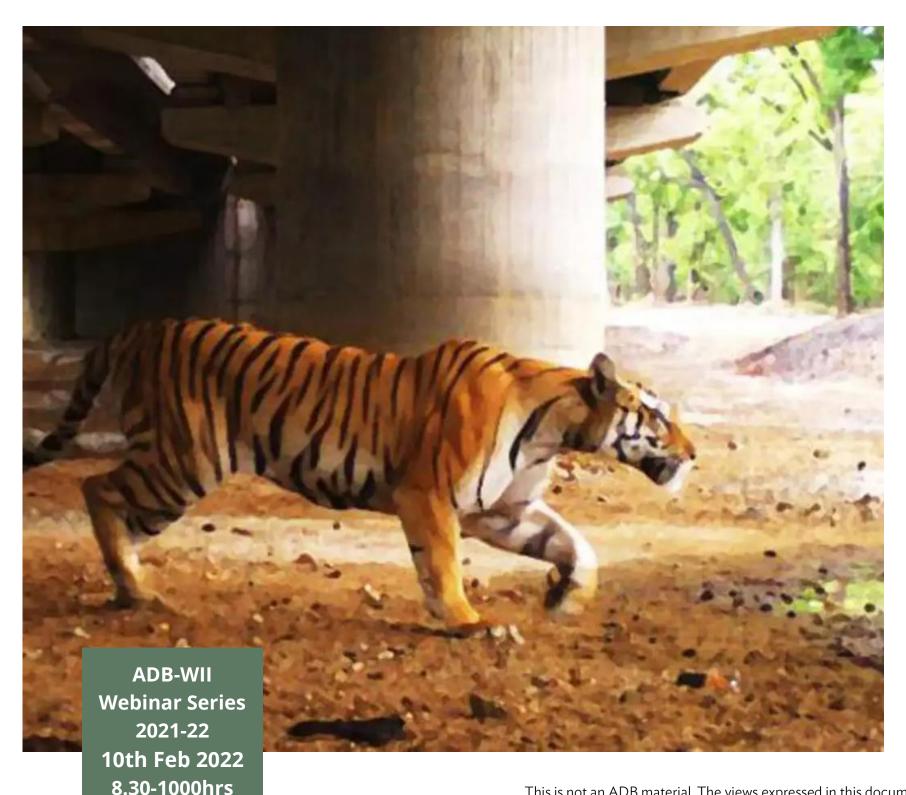
WEBINAR SERIES 4: LESSONS FROM THE FIELD - SUCCESS STORIES OF MITIGATION MEASURES IN MAINTAINING AND ENHANCING CONNECTIVITY



Implementation Challenges: Learnings and Experiences

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CHALLENGES in the Implementation of Green Linear Infrastructure Projects



"Greening" of Linear Infrastructural projects brings in "Additional Costs".



"Costs" directly affect the "Viability" of the project.



There are other forms of "pressures" when it comes to mitigation measures for linear infrastructure projects. Some of these important challenges include - "controversies", "push and pull", "interventions" etc.



"Timeline" is another challenge as the country is on a fast-track to economic growth.



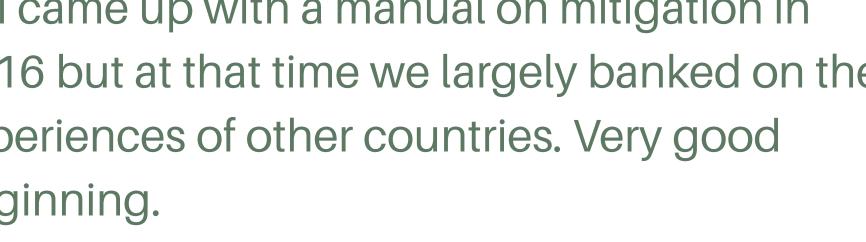
India emerging as a major economic power in the world

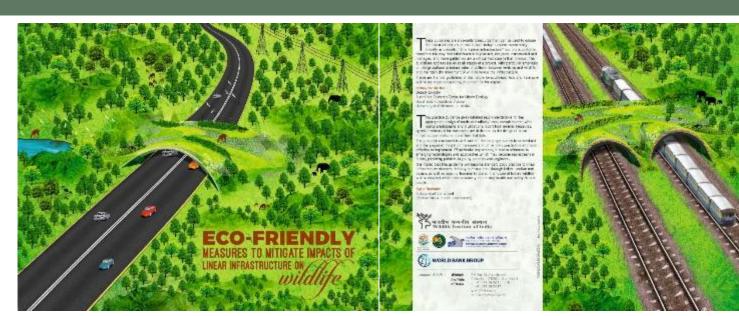
- We are building **20-50 Km** of **highways** on a **daily** basis.
- There are new railway lines, up-gradation of railway lines, powerlines, and everything is fast-tracked primarily in the past 5-7 years.
- Everybody involved in these developments wants them to be built quickly.
- The mitigation part is often handled by the Wildlife Institute of India and there is a lot of pressure to deliver reports very quickly often with as little mitigation as possible owing to costs.

Learnings and Experiences



WII came up with a manual on mitigation in 2016 but at that time we largely banked on the experiences of other countries. Very good beginning.





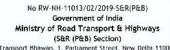


However, in western countries, there aren't as many large wildlife species. The kind of density and diversity that exists in India is very different.



"Lack" of very objective methodologies. Manual has thumb rules. Brings in scope for push and pulls.

But most often we require "Site-specific" solutions.



- 3. All Engineers-in-Chief and Chief Engineers of Public Works Department

- The Managing Director, NHIDCL, PTI Building, New Delhi-11000
 All CE-ROs, ROs and ELOs of the Ministry.

nctuaries/National Parks/Animal Corridor -Corrigendum-reg.

equested to follow the provisions of the manual at the planning stage itself. The link

TWO YEARS OF MONITORING INDIA'S FIRST ANIMAL UNDERPASSES

Pengolin

Leopard

2039 2030

2019

2020

y Pangolin

use by Nilgai

O

Percent capt

Crossings

Crossings

16608

193 % Increase in Underpass Usage

351 % Increase in

First Ever Underpass Crossing

Underpass use by Leopard

475 % Increase in Underpass

No Change in Crossing Frequency by Wildlife During Lockdown Phase

• 5675

Chausingha

Barking deer

Wild mammal species are now using the underpasses.

> New species recorded using the underpasses in 2020 are -Indian Wolf, Barking Deer, Chausingha and Pangolin.

CHRESTONE

Increase in use of underpasses by tigers; most species were found to use the crossing structures >50% more than the previous year.

Hare, wild dog and chital were the most frequent users of the crossing structures like last year.

	-44	1
Species	2019	2020
Barking Deer	0	4
Chausingha	0	3
Chital	3450	10170
Gaur	58	92
Hare	353	813
Jackal	12	15
Jungle Cat	250	309
Leopard	37	167
Mongoose	28	23
Monitor Lizard	2	
Nilgai	123	708
Palm civet	40	20
Pangolin	0	1
Peafowl	0	14
Porcupine	3	229
Rusty Spotted Cat	1	2
Sambar	49	108
Sloth Bear	7	19
Small Indian Civet	19	21
Tiger	155	352
Unidentified	71	101
Wild Dog	261	777
Wild Pig	756	2646
Wolf	0	14
Grand Total	5675	16608

Wildlife Underpass: A Dynamic Space

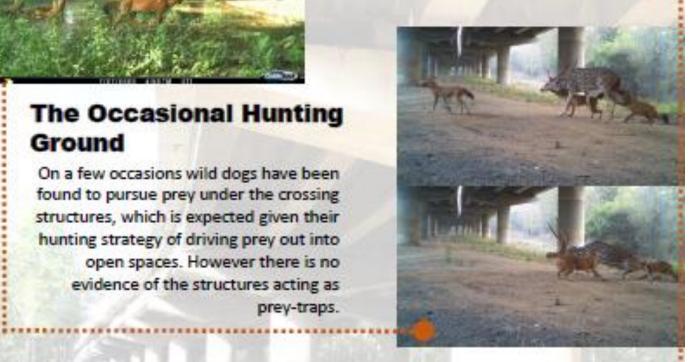


Natural Revegetation

Natural revegetation under the structures has been seen, that has prompted many wild species like the wild dog and chital to 'use' these spaces, in addition to merely crossing.

The Occasional Hunting Ground

On a few occasions wild dogs have been found to pursue prey under the crossing structures, which is expected given their hunting strategy of driving prey out into open spaces. However there is no evidence of the structures acting as prey-traps.





Demographic Use

Individuals across the age-sex spectrum of multiple species have been using the underpasses - from juvenile wild dogs and wild pigs, and sub-adult tigers with mothers. Breeding spotted deer and nilgai males have also been found to spar under the structures on many occasions.

Learnings and Experiences



The learnings from the past few years need to be inculcated in a "revised manual" and in a more "objective" manner.



Precise mitigation measures require the need to go to the site and design things accordingly. "Site-specific" mitigation cannot be substituted by any manual.



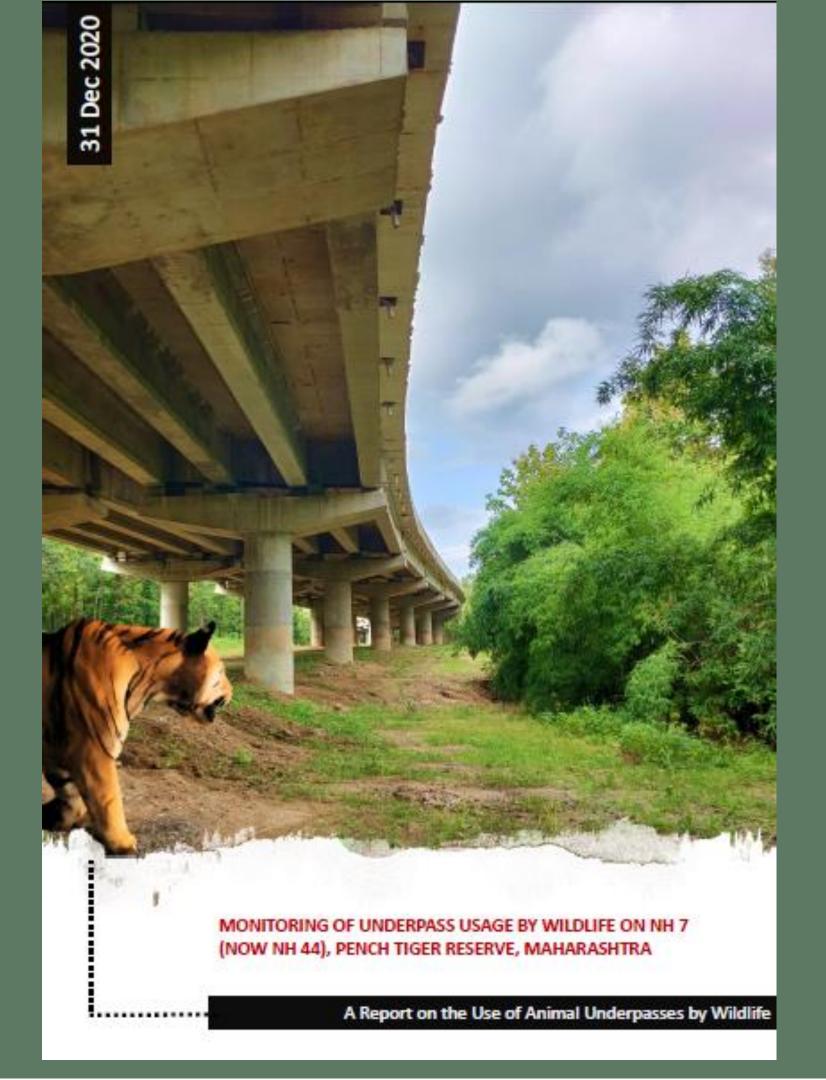
"Elaborate processes" are involved in "getting clearances" when L.I. projects are planned and executed. In fact, mitigation plans are a part of this process.



The Government is constantly making efforts to reduce the complexities of these challenges and these are gradually being simplified and being made more "user-friendly".



This will eventually **help greening infrastructural projects** because after we do these clearances in a more **"efficient manner"**, it will give more hope to the developmental project.



Thank You