

**GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA
FOREST DEPARTMENT**

From:

Smt. R.Sobha, I.F.S.,
Prl. Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF) &
Chief Wildlife Warden (FAC),
Aranya Bhavan
Saifabad, Hyderabad

To:

The Joint Director (WL),
Government of India,
Ministry of Environment, Forest and
Climate Change,
Indra Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor Bagh Road, Aliganj
New Delhi – 110003.

Rc. No.4101/2019/WL-1 (ii), dt:24.07.2020

Sir,

Sub:- FD – WL Annual Plan of Operation (APOs) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme – Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for the year 2020-21 – Sanction – Requested - Regarding.

Ref:- Lr. No. TSFD/FCRI/2020-21, Dt:16.7.2020

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The Dean, Forest College and Research Institute vide above cited reference submitted project proposal to be funded under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The Forest College and Research Institute is a pioneer in Forestry Education and Research Institute established by Government Telangana in the year 2015. The Faculty of the institute are handling many research projects.

In this regard, I am enclosing herewith a project proposal on "Conservation of Asiatic Wild dog in Telangana State. The annual Plan of Operation for the year 2020-21 is submitted herewith under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme – Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for your kind perusal and early sanction.

Yours, faithfully,

Encl:- as above.

Sd/- R.Sobha,
Prl. Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF) &
Chief Wildlife Warden (FAC)

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for Prl. Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF)

Forest College and Research Institute
(Affiliated to Osmania University)
Hyderabad @ Mulugu

To
The Chief Wildlife Warden,
The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests &
Head of Forest Force,
Telangana Forest Department,
Aranya Bhavan,
Saifabad, Hyderabad – 500004
Telangana State

L.No. TSFD/FCRI/ 20-21/ Dt:16.07.2020

Madam,

Sub: Submission of project proposal titled: Annual Plan of Operation (APOs) for Telangana State under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme- “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats” on “**Conservation of Asiatic Wild Dog, *Cuon alpinus* in Telangana State**” for the year 2020-21 Reg.

Madam,

Greetings from FCRI!


With reference to the above cited, I hereby enclosed the proposal for Annual Plan of Operation (APOs) for Telangana State under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme- “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats” on “**Conservation of Asiatic Wild Dog, *Cuon alpinus* in Telangana State**” for the year 2020-21 for your kind perusal and needful action. This project will be carried out from Forest College and Research Institute, Hyderabad at Mulugu with Smt. Sailaja V, as Principal Investigator and Dr. Reeja S, as Co- Principal Investigator.

This project will be contributing to the FCRI growth and development through Post Graduate Research studies on Wildlife, infrastructure development and financial Assistance to the PG students.

We look forward for kind consideration of the above proposal.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully

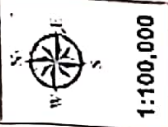

Addl.Prl. Chief Conservator of Forests/
CF, Hyderabad Circle & Dean
Forest College and Research Institute,
Hyderabad at Mulugu

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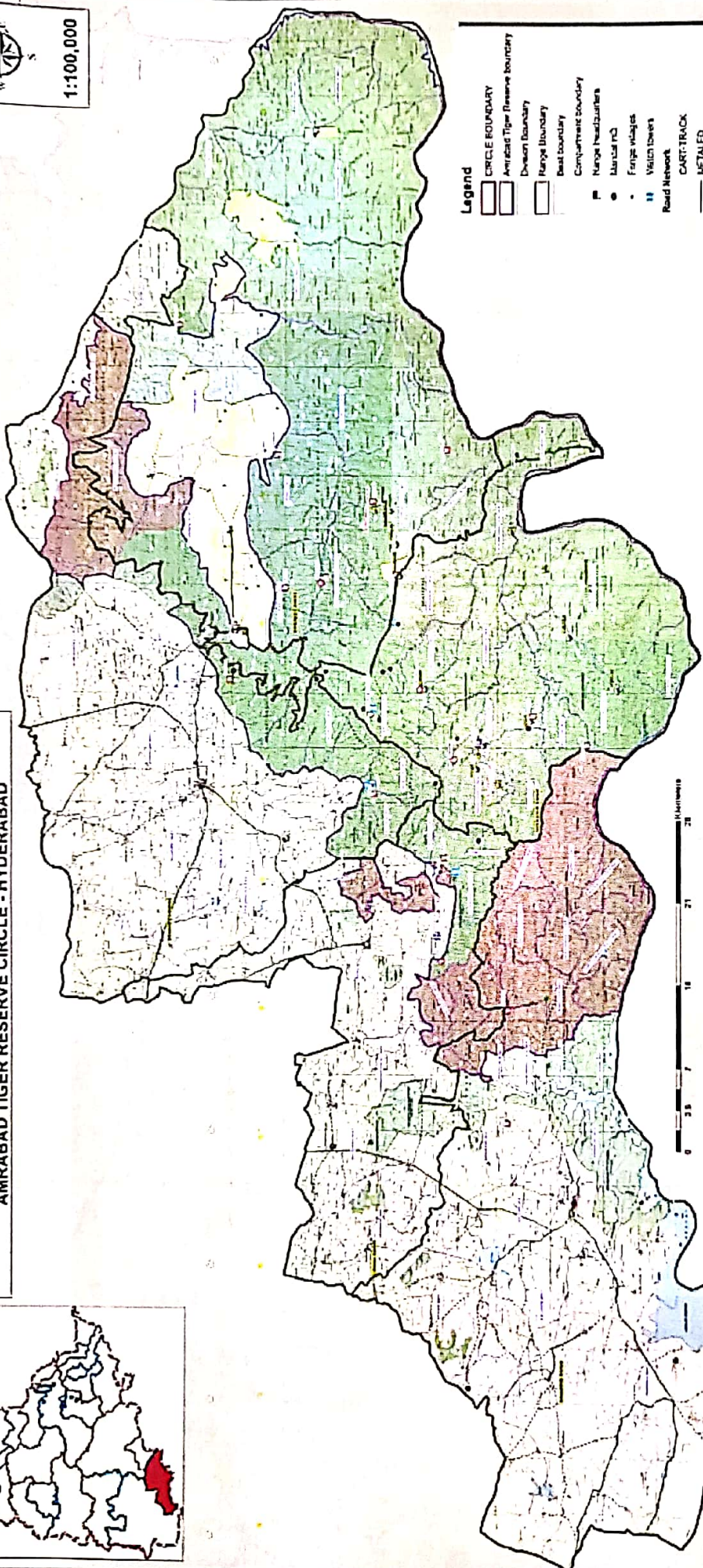
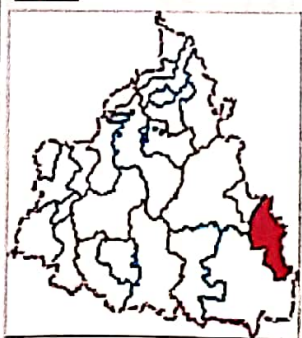
Annual Plan of Operation (APOs) for Telangana State under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-
“Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats” on “Conservation of Asiatic Wild Dog, *Cuon
alpinus* in Telangana State” for the year 2020-21



Telangana Forest Department
Aranya Bhavan
Saifabad
Hyderabad – 500004



ACHAMPET WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT DIVISION AMRABAD TIGER RESERVE CIRCLE - HYDERABAD



- Legend**
- CIRCLE BOUNDARY
 - ▭ Amrabad Tiger Reserve boundary
 - ▭ Division Boundary
 - ▭ Range boundary
 - ▭ Beat boundary
 - ▭ Component boundary
 - ▭ Range Headquarters
 - Main road
 - Forest village
 - Watch towers
 - ▬ Road Network
 - ▬ CART TRACK
 - ▬ METALED
 - ▬ MAIN PAVEMENT
 - ▬ Fire Station
 - ▬ Police Station
 - Temple
 - Proposed Forest Gates
 - ▬ Tourist spots
 - ▬ Proposed Recreation Village
 - ▬ Protection Camps
 - ▬ Restroom
 - ▬ Crematorium
 - ▬ Enclosure
 - Cement Silos

Division	Ranges	Sections	Beats	Compts	Area
PA (CORE) AREA					
Achampet	4	14	39	340	1750.00
BUFFER AREA					
Achampet	4	8	25	81	445.03
RESERVE FOREST (OUTSIDE PA) AREA					
Achampet	4	7	15	67	289.47
Grand Total :	5	19	70	488	2484.50

Name of Forest Block	Shape of Notification	Notification No. & Date	Area of the Block
Achampet	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.106/Sb.106/Acham134/Enl	197.44/00
Chandrab	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.144/135k.10/Enl	4.41/00
Chandrab	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.170/135k.10/Enl	62/00
Chandrab	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.170/135k.10/Enl	414/00
Chandrab	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.170/135k.10/Enl	584/00
Chandrab	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.170/135k.10/Enl	2.02/00
Chandrab	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.170/135k.10/Enl	17.01/51
Chandrab	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.170/135k.10/Enl	316/00
Chandrab	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.170/135k.10/Enl	1.57/00
Chandrab	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.170/135k.10/Enl	194/00
Chandrab	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.170/135k.10/Enl	318/00
Chandrab	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.170/135k.10/Enl	508/00
Chandrab	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.170/135k.10/Enl	430/00
Chandrab	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.170/135k.10/Enl	1.71/00
Chandrab	Ux 15	G.O.Ms.No.170/135k.10/Enl	252/00
Total			2484.50

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Degree

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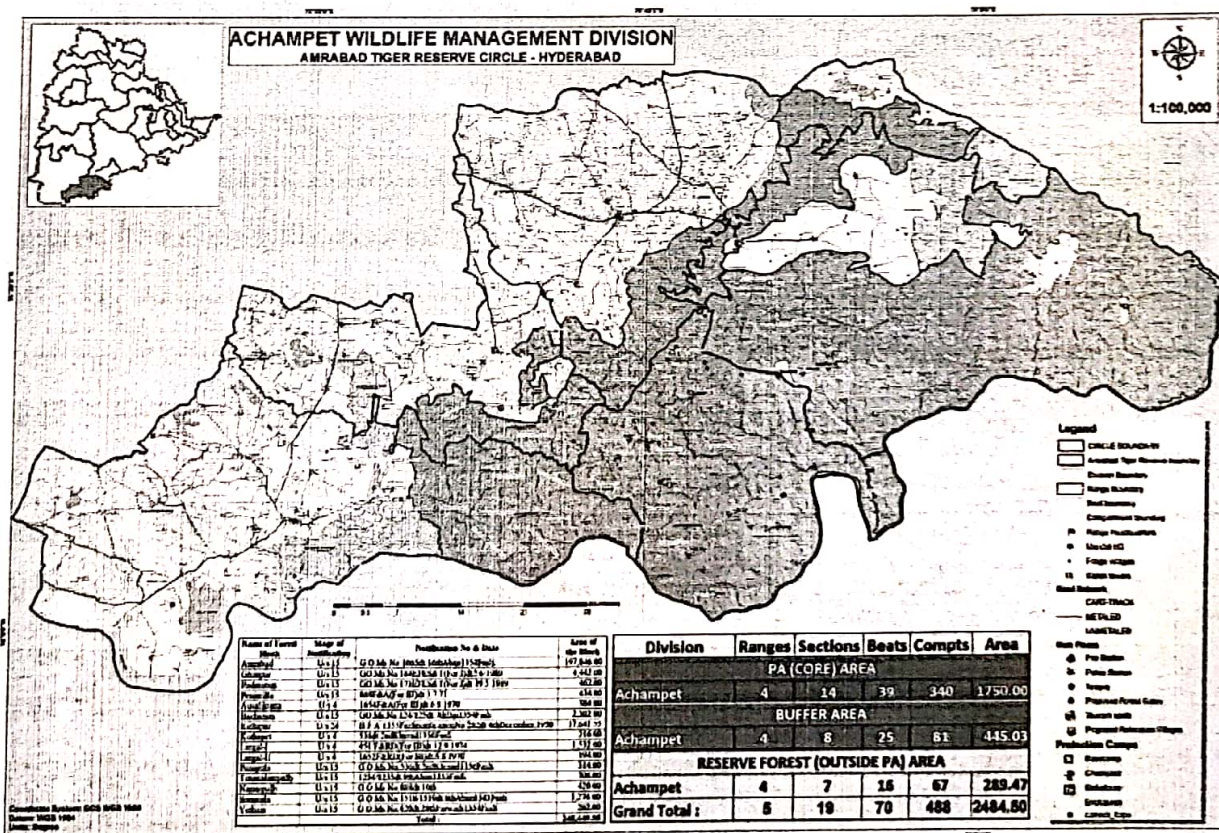
Annual Plan of Operation (APOs) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats in Protected areas for conservation of Asiatic Wild Dog (*Cuon alpinus*) in Telangana State

1. Name of the Programme:

Annual Plan of Operation (APOs) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats in Protected areas for conservation of Asiatic Wild Dog (*Cuon alpinus*) in Telangana State

2. Study Area

The Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve – Telangana part is called as Amrabad Tiger Reserve. The study will be carried out at Amrabad Tiger Reserve to conserve and develop the ATR into an ideal habitat for dholes, Co-predators and prey through stringent protection, habitat improvement in order to buildup viable populations of Dhole in the entire landscape of this Tiger reserve for future generations.



3. Legal Status

The initial notification of the erstwhile Nagarjunasagar- Srisailem Wildlife Sanctuary in the undivided Andhra Pradesh spreading over an area 3568 Sq. Km was issued vide G.O. M.S. No. 485 F and R.D for (iii) Department dated 5th July, 1978. The final notification of the sanctuary under Section 26-A of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 was issued vide G.O.M.S. No.84; Environment Forests Science and Technology (For III) 27th June-1998 was published in A.P. Gazette *vide* notification. The notification was also published in respective District gazettes.

This sanctuary with an area of 3568 Sq.Km attained the status of Project Tiger area in 1983 vide G.O.M.S No. 66F and RD (FORIII) Dated 25.02.1983 of the undivided Andhra Pradesh Government. Nagarjunasagar- Srisailem Wildlife Sanctuary was renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary vide G.O.M.S.No. 233 EFS and T (FORIII) Dept. Dated 16th September, 1992 of the undivided Andhra Pradesh Government.

After bifurcation of the state Andhra Pradesh and formation of new state of Telangana as 29th State of India, The Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve also stood bifurcated. The area of Nagarjunasagar- Srisailem Tiger Reserve-Telangana part is 2166.37 Sq.Km (core) which spreads over Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda districts.

Geographical Situation: Positioned between the reference of Latitudes and longitudes of 79.403094 N, 16.703926 E and 78.48951 N, 16.215721 E (South side), the Tiger Reserve area epitomizes typical geological features and vegetation which is representative of Deccan Plateau.

4. Amrabad Tiger Reserve General Description

After bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and formation of new state of Telangana, the notified area of Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve falling in Telangana State became Amrabad Tiger Reserve (ATR). ATR is one of the major Protected Areas of Telangana State. As per the provisions of Section 38V of The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the ATR spreading over 2611.39 Sq.Km has been notified with Core (2166.37 Sq.Km) & Buffer (445.02 Sq.Km). ATR is situated in Nallamalla, which is an offshoot of South Eastern Ghats of Telangana. ATR contains three types of forests viz., Dry Deciduous, Moist Deciduous and Scrub with subtypes and several micro-climatic niches. Fauna

includes Tiger, Panther, Sloth bear, Wild dog, Hyena, Jackal, Sambar, Chital, Chowsingha, Nilgai, Mouse deer, Wild boar, Chinkara found in abundance.

5. Background

Asiatic Wild Dog (*Cuon alpinus*) is similar to domestic dogs in appearance. It is characterized by a distinctive red coat with a black tipped bushy tail. They are social carnivores living in packs of 3-38 adult members. Similar to other canids, they have well developed jaws, with a head longer than felids and prominent ears. Dholes are least studied carnivore in the wild. There is a huge lacuna of knowledge base on this rare species in a critical biodiversity hotspot. Together with the increasing conflicts level with local people, there is a higher threat of local extinction of this species if left unnoticed. It is henceforth imperative to enrich the current knowledge on conservation ecology of this endangered species. Investigations on their status, distribution and abundance estimates of sub-populations throughout their geographical range are imperative for the conservation of this endangered species. There is need to address the conservation of dholes by collecting biological and ecological information in a least studied region.

6. Introduction

The dholes are social canid and vigorous pack hunting animals. They are communal hunters, occasionally forming pack of 30 individuals. The feeding ecology of the dholes has been studied in some of its range in India viz. Bandipur tiger reserve in Karnataka, Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu and Pench Tiger reserve in Madhya Pradesh. Retaliatory killing, hunting and livestock depredation are the cause and effect which pose a threat to wild dog populations. Killing of wildlife directly affects species abundance in a particular habitat, along with habitat destruction and selective logging which in turn run into a cycle of increased pressure on primary habitat such as tropical forests. Those who depend on hunting are usually the marginalized people whose only source of protein is wild meat. This has resulted in Asia alone, a disappearance of 12 large vertebrates in the last 40 years due to unsustainable hunting. The main reason for increased extinctions due to hunting has been the dramatic increase of human population, development and forest loss.

This project also aims to impart conservation efforts through the local communities by integrating traditional and scientific knowledge for the conservation of this species

7. Objectives

1. To investigate the prey availability and prey selection of Asiatic Wild dog in Telangana State
 - i) To estimate the density and biomass of the wild prey species in Amrabad Tiger Reserve
 - ii) To examine the prey selectivity of dholes
2. To assess socio-economic status of target communities and the human- wild dog conflicts in Telangana State
 - i) Determine livestock depredation instances by wild carinvores, their frequency, periodicity and extent with emphasis on asiatic wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*).
 - ii) Determine the reasons and extent of hunting among the tribal communities, areas and their varied economic status.
 - iii) Evaluate local attitudes towards conservation.
3. To carryout conservation and management practices for dholes
 - i) To construct and maintain a minimum number of water conservation structures (saucer pits and wells)
 - ii) To increase the prey base of Dholes through effective grassland management practices
4. To conduct conservation education and awareness programmes for various stake holders in Telangana State

8. Threats for wild dogs

Habitat loss

Accidental and targeted killings by Humans

Virus diseases transfer from domestic and feral dogs

Competition with large predators

Dépletion of prey base

9. Conservation Issues

Human wildlife conflict: The cluster of forests comprising the ATR is surrounded by heavily populated villages that depend on forest resources for their livelihood and energy needs. This results in frequent cases of human wildlife Conflict where villagers are injured in chance encounters with wildlife during their visits inside the forest for collection of fuel wood and fodder.

Habitat loss, fragmentation and Degradation: The wildlife in ATR faces serious threat of habitat loss and fragmentation due to developmental projects and encroachment by villagers. As population increase the villages expand further into forest land converting these habitats into Agriculture lands and grazing spots. Large areas of the forests are also being diverted for developmental projects displacing wildlife local communities living in the fringes. The remaining forests are not as healthy and pristine as they were historically, due to increased human pressures. Frequent collection of fuel wood by villagers for heating and lighting, leads to degradation of forests and constant interference disturbs wildlife. Furthermore, illegal and unregulated cattle grazing spread diseases amongst wild herbivores.

10. Number of Villages within the Protected areas

There are 14 villages in Achampet Division. The Chenchus are classified under the most Primitive Tribal Groups in the State because of their subsistence, way of life and their dependence on the forests for food gathering, hunting and collection of NTFP, their pre-agricultural level of economy and their symbiotic relationship with forests. There are 3 types of Chenchus settlements.

a. Pentas: Very small, highly scattered habitation having territory forest comprising only few families. Each habitation has its own territory for the exploitation of forest resources therein.

b. Gudems: Typically comprising 3-30 families, many of whom have lands within the forests enclosures but which are not cultivated on a sustained basis.

c. Small hamlets: On the periphery of the area where families are engaged in continuous agriculture including cash crops such as cotton & Gingelly.

11. Aims and Objectives

This project aims to strengthen the existing knowledge base by conducting status surveys in selected localities of Telangana. This project also aims to impart conservation efforts through the local communities by integrating traditional and scientific knowledge for the conservation of this species. Here, we propose to develop a long term research and conservation program focusing on the endangered dholes. This survey is a first step in establishing the program. The survey aims to assess the current status of dholes in Telangana and threats to their conservation, and to identify areas/habitats important for long-term conservation of this species.

Objectives:

- To estimate the density and biomass of the wild prey species in Amrabad TigerReserve
- To examine the prey selectivity of dholes
- Determine livestock depredation instances by wild carinvores, their frequency, periodicity and extent with emphasis on asiatic wild dog (*Cuonalpinus*).
- Determine the reasons and extent of hunting among the tribal communities, areas and their varied economic status.
- Evaluate local attitudes towards conservation.
- To conduct conservation education and awareness programmes for various stake holders in Telangana State

12. Methodology

a. Prey density estimation:

Line Transect Method: The line transects method will be used to estimate the densities of prey species in the study area. Standard line transect methodology are applicable to large terrestrial herbivores (Buckland et al., 2001; Karanth, Thomas & Kumar, 2002). This method has been effectively used to determine animal densities under similar tropical conditions (Karanth & Sun quit, 1992, 1995, 2000). Transects will be laid almost covering the entire study area wherever possible. Field survey data will be collected from 6.00hrs in the morning and each transect will be surveyed three times for animal signs. (1) Sighting angle (with a compass); (2) sighting distance (visually estimated); (3) group size; (4) sex and age class of the individuals are the recorded variables.

Encounter rates: Encounter rates of prey along roads and streams will also be used as a measure of prey encounter by carnivores (Krüger et al., 1999). Encounter rates for each of the prey species will be estimated by dividing the total number of animals of a particular species sighted by the total length of road (Trail and stream) travelled in a given time.

Biomass: A commonly expressed version of density in terms of total biomass is the biomass density. This is calculated by multiplying the density of prey species by their average individual weights. The average body weight of each prey species required for biomass calculation is taken from available literature (Schaller 1967; Prater 1980; Karanth and Sunquist 1995). The animals encountered from trails, roads and streams will be pooled to get the biomass of area.

Food habits: The diet of dholes will be estimated using two techniques. Firstly, analyses will be conducted on dhole scats (faeces), since remains of prey species are very much evident in carnivore faeces. Besides determining the relative frequency of occurrence of prey remains in dhole diet, this method also gives information on the various species of prey consumed by dholes and kill observation.

Scat: To determine the food habits of dholes, we will use scat analysis. It has been done for previous diet studies of dholes (Johnsingh.1983, Karanth&Sunquit.1995 and Venkataraman, et al., 1995).

Scat collection: The methodology of scat analysis has been reviewed (Putman 1984; Reynolds & Aebischer 1991) and applied in earlier food habit studies of carnivores either alone (Norton et al. 1986; Emmons 1987; Rabinowitz 1989). Scats will be collected either by actively searching for them on forest roads or paths, or as and when encountered during the course of fieldwork. When defecation is visually observed, details such as predator species, defecation date and time etc., will be noted before the scat is collected. Dhole scats are easily identified because these animals often defecate collectively ("dung pile"), a phenomenon not reported for the sympatric domestic dogs or Asiatic jackals (*Canis*

aureus). Scat identification will be confirmed by their distinctive odour and appearance, and the presence of dhole tracks. Dhole scat are small and appears in groups, left expose on soil, whereas tiger and leopard scats are larger and stickier (Johnsingh.1995).

Scat processing: Scats will be collected in polythene bag, latter small piece of scat preserved in 70% alcohol and remaining scat dried in sunlight. Dried scat will be washed in water in order to remove prey remains. These washed remains will be dried under direct sunlight for at least half a day, following which they will be stored under moisture-free conditions in dry paper bags retaining the original labelling containing the specific identity of the individual scats, pending analyses. A minimum of 20 hairs will be taken from each scat (Mukherjee *et al.* 1994) and washed in Xylene and mounted in a slide by DPX mount. Prey hair found in each scat sample will be compared with this reference collection, following the micro-histological methods as described in Reynolds and Aebischer (1991) and will be examined under the microscope.

Kill observations: Standardized analyses of prey remains will be performed for independent samples of dhole scats. Since scat samples are independent, it is assumed that 'identifiable' prey remains in each scat represented one prey individual, following Floyd et al (1978).

b. Dhole conservation activities:

Water and grassland Management:

Construction of water harvesting structures for augmenting drinking water supply to wildlife to ensure continuous supply of water even during summers. Forest paths will be upgraded along the contours and followed by construction of Saucer wells (4ft diameter), saucer pits and solar based water pumps. The grasslands provide essential habitat for many large and small wildlife. Maintenance of these grasslands through weed management and fire management will help in increasing the prey population of dholes.

Analytical Methods:

Prey estimation: Distance 6.0 (Thomas et al., 1992) will be used estimate the line transect data for prey density estimation for dholes. Density estimates obtained from transects will be used to calculate the biomass of prey species in the study area.

Encounter rate: To estimate the encounter rate of each prey species, we will divide total individual animal sightings by total length of road, streams or trails travelled.

Biomass: Average weight of each prey species will be obtained from published literature (Schaller 1997; Johnsingh 1983; Karanth 1995). The proportional representation of individual age-sex classes of each prey will be computed. Using these proportions, the average unit weight of each prey species will be calculated that was weighted by the proportions of each age-sex class of that species. The overall densities of animals for each species will be multiplied by their average weight following Berwick (1974) and Karanth & Sunquist (1992) to calculate the wild ungulate biomass.

Prey selectivity: To estimate the prey selectivity by dhole's selectivity, the scats containing each prey will be compared to expected numbers of scats containing that prey in the environment, using multinomial likelihood ratio tests, based on the null hypothesis of random, non-selective prey killing by dhole. The software program SCATMAN (Hines 2006) is used to compute bootstrapped estimates of expected number of scats and frequencies of each dhole prey species in scats. If two prey items occurred in a scat, we will count each as 0.5 (Link & Karanth 1994; Karanth & Sunquist 1995). Percentage occurrences of different prey species in dhole scats will be calculated by enumerating the number of scats with remains of a particular species out of the total number of scats with prey remains, and will be depicted in the form of a percentage figure (Reynolds and Aebischer 1991). Ackerman (1984) correction factor will be used to understand the dhole predation.

The main method of **evaluating socio-economic status** is through interviews with local people. A set of open-ended and closed-ended questions will be prepared in the form of a questionnaire. The questionnaire will be gradually refined after a few mock interviews and then finalized.

Some of the Questions to ask will be focused on:

- Household information (age, sex, number, marital status, etc)
- Assets (movable and immovable)
- Livestock owned (Number, effort, value and uses)
- Occupation (skilled, unskilled, nature of work)
- Forest dependency (NTFP, timber, etc)
- Development levels (Govt. Schemes, schools, dams, electricity)
- Conflicts (depredation levels, crop raiding, hunting)
- Awareness (Wild animal seen, conservation attitudes and remarks)

13. Research and Development

Research and Monitoring is the unavoidable part in any of the developing projects for better result and future planning. In this regard following research topics will be covered at first instance with the assistance of FCRI.

- Estimation of the density and biomass of the wild prey species in Amrabad Tiger Reserve
- The prey selectivity of dholes
- Evaluation of local attitudes towards conservation.
- Conducting conservation education and awareness programmes for various stake holders in Telangana State

In addition to the conservations of Dholes in Amrabad Tiger Reserve, we will also monitor and conserve co predators like Tiger and leopard etc.

14. Manpower

Sl. No	Designation of Project Staff	Qualification required	Remarks
1.	Project Biologist 1No.	MSc in Zoology, Wildlife, Forestry or Environmental Science	He should be having experience in conducting various surveys, analyze the data and should have published research paper in international / national level.
2.	Project Assistant 1 No.	Graduation in Zoology, Wildlife, Forestry or Environmental Science	Require 1 person for conducting survey and to conduct awareness programs
3.	Wild dog protection squads 4 Nos	+2 in Science Stream	They shall be regularly monitoring, sample collection and assisting PAs in the ATR
4.	Training & Research work in Front line including census of Wild dog population by FCRI		
5.	Investigation of the prey availability and prey selection of Asiatic Wild dog in Telangana State by FCRI		
6.	Assessment of socio-economic status of target communities and the human- wild dog conflicts in Telangana State		
7.	Upgradation of forest paths and construction of saucer pits, wells & solar pumps and supply of water through tankers		
8.	Grassland Management		
9.	Livelihood support to the villagers		
10.	Conducting conservation education and awareness programmes for various stake holders in Telangana State		
11.	Awareness creation among local tribal communities		
12.	Hiring vehicles for effective monitoring and surveillance.		
13.	Training of Project Staff by State Forest Department & Forest College and Research Institute, Hyderabad at Mulugu.		

15. Infrastructure

Sl. No	Items	Requirements	Quantity
1.	Training materials	Training materials will be prepared according to the knowledge inputs from the consultants. Department Staff, project staff, anti-poaching watchers etc will be trained	100 nos
2.	Desktop Computer	For the regular use and data analyses of the observation.	1 No.
3.	Colour Printer	Printing of official documents	1 No
4.	Binoculars	For observing the wild dogs during transect survey	3 Nos
5.	GPS	For the use of Field data collection for each field officers.	2 Nos.
6.	Digital Camera system with lens	To take photographs of the wild animals for proper identification	1 Nos
7.	Communication equipments	For proper communication of staff with the HQ	2 sets
8.	Office equipments, furniture, batteries, pen drives and other items.	For the effective support for the items used for the monitoring and research	As required

16. Outreach programmes

Outreach programmes will be carried out in ATR to increase the knowledge about Protected area with special reference to protection of Wild Dogs and its habitat in Conservation and Restoration of Ecological integrity of the ATR Landscape. It will also emphasise the importance of wild dogs in increasing the viable population of predators, co-predators and prey animals without distorting the nature prey-predator ecological cycle in the habitat as per the species and habitat requirements. Further, investigations on the Dholes status, distribution and abundance estimates of sub-populations throughout their geographical range are imperative for the conservation of this endangered species.

Therefore, it is proposed to have outreach programme in and around ATR. Community outreach refers to efforts that connect an organization's ideas or practices to the public. Unlike other programmes, outreach takes on an educational component that engages the community. Following Outreach strategies are linked to attain our aim. Having discussions with a wide range of stakeholders allows us to find right persons and NGOs to take a lead on passing information and assisting the Department for conservation programmes. Awareness programme will be conducted to tribal communities and the villages adjacent to ATR about the importance and conservation of wild dogs and their habitats.

17. National Workshop

A National workshop will help to build a network of design collaboration with other Protective Area Networks in the country. This will also build between our staff and other sanctuary groups and individuals all over India in similar programmes. In order to build a stronger relationship with scientist partners, it is important to have such interactive workshops and surely will get the benefit from the second year onwards.

18. Expenditure

a) Recurring Expenditure

Sl No	Project Staff / Items	No	Unit Rate / Consolidate amount	Total per year
1.	Project Biologist	1	30000	360000
2.	Project Assistant	1	18000	216000
3	Wild dog protection squads (Total 8 Ranges viz., Achampet, Lingal, Kollapur, Nagarkurnool, Amrabad, Domalapenta, Maddimadugu, Mannanur)	4	10000	480000
4.	Preliminary Training of Staff	1	200000	200000
5	Training & Research work in Front line including census of Wild dog population by FCRI		1000000	1000000
6	Provision for barricade and		500000	500000

	speed brakers at major wild dog crossing zone			
6	Upgradation of forest paths and construction of saucer pits, wells & solar pumps and supply of water through tankers		2000000	2000000
7	Grassland Management		1000000	1000000
8.	Livelihood support to the villagers		500000	500000
9.	Awareness outreach programmes	8	50000	500000
10	An interactive National workshop for the Staff	1	500000	500000
11.	Hiring of vehicle	-	600000	600000
Total				7856000

b) Non Recurring Expenditure

Sl. No	Items/ Equipments	Quantity	Rate	Total
1.	Training materials Booklets, Posters , leaflets , newsletters including fixing of electronic boards.	100	3000	300000
2.	Desktop Computer	1	120000	120000
3.	Colour Printer	1	80000	80000
4.	Binoculars	3	20000	60000
5.	GPS	2	30000	60000
6.	Digital Camera system with lens	1	300000	300000
7.	Communication Equipments	2	250000	500000
8.	Procurement of Scientific reference books and literature	--	300000	300000
9.	Procurement of office Furniture	--	200000	200000
10.	Office stationary items.	--	150000	150000

Total	2070000
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c) Total Fund for the First Year 2020-2021

Sl No	Details	Amount
1.	Recurring Expenditure	7856000
2.	Non Recurring Expenditure	2070000
Total		9926000
Rupees Ninety Nine Lakhs and Twenty Six Thousand only		

This study also aims to improve the wildlife habitat and thereby providing lateral benefit of sustainable conservation and management of large mammals, big cats and herbivores of the area apart from wild dogs, the focus species. This study will be implemented on a long-term duration to experience best results in the field.

Counter Signed by

R. Sathya - 24/07/2020

Prl. Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF)
& Chief Wildlife Warden,
Telangana

24.7.20

sd/-
APCCF / CF Hyderabad &
Dean FCRI, Hyderabad
at Huzurgu.

Name of the Principal Investigator/ Project Leader and Co-PIs and their full address

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