

**Report on the Effectiveness of
Wildlife Conservation Society, India's Facilitation of
the Government Scheme of Voluntary Relocation Programme in the
Specified Protected Areas of the Western Ghats**



Submitted to

Royal Bank of Scotland Foundation

Submitted by

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Acknowledgements

It is my privilege to associate with the team of Wildlife Conservation Society, India, Bengaluru (WCS-India) to evaluate the project on the “*Report on the Effectiveness of Wildlife Conservation Society, India's Facilitation of the Government Scheme of Voluntary Relocation Programme in the Specified Protected Areas of the Western Ghats*”.

The Wildlife Conservation Society, a non-governmental organization, is committed to saving wildlife and wild places worldwide. WCS-India addresses these challenges uniquely in India by facilitating and supporting other government department for government-sponsored voluntary relocation programme in the specified Protected Areas of the Western Ghats, funded by Royal Bank of Scotland, India.

In order to carry out an evaluation of their activities, I traveled across the Western Ghats from Wayanad to North Kanara, visiting Nagarhole Tiger Reserve, Kali Tiger Reserve, Kudremukh National Park, M.M Hills Sanctuary and Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary. It was not only a pleasurable trip but also extremely knowledgeable for we were travelling in the global biodiversity hotspot of Western Ghats.

Being a Forest officer of Indian Forest Service cadre, forests and wildlife are very close to my heart. During the 32 years of my service as a Forest Officer, interaction with wildlife and people was common. Now after superannuation, when I visited the forests as part of this assignment of preparing the project evaluation report, I was an experienced expert devoid of the robe of a government officer. It was a different experience altogether of getting to know the detailed insight of the poor, difficulties faced by them to earn a livelihood, and the plight of economy in and around Protected Areas. I was extremely happy to see the relentless dedication of WCS-India's team in lending the helping hand towards the needy voluntarily relocated people.

I am grateful for the opportunity provided by the WCS-India team and for arranging the logistics during the tour for the study. My special thanks to Ms. Prakriti Srivastava, IFS for providing this opportunity and sparing her valuable time whenever needed. I also thank Mr. Venu Parmeshwar who meticulously planned my visits along with his team Mrs. Mangala, Mrs. Jayalaxmi and Mr. Phaniraj.

My heartfelt thanks to Sri. Pandira Medappa Muthanna and his team working in the project sites across Western Ghats. The team had planned my visit meticulously in spite of heavy rains and enthusiastically showed the work they had done in the field. At the first glance, the process of voluntary relocation might appear to be as an easy process but the intricacies involved in the process are complex. Therefore, it is astonishing to see the effectiveness of the WCS-India's team in facilitating the smooth implementation of voluntary relocation, and in supporting the voluntarily relocated communities. I wish them all the best in their endeavor.

(Rama Nagaraja Reddy)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Protected areas and their forested elements are considered important in nature conservation. Protected areas — national parks, wildlife reserves, wilderness areas, etc. — are the cornerstones of national and international conservation strategies. They act as refuges for species and help maintain critical ecological processes and ecosystem services. Many of the protected areas in India are the support system for the communities living in and around them. Large-scale human settlements and their interventions in the protected areas and adjoining areas have resulted in widespread biodiversity loss, fragmentation of forests and consequently, in the loss of wildlife. To accommodate the needs of both wildlife and conflict-prone communities, the Government of India offers a voluntary resettlement package for households within protected areas that are willing to move out.

WCS-India through the project, '*Sustaining Livelihoods and Mitigating Conflicts in Critical Wildlife Habitats in the Western Ghats of India*' supported by Royal Bank of Scotland Foundation, facilitates the stakeholders involved in the process of voluntary relocation. The objectives of the project are to facilitate fair and generous voluntary resettlement of families in consonance with the government policy, providing voluntarily relocated families with livelihood support through a variety of appropriate agricultural, vocational and social support mechanism and mitigating conflicts between wildlife and rural families in and around key wildlife reserves.

The effectiveness of WCS-India's project facilitating government-sponsored voluntary relocation program in Nagarhole Tiger Reserve, Kali Tiger Reserve, Kudremukh National Park, M.M Hills, Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary and Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary was assessed. The study was conducted during visits to the specified protected areas, and through discussions with the WCS-India team, the people residing inside the protected areas, and the voluntarily relocated families from these protected areas. Secondary literature such as reports submitted by the field staff of the Forest Department was also taken into account. Some of the points taken into consideration while preparation of the report was the status of the habitat, livelihoods of voluntarily resettled families, finance related information etc. The effectiveness of the project was evaluated keeping in mind the

aspects of schedule, quality, cost and stakeholder (including the voluntarily relocated families) satisfaction.

In case of Nagarhole Tiger Reserve, the recent settlers have been voluntarily relocated to four sites namely, Shettihalli, Hebballa, Mastigudi and Sollepura. These families have received agricultural land, a home stead, electricity, water connection, alternative livelihood options, identity proofs, health services, ration facilities etc. In Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, WCS-India has facilitated the release of funds from the District Voluntary relocation Committee and made available agricultural equipment to 128 voluntarily relocated families. The settlers from Kudremukh National Park were helped by the WCS-India's staff to submit their application for voluntary relocation to the District Voluntary relocation Committee. They also supported 21 voluntarily relocated families by making available to them agricultural equipment and seedlings. In Kali Tiger Reserve, WCS-India's team has motivated 17 families from three villages to avail the opportunities available under the government-sponsored voluntary relocation program. Documentation required for voluntary relocation has been prepared for 12 families from these three villages. Skill development through training for income generation had also been organized. In all locations, WCS-India team has facilitated the beneficiaries to access a number of government and other schemes to enable their successful resettlement. The voluntary relocation programme in MM Hills Sanctuary is in the initial stages and the team is facilitating the process of voluntary relocation for the residents of Changadi settlement. WCS-India team has been doing an incredible work in facilitating the complex process of voluntary relocation and in improving the quality of life of the voluntarily relocated families across Western Ghats. Some recommendations to further help the implementation of the project have also been suggested.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Protected areas and their elements- both biotic and abiotic, are considered important in nature conservation. The World Conservation Union defines a protected area as an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means. The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) describes a protected area as a geographically defined area, which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objective. Protected areas — national parks wildlife reserves, wilderness areas, etc. — are the cornerstones of national and international conservation strategies. They act as refuges for species and help maintain critical ecological processes and ecosystem services that intensely managed landscapes and seascapes cannot provide. These places provide space for natural evolution and future ecological restoration.

Today, there are more than 100,000 designated protected areas in the World Database on Protected Areas covering around 11.4 per cent of earth's land surface, along with more than 1,300 marine protected areas covering less than 0.5 per cent of the oceans. They exist in virtually every country. The bare statistics give a false impression of the strength of the world's protected area network. Many protected areas are ice caps, deserts, mountains and other places that were relatively easy to set aside but often not in the optimum places to protect biodiversity or to benefit indigenous and local communities. In this context, the protected areas of Western Ghats draw attention because of its location in a global hot spot and ecologically sensitive area.

Protected areas face many critical challenges, which may threaten their integrity and the purpose for which they have been established, unless the challenges have been suitably addressed. The responsible personnel for the management of protected areas in the government have to be well equipped with organizational skills to deal with the critical issues of the areas.

Many of the protected areas in India are the support system for the communities living in and around them. In a country like India where population is increasing rapidly and forest

boundary is fixed, the local communities may depend on forests for their livelihood (FSI 2011). Large-scale human settlements and their interventions in the protected areas and adjoining areas have resulted in biodiversity loss, fragmentation and consequently, in the decline of wildlife populations.

Exclusion of people from protected areas and conservation efforts to resettle people from protected areas remain controversial due to high expectation of stakeholders in their perspectives. Voluntary Resettlement in India is challenging for the government and its agencies. The present policies of government focusses on cash-based or a combined cash and land-based compensation for families of voluntary relocation. Many households are willing to move out of the protected areas with compensation seeking better education, healthcare, roads, agriculture, and to avoid wildlife conflict. Some others like the poor and landless wage earners want to shift to avoid wildlife conflict, and to secure a better agriculture-based livelihood and other opportunities outside the Protected Area.

In this situation Wildlife Conservation Society-India, Bengaluru, has been providing a helping hand as a facilitator to the stakeholders for voluntary relocation through the project named **“Sustaining Livelihoods and Mitigating Conflicts in Critical Wildlife Habitats in the Western Ghats of India”**. This project is being supported by the donor agency Royal Bank of Scotland Foundation, India (RBS India).

1.1 Project Objectives:

- a. Motivate and facilitate fair and generous voluntary resettlement of families seeking voluntary relocation in consonance with government policy.
- b. Provide livelihoods support to families living in the interior of protected reserves to facilitate voluntary relocation.
- c. Facilitate livelihood enhancement of voluntarily relocated families through a variety of appropriate agricultural, vocational and social support mechanisms.
- d. Mitigate increasing conflicts between wildlife and rural families in and around key wildlife reserves through innovative, site specific conservation interventions focused on minimizing wildlife related losses of crops, property and human life, in collaboration with communities and governmental agencies such as the forest department.

1.2 Project monitoring and intermediate evaluation

WCS-India in its project report submitted to the donor agency had envisaged to conduct a review of including cost effectiveness of the donor money spent, effective leveraging of other funding opportunities, and successful rehabilitation of the beneficiaries of the government-sponsored voluntary relocation programme. It also mentioned to engage an external evaluator to conduct an independent bi yearly evaluation and audit.

1.2.1 Aims and objective of this study

The aim of this effectiveness study is to evaluate the outcomes of the programme implementation in accordance with the project plan, which will address the needs of the donor agency as well as the government in a transparent and accountable manner.

For the above purpose, WCS-India asked the independent quality assurer to prepare a project plan within one month, which would include inputs gathered during field verifications and a draft outline/template for the written evaluation.

1.2.2 Protected area earmarked

WCS-India, Bangalore has asked the independent quality assurer to review the effectiveness of WCS-India's facilitation of the voluntary relocation programme in the specified protected areas of the Western Ghats. They are as follows:

- a) Nagarhole Tiger Reserve, Karnataka
- b) Kali Tiger Reserve, Karnataka
- c) Kudremukh National Park, Karnataka
- d) M M Hills, Karnataka
- e) Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary
- f) Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala

1.2.3 Guideline projected

The broad guidelines for preparation of the project plan includes the following:

- a) Status of the habitat
- b) Livelihoods of voluntarily resettled people using three control groups:
 - i) Status of all people within a Protected Areas (PA) in the same/adjoining settlements immediately before voluntary resettlement.
 - ii) Present status of same group of people who did not partake of voluntary resettlement and are still within the PA.
 - iii) Present status of people of the same group who availed voluntary resettlement and have come out of the PA.

Parameters used for the evaluation included: access to education, medical facilities, average income per month, instances of human wildlife conflict, etc.

- c) Funding:
 - i) How much money was allotted for voluntary resettlement?
 - ii) How much was spent?
 - iii) How good is the book keeping?
 - iv) On what was the money spent?
 - v) How well did the spending match to what was proposed to the donor?

Chapter II

PROCESS OF VOLUNTARY RELOCATION

The project objectives for facilitating voluntary relocation in the preceding chapter clearly indicates that the facilitation offered by WCS–India is solely depending on the action taken by the concerned Government Agencies for voluntary relocation. Hence, the actions and outcomes of WCS-India depends on the steps taken by these government agencies. WCS-India acts as a facilitator in the voluntary relocation programme for the settlement villages within PAs as well as a supported to the voluntarily relocating communities to ensure their successful rehabilitation.

Therefore, the process of voluntary relocation involves various organizations and departments within the government and outside. Each agency has an important role that includes multidimensional actions with varied responsibilities, and sometimes prescribed mandatory regulations. The process followed for voluntary relocation in general are as follows in subsequent sections.



Figure 2.1: Project staff collecting documents from the tribes for voluntary relocation

2.1 Process of Voluntary Relocation

- 2.1.1 The Departments in State Government, Revenue, Land Acquisition, Survey of Land Records, have to prepare to receive the land from the voluntarily relocating settlers and handover that land to Forest Department for the purpose of wildlife habitat. This involves mandatory process of land acquisition and land transfer. This process takes years as it includes stipulated time period notices and counter notices. During the above process they take the services from other sister departments of government in the process of land acquisition.
- 2.1.2 Evaluation and valuation of the building structures is done by the Public Works Department, which is necessary for granting compensation.
- 2.1.3 Evaluation of agriculture fields in terms of production for agriculture crops or for horticulture crops by the Agriculture and Horticulture Department.
- 2.1.4 The forest trees species evaluated and price valuation is done by Forest Department.
- 2.1.5 The important aspects of voluntary relocation are availability of funds released from the State Government or Government of India or other agencies including NTCA or MoEF&CC.
- 2.1.6 Furthermore, the decisions of the District Rehabilitation Committee, consisting of representatives of the various Government Departments, volunteer organizations, and influential independent members of the area, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner is important for smooth implementation and monitoring of the voluntary relocation process.



Figure 2.2: Government officials visiting villagers who intend to voluntarily relocate

The voluntary relocation policies within the state(s) vary based on the protected area earmarked for conservation. It may be for the conservation of tigers under the Project Tiger or protection inside a sanctuary. For the sake of easy understanding, the actionable stages for the process of voluntary relocation, which are relevant for the purpose of this assessment of effectiveness of Wildlife Conservation Society-India's project, are discussed below.

2.2 Identification of the families within protected area eligible for voluntary relocation

A list of the willing families or beneficiaries is prepared who are eligible according to their eligibility.

2.3 Indication of prevalent rules and policy of government on voluntary relocation and its benefits

- a. Voluntary relocation is entirely voluntary and based on the application moved by the villagers. It may be an individual family or the entire village itself.
- b. Such voluntary resettlement of persons from PAs is either entirely cash based or land based or partly land based.

- c. In case of cash-based voluntary relocation, the voluntarily relocated person himself/herself has to locate the alternate land for resettlement before the process proceeds further.

2.4 Identification of a suitable alternate location for the relocating families

- a. Identification of a land available under the Government's Revenue Department is done in an area close to the protected area for rehabilitating the voluntarily relocating families.
- b. If revenue land is available then conversion of that land for settlement usage from other purposes is to be made.
- c. If it is a forest land but suitable for settlement, the land needs approval from MoEF&CC for diversion of forest land for a non-forestry purpose under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.
- d. Receipt of the application is required from the willing families (voluntarily) for unequivocal voluntary relocation to the identified alternate site or to a different location on their own will under the cash-based incentives.
- e. Process of enumeration of family members and their properties is carried out.
- f. Notification U/S 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act.
- g. Decision of the District Voluntary relocation Committee on grant of the compensation amount to the identified families.
- h. Acquiring the land and transferring the land to the Forest Department for making it into an inviolate area.
- i. Process of settling of the voluntarily relocating families in the new, alternate site by shifting the material from original settlement inside the PA.
- j. Co-ordination with the voluntarily relocated families to ensure their integration into the new lives and the mainstream society outside the PA.

The voluntary relocation process is only a small step; the process needs to be followed up with a longer-term rehabilitation process to ensure its effectiveness and long-term success. This is specially to enable the voluntarily relocated communities, and in particular the underprivileged and weaker amongst them, to adopt to the new site outside the PA, adjust to the post-voluntary relocation phase, and to secure a long-term livelihood option.

2.5 Methodology adopted for evaluation

With this broad outline, the review of the project was conducted through visits to the specified protected areas and discussions with WCS-India's team, people residing in the protected areas, and the voluntarily relocated families residing in the alternate sites outside the protected areas. Secondary literature such as reports submitted to the donor has also been taken into account for the preparation of this report. The visit to the sites inside the protected areas were limited because of restrictions. In certain cases, the male family members were not available as they had gone out at dawn in search of work outside the PA. It was noted in one of the Nagarhole villages that the male and female members were transported in jeeps in the early morning hours to nearby coffee plantations. They returned only at evening, after day-long manual work at plantations. In most of the cases it is similar, where villages are inside the protected Areas. Sometimes, some family members engage in seasonal work at plantations for months to earn livelihood for their families.



Figure 2.3: Project staff with FD team during the document verification process

Chapter III

PROTECTED AREAS OF THE PROJECT AND THEIR STATUS

3.1 Nagarhole Tiger Reserve

Nagarhole National Park also known as Rajiv Gandhi National Park, is a national park located in Kodagu district and Mysore district in Karnataka. It is one of India's premier Tiger Reserves along with the adjoining Bandipur Tiger Reserve. This park is part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. The Western Ghats Nilgiri Sub-Cluster of 6,000 sq. km, including all of Nagarhole National Park, is under consideration by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee for selection as a World Heritage Site (UNESCO- "World Heritage sites, Tentative lists, Western Ghats sub cluster, Nilgiris). The park has rich forest cover, small streams, hills, valleys and waterfalls. It supports a healthy predator-prey ratio, including thriving populations of tigers, gaurs, elephants, Indian leopards, and deer (Chital, Sambar, etc.).

The park ranges from the foothills of the Western Ghats spreading down the Brahmagiri hills and south towards Kerala. It lies between the latitudes 12°15'37.69"N and longitudes 76°17'34.4"E. The park covers 643 sq. km, and is located to the north-west of Bandipur National Park.

The vegetation here consists mainly of North Western Ghats moist deciduous forests with teak and rosewood predominating in the southern parts. There is Central Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forests thorny wattle towards the east. There are some sub-montane valley swamp forests with several species of the *Eugenia* genus.

The important predators and carnivores in Nagarhole Tiger Reserve include the Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, Ussuri dhole (*Cuon alpinus alpinus*), sloth bear and the striped hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*). The herbivores include chital, sambar deer, barking deer, four-horned antelope (*Tetracercus quadricornis*), gaur (*Bos gaurus*), wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) and Indian elephant.

The Jenu Kurubas are the primary inhabitants of this park and adjoining forests, who are mainly dependent on the forests for their day-to-day life. They occupy forested regions, where for a long period in their history they lived in isolation but in harmony with nature. They demonstrate significant knowledge of the forests including varied species of flora and fauna and relate to the forest very well. Collecting honey, wax and other forest produce like roots and tubers has been the mainstay of their survival and in recent times they have been found selling them in the market through organized trade groups.

Many of the cultural traits they have are common with the neighboring tribes such as Betta Kuruba/Kadu Kuruba. In the forest, the tribes also practice agriculture, the main crops include ragi, cow gram, bengal gram, horse gram and black gram.

Earlier, there was resistance to the government's voluntary relocation efforts from the oldest groups of the tribal communities but much success has been met in the last few years. Many schools and houses with basic amenities like lighting, hospitals and roads are being built in the new voluntary relocation centers to support the voluntarily relocated tribal families.



Figure 3.1: Voluntary relocation settlements, Nagarhole TR

3.2 Kali Tiger Reserve

Kali Tiger Reserve is a protected area and a tiger reserve. It is located in the Uttara Kannada district, in Karnataka, India. The park is a habitat of Bengal tigers, black panthers and Indian elephants, amongst other distinctive fauna. The Kali River flows through the tiger reserve and is the lifeline of the ecosystem, and hence the name of the park. The TR is spread over an area of 1300 sq. km. The forest in the area was declared as the Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary on 10th May, 1956. The state proposed carving out a section of this sanctuary to form the Anshi national park, and the proposal was implemented on 2nd September, 1987. The initial proposal covered 250 sq. km. When the final notification of

the park area was issued in 2002, it was extended by another 90 sq. km. The park was renamed as Kali Tiger Reserve in December, 2015.

It is notable that the Anshi National Park and the Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary were together granted the status of a Tiger Reserve under the Project Tiger, being declared as the 'Anshi Dandeli Tiger Reserve' in January, 2007. The 340 sq. km. Anshi NP adjoins the Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary, and together with six adjacent protected areas in the states of Goa and Maharashtra, forms an almost uninterrupted protected forest area network of over 2,200 km²

Located in the Western Ghats range from 14°54' to 15°07' N latitude and 74°16' to 74°30' E longitude, Kali Tiger River's elevation varies from 27–1,059 m (89–3,474 ft) above MSL. Despite high rainfall in this area, water holes go dry very early in the summer because the soil is laterite, with minimal water-holding capacity. The park lies in the ecoregions of North Western Ghats montane rain forests and North Western Ghats moist deciduous forests, both of which are deemed endangered by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). These forests support rich biodiversity.

Some common trees and plant species occurring here include bintangur, *Calophyllum wightianum*, Malabar tamarind, *Garcinia morella*, *Knema attenuata*, *Hopea wightiana*, *Tetrameles nudiflora*, blackboard tree, *Flacourtia montana*, *Machilus macrantha*, *Carallia brachiata*, aini-maram, *Artocarpus lacucha*, true cinnamon, bamboo, bauhinia, eucalyptus, lantana, silver oak, teak and jamba.

The Black Panther, elephants and tigers live in the park but are rarely sighted. Other large mammals include Indian bison, sloth bear, Indian wild boar, bonnet macaque, northern plains gray langur, gray slender Loris, several deer including- barking deer (muntjac), mouse deer (chevrotain), sambar deer and spotted deer (chital or axis deer). Wild dog, jackal, jungle cat, leopard cat, small Indian civet, Indian gray mongoose, flying squirrel, porcupine, Malabar civet, Indian giant squirrel and pangolin also make their home in the forests here.

Around 200 species of birds have been recorded in the park. These include the distinctive adjutant stork, ashy woodswallow, black-crested bulbul, blue-headed pitta, brahminy kite,

broad-billed roller, crested serpent eagle, golden-backed woodpecker, and yellow-footed green pigeon. Interesting bird species including the Ceylon frogmouth, Great hornbill, Malabar pied hornbill, Malabar grey hornbill, Indian grey hornbill and Asian fairy bluebird are also found here.

3.3 Kudremukh National Park

The Kudremukh National Park (latitude 13°01'00" to 13°29'17" N, longitude 75°00'55' to 75°25'00" E) is the second largest Wildlife Protected Area (600.32 km²) belonging to a tropical wet evergreen type of forest in the Western Ghats. Kudremukh National Park is located in Chikkamagaluru district in Karnataka. The Western Ghats is one of the thirty-four hotspots identified for bio-diversity conservation in the world. Kudremukh National Park comes under the Global Tiger Conservation Priority-I, under the format developed jointly by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and World Wide Fund-USA.

The southern and western sides of the park form the steep slope of the Western Ghats ridgeline, with the altitude varying from 100 m - 1892 m (peak). The northern, central and the eastern portions of the park constitute a chain of rolling hills with a mosaic of natural grassland and shola forests. Kudremukh receives an average annual rainfall of 7000 mm, with evergreen vegetation.

Kudremukh National Park is spread partly over the thick hilly forests near the coastal plains on the western portion and the shola vegetation on the Western Ghats uplands, covering parts of three districts, viz., Chikkamagaluru, Udupi and Dakshina Kannada. The Kudremukh peak, by which the national park derives its name, is the highest spot at 1892 meters.

As per the reports, initial voluntary relocation was started by Centre for Wildlife Studies, a Bangalore based research institution, relocating six families from within the national park. The families were "happy" with the measures taken. The six families belonged to a village called Nasehalla. When the organization approached them, they were reluctant initially. They then made an agreement with the organization, where the latter committed to giving them compensation in cash and helping them look for alternative land.



Figure 3.2: Bhagavati resettlement area, Kudremukh NP

3.4 M.M Hills

The predominant forest type of the sanctuary is dry and moist deciduous forests. As per research reports published, Lantana has invaded substantial areas around Malai Mahadeshwara Hills. Indian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*) is found in good numbers within the sanctuary. After the creation of the sanctuary in 2013, the tiger (*Panthera tigris*) population has been steadily increasing. Based on the research by the forest department and scientists to monitor the population of tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and leopards and increased tiger sightings, environmentalists have highlighted the need to ensure better protection of tigers, by declaring the sanctuary along with Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary as a tiger reserve.



Figure 3.3: Changadi Village, MM Hills

Kollegal ground gecko (*Cyrtodactylus collegalensis*) was discovered in this region in 2013. The sanctuary also has other fauna like gaur (*Bos gaurus*), wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), dhole, spotted deer (*Axis axis*), barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*), sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), black-naped hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), chevrotain, common langur, bonnet macaque, honey badger (ratel) etc.,



Figure 3.4: Changadi Village, MM Hills

3.5 Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary

Wayanad wildlife sanctuary is contiguous to the protected areas of Nagarhole and Bandipur of Karnataka on the north-east and Mudumalai of Tamil Nadu on the south-east. Rich in biodiversity, the sanctuary is an integral part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. It is located 76° 02' and 76° 27' East Longitude and 11° 35' and 11° 51' North Latitude. It comprises 344.44 sq. km.

Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary was formed in 1973 and was brought under the Project Elephant in 1991–92. This sanctuary occupies an area of 345 km². It is the second largest one in the state of Kerala. The sanctuary is separated into two disconnected parts known as the North Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary and South Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary. The area in between the two parts was originally a forest region, though it is now occupied majorly by plantations.

Forest consist of moist deciduous forest with teak, rosewood, bamboos, while the semi-evergreen patches comprises *Veteria indica.*, *Lagerstroemia lanceolata*, *Termianalia paniculata* etc.



Figure 3.5: *Senna spectabilis* in Kakkapadam area, Muthanga WL Range in Wayanad

Fauna includes elephants, tigers, panthers, jungle cats, civet cats, monkeys, wild dogs, bisons, deer, bears, monitor lizards and a variety of snakes. And birds like peacocks, babblers, cuckoos, owls, woodpeckers, jungle fowls are seen here.

A monitoring programme of the Forest Department for 2017-18 had found that the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary (WWS), holds the largest tiger population in the state. Of the total 176 tigers in the state, 75 were identified from the Wayanad WLS, which is part of a large forest complex holding the single largest population of tigers in India.

CHAPTER IV

4.1 Role of Wildlife Conservation Society-India

The Wildlife Conservation Society is committed to saving wildlife and wild places worldwide. It does so through science, conservation, education and the management of the world's largest eco systems. The activities taken up by WCS change attitudes towards nature and help people imagine wildlife and humans living in harmony. Wildlife Conservation Society has furthered its global mission in India since 1988 through activities of its staff and partners.

WCS-India's mission has combined research on tigers and other wildlife, with national capacity building and effective site-based conservation through constructive collaborations with governmental and non-governmental partners. WCS-India is uncompromisingly committed to wildlife conservation. Human population growth and increasing consumption and aspirations pose serious conservation challenges. Effective action to save wildlife and wild places is now an urgent need. WCS-India program addresses these challenges uniquely by facilitating support to the other government department for government-sponsored voluntary relocation programme in the specified Protected Areas of the Western Ghats funded by RBS India. Further, WCS-India works with partners, which include India's Central and State government and associated departments, local and international NGOs, media, social leaders and community conservation leaders in nature conservation programmes.

With this background WCS-India has taken up facilitation of the government-sponsored voluntary relocation programme in the specified Protected Areas of the Western Ghats to-

1. Motivate and facilitate fair and generous voluntary resettlement of families seeking voluntary relocation in consonance with the government policy.
2. Provide livelihoods support to families living in the interior of protected reserves to facilitate voluntary relocation.
3. Facilitate livelihood enhancement of voluntarily relocated families through a variety of appropriate agricultural, vocational and social support mechanisms.

4. Mitigate increasing conflicts between wildlife and rural families in and around key wildlife reserves through innovative, site-specific conservation interventions focused on minimizing wildlife related losses of crops, property and human life, in collaboration with communities and governmental agencies such as the forest department.

To meet the above-mentioned objectives, WCS-India advocates and facilitates the implementation of government welfare schemes at voluntary relocation centers, and in neighboring settlements to ensure that the intended support truly reaches the beneficiaries in a timely manner. It also channelizes available funds for the voluntarily relocated families from other rural welfare schemes of government agencies including the Departments of Agriculture, Revenue, and Social Welfare as well as educational and research institutes such as Gandhi Krishi Vigyan Kendra and University of Agricultural Sciences. Therefore, WCS-India's project team plays a crucial supporting role in the fair implementation of the government-sponsored voluntary relocation scheme.

4.2 Interaction with Project Team

With regard to preparing the report on "Effectiveness of Wildlife Conservation Society, India's Voluntary relocation Programme in the Specified Protected Areas of the Western Ghats" interactions with the following persons were held:

WCS India, Bengaluru Office:

Ms. Prakriti Srivatsava, IFS
Country Director

Mr. Venu Parameshwar
Director Finance and Administration

Field Office-

Sri. Pandira Medappa Muthanna
Assistant Director-Conservation Operations
Wildlife Conservation Society- India. Based in Hunsur.

Nagarahole Tiger Reserve - Mr. Lokesh

Wayanad Tiger reserve - Mr. Arul

Kudremukh Tiger Reserve - Mr. R.C. Bhat and Mr. Dharnappa

MM Hills Sanctuary - Mr. Raghuram

During the course of interaction with WCS-India's management and project team, it was learnt that their project targeted to facilitate the voluntary relocation of 1100 families living within ten reserves under government-sponsored voluntary relocation program in a span of three years. The team has been supporting the families that have already voluntarily relocated from the PAs, as well as supporting the families still residing within the PA but have decided to voluntarily relocate from the reserves in future.

CHAPTER V

SCHEMES IN DETAIL

Different ministries under the Government of India and State Governments formulate various development schemes to maximize the welfare of the people as enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of India. Many schemes are already in place for the welfare of the people and based on the requirements, relevant schemes are continually introduced. Some schemes like National Rural Livelihood Mission, MGNREGA, Bharat Nirman etc. have been formulated by the government for rural development in India.

5.1 Rural Development Schemes

Brief outline of the various rural development schemes is mentioned below:

5.1.1 Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojna

1. This is a placement linked skill development scheme for rural poor youth.
2. It was launched by on 25th September, 2014 by Union Ministers Nitin Gadkari and Venkaiah Naidu on the occasion of 98th birth anniversary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya.
3. It aims to target youth, under the age group of 15–35 years.
4. A total of 52,000 candidates have been skilled under this programme till 2014-15.

5.1.2 Roshni: Skill Development Scheme for Tribal People

1. The Ministry of Rural Development on 7th June, 2013 launched a new skill development scheme designed to offer employment to tribal youth in 24 Naxal –affected districts.
2. The scheme, which is named Roshni is supposed to provide training and employment to an anticipated 50,000 youth in the 10-35 years age group, for a period of three years.
3. As per the Ministry, 50 per cent of the beneficiaries of the scheme will be women only.
4. The scheme is designed in light of the Himayat project model, which was launched in Jammu and Kashmir has been implemented in Sukma, Chhattisgarh, and West Singhbhum, Jharkhand, on a pilot basis over the last 18 months.

5.1.3. Swachchh Bharat Mission

1. The Prime Minister launched Swachh Bharat Mission on the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd October, 2014.
2. The concept of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is to pave access for every person to sanitation facilities including toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal systems, village cleanliness and safe and adequate drinking water supply.
3. The programme is to be implemented by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
4. An action plan has been drawn up for Swachh Bharat to become a reality by 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.
5. The Mission aims to triple the growth percentage of toilet from present 3% to 10% by 2019.

5.1.4. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna

1. This programme was launched by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi on the birth anniversary of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan on 11th October, 2014.
2. Ministry of Rural Development will be the supervising authority for this programme.
3. Under this programme, each Member of Parliament will take the responsibility for developing physical and institutional infrastructure in three villages by 2019.

5.1.5 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, was launched on the 2nd Feb, 2006. Now the new name of this scheme is "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" (or, MGNREGA).
2. This scheme is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to provide 'right to work' to the people falling below poverty line.
3. It guarantees 100 days employment in a year to the village people.
4. Fifty percent workers should be women.
5. 90% funding is borne by the central government and 10% by the state government.

5.1.6 National Rural Livelihood Mission

1. This scheme was restructured from the Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna in 2011.
2. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (Aajeevika) is aimed to empower the women's self-help group model across the country.

3. Under this scheme govt. provides loan up to 3 lakh rupees at the rate of 7% which could be lowered to 4% on the timely repayment.

5.1.7 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna

1. Initially it was 100% centrally funded scheme, launched on the 25th December, 2000.
2. After the recommendation of 14th finance commission report now expenditure will be shared by the Centre and State in the ratio of 60:40.
3. The main aim of this scheme is to provide all weather road connectivity to the rural areas whose population is more than 500 people and in terms of hilly areas it is 250 people.
4. This scheme was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development.

5.1.8 Training to Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

1. This centrally sponsored programme was started on 15th August, 1979.
2. The main target of this scheme was to provide technical and business expertise to rural BPL people who are in the age group of 18-35.
3. This programme has been merged with Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna on 1st April, 1999.

5.1.9 Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY)

1. The scheme was launched by the Prime Minister Atal Bihari Bajpayi on the 25th December, 2000.
2. The scheme provides food grains to around 2 cr. Below Poverty Line (BPL) families at a very subsidized rate.
3. Total 35 kgs of food grains is provided to a family. Rice is provided at the rate of Rs. 3/kg and wheat at Rs.2/kg.

5.1.10 Village Grain Bank Scheme

1. This scheme was implemented by the Department of Food and Public Distribution.
2. Main objective of this scheme is to safeguard against starvation during the periods of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations.
3. Under this scheme needy people will be able to borrow food grains from the village grain bank and return it when they have abundant food.

5.1.11 National Rural Health Mission

1. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), now under National Health Mission was initiated on 12th April, 2005.
2. Main aim of this plan is to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions.
3. Accredited social health activists (ASHA) scheme is also operational under this scheme.
4. It is run by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

5.1.12 Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna

1. It was launched on 2nd October, 2007.
2. It's a social security scheme for rural households.
3. Under this scheme one member of the family is covered.
4. The premium of Rs. 200 per person per annum is shared by the State and Central government.
5. The insured person need not pay any premium if his/her age is between the 18 years to 59 years.

5.1.13 Kutir Jyoti Programme

1. This programme was launched in 1988-89.
2. The main motive was to improve the standard of living of schedule castes and schedule tribes including the rural families who live below the poverty line.
3. Under this programme, a government assistance of Rs. 400 is provided to the families who are living below the poverty line for single point electricity connections in their houses.

5.1.14 Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

1. SSA has been operational since 2000-2001.
2. Its main aim is to make free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 to 14, a fundamental right.
3. This programme was pioneered by former Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
4. Right to education is related to the 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India.
5. Currently its expenditure is shared by the Centre and State in 50:50 ratio.

In addition to the above schemes, State Governments also launch some schemes for benefit of the rural poor in respective states. There are many subsidized government schemes for the poor and marginalized people especially in the field of Agriculture and Horticulture. During the visit, it was observed that some of the schemes have been introduced for the voluntarily relocated families residing in the voluntary relocation sites, as a result of the facilitation support provided by the WCS-India team.

Chapter VI

VISIT TO THE RELOCATION SITES

6.1 Dates of the site visits

The details of the site visits made during this study are:

1. Nagarahole Tiger Reserve - 4th to 7th August, 2019
2. Wayanad Tiger Reserve - 7th and 8th August, 2019
3. Kudremukh National Park - 25th to 28th September, 2019
4. Kali Tiger Reserve – 24th to 27th October, 2019
5. MM Hills Sanctuary (Changada) – 7th November, 2019

6.2 Persons accompanying during visit

During the visit to Wayanad Tiger Reserve, on 7th August, 2019 Sri. Pandira Medappa Muthanna, Assistant Director - Conservation Operations, WCS-India and Mr. Arul accompanied us. During the visit to voluntarily relocated settlements of Nagarhole Tiger Reserve, Mr. K.S. Lokesh had accompanied us with his team members to four voluntarily relocated settlements.

Mr. Ramachandra Bhat and Mr. Dharnappa accompanied us to the voluntarily relocated areas of Kudremukh Tiger Reserve and showed us the resettlement areas. During the visit to Kali Tiger Reserve, Mr. Narasimh Chapakanda, Dr. Jayanand Derekar and Mr Ravishankar Derekar accompanied us to the voluntary relocation sites. During the visit to MM Hills, Mr. Raghuram accompanied us.

6.3 Inference from the visits

WCS-India's role in facilitating the government-sponsored voluntary relocation program in the protected areas of the Western Ghats mainly involve identifying the families willing to relocate, help such families to prepare documents and apply to the concerned government agency. The project team acts as a liaison between the beneficiaries and various government departments involved in voluntary relocation and rehabilitation from the protected areas. The team additionally help the voluntarily relocated beneficiaries in the initial years post voluntary relocation from the PA, and in the process of rehabilitation

through supporting agricultural activities, education, healthcare and in facilitating access to employment opportunities. Further the WCS-India team tries to leverage opportunities from different governmental and non-governmental institutions for the well-being of the voluntarily relocated families.

The progress of the work in terms of the milestones achieved were assessed during the field visits taking into cognizance the information provided in the progress report submitted to RBS India from August, 2018 to April, 2019. The summary of the activities undertaken pertaining to voluntary relocation facilitation and post-voluntary relocation livelihood support are discussed in the following paragraphs.

As part of the assigned objective of quality assurance, and to study the effectiveness of the programme, we visited the specified protected areas, the settlements where the beneficiaries resided prior to voluntary relocation, the voluntary relocation sites where beneficiaries moved out to after voluntary relocation, and the settlements within the PAs where families are still residing. The inferences drawn through visits, discussion and study of the reports submitted by the WCS are categorized as under:

6.3.1 Settlements inside the protected areas and mood of the villagers

During the site visits, we visited some of the settlements inside the protected areas. Along the main road from Hunsur to Kutta, which passes through Nagarahole Tiger Reserve, there were few settlements near the Range office of Nagarahole Tiger Reserve and a few vacated settlements inside Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, Singhsar village area of Kudremukh National Park, and Davos village area of Kali Tiger reserve. All the above settlements were vacated except in case of Nagarahole Tiger Reserve.

While talking with the families still residing inside the protected areas, most of the people were ready to move if the alternate land was made available to them outside the protected area with home stead. The reason they ascribed for this was human-wildlife conflict, and the long distance from the nearest town for children's education, health facilities etc. Some families were very critical of the prevailing human-wildlife conflict and informed that almost all their agricultural crops were destroyed because of it. Many have requested the government to process their application for voluntary relocation with utmost urgency.

The vacated settlements inside the protected areas were observed to be covered with vegetation and showing signs of returning to the status of a dense forest. In some of the vacated areas, freely moving wildlife species were sighted. During the visit inside the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, the survey team encountered elephants on two occasions. The vegetation all along the route was recouped as there was no disturbance and next to nil human interference. In case of Singhsar- a vacated village inside Kudremukh National Park, it was difficult to comprehend if there was a settlement present earlier. The forest growth was dense at this site, which was further catalyzed by the heavy, continuous rains. The vegetation included native forest species interspersed with the cultivated tree species like Guava that became wild. In case of Davos- a vacated village inside Kali tiger reserve, has turned into a nearly dense forest including beautiful swampy low-lying areas, which are very congenial for ungulate species. Almost all the vacated areas that we visited had regenerated into good habitats for the wildlife species and integrated with the forested landscape of the PA. This also provides a good example that if made inviolate and free of human disturbance, the natural forests have innate resilience to grow and recover driven by natural forces.

6.3.2 The voluntarily relocated and rehabilitated sites with the people and their lifestyle

It is to be noted that the voluntary relocation and resettlement process at Nagarhole Tiger project is land based and in other areas it also included cash-based options. The voluntary relocation programmes in all the protected areas that we visited were supported by the National Tiger Conservation Authority, Government of India, except in Kudremukh national park, wherein the voluntary relocation was entirely based on the state government funds.

WCS-India team has been coordinating and facilitating the voluntary relocation process both at pre-voluntary relocation stage and post voluntary relocation settlement stage. In most of the rehabilitated areas that we visited, the residents at various stages of rehabilitation were observed to be facing common resettlement problems including obtaining the documents for their house and land, and finding out some work in addition to existing work for additional income. The detailed field visit, discussion made with settlers and WCS-India team, the protected area wise observations are given in subsequent sections.

6.4 Observations

6.4.1 Nagarhole Tiger Reserve (NTR)

In case of NTR, the recent settlers from the PA have been voluntarily relocated at four sites namely, Shettihalli, Hebballa, Mastigudi and Sollepura. The voluntary relocation type from this PA is land based, and the compensation is provided to the beneficiary from the funds released by the NTCA as per its voluntary relocation policy approved by the Government of India. The land identified for relocation is located at the fringes of forest land in the reserved forests and adjoining degraded forests. These lands have been approved under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for utilization for non-forestry purpose.

For each voluntarily relocated family, 4 acres of agricultural land and a homestead land of 4000 sq. feet has been given as compensation. Home stead land is where a house is built with a vacant land around the house to develop a kitchen garden with trees, cattle shed, and/or poultry farms by the occupants. The common facilities of electricity and water connection is available for all the houses. In addition, they have small well in some of the houses to cater to the needs of their gardens during the summer months. There is a well-developed road inside the colony along with a good drainage system and street lights at regular intervals along the roads. At certain sites, solar street posts with automatic light connection have been erected that have been donated by other non-governmental organization. A good community center has been established at the Shettihalli colony while in case of the other colonies, similar community centers are to be constructed. Anganwadi, primary school is available within the colonies, and for the students studying in higher classes have to commute about 1km to 5km to reach the nearest schools.

The voluntarily relocated people in the four centers have been assisted to get their aadhar cards, election identity cards and caste certificates. Provisioning of job cards is under the process due to non-inclusion of Sollepura village into panchayat. The process for inclusion of the Sollepura centre into the panchayat is under way. Ration cards for getting the free ration has been transferred to the nearby ration shop for most of the voluntarily relocated families. In the Sollepura center, the transfer of ration cards is under the process for some people. However, such families are still getting the ration from their old place. Thus, they are not deprived of free ration.

The voluntarily relocated families in these sites are engaging in agriculture and horticulture for their livelihood. With the support of WCS-India, they are able to leverage the benefits from various government departments. It appears the flow is very good due to the efforts of Forest Department and support provided by WCS-India. During the time of my visit, the area allotted was under maize cultivation. I visited Shettihalli agricultural land where the beneficiaries have utilized the land for maize cultivation. The maize seeds have been supplied by GKVK campus and from Agriculture Department of Government of Karnataka. It was also observed that many beneficiaries were growing vegetables within their homestead and also in their agriculture field. Some beneficiaries had grown banana, which is a good commercial crop. It was interesting to interact with the voluntarily relocated families and understand their desire to diversify the crops for better economic return.



Figure 6.1: Maize cultivation, Sollepura

In most of the cases the seedlings of the vegetable crops are distributed by the Horticulture Department through facilitation of WCS-India team. The Agriculture and Horticulture Departments of Government of Karnataka have provided fertilizers and pesticides with guidance as per their departmental schemes.

It was observed in one of the reports covering the updates from the present quarter that in the Nagarhole relocation centers, 76 voluntarily relocated families engaged in agriculture and 81 voluntarily relocated families engaged in agroforestry were supported by WCS-India in getting the agriculture implements like ploughs, jets for irrigation, seeds, seedlings and fertilizers. In the same way Horticulture Department was facilitated by WCS-India to make contributions with seedlings of green chillies, tomato, silver oak in a big way.

It is amazing to hear the coordination of WCS-India team with the Agriculture Department. The Agriculture Department, HD Kote even selected one of the voluntarily relocated tribal member now residing at the Sollepura center for the Progressive Farmer Award in Karnataka. She was also felicitated during the Karnataka Rajayothsava function held on 1st November, 2018 in HD Kote. She was felicitated as the Progressive Farmer by a leading Kannada newspaper named 'Vijaya Karnataka'. On discussion with the re-settled families it was learnt that this was made possible due to the support and guidance of the WCS-India team.

During the discussions, I also came to know that WCS-India supported 43 tribal members from the voluntarily relocated communities to participate in the Agriculture Fair Programs held at GKVK, Bangalore and VC Farm, Mandya through support leveraged from the RBS project. WCS-India team had arranged participation of 6 tribal beneficiary from the Shettihalli, Masthigudi, and Sollepura relocation centers to participate in the Nursery Development Training Program held at JSS-KVK, Suttur.

Self-help groups are one of the important aspects in production and management of small groups in a targeted activity. It is learnt that self-help groups (SHGs) at Nagarhole had conducted 83 meetings through the support provided by the WCS-India team. These SHGs were able to save total amount of Rs. 23,860 in a span of four months. In addition, the project staff also helped 5 SHGs to apply for soft-loans worth Rs. 2,00,000 from the Government Social Welfare Department at HD Kote. It is to be noted that in Nagarhole, 218 beneficiaries including 30 students opened new savings bank accounts with assistance from WCS-India.

At Nagarhole Relocation Centers, WCS-India team visited 62 times to provide health-related advice and support treatment of minor ailments in 475 instances, and to facilitate

the treatment of 10 tribal beneficiaries at Government Hospitals as in-patients. The team has also provided assistance to 3 tuberculosis patients, and organized ante-natal and post-natal health checkups and facilitated vaccinations for the voluntarily relocated families.

Further, health camps were also organized with the help of Arogya Seva Bharathi, Mysore at the relocation centers during which 186 tribal patients from Hebballa, 102 from Solleपुरa, and 201 from Masthigudi were screened. It was also noted that an eye camp with support from KR Hospital, Mysore and Arogya Barathi, Mysore was organized at Shettihalli Relocation Centre where 66 tribal beneficiaries were screened, 31 tribal beneficiaries received spectacles, and four tribal patients underwent operation based on the advice from the doctors from KR Hospital, Mysore.

In regard to generation of alternate livelihood, it was noted that in Hebballa relocation center, 35 beneficiaries had been provided skill-based training through facilitation rendered by WCS-India. Additionally, 7 families from the Hebballa center had submitted their applications for cattle sheds, and receive aid for the same from the Kademanganahalli Grama Panchayat under the Government of India's MNERGA scheme.

The training programmes other than the Agriculture and Horticulture are important especially for the youth who have relatively less formal education or no formal education. In this direction, WCS-India team facilitated the training of the members in the field of mechanics and other skill-based techniques. As a result, some beneficiaries are presently working as mechanics in Hunsur while some as drivers.

Effective marketing of the agricultural produce is essential today to ensure that the beneficiaries receive good remuneration for the hard work rendered by them in their fields. WCS-India staff in charge of Nagarahole relocation center supported 39 families from Solleपुरa to market and sell 1,526 quintals of maize, 1,855 kg of bullet green chillies, 1,052 kg of brinjal, and 1,428 kg of beans. In Hebballa relocation center, the team provided support to 130 families to market 6184 quintals of maize.



Figure 6.2: Banana cultivation, Sollepura

6.4.2 Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary

Unlike Nagarhole Tiger Reserve, voluntary relocation in case of Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary is cash-based voluntary relocation. The support for the voluntary relocation is provided by both NTCA and State governments. As a result, the voluntarily relocated families have to find alternate settlements outside the sanctuary on their own, according to their choice. Hence, the voluntarily relocated families have resettled in various areas across the district as well as in the adjoining districts of the state.

In order to observe the post-voluntary relocation impacts, we visited the sites inside the sanctuary from where the families had voluntarily relocated. It was a wonderful sight of a recovering forest with dense vegetation cover. We could also sight elephants during our visit to these sites. However, due to heavy rains, our visits were cut short and we could only meet one successful dairy farmer (Mr. Raghvan) who had been voluntarily relocated from the sanctuary. He was happy to be resettled outside. The main benefit due to the government-sponsored voluntary relocation, as he described, was improved access to his children's education, problem from wildlife conflict and remoteness for health benefits.



Figure 6.3: Interaction with Mr. Raghvan at Chethalayam

During the discussion and review of the activities of Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary by WCS-India, we learnt that 128 families had been voluntarily relocated who were supported by WCS-India's team in facilitating the release of funds from the District Voluntary relocation Committee. WCS-India team had worked to get the registration certificates for 4 voluntarily relocated families from the Cheeral Register Office. Additionally, it was learnt that 128 voluntarily relocated families had received agricultural equipment through the assistance of WCS-India under the RBS-funded project. Six families of EswaraKolli. Narimundi settlements have submitted applications for voluntary relocation, which was facilitated by WCS-India. In total, WCS-India team supported 140 families from Chettiylathuru settlement to submit their application for voluntary relocation to the District Voluntary relocation Committee.

6.4.3 Kudremukh National Park

Voluntary relocation of settlers from Kudremukh National Park was entirely supported by Karnataka State Government. It was based on the compensation of the lands occupied and the holdings maintained by the families along with the structures on their lands. As a result, some voluntarily relocated families have received handsome compensation from the government. Some people without any landholdings did not receive any benefit. Thus, the variance in compensation amount for voluntary relocation made it very difficult for some families to resettle. In this situation, WCS-I team is rendering helping hand to such voluntarily relocated families in various fields.

The interested families for voluntary relocation have been facilitated by WCS-I team in formalizing their application to submit to the District Relocation Committee. While reviewing the work for the last quarter it was observed that formally 11 families have submitted their application. WCS-India team during the quarter supported 21 families by distributing agricultural equipment including 14 ladders, and 7 rocker sprayers, for communal use. These families also received 1,500 areca nut, 1,000 pepper, and 50 coconut seedlings for individual farms. They also completed associated paper work to transfer the land to the Forest Department to make the compensation payment process easier by DRC.



Figure 6.4: Interaction with Sudhakar Shetty

As the voluntary relocation process involves valuation of different types of assets including land, buildings, crops, timber, fruit trees etc. The valuation process is lengthy and involves

different departments of the Government. Without the documentation and authentication, the compensation process cannot be completed. This process was hastened by WCS India by coordinating with different departments of the Government and making it a much smoother and faster process. A landless person was made to apply Ashraya Yojana. During the quarter, WCS India team helped some of the people to get house numbers so that they could involve themselves in the mainstream of panchayat.



Figure 6.4: Interaction with Smt. Girija Hendelu

6.4.4 Kali Tiger Reserve

In Kali tiger reserve, the voluntary relocation process was supported from the funds of NTCA, Ministry of Forest, Environment and Climate Change (MoEFCC). The voluntary relocation process was already initiated for the people who had chosen cash-based option.

Sri Chandra Shekar Shetia's family had been voluntarily relocated from Baha Kumari area to Kanigeri of Yellapur taluk in North Kanara district. The 5 families chose cash-based compensation. He and brother had settled in Kanigere village with ½ acre of land for each of them and other 3 families had settled in Morlem, Goa, Kaluthuri in Yellur District and another in Karwar town with 5 guntas of home stead land.

The other families visited were Maruthi Raja Ram Sethia and his two sons who voluntarily relocated from Nagarkhan village and Viswanath Bhagwat and his family.



Figure 6.5: Interaction with Maruthi Sethia and Narasimha Sethia, Yallapura

On the second day, in Joida taluk at Malavali village, we visited Shankar Krishna Sawant who voluntarily relocated from Chand Kannan village of Anshi National Park. Other 5 families had settled in Morlem village of Goa. The voluntarily relocated families were happy with the co-ordination provided by WCS-India team.

Sri Ganaba Sangta Velip voluntarily relocated from Talavati area of KTR. When they voluntarily relocated, they were considered as 5 families as per the government scheme and accordingly the compensation was obtained. He had purchased 4 acres 36 guntas for himself and his brother. They had good agriculture fields and have constructed a decent house.

Dulaba Vittal Kailwads had two sons. He received partial payment for voluntary relocation. The dues of 5 lakhs was yet to be settled, as the land in KTR was yet to be transferred by him to forest department. The process of changing hereditary records was under process.

Nagesh Biku Desai and his two brothers had been voluntarily relocated from KTR. Partial payment was received since the RTC are under correction. His son worked as security guard in nearby dam.

The collection of application from the families for voluntary relocation is continuing. During the quarter in Kali Tiger Reserve, WCS-I team had motivated 17 families from three villages under Government sponsored voluntary relocation program and documentation required for voluntary relocation had been prepared for 12 families from three villages. For the people who had been already voluntarily relocated, the process of helping them through various schemes was underway.

Agriculture was one of the vital livelihood activities of the voluntarily relocated families. Earlier inside the PA, they engaged in seasonal cultivation in discrete patches. In resettled areas, the agriculture was done systematically with all the possible assistance from the government department through schemes coordinated by WCS-I team and Forest Department. During the review of last quarter, in Kali Tiger Reserve two voluntarily relocated families were provided with 100 kg each of paddy seeds, 17 voluntarily relocated families were provided with 40 coconut plants, seven voluntarily relocated families were provided with 20 mango plants, and thirty cashew plants were distributed to 7 families. Eight families were provided with 650 black pepper plants. One family was supported with 100 banana plants.

Project team WCS India supported 16 farmers in Kali tiger reserve within the limits to submit duly filled applications to Forest Department seeking compensation for the crop loss due to the crop depredation by wild animals and other 13 farmers were supported to submit duly filled application seeking compensation for the livestock loss due to attacks from wild animals to the Forest Department.

In Kali Tiger Reserve, WCS-India team had motivated 17 families from three villages under Government sponsored voluntary relocation program and documentation required

for voluntary relocation had been prepared for 12 families from three villages. Skill development through training for income generation had been organized by WCS-I team at Kali Tiger Reserve. The team organized training program of black pepper cultivation through University of Horticulture Sciences, Extension Centre Sirsi at Ambedkar Bhavan, Joida. Twenty-five farmers from Anashi, Kumbarwada, Panasoli, Castlerock and Joida range participated in this program. During the program, 200 plants of black pepper was distributed to each of these participants. 16day long basic English-speaking course for the Primary and Higher Primary school students of Deria village, voluntarily relocated from of Kali Tiger Reserve was organized. Former Professor of English in Karnataka State Open University, Mysore, trained 16 children on voluntary basis.

6.4.5 MM Hills Sanctuary

The voluntary relocation programme in MM Hills Sanctuary was in the initial stage. The WCS-I team was facilitating Forest Department in the collection of application for voluntary relocation through interaction meeting. It came to the knowledge of project teamthat 130 families were interested in voluntary relocation program. This program had been taken up in phases by WCS India.

WCS India Project team started interaction with the residents of Changadi settlement of MM Hills WL Range in MM WLS regarding supporting their demand of voluntary relocation from 2017. Changadi is a revenue enclosure with population of 1562 people. There were 485 acres of legal land holdings in this site and 195 eligible families for voluntary relocation.



Figure 6.6: Interaction with residents of Changadi Village

Different methodology was being adopted by the project team in this site which had resulted in the Deputy Conservator of Forest (DCF) of MM WLS to submit a proposal seeking Rs. 29.25 crores funds for the voluntary relocation of families 195 families. Alternative land had been identified at Chikkalluru village, Kollegala Taluk. Deputy Conservator of Forest had also recommended WCS-India's staff member Mr. R. Raghuram as one of the members of the District Voluntary relocation Committee which monitors and oversees the implementation of the voluntary relocation program.

As discussed with the residents and Mr. Kariyappa, a resident of Changadi village, interaction meetings with Revenue and Forest Department have been initiated. Project team identified around 300 acres of land outside the Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary suitable for the voluntary relocation of families from Padasalanatha village of Gopinatham WL range. The documents, sketch of the land, and a proposal was submitted to the Deputy Conservator of Forest-Cauvery WLS to acquire this land for the purpose of voluntary relocation of families from Padasalanatha village.

Chapter VII

EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

Effectiveness of the project can be evaluated as the benefits derived from the project activities to improve the quality of life of the target group measured by the objectives achieved. For this project, the target group was the voluntarily relocated families who earlier used to live inside the protected areas. WCS-India intends to support the families who seek a better life outside the protected area in the pre-voluntary relocation process. Thus, the efficient system works on inputs, in terms of benefits promised and those promises are delivered to the voluntarily relocating families at the shortest possible time. Above process depends on acceptability among the stakeholders wherein the groups create trust among themselves. In this specific case, the efficiency depended on the measurable terms promised, which was achievable and realistic and which could have been delivered within the time frame assured.

To understand the “*Report on the Effectiveness of Wildlife Conservation Society, India's Facilitation of the Government Scheme of Voluntary Relocation Programme in the Specified Protected Areas of the Western Ghats*” and to evaluate the project following terms were emphasized. These aspects were put into test with the understanding achieved during the visits and field study of vacated sites inside the protected area, discussions made with the families staying within and settled outside the protected areas, project staff and the documents supplied both by the field staff of WCS India and from office of WCS India, Bengaluru.

As already discussed in the Chapter II, with the objectives contained for voluntary relocation in the project by WCS India, it clearly indicated that the facilitation was solely dependent on actions taken by the Government agencies on voluntary relocation. The process of voluntary relocation involved various organizations and departments within the government and outside. They had the role of a liaison with multidimensional actions and executed varied responsibilities and sometimes prescribed mandatory regulations to government agencies. Thus, WCS India had no independent role on voluntary relocation. It had the role of a facilitator role in the process of voluntary relocation in coordination with government departments.

Taking all the aspects into consideration, the study on effectiveness of the project was grouped into:

1. Schedule
2. Quality
3. Cost
4. Stakeholders satisfaction (beneficiaries of voluntary relocation).

7.1 Schedule

Project management success is often determined by whether or not one kept to the original timeline. Experienced project managers know how hard it is to achieve the determined schedule. The schedule evaluation is something one can do more formally at the end of the stage or phase, or as part of monthly reports or quarterly reports.

In the project outline submitted to donor agency, Royal Bank of Scotland Foundation WCS India was committed **“to contribute to sustainable development through conservation and recovery of biodiversity in important wildlife in Malenad Mysore Landscape. The project will reach out to the nearly 1100 families living within this landscape that want to voluntarily relocate from within forest reserves over a period of three years (August 2018 to July 2021)”**.

During my study tours to protected areas it was observed that in almost all protected areas the project team were constantly engaged in convincing the villagers and their families for voluntary relocation. Many applications received by project team were transmitted to District Voluntary relocation Committee and forest department for further processing. On several occasions, WCS India team had rendered utmost coordination in shifting the families from protected areas to outside designated place on their finalization for voluntary relocation. Even they had gone into the process of facilitation of transfer of village land inside protected areas into forest land for making inviolate spaces.

With the evaluation of pros and cons of the project it was expected to cover more than 1100 families in the ambit of voluntary relocation benefits within the project period.

7.2 Quality

The end of a project phase is a good time for a quality review. A quality review can evaluate whether what project team has done to meet the standards set out in the plan. It is always better to find out time to time and before the project goes too far, as it might be too late to do anything about it then.

The project team at the field executive level was handled by experienced personnel, both in wildlife conservation and in project management. During the interaction with project team, it was learnt that Nagarahole Tiger Reserve project team had 7 year to 25 years of experience in conservation and voluntary relocation. In case of Kali tiger reserve, Dr. Jayananda Darekar is doctorate in sociology. The study of social aspects understanding of societal need was one of the important factors of voluntary relocation. In case of Kudremukh, the team had a long experience in handling wildlife and voluntary relocation issues. Of all Mr. P. M Muthanna who supervises entire project with his project team, had spent his long years in handling wildlife issues and human-animal conflict and voluntary relocation at various phases in Western Ghats.

The project team coordinated with the respective departments of both agriculture and horticulture and its handling with success was solely attributable to their experience and acumen in understanding of these fields with clarity. The channelization of benefits from governmental departments to the settled families was commendable. They could augment funds from various departments the materials worth of few crores. During the period April to June, 2019, the project team could make cumulative amount of Rs. 1,00,19,000 from different government departments and schemes for the benefit of voluntary relocation beneficiaries, and families aspiring for voluntary relocation in the project areas.

Thus, the turn out of the project in terms of quality was good and appreciable.

7.3 Cost

Many project executives would rate cost management as one of their highest priorities on a project. The project cost management with the time management is most crucial factors in effective control of the project and outcomes derived from the project.

In the project “*Report on the Effectiveness of Wildlife Conservation Society, India's Facilitation of the Government Scheme of Voluntary Relocation Programme in the*

Specified Protected Areas of the Western Ghats” the time period accepted for execution was three years i.e., August 2018 to July 2021. The projected cost estimated for execution of the project was Rs. 3,60,00,000 and spillover amount of Project No 129 – Supporting Enterprises in Mysore Malenad. Thus, making the total cost of the project Rs 3,76,91,060.

The budget for the year 2018-2019, Rs 1,20,79,650/- was earmarked in which Rs 61,12,118 was spent and balance was Rs. 59,67,532. It is little more than 50% of the targeted expenditure. Further as per the progress report submitted till September, 2019 the progressive total of Rs.1,31,96,866/- was spent out of the budget amount allocated- Rs. 1,37,70,650/- which is good with 95% of allocation.

In the project progress report from January to March 2019 the additional funds leveraged from 11 different sources amounted to Rs 3,02,09,086/-. During this period of reporting, a lumpsum amount of Rs 12,50,000/- was spent on purchase of land for enclosure in Belthangadi WL Range, near Kudremukh National Park. **(Table 1. in Annexure 3)**

Similarly, in the progress report submitted for the period April to June 2019, Rs. 1,00,19,000/- had been additionally leveraged for 8 items of work for the benefit of voluntarily relocated families. **(Table 2. in Annexure 3)**

Progress report submitted during July to September, 2019 to RBS foundation the amount of Rs 8,13,63,921/- had been leveraged from the 15 items of work from different departments of Government of Karnataka and one from NGO and another from a private donor of Government of Karnataka. **(Table 3. in Annexure 3).**

Thus, in the three reporting periods a total amount of Rs 12,15,92,007/- had been leveraged for different activities at different locations for the benefit of voluntarily relocated families from different sanctuaries of Western Ghats covered in the project. This amount was just 4 times than the projected forecasted fund. This alone indicates the project team of WCS India has fulfilled their role effectively and diligently. **(Financial details in Annexure IV)**

7.4 Stakeholders' (families of voluntary relocation) satisfaction

The stakeholders in this project included the different government departments including Forest Department which was main stakeholder, voluntarily relocated families and to be

voluntarily relocated families. WCS India, committed to global nature and wildlife conservation, was stakeholder too with the project launched out of assisted funds from RBS Foundation, India. I could see that the enthusiasm to extend the helping hand of project team of WCS India to the voluntarily relocated families. The voluntarily relocated families were happy not only for the helping hand of WCS-I but they were feeling very secured in the newly voluntarily relocated place. It appeared that most of the stakeholders were happy with the involvement of WCS India in the voluntary relocation of families from the protected areas.

7.5 Recommendations

7.5.1 Software for monitoring the project and reporting the progress

It was observed that the project reports were compiled manually and reported in word format or PDF format. The software may be developed with protocols at three tier levels - One at the level of project Headquarters at Bengaluru, one at project executor, and another at project implementer. At each stage the permission protocol and limited access to the user may be developed. This avoids delays and adds the quick transfer of data. The data may be used for analysis and corrections if any, needed can be instructed instantly.

7.5.2 Geo tags

The villages within the protected area and voluntarily relocated sites outside the PA may be geotagged for easy reference. The technical software is available across the counter.

7.5.3 Social groups

Now a days most of the people use smart phones. Creating the groups is not a difficult task. Both voluntarily relocated and to be voluntarily relocated people can be in one group so that there is free flow of information is available. To be voluntarily relocated people may be motivated to accept voluntary relocation after knowing the better life from already voluntarily relocated people.

With the forgoing analysis I was not hesitant to feel that the project and its team had been working effectively on the planned objectives and the targets fixed. Leveraging funds for

the voluntarily relocated families through the government developmental schemes, subsidized schemes, departments beneficial schemes by the project team was outstanding. There was no doubt that this project would be long cherishing memory for the voluntarily relocated people from protected area. It was also a feat to the forest, wildlife and protected area too.

Annexure I

Details of the interactions made during the current effectiveness study with the beneficiaries helped by WCS-India

KUDREMUKHA NATIONAL PARK (26-09-2019 and 27-09-2019)					
S.No.	NAME OF BENEFICIARY	RESIDING AREA	VOLUNTARY RELOCATION PLACE	DETAILS OF BENIFITS	FUNDING and YEAR
01	Soorappa	Echalahole settlement, samse village, kudremukha post mudigere taluku Chikamanglore district.	Mummage settlement, Maavinakere village, kalasa post mudigere taluku, chikamanglore district.	Coffee – 800 Areca - 500 Silver – 650 Pepper – 1000 Ladder – 01 (20’’) Back sprayer - 01	W.C.S. /2018
02	Erappa	Echalahole settlement, samse village, kudremukha post mudigere taluku Chikamanglore district.	Mummage settlement, Maavinakere village, kalasa post mudigere taluku, chikamanglore district.	Coffee – 1000 Areca - 500 Silver – 600 Pepper – 1500 Ladder – 01 (20’’) Back sprayer - 01	W.C.S. /2018
03	Ramesha	Echalahole settlement, samse village, kudremukha post mudigere taluku Chikamanglore district.	Mummage settlement, Maavinakere village, kalasa post mudigere taluku, chikamanglore district.	Coffee – 1500 Areca - 400 Silver – 300	W.C.S. /2018

				Pepper – 1000 Ladder – 01 (20’’) Back sprayer - 01	
04	Jagadeesha	Echalahole settlement, samse village, kudremukha post mudigere taluku Chikamanglore district.	Mummage settlement, Maavinakere village, kalasa post mudigere taluku, chikamanglore district.	Coffee – 600 Areca - 200 Silver – 500 Pepper – 800 Ladder – 01 (20’’) Back sprayer - 01	W.C.S. /2018
05	Vignesha	Echalahole settlement, samse village, kudremukha post mudigere taluku Chikamanglore district.	Mummage settlement, Maavinakere village, kalasa post mudigere taluku, chikamanglore district.	Coffee – 1000 Areca - 400 Silver – 550 Pepper – 1000 Ladder – 01 (20’’) Back sprayer - 01	W.C.S. /2018
06	D. Sudhakara shetty	Keregadde settlement, kere village, kerekatte post sringeri taluku chikamangalore district.	Makkigadde house, balehalli village, bidirugodu post, theerthehalli taluku, shimogga district.	Coffee – 1500 Areca – 700 Silver – 500 Pepper – 800 Ladder – 01 (20’’) Back sprayer - 01	Govt /2016
07	Shekara Malekudiya	Kanyalu settlement, Nooralbettu village,	Shettibettu settlement,	Areca – 300	Govt /2014

		Karkala taluku, Udupi district.	Kervashe village, Karkala taluku, Udupi district.	Pepper – 100 Ladder – 01(20’’) <p>Gator sprayer – 01</p>	
08	Smt Girija	Hendelu settlement, Shirlalu village, belthangady taluku, South canara	Kontadabelle house, Kervashe village, Karkala taluku, Udupi district.	Areca – 200 Pepper – 100 Ladder – 01(20’’) <p>Gator sprayer – 01</p>	Govt /2015
09	Raaju Malekudiya	Malejodi settlement, Navooru village, belthangady taluku, South canara	Kambaladadda house, Kervashe village, Karkala taluku, Udupi district.	Areca – 500 Pepper – 200 Coco -100 Coconut -10 Ladder – 01(20’’) Gator sprayer – 01	W.C.S. /2011
10	Babu Malekudiya	Bella settlement Navooru village, belthangady taluku, Dakshina kannada.	Kukkujebailu house, Shirlalu village, Karkala taluku, Udupi district.	Areca – 600 Pepper – 300 Coco -60 Coconut -10 Ladder – 01(20’’) Gator sprayer – 01	Govt2011
11	Sheena Malekudiya	Baardaje settlement, kuthluru village, belthangady taluku, Dakshina kannada.	Kukkujebailu house, Shirlalu village, Karkala taluku, Udupi district.	Areca – 200 Pepper - 100 Coconut -05 Ladder – 01(20’’) Gator sprayer – 01	Govt /2015
12	Krishnappa Malekudiya	Raabe settlement, Navooru village,	Kukkujebailu house, Shirlalu	Areca – 600	Govt /2011

		belthangady taluku, Dakshina kannada.	village, Karkala taluku, Udupi district.	Pepper - 300 Coconut -10 Ladder – 01(20”) Gator sprayer – 01	
13	Babu Malekudiya	Kuriyaadi settlement, kuthluru village, belthangady taluku, Dakshina kannada.	Pernodi house, Nellikaaru village, mangalore taluku, Dakshina kannada.	Areca – 600 Pepper – 300 Coco -60 Coconut -10 Ladder – 01(20”) Gator sprayer – 01	Govt /2014
14	Vasantha poojari	Malejanda, Nelidadda settlement, kuthluru village, belthangady taluku, Dakshina kannada.	Sulkeri settlement, Sulkeri village belthangady taluku, Dakshina kannada.	Areca – 200 Pepper - 50 Coconut -10	W.C.S. /2019
15	Smt Sharada	Maapalu settlement, Nooralbettu village, karkala taluku, udupi district.	Andinje settlement, andinje village, belthangady taluku, Dakshina kannada.	Areca – 50 Pepper - 30 Coconut -04 Ladder – 01(20”) Gator sprayer – 01	PRIVATE (Local donor) /2016

Annexure 2

Details of the field visits to the project sites made during the current effectiveness study

KALI TR			
Date of Visit	Places Visited	Name of the voluntarily relocated families visited	Remarks
25-10-2019	Kannigeri village	Interacted with families	
25-10-2019	Tukadabail village	Interacted with families	
25-10-2019	Nagarakan village	Interacted with families	
26-10-2019	Kailwada village	Interacted with families	
26-10-2019	Mulavali village	Interacted with families	

WAYANAD WLS, KERALA			
Date of Visit	Places Visited	Name of the voluntarily relocated families visited	Remarks
07-08-2019	Chettiyalathoor	Ongoing village	Muthanga
07-08-2019	Chethalayam	Ragavan and Family	Voluntarily relocated from Kurichiyat
07-08-2019	Chethalayam	Balan and Family Aneesh and Family	Voluntarily relocated from Kurichiyat
08-08-2019	Cheeral	Vasanth Family Paithal and Family	Voluntarily relocated from Chettiyalathoor

NAGARAHOLE TR			
Date of Visit	Places Visited	Name of the voluntarily relocated families visited	Remarks
5-08-2019	Shettihali	House No. 2 & 8	
5-08-2019	Hebballa	House No. 117, 118 & 128	
6-08-2019	Solepura	Interacted with voluntarily relocated families	

6-08-2019	Mastgudi	Interacted with voluntarily relocated families	
MALE MAHADESHWARA (MM Hills) WLS			
Date of Visit	Places Visited	Name of the voluntarily relocated families visited	Remarks
07-11-2019	Chanagadi Village	Interacted with families	

Annexure 3

Table1. Funds leveraged from different sources for the benefit of relocated families in Jan to March, 2019

Sl. No	Government schemes/ Departments/ Other Donors	Amount Leveraged (in Rs.)	Field Site	Remark
1	Government Agriculture Department -Hunsur	2,45,000	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	Pipes and jets worth of Rs. to 10 families of Shettalli relocation centre
2	Social Welfare Department –H D Kote	6,46,910	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	Pipes for the drip irrigation system to 11 families of Sollepura relocation center
3	V C Farm- Mandya	7,000	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	2 tarpaulins SHGs of Sollepura relocation centre
4	Govt. Horticulture Department – H D Kote	24,000	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	Neem oil to use as pesticides and Traikodroma to 13 families from Sollepura relocation center
5	Integrated Tribal Welfare Department- H D Kote	1,80,000	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	33 sheep to 3 families
6	Social Welfare Department –H D Kote& Hunsur	1,47,000	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	Unemployment pension to 12 youth
7	District Relocation Committee- Mysore	50,00,000	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	Relocation benefit to 5 families of Udbur Kerehadi , D B Kuppe WL Range
8	District Relocation Committee- Dakshina Kannada	2,14,64,176	Kudremukh National Park	Relocation benefit to 7 families of Belthangadi WL Range
9	University of Agriculture Sciences Dharwad	95,000	Kali TR	30 honey bee boxes
10	District Relocation Committee- Wayanad WLS	24,00,000	Wayanad WLS	Relocation benefit of 3 families from Chettiylathuru

				settlement of Muthunga WL Range
11	Wildlife Conservation Society-India	12,50,000.00	Kudremukh NP	WCS-India funded land purchase program in Nellidhadka enclosure, Belthangadi WL Range
	Total	3,14,59,086		

Table 2. Funds leveraged from different sources for the benefit of relocated families in period from April to June, 2019

Sl. No	Government schemes/ Departments/ Other Donors	Amount Leveraged (in Rs.)	Field Site	Remark
1	Government Horticulture Department, HD Kote	36,000	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	Distribution of Vegetable Seeds & Insecticides to 30 relocated families from Sollepura relocation center
2	GKVK, Bangalore	2,00,000	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	Distribution of 180 Jasmine, 180 Jackfruit, 180 Drumstick, 1800 Silver Oak Plants and agriculture equipment to 180 families of Masthigudi relocation center
3	Govt. Social Welfare Department Hunsur & HD Kote.	3,13,000	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	Supported 17 tribes to receive Unemployment Stipend
4	University of Horticulture Sciences, Extension Centre Sirsi.	75,000	Kali Tiger Reserve	Distribution of 5000 black pepper plants to 25 families

5	District Relocation Committee, Wayanad	72,00,000	Wayanad WLS	First installment of Rs. Six Lakh each to 8 families from Narimanthikolly and 4 families from Eshwarakolly settlement of Tholpatti Wildlife
6	Karnataka Bank Ltd, Mangalore	9,25,000	Kudremukh National Park	Support for private funded land purchase of one family
7	Government Horticulture Department, HD Kote	10,00,000	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	Funds for construction of Poly House for one relocated family
8	Government Horticulture Department, HD Kote	2,70,000	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	100 bee boxes and 50 bee colonies
	Total (in Rs.)	1,00,19,000		

Table 3. Funds leveraged from different sources for the benefit of voluntarily relocated families in July to September, 2019

Sl. No	Government schemes/ Departments/ Other Donors	Amount Leveraged (in Rs.)	Field Site	Remark
1	Government Horticulture Department, HD Kote.	4,500	Nagarahole TR	Distributed 30 Jackfruit, 30 Mango, 30 Neem, 30 Sapota, 30 Areca nut saplings to 11 families
2	GKVK Bangalore.	1,70,000	Nagarahole TR	Distributed fertilizers (Urea – 69 bags, MOP- 33 bags, DAP- 43 bags), Ragi Seeds (250 Kgs) to 50 families of Shettalli Relocation Centre
3	GKVK Bangalore		Nagarahole TR	Distributed kitchen garden kit, agriculture

		1,46,400		equipment to 183 families of Masthigudi Relocation Centre
4	Lions Club, Mysore	10,000	Nagarahole TR	Distributed 200 chicks to 10 tribal families of Shettalli Relocation centre.
5	Government Revenue & Agriculture Department	44,000	Nagarahole TR	22 relocated families received benefits under Pradhanmanthri Krishi Sanman Yojana Rs. 2000 each.
6	Karnataka Forest Department incurred the refilling cost of the	46,200	Nagarahole TR	Refilling cost of 77 LPG cylinders belonging to families from Hebballa relocation centre.
7	Rotary Club, Mysore	20,000	Nagarahole TR	Distribution of white uniform, shoes, t-shirt to 31 students studying in Government Primary School, Sollepura.
8	Seva Barathi, Mysore	20,000	Nagarahole TR	Distribution of note book and stationeries to primary & high school students of Hebballa relocation centre
9	Seva Bharathi and Mallige Youth Club, Mysore	4,00,000	Nagarahole TR	Relief materials to the 280 families of Shettalli and Hebballa relocation centres.
10	Guard Book, Bengaluru	3,50,000		Installation of 20 solar lights in

				Hebbala Relocation Centre
11	Aluva based Veliyathunadu Residence Association, Thrissur based Bhavana Arts and Sports Club-Chavakkadu, Kerala	4,50,000		Relief materials to the 400 relocated families and 114 families residing inside Wayanad WLS
12	District Relocation Committee, Wayanad WLS	1,68,00,000	Wayanad WLS	First instalment of relocation benefit to 28 families
Total		1,84,61,100		

ANNEXURE 4

Utilization of the project fund by Wildlife Conservation Society-India

G.ANANTHA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

36, Mallikarjuna Temple Street,
Basavanagudi, Bangalore - 560 004.
Ph : 080-41204245, 26622432
Fax : 080-41204245
E-mail: gananth.co@gmail.com
gacclients@gmail.com

UTILIZATION CERTIFICATE

We, G.Anantha & Co., Chartered Accountants, Bangalore, hereby certify to the best of our knowledge, as per the information and explanation provided to us, and based on our verification of books of account and vouchers maintained by the **WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY-INDIA**, that an expenditure of **Rs.61,98,118** as detailed in the Statement of Budget and Expenditure accompanying this certificate, has been incurred out of the unspent amount as on 31st July 2018, brought forward and transferred from Centre for Wildlife Studies from Project 129 [‘Supporting Enterprises in Mysore Malenad] amounting to **Rs. 16,91,060** and grant received amounting to **Rs.1,20,00,000** from RBS Foundation India for the Project 154 titled: “Supporting Enterprises in Mysore Malenad II” during the period 1st August 2018 to 31st March 2019.

For G.Anantha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN.No : 005160S

Rani.N.R.
Partner
M.No. 214118

UDIN: 19214318AAAAAVI376

Place : Bangalore
Date : 29-05-2019

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY INDIA						
Project Title : Supporting Enterprises in Malenad Mysore						
Name of the Donor : RBS FOUNDATION INDIA						
Statement of Budget and Expenditure for the period 1st August 2018 to 31st March 2019						
LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT						
A	Particulars	Numbers	Budget (for 1 year)		Actual Expenditure	Variance
I	II		III	IV	V (III-IV)	
A1	Agricultural support (seeds, fertilizers, saplings, organic fertilizers, farm equipment, farming training)		Rs.10,00,000 per annum	10,00,000	11,20,030	(1,20,030)
A2	Vocational training support.		Rs 1,07,500 per annum	1,07,500	24,700	82,800
	Total			11,07,500	11,44,730	-37,230
B	PROJECT MANAGEMENT COST					
1	STAFF					
B1 a.	Project Managers	1 person	Rs 55,000 per month	6,60,000	6,18,000	42,000
B2 b.	50% Salary for the Assistant Project Manager (Note 1)	1 person	Rs 50,000 per month	6,00,000	1,99,500	4,00,500
2	Karnataka Field Coordinators					
B3 a.	Kali Tiger Reserve	3 persons	Rs 22,000 per month	7,92,000	4,42,100	3,49,900
B4 b.	Kudremukh National Park	2 persons	Rs 25,000 per month	6,00,000	5,70,800	29,200
B5 c.	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	3 persons	Rs 25,000 per month	9,00,000	7,61,478	1,38,522
B6 d.	Billigiri Ranga Tiger Reserve	2 persons	Rs 15,000 per month	3,60,000	94,400	2,65,600
B7 e.	Cauvery WLS	2 persons	Rs 15,000 per month	3,60,000	1,43,750	2,16,250
B8 f.	IMH Hills	1 person	Rs 15,000 per month	-	-	-
3	Tamil Nadu Field Coordinators					
B9 a.	Mudumalai Tiger Reserve	1 person	Rs 25,000 per month	3,00,000	1,25,300	1,74,700
4	Kerala Field Coordinators					
B10 a.	Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary	2 persons	Rs 28,000 per month	6,72,000	3,87,000	2,85,000
B11	Independent Evaluator	1 person	Rs 30,000 per month	3,60,000	-	3,60,000
	Total			56,04,000	33,42,328	22,61,672



C	Travel, food and accommodation					
C1	Field Vehicle 4x4 vehicle	2 vehicles	Rs.8,00,000 per vehicle	16,00,000	0	16,00,000
C2	Fuel, travel and overnight accommodation		Rs 120,000 per month	14,40,000	5,13,629	9,26,371
C3	Food		Rs 40,000 per month	4,80,000	1,88,207	2,91,793
C4	Communication (Note 2)		Rs 12,000 per month	1,44,000	1,36,504	7,496
C5	Field office rent	4 offices	Rs 30,000 per month	3,60,000	87,656	2,72,344
C6	Vehicle maintenance		Rs.8,000 per month	96,000	70,341	25,659
C7	Insurance		Rs. 1,50,000 per annum	1,50,000	1,13,969	36,031
	Total			42,70,000	11,10,306	31,59,694
A+B+C	Total Management Cost			1,09,81,500	55,97,364	53,84,136
D	Administration					
D	Program overheads					
A+B+C+D	Total Management Cost			10,98,150	6,00,754	4,97,396
				1,20,79,650	61,98,118	58,81,532

Notes :

- 1 This is professional fees paid to the Project manager and Assistant Project Manager
- 2 This includes expenses incurred towards other supplies and materials which includes field expenses, printing of banners.
- 3 Summary :
 - a Unspent amount as on 31st July 2018 brought forward from Project No. 129 'Supporting Enterprises in Mysore Malnad' 16,91,060
 - b Add: Grant received 1,20,00,000
 - c Less: Actual Expenses 61,98,118
 - d Closing balance as on 31.3.2019 (a+b-c) **74,92,942**

Place: Bangalore
Date : 29-05-2019

For G. Anantha & Co
Chartered Accountants
FNN: 005160 S
Ravi A. R.
Partner
M. No. 214318
UDIN: 19214318A00AAV1376