



TRIBAL LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT FOR
TIGER CONSERVATION

A FINAL REPORT TO
NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION
SAVE THE TIGER FUND
(Grant # 2005-0013-018)

FROM THE
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY (WCS)

Project coordinator:

Wildlife Conservation Society, New York, USA

Project partners:

Tropical Research and Development Center (TRDC), Bangalore, India
Living Inspiration For Tribals (LIFT), Hunsur, India

Reporting Period: 1 July 2005 – 30 June 2006

Contacts:

Colin Poole
Director
Asia Program
Wildlife Conservation Society
2300 Southern Boulevard
Bronx, NY 10460
T: 718.741.5885
F: 718.364.4275
E: cpoole@wcs.org

Linde E. T. Ostro, Ph.D.
Director
Foundation Relations
Wildlife Conservation Society
2300 Southern Boulevard
Bronx, NY 10460
T: 718.741.1653
F: 718.364.7963
E: lostro@wcs.org

Project Staff:

Sl.No.	Name	Position	Full-time / Part-time
01	Mr. Pandurangaswamy	Senior Field Officer	Full-time
02	Mr. D.Chitharanjan	Field Officer	Full-time
03	Ms.B.W. Parwathy	Health Coordinator	Full-time
04	Ms. Sujatha K.S.	Office Assistant	Full-time
05	Mr.K.M. Suresh	Motivator	Part-time
06	Mr. G.S. Pushkar	Motivator	Part-time
07	Mr.J.L. Subramani	Motivator	Part-time
08	Mr. J.K. Babu	Motivator	Part-time
09	Mr. J.K.Prakash	Motivator	Part-time
10	Mr. J.T. Chandra	Motivator	Part-time
11	Mr. J.B. Ramesh	Motivator	Part-time
12	Mr. B. Ravi	Motivator	Part-time

Programmatic partners and their relationship(s) to the project

Dr. K. Ullas Karanth, Wildlife Conservation Society, India Program, Bangalore	Scientific Advisor
Tropical Research and Development Center (TRDC), Bangalore	Implementing Partner
Living Inspiration for Tribals (LIFT), Hunsur	Support for voluntary resettlement
Association of Adivasi Youth for Social Action (AAYSA), Kutta	Support for voluntary resettlement

Acknowledgements

Save the Tiger Fund, a special project of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, supported this project. We thank the donors for their funding support. We also acknowledge the support received from Karnataka State Forest Department, especially from the park warden and the entire staff of Nagarahole National Park in implementing this project.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tribal Livelihood Support and Empowerment for Tiger Conservation Project in Nagarahole National Park is the continuation of activities carried out under Karnataka Tiger Conservation Project (KTCP) and Community Leadership for Tiger Conservation (CLTC), motivating tribals to relocate under a government-sponsored program and providing livelihood support for tribal families in the relocation site.

To motivate the tribal people, the project team held 29 informal meetings with those living inside the park. The team effectively countered the false propaganda by non-government organizations opposing relocation, collected “willingness to relocate” letters from 154 families, and submitted them to the forest department. Two tribal youths with leadership qualities from the southern part of the park were identified and motivated to work under this project. Health and education benefits were extended to the tribals residing in the southern part of the park. One field trip was arranged for tribals from the national park to the relocation center to gain first hand knowledge about the relocation program.

In the relocation center, the project team coordinated the government departments and tribal beneficiaries to implement the popular government schemes. The project leveraged Rs.1.58 crores (nearly \$350,000), which was sanctioned for the development programs in the tribal relocation center. Health benefits were provided to 252 tribals and one free health check-up for all was arranged in the tribal relocation center.

Four women self-help groups were formed and the project team facilitated the sanction of a loan for one of the groups. Two trips were arranged for the groups. Six tribal families were supported in their efforts to take up horticulture and 79 families to pursue agriculture. Two tribals were supported to continue their education in degree classes, five to continue education in pre-degree classes, and two to take job-oriented courses. Two vaccination programs were also arranged in the tribal relocation center.

INTRODUCTION

Tribal Livelihood Support and Empowerment for Tiger Conservation Project in Nagarahole National Park is the continuation of activities initiated under the Karnataka Tiger Conservation Project (KTCP) and Community Leadership for Tiger Conservation (CLTC). The project motivates tribals to relocate under a government-sponsored program and provides direct financial and logistical support to tribal families in the relocation center, thereby helping them to integrate with the mainstream economy. Motivating tribal families for voluntary resettlement, and enhancing their skills and knowledge in agriculture, child education, health and hygiene were the main activities carried out during the reporting period. Promoting the concept of self-help among tribal women and linkages with various government departments were also a focus during this project period.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS OBJECTIVES

Objective I: Support voluntary relocation as a means of integrating the goals of tiger conservation and tribal development in Nagarahole, by motivating tribals to relocate outside the national park thereby contributing to their development while minimizing human pressure on tiger habitat.

A. Meet with tribal people and hold discussions with them to create awareness about the government sponsored Beneficiary Oriented Tribal Development Program (BOTD) project.

- Five tribal community leaders working under this project are involved in building awareness and motivating tribals living inside the park to relocate outside the park under the government sponsored BOTD. During one year they held 29 informal meetings in 13 tribal settlements of Nagarahole National Park. Motivating activities were conducted in the tribal settlements of Balle, Sunkadakatte, and Kerehadi in the southern part of the national park. In the west, informal meetings were held in the tribal settlements of Siddapura, Gaddhehadi, Gonigaddhe, Murkal, Kolengere, Balekove, Kodange, Hebballa, Madenor and Adugandi. These community leaders were involved earlier in anti-relocation protests under the banner of different human rights groups from 1990-1999, when the proposal for tribal relocation was presented. Efforts of the Karnataka Forest Department and the project team were successful in convincing them of the long-term benefits of the government sponsored relocation program, and they are now working for the relocation project. Continuous meetings and interactions between the tribals and community leaders have minimized the anti-relocation protests in Nagarahole National Park. In spite of the delay in implementing the third phase of the government's tribal relocation program, the activities of these leaders have created hope among several tribal families about getting benefits under the program.
- These community leaders also played an instrumental role in defusing the false propaganda spread by non-governmental organizations opposing the relocation programs.

B. Arrange visits to the resettlement area for the tribals still residing in the park, and facilitating meetings and interactions with relocated tribal people.

- In October 2005 one visit was arranged for the tribals of Balle and Sunkadakatte tribal settlements to the Nagapura tribal relocation center. Thirty tribals from Balle and

Sunkadakatte participated in the program. After visiting the tribal relocation center and interacting with the tribals there, the visiting tribals also expressed their willingness to relocate under the government-sponsored program. Considering the facts that the tribals from Balle and Sunkadakatte were exposed to anti-relocation protests earlier, and that some tribals from this area had encroached on forestland for agricultural activities, this visit was very successful in changing their attitudes towards relocation.

- This project incurred the cost of travel for these tribals. Tribal community leaders and the Senior Field Officer explained to these tribals the benefits they will get under the government sponsored relocation program and from other government departments after their relocation.

C. Identify tribal elders and youth with leadership skills, gain their confidence and trust, and use them to promote awareness about resettlement issues and inspire greater confidence in resettlement among tribals.

- During this project period the Senior Field Officer identified two highly motivated tribal youth from the southern part of the national park and motivated them to work under this project as community leaders. The youth were involved in the motivation of tribals from the southern part of the park.
- The youth motivated 42 families from Balle, Sunkadakatte, Maladahadi and Anemala tribal settlements to relocate under the government-sponsored program. They also played an instrumental role in arranging field visits for 30 tribal families to the Nagapura tribal relocation center to understand the program. They also facilitated the extension of the project's health and education facilities to the southern part of the park.

D. Help volunteering tribals to convey their readiness (to relocate) to the Government.

- During the last week of June 2006, the Senior Field Officer and tribal community leaders arranged a meeting at the Madenor tribal settlement, Anechowkur range, between the tribals and the range forest officer. Approximately 65 tribals participated in the meeting. The project team explained the problems faced by the 42 remaining tribal families in Madenor in comparison to the 48 families that had relocated from the settlement. Tribal community leaders discussed with the range forest officer their problems with education, health, drinking water, and lack of employment opportunities in the Madenor settlement. The tribals deliberated, and then urged the range forest officer to relocate them immediately to the newly built houses in Nagapura tribal relocation center. Thirty families voluntarily enrolled their names to move out under the relocation program. After this meeting the Senior Field Officer met with the Deputy Conservator of Forest and briefed him on the situation in the Madenor tribal settlement. The Deputy Conservator of Forest promised to relocate these families before August. They actually did relocate in July 2006.
- During August 2005, 70 representatives of 45 tribal families under the leadership of this project went to Mysore and met the Field Director of Project Tiger and submitted a memorandum requesting him to relocate them immediately. Tribal community leaders working under this project interacted with the tribals and mobilized them to approach senior officials of Karnataka Forest Department to request a speedy implementation of the relocation program. Tribals from Gaddehadi, Siddapura,

Nanachi, Balekove, Murkal, Balle, Sunkadakatte, Maladhadi and Anemala settlements participated in this program. This project incurred the cost of travel and food for this program.

- The Senior Field Officer and tribal community leaders submitted a willingness to relocate letter from 154 tribal families living inside the national park to the park warden. This letter consisted of photographs of the families, details about their socio-economic status, and their area of preference for resettlement. The Park Warden has promised to take necessary steps in this matter.

E. Initiate and sustain work among tribals in the spheres of healthcare and education to build their trust and confidence in the project team and its goals.

- With the aim of extending project activities to the southern part of the national park, in August 2005 a clinic for free eye exams and operations was established in Antharasanthe. This project arranged the clinic with the help of the Lions and Lioness Club of Jayanagar, Bangalore, Primary Health Center, Antharasanthe and Vittala Institute of Ophthalmology, Bangalore. There were 234 patients, including 115 tribals from different tribal settlements of the park, who participated in the clinic. Thirty-two patients were operated on to remove cataracts and three for retina detachment at the Vittala Institute of Ophthalmology in Bangalore. This project covered the costs of travel, room, and board for the patients, as well as arranged for their follow-up check-ups at the Antharasanthe Primary Health Center.
- During October 2005, this project networked with the Government Health Department, Kodagu District, and Kodagu Red Cross, Zilla Panchayath, to arrange a clinic for free health check-ups in Kutta, Kodagu District. Six hundred tribals from the Bommadu, Gonigaddhe, Murkal, Kolengere, Nanachi, Siddapura, and Gaddhehadi settlements participated in the clinic. The clinic arranged for tribals to be treated for gynecological, orthopedic, dental, and ophthalmology problems. The Government Health Department distributed medicines worth Rs.3 lakhs (\$6,700) to the participants free of charge. Tribal community leaders working under this project motivated tribals to participate in the clinic, and this project provided food to the participants.
- During the report period 26 tribals living inside the national park had medical emergencies and were supported to seek treatment at nearby government hospitals and hospitals run by charitable institutions. This project arranged for transportation, and incurred the costs of food and medicines.
- Tribal community leaders extended the education facility to the eligible tribal students living inside the national park. The project team identified eligible students, helped them to get relevant documents from the revenue department about their caste and income, and facilitated their admission to government schools and government run hostels. Admission fees, stationery supplies, and notebooks were provided to 52 students from Balle, Sunkadakatte, Gonigaddhe, Siddapura, Gaddhehadi, Kodange, and Balekove.

Objective II: Monitor progress of the government sponsored relocation program, and facilitate early implementation of the third phase to relocate 200 volunteering families.

A. Monitor implementation of the ongoing government resettlement effort in relation to the needs of tribal people through regular field visits and interaction with implementing staff.

- The project Senior Field Officer conveyed the request of the Madenor tribal settlement, Anechowkur range, to provide relocation in the Nagapura center. The Senior Field Officer convinced the Karnataka Forest Department to allocate excess land in the Nagapura center for these tribals willing to relocate. Accordingly, the Karnataka Forest Department constructed 30 houses in Nagapura's woodlot. The Senior Field Officer held fifteen informal meetings with the implementing staff of the Forest Department in the Veeranahosahally regarding the construction of houses and land development. He requested that the Karnataka Forest Department provide public facilities, such as drinking water and road infrastructure, before relocating the tribals. The project team also requested that the Karnataka Forest Department initiate activities to protect the watershed area and retain available tree cover.
- The Senior Field Officer and tribal community leaders requested that the Karnataka Forest Department officials give priority to tribals from core areas of the National Park while identifying the beneficiaries for relocation.
- The Senior Field Officer requested that the Karnataka Forest Department officials construct a multi-purpose community hall that can be used for community activities, child care, a fair price shop, and more.

B. Meet local political leaders and elected representatives and motivate them to evince greater interest in the design and implementation of tribal resettlement in Nagarahole.

- The Senior Field Officer arranged four meetings between the appropriate member of the legislative assembly of Hunsur (Nagapura tribal relocation center comes under its jurisdiction) and the tribal community leaders. The project team was able to convince the people's representative to divert the popular schemes of government to the tribal relocation center.
- The Senior Field Officer held four meetings and interacted regularly with three members of the local governing bodies from western Nagarahole National Park (two taluk panchayat and one zilla panchayat members) about the problems facing the tribals. The project team sought their support in motivating the tribals from their constituency to relocate.

Objective III: Provide direct financial and logistical support to relocated tribals to help them intergrate with the mainstream economy.

A. Maintain contact with different government departments and keep up-to-date with various tribal development schemes.

- The Senior Field Officer and tribal community leaders held 26 meetings with the project coordinator of Integrated Tribal Development Plan, Mysore, regarding speedy implementation of a central sponsored tribal development plan in the Nagapura tribal relocation center. The project team played an instrumental role in sanctioning development works worth Rs.1.58 crores (~ \$ 350,000) to the tribal relocation center. Under this scheme, the Integrated Tribal Development Project and Zilla Panchayat engineering department has already begun two drinking water supply projects (Rs.3.60 lakhs; \$8,000), road development (Rs.4.50 lakhs; \$10,000), drain and culvert

formation (Rs.12.10 lakhs; \$26,800), house electrification (Rs.6 lakhs; \$13,300) and the digging of irrigation borewells (Rs.55 lakhs; \$122,200).

- Due to efforts of the project team, the SC/ST Development Corporation has cleared six insurance claims belonging to tribals from the Nagapura relocation center.
- The Senior Field Officer approached the government Food and Civil Supplies Department to include 250 families of the relocation center in the below poverty line (BPL) list. The department officials agreed to the request, thereby enabling these families to receive rations at subsidized rates.
- The project team supported a tribe from the tribal relocation center in getting a soft loan from the Integrated Tribal Development Project, Mysore, to open a shop in the center.
- Due to efforts of the project team, the government Women and Child Welfare Department sanctioned a four day care child center to be established at the tribal relocation center. The project team is now interacting with the department to appoint tribal youth from the center as care takers.

B. Assist poorly educated tribals with paper work and documentation to help them access benefits from the tribal welfare schemes of various government departments.

- The project team assisted 10 tribals in gaining admission to the Karnataka open school exams conducted by the government Tribal Welfare and Education Department. The project incurred the documentation costs and admission fees.
- The project team assisted 20 tribals in applying for compensation for crop loss due to elephant raids in the tribal relocation center. The project incurred the cost of obtaining photographs, land records, and more. The Karnataka Forest Department provided Rs.18,000 (\$400) as compensation for 18 of the families.
- The project team assisted one tribal in applying for the post of watcher in the Forest Department, and another for the post of assistant teacher at the government Ashrama School, which is a residential school for tribals. Thanks to the project team's efforts, the two tribals were selected for the positions.
- The Project Field Officer assisted five tribal students in receiving scholarships from the Jenu Kuruba Development Office.
- Assistance was provided to four tribal families to open savings accounts. Two of the families are holding fixed deposits of Rs.100,000 (\$2,200) each.
- The project team supported 17 tribals in getting motor vehicle driving training through the government Tribal Welfare Department by providing documents (e.g., caste certificates and photographs). The team also supported one youth in getting his drivers license by providing documents and arranging for the drive test in the government Transportation Department.

- Five tribal youth were supported to complete applications to appear for the state level selection examination for second division clerk conducted by state civil service selection commission. The project Field Officer also arranged for a one-day training program for these candidates regarding examination formalities.

C. Arrange and conduct study tours to introduce tribal people to successful income generating options operating elsewhere in the region, and assist them in obtaining gainful self-employment.

- Three trips were arranged for 20 tribal beneficiaries from the relocation center to introduce them to income generating programs. Ten tribal beneficiaries were taken to a place called Gurupura, approximately 20 km from the tribal relocation center, to understand floriculture. Tribals were taken to the government Horticultural Department farm at Hunsur to interact with experts. Four other tribals were taken to Hunsur to the agarabathi (incense stick) making unit. The cost of travel and food and charges for the resource person were incurred by this project.
- Out of the 20 participants in these trips, eight beneficiaries took up floriculture and six took up horticulture, planting mango as a crop in their fields.

D. Assist in healthcare of tribal people in the resettlement area by providing free medicines and logistical support (transportation, accommodation) for better healthcare.

- Malnutrition, skin disease, tuberculosis, infant death, and low life expectancy are the main health problems faced by tribals in this region. This project addressed some of these issues among the tribals of the Nagapura relocation center. The project team monitored the general health conditions and provided proper healthcare to the needy.
- The Health Coordinator working with this project visited the tribal relocation center 132 days and interacted with tribal residents 2,450 times. During such visits she monitored the general health conditions, made suggestions, and distributed vitamin tablets. She also provided advice on maintaining sanitary and hygienic conditions, eating nutritious food, and taking drugs prescribed by doctors properly.
- During this period, the project helped 252 tribals gain medical assistance at the Government Hospital, Hunsur, as out patients. Nine tribals were supported to seek treatment at the Krishna Rajendra Hospital in Mysore, three tribals at Sanitarium in Mysore, and 15 tribals at private hospitals managed by charitable institutions. The project team ensured proper treatment for them by interacting with doctors and paramedical staff. The travel and medical care costs were incurred by this project.
- Based on the advice of doctors from Government Hospital, Hunsur, 14 tribals were treated and admitted there for treatment. Four tribals were admitted to Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, two to Sanitarium, Mysore and three to Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore. In three cases the project team arranged for eight units of blood from donors. The cost of transportation, food and medicines were incurred by this project. The project team also arranged for follow-up treatments.
- During this period three tribals underwent major operations. The project team interacted with the doctors and arranged the operations. Transportation, food and medicines were provided by this project.

- The project Health Coordinator convinced one tribal to undergo a laparoscopic family planning operation at Government Hospital, Hunsur. The project arranged transportation, and provided food and medicines.
- During the project period medicines totalling Rs.66,489 (\$1,510) were distributed to tribals.

E. Provide school fees, school uniforms, books and stationery to tribal students from the resettlement area who attend school, and periodically monitor their progress.

During the academic year 2005-06:

- The project supported four students in continuing education by helping them gain admission to suitable education institutions and hostels. The admission fees, note books, stationery and uniforms were provided by this project for those students studying in first year pre-degree and degree classes.
- After noticing problems students at Nagarapura Ashrama School were having because the government Tribal Welfare Department denied their requests for stationery and note books, the project distributed note books and stationery to 125 tribal students.
- Out of 20 students admitted to different education institutions in 2005, 12 were promoted to the next classes. This includes one tribal boy studying in a degree class and two studying in pre-degree classes. Three students were failed and four discontinued their education.
- The Senior Field Officer facilitated the admission of one tribal girl to the government sponsored nurse-training course. Admission charges and stationery were covered by this project.

During the academic year 2006-07:

- The project supported 19 students to continue their education by facilitating admissions in suitable institutions, arranging for a government hostel facility, and providing admission fees, note books, stationery and uniforms. Two students are studying in degree classes, five students in pre-degree classes, and two in job oriented courses.
- This project also supported 52 students still living inside the National Park to continue their education by providing admission fees, note books, stationery and documentation support.
- Due to the effective functioning of the project team and the government Tribal Welfare Department, the Nagapura tribal relocation center has achieved a major milestone in academic progress. A total of 194 students from the relocation center are studying in the government ashrama schools of Nagapura, Nellurupala and Veeranhosahally. Approximately 95% of the children in the relocation center in the six to 14 age group are attending classes. This is the only tribal settlement in the region where this kind of progress has been achieved.

Details of students supported by this project:

Sl. No.	Name of the Student	Class	Education Institution
01	J.B. Kumara	2 nd year B.A.	Government First Grade College, Hunsur

02	Ashwini	1 st year B.A.	Maharani College, Mysore
03	J.K. Suni	2 nd year P.U.C.	Government Pre-University College, Hunsur
04	Ganesha	2 nd year P.U.C.	Government Pre-University College, Hunsur
05	Rekha	1 st year P.U.C.	Government Pre-University College, Hunsur
06	Sumangali	1 st year P.U.C.	Government Pre-University College, Hunsur
07	Abinandhitha	1 st year P.U.C.	Government Pre-University College, Hunsur
08	Nethra	1 st year Diploma	Cauvery Education Society, Gonikoppa
09	Radhakumari	Nursing	Govt. Nurse Training Institution, Mysore
10	Shantha	S.S.L.C.	Government High School, Hunsur
11	Ravikumar	S.S.L.C.	Government High School, Hunsur
12	P.R. Veena	S.S.L.C.	Adarsha High School, Hunsur
13	Manikanta	9 th Standard	Adarsha High School, Hunsur
14	Ravindra	9 th Standard	Adarsha High School, Hunsur
15	Nandini	9 th Standard	Government High School, Hunsur
16	Vinodha	9 th Standard	Government High School, Hunsur
17	Papu	8 th Standard	Adarsha High School, Hunsur
18	B.K. Gange	8 th Standard	Government High School, Hunsur
19	Anitha	6 th Standard	Govt. Higher Primary School, Thithimathi

F. Arrange for free healthcare camps and health awareness programs.

- During December 2005, the project team noticed that several tribals in the relocation center were suffering from skin disease. The Senior Field Officer approached the Government Hospital, Hunsur, and tribal mobile health unit, Hunsur, to arrange a health clinic at the relocation center. As a skin specialist is not available in the Government Hospital at Hunsur, the Taluk health officer directed the project Senior Field Officer to contact the district health officer in Mysore. Due to the efforts of the project team, Dr. Laxminarayan, a skin specialist from Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, expressed his willingness to participate in the health clinic. Dr. Laxminarayana treated 68 tribals from the relocation center suffering from skin disease. This project distributed medicines as per the prescription of the doctor.

G. Encourage and support agricultural activities by relocated tribals through training from input and marketing support.

- During the 2005 agricultural season the Senior Field Officer networked with the government Agriculture Department to distribute fertilizer and pesticides to 105 tribal families who have cultivated cotton with support from the Department.
- The Senior Field Officer and Field Officer conducted several meetings and motivated 19 tribal families to begin floriculture in 2005. Saplings were provided and guidance given about planting methods. The project supported the families by providing fertilizers and incentives for regular watering.
- During 2005 the project arranged transportation for 11 families to market their agricultural products and supported them in price negotiations.
- Through constant interaction, the Field Officer motivated six tribal families with an irrigation facility to take up horticulture in 2006. These families were taken to the government Horticultural Department farm and an interactive program was arranged for them. This project provided 30 mango saplings to each family, and the tribal beneficiaries contributed labor. Due to the project team's efforts, approximately 90% of the plants survived the summer.
- During the year 2006 project distributed 100 coconut saplings to 48 families, 340 drumstick saplings to 20 families, 225 lime saplings, 300 cherry saplings to the beneficiaries of Nagapura tribal relocation center. To encourage the relocated tribals to cultivate fruit saplings, which generate cash income, project distributed high yield variety of Gooseberry (200) and Tamarind (100). In the long run this will help to reduce the dependency of tribals on forests for minor forest produce.
- During 2006 the project arranged for the repair and maintenance of irrigation tube wells belonging to four tribal families.
- During 2006 this project extended direct agriculture benefits to 79 families to initiate commercial crop cultivation. This was a participatory program in which each beneficiary contributes labor. Identified families were given plowing support, seeds and fertilizer. Although the initial plan was to cultivate cotton, the lack of rain resulted in a switch to maize cultivation. The Senior Field Officer, Field Officer, and tribal community leaders advised and guided the 79 tribals for a total of 32 days.

H. Support and facilitate forest friendly programs of animal husbandry with help from Government Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Departments, and provide medical care to livestock.

- During September 2005 the Senior Field Officer noticed an outbreak of black quarter (BQ) or black leg disease in cattle in the tribal relocation center. He interacted with the doctors from the government Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science Department and arranged a vaccination clinic. The doctor vaccinated 187 cattle and 139 goats, and this project incurred the cost of the vaccines.
- During January and February 2006, the Senior Field Officer noticed an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the tribal relocation center. He held meetings with Dr. Krishnamurthy, Assistant Director of Government Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science Department. As per the advice of Dr. Krishnamurthy, the Senior Field Officer coordinated with the Karnataka Forest Department and arranged a vaccination

program in the first week of March 2006. Eighty-one cattle and 43 goats were vaccinated in these programs. The vaccines were provided by Karnataka Forest Department. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science Department doctors participated in this program, and this project arranged the transportation and organized the program.

- During emergency situations, the project team arranged medical care for 18 cattle in the tribal relocation center by doctors from the government Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science Department. The project arranged for transportation and incurred the cost of medicines.
- The Senior Field Officer arranged for the postmortem by the doctors of government Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science Department of two cattle that died from the BQ disease.

I. Provide training to tribal youth in personality development and help build tribal leadership.

- Three tribal youths from the Nagapura tribal relocation center were sent to a three-month training program on personality development organized by the Vivekananda Youth Movement, Saraguru. The program incurred the costs of travel and food.
- These youth are now involved in activities of this project. One youth supported the project team to form a new self-help group in the tribal relocation center. The other two supported the project team in gaining readmission for four students to the Government Ashrama School at the tribal relocation center, who had earlier stopped their education.

J. Promote and support small-savings and self-help groups among women to empower them financially and socially.

- With the aim of empowering women and involving them in small savings programs, the project team motivated tribal women in the relocation center to form self-help groups. Four such groups were formed during this reporting period, involving 59 members representing 59 tribal families. This project provided them with the necessary stationery. Field officers helped them complete the banking formalities, conduct meetings and maintain accounts. The Field officers participated in 48 self-help group weekly meetings. The Senior Field Officer, Field Officer, and tribal community leaders spent a total of 20-man days on this activity.
- The project team facilitated a soft loan for Rs. 10,000 (\$200) at an annual interest rate of 8.5% for one of the women's self-help groups from the tribal relocation center. The Senior Field Officer assisted the self-help group members with their documentation, distributing the loan, and fixing the interest rate and the terms for its recovery.
- To educate and create confidence among self-help group members, the project team arranged two trips for the members. One group was taken to the Kantha tribal settlement in H.D. Kote Taluk (approximately 65 km from the Nagapura tribal relocation center) and another group was taken to Shanuboganahalli, Hunsur Taluk (approximately 45 km from the Nagapura tribal relocation center). The project team arranged these groups to interact with and have group discussions with the Kantha

and Shanuboganahally self-help groups. The Senior Field Officer explained the income generation programs available to the self-help group members.

- The project team facilitated the participation of one self-help group from the Nagapura tribal relocation center in a state level consumer fair organized by the government Women and Child Welfare Department. The fair was in Bangalore (March 8-14, 2006) where the group exhibited and marketed handicrafts and spices of the region. They made a sale worth Rs.15,000 (\$330) and the profit was invested into the self-help group. This project incurred the travel, food and organization costs.
- By the end of June 2006 the four women self-help groups held a collective savings of Rs.17,351 (\$385) in their bank accounts. Considering the socio-economic background of the tribals in the region, this is a remarkable achievement. The following are the details of the bank balance.

	Name	No. of Members	Savings in Rupees
a	Ayyappaswamy Women Self-Help Group	10	9,398
b	Parvathy Women Self-Help Group	20	3,265
c	Marammathai Women Self-Help Group	18	840
	TOTAL	59	17,352

PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS

The project team is facing some difficulties in getting housing and land development support for the next phase of relocation. Though more than 300 families are awaiting relocation, their relocation is delayed due to delays in housing construction and the allotment of land by the government to the tribal families to ensure livelihood security. The project team is making every effort to get proactive support from the government with regard to housing and relocation packages. Considerable efforts are also invested in tackling the anti-relocation propaganda and baseless rumors generated in the relocation centers due to government delays in implementing the relocation packages.

EVALUATION FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD

Evaluation of short-term results:

- a. The project team motivated 154 families to relocate out of the forest interiors.
- b. The third phase of the relocation process has begun and 30 tribal families were relocated by end July 2006.
- c. Tribal families have started adopting agriculture, availing themselves to the health care opportunities, accessing free and quality education, and taking advantage of employment benefits in the relocation center, thus attempting to integrate with mainstream economy.

Evaluation of long-term results:

- a. This project is enhancing the consolidation of tiger habitat and reducing human impacts on it by vacating tribal settlements from inside the national park.
- b. Research and assessment of tigers and their prey base were facilitated by the cooperation of tribals in the research and monitoring work.

GOALS / ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT YEAR

1. Continue the motivation work to convince tribals to relocate outside the National Park.
2. Explore the possibility of a privately funded relocation program in Nagarhole National Park.
3. Intensively liaise with the Karnataka Forest Department to implement the next phase of relocation programs.
4. Continue the health care, education and agriculture support program in the post rehabilitation phase.
5. Form three more self-help groups in the tribal relocation center to involve them in small savings opportunities and strengthen the groups to spread the concept of self-help among tribal families.
6. Involve elected members / political leaders in demanding immediate implementation of the next phase of tribal relocation.

APPENDIX – 1

Photo-images of the project activities during July 2005 – June 2006





National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Project Evaluation Form

Project Name and Number: Tribal Livelihood Support and Empowerment for Tiger Conservation, #2005-0013-018
Recipient: Wildlife Conservation Society, New York
Project Location: In and around Nagarahole National Park, Karnataka, India.

1) Were the specific objectives as outlined in your application and grant agreement successfully implemented and accomplished? Explain.

All the objectives outlined in the project proposal and grant agreement were implemented. The project team successfully motivated 154 tribal families (out of a total of 1,300 families living inside the park) and obtained their willingness to relocate from the national park. By the end of July 2006, the project team facilitated actual relocation of these families, and 30 families moved from within the forest interiors to the relocation center. In addition, livelihood support was provided to all the families that were relocated in earlier phases.

2) Please assess the project accomplishments as quantitatively as possible.

- Motivation of 154 tribal families living inside the National Park and submission of their willingness-to-relocate letters to the Karnataka Forest Department.
- Necessary pre-conditions (houses and land) for over 100 families to relocate were facilitated.
- In the relocation centers, 335 tribal families were supported with life skills and on farm income generating options, such as the promotion of horticulture.
- All the tribal families were provided with health checks and medical support to enhance their health status during the hardship.
- Speedy implementation of development schemes was facilitated in the tribal resettlement.
- Promotion of the concept of self-help among tribals to facilitate better futures without too much dependency on others, and the development of linkages with formal financial systems, such as banks, to avail credit.
- Promotion of livestock husbandry and veterinary care among tribal families.
- Facilitation of better education for tribal children of relocated families.

3) Assess the number of people reached through your work.

- a. Project team motivated 154 tribal families living inside the National Park and submitted their “willingness to relocate” letters to the Karnataka Forest Department.
- b. Project team assisted 70 tribals in approaching senior forest department officials to request immediate relocation.
- c. In the relocation center, 79 tribal families were directly supported to engage in agriculture. Another six families were supported to adopt horticulture. A total of 1145 horticulture plants purchased from government and private nurseries were distributed to 250 tribal families.
- d. During the reporting period, the project team assisted 279 tribals from the relocation center to benefit from medical facilities and three persons underwent surgery. Two

health clinics were held for tribals living inside the park, benefiting 834 tribals.

Thirty-two tribals inside the park were operated upon, and 26 additional tribals from inside the National Park were supported for medical assistance.

- e. The project team played an instrumental role in the implementation of developmental works from different government departments worth Rs 8,120,000 (approximately \$180,000) in the tribal relocation center.
- f. The project team motivated tribal beneficiaries to form self help groups. Two trips were arranged for them and one group garnered a loan.
- g. Two vaccination programs were arranged in the tribal relocation center, covering 268 cattle and 183 goats.
- h. During the academic year 2005-06, four students were supported to continue their education. During the academic year 2006-2007, 19 tribal students from the tribal relocation center were supported to continue their education. Education support was extended to 52 tribal students still residing inside the National Park.

4) Were any surveys or interviews conducted with partners to help gauge the success of your efforts?

No surveys or interviews were conducted during the project period. However, the project team is planning to conduct a socio-economic status survey of 250 relocated tribal families during the next fiscal year.

5) How will the project be evaluated in terms of monitoring or assessment of cause-and-effect response? Describe the evaluation timescale (e.g. one year, five years, ten years). How will monitoring results be reported?

a. Before 1999-2000 there was strong resistance among the tribals of Nagarahole National Park to the relocation proposal. However, due to the intervention of the project team, such organized resistance has been reduced to a minimal level. Tribal leaders earlier opposing the relocation program have realized the benefits of relocation and they are now working for the project.

b. Direct support from the project helped relocated tribals to adopt agriculture and horticulture. The project also supported relocated tribals in healthcare, education, and farming. This effort has contributed to making the relocation program a model project that will further inspire more families to relocate outside the National Park under the government-sponsored program.

c. As this program is voluntary in nature and depends on the Karnataka Forest Department for implementation, more time is required for proper evaluation.

d. The monitoring results can be reported by the actual number of tribal families moved out due to the intervention of the project and the extent of livelihood support benefits received by relocated tribals.

6) Does this project fit into a larger program, spatially or temporally? If so, how has that program benefited from your work?

The central government has a separate program for the relocation of tribals from the national parks. In 1997, tribals from Nagarahole National Park supported by this project approached the government of Karnataka and demanded a proper relocation package. Thereafter, the Karnataka Forest Department started implementing the Beneficiary Oriented Tribal Development Program (BOTD) in Nagarahole National Park. In the years 1999, 2000, and 2001, 250 tribal families were relocated. At present, houses have been constructed for 105 families and land clearance has been done for 30 families.

The project team is working with two goals. Inside the National Park it is motivating tribals to move out of the park under the government-sponsored program to avail of relocation benefits. In the tribal relocation center it is supporting relocated tribals in the fields of agriculture, healthcare and education.

Although the project's intervention is purely temporal in nature, it also helps the Karnataka Forest Department to implement the relocation program elsewhere.

Due to the efforts of the project team the tribal voluntary relocation program has become a model project. In India most relocation programs have failed due to a lack of post relocation support. In this relocation center, relocated tribals get support from the project to help them join mainstream society. Also, the project team is continually monitoring the implementation of the relocation project by the Karnataka Forest Department and it acts as a bridge between government departments and the relocated tribals.

7) Does the project incorporate an adaptive management component? If so, please explain. Any lessons learned that will guide future implementation of this, or similar, projects?

In a limited qualitative way, yes the project does. Feedback from earlier experiences informs and enhances adaptation of new strategies to motivate tribal relocation and persuades government machinery to move on the relocation program.

8) Was there a local/regional/national response? Any media/press involvement?

Media was involved actively throughout project implementation and their response was quite positive to the project. The list of newspaper articles is given below:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Publication</i>	<i>Topic/title</i>
14.06.2005	Kannadigara Prajanudi (Kannada Daily)	Call for genuine use of Tribal Development Programs
20.06.2005	Vijaya Karnataka newspaper (Kannada Daily)	Education needed for Tribals
21.06.2005	The new Indian Express (English Daily)	Tribals representatives to seek rehabilitation
24.06.2005	Mysore Mithra (Kannada Daily)	Expression of tribals for resettlement
24.06.2005	Shakthi (Kannada Daily)	Demand for employment creation for relocated tribal families
05.08.2005	The New Indian Express	Tribals volunteer to leave Nagarahole
06.08.2005	Kannadigara Prajanudi	Demand for proper relocation for tribals who are coming voluntarily
07.08.2005	The Hindu (English Daily)	Tribal families ready to relocate
11.08.2005	Vijaya Karnataka	Demand/request for Rehabilitation for 50 tribal families
04.09.2005	Mysore Mithra	Eye camp at Antarasanthe.
10.02.2006	Prajavani (Kannada Daily)	Case study of a tribal youth who is pursuing self-employment by opening a petty shop with his savings.
27.03.2006	Ushakiran (Kannada Daily)	Participation of Tribal youths at Agricultural Exhibition (KRISHIMELA)
27.04.2006	Vijaya Karnataka	Quarterly meeting of Tribals

9) To what degree has this project contributed to the conservation community as a whole?

The success of the first two phases of the relocation program in Nagarahole National Park has forced the government, bureaucrats, media, and non-government organizations to consider relocation as one of the solutions for the problem of people living inside protected areas. The Government of Karnataka has held two mini-cabinet meetings and a proposal for the relocation of tribals of Mysore and Kodagu districts has been approved.

10) Did your work bring in additional partners who would be interested in doing similar work on their land in the future? If so, please describe.

No.

11) Do you have any suggestions for NFWF to guide improvement of our project administration?

NO. Project administration support so far has been excellent.