

**GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA
FOREST DEPARTMENT**

Rc.No. 7403/2020/WL-1

O/o Prl. Chief Conservator of Forests
(HoFF)

Dated: 26/08/2023

Aranya Bhavan, Saifabad, Hyderabad

**Sri Lokesh Jayaswal, I.F.S.,
Prl Chief Conservator of Forests (WL)**

& Chief Wildlife Warden

Sub:- TSFD - WL - Proposal for diversion of 4.8025 Ha. area (2.7052 Ha. passing through Reserve forest and 2.0973 Ha. falling outside the Reserve forest) falling in Tiger Corridor of Kawal Tiger Reserve for formation of BT road from Karji to Motlaguda villages via Rampur in Dehegaon Mandal, Asifabad Division of KB Asifabad District in favour of District Panchayat Raj Engineer, KB Asifabad under PMGSY - Minutes of the 73rd SC-NBWL meeting - Communicated - Request to issue demand notice- Reg.

Ref:- 1. GoI, MoEF & CC F.No.WL-6/106/2023-WL dt.07.08.2023.
2. GoI, MoEF & CC (WL) F.No:WL-6/11/2023 WL dt.14.08.2023
3. GoI, MoEF & CC, Forest Conservation Division FC-11/43/2021-FC dt.07.07.2023.

Sub:- TSFD - WL - Proposal for diversion of 4.8025 Ha. area (2.7052 Ha. passing through Reserve forest and 2.0973 Ha. falling outside the Reserve forest) falling in Tiger Corridor of Kawal Tiger Reserve for formation of BT road from Karji to Motlaguda villages via Rampur in Dehegaon Mandal, Asifabad Division of KB Asifabad District in favour of District Panchayat Raj Engineer, KB Asifabad under PMGSY with the following conditions:

1. User Agency as a part of the wild animal passage plan shall construct 24 underpasses at the locations indicated in the Animal Passage Plan prepared by the Forest Divisional Officer/District Forest Officer concerned at their cost.

2. A minimum of two animal underpasses with a minimum of 30.00 mts width and 4.00 mts height per km length of the road shall be incorporated in animal passage plan.

3. The underpasses shall have bell-mouth opening with splayed wing

walls at both ends with grasses, herbs and shrubs to attract movement of wild animals.

4. The User Agency shall install speed control devices with proper sign boards at animal crossing points identified by the FDO.
5. The following mitigation plan as recommended by CF/FDPT, KTR is approved for Rs. 105.00 lakhs.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the item	Unit Cost	Qty.	Amount
1.	Integrated camping site- creation of water resources by constructing major percolation tank (cost Rs.5.00 lakh) along with drilling and installation of two solar powered Bore wells (Cost Rs.3.50 lakh each) to fill the pumps along with a watch tower cum camping site.	20.00	2 No	40.00
2	Installation of Solar bore wells connected PTs.	6.00	2	12.00
3	Management of Grasslands by uprooting obnoxious weeds and sowing locally collected grass seeds (including maintenance for 3 years) near the Integrated Camping site at Sl.No.1	0.40	40	16.00
4	Creation of salt pits by digging shallow saucers of 1 meter dia and filling partially with black slit and rock salt (3:1 ratio) with minimum of 200 kg of salt around the PT constructed at Sl.No.1	0.05	40 No.	0.20
5	Development of approach path to the Integrated camping facility	LS	LS	1.00
6	Engaging a team of two trackers at each major PT site for monitoring wildlife movement, collection of data from camera traps fixing and safeguarding camera traps for 3 years	0.10 per month	2 trackers per site	14.40
7	Wildlife mitigation cost like compensation, rescue, trap cages etc	5.00	LS	5.00
8	Procurement of camera traps	0.25	20 Nos	5.00
9	Procurement of Binoculars to be used by the trackers stationed at the Integrated Camping facility to monitor movement of wildlife.	0.10	4 Nos	0.40
10	Procurement of fire-fighting equipment	As per actual	LS	2.00

11	Installation of large hoarding and sign boards for reation of publicity and awareness	1.00	4	4.00
12	Conducting Nature camps to school children	0.1	20	2.00
13	Administrative cost & unforeseen expenditure	As per actual	LS	3.00
Total				105.00

6. The work shall be carried out only between 9.00 AM to 5.00 PM without disturbing/damaging the flora and fauna of the area.
7. No labour camp shall be set up during the execution of work.
8. Care shall be taken to ensure no incidents of fire occur in the forest area. No explosives to be used.
9. There shall be no violation of Forest Act, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 or Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 during the execution of work.
10. Any other condition specified by the circle head/DFO/FDO shall be complied with.
11. The mitigation amount of Rs.105.00 lakh shall be deposited in the BIOSOT account of Chief Wild Life Warden in Union Bank, Secretariat Branch, and Hyderabad bearing A/C No.110310100030284, IFSC Code UBIN0811033.
12. The animal passages should be concrete (RCC) structures so as to enhance their longevity and minimize disturbances caused during annual repair/maintenance of otherwise bitumen structures. The bottom of structures should, as far as possible, have similar substrates to that which would occur naturally in the absence of the structure. The approach to an animal crossing is a crucial factor in determining its use. Appropriate use of vegetation (trees, shrubs and grasses) can play a significant role in enhancing the naturalness of an engineered structure.
13. User Agency should ensure that no drainage is blocked by desilting the existing water passageways and additional culvert(s) for passage of water may be provided wherever applicable. Box and pipe culverts need to be placed at additional places (wherever possible) permitting unhindered movement of smaller mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Details of these structures may be adopted from WII guidelines on linear infrastructures and placement of these structures should be decided in consultation with forest department.
14. Regular removal of debris and silts at the passage structures should be done by the project proponent.
15. The remaining portion of the road should be provided with speed breakers and rumble strips at every interval of 400-500 meters. Speed breakers and rumble strips should be appropriately marked to make them visible to the drivers (both during day and night) so as to avoid vehicular accidents. Sign posts warning about movements of wild animals should also be placed by the User Agency at regular intervals along the widened road. These should be placed where wildlife crossings are maximum and should be determined in consultation with forest department.
16. Construction work should be during daytime and no night camp of labours and additional places (wherever possible) permitting unhindered movement of smaller mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Details of these structures may be adopted from WII guidelines on linear infrastructures and placement of these structures should be decided in consultation with forest department.
14. Regular removal of debris and silts at the passage structures should be done

- contractor / User Agency officials inside the forest should be allowed.
17. Construction materials (including top soil) should be procured from outside the forest area. The debris should be appropriately dumped outside the forest by User Agency taking due care of air/dust pollution.
 18. Attempt should be made to keep tree felling minimal.
 19. The CWLW, Telangana should have appropriate mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.
 20. An annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to the Government of India.

Further, it is to inform that the GOI vide reference 3rd cited (**copy enclosed**) has informed that the funds relating to implementation of the WL Management Plan with respect to the proposals cleared by the NBWL shall be deposited into the Telangana CAMPA account (Adhoc CAMPA) being maintained in the Union Bank of India, New Delhi.

In this regard, the DFO, KB. Asifabad is requested to issue demand notice to the User Agency to comply with all the conditions imposed (including construction of animal passages) and also deposit the funds for an amount of **Rs.105.00 lakhs** towards implementation of the WL Management Plan into the Telangana CAMPA account (Adhoc CAMPA) being maintained in the Union Bank of India, New Delhi through online PARIVESH Portal in line with the existing procedure followed in respect of diversion of forest land. This may please be noted.

A compliance report shall be submitted urgently.

Copy to the PCCF & Nodal Officer (FCA) O/o PCCF(HoFF), Aranya Bhavan, Hyderabad for necessary action.

Signed by Lokesh Jayaswal

Date: 26-08-2023 16:23:58

Reason: Approved

Lokesh Jayaswal
Prl. Chief Conservator of
Forests (WL)
& Chief Wildlife Warden

To
The District Forest Officer, KB.Asifabad.
Copy to the Field Director/CCF, Kawal Tiger Reserve for information.
Copy to the District Panchayat Raj Engineer, KB Asifabad district for information.
Copy to the Engineer-in-Chief, Panchayat Raj Department, Hyderabad for information.
Copy to the PCCF & Nodal Officer (FCA) O/o PCCF(HoFF), Aranya Bhavan, Hyderabad for information and necessary action.

// True Copy //

for Prl. Chief Conservator of Forests.

F.No. WL-6/11/2023 WL
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Wildlife Division)

6th Floor, Vayu Wing,
Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi 110003.

Date: 14th August, 2023

To
The Special Chief Secretary,
Forest Department,
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Telangana Secretariat,
Hyderabad, Telangana - 500022.

Sub: Proposal for use of 2.7052 ha (Revised from 4.8025 ha) of forest land from tiger corridor landscape in between Kawal, Tadoba and Indravati Tiger Reserves for formation of BT road from Karji to Motlaguda via Rampur village in Dahegoan mandal of Komarambheem Asifabad District, Telangana in favour of Panchayat Raj Department, Telangana-FP/TG/ROAD/46851/2020.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the subject mentioned above. The above proposal was discussed in the 73rd Meeting of Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 17th July, 2023 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change.

2. After discussion, the standing committee decided to approve the proposal subject to the following conditions:

1. User Agency as a part of the wild animal passage plan shall construct 24 underpasses at the locations indicated in the Animal Passage Plan prepared by the Forest Divisional Officer/District Forest Officer concerned.
2. A minimum of two animal underpasses with a minimum of 30.00 mts width and 4.00 mts height per km length of the road shall be incorporated in animal passage plan.
3. The underpasses shall have bell-mouth opening with splayed wing walls at both ends with grasses, herbs and shrubs to attract movement of wild animals.
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Total				105.00

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7. No labour camp shall be set up during the execution of work.
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- additional places (wherever possible) permitting unhindered movement of smaller mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Details of these structures may be adopted from WII guidelines on linear infrastructures and placement of these structures should be decided in consultation with forest department.
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 18. Attempt should be made to keep tree felling minimal.
 19. CWLW, Telangana should have appropriate mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.
 20. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to the Government of India.
3. The minutes of the meeting have been posted online in the "PARIVESH" portal of this Ministry.

Yours faithfully,

Signed by

Rakesh Kumar Jagenia

Date: 14-08-2023 13:57:06
(**Rakesh Kumar Jagenia**)

Deputy Inspector General of Forests (WL)

Email: digwl-mefcc@gov.in

Copy to:

1. Chief Wild Life Warden, Forest Department, Aranya Bhavan, Saifabad, Hyderabad 50004.
2. Deputy Director General of Forests, Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 1st and 11nd Floor, Handloom Export Promotion Council, 34, Cathedral Garden Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai – 34
3. Inspector General of Forests, Sub Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Aranya Bhavan, 3rd Floor, Saifabad, Hyderabad-500004, Telangana.
4. Inspector General of Forests, FC Division, MoEF&CC.
5. Joint Secretary, IA Division, MoEF&CC.

MITIGATIVE MEASURES PROPOSED

FOR

Diversion of **2.7052 Ha** of Forest land for formation of BT Road from Karji to Motlaguda village via Rampur in Dahegaon Mandal in favour of the District Panchayath Raj, Engineer (PIU), Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District in Rebbena Range of Asifabad Division under PMGSY works.

IN

ASIFABAD DIVISION
OF KUMURAM BHEEM-ASIFABAD DISTRICT
of
Adilabad Circle

1. INTRODUCTION :

The Forest area of the Division is 153810.54 ha. The percentage of Forest area is about 45%. The forest area spread over in (37) Forest blocks and in (576) compartments. There are (6) Forest Ranges in the Division namely (1) Asifabad, (2) Rebbena, (3) Jodeghat, (4) Tiryani, (5) Ginnedhary and (6) Kerameri.

The terrain is undulating with a fringe of low hills in different directions and exposing the forest to all aspects. The general elevation of these hill ranges varies from 125 mtrs to 570 above M.S.L. In this Division Degangutta is the highest with an elevation of 633 mtrs above M.S.L situated in Range Tiryani. These hills are an extension of Satmala hills. In the western portion of division there are some hills and hillocks, which are off shoots of Satmala hills. The general drainage is from north to southeast.

Jodeghat and Ginnedhary Ranges are serving as the Buffer Zone area of *Kawal Tiger Reserve* apart from that the Forest area in the Asifabad, Kerameri and Rebbena Ranges are being utilized as the Corridor for Kawal Tiger Reserve for attracting the Tigers from Thadoba and Indravathi respectively.

The Forest area in Jodeghat Range and Ginnedhary Range is known for its diversified Flora and Fauna apart from Scattered Primitive Tribal Group Habitations with unique tribal culture.

In the above scenario, the User agency i.e., District Panchayath Raj, Engineer (PIU), Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District has submitted proposals for permitting for formation of BT Road from Karji to Motlaguda village via Rampur in Dahegaon Mandal is passing through Compt No. 483, 471, 488, 470/2, 489/1, 490 & 491 of Girelly Reserve Forests in Rebbena Range of Asifabad Division.

Report - Technical:

In the above scenario, if the proposal is to be considered, it is necessary to take up the Mitigative Measures to counter the consequential problems, in order to protect the Flora and Fauna especially the extensions to the existing encroachments and fresh attempts of encroachments.

Following are the few Probable Consequential problems of Laying Transmission line in Forest Area:

- 1) Continues human interference to the Serenity of the Vicinity.
- 2) Depletion of Forest Flora.
- 3) Forest Fires.
- 4) Encroachments

Therefore, it is mandatory for addressing the above probable consequential problems with the following suitable Mitigative Measures, in order to conserve the Forest Eco System in around in Reserve Forest area.

1. Fire Management
2. Habitat Management.
3. Water Management
4. Compensative Greenery
5. Publicity and Awareness

2. **NAME OF THE SCHEME:** Conservation Plan for Flora and Fauna along the formation of BT Road from Karji to Motlaguda village via Rampur in Dahegaon Mandal.

LEGAL STATUS:

Sl. No.	Name of RF Block	Notified U/s.	Notification details
1	Girelly	U/s-19	Notified under section-19 of HFA Gt.No.10, Dated:12-3-1957 F

2. **DISTRIBUTION OF THE AREA:-** The proposed area falls in the following compartment:

Sl. No.	Range	Section	Beat	Compt No	Name of the RF	Proposed area for Diversion		
						Length in Mts	Width in Mts	Area in Ha
1	Rebbena	Kharji	Kharji	483	Girelly	550	4.00	0.2200
2	Rebbena	Kharji	Jinkalagudem	471	Girelly	580	4.00	0.2320
3	Rebbena	Kharji	Jinkalagudem	488	Girelly	640	4.00	0.2560
4	Rebbena	Kharji	Jinkalagudem	470/2	Girelly	1210	4.00	0.4840
5	Rebbena	Rampur	Rampur South	489/1	Girelly	1610	4.00	0.6440
6	Rebbena	Motlguda	Diggada	490	Girelly	1480	4.00	0.5920
7	Rebbena	Motlguda	Diggada	491	Girelly	693	4.00	0.2772
		Total				6763		2.7052

5. **CONFIGARATION OF THE GROUND:-** The terrain is undulating with a range of low hills in different directions and exposing the forests to all aspects. The general elevation of these hill ranges varies from 125 mtrs to 505 mtrs above M.S.L. The general drainage is from north to southeast. All the streams finally drain into Peddavagu in North East Direction that again drain into Pranahita Godavari River, which flows from west to east beyond the jurisdiction of the area.

6. **COMPOSITION OF THE FOREST AND WILDLIFE:** - The forest area surrounding the diverted area is with dense and moderate miscellaneous forest. The main forest type is **(5-A) Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests**. The upper canopy of these forests at some places is closed, though rather uneven and composed of a mixture of few species practically all deciduous. The height of crop is generally up to 15.m and some species tend to predominate over selected areas but most are non-gregarious. The lower canopy is entirely deciduous. An under growth of shrubs is usually present but enough light gets in to promote more of grass growth. Bamboo is present. Climbers are generally large woody species but comparatively few. In the said area the forests type Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest exist in further two classes according to the presence or absence of Teak. The characteristic trees of the teak bearing type (Dry teak forest) are *Tectona grandis* and *Terminalia spp.* In non-teak bearing or Dry Mixed Deciduous forests, teak is absent and in addition to the above two typical species, *Boswellia serrata*, *Diospyros melanoxylon* and *Sterculia urens* are other associates found in this type. The chief Bamboo found in both the types is *Dendrocalamus strictus*.

Forest View

The important Flora existing in this surrounding area is as follows:

a) Flora:

Sl. No.	Botanical name	Local name
1	2	3
1	<i>Acacia ferruginea</i>	Vel sundra
2	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>	Tirman
3	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Ari
4	<i>Butea monosperma (Butea frondosa)</i>	Palas
5	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Rela
6	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	Satin
7	<i>Cleistanthus collinus</i>	Nalla Kodsha
8	<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i>	Sopera
9	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>	Abnus (Tumki)
10	<i>Feronea elephantum</i>	Kawheet
11	<i>Garuga pinnata</i>	Garugu
12	<i>Givotia rottleriformis</i>	Punki
13	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Gummadi Teku
14	<i>Lannea coromandelica (L. Grandis)</i>	Gumpena
15	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>	Channangi
16	<i>Madhuca indica (Bassia latifolia)</i>	Mohwa
17	<i>Morinda tinctoria</i>	Togarmogli
18	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Karanj (Kanuga)

19	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i>	Jammi
20	<i>Pterocarpus Marsupium</i>	Bijasal
21	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>	Kuchala (Musti)
22	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teku (Sagwan)
23	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	Nalla Maddi
24	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>	Tado
25	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Tellamaddi
26	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	Palakodsha
27	<i>Zizyphus xyloporous</i>	Gotti
28	<i>Sterculia urens</i>	Tapsi
29	<i>Hardwickia binnata</i>	Narepa
30	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	Bandaru

Bamboo: - *Dendrocalamus strictus*.

Shrubs & Herbs:

Bridelia hamiltonia, *Calotropis gigantea*, *Cassia tora*, *Dodonea viscosa*, *Gymnosporia spinosa*, *Ixora parviflora*, *Jasminum arborescens*, *Randia dumetorum*, *Vitex negundo*, *Cleome viscosa*, *Portulaca oleracea* and *Sida cordifolia*.

Climbers: *Zizyphus oenoplia*, *Acacia Intia*, *Butea superba*, *Hemidesmus indicus*.

b) Fauna: The forest area around the mine inhabits a variety of wildlife and it acts as a Corridor area between Buffer area of Kawal Tiger Reserve and Tadoba Tiger Reserve. Hence the Habitat is important for Tiger and other Carnivores like Leopard, Jackal, Dhole etc.,

As per the local enquiries conducted with the local people and also direct and indirect evidences, the area is rich in wildlife. The commonly seen herbivores are Spotted deer, Sambar, Four horned antelope, Nilgai etc., Besides this many species of Arthropods, Amphibians, Reptiles, and Avifauna also exist in the said area. The commonly seen wildlife in the said area is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Common Name	Zoological Name	Local Name
1	2	3	4
1	Rhesus Macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Kothi
2	Common Langur	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>	Kondamuchu
3	Panther	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Chiruthapuli
4	Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>	Jungupilli
5	Common Mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>	Mungisa
6	Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Nakka
7	Indian Fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	Gunta Nakka
8	Sloth Bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Yelugubanti
9	Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Chevulapilli

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10	Chowsingha	Tetracerus quadricornis	Kondagorre
11	Sambar	Cervus unicolor	Kanusu
12	Spotted Deer	Axis axis	Podala Duppi
13	Wild Boar	Sus scrofa	Adavi Pandi
14	Chameleon	Chameleon zeylanicus	Usaravelli
15	Monitor Lizard	Varanus bengalensis	Udumu
16	Python	Python molru	Kondachiluva
17	Common Rat snake	Ptyas mucosus	Jerripothu
18	Cobra	Naja naja	Nagupamu
19	Viper	Vipera russeli	Katukarekula poda
20	Cattle egret	Babulcus ibis	Tella konga
21	Darter	Ashina rufa	Pamutala Neeti Kaki
22	Grey Heron	Ardea cinera	Nallakalla Konga
23	Peacock	Pavo cristatus	Nemali
24	Common Moor hen	Gallinula chloropus	Tumba kodi
25	Blue Rock pigeon	Columbia livia	Pavuram
26	Spotted Dove	Streptopelia shineusis suratensis	Chukkala Guvva
27	Alexandrian Parakeet	Psittacula eupatria	Rama Chiluka
28	Common Koel	Sadya scolopacea	Kokila
29	Jungle owlet	Glaucidium radiatum	Adabvi Gudlaguba
30	Pied kingfisher	Ceryle rudis	Kilkila(Hindi)
31	Maratha wood pecker	Deadreceptes mahareteonsis	Pasupu Netthi Vadrangipitta
32	Indian pitta	Pitta brachvura	Marugujju Vadla Pitta
33	Common wood shrike	Tephrodornis pondicerianus	Pitta
34	Red vented Bulbul	Pycnonotus cafer	Bulbul(Hindi)
35	Black drango	Dicrurus adsimilis	Burugu Pitta
36	Tree pie	Dendrocitta vagabunda	Treepie
37	Pied Robin	Copsychus saularis	Nalupu Telupu Robin Pitta
38	Common myna	Acidotheres tristis	Goruvanka
39	House sparrow	Passer domesticus	Pichuka

7. Adverse Impacts of formation of BT Road from Karji to Motlaguda village via Rampur in Dahegaon Mandal on Wildlife:-

The adverse impacts, due to the formation of BT Road from Karji to Motlaguda village via Rampur in Dahegaon Mandal on the wildlife and surrounding forest areas are likely to be as follows:

i. **Fragmentation and Edge Effect:-**

Due to depletion of the Forest the habitat of the wildlife will be fragmented and certain forest areas will be depleted leading to changes in micro climatic conditions thereby causing imbalance in habitat.

ii. **Degradation of Forests:**

Due to easy access to the Hilly Forest area, the Flora and Fauna will become susceptible for Degradation and poaching respectively by people from plain areas.

iii. Exploitation of Primitive Tribal Groups:

People from plain area exploit the innocent and dilute their unique culture.

iv. Encroachments:-

Existing Forest will become susceptible for encroachments by the encroachers from plain areas

v. Erosion: -

Degradation of Forest will increase soil erosion and water table depletion leading to water scarcity to the wildlife and loss of top soil affecting the vegetation. This causes scarcity of water and food to the wildlife.

vi. Forest Fires: -

The biotic interference increases the forest fires either accidentally or intentionally. The forest fires further have an adverse impact on vegetation, i.e., Flora and Fauna, hardening of soil, and increase in erosion, loss of wildlife habitat etc.

9. Period of the Scheme:

The Conservation plan period is (3) years starting from 2021-22 to 2023-24 and subject to extent for another one year period after evaluation after 2nd year of implementation.

10. Goal and Objectives:

a) Goal:- "To conserve, the Flora and Fauna"
"To address genetic isolation of wild animal population"

b) Objectives:

1. Protection and improvement of the eco-system through mitigative measures.
2. Improvement of water resources through Soil & Moisture Conservation measures by catchment area treatment on watershed principles.
3. Habitat improvement through improvement of fodder availability by raising (Grass Plots) and protection from fire.
4. Publicity and awareness - conservation education to the stakeholders for protecting Flora and Fauna.

11. Strategies to meet the Objectives:- Theme Plans:-

For attaining the said objectives and for holistic treatment and management of the entire proposed area for mitigating the adverse impacts of the proposed transmission line, theme plans are proposed based on the objectives.

For holistic habitat management of the treatment area the following individual theme plans are proposed:

- I. Management of Eco-System through Habitat Restoration
- II. Water Conservation/ Rain water harvesting
- III. Fire management
- IV. Publicity And Awareness

The management strategies are discussed under individual theme plans.

I. Management of Eco-System through Habitat Restoration:

A. Wild life Habitat Improvement:

II. Water Conservation/ Rain water harvesting:

The proposed area forms catchment area for a number of streams, which drain finally into Pranahita River and adjoining ponds. Most of the areas is subjected to rich topsoil erosion and even at some places along hill slopes trees are uprooted accordingly. All the rainfall in treatment area shall be conserved in situ, improving the moisture regime and the vegetation will be lush green for longer periods providing ideal shelter and forage grounds for the wild animals. It also makes water available to the wild animals especially during the dry season. This also reduces migration of animals to villages utilizes in search of water whereby they are subjected to poaching.

It is proposed to Animal trackers, Anti poaching squad, erection of check gates, Construction of watch tower, Borewell with solar pump set, Management of grass land by uprooting the obnoxious weed, Raising of Fodder plots with chainlink, Construction of saucer pits, Formation of Percolation Tanks.

OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of water conservation/rain water harvesting are as follows:-

- (i) To check soil erosion
- (ii) To conserve water in situ in the treatment area itself
- (iii) To improve moisture regime in treatment area and recharge ground water table.
- (iv) Improvement of vegetation of grassland and availability of sustainable food and cover to wildlife.
- (vi) Check siltation of ponds and waterholes in treatment area and maintain the water holding capacity.

It is proposed to take up the activities for harvesting the rain water and improving the availability of water to the wild animals, and to increasing the water table and improvement of the vegetation.

Construction of Percolation Tank in the RF:-

It is proposed to take up construction of Percolation Tanks with earthen bunds for water harvesting, impounding and storage of water. This helps in availability of water all over the treatment area especially during the pinch period. The percolation tanks are in situ water harvesting structures, which help in percolation and recharge of ground water whereby water is available to the wildlife and also improves the vegetation in the treatment area.

III. Fire Control Measures:

Fire Tracing:

- a) As a preventive measure fire tracing to a width of 5.00 Mtrs on either side of the proposed area to be taken up and these fire lines will be kept clean of any inflammable material. This will protect the forest from accidental fires due to throwing of lighted matchsticks by the traveler, shepherds etc. it is also proposed to take up fire line contour trenches where the inflammable material will be swept into the trench and control burning will be done. It is proposed to creation for Field lines
- b) All the R.F. lines, Compartment lines and Beat boundary will be fire traced and kept clean.
- c) The pasture areas around the waterholes will be given additional protection from fire for maintenance of succulent grass fodder to the wildlife.
- d) The bamboo areas, regeneration areas with more dry material need to be protected.
- e) A follow up action of maintenance of the fire lines every year before the onset of summer shall be taken up.
- f) The local people will be involved in protection from fires and awareness programs will be conducted on importance of fire control and hazards due to fire.

V. Publicity and Awareness:

It is proposed to give wide publicity about the importance of Forest Protection, bio diversity and the wildlife conservation and also conservation of unique culture of the Primitive Tribal Groups of the area. The publicity and awareness campaigns are proposed as follows:-

- a) Sensitize the community and create awareness about the need to conserve bio-diversity through awareness campaigns, nature camps, conducting workshops, trainings etc.
- b) Arranging prompt and quick payment of compensation cases involving wild animal attacks.
- c) Building mutual confidence between protected area management and local people by frequent interaction between the two and also being responsible to the gender issues.
- d) Taking up initiatives in mobilizing community for controlling totally stopping the grazing.

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- e) Display of hoardings (signage and hoardings) and brochures/pamphlets with messages of bio-diversity conservation at prominent places.
 - f) Training the people, departmental staff and NGO's to enhance their technical, social, professional skills for effective planning, implementation and monitoring of the eco-development programme.
 - g) Conducting regular Gram sabha's in the surrounding villages and making the people aware of the conservation. It is also proposed to take up all the habitat development activities by people's participation to develop the sense of ownership and responsibility.

FINANCIAL OUTLAY:-

The scheme is prepared with financial outlay of Rs. 105.00 Lakhs at an average of Rs. 35.00 Lakhs per annum for the period of 2 years.

Proposed mitigative measures for formation of BT Road from Karji to Motlaguda village via Rampur in Dahegaon Mandal (2.7052 Ha) in Girelly RF of Rebbena Range of Asifabad Division. (Project Cost: Rs.700.00 Lakhs x 15% = Rs.105.00 Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item of works	Units	Qty.	Rate	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)
I	Wildlife protection				
1	Animal trackers (5 Nos. for 3 year /5 units (5 x3 x12 x 9000/- = Rs.16.20 Lakhs)	Nos.	5 Nos		16.200
2	Anti Poaching squads (1 No. for 3 year /1 unit (1x24000/-x12 = Rs.2.880 Lakhs + 5x12x9000=Rs.5.400 Total =Rs.2.88+Rs.5.40=Rs.8.28 x 3=Rs.24.840 Lakhs)	Nos.	1		24.840
3	Erection of check gates to control wildlife entering to road	Nos.	8	0.12	0.960
4	Construction anti poaching hut (Semi permanent strucutre) for wildlife monitoring	Nos.	1	7.00	7.000
5	Construction of watch tower	Nos	1	10.0000	10.000
II	Habitat improvement measures				
1	Borewell with solar pump set	Nos	1	6.00	6.000
2	Management of grass land by uprooting the obnoxious weed and sowing local collected grass seed over - Ha (incl maint for 3 Years)	Ha	3	0.4000	3.600
3	Raising of Fodder plots with chainlink	Ha	2	2.60	5.200
4	Construction of saucer pits	Nos.	8	0.10	0.800
5	Formation of Percolation Tanks	Nos.	2	1.00	2.000
III	Monitoring of wildlife				
1	Procurement of camera traps for monitoring wild animals	Nos	25	0.300	7.500
2	Procurement of batteries, memory cards etc for camera traps	Nos	50	0.03	1.500
3	Procurement of hand held GPS , Binoculars	Nos	5	0.25	1.250
4	Procurement of Walkie talkies	Nos	5	0.2	1.000
5	Supply of field kit to the staff containing Measurement tape, torch, bill hook, bag, water bottle, plaster of paris, mug, glass, compass, etc for wildlife monitoring	Nos	20	0.05	1.000
6	Data Entry operator for maintenance of wildlife data	Nos	1	1.8	1.800
7	Maintenance of Vehicles incl POL of staff engaged in wildlife monitoring	Nos	1	1	1.000

Sl. No.	Item of works	Units	Qty.	Rate	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)
V	Publicity & awarness and Eco Development activities				
a)	Installation of large hoarding and sign boards to propogate the needs for the conservation of flora and fauna of the area	Nos	2	1.00	2.000
b)	Setting up of regulatory sign boards on speed llmits and wild animal crossing zones @ Rs.0.60 per each	Nos	3	0.6	1.800
c)	Conducting of Awareness programme for Wildlife	Nos.	2	0.25	0.500
d)	Providing Solar fence to the farmers for controlling crop damage by wildlife	Nos	10	0.12	1.200
VI	Fire management				
a)	Procurement of fire blowers @ Rs.0.60	Nos	1	0.6	0.600
b)	Procurement of fire fighting equipments like shoes, glouse, helmates, spades, crowbars fire beaters etc., @ Rs.	LS	LS	LS	0.500
c)	Engaging of fire watchers (1 No. for 3 year /1 unlt 5x5x9000=Rs.2.25 Total Rs.2.25 x 3= Rs.6.75 Lakhs)	Nos			6.750
	Total				105.00

Conclusion: The mitigative measures are proposed to prevent adverse effects of proposed for formation of BT Road from Karji to Motlaguda village via Rampur in Dahegaon Mandal to wildlife i.e., both Flora and Fauna and also at the same time improving the water resources and controlling soil and water erosion. There will be unaccountable loss due to proposed formation of BT Road from Karji to Motlaguda village via Rampur in Dahegaon Mandal that passing through the Corridor Area of Kawal Tiger Reserve in Asifabad Division.

District Forest Officer &
Forest Divisional Officer (FAC)

Asifabad
3/12/20