

F. No. 15-4/2010-NTCA (Part-III)

**ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE ONGOING  
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF PROJECT  
TIGER RELATING TO NEW COMPONENTS**



**PROJECT TIGER / NATIONAL TIGER  
CONSERVATION AUTHORITY**

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Environment and Forests**  
**Project Tiger / National Tiger Conservation Authority**  
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**Additional guidelines for the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger relating to new components**

Based on the approval of the competent authority in August, 2011, the additional guidelines relating to new components included in the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger are indicated below, which would be in addition to the earlier guidelines of the said Scheme issued vide F.No. 3-1(2003)-PT in February, 2008:

- 1. Change in the funding pattern in respect of North Eastern States by increasing the central share from the existing 50% to 90% for Recurring Expenditure, with the States' share becoming 10%. The ongoing support for Non-Recurring Expenditure would continue to be 100%.**

There is considerable delay in the release of central assistance to the field formations (Tiger Reserve) by the North Eastern States under the Project Tiger Scheme, owing to non availability of matching State share for recurring activities, despite allocation from the Centre. There has been a demand for increasing the central share in the recurring component of funding support. Accordingly, the central share has been increased from 50% to 90% for recurring items of expenditure.

- 2. Raising compensation for man-animal conflict to Rs. 2 lakhs in case of loss of human life, 30 per cent of the same for grievous injury and cost of treatment for minor injury (Non-Recurring).**

The human-wildlife interface is extremely sensitive due to spill over of wild animals from core areas of tiger reserves. The loss on account of such depredation needs to be compensated adequately in a time bound manner to avoid 'revenge killings'. The compensation on man-wildlife conflict has been doubled from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh in the case of loss of human life, while the compensation for serious injury has been retained at 30% of the amount of compensation on death, besides meeting the cost of treatment of minor injuries to people due to wildlife.

**3. Acquisition of private land for making the core/critical tiger habitat inviolate (Non-Recurring).**

In several tiger reserves, there are private land holdings/estates within the core/critical tiger habitats of Tiger Reserves. The above component has been included under the PT Scheme for providing 100% central assistance to States to acquire such areas, if necessary, for making the core/critical tiger habitat inviolate.

**4. Establishment of Tiger Safari, interpretation/awareness centres under the existing component of ‘co-existence agenda in buffer/fringe areas’, and management of such centres through the respective Panchayati Raj Institutions (creation – Non-Recurring; maintenance – Recurring).**

The Tiger Safaris may be established in the buffer areas of tiger reserves which experience immense tourist influx in the core/critical tiger habitat for viewing tiger. The interpretation / awareness centres would also be supported in such buffer areas to foster awareness for eliciting public support. The management of such centres would be through the respective Panchayati Raj (PR) institutions.

**5. Re-introduction of Cheetah in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan under the Scheme at a cost of Rs. 50 crore after ensuring the historical co-existence of Cheetah with other carnivores, especially the tiger.**

Reintroduction of large carnivores has increasingly been recognised as a strategy to conserve threatened species and restore ecosystem functions. The cheetah is the only large carnivore that has been extirpated, mainly by over-hunting in India in historical times. Based on the recommendations of an expert group involving the Wildlife Institute of India, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has decided to take up reintroduction of Cheetah in the States of Rajasthan (Shahgarh area) and Madhya Pradesh (Kuno-Palpur and Noradehi Wildlife Sanctuaries). The said States would receive 100% support towards village relocation, habitat management/restoration, holding facility, veterinary facility, training professionals, monitoring, procurement of cheetah, eco-development in the fringes and maintenance.

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