

പതിനാറാം കേരളനിയമസഭ

രണ്ടാം സമ്മേളനം

നക്ഷത്രചിഹ്നമിടാത്ത ചോദ്യം നമ്പർ: 852

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മനുഷ്യ-വന്യജീവി സംഘർഷങ്ങൾക്ക് പരിഹാരം കണ്ടെത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള കർമ്മപദ്ധതി

ചോദ്യം ഉന്നയിച്ച അംഗങ്ങൾ

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(എ) സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ വനാതിർത്തി പങ്കിടുന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ രൂക്ഷമായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മനുഷ്യ-വന്യജീവി സംഘർഷങ്ങൾക്ക് ശാശ്വതവും സമഗ്രവുമായ പരിഹാരം കണ്ടെത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള കർമ്മപദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന പ്രവർത്തനത്തിന്റെ നിലവിലെ സ്ഥിതി വിശദമാക്കാമോ;

മറുപടി: സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ മനുഷ്യ-വന്യജീവി സംഘർഷ ലഘൂകരണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ കൂടുതൽ ഫലപ്രദവും കാര്യക്ഷമവുമാക്കുന്നതിന് നിലവിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഡിവിഷൻതല പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ഏകോപിപ്പിച്ച് ലാൻഡ്സ്കേപ്പ് അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ മനുഷ്യ-വന്യജീവി സംഘർഷ ലഘൂകരണ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ പ്രാവർത്തികമാക്കാനാണ് സർക്കാർ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതിലേക്കായി 02/09/2026 തീയതിയിൽ നിയമസഭയുടെ ബാങ്കറ്റ് ഹാളിൽ വച്ച് വിവിധ വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രിമാരുടേയും എം.പി.മാരുടേയും എം.എൽ.എ. മാരുടേയും യോഗം ചേർന്ന് അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ ആരാഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ വനമേഖലകളെ പതിനാല് ലാൻഡ്സ്കേപ്പുകളായി തിരിച്ച് ഓരോ ലാൻഡ്സ്കേപ്പിനും അനുയോജ്യമായി കണ്ടെയ്ൻമന്റ്, മിറ്റിഗേഷൻ, കോമ്പൻസേഷൻ ഫ്രെയിംവർക്കിൽ (Containment, Mitigation, Compensation - CMC Framework) ഊന്നിയുള്ള ത്രിതല പ്രവർത്തനം നടത്താനുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചുവരുന്നു.

(ബി) പ്രസ്തുത കർമ്മപദ്ധതിയുടെ കരട് രൂപരേഖ പകർപ്പ് ലഭ്യമാക്കാമോ?

മറുപടി: പകർപ്പ് അനുബന്ധമായി ചേർക്കുന്നു.

സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ

Human-Wildlife Conflict Reduction and Mitigation Plan

1. Executive summary

A. Context & Purpose

Recognizing that addressing Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) must transcend administrative boundaries, the Human-Wildlife Conflict Reduction and Mitigation Plan adopts a transition from isolated, conflict area-level management to a contiguous, ecosystem-based landscape approach. Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) presents multidimensional challenges across Kerala, necessitating a shift from generalized protective measures to highly customized, location-specific interventions. Accordingly, this initiative mandates the preparation of comprehensive, evidence-based Human-Wildlife Conflict Reduction and Mitigation Plans for 14 identified conflict-prone landscapes across the State.

B. The Landscape Paradigm:

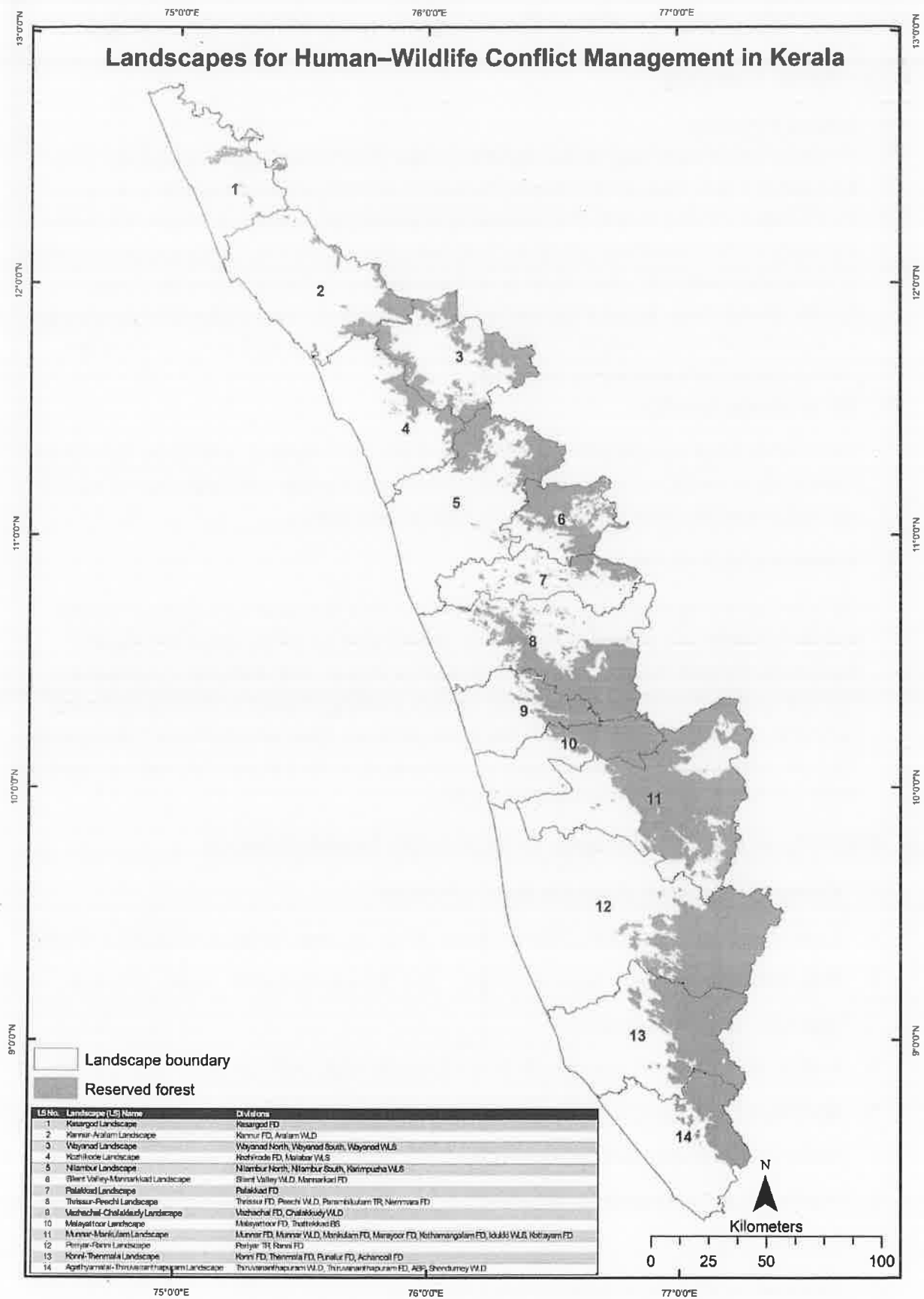
The 14 landscapes represent diverse ecological, social, and economic conditions. By treating these areas as contiguous units rather than isolated forest patches, the plans aim to balance regional human livelihoods with long-term wildlife coexistence.

C. Administrative Directive:

The plans were prepared by landscape-level teams led by Divisional Forest Officers (DFOs), Wildlife Wardens, and Deputy Directors, who collaborated across territorial and wildlife divisions to develop a single, unified plan for each landscape. The draft plans underwent multiple rounds of review and refinement through meetings chaired by the Head of Forest Force and Chief Wildlife Warden, with the participation of other senior officers. Subsequently, the plans were further deliberated upon and adapted to local conditions through consultations with Local Self-Government Institutions (LSGIs).

2. Directory of HWC landscapes in Kerala with forest divisions

1. **Kasargod Landscape** (Kasargod Forest Division)
2. **Kannur-Aralam Landscape** (Kannur Forest Division, and Aralam and Kottiyur WLSs)
3. **Wayanad Landscape** (Wayanad North, and Wayanad South Forest Divisions, and Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary)
4. **Kozhikode Landscape**: Kozhikode Forest Division with Malabar WLS
5. **Nilambur Landscape** (Nilambur North and South Forest Divisions, and buffer zone of Silent Valley NP and Karimpuzha WLS)
6. **Mannarkkad Landscape** (Mannarkkad Forest Division and core zone of Silent Valley NP)
7. **Palakkad Landscape** (Palakkad Forest Division)



8. **Thrissur-Peechi Landscape** (Thrissur and Nenmara Forest Divisions and, Peechi and Chimmony WLSs, Parambikulam TR and Choolanur Peafowl Sanctuary)
9. **Vazhachal-Chalakkudy Landscape** (Vazhachal and Chalakkudy Forest Divisions)
10. **Malayattoor Landscape** (Malayattoor Forest Division and Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary)
11. **Munnar-Mankulam Landscape** (Marayoor, Munnar, Mankulam, Kothamangalam and part of Kottayam Forest Divisions (Nagarampara Range alone), and Munnar Wildlife Division and Idukki WLS.
12. **Periyar-Ranni Landscape** (Ranni and part of Kottayam (except Nagarampara Range) Forest Divisions, and Periyar Tiger Reserve)
13. **Konni-Thenmala Landscape** (Konni, Achancoil, Punalur and Thenmala Forest Divisions)
14. **Agathyamalai-Thiruvananthapuram Landscape** (Thiruvananthapuram Forest Division and ABP Special Division, and Shendurney, Neyyar and Peppara WLSs)

3. Summary of Core Document Sections

Following a unified and mandated framework, each landscape plan details the following six components:

A. Landscape Introduction & Baseline Data

- **Geographical & Socio-Economic Profile:** Broad overview of boundaries, range/station divisions, adjacent human habitations, and the specific agricultural crops most impacted by wildlife.
- **Conflict Assessment:** Identification of prioritized conflict species, analysis of behavioral/movement patterns, statistical data on crop damage, livestock predation, human casualties, and underlying drivers (habitat fragmentation, resource scarcity, and seasonality).
- **Existing Baseline:** Evaluation of the effectiveness of pre-existing mitigation structures and local community perceptions of conflict.

B. Mapping

Each plan has high-accuracy geographic maps covering:

- **Forest & mitigation Infrastructure:** Forest division boundaries overlaid with human habitations and current physical barriers (e.g., Solar Powered Fencing, trenches).
- **Civic Jurisdictions:** Clearly demarcated conflict-prone Panchayaths and Legislative Assembly Constituencies.

- **Species Hotspots:** Individualized conflict maps for major species (elephants, tigers, leopards, wild boars, etc.) accounting for seasonal shifts.
- **Ecological Overlays:** Land-use patterns and active wildlife movement/migration corridors.

C. Dual-Layered Mitigation Strategies

- **Front-End (Immediate Relief):** Raising Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) and Primary Response Teams (PRTs); setting up early-warning systems and community WhatsApp alert networks; installing physical or hanging solar fences; fast-tracking compensation.
- **Back-End (Long-Term Solutions):** Habitat restoration (invasive weed removal like *Lantana*, waterhole and marshy grassland management); land-use zoning to create buffer areas; identifying wildlife release sites; and implementing community-based conservation.

D. Health & Veterinary Infrastructure Matrix

- **Human Care:** Assessment of Primary Health Centres in conflict-prone panchayaths, specifically checking anti-venom availability for snake-bites.
- **Animal Care:** Evaluation of veterinary staff, mobile units, emergency communication protocols, and temporary holding centers or rescue units for captured/injured wildlife.

E. Line Department & Institutional Roles

To prevent the Forest Department from working in isolation, a clear matrix of responsibilities is outlined:

- **Forest & Veterinary:** Wildlife conflict management, containment, and post-capture medical care.
- **Agriculture & Revenue:** Advising on crop protection, alternative livelihoods, and processing damage claims.
- **Local Bodies, Police & Health:** Driving on-ground awareness (via local groups like *Jan Jagratha Samithi*), public safety enforcement, and managing human injuries.
- **SDMA, Fire & Rescue:** Disaster relief coordination and specialized equipment support.

F. Institutional Arrangements

- **HWCRMCC:** Establishing a *Landscape-level Human-Wildlife Conflict Reduction & Mitigation Coordination Committee* to serve as an integrated stakeholder decision-making body for resource allocation.
- **Knowledge Management Centre:** Building a data hub staffed with specialists (ecologists, sociologists, economists) to monitor wildlife movements, evaluate conflict trends via tech (drones, camera traps), and document best practices.

G. Finance

- **Financial Outlay:** A comprehensive 4 year budget plan detailing the distinct short-term capital needs and long-term funding required to make the mitigation efforts sustainable.

4. Consolidated Financial Outlay for HWC Reduction and Mitigation in the State

The total estimated financial outlay proposed for implementing the Human-Wildlife Conflict Reduction and Mitigation Plan across the 14 identified landscapes in the State is ₹1,040 crore, comprising ₹724.67 crore for landscape-level interventions and ₹314.80 crore for State-level interventions. The proposed outlay covers the various mitigation measures and interventions envisaged under the landscape-based conflict management framework, as detailed in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: The total estimated financial outlay proposed for implementing landscape level interventions as per the Human--Wildlife Conflict Reduction and Mitigation Plan for the 14 landscapes.

LS	Name of LS	Amount (Crore)
1	Kasargod	10.69
2	Kannur-Aralam	22.64
3	Wayanad	81.56
4	Kozhikode	11.13
5	Nilambur	89.45
6	SVNP-Mannarkkad	74.85
7	Palakkad	29.52
8	Thrissur-Peechi	74.3
9	Chalakudy-Vazhachal	27.14
10	Malayattoor	32.84
11	Munnar-Mankulam	66.59
12	Periyar-Ranni	92.02
13	Konni-Thenmala	81.68
14	TVM-Agasthyamalai	30.43
	Total	724.67

Table 2: Proposed Interventions for Human–Wildlife Conflict Mitigation and Coexistence at State-level *

SN	Component/Activity	Total Amount in lakhs
1	Kumki-Squad for Management of Problematic Elephants and Emergency HWC Response	800.00
2	Wildlife Corridor Protection, Restoration and Strategic Acquisition	8500.00
3	HWC Compensation/Ex-Gratia Corpus Fund	2500.00
4	Specialised Wildlife Rehabilitation Centres for carnivores attached to Thrissur Zoo	300.00
5	Specialised Wildlife Rehabilitation Centres for herbivores attached to Thrissur Zoo	500.00
6	State-Level Wildlife Forensic Laboratory	500.00
7	Community Outreach, Awareness and Behavioural Change Programme for Human–Wildlife Coexistence	360.00
8	Research, Monitoring and HWC Knowledge Management Programme:	150.00
9	Implementation of SARPA 2.0 – Enhanced Snake Rescue and Release Programme	100.00
10	Silent Forest Fringes Programme	20.00
11	Establishing Landscape-level Command and Control Centres	350.00
12	Procurement of tools and equipment for modernizing RRTs and field units (Night Vision Camera, Thermal binoculars/monoculars, pump action guns, Raptor pistols, net guns, smart stick, PPE, etc)	1000.00
13	Modernising RRT vehicles	1000.00
14	Procurement of All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) for RRTs to negotiate difficult terrain	1250.00
15	Long range drones with multiple payloads	1000.00
16	Smart RTM Camera traps	500.00
17	Installing AI-based multi-tier smart barrier fence in high intensity HWC hotspot	7500.00
18	Installing other innovative fencing system like wire net fence.	2500.00
19	Establishing critical second line of defence in critical breach points along fences	1500.00
20	Establishing innovative and predictive early warning systems based on AI, PIDS and DAS, infrasound triangulation, etc, at specific locations in certain landscape	1000.00
11	Statewide Smart Early-Warning Grid (KAAVAL – Kerala Animal Alert and Vigilance Link): It is a statewide, identified conflict hotspot containment grid connecting AI alerts, drones, IoT sensors, camera traps, public reporting, control rooms and field response..	150.00
	Total	31480.00