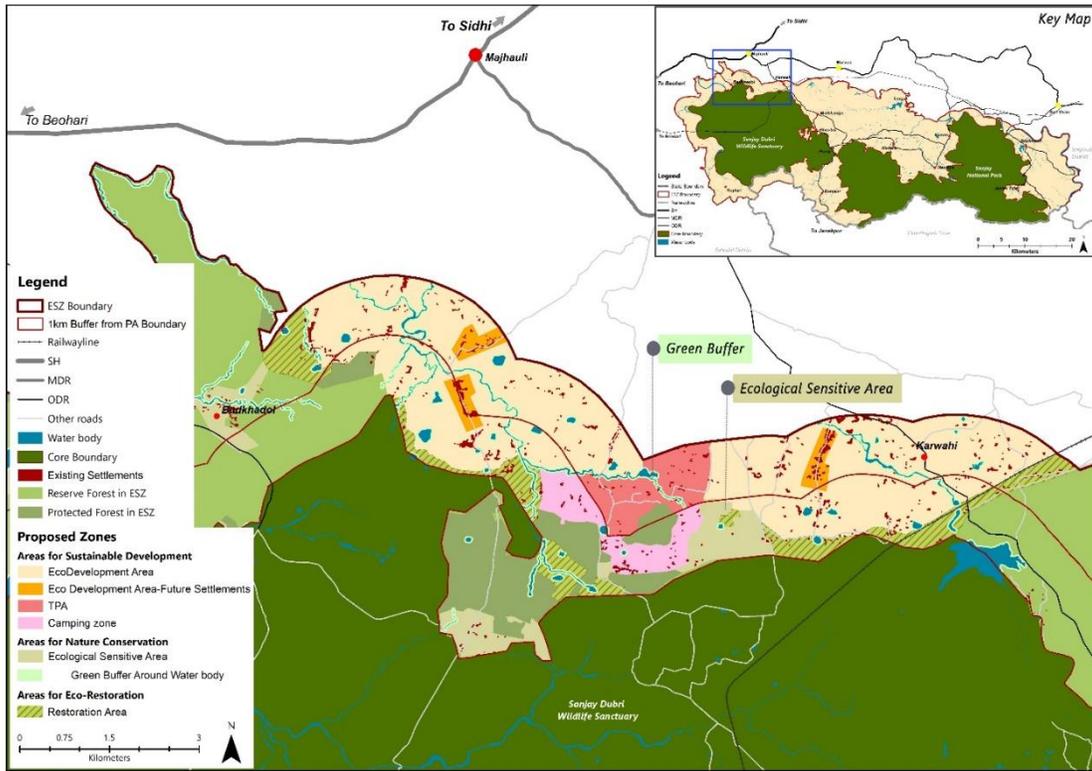
2.3 Areas for Nature Conservation

- ✓ **Ecologically sensitive areas (conservation areas):** Conservation Zones is the area with high concentration of Ecologically Sensitive Areas. This includes Ecologically high sensitive areas (including Major wildlife corridors, Wildlife Habitats and Congregation Areas, Areas around water bodies, streams, wetlands, lakes and ponds, High vegetation, Biodiversity, existence of RET species).
- ✓ **Green Buffers:** This is sub part of the Ecologically sensitive areas which can be used for plantation and conservation activity. Green Buffer around key environmental assets have been suggested based on the suggestion of the ESZ notification.

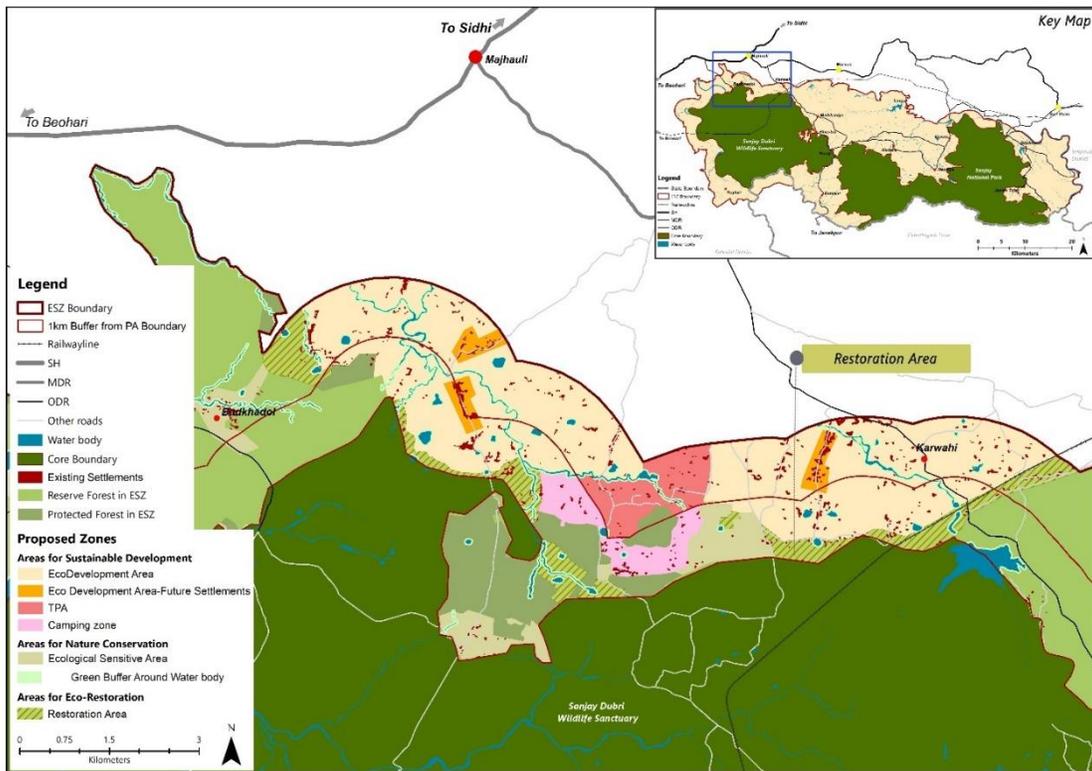
2.4 Areas for Eco-Restoration

- ✓ **Restoration Area:** These are degraded zones which have to be restored for ecosystems integrity. After restoration the same can be used as common property resources and conservation areas.

Map 28: Example of areas identified for Nature Conservation



Map 29: Example of areas identified for Eco-Restoration



2.5 Prohibited activities in ESZ

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES	
1	<p>Commercial mining, stone quarrying and crushing units.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new and existing mining (minor and major minerals), stone quarrying and crushing units shall be prohibited with reference to in the Eco-sensitive except for the domestic needs of bona fide local residents including digging of earth for construction or repair of houses and for manufacture of country tiles or bricks for housing for personal use. The mining operations shall strictly be in accordance with the interim order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated the 4th August, 2006 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. Union of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No.202 of 1995 and order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated the 21st April, 2014 in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. Union of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No.435 of 2012
2	<p>Setting up of industries causing water or air or soil or noise pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new or expansion of polluting industries in the Eco- sensitive Zone shall be permitted. Only non-polluting industries shall be permitted within Eco-sensitive Zone as per classification of Industries in the Guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February 2016, unless otherwise specified in this notification.
3	Establishment of new major hydroelectric projects and irrigation projects.
4	Use or production of any hazardous substances.
5	Discharge of untreated effluents and solid waste in natural water bodies or land area.
6	Establishment of large-scale commercial livestock and poultry farms by firms, companies, etc.
7	<p>Setting up of saw mills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new or expansion of existing saw mills shall be permitted within the Eco-sensitive Zone.
8	Setting up of brick kilns
9	Use of polythene bags .
10	Commercial use of firewood.
11	New wood based industry.

2.6 Regulated activities in ESZ

REGULATED ACTIVITIES	
1	<p>Commercial establishment of hotels and resorts ³⁷.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new commercial hotels and resorts shall be permitted within one kilometer of the boundary of the protected area except for accommodation for temporary occupation of tourists related to eco-friendly tourism activities. However, beyond one kilometer and upto the extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone all new tourism activities or expansions of existing activities would in conformity and Tourism Master Plan and National Tiger Conservation Authority guidelines.
2	Construction activities ³⁸ .

³⁷ Refer Tourism Promotion Zones delineated in section 5.1.5, carrying capacity in section 5.1.6. and guidelines mentioned in section 5.3.

³⁸ Refer Zones delineated in section 2.2. and guidelines mentioned ins section 5.3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new commercial construction of any kind shall be permitted within one kilometer from the boundary of protected area or up to the boundary of the Eco-sensitive Zone whichever is nearer. Provided that, local people shall be permitted to undertake construction in their land for their use including the activities listed in sub- paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 as per building byelaws to meet their residential needs of the local residents such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads; Construction and renovation of infrastructure and civic amenities. Small scale industries not causing pollution termed as per Classification done by Central Pollution Control Board of February 2016. Cottage industries including village industries; convenience stores and local amenities supporting eco-tourism including home stays³⁹; and Promoted activities listed in this Notification. Provided further that the construction activity related to small scale industries not causing pollution shall be regulated and kept at the minimum, with the prior permission from the competent authority as per the applicable rules and regulations, if any. <p>Beyond one kilometre upto the extent of Eco- Sensitive Zone, construction for bone fide local needs shall be allowed and other construction activities shall be regulated as per the Zonal Master Plan.</p>
3	<p>Small scale industries not causing pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non polluting, non-hazardous, small-scale and service industry, agriculture, floriculture, horticulture or agro- based industry producing products from indigenous goods from the Eco-sensitive Zone, and which do not cause any adverse impact on environment shall be permitted.
4	Commercial goat and sheep farming ⁴⁰
5	<p>Felling of trees. ⁴¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There shall be no felling of trees on the forest or Government or revenue or private lands without prior permission of the competent authority in the State Government; The felling of trees shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the concerned Central or State Act and the rules made thereunder. In case of Reserve Forests and Protected Forests the Working Plan prescriptions shall be followed.
6	Collection of Forest produce or Non- Timber Forest Produce.
7	Migratory graziers
8	Erection of electrical cables and telecommunication towers and laying of cables and other infrastructure. ⁴²
9	Infrastructure including civic amenities.
10	Widening and strengthening of existing roads. Shall be done with proper Environment Impact Assessment and mitigation measures, as applicable.
11	Undertaking activities related to tourism like over-flying the ESZ by aircraft, hot-air balloons, helicopter, drones, Microlites. ⁴³

³⁹ Refer Section 3.18

⁴⁰ Refer section 3.17.4.

⁴¹ Refer guidelines as mentioned in Tiger Conservation Plan of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve 2017

⁴² Details regarding Management of trunk infrastructure has been provided in the section 3.3 and 3.10.

⁴³ Detailed pre-feasibility assessment to be taken up as a project as per recommendations in Gazette Notification and Zonal Master Plan.

12	Protection of hill slopes and river banks. ⁴⁴
13	Movement of vehicular traffic at night. ⁴⁵ Regulated for commercial purpose, under applicable laws.
14	Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities along with dairies, dairy farming, and aquaculture ⁴⁶ .
15	Discharge of treated wastewater/ effluents in natural water bodies or land area. The discharge of treated waste water/effluents shall be avoided to enter into the water bodies and efforts shall be made for recycle and reuse of treated waste water, and the discharge of treated waste water/effluent shall be regulated as per applicable laws.
16	Commercial extraction of surface and ground water.
17	Open well, bore well, etc. for agriculture or other usage
18	Solid waste management/bio-medical waste management. ⁴⁷
19	Introduction of exotic species. ⁴⁸ .
20	Eco-tourism activities. ⁴⁹
21	Commercial sign boards and hoardings.

2.7 Promoted activities in ESZ

PROMOTED ACTIVITIES	
1	Rainwater harvesting. ⁵⁰
2	Organic farming. ⁵¹
3	Adoption of green technology for all activities.
4	Cottage industries including village artisans, etc. ⁵²
5	Use of renewable energy sources.
6	Agro-forestry.
7	Use of eco-friendly transport
8	Skill Development. ⁵³
9	Restoration of degraded land/ forests/ habitat
10	Environmental Awareness.

As observed earlier in the above section that promoted, prohibited and regulated activity are already highlighted in the ESZ notification. The key outcome of the Zonal master plan is to connect these zonal guidelines to actual areas on the ground where it can be implemented as the entire area is not uniform in nature. The synergy between spatial zones on ground and non-spatial regulations in notification is the key outcome of the Zonal Master Plan (ZMP)s. The inter-relation between forementioned spatial and Non spatial recommendations can be observed in the table prepared below:

⁴⁴ Such areas are identified under zoning regulations and steep slopes exhibited in section 2.4 and its restoration is detailed out in section 3.2.1.

⁴⁵ More details regarding management of traffic in section 3.10.

⁴⁶ Refer section 3.17

⁴⁷ Refer section 3.7 and 3.8.

⁴⁸ Refer guidelines as described in Tiger Conservation Plan of Sanjay Dubri 2017

⁴⁹ Tourism activities to be carried out as per Sub-Zonal Tourism Plan as detailed out in Chapter 5.

⁵⁰ Refer section 3.4.

⁵¹ Refer Section 3.17

⁵² Refer section 3.18

⁵³ Refer section 6.3 and 6.5.

Table 2: Suggestive Activity Classification for ESZ

Sl No	Activities	Favourable Zone						
		Management Zone				Conservation Zone		
		Eco Development	Eco Development-Future Settlement Area	Tourism Promotion Area	Camping Zone	Ecologically sensitive zone	Restoration Zone	Green buffer
Regulated Activities (as per extracts of the ESZ Notification)								
1.	Commercial establishment of hotels and resorts.							
	(i) No new commercial hotels and resorts establishments	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	(ii) Renovation and reconstruction of already existing commercial construction are allowed within the existing built-up area. ⁵⁴	•	•	✓	✓ ⁵⁵	•	•	•
	(iii) Small temporary structures for eco-tourism activities	•	•	✓	✓ ⁵⁶	•	•	•
	Provided that, beyond one kilometre from the boundary of the Protected Area or up to the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer, all new tourist activities or expansion of existing activities shall be in conformity with the Tourism Master Plan and guidelines as applicable. ⁵⁷	•	•	✓	✓	•	•	•
2.	Construction activities:							
	(a) No new commercial construction of any kind shall be permitted within one kilometre from the boundary of the Protected Area or up to extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer:	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	(b) Provided that, local people shall be permitted to undertake construction in their land for their use including the activities listed in sub- paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 as per building byelaws to meet their residential needs of the local residents such as:							

⁵⁴ To prevent development creep, commercial establishments shall be required to declare their existing service capacities at the evaluation stage. The regulatory authority shall ensure that these capacities are maintained during renovation or reconstruction, both at the approval stage and upon post-completion verification.

⁵⁵ As per the safeguards mentioned in Section 5.3.2. **If Management committee wants to allow camping in any specific area it has to be identified as camping zone and changes have to be made in the ESZ Zoning Maps accordingly.**

⁵⁶ As per the safeguards mentioned in Section 5.3.2. **If Management committee wants to allow camping in any specific area it has to be identified as camping zone and changes have to be made in the ESZ Zoning Maps accordingly.**

⁵⁷ Refer Chapter 5 of Sub-Zonal Tourism Plan for additional details.

Sl No	Activities	Favourable Zone						
		Management Zone				Conservation Zone		
		Eco Development	Eco Development-Future Settlement Area	Tourism Promotion Area	Camping Zone	Ecologically sensitive zone	Restoration Zone	Green buffer
	(i) Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	(ii) Construction and renovation of infrastructure and civic amenities;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	(iii) Small scale industries not causing pollution termed as per Classification done by Central Pollution Control Board of February 2016;	✓	✓	•	•	•	•	•
	(iv) Cottage industries including village industries; convenience stores and local amenities supporting eco-tourism including home stays ⁵⁸ ; and	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	•
	(v) Promoted activities listed in this Notification.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	(c) The construction activity related to small scale industries not causing pollution shall be regulated and kept at the minimum, with the prior permission from the competent authority as per applicable rules and regulations, if any.	✓	✓	•	•	•	•	•
	(d) Beyond one kilometre it shall be regulated as per the Zonal Master Plan.	✓	✓	✓	✓	•	•	•
3.	Small scale non-polluting industries Non-polluting industries as per classification of industries issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February 2016 and non-hazardous, small-scale and service industry, agriculture, floriculture, horticulture or agro-based industry producing products from indigenous materials from the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be permitted by the competent Authority.	✓	✓	•	•	•	•	•
4.	Commercial goat and sheep farming Regulated under applicable laws. ⁵⁹	✓	✓	•	•	•	•	•

⁵⁸ Refer section 3.18.

⁵⁹ Subject to the approval of monitoring committee and Management guidelines

Sl No	Activities	Favourable Zone						
		Management Zone				Conservation Zone		
		Eco Development	Eco Development-Future Settlement Area	Tourism Promotion Area	Camping Zone	Ecologically sensitive zone	Restoration Zone	Green buffer
5.	Felling of trees. (a) There shall be no felling of trees on the forest or Government or revenue or private lands without prior permission of the competent authority in the State Government.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	(b) The felling of trees shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the concerned Central or State Acts and the rules made thereunder.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
6.	Collection of Forest Produce or Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP). Regulated under applicable laws.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7.	Migratory graziers. Regulated under applicable laws.	✓	✓	•	•	• ⁶⁰	•	•
8.	Erection of electrical and communication towers and laying of cables and other infrastructures. Regulated under applicable law ⁶¹ .	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	•	•
9.	Infrastructure including civic amenities. Shall be done with mitigation measures, as per applicable laws, rules and regulations and available guidelines.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	•	•
10.	Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads ⁶² .	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	•	•
11.	Undertaking other activities related to tourism like over flying the Eco-sensitive Zone by regulated under applicable law.							
	a) hot air balloon	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	b) helicopter							

⁶⁰ To be regulated as per village level community resource management plans (*community reserve pasturelands shall be developed in identified areas as per applicable laws) and planned grazing schedule. Refer section 3.17.4 for Proposals and recommendation

⁶¹ Underground cabling may be promoted as per specific guidelines. Specific linear intrusions to be avoided as per management guidelines.

⁶² Shall be done with mitigation measures, as per applicable laws, rules and regulations and available guidelines

Sl No	Activities	Favourable Zone						
		Management Zone				Conservation Zone		
		Eco Development	Eco Development-Future Settlement Area	Tourism Promotion Area	Camping Zone	Ecologically sensitive zone	Restoration Zone	Green buffer
	c) drones ⁶³	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	d) Microlites	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
12.	Protection of hill slopes and river banks. Regulated under applicable law.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13.	Movement of vehicular traffic at night. (Regulated for commercial purpose under applicable laws).	✓	✓	✓ ⁶⁴	•	•	•	•
14.	On-going agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities along with dairies, dairy farming, and aquaculture. Permitted under applicable laws for use of locals.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15.	Discharge of treated wastewater/effluents in natural water bodies or land area. ⁶⁵	✓	✓ ⁶⁶	•	•	•	•	•
16.	Commercial extraction of surface and ground water. Regulated under applicable law.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
17.	Open well; bore well, etc. for agriculture or other usage. ⁶⁷	✓	✓	✓	•	•	•	•
18.	Solid waste management/bio-medical waste management. ⁶⁸	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
19.	Introduction of exotic species. ⁶⁹	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
20.	Eco-tourism. ⁷⁰	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	•

⁶³ Based on clearances from Forest Department. Can be extensively used for monitoring and policing purposes by law enforcement agencies. .

⁶⁴ Unless otherwise prohibited under any specific law.

⁶⁵ The discharge of treated wastewater/effluents shall be avoided to enter into the water bodies and efforts shall be made for recycle and reuse of treated wastewater, and the discharge of treated wastewater/effluent shall be regulated as per applicable laws.

⁶⁶ Specific treatment facilities has to be provided in areas with high human concentration as identified in the project interventions.

⁶⁷ Regulated under applicable laws and the activity shall be monitored by the concerned authority.

⁶⁸ Regulated under applicable laws

⁶⁹ Regulated under applicable laws

⁷⁰ Regulated under applicable laws.

Sl No	Activities	Favourable Zone						
		Management Zone				Conservation Zone		
		Eco Development	Eco Development-Future Settlement Area	Tourism Promotion Area	Camping Zone	Ecologically sensitive zone	Restoration Zone	Green buffer
21.	Commercial sign boards and hoardings. ⁷¹	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Promoted Activities								
22.	Rainwater harvesting. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23.	Organic farming. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24.	Adoption of green technology for all activities. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25.	Cottage industries including village artisans, etc. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	•	•	•	•
26.	Use of renewable energy and fuels. Biogas, solar light, etc. to be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27.	Agro-forestry. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	•	✓	✓	✓
28.	Use of eco-friendly transport Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29.	Skill development. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30.	Restoration of degraded land/ forests/ habitat. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31.	Environmental awareness. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEGEND								
✓ Favourable zones								

⁷¹ Regulated under applicable laws.

*Directional signage's shall be presented in required areas as per applicable laws

CHAPTER 3 THEME PLANS

3.1 Addressing conservation-development issues

Aim: Promotion of Sustainable land management which aims to aim to integrate the management of land, water, biodiversity, and other environmental resources to meet human needs while ensuring the long-term sustainability of ecosystem services and livelihoods.

Objective:

- To regulate the activities as per zones delineated in Chapter-8 of Zonal plan and guidelines and as specified in ESZ notification.
- To ensure land is put to proper use and promotes eco-friendly tourism activities and related development.
- To provide sufficient buffer areas around such development like roads, industries to enhance the protection of a conservation area.
- To protect the rights of forest-dependent communities as per 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006'.

Issues: Uncontrolled and unorganized expansion of human settlements leading to exploitation of environmental resources and thus impacting the forest area and its wildlife.

Threats: Conversion of forest land for construction and development activities, putting pressure on land and other resources.

Guidelines:

- The activities are to be regulated as per the Regulations mentioned in Chapter 8 and Chapter 5 of Sub-Zonal Tourism Plan.
- The green buffers or recreational zones are proposed to large water Bodies/wetlands, major streams and water flow channels and no building activity should be proposed in the buffer area. The following are the buffer proposed ⁷²:
 - 50 m from the river edge for large rivers.
 - 50 m from the boundary of lakes of area 4 acre and above,
 - 15 m from the boundary of lakes of area less than 4 acre / ponds/tank bed lands,
 - 15 m from the boundaries of major canal, stream, etc.,
- Follow 'Draft Guidelines for linear infrastructure intrusions in natural areas: roads and power lines' by National Board for Wildlife, Ministry of Environment and Forests, India, 2011'.
- Encroachment shall be strictly monitored. Proper maintenance of the forest block boundaries shall be done to keep an effective control on future encroachments. New encroachments shall be discouraged or banned, especially in the reserve and protected forests. The size of the settlements to be restricted based on the proposed zoning maps detailed.
- Permission shall not be granted for any development activities in the Major animal corridor(s). If granting of permission is inevitable, then it shall be done with maximum restraints so as to ensure minimal impact on such corridor(s).

⁷² Please refer 'Urban Wetland/Water Bodies Management Guidelines' issues by National Mission for Clean Ganga with School of Architecture and Planning, New Delhi.

Guidelines for Sustainable construction practices:

During construction habitat destruction may occur where a habitat is removed to make way for a new development. Ecosystems and wildlife in these areas are usually directly impacted generally resulting in alteration or reduction in biodiversity. Mobile animals (especially birds and mammals) retreat into remnant patches of habitat. Habitat fragmentation is a major concern. Native habitats, which were once continuous, may become divided into separate fragments during construction. The extent and connectivity of remaining habitats are reduced, and species may or may not be able to survive as a result. Fragmentation may alter the distribution of populations, the migration rates among populations, or the size of local populations. Animals with large home ranges (i.e., badgers) will be the most severely affected. Often habitat fragmentation doesn't present an absolute barrier to movement, but rather subject animals to greater mortality as they try to cross the contrasting habitat.

- **Site Selection:** It is strongly recommended that development projects prioritize locations with minimal biodiversity impact, such as low-sensitivity areas identified in Chapter 2. Large-scale projects within the ESZ area should be actively discouraged or avoided. Infrastructure development, particularly major external or through-lines, should bypass sensitive zones. Linear intrusions should be avoided. Adherence to the guidelines for linear infrastructure outlined in Sections 3.3 & 3.10 is encouraged.
- **Noise Management:** To mitigate potential disturbances to fauna, it is suggested that construction activities generating significant noise, such as drilling and heavy equipment operation, be minimized. Noise levels within the ESZ area should ideally remain below 50 dB(A) in daytime and 40 dB(A) in night-time for the areas within 1km of the protected area, and 65 dB(A) in day-time and 55 dB(A) in night-time for other areas.
- **Watercourse Protection:** It is imperative to implement stringent measures to prevent watercourse pollution. Soil, concrete waste, and toxic runoff from construction sites, including fuel spills, should be meticulously controlled. Mobilization of fine sediments during in-stream construction should be minimized. At all permissible construction sites, consistent monitoring and removal of construction waste from protected areas are strongly recommended.
- **Timing of Construction:** To safeguard vulnerable species, particularly nesting birds, it is advised that construction activities be avoided during critical periods such as nesting or breeding seasons and monsoon periods.
- **Linear Infrastructure Development:** Guidance regarding the construction of roads, railway lines, and power lines is provided in Sections 3.3 & 3.10, and these guidelines should be referred to.
- **Tourism Infrastructure:** Recommendations for the construction of hotels, resorts, guest houses, and Tourism Information Centers (TICs) are detailed in Section 5.3.2, and this section should be consulted.
- **Homestay Construction:** Development activities related to homestays should adhere to the 'Guidelines for Homestay by Madhya Pradesh Govt.'
- **Village Accommodation:** Guidelines for the construction or expansion of accommodation/homes within villages are provided below.:
 - a) It is to be constructed with locally available materials like mud, thatch, stone etc.
 - b) The disposal of any construction waste should be responsibility of the owner of the house.
 - c) No large construction is not allowed in any villages
 - d) The construction should not be more than G+1 floor.
 - e) All buildings should be numbered and approved by the relevant authority. Expansion of the settlements should be carefully monitored as w.r.t the Zonal Master Plan maps.

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PILOT INTERVENTIONS

3.1.1 Development of Green Infrastructure

Infrastructure development is the construction and improvement of foundational services with a goal of sparking economic growth and improvement in the quality of life. Infrastructure can improve efficiency and productivity. Social and green infrastructure can improve quality of life and make a region more competitive in acquiring top talent and the headquarters of large firms.

Green infrastructure (GI) holds different interpretations for different people. In an urban area, from a social and recreational perspective, it may refer to the trees in the city which provide the necessary 'green' benefits, while from an engineering perspective it may involve the integration of several technical approaches (like swales, green roofs, gardens and parks) applied to facilitate various environmental benefits. According to a report by Forest Research (2010), GI can mitigate risks from climate change by protecting regions against floods and other negative effects of changing weather patterns (Krause et al., 2011). In addition to the environmental benefits, there are also potential well-being benefits of GI like increased life expectancy, better mental and psychological health (Nordh et al., 2009).

While US and Europe both lay emphasis on the role of public bodies in planning approaches, Singapore encourages other stakeholders—landowners, private developers to incorporate green features into their developments, and the community to embrace green infrastructure for recreational & educational purposes, in addition to its environmental value (Public Utilities Board, 2013).

Strategies that Support Sustainable Communities and Green Infrastructure:

Sustainable communities that fully integrate green infrastructure approaches use community design to help simultaneously achieve environmental, economic, and social goals. These goals include improving water quality, revitalizing neighbourhoods, reducing flood risk, and providing recreational areas that encourage physical activity. Community planners can enhance these and other benefits by selecting the types and locations of green infrastructure approaches that best support their goals.

The following strategies illustrate how green infrastructure can enhance sustainable communities' approaches and help achieve a wide range of goals, including to:

A. Preserve and Restore Open Space, Natural Beauty, and Critical Environmental Areas

Forests, wetlands, and other natural areas provide recreational space, shape regional identity, and support regional economies through tourism, agriculture, and other activities. In addition, protecting natural areas is often the least expensive, most efficient way to keep stormwater pollution from further degrading waterways. Natural areas serve a wealth of ecological functions that cannot be easily replaced. For example, wetlands can absorb floodwaters and buffer storm surges, protecting communities from flooding while performing ecological services like providing wildlife habitat and filtering excess nutrients and contaminants from storm water.

B. Create Parks, Community Gardens, and Other Public Green Spaces

Parks, community gardens, and other public green spaces create opportunities in built-up areas for people to gather, exercise, and connect with nature. These spaces are particularly important in low-income and disadvantaged neighborhoods because they provide critical

health, social, and environmental benefits. These types of places can also readily incorporate green infrastructure into their design.

C. Direct Development toward Existing Communities

Investing in existing communities brings jobs and services for residents and takes advantage of past infrastructure investments. Redevelopment also spurs clean-up of historical environmental and health hazards at contaminated properties that often disproportionately affect disadvantaged populations. These actions can revitalize areas that have suffered from disinvestment, replacing underused or vacant lands with productive businesses, parks, and other community amenities. Very low levels of impervious cover have been shown to degrade watershed health. Developing compactly on a redevelopment site can avoid creating new impervious surfaces that could further degrade water quality.

D. Create Compact, Mixed-Use Development

Compact, mixed-use development puts buildings close together, creating neighbourhoods where residents are near shops, restaurants, and services; public transit, walking, and biking are viable transportation options; and jobs are easily accessible. Strategies include constructing buildings with a mix of uses such as retail on the ground floor and offices or apartments above; reducing (or eliminating) the distance between buildings; positioning buildings closer to the street; rightsizing surface parking to meet demand while minimizing the amount of developable land it uses; and narrowing road lanes where feasible

E. Build Neighbourhood Streets, bicycle routes and Trails That Encourage Walking and Biking

Walkable neighbourhoods have streets, sidewalks, and paths that are safe and appealing for pedestrians and bicyclists. Streets designed for the safety of all users are also known as “complete streets,” which can encourage residents to lead healthier lifestyles. Green infrastructure plays an important role in designing streets to make a neighbourhood walkable. Street trees provide shade, filter airborne pollutants, and help reduce ambient air temperatures, making walking outdoors in hot weather more comfortable. In general, adding greenery, such as a vegetated buffer between people and traffic, can also help to make the area feel more inviting. Walking and biking trails can be designed as linear community parks that link destinations, create opportunities to get around without a car, improve public health by encouraging physical activity, integrate green infrastructure throughout a community, and provide green space in underserved neighbourhoods.

F. Cultivate Communities with a Strong Sense of Place

Development that represents the values, history, culture, economy, and geography of a community is key to supporting a strong economy, vibrant neighbourhoods, and a high quality of life. Green infrastructure approaches can help create vibrant, interesting neighbourhoods with a strong sense of place—a unique combination of characteristics that makes a place special. Many green infrastructure approaches use plants adapted to each region’s climate, helping to create a distinct identity and contribute to a neighbourhood’s overall aesthetic appeal, while grey infrastructure is almost entirely underground where it is out of sight and out of mind. Public art and green infrastructure can be integrated into a single site, each reinforcing the sense of place established by the other. Features such as fountains fed by rainwater, living walls, or artist designed storm water infrastructure can help enliven a space and educate visitors about ways to protect water quality.

In rural regions, vegetated areas such as forests, wetlands, grasslands, and working farms often shape the region's sense of place. Protecting and conserving these areas by directing development to existing neighborhoods and employment centers can help maintain the character that attracts tourism and supports the quality of life resident's value while protecting valuable water resources.

G. Encourage Community and Stakeholder Collaboration in Development Decisions

Sustainable communities' strategies involve residents, business owners, community-based organizations, and other stakeholders early and often to define and implement the community's vision and goals. Likewise, because green infrastructure can help transform how a community looks and functions, public involvement in the planning process is equally important. Community leaders might need to adapt outreach efforts to reach populations that are disadvantaged, vulnerable to displacement, and often left out of development decisions.

H. Promote Green Building Practices

The term "green building" refers to the practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's life cycle from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and deconstruction. An important aspect of green building is designing sites and structures to allow the capture, use, infiltration, or evapotranspiration of stormwater to reduce some of development's negative effects on water quality.

I. Limiting the Size of the major settlements in the ESZ area.

3.1.2 Protection of wildlife through community-based Interventions

The protection of the ESZ Area has to be ensured with the help of Tiger Cell, Task Force and Tiger Protection Force (in case the protected area is a Tiger Reserve)

- **Tiger Protection Force (TPF):** A Tiger Protection Force has been constituted in Tiger reserve this force is divided into six squads i.e., one in each range. Each squad shall be comprised of 8 to 10 local youths and 5 Ex- servicemen. These squads shall be kept in sensitive areas on rotation basis. Wherever they are stationed local staffs and labourers should be part of protection force. These squads should invariably be used for night foot patrolling. Daily record of patrolling should be maintained. ROs and ACFs will accompany at least 4 times in a month with Tiger Protection Force. Tiger Protection Force should be equipped with guns, torches, canes, wireless, vehicles etc.
- **Strategy for Protection & Communication** - Following are various strategies identified: -
 - Patrolling: - Foot, Vehicular, Elephant, Boat, Tiger Protection Force.
 - Operation monsoon.
 - Crime and criminals monitoring.
 - Crime dossiers.
 - Monitoring of gangs/ wanderer communities.
 - Village crime registers.
 - Monthly crime map.
 - Monitoring of court case Mukhbir systems.
 - Tiger cell and Task Force.
 - Communication network: Road Network, wireless network, Mobiles /PDAs, MIS/ GIS.
 - Surveillance of hat bazaars.
 - Monitoring of electric lines.

- Barrier checking.
 - Monitoring of livestock's predation / losses.
 - Camp halts and beat inspections.
 - Involvement of EDCs.
 - Infrastructure for camps: Buildings, Camp equipment, Watch towers etc.
- **Engagement of Community School kids in EDC and Park Protection activities:** Involvement of children at various levels are important from the conservation point of view. EDCs should involve children from local primary and secondary schools in forest plantations, conservation and such related exercises for their more informed growth towards conservation activities.



Image 1: Turtle saving program, Phuket Thailand.

- **Management of water bodies and Wells:** People living in ESZ should be sensitised and appraised to keep their wells covered. Uncovered wells are a hazard for the wild animals that often fall inside the wells. All wells are to be mapped and managed by the authorities.

Exhibit 4: Covering of lined and unlined wells in protected areas

Lion deaths: Will cover all wells in Gir by next year, Gujarat government tells High Court

In the fresh affidavit, the government claimed that it will cover the open wells, in which lions often get trapped and killed, with enclosures by the end of 2019.

- **Use of Bio-fencing instead of wired fencing in areas beyond wildlife corridors:** Animal raids from wild boars and monkeys have become major issues for the local

communities who experience significant crop losses every season from raids of wild animals. Bio-fencing can be used as an effective strategy to control these animals and limit their access across settlement areas and farms.



Image 2: Example of use of cactus for bio-fencing in Tamil Nadu

3.1.3 Fire control and prevention measures

Fire has different roles to play in Forest Ecology, but mostly it affects the eco-system negatively. It affects vegetative composition of plant communities. Mostly the ground flora is adversely affected by fire and thereby affecting young crops, valuable grasses and regeneration. Forest fires leave the soil bare to the action of natural elements i.e., sun, wind and rain; consequently, soil erosion starts & resulting in loss of top fertile soil. Destruction of soil organic matter affects soil structure adversely & nitrogen reserves of soil are depleted. Fire invariably don't kill large wild animals but causes havoc to micro fauna, birds and reptiles & this in turn affects process of natural succession. Apart from above, it causes damage to recreational and aesthetic values of forest.

Fire occurs by natural factors e.g., lightening, rolling of stones and by rubbing among bamboos. In ESZ Zone, most of the cases of wildfire are man-made. The main causes of man-made fires are due to following reasons: -

- Clearing of ground for NTFP collection mostly for mahua collection.
- Intentional fires by miscreants, who are against Tiger Reserve and its management.
- Leaving the burning matchsticks, bidis, cigarettes etc by passer-by, who transverse through forest roads, Foot paths (Pagdandis) or highways passing through forest.
- Burning of agriculture fields after harvesting & accidental spread of fire to adjoining forest areas.
- Graziers put intentional fire, which have notion that this way better grass will regenerate.

As most of the forest fire are manmade it makes sense to involve the community in the fire protection.

Fire Protection Measures - Fire protection strategy involves preventive measures coupled with vigilance & watch and ward of the area. There are different strategies to prevent the occurrence or minimize the chances of occurrence of fires. Fire protection scheme for whole of the ESZ area has to be prepared and implemented each year.

Preventive Measures - Cutting and controlled burning of fire lines, strips adjoining roads, pagdandis, around villages boundaries, RF- PF lines etc. Fire lines shall be cut and burnt before 15th February every year. The width of different categories of fire lines shall be maintained as under:

S. No	Types of Fire Lines	Width of Fire Lines (in m)
1	Outer Boundary of forest Blocks	12
2	Internal boundary lines of blocks / PWD roads and other roads	6
3	Forest Roads & village boundaries	3-3m on each side
4	District/ Reserve boundary	15
5	Sites of rare /Endemic plants/Special habitats/ Sample plots /Preservation plots etc.	12

External and internal fire lines are cut, cleared and controlled burnt every year. Apart from fire lines PWD/other forest- roads, footpaths/ pagdandis, camping sites, places of worship shall also be cleared.

- Fire Watch Towers at Strategic Locations on high attitudes are identified and shall be manned by fire watchers during the fire season. These watch towers have view of large forest areas & any fire can be duly communicated and attended for timely control.
- Forest Roads, Pathways are regularly brushed to clear them of potential inflammable material.
- Engaging fire watchers from local communities as “Special Fire Fighting Squads”.
- 24 Hour vigilance by watchtowers & patrolling is to be ensured.
- Special precaution to be taken during Religious Fares organized within ESZ Area. People shall be educated about not throwing lit bidis etc and extinguish fire used for cooking etc. in temple campus Pamphlets, Posters banners etc. can be used for the purpose.
- Modern communication devices like PDA, Mobiles & Wireless System can be used for timely information and control of fire. Satellite Fire Data can also be used for this purpose.

Controlling Measures - In any case of such incidence, message is communicated to the nearby Fire Fighting Squads, Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs). They use following techniques to control the fire.

- Clearing the strip in the direction of fire, so as fire stops at strip. A new clearing machine is being put to use which can be handled by single person, easy to use and clear the strip fast and effectively.
- Extinguishing fire by brush beating.
- Counter fire from opposite direction.

Reporting - Every fire shall be duly reported & preliminary report shall be in following format:

Date of Fire	Cause of Fire	Location			Fire				Extent of Burnt area (in ha)	Details of Damage	Remarks about (1st/ 2nd/3rd etc. occurrence)
		Comptt. No	Lat	Long.	Occurrence		Extinguish				
					Date	Time	Date	Time			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Fire report shall be registered & a detailed report is to be submitted after due enquiry of the fire, as prescribed format in forest manual.

3.1.4 Protection of wildlife and its habitat

Though the ESZ does not presently harbour much wildlife, the objectives of this Plan along with suggested initiatives/ measures will help build up a good wildlife population in future. Therefore, it is vitally important that the culture of basic wildlife management practices should be inculcated into the ESZ Management staff. It is proposed that protection has to be regarded as one of the most important wildlife management practices in the ESZ Zone and shall be carried out with the following strategies:

- ✓ **Intensive Patrolling of Beats:** A forest guard is in-charge of a beat and he should be assisted by at least 2 - 3 camp laborer preferably from the local village. This staff should be made responsible for patrolling their beat intensively. Each beat should be patrolled daily for snares, traps, poisoning, intrusion, illicit felling, illicit grazing and chances for electrocution etc. The description of daily patrols should be clearly entered into the prescribed camp registers and be checked by officers from time to time. This strategy also lends a psychological restraint over the people of surrounding villages. Sufficient budget allocation to ensure all these activities is very essential.
- ✓ **Operation Monsoon:** This special protection strategy should be adopted during the rainy season and its preparations, including the assignment of duties and a monsoon patrolling booklet with prescribed formats for the review of progress etc. should be completed by the end of June. During the monsoon, the staff, guided by officers, shall keep the biotic pressure in protected compartments at minimal.
- ✓ **Crime Dossier:** A confidential dossier/list of suspects/old criminals with their photographs should also be meticulously prepared and regularly updated for continuous direct or indirect surveillance. The progress of these units should be regularly reviewed by the Deputy Director and Field Director.
- ✓ **Weekly Market Checking:** The people of the villages try their luck at sneaking into the forest and grabbing their hands on any article/ produce of wildlife and forest saleable in the market to buy their petty requirements. Therefore, surveillance should be conducted specially on different market days to discourage the tendency.
- ✓ **Waterhole Checking:** Generally, waterholes are used by cattle in the ESZ and the possibility of their being poisoned is not that much as it is in core. However, isolated waterholes should be frequently checked in the pinch period by the ESZ staff to prevent poaching and the poisoning of these restricted waters holes.
- ✓ **Intelligence Gathering:** An effective intelligence network to monitor, prevent and pre-empt illegal activities in the ESZ Zone should also be gradually ensured.
- ✓ **Checking for Electrocution:** There are several areas in the ESZ across which high voltage electricity lines pass over. Experienced poachers know about such areas where wild ungulates can be easily electrocuted. They use several methods to electrocute wild ungulates in these areas. The ESZ Management should ensure that these areas are patrolled so that the poachers may not kill the animals through electrocution.
- ✓ **Night patrolling:** Wildlife offenders are also known to sneak into the forest at nights. Therefore, if patrols are not conducted at nights, the ESZ may have to incur losses despite protection in the daytime. The ESZ Management should ensure that the frontline staff, including officers, should also remain active for a few nights every month, especially during moonlight nights. Night patrols in the ESZ should comprise the following:
 - **On Foot:** At least 3 hours per night after 9.00 pm to check all the vulnerable spots/ sites/ activities.

- **By Vehicles:** At least 4 hours per night after 9.00 pm to check barriers, watch towers, foot paths and patrolling camps.
 - This should be reported next day at the District Head Office in the prescribed proforma using wireless.
 - On moonlight nights, the patrolling should be done throughout the night especially 3 days preceding full moon night.
- ✓ **Iron Trap Surveillance:** Though the use of iron traps (gin traps) is not common in and around the Tiger Reserve area, there is no scope for complacency. The ESZ Management should ensure that poachers, particularly nomadic tribes/ *pardhees* that sometimes camp in this zone do not set gin traps for Tigers and Leopard and other wild animals.

The ESZ management should also perform the following functions:

- Range officers should always be in constant touch with the nearest police stations to have prior knowledge of the campsite of nomadic tribes, the duration of stay and total number of adult males and females etc.
- It also requires coordination between the range officers of the ESZ and National Park.
- The campsite should be very closely and secretively kept under surveillance to gather information on what kinds of domestic and agricultural instruments are made by these nomads. It should never be expected that they will easily disclose information on iron traps.
- Every forest guard should have good knowledge of forest roads, tracks and dry nala beds for recording movements of tigers.
- Generally, poachers set this iron traps on the above areas of tiger movements in such a way that there is a maximum possibility of a tiger putting its foot on the iron trap. To ensure this possibility, the poachers create such obstructions (thorns and thorny bushes etc.) that tigers/ Leopards have to avoid these paths and are automatically led into the one where the iron trap has been fixed.
- Poachers have good knowledge about the length of the step and stride of animals, and they can even set 4-6 iron traps on a single path.
- Sometimes poachers may also place a kill at the head of a “V” area whose both arms are obstructed by thorny bushes. The tiger is attracted by the kill and is led towards the kill through these thorny arms and gets trapped in the iron trap.
- Every forest guard should very cautiously look for this iron trap continuously for two days in his beat at least once in fifteen days.
- If a forest guard ever comes upon an iron trap or the above signs of leading a tiger to a specific place, he should immediately inform his higher-ups and watch over the iron trap so that no animal may be trapped.
- The ESZ Management should ensure that every forest range has an updated list of villagers whose occupation is iron-smithy.
- The ESZ Management should ensure the monthly review of the above strategy under the following prescribed format:

Name of the Range	Camp Site of Nomads	Date on which the Camp was Established	Probable Date of Wind-up	Type of Occupation	Date of Inspection by the Staff	Name of Beat	Dates of Checks of Tiger Tracks	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Integration with ‘**ADOPT A TIGER**’ program. - Establishment of web portal to remotely adopt tigers and knowledge transfer about their status and funds disbursement and management system.

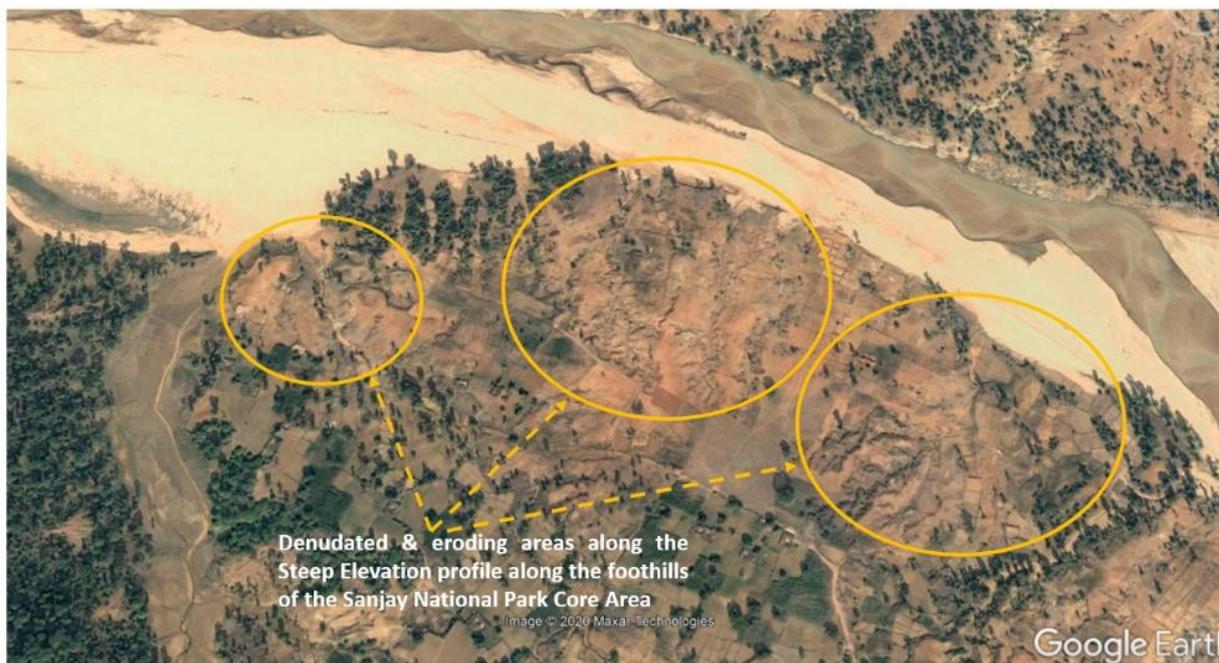
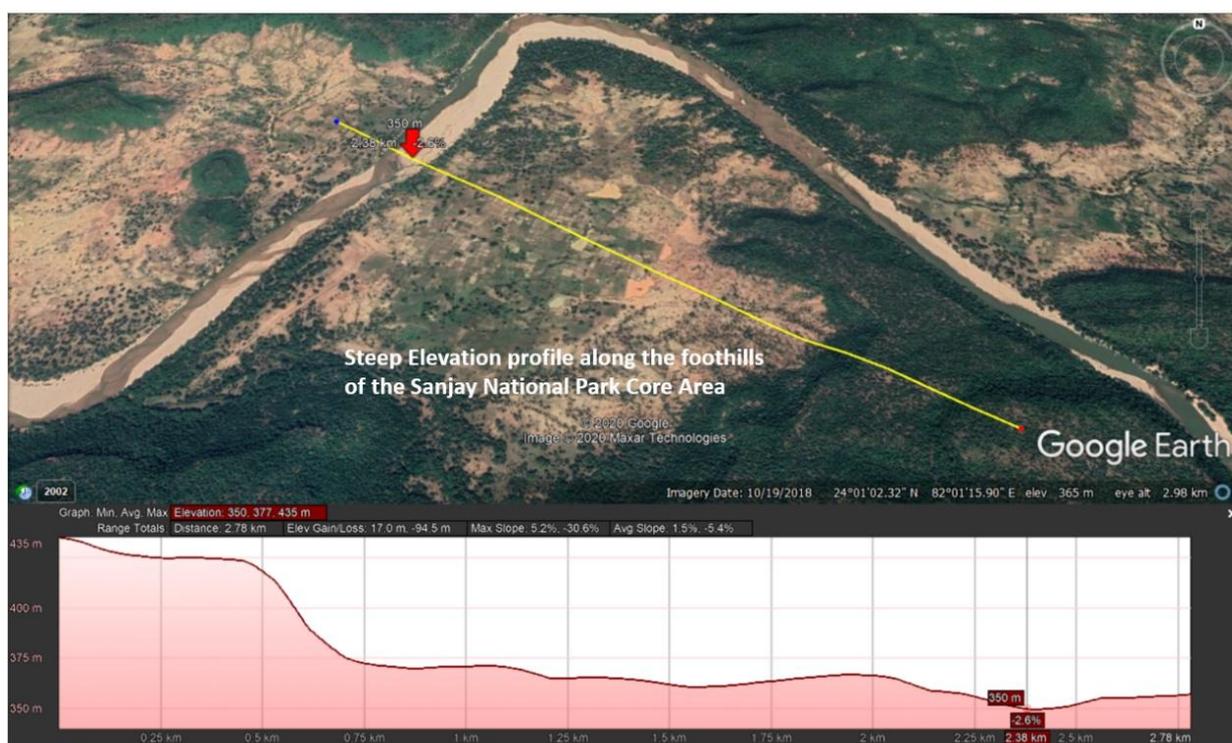


Image 3: Steep rolling slopes of ESZ which overlap with denuded areas
 Exhibit 5: Steep Elevation profile along the foothills of Sanjay Tiger Reserve



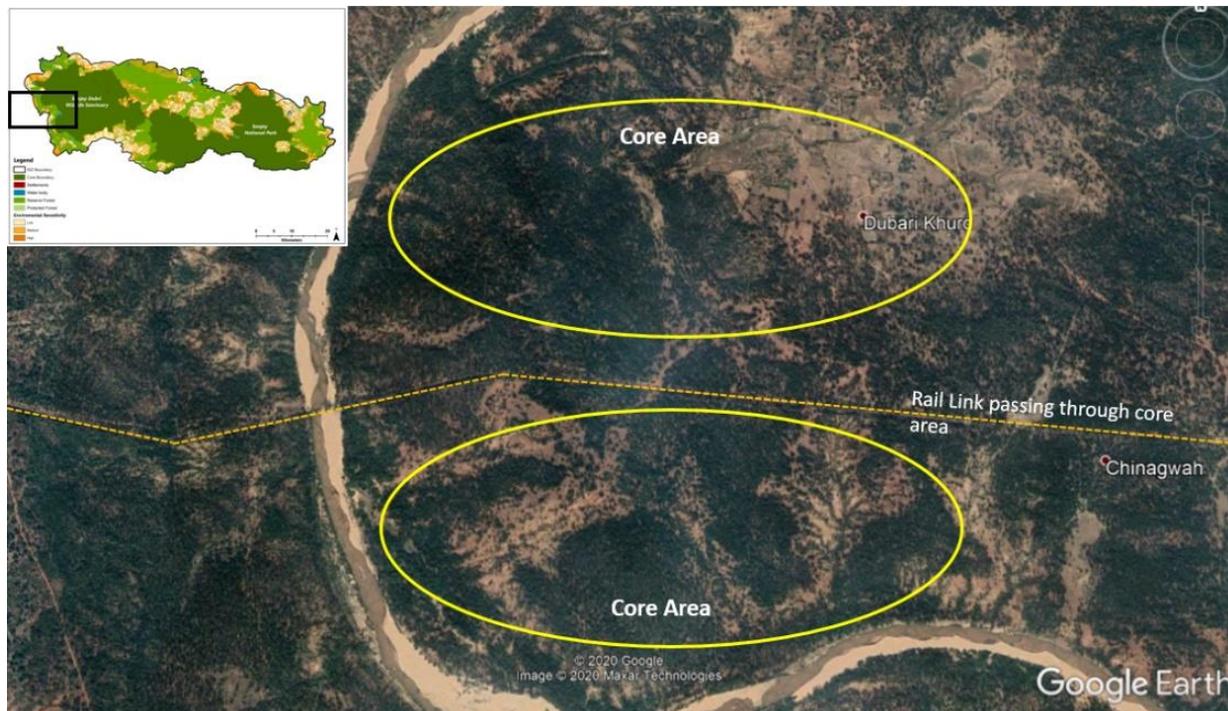
3.1.5 Building construction and approval system.

A building construction and management authority to be setup under the proposed management framework for granting building permission rights to all construction activities in the ESZ. No building should be legalized without the building permission. The resettlement and rehabilitation of villagers located within the forested areas will be the key task and responsibility of this authority.

3.1.6 Phase-out of the Beohari-Madwasgram Rail Line

After the privatization drive of the Indian Railways new opportunity has emerged to phase out the railway line passing through the national park. Alternate route can be planned and constructed circumventing the national park from Beohari to Madwasgram.

Exhibit 6: Major rail link passing the National Park.



3.2 Restoration of soil moisture regime

Aim: To restore the soil moisture regime and promote soil conservation practices.

Objective:

- To adopt soil restoration & conservation practices and provide sufficient training to the villagers to comply with the new and old techniques.
- To promote plantation especially of native vegetation and involve villagers in landscape restoration practices (refer section 3.2.1.)

Issues: Lack of soil moisture will reduce the agricultural produce, deplete the soil organic carbon (SOC) pool and loss in biodiversity, loss of soil fertility and elemental imbalance, acidification and salinization.

Threats: A cycle of increasing soil degradation, which ultimately leads to the complete loss of fertility and biological productivity. The significantly reduced biological productivity in degraded areas results in exposed soil, increased water runoff and enhanced erosion.

Guidelines:

- It is suggested that site-specific techniques for restoring soil quality, such as conservation agriculture, integrated nutrient management, continuous vegetative cover (including residue mulch and cover cropping), and controlled grazing at appropriate stocking rates, be implemented. The strategy should aim to produce “more from less” by reducing losses and increasing soil, water, and nutrient use efficiency.

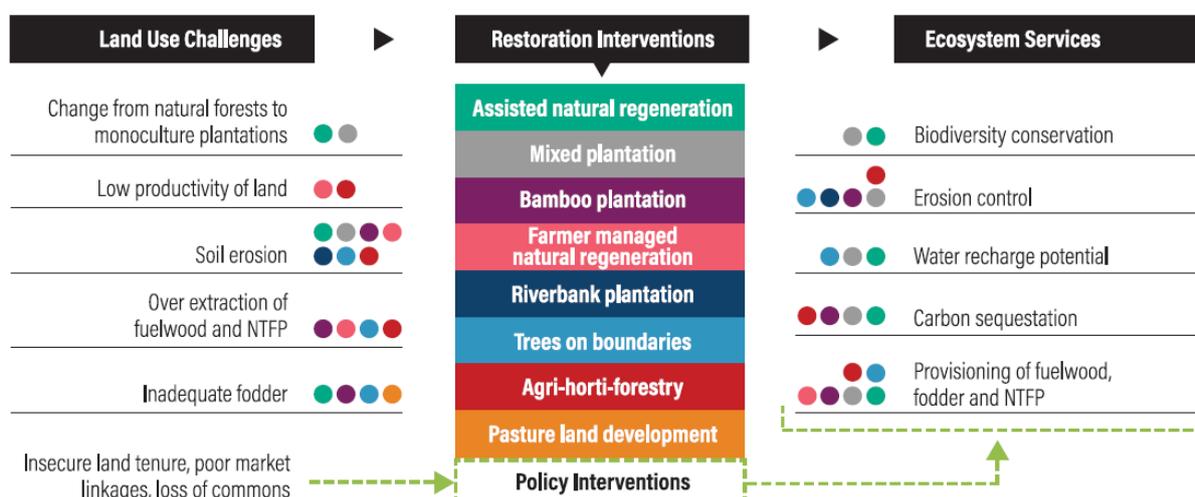
- It is suggested that topographical remodeling for water harvesting and watershed protection be considered to contribute to controlling soil erosion.
- It is encouraged to promote dense tree planting and the recovery of annual herbaceous vegetation or perennial shrub patches, as only dense vegetation and plant litter can induce the necessary improvement of compacted soils for enhancing infiltration and reducing water runoff.
- It is suggested that the planting of nitrogen-fixing, drought-resistant species be prioritized, as these species can rapidly create thick leaf litter layers and restore soil nutrients and soil organic matter, while reducing water evaporation and runoff.
- It is suggested that continuous monitoring of relevant parameters, such as soil nutrients, soil moisture, infiltration, and biological productivity, be ensured.
- It is suggested that grazing of livestock be regulated (refer to section 3.17.).

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PILOT INTERVENTIONS

3.2.1 Landscape Restoration of degraded areas

Landscape Restoration is the deliberate integration and enhancement of tree cover within different land uses. It comprises a range of interventions including forest regeneration, plantations and different types of agroforestry.

The Government of India has committed to a landscape approach under several international agreements and national targets. These include commitments to the Bonn Challenge; Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as part of the Paris Climate Agreement; Sustainable Development Goals; National Mission for Green India; and the sub-mission on agroforestry under the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture. Identifying restoration potential is a useful first step in planning how these targets can be achieved.



Project Rationale

- The area is degraded and eroded by anthropogenic activities like sand mining, felling of trees etc.
- The ecosystem services need to be restored urgently.
- The livelihood opportunities need to be generated for the nearby villagers.
- The area needs soil and water conservation measures.

Project description

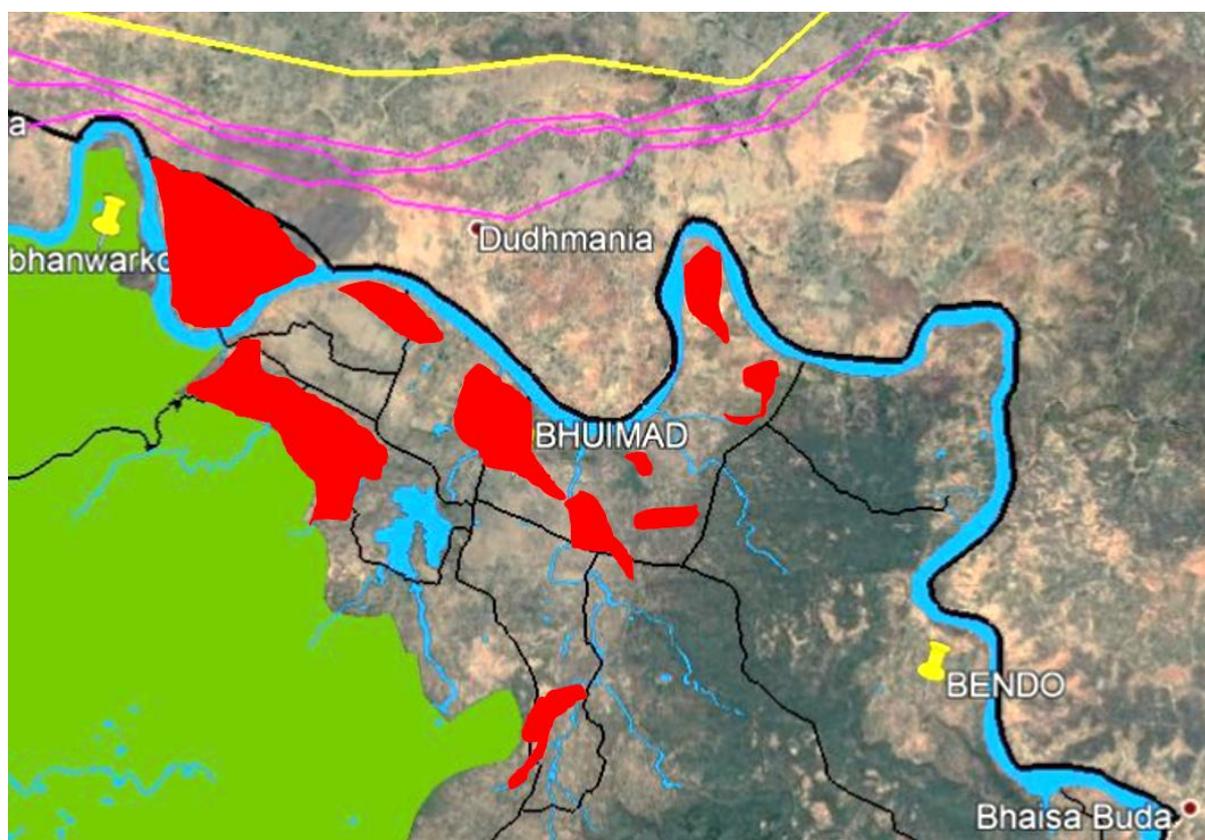
A. Objective

- To control Soil-water erosion and lessen the Land degradation on Forest and Non- Forest area.
- To improve Protection and Management of Forests through greater Community Involvement.
- For remove Barriers to Promoting Sustainable Rural Livelihood and Provide a Broader range of Livelihood options for the Tribal/Rural poor.
- To provide alternative sources of Fuel wood/fodder/non-forest products requirements of people.

B. Project location/ priority area

The project involves restoration of degraded land as marked in the map below. Overall restoration areas in Sanjay Dubri is shown in section 7.1.3.

Exhibit 7: Areas demarcated for restoration in north of Bhuimand for phase-1



C. Case study/best practices

Landscape Restoration is the deliberate integration and enhancement of tree cover within different land uses. It comprises a range of interventions including forest regeneration, plantations and different types of agroforestry. Sidhi district has more than 350,000 hectares of restoration potential where trees can be integrated into different land uses to improve food production, strengthen biodiversity conservation and sequester carbon. Such initiative is adopted by Sidhi district in areas like Khokra, Thani Pathak etc. These interventions will not only benefit environment but also provide alternate source of livelihood to villagers and reduce their dependency on the forest produce. The following are some details:

- The restoration interventions of type of plantation are based on land ownership, landuse, tree cover density, slope, presence of irrigation, presence of bamboo and proximity to riverbanks. These include Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration, mixed plantation, Bamboo plantation, Trees on boundaries, Agri-horti-forestry, Pasture land development, and Riverbank plantation.⁷³
- In case of Khokra, plantation was done in 5 hectares of area with amla, bheda, aam, spanish cherry, sitaphal, anar, kathal, bargad, peepal, paras peepal, neem, chickoo, sindoori, bel, sethtoot, harsingar, karanch, amrud and many other local trees.
- This exercise was carried out by the villagers from nearby villages and they were paid on daily basis with the help of NREGA scheme.
- Since local people has done the work, they have also taken ownership to protect these saplings from harsh climate and other anthropogenic activities.
- Farmers in Sidhi are also experimenting with different models of integrating trees on farms.



Image 4: Plantation site in Khokra carried out by the villagers

- This plantation drive was integrated with nursery run by horticulture department and Self-Hel groups which provided them the saplings.
- All types of local and hybrid species are available here.
- The women working in these nurseries are also paid under NREGA scheme.



Image 5: Greenhouse arrangement (left) and women working in nurseries(right)

- Additionally, value chains for key tree species like Mahua, Bamboo, Palash, Jackfruit, Moringa, and Aonla can be developed by promoting microenterprises, cluster and area level federations, and farmer producer companies. These value chains at pre-production, production and processing stages can, at minimum, benefit an estimated 30,000 persons, including women, unemployed youth and landless. These early estimates suggest that

⁷³ Landscape Restoration for Climate and Communities – Opportunity assessment of Sidhi district by WRI

landscape restoration could be a catalyst for transformative change in districts with few secondary sector opportunities.

D. Project components/activities

The area can be restored with the following types of plantations or any other revenue generating species will could also provide livelihood opportunities to nearby villages.

- Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration,
- Mixed plantation,
- Bamboo plantation,
- Trees on boundaries,
- Agri-horti-forestry,
- Pasture land development, and
- Riverbank plantation

The plantation can be done by the following:

- Local trees like amla, bheda, aam, spanish cherry, sitaphal, anar, kathal, bargad, peepal, paras peepal, neem, chickoo, sindoori, bel, sethtoot, harsingar, karanch, amrud and many others.
- Bamboo clumps
- Fodder plots
- Medicinal and aromatic plants etc.

This project can be implemented in coordination with forest department, agricultural department and horticultural department by taking advantage of the NREGA scheme. In coordination with different agencies, this project can also be clubbed with MSME's, capacity building, training, etc.

Project benefits/outcomes

- Increase in Forest Density
- Soil & Water Conservation: Dried water holes will revive and water channels will flow with water for longer duration and soil erosion will decrease magnificently.
- Positive Effects on Biodiversity: Number of species will increase considerably, gradual increase in herbs, shrubs, and tree species.
- Economic benefits: Aajivika Activities in Project area will help poor families to increase their monthly/annual income.
- Impacts on Health: Plantation and Distribution of Medicinal Plants will help the local vaidhya in treatment of diseases.
- Social impact: FPC and VFC Members are paying more attention towards Forest Protection and Tendency towards Stall Feeding of Cattles has increased considerably. Migration of Villagers has reduced considerably. Villager's Dependency on Forest for fuel has gone down. Linking bond between villagers and forest officials becoming stronger day by day for the purpose of Biodiversity Conservation.

3.3 Restoration of corridors and connectivity

Aim: Restoration of wildlife corridors and promotion of non-fragmented wildlife habitat development

Objective:

- To maintain the integrity of the wildlife corridor and reduce human animal conflict
- To promote Wildlife friendly and Harmonious development
- To ensure both the villagers and animals have the required space of movement.

Issues:

- Fragmentation of wildlife corridors might distract the movement of wildlife towards human settlements and can cause severe damage to agricultural fields, homes and other infrastructure.
- Distraction from wildlife corridor may lead animal towards highways, railways line etc. and can cause collisions leading to deaths of animals and sometimes humans.

Threats: If the animal movement is disrupted for longer period of time, then it would become impossible to trace the movement of animals and they might fall in human sensitive areas.

Guidelines:

- It is suggested that fragmented corridors be restored with native tree plantations (refer to section 3.2.1.), and biotic pressures in the corridor area be reduced, minimized, or eliminated.
- It is suggested that perennial water sources be developed in the corridor area.
- It is suggested that prior to the development of grass meadows, weeds like Lantana camara, Cassia tora, Hyptis suaveolens, etc., be eradicated.
- It is suggested that in place of forest lands being diverted for non-forest use, attempts be made to acquire revenue and private lands in the fragmented area of the corridor, so as to integrate them into a viable unit.
- It is suggested that discussions be held with people holding private lands in the corridor area regarding planting the areas and maintaining a green cover.
- It is suggested that the Elephant Intrusion prevention and E-alert System developed by the All India Council for Robotics and Automation be utilized. It is also suggested that a databank of all people living on the fringes of the forests and within the migratory route of the elephants be developed. Once animals are sighted, it is suggested that bulk SMS messages in Hindi and English be sent to people, warning them of the animals' movement.

Technology to be adopted⁷⁴ - Seismic energy transmitting into the earth and propagating along the surface of the earth as Relay waves with a velocity in the range of 250 m/s Footfalls of large mammals (Normal weight of Asian elephant ranges from 1000 kg to 5500kg) are measurable in the ground at varying distances depending on the energy of the signal. The movement of elephant in the surroundings is detected by sensing seismic waves produced by the elephants by this system. A study has shown that elephants are deterred by the sound of buzzing of angry bees. In this E- alert system seismic waves produced by elephants is used to detect them. If it is detected the recorded angry Bee's sound is played. At the same time the high beam flashing lights are turned ON. The system as a whole is controlled by a microcontroller. When the elephant herd runs out of the range the system is turned off automatically. In addition to this alarm and warning system to inform people can also be added. Using this remote terminal unit with GSM modem when elephant intrusion is detected this sends SMS to the control team. The alarms are turned on for the purpose to drive away

⁷⁴ Tiger Conservation Plan – Sanjay Tiger Reserve

elephants as well as alert the surrounding people. This device has a series of aspects that discourage elephants from entering human populated areas thus preventing life and crops. This alert system will be installed on pilot basis at several strategic places. Further installation will be carried out depending upon the success of the system in raising the alert.

- It is suggested that regular workshops be conducted with all stakeholders to raise awareness for handling situations arising from the arrival of wild elephants.
- It is encouraged that bamboo and local fruiting trees, such as *Zizyphus* spp, *Bridelia retusa*, *Grevia tillaefolia*, *Sterculia villosa*, and *Dendrocalamus* spp., be planted in the corridor area.
- It is suggested that non-forest activities affecting the integrity of the corridor, such as the construction of permanent structures, depots, and labor camps, be avoided.
- It is suggested that the use of high beam lights and strong illumination be discouraged in the corridor.
- Efforts should be made to minimize pollution from industrial units located in and around the corridor.
- It is suggested that busy roads and rail routes passing through the corridors have mandatory provisions for underpasses.
- A vigil should be maintained for incidences of Human-Wildlife Conflict in the corridor areas.
- It is suggested that discussions be held with local farmers regarding crop types to be sown, considering elephants are attracted to sugarcane, banana, paddy, maize, and jowar.
- It is suggested to follow the 'Guidelines for conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors' by IUCN.

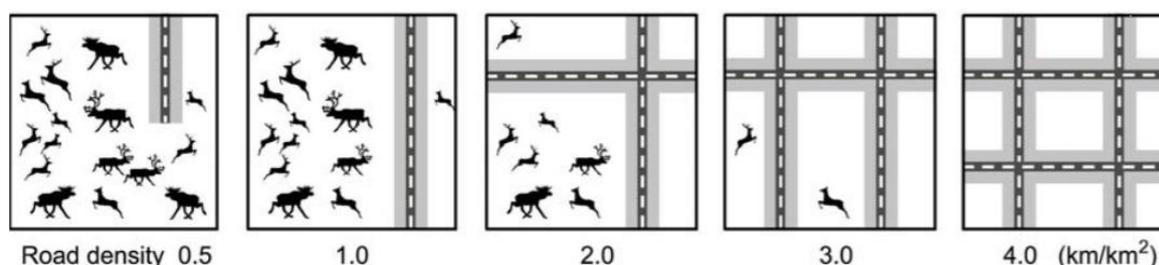
3.3.1 Construction of Animal overpass/underpass at various locations

Wildlife crossings are structures that allow animals to cross human-made barriers safely. Wildlife crossings may include underpass tunnels or wildlife tunnels and overpasses or green bridges. Wildlife crossings are a practice in habitat conservation, allowing connections or reconnections between habitats, combating habitat fragmentation. They also assist in avoiding collisions between vehicles and animals, which in addition to killing or injuring wildlife may cause injury to humans and property damage.

Project Rationale

There is direct loss of habitat during establishment and maintenance of roads and highways. This may happen due to clearing of vegetation, dumping of excavated earth and materials, movement of heavy vehicles and earth-movers, creation of labour camps etc. The effects of these disturbances may persist in the landscape for years to decades.⁷⁵

Exhibit 8: Loss of wildlife and their habitat due to roads/linear intrusion



⁷⁵ Wildlife Crossing Structure Handbook by U.S. Dept of transportation, 2011

Project description

A. Objective

To maintain the integrity of the wildlife corridor and reduce the number of wildlife road accidents in Sanjay NP ESZ and its Eco-Sensitive Zone.

B. Project location/ priority area

The roads crossings are suggested in those areas where the probability of the wildlife road accidents is the maximum.

C. Case study/best practices:

Nine 'animal underpasses' were built late last year beneath a stretch of NH 44 on one of the country's most important wildlife corridors, between Kanha and Pench tiger reserves in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, to prevent roadkill and reduce the 'barrier effect' that busy roads have on the movement of animals.



Image 6: A view of tiger movement through the underpass created along Kanha-Pench corridor

A WII study has 468 captures of 15 species during 90 days monitoring of animal movement, including the tiger. Balancing India's infrastructure development needs and wildlife protection has always been a very difficult proposition.

It was in 2016, when the roads ministry sanctioned the construction of 25 leafy underpasses for wildlife movement as part of 10 national highways that pass-through wildlife sanctuaries and forests.

D. Project components/activities

Most wildlife-vehicle collisions happen at a location that's within a 100-meter section of roadway where animals (regardless of species) cross. This can be due to migratory patterns and the existing topography that gives them a pathway to cross. After a location is shown to have a high number of accidents with certain species, then the decision must be made on what type of mitigation efforts to implement with consideration to cost and best return on investment. Many different mitigation measures can be taken, from simply putting up warning signs to building a wildlife underpass/overpass and installing fencing. Exhibit 9 provides the percentage reduction of different mitigation measures that can be implemented to prevent wildlife collisions.

Exhibit 9: Results from a study on National Wildlife Vehicle Collision Reduction

Mitigation Measure	% WVC Reduction
Deer whistles	0%
Standard warning signs	0%
Seasonal wildlife warning signs	26%
Vegetation removal	38%
Fence with gap and crosswalk	40%
Population culling	50%
Relocation	50%
Anti-fertility treatment	50%
Animal detection systems (ADS)	82%
Fence with underpasses	87%
Fence with under- and overpasses	87%

Wildlife crossings are permanent structures embedded within a dynamic landscape. The location and design of the crossings need to accommodate the changing dynamics of habitat and climatic conditions and their wildlife populations over time. Some basic principles that management needs to consider:

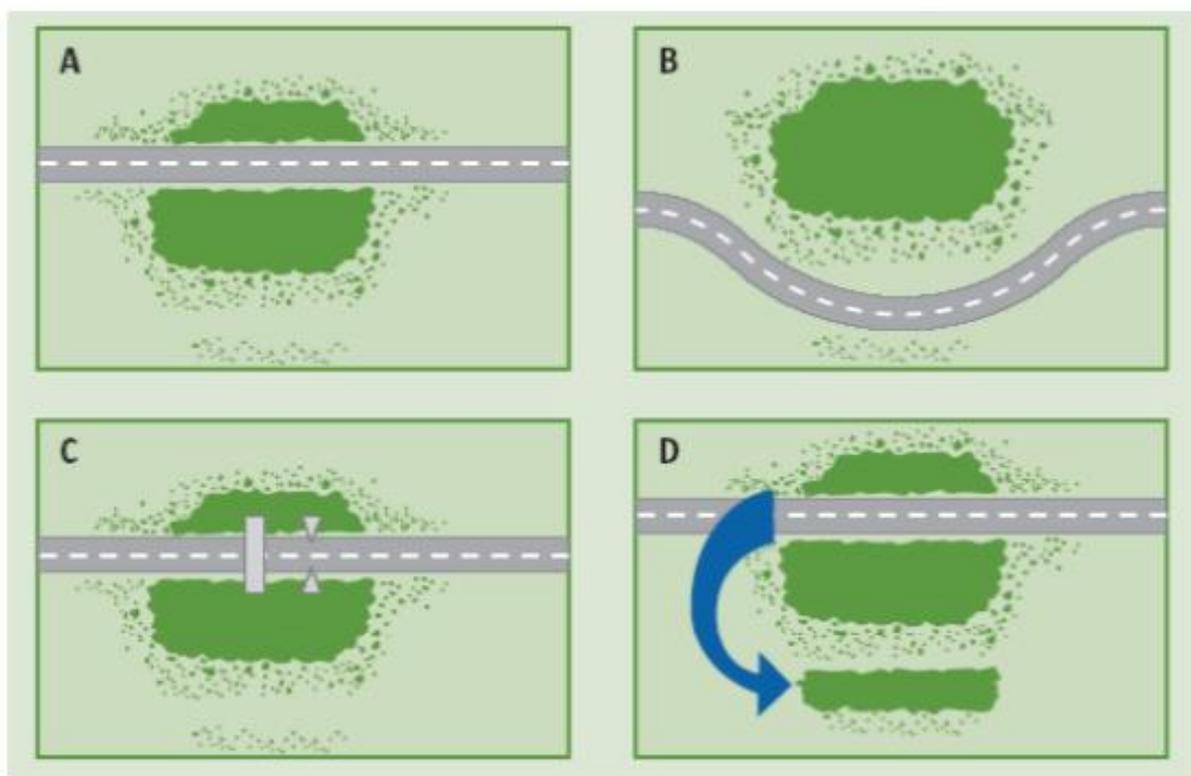
Topographic features: Wildlife crossings should be placed where movement corridors for the focal species are associated with dominant topographic features (riparian areas, ridgelines, etc.). Sections of roadway can be ignored where terrain (steep slopes) and land cover (built areas) are unsuitable for wildlife and their movement.

Multiple species: Crossings should be designed and managed to accommodate multiple species and variable home range sizes. A range of wildlife crossing types and sizes should be provided at frequent intervals along with necessary microhabitat elements that enhance movement. Unlike the physical structure of wildlife crossings, microhabitat elements are movable and can be modified over time as conditions and species distributions change.

Adjacent land management: How well a wildlife crossing structure performs is partly dependent upon the land management that surrounds them. Transportation and land management agencies need to coordinate in the short and long term to ensure that tracts of suitable habitat adjacent to the crossings facilitate movement to designated wildlife crossings.

Larger corridor network: Wildlife crossings must connect to, and form an integral part of, a larger regional corridor network. They should not lead to “ecological dead-ends.” The integrity and persistence of the larger corridor network is not the responsibility of the transportation agency, but that of neighboring land management agencies and municipalities.

Exhibit 10: Representation of road construction and habitat



(A) fragmentation (B) avoidance (C) mitigation by use of under/overpasses, and (D) compensation by creation of replacement habitat

Some basic map and data resources for planning wildlife connectivity and crossing mitigation include Aerial photos, Land cover-vegetation maps, Topographic maps, Landownership maps, Wildlife habitat maps, Wildlife movement model data, Wildlife ecology field data, Wildlife road-kill data and Road network data.



Image 7: Reference: A safe passage for animals in Banff National Park, Canada.

Structure Size and Placement. The FHWA recommends a wildlife overpass width to be 165 to 230 feet wide and an underpass to be greater than 40 feet wide by 15 feet in height.

Structure length also should be taken into account when choosing an underpass, with larger openings for longer structures. A landscape bridge is an example of an overpass structure that will support all wildlife species but needs to be greater than 330 feet wide. A viaduct or flyover is an example of an underpass structure that will support all wildlife species. The length of the wildlife crossing should be less than 230 feet and reducing noise levels is more important than regulating light levels because most crossings occur at night.⁷⁶

The most-suitable crossings for the greatest number of species are landscape bridges, wildlife overpasses, viaducts and wildlife underpasses. Fencing is a key part of mitigation that should be combined with the crossing structure to funnel wildlife through. Flared wingwalls will help wildlife locate and approach the crossing. Approach ramps should have a gentle slope of 5:1 or less, which, unfortunately, will drive up costs. Wildlife crossings can consist of, but are not limited to, concrete bottomless arches, structural plate, concrete or steel open-span bridges, and concrete box culverts.

Project benefits/outcomes⁷⁷

- Reduce the number of wildlife accidents due to vehicle on the state highway.
- Improving the safety of motorists too.
- Increase uninterrupted movement of wildlife through the forest.
- Ensure conservation of habitats by reducing habitat fragmentation.

3.4 Rainwater harvesting

Aim: Promotion of storm water management by capturing rainwater to replenish ground water and to reduce dependency of villagers on ground water.

Objective:

- To recharge ground water through channelling rainwater through to ground
- To promote rainwater harvesting and storing the same for day-to-day activities and agricultural practices.

Issues: Declining trend in grounds water levels especially in dry season i.e. summers.

Threats: Scarcity of water leading to negative social and environmental impacts

Guidelines:

- It is suggested to follow the 'Manual on Rainwater harvesting and conservation' by CPHEEO.
- Rainwater harvesting shall be made mandatory for all government and institutional buildings.
- It is suggested that all houses with more than 250 sqm area have the provision of rainwater harvesting.
- The concerned department is encouraged to promote the construction of rainwater harvesting structures.
- It is suggested that a rebate of a certain percentage on property tax be offered as an incentive for implementing rainwater harvesting systems.

⁷⁶ <https://www.conteches.com/knowledge-center/pdh-article-series/design-considerations-for-wildlife-crossings>

⁷⁷Wildlife Crossing Structure Handbook by U.S. Dept of transportation, 2011

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PILOT INTERVENTIONS

3.4.1 Installation of Rainwater Harvesting structures

As the world faces an increasingly critical need to address climate change, the impact that water conservation has on a sustainable environment is undeniable. Groundwater is the primary source of freshwater that caters to the demand of ever-growing domestic, agrarian and tourism sector of Sanjay NP ESZ. Over the years, it has been observed that the necessity for the exploitation of groundwater resources for various everyday needs, like toileting, bathing, cleaning, agriculture, drinking water, industrial and ever-changing lifestyles with modernization is leading towards tremendous water wastage. Additionally, we cannot generate artificial water and must depend on water sources available. Due to increasing population demands and developing tourism sector need of water to suit our ever-expanding modern lifestyle will also increase giving rise to major concerns over water conservation.

Project Rationale

Sanjay NP Eco- Sensitive Zone is currently observing a trend of the decreasing ground water levels. On conducting Focused Group Discussions with the local communities, it was informed that the ground water levels have been decreasing rapidly, and in some villages, it has gone below 100 ft bgl. Since the main livelihood of the people within the ESZ is agriculture, which is highly water dependent, this lowering of groundwater level affects the economic, social and health status of the residents. With depleting groundwater levels and fluctuating climate conditions, reserving rainwater can help recharge local aquifers, and most notably, ensure water availability in Sanjay NP ESZ.

Project Description

A. Objective

To ensure the (best) possible beneficial use of rainwater endowment on the entire area of Sanjay NP ESZ for reducing dependency on ground water, allow natural rejuvenation of aquifers and conserve surface water bodies.

B. Project Location/Priority Areas

- For Agricultural Purposes
- For Non-Agricultural Purposes

C. Case Study/Best Practices

- 1. Nashik Rainwater Harvesting for Agricultural use** - It has been close to 15 years since the 37-year-old first implemented water conservation methods in his 22-acre land and on an average, he saves up to two crore litres of rainwater every year. Besides mitigating water scarcity problems, it has enhanced the farm output, decreased plant damage and increased the vigneron's annual income. Preventing rainwater water runoff, recharging groundwater and filling watershed pond is the three-step protocol that ensures availability of water in abundance in Salunkhe's farm.
- 2. Harvesting Rainwater & Solar Energy at the Same Time** - From harvesting rainwater and solar energy, to providing shade to passers-by – Ulta Chaata is one device that does it all. ThinkPhi's flagship product called Ulta Chaata converts rainwater into potable drinking water during monsoons and produces energy with the help of solar panels in the dry seasons.
- 3. Using Bhungroo for Rainwater Harvesting** - With about 25 years of experience in the water sector, the 48-year-old came up with the idea after the 2001 Gujarat earthquake,

when he noticed how the temperatures soared in the state a few months after the disaster, leading to acute scarcity of water. Bhungroo, which means “straw” in Gujarati, is one of the technologies delivered by Naireeta Services—a social enterprise working for the eradication of poverty in India, which was conceptualised and transformed into practical application for farmers by Biplab. With this concept in mind, he went on to establish Bhungroo—a water harvesting technique that uses an injection module to store excess rainwater underground. Farmers can then use the same water for irrigation during summer and winter.

D. Project Component

1. For Agricultural Purposes

- a. Irrigation Tanks/Jal Kunds - The irrigation tanks (earthen bounded reservoirs constructed across slopes by taking advantage of local depressions and mounds) are symbols of an ancient and rich tradition of harnessing local rainfall and stream flow for agriculture. The advent of large-scale water storage and energised systems may have left these exemplary examples of local efforts and community management somewhere along the way.
- b. Networking of Farm Ponds - The approach is based on a traditional concept where structures were dug out in strategic locations, locally known as kalyani. A series of ponds, constructed along contour lines and connected to one another, allow easy access to water and a better soil moisture regime. This overcomes the shortcomings of constructing check dams, which cannot be constructed in all terrain and the benefits of which are not available to upstream communities. Owing to the topography of Sanjay NP ESZ, Networking of Farm ponds can be a useful RWH method.

2. For Non-Agricultural Purposes

- a. Roof Top Rainwater Harvesting System - It is a system of catching rainwater where it falls. In rooftop harvesting, the roof becomes the catchments, and the rainwater is collected from the roof of the house/building. It can either be stored in a tank or diverted to artificial recharge system. This method is less expensive and very effective in implementation especially for newly constructed hotels and lodges. Empanelment of Green Roof and Reversible umbrellas for harnessing Rainwater and Solar energy can turn out to be fruitful for large resorts and hotels.
- b. Utilizing the Concept of “Paani Panchayats” - Women groups/ or volunteer groups can be encouraged and incentivised to join hands to form pani- panchayat. The focus of these paani panchayats can be to create more water resources, revive old ones and conserve natural water bodies with the help of local traditional practices of water harvesting and management.

Project Benefits/Outcomes

Few of the benefits of promoting the use of rainwater harvesting system are:

- Provides self-sufficiency of water supply to the communities from RWH thereby reduces dependency on ground water.
- Reduces Floods and Soil Erosion: During rainy season, rainwater is collected in large storage tanks which also helps in reducing floods in some low-lying areas. Apart from this, it also helps in reducing soil erosion and contamination of surface water with pesticides and fertilizers from rainwater run-off which results in cleaner lakes and ponds.

- Helps in reduction of carbon and water footprint.
- Suitable for Irrigation: As such, there is little requirement for building new infrastructure for the rainwater harvesting system. Most rooftops act as a workable catchment area, which can be linked to the harvesting system. Rainwater is free from many chemicals found in ground water, making it suitable for irrigation.

3.5 Municipal waste management

Currently, not much municipal waste is getting generated in the area. The villagers are thoughtful to use the municipal solid waste such as food waste, paper, fallen leaves, twigs etc. They convert all the biodegradable wastes into a compost and then use as a manure in the agricultural fields.

For more details, follow section 8.7.

3.6 Wastewater treatment

Aim: Regulation for discharge of treated effluent in Eco-Sensitive Zone impacting the wildlife and aquatic species.

Objective:

- To prevent and control the discharge of untreated effluents in natural water bodies or land area and to ensure proper discharge and treatment of effluent as per the provisions made under the Water (Prevention and control) act, 1974.

Issues: Improper discharge and treatment of effluents causes pollution in water bodies including rivers, streams, lake, and ponds.

Threats: Resulting in water pollution (mainly eutrophication) which causes growth of algae which is a threat to aquatic life and ecosystem.

Guidelines:

- It is suggested that the MP Pollution Control Board ensure that the discharge of wastewater or untreated effluent is in accordance with the Water (Prevention & Control) Act, 1974, and the Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2000, rules framed under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, and further guidelines issued by the State Govt. in accordance with the recommendation of the SLM & RC.
- It is suggested that no effluent, either treated or untreated, be permitted to be discharged into water bodies and water sources. Adequate infrastructure for centralized/decentralized waste management shall be provided by the Park management/district authorities.
- It is suggested that no hotel discharge any sewage or solid waste into any water body or waterways or in an open pit. Adequate infrastructure for centralized/decentralized waste management shall be provided by the Park management/district authorities.

Case study: Dhamner's Initiative on SLWM

Dhamner Gram Panchayat in Satara district was among the first in Maharashtra to win the NGP and has also won state level awards under the Sant Gadge Baba Gram Swachata Abhiyan (SGBGSA). It is remarkable that this Panchayat has not only achieved ODF status but has also been running a waste management program for more than seven years. This has been possible because of careful planning by the GP and the involvement of the community.

The effort to manage wastewater started when the GP received funds from the government for road construction around seven years ago. The community, under the leadership of the

Sarpanch, decided that drains along the roads needed to become functional and it was agreed that:

- No more digging should be done for any reason once the roads were laid – each household was made responsible for drawing a water pipe from the house to the road, which could then be connected to the water system of the village.
- Each house was responsible for connecting its black water source to the village sewer system; and
- In some houses, gray water from kitchens was diverted to the vegetable gardens.

To address solid waste, the GP provided one kuchrakundi (dustbin) for every five to 15 households and community kuchrakundis were placed at appropriate locations. The GP recruited two safaikaramcharis to collect waste from the kuchrakundis and transport it to a common treatment site. Here, waste is segregated, and biodegradable waste is composted and nonbiodegradable waste recycled. Source: WSP Documentation of Best Practices in SLWM.

3.7 Solid waste management

Aim: Promotion of 'Solid Waste Management' aiming at proper disposal and treatment of solid waste (including waste from households, agriculture, commercial, sanitary, and institutional) generated in Eco-Sensitive Zones.

Objective:

- To ensure proper disposal of solid waste as per the provisions made under the Solid waste management rules, 2016 and as mentioned in ESZ notification.
- To provide adequate solid waste management facilities (including collection, transport, segregation, treatment, recycling/disposal) in priority areas (as per section 3.7.1).
- To ensure proper disposal of plastic waste as per the provisions made under the Plastic waste management rules, 2016.
- Promote 'Plastic free' Zones in ESZ areas.

Issues:

- Improper treatment and disposal of waste causes soil, water and air pollution causing significant harm to humans and wildlife.
- Burning of plastic waste in open air from the villages in ESZ causing air pollution resulting in air-borne diseases

Threats: In long run, increase in volume of wastes and lack in proper disposal and treatment measures leads to air, land and water pollution, including ground-water pollution.

Guidelines:

- It is suggested that the 'Municipal Solid Wastages (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000', as notified by MoEFCC, be adhered to for the collection, segregation, transportation, and treatment of Municipal solid waste collected from households, hotels, resorts, market centres, community bins, etc.
- It is suggested that the 'Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules 2018', as notified by MoEFCC, be followed for the collection, segregation, transportation, and treatment of Plastic waste from villages and forest areas.
- It is suggested that the 'E-Waste (Management) Amendment Rules, 2018' as notified by MoEFCC, be followed.

- Solid waste management for clusters of villages shall be followed as per the 'Municipal Solid Wastages (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000'. It is suggested that the segregated waste be collected by one worker, who shall be responsible for transporting it to a selected disposal site for disposal and treatment.
- It is suggested that one worker can be involved for every 100 households. They shall be involved in various activities such as door-to-door collection of waste, segregation, transporting to a dumping site, and others. It is suggested that for 100 days, they be paid under the MGNREGS.
- Disposal of solid waste shall be done without contaminating groundwater, surface water, and ambient air quality. It is suggested that solid waste be segregated into organic and inorganic, recyclable, and hazardous waste before disposal. Segregation at source shall be done to facilitate easier processing of disposal.
- It is suggested that sites be identified outside the ESZ and forest area for dumping segregated waste, without affecting the environment. It is suggested that three pits be dug, two for composting bio-degradable waste and one for dumping residual solid waste, with suitable protective measures against pollution.
- Community-based organisations (e.g., youth clubs, self-help groups, mahila mandals) shall be engaged in waste management operations, while recyclers (e.g., kabadiwalas) shall be integrated as formal partners. The informal waste sector will be mainstreamed into the structured waste management system through formal identification, financial inclusion (bank accounts), and appropriate incentive mechanisms.
- Comprehensive waste audits shall be undertaken for all tourism and industrial establishments to assess waste composition, volume, and reduction potential, based on which user fees for waste management services will be levied.
- Every hotel shall separate biodegradable waste from non-biodegradable waste. It is suggested that transporting the non-biodegradable waste to a prescribed recycling or disposal site be the responsibility of the hotel. Burning of non-biodegradable waste must be strictly prohibited.
- There shall be a complete ban on burying, burning, or otherwise disposing of non-biodegradable or toxic waste in and around the tiger reserve. It is suggested that a proper plan for the disposal of degradable waste be developed and strictly implemented.
- Local authorities shall draw up plans for the segregation of solid waste into biodegradable, non-biodegradable (recyclable and non-recyclable), and e-waste. It is suggested that the biodegradable waste be recycled by composting or vermiculture.
- Public-Private Partnerships are encouraged for waste management within the ESZ. This would introduce structured solutions, operational efficiencies, financing, and advanced technologies that municipalities may lack. Models such as 'no-gate fee' PPPs, which incentivise private entities to monetise waste, may also be adopted.
- It is encouraged to promote 'Plastic-free' Zones in ESZ areas, specifically tourism promotion areas.

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PILOT INTERVENTIONS

3.7.1 Integrated Solid Waste Management at Major Settlements in SNP ESZ

Natural areas have a high value associated with the existence of a variety of priceless natural resources. It is important to employ sustainable development in these areas by protecting the natural resources. Reasonable waste management is need of the hour that can significantly contribute to the protection of the environment and to sustainable development simply by

accepting pro-environmental behaviour patterns. In regions such as Sanjay NP Eco Sensitive regions where lack of environmental awareness of both residents and tourists is conducive to the degradation of the natural environment. One of the most significant threats in such protected areas is inappropriate waste management⁷⁸.

Solid waste management is an essential service in any society. The growth centres in Sanjay NP ESZ and settlements are lagging this service. The proposed project intends to develop new waste management practices in the context of local development as well as tourism management and achieve goals of SBM and the conserve natural and unique ecosystems of Sanjay NP ESZ.

Project Rationale

Sanjay NP ESZ constitute one form of nature protection, created in order to maintain biodiversity, resources, creatures and elements of inanimate nature and landscape. It is important to maintain its sustainable development by ensuring that natural resources remain in an undamaged state, despite increasing pressure on protected areas, often caused by the anthropogenic impact on the environment. Some of the impacts are related with the increase of waste and waste management, which contributes to the degradation of the natural environment.

Project Description

A. Objective

To develop effective, sustainable and integrated solid waste management options that ensures ecological safety, reduced environmental pollution while creating community employment options and awareness of the individuals.

B. Project Location/Priority Areas

The proposed project will be located within all major settlements and Tourism Promotion Areas in the SNP ESZ area, which are densely populated villages located adjacent to boundary of core of Sanjay NP ESZ and can highly impact the Protected Area.

C. Case Study/Best Practices

- 1. Community Vermicomposting** - Large scale community vermicomposting units were developed in Dhupad cluster (Nalgonda) in order to promote effectively recycle and convert waste to valuable energy. Community participation from farmer group, and SHGs were highly encouraged in order to make it a success in the longer run.
- 2. Waste Reuse** – Ambikapur, a town in Chhattisgarh has come up with an innovative waste management strategy. It has set an example in terms of eco-friendly and effective solid liquid waste management. The initiative has intervened into entire chain of solid waste management starting from waste generation to disposal tagging it as a “Trash to Treasure System”
- 3. Waste Recycling** - As a part of segregated waste management project, Port Blair. A unique Segregated Waste Collection Centre (SWCC) has been implemented by the Defence Wives Welfare Association (DWVA) as a part of ‘Swachh Bharat Aabhiyaan’. The DWVA started the Segregated Waste Collection Centers (SWCC) for disposal of

⁷⁸ Waste Management in Selected National Parks – A Review, Journal of ecological engineering.

waste generated by the Defence community. The defence areas accommodating about 10,000 residents have become almost 'Zero Waste' giving negligible amounts of waste to the Port Blair Municipal Corporation (PBMC).

D. Project Component

An effective and sustainable solid waste management system is developed upon following components:



1. Collection

For Collection and Transportation of solid waste in following strategy may be followed:

- Self Help Groups (SHGs) or group of unemployed youth in the village may be identified for collection and transportation of household waste to community storage/ treatment site. Each member may be responsible for collection of waste for about 75-100 households.
- SHG members may be given suitable number of carts/tricycles/E-rickshaws with two compartments for storage of dry and wet waste separately for collection and transportation of waste to Segregation Centre. The number of vehicles may be decided based on the size of the PRI and the density of population. Normally vehicle for 100-200 households should suffice the requirement.
- The PRI should keep at least two-three spare tricycles so that the collection system is sustainable even in the case of breakdown of few tricycles.
- Informal waste collectors like “Kabadiwalas” can be integrated into the chain for collection of segregated waste.

2. Waste handling and segregation

- a. Sheds can be developed for secondary waste segregation of recyclable, organic and non-recyclable items.
- b. Furthermore, the generated waste can be reduced by designating plastic free tourist destinations
- c. The resorts and hotels developed must promote the use of recyclable and Reusable Products to reduce the amount of waste. Few of the strategies as mentioned below can be adopted:
 - i. Using refillable dispensers for soaps, shampoos, and conditioners.
 - ii. Using washable cloth products and dishware instead of disposable ones.
 - iii. Using water filters instead of plastic bottles.
 - iv. Reducing and reusing supplies packaging materials.
 - v. Reducing the number of paper products.
- d. Establishment of Treasury - Make-shift warehouses, called as the treasury, must be set up to sell recyclables

3. Treatment

- a. Biogas plants can be equipped to generate energy from the biodegradable waste

- b. Composting at home – Composting at home can be taken up using compost basket, or small compost pits, etc.
- c. Community composting units (designed as per the waste composition and soil conditions) which are effective in the current situation in Sanjay NP ESZESZ can be strengthened further.
- d. Compost and Recyclable Sale counter can be set up at various location for the sale of compost made out of the biodegradable waste and Recycled products.

4. Awareness

- a. Training program - The SHG members must be imparted a 15-day Training Programme on waste handling and management before execution of the waste management project
- b. Campaigns – Campaigns can be efficiently designed in the form puppet shows, street plays to make aware households for taking up waste composting within the premises to reduce the amount of waste generated.



Image 8: Example of Community Awareness Programs for SWM in India

Project Benefits/Outcomes

- Reduces the amount of waste to Landfill, thus reducing the burden of administrative authorities relating to waste disposal, thus reduces pollution in terms of GHGs emitted from landfill site.
- Creation of green jobs by providing employment to SHGs and volunteers into the chain of waste management.
- The reusable and recycled items can be sold into open markets for revenue generation and sustenance of waste management program.
- Reusing the reusable products also helps in reducing the carbon footprint on the area.
- Enhances environmental awareness amongst the local communities and tourists.
- No Plastic Tourist destinations can be one of the innovative and USP for promoting sustainable eco sensitive tourism in Sanjay NP ESZ.
- Recycling efforts also create new businesses like collection, transportation, processing, manufacturing, packaging and selling of recycled products, paving the way for a greener future.

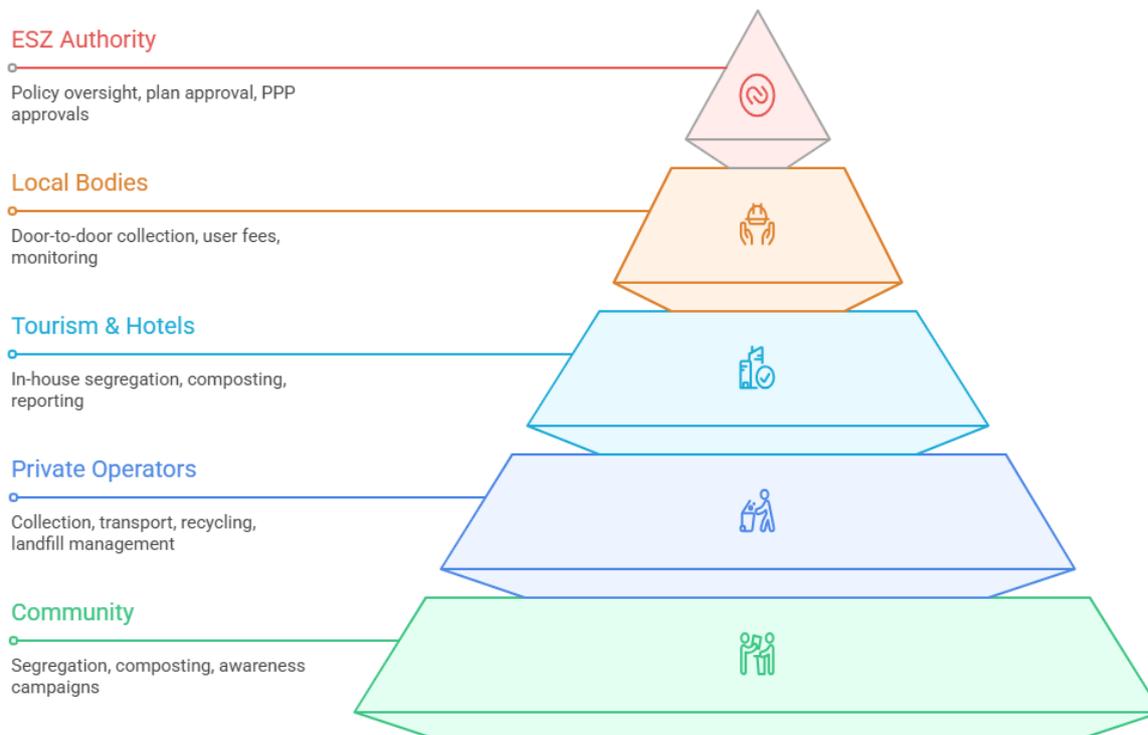
Recognizing SWM as a critical component in mitigating tourism-related impacts, a set of comprehensive SWM guidelines is proposed below for all categories of establishments and activities within the Eco-Sensitive Zone.

Holistic SWM Guidelines and plan for the ESZ

A. Objectives

To establish an environmentally sound, inclusive, and enforceable SWM system for impacts of over tourism, villages, and associated eco-tourism activities within the ESZ, ensuring waste minimization, recycling, and responsible management through the **Polluter Pays Principle** and community participation.

B. Institutional Structure

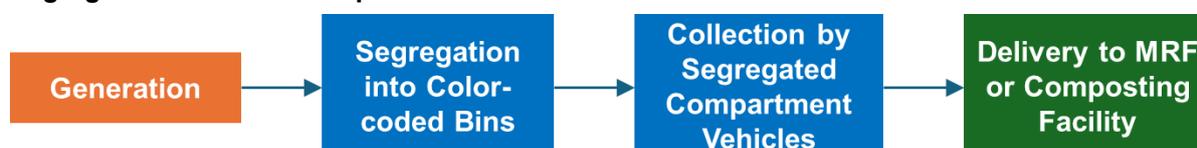


C. Segregation Guidelines

Segregation Categories

Waste Type	Colour Code	Description	Sources
Biodegradable Waste (Wet)	Green Bin	Kitchen and food waste, garden trimmings	Hotels, households, restaurants
Dry Recyclable Waste	Blue Bin	Paper, cardboard, glass, metals, rigid plastics	Shops, hotels, offices
Non-Recyclable / Reject Waste	Black Bin	Contaminated plastics, sanitary waste	Camps, tourist restrooms

Segregation at Source – Implementation Flow



Segregation Protocols

Do's	Don'ts
Place color-coded bins in all rooms, kitchens, and outdoor points	Do not mix wet and dry waste
Train staff and residents on correct waste types	Avoid use of black plastic liners in green bins
Label bins with visuals (for tourists and multilingual clarity)	Do not dispose of electronic or chemical waste in regular bins
Conduct random segregation checks	Avoid open bins in wildlife areas (animal attraction risk)

D. Waste management strategies by category

Hotel-Specific Waste Regulations

Process Flow	Strategy	Do's	Don'ts
Segregation at Source	Mandatory segregation into wet, dry, recyclables (paper, plastic, glass), and hazardous	Provide color-coded bins in rooms and kitchens	Mix wet and dry waste
Food Waste Reduction	Implement "root-to-stem" and "nose-to-tail" cooking; track waste via logbooks/apps	Train chefs on food waste analytics	Overproduce food for buffets
Organic Waste Management	Install on-site composters/digesters; reuse compost in landscaping/farming	Maintain composting units regularly	Dispose food waste with mixed garbage
Single-Use Plastics	Mandate replacement with reusable alternatives	Provide refillable toiletry dispensers	Use PET bottles, plastic cutlery
Waste Audits	Conduct annual audits to identify waste types, volumes, and reduction opportunities	Share results with local authority	Ignore audit findings

Village-Level Waste Management (Within ESZ)

Process Flow	Strategy	Do's	Don'ts
Community Engagement	Involve local communities in waste collection and awareness	Form waste management committees	Exclude local participation
Integration of Informal Sector	Register informal waste collectors; provide ID, PPE, and incentives	Train and integrate them into MRF operations	Treat informal sector as illegal
Decentralized Composting	Community-level compost pits/biogas plants	Use organic waste from households	Dump organic waste in open fields

Process Flow	Strategy	Do's	Don'ts
Waste Service Fees	Implement direct user fees through Panchayats	Integrate with utility or property tax bills	Provide free waste collection for all
Monitoring	Monthly reviews by Panchayats and ESZ Authority	Maintain records of collection and composting	Ignore data reporting

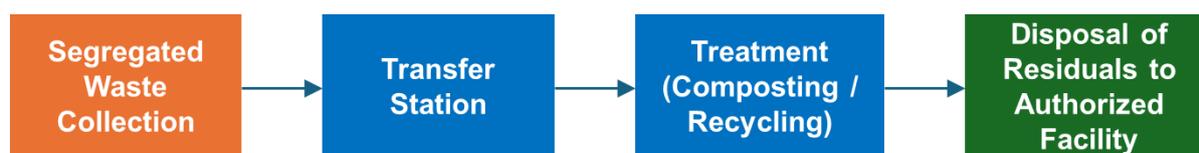
Tourism-Related Activities (Safaris, Camping, Adventure Parks)

Activity	Waste Type	Strategy	Do's	Don'ts
Safari Vehicles	Food wrappers, bottles, tire waste, oil residues	Install mobile bins at start/end points; collect waste daily	Collect waste after every trip	Litter along routes
Camping Sites	Food waste, paper, biodegradable utensils	Implement "Leave No Trace" protocol; portable composters	Carry back all non-biodegradable waste	Burn or bury waste on site
Adventure Parks	Plastic bottles, packaging, ticketing waste	Provide bin clusters at every 50 m interval; promote refillable bottles	Monitor collection twice a day	Allow disposable packaging
Remote Activities	Minimal waste but scattered	Establish "zero-waste zones"; deploy mobile waste collectors	Encourage tourists to use reusable kits	Dispose waste in open or water bodies

E. SWM transportation guidelines

Tier	Mode	Description
Primary Collection	Handcarts, battery rickshaws, compact tippers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From households, hotels, or camp sites to transfer points To ensure all vehicular noise/ sounds horns are as per noise levels permitted within the ESZ.
Secondary Transfer	Compartmentalized collection trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From transfer points to decentralized facilities or MRFs To ensure all vehicular noise/ sounds horns are as per noise levels permitted within the ESZ.
Special Collection	Dedicated vehicles for hazardous/e-waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per schedule defined by the monitoring committee (weekly/monthly basis)

SWM Transportation Process Flow



Suggested Transportation Protocols

Do's	Don'ts
Use covered vehicles to prevent litter and odour	Do not mix segregated waste during transport
GPS-tag waste vehicles for route monitoring	Avoid overflowing or uncovered transport
Ensure daily collection from hotels and tourism clusters	Do not allow vehicles to discharge near streams or forest fringes
Maintain vehicle hygiene (wash daily)	Do not store waste overnight at collection points

F. On-site organic waste management guidelines

On-site organic waste management shall be suggested for:

- All hotels and resorts with a capacity of more than 20 rooms⁷⁹
- Eco-tourism facilities generating more than 25 kilograms per day of biodegradable waste⁸⁰
- Tourism hubs, camping sites, and large restaurants

Recommended Technologies

Method	Scale	Description	Use of treated waste
Composting Units	Small to Medium	Decentralized units for kitchen and garden waste	Compost for local farms, gardens
Bio-Digesters / Biogas Units	Medium to Large	Converts wet waste into biogas and slurry	Cooking gas, liquid manure
Mechanical Composters	Large	Automated for high-volume hotels	Compost for landscaping
Community Compost Pits	Rural Villages	Pit or drum composting with community management	Soil amendment for agriculture

Management Protocols

Do's	Don'ts
Maintain daily input/output logbook	Do not feed inorganic material
Use microbial inoculants to aid composting	Avoid open dumping of excess waste

⁷⁹ Guidelines for Waste Management in Hotels and Hospitality Sector, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB, 2018)

⁸⁰ Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India)

Do's	Don'ts
Segregate wet waste at source	Don't use compost before curing period (at least 30 days)
Ensure regular maintenance and odour control	Avoid locating compost pits near water sources
Display composting info publicly (for awareness)	Don't leave waste unattended overnight

Integration with Farmers

Compost generated from tourism facilities or village sites shall be utilized productively by making it available to local farmers and landscaping initiatives at a nominal cost. This will ensure that organic waste is effectively recycled within the local ecosystem while supporting sustainable agricultural and greening efforts.

To streamline this process, a "Compost Bank" is suggested for establishment and should be managed by the Panchayat/Local body. The Compost Bank will facilitate the organized collection, storage, and equitable distribution of compost among beneficiaries, ensuring transparency and community-level participation in promoting circular waste management practices.

G. Penalties & enforcement guidelines

Enforcement follows "Polluter Pays" and "Extended Producer Responsibility" principles, through which these penalties serve both as deterrents and as revenue for SWM infrastructure.

Penalty Structure

Violation	Responsible Entity	Actions
Non-segregation at source	Hotel/Restaurant	Fines/penalty to be established by the ESZ monitoring committee.
Dumping waste in open areas, forests,/water bodies	Individual/Tourism Operator	
Non-installation of on-site composter	Hotel/Resort	
Mixing hazardous/e-waste with regular waste	Any Establishment	
Use of banned single-use plastics	All commercial entities	
Failure to conduct annual waste audit	Hotels / Operators >20 rooms	
Littering by tourists	Individual	
Non-payment of waste service fee	Property owner / operator	

3.8 Bio-medical waste management

Aim: Ensuring proper disposal and treatment of bio-medical waste generated from health care facilities (including Hospitals, dispensaries, PHC's, veterinary, blood banks & camps, funeral services etc. and related colleges & research centres) in Eco-Sensitive Zones.

Objective: To ensure proper disposal and treatment of Biomedical Waste as per the provisions made under the Bio-medical waste management rules, 2016 and as mentioned in ESZ notification.

Issues: Lack of segregation practices, results in mixing of hospital wastes with general waste making the whole waste stream hazardous.

Threats: Inadequate Bio-Medical waste management causes environmental pollution and may lead to the transmission of diseases.

Guidelines:

- 'Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules 2016' for collection, segregation, transportation and treatment of Biomedical wastes from hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and dispensaries etc. shall be followed.
- 'Revised Guidelines for Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities' as notified by Central Pollution Control Board, 2016 shall be followed for judicious management of bio-medical waste, especially masks and other medical supplies.

3.9 Management of storm water

The entire ESZ area is mostly covered with vegetation (67% by forest, 20% by agriculture, 10% by barren land, rest is water bodies and 0.06% by rural area) i.e. permeable surface and so mostly the rainwater is soaked by the ground. There is not much storm water left to manage in the rural areas. Villagers can rainwater harvesting technique as specified in Section 8.4.

3.10 Vehicular traffic control

Aim: Regulation of vehicular movement or high-speed movement in a habitat friendly manner.

Objective:

- To maintain the integrity of wildlife corridor.
- To ensure the development/construction as per Zonal Master plan and 'The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980' and 'The Forest (Conservation) Rules, 1981'
- To minimize the number of animal road accidents and safeguard the movement of wildlife near the vehicular area to minimize the road crossing by the animals

Issues:

- Destruction of habitat of wildlife reduces the amount of suitable habitat available to them and promotes man-animal conflicts.
- Loss of wildlife (endangered species) due to road accidents.

Threats: Fragmentation of habitats may pose barriers for animal movement, leading to population declines or localized extinctions even over short time scales.

Guidelines:

- **For the** type, entry, speed limit etc. for vehicles passing through the ESZ shall consult the Management plans of the respective ESZ.
- In the case of certain critical conservation areas, such as National Parks and Tiger Reserves, a ban on night traffic along roads shall be implemented using existing provisions in the law (Section 38V of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972). In such cases, the following additional considerations shall apply:
 - a) The night ban shall apply primarily to all tourist and commercial vehicles, and non-commercial vehicles not registered to owners residing in Protected Areas and adjoining buffer zones
 - b) Relaxed entry guidelines may be implemented for the benefit of bona-fide users from local communities' resident in the Protected Area or buffer zone (e.g.,

- personal vehicles of people resident within enclaves of protected areas, public transport)
- c) Vehicles carrying crops and produce from plantations and agriculture within or adjoining protected areas may be permitted on contingency basis, only where no
- d) Alternative roads exist, with registration and monitoring of speed norms and checks at designated forest check posts.
- e) Convoy systems with regulated speed and timing may be considered as alternatives to a complete ban on traffic in areas where a dual-check post monitoring system is feasible. In the case of wildlife protected areas, such systems shall be subject to further approval by State Boards for Wildlife and the National Board for Wildlife.
- Speed limits shall be defined and enforced within all roads passing through natural areas with the following conditions:
 - a) Vehicle speeds in excess of 30 kmph shall not be permitted in those stretches of road that pass through any natural area.
 - b) Speed limit monitoring and imposition and collection of fines shall be the prerogative of State Forest Departments as well as highways and traffic police authorities
 - c) The State Forest Departments shall work to install speed-detection devices and speed cameras at all sensitive stretches of road passing through natural areas, particularly wildlife protected areas.
- Road alignments passing through the wildlife habitats shall be aligned in a manner so it does not disturb the natural wildlife habitats utilizing the concept of contiguous habitat management.
- The disturbance caused to wild animals by use of flood lights and high voltage beam search lights in the corridor areas shall be stopped. Reflectors that reflect the light downwards and inwards are encouraged.
- All barriers including energized solar fencing erected, across the migratory pathway of animals for the purpose of fencing in the private/patta lands shall be removed and free movement of animals shall be ensured for major corridor areas
- Preventive measures such as speed barriers in animal crossing areas with speed limit and ban to use horns shall be enforced strictly in the major animal corridor areas during daytime.
- All vehicles delivering loose construction material and any such material gathered at the site shall be covered by appropriate material such as tarpaulins to prevent dust spreading, pollution, or wastage.
- Movement of vehicles should be strictly restricted to existing roads and tracks, and creation of new roads and tracks or off-roading shall be prohibited in connection with roads and power lines in natural areas.
- Movements of vehicles and use of heavy machinery along riverine areas and water courses shall also be avoided.
- Natural crossings: wherever possible natural vegetated crossings existing across linear intrusions (such as tree canopy overlapping overhead or low natural vegetation below power lines) should be retained or encouraged.
- Where natural crossings cannot be retained, regenerated, or encouraged, and adequate justification exists for construction of artificial structures and passages for wildlife movement, they shall be installed on existing or new roads (or power lines) following norms

for location and design on the basis of proper field assessments by and on the advice of qualified wildlife scientists and ecologists. Such structures may include:

- a) Underpasses: well-designed tunnels, culverts, pipes, and other structures can function as underpasses below roads and bridges, for a wide range of terrestrial and aquatic species, especially frogs, turtles, fish etc.
 - b) Overpasses and flyways: built structures that go above the linear intrusion to provide a passage or movement route for wildlife can be considered for roads disrupting movement routes of animals such as some ungulates, small mammals, and arboreal mammals. These tend to be expensive and may be applicable in limited areas and should be considered only after options to restore connectivity by natural means have been explored and found unsuitable.
 - c) Canopy bridges: bridges with durable material such as tarpaulin, rubberised hose, bamboo, etc. to connect tree canopies over roads.
 - d) Well-designed wildlife crossing structures as indicated in scientific literature such as in Wildlife Institute of India publication Roads, sensitive habitats and wildlife: Environmental guideline for India and South Asia, and other literature cited at the end of this document.
- Management strategies to detect and prevent encroachments or construction of new structures and homesteads along linear intrusions shall be adopted. In the case of existing structures such as households and lands, possibilities of using CAMPA and other funds to purchase these shall be explored.
 - No material including earth shall be used from the sanctuary area. All construction materials should be brought from outside the sanctuary area including earth, stones etc.
 - All outside material left over after construction or repair (including stones, sand, cement, packaging material, papers, cartons, oils, cans, bags, wires, metal objects, housing sheds, plastics and glass) shall not be left on site and to be carefully removed and carried away outside the natural area and safely disposed of or reused elsewhere.
 - Width of vegetation clearings along roads should be minimised. Width of vegetation clearing from edge of roadbed shall be:
 - a) not more than 3 metres in areas such as tourism zones and on the inside of sharp curves for the purpose of visibility
 - b) not more than 1.5 metres in general in all other parts of natural areas
 - c) 0 metres where the vegetation is low (grassland, scrub, wetlands)
 - Continuous retention walls, fences or other structures that can act as barriers to animal movement shall not be installed along roads, especially in hilly terrain. Structures permitted to be installed or already installed along existing roads in natural areas should:
 - a) have sufficient gaps of at least 2 metres width incorporated at regular intervals (every 8 metres) in the case of retention walls/side walls;
 - b) have a height not exceeding 45 cm;
 - c) in the case of fences, not be installed as a matter of policy, unless specifically evaluated and advised regarding height, placement, and animal passages by a competent wildlife scientist after field assessment
 - d) preferentially use crash-guards with single bar (at 0.6 – 1 metre height) over continuous sidewalls, with periodic gaps as mentioned above, as this will facilitate movement of both smaller animals under the bars and larger species through gaps.

- There shall be provision of speed breakers at every 400 m of roads passing through natural areas such that the speed is regulated so as to avoid accidental death of wild animals.
- Apart from mandatory sign boards along the road, boards depicting wildlife safety instructions and cautions relating to it shall also be placed at every 500 m using good material and having proper font size and pictures.
- All vehicles entering natural shall pay prescribed entry fees. Mechanisms to ensure that such fees are utilised for conservation of the area should be encouraged.

Guidelines for Railway lines and Power lines:

- Any related activities shall be carried out with strict adherence to 'Draft Guidelines for linear infrastructure intrusions in natural areas: roads and power lines' as notified by National Board for Wildlife, Ministry of Environment and Forests, India, 2011'.
- Prevention of linear intrusions in natural areas shall have primacy over permission or sanction-with-mitigation, where alternatives including realignment have not been explored or considered for implementation.
- As far as any permitted new roads or power lines or railways and road-widening works are concerned, the following elements in natural areas shall receive protection and cannot be destroyed, damaged, removed, or altered during construction and other works:
 - a) any mature, native tree species of girth at breast height >30 cm
 - b) all banyan, peepul, neem, and tamarind trees, and any other species valued
 - c) by local communities as determined through open consultations or deemed useful for local people and village communities
 - d) any listed protected or reserved plant or animal species,
 - e) any grove or tree deemed sacred by local communities
 - f) natural streams, rivers, and water bodies and minerals from within the water bodies or along their banks
- Preference for employment of local people in the area through which the road or powerline passes (especially from tribal communities) over outside workers in all vegetation clearing operations, as local people are better at identifying native and alien plant species
- The Ministry of Environment and Forests (India) shall coordinate a nation-wide effort in conjunction with State Forest Departments, conservation NGOs, and individuals to identify linear intrusions that are disused, defunct, abandoned, or particularly harmful for conservation in the natural areas, and begin the process of ecological restoration of these areas with regeneration and recovery of their wildlife and conservation values. Removal/ripping of defunct and disused roads, tramways, power lines, and other disused structures followed by ecological restoration (including natural regeneration of native vegetation) should be undertaken on a nationwide basis. These may be specifically targeted for:
 - a) abandoned roads (e.g., old logging coupe roads)
 - b) unsurfaced roads in infrequent use
 - c) defunct or disused power lines and tramways
 - d) roads and power lines disrupting key habitats, which can be realigned
- The Ministry of Environment and Forests (India) and related statutory authorities and committees including the Forest Advisory Committee and the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife shall encourage that highways departments and authorities such as the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and electricity authorities shall try to deviate to save critical wildlife areas.

- The construction of the linear intrusions shall be in a manner (quick, with minimum disturbance) and with adequate design and technology to minimise the long-term impacts including by:
 - a) Using prefabricated and special methods to reduce the time taken in the erection/construction of the intrusions.
 - b) Avoiding work during nights to facilitate movement of many species, especially large mammals and carnivores.
 - c) Avoiding camping of people/workers and use of domestic animals.

Specifically, for railway line:

- Railways shall be asked to be install signages highlighting the importance of forest and wildlife in these areas along the railway line.
- The forest department shall identify spots that are used by wildlife to cross the railway line while moving through any eco-sensitive location. Such spots shall be jointly monitored by the Forest and Railway departments.
- The railway shall be asked to reduce the speed of the train to 40 km per hour while passing through these spots.
- In case there is development of more railway lines or increase in the frequency of trains plying on this railway line, the Railways shall be asked to practise all precaution so that mortality of wildlife is minimal.
- The Forest department shall make it mandatory on Railways to provide with underpasses/overpasses.

Specifically, for Transmission line:

- Electricity lines passing through the Tiger Reserve shall be regularly maintained by the electricity board. All necessary precautions shall be taken to avoid incidences of electrocution.
- Linear intrusions such as low power lines and open canals shall not be permitted in natural areas.
- Use of underground power cables along existing road alignments should be carefully considered, which may avoid opening up an intact area.
- In order to prevent electrocution deaths of Asian elephants, the height above the ground at the lowest point of the lowest conductor or grounding wires (i.e., at maximum sag point) of power lines, whether insulated or bare, passing through all-natural areas with known presence or movement of Asian elephants shall be:
 - a) a minimum of 20 feet (6.6 metres) above ground on level terrain (slope <20 degrees)
 - b) a minimum of 30 feet (9.1 metres) above ground on steeper terrain (slope >20 degrees)
- Powerlines located in crucial areas such as flyways, migratory routes, roost sites etc. may cause significant mortality of volant animals such as bats and birds, besides risk of fires and power outage. To minimize bird and bat collisions and electrocutions the following prevention and control measures shall be adopted in such areas:
 - a) Aligning transmission corridors to avoid critical habitats (e. g. nesting grounds, heronries, rookeries, bat foraging corridors, and migration corridors);

- b) Maintaining 1.5 metre spacing between energized components and grounded hardware or, where spacing is not feasible, covering or insulating energized parts and hardware;
- c) Existing transmission or distribution systems may be retrofitted by installing elevated perches, insulating jumper loops, placing obstructive perch deterrents (e.g., insulated "V's"), changing the location of conductors, and / or using raptor hoods.
- d) Marking of powerline wires with reflectors or other items that will prevent bird collisions and deaths
- e) Monitoring powerlines for animal deaths and effectiveness of implemented measures
- For power lines passing through natural areas, the following additional safeguards shall be evaluated and implemented:
 - a) removing earth wires (and modifying earthing methods),
 - b) modifying line, pole and tower design and placement, to minimise visual (aesthetic), ecological (impact), and wildlife mortalities
 - c) installing underground cables in preference to overhead cables, especially in sensitive stretches
 - d) Conspicuous marking of lines, poles and towers.
- Width of vegetation clearings along power lines shall also be minimised. Width of vegetation clearing from the centre of the powerline shall be:

Category	Voltage	Vertical clearance above ground	Vertical clearance from vegetation	Horizontal clearance from vegetation
Low / medium voltage and service lines	Up to 650 V	5.8 metres*	2.5 metres	1.2 metres
High	Over 650 V to 33 kV	6.1 metres *	3.7 metres	2 metres
Extra high	Over 33 kV	6.1 metres* (plus 0.3 metres for every additional 33 kV or part thereof)	3.7 metres (plus 0.3 m for every additional 33 kV or part thereof)	2.0 metres (plus 0.3 m for every additional 33 kV or part therefore)

Table based on the clearance requirements for powerlines under Rules 77, 79, and 80, read with Rule 82A(3) in the Indian Electricity Rules 1956 (as amended up to 25 November 2000).

**For natural areas with presence of Asian elephants, Guideline #4.27 specifying minimum 6.6 m above ground on level terrain (slope <20 degrees) and minimum 9.1 m above ground on steeper terrain (slope > 20 degrees) shall apply.*

- As far as possible vegetation clearing along the stretches of transmission corridor passing through natural areas shall be minimised or avoided by increasing the height of tower structures to maintain safe vertical clearance over natural vegetation or by using underground power cables along critical stretches to prevent disruption of vegetation or forest continuity.

3.11 Management of resource extraction

All new and existing mining (minor and major minerals), stone quarrying and crushing units shall be prohibited with reference to in the Eco-sensitive except for the domestic needs of

bona fide local residents including digging of earth for construction or repair of houses and for manufacture of country tiles or bricks for housing for personal use as per ESZ notification.

3.12 Management of hazardous waste

Use or production of any hazardous substances is completely prohibited in the ESZ area as per ESZ notification.

3.13 Surface and ground water withdrawal

Aim: Promotion of 'Ground water Management' practices to reduce dependency on ground water.

Objective:

- To reduce dependency on ground water by provision of piped water supply through 'Jal Jeevan mission' to all villages in ESZ.
- To promote 'water conservation methods' in ESZ by promoting rainwater harvesting methods in villages/ hotels/resorts to recharge ground water levels with the provisions of the concerned Central or State Acts and the rules made thereunder.

Issues:

- Increased ground water dependency due to lack of piped water supply
- Lack of provisions for recharging ground water table or rainwater harvesting

Threats: Extraction of ground water for irrigation purposes leads to declining ground water levels further resulting in disturbance in 'Flow regime'.

Guidelines:

- Extraction of ground water by hotels/resorts etc. for filling up the swimming pools shall be as per the limits permitted from forest department.
- There shall be limited extraction of ground water by farmers for irrigation purposes. A proper monitoring and checking shall be done on monthly basis.
- The supply of piped water supply shall be ensured through 'Jal Jeevan Mission' in those villages where ground water level is very low, to reduce the dependency on ground water.
- No sale of the ground water shall be permitted for domestic or commercial use.
- Rainwater Harvesting projects at community level may be undertaken adopting following techniques like Gully Plug, Contour Bund, Gabion Structure, Percolation Tank, Nala Bund, recharge Shaft.
- Rainwater harvesting structures to be installed in villages/hotels/resorts and other govt buildings. (Refer "Regulations for Construction of Resorts and Hotels" under "Sub zonal Tourism Plan")
- The design of rainwater harvesting system shall be according to the guidance on Rainwater Harvesting published by CGWB.
- New wells shall be constructed for the villagers and old wells shall be repaired to provide potable water to animals and human beings.

3.14 Protection of the source water

Aim: Conservation and rejuvenation of natural springs (including springs, major water courses, lakes and ponds) and their catchment areas (relevant watersheds/ micro-watersheds).

Objective:

- To promote adequate conservation and rejuvenation measures in all natural water bodies.
- To regulate development activities around the natural water bodies as per zonal development guidelines in order to minimize detrimental impacts.

Issues:

- Reduction in size of Natural water bodies
- Drying up of wells
- Increased pumping costs
- Land subsidence
- Contamination of Natural water bodies due to anthropogenic activities.

Threats:

- Discharge of solid and liquid waste into the natural water bodies.

Guidelines:

- It is suggested to regulate development activities around the natural water bodies as per zonal development guidelines mentioned in chapter 8.
- Promote adequate conservation and rejuvenation measures in identified natural water bodies especially for water bodies with area more than 5 Ha. All perennial water bodies are of significance to Wildlife, which should be protected/conserved as high value assets.
- Water is available in limited quantity in certain parts of the forest during the summers therefore development of water sources by gully-plugging and by erecting nallah bunds, check-dams, etc. shall be done, especially along the major Animal corridors.
- The water sources may be developed through various means like desilting, deepening, diverting small trickles into dug out troughs adjacent to nallahs, construction of water holes at the appropriate places. This may ensure availability of water sources for wild animals and shall reduce straying of those animals into agricultural fields thereby reducing conflicts with human settlements.
- Creation of few water sources exclusively for wildlife is extremely essential to keep them contained in forest areas.
- Installation of Rainwater harvesting facility shall be carried out as mentioned in section 3.4.1, the Model building byelaws, 2011 and Manual for artificial recharge of ground water by central ground water board.
- It is suggested to substitute eucalyptus plantation with a native tree which consumes less water. Native Plantations to be introduced which can tolerate higher water stress and dry periods.

3.15 Development of resilience to climate change

Aim: Development of resilience to climate change to regulate ecosystems, protect biodiversity, play an integral part in the carbon cycle, support livelihoods, and can help drive sustainable growth.

Objective:

- Restoring forest landscapes (refer section 3.2.1.)
- Promote soil and water conservation measures (Refer section 3.2.)
- Promote sustainable agricultural practices (refer section 3.17)
- Promote strategies to reduce air, water and soil pollution (refer section 3.6, 3.7, 3.19)

- Reduce dependency on ground water and protect water sources (Refer section 3.13 and 3.14)

Issues and Threats:

- Climate change will likely alter the frequency and intensity of forest disturbances, including wildfires, storms, insect outbreaks, and the occurrence of invasive species.
- The productivity and distribution of forests could be affected by changes in temperature, precipitation and the amount of carbon dioxide in the air.
- Climate change will likely worsen the problems already faced by forests from land development and air pollution.

Guidelines for forestry sector:

- It is suggested that guidelines under sections 3.1 and 3.2 shall be followed.
- It is suggested that guidelines under 'Tiger Conservation Plan – Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve' shall be followed.
- Forest Management (Working) Plans, based on the different forest types in view of Climate Change, shall be developed.
- Forest conservation, Afforestation (with special emphasis on Compensatory Afforestation), and Reforestation activities through viable models shall be enhanced.
- Soil and water conservation measures shall be prioritized as part of SFM practices.
- Over-dependence on forests for energy shall be reduced by encouraging alternate energy sources.
- The forest fire management mechanism shall be strengthened throughout the year.
- Corridors for species migration shall be created.
- Market linkages for forest-based livelihood opportunities shall be supported and developed.
- Impetus to Climate Change relevant research and development shall be given.
- A study on the impacts of Climate Change on MP forests shall be conducted.
- Awareness shall be created.

Guidelines for Water sector:

- It is suggested that a comprehensive water database be developed and placed in the public domain.
- Surface water development activities in the state shall be accelerated.
- The recharge of groundwater, with a special focus on over-exploited areas, shall be promoted.
- It is suggested that efficient water supply systems and management be planned.
- Water management practices, such as water auditing, regulated exploration of groundwater, and water recycling, shall be encouraged.
- Basin-level integrated watershed management shall be enhanced.
- It is suggested that existing water storing structures be reviewed in view of excess precipitation.
- The restoration of traditional water storing structures as groundwater recharging structures shall be encouraged.
- Impetus shall be given to climate change relevant research and development.

- Capacity building, both institutional and personnel, to integrate climate change concerns in planning, shall be encouraged. It is suggested that relevant experts be consulted in this process.

Guidelines for Agriculture sector:

- It is suggested that soil and water conservation technologies shall be promoted.
- Dry land agriculture and horticulture shall be promoted.
- It is suggested that cropping systems suitable for each agro-climatic zone be planned.
- Policies for managing climate risks for sustainable productivity shall be introduced.
- Enhancing the dissemination of new and appropriate technologies and strengthening research is encouraged.
- The creation of Agriculture Information management, including information on climate forecast, is encouraged.
- Additional impetus to mechanization and accessibility to markets shall be provided.
- The creation of rural business hubs for diversification of livelihoods is encouraged.
- Capacity building of communities on sustainable harvesting, water management, use of fertilizers, sustainable agri-residue management, etc., shall be undertaken.
- Promotion of climate change relevant research and development is encouraged.
- Capacity building to integrate climate change concerns shall be implemented.
- It is suggested to consult local experts when planning for cropping systems.

Guidelines for Energy sector:

- It is suggested that efficiency in the generation of power shall be enhanced.
- Exploration and feasibility assessment of new technologies using conventional fuel is encouraged.
- It is suggested that a green tariff structure shall be developed for incentivizing the production of clean energy.
- It is suggested that Demand Side Management (DSM) be improved in street lighting, public buildings, and water pumping.
- It is suggested that an improved mechanism for the use of energy-efficient pumps for irrigation shall be developed.
- A campaign for the implementation of Energy Conservation Building Codes (ECBC) is encouraged.
- It is suggested that the potential that exists in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) domain shall be explored and tapped, and relevant experts shall be consulted.

3.16 Tourism and Heritage conservation (Sub Zonal Tourism Plan)

Aim: Promotion of sustainable tourism development which aims to increase tourism potential in Sanjay NP Tiger Reserve and its ESZ and to reduce negative environmental impacts and conservation of natural and man-made heritage sites.

Objective:

- To identify the new potential tourism spots and circuits to increase the tourist inflow and time of engagement.
- To identify and delineate the priority natural and man-made heritage sites and suggest adequate conservation measures to protect and manage the area

- To regulate tourism activities (new and existing) in accordance with Tourism Master Plan prepared as per ESZ notification.
- To promote eco-friendly tourism activities, eco-education and eco-development as per the issued guidelines by NTCA and carrying capacity of the ESZ

Issues:

- Lack of management and planning at concentrated tourist areas which leads to exploitation of environmental resources.
- Lack of tourist infrastructures such as toilets, dustbins, drinking water, signages, security, tourist information services, accessibility etc.
- Degradation of natural assets by the impacts resulting from increasing human activities like agriculture, extraction of NTFP, tourism etc.
- Negligence and lack of maintenance at other unexplored potential tourist and heritage sites.

Threats: Uncontrolled and unsustainable tourism results in overexploitation and degradation of resources.

Guidelines for Tourism:

- It is suggested to follow the 'Ecotourism guidelines by Ministry of Tourism, 2011' for regulation of eco-tourism activities along the protected areas. Additional guidelines for Tourism Promotion Areas are mentioned in Chapter 5.
- Ecotourism infrastructure shall adhere to eco-friendly, low impact, low height aesthetic codes of architecture. Adoption of eco-friendly practices including solar energy appliances, waste recycling processes, water management and natural cross-ventilation shall be encouraged.
- Tourism activities/initiatives are suggested to implement digital technologies to significantly reduce paper waste generated by tourists within the ESZ.
- Locals may be trained to act as tour guides who shall accompany visitors coming to the Reserve. Promoting eco-tourism in forest areas to increase awareness amongst people regarding importance of conservation and protection of forests and wildlife.
- Homestay facilities shall be developed to ensure income to the villagers / locals. Follow 'Homestay scheme' by MPTB.
- For detailed guidelines for construction, refer the suggestive guidelines mentioned in Section 5.3.2.
- No material including earth cutting, borrow pits shall be from the sanctuary area. All construction materials shall be brought from outside the sanctuary area including earth, stones etc. All outside material left over after construction or repair (including stones, sand, cement, muck, packaging material, papers, cartons, oils, cans, bags, wires, metal objects, housing sheds, plastics and glass) should not be left on site but should be carefully removed and carried away outside the natural area and safely disposed of or reused elsewhere.
- All facilities shall provide facilities for their waste management if local infrastructure is not available.
- Hotels shall promote water sensitive development and may be levied on additional taxes to maintain pools or other water sports activities.

- Tourism and related activities or infrastructure is promoted only in Tourism Promotion Areas (TPA) as defined in Sub-Zonal Tourism plan
- All forms of activities in TPA shall be identified and regulated as per carrying capacity norms specified by MoEFCC.
- As per Supreme Court Order, no new hotel or resort is allowed within 1 km from the boundary of ESZ outside the Tourism Promotion Areas (TPA).
- All the activities related to tourism like over-flying the National Park Area by aircraft, hot-air balloons etc. to be regulated as per the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

Guidelines for heritage protection:

- The area of natural or man-made heritage shall be demarcated by a boundary such as bio-wall/plantation without disturbing the natural ambience and look of the place. The demarcated area needs to be conserved, if necessary, as per the recommendation(s) from the forest department.
- Selected heritage sites (as mentioned in chapter-5) may be open to tourist and may be provided with sufficient infrastructural facilities including accessibility, toilets, ticket counters, signage, benches, lights or as needed.
- The number of visitors may be restricted as per the carrying capacity of the area by
 - a) Restricting entry or closing an area
 - b) Limiting group sizes
 - c) Implementing a quota or permit system, or
 - d) Increasing fees / charges for entry / access
- Options for dispersing or concentrating people to reduce utilize resources within a particular area may include:
 - a) Restricting the number of people who may enter the demarcated area.
 - b) Zoning an area for a particular activity and not permitting certain activity
 - c) Directing tourists to more resilient areas through zoning, visitor education and offering more facilities or fewer facilities.
 - d) Charging different entrance fees on certain days of the week; and
 - e) Using a promotion and interpretation campaign to influence the use of one area over another.
- Visitors' behaviour may be changed through education programmes/**penalty for use of plastics** - teaching low-impact ways to visit a site, e.g., techniques for observing wildlife without disturbing it; and by interpretation programmes teaching respect for a site's resources and protection issues.

For plantation purposes:

- Plantation shall be carried out to augment the forest resources as per the needs of the wildlife in the ESZ areas. Natural regeneration in the area shall be ensured and if necessary, artificial regeneration shall be undertaken.
- For felling up of trees, follow 'Marking and felling rules' as mentioned in the management plan to be followed. Behavioural changes to be introduced in villagers regarding plantation activities. School children to be given special courses in all primary schools regarding promotion/protection of Wildlife.
- Areas with good and deep soil shall be planted after digging pits, while those with shallow soils shall be used for Fuel wood plantations and fodder development.

- Irrigated plantations shall be preferred in areas near water source. Mahua and Bamboos shall be harvested as per the standard forest rules for bamboo. Degraded and congested clumps shall be rehabilitated through clump cleaning or clear-felling operations. Developing clumps or bamboo plants shall be treated with weeding, cleaning, soil working, protection, etc. until they become well-formed clumps. Bamboo products can be developed as key source of livelihood especially by the **Basaur community in the area**.
- To improve the quality of habitat from the point of view of meeting the needs of the communities, village wood lots may be developed on the fringes so that the locals do not have to venture deep into the forest. The JFMC/EDCs concerned shall play a pivotal role in this exercise.
- Awareness campaigns regarding importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services shall be regularly carried out, villagers should be introduced to the ecosystem services and the importance of wildlife in maintaining the ecosystem services.
- A good network of Forest Protection Committee, (for densely forested areas), Village Forest Committees (open forest areas), Eco-development committee shall be developed that shall be encouraged to work in tandem with each other for the protection of forest.

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PILOT INTERVENTIONS

3.16.1 Eco Tourism, River trails and Nature Walks at Nebuha and Banjari

The Sanjay Tiger Reserve is blessed with numerous river streams along the northern and western part of the Reserve. There are two major areas along river Banas which present excellent site seeing and trekking opportunities in the vicinity of the Buffer area and the ESZ zone. Because of the popularity of eco-tourism worldwide, coastal, lake, and riverfront tourism has dramatically increased in recent decades. With the emergence of riverfront parks and conversion of sandy riverbanks into tourist beaches, land near rivers is becoming highly desirable.

Project Rationale

The presence of an existing underperforming tourism in the National Park alone necessitates the need for strengthening and capitalizing the tourism potential of the entire Sanjay National Park area⁸¹. Additionally, the geophysical quality of the river banks makes it ideal for promoting river based tourism and introducing a nature trail that connect the riverine assets with the existing tourist spot at two potential locations – (i) Nebuha which is also located near to TPA-1 between two water streams and (ii) Banjari (TPA- 2) areas which are very near to Kusmi which is the gateway to SNP Protected Area in the north. By concentrating differential tourism products and assets, the zone will be able to harness comparative and competitive advantages of a tourism cluster that can yield desired benefits of social and economic upliftment.

Project Description

To capture the tourism potential of the banks of the Banas river by promoting temporary tourist accommodations and by providing associated interventions such as nature trails that can connect different proposed tourism activities with the existing tourism assets of the zone to strengthen the revenue stream, local involvement in conservation and livelihood opportunities within the reserve.

A. Project location/priority area

The proposed project will be located along the Banas River, which is already near a popular destination of **Banas Darshan** within the National Park and also have some connectivity. However, to access the sandy banks of the river for tourism, additional connectivity will be required. The proposed project will be located at an approximate distance of 57 km, 97 Km and 132 km from Siddhi, Singrauli and Rewa respectively. There are two potential locations of the project:

- (i) Nebuha which is also located near to TPA- 1 between two water streams and
- (ii) Banjari (TPA- 2) areas which are very near to Kusmi which is the gateway to SNP Protected Area in the north.

B. Case study/Best practices

The Periyar Tiger Trail is a protection-oriented trekking programme. The trek route passes through hills and valleys. **Guides are locals who were once poachers. These poachers turned protectors of the forest have a thorough knowledge of the forest.** These expert guides help to pitch tents and to cook food. They also have vast knowledge about the flora and fauna in the forest, even those in the remote areas.

In this programme you stand a good chance of encountering a variety of wildlife like the Nilgiri Langur, the Giant Squirrel, herds of elephants and if you are lucky, you may even spot a tiger. The programme constitutes two days and one night or three days and two nights. You can go only in groups for this trek where you will be accompanied by armed forest guards with good communication equipment. Visitors are expected to be medically fit and serious nature lovers, aged between 15 and 65. They should bring their own travel kits. Apart from providing an opportunity to experience forest life, the programme also tries to create awareness about the role of the public in the prevention of poaching and other illegal activities as well as in taking initiatives to protect the forest and its invaluable wealth.

C. Project component/activities

The proposed project will have three major components eco-accommodation, nature trail and associate infrastructure and amenities.

Accommodation

1. Sandy river beds can be developed along the northern sandy banks of Banas River from tourists to experience the admirable landscape and ecological environment of inland territory and enjoy the vicinity of the fresh water.
2. The sandy area will also accommodate activities such as bird watching, volleyball, sand art by locals etc.
3. Promotion of the tourism product will be required to capture the existing tourist inflow from the other zones.
4. Artwork such as sand art can be exhibited at the beach to promote local art and socio-cultural history of nearby communities.

Nature Trail: A Nature Trail would be developed with landscaping along the walkway will utilize local plants and have educational boards describing each plant species.

Infrastructure and Amenities

1. A link is proposed to connect the existing road network to the sandy area of the river bank, which will be developed as the Tourist Zone.
2. Since littering is a problem across the country, adequate measures must be taken to incorporate social responsibility among tourists to mitigate dumping of waste in inappropriate places through signage, conservation measures and provision of waste bins at frequent intervals. All plastic materials to be accounted for before entry and exit to the area.
3. Amenities such as E-toilets and E-changing rooms will be provided at accommodation and AT intervals.
4. Local tourist establishments such as cafes and snack bar will be developed (on temporary basis) along the nature trail or any nearby places/villages.
5. Handicraft bazars and souvenir shops can also be set up near the eco-tourism area where tourists can get training on weaving of bamboo products

Please note: All the guidelines and carrying capacity norms proposed in Chapter 5 of Sub-Zonal Tourism Plan shall be followed to develop these projects.

Exhibit 11: Camping area demarcated around Nebuha (near TPA-1)

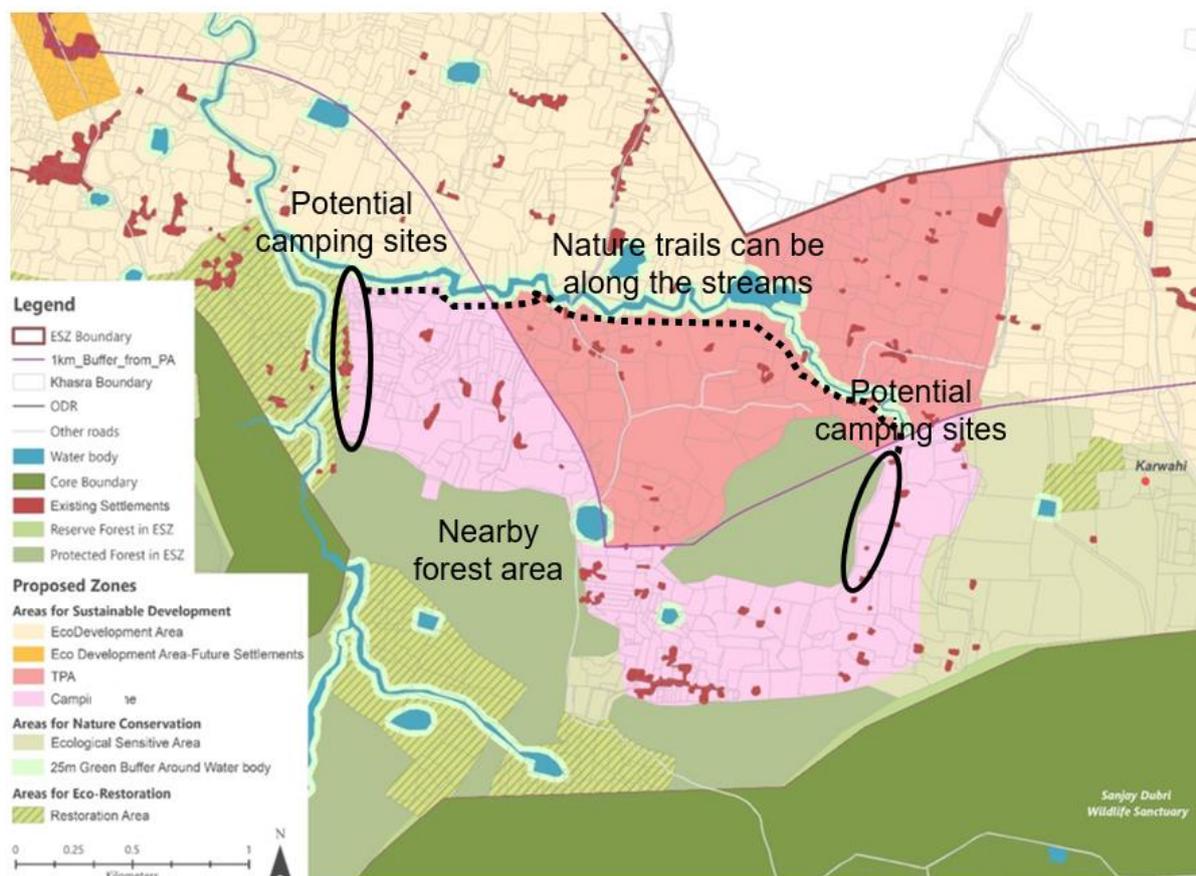


Exhibit 12: Camping area demarcated near Banjari

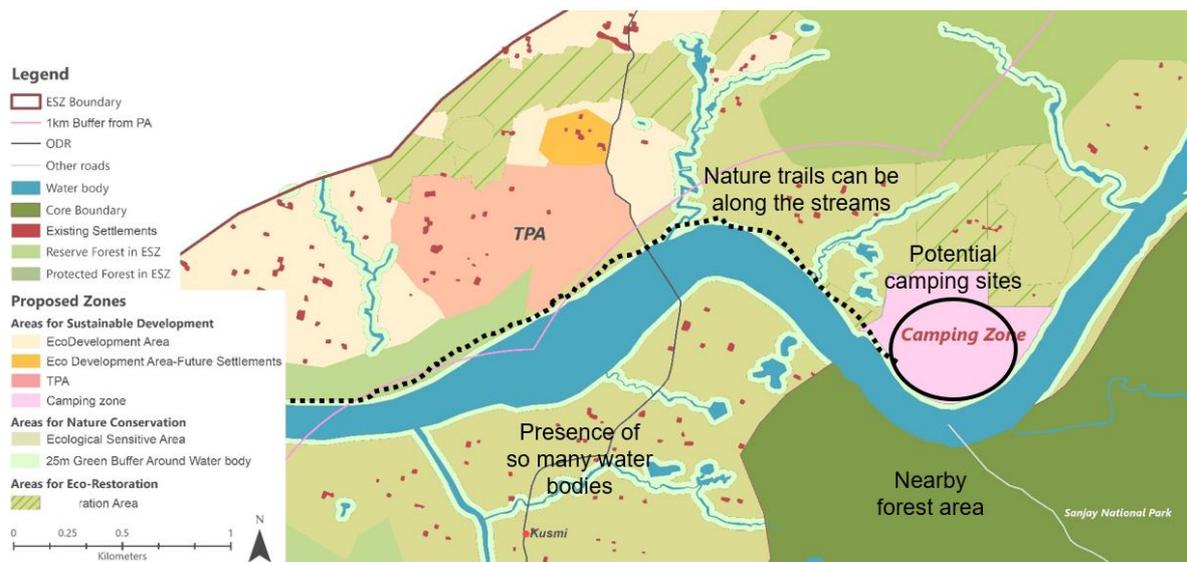


Image 9: View of Banas river

Project benefits/outcomes

There are multiple socio-economic benefits to the local communities because of promotion of river trail & tourism activities. Some of the benefits of the proposal are as follows -

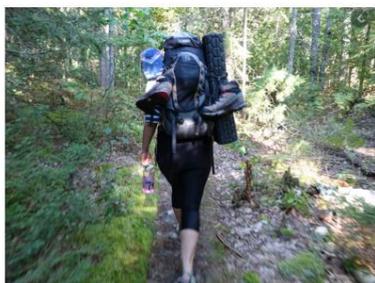
- Improvement of local tourism infrastructure and amenities, including rail and road connectivity
- Opportunity for local employment (as tour guides, tourism service providers, handicraft and handlooms) that can facilitate economic upliftment of communities.
- Involvement of local communities in the conservation of natural ecosystems.
- Increase in the sales of local products, industries, and services, etc.

Exhibit 13: Activities that can be proposed under Eco-tourism project

Night safari



Jungle walks



Eco-trails



Accommodations-1



Accommodations-2



Accommodations-3



3.16.2 Development of Eco-Tourism along Northern water Body clusters

With a growing demand for eco-tourism or nature-based tourism, **high end accommodation and eco-huts are becoming a highly preferred alternative accommodation choice.** Eco-huts are of particular interest to the sustainable development community, because they are small, medium and microenterprises that can generate a variety of positive economic development impacts in highly rural, bio-diverse areas, where other types of development underway or under consideration are frequently damaging to the environment.⁸²

Sanjay National Park Eco Sensitive Zone does not have a number of high-end accommodation facilities. However, with right marketing, connectivity and interventions the tourist demand can be expected to grow, several other accommodations will be necessary to support the existing tourist inflow and future growth. To counter the threats of unmanaged tourism on the ecosystem, it is essential to follow sustainable tourism guidelines and management practices that would ensure a balance of social, economic and environment goals. Eco-Accommodations offers an ideal solution for promoting nature-based tourism by increasing incentives and resources for conserving biodiversity and promoting responsible development in an area.

Project Rationale

The goal of the Tourism Master Plan is to provide appropriate interventions and infrastructure in areas of tourism interest or potential; it is expected that with an additional demand for homestays and eco-huts in the surrounding areas due to development of railway tourism circuit⁸³. The water bodies and check dams will make an attractive location for eco-huts and sustainable development to cater to the needs of the eco-tourists.

Project Description

⁸² Ecolodges: Exploring Opportunities for Sustainable Business. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/publications/publications_report_ecolodges_wci__1319576869279

⁸³ From Beohari to Marwadgram

A. Objective

1. To develop eco-tourism luxury accommodation as a sustainable alternative to hotel stays by creating a local experience that upheld sustainable living by using low-impact construction and renewable energy and by facilitating local community partnerships through direct employment or other types of socio-economic contributions.
2. Link the accommodation with the circuit for ease in connectivity.

B. Project location/priority area



The Accommodations/eco-huts can be created around these **water bodies near the village of Karwahi, South of Hingmaniya and South of Khajuriha and South of Rampur**. The villages are in the Northern part of the Sanjay Tiger Reserve, adjacent to the Protected Area. It is well connected through the by road and is around 50 km away from Siddhi town and few km away nearby rail head. All the villages have water availability throughout the year at very deep level, which attract lot of wild animals and birds. **Moreover, Reservoirs south of Rampur already has a dilapidated irrigation department structure which can be rehabilitated on PPP basis to a tourism centre.**



C. Case study/Best practices

Sarai at Toria is an earth friendly retreat located in the grasslands of Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, along the west bank of the beautiful Ken River. Its rammed-earth mud cottages are decorated with natural and handmade elements. A stay at the resort is all about downtime with nature, and its many nooks and crannies encourage guests to read a book sheltered by

the tall grasses. Even the dining area looks out over the river, and it is common to glimpse jackal, jungle cat, civet, or mongoose. Sarai at Toria's attempt to maintain the sanctity of the area is evident from the in-house solar plant which meets all the property's electricity requirements. The flora is completely indigenous to the landscape. Pests are controlled using tobacco, lemon, citronella, and eucalyptus products. There are no plastic mineral water bottles (only filtered water), and chemical-free toiletries are purchased in bulk and decanted into glass vials. The establishment supports local economic development of the staff is from the neighboring areas.



Image 10: Sarai at Toria has rammed-earth mud cottage

D. Project component/activities

1. Luxury bungalows amidst nature – Through the use of responsible material and sustainable design practises, the eco-huts will offer a sustainable and luxurious alternative to conventional tourist accommodation in the region.
2. Solar powered facility – Sanjay National Park has a precedent of adopting solar initiatives Near Jawari Tola. The proposed eco-huts will be powered by renewal energy and will advocate for the wider adoption of solar technologies in the village.
3. **Organic farm** – Since agriculture is the main source of livelihood in this area, there is scope of promoting newer farming technologies in agriculture and promoting organic farming. Guests will also be allowed to take part in farming activities and get hands on experience at the fields.
4. Yoga and meditation classes – The proposed eco-huts will offer guests daily yoga and meditation classes. The natural and pristine setup of South of Rampur will provide an ideal atmosphere to relax, **rewind and connect to the inner self and the nature especially in presence of a pre-existing ashram.**
5. **Gardens and forest trails** – All through the eco-hut complex there will gardens and forest trails. The landscaping within the gardens will utilise plants and tress local to the region to conserve the biodiversity of the forest area.

Exhibit 14: Proposed sustainability measures at Eco-huts Complex



Night safari



Jungle walks



Eco-trails



Project benefits/outcomes

A well-designed accommodation/eco-hut project can provide tremendous benefits to the community without sacrificing the fragile ecosystem of a natural forest reserve such as -

- Promotion of nature-based tourism, instead of mass tourism.
- Conservation of biodiversity and promotion of responsible tourism through low-impact development.
- Employment of community members and direct financial contribution to local villages.
- Increase in consumable goods, produces, local handicrafts and artworks.
- Creation of awareness about local agricultural practices, produces, yoga and meditation.
- Development of creative partnerships with local communities and the reserve to fund the conservation of endangered species.
- Promote the use of green architectural design and low-impact construction in other areas of the reserve.
- Facilitate local people economic alternatives to encroachment in conservation areas.

3.16.3 Sustainable Village and wellness Tourism around Sanjay Dubri ESZ

Sanjay Eco Sensitive Zone and Protected area has a number of culturally appreciative sites including caves and Ghats that represent immense rich culture and heritage of the indigenous practices. These sites possess immense potential to be developed under rural tourism initiative of central government to support alternate livelihood options and boost the socio-economic development of villages around Sanjay TR.

Project Rationale

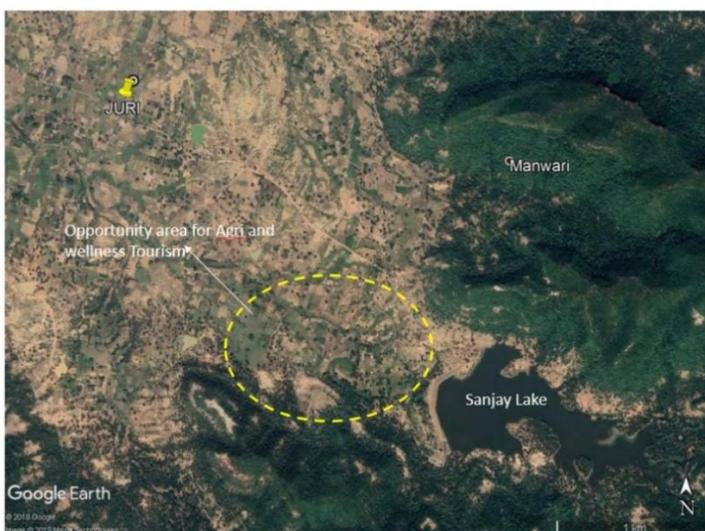
The goal of the project is to provide appropriate interventions in areas of tourism interest or potential. Ample of villages in SDTR region have their uniqueness in terms of agricultural practices the flora and fauna it poses and the art and culture the place exhibits. Development of those places under the concept of Village tourism will not only preserve the culture and heritage but will also generate employment in the villages since it can be leveraged to provide skill development in tourism related job roles such as that of guide, driver, cook, housekeeping and hospitality to the tourists.

Project Description

- Objective.** The main idea for developing the project and promote village tourism is for Sustainable Development and Livelihood Generation for local communities in Sanjay Dubri TR.
- Project location/priority area.** The villages identified for development of village tourism are Juri & Jawari Tola Cluster. The villages are located in the close proximity of the core

region in SDTR. Located within the pristine area with Jawri Tola within no network zone distant from the everyday hustle these villages have the potential of providing serene and cultural feels to the tourists. Another village which can be taken up in next phase is Khokhra and Thadi pathar village. These villages have been taken up by MPTB for promotion of rural tourism.

Agri-tourism and Wellness Centre at Juri



Project Features

Hospitality

1. Luxurious homestays built deeply in the nature.
2. Tourists will have to volunteer some of their time at the organic agricultural farms in Juri and Naudia. All food served will be 100% organic.
3. Resort will have a wellness centre; will provide Yoga, ayurveda and cooking classes.

Agriculture Education and Direct to consumer sales

1. Tourists can engage in fruit/vegetable picking and buy homemade snacks and delicacies.

Distance from Major Towns

Rewa – 152 km (4 hrs drive)

Sidhi – 77 km (2 hrs drive)



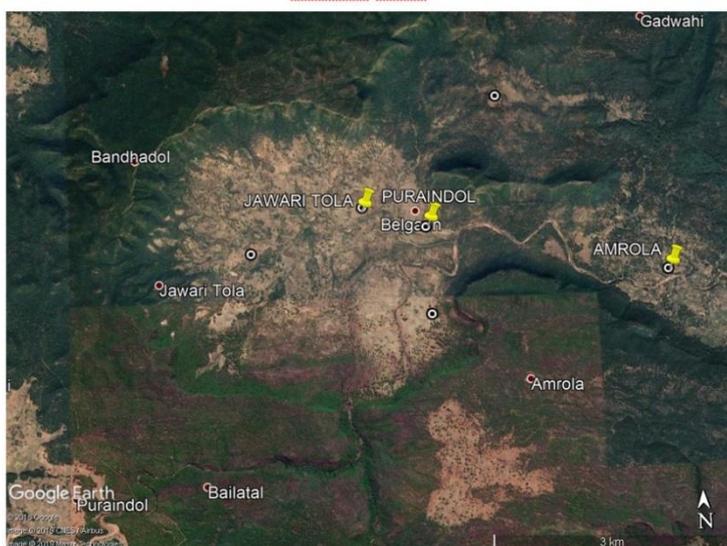
Case study and inspiration Maachli Farm stay, Konkan Coast

- C. Case study/Best practices.** Home to an ethnically diverse community, Hodka village is a unique cultural mosaic of cattle herders and traditional crafts persons. Sham-e-Sarhad, Hodka village resort, was an initiative by the Endogenous Tourism Project (ETP) in collaboration between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. Owned and operated by the Village Tourism Committee of Hodka, the resort is run by local community members and offers an authentic yet incredible experience of the local culture, crafts and heritage. At Sham-e-Sarhad, sustainable visitor strategies based on art, craft, culture, natural heritage and environment care, have led to larger tourism yields, which in turn have contributed to the conservation of Hodka's unique ecology and its community. The beneficiaries have been the area's rural poor, women and unemployed youth. The formation of rural self-help groups and local stakeholder participation has been a successful exercise in sustainable capacity building. By facilitating engaging experiences of rural life for the paying visitor, who is the direct income source for the local communities, Sham-e-Sarhad has helped improve the local people's quality of life and created an opportunity for conscious eco travelers to experience a whole new perspective.



Image 11: Hodka Village, Kutch

Meditation Ashram at Jawari Tola



Project Features

1. Village environment, segregated from the outside world, where people can be at ease with themselves and experience nature and well-being through yoga, meditation and a simple lifestyle.
2. Yoga and Meditation teacher training courses will be provided.
3. Tourists will be given the option of volunteering their time towards organic farming, waste management, water conservation and animal care.

Distance from Major Towns

Sidhi – 98 km (3 hrs drive)
 Rewa – 152 km (4 hrs 40 mins drive)



Govardhan Eco-village
 Galtare, Maharashtra

D. Project component/activities

1. Accommodations – accommodations can be developed in the form of Eco huts and Farm stays which promotes local architectural practices and agro tourism concepts.
2. Workshops and art fairs - to create awareness and interest towards local art and culture among tourist's local people can take up volunteer Workshops and art trade fair in selected Villages of Buffer area.
3. Community Guided Herbal Walks – herbal walks can be developed involving the local communities as guides. These walks can be arranged after the rains to identify and appreciate a wide range of herbs having medicinal importance and other floral attributes of the forest.
4. Concept of a “Life in a village” – Using this concept the tourists can go through activities that a villager does on a daily basis - preparing food the traditional way and farming in the fields. Tourists also get a chance to interact with the villagers enjoying local cuisines and play local games with the children of the village.

Exhibit 15: Vision and growth of Village tourism in different parts of India



"Agritourism is growing at an average rate of 20% per annum in India. The agricultural and allied sectors contributed 32.65% to the GSDP of Rajasthan in 2014-15 at current prices and witnessed a CAGR of 13.5% over 2004-15, indicating the growing importance of this sector to economic growth." – Times of India

Rural tourism grows in MP village where every tribal is adept at hosting foreigners



When a 45-year-old French woman set foot in the Maraikala soil in 2010, little did she know that she was pioneering rural tourism in the village.



Project benefits/outcomes

- Employment Generation – It generates employment and income for the local communities, especially beneficial to women who often have no new opportunities to earn income away from home.
- Conservation of Natural Resources – It encourages conservation and care of natural resources such as the rivers, forests, mountains as well as local fauna and flora, birds, fish and almost extinct animals. When these are valued as living assets to attract income, they are usually cared for.
- Preserves the traditional practices and customs - It Provides incentives to preserve some of the old customs and traditions, crafts, traditional festivals, architecture, food and other practices unique to certain cultures.
- Dissipates the benefits of tourism development directly to the local communities - Given that services are often provided by residents of the village tourism benefits the village in that there is greater cooperation among villagers as they operate the local enterprises providing for the tourists.
- Conservation of biodiversity and promotion of responsible tourism through low-impact development.
- Creation of awareness about local agricultural practices, produces, medicinal herbs etc.
- Provides opportunities for mutual sharing of cultures.
- Creates a market and appreciation for local products and services and keeps them alive



Meditation Ashram at Jawari Tola Marketing, Promotion & Branding

Marketing and Promotion will be important to draw tourists to this secluded location and experience the offered “wellness tourism” products. Some possible marketing strategies can be

1. Social Media and web-bases promotion
2. Brochures that can be distributed at regional, national, and international fairs
3. Advertisements
4. Yoga and meditation workshops at conventions and fairs
5. Branding through design and employee/village empowerment content.

3.16.4 Interpretation and tiger care and adoption centre Sanjay National Park

Many times, the tigers get injured and are not able to survive in the wild such tigers can be rehabilitated in the proposed tiger care and adoption centres to be proposed in tourism promotion areas. This can be frequented by tourist and the animals can be adopted by various followers online who can subsidize their food and care cost during the care period of the animal.

It is recommended to set up a visitor interpretation centre at Badkadol gate which will display information (do's and don'ts, wildlife species), photographs and displays about the Tiger Reserve and wildlife screen films. This will let the visitors know what to expect in the Reserve, how to behave and ensure that the visitor when leaves the park is not disappointed.

Apart from conducting nature camps for children, nature clubs or groups may be set up in schools that are in and around the Tiger Reserve. The management may consider working in collaboration with NGO's by extending assistance in augmenting such facilities and in conducting nature education activities in the targeted areas. Education for Sustainable development will be promoted in schools.

A shop selling indigenous products and artefacts made by local communities, souvenirs like Sanjay Tiger Reserve T-shirts, Jackets, caps, key rings, pictures, books on nature, etc.

In addition, the following activities can be taken up:

- Motivate and guide teachers to provide quality formal and environmental education to middle school students
- Inculcate biodiversity conservation interest in secondary school students through participatory and creative work.
- Conduct outreach events for the Forest Department staff and staff of other line agencies.

3.16.5 Installation of display boards, dustbins etc. at main locations

Project Rationale

Sanjay Dubri ESZ is a special area and needs utmost attention to control and prevent any disturbances caused to animals by anthropogenic activities like use of loudspeakers, throwing garbage or plastic in Protected Area, burning of fuel wood etc. These activities not only affect the health of animals but of villagers also. There is an urgent need to sensitize the people about their actions which can causing a heavy impact on forest and its resources.

Project description

A. Objective

To generate awareness amongst tourists and villagers regarding environmental pollution i.e., air pollution, noise pollution, solid waste management etc.

B. Project location/ priority area

This project involves provision of infrastructure at the following locations in Sanjay Dubri ESZ:

- Entry gates to core and buffer area
- Forest rest houses
- Institutional buildings
- Markets or weekly hatts
- Fair and festival grounds
- Interpretation center

C. Project components/activities

The following infrastructure to be provided:

- Display board generating awareness regarding noise and air pollution or the importance of forest or wildlife (can be digital at some places)



Image 12: Examples of Display boards (left) display panel marking sound levels (right)

- 3 dustbins for biodegradable, non-biodegradable and other-waste with colour codes and a board explaining each of them



- Deposit counter especially for plastic related items mostly at entrance gates where visitors deposit the plastic items and make inventory of other items which they are carrying with them in order to make these areas as 'PLASTIC FREE ZONES'

Project benefits/outcomes

- Placing display boards will sensitize people towards environmental pollution and will reduce air/noise/land pollution in the area
- Reduces reliance on landfills and incinerators.
- Recycling protects our health and environment when harmful substances are removed from the waste stream.
- Recycling conserves our natural resources because it reduces the need for raw materials.
- Many reuse programs require fewer resources, less energy, and less labor, compared to recycling, disposal, or the manufacture of new products from virgin materials
- Reduction in consumption and the reuse of plastic will result in less plastic circulating through trash piles that can reach the soil and forests.
- No plastic in forest area will reduce the danger for animal of either being trapped in, inconvenienced by or accidentally consuming this toxic material.

3.17 Agriculture and livestock management

Aim: Promotion of sustainable agriculture and livestock rearing practices to maximize productivity and profit while minimizing environmental damage and acts as a subsidiary source of income for villagers/farmers.

Objective:

- To promote sustainable agriculture practices under the National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).
- To promote 'water management practices' to minimize the use of ground water for irrigation (drip irrigation)
- To ensure regular monitoring of water and soil quality in all seasons to assess intensity of use of pesticides and chemical fertilizer.
- To promote plantation or techniques which repels the animal intrusion in fields (e.g., Bio-fencing, natural repellents)
- To promote and conserve the use of traditional crops and practices so that could be inherited to future generation.
- Provide support for cultivated forage in all ESZ villages and training to farmers for improved feed practices and conservation.
- To create livestock corridors with trained herder (also giving alternate source of livelihood).
- To strengthen the capacity and treatment facilities of community animal health centres.

Issues:

- Less agricultural produce due to improper use of fertilizer, lack of high-quality seeds, lack of efficient farm equipment and proper irrigation facility
- Loss of agricultural produce due to nuisance created by animals in the farms/fields.
- Lack of year-round employment opportunity and no profits from the sales of agriculture sector forcing people to migrate.

Threats:

- Extraction of ground water for irrigation purposes leads to declining ground water levels.
- Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides may lead to land degradation.
- Instability in agricultural sector leads to fluctuations in income and employment resulting in migration.
- Feed scarcity due to lack of grazing grounds for cattle leads to poor health and less production of milk/dung impacting the productivity of cattle.
- Unavailability of water especially in dry season.
- Killing of cattle by wild animals from the forest (especially for village near core).
- Lack of treatment or health centres for treatment of livestock.

Guidelines for agriculture:

- It is suggested to follow the sustainable agriculture practices under the National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) for carrying and monitoring agriculture and allied activities within the protected areas.
- Agriculture Department of Madhya Pradesh shall evolve training program for agriculture around protected area and release manuals. Department has around 30 programmes like integrated grain development programme, Tilhan Dalhan avam Yojna to improve agriculture production in the state. There are 7 core programme and others are extension programmes.

It shall be ensured that these 7 programmes are well monitored and implemented on ground and farmers are able to take benefits from them.

- a) **Improved Seeds Programmes** - In this programme the department provides improved seeds to all farmers on subsidy rates.
 - b) **Surajdhara Programme** - This programme is only for SC/ST/Small Marginal farmers. In this programme. Agriculture department provides pulses / oil seeds to farmers on 75% subsidy. Seeds are provided for 1/10-hectare area.
 - c) **Annapurna Programme** - Beneficiaries' eligibility criteria are same as for Surajdhara programme, but in this programme, department provide only seeds of cereals.
 - d) **Culture Distribution Programme** - Continuous use of chemical fertilizers adversely affects the productivity of land. To encourage use of Bio-fertilizers, Government gives subsidy of Rs.4 on every pack of 150 gms of bio-fertilizers for all farmers.
 - e) **Modern Agriculture Implementation** - To encourage use of Modern Agriculture Implement Government provides 50% subsidy directly to the farmers on purchase.
 - f) **Sprinkler Set Distribution Programme** - This programme is also for all farmers. In this Government provides 50% subsidy to farmers belonging to SC and ST Communities, Special preference is for women beneficiaries. Farmers belonging to other castes are eligible for 35% subsidy
- Guidelines for Improving Water Use Efficiency in Irrigation, Domestic & Industrial Sectors as notified by Central Water Commission shall be followed.

- Extraction of ground water shall be permitted only for bon-a-fide agricultural and domestic consumption of the occupier of the plot. And the extraction of ground water should also be regularly monitored.
- Plot irrigation through rainwater harvesting as mentioned in the projects may be beneficial for non-water intensive crops.
- Biodegradable wastes may be used for creating compost manure to reduce the use of chemicals and increase soil fertility by natural means.
- Agro forestry practices as per the crop combinations specified in the project may be practiced to improve ensured returns from agriculture sector from one crop or the other and improve livelihood security for farmers.
- People shall be encouraged to reduce usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides as these through run-offs adversely affect the forest. Training shall be imparted for setting up of vermicomposting pits for production of organic fertilizers. Bio-fencings are lines of trees or shrubs planted on farm or field boundaries that provide protection against cattle and wildlife, act as windbreaks, enrich the soil, provide bee forage, provide shade, and control dust. They are less expensive and more useful than fences made of wood, barbed wire, or stone masonry. Various species have been tested to discover their suitability for use as bio fencing plants ex. thorny species have been widely used.
- To counter man-animal conflict and to make the atmosphere in the villages more conducive towards wildlife it is being proposed that chain link fencing shall done around fringe villages to avoid crop depredation and entry of livestock into the forests. The height of the fencing would be 1.5 meters so that it stops entry of wild pigs into the fields and at the same time doesn't hinder the movement of other wild herbivores and carnivores. No electrical fencing should be erected or promoted.
- Timely compensation in case of crop raiding and kills by wild animals may be provided to avoid and reduce the hatred among locals against wildlife. **Special crop insurance scheme for protected areas to be researched and implemented.**
- Go-downs shall be constructed to provide storage facility for non-perishable NTFP as per forest rules/management plans so that they may be sold at an appropriate time which would provide better price for subsistence farmers/non-commercial users.
- Initiatives like Agroforestry, Sericulture, Horticulture, raising Medicinal Plants outside forested areas, development of village woodlots Lac cultivation, raising nurseries for sale of plants to Government agencies, local unit for natural dye manufacture, handmade paper making etc. shall be promoted.
- Mass awareness camps shall be organized as a part of sustained campaign to educate masses regarding man-animal conflict situations, the reasons, the analysis and the management shall be done by the forest department.
- A state level manual for agriculture in special areas of ESZ and around National Parks shall be prepared.

Traditional management practices in Telangana state

These methods have been adopted to reduce the amount of damage caused by Wild boars to agricultural produce. Some of them are:

- **Planting of thorny bushes and xerophytes around the crop** - Different xerophytic species like Cacti sp (*Euphorbia caducifolia*, *E. meriifolia*), opentia sp (*Opuntia elatior*, *O. dillenii*), Zizipus sp (*Ziziphus oenopolia*, *Z. mauritiana*), and agave sp (*Agave americana*,

Caesalpinia cristata) can be planted on the bunds around the crop which will not allow the wild boars due to their thorny in nature.

- **Spraying of local pigs dung solution** - The dung collected from local pigs will be made into solution and should be sprayed on soil to the width of 1 ft around the crop. This will confuse wild boars with a false assumption of entering into the territory of other pigs. For sustained affectivity it is desirable to go 2-3 sprays with 7 days interval between each spray.
- **Fencing around the crops** - The fencing method is more effective, reliable and sustainable than some other methods for damage control [19]. Mainly two type of fencing was used against the harmful animals i.e. barbed fencing and chain linked fencing. In most of the cases average height of fencing was about 4 feet in agriculture
- **Erection of used coloured sarees** - By arranging used sarees of different colours around the crop will make wild boars to assume human presence in the area there by not preferring to enter into such areas.
- **Arrangement of three rows in “NIWAR” soaked in Kerosene** - The NIWAR should be soaked in Kerosene solution for about 2 hrs and will be arranged around the crop in 3 rows by keeping 1 ft distance between rows with the help of wooden poles. Sufficient care should be taken to drain off excess kerosene. The dominating smell of the kerosene does not allow wild boars to identify the crop.
- **Human hair as deterrent** - The human hair in the movement routes of the wild boar gets sucked through nostrils causing severe respiratory irritation. Due to this the wild boar gets totally disturbed and loses its track by making distress calls, which will ward off other wild boars entering into the cropped area.
- **Use of local dogs for scaring away wild boars** - In endemic areas of wild boar attacks farmers do follow using of trained dogs on a community basis to scare away the approaching wild boars. In selected cases this method proved to be effective and sustainable.
- **Creation of sounds and light through born fire:** To scare away the wild boars from damaging their crops farmer’s employee methods such as using fire crackers, making sounds through local drums, empty tins, making born fires and shouting.

Guidelines for livestock management:

- Grazing in the forests shall be regulated as per the provisions of Madhya Pradesh Grazing Rules, 1986 and the amendments made therein from time to time.
- Peripheral boundary plantation technique may be used for creation of boundaries around fields to prevent livestock entering forests.
- Villagers shall be encouraged to practise of rotational grazing. Rotational grazing is a system where, areas are opened for grazing in a cyclic manner, to allow for rejuvenation of the already grazed area. Such areas may be closed for a period of 4-5 years or as depending upon the site thus allowing regeneration to attain the height above grazing height thereby preventing destruction from grazing. Rotational grazing areas may be closed with ‘social fencing’.
- In areas closed for grazing, fodder development activities shall be taken up under the same arrangement as discussed above in section 5.2. The fodder being generated shall be allowed to be cut and baled up for further distribution to villagers and if there is a surplus, they may also sell it to other villages. Barren and Wastelands may be developed using

agroforestry techniques for creation of grazing land and reduce pressure on forest resources for grazing.

- Villagers shall be encouraged for calf rearing. Allowances including feed subsidy, insurance coverage, alternate capital funding, etc. may be given to ensure their active role in dairy development and rearing of small ruminants for purchase of bullocks and goat.
- Refer Section 3.17 for livestock management and to improve the quality of livestock.
- Cattle troughs may be constructed at a number of places within the villages to provide drinking water to the cattle so that pressure on perennial water sources in wildlife rich areas may be reduced.
- The Forest Department with the help of Animal Husbandry Department and NGOs working in this sector may conduct animal health camps in remote inaccessible areas/ villages to treat the livestock. It is essential to provide the desired veterinary services in the interior pockets so as to win the confidence of the tribal. The services that may be provided through such health camps may include:
 - a) Vaccination against Anthrax, Black Quarter, Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth Disease, Mastitis, Foot rot, Ringworm, Milk Fever and other common ailments.
 - b) Treatment of minor ailments
 - c) Referral of complicated Cases
 - d) Early detection of endemic communicable & non communicable diseases
 - e) Minor surgical procedures & suturing
 - f) Artificial Insemination
 - g) Pregnancy Diagnosis
 - h) Referral of Complicated pregnancies
 - i) Castration of male animals
 - j) Vaccination of livestock and poultry
 - k) Public Health Awareness
 - l) Faecal Sample examination
 - m) On-spot estimation of Haemoglobin and urine examination for ketosis
 - n) Collection of blood and serum samples for further diagnosis.
- The Forest Department shall utilize such health camps to create good will among the tribal and prevent the spread of diseases among livestock and wild animal.
- In order to prevent cattle kills at night the villagers shall be encouraged to keep their cattle in community night pens⁸⁴ that may be developed in villages. Night pens shall be developed by the forest department in conjunction with tribal department. The Panchayat/JFMCs/EDCs shall be responsible for the maintenance of these night pens. Stall feeding and night penning shall provide adequate amount of dung (for operation of biogas plants) and farmyard manure (for agriculture).

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PILOT INTERVENTIONS

3.17.1 Pilot intervention of Organic Farming and linkage to Farmer Producer Organisations' (FPOs)

There has been a rise in consumer's demand for safe and healthy food due to increasing concerns over the quality of food, contamination due to chemicals, serious health hazards and

⁸⁴ Night penning is a cost-effective fencing approach that works well, especially for small and medium-sized operations; it involves bringing animals back into a small, predator-fenced area in the evening. Adding lights to night pens increases the effectiveness of the pens.

environmental issues. This increasing demand has given way to a new stream of agriculture, popularly known as Organic Agriculture. International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), an international organization established in 1972 for organic farming organizations defines goal of organic farming as:

“Organic agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic agriculture combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved...”

Project Rationale

Organic Farming⁸⁵ has been considered as the immediate demand for the world population which is suffering a lot by the chemical-based food grains, vegetables and fruits. Just washing fruits & vegetables before consumption is not sufficient to reduce the residual effect of harmful chemicals. Now a days, like in every field, farmers are running in the race of increasing their production by using heavy dosage of chemical fertilizers, growth hormones, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and many other harmful chemicals. In spite of the use of all these chemicals, the numbers of pests and diseases are continuously increasing, so is the amount of chemical to cure them. This is not only affecting the health of the consumers but also harmful for the health of our mulching animals, and environment. To overcome all these problems, **Organic Farming** is considered as one of the solutions. The concept of organic farming precisely follows the principles of eco-system and networking with nature. It is different from chemical farming both in philosophy and practice.

Project description

A. Objective

- To promote organic farming in Sanjay NP ESZ which aims at increasing of cover crops, green manures, animal manures and crop rotations to fertilize the soil, maximize biological activity and maintain long-term soil healthy.
- **Formulate a farming cooperative for the production and marketing, branding of sustainable agriculture products from Sanjay national park.**
- **Publication of guidelines for resilient Organic farming in protected areas of MP.**

B. Project location/ priority area

Practically all the farmers should think of adopting organic farming for its known benefits or at first, practice organic farming in one patch of land and if the profits are more than conventional farming then slowly increase the under organic farming.

But some of the villages which can start organic farming for setting up an example for the other villages to follow can be Juri, Naudhiya Dewart, Suhida and Jawari Tola.

C. Case study/best practices

⁸⁵ Source: <http://www.mporganic.com/>

A case study from Madhya Pradesh – Organic farming spread on a 2.5-acre plot lies a five-layered model economically-viable and sustainable farm⁸⁶.

- **1st layer** - The first layer is underneath the surface of the soil at a depth of two inches, which is planted with ginger and covered it with mud.
- **2nd layer** - The next layer, just above the soil is green, leafy vegetables like fenugreek, spinach, or coriander, which will cover the soil within 15-20 days. This prevents weeds from sabotaging the growth of crops, thereby saving labour, time, money and effort on de-weeding. When the time for harvest is near, the farmer doesn't cut the leaves; he uproots the plant from the soil. This loosens the topsoil and helps sunlight and oxygen penetrate deeper and better, improving soil health and making the crop beneath the surface, stronger. If the roots are not uprooted, they can interfere with the growth of the underground crop, in this case, ginger.
- **3rd layer**– Prepare a structure that uses bamboo for support, and wild grass for the roof, is set up to protect the crop from extreme climate changes. The shed substitutes the need for expensive polyhouses. It is weather-proof and biodegradable. It also protects crops from extreme heat, ground frost, and hailstorms. The balance of light and shade helps slow down the process of evaporation too. So, the soil can retain more water, thereby making the process more water efficient.
- **4th layer** - The bamboo structure also serves as a support for another layer of crops which include climbers. The tallest layer includes papayas that are planted at a distance of 12 x 18 feet that tower over the shed.
- **5th layer** - The fifth layer includes creepers that are grown on a mesh of wires woven from the roof of the shed to the ground. These may include bitter melon, bottle gourds, ridge gourd or snake gourd. It helps build a biodiverse ecosystem. Much like multi-story buildings in cities, this model enables multi-layer farming in a limited space. It cuts down investment costs drastically, helps you use space efficiently so that you can replicate the production of a regular five-acre land in one acre.



Young organic farmer from Madhya Pradesh Grows Chemical-Free Food in 5 Layers

⁸⁶ <https://www.thebetterindia.com/182640/woman-quits-cushy-us-job-to-go-organic-transforms-farm-into-10-acre-food-forest/>

Costing -The general cost of setting up the shed using bamboo and wild grass could be in the vicinity of Rs 1.5 lakh per acre, required once every five years.

- An additional source of income is producing and selling vermicompost and milk. He makes different kinds of compost, one of which uses 75 per cent cow dung and 25 per cent rock phosphate; while another utilises farm and kitchen waste.
- He produces 40 tonnes of vermi-compost per year, of which five tonnes is used on the farm. The remaining 35 tonnes are sold for Rs 5,000 per tonne.
- Another method of cutting down costs is the use of indigenous seeds over GMO seeds that industries sell at exorbitant prices. Indigenous seeds are resilient to weather, fruit for longer durations, and are less prone to pest attacks.
- Even the use of water is efficient since multi-layer farming saves 90 per cent water and uses the same amount of water as required by a single crop, but is used to grow five crops.
- The farm either has crop guards which are yellow and blue sheets, smeared with mustard oil and jaggery to trap flying insects so that they do not reproduce.
- Akash has also built a pit 10 x 10 feet wide and 10 feet deep near the field to prevent the topsoil from running off in the monsoons. This pit is filled with vermi-compost or earthworms, with small plants planted around its boundaries.
- During the monsoon, not only does it help recharge groundwater but also collects fertile soil that would otherwise run off.

D. Project components/activities

The villages in Sanjay NP ESZ mainly practice agriculture with prime cultivation of rice and wheat. But there are many other grains/vegetables/fruits which can be grown in these field (with supporting climatic conditions) and yield profit to the farmers. Some of the examples are:

- Kodo– Rs.150-250/kg
- Alsi – Rs.280/kg
- Organic wheat – Rs.30-40/kg
- Organic Basmati rice – Rs.70-90/kg
- Moong/Arhar/Urad – Rs.120-150/kg
- Maize/Makka – Rs.30/kg

The best organic farming methods includes⁸⁷⁸⁸:

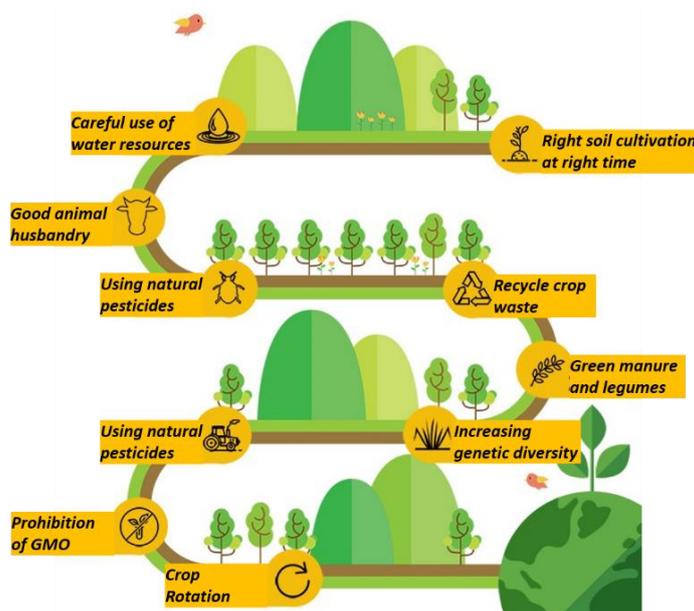
- **Mulching** - Covering the soil with dead plant material is an easy way to control weeds and protect the soil in annual crops. This practice is currently being done by all the villages in Sanjay NP ESZ.
- **Intercropping** - Growing two annual crops together, commonly a leguminous crop like beans or a green manure crop in alternating rows with maize or another cereal crop or vegetable is a common practice in organic farming to diversify production and maximize benefits from the land. In intercropping, special attention must be paid to avoid competition between the crops for light, nutrients and water.
- **Composting** - To start compost production, farmers will need enough plant materials and animal manures, if such are available. In case such materials are scarce, farmers would first have to start producing plant materials on the farm by sowing fast growing leguminous

⁸⁷ A guide by Food and agriculture dept of United nation for organic farming

⁸⁸ <https://www.conserve-energy-future.com/organic-farming-benefits.php>

- plants that build a lot of biomass, and by introducing some livestock on the farm for manure production.
- **Green manuring** - The practice of growing a leguminous plant species for biomass production and incorporation into the soil may be new to most farmers. Nevertheless, this practice can greatly contribute to improvement of soil fertility. Green manures can be grown as improved fallows, as seasonal green manures in rotation with other crops, or in strips between crops.
 - **Organic pest management** - Careful associations and management of plants and animals in order to prevent pest and disease outbreaks. Initially, bio-control agents may be applied but organic pest management is best achieved through ecological approaches that establish a pest/predator balance. While the choice of resistant varieties of crops is paramount, other prevention methods include choosing sowing times that prevent pest outbreaks; improving soil health to resist soil pathogens; rotating crops; encouraging natural biological agents for control of disease, insects and weeds; using physical barriers for protection from insects, birds and animals; modifying habitat to encourage pollinators and natural enemies; and trapping pests in pheromone attractants.
 - **Appropriate seeds and planting material** - Use of healthy seeds and planting materials, and robust and/or improved cultivars can make a big change in crop production. Generally, locally adapted seeds are preferred because of their resilience to local conditions.
 - **Planting of leguminous trees** - Planting of leguminous trees may improve the growing conditions of the fruit crop by providing shade, mulching material and nitrogen through nitrogen fixation. In addition, some leguminous trees provide good fodder for livestock.
 - **Growing farm-own animal feeds** - To improve available feeds for the livestock, farmers may grow grasses and leguminous fodder crops around, between other crops or in rotation. As animal feed must be of organic origin, feed sources are best addressed by considering farm grown feed.
 - **Terraces and soil bunds** - Construction of terraces and soil bunds along the curves of hills is a key measure for soil conservation. This practice builds the foundation of further improvement to soil fertility on slopes.

Exhibit 16: Important aspects of Organic farming



“MP Organic” is a brand created by Government of Madhya Pradesh for the promotion of organic farming among the farmers and providing organic seeds & food grains to the farmers and people at large. For this purpose, “Madhya Pradesh Rajya Beej Evam Farm Vikas Nigam (MP Beej Nigam)” is working as a Nodal agency for the production, distribution and extension of organic seeds and food grains. Since MP Beej Nigam organization is Government of Madhya Pradesh Undertaking, it provides organic seed to the farmers and food grains to people at reasonable cost. For example, Organic Moong which is sold in the market over Rs. 200/Kg, is available at Rs. 120/Kg under brand MP Organic.

Keeping in view the expansion and scope in the field of organic farming in the state, the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh constituted **M P State Organic Certification Agency (MPSOCA)** on Aug. 10, 2006, to provide the quality certification of organic production in accordance with the accreditation criteria laid down under revised NPOP 2014. The MPSOCA is an autonomous body of the state Govt. which is registered under the society registration Act. (1993) and is accredited by National Accreditation Board (NAB), APEDA as per certificate No.-NPOP/NAB/022 dated 01-10-2011. The agency is committed to provide valuable, cost effective and organic certification services in Madhya Pradesh and rest part of India. All certification standards and guidelines are available on the website⁸⁹.

The following recommendations/suggestions also need to take up to promote organic farming:

- There is an urgent need to develop market for organic wheat to increase the overall profitability of organic farming as wheat is one of the important food crops of the state.
- Inform farmers about the profitability of Organic farming vis-à-vis conventional or modern farming through awareness programs organized by government and non-government organizations.
- Provide better technical support to control pests and diseases. Presently, their ability to control some of the pests is very limited.
- Credit facility to farmers to have access to bio-control agents through board.
- Providing funds to board to promote organic farming practices.
- The farmers’ awareness of the certification process should be increased along with enhancement of their capability to fill documents etc. necessary for the ICS Programme.
- Communication between the Board, federations and farmers should be improved. Farmers are most interested in market and price related matters.
- Increasing the efficiency of transportation and procurement system to reduce loss of product due to these inefficiencies.

Project benefits/outcomes

- Provide an alternative source of livelihood to the villagers and giving them a recognition of ‘Authorized organic food’
- Organic produce contains fewer pesticides. Chemicals such as fungicides, herbicides, and insecticides are widely used in conventional agriculture and residues remain on (and in) the food we eat.
- Organic food is often fresher because it doesn’t contain preservatives that make it last longer. Organic produce is often (but not always, so watch where it is from) produced on smaller farms near where it is sold.

⁸⁹ Source: <http://mpsoca.org/Default.aspx>

- Organic farming is better for the environment. Organic farming practices reduce pollution, conserve water, reduce soil erosion, increase soil fertility, and use less energy. Farming without pesticides is also better for nearby birds and animals as well as people who live close to farms.
- Organically raised animals are NOT given antibiotics, growth hormones, or fed animal by-products. Feeding livestock animal by-products increases the risk of mad cow disease (BSE) and the use of antibiotics can create antibiotic-resistant strains of bacteria. Organically-raised animals are given more space to move around and access to the outdoors, which help to keep them healthy.
- Organic meat and milk are richer in certain nutrients. Results of a 2016 European study show that levels of certain nutrients, including omega-3 fatty acids, were up to 50 percent higher in organic meat and milk than in conventionally raised versions.
- Organic food is GMO-free. Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) or genetically engineered (GE) foods are plants whose DNA has been altered in ways that cannot occur in nature or in traditional crossbreeding, most commonly in order to be resistant to pesticides or produce an insecticide.

3.17.2 Promotion of Bee culture as a measure for ecosystem conservation and linkage with Farmer Producer Organisations' (FPOs).

Beekeeping (or apiculture) is the maintenance of bee colonies, commonly in man-made hives, by humans. Honey-producing bees such as *Melipona* stingless bees are also kept. A beekeeper (or apiarist) keeps bees in order to collect their honey and other products that the hive produce (including beeswax, propolis, flower pollen, bee pollen, and royal jelly), to pollinate crops, or to produce bees for sale to other beekeepers.

Honey bee farming can be done as a standalone commercial honey bee farm or can be integrated with crops to increase the crop yield and get additional income



Project Rationale

The bee-culture is appropriate for the villagers in the in the ESZ areas:

- It is also a good source of income for the farmers especially during the period when the growth of crop is still under process.

- Beekeeping does not involve mass feeding of bees because in most cases the bees provide their own food all year round.
- All the necessary inputs and technologies required for beekeeping are available locally. Some may be wasted if bees are not kept, e.g., pollen and nectar from flowering plants.
- The beekeeper requires limited land to keep bees.
- Presence of agricultural farm is an additional benefit for both farmers and bee-keeper.
- Contributes to enhancement of Eco-systems services as Bees are prime pollinators.

Project description

- A. **Objective.** To provide an alternate source of livelihood by keeping the bees for the production of honey, beeswax, propolis, pollen (bee bread), royal jelly and bee venom; for food, medicine and income. It is also important for pollination and recreational activities.
- B. **Project location/ priority area.** Practically all the farmers should think of adopting bee culture as a side endeavour for its known benefits in pollination it can be promoted in Organic agriculture cluster to enable cluster-based services such as in places like **Juri, Karwahi, Jawari Tola etc.**
- C. **Case study/best practices.** Beekeeping industry is gaining increasing popularity in Uttara Kannada and is accepted as complementary activity to agriculture. Central Western Ghats of the Uttara Kannada provides congenial environment for domestication of bees and organized beekeeping as nectar sources from wild plants are abundant. The first such society was started in Honavar taluk, of Uttara Kannada, in 1941. Five more such societies were established in the district, between 1945 and 1985. From 2004 -2005, the National Horticulture Mission encouraged beekeeping activities through “Suvarnabhoomi Yojana” programmes and also by giving subsidies for purchase of bee boxes.



Wooden bee-hive box provided by the government to the Bee-farms

- D. **Project components/activities.** The following steps should be adopted for setting up of bee-culture facility⁹⁰:

⁹⁰ <https://www.farmingindia.in/beekeeping-in-india-honey-bee-farm/>

Beekeeping Knowledge - The farmer must gain adequate knowledge on the beekeeping process, zoology of the bees, bee-human relation, sting management, etc. It is advisable to acquire training from the local beekeeping authority. Government organizations like National Bee Board under the Agriculture Department and Central Bee Research Training Institute provides training to farmers in apiculture.

Flora for Honey Bee Farm - The place of rearing must also have a clean drinking water source. The most important requirement is that there must be plenty of forage or plants that yield nectar and pollen for the bees near the hives. Plants contain nectar and pollen both of which are essential for the survival and growth of honeybees. The villages in Sanjay NP ESZ are surrounded by agricultural farms and forested vegetation, which is a positive point to place a bee-culture farm. Plantations of tamarind, eucalyptus, gulmohar, Pulses, trees of citrus fruits etc. also boost honey production.

Resilient Beekeeping in Protected area:

It is important to upkeep the hives in such a way that it is protected from wild animals such as bears, elephants, Monkeys etc. Horticulture department should study the issue and release SOP for resilient bee farming in protected areas.

Exhibit 17: Bear/Wild animal resistant bee keeping using wire and Bio fencing



Capturing of bees - No beehive can function without honeybees. The combs and bees are removed from their natural nests and placed in the wooden hive. This practice is normally done in the early morning or late evening.

Prevention of Desertion - Recent research has found that insecticide used in orchards is a great threat to honeybees and it causes desertion and mass death of honeybees. The best practice is to keep the beehives near the organic farms that are practicing integrated pest management. And that's why, some village would be suitable for bee-culture as Organic farming is also proposed in the same village.

Honey Harvesting - Generally honey is harvested at the end of flowering season. Traditionally the hives are puffed with smoke so that the bees fly away. Then the combs are removed and squeezed in cloth to extract honey. In case of clay pots, the pots are broken and the comb is squeezed. The following products are available from bee-keeping:

- Honey - It is a viscous fluid produced from the flower nectar by the bees. Commercially it is the most important product of *apiculture* since it is a whole food containing sugars, antibiotics, enzymes, acids and minerals. Since it has a high sugar content, it is a high energy source. It is a useful carrier for many *ayurvedic* and *unani* medicinal preparations. In severe cases of malnutrition, ulcers and impaired digestion, honey is recommended for regular consumption.
- Royal Jelly - It is a secretion from the hypopharyngeal glands of nurse-bees. It is milky in color and contains proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, minerals like iron, Sulphur, copper and silicon. It increases the vitality and vigor in humans.
- Beeswax - Beeswax is secreted as a liquid but solidifies when exposed to air. It is chiefly used in the candle industry. Other major places where the bees wax is important are for making creams, ointments, capsules, deodorants, varnish, shoe polish, etc.
- Propolis - Propolis is the resin-like exudate collected by honey bees from the trees. It has an adhesive quality and hence mixed with Vaseline. It also has burn healing property and used for preparing ointments that treats cuts, wounds, etc.
- Bee Venom - It is an important secretion used by the worker bees as a defense mechanism. The hives are connected to a live circuit of 12-15 volts. Whenever the bees get in touch with the wire, they receive the shock which irritates them and they react by depositing venom. Bee venom is injected into patients suffering from rheumatism.

Selling of honey products – A small store can be inside just outside the bee-culture farm where all the products obtained from the bees would be sold. Even it would also have a facility where the honey can be tasted and its related food items. Or the honey obtained in larger quantities can be sold to the government under Organic products.

Government assistance for bee-keepers⁹¹

- People aspiring to take up bee-keeping may be given training and equipments at subsidized rates. On proper utilization of infrastructure granted the entrepreneurs of especially poorer class may be given more assistance.
- Government to help the entrepreneurs with testing and certification of the genuineness of honey produced so as to fetch good market price for them.
- Guidance for forest honey collectors on sustainable and safe harvesting methods.
- Importance of organic honey production.
- Government assistance for honey quality improvement through making available moisture reduction technique.
- To make available ready expertise to deal with bee diseases.

Project benefits/outcomes

Some of the important benefits of Bees-Keeping are:

- **For cultural purposes** - Honey is used for beverage brewing and occasionally served at important cultural ceremonies such as weddings. The Maji Maji rebellion used bees as a weapon to defend themselves against the colonialists. Honey was used in Egypt as cosmetics.

⁹¹ <http://wgbis.ces.iisc.ernet.in/biodiversity/pubs/ETR/ETR49/conclusion.htm>

- **As source of food** - Honey is delicious and nutritious. It is consumed whole or mixed with other foods as supplement. Royal jelly and pollen are consumed for their high protein value.
- **As source of medicine** - Bee products such as bee venom, honey and propolis are used for treatment of many conditions following the antibiotic nature of the products. The conditions/diseases treated using bee products include stomach upsets, diarrhoea, vomiting, wounds, burns, cough, measles, false teeth, toothaches and fungal infections. It also helps to boost the immunity of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- **For income generation** - The honeybee products can be marketed locally or abroad to get money, with or without value addition. Beekeeping industry also provides incomes to various stakeholders in the value chain. These include bee farmers, artisans, pharmaceutical industry, food, beverage industry, honey dealers among others.
- **Pollination** - The honeybees provide pollination services, thereby playing a vital role in food production and overall agricultural productivity. More bees mean better pollination and high yields. In other countries pollination by bees is hired and fetches additional money to the beekeeper.
- **Conservation of natural resources** - Beekeeping is a non-destructive activity that could be employed in the conservation of biodiversity in protected areas. Farmers realizing that vegetation is a source of forage for bees will guard against the destruction and be encouraged to plant more plants for supplying pollen and nectar. In the process many plants are conserved and protected from destruction.

3.17.3 Medicinal and Aromatic plants at cultivation, marketing along with wellness tourism clusters.

Whole plant or individual plant part such as root, stem, leaves, bark, flower, fruits, seeds etc. or the chemicals derived from these parts are used in different system of medicines (Allopathy, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Siddha, Unani, Herbomineral, Folklore etc.) to cure the disease are known as medicinal plants. The utilization of medicinal plants is: direct utilization in the form of plant parts (root, stem, leaf, seed and bark), powder, extracts, medicinal chemicals (alkaloids, glycosides) and plant drugs. The following is the list of medicinal and aromatic plants that are grown in Madhya Pradesh⁹²

⁹² Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in Madhya Pradesh: SWOT Analysis By Pandey C.S.* , Upadhyay S.D. and Pandey Vibha

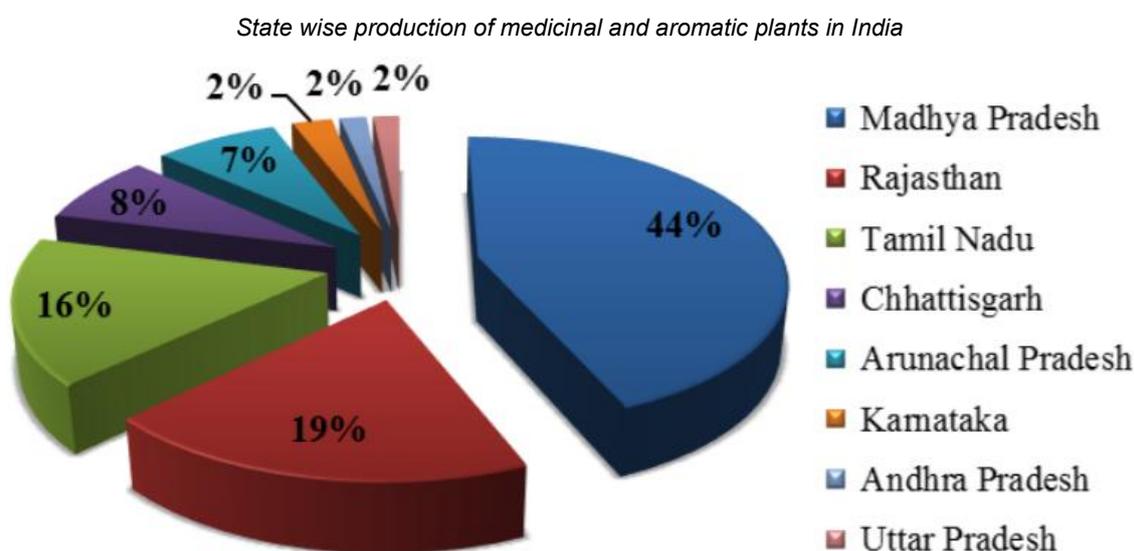
S. No.	Medicinal Crops	Useful part	Uses
1	Ashwagandha (<i>Withania Somnifera</i>)	Root	Skin disease, Blood pressure, Swelling, Wounds, filler, Joint pain.
2	Sarpagandha (<i>Rauvolfia Serpentina</i>)	Root	High blood pressure, hysteria
3	Kalmegh (<i>Andrographis Paniculata</i>)	Plant	Skin disease, Malaria, fever, blood purifier
4	Safed Musali (<i>Chlorophytum borivillinum</i>)	Rhizome root	Ayurvedic medicine- Chavanprash, making diabetic medicine
5	Satawar (<i>Asparagus racemosus willd</i>)	Root	Acidity, Ulcer, to increase milk production in Cow & buffalo, skin disease, eye disease, develop resistance power.
6	Sanai (<i>Cassia angustifolia</i>)	Leaf	Stomach disease
7	Gudmar (<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>)	Leaf	Liver tonic, diabetes, heart disease, fever, white spot, snake bites, stomach pain, eye pain.
8	Chandrasur (<i>Lepidium Sativum L.</i>)	Leaf, Seed	Seed- as vegetable, salad, gum, increase milk production in mother, and in dairy cow & buffalo, digestion, eye disease, loose motion, ladies disease, child development, Asthama, piles, siflice, Leaf- anti scarbutic
9	Ratanjot (<i>Jatropha curcus L.</i>)	Plant Branch	Exima, Dad Used as Daton, Bio diesel, skin disease
10	Isabgol (<i>Plantago Ovata Forsk</i>)	Husk	Piles, Loose motion, Stomach disease
11	Tulsi (<i>Ocimum Sanctum</i>)	Leaf, Seed	Cosmetics, Cough seerup, digestion, ear pain, oil
12	Bhui Aounla (<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>)	Plant	Urinary disease, Jaundice, stomach pain
13	Mulaithi (<i>Glycyrriza glabra L.</i>)	Under ground stem	Heart disease, Prepare tasteful medicine
14	Kalihari (<i>Gloriosa Superba Linn</i>)	Rhizomes	Medicine of anticancer, anti jaundice, Piles, Asthama
15	Giloe (<i>Tinospora Cordifolia Willd</i>)	Root, Stem, Leaf, Fruit	Root- Laprocy, Stem- Jaundice, Cough fever, white discharge, control of heart beeting, control blood pressure Leaf- Jaundice, Chicken pox Fruit- Jaundice, tonic
16	Brahmi (<i>Bacopa monnieri L.</i>)Penn.	Plant	Increase memory, Nerve tonic, Histeria
17	Pattharchur (<i>Coleus aromaticus</i>)	Leaf	Stomach pain, Karminative, Urine disease, kidney stone
18	Makoy (<i>Solanum nigrum L.</i>)	Plant	Fruit- Fever, Loose motion, eye disease Plant- Piles, Liver disease Leaf – Urinary disease
19	Bia vidung (<i>Embelia ribes Brum F.</i>)	Fruit	Anti worms, Loose motion, skin disease, tonic snake & crabs bites.
20	Ajwain (<i>Hyoscyamus niger L.</i>)	Seed	Loose motion, teeth pain relief, eye disease, Asthama, cough, urine, infection, siflice
21	Pan (<i>Piper betle</i>)	Leaf	Worms, Cough, digestion, heart

S. No.	Crops & their botanical name	Useful part	Uses
1	Lemongrass (<i>Cymbopogon flexuosus steud</i>)	Oil	Cosmetic creams, soaps, insecticide, joint pain, odomas, gulab jal
2	Pamarosa (<i>Cymbopogon maritini stapf</i>)	Oil	Soap, Cosmetic, Scent, from its oil Jernoil extracted which used in Aroma industries
3	Java citronela (<i>cymbopogon winter ianus</i>)	Oil	Cosmetic, soap, preparation of aromatic jeeraniol, Hydroxisionel chemical, Anti mosquito ointment deodorant.
4	Tulsi (<i>ocimum besilium</i>)	Leaf, Seed	Cosmetics, cough seerup, digestion, earpain, oil
5	Mentha (<i>Mentha arvensis L</i>)	Oil	Karminative, expectorant, stomach disease, cough & cold, throat infection, fever, gas
6	Pachouli (<i>Pogostemon calin Benth</i>)	Oil	Scent, oil is itself top quality scent, soap, cosmetic tobacco, cream, Anti worms, Medicine, its juice used in T.B.
7	Rajnigandha (<i>Pollanthes tubrosa L.</i>)	Oil & Flower	Oil- in Aroma industries Flower- making Bucke, cut flower
8	Jama rosa (<i>Cymbopogon nardas</i>)	Oil	Cosmetic, knee pain and arthritics
9	Lavender (<i>Lavandula Officinalise L.</i>)	Oil	Soap, shaving cream, powder, Anti-worm, Aromatherapy
10	Khus (<i>Vetiveria Zizanioides</i>)	Oil, Root	Oil- Scent, Cosmetic, Medicine, Root- Used in cooler
11	Nagarmotha (<i>Cyperus Scariosus</i>)	Rhizomes	Heart disease, Loose motion, Ladies disease, body resistance, siflice
12	German Chameli (<i>Matricaria Chamomella</i>)	Oil	Oil- Anti allergy, body resistance, cream, shampoo, Flower & plant- Digestion, Cough, hair die, wine industries
13	Jasmine (<i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i>)	Leaf, flower & plant	Leaf- mouth ulcer, Ear disease Flower- Crab bite, skin disease Plant- Loose motion, anti-worms, urine disease, and diseases concern with ladies.

Project Rationale

Scope in the state and its schemes- The Madhya Pradesh with 11 agroclimatic zones having diversity in soil composition and climatic conditions are most suitable for cultivation and growth of medicinal and aromatic plants. Madhya Pradesh had an area of 18364 hectare with production 110184 ton under medicinal and aromatic crops during the year 2003, which increased to 65,617 ha area with production of 4,14,043 ton during 2014-15. The state is natural habitat for over 50 percent of the herbs used in pharmaceutical industry. The collection and conservation are being done by primary co-operative societies. The increasing demands for herbal medicines have renewed interest of the multinational pharmaceutical in bioprospecting. This indicates that production, consumption and trade (domestic and international) in MAP based products are going to grow at a significant rate.

As indicated in, Madhya Pradesh is largest producer for medicinal and aromatic plants. This is because of the physiography, climatic setting of the region. This provides a huge potential for the villages of Protected area to be developed in such a way that they can also contribute in increase production for the state.



Costing and benefits - Estimates show that that the potential returns to farmer from cultivation of medicinal plants are quite high (Nautiyal, 1995; Rao and Saxena, 1994). The cultivation of certain high altitude Himalayan herbs could fetch products price anywhere between Rs. 7,150 to 55,000 per hectare (Nautiyal, 1995). Although it is not clear that at which stage of the marketing chain these prices are paid but it is obvious that despite varying returns production of medicinal plants could raise the income of farmers to a great extent. Rao and Saxena (1994) reported an average annual income of Rs. 120,000 per hectare through mixed cropping of high-altitude medicinal herbs. Even the low altitude MAPs assume significant economic importance and can be judiciously cultivated to bridge the current gap between demand (40 thousand tons) and supply (20 thousand tons) is estimated to be 40,000 to 200,000 tons, which is expected to rise to 152,000 to 400,000 tons by 2005 (Planning

Commission, 2000 & CRPA, 2001) to improve the income and status of the rural farm household⁹³.

Selling centers - Major Ayurvedic companies trade from Bhopal, Katni, Dewas, Shivpuri, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Indore and Mandieep.

Project description

- A. Objective.** To increase the production of medicinal and aromatic plants production which would also provide a suitable income generating options with additional security from some wild animals' invasion in the crop fields.
- B. Project location/ priority area.** In the first phase, the cultivation farm can be established in the villages identified for organic farming. Many villagers are aware about the herbs and medicinal plants of the forest. Some ancient technique and knowledge are available with them. This will help them to explore the opportunities for the growth of medicinal and aromatic plants sector. Secondly, FPO and tourism linkages are to be established, so tourists can also plan a visit to medicinal plant and cultivation center where they will be given knowledge about the herbs found in forest and how they can use to treat themselves.
- C. Case study/best practices.** Vidya Karan, a 2-acre farmer, in Sangla village in Himachal Pradesh's Kinnaur district, has a multi-herb portfolio: ateesh, Rs 2.5-3 lakh per acre, rattan jot, Rs 1.15 lakh per acre, and karu, Rs 1.5-2 lakh per acre. He points to another big advantage these crops give to growers. "We don't have to water the herbs too much or spray fertilizers on it," he says. This has allowed farming in areas where even one crop a year was tough on account of poor rainfall.

Example: Dabur works with farmers to grow medicinal plants like shankhapushpi in Barmer, Rajasthan. Companies who buy these herbs and aromatic plants are equally bullish. "Some high-value herbs like ateesh, kuth, kutki are currently more profitable because of supply shortage," says Amit Agarwal, director, Natural Remedies. He says on an average a farmer can earn Rs 60,000 per acre by growing herbs, provided there'd assured demand. Natural Remedies says it is doing contract farming of herbs on 1,043 acres of land. Patanjali's CEO Acharya Balkrishna says the company is "helping farmers cultivate herbs on 40,000 acres". Kutki, shatavari, and chirayata are on top of his list of best earners.

Exhibit 18: Big buyers of medicinal and aromatic plants

Crop	Return/acre (₹)	Buyer
LAVENDER	1,00,000	Body Shop, Kama, Himalaya, export houses
ATISH	2,50,000	Dabur, Himalaya
ASHWAGANDHA	1,00,000	Patanjali, Dabur, Organic India, export houses
TULSI	1,00,000	Tata Tea, Dabur, Himalaya
BRAHMI	90,000	Hamdard, Tata Tea, export houses

⁹³ Source: https://mpr.ub.uni-muenchen.de/50571/1/MPRA_paper_50571.pdf

D. Project components/activities. The cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants is just the same way as the organic farming. Some of the plantation which can be done in Sanjay NP ESZ includes:

Plantation	Climatic Feasibility	Growing requirements	Economic Viability	Cost per kg
Medicinal plants				
Ashwagandha	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kharif Crop: Pre monsoon to Jan-March • 400-500 kg/ hectare root yield 	Yes High	One kg sold around Rs. 100-200 depending on the type of yield
Stevia	Medium to Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20-35 deg C temp preferred. 1st harvest in 3-4 months. • Multiple harvests possible in a year • Yield is around 7000 kg per hectare 	Yes Very High	One kg is sold around Rs. 100
Senna	High to Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry and Warm Sensitive to rainfall • Yield 2000 kg leaves and 800-1000 kg pods per hectare 	Yes High	One kg of leaves is sold around Rs.50
Aromatic plants				
Lemon grass	High to Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm Humid with plenty of sunshine • First harvesting in 90 days and subsequent in 50-60 days • Can give harvest for 5-6 years 1,50,000 herbage yield/hectare • 750 kg oil per hectare in 1st year and 350kg/hectare in subsequent years. 	Yes Very High	Oil sold around Rs.1000 per kg Lemongrass sold around Rs. 70 /kg
Davana	Medium to Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm Humid • Preferably in November • 12–13-ton herbage per hectare 0.2% oil extraction, i.e., 250 kg oil per hectare 	Yes Very High	One kg oil sold around Rs. 10,000

Additionally, aromatic herbs such as Lemon Grass and Khas can be easily grown, even in rain fed croplands and require very little maintenance. These are also not eaten by wild animals and therefore a suitable alternative crop in our plan area.

Project benefits/outcomes

- Plants are a very important source of many products considered as useful for human bodies. Many plant species are used as a source of treatment of various disorders, so these plants are also known as Medicinal and Aromatic plants.
- Plants have been used since ancient times of all civilizations and cultures, mostly as home remedies for treating seasonal flu viruses, cough, cold, stomachache, sore throat and headaches.
- Besides, the aromatic plants are still used in making perfumes, because of their pleasant-smelling flowers, in cooking because of their strong flavours, and liquor industries.
- At the present there are used many herbal treatments that are becoming very popular in the society because of their efficiency and less side effects.
- Of course, the medicinal and aromatic plants are less expensive, more available and have potential to control disorders.
- The use of these plants is also a potential material for maintaining good health and conditions, not only for a remedy for specific diseases.
- Of course, the role of medicinal and aromatic plants in national economy is also enormous.

3.17.4 Livestock Improvement practices and Training for Planned grazing at all Villages within the ESZ.

Livestock can be a help to meet the equity objective in rural development through their contribution to the cash income of small and marginal farmers and landless laborer.

Poor livestock producers face numerous constraints in production and marketing. They are constrained in access to capital, quality inputs, improved technology and other necessary support services. They have small marketable surpluses, while local rural markets are thin, and sales to distant urban markets results high transaction costs. And hence, adopting livestock management strategies is important.

Project Rationale

Majority of farming families in Sanjay NP ESZ are engaged in agricultural operations for about 8-9 months in a year. And it is accepted that income derived from agriculture alone is not meeting the basic needs of the farming family. It is apparent that there is heavy dependence on livestock for various agricultural activities. At the same time, livestock sector constitutes an important aspect of the rural livelihood, mostly as an allied agricultural activity.

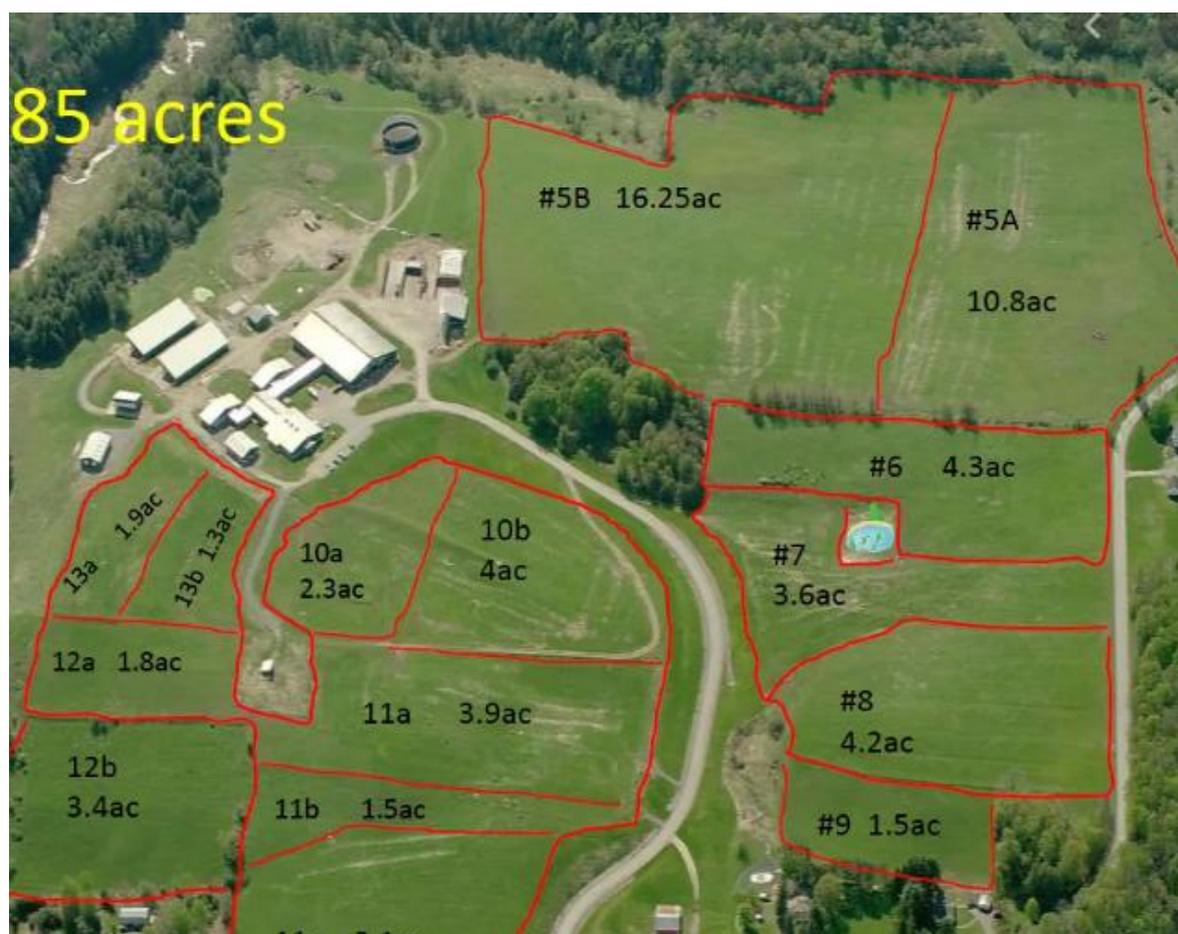
There are many rural poor who have little access to land and thus there are limited opportunities for them in crop production. On the other hand, livestock wealth is more equitably distributed compared to land and the expanding demand for animal food products generates significant opportunities for the poor to escape poverty through diversifying and intensifying livestock production.

Project description

- A. Objective.** To promote only productive livestock rearing and management practices for reduction of Intensive grazing from livestock.
- B. Project location/ priority area.** The first phase of project should be applicable to those villages which are identified in the agriculture cluster in above sections. **Near to these facilities additional intervention can be developed for Training and development of skills required for productive cattle with non-intensive grazing. Planned grazing to be initiated in all the villages through capacity building of EDCs.**

Exhibit 19: Example of Grazing Chart for Planned grazing

PADDOCKS		MAY																															JUNE																															JULY																														
Size	Number / Name																																																																																													
4	1	31 days rest																															clipped																															45 days rest																														
1	2	26 days rest																															clipped																															53 Days rest																														
2	3	27 days rest																															clipped																															55 Days rest																														
2	4	22 days rest																															clipped																															59 Days rest																														
4	5	22 days rest																															clipped																															59 Days rest																														
5	6	32 days rest																															mob																															45 Days rest																														
5	7	36 days rest																															mob graze																															42 Days rest																														
4	8	41 days rest																															mob graze																															43 Days rest																														
5	9	42 days rest																															mob graze																															38 Days rest																														
7	10	34 days rest																															clipped																															48 Days rest																														
5	11	clipped																															75 Days rest																															clipped																														
6	12	clipped																															75 Days rest																															clipped																														
4	13	34 Days rest																															clipped																															32 Days rest																														
4	14	25 days rest																															9 bulls																															21 Days rest																														
6	15	clipped																															clipped																															38 Days rest																														
5	16	clipped																															clipped																															43 Days rest																														
12	17	Summer Fallow for Bird Habitat and Drought Protection																															Summer Fallow for Bird Habitat and Drought Protection																															Summer Fallow for Bird Habitat and Drought Protection																														
3	18	[1 6 bulls																															41 Days rest																															41 Days rest																														
3	19	[41 Days rest																															41 Days rest																														
5	20	[34 Days Rest																															34 Days Rest																														



C. Project components/activities

Livestock management requires knowledge of animal science and animal husbandry, as well as good business sense. Many livestock managers must also keep financial records for their operations. Depending on the size of the farm, managers may perform some physical tasks like operating and maintaining machinery, as well as personally attending to the livestock. Farms, cattle, swine operations, and poultry farms all require effective livestock management to be successful and profitable.

Type of Livestock and their categorization

Classification	Types of animals
Milch animals: Big animals domesticated for food (Mostly for milk)	Cow and Buffaloes (Milk)
Draught animals: Animals domesticated for labor work	Bullocks, Donkeys, Horse, Mules, Camels etc
Small Ruminants	Goats, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry

The followings steps should be taken to improve livestock⁹⁴:

- 1. There is need to improve livestock diversity in the study areas.** Policy Framework to be strengthen Livestock Diversity by:

⁹⁴ Traditional Livestock Management Practices in Andhra Pradesh by Gargi Das

- Breed-specific, breeding policy that take into consideration local agro ecological niches and community requirements.
- Planned grazing programme for development of skills within the village headers.
- Issue of ID cards and certificates to grazers who are trained in the art of planned grazing.
- The promotion of indigenous breeds' calls for the need to facilitate community-based breeding programs that will provide local breed stock for livestock and enhance breed development to increase yield and adaptation to local environments.

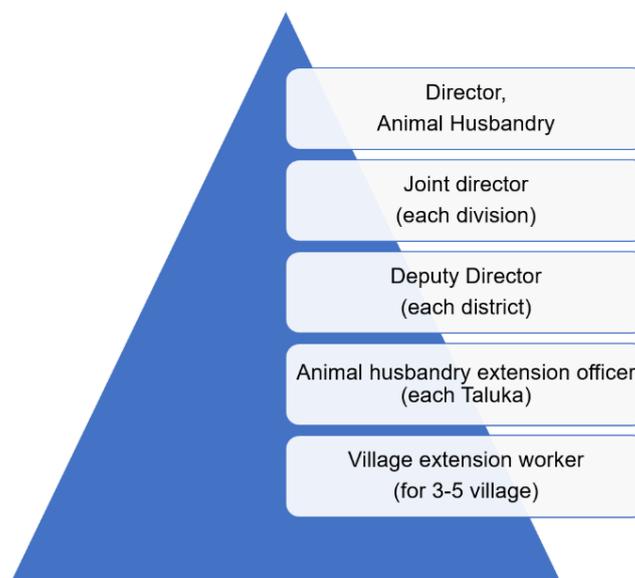
2. To address the problem of livestock diseases

- There should be a stronger collaboration with the government veterinary health workers responsible for the areas.
- Health care monitoring and reporting systems need to be adopted and rooted at the village and the panchayat levels.
- Health services to be delivered by the Govt. through disease control & eradication mode (minimum of 75-80 percent of animals need to be vaccinated)
- In view of the above points –health cover needs to be free with timely availability of vaccines for all diseases for all types of livestock

3. Fodder Security:

- Need to protect CPRs for livestock grazing –further reduction should be stopped, conservation & management of CPRs through community-based groups. Efforts should be made to develop pasture lands involving local communities through soil and water conservation, introduction of improved legumes and grasses, forage tree species and prevention of grazing (Refer 3.17)
- Establishment of fodder banks in fodder scarcity regions through Dairy Federations and People's Organizations can help small farmers to feed their livestock during scarcity. In paddy and wheat growing areas where the straw is wasted, facilities for compacting straw should be installed and arrangement should be made to collect and pack them. Fodder banks can play a critical role in timely supply of feed to livestock owners during the drought years
- Planned grazing is utmost necessary if there is shortage of fodder and mobilisation of communities is required for the same.

5. Proposed framework - Each village extension worker, who is either livestock inspector or any skilled graduate imparted with special training, is allotted 3-5 villages based on animal population and number of farmers in each village. Each animal husbandry extension officer (AHEO) guides, trains and supervises village extension officers (VEW) under the jurisdiction of their Taluka, who is guided and supervised by deputy director of their district. Deputy Directors are accomplished officials who with the help of state veterinary colleges keep updating knowledge of their subject and try to solve problem of farmers with help of research scientists. Deputy Directors are supervised by Joint Directors of their region who are supervised by director of animal husbandry extension.



Project benefits/outcomes

- Grazing livestock can make use of marginal land not suitable for growing crops.
- Livestock provide an additional income stream and help distribute a farmer's workload through the year.
- The soil improves as it's fertilized with manure.
- Animals assist with weed management by eating or trampling unwanted plants.
- Farmers have more flexibility when they raise animals. They can choose to sell their crops directly or feed them to the animals as market conditions and other factors shift.
- The nutritional quality of pasture-based products like eggs and milk is higher, containing more omega-3s and fatty acids.

3.17.5 Promotion of Agroforestry

Substantial area in the country is still dependent on rainfall for farming. Due to the changing climatic pattern, rainfall is becoming more erratic, making cultivation a high risk and less productive profession over the years. It has therefore, becoming increasingly difficult for the majority of the Indian farmers to sustain their farm production, productivity and income. Agroforestry is known to have the potential to mitigate the climate change effects through microclimate moderation, conservation of natural resources and creation of additional source of livelihood and income opportunities.

Project Rationale

Communities in Sanjay NP Eco Sensitive Zone are as highly dependent on forest products and resource leading to degradation of forest resources. The agriculture dependent economy of the villages is experiencing a transition with changing land fertility patterns and its limited yield leaving some patches of forest and adjacent areas barren for most of the time of the year. Moreover, due to lack of transitional spaces between wildlife habitats and human settlements the events of human animal conflicts and cattle wildlife conflicts have also increased. Agro forestry can be one of the options to utilize the barren non-agricultural lands with low yield, to reduce forest dependency and reduce human animal conflicts to an extent. Agroforestry can play a vital role in such endeavors by meeting the diverse needs of people resorting them as inter-dependent benefits of the three components, viz. trees, crops and livestock in addition to food, fruit, fodder, fuel, fertilizer, fiber from limited land resources.



Project Description

- A. **Objective.** To encourage and expand tree plantation in complementary and integrated manner with crops and livestock to improve productivity, employment opportunities, income generation and livelihoods of households, especially the small farmers.
- B. **Project Location/Priority Areas.** The agro forestry project in phase 1 can be implemented on the agricultural fields as well as barren and waste lands that are near core. For Phase 2 of project implementation the fields under eco sensitive areas of conservation zones can be considered.
- C. **Case Study/Best Practices.**
 1. **Peripheral Boundary Plantation in Bhattadighi, West Bengal** - For the tough, weather-beaten farmers in the rural heartland of West Bengal, agroforestry is an age-old tradition that even finds mention in their folklore. In the remote village of Bhattadighi, a group of women farmers observes a unique ritual, known as *Paakh Pakhali* or “welcoming birds,” in which they fill an earthen urn with water and top it with mango leaves and green coconut. Placed under a freshly planted neem tree sapling.
 2. **Cauvery Calling** - Cauvery Calling is an agroforestry initiative and is a part of a nationwide movement – Rally for River to save rivers in the country. The movement initiators believe that soil erosion is leading to drying up of Cauvery. As a part of the initiative 242 crore trees are to be planted along the one-kilometre stretch from the Cauvery River. Afforestation on the banks of the river will help to replenish the soil’s nutrients and carbon content, making the soil fertile. Enriched soil can store more rainwater, which can feed the Cauvery River. Afforestation will provide fertile soil along with an adequate supply of water to the debt-ridden farmers.

D. Project Component

- 1. Peripheral Boundary Plantation** - To make potential use of the area occupied by these bunds around the periphery of the farmers' fields, tree species can be grown as peripheral/boundary plantations to add more income to the farmers' basket. This will not only make effective use of the precious land for livelihood support but also for generating additional income opportunities to the farmers. It will also help in stabilising the bunds and reducing soil erosion. Peripheral boundary plantation (PBP) with provision for maintenance for a period of four years can be encouraged along the existing agricultural lands. Central Govt. incentives/assistance can be utilized which is given @ 50% of the total cost per plantation which is segregated for a period of four years in a proportion of 40:20:20:20.
- 2. Low Density Plantation on Farmlands** - Low Density Block Plantation (LDBP) ranging from more than 100 plants/ha to more than 500 plants/ha without sacrificing the yield of the existing crops/cropping systems, shall be incentivized at the proportionate rates as applicable to per plant expenditure. Low Density Plantations on Farm Land (LDPFL) with Intermediate/Strip/Isolated Plantation can be one of the interventions to attract mostly the small and marginal farmers. For sustaining the plantation activities, the central government assistance can be utilised, which is provided in a phased manner spread across four years in the proportion of 40:20:20:20.
- 3. High Density Block Plantation** - High density Block Plantations on farm lands (HDBP) will be supported as a complementary source of income to the farmers. Differential planting densities ranging from more than 500 plants/ha to 1500 plants/ha as intermediate blocks / strip plantations /wind breaks would be supported. Farmers can take up block plantation in waste and degraded land not suitable for growing crops to make productive use of these land in creating livelihood and income opportunities for them. In addition, the trees will help in enriching the soil and making it fertile & more productive thereby bringing land under crops in times to come. Block plantations of agroforestry species starting from 1 ha block to higher areas with varying number of plants per block under different spacing can be undertaken. For sustenance of which central government assistance can be utilised, which is provided in a phased manner spread across four years in the proportion of 40:20:20:20.



Image 13: Agroforestry Practices in India from R-L – PBP, LDBP, HDBP

The indicative list of Agroforestry Combinations in Sanjay NP ESZ Region can be as Shown in the table:

Agro climatic zone	Major forest trees in agroforestry	Major fruit trees in agroforestry	Major agricultural crops in agroforestry	Common agroforestry combinations
Kymore Plateau and Satpura Hills	Babul, Khamer, Karanj, Teak, Arjun, Mahua, Palash, Shisham, Sirish, Subabul, Eucalyptus, Bamboo	Mango, Jamun, Aonla, Guava, Jackfruit, Lemon, Ber	Wheat, paddy, gram, maize, arhar, moong, urad, masoor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paddy/Wheat + Babul, • Teak + Wheat/Paddy, • Wheat + Guava, • Wheat + Khamer, • Wheat + Mango, • Gram/Wheat + Custard Apple, • Paddy + Shisham, • eucalyptus + Wheat, • Subabul + Wheat

Agroforestry caters to the following:

1. Agro-forestry as a **bio fencing role:**

Agroforestry as bio-fencing can be used to prevent wild animals from entering residential areas and to protect agricultural crops and livestock in areas adjoining to forests. Bio-fencings are lines of trees or shrubs planted on farm or field boundaries that provide protection against cattle and wildlife, act as windbreaks, enrich the soil, provide bee forage, provide shade, and control dust. They are less expensive and more useful than fences made of wood, barbed wire, or stone masonry. Various species have been tested to discover their suitability for use as biofencing plants ex. thorny species have been widely used.

Lemongrass, agave, rambans, and certain species of chilly and some other plant species have been identified to be grown for fencing. Bio-fencing with lemongrass will be done to prevent entry of elephants because elephants do not like the smell of lemongrass. Likewise, agave will be grown to deter elephant and wild boars. This biotic method is environment-friendly and harvesting of such plants can also be economical for farmers. If local farmers agree to be part of the bio-fencing exercise, they can earn by growing lemongrass, a good source of oil.

Once these plants are in place, the department will string beehives in the next phase to deter elephants.

2. Agro Forestry for enhancement of **community resources**

There are around 30 plant species in arid zone known for their edible use and of these around 20 plant species are known for their edible fruits either raw or use as 298 Multifunctional Agroforestry vegetable. Many of the above play a multiple role in dry zone agroforestry systems viz, wind protection, providing soil cover, biofencing, shelterbelt, fodder and fuel wood as well as food. Most of the fruits of the desert tree species find common use as vegetables when unripe. They are also medicinally important.

As mentioned above in case of bio-fencing, the integrated model where a solution of agroforestry can provide medicinal plants, aromatic plants, oil producing plants, fodder for cattle, bee-hive culture etc. not only acts as a protection measure but also generates a community reserve for the villagers in nearby areas.

3. Agroforestry for **restoration of degraded areas**

Landscape restoration and agroforestry is described in detail in section 3.2.

4. Agroforestry for checking **climate change impacts.**

Agriculture and climate change are deeply intertwined. Agriculture is responsible for almost 30 per cent of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and is the root cause of 80 per cent of tropical deforestation. Intensive agriculture — characterized by monocultures and aimed at feeding farm animals — is one of the sectors that generates the highest amount of CO₂ emissions. Agroforestry, an agricultural method that nurtures natural ecosystems, could reverse these disturbing trends, according to researchers. It is a resilient and future-proof sustainable agricultural method that could effectively mitigate the climate crisis. This climate-smart farming system enables economically viable production while significantly restoring land, mitigating climate change, safeguarding local biodiversity and strengthening food and nutritional securities for the growing population.

It is important to note that agroforestry considerably sequesters more carbon than industrial agriculture and can help restore degraded land. Restoring 900 million hectares could stabilize global GHG emissions for 15-20 years, according to United Nations scientists. With agroforestry, degraded land can be transformed into food-growing carbon sinks.

Project Benefits/Outcomes

- Reduces community's excessive dependency on forest resources like for wood, fodder, and many other products.
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation. In its manual "Agroforestry in rice-production landscapes in Southeast Asia" it states: Integrating trees into rice-production landscapes [helps] reduce temperatures and improve infiltration of water into the soil, store more carbon and diversify farm production, which lowers both climate and market risks. This adds up to greater adaptability and resilience not only for individual farmers and communities but also their environments.
- Biodiversity flourishes in these diverse croplands as it improves wildlife and pollinator habitat.
- Provides livelihood Security - Multi-layered agro forests are storehouses of many varieties of fruit and vegetable that can be sold in the market.
- Established trees can substantially reduce water logging in their immediate area, prevent runoff, and helps in better water management and cleaner groundwater.
- Sequester atmospheric carbon - Trees are extremely efficient at absorbing atmospheric carbon and utilizing it to form their bodies, but they also improve soil quality, making soils rich in organic matter and capable of storing higher amounts of carbon than other cultivated soils
- Reduce deforestation, restore degraded lands and biodiversity - Planting trees on degraded lands are often the key solution to reviving soils and restarting processes that normally take place in these ecosystems

3.18 Cottage industries promotion

Aim: Reducing the pollution caused by industries (new or existing) within the Eco-Sensitive Zones.

Objective:

- To promote setting up and functioning of cottage industries to enhance the livelihood opportunities.
- To promote business opportunities mainly involving handicrafts/handlooms to benefit local communities and tourism sector.

Issues: Small scale cottage industries are unable to earn the living and hence many traditional techniques are losing away.

Threats: Setting up of industries (including establishment, operation and maintenance) causes water, air, soil and noise pollution

Guidelines:

- No establishment of new wood-based industry within 1 km from the boundary of ESZ shall be permitted.
- No establishment of any new polluting or highly polluting industry within 1 km from the boundary of ESZ shall be permitted.

Category	Description
RED	Industrial sectors with Pollution Index score 60 or above
ORANGE	Industrial sectors with Pollution Index score between 41 and 59
GREEN	Industrial sectors with Pollution Index score between 21 and 40
WHITE	Industrial sectors with Pollution Index score up to 20

Promotion of 'Green' and 'White' Category industries shall be encouraged.

- Forest based cottage industry shall be promoted whereby local artisans shall be encouraged to practise and impart trainings to others in handcrafts. As the area has good bamboo forests, production of bamboo-based articles like baskets, mats, toys, agarbatti sticks may be promoted. People may be trained to make Triphala, Amla preserves and pickle, wood carving, packing cases, bidi making, rope making, making of cups and plates from Mahul leaves and various other allied activities at household Level.
- No permission shall be granted for expansion of existing industrial units in the major animal corridor areas. If granting of permission is inevitable, then it shall be done with maximum restraints so that the adverse effect on corridor is minimum.
- Existing Non-polluting permitted industrial units within shall be asked to develop a comprehensive conservation plan so that disturbance to animal movement through these areas shall be reduced. If they have made one during the process of forest clearance, it needs to be ensured that it is strictly followed. If they haven't done so, they shall be asked to make one within a stipulated timeline. Polluting industries should be relocated if present.

3.19 Abatement of Pollution

Aim: Prevention and control of air and noise pollution and its ill-effects on wildlife in Eco-Sensitive Zone.

Objective:

- To control the harmful impacts of air pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone in accordance with the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and rules made thereunder.
- To reduce the vehicular emissions by diverting the movement of vehicles and by promoting clean fuel-based transport system as mentioned in NCTA guidelines.

- To promote the use of LPG under Ujjwala scheme by each household in ESZ villages and to regulate the collection of firewood by the villagers from the core forest area.

Issues:

- Air pollution caused by forest fires especially in bamboo plantations, collection of Mahua etc. affecting the health of wildlife and avian species.
- Use of firewood for cooking purposes affects the health of villagers (especially women) causing respiratory diseases.
- Harmful effects to wildlife including hearing loss, psychological and biological effects.

Threats:

- Increased vehicular movement and emission in ESZ affecting the air quality of the area and impacting the health of the animals.
- Prolong exposure to noise pollution may also lead to abandonment of territory and migration of animals and birds, disturbing the ecosystem.

Guidelines for abatement of air pollution:

- 'Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981' shall be followed to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution.
- The use of battery-operated vehicles may be encouraged to minimize pollution on suitable terrains in the tourism area especially for Tiger Safaris.
- Use of CNG based vehicles inside ESZ especially for public transportation such as auto rickshaws, buses etc. shall be promoted.
- All the fire cases shall be properly recorded. Fire Protection Scheme shall be strictly followed. The forest personnel shall be trained in modern fire-fighting methods.
- Effort should be undertaken to reduce the dependency on the fire wood as a cooking fuel. Extensive implementation of Ujjwala Scheme shall be taken up in this regard.

Reduction in Fuel wood harvesting from Forests.

- As a mid-term solution, the Panchayat/JFMCs/EDCs shall be asked to make minor contribution in setting up biogas plants and solar cookers because if commodities are provided free of cost, they fail to make the required impact. Villagers shall be trained to repair biogas plants as well as solar cookers.
- As a long-term option for fuel wood reduction, villagers shall be encouraged to take up agroforestry whereby they may grow trees on the field bunds or intercrop them with their usual crops.
- Fuel wood plantation shall also be taken up with the help of Panchayat/JFMCs/EDCs on open patches around the villages. Tree species like Gmelina arborea, Leucena leucocephala, Glyricidia sepium, Dalbergia sisso, Sesbania sesban, Acacia nilotica, Albizzia lebbeck, Albizzia procera, Pithecolobium dulce, Bauhinia variegata, Erythrina spp etc. may be planted as fuelwood trees. When planted under agroforestry, apart from Gmelina arborea all the trees shall help in increasing the fertility of the soil as they all are leguminous trees that fix nitrogen.

Guidelines for abatement of noise pollution:

- The MP Pollution Control Board shall control noise pollution in the ESA in accordance with the Noise Pollution (Prevention & Control) Rules 2000, framed under Environment

Protection Act, 1986 & guidelines issued by the State Govt. from time to time.

- Eco-sensitive zone shall be designated as 'Silent Zone' in accordance with Noise Pollution (Prevention & Control) Rules 2000 and decibel levels to be maintained accordingly.
- All commercial establishments, related to tourism and hospitality, (including tea shops) shall not use any sound enhancing instrument such as loudspeakers/ amplifier/fire crackers.
- Honking shall be fined and vehicular speed/movement is to be restricted in the designated corridors as per the prescribed forest road limits, Suitable night time restrictions to be enforced as per the management plans.

3.20 Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) Management

Aim: Prevention and management of human-wildlife conflict in Eco-Sensitive Zone.

Objective:

- To ensure safety of wild animals as well as livestock and promote harmony in living conditions of both.
- To promote wildlife friendly strategies to reduce number of deaths and reduce agricultural loss by wild animals.

Issues:

- Death of livestock and at time human beings due to intrusion of wildlife into villages or movement of livestock in forest areas for grazing.
- Loss of agricultural produce due to nuisance created by animals in the farms/fields.

Threats:

- Killing of cattle and humans by wild animals from the forest (especially for village near core).

Guidelines:

Human animal wildlife conflict management can grouped into six conflict management elements: policy, prevention, mitigation, understanding the conflict, response, and monitoring. An integrated management approach to Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) means that all six elements must be accounted for in any site / area-based program, and none should be implemented in isolation. Actions and lessons from each element must inform and reinforce actions in the other elements, and the effectiveness of the approach is contingent on all elements being implemented concurrently. Actions within some elements will require tested and transferable methodologies (e.g., in hotspot mapping and attack risk modelling), while other areas will require detailed protocols and decision-trees to be developed from scratch (Brooks 2014)

Some of the suggestive HWC management interventions can be as follows:

- Ensure alternative livelihoods programs are in place and ongoing to increase community resilience from crop loss and other HWC outcomes.
- Have operational insurance schemes linked to prevention of HWC incidents.
- Informant networks in place and functioning for Monitoring and warning.
- Wildlife friendly farming strategies and actions in place through dedicated effort of the concerned department with clear policy and planning approach.
- Have an operating, and highly utilized, conflict reporting system and additionally have locally based, operational Response Teams.

- Have conflict information systems readily accessed by local communities
- Have HWC Management Plans developed and implemented
- Development of community education manuals and resources developed and updated
- Development of projects that foster positive links between wildlife and people
- Implementing enhanced livestock and cropping practices through participatory approach of farmers.
- Invasive weed management plans in place
- Wild pig culling pilot programs as well as immunization and sterilization programs wherever required.

The HWC issues for Wild Boars is one the most acute issue concerning majority of the farmers and crop producers in the area. The issue is concentrated in most areas across the national park. Following are some specific management measures listed for HWC related to wild Boars.⁹⁵



Image 14: Land Degradation caused by Wild boars (left) and intervention for entrapments (right)

Another HWC issues in the park is related to Wild elephants' intrusion which is presently the prime concern the local authorities and district administration as it has caused more damage to the local communities and their life and livelihoods. The issue is mainly transboundary interstate matter and is concentrated in most migration routes across the national park. Following is some specific management measures listed for HWC related to wild elephants.



Image 15: Rail fences erected in Karnataka (left) and Fodder plantation and EPT in Tamil Nadu (right)

⁹⁵ *A Landowner's Guide For Wild Pig Management Practical Methods For Wild Pig Control, Bill Hamrick Et.Al, MSUES.*

Table 3: Preventive and Adaptive strategies for management of human-animal conflicts

Species	Management approach (Preventive strategies)	Management approach (Adaptive Strategies)	Priority areas
Wild Boars	<p>Habitat Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bio-fencing with specific varieties of dense vegetation along ravines and key movement corridors. <p>Access control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passive fencing/bio fencing such as and dense plantations, chilly plantation etc. Active bio-fencing around identified community resources in specific village areas. Non-lethal animal traps and relocation wherever early warning is available. 	<p>Detection & Warning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of Watch towers, Drones and Animal collars for heard movement tracking and warning. Awareness training and capacity building for early warning detection. <p>Crop management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of non-carbohydrates/root-based crops which attract Wild Boars. Production of alternative cropping patterns and crops. <p>Post incident interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scaring away though non-lethal interventions such as drones, high powered torches and sounding equipment. Crop insurance and life insurance payments. 	Villages close of river, Protected Area etc. are the most vulnerable and priority areas such as Koilari, Bhamraha, Harrai, Puraindol etc.
Wild Elephants	<p>Habitat Management: 96</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active Development of Grasslands/fodder/bamboo plantation in Elephant Movement areas. Development of perennial water bodies for drinking water sources. Ensuring that overgrazing is not taking place due to livestock population. Ensuring free movement in wildlife corridors through wildlife overpasses and underpasses, Resettlement of major conflict settlements etc. <p>Access Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of elephant proof trenches (EPT) Development of fencing such as rail and concrete heave fencing in not so eco sensitive locations. Passive fencing/bio fencing such as dense plantations, chilly plantation etc. 	<p>Detection and Warning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of Watch towers, Drones and Animal collars for heard movement tracking and warning. Daily Monitoring and preparation of Dossiers. Understanding movement patterns. Use of signages near trunk infrastructure. Awareness training and capacity building. <p>Post incident interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scaring away though non-lethal interventions such as drones, high powered torches and sounding equipment. Relocation of problem animals wherever possible or rehabilitation, if necessary, in established facility. Crop insurance and life insurance payments. Mob control and consultation mechanism. 	Villages which are coming in-between the elephant corridor such as Amradandi, Bendo etc. should be the priority areas.

⁹⁶ Based on Best Practices of Human Elephant Conflict Management in India, Project Elephant Division, MoEF&CC Elephant Cell, Wildlife Institute of India

The following are the key guidelines in individual sectors as mentioned in ESZ notification and have been aligned with strategic goals.

Sector	Key guidelines	Strategic goals
Natural Springs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and rejuvenation measures in natural water with area >5 Ha • Development of water sources along the major animal corridors • Installation of Rainwater harvesting facility 	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce dependency on ground water resources <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy Green technology in the water infrastructure development
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism and related activities or infrastructure are promoted only in Tourism Promotion Areas (TPA) as defined in Sub-Zonal Tourism plan • All forms of activities in TPA should be identified and regulated as per carrying capacity norms specified by MoEFCC. • Construction of any structure like hotel, resort, Lodge, guest house, TIC etc. providing facilities to tourists shall be regulated with applicable building byelaws (Bhumi Vikas Rule 2012 or subsequent regulation). All structures should be constructed within eco-friendly materials. Use of Concrete is discouraged. • Promotion of ecotourism & infrastructure within TPA identified in zonal guidelines • Tourism establishments to identify waste composition, quantities, and areas for reduction and submit the same to competent regulatory authorities for compliance. 	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable development in ESZ area of the sanctuary in Tourism Promotion Areas <p>Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the socio-economic condition and • Promote the local know how of indigenous technologies <p>Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Sustainable and Eco Tourism and • Develop a conservation strategy for natural as well as manmade heritage sites. <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of Sanjay Dubari as 'Open Defecation Free' ESZ
Natural & Man - made heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage areas to be demarcated and needs to be conserved by restricting the number of visitors as per carrying capacity of area • Plantation shall be carried out to augment the forest resources as per the needs of the wildlife in the ESZ areas • Awareness campaigns regarding importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services 	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non fragmented wildlife habitat development <p>Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a conservation strategy for natural as well as manmade heritage sites.
Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No loudspeakers allowed within 1 km from the protected area 	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control the harmful impacts of air/noise/water pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone and promote mitigation measures

<p>Air pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air (Prevention & Control) act, 1981 • Use of battery-operated or CNG based vehicles shall be encouraged • Involvement of the EDC & FPC members and villagers in fire protection 	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control the harmful impacts of air/noise/water pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone and promote mitigation measures
<p>Effluent discharge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No hotel shall discharge any sewage or solid waste into any water body or in an open pit. 	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation for discharge of treated effluent in Eco-Sensitive Zone impacting the wildlife and aquatic species
<p>Solid wastes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWM to be followed for clusters of villages and sites should be identified outside ESZ and forest area for dumping. Promote 'Plastic free' Zones in ESZ areas. 	<p>Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the socio-economic condition <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a 'Solid Waste Management System'
<p>Vehicular traffic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads should be aligned with the wildlife habitats with natural and artificial crossing. 	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non fragmented wildlife habitat development and to reduce human animal conflict <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of vehicular movement or high-speed movement in a habitat friendly manner
<p>Industrial units</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No establishment of any new polluting or highly polluting industry within 1 km from the boundary of ESZ or in animal corridor. Promote Cottage industry shall be promoted for local livelihoods. 	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation for discharge of treated effluent in Eco-Sensitive Zone impacting the wildlife and aquatic species <p>Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the socio-economic condition and Promote the local know how of indigenous technologies
<p>Agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Organic farming, Agroforestry, Sericulture, Horticulture, Medicinal Plants, raising nurseries for sale of plants to Government agencies etc. shall be promoted. • Special tourism products like honey, medicinal plants etc. from the villages in the ESZ to be marketed through formation of farmers production organization (FPO's) in TPA. • Farmers to be trained in bio-fencing and agricultural techniques in special area i.e., ESZ, facilitation through extension activities, agricultural policy and insurance is proposed. 	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce human animal conflict <p>Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening agriculture and creating different economic opportunities for all to build resilient communities and their livelihood opportunities <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy Green technology in the water infrastructure development

<p>Ground water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extraction of ground water shall be permitted only for bona fide agricultural & domestic consumption of the occupier of the plot. And extraction of ground water should be regularly monitored. • All ground water wells should be covered and new wells to be constructed. 	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce dependency on ground water resources <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy Green technology in the water infrastructure development
<p>Livestock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of boundaries around fields to prevent livestock entering into forests. • Encourage rotational grazing, fodder development activities, capacity building for planned grazing and reduction of non-productive cattle. 	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce human animal conflict
<p>Railway and transmission lines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing railway lines to be phased out through alternate routes. • 'Draft Guidelines for linear infrastructure intrusions in natural areas: roads and power lines' as notified by National Board for Wildlife, MoEFCC, 2011'. 	<p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non fragmented wildlife habitat development and Reduce human animal conflict <p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of vehicular movement or high-speed movement in a habitat friendly manner

CHAPTER 4 LIVELIHOOD ISSUES

4.1 Stakeholder consultation

Stakeholder engagement is the process to engage relevant stakeholders for a purpose to achieve accepted outcomes for better project delivery. Stakeholder consultation helps in informed decision making and gives a sense of ownership to communities, government and agencies in the intervention area.

Institutional arrangements refer to formal government organizational structures as well as informal norms which are in place in a state or country for arranging and undertaking policy work. These arrangements are crucial as they provide the government at all levels (national, state and Local) with a framework within which to formulate and implement policies. Informal institutional structures include the general public, non-government organizations and private sector groups (UNGGIM, 2019).

During preliminary studies and visits, following stakeholders have been identified. These stakeholders are primarily government departments and NGOs working in the fields ranging from environment, forest, wildlife protection and tourism.

Name	Level	Sector	Function
State Government Department			
Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board (MPTB)	State	Tourism	Tourism promotion and development
Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (MPSTDC)		Tourism	Tourism promotion and development
MP State Pollution Control Board (MPPCB)		Environment	Regulation and Policy making
Water Resource Department, MP		Environment	Project, Schemes and conservation
Urban Administration and Housing Department, MP (UADD)		Urban Development	Projects, Schemes and Reforms
MP State Forest Development Corporation (MPSFDC)		Environment	Management, Forest Conservation & Development
Madhya Pradesh Forest Department		Environment	Regulation, Conservation and Protection
Town and Country Planning Department, MP (T&CP)		Urban/ regional Development	Planning and Regulation for Urban Development
Revenue Department Madhya Pradesh		Revenue	MIS and Land related transactions
Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Department, MP		Environment	Extension schemes and Agro development

Narmada Valley Development Authority, MP		Environment	Narmada Valley conservation planning
Public Works Department, MP		Infrastructure Development	Project development and infrastructure provision
Panchayat & Rural Development Department		Rural Development	Provision of schemes and programmes to rural areas
National Informatics Centre, MP (MPNIC)		Digital Information	Maintaining and visualizing services of spatial and non-spatial data
Madhya Pradesh Agency For Promotion of Information Technology (MAPIT)		Digital Information	Implements state IT policies
M. P. Council of Science & Technology (MPCST)		Digital Information	Research and development in socio-economic and spatial development
MP State Mining Corporation Limited (MPSMCL)		Mining	Mining regulation and development
MP Power Transmission Company Limited (MPPTCL)		Infrastructure Development	Power supply infrastructure development and provision
Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums, MP		Heritage	Regulation, management and maintenance of state heritage sites
Central Government Departments/ Institutions			
Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF)		Environment	Regulations, Rules, Guidelines and Monitoring
National Informatics Centre (NIC)		Digital Information	Maintaining and visualizing services of spatial and non-spatial data
National Bureau of Soil and Land Use Survey	National	Environment	Studies, documentation and research on soil and land data
National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)		Digital Information	Acquisition, research and selling of spatial and satellite data
Archeological Survey of India (ASI)		Heritage	Regulation, management and maintenance of ASI sites
Institutes/ NGOs/ Societies			
National Centre for Human Settlements and Environment (NCHSE)	State	Environment / Digital Information	Spatial studies, project development, formulation, data mapping and training
MP Tiger Foundation Society	State	Wildlife Protection	Animal protection organization
The Corbette Foundation	National	Wildlife Protection	Wildlife conservation, awareness, Livelihood development and CSR Partnerships (Bandhavgarh Area)
Wildlife Conservation Trust	National	Forest & Wildlife Protection	Assess gaps in protection mechanisms, address and donate essential equipment,

			organise training sessions for frontline forest staff, and provide technical support.
Wildlife Protection Society of India	National	Wildlife Protection	Studies, Law enforcement, conservation and protection, publication and awareness.
WWF India	International	Wildlife Ecology & Protection	Addresses issues such as the conservation of species and its habitats, climate change, water and environmental education, among many others.

4.1.1 Department level stakeholder consultations

Meeting details	Picture
<p>Date: 4th January 2020, Rewa Headed by: Divisional Commissioner, Rewa Attendees : CCF (Rewa), F.D. (STR), DFO (Sidhi/ Singrauli), Deputy Commissioner (Rewa), DM(Rewa), DM (Singrauli), DM (Sidhi), S.E. (PHED Rewa), Z.O. (MPPCB, Rewa), Joint Director (TCPO), D.D. (Commissioner Office, Rewa), S.H.D.O. (Horticulture), JDH (Rewa), R.H.E.O.(Horticulture), E.E. (WRD Singrauli), D.D. (Agriculture, Sidhi), Asst. Director (PRO, Tourism), PRO (Rewa), A.E.(B/S Canal Circle Rewa), DPE (PWD PIU Sidhi), SDO (O/O EE PWD Rewa), C.E. (PWD Rewa), E.E. (PWD Sidhi), E.E. (PWD Rewa)</p>	
<p>Date: 12th February 2020, MPTB, Bhopal Representatives of MPTB: Joint Director (Planning), Tourism Planner (MPTB) Evaluation Committee Members: Addl. MD (MPTB), Joint Director (Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Bhopal), Dy. CCF (Wildlife, Bhopal), Chief Scientific Officer (EPCO Bhopal), Nodal Officer (Consultant, MAP-IT Department, Bhopal), Field Director (Sanjay Tiger Reserve) Consultants: Sr. Vice President (M/s Feedback Infra Pvt. Ltd., Gurugram), Team Leader (M/s Sai Consulting Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad), Manager (M/s IPE Global Ltd., New Delhi)</p>	

Date: 18th November 2020, Rewa

Headed by: Divisional commissioner, Rewa

Attendees: CCF and Field Director (SDTR), DD (SDTR), Collector Sidhi, Collector Singrauli, Collector Satna, SDM (Beohari, Shahdol), SDM (Rampur, Satna), Joint Commissioner (Rewa), MPPCB (Rewa), Z.O. (MPPCB), Rewa (Joint Director, TCPO), Asst. Director (TCPO), Asst. Director (TCPO) and R.C.M.S. Consultant.



Date: 20th November 2020, Sidhi

Headed by: Collector, Sidhi

Attendees: DFO (Sidhi), SDM (Churhat), SDM (Gopad-Banas), SDM (Churhat), Addl. Collector (Sidhi), AD (RES), Deputy Director (Agriculture), Deputy Director (Veterinary), Z.O. MPPCB (Rewa), EE (WRD), EE (Railways), EE (PWD), EE (Bansagar), Asst. Director (Fisheries), Asst. Director (SDTR), Asst. Director (SDTR), Superintendent (Bagdara), Representative (GSS NGO), R.O. (Son Gharial Sanctuary), R.O. (SDTR), R.O. (Majhauri) and R.O. (Churhat)



Date: 28th November 2020, Sidhi Zila Panchayat

Headed by: Collector, Sidhi

Attendees: Sansad (Sidhi), BJP MLA, DFO (Sidhi), SDM (Churhat) and representatives from various NGOs, departments and secretaries of Village Panchayats under ESZ



Date: 24th March 2021, MPTB, Bhopal

Representatives of MPTB: Joint Director (Planning), Tourism Planner (MPTB)

Evaluation Committee Members: Addl MD (MPTB (Chairperson)) Addl PCCF (Wildlife, Bhopal), Joint Director (Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Bhopal), Chief Scientific Officer (EPCO Bhopal), Nodal Officer (Consultant, MAP-IT Department, Bhopal), Field Director (Sanjay Tiger Reserve National Park), Field Director (Bandhavgarh Tiger reserve).



4.1.2 Local level consultations

Village: Koilari, Date : 23rd June 2019

“Villagers reported many incidences of man-animal conflict due to intrusion of wild animals in the agricultural fields and issues regarding getting the compensation for loss of produce. They also complained about killing of cattle by tiger”



Village: Jawari Tola, Date: 28th June 2019

“As the village is surrounded from all three sides by forest, maximum conflict between villagers and wildlife is reported. The villagers also informed about Lack of irrigation even in monsoon season due to change in the rain quantity.”



Village: Van Gram Karwahi, Date: 27th June 2019

“Villagers informed that they are completely dependent on ground water for all purposes and even few handpumps have dried up. Some villagers have done training for tourist guides and driver but due to lack of employment opportunities they have moved to cities.”



4.2 Promotion of eco-development activities

Strengthening livelihoods means helping people to become less vulnerable to poverty through eco-development activities afforestation, plantation etc. This would also reduce the dependence on the forest and the protected area as a whole. Thereby reduce pressure on protected area and reduce man animal conflicts. This is achieved by helping them to gain greater access to a range of assets and supporting their capacity and enhancement of skill to build these assets into successful livelihood activities. The following additional income generating activities need to be promoted as a means of improving the income generation capability of residents in the ESZ area:



Organic farming



Bee keeping



Medicinal and Aromatic Plants cultivation



Livestock improvement

Current practices in Sidhi District:

1. Plantation for landscape restoration

Landscape Restoration is the deliberate integration and enhancement of tree cover within different land uses. It comprises a range of interventions including forest regeneration, plantations and different types of agroforestry. Sidhi district has more than 350,000 hectares of restoration potential where trees can be integrated into different land uses to improve food production, strengthen biodiversity conservation and sequester carbon. Such initiative is adopted by Sidhi district in areas like Khokra, Thani Pathak etc. These interventions will not only benefit environment but also provide alternate source of livelihood to villagers and reduce their dependency on the forest produce. The following are some details:

- The restoration interventions of type of plantation are based on land ownership, tree cover density, slope, presence of irrigation, presence of bamboo and proximity to riverbanks. These include Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration, mixed plantation, Bamboo plantation, Trees on boundaries, Agri-horti-forestry, Pastureland development, and Riverbank plantation.⁹⁷
- In case of Khokra, plantation was done in 5 hectares of area with amla, bheda, aam, spanish cherry, sitaphal, anar, kathal, bargad, peepal, paras peepal, neem, chickoo, sindoori, bel, sethtoot, harsingar, karanch, amrud and many other local trees.
- This exercise was carried out by the villagers from nearby villages, and they were paid on daily basis with the help of NREGA scheme.
- Since local people has done the work, they have also taken ownership to protect these saplings from harsh climate and other anthropogenic activities.
- Farmers in Sidhi are also experimenting with different models of integrating trees on farms.



Image 16: Plantation site in Khokra carried out by the villagers

- This plantation drive was integrated with nursery run by horticulture department and Self-Hel groups which provided them the saplings.
- All types of local and hybrid species are available here.
- The women working in these nurseries are also paid under NREGA scheme.

⁹⁷ Landscape Restoration for Climate and Communities – Opportunity assessment of Sidhi by WRI



Image 17: Greenhouse arrangement in the nursery (left) and women working in the nursery (right)

- This plantation site was also integrated with Goshala which acts as a source of manure to these plantations and is described in detail below.
- Additionally, value chains for key tree species like Mahua, Bamboo, Palash, Jackfruit, Moringa, and Aonla can be developed by promoting microenterprises, cluster and area level federations, and farmer producer companies. These value chains at pre-production, production and processing stages can, at minimum, benefit an estimated 30,000 persons, including women, unemployed youth and landless. These early estimates suggest that landscape restoration could be a catalyst for transformative change in districts with few secondary sector opportunities.

2. Goshala/Cowshed

A goshala is a protective shelter for cattle mainly Cows to provide shelter and selfless service to many injured, stray, old and abandoned cattle. The number of unproductive and stray cows in Sidhi has been rising continuously due to lack of quality fodder, lack of grazing grounds, killings by wild animals, and release of stray cattle from nearby state to Sidhi etc. In India, cow is considered sacred and this has resulted in cultural sensitivity towards their welfare. With so many stray cows around, a pilot intervention of Goshala was initiated in Sidhi. There are 15 Goshalas in Sidhi are under construction, out of which 5 has been constructed in Khokra, Sihawal, Rampur naikin, Majhauri and Kusmi. The following are the details of Goshala in Khokra:

- The Goshala is a permanent structure made from brick and concrete. The outer wall of the structure is well painted by local artists. There is an open area for cows to roam, eating area where a trough has been constructed to put hay, grains etc and a treatment room for sick or pregnant cows.
- There 90 cows and 11 buffalo which were rescued and sheltered here.
- The villagers from nearby villages maintain and take care of these Goshalas, also provide them livelihood opportunity.
- There is also a provision of collecting cowdung and cow urine as they can be reused and sold.
- Almost 100 Goshalas are envisioned by the district collector and make it a cattle-based economy.
- Soon the Goshala will also be integrated with pasture land and the work is under process



Image 18: Goshala structure in Khokra and the facility for eating (right)

3. Homestay

Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board introduced schemes giving opportunity to all those house owners of urban and rural areas who are willing to give a portion of their house as a tourist accommodation for domestic and international visitors. These unique and profitable schemes will enable property owners to introduce tourists to the rich culture, cuisine, customs and lifestyle of “The heart of India”. At the same time, these schemes will also ensure a recurring source of income for property owners and also generate employment opportunities. To supplement the available tourist accommodation in cities, villages and places near to tourist’s interest in Madhya Pradesh, MP Tourism Board has introduced Home Stay establishment schemes namely Homestay Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Scheme 2010 (revised 2018), Bed and Breakfast Scheme 2019, Farm stay Scheme 2019, Gram Stay Scheme 2019.

No.	Particular	Homestay Scheme 2010	Bed and Breakfast Scheme	Farm stay Scheme	Gram Stay Scheme
1.	Operation of the unit by	Property owner	Property owner or Caretaker	Property owner or Caretaker	Property owner
2.	Accommodation/ Rooms	Minimum 01 & Maximum 06 rooms (up to 12 beds).			
3.	Registration fee (18% GST extra)	Silver – ₹ 1000 Gold – ₹ 2000 Diamond - ₹ 3000	₹ 2000	₹ 5000	₹ 1000
4.	Registration Validity	3 years			
5.	Tourist facilities	Accommodation and catering		Recreational activities/ related to rural life with accommodation and catering	
6.	Area	Urban/Rural areas		Outside of urban area (near to city)	Gram panchayat
7.	Room size (Minimum)	100 sq. ft	120 sq. Ft.	Single bedded 150 sq. Ft. & Double bedded 200 sq. Ft.	100 sq. ft.
8.	Wash Room Size (Minimum)	Silver – 30 sq. ft. Gold – 45 sq. ft Diamond - 60 sq. ft	30 sq. ft.	32 sq. ft.	-
9.	Renewal fee	₹ 1000 + GST	₹ 2000 + GST	₹ 5000 + GST	₹ 1000 + GST
10.	Incentives (one time)	Silver: Nil. Gold: 25,000 Diamond; 50,000	After 1st year- completing 50 days guest accommodation- award amount Rs. - 15,000 / - After 2nd year- completing 75 days guest accommodation- award amount Rs. - 20,000 / -		

			After 3rd year- completing 100 days guest accommodation- award amount Rs. - 25,000 / -
11.	Promotion support (one time)	Brochure/ website maximum Rs. 10,000	Brochure preparation maximum amount - Rs. 10,000/ - Website preparation maximum amount - Rs. 10,000/ -
12.	Support in Travel mart	Partial support for Participation in National & International Travel Mart – 50% of total expenditure or maximum Rs. 50,000/-	
13.	Support for Skill Training	Travel allowance support for skill development training in other city, support of Rs. 500 per person per Homestay.	

To take the advantage of this scheme an NGO named Gram Sudhar Samiti is working for development of some of the most deprived and vulnerable communities in Singrauli, Sidhi, Rewa and Satna districts in Madhya Pradesh. GSS also works in promoting (and protecting the right to) education, health, proper nutrition for children, community-based initiatives to address varied forms of exploitation, deprivation, atrocities; culture, local literature and livelihood, and natural resources to create a better enabling environment for good local governance.



Image 19: Homestay under construction near Thadipathar by Gram sudhar Samiti



Image 20: New homestay constructed in Juri village

4. Bamboo products

Bamboo clumps are one of the major types of plantations in the region and is readily available to the villagers. Bamboos are fast growing and are a low-cost material that is strong and durable. It can be used for various purposes from house building to functional and decorative objects such as Chairs, stools, hats, baskets, cups, bowls, musical instruments and more.

One such example were presented to us in the village of Thadipathar where this art was fading away but few people still continue its use in day-to-day objects like basket, cap, thal etc. This knowledge of bamboo weaving needs to be passed on to future generations and it will also provide additional source of income.



Image 21: Bamboo products made by villagers by hand in Thadipathar

MPSBM and Bamboo Craft Development Board has been formed to promote bamboo-based development and entrepreneurship leading to the creation of sustainable bamboo economy. They not only provide training to such people but also helps in sale and marketing of such products.

Convergence of schemes for livelihood generation⁹⁸:

For livelihood generation, the schemes and programmes of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) both operate in rural India and the target beneficiaries are primarily common. Whereas MoRD schemes and programmes focus on employment generation/guarantee, as well as asset creation in rural areas, both for community benefit and individual livelihood support, MoA targets basically the agriculture sector with schemes and programmes which typically benefit individual farmers, though there are certain interventions which are for collective benefit to the farming community. Thus, while both the Ministries are channelizing their efforts for the benefit of primarily the same population, currently there exists very limited convergence or meeting point of these two streams. This hiatus needs to be removed and the operations of MoA and MoRD needs to be synergized at the implementation level, typically the district level.

MoA implements several programmes for accelerating growth in agriculture and allied sectors but to start with the efforts at convergence with NREGA could focus on the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), the Integrated Nutrient Programme, National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR), Soil conservation in river catchment areas and flood prone areas (RFP & FPR), Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, Development of Brackish Water Aquaculture, Cold Water Fisheries and Aquaculture, Development of Waterlogged areas, Productive Utilisation of Inland Saline/Alkaline Water for Aquaculture, Inland Capture Fisheries (Reservoirs/Rivers) and the Fodder And Feed Development Scheme. However, in case there are any other schemes

⁹⁸ https://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/writereaddata/Convergence/circulars/guideline_conver_MOA.pdf

where convergence is possible, the district administration need not limit itself to the above schemes alone and innovate depending upon the local needs.

In the year 2007-08, the Government had introduced the new scheme RKVY which had, amongst many other objectives, the objective of integrating livestock, poultry and fishery more fully. This resulted in considerable convergence of effort at the district and block level in the activities of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries. The benefits of such convergence were visible in the implementation of the scheme in 2007-08 as well as 2008-09.

For convergence to be effective, there has to be at least one link in the two separate hierarchies of

- a. MoRD - State Department of Rural Development - District Collector/DRDA - Zila Parishad - Gram Panchayat and;**
- b. MoA - State Department of Agriculture/Animal Husbandry/Fisheries - District Collector – Block Agriculture Officer - Gram Panchayat.**

The obvious common link is the District Collector. Therefore, the District Collector should be the nodal point for conceiving and implementation of all convergence efforts. The District Collector being the District Programme Coordinator for NREGA as well as responsible for District Agriculture Planning Unit for RKVY, convergence of the plans at the district level would be easier.

Programmes of MOA have been examined for convergence suitability with NREGA and following convergence parameters emerge broadly:

- a. Convergence of resources available under MOA programme for public lands and NREGA will be very useful. Labour component of these programmes and material component to the extent available of the approved unit cost can be funded from NREGA and the remaining material component can be funded from MOA programme.
- b. MOA programmes on individual farmers, which satisfy the conditions of eligibility under NREGA i.e., small and marginal farmers, farmers belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families etc. where labour component is identifiable can also be converged with NREGA for meeting the cost of labour and material component, to the extent permissible. Remaining part of the unit cost can be funded from MOA programmes.
- c. Any other programmes of MoA in which the District Collector feels it would be feasible to converge efforts with NREGA.

To illustrate, establishment of new gardens envisaged under NHM involves soil testing, cleaning and ploughing of land and excavation of pits. For an acre of mango orchard, the expenses on the above would be around Rs.4000/- which can be entirely dovetailed with NREGA. Similarly, where an NREGA work site has dug up a pond of 3,000 cubic meters, the same could be used for scampi farming under the inland fisheries development project as value addition, or used in conjunction with MoA Programme of Micro Irrigation and Horticulture to provide sustainable livelihood to small and marginal farmers.

4.3 Micro-plan preparation

Joint Forest Management (JFM) is an approach and program initiated in the context of the National Forest Policy of 1988 wherein state forest departments support local forest dwelling and forest fringe communities to protect and manage forests and share the costs and benefits from the forests with them. Communities organize themselves into a JFM Committee to protect and manage nearby forests, guided by locally prepared byelaws and 'micro plans'.

A village level Micro-Plan is a blueprint of village development plan and forest development plan, which is need based and site specific, commensuration to available resources. As the unit of the plan is small, it is called a micro plan. In contrast, the macro plan covers larger units like district or state. Micro Plan activities are planned at the village level utilizing available village resources for the fulfilment of the requirements of the rural population. It outlines the strategy for meeting the requirements of people after prioritization of needs and defines the target for development. It contains a description of problems being faced by the villagers along with their feasible solutions, assessment of need and capacity of resources in addition to the list of activities to be conducted in the JFMC area.

Micro plan is an official/formal document. It is an important document for balancing the complementary as well as competing demands on the available resources for example forests for forest produce for subsistence and sale vis-à-vis managing forest for ecosystem services. The micro-plan is a living document that must be responsive to emerging concerns and as such is an adaptive document. It must, therefore, contain clear provisions for amendments according to requirements. The micro plan should be developed with the help of the villagers using participatory approach of PRA/RRA exercise. This approach is useful because

- It helps to understand the location specific problems in a better manner.
- It helps to know priorities of the local people of the village.
- It is likely to be more acceptable to the villagers as they participate in the process of developing the plan and are co-creators of the plan. It creates a sense of ownership amongst the people.
- It helps in developing trust of the villagers towards the JFMC and helps in building relations between the people and the organization.

Preparation of Micro-plan: Depending on the size of the village and its population, each gram panchayat has jurisdiction over 1-5 villages and is responsible for conducting the election of the JFM Executive Committee. The Executive Committee coordinates the preparation of the 'Forest Micro Plan' and the Annual Work Plan for meeting the rural community's demand for fodder, fuel wood, NTFPs, timber, and other forest products, as well as to secure ecosystem services.

Points to be kept in mind while drafting a micro plan

- Village will be the unit for preparing a micro plan.
- Focus will be on the existing resources of the village.
- Local people should be motivated for active participation and co-preparation.
- An initial public meeting should be held to discuss the objectives and process and outcome from the micro planning process.
- Targets should be defined for all stakeholders.

- The micro plan document should be simple and easy to understand.
- Local resources should be aligned with local requirements and objectives of the program.
- The micro plan should be prepared within 20-25 working days.
- Use of standard and average statistics of demand and utilization, without customization for the specific context of each JFMC may result in a faulty microplan with lower chances of success.
- In order to strengthen the relationship between people and forest, the micro plan should include and build on traditional community management and conservation practices such as sacred grove protection, protection of spring zones, and other cultural practices as well as newly developed procedures such as kesar-chirka, Panchvati Ropan, Vriksha-yagya, Deep-yagya etc.
- Participatory Methodology should be used to assess the forest produce requirements of the villagers.
- It should be ensured that the micro plan is different from the Management plan, but it will be a factual reflection of all resources including forests in the area.

4.4 Implementation of micro-plan

The ESZ Project Management Unit (EPMU), proposed in this plan, can be an agency which may take up facilitation & pilot interventions with village communities and EDCs to execute financial independence and micro planning initiatives. Within EPMU it can be the role of 'Development Planner' to facilitate drafting and execution of these micro plans in consonance with ESZ plan in order to undertake various development activities listed therein. This process may be encouraged through various training and capacity building programs that the EPMU may decide to organize with village communities to help them efficiently run Eco Development Committees along with other Panchayat committees.

Performance and monitoring of these EDCs and Micro plans can be done with the help of various indicators and benchmarks as mentioned in the table below. These indicators are generic in nature and only act as a guide for EDCs and EPMU, who may modify and customize these indicators based on ground realities of their area of operation.

Examples of Monitoring Indicators⁹⁹

Criteria	Criteria Indicators
Ecological Criteria & Indicators	
Improvement of forests and vegetative diversity	Forests regenerating properly Species succession towards Climax Stage Increased growth of grass New and degraded forest lands brought under forest cover Kinds of floral species now grown Tree growth abundant and quality of forests improved Forests is well retained
Maintenance of eco-system services	Soil erosion reduced/stopped Increased level of groundwater Availability of food to fauna

⁹⁹ Source: Joint Forest Management A Handbook (MoEF and JICA)

	Availability of clean air
Economic Criteria & Indicators	
Improvement in the economic conditions of the village	Individual families are earning more income from SHG activities Economic development through savings in community fund Individual families are meeting their own needs Additional sources of income are available to the villagers Type of micro-enterprise(s) started Increased food stock Dependence on forest reduced Breaking away from money lender Decreased of local migration to urban areas
Continuous availability of forest produce	Increase of availability of NTFP for sale Increase of availability of fodder, fuel wood, bamboo and other species for agricultural implements and poles for use by families of the village Sustainable gains from forest
Institutional Criteria & Indicators	
Collective decision making and active participation of members	Everybody is equally responsible Villagers serve the FPC on their own initiative Collective and careful decision-making process
Unity and conflict management	FPC is a platform to create unity and opportunity to work Bring opponents to FPC Sharing of opinions on forest issues Good and clear rules FPC settles local disputes and problems Reduction of inter village conflicts Number of disputes of FPC
Equitable sharing of forest produce	Clear demarcation of land for each village Complete rights of ownership over NTFP and other forest materials that are needed by villagers Awareness for development of appropriate protection mechanisms Systems of equitable distribution
Social Criteria & Indicators	
Feeling of community ownership and responsibility	Focus changed from selfish motives to community benefits Sense of commitment and discipline developed Village community is shouldering a major task of carrying FPC activities Dependence on forest for livelihood
Village problem solving and development	Eradication of any social evil Village cleanliness and improved health Resources are available for public functions Community development by operating community fund in a co-operative way Overall village development undertaken through FPC Peaceful environment in the village
Changes in behaviour to protect forests	Haphazard lopping is reduced Fuel wood extraction systematically Using other alternatives for fuelwood Practice of rotational grazing

CHAPTER 5 SUB-ZONAL TOURISM MASTER PLAN

Ecotourism, Interpretation, and conservation education

5.1 Promotion of sustainable tourism

Regional Profile: There is no doubt that Madhya Pradesh is the land of paradoxes. Be it history, nature or culture, this state contributes equally or sometimes even more in making India a unique destination. The vast and lush jungles here make incredible shelters for variety of animals. Towns that are situated on the bank of the rivers offer scenic places to escape to and the temples and religious edifices add an unusual charm to the state. Therefore, taking circuit tours in Madhya Pradesh seems like a good idea. In such tours, one has the opportunity to visit diverse places and get travel experience like never before. The following are some of the best circuit tours in Madhya Pradesh:

- Circuit 1: Gwalior – Shivpuri – Orchha – Khajuraho
- Circuit 2: Indore – Ujjain – Maheshwar – Omkareshwar – Mandu
- **Circuit 3: Bhedaghat – Kanha – Mandla – Jabalpur – Bandhavgarh (further connecting with Sanjay Dubri and Son Gharial WLS)**
- Circuit 4: Sanchi – Bhopal – Bhoppur – Bhimbetka – Pachmarhi

Exhibit 20: Tourist map of Madhya Pradesh



Source: 20 years Perspective Plan of Tourism for the State of Madhya Pradesh

A) **Bhedaghat – Kanha – Mandla – Jabalpur – Bandhavgarh Circuit**

Sanjay Dubri can attract tourists from circuit-3 with the following places of interest:

- **Bhedaghat:** White marble rocks, Dhuandhar Waterfall, and Chausath Yogini Temple
- **Kanha:** Kanha National Park & Tiger Reserve
- **Mandla:** Mandla Fort, Shah Burj, and Jay Stambha

- **Jabalpur:** Bargi Dam, Madan Mahal Fort, Dumna Nature Reserve, Rani Durgavati Memorial & Museum, and Pisan Hari Jain Temple
- **Bandhavgarh:** Bandhavgarh National Park, Shesh Shaiya, Bari Gufa, Three Cave Point, Rajbahera, Climber's Point, and Chenchpur Waterfall. This would further connect to Sanjay Dubri and Son Gharial WLS.

The total Tour duration is 6 nights 7 days. But we would like to explore the opportunities wherein we can increase the duration of stay of the tourists and provide them with unique experiences.

B) Ram Van gram yatra

Prabhu Shriram was 14 years in exile. During this exile period, Shri Ram received education and learning from many sages and ascetics, performed penance and organized the tribal, forest dwellers and all kinds of Indian society and led them on the path of religion. He tied the whole of India in the thread of one ideology, but in the meantime something happened to him which changed his life.

According to many researchers mentioned in Ramayana and when Lord Rama was exiled, he started his journey from Ayodhya to Rameswaram and then to Sri Lanka. During this period, more than 200 incidents have been identified with them wherever they occur.

Eminent historian and archaeologist researcher Dr. Ram Avtar has unearthed more than 200 places connected with the events of the life of Shri Ram and Sita, where the memorial sites still exist where Sri Ram and Sita stayed or stayed. The time period of the monuments, graffiti, caves etc. were investigated by scientific methods. Some of those points are Tamsa River, Shringverpur Tirtha, Kurai Village, Prayag, Chitrakunut, Satna, Dandakaranya, Panchavati Nasi, Sarvatirtha, Parnashal., Tungabhadra, Shabri Ashram, Rishyamuk Mountains, Kodikarai, Rameshwaram, Dhanushkodi, Nuwara Eliya 'mountain range etc.

Exhibit 21: Ram Van Gram Yatra route in Madhya Pradesh



One of the famous site which falls in Madhya Pradesh is Chitrakoot. The following is the mythology related to the same:

Prabhu Shriram crossed the Yamuna River near Prayag Sangam and then reached Chitrakoot. Chitrakoot is the place where Bharat arrives with his army to persuade Rama. Then when Dasharatha dies. India takes the step foot of Rama from here and rules by keeping his foot paduka. There was an ashram of Atri Rishi located near Satna (Madhya Pradesh) near Chitrakoot. Although Anusiya's husband Maharishi Atri lived in Tapovan in Chitrakoot, Sri Ram stayed at a place called 'Ramavan' in Satna, where Rishi Atri had an ashram on one side.

As depicted in above exhibit, the path to Chitrakoot is traced by the following points:

Amarkantak - Sitamadhi (Shahdol) - Ramghat (Jabalpur) - Ram mandir (Tala) – **Sanjay Dubri – Son Gharial WLS** - Badwara (Katni) - Maihar temple - Saleha temple (Panna) - Gupt Godavari - Kamtanath temple – Chitrakoot (or Sanjay Dubri and Son Gharial can get connected via Chitrakoot also)

5.1.1. Vision and objectives for the sector

Vision: Tourism depends for its very existence on quality natural environments; it is equally dependent on human environments, resources and cultures¹⁰⁰. "Sustainable tourism" is often equated with nature or eco-tourism; but sustainable tourism development means more than protecting the natural environment - it means proper consideration of host peoples, communities, cultures, customs, lifestyles, and social and economic systems¹⁰⁰.

Sanjay Tiger Reserve is the most pristine and untouched destination for wildlife tourism in Madhya Pradesh. It can be developed in major tourist destination in Madhya Pradesh, well known for its Tiger Reserve and Safari. Apart from Nature based tourism, Sanjay Tiger Reserve also have a several historical and tourist sites. Given the diversity of assets, promotion of ecotourism/nature-based tourism will provide an ecological sustainable tourism alternative, socio-economically benefit the village communities and other associated stakeholders and facilitate wildlife conservation through the Tiger Reserve Management. Therefore, to understand the natural context and existing situation of tourism in Sanjay Tiger Reserve Eco Sensitive Zone the vision for the area can be:

“Utilizing the natural possessions of the region the plan intends to develop Sustainable and Nature Based Tourism in the region to increase tourism related benefit to the local communities, reduce negative externalities on environmental resources that widens employment opportunities for indigenous communities.”

Objectives

1. **Promotion of Experiential Tourism** - To enhance the Eco-Tourism experience among the visitors by providing informed wilderness experience through a mix of different activities in buffer zone while reducing the pressure of tourism in the Protected Area.
2. **Identification of tourism assets and clusters** - To identify the new potential tourism spots and circuits to increase the tourist inflow and time of engagement.

¹⁰⁰ Sustainable Tourism and Eco Tourism by Annalisa Koeman.

3. **Regulation of Tourism footprint as per environmental guidelines** - To regulate tourism activities (new and existing) in accordance with Tourism Master Plan prepared as per ESZ notification.
4. **Strengthen wildlife security** - To develop Eco-tourism as an activity for monitoring wildlife security from illegal activities like poaching and others.
5. **Facilitate socio-economic upliftment** - To promote the interest of indigenous communities who are the major stakeholders, and compliment local economy through eco-tourism activities.
6. **Sensitisation and knowledge sharing** - To promote eco-friendly tourism activities, eco-education and eco-development as per the issued guidelines by NTCA and carrying capacity of the ESZ.

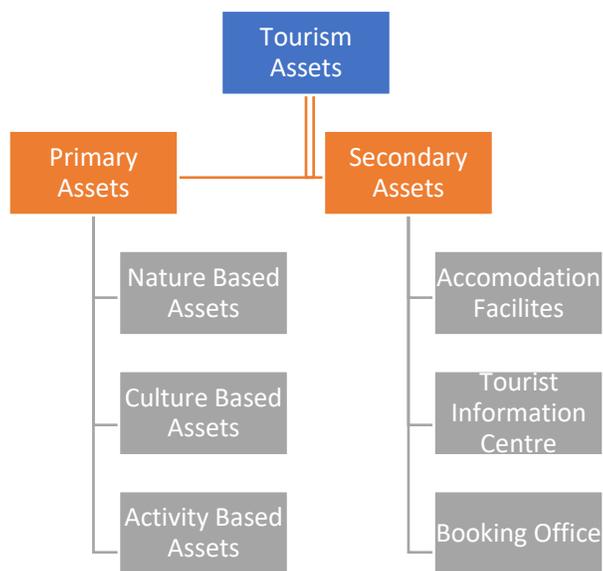
5.1.2. Tourism assets, zones and circuits

A. Existing Tourism Assets

Sustainable tourist development requires management of all tourist resources/assets¹⁰¹. In case of Sanjay NP ESZ, it comprises of diverse tourism assets, varying from scenic forests and rare wildlife to cultural and historical attractions. The current tourism in Sanjay Tiger Reserve is underdeveloped to say the least. Refining the classification of tourism assets mentioned in the Baseline study, Tourism assets in Sanjay NP ESZ has been classified as explained in exhibit.

The Sanjay Dubri ESZ and its vicinity have beautiful and scenic landscape that are truly enchanting and breath-taking. There are rugged mountains, beautiful falls, sprawling white sand banks of Son & other major rivers - Banas and tall, majestic Sal trees.

Exhibit 22: Tourism Asset Classification



At places, the forest is too dense to allow the sun to reach the ground. The Reserve supports a wide variety of birds (large number being winter visitors), animals and flora which include many

¹⁰¹ Urban Asset Management on Tourism Destination to Support Sustainable Development in Surabaya by Eko Budi Santoso, Rini Ratna Vaidya, Belinda Aulia at th 5th ISRA International Institute: Tourism and Sustainable Development.

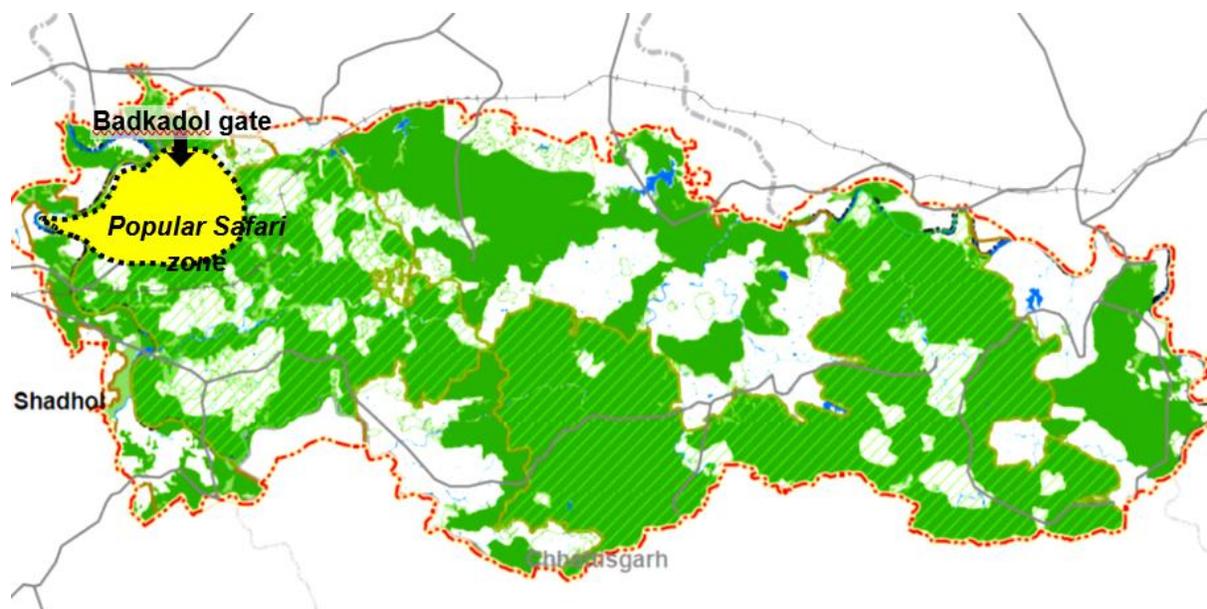
endangered species. Culturally and historically, the district is rich in aboriginal/tribal art and culture. A wide variety of handicraft items made up of bamboo, wood etc. are produced. There is a Carpet & Durrie weaving center at village Hatwa Khas in tehsil Sinhawal. The village is being developed to promote rural tourism & thereby provide sustenance to the village craftsmen.

5.1.2.1. Nature based Tourism Sites

a) Forest Safari

The Sanjay Dubri ESZ and its vicinity have beautiful and scenic landscape that are truly enchanting and breath-taking. There are rugged mountains, beautiful falls, sprawling white sand banks of Son & other major rivers - Banas and tall majestic Sal trees. At places, the forest is too dense to allow the sun to reach the ground. The Reserve supports a wide variety of birds (large number being winter visitors), animals and flora which include many endangered species. Culturally and historically, the district is rich in aboriginal/tribal art and culture. A wide variety of handicraft items made up of bamboo, wood etc. are produced.

- **Entrance to SDTR:** There are many entrance gates to Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve some of them are Badkadol, Kusmi, Bastua, Koilari (in buffer) etc. The maximum tourists enter the tiger reserve from Badkadol gate while very less tourists enter from Karwahi and Bastua gate.
- **Tourist footfall:** The tourist footfall in Sanjay Dubri forest in 2020-21 is 2635 which is around 600 jeeps (some jeeps occupy 6 and 4 tourist) to enter the area for jungle safari.
- **Tourism zone (for safari):** Sanjay National Park attracts national and international tourists and offers wildlife safari in the Tiger reserve. It can be combined with Bandhavgarh National Park which is just 100 km (3 hrs.) drive away from the reserve. There are two routes which are followed by the safari jeeps to increase the probability of tiger sighting. These routes are restricted to below delineation zone bordering Banas River in west, railway line in south and east and roads in north. This zone is 20% of the Protected Area which is permissible zone which can be taken up for tourism activities promoting tiger conservation.



- **Safari season** – The Tiger reserve is open from 1st Oct to 30th June and is the best time to visit the Reserve from 2nd week of January to 1st week of June.
- **Last mile** – The tour operators provide suitable transport and pick up from nearest railway station and airport upon the confirmation of the safari booking.
- **Safari timings** – There are two safaris timings, one in the morning from 6am to 10am and the second one in the evening from 3pm to 6-7pm. The evening safari's time keeps changing from season to season as per the timings of the sunset the park remains closed on every Wednesday for the afternoon safari but one can always go and enjoy the morning safari
- **Safari charges** – Jeep Safari Charges are as follows¹⁰²
 - Rs. 2400/- per safari permit (for 6 people) in Protected Area + Rs. 50/- portal charges
 - In premium days, Rs.3000/- per safari permit (for 6 people) in Protected Area + Rs.50/- portal charges
 - Single ticket Rs.400/- per head + Rs.10/- portal charges
 - In premium days, single ticket Rs.500/- per head + Rs.10/- portal charges
 - Gypsy charges RS.3000/- (decided by gypsy union)
 - Rs.1200/- in buffer zone + Rs.50/- portal charges
 - Guide charges Rs 600/- for G1 category, Rs 480/- for G2 category
- **Safari Jeep** - Safari is done by 4 x 4 Gypsy which is accompanied by a driver and a guide. Sanjay National Park is open throughout the year for the visitors, but the best time of the year to visit the Sanjay National Park is between the months of November to June.
- **Recommended equipment** - 2 camera bodies along with a combination of a zoom lens like the 70-200 or the 100-400. The second body can have a tele- lens like the 500mm/600mm/800mm.

The following table shows the existing carrying capacity of the Sanjay Dubri ESZ.

Table 4: Carrying capacity or No. of vehicles allowed in Core of Sanjay Dubri ESZ

Core Zone	Max Allowed Vehicle	Online Full Vehicle Permit	Online Waitlist (Full Vehicle)	FD Quota (Full Vehicle Permit)	Online Single Vehicle Permit	Single Seat Permit	Entry gate/ Gates for Full Vehicle	Entry gate/ Gates for Single seat
Dubari	15M,10E	9M,7E	1M,1E	2M,1E	2M,1E	2M,1E	Badkadol	Badkadol
Giddha	8M,7E	5M,4E	1M	1M,1E	1M,1E	1M,1E	Karwahi	Karwahi
Bastua	15M,10E	9M,7E	1M,1E	2M,1E	2M,1E	2M,1E	Kholipahari	Kholipahari
Machmahua	8M,7E	5M,4E	1M	1M,1E	1M,1E	1M,1E	Kusmi	Kusmi

M=Morning, E=Evening

Source: <https://forest.mponline.gov.in>

¹⁰² <http://www.mptours.in/sanjay-dubri-tiger-safari.html>

Table 5: No. of vehicles allowed in Buffer zone of Sanjay Dubri ESZ

Buffer Zone/ Sanctuary	Max Allowed Vehicle	Online Full Vehicle Permit	Online Waitlist (Full Vehicle)	FD Quota (Full Vehicle Permit)	Full Vehicle Permits at the Entry Gate	Entry gate/ Gates
Koilari	30M, 24E	21M, 16E	2M, 2E	3M, 2E	6M, 6E	Koilari

M=Morning, E=Evening

Source: <https://forest.mponline.gov.in>

- b) Other nature-based sites include Gopad Viewpoint, Gopad Ghat, View point at Kusumi Forest, Goindwar Deer Spotting, Paigoda Banas Darshan point, Danav baba rockformations, Narayan Ghati etc.

5.1.2.2. Historic & Cultural Tourism (Built heritage structures)

1. **Dev fort near Bhuimand** - Sanjay National Park encloses Dev fort near Bhuimand which is said to believe to be 200-300 years old structure and some prehistoric caves are also found in Sanjay Dubri ESZ area which carvings of human figures etc.



Image 22: Dev fort near Bhuimand



Image 23: Prehistoric caves found in Sanjay Dubri ESZ

2. Pilgrim fairs:

- Every year, a fair is organized during Mahashivratri inside the Sanjay Dubri ESZ where an old temple of Lord Shiva is located in Dubri Range Compartment No. 181, 182. This fair goes on for about one week and over 5000 people visit this temple place every year.

- Vijayghat Bagbanda Temple where an annual fair is held on Basant Panchmi and visited by 3000 to 4000 people. A lot of waste (including plastics) is left behind apart from high decibel noise. This area is frequented by tigers, hence, needs attention in this regard for a more planned management with education and outreach activities that can be conducted through local NGO's.
- Siddha baba shrine, located in Mohan Range too is visited by people round the year and by larger groups on some important occasions. This is again an important location in terms of tiger and wildlife habitat and needs interventions.

5.1.2.3. Religious Tourism Sites

- Chandreh temple, located near the confluence of Son and Banas, birthplace of the great poet Baan Bhatta, is a Shiva temple constructed during early part of Chhedi dynasty (850-1015 AD) by the guru of Prabodh Shiva, alongside there is a two storey vihara built in 972 AD.
- Thonga Pahari is a unique combination of rock structures, 5 kms from Majhauri on Pondi road. A temple built on top of the rocks catches one's attention
- Virateshwar temple of Lord Shiv in Sohagpur Banganga in district Shahdol.

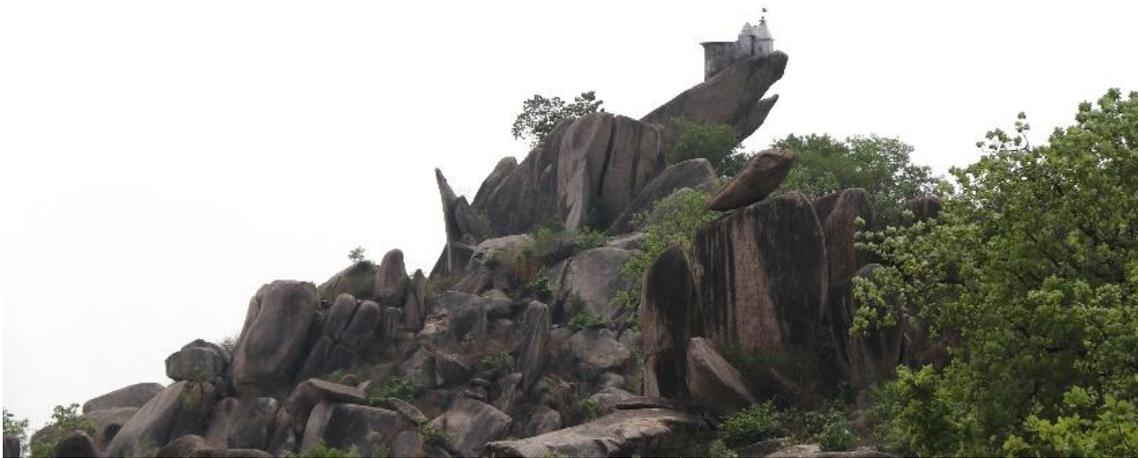


Image 24: Danav baba temple in Van gram Karwahi

5.1.2.4. Adventure Trekking Sites

Trekking & Camping at Sanjay Dubri Tiger Trail by IndiaHikes¹⁰³

The Sanjay Dubri Tiger Trail passes through the Marwas and Beohari Buffer zones of the park. This is a blessing in disguise as you get an opportunity to witness the untouched forests and wildlife away from the chaos of wildlife safaris.

- ✓ **Day 1:** Reach and stay overnight at Beohari
- ✓ **Day 2: Drive to Jamdhar. Trek to Narayan Ghati** – It is 10mins nature trails lined by beautiful trees on either side which leads to Jamdhar dam. This stretch of the trek is being developed as an ecotourism spot and one can also camp here.

¹⁰³ <https://indiahikes.com/madhya-pradesh-tiger-trail/#gref>

Jamadar is surrounded by hills on all but one side, the beautiful view of the dam is the perfect start to the trek. One can spot a tower on the hill, beneath which is a temple and the tower gives a 360-degree view of the entire region.



Image 25: Nature trail leading to Jamadar dam (left) and View of Jamadar dam (right)



Image 26: Trail entering into the forest (left) and View of the valley (right)



Image 27: A big rock shelter.

- ✓ **Day 3: Narayan Ghati to Sehra Dam.** On the third trail is a barely visible path through the trees. It is a straight as an arrow track, gently undulating, carpeted by leaves and flanked by trees on either side. About two kilometres from the Narayan Ghati campsite, one can follow the trail going deeper into the forest and heading towards the Sehra Dam.



Image 28: The forest trailing leading to the dam with undulating terrain



Image 29: Sehra dam

Sehra Dam is a paradise for bird watchers. Indian rollers, kingfisher, fork-tailed drongo, and over 20 other species of birds can be counted by an untrained eye.

- ✓ **Day 4: Sehra Dam to Karwahi village.** The journey to Karwahi village gives one the experience of many terrains like meadows in birchuli to steep forest trails of Giddha Pahad.



Image 30: Meadows of Birchuli (left) and forest trail to the Giddha Pahad (right)

While walking down from Giddha pahad, trail reaches the Tindhariya naal, passing along a cave in the hillside which according to the forest rangers, is a favorite haunt of the forest's carnivores.



Image 31: A Cave en-route to Tindhariya naal.

Moving further down, one can notice the wooden barrier of Karwahi conservation area. Walk around the barrier and enter Karwahi area by the gate lying a little to the north. Karwahi is a model village habituated by the tribals. One can reside in some homestays also and next day visit Belaha dam reservoir.

Day 5: Travel back from Karwahi

5.1.2.5. Other Tourist spots and Activities

There is other several spots located in the ESZ as well as around it which offers exploration of nature and wildlife experience.¹⁰⁴

Table 6: List of existing tourist destination in Sanjay Dubri ESZ

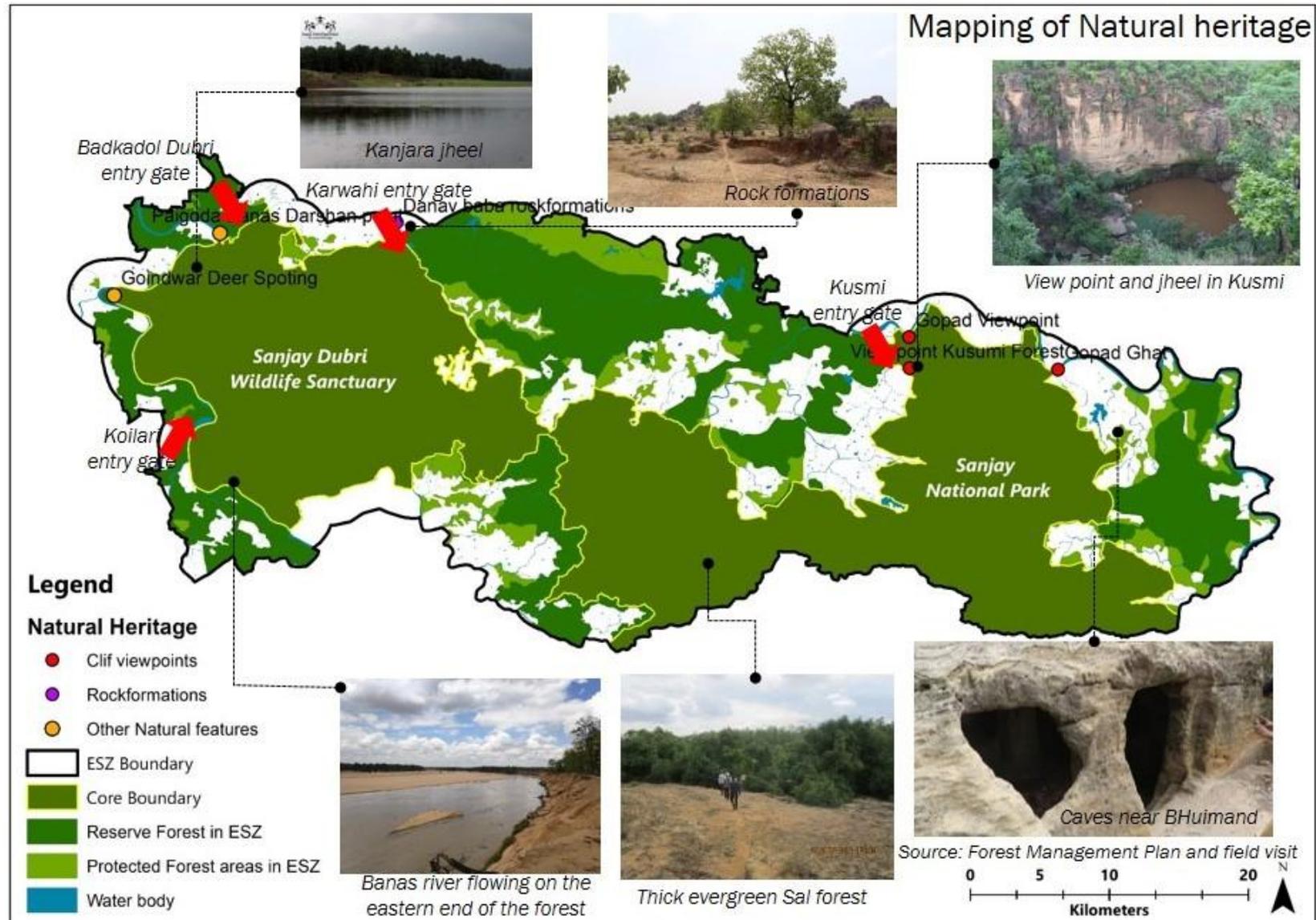
S. No.	Name	Description
1	Parsili resort	 <p>Parsili village is a town located alongside the beautiful River Banas. One of the most stunning highlights of this place is the soft and moist sand bed which stretches across 4 km with enchanting land scape. Home to many interesting species of birds, Parsili is a paradise for the bird lovers. Not only this, but there is also more for the wildlife enthusiasts, as the Sanjay-Dubri National Park is located at a distance of just 10 km.</p>
2	Betideh	 <p>Betideh is a beautiful waterfall near Jomdol in Bastua range. It is a pleasing experience to watch the water streams cut and sculpt the rocks in various shapes.</p>
3.	Bhanwar sen	 <p>Bhanwar Sen is a unique combination of rock structures, 5 kms away from Majhauili. A temple built on top of the rocks cliff gives unique identity and catches attention of visitors.</p>

¹⁰⁴ <http://www.sanjaydubritisafaris.com/area-zone-of-sanjay-dubri/>

4.	Pareva ghati		<p>Before coming into to Badkadol gate a mesmerizing road of Banas stream can be seen from Pareva Valley. Forest department has developed a pagoda as resting space. Sunset from here is spectacular.</p>
5.	Hanthi camp		<p>Hanthi camp is on the touring route where elephants can be spotted. The area is near Khairi Jheel (valley) where tourists can see blue bull, wild boar, spotted deers and a number of other bird species.</p>
6.	Kanjara jheel		<p>This is the heart of Dubri zone and another wildlife destination.</p>
7.	Lajhauri talab		<p>This is a prime space of tigers and different carnivorous spotting location like Leopard. Tourists may spot many water Birds too.</p>
8.	Relocated village site Goindwar		<p>This will be a new experience as this site shows the sacrifices of the villagers how they have left their motherland to make space for the wildlife. Here you'll additionally see herds of carnivorous.</p>

9.	Kanjara jheel		This the heart of Dubri zone and another wild life destination.
10.	Bithkhuri tower		Bithkhuri tower provides the most beautiful view of the Sanjay Dubri Forest area. It is the second highest point in the area, while the Chankar pahad is highest of all.
11,	Tree fossils		This is off track, but if you're curious about fossils then it is a must in your itinerary, but you'll have to take special permission from park management to reach here. There are lot of attention-grabbing places in Buffer zone expedition like Giddha Pahar, Tiger hill, Kanhaya Dah, Bati Dah, Kudmar walking trail, Turra Nath and Mara caves.
12.	Kormar walking trail		Kormar river flows through Pondi rang near the village Pondi which has a beautiful trail. The trail gives a feeling of natural beauty of north-east Indian forest. It is full of rocky mountains and wide variety of flora and fauna.
13.	Kudmar stream nala		This is best place for photography as it has fantastic scenic view. Inventive arrangement of rock formation provides a beautiful background. Visiting the park between November to March, tourists can additionally see insectivorous plant 'DROSER' here.
14.	White Tiger capture spot		Rewa king captured White Tiger Mohan on 22 May 1951 in spot cave near Bargadi nala, Pankhora beat, compartment no. RF 214-215 boundary, Range Bastua. The images of cave and last person named Girdhari Baiga of Pankhora who saw that event 85 years old.

Map 30: Location of natural heritage in Sanjay Dubri ESZ



Map 31: Location of man-made heritage in Sanjay Dubri ESZ

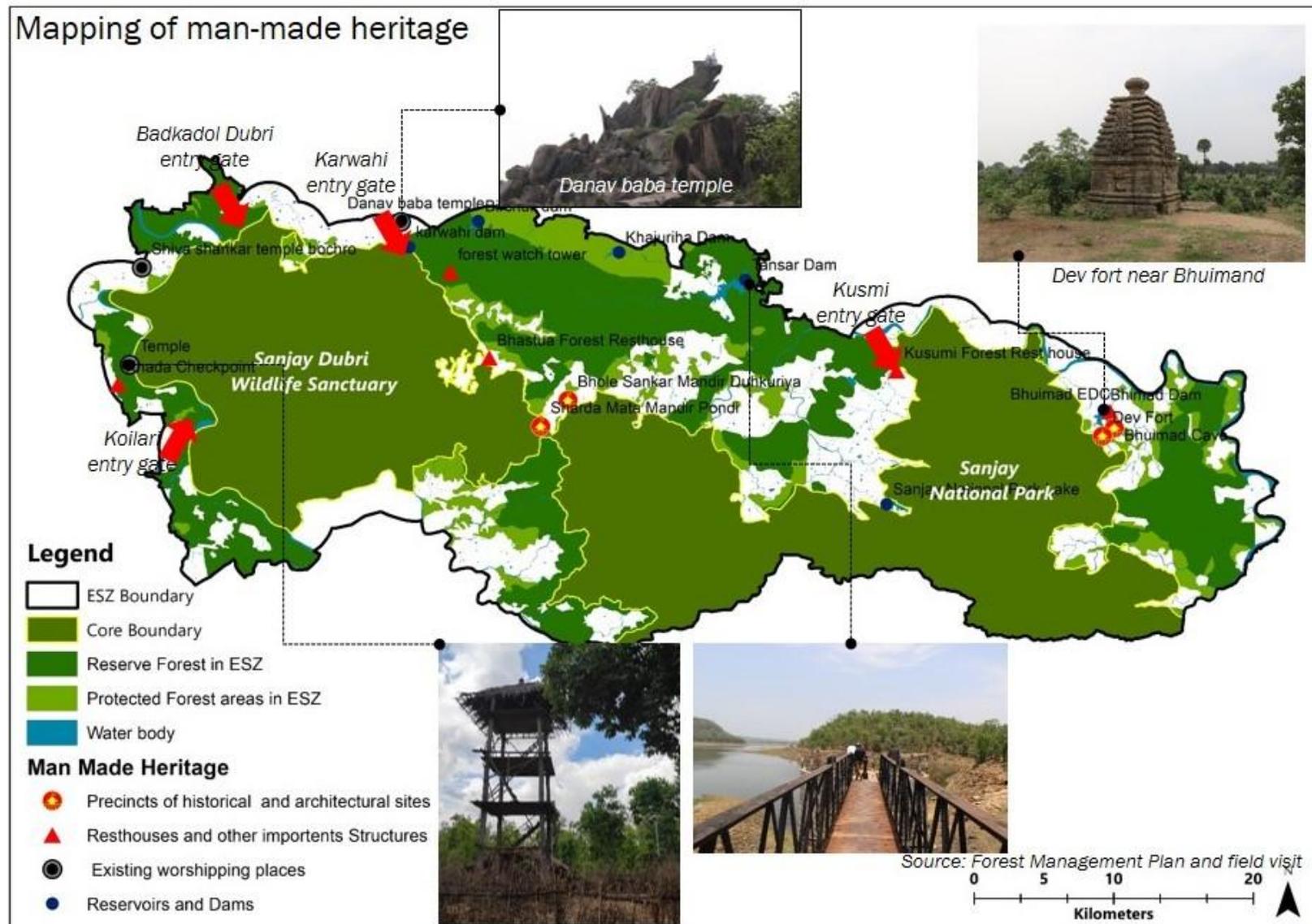


Table 7: Tourist site profile as per the site survey

Sr. No.	Name of Site	Significance/ Description	Access to site	Physical condition of attraction	Parking space	Tourist Info Kiosk	Signage/ Info Board	Amenities	Total score
1	Kathbangla Ghat at Banas river	Wooden houses	Fair	Good	-	-	-	Guest house	10
2	Watch Tower 2	Tiger, Deer, Bear, Birds	Bad	Good	-	-	-	-	29
3	Parsili Resort	Resort, Natural tourist space	Good	Good	Available	Available	Available	Resort, Trekking, waterfall	16
4	Banas dham ghat	20yr old, Hills, Tiger zone, Rail bridge	Poor	Good	-	-	-	Solar lights, temple	47
5	Watch Tower 1	Tiger, Deer, Bear, Birds	Bad	Good	-	-	-	-	29
6	Dev fort	1000yr old Shiv temple	Poor	Dilapidated	-	-	-	-	34
7	Gufa Bhuimand	meditation gufa	Fair	Dilapidated	-	-	-	Handpump	42
8	Tourist stay house, Vangram	Forest stay	Fair	Good	-	Available	-	Rest house	27
9	Watch Tower	Watch tower	Poor	Good	-	Available	-	Solar lights, waiting	39
10	Bhotga Mountains	Aesthetic hills, heritage	Good	Good	-	-	-	-	16
11	Belaha Dam	Stop Dam for cattle	Poor	Fair	-	-	-	Chowki	19
12	NP Gate	Waterfall, Flora, Fauna	Poor	Fair	Available	Available	Available	Chowki	46
13	NP Waterfall	Waterfall, Flora, Fauna	Poor	Fair	Available	Available	Available	Chowki	46
14	Barchar Dam	Ashram 120ac, Croc, Gharial	Fair	Good	Available	Available	-	Meditation Centre, Guest house	51

Source: Site survey

5.1.2.6. Existing Tourism/ Eco-Tourism Infrastructure Accommodation

There are limited number of accommodation facilities both Government and private for the tourists. So, mostly the tourist stays in Sidhi where hotels are easily available and travel to nearby areas. The following is the list of some Official accommodation facility available in Bastua, Bhuimand, Pondi, Kusmi, Dubri, Jogdaha and Bagdara.

Table 8: List of forest rest houses in Sanjay Dubri ESZ

Sr.No.	Forest rest house	Reservation or contact officer
1	Eco Centre Bastua	Field Director
2	Eco Centre Bhuimand	Asst. Director
3	Rest house Pondi	RO-Bastua
4	Rest house Kusmi	RO- Mohan
5	Rest house Dubri	SDO/RO, Dubri
6	Rest house Jogdaha	S.D.O./R.O., Son
7	Rest house Bagdara (for Bagdara Sanctuary)	S.D.O./R.O., Bagdara

Source: <https://forest.mponline.gov.in/>



Image 32: Accommodation facilities for tourist in lodges, in Bastua



Image 33: Kusmi forest rest house

The facility of private accommodation is also available in Sanjay Dubri ESZ. Parsili Resort of M.P. Tourism and private hotels are also available near Badkadol gate, Sidhi and Beohari which can be booked by the Tourists by contacting the respective hotel management.



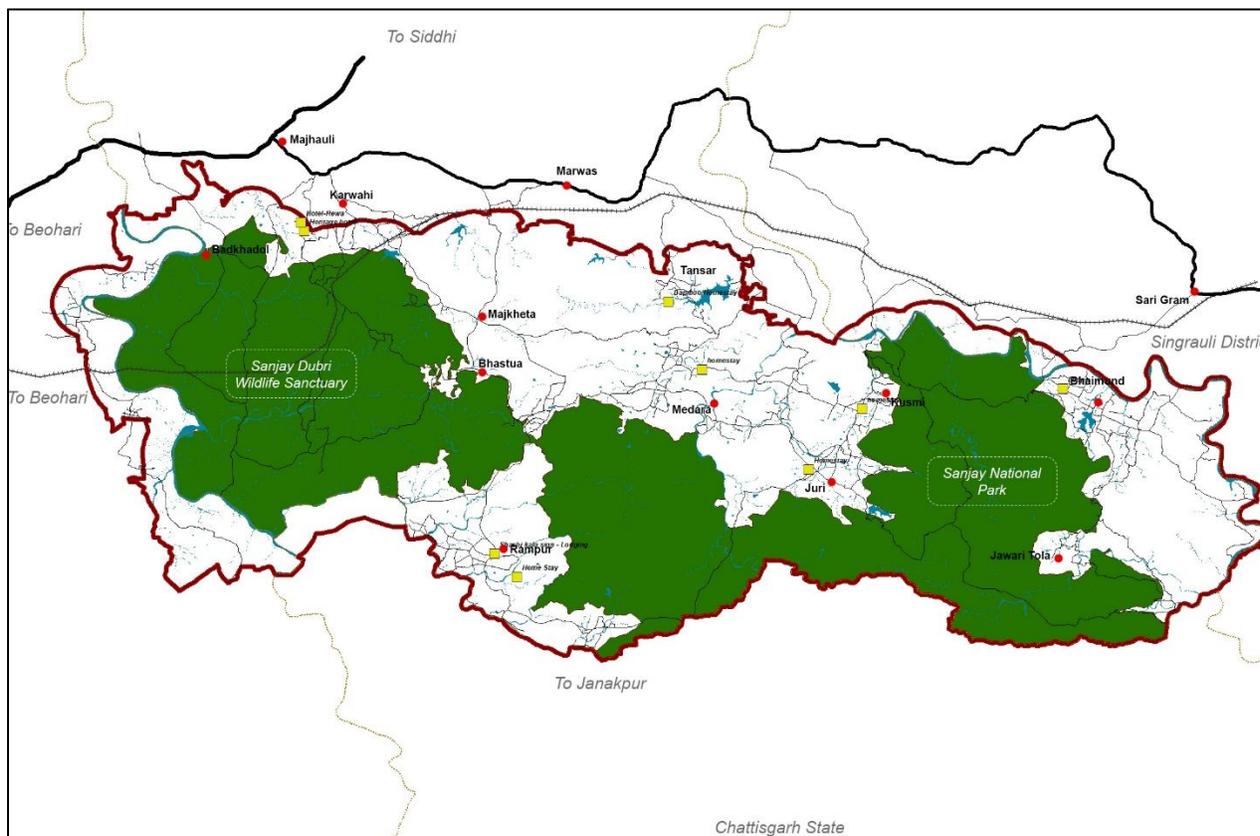
Image 34: View of Parsili resort (left) and View of Banas River from Parsili resort (right)

The facilities of homestays are also available. A image presneted below shows the homestay near the Van gram village. The house is a typical example of vernacular architecture with mud walls, bamboo-wood roof, cowdung for insulation and a center courtyard. The house has also been painted in vibrant colors to catch the attention of the tourist.



Image 35: Homestay facilities available near the Van gram village

Location of Homestays in Sanjay Dubri (Updated as per MPTB records May 2023)



Other facilities:

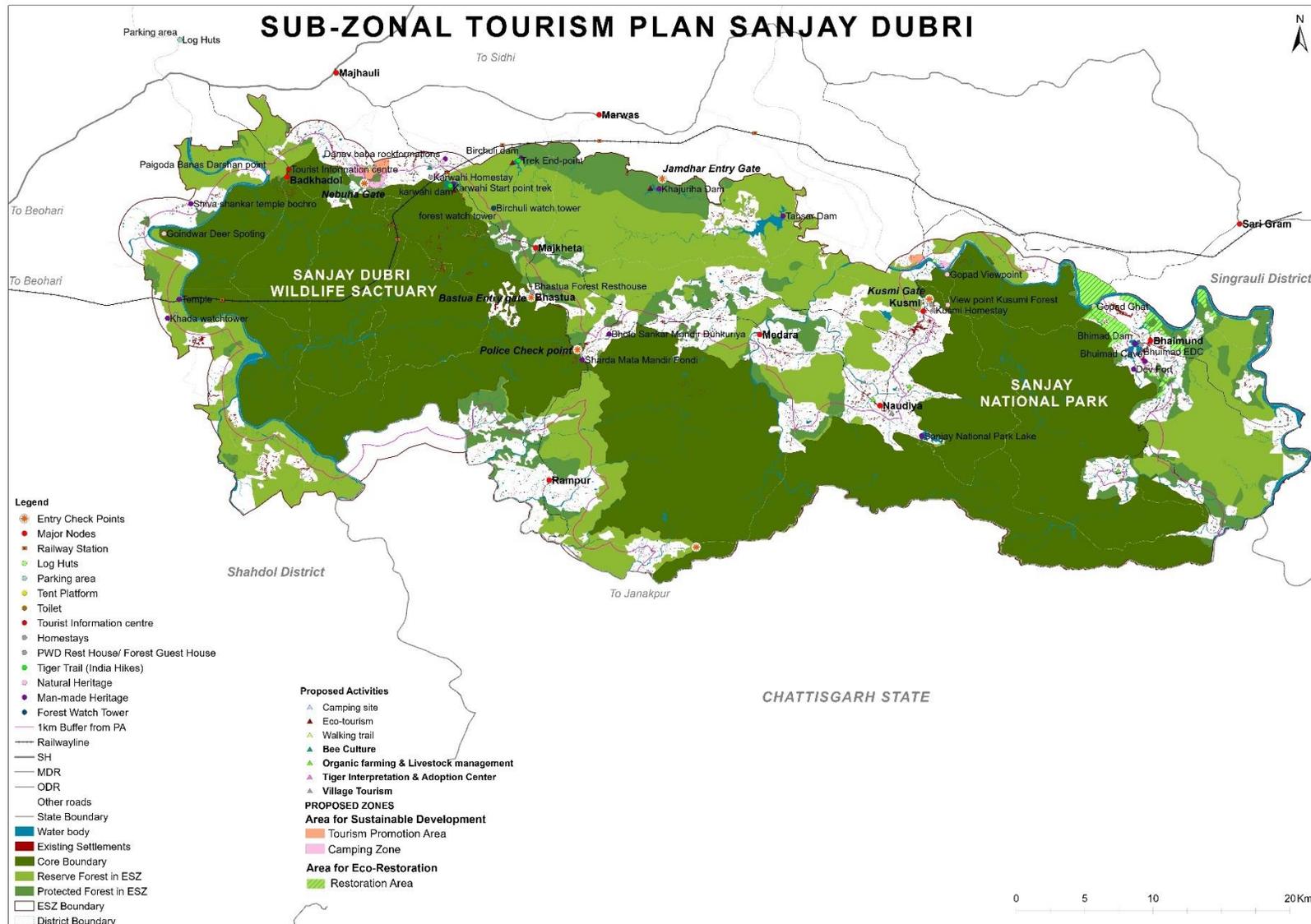
Table 9: List of facilities available in Sanjay Dubri ESZ

Sr. No.	Facility	Location
1	Post Office and telephone	Majhoul, Beohari, Chamradol
2	Police Station	Majhoul, Beohari, Sidhi
3	Hospital and Bank	Majhoul, Beohari, Sidhi
4	Petrol Pump	All along with the Sidhi-Beohari state highway
5	Guides	Trained guides at Badkadol and Kholipahari entry gate

Source: <http://www.sanjaydubritigersafari.com>

The detail list of tourism assets, sites & infrastructure along with map is attached in Annexure 7.

Map 32: Location map of tourism assets and infrastructure in Sanjay Dubri ESZ (refer annexure 7)



Source: MAPIT, Forest department and Site visit by IPE

5.1.3. Potential Tourism sites, zones and circuits

Potential tourism sites and zones:

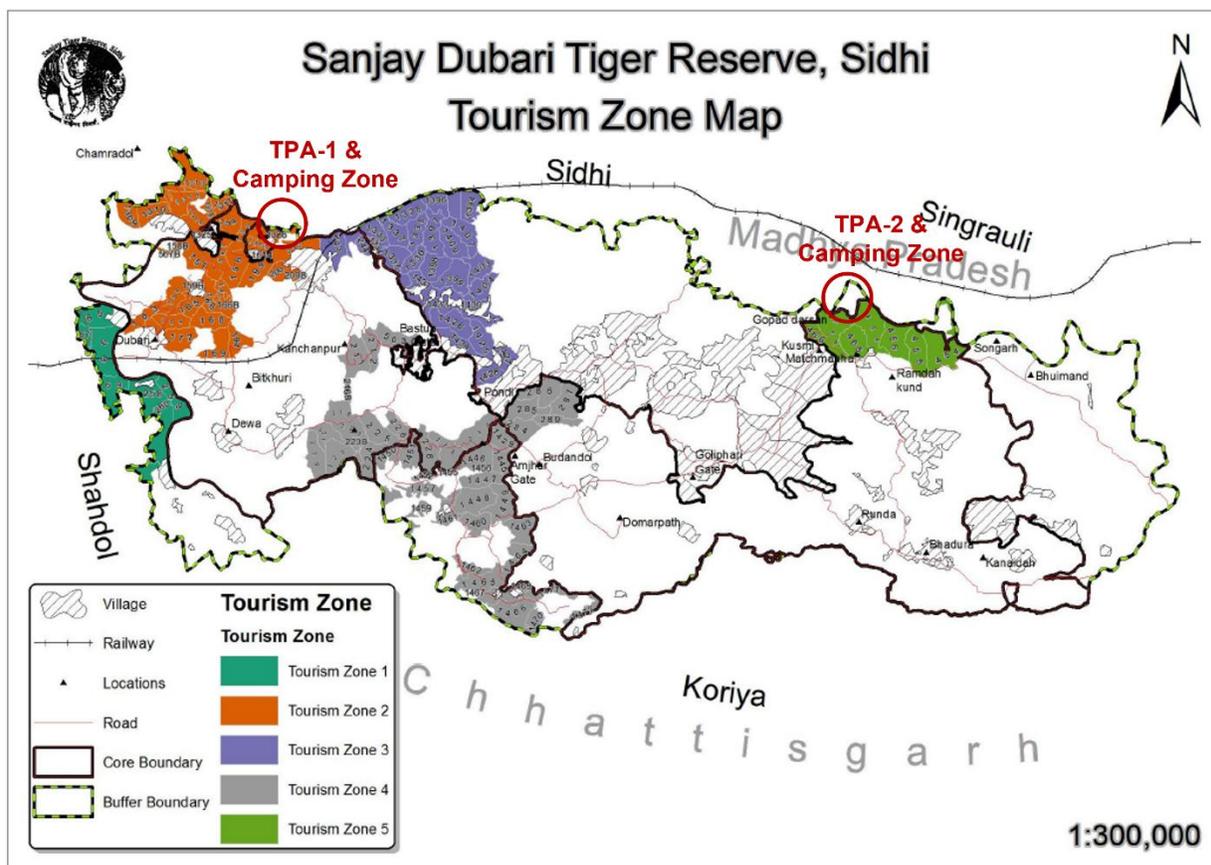
It is very important to ascertain the uniqueness and significance of the area from a visitors' point of view that will attract the visitors. The PAs and adjoining areas offer a unique mix of natural and cultural experiences:

- Breath-taking views of Vindhyan landscapes, falls, rivers and sand banks of Son and Gopad rivers.
- Majestic dense lush green Sal forest.
- Large variety of wildlife and birds including a large number of migratory visitors.
- Culture of tribes and natives.
- Archaeological Structures at Chandreh and other places.
- Rock paintings at Bagdara.
- Parsili guest house and wood house (Kathbangala) at Naudhia.

Some of the **Eco-tourism zones** have been identified by the forest department in SDTR management plan:

- Zone 1: This eco-tourism zone is entirely located in the buffer zone. Being the Eco zone this zone harbours a number of wild animals. The tiger and other wildlife are known to frequent this area based on the observations and records of the staff. This area can cater to the local tourists coming from Shahdol, Satna, Rewa and other adjoining areas.
- Zone 2: This eco-tourism zone is partly located in core and partly in the buffer zone. The entry is from Badkadol gate. There is a guest house of the MP Tourism called the Parsili Guest House which is just outside the area and can be utilised. This area has a good road from Badkadol to Dubri village that may be used for tourism.
- Zone 3: This eco-tourism zone is partly located in core and partly in the buffer zone. The entry is from Majhauri via Jogipahadi. The area has a good wildlife potential. There is a good road network. This can cater to the people coming from Sidhi and tourists from outside the state via Satna and Rewa too. This can also cater to the tourists from Chhattisgarh via Koriya and Manendragarh.
- Zone 4: This eco-tourism zone is entirely located in the core zone. The entry is either from Majhauri via Jogipahadi or via Tamsar and Bhuiwand. This can also cater to the tourists from Chhattisgarh via Koriya and Manendragarh. The area has a good wildlife potential. There is a good road network.
- Zone 5: This eco-tourism zone is partly located in core and partly in the buffer zone. This is adjoining Singrauli which is on the other side of the river Gopad so can cater to them.

Map 33: Potential Eco-tourism zones identified by the forest dept.



Source: SDTR Management plan

Potential Tourist Circuits:

Sanjay Dubri National Park and Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary can go hand-in-hand for potential tourist circuit in this region. This area can be explored by two ways:

A. Connection with Bandhavgarh: The first place where the tourist land in Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve is Tala. This place is very close to the core and has many hotels and resorts to relax. And offers a 4-5 day tour which also connects with nearby Sanjay National Park and Son Gharial Wildlife sanctuary.

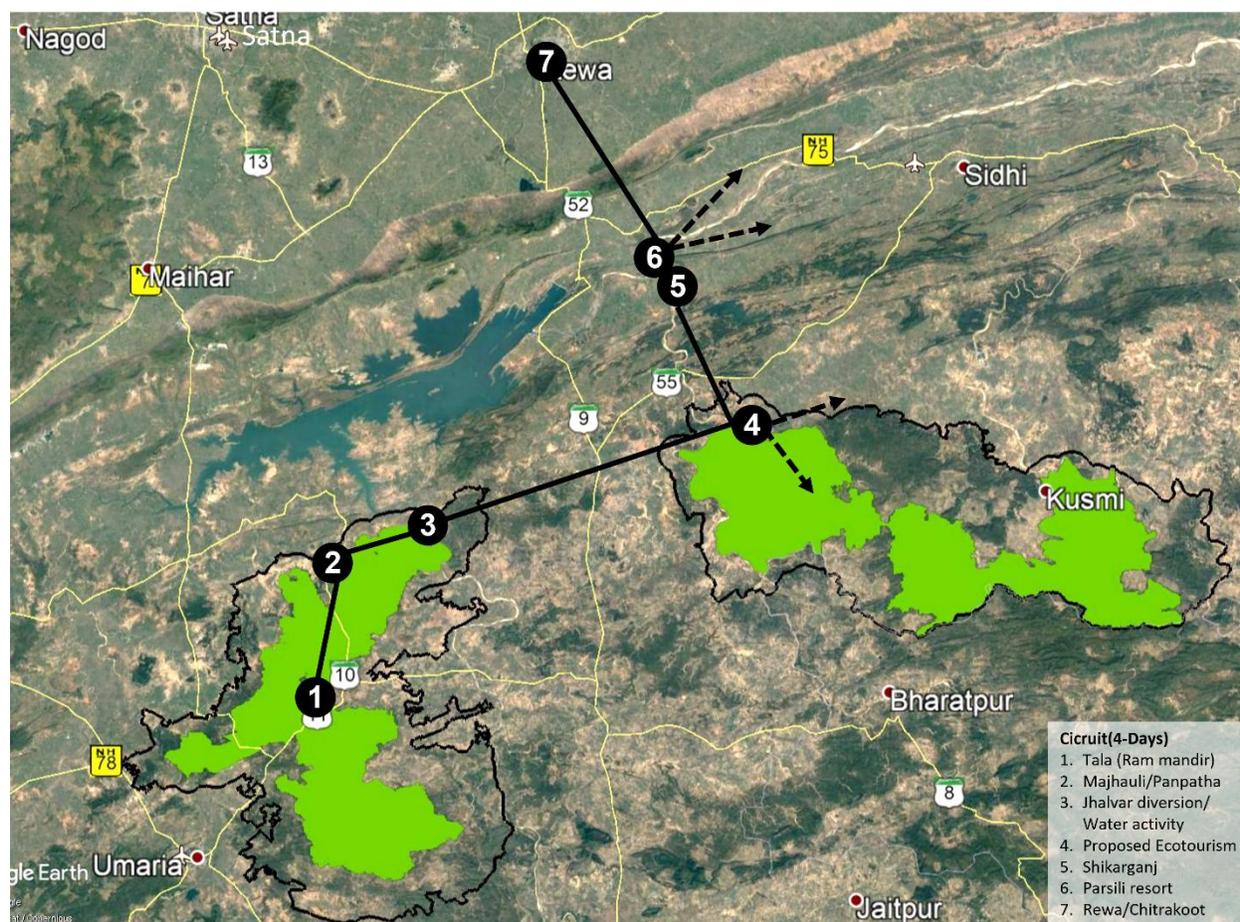
Tala (Safari and Ram mandir) – Majhauri/ Panpatha- Jhalvar diversion/ Water activity –Ecotourism (Tiger spotting) – Shikarganj - Parsili resort / Jogdaha – Bharatpur - Rewa or Chitrakoot

This tour includes the following:

- Day 1: Tourist can start with the early morning safari in the Tala zone where one can also visit the ram temple (part of Ram van gram marg) followed by a local cuisine lunch at MPTB resort in Tala. In the evening, the tourists can explore the nearby villages.
- Day 2: From Tala, tourist can move to sustainable huts in Majhauri and experience the mud houses with thatch roof. And discover the area over a bicycle.
- Day 3: From Sustainable huts in Majhauri, the tourists can either move to Parsili resort in Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary or come to Sanjay National Park.

- Day 4: The next day, the tourist can explore the Eco Tourism, River trails and Nature Walks at Nebuha (near TPA-1) in Sanjay Dubri Tiger reserve. In Parsili you can also explore tents accommodation, Khat Bungalow, Chandreh temple, Bhawarsen ghat and explore the 'life of a village' in Shikarganj. In Banjari, one can get involved in *bird watching*, *Bon Fire*, *sand art by locals*, *Nature walk etc* and *stay in luxurious tents*.
- Day 5: Return to Rewa/Chitrakoot via Bharatpur which is known for its handicrafts items.

Exhibit 23: Local circuit Map for Sanjay Dubri from Bandhavgarh



B. Connection with Marwasgram rail head: The tourist can directly come to Marwasgram railway station and explore the Sanjay Dubri region on tourist railway line from Kusmi to Banjari (close to Deosar).

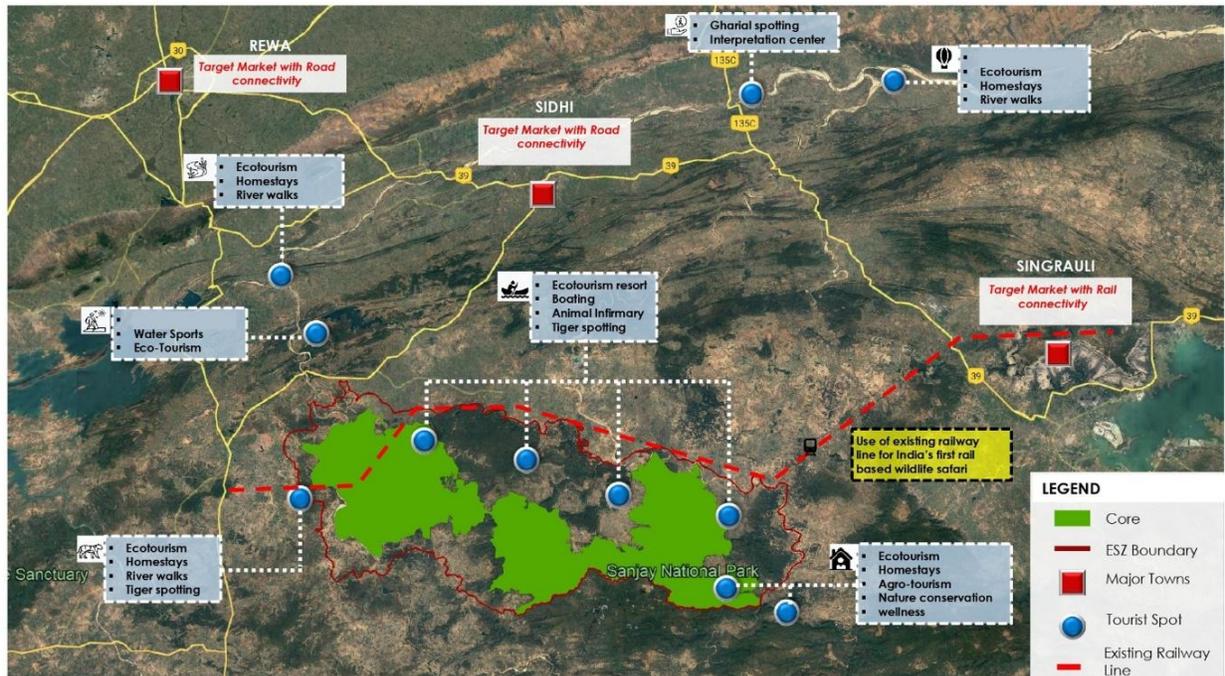
Marwasgram – Kusmi – Water bodies/ Protected Area – Banjari (near TPA-2) Ecotourism – Shikarganj - Parsili resort /Jogdaha — Bharatpur - Rewa or Chitrakoot

This tour includes the following:

- Day 1: One can directly come to Marwasgram railway station and explore the Sanjay Dubri region on tourist railway line from Kusmi to Banjari.
- Day 2: The tourists can rest in the luxury accommodation tents at Banjari (Near TPA-2) and from the next day morning, the tourist can explore the Eco Tourism, River trails and Nature Walks near TPA-2 in Sanjay Dubri Tiger reserve.

- Day 3: Then from Sanjay Dubri one may shift to Son Gharial WLS, the tourists can move to Parsili resort in Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Day 4: In Parsili you can also explore tents accommodation, Khat Bungalow, Chandreh temple, Bhawarsen ghat and explore the 'life of a village' in Shikarganj.
- Day 5: Return back to Rewa/Chitrakoot. via Bharatpur which is known for its handicrafts items.

Exhibit 24: Local tourist circuit for Sanjay Dubri from Marwasgram



5.1.4. Tourism forecast and challenges

A. Planning Forecasts

The tourist's footfall in Sanjay Dubri Tiger reserve was 6000 tourists in the year 2019 from October to June. Currently the tiger population and density are less in Sanjay Dubri as compared to nearby tiger reserve i.e., Bandhavgarh Tiger reserve. But with the interventions and projects proposed in Zonal Master plan, the tourist population is expected to increase to 7468 by 2041.

B. Challenges

Ecotourism is a rapidly growing industry where destinations with a serene environment and rich wildlife. International organizations such as the World Bank also see a role of eco-tourism in fulfilling the goals for sustainable development. However, a sustainable ecotourism management requires a multifaceted approach. Not only is it necessary to ensure that derived benefits are distributed to local communities, it is also necessary to conduct awareness campaigns to educate and encourage cooperation among stakeholders along with introduction of practices such as visitor management and monitoring.

1. Attracting New Visitor and Monitoring:

One of the biggest challenges that development of Eco tourism poses in this area is to attract tourists from nearby market and offer them sustainable products. Volume creation in tourism is important to facilitate and develop new facilities. At the same time, we have to ensure that tourism development does not cause Environmental stress.

By simply travelling to a protected area, for instance, visitors almost always leave a carbon footprint, while visitor use inside the area will need to be managed to avoid degrading fragile habitats. Visitor management is often too narrowly connected with mass/individual tourism in protected areas. Generally, visitor management can be used in any destination for mass and individual tourism also in connection with optimization of visitor flows, visitor concentration, and optimization of visitor impacts in a very broad sense¹⁰⁵.

2. Education and Awareness

For the sustainable development of tourism in destination areas, it is important to have responsible visitors as well as service providers with high pro-environmental orientation and a critical minimum knowledge of ecotourism. Understanding tourists' environmental orientation is critical for destination management¹⁰⁶.

3. Resource Dependency, Poverty

It has been proved through various dedicated studies that the local communities living near ecotourism sites typically have incomes lower than the national average, and they have limited options for economic activities because they are often financially neglected and poorly managed. Relations between development and environment are complicated by this rural poverty and the general absence of environmental awareness. As a result, incidence of resource dependency and exploitation is observed because demands by the urban population for medicinal and horticultural plants are high, prompting local communities to collect them for immediate financial gain (Amat, 2002). They engage in consumptive activities that offer tangible products¹⁰⁷. As compared to indigenous people who treat the forest as a resource provider, most of the local communities treat the forest as a commodity provider.

If poverty and resource dependency is to be reduced, the challenge for a sustainable tourism development is provision of a viable economic alternative. Local people can participate in chalet operation, homestay programme, food, handicraft and transport businesses, and local community organizations can act as concessionaires for these support services. Essentially, when local people can meet many of the needs of tourists themselves, they are more likely to retain some control over tourism.

4. Effectiveness of Management Strategies

¹⁰⁵ Tourism and visitor management in protected areas, IUCN.

¹⁰⁶ Environmental orientation and ecotourism awareness among pilgrims, adventure tourists, and leisure tourists by Satish Bagri, Bharti Gupta and Babu George in Tourism Preliminary Communication

¹⁰⁷ Tourism in Protected Areas: Constraints and Challenges, by Ahmad Puad Mat Som, Badaruddin Mohamed and Wong Kong Yew, in TEAM Journal of Hospitality & Tourism.

An essential component of any tourism management strategy is a commitment to sustained monitoring that tracks current conditions, evaluates the efficacy of management actions, and provides the basis for taking appropriate remedial action and any needed adjustments to management plans

Protected areas are an important resource for conserving biodiversity and at present approximately one tenth of the world's land surface is a protected area in some form. Tourism within protected areas is one of a number of human values associated with protected areas. Tourism is the vehicle by which park managers come into greatest direct contact with society, and it provides a rich opportunity for explaining park values, ensuring their ongoing existence and directly contributing to human welfare through the reflective and active recreation opportunities they provide.

5. Institutional Capacity for Tourism Management

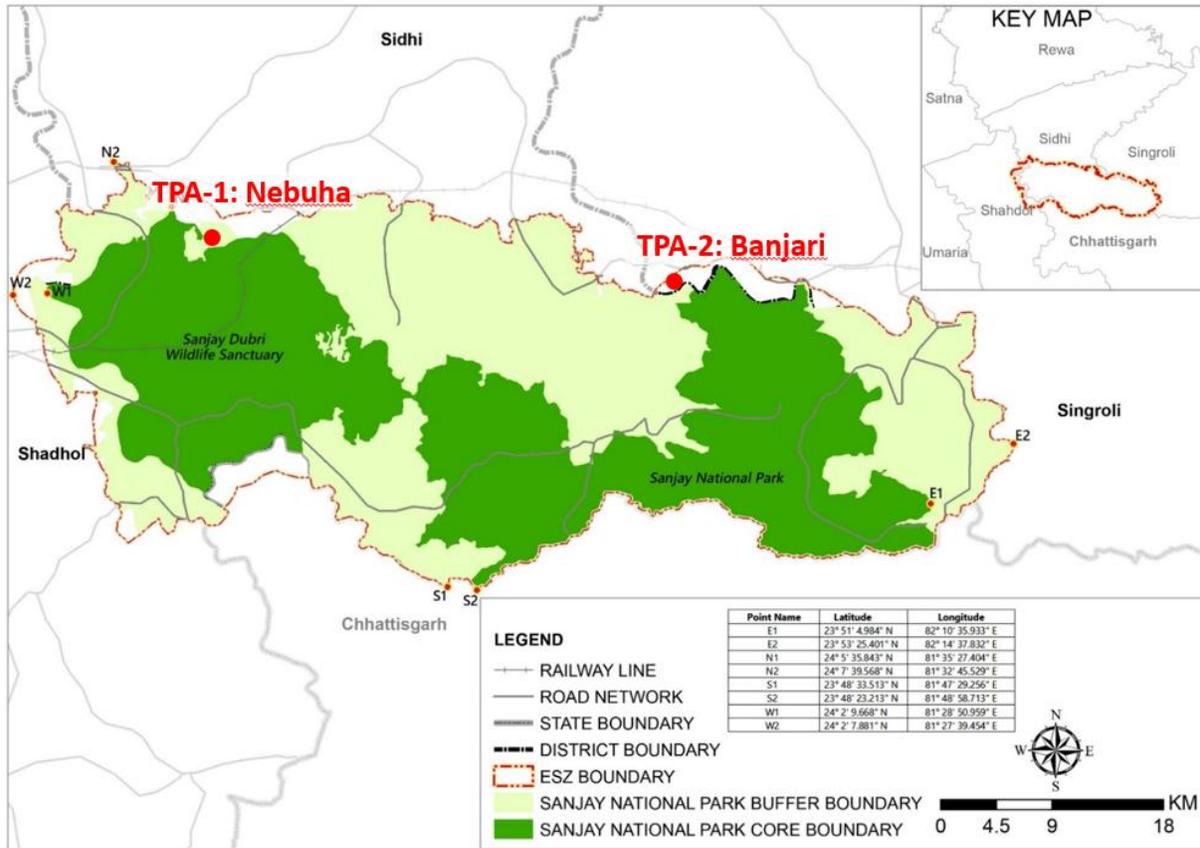
Ecotourism being a niche tourism product faces immense competition from traditional forms of commercial tourism. Quite often the economic returns from a project are low and commercial feasibility is not possible, these barriers often serve as a disincentive to invest in the absence of a subsidies or fiscal incentives offered by government. Globally lot of subsidies and fiscal incentives is given to private players for development of projects in the field of ecotourism or sustainable tourism. For e.g.-Costa Rica government provides payment for environment service which is a market-based mechanism for conservation of service under which farmers or land owners are given financial incentives for providing ecological services, South African government provide biodiversity fiscal incentive (which includes deductions for corporate tax, property tax rebate, income tax holidays etc.) for commercial tourism projects which promotes and preserves natural habitat and biodiversity. National and state government of Australia provide preferential marketing opportunities to tour operators certified by ecotourism Australia, Philippines has special development zones for ecotourism related projects.

There is limited participation by private players in ecotourism projects in India due to lack of fiscal subsidy provided by the government. Majority of ecotourism initiatives are restricted to rural home stays and cultural tourism which provide source of livelihood to rural people. Lack of soft skills and adequate capacity building programs to cater to international tourist is another big challenge.

5.1.5. Delineation of Tourism Promotion Areas (TPA)

Tourism Promotion Areas (TPA): Tourism Promotion Areas have been delineated on the basis of Geographical context (majorly in the Eco-development zones) and environmental sensitivity analysis. The following two Tourism Promotion Areas (TPA's) has been demarcated:

Map 34: Location of Proposed Tourism Promotion Area



A. TPA-1: Nebuha Tourism Promotion Area

- Falls under low sensitivity area of eco-development zone
- Located in the middle of two main entries of Sanjay Dubri i.e. Karwahi gate and Badkadol gate. This location can attract tourists from both sides.
- Good road connectivity
- Near to some tourist spots like Kanjara jheel, rock formations, Danav baba temple, Dubri tiger safari etc.
- This provides a need for development of tourism infrastructure in the vicinity of these areas such as sustainable accommodation, connectivity, cafes etc.
- This TPA-1 falls along the circuit 1 of Bandhavgarh- Sanjay Dubri circuit (refer section 5.2).
- It also falls under Tourism Zone-2 as demarcated in the Tiger Conservation Plan of Sanjay Dubri.

Camping Zone: A camping zone is proposed adjacent to Nebuha TPA-1 to provide a chance to tourist to live near the nature with minimal facilities. The campsites proposed in camping zone is 11% of the total area dedicated for tourism purposes (refer section 5.1.5 for details). The camping works best when clubbed with other activities such as adventure tourism, rural tourism etc. The tourists from camps can be involved in rural activities, agricultural activities, plantation activities etc near to their campsites. The campsites can be developed in cluster-based approach of 4-5

tents with 4-occupancy in each cluster with shared facilities. The cluster should be at a minimum distance of 200m from each other so tourists can have privacy if they are coming in groups. The detailed suggestive guidelines for camping zone are provided in section 5.3.2.

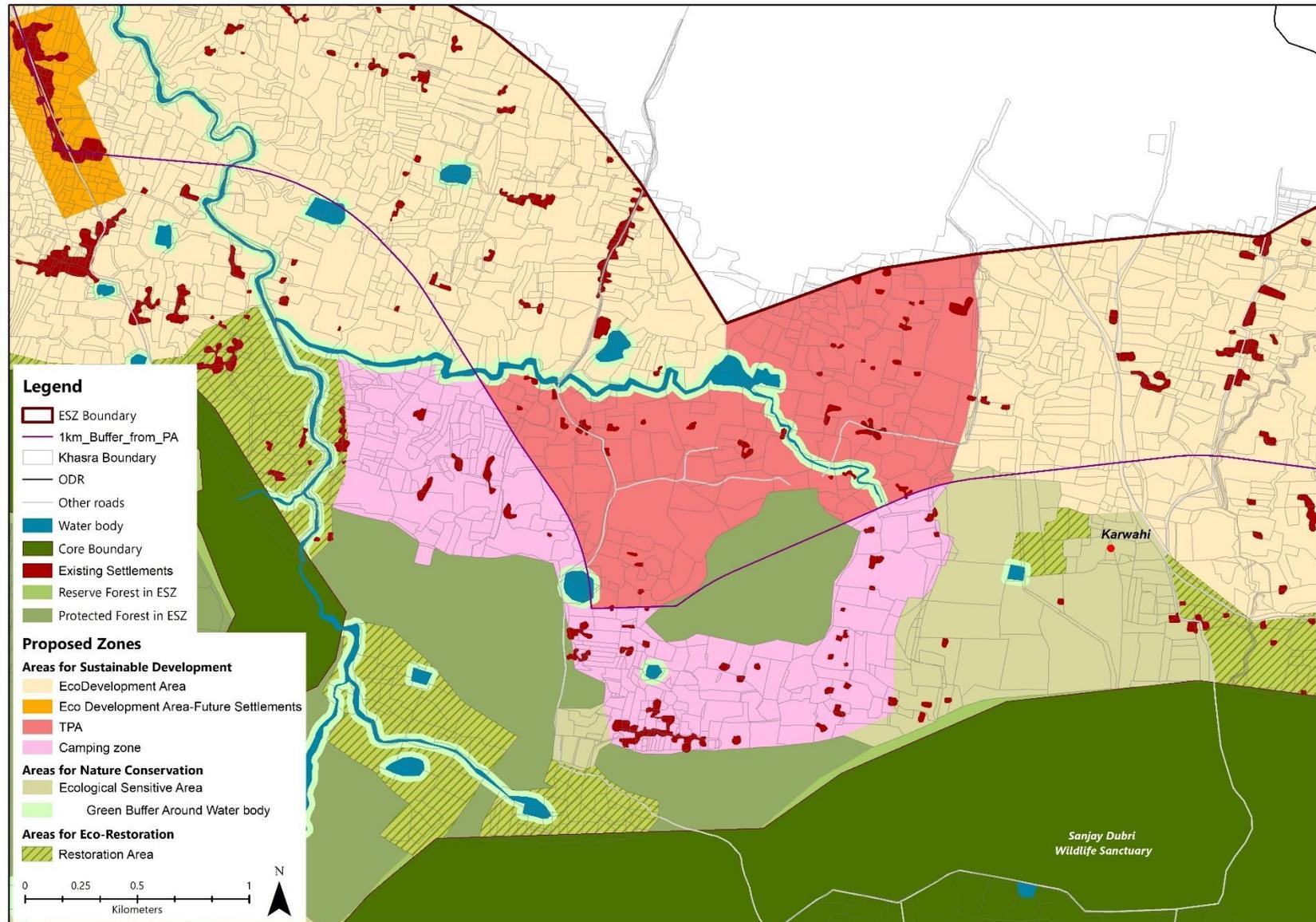
B. TPA-2: Banjari (near Kusmi) Tourism Promotion Area

- Falls under low sensitivity area of management zone
- Located in the northern side of Kusmi gate and can attract tourist from Marwasgram railway station.
- Good road and rail connectivity. Presently, the bridge near Kusmi is also completed which will increase the movement of people in Sanjay Dubri.
- Near to some tourist spots like riverine area along Gopad river, Dev fort near Bhuimand, caves in Bhuimand, evergreen Sal forest, jheel in Kusmi Protected Area etc.
- This provides a need for development of tourism infrastructure in the vicinity of these areas such as Eco huts, bicycle tracks, nature trail, cafes etc.
- This TPA-2 falls along the circuit 2 of Sanjay Dubri-Marwasgram circuit (refer section 5.2).
- It also falls under Tourism Zone-5 as demarcated in the Tiger Conservation Plan of Sanjay Dubri.

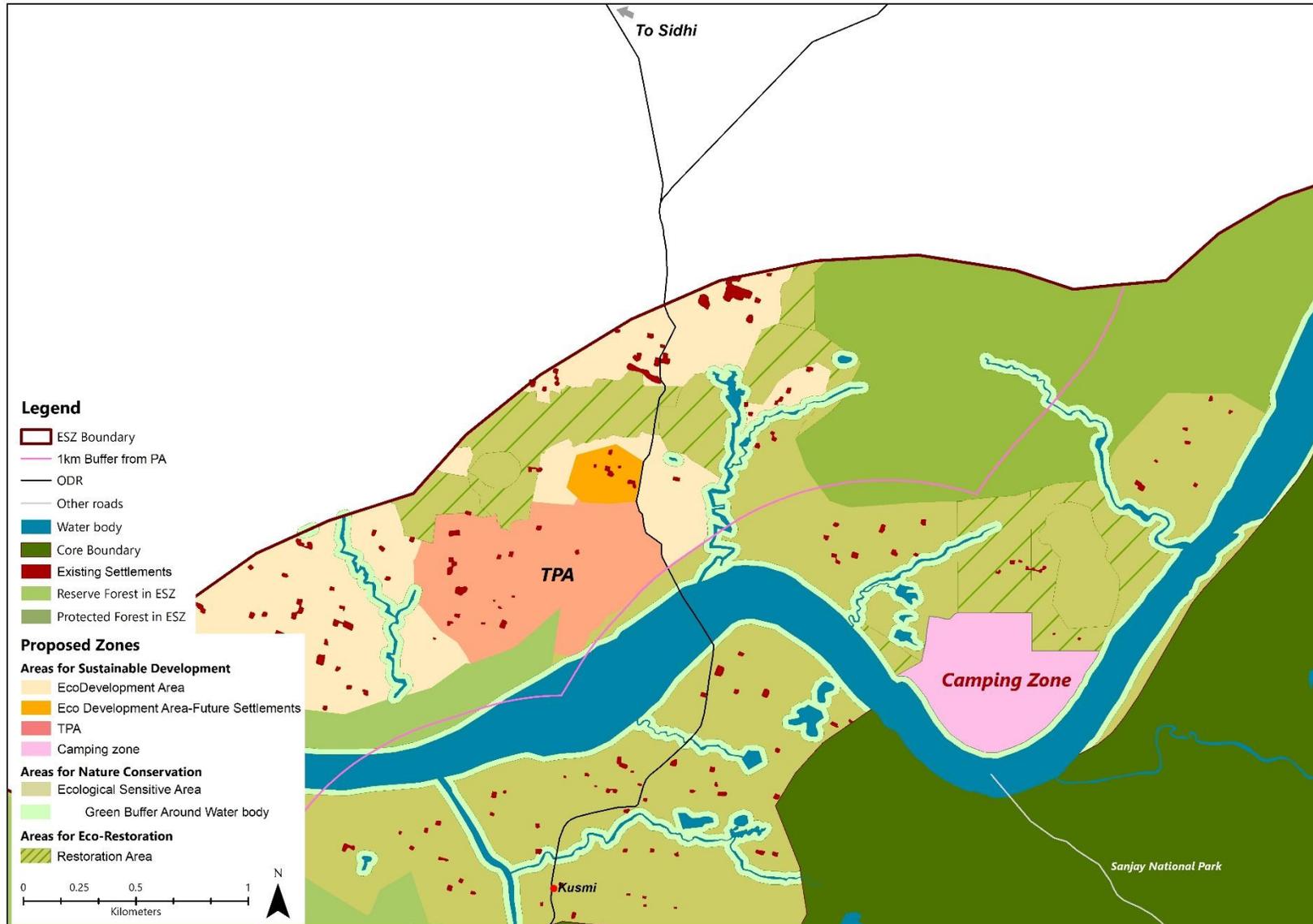
Camping Zone: A camping zone is proposed near to Banjari TPA-1 near river to provide a chance to tourist to live near the nature with minimal facilities. The campsites proposed in camping zone is 11% of the total area dedicated for tourism purposes (refer section 5.1.5 for details).

These Tourism Promotion Areas, both TPA-1 and TPA-2, can be taken up further by Town and Country Planning department for further detailing such as land realignment, provision of infrastructure etc.

Map 35: Detailed map for Tourism Promotion Zone -1 near Nebuha and Camping Zone



Map 36: Detailed map for Tourism Promotion Zone -1 near Banjari and Camping Zone



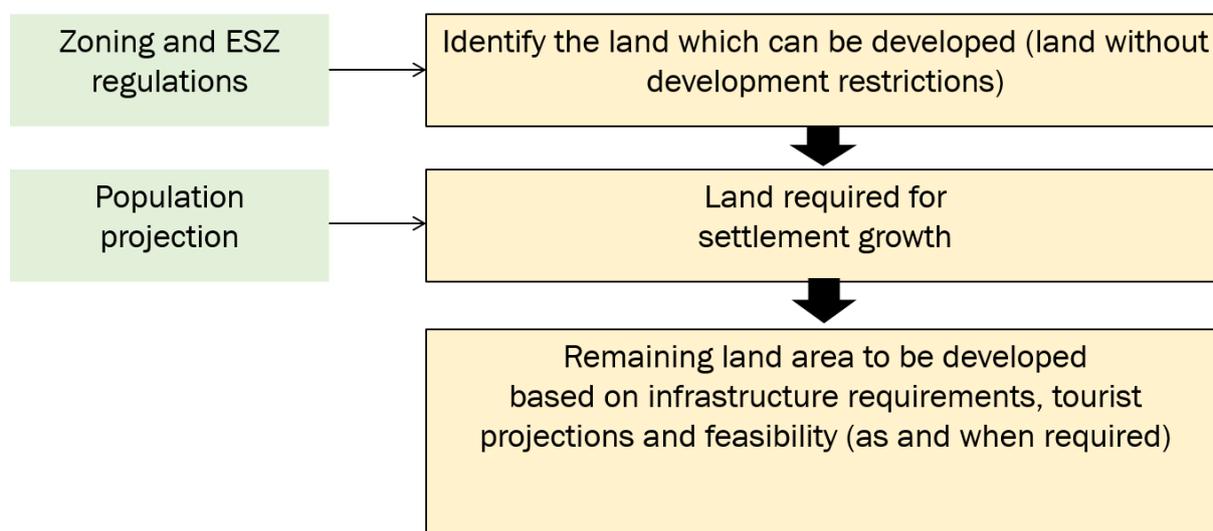
5.1.6. Assessment of carrying capacities of TPA

"Tourism Carrying Capacity" is defined by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) as "the maximum number of people that may visit a tourist destination at the same time, without causing destruction of the physical, economic, socio-cultural environment and an unacceptable decrease in the quality of visitors' satisfaction". Depending on the type of study, area and its objectives, the methodology of carrying capacity has been derived.

This implies that the prudent and judicial use of environmental resources is a must. Sanjay Dubri is a pristine area with natural gifts and thus, it becomes mandatory for its conservation.

As described in Tiger Conservation Plan, the forest department has calculated the possible influx of tourists in the forest area for Safari purposes as per the carrying capacity (refer section 5.1.2) so this section will highlight the framework needed to calculate the carrying capacity for the accommodation related facilities needed by the tourists:

Exhibit 25: Carrying capacity framework



METHOD USED FOR CALCULATIONS

For determining the number of beds that can be physically accommodated in Tourism Promotion Areas, a distinctive methodology was developed as described below:

1. All plots within the delineated TPA-1 area were considered for estimating the number of beds.
2. Areas falling within the ecological sensitive areas were deducted from the total plot area.
3. Total area of all the individual plots was calculated.
4. If major part of a plot falls under the TPA, the whole plot was taken into account. If a plot partially falls under the TPA, then that partial area was considered as a single plot for area calculations.
5. The built-up area of each plot was calculated based on the FAR recommended in the Justice Raveendran Committee Report.

FAR as per Justice Raveendran Committee	
a.	For plots up to 200 sqm - max FAR of 1.00
b.	For plots between 201sqm and 500sqm – max FAR of 0.80
c.	For plots between 501sqm and above – max of 0.50

6. Based on the standards derived from National Building Code (NBC) and Architects Handbook by Ernst and Peter Neufert, a model was developed for determining the area required for each bed. From the table below, it is clear that a standard area of 36 sqm is required for two beds in a single room and an area of 18 sq m is required for each bed.

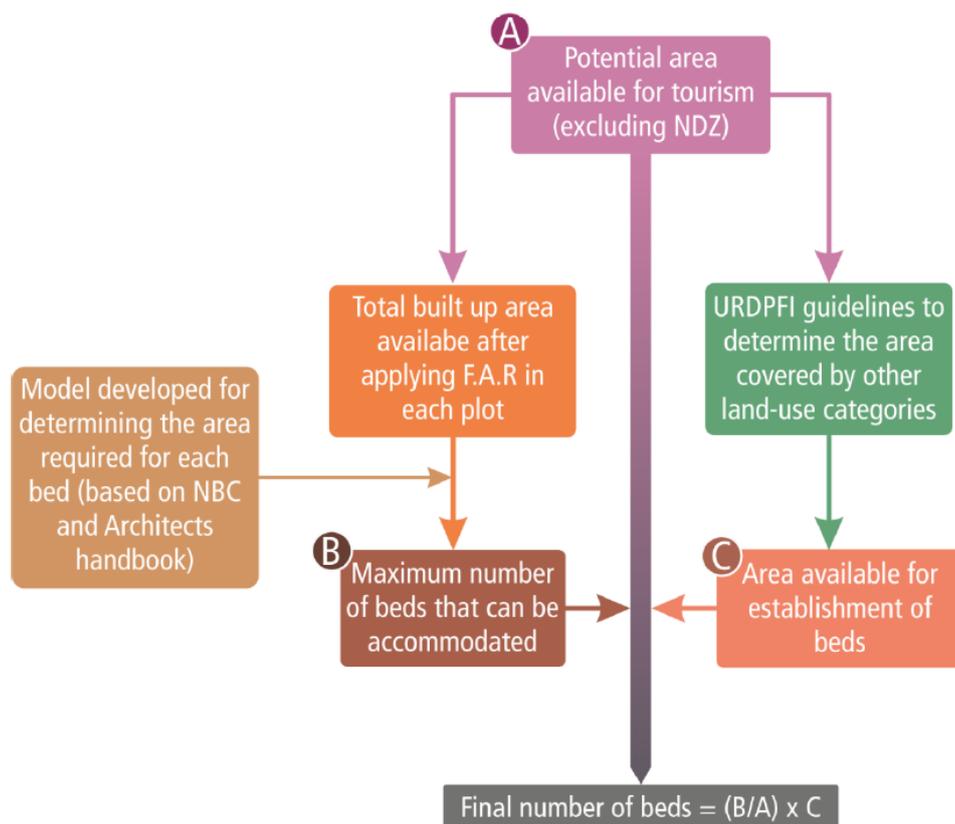
Particulars	Area per room in sq.m *
Room (2 beds)	27.8
Reception	0.4
Admin	0.3
Restaurant	1.1
Kitchen	3.8
Maintenance	0.8
Common toilets	0.4
Furniture store	0.1
General store	0.9
Caretaker	0.3
Total area	35.9 ~ 36

7. Number of beds in each plot was estimated and the overall maximum number of beds within the developable area was determined.
8. Area available for establishing the beds was calculated after deducting the other major land-use categories such as residential, commercial, recreational etc., within the TPA. The percentage of land-use categories was obtained from URDPFI guidelines. URDPFI guidelines were not applied to the areas having very few numbers of small size plots.
9. Based on the final area available, the number of beds was estimated proportionately

Methodology for determining the sustainable number of beds in the area demarcated for tourism is given in the exhibit below with the formula as

$$\text{Estimated number of beds that can be accommodated} = (B / A) \times C$$

Exhibit 26: Methodology adopted for calculating Carrying Capacity for TPA-1



Source: NCSCM

Carrying Capacity of TPA-1 (Nebuha Tourism Promotion Area)

1. For calculating 'A'

Calculation for 'A'			Area (in sqm)
1	Total TPA Area		1656085.13
2	Settlement/ Area which can be used	Waterbody	26366.51
		Green buffer	90864.47
		Settlement	39264.09
		Roads	10782.07
		Total	167277.1
Total Developable area (A)			= 1656085.13 - 167277.1 = 1488807.99

2. For calculating 'B'

Plot Area	FAR Allowed	Area (in sqm)	Area*FAR
up to 200	1	951.7	951.7
201 to 500	0.8	5306.45	4245.16
above 501	0.5	1636950.13	818475.065
Total			823671.925
Total area available for Beds after applying FAR (11 % of land available for tourism from table below)			= 823671.925 * 0.11 = 90603.91
Maximum beds estimated (B)			= 90603.91 / 18 (area for one bed) = 5033

3. For calculating 'C'

Landuse	Percentage requirement as per URDPFI (in %)	Area (in sqkm)
Residential	50	744404.00
Commercial	3	44664.24
Public and Semi Public	8	119104.64
Recreational	14	208433.12
Transportation	12	178656.96
Others	2	29776.16
Total	89	1325039.11
Total area required as per standards (X)		1325039.11
Remaining land for tourism is 11% (C) (A-X)		= 1488807.99 - 1325039.11 = 163768.88

4. Final Calculation

Estimated number of beds that can be accommodated = (B / A) x C

= (5033/1488807.99) X 163768.88 = **554 beds**

Carrying Capacity of Camping Zone (for Campsites)

The capacity of campsites will be calculated slightly differently as the concept of FAR is invalid in this case. We need to first find the total area which can be developed for tourism purposes i.e. for campsites and then on the basis of various case studies we can define the carrying capacity of the camping zone. Please note, the campsites will be self-sufficient in themselves and so it will not exert any pressure on outside infrastructural services. The carrying capacity of campsites is subject to infrastructure availability for the assigned number of tourists/occupants.

1. For calculating 'A'

Calculation for 'A'		Area (in sqm)	
1	Total TPA Area	1470030.64	
2	Settlement/ Area which can be used	Waterbody	17895.29
		Green buffer	42940.83
		Settlement	62287.17
		Roads	979.35
		Total	124102.6
Total Developable area (A)		= 1470030.64 - 124102.6 =1345927.996	

2. For calculating 'B'

As campsites will be developed on the basis of number of occupants or tents on ground (no floors), the concept of FAR is invalid in this case.

3. For calculating 'C'

Landuse	Percentage requirement as per URDPFI (in %)	Area (in sqkm)
Residential	50	672964.00
Commercial	3	40377.84
Public and Semi Public	8	107674.24
Recreational	14	188429.92
Transportation	12	161511.36
Others	2	26918.56
Total	89	1197875.92
Total area required as per standards (X)		1197875.92
Remaining land for tourism is 11% (C) (A-X)		= 1345927.996 - 1197875.92 =148052.08 sqm = 14.8 Ha

4. Final Calculation

Estimated number of occupants that can be accommodated in campsites = Total land available for tourism purposes x No. of occupants per ha (15 occupants per Ha - as per case studies in section 10.3.2.)

= 14.8 ha * 15 occupants per ha

= **222 occupants = 55 tents (4-occupancy per tent)**

Carrying Capacity of TPA-2 (Banjari Tourism Promotion Area)

1. For calculating 'A'

Calculation for 'A'			Area (in sqm)
1	Total TPA Area		512389.4
2	Settlement/ Area which can be used	Waterbody	0
		Green buffer	0
		Settlement	8205.3
		Roads	6840
		Total	15045.3
Total Developable area (A)			= 512389.4 - 15045.3 = 497344.1

2. For calculating 'B'

Plot Area	FAR Allowed	Area (in sqm)	Area*FAR
up to 200	1	97.80	97.80
201 to 500	0.8	484.00	387.20
above 501	0.5	570685.60	285342.80
Total			285827.80
Total area available for Beds after applying FAR (11 % of land available for tourism from table below)			= 285827.80 *0.11 = 31441.06
Maximum beds estimated (B)			= 31441.06 / 18 (area for one bed) = 1746

3. For calculating 'C'

Landuse	Percentage requirement as per URDPFI (in %)	Area (in sqkm)
Residential	50	248672.1
Commercial	3	14920.3
Public and Semi Public	8	39787.5
Recreational	14	69628.2
Transportation	12	59681.3
Others	2	9946.9
Total	89	442636.2
Total area required as per standards (X)		442636.2
Remaining land for tourism is 11% (C) (A-X)		= 497344.1 - 442636.2 = 54707.8

4. Final Calculation

Estimated number of beds that can be accommodated = (B / A) x C

= (1746 / 497344.1) X 54707.8 = **192 beds**

Carrying Capacity of Camping Zone (for Campsites)

The capacity of campsites will be calculated slightly differently as the concept of FAR is invalid in this case. We need to first find the total area which can be developed for tourism purposes i.e. for campsites and then on the basis of various case studies we can define the carrying capacity of the camping zone. Please note, the campsites will be self-sufficient in themselves and so it will not exert any pressure on outside infrastructural services. The carrying capacity of campsites is subject to infrastructure availability for the assigned number of tourists/occupants.

1. For calculating 'A'

Calculation for 'A'		Area (in sqm)	
1	Total TPA Area	311433.7	
2	Settlement/ Area which can be used	Waterbody	0
		Green buffer	0
		Settlement	0
		Roads	0
		Total	0
Total Developable area (A)		= 311433.7	

2. For calculating 'B'

As campsites will be developed on the basis of number of occupants or tents on ground (no floors), the concept of FAR is invalid in this case.

3. For calculating 'C'

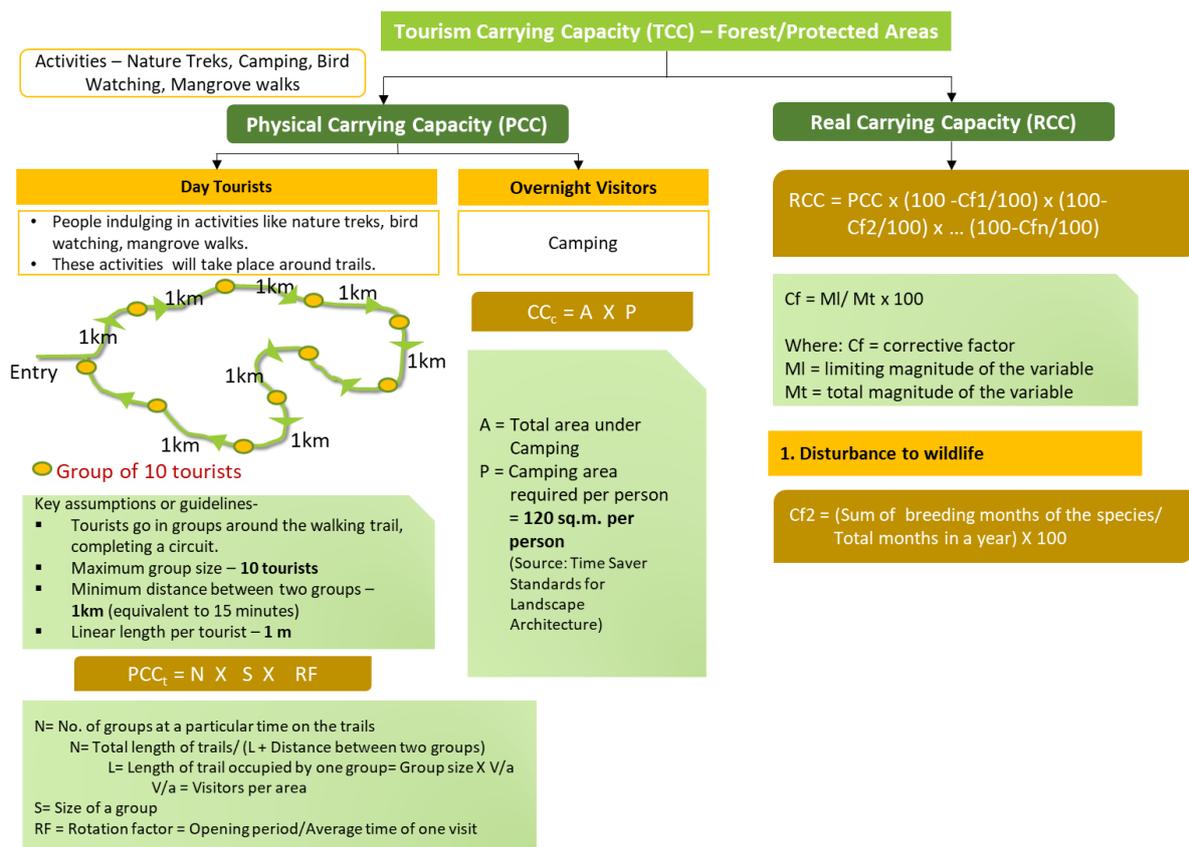
Landuse	Percentage requirement as per URDPFI (in %)	Area (in sqkm)
Residential	50	155716.9
Commercial	3	9343.0
Public and Semi Public	8	24914.7
Recreational	14	43600.7
Transportation	12	37372.0
Others	2	6228.7
Total	89	277176.0
Total area required as per standards (X)		277176.0
Remaining land for tourism is 11% (C) (A-X)		= 311433.7 - 277176.0 = 34257.7 sqm = 3.42 Ha

4. Final Calculation

Estimated number of occupants that can be accommodated in campsites = Total land available for tourism purposes x No. of occupants per ha (15 occupants per Ha - as per case studies in section 10.3.2.)

= 3.42 ha * 15 occupants per ha = **52 occupants = 13 tents (4-occupancy per tent)**

Carrying Capacity of Nature trail by Indian Hikes



1. Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC)

Trek Route	Length of Trails (metres)	Size of a group S	Total no. of groups, N	Rotation Factor, RF			Physical carrying capacity (visits/Day) (PCC=S*N*RF)
				Opening period	Average time of a visit	Rf	
Jamdhar to Narayan Ghati	13000	10	12.87	12	6	2	257
Narayan Ghati to Sehra Dam	5000	10	4.95	12	3	4	198
Sehra Dam to Karwahi village	12000	10	11.88	12	6	2	238

Rotation Factor (Rf) = No. of open months / Average Time of one visit

$$PCC = A \times V / a \times Rf$$

2. Real Carrying Capacity (RCC)

RCC is the maximum permissible number of visits to a site, once the “reductive factors” (corrective) derived from the particular characteristics of the site have been applied to the PCC. These “reductive factors” (corrective) are based on biophysical, environmental, ecological, social and management variables. Here Disturbance to the wildlife is only considered since it is walking trek.

$$RCC = PCC - Cf1 - Cf2 \dots Cfn$$

Where, Cf is a corrective factor expressed as a percentage. Thus, the formula for calculating RCC is:

$$RCC = PCC \times \frac{100 - Cf1}{100} \times \frac{100 - Cf2}{100} \times \dots \times \frac{100 - Cfn}{100} \dots$$

Disturbance to Wildlife

Species which are prone to disturbance owing to visitation are considered i.e Chital or Spotted Deer and Nilgai.

$$\text{Corrective Factor (Cfw)} = (\text{Limiting month/year}) / (\text{No. of open months/year}) \times 100$$

$$\text{Total Cfw} = Cfw_1 + Cfw_2 = 1\%$$

Assumptions

since the area lies in buffer zone the wildlife disturbance will be minimum and only the Protected Area will be closed for certain time of the year so, as per the expert consultation, it was pointed that the possibility of occurrence of event is 1 in 100 events therefore, 1 per cent is taken.

Trek Route	Length of Trails (metres)	Limiting Factors	Real carrying capacity
		Disturbance to wildlife (Cf1)	
Jamdhar to Narayan Ghati	13000	0.99	254
Narayan Ghati to Sehra Dam	5000	0.99	196
Sehra Dam to Karwahi village	12000	0.99	235

3. Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity (EPCC)

Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity (EPCC) ECC is the maximum number of visitors that a site can sustain, given the management capacity (MC) available. ECC is obtained by multiplying the real carrying capacity (RCC) with the management capacity (MC). MC is defined as the sum of conditions that protected area administration requires if it is to carry out its functions at the optimum level. Limitations in management like lack of staff and infrastructure limit the RCC.

Currently 45% is taken to calculate EPCC.

Trek Route	Length of Trails (metres)	Real carrying capacity	EPCC	
			Managerial Capacity (MC)	Effective Permissible CC visitors /day
Jamdhar to Narayan Ghati	13000	254.85	0.45	114
Narayan Ghati to Sehra Dam	5000	196.04	0.45	88
Sehra Dam to Karwahi village	12000	235.25	0.45	105

4. Camping site Carrying Capacity

Current Trail can be considered as one cluster and there can be 2 halt points at Sehra Dam and Narayan Ghati, since the routes are time taking and average time required is around 6 hr, a campsite would be an essential component to cater the overnight stay requirement of trekkers. This activity will occur at night from 7:00 pm to 6:00 am next morning. The camping area required per person is 120m².

The formula used for estimating carrying capacity of camping sites is as follows-

- ✓ CCc = A X P
- ✓ Where A = Total area under Camping
- ✓ P = Camping area required per person = 120sq.m. person

Trek Route	Campe sites	Area (sq.m)	Area requirement for one person (Sq.m)	Carrying Capacity
Jamdhar to Narayan Ghati	Narayan ghati	35998	120	300
Narayan Ghati to Sehra Dam	Sehra Dam	30280	120	252
Sehra Dam to Karwahi village				

Since the Activity Carrying capacity is lower than Campsite carrying capacity no.

5.Final carrying capacity figures

SL	Trek Route	Length of Trails (metres)	PCC	RCC	EPCC	Total No of Groups /day (10 persons in 1 group)	Total tourist in a year
1	Jamdhar to Narayan Ghati	13000	257	255	115	11	41859
2	Narayan Ghati to Sehra Dam	5000	198	196	88	9	32200
3	Sehra Dam to Karwahi village	12000	238	235	106	11	38639

- Tourism Carrying Capacity for Jamdhar to Narayan Ghati route = 115 tourists / day
- Tourism Carrying Capacity for Narayan Ghati to Sehra Dam route = 88 tourists / day
- Tourism Carrying Capacity for Sehra Dam to Karwahi village route = 88 tourists / day

Total Tourism Carrying Capacity for the cluster is 309 tourists per day

5.2 Conservation Education

Forest based educational tourism is one of the potential way for the diversification of child education. Large international organizations such as World Wildlife Fund and The Nature Conservancy have given emphasize in this learning system

Education about conservation has a strong influence on the extent to which student become committed to arguments for conserving species and habitats (Tim Caro, 2003). This depends on the successful implementation of educational program. So, awareness and education regarding forest conservation have been successfully implemented by educational tourism in child level. There are some reasons of including forest conservation in child education.

- The environmental awareness regarding forest area will underpin the implementation of the education plan.
- The forest based educational tourism will be to inform and entertain, and to ensure that school children are familiar with the forest resources.
- Disseminate information regarding the forest ecology to the children, the flora and fauna especially those related to native, endemic and endangered species.
- Learning about conservation would make students more sympathetic to the awareness of environment. –
- To promote the development of the nation and of individual citizens.
- Learn about and engage the children with environmental issues in their communities and within wider national discussion.
- To discuss the environmental concerns are helpful to understand the national and international environmental legislation.

The child education diversification of forest conservation depends on proper implementation of educational tourism. There are some ways of implementation the educational tourism as discussed below:

Planning team: It will be important to have a planning team of excellent communicators who can take the environmental awareness and education program forward. They can work together for a conservation awareness plan of action, with short and long-term targets and a budget estimate.

Develop educational materials: Information of forest conservation needs to be presented in various formats to ensure that it is relevant for the children. Useful materials include brochures, posters, maps, comic books, wildlife guides, videos, slide shows and interactive displays.

Exhibition and visiting activities: Traveling exhibition may be arranged to foster the educational tourism. Some events such as video, film show, quizzes and other competitions can be included in this exhibition. Necessary and relevant government offices and institutions also visit in this regard.

Local community involvement: One of the most important techniques is involvement of local people to implement educational tourism. They can influence the children to gather information and build their awareness to forest conservation.

Tour operator activities: Tour operator can arrange special tour package for children on forest conservation. They can involve the local people for proper implementation of this program. Open discussion meeting, workshop and field trips can be arranged in this regard.

Media: There is high public awareness of educational tourism; the national media can play an effective role. Newspapers, television and radio broadcasts are developing particularly strong public support for conservation education.

School curriculum: Schools can develop special course and curriculum for the students, which can improve their knowledge regarding forest conservation.

Teacher: Teachers are also helping the children to achieve and foster their awareness to nature and conservation by their teaching and classroom activities.

Local and international organization: Local and international organization have a strong role for implementing educational tourism. They can support the conservation education by their wide range education programs and projects. Educational tourism can focus the various environmental and conservation issues of forest to the children. Successful implementation of educational tourism depends on some matter of environmental aspects.

Nature protection: There have been increasing attempts to protect local species, flora-fauna of forest and these fragile ecosystems. So, implementation of environment and biodiversity related policies and activities for nature protection would be effective.

Preservation of biodiversity: Biodiversity development is a key element for environment conservation of present and future generations. Major international organization have stressed the importance of conservation and suitable use of biodiversity.

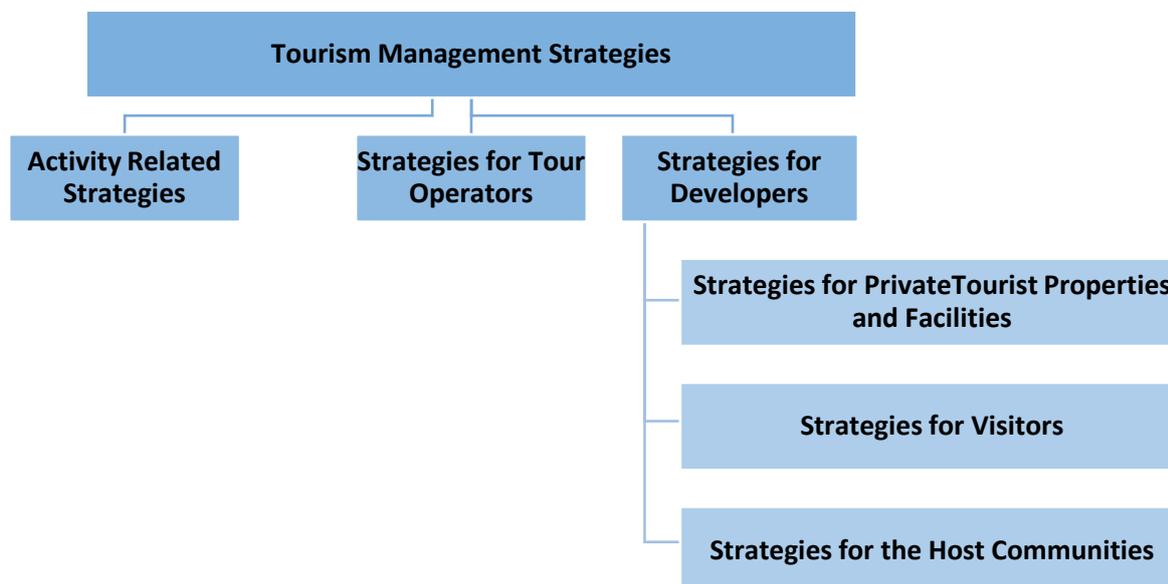
Level of ecological awareness: The sustainability of conservation and diversity efforts depends on public awareness. If many people give emphasize to achieve ecological awareness of nature, the children get benefit from it.

5.3 Management guidelines for tourism

5.3.1. Existing Management Guidelines/Situation

Sanjay Tiger Reserve has two management and conservation agencies – the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) at the national level and Departments of Forests and Environment at the Madhya Pradesh State level.

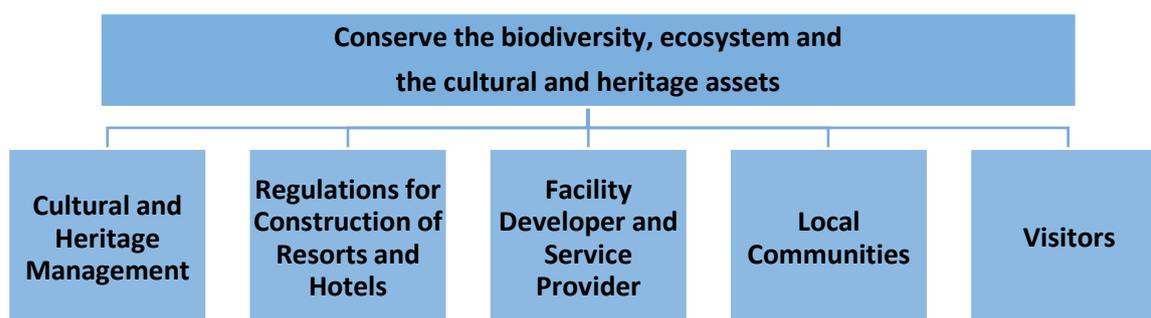
Exhibit 27: Tourism Management Strategies



5.3.2. Proposed Guidelines

The objectives of the guidelines described below are to conserve the biodiversity, ecosystem and the cultural and heritage assets of the Sanjay National Park and address the rules for trekkers, tour operators, guides, all other visitors, and the local communities of Sanjay National Park. Guidelines set out for the for the ecotourism operators and guides operating within Sanjay Eco Sensitive Zone attempt to facilitate the Nature, Cultural and Historic conservation as well as ensure their clients’ safety¹⁰⁸.

Exhibit 28: Proposed guidelines for conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem, cultural and heritage assets



Guidelines for Cultural, Heritage and Nature-based site Management

Sanjay NP eco sensitive zone comprises of about 50% of the total touristic destinations that inherits the potential to be developed as sites for heritage and cultural tourism. As long as a site meets established standards, continuous monitoring and routine maintenance can be

¹⁰⁸ <http://www.ecotourismsocietyofindia.org/file/State%20Policies/Sikkim%20Ecotourism%20Policy.pdf>

extended. However, if ecological, physical and/or social conditions approach or reach unacceptable levels, action must be taken. Management strategies affecting the level and nature of exploitation of a site and its physical and socio-economic environment seek to minimize or reduce the impact of each visitor. Factors, or variables that can be affected or controlled, include the number of visitors, the types of activity, visitors' behavior and the environment's physical and social resistance and resilience¹⁰⁹.

Management options **for reducing the number of visitors to a site** can include:

- Restricting entry or closing an area;
- Limiting group sizes;
- Implementing a quota or permit system;
- Increasing fees;

Options **for dispersing or concentrating people to reduce use in a particular area** can include:

- Restricting the number of people who can enter the threatened area;
- Limiting the permissible length of stay in the threatened area;
- Raising the entrance fee for the threatened area only;
- Not providing facilities in the threatened area;
- Zoning an area for a particular activity and not permitting the activity in the threatened area;
- Directing tourists to more resilient areas through zoning, visitor education and offering more facilities or fewer facilities;
- Charging different entrance fees on certain days of the week; and
- Using a promotion and interpretation campaign to influence the use of one area over another.

Visitors' behavior can be changed through:

- Education programmes teaching low-impact ways to visit a site, e.g., techniques for observing wildlife without disturbing it;
- Interpretation programmes teaching respect for a site's resources and protection issues.

A site's physical environment can be made more resistant to impacts by:

- Using infrastructure to "harden" a site, e.g., hardening a trail with a wooden boardwalk or installing permanent moorings;
- Relocating infrastructure to more resilient areas, e.g., moving a mountain refuge to an area less prone to erosion.

Actions for **reducing conflicts between visitors** include:

- Zoning an area for compatible activities;
- Influencing the types of tourism activities practiced at a site by providing or not providing facilities.

¹⁰⁹ Managing Tourism at World Heritage Sites: a Practical Manual for World Heritage Site Managers, By UNESCO world Heritage Centre.

Regulations for Construction (especially for hotels and resorts)

Table 10 Suggestive Guidelines for Construction

Development Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New hotels/Resorts may be developed in Tourism Promotion areas, with priority development in identified priority tourism development zone, based on administration of carrying capacities by the nodal agency.
Ground coverage, setbacks, height restriction, FAR etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow Revised 'Rural Area Development Plan Formulation and Implementation' (RADPFI) guidelines, 2021' issued by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India.
Site Preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is suggested that 100% of existing water bodies and channels be retained to safeguard aquifers within the site. Consider retaining at least 75% of the existing natural topography (by surface area), excluding building footprints, especially for projects on slopes of 25 percent (4 to 1 slope) or more. New hotels and resorts are encouraged to implement systems that eliminate landfill disposal or incineration of solid waste generated on-site. It would be beneficial to document the flora and fauna present within the resort premises. Hotels and lodges located near core boundaries are advised against fencing their properties. Owners and managers of such properties could be encouraged to remove existing fences or non-porous enclosures. It is recommended that new construction be avoided on hill slopes with gradients exceeding 15 degrees. Building within 100 meters of river high banks and 50 meters of nala high banks should be avoided.
Type of Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is suggested that new Hotels/ Resorts may conform to environment-friendly, low-impact, low height aesthetic architecture adopting the principle of immersion with surroundings; renewable including solar energy, waste recycling, sustainable water management, rain water harvesting, natural cross-ventilation, no use of asbestos, discharge of only treated sewage, no air pollution, minimal outdoor lighting, and merging with the surrounding landscape.
Construction Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage use of natural and recyclable source materials for at least 20-40% of building envelope to achieve comfort condition during all climatic conditions in that location such as mud bricks, fly-ash bricks etc. It is suggested to use at least 2.5 - 10% (by cost) of GreenPro certified products and materials for renovation and annual maintenance of resorts. Eco-friendly material like Bamboo, tents may be used and local labour may be involved in construction of New Hotels/Resorts.
Clearances and Certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism facilities should strive to adhere to all environmental clearances, noise pollution norms, and operate in a non-polluting manner, seamlessly integrating with the natural surroundings. Consider implementing robust mechanisms to encourage and support compliance. It would be beneficial for new construction activities related to hotels and resorts to aim for IGBC certification, promoting sustainable building practices. To minimize environmental impact, it is suggested that commercial establishments, including tea shops, refrain from using firewood, sound-enhancing instruments like loudspeakers/amplifiers, and firecrackers. Tourism facilities are encouraged to consistently meet all pollution norms (noise, solid waste, air, and water) as outlined in the relevant laws and regulations.
Ventilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider maintaining a differential CO2 level of a maximum of 530 ppm.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is suggested that windows and/or doors in living spaces, bathrooms, and common areas be designed to open to the exterior. • Perhaps specify open area requirements as a factor of carpet area, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen – 8% • Bathroom – 5% • Lobbies – 12% • Other Areas – 10% • It would be beneficial if windows/doors were designed to have no obstructions within 2 meters from the exterior surface, with the exception of shading devices. • For projects with unitary air conditioning systems serving less than 10% of the total regularly occupied area, compliance for fresh air ventilation could be demonstrated through the criteria outlined for naturally ventilated spaces.
Day lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideally, aim for 75% to 95% of the resort's spaces—guest rooms, administrative areas, and meeting rooms—to achieve a daylight illuminance level of at least 110 lux. • It's recommended to avoid considering areas with daylight illumination levels of 2,200 lux or more.
Outdoor Views	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideally, all guest rooms should have access to the exterior. • It is recommended that over 75% of the administrative areas have exterior access.¹¹⁰
Solar Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Solar lamps in rooms as well as in campus area may be encouraged. • Solar powered water heater system and solar powered cooking system may be used to maximum extent so as reduce load on other sources of energy is encouraged.
Rainwater Harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is suggested to design rainwater harvesting system to capture at least 'one-day rainfall*' runoff volume from roof and non-roof areas¹¹¹. • In areas where the water percolation is limited, collection tanks / water bodies may be provided to meet the above requirement.
Wastewater Discharge/ Reuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is suggested to provide an on-site treatment system to treat 100% of waste water generated in the resort to the quality standards suitable for reuse as prescribed by Central (or) State Pollution Control Board. • No untreated discharge/ effluent shall be permitted into water bodies and water sources. • Natural wastewater treatment systems may be used for treating waste water generated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Root Zone treatment ○ Phytoremediation ○ Phytoid • May use treated wastewater or captured rain water for at least 50% of landscaping & flushing water requirements.
Usage of Forest Resources (Wood)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of wood as fuel shall be prohibited, except for campfires for which wood must be procured from State Forest Department/Forest Development Corporation depots.

¹¹⁰ Access to exterior can either be to sky or flora & fauna or both.

¹¹¹ Installation of Rainwater harvesting facility as per specifications of Model building byelaws, 2011 and Manual for artificial recharge of ground water by central ground water board.

<p>Services for Differently Abled Persons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible information at the entrance to the site • Important information communicated via two senses or more (tactile, audible and visual) • Uniformity in floor level for hindrance-free movement in common areas such as washrooms, restaurant and common assembly area • Rest rooms (toilets) in common areas for differently abled people • Visual warning signage in common areas & exterior areas
<p>Ramps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-slippery ramps for easy access to the main entrance. Such ramps should have with handrails on atleast one side.
<p>Zero Landfill</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No burying, burning or otherwise disposing non- biodegradable or toxic waste in and around the tiger reserve. Proper plan for disposal for degradable waste shall be developed and strictly implemented. • Provide two bins at each guest room (wet and dry waste) and one bin at the bathroom to collect the sanitary waste. • Ensure source segregation mandates, requiring not just wet/dry, but also specific recyclables (paper, plastic, glass) and detailed organic waste separation. • Provide sufficient number of bins in the kitchen and dining area to collect the wet waste. (include food wastes, fruit and vegetable peelings, leftovers (including meat and fish), egg and nutshells, tea leaves, husks and seeds.) • Ideally, an on-site waste treatment system may be installed for handling 100 % of the organic (kitchen & landscape) waste generated in the building. The generated manure or biogas shall be utilised as appropriate or Natural treatment methods like vermicomposting, leaf litter can be used. • Encourage food waste reduction strategies at hotel, including “nose-to-tail” or “root-to-stem” cooking, tracking food waste in logbooks/apps, and adjusting portion sizes based on plate waste analysis.
<p>Tree Cover and Landscape Design</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is suggested to ensure atleast 50 - 75% of total site area of the resort has tree cover. • It is suggested to ensure atleast 20 - 60% of landscape area is planted with native and/ or drought tolerant species. The resort is encouraged not to plant monocultures (single species) or excessive number of same species¹¹².
<p>Indoor Landscaping</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There may be atleast 1 indoor plant per 100 sq. ft. of the carpet area. • Select species suitable for indoor environment. The requirement is to have atleast one plant in every 100 sq. ft of carpet area of occupied spaces. • These plants can help in absorbing toxins like VOCs, formaldehydes, etc. and improve the indoor air quality, besides enhancing the aesthetics.
<p>Organic Production of necessary resort requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is suggested to replace atleast 5 - 10% of the fruits and vegetables (by weight) purchased in a year with organically produced fruits and vegetables produced within the resort. • Use organic manures & pesticides for 100% of requirement for landscape area¹¹³.
<p>Plastic Free Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the plastic encouraging uses like in case for carry bags, packaging materials, water bottles, toiletries, etc. may be replaced with eco-friendly materials.

¹¹² For landscape area calculations, potted plants should not be taken into consideration

¹¹³ Vermi compost, Leaf mould, Bone meal, Farmyard manure, Deoiled cakes like neem cake, pongamia cake, Castor cake, etc.

Net Zero Energy¹¹⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is suggested to install on-site renewable energy system to meet at least 20 - 30% of the total annual energy consumption of the resort¹¹⁵.
Eco-friendly commuting practices, within the premises¹¹⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is suggested to provide internal transportation in the resort through eco-friendly vehicles such as electric vehicles or CNG powered or biogas powered for guests & staff Encourage walking/ bicycling in the resort through proper walkways/ cycling ways with sufficient illumination. Design walkway/ bicycle lane network to connect to all amenities
Theme Gardens¹¹⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the development of atleast 2 theme gardens pertaining to preservation and conservation of natural plant species within the resort.
Monitoring Resource Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage sub-metering and continuous monitoring to identify improvement opportunities in building's energy performance, thereby optimising the use of resources. Energy Metering Water Metering

Guidelines for Facility Developer / Service Provider

- The Reserve Management shall develop suitable curricular for training of park guides and drivers. The curricula should include, besides art, craft and ethics of wildlife tourism, the history and evolution of the Tiger Reserve, basic ethnographic and cultural attributes of the districts, and information on the wildlife species occurring in the Protected Area. Such trainings should be conducted during the non-tourism season and must result in adequate certification.
- It has to be ensured that all guides and drivers shall undergo a short course in park interpretation and rules and regulations for effective tourism management in the Protected Area. This course should conclude in an oral examination, with all successful candidates being certified by the Madhya Pradesh Tiger Foundation Society.
- Tourist facilities/tour operators shall not cause disturbance to animals while taking visitors on nature trails.
- All the Facility Developer/ Service Provider shall abide by the planning restrictions, codes and standards prescribed by the authorities
- All the Facility Developer/ Service Provider shall conduct EIA/ environmental audits for new/ ongoing eco-tourism projects
- All the Facility Developer/ Service Provider shall ensure construction of structures blending with the environment as per the prescribed building code
- All the Facility Developer/ Service Provider shall consider the carrying capacity and sociological use-limits of the site while creating tourist facilities, and ensuring safety & convenience of tourists
- All the Facility Developer/ Service Provider shall use local material and design as far as possible for construction of any resort or tourist facilities.
- The planning, architectural design and construction of tourist facilities should use eco-friendly techniques viz., solar energy, recycling of garbage, rainwater harvesting, natural cross-ventilation, self-sufficiency in food through kitchen garden & farming etc.
- Energy & water saving devices should be used apart from controlled sewage disposal.

¹¹⁴ Applicable only for Large Resorts

¹¹⁵ Renewable energy sources include solar energy, wind power, biomass; etc.

¹¹⁶ Applicable only for Large Resorts

¹¹⁷ Applicable only for Large Resorts

- All the Facility Developer/ Service Provider shall respect the historic and religious sites in the area
- All the Facility Developer/ Service Provider shall ensure proper marketing of eco-tourism products
- All the Facility Developer/ Service Provider shall ensure training of staff on environmental issues
- All the Facility Developer/ Service Provider shall ensure safety and security of visitors
- All the Facility Developer/ Service Provider shall engage people from local communities in provision of trekking service providers who possesses knowledge on the local routes of importance.
- Visitor as well service provider shall register at the forest /wildlife check posts before entering a wildlife area;
- All the Facility Developer/ Service Provider shall segregate degradable and non-degradable litters and burn or bury all biodegradable items and carry back all other non-degradable items;
- All the Facility Developer/ Service Provider shall kkeep to the permitted nature trails and treks;
- Inform the nearest wildlife check post, in case the parties come across forest fire, wildlife offence by someone, death/carcass of wild animals during their nature trip¹¹⁸.
- Educate visitors on community-based ecotourism initiatives and the guidelines before start of the tour/trek and respecting local inhabitants, culture & involving them in various activities and vocations as far as possible.
- Work in cooperation with local NGO and government to develop plans for visitor management that protects local people and environment.
- Offer site sensitive accommodation¹¹⁹.
- Appropriate signage for educational and indicative purposes must be developed for the visitors as shown in the exhibit below.

Exhibit 29: Example for Interactive Signage Installation



A visitor education sign designed to address visitor-wildlife interaction issues in Grand Canyon and other US national parks. © US National Park Service

¹¹⁸ <http://www.ecotourismsocietyofindia.org/file/State%20Policies/Sikkim%20Ecotourism%20Policy.pdf>

¹¹⁹ <http://www.unep.fr/shared/publications/other/WEBx0137xPA/part-two.pdf>

Guidelines for Campsites (11% of camping zone)

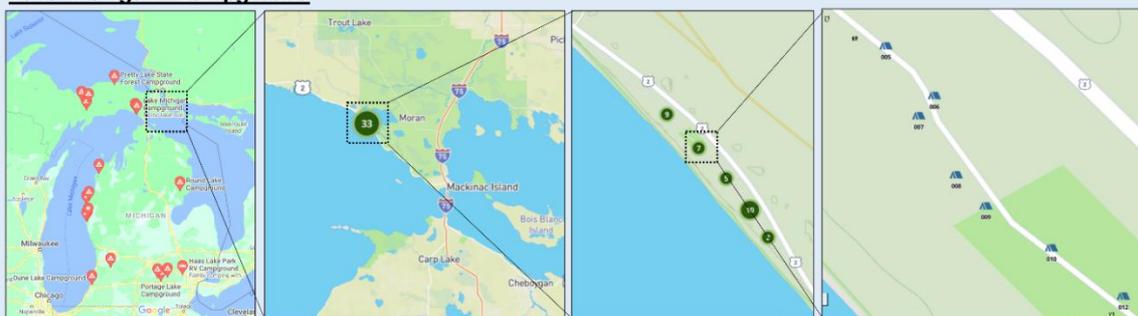
The camping zone is demarcated very carefully in the zoning plan (refer section 2.2). There are certain guidelines which needs to be followed to ensure safety to tourists, wildlife, and environmental resources. Please note, the following guidelines are not applicable for existing settlements in the camping zone.

- No permanent infrastructure is allowed in campsites. All the infrastructure has to be either temporary or movable.
- The boundary of campsites has to delineated properly with natural vegetation and it has to be ensured that no tents are outside the demarcated zone.
- All tents should be 200ft. away from water bodies, streams etc. as there might be rare chance of encounter with wild animals.¹²⁰
- Some basic facilities like temporary tents (4-occupant), temporary toilets (E-toilets), parking facility, fireplace, signages, solid waste management bins, boundary security and pathways has to be provided in the campsite by the developer or camp host. The permission of fireplace has to be taken from the forest department.
- Solid waste to be disposed and segregated properly in the bins provided. No waste should be left behind on the camping sites otherwise heavy fine will be imposed. If bins are not accessible or provided, the tourists should carry the waste with them outside the forest boundary.
- The camping zone must be declared as 'Plastic free Zone'.
- The campsite is to be non-powered. Some electric lanterns can be used at night times carefully.
- Drinking water must be carried by the tourists themselves.
- Tourists must ensure noise control in such sensitive location. No loudspeaker or loud music or instrument should be played.
- A permit needs to be taken from forest department prior to the visit of the tourists as the campsite will be available on first-come-first-serve basis. There is a limitation on number of tourists to be entering in campsite as per the carrying capacity as indicated section 10.1.5.
- Tourists have to respect the climatic conditions and tourists' season as stated by the forest and tourism department.
- Upon the arrival of tourists, ranger officer or camp host must be informed.

¹²⁰ <https://www.oars.com/blog/the-golden-rules-of-camping-etiquette/>

Case studies

Lake Michigan - Campground

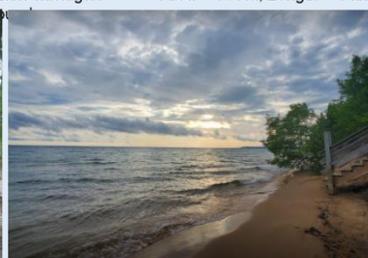


Lake Michigan area – 58030 sqkm

33 campsites for Lake Michigan

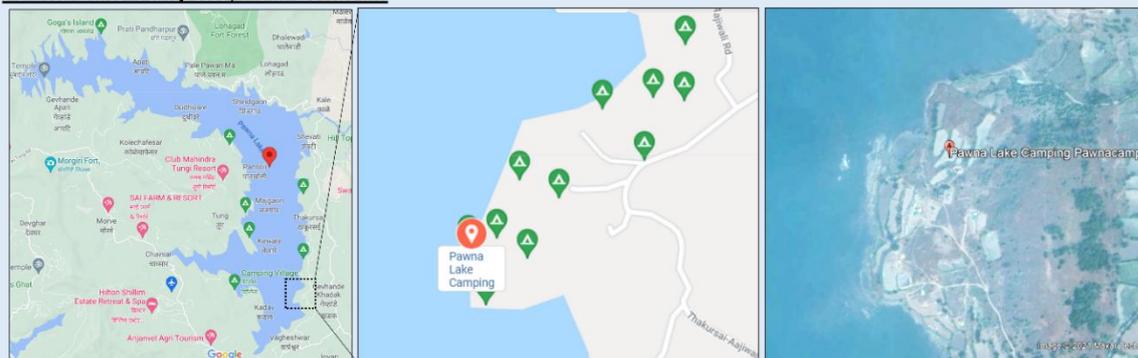
Area – 14 Ha; Length – 1 km

- 33 tents with 8 occupants per tent
- 264 people spread in 14 Ha of land
- 18 occupants per ha or 2 tents per ha
- \$20 per night per tent
- Peak season: May 15 - October 08
- Two spaces especially for different abled
- Cold running water, 4 toilet block (M/F), 1 eatery, parking, dustbin, benches and lighting



<https://www.recreation.gov/camping/campgrounds/234081>
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/area/hiawatha/area/?recid=13293>

Pawna Lake Campsite, Near Lonavala



- 27 nos. camps
- 2/3 occupancy i.e. 81 total
- Spread over 6.5 Ha
- 12 occupancy per Ha



Guidelines for Local Communities

Involving the community is a critically important and complex subject for successful and sustainable tourism¹²¹. It is now widely accepted that local stewardship of resources plays an important role in the sustainable use of natural resources. The participation of local communities in the management of biodiversity not only promotes conservation but can also help to achieve economic development goals¹²². The set of guidelines thus formulated shall ensure the involvement as well as enhancement of local community's knowledge on biodiversity conservation and to enable the community to influence, manage and benefit from

¹²¹ https://www.widecast.org/Resources/Docs/WWF_2001_Community_Based_Ecotourism_Develop.pdf

¹²² <http://mekonginfo.org/assets/midocs/0002615-environment-manual-on-community-based-eco-tourism-in-protected-areasparticipatory-nbca-management.pdf>

ecotourism development and practice. For the same Local Communities and the Home Stay service providers must

- Ensure involvement in all stages of tourism planning and waste management to leveraging their traditional knowledge and social structures to ensure a benefit sharing model within the ESZ.
- Respect the value of environment, conservation and cultural heritage.
- Co-operate with the authorities in ensuring healthy eco-tourism.
- Realize and react to the threat of investors against exploitation.
- Be friendly with the visitors as effective “nature guides” & “conservationists”.
- Develop a participatory community-based tourism strategy, in collaboration with local communities, to ensure long-term local community benefit-sharing, and promotion of activities run by local communities
- Forest dwellers that have been relocated from core or critical tiger habitat to the Buffer shall be given priority in terms of livelihood generation activities related to community-based ecotourism in the Tiger Reserve. The Reserve Management shall make a special effort in this regard, besides a periodic review to ensure its compliance.
- Ensuring training programme to the host community in:
 - a) Lodge ownership/ management.
 - b) Basic education and awareness.
 - c) Health and sanitation.
 - d) Skill development for preparation of local souvenirs as appropriate.
 - e) Codes of conduct.
 - f) Forest and wildlife conservation.
 - g) Litter control.
 - h) Forging partnerships with tourists & tourism industry.
 - i) Environmental management.

Guidelines for Visitors

Visitors play a very important role in maintaining the sanctity and serenity of any tourist spot, and their behaviour and attitude towards any destination becomes more important when it comes to sustainable maintenance of an Eco tourism area. Below is the list of some defined behavioural guidelines that tourist visiting Sanjay national park are recommended to abide by:

- Observe sanctity of Eco-parks, holy sites / temples and local culture
- Maintain silence, minimize noise pollution, Chat within sound limit without disturbing others
- Dispose waste responsibly. All non-degradable waste such as bottles, tins, and plastic bags shall be carried back by tourists and disposed of only at designated municipal collection points. Non-compliance may be addressed through a ‘Pay-as-you-throw’ penalty mechanism.
- Defecate only in designated places
- Follow check out timings
- Move in battery operated' vehicles only
- Polythene bags are banned in the area; please use alternatives
- Respect local traditions
- Follow instructions of the regulatory authority & staff present in the facility

- Treat the Protected Area/wilderness area with respect, try and take pictures without disturbing wildlife.
- Keep a reasonable distance from wild animals, and do not provoke them
- When in a vehicle, remember wild animals have right of way and keep to the speed limit, don't use horn, and do not startle animals
- Follow the signage in the area and take safety measures during transit, boating, picnic and stay etc.
- Carrying blare aloud radios, tape recorders and other electronic equipment in resorts, and National Park is strictly prohibited.
- Don't smoke or leave live cigarette butts or light fire except in designated areas
- Don't take away flora and fauna in the form of cuttings, seeds and roots
- Don't litter in open areas or water bodies even for feeding the fish or aquatic animals.
- Don't get out of the vehicle to approach wild animals or approach animals closer than 15 m or disturb them while they are resting¹²³.

¹²³ <https://forest.tripura.gov.in/sites/default/files/guidelines%20foe%20eco%20tourism.pdf>

CHAPTER 6 RESEARCH, MONITORING AND TRAINING

6.1. Prioritization of research and monitoring

This Tiger Reserve and its ESZ has a tremendous potential for research. It is important to understand biodiversity value of tiger reserve to enhance its protection accordingly.

The objectives of the management related research & monitoring is to reduce progressively the extent of degree of uncertainty on which decisions are based and management strategies are decided. Long term aim of the plan is to achieve better understanding of the ecosystem of the Tiger Reserve, functional relationships among biotic communities and impact of anthropological pressure on natural systems. This can be achieved through plans, strategic and continuous research, and monitoring activities.

The section envisaged that the scientific staff of the reserves would undertake basic research programmes aimed at evaluating systematic factors and influences, for devising pragmatic management practices to cover specific populations and the entire ecosystems. Research constitutes a very important aspect of effective management of wildlife protected areas. Research based wildlife management is crucial for the success of any Tiger Reserve. This is a legitimate activity and must be compatible with the objectives of wildlife management in the protected area.

Research along with Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is recognized to be a key element in understanding and effectively tracking and documenting the results of development interventions. Weaknesses in M&E are traced back to the design of the M&E system, particularly the absence of clearly identifiable monitorable indicators and a lack of ownership and participation by the stakeholders. M&E systems often reflect shortcomings in the description of project objectives, components and implementation arrangements. Delays in conducting complicated baseline surveys and impact assessment, and in operationalizing the M&E system, are weaknesses often encountered during project implementation.

A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan helps to track and assess the results of the interventions throughout the life of a program. It is a living document that should be referred to and updated on a regular basis. While the specifics of each program's M&E plan will look different, they should all follow the same basic structure and include the same key elements.

An M&E plan will include some documents that may have been created during the program planning process, and some that will need to be created new. For example, elements such as the logic model/logical framework, theory of change, and monitoring indicators may have already been developed with input from key stakeholders and/or the program donor. The M&E plan takes those documents and develops a further plan for their implementation.

It is important to develop an M&E plan before beginning any monitoring activities so that there is a clear plan for what questions about the program need to be answered. It will help program staff decide how they are going to collect data to track indicators, how monitoring data will be analyzed, and how the results of data collection will be disseminated both to the donor and internally among staff members for program improvement. M&E data alone is not useful until someone puts it to use. An M&E plan will help make sure data is being used efficiently to make programs as effective as possible and to be able to report on results at the end of the program.

Step 1: Identify Program Goals and Objectives

The first step to creating an M&E plan is to identify the program goals and objectives. Defining program goals starts with answering three questions:

- What problem is the program trying to solve?
- What steps are being taken to solve that problem?
- How will program staff know when the program has been successful in solving the problem?

Answering these questions will help identify what the program is expected to do, and how staff will know whether or not it worked. For example, we may consider improvement in milk productivity in our project area:

Problem	Lack of technology at collection centers leading to wastage and souring of milk produce
Solution	Introduction of Automatic Milk Collection Units
Success	Reduced wastage and better returns for milkmen leading to increase in revenue

It is also necessary to develop intermediate outputs and objectives for the program to help track successful steps on the way to the overall program goal.

Step 2: Define Indicators

Once the program’s goals and objectives are defined, it is time to define indicators for tracking progress towards achieving those goals. Program indicators should be a mix of those that measure process, or what is being done in the program, and those that measure outcomes.

Process indicators track the progress of the program. They help to answer the question, “Are activities being implemented as planned?” Some examples of process indicators are:

- Number of trainings held with Milk collection cooperatives
- Number of outreach activities conducted for technology demonstration at village level
- Number of Automatic Milk Collection units installed
- Percent of village level cooperatives introduced to modern technology of milk collection

Outcome indicators track how successful program activities have been at achieving program objectives. They help to answer the question, “Have program activities made a difference?” Some examples of outcome indicators are:

- Percent increase in the total milk collection at individual collection centers
- Percent increase in business after introduction of technology
- Increase in the number of farmers switching to dairy business as a result of the benefits of the intervention.

Step 3: Define Data Collection Methods and Timeline

After creating monitoring indicators, it is time to decide on methods for gathering data and how often various data will be recorded to track indicators. This should be a conversation between program staff, stakeholders, and donors. These methods will have important implications for what data collection methods will be used and how the results will be reported.

The source of monitoring data depends largely on what each indicator is trying to measure. The program will likely need multiple data sources to answer all of the programming questions.

Once it is determined how data will be collected, it is also necessary to decide how often it will be collected. This will be affected by donor requirements, available resources, and the timeline of the intervention. Some data will be continuously gathered by the program (such as the number of trainings), but these will be recorded every six months or once a year, depending on the M&E plan.

Step 4: Identify M&E Roles and Responsibilities

The next element of the M&E plan is a section on roles and responsibilities. It is important to decide from the early planning stages who is responsible for collecting the data for each indicator. This will probably be a mix of M&E staff, research staff, and program staff. Everyone will need to work together to get data collected accurately and in a timely fashion.

Data management roles should be decided with input from all team members so everyone is on the same page and knows which indicators they are assigned. This way when it is time for reporting there are no surprises.

An easy way to put this into the M&E plan is to expand the indicators table with additional columns for who is responsible for each indicator.

Step 5: Create an Analysis Plan and Reporting Templates

Once all of the data have been collected, someone will need to compile and analyze it to fill in a results table for internal review and external reporting. The M&E plan should include a section with details about what data will be analyzed and how the results will be presented. Another good thing to include in the plan is a blank table for indicator reporting. These tables should outline the indicators, data, and time period of reporting. They can also include things like the indicator target, and how far the program has progressed towards that target.

Step 6: Plan for Dissemination and Donor Reporting

The M&E plan should include plans for internal dissemination among the program team, as well as wider dissemination among stakeholders.

Dissemination of printed or digital materials might occur at more frequent intervals. These options should be discussed with stakeholders and the team to determine reasonable expectations for data review and to develop plans for dissemination early in the program. If these plans are in place from the beginning and become routine for the project, meetings and other kinds of periodic review have a much better chance of being productive ones that everyone looks forward to.

Sample Monitoring Format:

1. Process Monitoring

Activity	Indicator	Current Value	Target Value	% target achieved	Responsible Official
Tourist Guide Competence	No. of Trainings / year	2	4	50%	DFO
Sanitation Coverage	No. of Functioning Community Toilets	4	12	33.3%	BDO
Maternal Health	Institutional Deliveries	80	100	Depends on the previous year's count	CMO

2. Outcome Monitoring

Activity	Indicator	Current status	Target Status	% Target Achieved	Data Source/ Official Responsible
Tourist Guide Competence	Tourist Satisfaction Level	65%	>90%	Depends on the previous year's count	Survey forms at hotels/DFO
Maternal Health	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	200	<100	Depends on the previous year's count	Health Dept Records/CMO

Sample Indicators which may be used:

1. Ecological Criteria and Indicators:

Criteria	Indicators
Improvement of forests and vegetative diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests Regenerating properly • Species succession towards Climax Stage • Increased growth of grass • New and degraded forest lands brought under forest cover • Kinds of floral species now grown • Tree growth abundant and quality of forest improved • Forest is well retained
Conservation of wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in wildlife • Diversity of fauna
Maintenance of eco-system services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion reduced/stopped • Increased level of groundwater • Availability of food to fauna • Availability of clean air
Improvement of agro-ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake watershed development • Increased interest in agriculture due to favourable conditions

2. Economic Criteria and Indicators

Criteria	Indicators
Improvement in the economic conditions of the village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual families are earning more income from SHG activities • Economic development through savings in community fund • Individual families meeting their own needs • Additional sources of income are available to the villagers • Types of micro enterprises started • Increased food staff • Dependence on forest reduced • Breaking away from money lenders • Decrease in local migration to urban areas
Management of Forest Protection Committee (FPC) fund and village assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profits from forest go to FPCs • Do Shramdan (voluntary labour) and contribute to village common fund • Building a common fund • Maintenance of money in bank account • Full rights of collection and marketing of NTFP • Village assets improved.
Continuous availability of forest produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of availability of NTFP for sale • Increase of availability of fodder, fuel wood, bamboo and other species for agricultural implements and poles for use by families of the village • Sustainable gains from forests
Increased employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPC provides employment • Forest development provides employment • Increased self-employment opportunities

3. Institutional Criteria and Indicators:

Criteria	Indicator
Collective decision making and active participation of members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everybody is equally responsible • Villagers serve the FPC on their own initiative • Collective and careful decision-making process
Gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female involvement should be more • Unity among female members • Good cooperation between male and female members • Active participation of females in FPC • Unity
Unity and conflict management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opponents coming to FPC • Sharing of opinions on forest issues • Clear set of rules • FPC settles local disputes and problems • Reduction of inter village conflicts • Number of disputes of FPC • FPC works well with other village institutions
Equitable sharing of forest produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear demarcation of land for each village • Complete rights of owner ships over NTFP and other forest materials that are needed by the villagers • Awareness for development and other protective mechanisms

Criteria	Indicator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems of equitable distribution of benefits accruing from various sources.
Recognition by Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPC should have a legal status • Govt should help in financial and policy matters • FD and local community mutually decide the terms and conditions of punishment

4. Social Criteria and Indicators:

Criteria	Indicators
Social justice to weaker sections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest of weaker sections is looked after • Access to education for children of weaker families • Decrease in exploitation by powerful people in the village
Feeling of community ownership and responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus changed from selfish motives to community leadership • Sense of commitment and discipline developed • Village community is shouldering the major task of carrying fpc activities • Dependence on forests for livelihood
Unity and co-operation among FPC families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivation for protection due to benefit sharing • Decrease in internal village conflicts • FPC assists individual families in trouble • Families act in cooperation
Villagers protecting the forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stopping of unauthorized felling of trees • Preventing and fighting forest fires • Control of illicit felling
Villagers protecting the forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haphazard lopping is reduced • Fuel wood extraction systematically • Using other alternatives for fuel wood • Practice of rotational grazing
Village problem solving and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of any social evil • Village cleanliness and improved health • Resources are available for public functions • Community development by operating the community fund in a cooperative way • Overall village development undertaken through FPC • Peaceful environment in the village

6.2. Development of human resource for implementation of plan

The development of human resources in the following sectors is important for implementation of plan:

- Forest and Wildlife Protection
- Wildlife Habitat Elements, Wildlife Behaviour and Wildlife Observations
- Ecotourism Management
- Resort or hotel management
- Training for guides
- Driving Skills for safari drivers
- Individual Skills Promotion- Singing, Instrumental Music, Comedy Skills, acting, anchoring of programs and Oratory skills

- Communication Skills
- Personality Development Training and Meditation and Yoga
- Public Relations, Hospitality and Etiquette
- Ayurveda (to understand the medical herbs in the forest)

6.3. Skill development and on the job training

Skill development has been considered one of the critical aspect for job creation. Currently many youths are not having any jobs and some of them have lost their jobs after the COVID pandemic and returned back their villages. This has increased the number of unemployed people in the area.

With the new plans and project coming up, it can be an opportunity for the youths to upgrade their skills in training center. It will open lot of new avenues for employment in their hometowns and they might not have to migrate to other cities.

One of the training center is situated in Tala named as 'Biodiversity Training Centre (BTC)'. BTC is meant for imparting 6 months training on Wildlife & Biodiversity Conservation to forest employees by conducting short-term courses. The staff of Sanjay Tiger Reserve involved in protection and development of wildlife is proposed to get the training and refreshers course conducted in BTC.

The following Modules meant for Game Guard Training exist in BTC:

- Wildlife habitat-management and monitoring.
- Wetland management.
- Grassland Management
- Detection and investigation of wildlife offences.
- Firearms, first aid and wireless.
- Fire Protection.
- Boundaries and Patrolling.
- Protection Infrastructure and machans.
- Human-wildlife conflict management.
- Animal end stress and problem animal (Rescue).
- Wildlife health management.
- Eco-development.
- Tourism/Interpretation.
- Accounts and service matter.

In addition to the above, BTC should add few more courses mentioned in section 6.2 such as the resort management/tourism facility management to impart training to local villagers in skill development and then employ 75% of skilled workers from the same village or neighbouring village.

6.4. Establishing a learning centre

The entire idea behind eco-tourism is enjoyment of nature coupled with learning and education. This helps visitors not only understand and assimilate what they see and experience but also builds a strong lobby for the cause of conservation.

In order to meet this objective, a well-conceived plan for interpretation center is proposed (refer section 3.16.4). This plan will include several features and activities viz information

materials, interpretation centre, guided tours, self-guided trails, slide/ film shows, expert talks and other such activities.

6.5. Capacity building and convergence

It is essential to train the tourist guides and staff (forester, forest guard, driver and other stakeholders) who are associated with the tourism activity in the reserve on wildlife and forest and the rules and regulations of the reserve.

Such training is proposed to be conducted for the tourist guides and other forest staff at least twice in a year in the reserve.

The entire success or failure of an ecotourism venture as well as the conservation of natural resource is dependent on the skills, knowledge, dedication and practices of field guides and staff. Training in eco-tourism must impart a combination of knowledge, attitude and skills. The whole gamut of training activity is covered as under:

- a) Content: Knowledge, Attitude, Skills.
- b) for whom: Staff and Potential Local guides.
- c) Location of training: Tourism institute. Forest training school
- d) Mode of training: Classroom session. Exposure visits.
- e) Time schedule- October on onwards.
- f) by whom? Master Trainers

CHAPTER 7 THE BUDGET

7.1. The plan budget

The estimated budget for the implementation of the proposals as mentioned in the plan for the duration of the planning period will be around INR 265 Cr.

The major component of the budget provisions will be capacity building, livelihood development, infrastructure augmentation and environmental management. The expenditure is likely for improving the community resilience and environmental conservation status of the Protected area.

The details of the estimated individual components for expenditure is stated as follows with description and priority areas:

Sr.No.	Components	Quantity	Units	Total (in lacs)
1	Plantation around streams and water bodies	Total number of trees = Area/density	Nos.	6330
2	Build neighborhood streets, bicycle routes and trails that encourage walking and biking	15000	Meters	605.14
3	Preserve and restore open space, natural beauty, and critical environmental and watershed conservation (refer restoration areas as mapped in ZMP)	100	Acres	119.66
4	Create parks, community gardens, and other public green spaces	50000	Sq.m	2000
5	Beautification and management of water bodies	12	Nos.	36
6	Covering of wells	500	Nos.	10
7	Engagement of community school kids in EDC and park protection activities	500	Nos.	15
8	Bio-fencing and other fencing around critical areas	50000	Meters	1500
9	Fire protection measures and fire watch towers at strategic locations	20	Nos.	60
10	Interpretation and Tiger care and adoption centre Sanjay National Park (Tiger infirmary and adopt a Tiger program)	2	Nos.	800
11	Building construction and approval system	1	Nos.	20
12	Construction of animal overpass/underpass at various locations (as per feasibility study)	2	Nos.	292
13	Installation of rainwater harvesting structures	10000	Sq.m	200
14	Integrated Solid Waste Management at major Settlements in SNP ESZ area such as Kusmi and TPAs	3	Nos.	4500
15	Integrated wastewater management at major TPAs	10000	KLD	3000
16	Site development Eco-Tourism, river trails and nature walks at Nebuha and Banjari	20000	Sq.m	600

Sr.No.	Components	Quantity	Units	Total (in lacs)
17	Site development for Eco-Tourism along northern water body clusters	10000	Sq.m	150
18	Preservation of important natural sites and heritage structures	10000	Sq.ft	300
19	Village tourism development at key areas	2	Nos.	200
20	Restoration of forest guesthouses and other buildings for tourism purposes	25000	Sq.ft	500
21	Installation of display boards, dustbins etc. at main locations	400	Nos.	10.4
22	Bee culture development	2	No. of clusters	200
23	Livestock improvement practices and training for planned grazing at all villages within the ESZ	4	No. of clusters	800
24	Microplanning for community resource management	6	No. of clusters	2400
25	Development of homestays	As per actual		
26	Development of handloom and Craft center at Kusmi and TPAs with training	2	Nos.	300
27	Establishment of technical cell for implementation.	1	Nos.	150
28	Establishment of TPAs	2	Nos.	1000
Total (in Lacs)				26098.2
Total (in Crores)				260.0

7.2. Source of funding

The convergence of funds will be the key requirement of the management and project implementation of the ESZ as this is a special area requiring simultaneous focus of many departments.

NRLM & MANREGA: The livelihood activities including some of the pilot projects for development tourism products, plantation, fisheries etc. can be taken up under the programs of NRLM and MANREGA. The fund managers have to be sensitized by the agencies to take up specific projects which are linked to conservation, development or livelihoods.

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) of the Government of India will be key source of funding for the project development, establishment of facilities and operation for fisheries development.

The second source of funding can be through the **National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)** assistance for the farmers, Honorarium to resource persons, Assistance to implementing agencies the assigned department will be responsible for selection of beneficiaries and co-ordination with NFDB for receiving funds. Apart from the above **Various wildlife conservation programs:** Various wildlife Action plans for tiger, elephant and other wildlife conservation projects are available which can be cross lined with the proposals of the ESZ Master Plan.

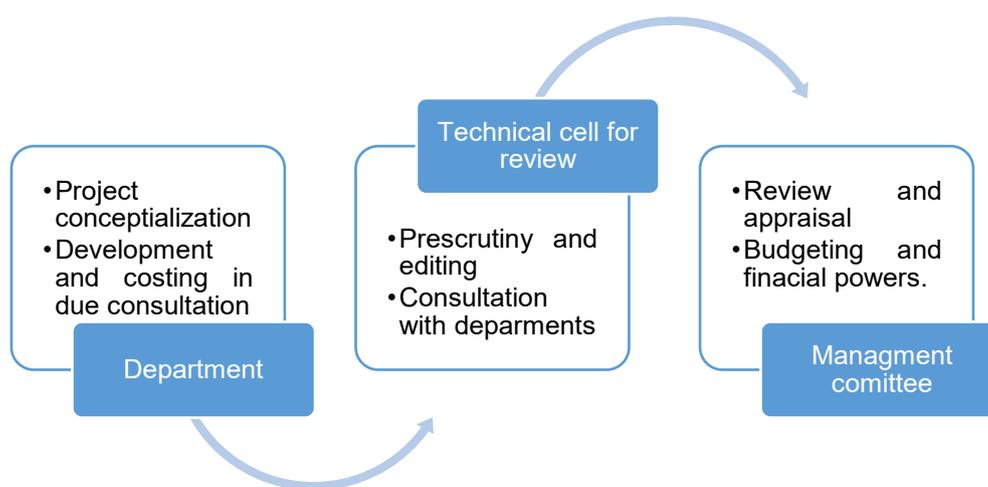
For Area restoration and plantation **State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC) and fund** can be updated as any plantation will help in carbon sequestration. The project formulation, appraisal, sanction, disbursement of fund, monitoring & evaluation and capacity

building of can be taken up by the Nodal agencies including forest and environment department.

For Livestock and related conservation and management activities RKVY (Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana) and Various other livestock and agriculture development schemes) can be utilized for the management of the special areas under the P.A. it is noted that already such initiatives have been taken up for the project areas.

7.3. Drawing and Distribution mechanism

The drawing and distribution of funds will be in conformity with the proposed institutional framework of implementation under the purview of the management committee.



The project development and detailed cost estimates will be the responsibilities of various department in consultation with the technical cell for implementation. The same will be placed for decision of the management committee in presence of the finance representative. Once the disbursement is approved the same can be implemented through due procurement process.

CHAPTER 8 REGULATIONS IN THE ESZ

Protected areas have been identified through the Wildlife protection act, 1972. The purpose of declaring ESZs is to create some kind of “shock absorbers” to the protected areas by regulating and managing the activities around them. Guidelines for declaring Eco-sensitive Zones (ESZs) were notified by MoEF&CC under Environment Protection Act, 1986 with an aim to regulate certain activities around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries so as to minimize the negative impacts of such activities on the fragile ecosystem encompassing the protected areas.

The MoEF&CC through a Gazette notification notified ESZ for Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary. The Sanctuary spans over an area of 1674.512 sq.km. It has a Protected Area of 812.58 sq.km. and buffer area spanning 861.93sq.km, is spread over Sidhi, Singrauli and Shahdol districts of Madhya Pradesh.

As per the recommendations of the ESZ Notification and consecutive Departmental Meetings, the ZMP comprise of following key sections:

- A. Spatial Zones for Development (Recommended) (Refer to Chapter 2)
- B. Suggested Tourism Promotion Areas (TPA) (Refer to Chapter 5, Section 5.1.5)
- C. Non-spatial (Restricted, Regulated and Promoted Activities)
- D. Management Guidelines and Policy (Refer to Chapter 5, Section 5.3)
- E. Pilot projects and interventions (Refer to Chapter 3)
- F. Regulatory zones

The following chapter further elaborates on section F. Regulatory Zones.

8.1 Issuance of Permissions in ESZ Area

For the purpose of issuance of permission in the ESZ area following process should be considered.

1. The eco-sensitive zone (ESZ) Zonal Master Plans do not define any land use or land cover in the ESZ Master Plan. (Refer Chapter 2 of this volume for suggestive land use zoning)
2. The permission will be issued as per provisions laid down in the ESZ Notification, only for the activities which are not Prohibited. (Refer sections 2.6 & 2.7 of this volume)
3. The Permission for Regulated and Promoted activities has to be provide by Regulatory Authorities after recommendation of Monitoring Committee as per the provisions laid down in this ESZ Master Plan. (Refer sections 8.3 of this volume)
4. For Activities which are not mentioned in the ESZ Notification or in this ESZ Master Plan, the permission will be provided by Regulatory Authority after recommendation by the Monitoring Committee. (Refer sections 8.3 of this volume)
5. As per provision of this ESZ Master Plan, the Regulated and Promoted activities, are Spatially Permitted in the Sensitive Zone defined in Chapter 2.
6. The per Permission within the Sensitive Zone are to be provided on the basis of:
 - a. Activity Classification for ESZ in Section 3.2, Table no. 13
 - b. Sensitive Zones of ESZ. Refer Map no. 37 & 38.
7. For area outside Sensitive Zone, Suggestive Zones has been identified in Chapter 2 of this ESZ Master Plan, the Permission shall be allowed by Regulatory Authorities after recommendation of Monitoring Committee. Due consideration shall be given to

the Theme Plans (Chapter 3) of this ESZ Master Plan before permission from concerned department.

8. For details of building regulation Bhumi Vikas Rule 2012 or subsequent regulation to be followed.
9. List of Regulatory Authority is mentioned in Section 8.3

Sensitive Zone

Based on the suggestions received from all the stakeholders and as per the Minutes of the Meeting from 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th inter-state departmental meeting dated 10.10.2024, 08.11.2024, 14.05.2025, and 16.09.2025, the Sensitive Zones are defined as follows:

(i) 1 km distance from the Protected Area: As per the Supreme Court Order dated June 2022 and subsequent modification in April 2023, this is a protective ring extending 1 kilometer from the core Tiger Reserve or the Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) boundary, whichever is closer. Its primary purpose is to minimize immediate human impact, hence the restriction on new construction.

(ii) Steep Hill Slopes ($\geq 20^\circ$): These zones encompass areas with significant inclines, vulnerable to erosion and landslides. They require special protection to maintain soil stability and prevent environmental degradation. In these zones, only Local people shall be permitted to undertake construction on their land for their residential use, widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads and Construction and renovation of infrastructure and civic amenities. (Refer to section 2.1.1.7-Slope)

(iii) Water Body Conservation Areas (Green Buffer): These areas surround water bodies (lakes, rivers, etc.) and are critical for maintaining aquatic ecosystems and water quality. They aim to prevent pollution and protect riparian habitats. (Refer to section 2.1.1.2-Surface Water)

The green buffers or recreational zones are proposed to large water Bodies/wetlands, major streams and water flow channels and no building activity should be proposed in the buffer area. The following are the buffer proposed ¹²⁴:

- 50 m from the river edge for large rivers.
- 50 m from the boundary of lakes of area 4 acre and above,
- 15 m from the boundary of lakes of area less than 4 acre / ponds/tank bed lands,
- 15 m from the boundaries of major canal, stream, nallahs and storm-water drains

(iv) Denuded Areas: These are regions where vegetation cover has been significantly depleted, leading to soil erosion and reduced biodiversity. Restoration and reforestation efforts are prioritized in these zones.

(v) Locations of Religious Importance: These are areas that hold cultural and religious significance. They are required to be handled with care, balancing the religious needs, and the environmental needs.

(vi) Silent Zone: The silent zone should be clearly defined and should be enforced within 1 km of the PA (Protected Area) boundary, where the permissible noise level should be 50 dB(A) in day-time and 40 dB(A) in night-time. For the entire ESZ beyond one km from PA, the permissible noise level should be limit of 65 dB(A) in day-time and 55 dB(A) in

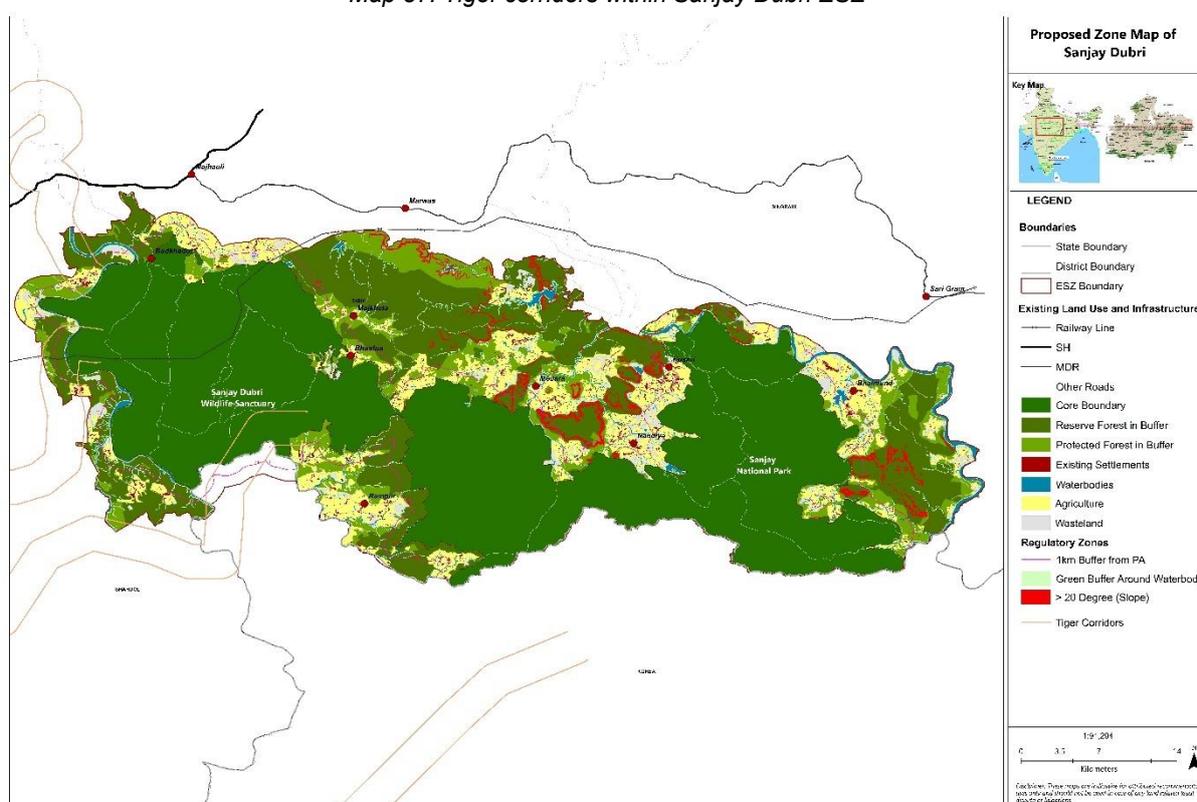
¹²⁴ Please refer 'Urban Wetland/Water Bodies Management Guidelines' issues by National Mission for Clean Ganga with School of Architecture and Planning, New Delhi.

night-time as per the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000. Noise pollution should be prevented and controlled in accordance with the Gazette notification.

(vii) Tiger Corridors: As per the National Tiger Conservation Authority published guidelines for development in the Tiger Corridor (Refer Annexure 10-Regulatory zones & kharas for mapped areas following within the tiger corridor). Following regulations are:

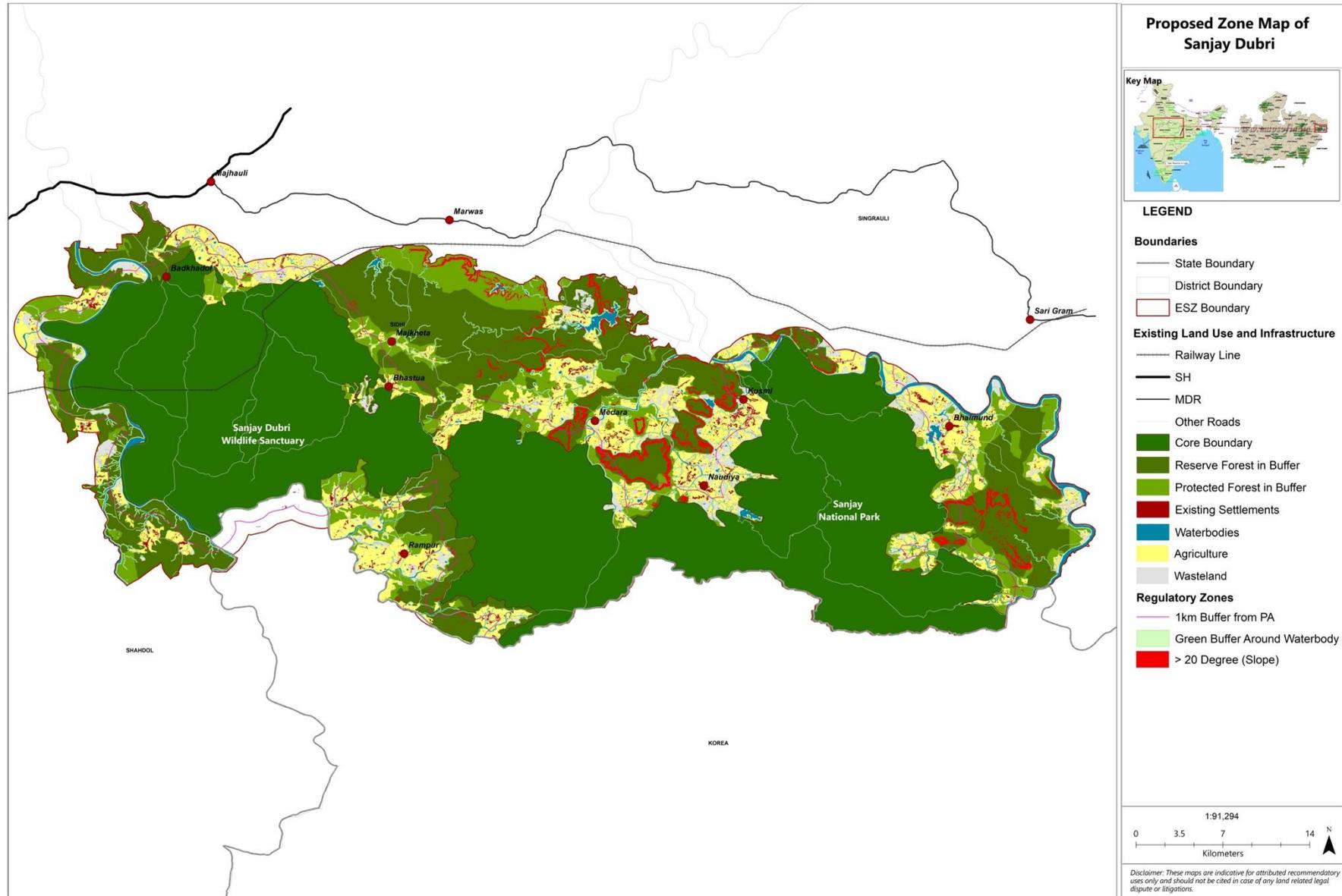
- a. Residential Construction shall be allowed in all abadi land and till 100 meters distance from the Abadi Land.
- b. In non-Abadi land, residential construction is allowed with FAR restriction of 0.1
- c. Widening and strengthening of roads shall be allowed only after obtaining approval from the Forest Department. (Wildlife board)
- d. Construction and renovation of infrastructure and civic amenities are allowed.
- e. No new commercial construction allowed in Tiger corridor area.

Map 37: Tiger corridors within Sanjay Dubri ESZ



Zonal Master Plan for Eco-Sensitive Zone of Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary and Sanjay National Park

Map 38: Regulated zones for Sanjay Dubri ESZ



8.2 Regulations as per the zones

Table 11: Activity Classification for ESZ of Sanjay Dubari Tiger Reserve

SI No	Activities	1 km distance from the Protected Area	Hill slopes >= 20°	Denuded areas	Conservation areas around water bodies (Green buffer)	Locations of Religious importance
	Regulated Activities (as per extracts of the ESZ Notification)					
1	Commercial establishment of hotels and resorts.					
	(i) No new commercial hotels and resorts establishments	x	x	✓	x	✓
	(ii) Renovation and reconstruction of already existing commercial construction are allowed within the existing built-up area. ¹²⁵	✓ ¹²⁶	x	✓	x	✓
	(iii) Small temporary structures for eco-tourism activities	✓	x	✓	x	✓
	Provided that, beyond one kilometre from the boundary of the Protected Area or up to the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer, all new tourist activities or expansion of existing activities shall be in conformity with the Tourism Master Plan and guidelines as applicable. ¹²⁷	NA	x	✓	x	x
2	Construction activities: (a) No new commercial construction of any kind shall be permitted within one kilometre from the boundary of the Protected Area or up to extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer:	x	x	x	x	x

¹²⁵ To prevent development creep, commercial establishments shall be required to declare their existing service capacities at the evaluation stage. The regulatory authority shall ensure that these capacities are maintained during renovation or reconstruction, both at the approval stage and upon post-completion verification.

¹²⁶ As per the safeguards mentioned in Section 5.3.2. **If Management committee wants to allow camping in any specific area it has to be identified as camping zone and changes have to be made in the ESZ Zoning Maps accordingly.**

¹²⁷ Refer Chapter 5 of Sub-Zonal Tourism Plan for additional details.

SI No	Activities	1 km distance from the Protected Area	Hill slopes >= 20°	Denuded areas	Conservation areas around water bodies (Green buffer)	Locations of Religious importance
	(b) Provided that, local people shall be permitted to undertake construction in their land for their use including the activities listed in sub- paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 as per building byelaws to meet their residential needs of the local residents such as:					
	(i) Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads;	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓ ¹²⁸
	(ii) Construction and renovation of infrastructure and civic amenities;	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
	(iii) Small scale industries not causing pollution termed as per Classification done by Central Pollution Control Board of February 2016;	•	✗	•	✗	•
	(iv) Cottage industries including village industries; convenience stores and local amenities supporting eco-tourism including home stays ¹²⁹ ; and	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
	(v) Promoted activities listed in this Notification.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	(c) The construction activity related to small scale industries not causing pollution shall be regulated and kept at the minimum, with the prior permission from the competent authority as per applicable rules and regulations, if any.	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
	(d) Beyond one kilometre it shall be regulated as per the Zonal Master Plan.	Applicable same as 2 (b) and (c)				
3	Small scale non-polluting industries Non-polluting industries as per classification of industries issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February	•	✗	•	✗	•

¹²⁸ Only temple related activities permitted.

¹²⁹ Refer section 5.18.

Sl No	Activities	1 km distance from the Protected Area	Hill slopes $\geq 20^\circ$	Denuded areas	Conservation areas around water bodies (Green buffer)	Locations of Religious importance
	2016 and non-hazardous, small-scale and service industry, agriculture, floriculture, horticulture or agro-based industry producing products from indigenous materials from the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be permitted by the competent Authority.					
4	Commercial goat and sheep farming Regulated under applicable laws. ¹³⁰	•	•	•	•	•
5	Felling of trees. (a) There shall be no felling of trees on the forest or Government or revenue or private lands without prior permission of the competent authority in the State Government.	•	•	•	•	•
	(b) The felling of trees shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the concerned Central or State Acts and the rules made thereunder.	•	•	•	•	•
6	Collection of Forest Produce or Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP). Regulated under applicable laws.	•	•	•	•	•
7	Migratory graziers. Regulated under applicable laws.	•	•	•	•	•
8	Erection of electrical and communication towers and laying of cables and other infrastructures. Regulated under applicable law ¹³¹ .	•	•	•	•	•
9	Infrastructure including civic amenities.	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓ ¹³²

¹³⁰ Subject to the approval of monitoring committee and Management guidelines

¹³¹ Underground cabling may be promoted as per specific guidelines. Specific linear intrusions to be avoided as per management guidelines.

¹³² Only temple related activities permitted.

Sl No	Activities	1 km distance from the Protected Area	Hill slopes >= 20°	Denuded areas	Conservation areas around water bodies (Green buffer)	Locations of Religious importance
	Shall be done with mitigation measures, as per applicable laws, rules and regulations and available guidelines.					
10	Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads ¹³³ .	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓ ¹³⁴
11	Undertaking other activities related to tourism like over flying the Eco-sensitive Zone by regulated under applicable law.					
	a) hot air balloon	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
	b) helicopter	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
	c) drones ¹³⁵	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	d) Microlites	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Protection of hill slopes and river banks. Regulated under applicable law.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Movement of vehicular traffic at night. (Regulated for commercial purpose under applicable laws).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	On-going agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities along with dairies, dairy farming, and aquaculture. Permitted under applicable laws for use of locals.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Discharge of treated wastewater/effluents in natural water bodies or land area. ¹³⁶	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Commercial extraction of surface and ground water.	•	•	•	•	•

¹³³ Shall be done with mitigation measures, as per applicable laws, rules and regulations and available guidelines

¹³⁴ Only temple related activities permitted.

¹³⁵ Based on clearances from Forest Department. Can be extensively used for monitoring and policing purposes by law enforcement agencies.

¹³⁶ The discharge of treated wastewater/effluents shall be avoided to enter into the water bodies and efforts shall be made for recycle and reuse of treated wastewater, and the discharge of treated wastewater/effluent shall be regulated as per applicable laws.

Sl No	Activities	1 km distance from the Protected Area	Hill slopes $\geq 20^\circ$	Denuded areas	Conservation areas around water bodies (Green buffer)	Locations of Religious importance
	Regulated under applicable law.					
17	Open well; bore well, etc. for agriculture or other usage. ¹³⁷	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Solid waste management/bio-medical waste management.	•	•	•	•	•
19	Introduction of exotic species.	•	•	•	•	•
20	Eco-tourism.	•	•	•	•	•
21	Commercial sign boards and hoardings.	✓	✓	✓	•	✓
Promoted activities						
1	Rainwater harvesting. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Organic farming. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Adoption of green technology for all activities. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Cottage industries including village artisans, etc. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Use of renewable energy and fuels. Biogas, solar light, etc. to be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Agro-forestry. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Use of eco-friendly transport Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Skill development. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Restoration of degraded land/ forests/ habitat. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹³⁷ Regulated under applicable laws and the activity shall be monitored by the concerned authority.

SI No	Activities	1 km distance from the Protected Area	Hill slopes $\geq 20^\circ$	Denuded areas	Conservation areas around water bodies (Green buffer)	Locations of Religious importance
10	Environmental awareness. Shall be actively promoted.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

**Note: On the basis of the comments received during 1st and 2nd inter-state departmental meeting dated 10.10.2024 and 08.11.2024*

LEGEND

- ✓ Listed activity permitted in the zone defined
- ✗ Listed activity not permitted in the zone defined
- Subject to permission from regulatory authority

8.3 Regulatory Authority

Table 12: Regulatory authorities for Regulated and promoted activities in ESZ

S.N.	Regulated Activities	Regulatory Authority
1	Commercial establishment of hotels and resorts.	Revenue & Forest Dept., Local body
2	Construction activities	Revenue & Forest Dept., Local body
3	Small scale non-polluting industries.	Revenue & Local Body
4	Commercial Goat and sheep farming	Revenue & Local Body
5	Felling of Trees	Revenue & Forest Dept., Local body
6	Goat Farming	Local Body
7	Collection of Forest produce or Non- Timber Forest Produce (NTFP).	Local Body
8	Migratory graziers	Local Body, Forest Department
9	Erection of electrical and communication towers and laying of cables and other infrastructures	Revenue Dept., Local Body, DISCOM
10	Infrastructure including civic amenities	Revenue & Forest Dept., Local body
11	Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads.	Revenue & Forest Dept., Local body
12	Under taking other activities related to tourism like over flying the ESZ area by hot air balloon, helicopter, drones, Microlites, etc.	Revenue & Forest Dept., Local body
13	Protection of Hill Slopes and river banks	Local body, Collector
14	Movement of vehicular traffic at night.	Local body, Forest Department
15	Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities along with dairies, dairy farming, and aquaculture.	Local body
16	Discharge of treated waste water/effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	Local Body, MPPCB
17	Commercial extraction of surface and ground water	Local Body, WRD, CGWA, Collector
18	Open Well, Bore Well etc. for agriculture or other usage	Local Body, Collector
19	Solid Waste Management/Biomedical Waste Management	Local Body, CMHO, MPPCB, Health Department
20	Introduction of Exotic species.	Local Body, Collector, Forest Department
21	Eco-tourism	Local Body, Tourism Department, Forest Department
22	Noise Pollution	Local Body, MPPCB, District administration.
23	Commercial Sign boards and hoardings.	Local Body, Transport Department, Forest Department
24	Any other activity not listed above	Regulated as per the recommendation of the Monitoring Committee

**Note: On the basis of the comments received during 1st and 2nd inter-state departmental meeting dated 10.10.2024 and 08.11.2024*

The concerned department / Regulatory authority should provide relevant permission for execution / operation of the activity as per recommendations of monitoring committee.

ANNEXURE 4: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS & OUTPUTS

Villages under Beohari and Madwas range							
S.N O	Major common Sectoral points discussed during FGD's		Village wise additional points				
	Koirali (23.06.2019)	Bhamraha (23.06.2019)	Van gram Karwahi (27.06.2019)	Kudariya (27.06.2019)	Dukuriya (27.06.2019)		
1	Village						
2	Location	The village is located on the South -West side of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve near the Banas River with the total population of 700 approx.	Located on the South - West side of SDTR near the Banas River	Located in the northern portion of SDTR near reservoir	Located in the north of SDTR	Located in the central portion of SDTR with the population of 500 approx.	
3	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is the major source of livelihood and the crops which are mainly grown are wheat, rice and pulses. • The irrigation of the fields is mostly dependent on rains and on ground water which is extracted by handpumps and borewells. • The manure is produced by mixing cowdung with biodegradable waste. • The agricultural produce is destroyed by animals such as Monkeys, Langurs and Wild pigs. The fields are protected by fencing with bamboo or wood. The compensation for the destroyed crops is only provided to the villagers if the forest officer validates that the destruction of crops is more than 70% and the revenue 	-do-	<p style="text-align: center;">-do-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops which are mainly grown are rice (kodo & sama), Maize, arhar and vegetables too • People use cow dung as manure • The irrigation of the fields is done using river water through pumps 	-do-	<p style="text-align: center;">-do-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the village lies in Elephant corridor, nuisance is created by elephants as well. They damage crop fields, destroy houses and an incidence of woman dying was also informed 	

Villages under Beohari and Madwas range						
		<p>officer (patwari) validates the ownership of the land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The remaining agricultural produce is sold in Khada mandi near Beohari but villagers sell it in Chattisgarh due to higher rates of rice. The markets are organized every Saturday from where the farmers buy seeds and fertilizers. 				
4	Cattle /Livestock	<p>Mostly cows and goats are reared in the village but there are no grazing fields available. The milk produced from cow is mostly self- consumed. There has been few incidences of cattle killing by the wild animals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cows, buffaloes and goats are reared. Almost 35 cattle has been attacked by wild animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They rear cows, goats and chicken Cattles are attacked by tigers 	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cows, buffaloes and goats are reared. Cattles are attacked by Leopords and tigers
5	Resource managemen t	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest produce : Another major source of livelihood is by collecting non timber forest products like Mahua seeds, Tendu leaves, Chiraunji seeds, Jamun fruit, Amla fruit, Bel fruit etc and are sold to contractors. Firewood (fallen branches, twigs) is also collected in small quantities for cooking. Fruits and flowers is eaten by wild animals. Water : Rainwater is collected in fields by making small bunds by soil and sand. Mostly ground water is used for everyday activities and irrigation. Soil : Soil moisture is conserved by spreading a layer of leaf litter over a given area of land and the bunds helps to reduce to flow of the water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest produce : -do- Flowers of Gul Mehendi plant are also collected As Mahua trees are very less in the forest, they are not much benefitted by Mahua seeds, flowers and fruits Water : -do- Soil : -do- 	-do-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest produce : -do- Horticulture is not performed by the villagers Water : 2 talabs were constructed, one Van vibhag and other by Panchayat Soil : -do- 	-do-
6	Other employment opportunitie s	<p>The decreasing profits in agriculture along with the lack of other formal livelihood opportunities has made people</p>	-do-	-do- Villagers also engaged in fishing activity	-do-	-do- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost 75 villagers have permanently

Villages under Beohari and Madwas range						
		shift their livelihoods to other employment opportunities such as labors in agriculture (as per the season), construction activities etc. Many villagers have migrated permanently to cities like Jabalpur, Allahabad etc.				migrated to UP, Punjab and Gujarat. • Villagers are also involved in running grocery shops, construction activities in nearby villages, Sewing and preparation of mid-day meal
7	Cottage industry	All the villagers practice animal husbandry at small scale for the various benefits obtained by cattle like in agriculture, milk, cow dung for manure and are also sold in the market for meat.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
8	Community practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly hindu community resides in the village with maximum population belonging to Gond Adivasi, and forest-dwelling tribal communities. • The villagers are also involved into construction of their own houses with mud, hand made bricks and tiles, bamboo or wood and cow dung. • The community uses forest products especially Mahua in various traditional ways. Apart from selling the collected mahua seeds, the community uses Mahua in various food items, extracts oil from it, feed it to cattle and makes wine from traditional distillation method. • The villagers use some traditional techniques for minor ailments, like: Using Pathar Neem for fever. • Some castes like Basaur community is involved in bamboo making products like basket etc. 	-do-	-do- • All the people in the village belong to Gond caste (ST caste). • No knowledge of traditional techniques and skills is available to them.	do The village has an open podium (chabutara) with stones from all over the India as gods which the villagers worship	-do-

Villages under Beohari and Madwas range						
9	Physical Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road connectivity - The roads are not in proper condition. But some roads are under construction under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yogna. • Tranport facilities available - There is no mode of transportation from the village to Beohari, so people have to either travel by autos or by their own vehicle (2-wheeler). • Water supply - Ground water is extracted from borewells, handpumps and wells. • Sewage & Sanitation - Under Swachh Bharat Mission(SBM), many toilets have been constructed in villages. But due to lack of proper toilet facility in households such as small size of toilet, lack of water, small size of pit etc, villagers perform open defecation. • Solid waste management - It is monitored by Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin. But still garbage is thrown on the road or on designated area without segregation. The cow dung is utilized to make manure but the rest of the plastic waste is burnt. • Power supply - The village gets electricity for about 5-6 hrs a day. No solar lights are used or provided. • Cooking fuel - Most of the houses use LPG for cooking provided under Ujwala scheme. While some villagers also use firewood and cowdung. • Telecommunication - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road connectivity - do- • Tranport facilities - do- • Water supply - do-, Chlorine powder is provided after monsoon. The panchayat had constructed a pond which is not storing enough water for any domestic or agricultural use. • Sewage & Sanitation - do- • Solid waste management -do- • Power supply - 24x7 • Cooking fuel - do- • Telecommunication - do- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road connectivity - Metalled roads are constructed under PMGSY • Tranport facilities - do- • Water supply - do-, No. of handpumps are not sufficient and the quality of water is not good. • Sewage & Sanitation - do- • Solid waste management -do- • Power supply - do- , Solar panels are provided for the electricity in school. • Cooking fuel - Villagers ue firewood and codung for cooking • Telecommunication - No network is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road connectivity - do- • Tranport facilities - Bus service is available 2km from the village which runs 3-4 times a day. • Water supply - do- • Sewage & Sanitation - do- • Solid waste management -do- • Power supply - 24x7 • Cooking fuel - do- • Telecommunication - No network is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road connectivity - Metalled roads are constructed under PMGSY • Tranport facilities - do- • Water supply - do-, No. of handpumps are not sufficient and the quality of water is not good. • Sewage & Sanitation - do- • Solid waste management -do- • Power supply - Mostly by solar electricity and village faces frequent tpower cuts • Cooking fuel - Villagers ue firewood and codung for cooking • Telecommunication - No network is available

Villages under Beohari and Madwas range						
		Network services of only Jio is available in the village				
10	Social Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational facilities - One primary school is available in the village • Healthcare facilities - No healthcare facility is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational facilities - One school till 10th Std • Healthcare facilities - Nearest PHC in Acetpur and one ASHA worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational facilities - One school till 5th Std is available • Healthcare facilities - One healthcare center is on the village but no doctors are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational facilities - One primary school is available in the village • Healthcare facilities - No healthcare facility is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational facilities - One school till 10th Std is available • Healthcare facilities - Villagers go to Bhui mand (25km)
11	Forest fire	Villagers throw the bedi or cigarette on ground and the dry vegetation of the fire catches fore immediately. Second reason is burning of small plants for collection of Mahua	The Gul mehendi plants catches fire quickly	-do-	-do-	-do-
12	Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No villager is involved in any occupation related to Tourism. • One of the entry to the buffer area for wildlife safaris is present near Koilari. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No villager is involved in any occupation related to Tourism. • Potential tourist sites near Banas dham 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 females and 4 males from the village who have done the training for tourist guide but they do not have any work because of the lack of tourism activities in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No villager is involved in any occupation related to Tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No villager is involved in any occupation related to Tourism.

Villages under Tamsar range				
S.NO	Major common sectoral points discussed during FGD's		Village wise additional points	
1	Village	Juri (29.06.2019)	Naudiya Devarth (29.06.2019)	Badwahi (29.06.2019)

Villages under Tamsar range				
				
2	Location	The village is located in the center of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve with the total population of 1700 approx.	Located in the center of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve with population of 600 approx.	Located in the center of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve with population of 1000 approx.
3	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is the major source of livelihood and the crops which are mainly grown are wheat, rice (kodo), Maize, arhar and til • There is no issue of water scarcity. The irrigation of the fields is mostly dependent on rains and on ground water which is extracted by handpumps and borewells. Even 50% of irrigation is done by water through canals from Juri dam. • The manure is produced by mixing cowdung with biodegradable waste. Villagers also use DNP & fertilizer. • The agricultural produce is destroyed by animals such as Monkeys, Langurs, Elephant, Bear, leopard and Wild pigs. The fields are protected by fencing with bamboo or wood. The compensation for the destroyed crops is only provided to the villagers if the forest officer validates that the destruction of crops is more than 70% and the revenue officer (patwari) validates the ownership of the land. • The markets are organized every 	<p>-do-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The villagers grow trees around the fields to protect their farms from wild animals and to hold soil. • Irrigation is mostly done by rainwater and from river 	<p>-do-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The irrigation of the fields is done using river water through pumps

Villages under Tamsar range				
		Saturday from where the farmers buy seeds and fertilizers.		
4	Cattle /Livestock	Mostly cows, buffalo and goats are reared in the village but there are no grazing fields available. The milk produced from cow is mostly self- consumed. There has been few incidences of cattle killing by the wild animals.	-do- Some families even have one or two jersey breed cow	-do- Chicken is also reared for self consumption
5	Resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest produce : Another major source of livelihood is by collecting non timber forest products like Mahua seeds, Tendu leaves, Chiraunji seeds, Jamun fruit, Amla fruit, Bel fruit etc and are sold to contractors. Firewood (fallen branches, twigs) is also collected in small quantities for cooking. Fruits and flowers is eaten by wild animals. • Water : Rainwater is collected in fields by making small bunds by soil and sand. • Soil : Soil moisture is conserved by spreading a layer of leaf litter over a given area of land and the bunds helps to reduce to flow of the water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest produce : -do- , Villagers also get honey and mushrooms from the forest • Water : -do-, There is one small lake which stores water but is made out of mud which gets washed away in monsoon season due to heavy rainfall. • Soil : -do- 	-do-
6	Other employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decreasing profits in agriculture along with the lack of other formal livelihood opportunities has made people shift their livelihoods to other employment opportunities such as labors in agriculture (as per the season), construction activities etc. Many villagers have migrated permanently to cities like Jabalpur, Allahabad etc. • Fishing is done by some villagers and they sell the fishes to contactors • Many graduates have migrated to cities in search of job 	-do-	-do- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the villagers work in factories and power plants • Some women work in Anganwadi as teachers and for cooking mid-day meals

Villages under Tamsar range				
7	Cottage industry	All the villagers practice animal husbandry at small scale for the various benefits obtained by cattle like in agriculture, milk, cow dung for manure and are also sold in the market for meat.	-do-	-do-
8	Community practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly hindu community resides in the village with maximum population belonging to Gond Adivasi, and forest-dwelling tribal communities. • The villagers are also involved into construction of their own houses with mud, hand made bricks and tiles, bamboo or wood and cow dung. They use Kodo paira (thick base) for wall construction for ambient temperature in summers and winters • The community uses forest products especially Mahua in various traditional ways. Apart from selling the collected mahua seeds, the community uses Mahua in various food items, extracts oil from it, feed it to cattle and makes wine from traditional distillation method. • The villagers use some traditional techniques for minor ailments, like: Using Pathar Neem for fever. • Some castes like Basaur community is involved in bamboo making products like basket etc. • Villagers perform 'Saila karma' folk dance during the harvesting season 	<p>-do-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wheat grinding machine is available in the village. • A mela is organized every January on the occasion of Makar Sankranti • Villagers have land in forest area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are conflicts due to 'aira pratha' (March - July) where cattles are left to roam and get them back at night 	<p>-do-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They perform bali as a part of their culture on religious occasions • People from Baiga tribe make basket (Jhana), Supa etc

Villages under Tamsar range				
9	Physical Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road connectivity - The roads are not in proper condition. But some roads are under construction under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yogna. • Tranport facilities available - No transport connectivity • Water supply - Ground water is extracted from borewells, handpumps and wells. • Sewage & Sanitation - Under Swachh Bharat Mission(SBM), many toilets have been constructed in villages. But due to lack of proper toilet facility in households such as small size of toilet, lack of water, small size of pit etc, villagers perform open defecation. • Solid waste management - It is monitored by Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin. But still garbage is thrown on the road or on designated area without segregation. The cow dung is utilized to make manure but the rest of the plastic waste is burnt. • Power supply - The village gets proper electricity • Cooking fuel - Most of the houses use LPG for cooking provided under Ujwala scheme. While some villagers also use firewood and cowdung. • Telecommunication - Network services of only BSNL is available in the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road connectivity - do- • Tranport facilities do- • Water supply - do- No. of handpumps are not sufficient and the quality of water is not good. • Sewage & Sanitation - do- • Solid waste management -do- • Power supply - electricity is for 18-20 hrs • Cooking fuel - do- • Telecommunication - Network of Idea and Jio is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road connectivity -The condition of teh road is good • Tranport facilities -do- • Water supply - do- • Sewage & Sanitation - do- • Solid waste management -do- • Power supply - 24x7 • Cooking fuel - Villagers use firewood and codung for cooking • Telecommunication - No network is available
10	Social Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational facilities - One Higher sec. school is available in the village • Healthcare facilities - Nearest healthcare facility is in Kusmi (7km away) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational facilities - One Anganwagi and one school till 8th Std • Healthcare facilities - Nearest hsopital is in Basir (5km) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational facilities - One school till 8th Std is avaiable • Healthcare facilities - No healthcare facility available in the village

Villages under Tamsar range				
11	Forest fire	Villagers throw the bedi or cigarette on ground and the dry vegetation of the fire catches fire immediately. Second reason is burning of small plants for collection of Mahua	-do-	-do-
12	Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No villager is involved in any occupation related to Tourism. The villagers informed that there is a temple nearby by the name Turranath which has natural stone idol and a source of water beneath which is perennial (flows 365 days a year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No villager is involved in any occupation related to Tourism. Potential tourist sites - Shankarji ka mandir, Bakhiya bagan, Juri dam, Ramdaha kund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No villager is involved in any occupation related to Tourism. One Ganesh temple near the village where Mela (fairs) is organised every year

Villages under Tamsar range						
S.N O	Major common sectoral points discussed during FGD's		Village wise additional points			
1	Village	<p>Bendo (28.06.2019)</p> 	<p>Amrandhi (28.06.2019)</p> 	<p>Amrola (28.06.2019)</p> 	<p>Puraindol (28.06.2019)</p> 	<p>Jawari tola (28.06.2019)</p> 
2	Location	The village is located in the east of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve near a stream with the total population of 350 approx.	Located eastern end of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve with population of 100 approx.	The village is located in the east of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve near a stream with the total population of 350 approx.	Located in the east of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve surrounded by Protected Area from three sides and situated near a canal with population of 200 approx.	Located in the east of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve surrounded by Protected Area from three sides with population of 200 approx.

Villages under Tamsar range						
3	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is the major source of livelihood and the crops which are mainly grown are rice (kodo & sama), Maize, arhar and vegetables too • The irrigation of the fields is mostly dependent on rains and on ground water which is extracted by handpumps and borewells. • The manure is produced by mixing cowdung with biodegradable waste. Villagers also use DNP & fertilizer. • The agricultural produce is destroyed by animals such as Monkeys, Langurs, Bear and Wild pigs. The fields are protected by fencing with bamboo or wood. The compensation for the destroyed crops is only provided to the villagers if the forest officer validates that the destruction of crops is more than 70% and the revenue officer (patwari) validates the ownership of the land. • The markets are organized every Saturday from where the farmers buy seeds and fertilizers. 	-do-	-do-	-do-	<p>-do-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops are also destroyed by Hyena and Nilgai • Mijhri (type fo rice) is sown in 1st rain and takes 2 month to harvest and requires very less water. Katki variety of rice takes 4 months to harvest • Fields are irrigated by ground water extracted by diesel pump,and also by a canal near the village.
4	Cattle /Livestock	<p>Mostly cows and goats are reared in the village but there are no grazing fields available. The milk produced from cow is mostly self-consumed. There has been few incidences of cattle killing by the wild animals.</p>	<p>-do-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No incidence of cattle killing by wild animals is recorded • A fully grown chicken weighing 2-2.5 kg is sold in the market at 	-do-	<p>-do-</p> <p>Villagers rear cow, goat and buffalo</p>	<p>-do-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The villagers have cattle like cow, buffalo, bull, goat and hen • The cattle go to the forest for grazing. • The animals die <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cattle owned by the villagers in mostly cows, hen and goats. • The villagers practice Aira pratha wher cattles are released to graze in

Villages under Tamsar range						
			rs.500-600 per chicken.		of diseases due to absence of veterinary services in or nearby the village.	April, May , June and Half of July
5	Resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest produce : Another major source of livelihood is by collecting non timber forest products like Mahua seeds, Tendu leaves, Chiraunji seeds, Jamun fruit, Amla fruit, Bel fruit etc and are sold to contractors. Firewood (fallen branches, twigs) is also collected in small quantities for cooking. villagers are involved in tree plantation such as Char, Amla, Behra, Sarai, Harra etc • Water : Rainwater is collected in fields by making small bunds by soil and sand. • Soil : Soil moisture is conserved by spreading a layer of leaf litter over a given area of land and the bunds helps to reduce to flow of the water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest produce : -do- , Villagers also get honey and mushrooms from the forest • Water : -do-, There is one small lake which stores water but is made out of mud which gets washed away in monsoon season due to heavy rainfall. • Soil : -do- 	-do-	-do- Few villagers capture rainwater on their land by making dhan ki kyariyan.	-do- The villagers consume wild mushrooms called pihri and putu that grows after rains.
6	Other employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The involvement in construction activities is also a major source of income. Many villagers have migrated permanently to cities like Jabalpur, Allahabad etc. • Villagers are benefitted from NREGA scheme - they get the work as per individual capability 	The Villagers travel to nearby villages for work in off season of agriculture.	-do-	-do-	There is no out migration from the village
7	Cottage industry	All the villagers practice animal husbandry at small scale for the various benefits obtained by cattle like in agriculture, milk, cow	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

Villages under Tamsar range						
		dung for manure and are also sold in the market for meat.				
8	Community practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly hindu community resides in the village with maximum population belonging to Gond Adivasi, and forest-dwelling tribal communities. • They worship bada dev (tiger) and there is a statue of the the tiger at the entrance of the village. • A big mela is organized in Makar Sankranti in the month of January every year in Deodara and Bhumand. • The villagers are also involved into construction of their own houses with mud, hand made bricks and tiles, bamboo or wood & cow dung. • The community uses forest products especially Mahua in various traditional ways. Apart from selling the collected mahua seeds, the community uses Mahua in various food items, extracts oil from it, feed it to cattle and makes wine from traditional distillation method. • The villagers use some traditional techniques for minor ailments, like: Using Pathar Neem for fever. • Villagers are involved into making of wooden furniture like chair, table and bed, from the wood collected from the forest • Only one Vaidya has knowledge 	-do-	-do-	<p>-do-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The communities in the village are mainly Baiga, Kairwar and some are Sahu • There is one diesel operated aata chakki in the village • They use Kodo paira (thick base) for wall construction for ambient temperature in summers and winters • The villagers make rope (rassi) from a local plant which is used to make cots, 	<p>-do-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They perform bali as a part of their culture on religious occasions • People from Baiga tribe make basket (Jhana), Supa etc

Villages under Tamsar range						
		<p>about medicinal plants and old techniques of treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some villagers are also involved into fishing but for themselves only. • Sand is used by the villagers for their use but no commercial sand mining is seen in the area. 				
9	Physical Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road connectivity - The roads are not in proper condition. But some roads are under construction under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yogna. • Tranport facilities available - Villagers travel by autos or by their own vehicle (2-wheeler) till Bhuimand and bus service is available from Bhuimand to go to other nearby villages. • Water supply - Ground water is extracted from borewells, handpumps and wells. and the quality of water is not good. • Sewage & Sanitation - Under Swachh Bharat Mission(SBM), many toilets have been constructed in villages. But due to lack of proper toilet facility in households such as small size of toilet, lack of water, small size of pit etc, villagers perform open defecation. • Solid waste management - It is monitored by Swachh Bharat Mission- Gramin. But still garbage is thrown on the road or on designated area without segregation. The cow dung is utilized to make manure but the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road connectivity - do- • Tranport facilities do- • Water supply - do- No. of handpumps are not sufficient and the quality of water is not good. • Sewage & Sanitation - do- • Solid waste management -do- • Power supply - do- • Cooking fuel - do- • Telecommunicati on - Network of only Jio is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road connectivity - do- • Tranport facilities do- • Water supply - do- • Sewage & Sanitation - do- • Solid waste management -do- • Power supply - All the households have electricity through solar lights • Cooking fuel - Villagers only use firewood for cooking • Telecommunicati on - No network is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road connectivity - The nearest road connectivity is from Amrola • Tranport facilities -do- • Water supply - do- • Sewage & Sanitation - do- • Solid waste management -do- • Power supply - All the households have electricity through solar lights • Cooking fuel - Villagers use firewood and cowdung for cooking • Telecommunicati on - No network is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road connectivity - The nearest road connectivity is from Amrola • Tranport facilities -do- • Water supply - do- • Sewage & Sanitation - do- • Solid waste management -do- • Power supply - All the households have electricity through solar lights • Cooking fuel - Villagers use firewood and cowdung for cooking • Telecommunicati on - No network is available

Villages under Tamsar range						
		<p>rest of the plastic waste is burnt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power supply - The village faces lot of power cuts and electricity is available for 5-6 hrs a day • Cooking fuel - Most of the houses use fire wood and cowdung for cooking or heating water. While some villagers also LPG cylinders. • Telecommunication - Network services of Idea and Jio is available in the village 				
10	Social Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational facilities -One Anganwaji and one school till 8th Std is available in the village • Healthcare facilities - Nearest healthcare facility is in Bhuimand (15km away) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational facilities - One school till 5th Std • Healthcare facilities - Nearest healthcare facility is in Bhuimand (15km away) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational facilities - One govt middle school is available in the village • Healthcare facilities - Nearest healthcare facility is in Bhuimand (10km away) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational facilities - One school till 10th Std • Healthcare facilities - Nearest healthcare facility is in Bhuimand (25km away) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational facilities - One school till 8th Std • Healthcare facilities - Nearest healthcare facility is in Bhuimand (25km away)
11	Forest fire	<p>Villagers throw the bedi or cigarette on ground and the dry vegetation of the fire catches fore immediately. Second reason is burning of small plants for collection of Mahua</p>	-do-	<p>-do- Villagers informemd that sometimes the forest fores has continued for 10 days</p>	-do-	-do-
12	Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two villagers are involved in forest related occupation, one is watchman and one is driver 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No villager is involved in any occupation related to Tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No villager is involved in any occupation related to Tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No villager is involved in any occupation related to Tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No villager is involved in any occupation related to Tourism. • The villagers informed that there is a dam nearby

Villages under Tamsar range						
						called Kamhaiya dam

ANNEXURE 5: FLORA SPECIES IN SANJAY DUBRI NATIONAL PARK

S.No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat	Uses/Threat	Status (IUCN)
Flora					
1	Sal 	<i>Shorea Robusta</i>	In wetter areas, it is almost evergreen; in drier areas, it is dry-season deciduous, shedding most of the leaves in between February to April, leafing out again in April and May. The sal flowers, whitish in color, appear in early summer.	Used for construction	Least concern
2	Saja 	<i>Terminalia Alata</i>	mostly suitable for Moist and dry deciduous forests	Medical, construction etc	No data

S.No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat	Uses/Threat	Status (IUCN)
3	Salai 	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>	The plant is native to much of India and the Punjab region that extends into Pakistan	Used for medical treatments and produces Indian frankincense.	No data
4	Bija 	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Within India the species is found in hilly regions (RPRC 2014). It is commonly found in southern moist or dry mixed deciduous forests across its range. The species grows best in deep, well drained, low fertility soils and can tolerate dry spells. It is also light demanding and found in tropical wet, dry climates	Use as a timber and a medicinal plant. For the latter, the plant may be felled or its bark removed	Near Threatened
5	Semal 	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Native to India, tropical southern Asia, northern Australia and tropical Africa.	Villagers gather the semul fruit and extract the cotton substance called "kopak". This substance is used for filling economically priced pillows, quilts, sofas etc, construction work, but is very good and prized for manufacture of plywood, match boxes and sticks, scabbards, patterns, moulds, boats, canoes	No data
6	Gurjan 	<i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i>	Gurjan trees are found on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands near India.	Habitat loss and fragmentation. Habitat is continuing to decline in area, extent and quality due	Vulnerable

S.No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat	Uses/Threat	Status (IUCN)
				to agricultural expansion. The species is also threatened by selective logging for timber. It is also tapped much more frequently than other Dipterocarpus species. This process is very damaging to the tree and is a further threat to the species	
7	Sisham 	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Deciduous tree Native to Indian subcontinent and Iran	Medical, Fuel, Lipids, fibre, fuel	No data
8	Bamboo 	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>	Belongs to the family of bamboosis a tropical and subtropical clumping species native to Southeast Asia.	Used for making house frames, rafters, tent poles, concrete reinforcement, walls, scaffolding, and fences, Leaves used for thatching	No data
9	Amla	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Medium size deciduous plant. Native to India.	Medicine and beauty care	No data

S.No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat	Uses/Threat	Status (IUCN)
					
10	Achar 	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i>	deciduous tree cultivated across India	Used as spices	No data
11	Kari 	<i>Cleistanthus collinus</i>	a toxic shrub common in India	Over-exploitation leads to reduction in number of species	Vulnerable
12	Khair	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Deciduous, thorny tree in South Asia and Southeast Asia, including India, Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia	Medicinal uses	No data

S.No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat	Uses/Threat	Status (IUCN)
					
13	Palas 	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Deciduous tree in Tropical and sub-tropical parts of the Indian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia, ranging across India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and western Indonesia	Landscaping and Medicinal	Data Deficient
14	Tendu 	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>	Flowering tree native to India and Srilanka	Pharmacology and medical, bidi patta	No data
15	Mahua	<i>Madhuca Indica</i>	Indian tropical tree found largely in the central and north Indian plains and forests.	Medical and therapeutic, country liquor	No data

S.No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat	Uses/Threat	Status (IUCN)
					

- www.flowersofindia.net
- <http://www.nbrienvs.nic.in/WriteReadData/CMS/Terminalia%20tomemntosa.pdf>
- www.worldagroforestry.org
- www.indianbiodiversity.org

ANNEXURE 6: FAUNA SPECIES IN SANJAY DUBRI NATIONAL PARK

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
MAMMALS								
1	Tiger 	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Shrub land, forest, grass land	Carnivores: Wild pig and deer of various species, Opportunistic predators with a wide variety of prey	Home ranges b/w 20 sq.km. to 100 sq.km. (depending on density of prey)	Poaching, Wild fire, Human animal conflict	Endangered	Schedule I (part I)
2	Sloth bear 	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	wet and dry tropical forests, savannahs, scrublands, and grasslands	Fruits may comprise 70–90% of the diet during the fruiting season, whereas termites and other insects may comprise >80% of the diet the rest of the year	They are mostly nocturnal especially in forest areas interspersed with human habitation	Extraction of food sources by Human interference	Vulnerable	Schedule I (part I)
3	Chital 	<i>Axis Axis</i>	Moist and dry deciduous forest areas, especially adjoining dry thorn scrub or grasslands,	Herbivorous	10 to 40 animals per sq.km. range. The number in groups have a fluid character and changes as per food, season, breeding etc.	Predation, diseases and accidents, Killing each other in fighting, anthropogenic interventions	Least Concern	Schedule III
4	Nilgai/Blue bull	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	Arid areas, scrub, grassy plains, dry deciduous	Herbivorous	They are both browsers and grazers	Considered an agricultural pest in parts of India &, legally protected in India,	Least Concern	Schedule III

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
			open forests and agricultural areas, but avoid dense forest and deserts.			legislation has been amended to permit culling when crop damage becomes excessive.		
5	Chinkaras/ Indian Gazelle 	<i>Gazella bennetti</i>	Inhabits arid areas, including sand deserts, flat plains and hills, dry scrub and light forest.	Herbivorous. They sometimes raid fields cultivated with rape seed and sorghum in desert regions	They are facultative drinkers, and so can live in very arid areas.	Hunting, overgrazing, conversion to agriculture and industrial development	Least Concern	Schedule I (Part I)
6	Sambar 	<i>Rusa Unicolor</i>	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats : Thorn and arid, moist and dry deciduous, pine and oak forest, ever green and semi ever green (However it is limited to hilly terrain in small numbers in SNP)	Herbivorous (broad diet)	Nocturnal to no activity pattern found in groups of 12-30 but may change to 80-100 near large water bodies during summer	Predation, hunting	Vulnerable	Schedule III

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
7	Leopard 	<i>Panthera Pardus</i>	Highly varied diet: feeding on insects, reptiles, birds and small mammals up to large ungulates	Carnivorous: cache their kills under thick vegetation or hoist their prey into the limbs of a tree.	In India three collared Leopards in human dominated landscapes exhibited home range sizes between 8 to 15 km ²	Trophy hunting, illegal trade of skin and teeth, direct mortality from humans , Human animal conflict	Vulnerable	Schedule I (part I)
8	Dhole (Wild dog) 	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	Dhole is a habitat generalist, and occur variety of vegetation including: tropical dry & moist deciduous forests; evergreen and semi-evergreen forests; temperate deciduous forests; boreal forests; dry thorn forests; grassland–scrub–forest mosaics; temperate steppe; & alpine steppe.	Carnivorous : Dholes consume a wide variety of prey species, ranging from small rodents and hares to Gaur but preferred prey are ungulates with a body mass of 40-60 kg	Home range sizes of Dholes reportedly ranged from 23-199 km ² in India	Depletion of prey base, high level of human interference, Persecution followed by livestock predation, Disease and pathogens, competition with tigers etc.	Endangered	Schedule II (part I)

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
9	Jungle cat 	<i>Felis chaus</i>	wetlands - habitats with water and dense vegetative cover, especially reed swamps, marsh, and littoral and riparian environments - scrubland, and deciduous dipterocarp forest	Jungle Cats feed mainly on prey that weighs less than one kilogram. Small mammals, principally rodents, birds etc.	Active during night hours in M.P forests, 4-15 individuals per 10 km ² , but where this vegetation type has declined due to development density it does not exceed 2 cats per 10 km ²	Loss of scrubland to urbanization, Unselective trapping, snaring and poisoning around agricultural and settled areas	Least Concern	Schedule II (Part I)
10	Hyaena 	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	open habitat or light thorn bush country in arid to semi-arid environments	Scavenger which feeds mainly on carcasses in different stages of decomposition, fresh bones, cartilages, ligaments and bone marrow.	Striped Hyaenas are unafraid of humans and frequently forage on garbage and carrion near to human habitation	Hunting and trapping, diseases	Near Threatened	Schedule III
11	Porcupine 	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	Rocky hillsides, tropical and temperate shrub land, grasslands, forests, arable land, plantations, and gardens.	Herbivorous: roots, bulbs, fruits, grains, drupe and tubers, along with insects and small vertebrates	They are nocturnal species which when excited or scared stands on its quills	considered agricultural pests by locals who trap and use them for food , hunted for black magic and similar	Least Concern	Schedule IV

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
12	Jackal 	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Habitats exceeding 2,000 m in elevation, ranging from semi-arid environments to forested, mangrove, agricultural, rural and semi-urban habitats	Omnivorous : Jackals are opportunistic and will venture into human habitation at night to feed on garbage; garbage dumps also regularly attract and support high jackal densities	Jackal numbers increase locally when dhole numbers decline (Jackal number have been increasing)	Perceived as a pest species	Least Concern	Schedule II (Part I)
13	Bengal Fox 	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	Semi-arid, flat to undulating terrain, scrub and grassland habitats where it is easy to hunt and dig dens. It avoids dense forests, steep terrain, tall grasslands and true deserts	Diet mostly consists of arthropods, rodents, reptiles, fruits and birds, in that order of occurrence in scats	Home ranges have been estimated at about 2 km ²	Prey availability and diseases, expanding human populations and continued development of grasslands for agricultural and industrial uses,	Least Concern	Schedule II (Part I)
14	Indian Wolf 	<i>Canis lupuspallipes</i>	Scrub, grasslands and semi-arid pastoral agro-ecosystems	Smaller ungulates, lagomorphs and rodents	Wolves inhabiting areas supporting high prey densities have smaller territories, while those subsisting on livestock and scavenging have larger home ranges. Territory size of packs ranged between 150 and 300 sq. km, whereas	Livestock depredation by them has resulted in a negative perception leading to retaliatory killing by pastoralists across their range, Diseases like rabies and canine distemper	Not listed	Schedule I (Part I)

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
					territories of lone male wolves were observed to range between 181 and 227.6 sq. km			
16	<p>Four horned Antelope(Chousingha)</p> 	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>	Forest habitats and grassland margins, and mostly occur in open, dry deciduous mixed forests in undulating or hilly areas and never far from water; they are solitary and browse and graze	Herbivorous: grasses, herbs, shrubs, foliage, flowers and fruits.	Densities are generally low (0.2-2.05 individuals/km ²) and vary depending on habitat conditions, competition with domestic livestock, predation, and degree of protection	Habitat destruction, through the clearance of scrub and forest for agriculture, leading to direct habitat loss and lack of connectivity between protected areas; with the compounding effects of hunting and competition with livestock	Vulnerable	Schedule I (Part I)
17	<p>Barking deer</p> 	<i>Muntiacus muntjac</i>	Occurs widely even in heavily degraded forest and, in areas adjacent to forest, in plantations of coffee, rubber, sugarcane, cassava, coconut, and teak. Its associated with edge, broken and secondary habitats	Herbivorous: The diet is mostly fruits, buds, tender leaves, flowers, herbs and young grass		Habitat encroachment and hunting, Poaching for wild meat	Least Concern	Schedule III

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
18	Smooth Coated Otter 	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>	Semi arid region of north-western India and Deccan plateau (In Indian Continent) it uses large rivers and lakes, peat swamp forests, mangroves and estuaries	predominantly a fish eater, but supplements its diet with shrimp/crayfish, crab and insects, and other vertebrates such as frog, mudskippers, birds and rats	In rice fields and pond areas they prefer sites having moderate diversity of vegetation. Rivers with moderate to slow or stagnant water and water bodies having a width of 10-40 m are preferred.	Loss of wetland habitats due to construction of large-scale hydroelectric projects, for settlements and agriculture, reduction in prey biomass, poaching and contamination of waterways	Vulnerable	Schedule II (Part I)
19	Asian Elephant 	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Asian elephants are generalists and they occur in grassland, tropical evergreen forest, semi-evergreen forest, moist deciduous forest, dry deciduous forested and dry thorn forest, in addition to cultivated and secondary forests and scrublands.	Elephants need to consume large quantities of food per day. They graze on a variety of plants. The proportions of the different plant types in their diet vary depending upon the habitat and season	Because elephants require much larger areas of natural habitat than most other terrestrial mammals in Asia, they are one of the first species to suffer the consequences of habitat fragmentation and destruction	Habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation, poaching, increasing conflicts between humans and elephants when elephants eat or trample crops.	Endangered	Schedule I (Part I)
20	Indian Skimmer	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	On larger, sandy, lowland rivers, around lakes and	Aquatic fishes are the main prey	-	Its decline is attributable to increase in human disturbance, exploitation and degradation of	Vulnerable	Not in list

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
			marshes and, in the non-breeding season, estuaries and coasts. It breeds colonially on large, exposed sand-bars and islands.			rivers and lakes through fishing, transportation, domestic use, irrigation schemes , pollution from agricultural and industrial chemicals and sand mining, Encroachment of vegetation		
21	Black buck 	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>	Open grassland, scrubland and lightly-wooded country as well as agricultural margins, where it is often seen feeding in fields. Blackbuck require water daily, which restricts distribution to areas where surface water is available for the greater part of year.	Blackbuck are primarily grazers, but browse when lack of grasses forces a greater dependency on leaf litter, flowers and fruits.	They are mainly sedentary, but in summer may move longer distances in search of water and forage	Conversion to agricultural use and hunting, they are increasing in many protected areas. Conversion of dense scrub and woodland to grassland and agriculture also increases the area of suitable habitat.	Least Concern	Schedule I (Part I)

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
22	Gaur/Indian Bison 	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	Low-lying areas seem to comprise optimal habitat, confined to evergreen, semi-evergreen, and moist deciduous forest but it also occurred in dry deciduous forest areas at the periphery of its	Gaur mostly eats young green grasses but also leaves, fruit, twigs, and bark of various woody species, as well as coarse and bamboo. It seems able to maintain good condition on relatively low quality feed.	Ecological and anthropogenic factors induced variation in local abundance from less than 1 per km ² to about 50 animals per km ²	Hunting and competition with domestic livestock, habitat conversion, Poaching, ingestion of agrochemicals, and human response when wandering into farmland and villages	Vulnerable	Schedule I (Part I)
23	Wild pig 	<i>Sus Scrofa</i>	Temperate and tropical habitats, from semi-desert to tropical rain forests, temperate woodlands, grasslands and reed jungles; often venturing onto agricultural land to forage.	The species is omnivorous which means vegetable matter, principally fruits, seeds, roots and tubers, constitutes about 90% of the diet	Wild pigs are gregarious, forming herds or 'sounders' of varying size depending on locality and season, but usually of between 6-20 individuals, though aggregations of over 100 have been reported. Wild pigs are normally most active in the early morning and late afternoon	habitat destruction and hunting pressure, either for food, sport or in reprisal for crop damage, particularly in areas near human habitation, consideration as major agriculture pest	Least Concern	Schedule III
24	Common Langur	<i>Presbytia entellus</i>	This species is mainly terrestrial, folivores, and diurnal. It is	Herbivorous and also eats coniferous needles and cones, fruits and		Intensive agriculture, habitat loss, man-animal conflict, and fires. Hunting for food by	Least concern	Schedule II (Part I)

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
			found in a wide variety of habitats, including close to human habitations at elevations up to 400 m	fruit buds, shoots and roots, seeds, grass, bamboo, fern rhizomes, mosses, and lichens		newly settled human populations.		
25	Rhesus Macaque 	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	It resides in a range of habitats, including temperate coniferous, moist and dry deciduous, bamboo, and mixed forests, mangroves, scrub, rainforest, and around human habitations & developments	This species is diurnal and omnivorous, and alternatively arboreal and terrestrial.	It is highly adaptable to man-made habitat.	This species is generally unthreatened, though its original habitat is increasingly being lost to development.	Least concern	Schedule II (Part I)
26	Grey Musk Shrew	<i>Suncus murinus</i>	This species is found in a very wide variety of habitats, including natural forests, scrubland and grasslands and	Opportunistic feeder and in some areas feeds predominantly on plant material. Otherwise they		There are no major threats to this species.	Least concern	

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
			nearly all secondary and degraded habitats, such as plantations, pasture, cultivated fields, & urban areas.	feed on worms , rats				
27	Short Nosed Fruit Bat 	<i>Cynopterus sphinx</i>	This species is found in a wide variety of habitats from rural areas, primary and secondary forested habitats to urban landscapes	It feeds on a variety of fruits both wild and cultivated	It is found as small colonies consisting of 3-7 individuals, sometimes more; it roosts underside leaves, in flower and fruit clusters of Kitul Palm, on asoka trees and is known to build tents in the roosting trees.	There are no major threats to this species as a whole. However deforestation, generally resulting from logging operations and the conversion of land to agriculture and for construction of dams and other developmental activities takes a toll.	Least Concern	Schedule IV
28	Indian flying fox 	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>	This species roosts in large colonies of hundreds to thousands of individuals on large trees in rural and urban areas, close to agricultural fields, ponds and by the side of roads	It feeds on a wide variety of fruits and flowers, both wild and cultivated.	It travels long distances, up to 150 km to and from its roost, a night in search of fleshy berries.	There appear to be no major threats to this species as a whole. This species is assumed to be locally threatened by cutting down of roosting trees because of road expansion or other purposes. The species is also hunted in several locations for meat and for medicine	Least Concern	Schedule IV
29	Indian Pangolin	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	Various types of tropical forests as well as open land,	Ants and termites	The species is thought to adapt well to modified	Severely impacted by hunting and poaching in India. It is consumed as a source of protein	Endangered	Schedule I (Part I)

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
			grasslands and degraded habitat, including in close proximity to villages		habitats provided prey is abundant.	locally and its scales are used in whole or powdered form in the preparation of traditional medicines and as curios		
30	Common Mongoose 	<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>	It has been recorded in disturbed (even urban) areas, in dry secondary forests, and thorn forests	This species feeds on a wide variety of animal food including insects and snakes	Over recent centuries the species has probably benefited from conversion of closed evergreen forest (at most only rarely occupied) to open habitats.	No range-wide threats sufficient to drive significant population declines. It is likely that in some areas the levels of harvest are sufficient to reduce local densities	Least Concern	Schedule II (Part I)
31	Honey Badger 	<i>Mellivora capensis</i>	Forest, Scrubland, Savannah, Desert	They are opportunistic, generalist carnivores, and feed on a range of prey items varying in size from small insect larvae to the young of ungulates. They also pirate and scavenge from other animals.	Honey Badgers are essentially nocturnal, but may be active during the day in areas where there is little human disturbance, and during seasons when day temperatures are cooler. Males may range over areas as large as 500 km ² .	Honey Badgers are used as bush meat and in traditional medicine, but mostly they are directly persecuted by apiculturists and small livestock farmers throughout their range.	Least Concern	Schedule I (Part I)
32	Common Palm Civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Wide range of habitats - evergreen & deciduous forest,	Comes out at night to catch rats or forage for mango, coffee, pineapples,	Home-ranges of up to 17 km ² for males and 1.6 km ² for females	Common Palm Civet is hunted for wild meat	Least Concern	Schedule II (Part I)

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
			dominated peat swamp forest, mangroves, monoculture plantations, village & urban environments	melons, and bananas; it also eats insects and molluscs				
33	Small India Civet 	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Degraded and fragmented landscapes (including rainforest fragments, tea and coffee plantations, and in less encroached areas, in deciduous forest, bushland, grassland, riverine habitats, marshes	They eat small vertebrates, especially rodents. However, they are also opportunistic and will eat fruit, carrion, and human garbage.	This species is nocturnal and is active mostly on the ground and has a home range of 3.1 km ²	Heavy harvest for skin, civet' musk, a raw ingredient in the perfume, medicine and other industries and keeping civets as pets, with the mushrooming of civet-'lovers' club	Least Concern	Schedule II (Part I)
34	Indian Hare 	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Short grasslands, barren agricultural fields, crop fields, and forest roads. T	Forbs and grasses constitute the bulk of their diet	It exhibits activity during crepuscular and nocturnal hours	Predation, Habitat destruction and conversion of prime forest areas for agricultural purposes, as well as intensive hunting by locals for meat.	Least Concern	Schedule IV

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
REPTILES								
36	Indian narrow head soft shelled turtle 	<i>Chitra Indica</i>	Freshwater: Spend most of the day submerged in the sandy bottoms of deep rivers. Females lay their eggs on sandy beaches.	Their diet consists of fish, frog, crustaceans, and molluscs. This species has evolved a highly specialized morphology for ambush feeding.	It breeds during the monsoon in central India alone and during dry seasons in the rest of its distribution. It lays a large clutch (65-193 eggs).	Human exploitation (for meat and other parts) and modifications of its riverine habitat	Endangered	Not in list
37	Crocodile(Mugger) 	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	Freshwater environments such as rivers, lakes, hill streams, and village ponds. It also can live in human-made reservoirs. Typical depths for this species is 5m.	Opportunistic carnivores. They are capable of eating any animal smaller than them including other crocodiles. They are considered 'sit and wait' hunters and can eat birds and bats that try to eat off the surface of the water. They eat even other eggs of species.	Home range has not been reported for the mugger crocodile. Females are known to defend burrows but an area has not been defined.	Habitat destruction, fragmentation, drowning in fishing nets, egg predation by people, and the use of crocodile parts for medicinal purposes.	Near threatened	Schedule I (Part II)
38	Gharial 	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	Widespread use of river systems with seasonal migratory behaviours and social hierarchies	Carnivorous		Major water control structures, including dams, barrages (=low, gated diversion dams) and related constructions	Critically Endangered	Schedule I (Part II)

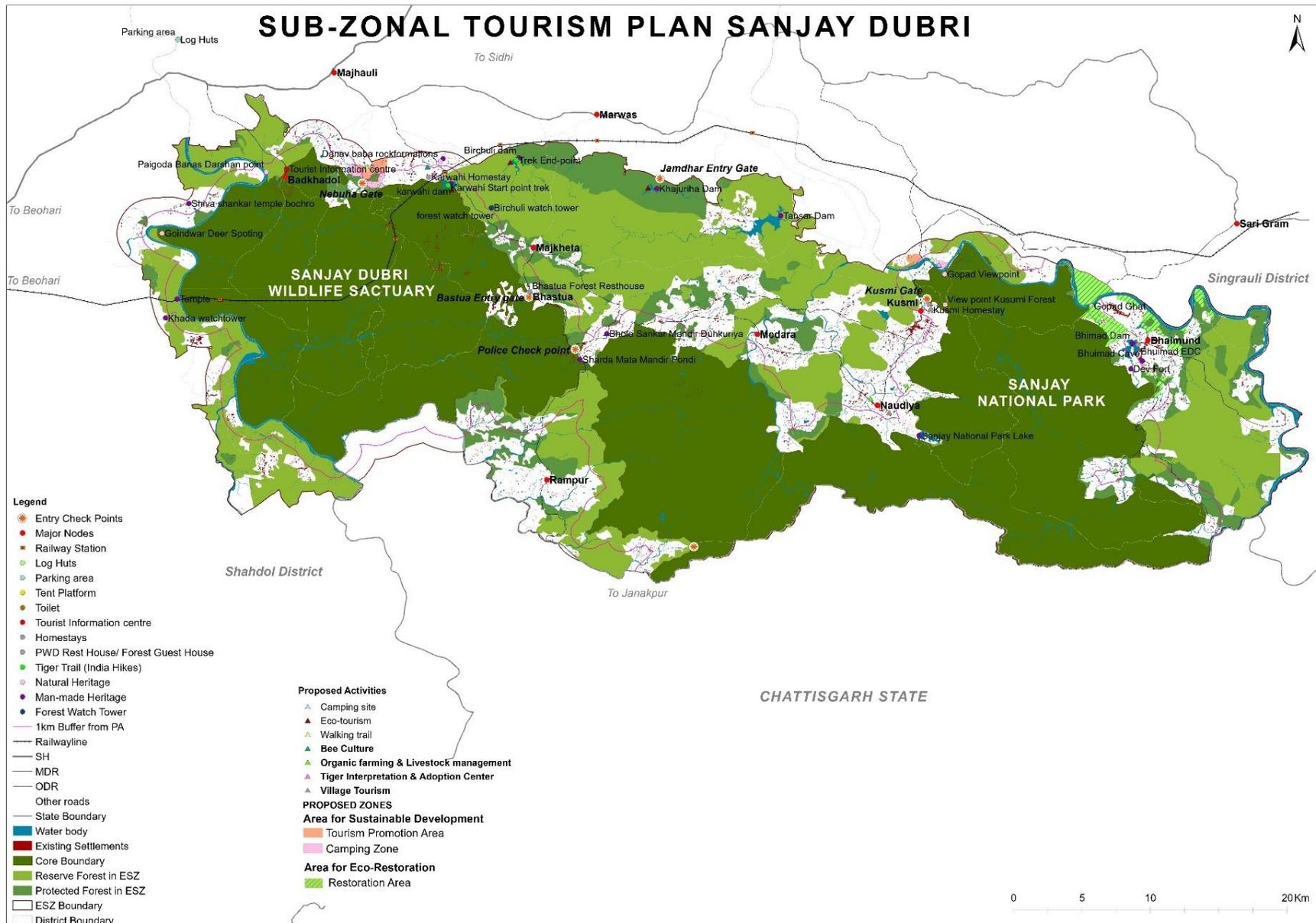
S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
39	Banded Krait 	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>	Nocturnal and terrestrial, and is known from varied habitats ranging from dry and moist deciduous forest, broadleaf forest and tropical scrub to human habitations. It prefers open areas close to water.	The species feeds mainly on other snakes, but it is also known to eat fish, frogs, skinks, and snake eggs.		The species is persecuted by people, and there is mortality through roadkill. There may be a localized threat from overharvesting, although there is little evidence of decline in most of this snake's range.	Least Concern	Schedule IV (all snakes other than in Schedule I Pt I to Schedule II Pt II)
40	Rat Snake 	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	Rocky timbered hills, hardwood forests, river floodplains and swamp margins.	They eat mice, rats, squirrels, and birds, as well as bird eggs. They are a common predator on wood duck eggs. Juveniles eat small frogs, lizards, and small rodents.		Not under major threat	Not listed	Schedule II (Part II)
41	Common skink, Brahminy skink 	<i>Mabuya carinata</i>	This species is ground-dwelling & is thought to inhabit shrub land & forests of the region. It is oviparous.	Flies, crickets, grasshoppers, beetles, and caterpillars. Various species also eat earthworms, millipedes etc.		It is unlikely that any major threat is impacting this species.	Least Concern	Not in list

S No	Species	Scientific name	Habitat characteristic	Food habits	Other characteristics	Threats	Status	
							IUCN	WPA
42	Indian Bull Frog 	<i>Rana tigrina</i>	It is mainly aquatic, inhabiting mostly freshwater wetlands. It is absent or uncommon in forested areas and coastal regions	Invertebrates, small mammals and birds	Breeding takes place during the monsoon season, when adults congregate at ephemeral rainwater pools. It produces large numbers of eggs but there are high mortality rates among tadpoles, and adult frogs.	Collected for the international frog legs trade. Legal export of this species from India and Bangladesh has been banned. Loss of wetland habitats through infrastructure development, drought and water pollution by pesticides and other agrochemicals are main threats	Least Concern	Not in list
43	Common Toad 	<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>	Disturbed lowland habitats, riverbanks to human-dominated agricultural and urban areas..	Invertebrates , insects etc.	The larvae are found in still and slow-moving waterbodies.	There are no major threats to this very adaptable species. It is sometimes found in the international pet trade but at levels that do not currently constitute a major threat	Least Concern	Not in list

ANNEXURE 7: LIST OF TOURISM ASSETS, SITES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN SANJAY DUBRI

Sr.No.	Name / Location of Tourism assets, sites and infrastructure	Reference in Grid map number attached in Annexure 8.
Nature based Tourism Sites		
1.	Gopad Viewpoint	E21
2.	Gopad Ghat	F24
3.	View point at Kusumi Forest	F21
4.	Goindwar Deer Spotting	D1
5.	Paigoda Banas Darshan point	C4
6.	Danav Baba Rock Formations	B8
Historic & Cultural Tourism (Built heritage structures)		
1.	Dev fort near Bhuimand	G25
2.	Bhuimad Caves	G25
Religious Tourism Sites		
1.	Bhole Sankar Mandir Duhkuriya	F12
2.	Sharda Mata Mandir Pondi	G12
3.	Shiva Shankar Temple Bochro	C2
4.	Danav Baba Temple	B8
5.	Banas Temple	C4
Adventure Trekking Sites		
1.	Trek route: Jamdhar dam – Narayan Ghati – Sehra dam – Giddha pahad - Tindhariya naal - Karwahi	B10
Entry gates and checkpoints		
1.	Badkadol Entry Gate	B5
2.	Kusmi Entry Gate	F20
3.	Bastua Entry Gate	F11
4.	Jamdhar Entry Gate	C14
5.	Nebuha Entry gate	C6
6.	Saksaiya Gate	K14
7.	Pondi Police Checkpoint	G12
8.	Khada Checkpoint	F2

9.	Majhketa Checkpoint	D11
10.	Karwahi Checkpoint	C9
PWD Guesthouses and Forest resthouses		
1.	Bastua Forest Resthouse	E11
2.	Kusmi Forest Rest house	F20
3.	Pondi Forest Rest house	G12
4.	Eco Centre Bhui mand	G25
Homestays		
1.	Homestay in Vangram Karwahi	C9
2.	Homestay in Kusmi	G20
Dam sites and lakes		
1.	Sehra dam	C9
2.	Bhui mand Dam	G25
3.	Tansar Dam	D16
4.	Khajuriha Dam	C14
5.	Birchuli dam	B10
6.	Sanjay National Park Lake	I 20
Forest watch towers		
1.	Khadda watch tower	F2
2.	Birchuli watch tower	C10
Tourist Information centre (TIC)		
1.	TIC, Badkadol - Forest information center, Cafeteria, Canopy Walk, OAT, Parking	B5



ANNEXURE 8: LIST OF GOVERNMENT LAND PARCELS

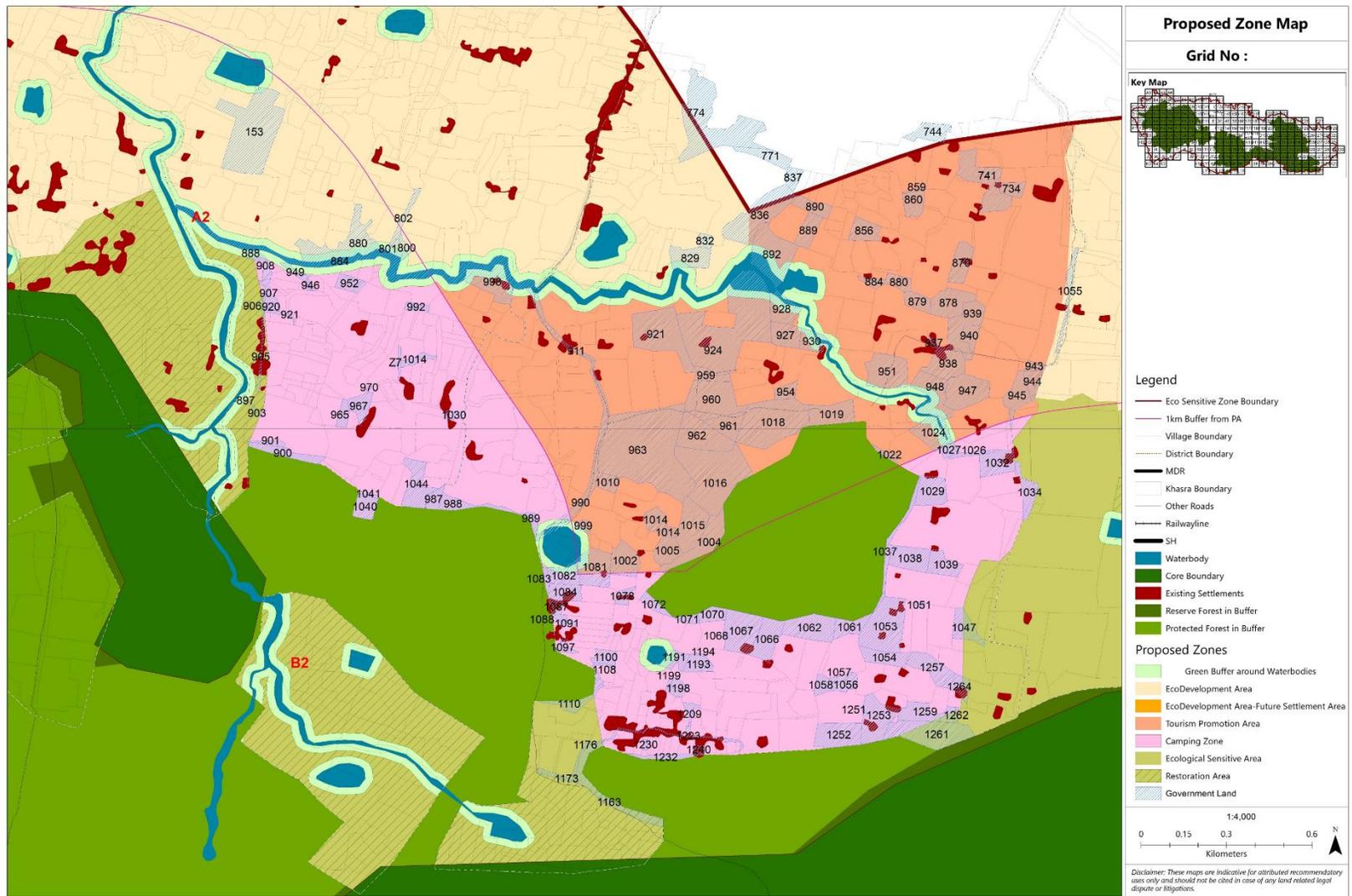
FID	Village	Khasra number	Area (Ha)
0	Bagaiha	884	0.009
1	Bagaiha	888	0.037
2	Bagaiha	900	0.600
3	Bagaiha	901	0.150
4	Bagaiha	903	0.006
5	Bagaiha	906	0.059
6	Bagaiha	907	0.198
7	Bagaiha	908	0.254
8	Bagaiha	920	0.120
9	Bagaiha	921	0.106
10	Bagaiha	946	0.047
11	Bagaiha	947	0.037
12	Bagaiha	949	0.164
13	Bagaiha	952	0.424
14	Bagaiha	965	0.288
15	Bagaiha	967	0.523
16	Bagaiha	970	0.021
17	Bagaiha	992	0.189
18	Bagaiha	998	1.244
19	Bagaiha	1014	0.223
20	Bagaiha	1016	0.020
21	Bagaiha	1030	0.172
22	Bagaiha	1040	0.531
23	Bagaiha	1041	0.075
24	Bagaiha	1044	1.047
25	Bagaiha	Z7	0.098
26	Jamua	1055	0.007
27	Nebuha	734	0.362
28	Nebuha	741	1.750
29	Nebuha	744	0.000
30	Nebuha	836	0.851
31	Nebuha	856	0.631
32	Nebuha	859	0.057
33	Nebuha	860	0.544
34	Nebuha	870	0.765
35	Nebuha	878	1.048
36	Nebuha	879	0.455
37	Nebuha	880	0.368
38	Nebuha	884	0.206
39	Nebuha	889	0.606
40	Nebuha	890	0.503
41	Nebuha	892	1.995
42	Nebuha	911	1.041

FID	Village	Khasra number	Area (Ha)
80	Nebuha	1026	0.169
81	Nebuha	1027	0.226
82	Nebuha	1029	0.914
83	Nebuha	1032	0.888
84	Nebuha	1034	0.588
85	Nebuha	1037	0.528
86	Nebuha	1038	0.960
87	Nebuha	1039	0.711
88	Nebuha	1047	0.324
89	Nebuha	1051	0.048
90	Nebuha	1053	2.122
91	Nebuha	1054	0.685
92	Nebuha	1056	0.363
93	Nebuha	1057	0.093
94	Nebuha	1058	0.309
95	Nebuha	1061	0.564
96	Nebuha	1062	1.286
97	Nebuha	1066	1.020
98	Nebuha	1067	1.463
99	Nebuha	1068	0.022
100	Nebuha	1070	0.398
101	Nebuha	1071	0.188
102	Nebuha	1072	0.292
103	Nebuha	1078	0.244
104	Nebuha	1081	1.280
105	Nebuha	1082	0.617
106	Nebuha	1083	0.122
107	Nebuha	1084	0.591
108	Nebuha	1087	0.197
109	Nebuha	1088	0.087
110	Nebuha	1091	0.116
111	Nebuha	1097	0.161
112	Nebuha	1100	0.347
113	Nebuha	1108	0.062
114	Nebuha	1110	0.177
115	Nebuha	1163	0.004
116	Nebuha	1173	0.050
117	Nebuha	1191	0.384
118	Nebuha	1193	0.459
119	Nebuha	1194	0.031
120	Nebuha	1198	0.263
121	Nebuha	1199	0.059
122	Nebuha	1209	0.208

43	Nebuha	921	2.387
44	Nebuha	924	5.588
45	Nebuha	927	0.745
46	Nebuha	928	0.813
47	Nebuha	930	0.587
48	Nebuha	937	0.098
49	Nebuha	938	1.104
50	Nebuha	939	1.241
51	Nebuha	940	0.363
52	Nebuha	943	0.169
53	Nebuha	951	1.429
54	Nebuha	945	0.791
55	Nebuha	947	1.373
56	Nebuha	948	1.354
57	Nebuha	954	0.342
58	Nebuha	959	0.390
59	Nebuha	960	1.967
60	Nebuha	961	0.710
61	Nebuha	962	1.574
62	Nebuha	963	6.818
63	Nebuha	987	0.309
64	Nebuha	988	0.403
65	Nebuha	989	0.307
66	Nebuha	990	0.836
67	Nebuha	999	0.166
68	Nebuha	1002	0.927
69	Nebuha	1004	1.220
70	Nebuha	1005	0.667
71	Nebuha	1010	0.378
72	Nebuha	1014	0.517
73	Nebuha	1014	0.143
74	Nebuha	1015	1.317
75	Nebuha	1016	3.588
76	Nebuha	1018	2.982
77	Nebuha	1019	1.035
78	Nebuha	1022	0.167
79	Nebuha	1024	1.015

123	Nebuha	1223	0.304
124	Nebuha	1232	0.299
125	Nebuha	1240	0.111
126	Nebuha	1251	0.020
127	Nebuha	1252	1.215
128	Nebuha	1253	1.313
129	Nebuha	1257	0.959
130	Nebuha	1259	0.771
131	Nebuha	1261	0.513
132	Nebuha	1262	0.010
133	Nebuha	1264	0.215
134	Nebuha	1230	0.073
135	Nebuha	944	0.399
136	Banjari	3138	0.719
137	Banjari	3079	0.020
138	Banjari	3035	0.537
139	Banjari	2987	0.500
140	Banjari	3028	0.767
141	Banjari	3136	0.454
142	Banjari	3031	0.737
143	Banjari	3092	0.028
144	Banjari	3001	0.185
145	Banjari	3172	15.355
146	Banjari	3000	0.642
147	Banjari	3046	0.201
148	Banjari	3152	3.401
149	Banjari	3013	0.875
150	Banjari	2993	0.469
151	Banjari	3056	0.749
152	Banjari	3040	0.869

Map 39: Government land parcels demarcated in Nebuha Tourism Promotion Area and camping zone



Source: <https://mpbhulekh.gov.in/>

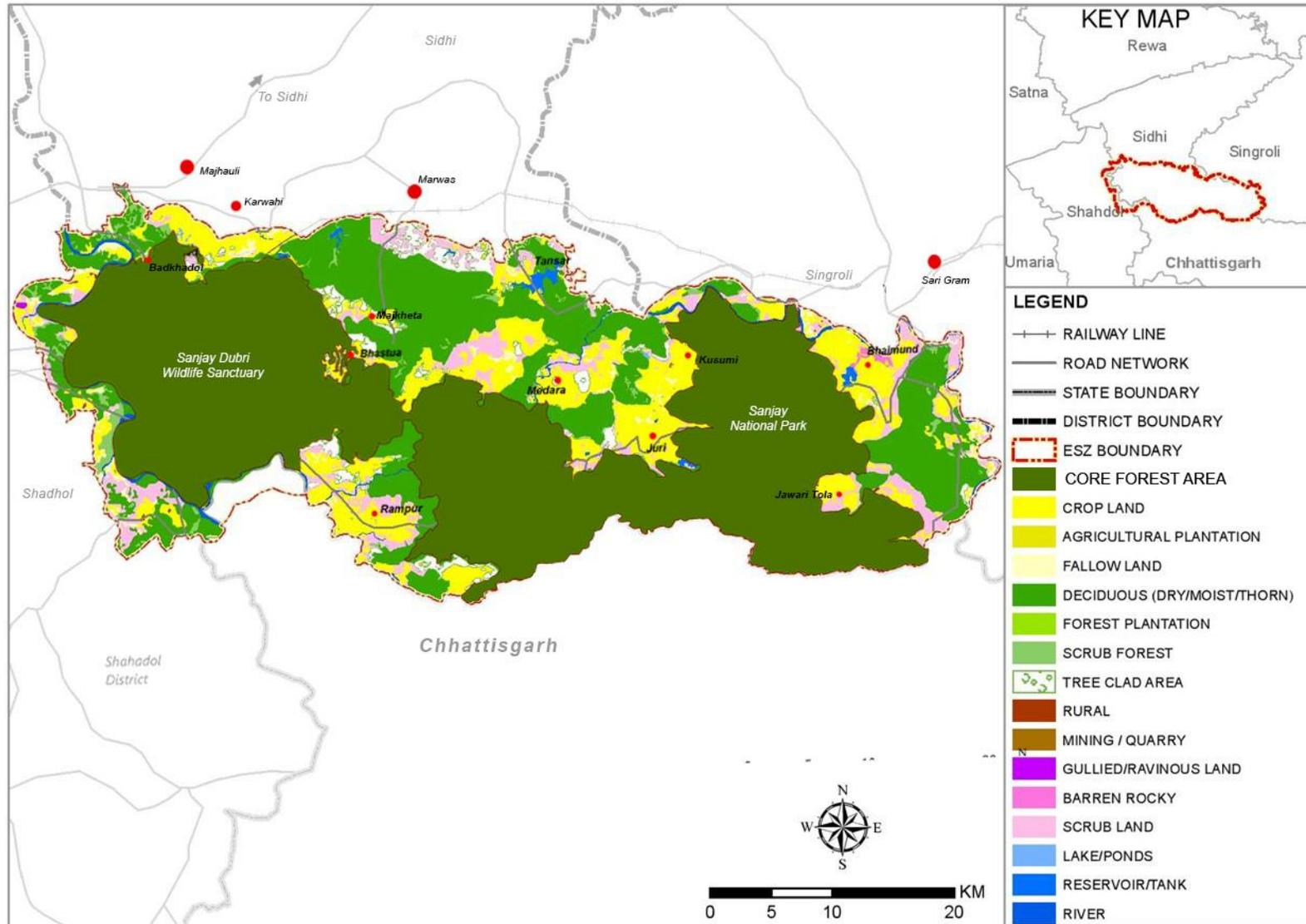
Map 40: Government land parcels demarcated in Banjari Tourism Promotion Area and camping zone



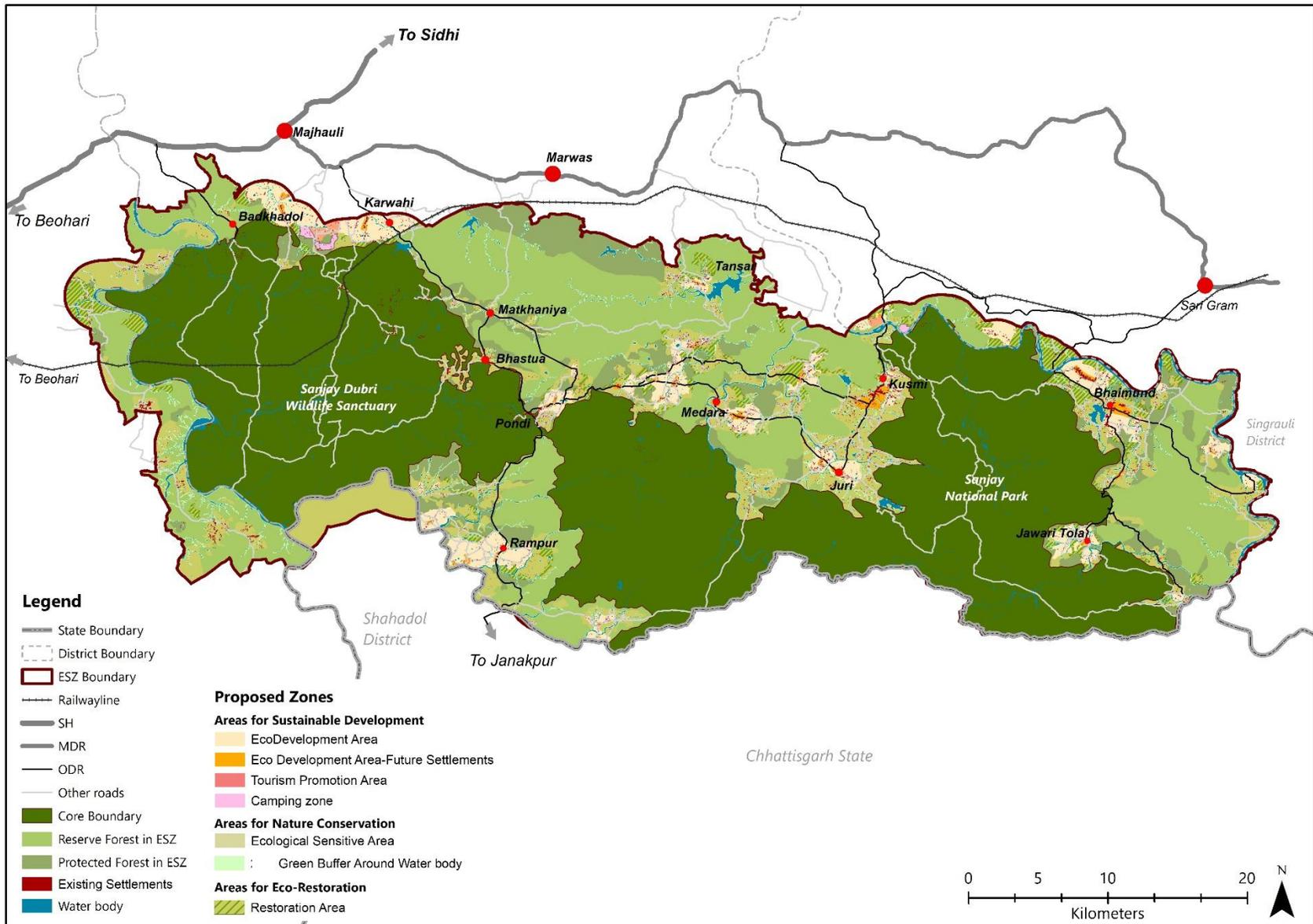
Source: <https://mpbhulekh.gov.in/>

ANNEXURE 9: ZONAL GRID MAPS

Land Use/ Land Cover Map of Sanjay Dubri Eco- Sensitive Zone

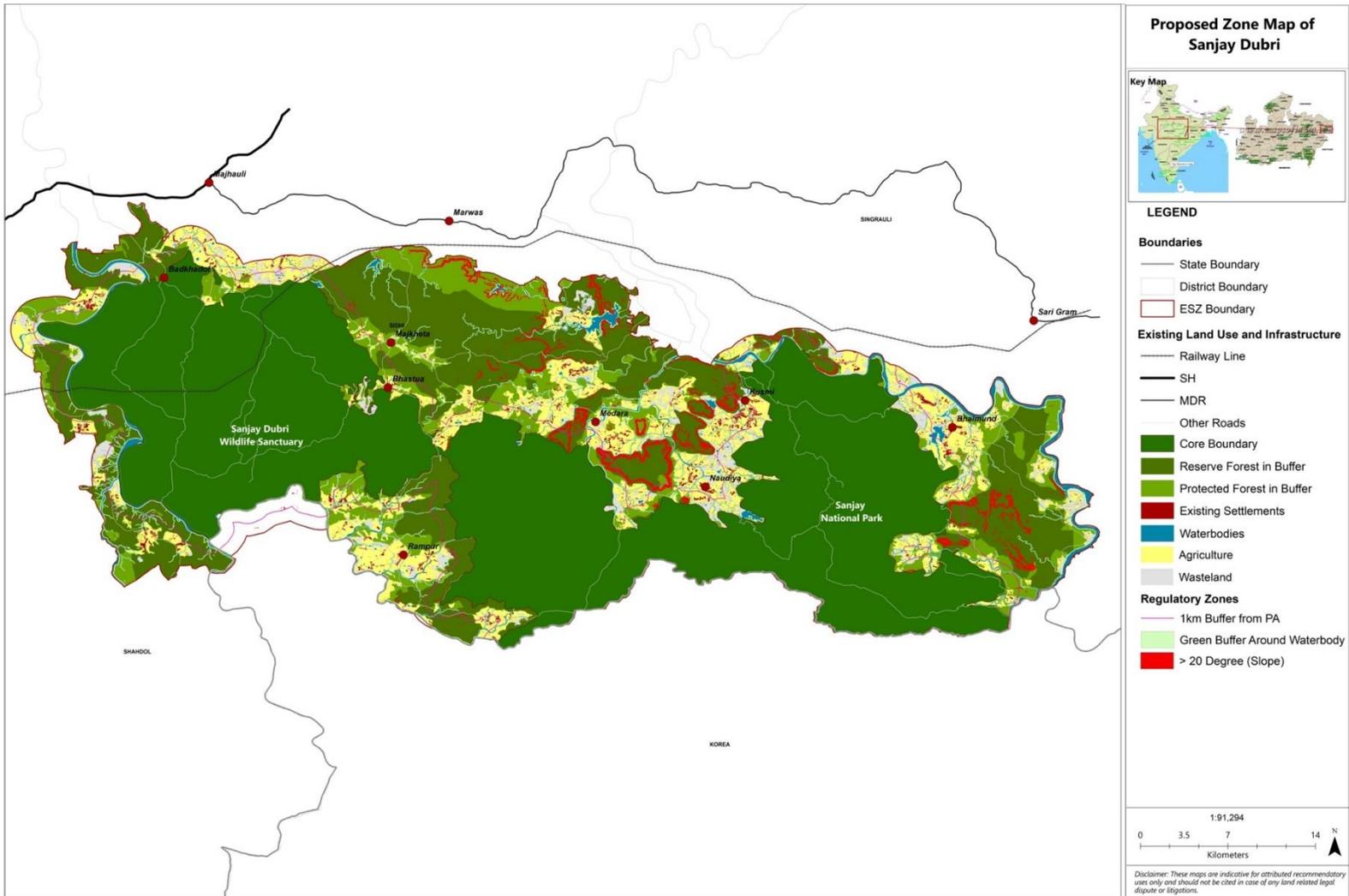


Composite Zoning map for Sanjay Dubri ESZ



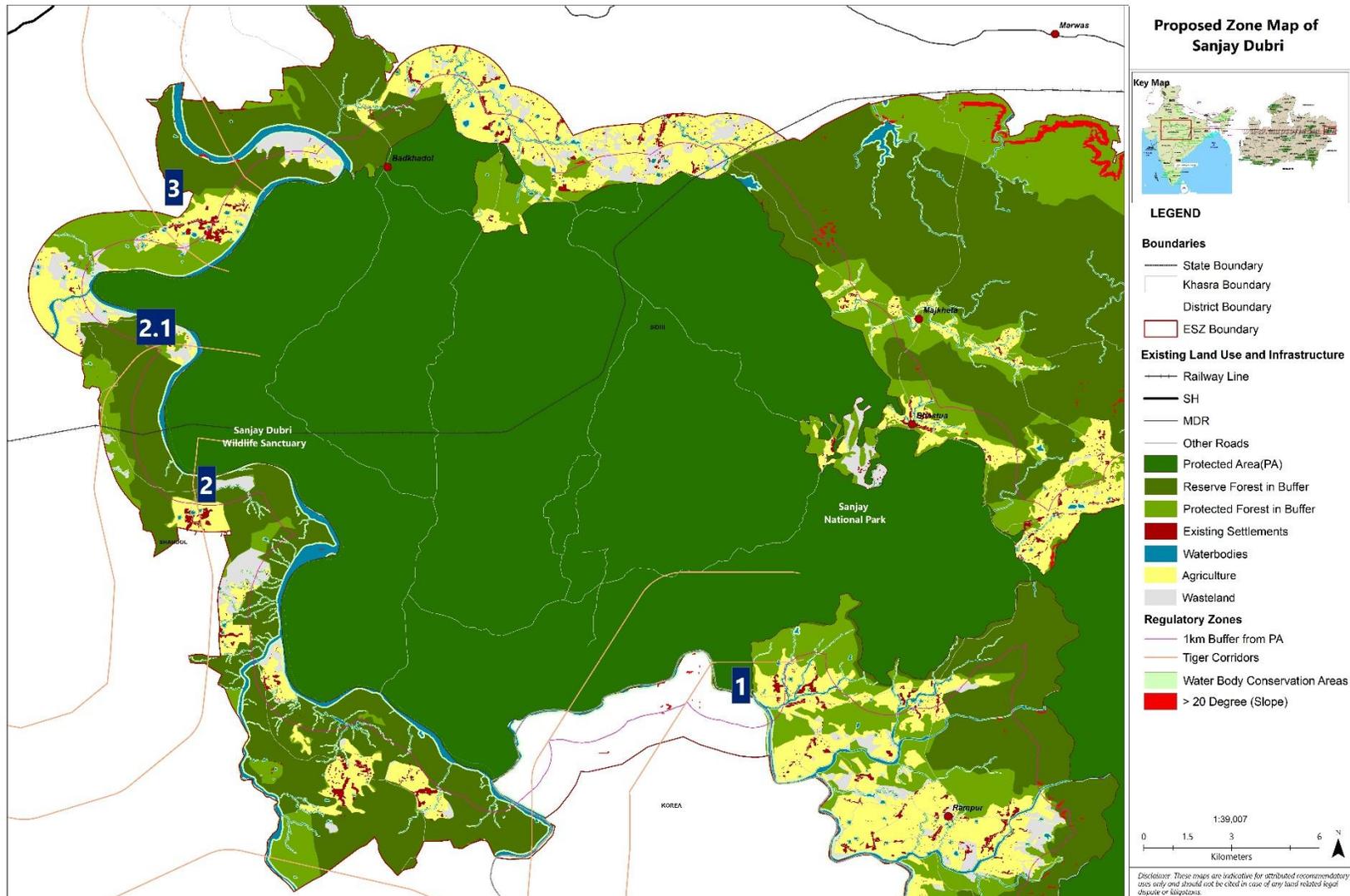
ANNEXURE 10: REGULATORY ZONES & KHASRAS

Regulatory Zones



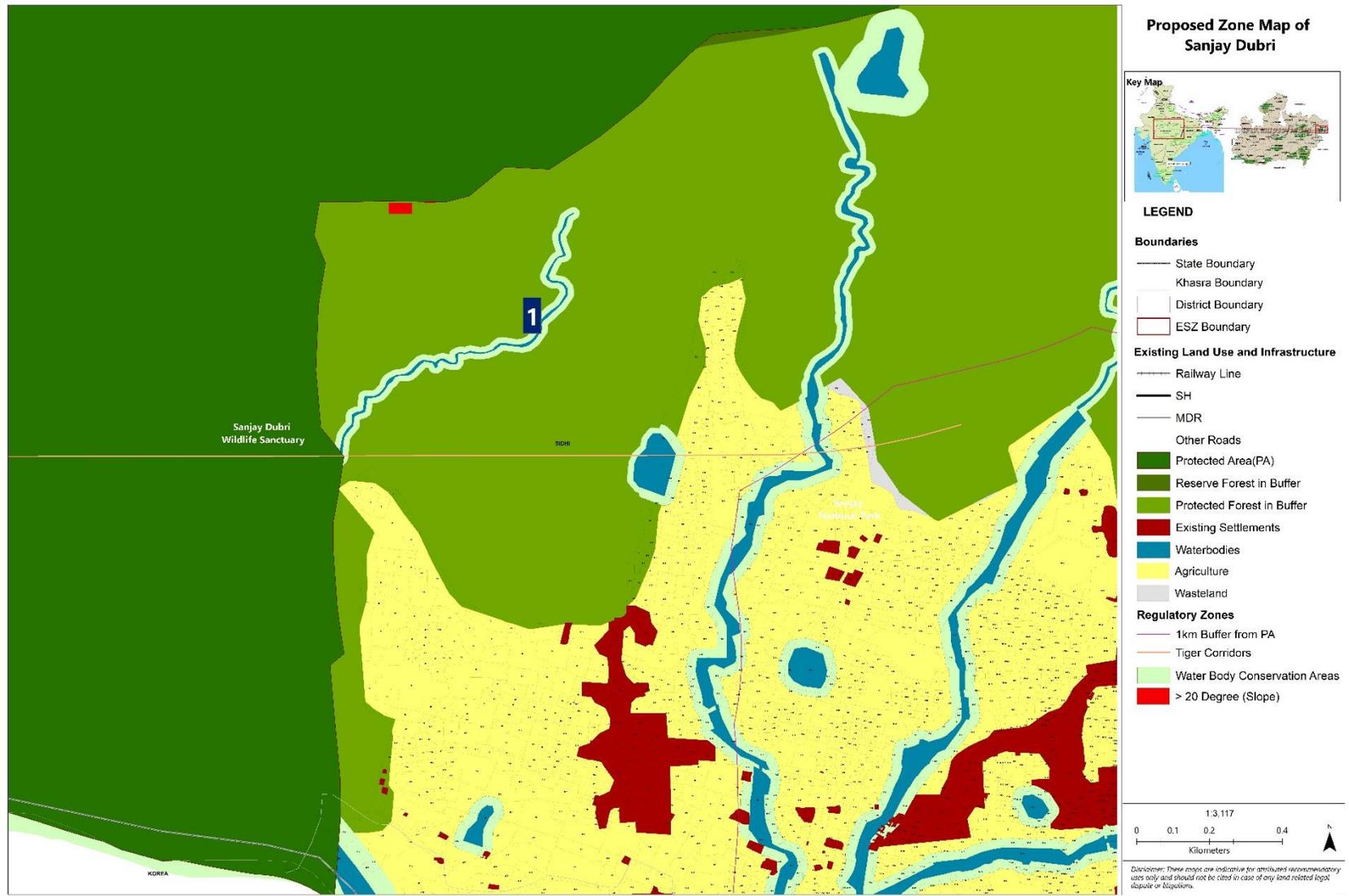
Zonal Master Plan for Eco-Sensitive Zone of Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary and Sanjay National Park

Tiger Corridors



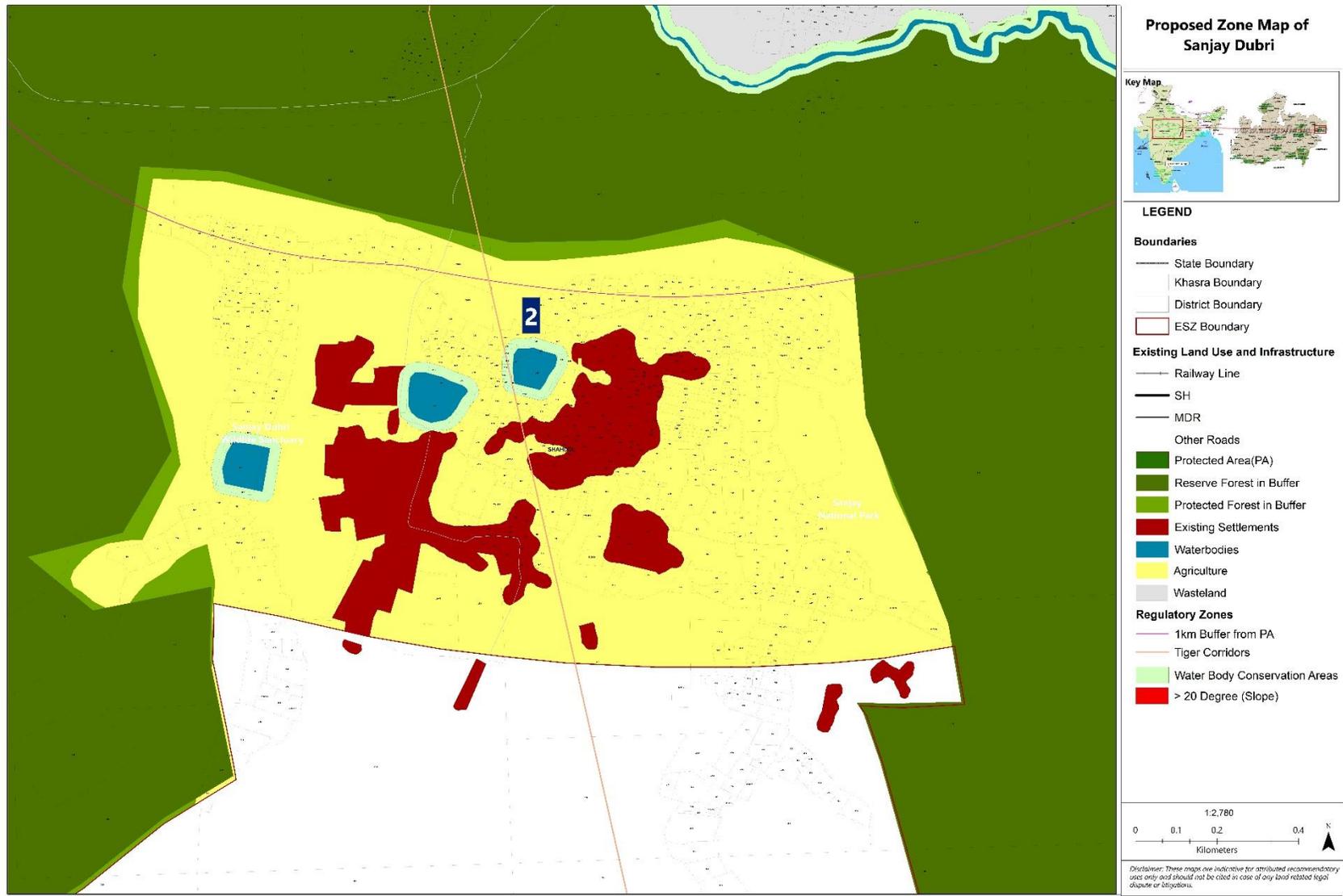
Zonal Master Plan for Eco-Sensitive Zone of Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary and Sanjay National Park

Conflict Zones with Tiger Corridors-1



Zonal Master Plan for Eco-Sensitive Zone of Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary and Sanjay National Park

Conflict Zones with Tiger Corridors-2



Zonal Master Plan for Eco-Sensitive Zone of Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary and Sanjay National Park

Conflict Zones with Tiger Corridors-2.2



Zonal Master Plan for Eco-Sensitive Zone of Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary and Sanjay National Park

Conflict Zones with Tiger Corridors-3



Zonal Master Plan for Eco-Sensitive Zone of Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary and Sanjay National Park

ANNEXURE 11: SUGGESTIVE MONITORING COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

Monitoring committee

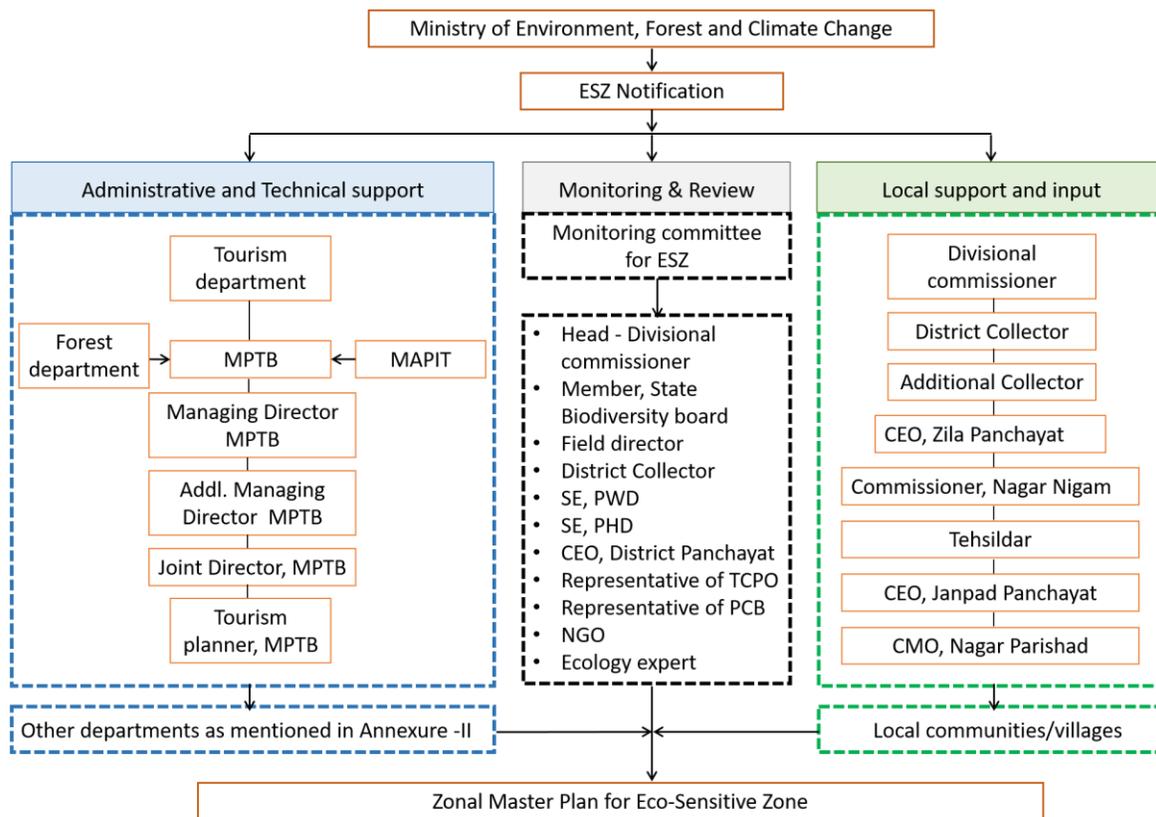
As per the gazette notification, the Zonal Master Plan shall be prepared in consultation with all stakeholder line Departments i.e., Forest & Environment, Urban Development, Eco-tourism, Municipal, Revenue, Agriculture, State Pollution Control Board, Irrigation and Public Works Department, for integrating environmental and social considerations into it.

In order to monitor and review the Zonal Master Plan prepared by the State Government, the Central Government proposed a Monitoring Committee. The same monitoring committee will be responsible for the administration of ESZ Master plan once it becomes operational. The following represents an institutional framework and organization hierarchy of various departments and committees involved.

Structure and responsibilities

As per the gazette notification, The Zonal Master Plan shall be prepared in consultation with all concerned State Departments including Environment, Forest, Urban Development, Eco-tourism, Municipal, Revenue, Agriculture, State Pollution Control Board, Irrigation and Public Works Department, for integrating environmental and ecological considerations into it.

Institutional support for preparation of Zonal Master Plan for Eco-Sensitive Zone



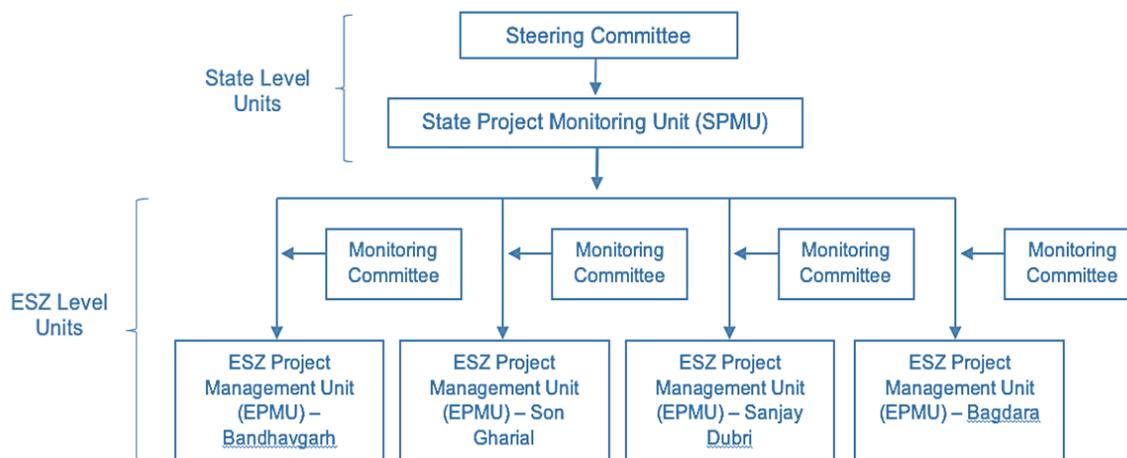
In order to monitor and review the Zonal Master Plan prepared by the State Government, the Central Government proposed a Monitoring Committee which shall comprise of - Divisional

Commissioner, Shahdol (chairman), Divisional Commissioner (Jabalpur), District Collector of Umaria, Shahdol and Katni, SE PWD (Shahdol), SE PHD (Shahdol), CEO of District Panchayat of Umaria, Shahdol and Katni, Representative TCPO, MPPCB, NGO, Ecology expert, Member State Biodiversity Board and Field Director, Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve, Umaria. The following represents an institutional framework and organization hierarchy of various departments and committees involved.

Coordination institution

The coordination/implementation mechanism proposed in the ESZ Plan is a two-level institutional structure:

- 1. State Project Management Unit (SPMU)** – The SPMU will be the state level coordinating agency for all EPMU of the ESZ of Madhya Pradesh. SPMU would be governed by the steering committee headed by the Chief Secretary GoMP. SPMU will be responsible for the overall coordination, project management, compliance with project deliverable objectives (PDOs).
- 2. ESZ Project Management Unit (EPMU)** – The EPMU would be the institution for implementation of the pilot interventions at the ESZ level for each cluster, under the administrative control of the SPMU. EPMU will be governed by the Monitoring Committee of the respective ESZ.



The main function of the ESZ Project Management Unit would be –

- Preparation of DPRs as per nationally accepted technical standards and specifications.
- Collaboration and coordination with the relevant other government departments/agencies, local government bodies, NGOs, CBOs and local communities.
- Procurement of works and goods with financial support from SPMU.
- Construction/installation of facilities including contract management and day to day supervision, ensuring compliance with project’s safeguard policies, certifying works and making payments and preparing completion reports.
- Managing project funds including compliance with the agreed policies and procedures.

Infrastructure, Staff and Amenities

State-level Institutional Structure

A. **State Project Management Unit (SPMU):** For effective implementation of the ZMP, there is great need of inter-sectoral coordination and integration, sustainable financing and policy support from the highest levels of Government. To make it happen a formal institutional mechanism is needed. Institution of the Monitoring Committee can ensure interdepartmental coordination and convergence at the district level as Divisional Commissioner and District Collectors are a part of the committee, but it will not be able to ensure the most vital requirement of inter-sectoral coordination and integration, sustainable financing, policy support that can happen only at the state level.

With this objective, a State Project Management Unit (SPMU) at state level is suggested as an institution to ensure inter-sectoral coordination and integration, sustainable financing, and policy support. The SPMU will be a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for this purpose. SPMUs shall be a registered society to ensure quick decision making, flexibility, and to ensure efficient fund flow. The role of the SPMUs would be to serve as the apex state level organization to manage the zonal development at the state level. It would be governed by a Steering Committee with the Chief Secretary as the Chairperson. This institutional mechanism is essential to achieve inter-departmental/agency/sectoral coordination and sustainable financing at state level.

The SPMU will also ensure for monitoring, learning and evaluation (ML&E) to measure the progress of the project implementation by the EPMUs of the state. ML&E can facilitate organization learning by providing continuous feedback in the management process of monitoring and evaluating progress toward a given goal.¹³⁸ The ML&E will ensure smooth running of the pilots through continuous learning and timely mid-course corrections during project implementation.

The SPMU would facilitate a result and outcome-based management and facilitate learning and process enhancement through participatory methods as well as through independent technical, financial and social audits, and beneficiary satisfaction survey.

B. **Steering Committee:** Steering Committee will be the apex body to oversee the progress of the implementation of the ESZMs as well as to provide directions and most importantly ensure the inter-sectoral coordination and sustainable financing essential for the successful implementation of the project. The Steering Committee may be convened every six months to review the progress and short out the issues if any regarding inter-sectoral coordination, approve the annual action plan and the budget. SC will take all important decisions regarding continued financing, interdepartmental coordination, and policy support.

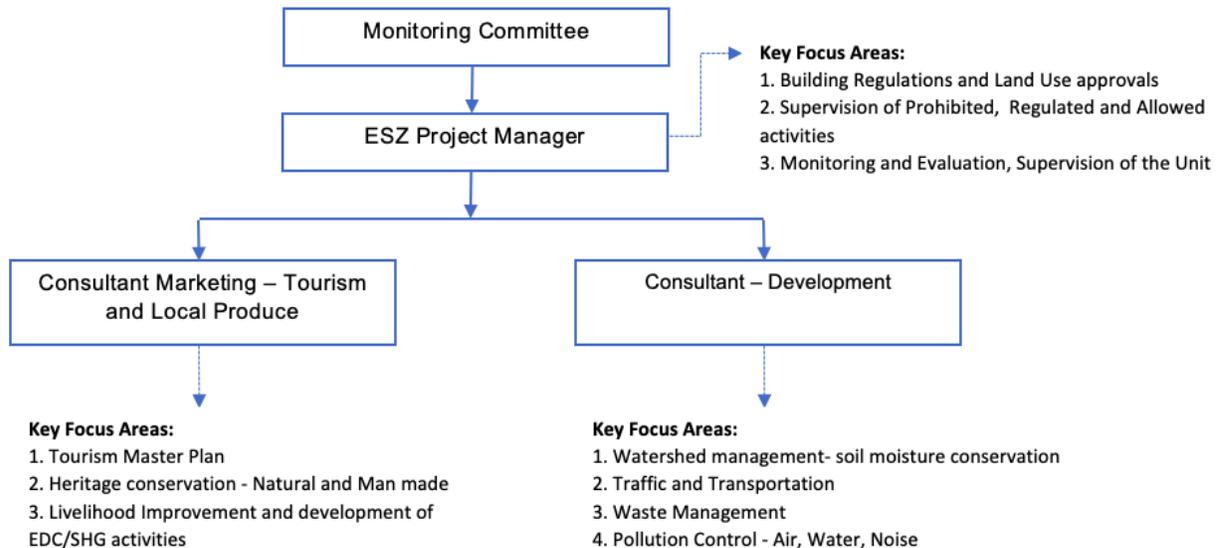
ESZ-level Institutional Structure

A. **ESZ Project Management Unit (EPMU):** Considering the challenges of implementation of the ESZ Plan, a flexible institution with ability to engage with multiple stake holders, inter-

¹³⁸ Kusek, J. Z., & Rist, R. C. (2007). *Ten steps to a results-based monitoring and evaluation system: a handbook for development practitioners*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

sectoral and inter-agency coordination are a requisite. Considering this challenging task, it is suggested that for smooth implementation of the ESZ plan an "ESZ Project Management Unit" be constituted in each ESZ, which shall be given the mandate of implementing the plan and reporting developments to the Monitoring Committee. As per the ESZ notification ESZ plan implementation will be supervised by a Monitoring Committee.

The ESZ Project Management Unit would be primary body to be mandated to carry out the implementation of the activities as per the ESZMP and ensure acceptable implementation standards for achieving the desired outputs and targets. EPMU, would report the progress and performance to the Monitoring Committee. EPMU will also ensure inter-sector coordination between line departments and convergence at the district level as the Divisional Commissioner and District Collectors are part of the Monitoring Committee. The Proposed institutional mechanism will make micro-management and day to day implementation of provisions of the ESZ plan effectively. EPMU shall report to the 'Monitoring Committee' for various approvals and permissions and will act in accordance with the guidance advisory from the monitoring committee.



a) **ESZ Project Manager:** This position can be held by a senior level official. This is essential to ensure inter-sectoral and inter-agency coordination. For example, the Field Director of the PA, can be designated as the ESZ Project Manager who can then oversee the activities of this team and ensure that the EPMU gets the necessary recognition and authority in the project area and among line departments. This can also provide the much-needed vital linkage between the ESZ Plan Management Unit and the Forest Department of Madhya Pradesh.

Alternatively, he/she can also be a mid-level management graduate with 5- 7 years of experience who will have the overall responsibility to ensure that provisions of the ESZ plan are implemented properly.

The ESZ Project Manager shall devise indicators to monitor the progress of activities being performed by his management unit. It is important that the implementation of the project components are well monitored and evaluated. Clear criteria and indicators must be described before the actual implementation. Indicators need to be created for all major aspects of the ESZ plan focus areas in order to ensure quantitative and objective progress in the focus areas of the

plan. In practice this means that indicators will have to be developed in the following fields: ecology, socio-economics, institutional, policy and physical. This will also help in assessing the performance of the EPMU team as they work on different themes of the ESZ plan. While devising Monitoring indicators it will be worthwhile to consider using the concept of 'Failure Standards' as an effective monitoring tool. It means that every activity shall define the objective value of progress below which the efforts would be considered a Failure. This will go a long way in preventing procrastination and improving efficiency of the entire unit. Key Focus Areas:

1. Building Regulations and Land Use approvals
2. Supervision of Prohibited, Regulated and Allowed activities
3. Monitoring and Evaluation, Supervision of the Unit

ToR:

- He shall be responsible for overall administration of EPMU.
- Shall Report to the Monitoring Committee with progress reports of activities being undertaken by EPMU.
- He shall ensure monitoring, evaluation and learning through continuous learning and process enhancement through participatory methods.
- He will devise indicators for monitoring progress of various activities recommended in ESZ plan to ensure quantitative and objective progress in the focus areas of the plan.
- He will be the nodal officer responsible for collecting and compiling all requests for land use change approvals and putting it up to the Monitoring Committee for consideration.
- He shall ensure that new constructions in the ESZ area are following building regulations before getting approval for registration.
- He shall maintain a list of activities as per the Prohibited, Regulated and Allowed sections of the Gazette Notification and being undertaken or planned within the ESZ. He shall ensure that the Monitoring Committee stays updated about all such activities in order for better implementation of provisions of the ESZ plan.
- He shall represent his EPMU at the State Project Management unit and enlist his recommendations and suggestions for better execution of the provisions of the ESZ Plan. These inputs shall be conveyed to the Steering Committee for its consideration.
- He shall look into the interdepartmental, interagency coordination, institutional linkages needs of EPMU and liaise with concerned line departments.
- He shall ensure effective tools for transparency, participation and redress fails to provide indicators and outcomes of the forest management efforts.

b) **Marketing Specialist-** Tourism and Local Produce: His responsibility would be to act as a triggering/catalyst agent who can bring in modern marketing skills and innovation to devise new and context specific tourism products. He will also act as a liaison between various production activities in the ESZ and the markets by creating a unique brand for all types of produce in the area. He shall also be responsible for training and orienting SHGs/EDCs/Panchayat members in supply chain and marketing skills so as to impart sustainability to business activity in the ESZ. In performing all these duties the ESZ Plan and its provisions will act as his guide and he needs to put the directives present in the plan in to action. Key Focus Areas:

1. Tourism Master Plan

2. Heritage conservation - Natural and Man made
3. Livelihood Improvement and development of EDC/SHG activities

ToR:

- He shall prepare detailed DPRs for each identified project and ensure compliance.
- He shall help design new tourism products in the area and help the facilities of the MP Tourism board as a Consultant in improving their overall services.
- He shall conduct trainings for forest department staff and tourism staff in tourist management. He shall also orient SHGs/EDC members in innovative tourist products and activities like Home Stay management and adventure activities in the ESZ area.
- He shall be responsible for creating a market identity (Branding) for products produced within the ESZ. In this capacity he shall act as consultant for SHGs/EDCs and other societies who are into production activities.
- In collaboration with the SPMU, he shall ensure capacity building of the local communities, manage campaigns and stakeholder participation.
- He shall also introduce new and innovative livelihood concepts and ideas as per the ESZ plan and help the local communities adapt and adopt and integrate in the micro-plan these ideas in order to make a substantial improvement in the quality of their lives.
- He shall also look at the subject of scheme convergence and facilitate pilot projects in Gram Panchayats and facilitate integration in the micro-plan in order to exhibit the societal benefits inherent in these activities.

c) **General Development Specialist:** He shall be responsible for liaison with line departments in districts concerned, coordinate with the District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) for ensuring inclusion of relevant prioritized activities in to the micro-plan, getting various plan activities completed in a time bound manner, in accordance with an annual work plan, in each field of responsibility. With the ESZ plan as a guiding document he can design and develop his work plans and get the necessary permissions via the instrument of the Monitoring committee. His chief areas of work would be:

1. Watershed management- soil moisture conservation
2. Traffic and Transportation
3. Waste Management
4. Pollution Control - Air, Water, Noise

ToR:

- He shall be responsible for liaison with different line department officials in the districts concerned in order to direct/regulate various development activities according to ESZ plan provisions.
- He shall work in collaboration with the Forest Department to create awareness about on the process of forest management and the applicable rights and concession they are eligible for under the JFM.
- He shall prepare detailed work plans for each of the concerned sectors like Watershed management or waste management and then liaise with the concerned line departments in order to get the work completed.

- He shall also act as a vehicle for creating synergy between line departments of the districts concerned, so that planned activities in the ESZ can be carried out involving line departments of districts concerned. This would prevent piece meal initiatives from one district while the other districts act without synergy with the actions of the former.
- He shall be instrumental in facilitating formulation of micro plans in consonance with the ESZ plan in respective villages in order to undertake various development activities envisaged in the Plan. Some of these activities will require detailed location and context specific planning, which shall be his responsibility. Such micro-plans can be in the area of traffic and parking management, heritage conservation, waste management etc.
- He shall collaborate with a range of agencies to strengthen the capacity of the EPMU. This will include various research and academic institutes, civil society groups, NGOs, etc.
- Shall follow the instructions of the ESZ Project Manager and carryout work assigned to him.

ESZ Unit: Key Positions and Responsibility

S. No.	ESZ Unit Positions	Key Responsibilities
1	ESZ Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-sectoral, Inter- Agency coordination. • Liaison with stakeholders • Monitoring and Evaluation of activities in the plan • Administrative and Budgeting • Formulation of Annual Plan • Reporting to the Monitoring Committee • Reporting to SPMU
2	Marketing Expert– Tourism and Local Produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco Tourism activities - Planning, training and execution • Bridging the gap between local production and the markets • Responsible for branding of local produce and establishing a market presence • Training and orientation of SHGs/EDCs in modern business practices
3	Development Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with line departments in concerned districts to accomplish the tasks and targets in the ESZ plan. • Prepare detailed work plans for each of the concerned sectors. • Collaborate with a range of agencies to strengthen the capacity of the EPMU • Facilitate micro plans in consonance with the ESZ plan in order to undertake various development activities enlisted in the Plan

Suggestive Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

The proposed framework is indicative, and the Monitoring Committee shall develop a comprehensive Monitoring & Evaluation plan for the ESZ, incorporating a robust and independent data management system for waste and environmental parameters. The plan shall include annual data reviews, continuous troubleshooting, evaluation of standard operating procedures, and periodic audits to ensure data integrity and reliability. The resulting data inventory will serve as a reference for long-term impact assessments and the formulation of appropriate mitigation measures.

An IT-enabled dashboard could also be established for performance monitoring, aligned with benchmarks such as Swachh Survekshan and ‘Garbage-Free City’ standards, and extended to facilitate public social auditing. Further, a grievance redressal mechanism could be instituted through an e-governance module to enable citizens to lodge complaints, ensure timely resolution, and publicly report actions taken.

S.No.	Regulated Activity	Regulatory Authority	Monitoring Methodology	Frequency of Monitoring	Evaluation & Compliance Mechanism
1	Commercial establishment of hotels and resorts	Implementing agency for monitoring shall be decided by Monitoring Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment verification of eco-sensitive design (RADPFI 2021) GIS mapping of land use change Waste and water audits 	Annual compliance review	Annual eco-certification: Non-compliant establishments face closure under ESZ rules
2	Construction activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permit vetting against ZMP land-use zoning GIS monitoring ESZ clearance before start Eco-sensitive design guidelines compliance 	Monthly during construction.	Non-compliance triggers stop-work orders; social audit of projects every year
3	Small scale non-polluting industries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration records Energy and effluent audits by MPPCB Inspection of waste management practices 	Bi-annual	Renewal of licenses tied to MPPCB clearance; penal action under Air & Water Acts if violated
4	Commercial Goat & Sheep Farming		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock census Grazing maps prepared by Forest Dept Ecological carrying capacity assessments 	Pre & post grazing season	Grazing intensity reviewed annually; permits adjusted or withdrawn in case of overuse.
5	Felling of Trees		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree felling permits Geo-tagging of felled trees Satellite imagery for deforestation tracking 	Monthly reconciliation	Annual tree cover report through remote sensing. Violations will attract penalties as per Indian Forest Act.

S.No.	Regulated Activity	Regulatory Authority	Monitoring Methodology	Frequency of Monitoring	Evaluation & Compliance Mechanism
6	Goat Farming		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village-level registers 	Quarterly	Panchayat reports submitted to ESZ monitoring committees; overstocking corrected through awareness + fines
7	Collection of NTFPs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHG-managed collection quotas GPS-tracked zones 	Seasonal	Annual sustainability audit; quotas revised with Forest Dept.
8	Migratory Grazing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entry/exit permits Check-post records Monitoring of grazing routes with GPS collars 	Seasonal	Annual ecological impact assessment; renewal of permits conditional on compliance
9	Towers, cables & infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location clearance via ESZ monitoring cell Geo-tagging Radiation compliance checks 	Biennial	Certification from DISCOM/DoT; removal of illegal structures
10	Infrastructure including civic amenities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESZ-compatible design verification Site inspections GIS overlay with eco-sensitive maps 	Quarterly	Environmental audits; corrective redesign if violations
11	Roads (widening/strengthening)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESZ Impact Assessment Site inspections/GIS tracking Wildlife underpass/overpass compliance 	During construction + Annual	Audit report to Monitoring Committee; penalties for non-adherence
12	Hill slopes & river banks protection		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slope stabilization audits Sediment load analysis 	Pre & post monsoon	Annual erosion risk report; stricter zoning in vulnerable slopes
13	Night vehicular traffic		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check post permits CCTV monitoring Roadkill data records 	Monthly	Adaptive traffic regulation; violators fined by Transport Dept.
14	Agriculture, horticulture, dairies, aquaculture		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil/water testing Agro-chemical usage surveys 	Annual	Compliance with sustainable farming guidelines; incentives for eco-friendly practices
15	Treated wastewater discharge		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STP/ETP inspection Random water quality tests 	Quarterly	Compliance certification tied to MPPCB norms; repeat violators face closure.
16	Commercial water extraction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water meters Aquifer recharge studies 	Bi-annual	Aquifer status reports: restrictions if thresholds breached

S.No.	Regulated Activity	Regulatory Authority	Monitoring Methodology	Frequency of Monitoring	Evaluation & Compliance Mechanism
17	Wells and borewells		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPS tagging • Water table measurement 	Annual	Renewal of permits subject to groundwater audits
18	Solid & Biomedical Waste		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregation & collection audits • Facility inspections • Disposal logbooks 	Quarterly	Third-party annual audit; public disclosure of compliance
19	Exotic species introduction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery inspections • Biodiversity registers checks 	Annual	Removal of invasive species; penalties under Wildlife Protection Act
20	Eco-tourism		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying capacity assessments • Visitor logbooks 	Seasonal	Annual eco-tourism review; benefit-sharing compliance checked
21	Noise pollution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise meters in hotspots • Festival/event monitoring 	Quarterly	MPPCB compliance reports; penal fines for excess noise
22	Air Pollution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambient air quality monitoring stations • Stack emission checks for industries 	Continuous online monitoring + Quarterly field checks	MPPCB compliance reports or violation notices. Closure or fines for exceeding prescribed limits
23	Signboards/ hoardings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field checks • Cross-verification with permits 	Bi-annual	Removal of unauthorized boards; fines imposed
24	Any other activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case-by-case review • Application screening 	-	Recommendations of ESZ Monitoring Committee enforced

