

ECOTOURISM IN MAHARASHTRA WAY FORWARD

Maharashtra Ecotourism Development Board

Prepared by
GRASSROOTS RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY IN
ASSOCIATION WITH CULTURE AANGAN

Mumbai

ECOTOURISM IN MAHARASHTRA: VISION DOCUMENT

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Nagpur

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The preparation of the **Vision document** has been undertaken for the development of eco-tourism in Maharashtra based on a time bound Feasibility Study of designated/potential Eco-tourism destinations in the state of Maharashtra with due consideration to the Maharashtra Eco-tourism Policy, Guidelines for Eco-tourism in and around PAs, Maharashtra Tourism Policy, National Tourism Policy, relevant local regulations, development control regulations and other site-specific conservation norms.

In consonance with the objectives of the assignment, out of shortlisted 79 ecotourism destinations across the state, 62 are selected for feasibility study in consultation with the Maharashtra Ecotourism Development Board (MEDB). Those selected 62 sites have high potential to develop into good ecotourism destinations but attract little footfall due to various reasons hence it was decided to carry out feasibility study of these sites based on a set of Parameters. These sites can be classified into 1) State level and 2) District Level based on their tourism potential and outreach. Further they are classified into various categories in accordance with the kind of ecotourism that particular site offers e.g. 1) Wildlife Tourism 2) Landscape Tourism 3) Heritage Tourism 4) Adventure Tourism 5) Urban Forest/ Nature Park Tourism.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted for the preparation of the Vision document is a multifaceted approach that can facilitate the integration of all the inherent parameters of ecotourism .Following steps were followed to formulate the Vision Document:

1. Each site was surveyed and assessed by developing a **questionnaire** and by undertaking **SWOT Analysis**. The site visits incorporated interacting with the local community.
2. From the site visits and questionnaire, **16 Parameters** were derived which were further used to investigate the issues and potential of each site. Each site was given points on the basis of these parameters which helped in quantification of the study.
3. The quantification of observations led to the formation of a **comprehensive matrix** of all the sites.
4. **Various charts and derivations** were abstracted from the matrix which helped in further refining the document and arriving at certain inferences.
5. Simultaneously **case studies** were done to understand the application and implications of the project.
6. The information gathered was synthesized to prepare the Vision Document for the eco-tourism sites in Maharashtra.

From the questionnaires and discussion, **16 parameters** were identified which were used to give ratings for each site. Of the 16 parameters few parameters are site specific and having least significance and those parameters are excluded in the formation of comprehensive matrix. This helped in the quantification of the analysis in terms of issues and potential of each site.

Further, against each existing parameter, the feasibility or the potential to upgrade that particular parameter was also rated in order to gain an overall better understanding of the improvements that are easily possible for that site. This way the comprehensive graph generated for each site gives a clear idea at a glance of the existing conditions and scope for improvement for effective and sustainable ecotourism at that particular location

With the data and observations made for each individual site it was also important to understand the current status of all the sites cumulatively. For this purpose a **COMPREHENSIVE MATRIX** was generated to gauge the current status of all the sites. Additionally, for every parameter surveyed for each site, **ANALYTICAL GRAPHS AND HISTOGRAMS** have been prepared to take a critical review of the interventions executed at each site. Along with the SWOT for each site, a brief concluding note has been prepared which gives certain basic facts and possible directions for the development/enhancement of the existing conditions. This comprehensive note discusses very briefly the pros and cons of the site as observed and also the underlying limiting factors. It gives possible future directions along with potential tourist circuits that can be formed /promoted in order to increase the tourist footfall.

OBSERVATIONS

As mentioned above the existing situation on ground was thoroughly scrutinized from all perspectives. This analysis was essential because till date several initiatives have been well undertaken at these sites at the same time a critical assessment of the same was needed to formulate strategies to further strengthen /enhance/upgrade and sustain the measures. This analysis has brought the several shortcomings in the actual execution of the ecotourism policy. These have been documented and elaborated in the vision document.

An overall observation has been that several initiatives though well undertaken, have not given satisfying outcomes, nor have they been sustainable in terms of attracting tourists, maintaining the ambience, involving the local communities etc. The quality of the experience offered at majority ecotourism destinations surveyed was just average.

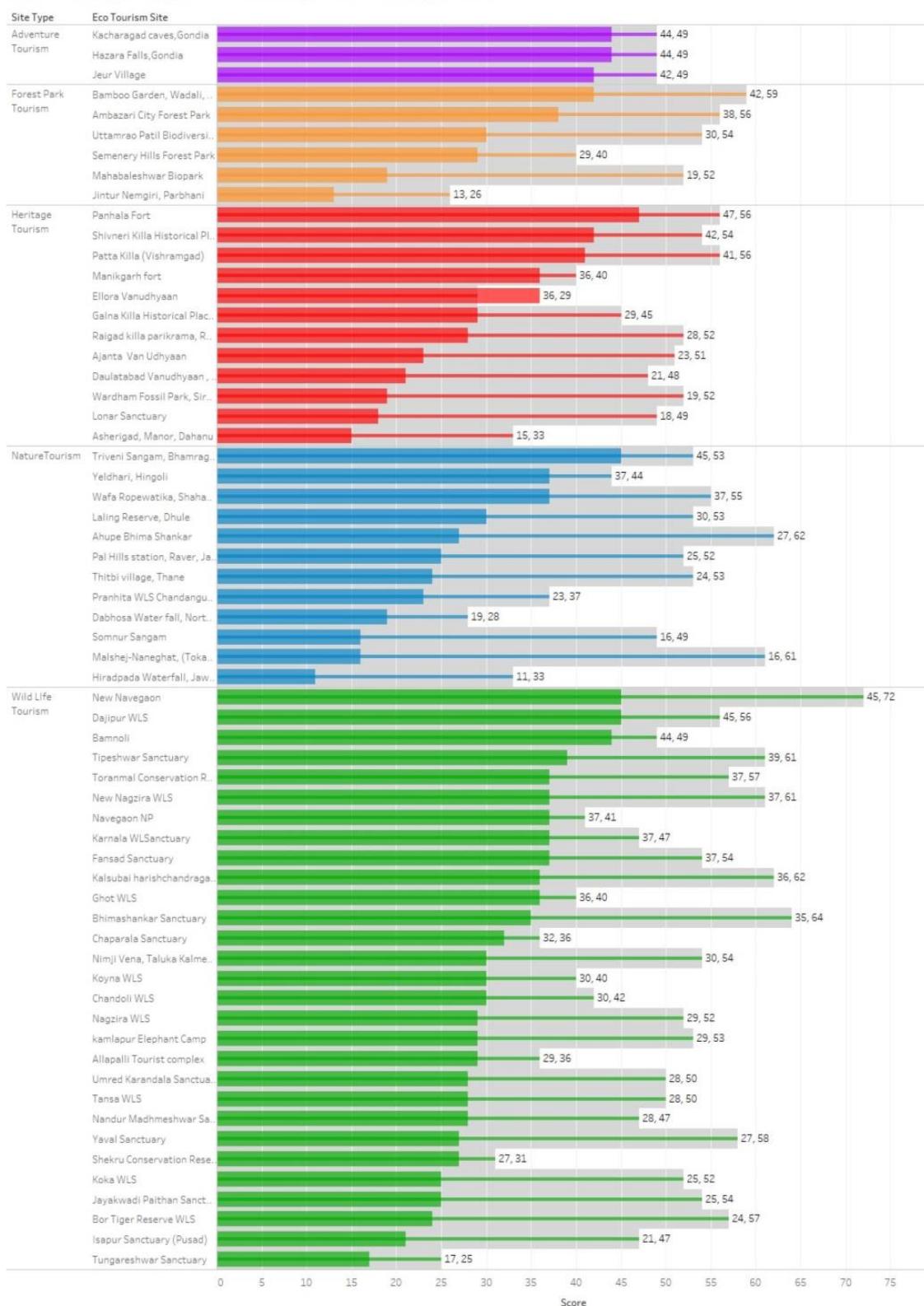
Apart from the gaps in the implementation and maintaining the basic facilities at each site it was observed that the ecotourism management and planning process itself needs to be revisited .**The most critical elements of ecotourism management planning including zoning, visitor impact monitoring, visitor site design and management, income generation mechanisms, infrastructure and visitor guide-lines, and naturalist guide systems etc are not in place.**

Most of the interventions have been adhoc and haphazard without a Master plan/ Strategic implementation program. Another major lacuna has been the development of soft/social components of ecotourism. Capacity building and training for hospitality and ecotourism management of not only the local community but also the forest officials needs a major boost

The following graph and histogram compares the sites with respect to the overall scores obtained (Total of all the scores for each parameter)

Gap Analysis: Overall Existing vs Potential

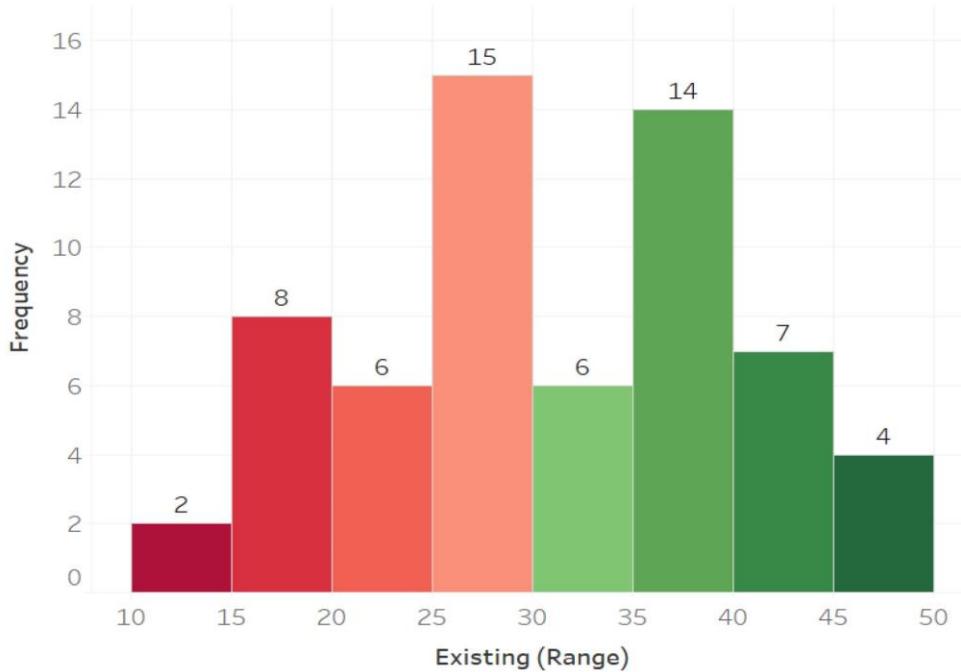
Bars = Existing Score | Lines = Potential | Labels = Existing, Potential



Ecotourism in Maharashtra: Vision Document

HISTOGRAM: OVERALL

X axis: Existing score (range with bin size 5) | Y axis: Frequency



OVERALL GRAPH indicates the cumulative scores of existing to potential parameters of each site. Showing the gap between the current scenario and where can it reach in future.

- For example, Panhala fort in Kolhapur showing 47 marks in existing and 56 in potential marks indicates that there is a gap of just 9 marks, which is a very small margin to cover hence it can be executed faster.
- On the other hand AhupeBhimashankar having existing marks as 27 and potential marks as 62 creating a gap of 35, which is a big gap to cover hence will require huge mobilisation and time on all the parameters to execute the site to its full potential.

THE HISTOGRAM OVERALL for the overall graph helps us to segregate the site with respect to the overall marks given to each site. Dividing them into 8 groups of varying scores.

- On the x axis it indicates the scores for existing situation and on the Y axis indicates the number of sites
- Looking at the graph we can see that 4 sites are above 45 marks, for example Dajipur in Kolhapur has the most amenities and services to conduct Eco tourism very efficiently.
- While on the other side Hiralpada in Dahanu being within 15 marks lacks most of the amenities and services to conduct efficient ecotourism.
- The Histogram also tells us that out of 62 sites surveyed only 4 sites have a score 45-50 means barely reaching an average rating and only 15 and 14 numbers of sites with scores above 25 -30 and 35 - 45 .which means out of 62 sites only $15 + 14 = 29$ sites have just about a little better score. This exemplifies the fact that much still needs to be met for so many sites to even reach an average score.

INFERENCES AND WAY FORWARD

I. Holistic vision and its relevance: A holistic vision that encompasses all the factors towards sustainable ecotourism that have been spelt out in the policy cannot be implemented without strategic planning and management .There are four main key elements/pillars that have to be considered.

- Product development
- Community Management
- Environment conservation
- Economics and compensation

Key Pillars & Success Factors for Developing Eco Friendly, Socio Economic Environmental Tourism



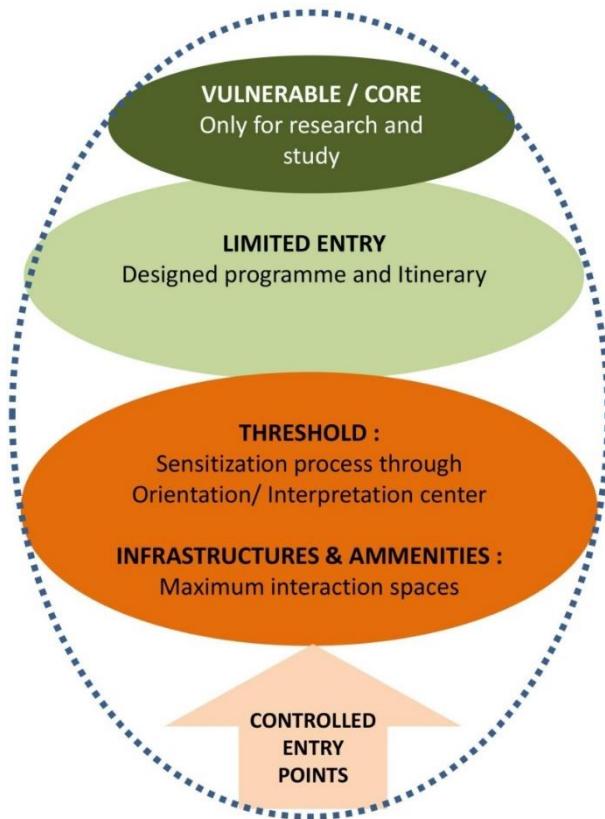
Each one of the four key pillars has an important role in the success of an ecotourism venture; any gaps in implementation of each of the pillars will hamper the effective and sustainable tourism at the locations. Also any gaps in the progress of each of the pillars will result in lopsided development and therefore will affect the performance and progress of the site. These also help in understanding the areas of gaps in the existing projects that did not take off successfully. As per the site suitability and context, several ways can be adopted to enhance the inherent qualities and the existing measures already undertaken.

II. Proposed activity pattern and visitor movement inside every Eco- tourism site

Another important component is the Physical and Spatial aspects of each site. When it comes to physical components, it's the actual interventions on the site. These may be in the form of Interpretation centers, Entrance gates, pathways etc. These are definitely needed for any site and not only provision of the physical components but the aesthetics of these carry a lot of weightage when it comes to the visitors' experience. At the same time their spatial arrangement on site is very crucial.

One of the most important factors in spatial planning is the creation of spaces to allow for public orientation and sensitization before entering the sites. The following diagram illustrates a proposed

schematic way to go about this aspect. With ideally one single entry point that has parking facilities and access with ticketed entry into the main Threshold zone. The Threshold zone should have maximum facilities and utilities for the incoming tourist. These may involve good sustainable construction of built forms that is necessary. This zone will be the most important one. From this zone the entry to the interiors/ to participate in forest activities will be permitted.



III. Prioritizing and creating a brand

Based on the comparative ranking over 16 parameters, we understand that there are some sites which have a high potential and with limited investment can be rolled out into the market within 6 months; whereas there are some sites which have huge potential but the investment required to make them tourist ready is huge and will need time of at least 12-15 months hence such sites have been categorized in High Potential slow roll out.

This process enables us to plan a phase wise development of all the sites; ensuring that with High Potential Quick roll out sites we can create a pilot product and launch it in the market on an immediate basis.

The overall graph indicates the overall scores and the gap to achieve the potential score. On the basis of which the sites are placed in the four quadrants.

The Following analogy in which the sites are divided into 4 quadrants are based on the following Guidelines
(Refer Comparative matrix along for justification)

High Potential – Slow Roll Out :- The sites with potential scores higher than 50 but the difference between their existing and potential scores is more than 15

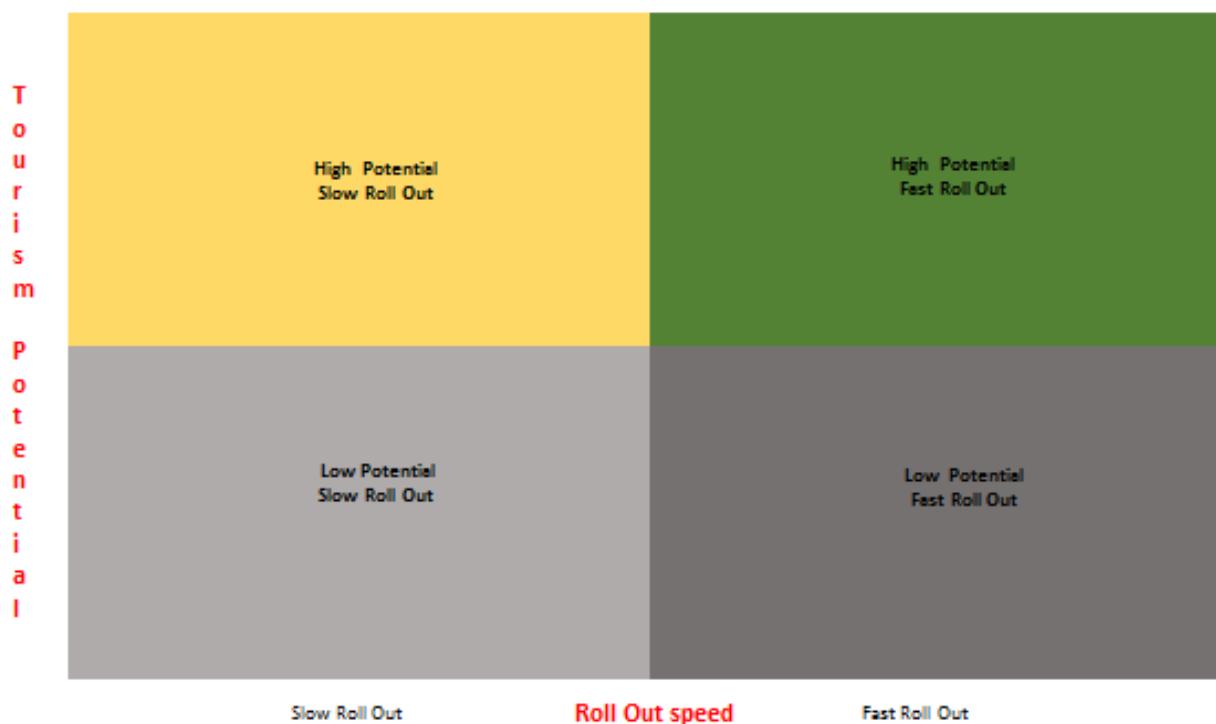
High Potential – Fast Roll out :- The sites with the potential scores Higher than 50 but the difference between their existing and potential scores is less than 15

Low Potential – Fast Roll out :- The sites with the potential scores Lower than 50 but the difference between their existing and potential scores is less than 15

Low Potential – Slow Roll out :- The sites with the potential scores Lower than 50 but the difference between their existing and potential scores is more than 15

Note : The slow rollout relates to more investments needed to upgrade all the parameters

Framework for sites with ' possible quick roll outs and success '



List of sites in each quadrant

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New Navegaon Bamboo Garden, Amravati Patta Killa (Vishramgad) New Nagzira WLS Tipashwar Sanctuary Kalubai hanischandragad Sanctuary Bhimashankar Sanctuary Fenax Sanctuary Ambazari City Forest Park Wate Ropewalks, Shahapur Tawanmal Conservation Reserve New Nagzira WLS Nimji Vana, Taluka Kalmeshwar Uttamnoo Patil Biodiversity Forest Park (WLS) Leling Reserve, Dhule Tansa WLS	Raigad hills parkama, Raigad Yaval Sanctuary Pal Hills station, River, Jalgaon Thitbi village, Thane Ahupe Shima Shankar Kamlepur Elephant Camp Mahabaleshwar Slopeak Malsheri-Naneghat, (Takwadi) South),Thane Koka WLS) Nagzira WLS Jayakwadi Prithan Sanctuary Bor Tiger Reserve Umred Karandala Sanctuary Wardham Fossil Park, Tak-Sironcha	Dajipur WLS Shivna Killa Panhala Fort Jeer Village Triveni Sangam, Bhandardara and Van Udyogn Nandur Madmeshwar Sanctuary
Ajanta Van Udyogn Deulatabad Vanudhyogn , Aurangabad Iapur Sanctuary (Pusad) Galna Killa Historical Place, Nashik Ashiraged, Manor, Dehu Somnur Sangam Hindpada Waterfall, Jawhar	Debhosa Water fall, North Jawhar Tunganashwar Sanctuary Ghot WLS Yeldhari, Hingoli Manikgad fort Hazare Falls,Gondia Kachargad caves,Gondia Venul Venudhyogn Navegaon NP, Bamoli	Kamala WLSSanctuary Koyna WLS Chandoli WLS Chaparsa Sanctuary Allepalli Tourist complex Sheku Conservation Reserve, Konrai Pranhita WLS Chandrapur Area Seminary Hills Forest Park Sinhur Namgiri, Pabbani

Slow Roll Out

Roll Out speed

Fast Roll Out

Discussion note:

As mentioned above the quadrant chart enables us to plan and invest appropriately in a phase wise manner ensuring that with High Potential Quick roll out sites, we can create a pilot product and launch it in the market on an immediate basis. Additionally, there are two important inferences we can draw from the above quadrants.

1. It very clearly indicates that maximum sites have good potential but will require a lot of time and investments to roll out as desired to the fullest. E.g. Pal hill station,Ahupe, BhimashankarWLS. It also signifies that though several measures have already been undertaken at so many sites in the first quadrant (LHS top corner), they still lack in several aspects to finally be successful
2. Secondly, the quadrants also exemplify the opportunity to pick out sites with a quick roll out potential to create a brand identity and product in order to set an example for Maharashtra Ecotourism.

IV. Need for preparation of master plans

In order to integrate all the Key pillars effectively, it is imperative to prepare a Master plan for each site that will address the gaps and give finite solutions and prepare a clear road map for the further

development and management of each site. The Master Plan shall propose a phased roadmap for integration of the whole project in a holistic manner considering the Carrying capacity of the site and the projected footfall. In addition to this, the Master plan shall also have conceptual ideas for the overall Ambience for the Entry areas, Spatial movement patterns for pedestrian as well as vehicular movement, Spatial placement of Interpretation centers, Utilities, souvenir shops etc. types of signages with conceptual designs for the same for that particular site. Broad outline of proposals for the soft components like the involvement of the local communities, options for livelihood along with kind of trainings for Capacity building of local communities and the Forest Department in planning, providing and managing eco-tourism facilities. The Master plan shall also identify and propose tourism circuits comprising of areas of tourist interest around the designated/ potential eco-tourism destinations and develop suitable tourism packages along with travel itineraries.

Such a complete Master plan for a site can then be taken forward for the preparation of Detail Project Report (DPR). The DPR comprises of the holistic view of the Ecotourism destination. It includes all the components as outlined in the Master plan for both soft and hard components including detail estimates and phases of development.

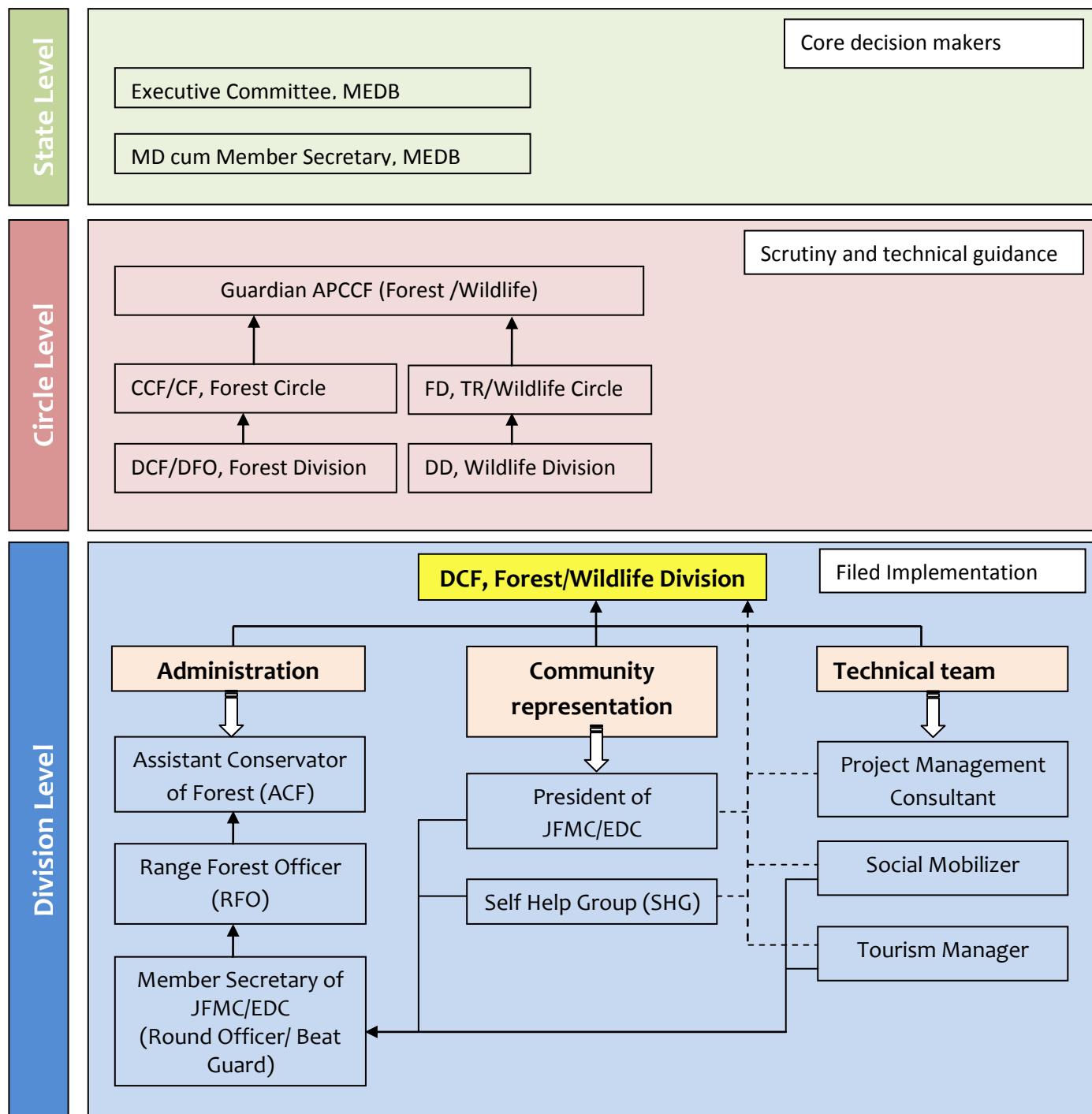
An ideal roll out plan is proposed in a phased manner for establishing a successful Ecotourism destination which is as follows:

DCF, Forest/ Wildlife Division	Preparatory phase (3 – 6 months)	Establishing Phase (1 st & 2 nd Year)	Roll out Phase (3 rd & 4 th Year)	Self sustaining phase (5th year onwards)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Ecotourism site • Preparation of Master plan • Preparation of DPR by Project Management Consultant (PMC) • Scrutiny and approval by MEDB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call for Tender and issue of Work order • Project Management Consultant (It includes Social mobilizer as part of its team): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist FD in tendering process ▪ Ensure execution of civil works as per concept designs ▪ Ensure quality as per approved specifications • Social mobilizer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engage local communities ▪ Identify suitable local person for managing different activities ▪ Capacity building 	<p>Hiring tourism manager:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting DCF in smooth functioning of the site • Overall management of site with the help of local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project taken over by the JFMC/EDC • FD act as a facilitator • Revenue sharing • Upgrading the existing facilities and activities at the site • Local level committee with DCF as head to monitor, coordinate and support • Executive Committee, MEDB at State level for monitoring coordination

V. Governance and proposed team structure

Any action/ implementation plan is incomplete without an appropriate Governing, Monitoring and Implementing structure. Particularly implementation of ecotourism management plan is a very complex multilayered process that involves various stakeholders. The implementation of the Ecotourism project will be executed at the Division level by Deputy Conservator of Forests (Territorial/Wildlife). The scrutiny and technical guidance will be executed at the Circle level. The Executive committee at the State level will act as the core decision makers for the proposed ecotourism projects.

The team structure: Roles and functions at different level



VI. Appropriate Tag lines and Logos

And last but not the least ,the intent is to sensitize the tourists towards the wonders of nature, allowing activities which have maximum interaction with the nature and minimum interventions. Change in perspective on ecotourism is extremely essential. A perspective that opens up a different kind of sensibility towards the ecosystems is needed. **Communication with effective tag lines and appropriate logos in a way that will help in the overall creation of a Brand for Maharashtra Ecotourism needs to be given equal importance.**

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the project along with its intent from the RFP with the list of ecotourism sites and location map.

1.1 OVERVIEW

Eco-tourism may be defined as responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people' (TIES 1990). Such tourism is low impact, educational and conserves the environment while directly benefitting the economic development of local communities.

Maharashtra offers diverse landscapes and climatic conditions which have resulted in varied floral and faunal diversity across the state establishing different types of forests and wild life areas. Such forest areas having high potential for ecotourism shall be promoted and developed as ecotourism destinations in Maharashtra.

In consonance with the objectives of the assignment, out of shortlisted 79 ecotourism destinations across the state, 62 are selected for feasibility study in consultation with the Maharashtra Ecotourism Development Board (MEDB). Those selected 62 sites have high potential to develop into good ecotourism destinations but attract little footfall due to various reasons. It was decided to carry out feasibility study of these sites based on a set of Parameters. These sites can be classified into 1) State level and 2) District Level based on their tourism potential and outreach. Further they are classified into various categories in accordance with the kind of ecotourism that particular site offers e.g. 1) Wildlife Tourism 2) Landscape Tourism 3) Heritage Tourism 4) Adventure Tourism 5) Urban Forest/ Nature Park Tourism and are color coded as below.

- 1. Wild Life Tourism
- 2. Heritage Tourism
- 3. Landscape Tourism
- 4. Urban Forest/ Nature Park Tourism
- 5. Adventure Tourism

1.2 OBJECTIVES

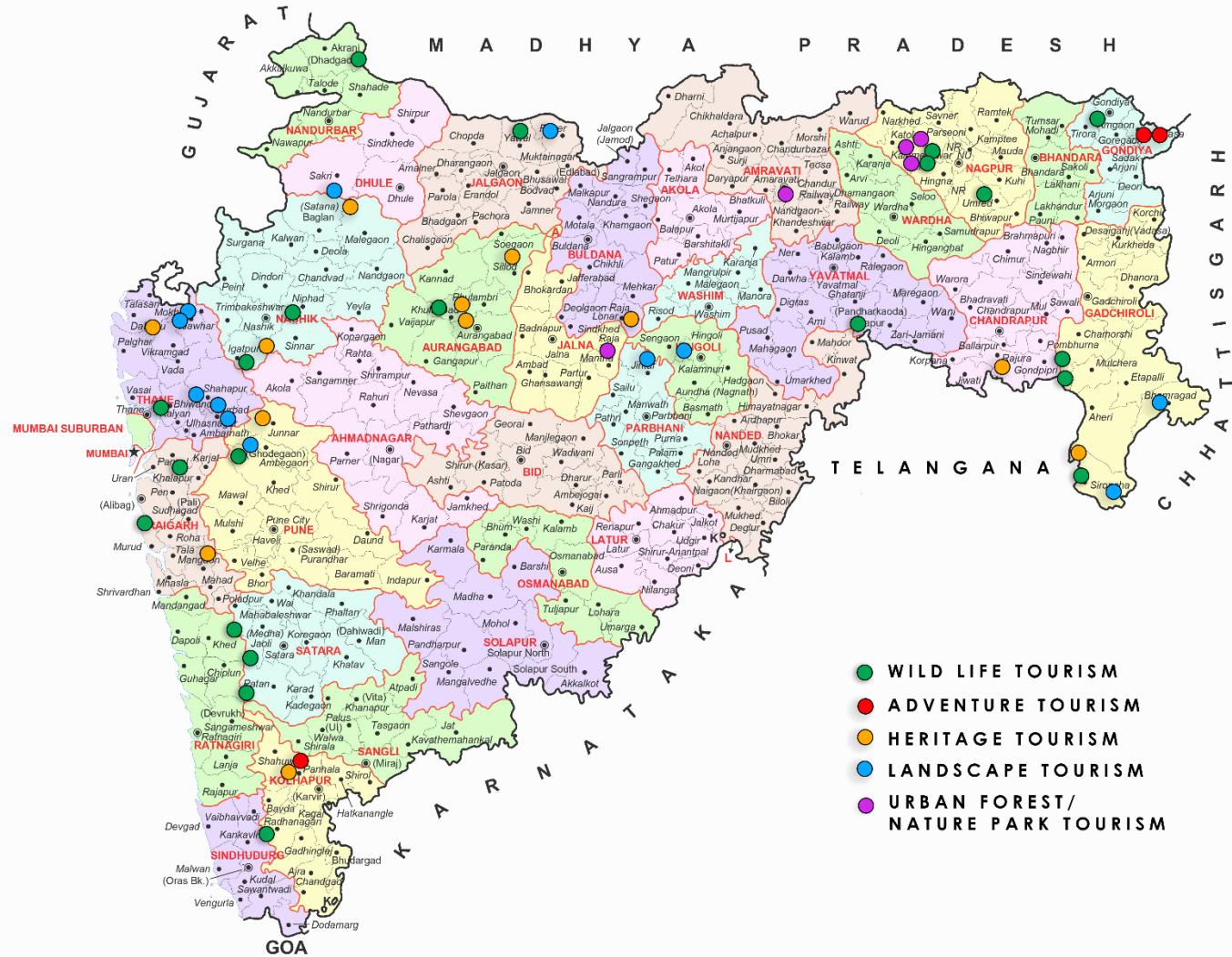
The main purpose of the project assignment is to prepare a **Vision document** for development of eco-tourism in Maharashtra based on a time bound Feasibility Study of designated/potential Eco-tourism destinations in the state of Maharashtra with due consideration to the Maharashtra Eco-tourism Policy, Guidelines for Eco-tourism in and around PAs, Maharashtra Tourism Policy, National Tourism Policy, relevant local regulations, development control regulations and other site-specific conservation norms.

The Broader Objectives are:

- i. Evaluation and assessment of designated and potential eco-tourism sites across the state of Maharashtra.
- ii. Determine tourism potential of various designated/ potential eco-tourism destinations with respect to wilderness conservation, their intrinsic natural values, location, accessibility, existing facilities and activities, existing footfall and their carrying capacities etc.
- iii. Identify site-specific facilities and activities for the visitors especially for creating environmental and cultural awareness amongst the visitors.
- iv. Evaluate and determine strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, challenges and gaps etc. For each designated/ potential eco-tourism destination.
- v. Determine options for livelihood opportunities to local communities for each destination.
- vi. Identify kind of trainings for Capacity building of local communities in planning, providing and managing eco-tourism facilities and the related training institutes of repute.
- vii. Propose site-specific models for sustainable eco-tourism enterprises and activities.
- viii. Identify and propose tourism circuits comprising of areas of tourist interest around the designated/ potential eco-tourism
- ix. A Vision Document for the development of eco-tourism in Maharashtra shall be prepared based on the Feasibility Study undertaken.

1.3 SELECTED SITES AND THEIR LOCATIONS

Map of State of Maharashtra showing 62 eco-tourism sites selected for undertaking feasibility study was generated to indicate locations of various sites. The sites are colour coded and are located on a map to understand the type and location of each site.



1.4 LIST Of Ecotourism Destinations (Part of feasibility study)

Site No.	Eco Tourism Sites Name	District	Eco Tourism Type	Level Of the ET Site	Pg. No.
1	Lonar Sanctuary	Buldhana	Heritage Tourism	State Level	23
2	Nandur Madhyameshwar WLS	Nashik	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	31
3	Ajanta Van Udhyaan.	Aurangabad	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	District Level	41
4	Verul Van Udhyaan.	Aurangabad	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	District Level	51
5	NNTR Koka WLS	Gondia	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	59
6	NNTR New Nagzira WLS	Gondia	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	67
7	NNTR Nagzira WLS	Gondia	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	74
8	NNTR Navegaon WLS	Gondia	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	82
9	NNTR Navegaon NP,	Gondia	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	89
10	Wardham Fossil Park	Tah.Sironcha , Gadchiroli	Heritage Tourism	State Level	96
11	STR Koyna WLS	Satara	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	103
12	STR Chandoli WLS	Satara	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	124
13	STR Koyna WLS (Bamnoli)	Satara	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	139
14	STR Radhanagri WLS	Kolhapur	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	152
15	Jayakwadi WLS	Paithan, Aurangabad	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	163
16	Bor TigerReserve (BorWLS,NewBorWLS,Extended Bor WLS)	Nagpur	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	173
17	Umred Karandala WLS	Nagpur	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	184

18	Tipeshwar WLS	Yavatmal	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	192
19	Chaparala WLS	Gadchiroli	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	200
20	Allapalli Tourist complex	Gadchiroli	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	State Level	208
21	Shekru Conservation Reserve	Konsari, Gadchiroli	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	216
22	Tansa WLS	Thane	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	224
23	Kalsubai Harishchandragarh WLS	Nashik	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	232
24	Bhimashankar WLS	Pune	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	243
25	Karnala WLS	Raigarh	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	251
26	Shivneri Fort	Tah. Junnar, Pune	Heritage Tourism	State Level	260
27	Raigad Fort	Raigarh	Heritage Tourism	State Level	269
28	Daulatabad Van udhyaan	Aurangabad	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	State Level	277
29	Bamboo Garden, Wadali, Amravati	Amravati	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	State Level	289
30	Chandangutta Pranhita WLS	Gadchiroli	Landscape Tourism	District Level	296
31	Hazara Falls	Gondia	Adventure Tourism	District Level	303
32	Kacharagad caves	Gondia	Adventure Tourism	District Level	311
33	Tungareshwar WLS	Thane	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	318
34	Yaval WLS	Jalgaon	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	328
35	Ahupe BhimaShankar WLS	Pune	Landscape Tourism	State Level	336

36	Fansad WLS	Raigarh	Wild Life Tourism	State Level	345
37	Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity Park	Mahabaleshwar Satara	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	State Level	353
38	Panhala Fort	Kolhapur	Heritage Tourism	District Level	361
39	Jeur Village	Kolhapur	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	District Level	370
40	Asherigad Fort	Dahanu, Palghar	Heritage Tourism	District Level	381
41	Galna Fort	Malegaon, Nashik	Heritage Tourism	District Level	388
42	Patta Fort (Vishramgad)	Tq. Akole, Nashik	Heritage Tourism	District Level	397
43	Nemgiri, Jintur	Parabhani	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	District Level	404
44	Manikgarh Fort	Chandrapur	Heritage Tourism	District Level	413
45	Somnur Sangam (Border of Telangana, Chattisgarh and Maharashtra)	Gadchiroli	Landscape Tourism	District Level	421
46	Triveni Sangam	Bhamragarh Gadchiroli	Landscape Tourism	District Level	429
47	Biodiversity Park	Ghot, Gadchiroli	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	District Level	436
48	Kamlapur Elephant Camp	Gadchiroli	Wild Life Tourism	District Level	444
49	Nimji Vena	Taluka Kalmeshwar Nagpur	Wild Life Tourism	District Level	451
50	Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity Forest Park	Vena, Nagpur	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	District Level	451
51	Seminery Hills Forest Park	Nagpur	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	District Level	439
52	Ambazari City Forest Park	Nagpur	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	District Level	466
53	Isapur WLS	Pusad, Yavatmal	Wild Life Tourism	District Level	472
54	Malshej-Naneghat	Thane	Landscape Tourism	District Level	480

55	Adventure Park	Thitbi, Thane	Landscape Tourism	District Level	486
56	Wafa Forest Nursery	Shahpur, Thane	Landscape Tourism	District Level	493
57	Hiradpada Waterfall	Jawhar Thane	Landscape Tourism	District Level	501
58	Dabhosa Water fall	Jawhar Thane	Landscape Tourism	District Level	510
59	Toranmal Conservation Reserve	Nandurbar	Landscape Tourism	District Level	519
60	Laling Reserve, Dhule	Dhule	Landscape Tourism	District Level	529
61	Pal Hills station	Jalgaon	Landscape Tourism	District Level	537
62	Yeldhari Dam	Hingoli	Landscape Tourism	District Level	546

1.5 - Ecotourism Destinations (Not Part of feasibility Study)

Sr. No .	Eco Tourism Sites Name	District	Eco Tourism Type	Level Of the ET Site
1	Melghat Tigher Reserve (Gugamal, Paratvada, Sipna, Akola)	Amravati	Wild Life Tourism	State Level
2	Katepurna WLS	Amravati	Wild Life Tourism	State Level
3	Dhyanganga WLS	Amravati	Wild Life Tourism	State Level
4	Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (Tadoba NP & Andhari WLS)	Chandrapur	Wild Life Tourism	State Level
5	Pench Tiger Reserve (Pench NP, Mansingdeo WLS)	Nagpur	Wild Life Tourism	State Level
6	Rajgadh Fort	Pune	Heritage Tourism	State Level
7	Toranagadh Fort	Pune	Heritage Tourism	State Level
8	Rohinda Fort	Pune	Heritage Tourism	State Level
9	Rayreshwar Fort	Pune	Heritage Tourism	State Level
10	Sinhagadh Fort	Pune	Heritage Tourism	State Level
11	Rajmachi Fort	Pune	Heritage Tourism	State Level

12	Sanjay Gandhi National Park	Mumbai/thane	Wild Life Tourism	State Level
13	Great Indian Bustard WLS	Solapur	Wild Life Tourism	State Level
14	Gorai Mangrove Park	Mumbai Mangrove	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	State Level
15	Dahisar Mangrove Park	Mumbai Mangrove	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	State Level
16	Airoli Coastel & Marine Biodiversity Park	Mumbai Mangrove	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	State Level
17	Gautala Autrum Ghat Sanctuary	Aurangabad	Wild Life Tourism	State Level

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the approach adopted in the process of site visits, observation, analysis and formulating the Vision Document

2.1 PROCESS IN BRIEF

The methodology adopted to this kind and scale of project requires a combination of multifaceted approach which will help in formulating the Vision Document . Each eco-tourism site has a unique character which needs to be highlighted and the study will encompass all other parameters along with it.

Following steps were followed to formulate the Vision Document :

1. Each site was surveyed and assessed by developing a **questionnaire** and by undertaking **SWOT Analysis**. The site visits incorporated interacting with the local community.
2. From the site visits and questionnaire, **16 Parameters** were derived which were further used to investigate the issues and potential of each site. Each site was given points on the basis of these parameters which helped in quantification of the study.
3. The quantification of observations led to the formation of a **comprehensive matrix** of all the sites.
4. **Various charts and derivations** were abstracted from the matrix which helped in further refining the document and arriving at certain inferences.
5. Simultaneously **case studies** were done to understand the application and implications of the project.
6. The information gathered was synthesized to prepare the Vision Document for the eco-tourism sites in Maharashtra.

1

Assessment of the assigned Eco-tourism sites
across the Maharashtra state

Preparation of Inventory
of each site

ANALYSIS

AND EVALUATION OF EACH SITE THROUGH OBSERVATIONS, FINDINGS AND STUDY

2

SWOT Analysis of each site to understand the
potential of intervention and development

Comprehensive MATRIX

INTERPRET

THE MATRIX ACTS AS A BASE FOR POSSIBLE SUGGESTIONS ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS

3

GUIDELINES for eco-tourism

Checklist applicable
for each site

SUPPORT SYSTEM

THE GUIDELINES ARE BASED ON FOUR IMPORTANT PARAMETERS

PRODUCT

COMMUNITY

ENVIRONEMENT

ECONOMICS

Diagrammatic explanation of the methodology

2.1 QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGNED FOR SITE SURVEYS

Following are various points considered according to the RFP to prepare a questionnaire which was used during the site visit.

1	Site Name	Introduction to the site, type of ecosystem, Location and area.
2	Date	
3	Type	
4	Ecosystem	
5	Location	
6	Area	
7	Connectivity	Connectivity to the site in terms of all the modes of transportation, and the approach road to the site.
a	Nearist Highway	
b	Nearest Railway station	
c	Nearest Airport	
d	Nearest Village	
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	
f	Nearest City	
8	Access Route	
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	
b	Aesthetic condition	
c	Physical condition	
d	Experiential quality	
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	
b	Physical condition	
c	Experiential quality	
11	Existing Signage	Document bio-diversity, natural history, habitats, ecological & geographical features.
a	No.s, size and shape , location	
b	Aesthetic condition	
c	Physical condition	
d	Experiential quality	
12	Existing Irrigation service	
13	Existing Light fixtures	
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	
15	Toilet Facility	
16	Surrounding land uses	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	
20	Local Community	Socio-cultural traits and cultural heritage of each designated/ potential eco-tourism site.
a	Economic status	
b	Sources of income	
c	Activities	
d	special note	
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	
b	Craft	

	c	Art		Socio-cultural traits and cultural heritage of each designated/ potential eco-tourism site.
	d	Architecture		
	e	special note		
22		Tribal related data		
23		Any other Attraction in the area		
	a	Religious		Accommodation facilities at the site were documented.
	b	cultural		
24		Local Material to built		
25		Local food/crops/farming details		
26		Accomodation		
	a	Forest department		
	b	Local		
		Aesthetic condition		
		Physical condition		
	c	Experiential quality		
		Commercial		
		Aesthetic condition		
		Physical condition		
		Experiential quality		
27		Forest Rest House		
28		Type of tourist		Tourist data was collected in terms of no. of tourists, any specific provision made, awareness etc.
	a	user groups with %		
	b	Footfall measures		
	c	peak season		
	d	available activities on site		
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism		
30		Local education status		
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism		
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any		
33		Any other factor about site		
34		Management plan		
35		Present govern body		
		names & contacts		
36		Description on		
	a	Vulnerability of site		
	b	Environmental factors		
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism		
	d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.		Identification of Issues / bottle-necks /constraints in development of the Tourism
	e	Survey conducted by		

This questionnaire was used to further evaluate the sites on various parameters.

2.3 PARAMETERS USED FOR SITE EVALUATION

From the questionnaires and discussion, **16 parameters** were identified which were used to give ratings for each site. This helped in the quantification of the analysis in terms of issues and potential of each site.

The chart below gives the list of main parameters and against each parameter the second column shows the aspects considered while conducting the survey and the last column gives the observations made and feedback from the site in general for that parameter.

	PARAMETERS	ISSUES / OBSERVATIONS ON SITE SURVEY	POTENTIAL FOR ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT
1	EASE OF ACCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple entry points were observed onsite. There was no proper sequencing of events onsite. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify entry points which can be fixed as main entrance with proper necessary facilities and a direction to follow a sequence of events.
2	EXISTING TOURISM FOOTFALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the ticketing and other records, the number of tourists visiting the site was collected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This data was required to estimate projected footfall after the development.
3	INFORMATIVE/COMMUNICATION (NIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No proper guidance and information is available to the Tourists No defined itinerary for the tourists, hence no clarity to the tourists as to options available No maps of the site and activities available No Proper signages including informative, instructional and directional types No Dos and Don'ts to be followed by the visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every site has incomplete information which has a potential to be developed further to make it tourist-friendly. Few sites have a Nature Interpretation Center which in most cases is underused and needs upgradation.
4	INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD/ELECTRICITY/WATER/STP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No proper approach road for most of the sites. Due to the location and site conditions, there is no provision of basic infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sites have potential land area to provide the basic infrastructure to meet the minimum requirements of the tourists.

	PARAMETERS	ISSUES / OBSERVATION ON SITE SURVEY	POTENTIAL FOR ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT
5	TOURISM POTENTIAL (SCENIC BEAUTY /INTERESTING STRUCTURES/)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tourism potential of the sites is varied, with some having an inherent potential Like wildlife and bird sanctuaries while some have gained importance due to proximity to an existing tourist site. Hence the activities for the visitors need to be planned in accordance to the sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each site had a unique potential which could be highlighted and the area can be developed around it. Sites should develop activities which are in tune with the overall Vision and with the focus on forests, biodiversity and nature. They can also showcase as well as involve the tourists in the various activities and measures undertaken regularly by the forest department.
6	EXISTING COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are few sites where there is full participation of the community in providing food and resting spaces in sites, but there are also sites where there is no community involvement. There are sites where community and the forest officers are at loggerheads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sites have communities which can be trained and encouraged to participate in managing various activities to run eco-tourism projects.
7	TOILETS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilets are usually provided as standalone facilities. Visual aesthetic appearance is low and unsuitable to most sites. Also maintenance and upkeep of the toilet blocks is a prime concern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of toilets is a basic requirement which need to be provided and maintained properly.
8	ACCOMMODATION - FOREST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different types of accommodation facilities have been developed at some of the Eco tourism sites. Some of the major concerns include day to day and long term maintenance, quality of construction and materials used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing facilities can be enhanced and maintained well.

	PARAMETERS	ISSUES / OBSERVATION ON SITE SURVEY	POTENTIAL FOR ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT
9	ACCOMMODATION - PRIVATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are private accommodations around the sites which are used by the tourists which vary in the quality of stay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing provision can be enhanced and maintained.
10	HOMESTAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are few sites where the possibility of homesteads is explored but the maintenance and other aspects of it definitely need to be improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through community involvement the home stays can be developed appropriately
11	SITE CONTROL (CONTROL ENTRY TO THE FOREST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas within the sites are accessible to the visitors without guidance and instructions. Hence this is of concern regarding security, safety as well as take back for the visitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each site can be controlled with specific entry points and ticketing booths. Good signage system needs to be installed.
12	MARKETING/DIGITAL SETUP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are very few sites which are marketed; hence people are not aware of such scenic sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each site can have a proper digital setup where the tourist can plan everything in advance
13	ADMINISTRATION BOUNDARY ISSUES WITHIN THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site boundaries are not demarcated which makes the site vulnerable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site and administrative boundary should be clearly demarcated.
14	ITINERARY WITHIN THE SITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No proper guidance and information is available to the tourists No defined itinerary for the tourists, hence no clarity for the tourist as to options available No maps of the site and definite activities available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined itinerary can be generated for each site.

15	POSSIBILITY OF CIRCUITS OUTSIDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No proper guidance and information reg. tourism circuits is available to the tourists • No defined itinerary for the tourists, hence no clarity to the tourists as to options available • No maps of the site and activities available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defined circuits according to the location can be generated for each site.
16	QUALITY OF ARRIVAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of arrival is very poor and often goes unnoticed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of arrival can be enhanced and designed.

On the basis of the above mentioned criteria, each site was graded for its existing status and potential against the parameters which resulted in quantifying the site and generating graphs for further analysis and inferences.

2.4. PARAMETER ANALYSIS AND GRAPHS

Each of the Parameter was rated using the scores as

- 5-----Very High
- 4-----Good
- 3----- Normal
- 2-----Low
- 1-----Very Low

The cumulative total of all the ratings of the parameters was used for the comparative ratings for various sites.

Additionally, against each existing parameter, the feasibility or the potential to upgrade that particular parameter was also rated in order to gain an overall better understanding of the improvements that are easily possible for that site.

This way the comprehensive graph generated for each site gives a clear idea at a glance of the existing conditions and scope for improvement for effective and sustainable ecotourism at that particular location.

2.5. COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF EACH SITE

Every site has a brief concluding note which gives certain basic facts and possible directions for the development /enhancement of the existing conditions .This comprehensive note discusses very briefly the pros and cons of the site as observed and also the underlying limiting factors It gives possible future directions along with potential tourist circuits that can be formed /promoted in order to increase the tourist footfall.

2.6 COMPREHENSIVE MATRIX

With the data and observations made for each individual site it was also important to understand the current status of all the sites cumulatively. This is essential because till date several initiatives have been well undertaken at these sites at the same time a critical assessment of the same is needed to formulate strategies to further strengthen /enhance/upgrade and sustain the measures.

The matrix generated are discussed in Chapter no 4. The outcome has been stated in the form of Way forward and Action Plan in the final chapters of the report.

CHAPTER 3: 62 Eco Tourism Sites

This chapter studies 62 eco-tourism sites through maps, photographs, SWOT analysis and charts

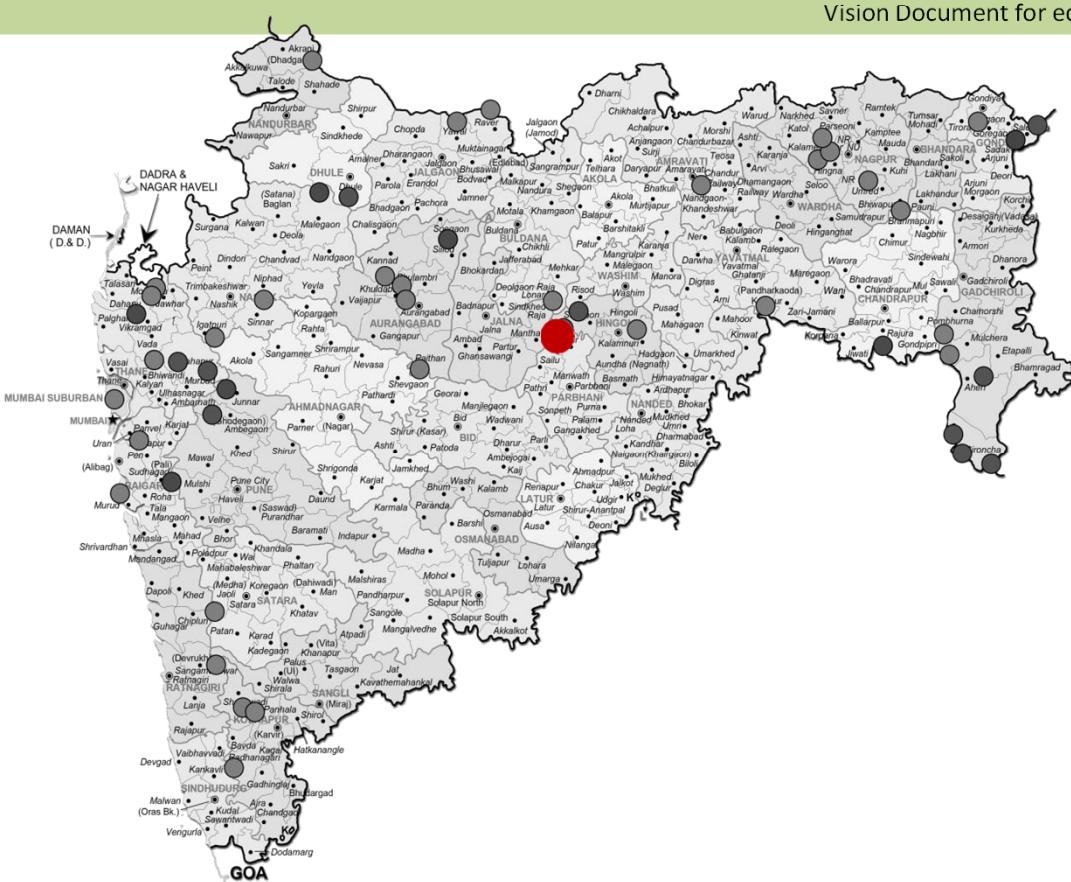
LONAR SANCTUARY



District – Buldhana

**Category – Heritage
Tourism**

**Potential- Nature
Education,, bird watching**





Forest guest house



Toilets outside gate



Lake view from forest rest house



Signage near approach to lake



Dhara temple



Guide testing PH of Lake water

1	Site Name	Lonar Sanctuary- Observations / special note
2	Date	11th November 2019
3	Type	Heritage Tourism. (Archaeologically important architecture)
4	Ecosystem	Crater Lake, Deciduous forest
5	Location	Lonar
6	Area	35100 hectares
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearist Highway	NH 548 C : Deulgaon-Mantha Road
b	Nearest Railway station	Akola
c	Nearest Airport	Aurangabad
d	Nearest Village	Deulgaon Kundpaal (4500 population)
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	
f	Nearest City	Lonar
8	Access Route	From Akola
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus, Private vehicles
b	Aesthetic condition	
c	Physical condition	Good
d	Experiential quality	
10	Entrance	4 Entrance gates are built. Gates are mostly used by Forest department. People access the lake either via Dhara temple where ASI gate is present or from entrance near watch tower without gate.
a	Aesthetic condition	
b	Physical condition	Good
c	Experiential quality	
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape, location	Perfunctory signages
12	Existing Irrigation service	
13	Existing Light fixtures	Functional light fixtures are present.
14	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Phytoride STP is provided between Lonar town & crater lake restrict the sewage from town percolating to the lake. The plant, mostly ineffective fails to control pollutants contamination in lake water.
15	Toilet Facility	Few perfunctory toilets are present outside the ASI gate of Dhara temple.
16	Surrounding land uses	Agriculture, Residential (as shown in DP)
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	The lake is created by the crater impact. Thus the lake area is sunken than the surrounding land in a saucer like profile. Reportedly, the area displays some strange magnetic properties due to which compass does not work in this area.
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Varied bird species like: Golden duck, black winged stilt, Redhead black ibis, Wagtail, Sandpiper, Black poacher, Grey hornbill, Spotted owl, Asian paradise flycatcher, Egret, Indian Robin, Tree piper, Peacock etc The lake is inhabited by microorganisms which are reportedly have extra terrestrial origin. Animal species like fox, leopard, hares etc.
20	Local Community	Region around Lonar is not per say tribal region. It is inhibited by farmers predominantly. However, Deulgaon Kundpaal village has significant percentage of Labhani, a normadic tribe in VJNT category. Labhanis have settle in the village and moved to farming.
a	Economic status	Income around 1.5-2.0 lakhs / anum.
b	Sources of income	Farming (90%)
	Activities	Farming
	Special Note	Opportunity of homestays. Villagers here are willing to construct homestays in their farms abutting the highways though not in village itself.
21	Significant factor	The lake created by velocity meteoric impact 50000 years ago is the usp of this place. The lake water is saline having PH value equal to 10. Reportedly, the micro-organism in the lake have extra terrestrial origin. Popular place for researchers from the fields of geology, heritage and archaeology, space science apart from eco-tourist and wild life enthusiasts.
	Dance	Labhani Dance
	Architecture	The lake is ringed archaeologically important temples which dates back to 12th century to 16the century AD. Some of them are in Hemadpanti style, some in Nagara style. In Hemadpanti style of architecture, the stone masonry is constructed without using any form of mortar.
22	Local food/crops/farming details	Authentic Varadi food like Bhakri, Aubergine curry, various Varadi snacks and pickles are culinary delight. Crops include wheat, Jawar, Millets, various lentils, vegetables, and cash crops like sugar, cotton, oil seeds (sunflower, suffola) etc etc provide opportunity for developing culinary attractions. The homestays providing opportunity to enjoy farmers lifestyle, hands on farming etc are possible.
22	Accomodation	
a	Forest department	
b	Local	
	Aesthetic condition	
	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	
c	Commercial	MTDC resort (accommodation for 60) 4 dormitories for 8 people each and 3 suits.

	Aesthetic condition	Good
	Physical condition	Good
	Experiential quality	Good
27	Forest Rest House	Forest rest house with two suits. Good vantage point from rest house.
28	Type of tourist	
	a user groups with %	Mostly locals (80%), some national (20%) and few international tourists visit place.
	b Footfall measures	Mostly on weekends and holidays. Throughout the year except rainy season. Ticketing booth & info from guide and officials (to be verified)
	c peak season	October - December. Peak tourist around 10K during Navaratri.
	d available activities on site	Trek & bird watching. Heritage trail
30	Local education status	Marathi medium school.
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	
32	Carrying capacity studies	
33	Any other factor about site	
34	Management plan	Present. Community group under 'Shyama Prasad Mukharji' scheme is formulated with representatives from village and forest officers. The committee is yet to start work in eco-tourism field.
35	Present govern body	
	names & contacts	Shital Gedam (RFO, Lonar)
36	Description on	
	c Readiness of the site	
	Acumen action : administration governing policy as per sites administration boundary issues	The court case between NGOs and Govt of Maharashtra is going on for many years. HC has directed state to take proper measures for conserving the site (biodiversity and heritage)
	e Survey conducted by	Meera Malegaonkar
	f Officials/locals met	Shital Gedam (RFO, Lonar)

LONAR- HERITAGE TOURISM

Lonar is a geological marvel, only of its kind in the world. The lake ie velocity impact crater was created by a meteor hitting earth some 50K years ago; it is saline and reportedly houses micro-organisms of extra-terrestrial origin. It is also an important archaeological site as the lake is ringed by the medieval era temples (12th-17th century AD) in Nagara and Hemadpanti style. It has potential to attract international and national tourists for scientific, geological and archaeological tourism. At present, Lonar is mainly visited by locals; some national/international tourists including scientists from NASA, interested in studying geological phenomenon, too visit this place.

The landscape around Lonar is parched and doesn't offer much of natural beauty. The lake ecosystem is threatened by eutrophication happening due to polluted runoff from nearby agriculture and Lonar town. The temples are also in ruins. Community participation in maintaining the site is too negligible. Also, the location of Lonar is the biggest drawback as it lacks access by train or by air. The area of the forest around lake is small and the site provides no activity apart from the lake and temples trail and bird watching. All these activities can be accommodated in a span of approx. 2 hours. Apart from the natural and heritage sites, the place offers nothing interesting to the tourists like visual experience, signages and urban design, stay facilities, food, local arts, shopping etc. Marketing and branding too are lacklustre.

Tourism at Lonar must offer an interesting story to the tourist, a story of a geological marvel, a story of a mystical goddess killing demon Lavanasur and the story of kings building magnificent structure around the lake. Tourist should be taken back to the moment when meteor hit this place just like a moment straight out of the sci-fi movie. A tourist must experience the mythological era of Devi Padmaja. History of temple building should be made alive for the tourist. One needs to write better storyboard for this place. **This can be made possible by creating experience zone using virtual reality and other technologies.**

Other possible steps for eco-tourism are as follows:

- **Urgent:** Restoration of natural and archaeological heritage.
- **Important:** Itineraries for the different groups of tourists should be developed to generate more interest. Major upgradation of tourism infrastructure including tourists trails, branding and information mechanism, interpretation centres, accommodation, Homestay, urban design elements, utilities for tourists like eateries, toilets etc. Involvement of locals in tourism activity too is a priority.
- **Recommended:** Development of better touristic experience by introducing more activities for tourists like science fairs, local food festivals, gardens, lasor shows and cultural activities etc. Being a geological wonder, science centre and laboratories should be developed nearby. The religious trail also can be developed by combining nearby Shegaon and Mehkar famous for Gajanan Maharaj Math and Balaji.
- **Long-term:** Shuttle services from nearest railway station and helipad can be developed to improve connectivity.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

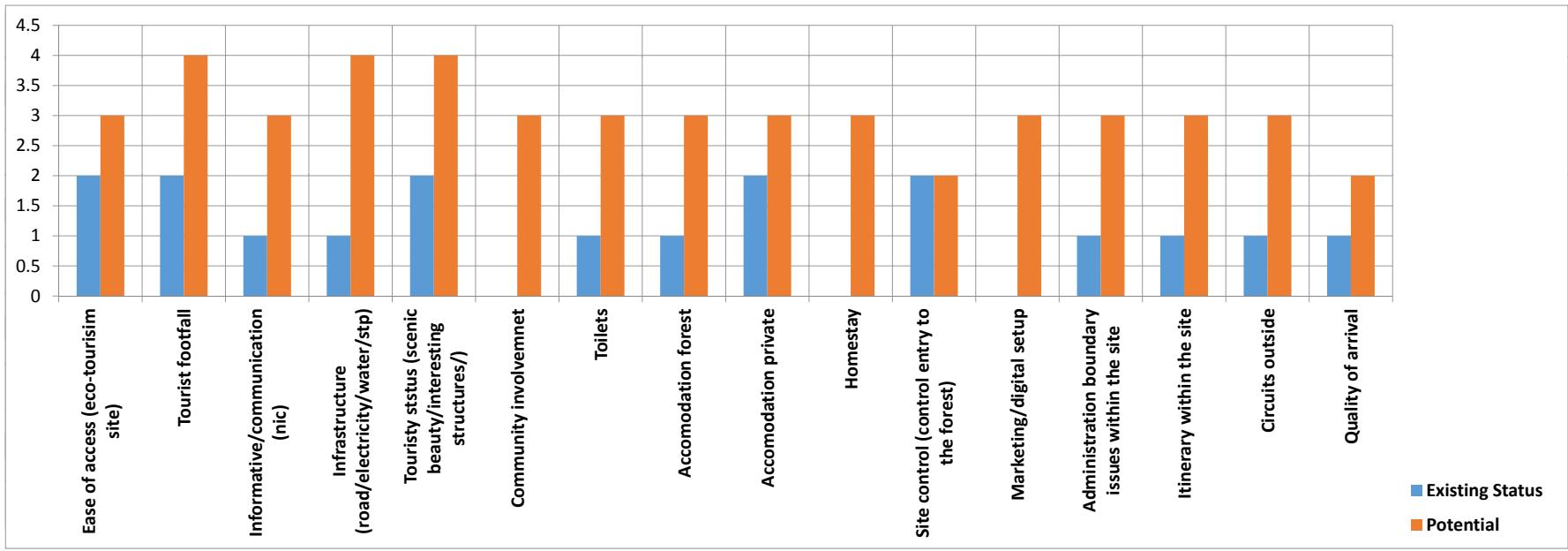
Nearby Attractions: Shegaon, Mehkar Balaji, Hingoli

Tourism Circuit: Stop 1: Shegaon - Stop 2: Mehkar Balaji - Stop 3: Hingoli (Aundha Nagnath)

STAY FACILITY

Stay at Lonar and Aurangabad.

																Total	%		
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival		
Lonar	Existing Status	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	18	22.5	
	Potential	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	49	61.25



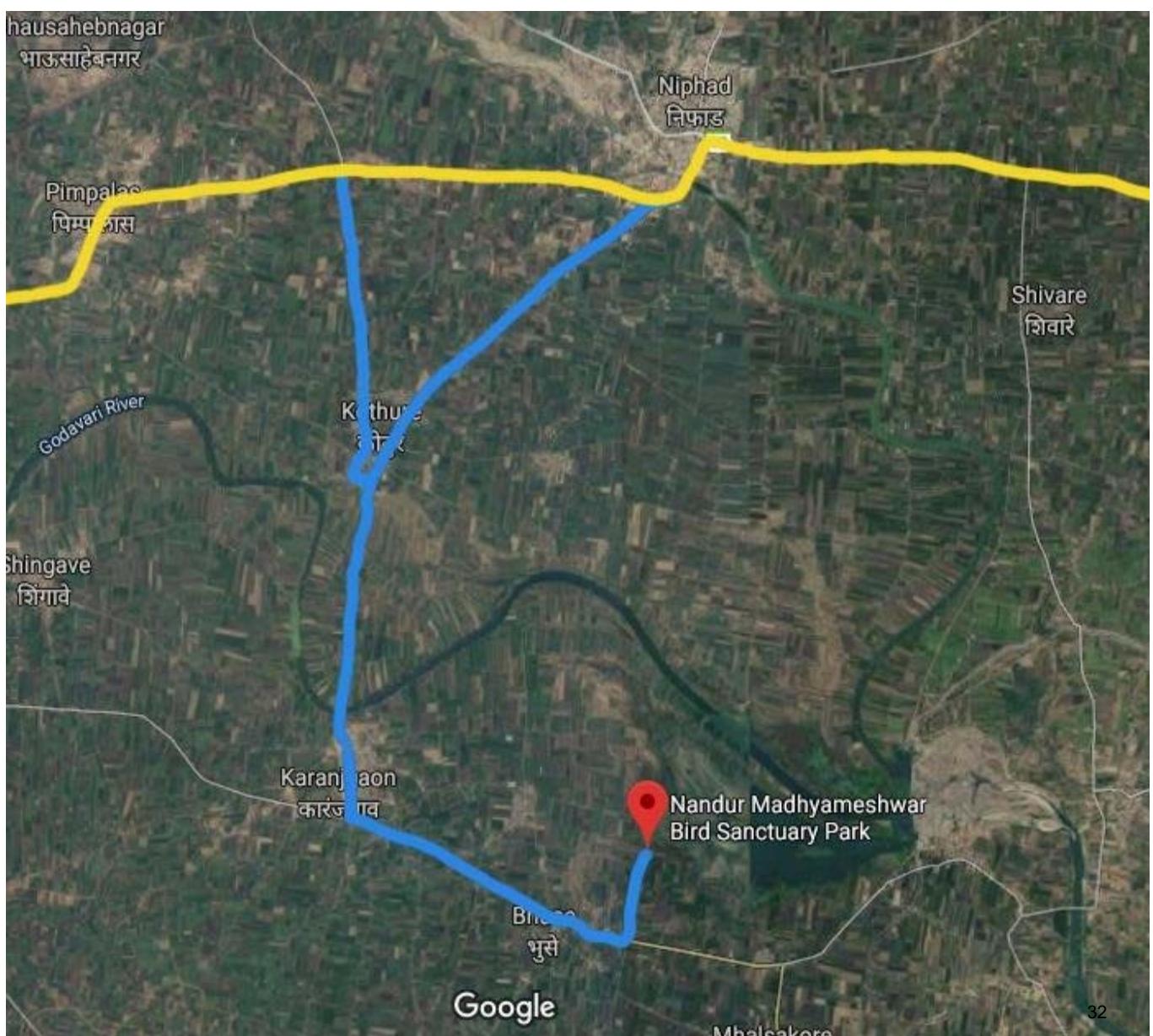
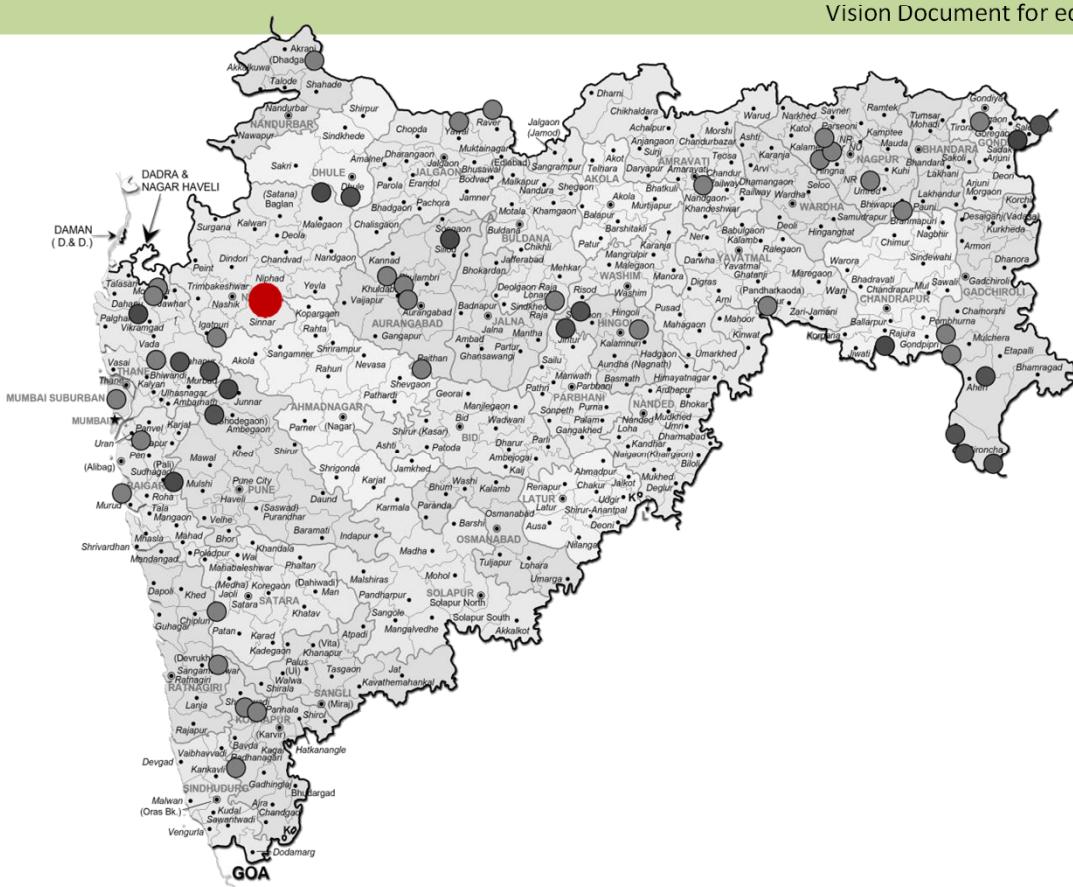
NANDUR MADHYAMESHWAR SANCTUARY

District – Nashik

Category – Wild Life Tourism

Potential- Nature Education, Adventure sports, treks, bird watching







ENTRANCE GATE



SIGNAGES



RECEPTION AND MEETING SPACE



SEATING AT ARRIVAL POINT



WATER TANK



TOILET FACILITY AT ARRIVAL POINT



BIRD WATCHING TOWERS IN THE SITE



NATURE INTERPRETATION CENTRE



STAYING FACILITY

INTERIOR OF STAYING FACILITY

Questionnaire for Eco tourism sites			
1	Site Name and date of site visit		Nandur Madhmeshwar Sanctuary 12 October 2019
2	Type of ecosystem / usage in forest land (Sanctuary /water body/ historic/ from 8 types they have given)		Wild life sanctuary
3	Location		Nasik
4	Area		55 hectares
5	Connectivity (Name and Distance in Km)	Nearest highway	Aurangabad Nasik highway
		Nearest railway station	Niphad at 12 km
		Nearest airport	Mumbai
		Nearest village / pada	Bhuse
		Nearest city	Nasik
6	Access routes (no. and names)		from Nashik as well as from Niphad
7	Approach road	Transportation modes available. And preferences	Public transportation (State transport buses) preference : private vehicle
		1)Aesthetic condition note	Good
		2) Physical condition note	moderate
		3) Experiential quality note	Crop fields on both the sides of road. Pleasant scenery. Open vista
8	Entrance	Description	
		1)Aesthetic condition note	Moderate
		2) Physical condition note	Good
		3) Experiential quality note	Good placements of structures such as ticketing counter, staying facilities, toilets
9	Existing signage	Nos. , Size and shape, locations	No common factor in signage
		1)Aesthetic condition note	Moderate
		2) Physical condition note	Good
		3) Experiential quality note	Good
10	Existing irrigation service note	Condition : installation year / no of equipment / aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations	Manually operated water supply for existing lawn and garden area at entrance
11	Existing lighting fixtures note	Condition : installation year / no. of fixtures/ aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations	_
12	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Condition note and SWOT	Bird watching towers, Guide facility (S : it has opportunity to become a destination for bird watching spot. W: O: T: can cause threat for existing biodiversity
13	Toilet Facility	Condition note and SWOT	Sufficient facility for present footfall. Good maintenance. Structurally good in condition
14	Surrounding land uses		Agricultural. Majority Karell Crops, Onions, Garlic

15	what are the natural features (Hills, lakes, river, plateau, etc)	Lake, plateau
16	Local flora data and speciality	Karell
17	Local fauna data and speciality	Available on large no.
18	Local community	Economic status High
		sources of income Farming
		activities Farming
		special note
19	significant factors (dance/craft/ art/ architecture)	
21	Tribal related data	
22	any other attraction in the area : religious/ cultural etc	
23	Local material for built	
24	Local food / crops / farming details	
25	Types of accommodation available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , Nos., material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	Forest dept: Condition note and SWOT The accommodation facility is at reception area at the entrance of site as well as some facility is at ____ km away from the actual site beside NIC center
		Local : Condition note and SWOT No local accommodation is available
		commercial : Condition and SWOT Commercial Staying facility is available at nearest city and at surrounding area
26	Existing forest rest house facility (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential	Typology Reception and staying facility at site ; NIC and accommodation near madhmeshwar temple
		Condition note and SWOT Condition assessment : The accommodation facility is well maintained.
		Nos.
27	Condition note on Built facility available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality, SWOT)	Reception Sufficient at the entrance of the site, not sufficient reception at Khangaon Thadi
		Interpretation center NIC is quite a far from The wetland site at Khangaon Thadi which requires vehicle to reach there.
		Ticket booking counter It is available at entrance of the wetland site, and is being at moderate condition structurally
		Security elements Availability of compound wall along with check posts and gates
		Food facility Food facility is available at both the sites
		Souvenir Provision is available at entrance gate
28	Types of tourists	User groups with % Researchers 50% students 20% other 30%
		footfall measures -
		peak season November to January
		available activities on site Bird watching, seminar, Nature interpretation

29	Existing measures taken by govern bodies towards Eco tourism		It has staying facilities, NIC, Toilet facility, Ticketing counter, Entrance area, Arrival Point, Parking space
30	Local education status		
31	Local awareness about Eco tourism		50%
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any		
33	Any Other factor about site		The site is very Eco sensitive it will need strict control and good management to develop Eco tourism
34	Management plan		Received
35	present govern body (names and contacts)		Mr. Bharat Shinde : 07579210295
36	Description on	Vulnerability of site	Unplanned and wrong materials for construction can harm the biodiversity on site. As the site is significant place to observe bird it demands noise control parameters as well as water level acts major roll on this site.
		Environmental factors	Ecologically sensitive site. Existing wetland has water pollution and scarcity issue started.
		Readiness of the site to take	Have potential to cater tourism on site
	Acumen action: Understanding the Administration governing policy as per sites. Factors such as Administration boundary on paper and on land.		Administration boundary is not fixed yet.
37	Survey conducted by : Names and contact		Pallavi Latkar, Rashmi Sawant, Shruti Barve, Stuti Boranar, Anagha Palekar, Deepshikha

NANDUR MADHMESHWAR WL SANCTUARY – WILDLIFE TOURISM

The International Ramsar Convention on Wetlands has declared Nandur Madhameshwara WLS wetland in Niphad taluk of Nashik district as Ramsar wetland. This is the first wetland in the state and among the nine wetlands in India. Nandur Madhameshwara wetland has been formed by shallow backwaters of Nandur Madhameshwara dam and is known as Maharashtra's Bharatpur. It lies in the 100 sq km.

It is very close to Nashik city and can easily be integrated with existing tourist circuits.

- The area is very scenic due to the wetlands and fields and has a large number of bird sightings, especially during migratory season.
- Good infrastructure for the tourists has already been developed on site like watch towers, pathways, gazebo, toilets and even stay facilities.
- There is good community participation from nearby settlements with number of locals employed as guides through the ecotourism yojana scheme

LIMITING FACTORS

- The sanctuary is not well known or popular and most of the visitors are day picnickers and local tourists, who do not even visit the sanctuary for bird watching.
- No orientation is available for new visitor at the entrance to sanctuary.
- Large bird sightings are seasonal during migratory periods from November to February.
- The Nature Information Center developed is quite far from the wetland site at Khangaon Thadi and is only connected by the main road and requires a vehicle to reach. Hence it has very low footfall.
- Currently the site is surrounded by agricultural lands which also play a role in the bird habitat and requirements. However this may come under threat and seriously affect the sanctuary if the area gets developed in the future.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Orientation of the tourists on arrival highlighting the specialty of the sanctuary, flora and fauna, community involvement, available itinerary and instructions to tourists.
- Advertising and tie ups with state tourism to increase tourist footfall.
- Online information to be made available.
- Administrative boundary of the sanctuary is not well defined on site on all sides and hence susceptible to encroachment and infiltration.
- The site is extremely ecologically sensitive. Issues related to water pollution and scarcity are started being observed and should be investigated and addressed.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- The activity can be encouraged through guided tours only controlling access to the sanctuary as well as providing income to the locals as guides.
- Aesthetic and materials for any development should be in tune with the natural settings and environment. Use of local materials and techniques should be encouraged.
- The Nature Interpretation Center should be linked and made accessible from the nature trails and bird watching points. Access to the site should be through the interpretation center after proper orientation.
- As the site is significant place to observe birds it demands noise control parameters.

- The site is very Eco sensitive it will need strict control and good management including water management to develop Eco tourism.

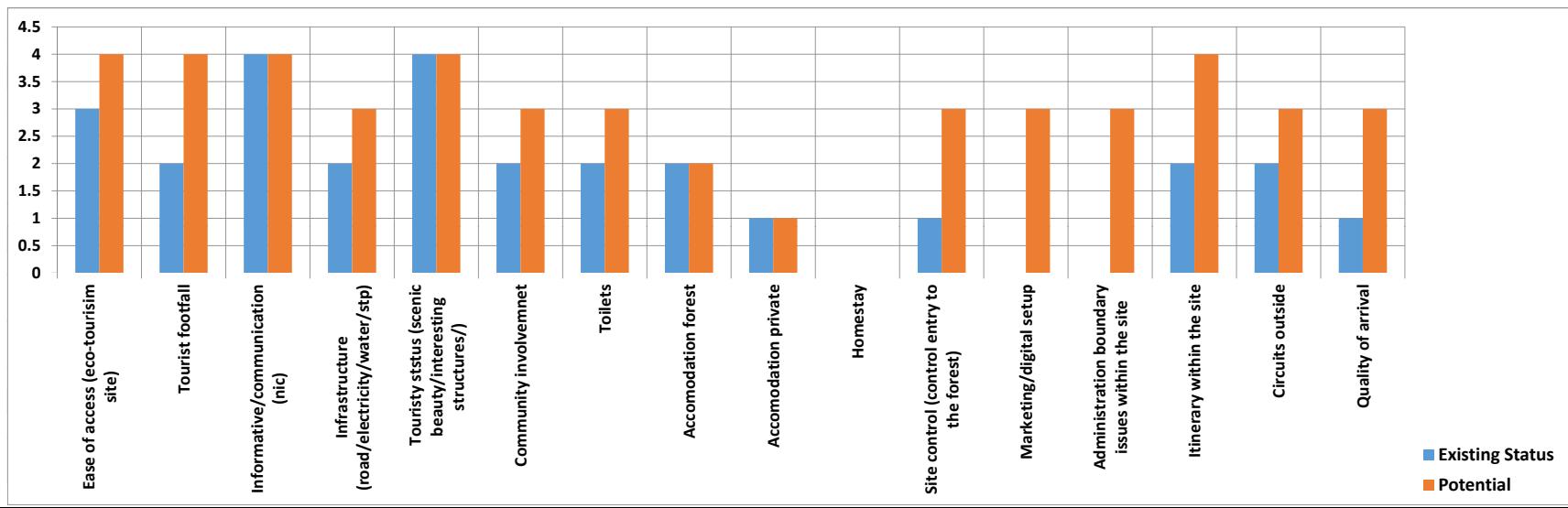
POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Tourist Circuit: Stop 1- Shirdi - Stop 2-Tryambak - Stop 3-Bhandara - Stop 4-Igatpuri

STAY FACILITY

Stay facilities at Nasik 3-4 days package of religious tourism-Vineyards- Migratory Bird season can be capitalized.

		Eco-tourism site																																			
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)		Tourist footfall		Informative/communication (nic)		Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)		Tourist status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)		Community involvement		Toilets		Accommodation forest		Accommodation private		Homestay		Site control (control entry to the forest)		Marketing/digital setup		Administration boundary issues within the site		Itinerary within the site		Circuits outside		Quality of arrival		Total		%	
Nandur	Existing Status	3	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	28	35													
Madhyameshwara	Potential	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	1	0	3	3	2	1	0	3	3	4	3	3	47	58.75													



3

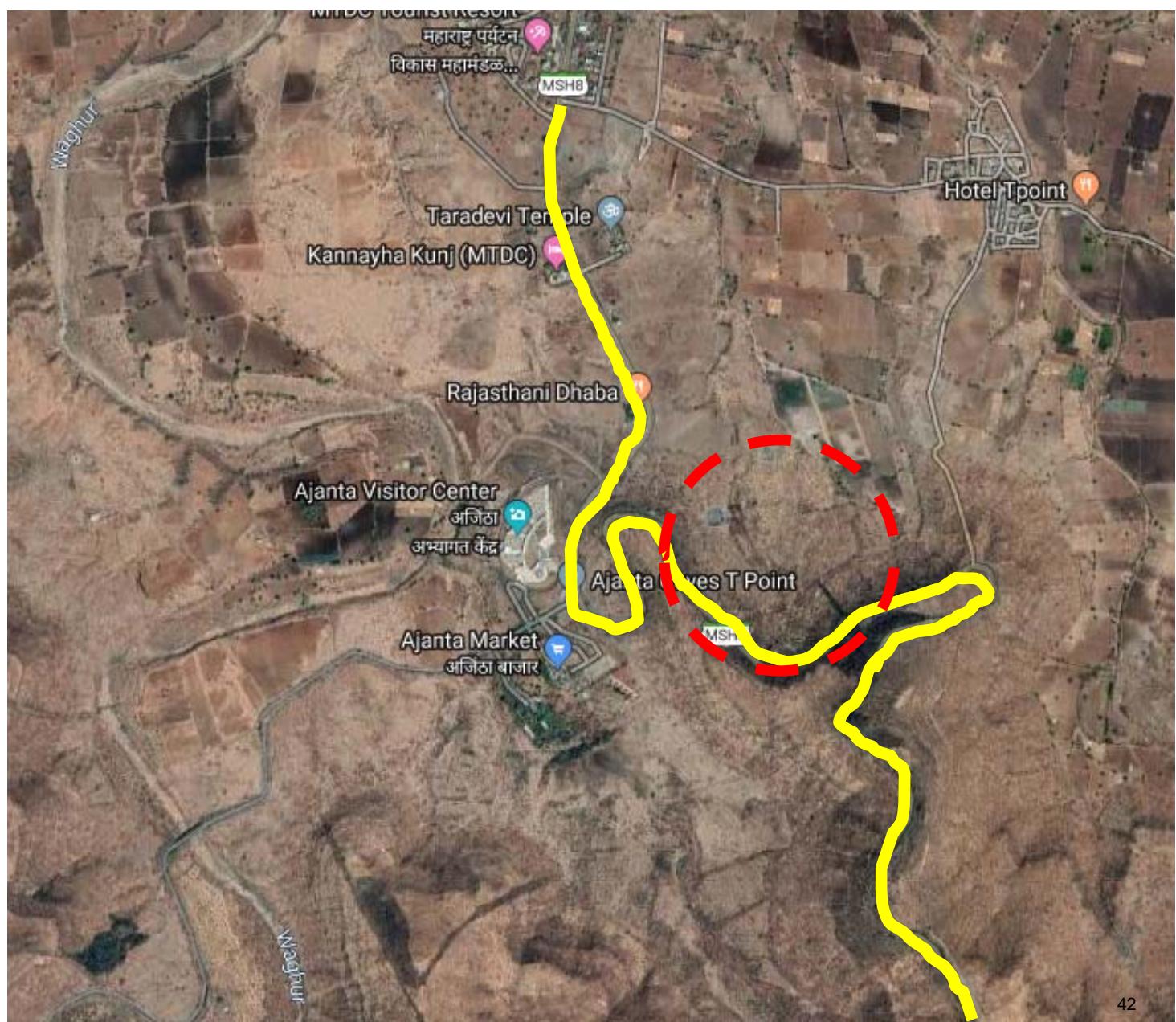
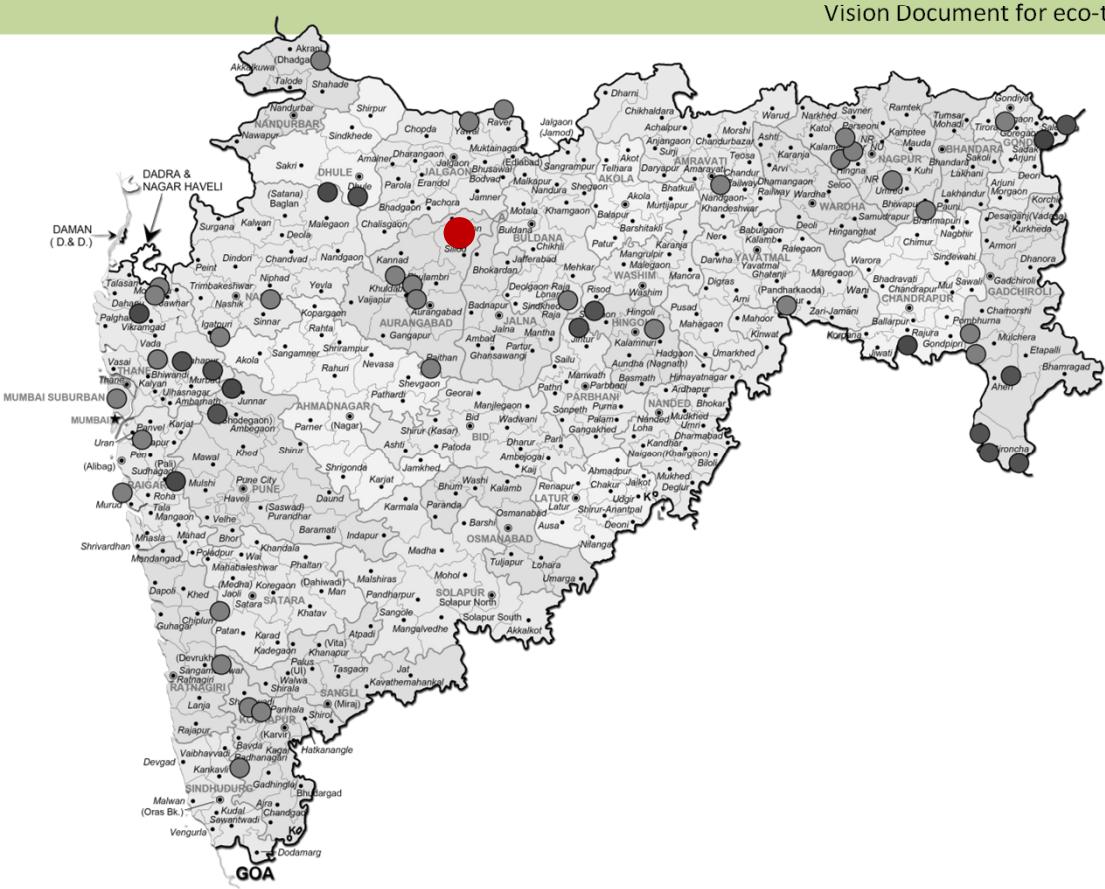
AJANTA VAN UDHYAN

District – Aurangabad

Category – Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism

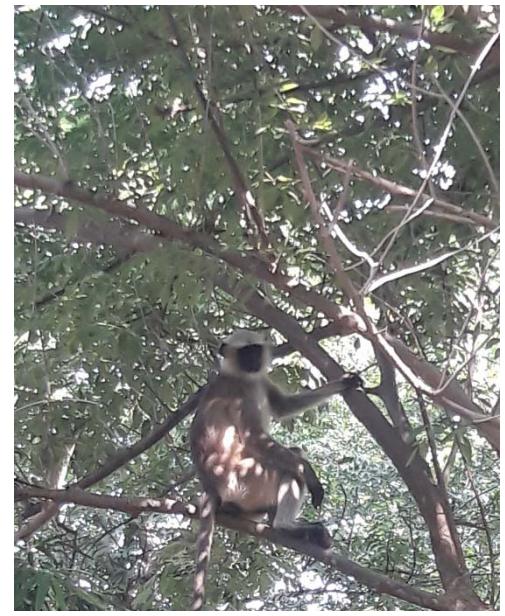
Potential- Nature Education,







ENTRANCE FOR THE VAN UDYAN



WILDLIFE SPOTTED ON SITE



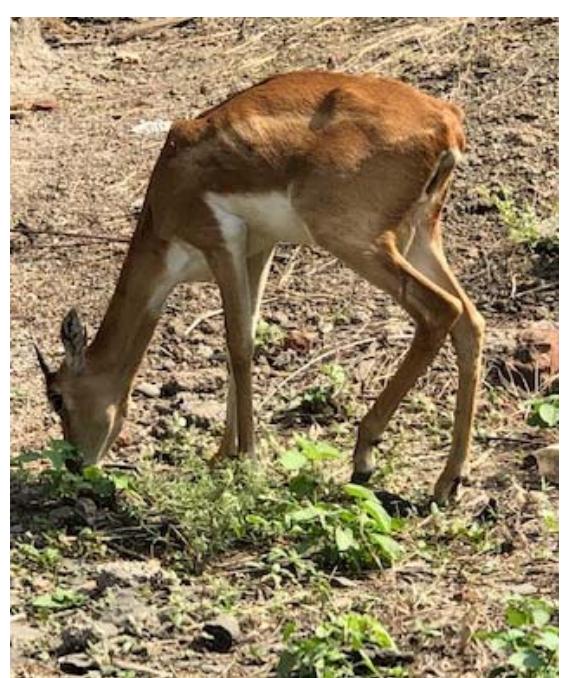
BAMBOO GAZEBO SEATING



PARKING AND SECURITY BLOCK



OLD OFFICE SPACE



WILDLIFE SPOTTED ON SITE



NATURE TRAIL AND WALKWAYS



CACTUS GARDEN



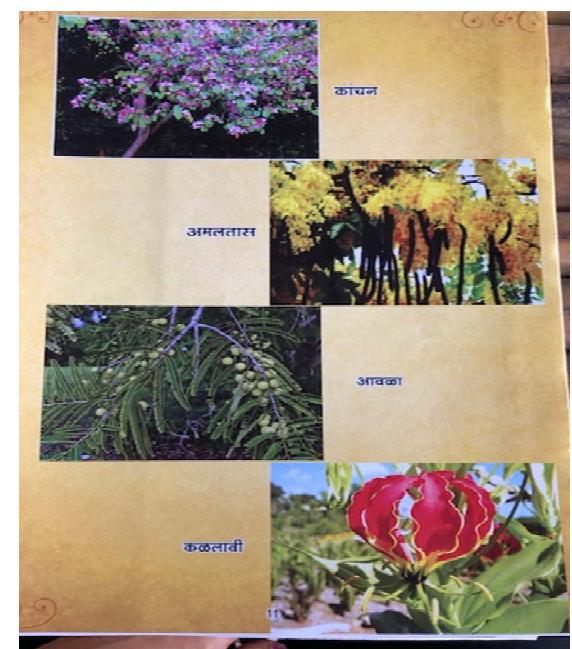
ARTIFICIAL TANKS



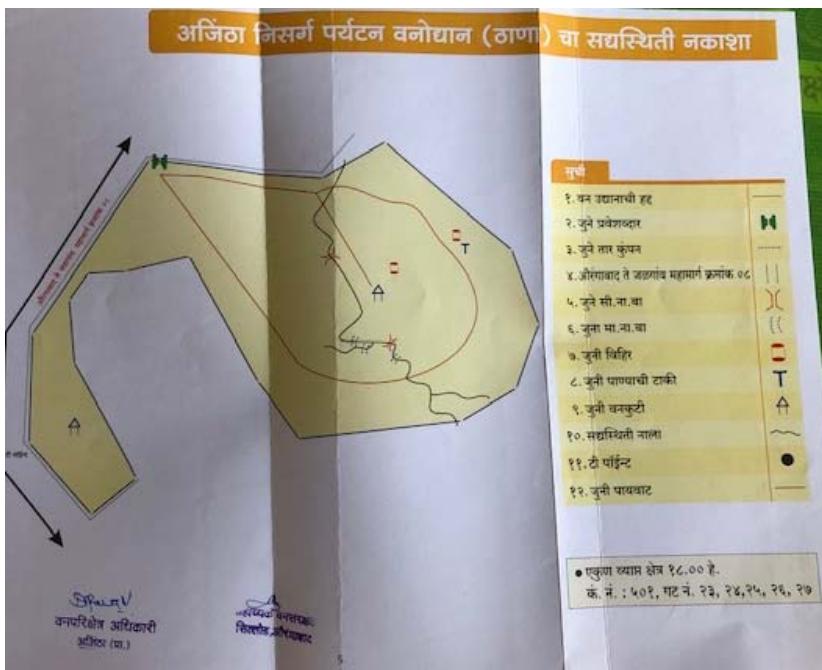
BOARDS AND SIGNAGES



ENTRY GATE FOR VEHICLES



FAUNA ON SITE



SITE MAP



THANA VILLAGE



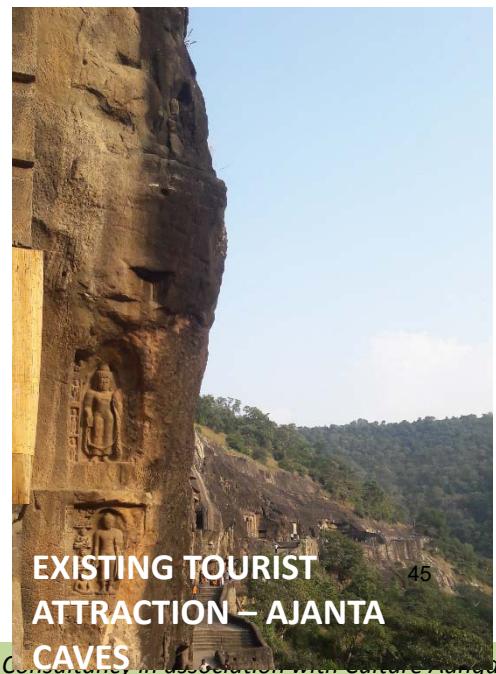
BAMBOO KUTIR STRUCTURAL TYPICAL HOUSE



ATTRACTION IN VILLAGE



THE THANA VILLAGE NEAR SITE

EXISTING TOURIST
ATTRACTION – AJANTA
CAVES

1	Site Name	Ajanta Van udyan	
2	Date	12th November 2019	
3	Type		
4	Ecosystem		
5	Location	District Aurangabad	
6	Area	18 HA (eco tourism site area) out of 222HA (forest area)	
7	Connectivity		
a	Nearest Highway	MSH8 (Maharashtra state Highway 8)	
b	Nearest Railway station	Jalgaon and Aurangabad	
c	Nearest Airport	Aurangabad	
d	Nearest Village	Thana and Fardapur	
e	Nearest pada / Wadi		
f	Nearest City	Jalgaon, Aurangabad and Bhuldana	
8	Access Route	From Jalgaon 60 kms and Aurangabad 90kms	
9	Approach Road		
a	Transportation modes (from Mahad)	State Transport bus. The site exactly opposite the approach road to Ajanta caves. Hence, it has good visibility and easy approach for attracting tourist.	
		Private vehicles	
b	Aesthetic condition	View of settlements and agricultural land	
c	Physical condition	Extremely poor quality of roads	
d	Experiential quality	Easy access and visibility	
10	Entrance	Following services required at entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Entrance is good but can be made more attractive and informative regarding forest garden	a) Attractive Entrance gate
b	Physical condition	Entrance gate is of good quality with adjacent ticketing counter and identified parking area and toilet block.	b) Board showing historic information of site and the attractions visitors will be experiencing
c	Experiential quality	Can be made more attractive and informative.	c) Waiting area acting as a vistor centre for the tourist
11	Existing Signage	Following services required for Signages	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	No signages	The material of the signages should be local (like rock or wood) or represent the site typology
b	Aesthetic condition	No signages	Informative signages of local flora and fauna is required at regular intervals along the nature trail
c	Physical condition	No signages	Map of the area highlighting the activity spaces and attactions
d	Experiential quality	No signages	
12	Existing Irrigation service	Currently Irrigation is provided through pumping. However, the department has constructed two collection ponds of size 30mx30mx3m deep for irrigation. There is existing well and borewell present on site. Drip irrigation is planned in the future. However, since it is a dry region it experiences water scarcity at times. Rain water harvesting planning and techniques can be implemented successfully.	
13	Existing Light fixtures	solar lighting is present on site	
14	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	van kuttir (Bamboo hut) for tourist attractions, Bamboo Gazebo for seating, flowering species plantation at the entrance. Existing trail pathway is well developed and is suitable for the natural context. This should be maintained and not paved.	
15	Toilet Facility	1 no Toilet block present at the entrance.	
16	Surrounding land uses	Agricultural land and forest land	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Hills and Waghr river	
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Bamboo plantation, khair, veltur, bor etc. Cactus garden being developed	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Langur (Monkeys), peacocks, Deer , Vipers. Leopards are spotted at night, Bee farming can be proposed.	
20	Local Community		
a	Economic status	Caste- Muslims and maratha	
b	Sources of income	Agriculture (cotton, corn and soya)	
c	Activities	Farming	
d	special note	Current involvement of the local community is only as daily wage labours on the site. Villagers from the nearby villages like Thana and Fardapur can be involved in eco-tourism activities like village walks, making tourist experience village life and culture, guides etc.	
21	Significant factor		
a	Dance	Bhajan mandal and bharud	
b	Craft	none	
c	Art	none	
d	Architecture	none	

	e	special note	Old architectural monument called Gadi is existing in thana village. Which can become a local tourist attraction.
22		Tribal related data	None
23		Any other Attraction in the area	Ajanta Caves
	a	Religious	None
	b	cultural	
24		Local Material to built	Mud and wooden (very few)
25		Local food/crops/farming details	Cotton, soya and corn
26		Accomodation	
	a	Forest department	Not available
	b	Local	The Existing surrounding area has good stay facilities including MTDC. Hence, any local accomodation on the site is not required.
		Aesthetic condition	Not available
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
	c	Commercial	Not available
27		Forest Rest House	Not available
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	Students, Families,local and internationl tourists.
	b	Footfall measures	
	c	peak season	November, December and Weekends.
	d	available activities on site	None
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Plantation, Collection ponds and nature trails. The site has very good potential due to high footfall from the Ajanta caves. This should be explored
30		Local education status	local schools till 4th std
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	Low
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	No
33		Any other factor about site	
34		Management plan	Present
35		Present govern body	Forest department office at Ajanta
		names & contacts	RFO- S.P.Mangdre 9922620690, Vanpal - kale - 9404680776 Vanrashak - N. G. Borse - 9075737820
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	None.
	b	Environmental factors	Water scarcity
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Can take load of tourism if further developed according to eco-tourism guidelines.
	e	Survey conducted by	Sandip, Stuti, Sailee
37		Forest Officer	DCF S.P. Wadaskar- 9420445278, RFO S.P. Mangdre- 9922620690

AJANTA VAN UDYAN, AURANGABAD– URBAN FOREST/NATURE PARK TOURISM

Ajanta is a highly popular tourist destination attracting national as well as international tourists being a World Heritage Site. However, the number of tourists visiting the udyan is limited due to lack of information available about the site.

PROS

- The site is exactly opposite the approach road to Ajanta caves. Hence, it has good visibility and easy approach for attracting tourist.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The site has significance due to proximity to another tourist destination, and as such does not have much scenic value.
- Currently there are not many activities for attracting and engaging the tourists visiting the site.
- The Existing surrounding area has good stay facilities including MTDC. Hence, any local accommodation on the site is not required.
- The approach road conditions from nearby towns of Aurangabad and Jalgaon are very bad and need to be upgraded.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Additional activities to engage heavy footfall
- Nature education for both tourist and local youth
- There are no signages on site. Brochures and Map of the area highlighting the activity spaces and attractions for the tourists should be provided. Also Informative signages of local flora and fauna are required at regular intervals along the nature trail.
- Guidelines for tourists – which could be in printed form along with the ticket
- Web portal of site

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- The site has very good potential due to high footfall from the Ajanta caves and this should be explored. The site needs to be developed with more activities for engaging the tourist, attractive and informative signage and enhanced infrastructure.
- Site has good visibility and is located on main road opposite road to Ajanta. Entrance is good but can be made more attractive and informative regarding the Udyan.
- Quality of arrival can be upgraded by providing proper signage, entrance gate and information to the tourists on available itinerary and activities on site.
- The site should be developed to showcase the various measures and activities of the forest department and engage the tourist in the forest through nature based activities. Bee farming can be proposed.
- Waiting area acting as a visitor centre for the tourist
- Nature information centre - which would facilitate about regional and local natural history and connectivity of people with forest.
- Existing trail pathway is well developed and is suitable for the natural context. This should be maintained and not paved.

- Since it is a dry region it experiences water scarcity at times. Currently Irrigation is provided through pumping. Rain water harvesting planning and techniques can be implemented successfully for water management.
- Village walks can be developed in nearby villages of Thana and Fardapur through local community involvement.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

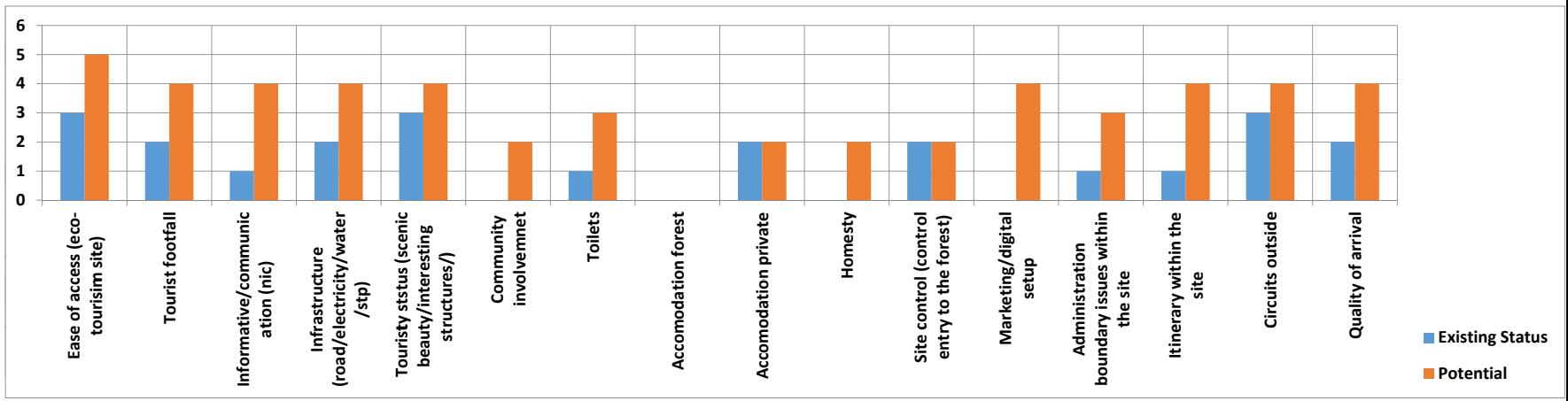
Nearby attractions: Ajanta Caves, Thana village, Verul Daulatabad, Jaikawadi etc

Tourism Circuit: Stop 1 – Ajanta Caves - Stop 2- Thana Village Walk with Old architectural Ruins called GADI (Will have to be developed)

STAY FACILITY

MTDC Resort at Ajanta and other Private Hotels

															Total	%			
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvemnet	Toilets	Accomodation forest	Accommodation private	Honesty	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival		
Ajanrta	Existing Status	3	2	1	2	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	3	2	23	28.75
	Potential	5	4	4	4	4	2	3	0	2	2	2	4	3	4	4	4	51	63.75



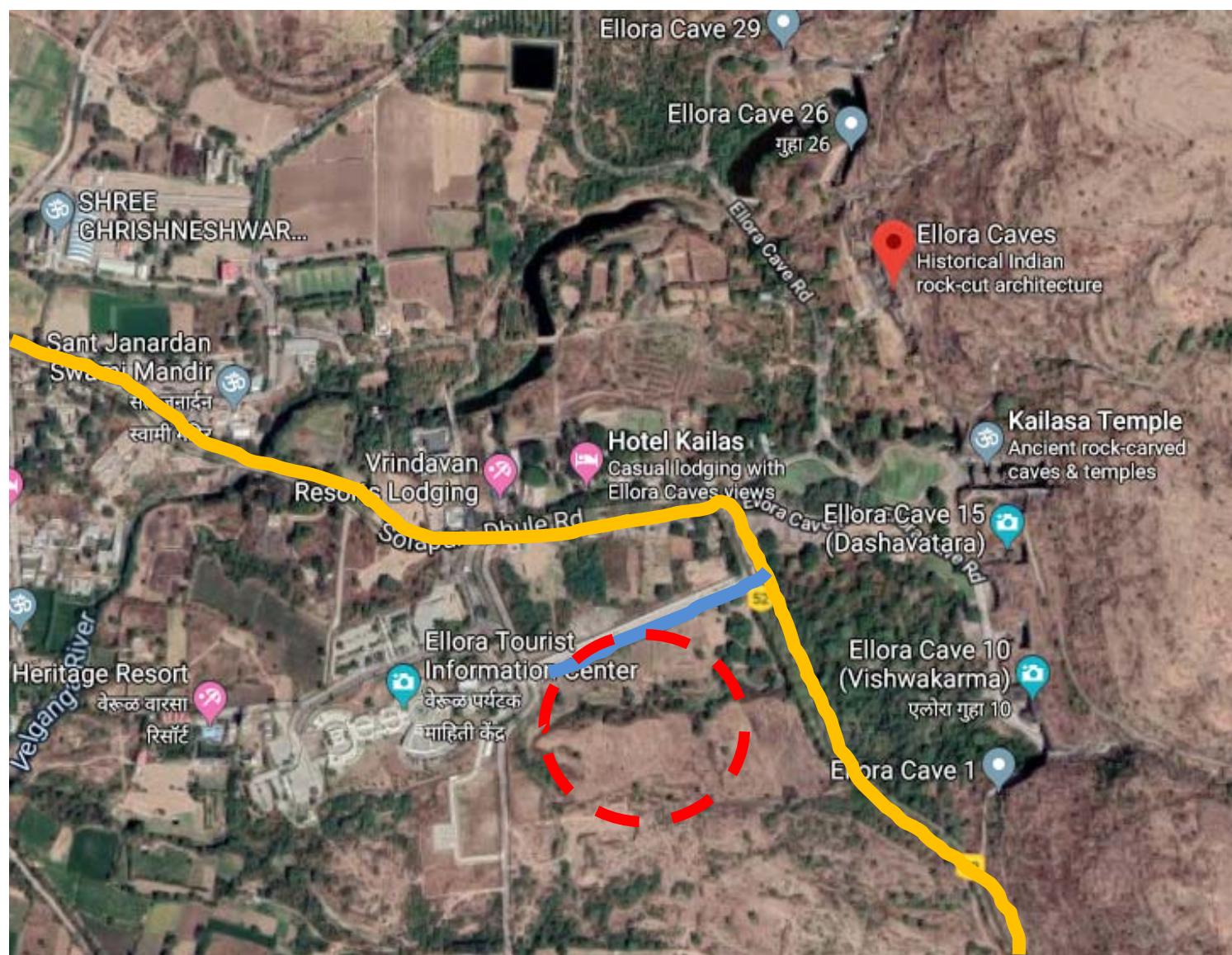
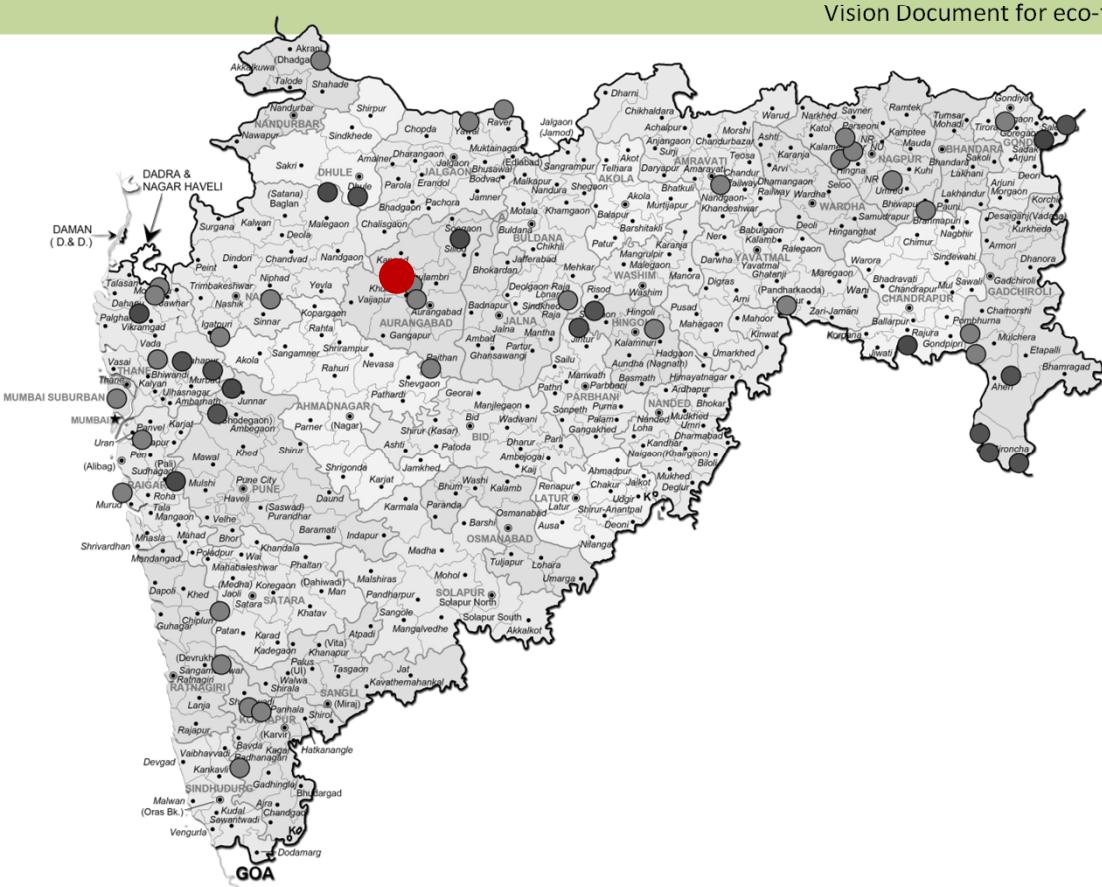
Verul Van udhyaan , Aurangabad

District – Aurangabad,

Category – Urban Forest/
Nature Park Tourism

Potential- Nature education,
recreational garden







ENTRANCE GATE AND COMPOUND WALL



SEATING



TICKET COUNTER AND SECURITY CABIN



WALKWAYS AND EXISTING FLORA



TOILET BLOCKS ON SITE



LOTUS POND



DEVELOPMENT PLAN



SCULPTURES AND FOUNTAIN AS PAUSE POINT ALONG PATHWAYS



EXISTING TOURIST ATTRACTIONS NEAR SITE – ELLORA CAVES

1	Site Name	Verul Vanudhyaan, Aurangabad
2	Date	13th November 2019
3	Type	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism
4	Ecosystem	
5	Location	Dist, Aurangabad
6	Area	5 HA
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	Solapur Dhule Highway (NH211)
b	Nearest Railway station	Aurangabad
c	Nearest Airport	Aurangabad
d	Nearest Village	
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	None
f	Nearest City	Aurangabad
8	Access Route	From Aurangabad by road
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes (from Mahad)	Local bus Private vehicles
b	Aesthetic condition	No scenic view
c	Physical condition	Good
d	Experiential quality	None
e		
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Good
b	Physical condition	Under construction
c	Experiential quality	view of garden with mahadev statue.
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	none. Garden under construction
b	Aesthetic condition	none. Garden under construction
c	Physical condition	none. Garden under construction
d	Experiential quality	none. Garden under construction
12	Existing Irrigation service	Nallah with recently constructed dam
13	Existing Light fixtures	proposed
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	Gate, ticket counter, toilet block, reception counter, seating, pathways, lotus lily pond and sculptures
15	Toilet Facility	2 no.s of toilet blocks
16	Surrounding land uses	MTDC property
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateau, etc	Hills and Nallah
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	None
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	none
20	Local Community	
a	Economic status	Caste- Maratha, Mali, Muslim and Buddhist
b	Sources of income	Agriculture, tourism, Brick kilns
c	Activities	Brick kilns, tourism
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Shiv ratri jatra (festival). Locals from nearby villages travel (by foot) to the Ghasreshwar mandir on every Monday during shravan.
b	Craft	
c	Art	
d	Architecture	Brick house, wattle & daub
e	special note	
22	Tribal related data	
23	Any other Attraction in the area	Maloji raje bhosle gadi, Dolmalik baba Dargah, Kailash temple and Ellora Caves
a	Religious	
b	cultural	

24	Local Material to built	Rock
25	Local food/crops/farming details	
28	Type of tourist	
a	user groups with %	Students, Families,local and international tourist
b	Footfall measures	
c	peak season	November, December and Weekends.
d	available activities on site	Landscaped garden
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	
30	Local education status	5 no.s schools
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	None
33	Any other factor about site	The site developed as landscaped garden catering to the tourist at Ellora.
34	Management plan	present
35	Present govern body	Forest department office at Khultabad
	names & contacts	
36	Description on	
a	Vulnerability of site	
b	Environmental factors	
c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	can take load of tourism
e	Survey conducted by	Sandip, Stuti, Sailee
37	Forest Officer	RFO- Yashpal Dilpak 9767560007

VERUL VAN UDHYAAN – URBAN FOREST/NATURE PARK TOURISM

The entire eco-tourism site is already being developed as a landscaped garden with paved pathways, plantation and sculptures.

PROS

- The site is exactly opposite the Verul caves which is a World Heritage Site attracting national as well as international tourists. Hence, it has good visibility and easy approach for attracting tourist.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The site is already being developed as a landscaped garden with paved pathways, plantation and sculptures. Hence there is not much scope for further development.
- The surrounding area has good stay facilities. Hence, any accommodation on the site is not required.
- There is not much scope for home stays and community engagement in nearby villages

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- The existing developed facilities on site include gate, ticket counter, toilet block, reception counter, seating, pathways, lotus lily pond and sculptures.
- Informative signages of local flora and fauna can be added.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- Nature information centre can be provided which would give information related to regional and local natural history and forest.
- The place can be developed as a bio diversity park for local students and general public.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

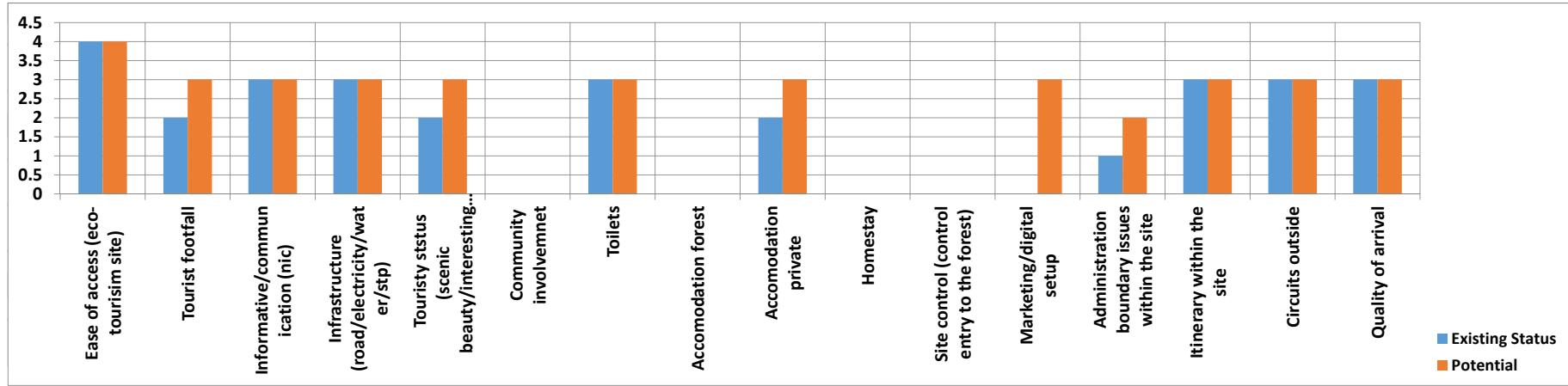
Nearby attractions- Kailash Temple, Ellora Caves, Grishneshwar Temple, Daulatabad fort, Bhadra Maruti temple, Tomb of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, Bibi ka maqbara

Tourism Circuit: Stop 1 – Ellora Caves - Stop 2- Daulatabad fort - Stop 3- Bibi ka maqbara - Stop 4- Tomb of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb

STAY FACILITY

The circuit consist of 2 days.MTDC Resort at Verul and other Private Hotels in Aurangabad

																	Total	%
	Ease of access (eco-tourism site)																	
	Tourist footfall																	
	Informative/communication (nic)																	
	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)																	
	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures)																	
	Community involvemnet																	
	Toilets																	
	Accomodation forest																	
	Accomodation private																	
	Homestay																	
	Site control (control entry to the forest)																	
	Marketing/digital setup																	
	Administration boundary issues within the site																	
	Itinerary within the site																	
	Circuits outside																	
	Quality of arrival																	
Verul	Existing Status	4	2	3	3	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	1	3	29	36.25	
	Potential	4	3	3	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	3	36	45	



5a

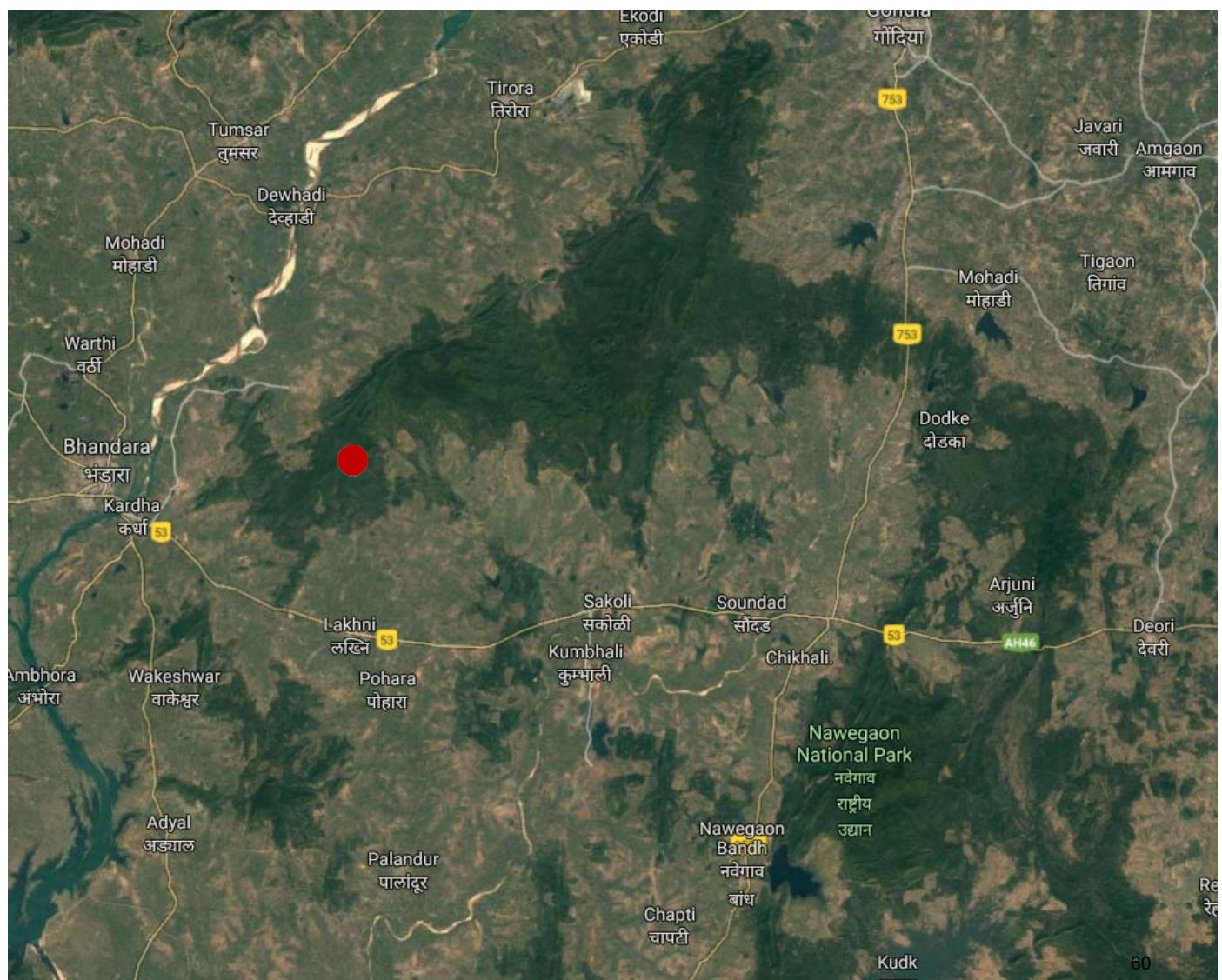


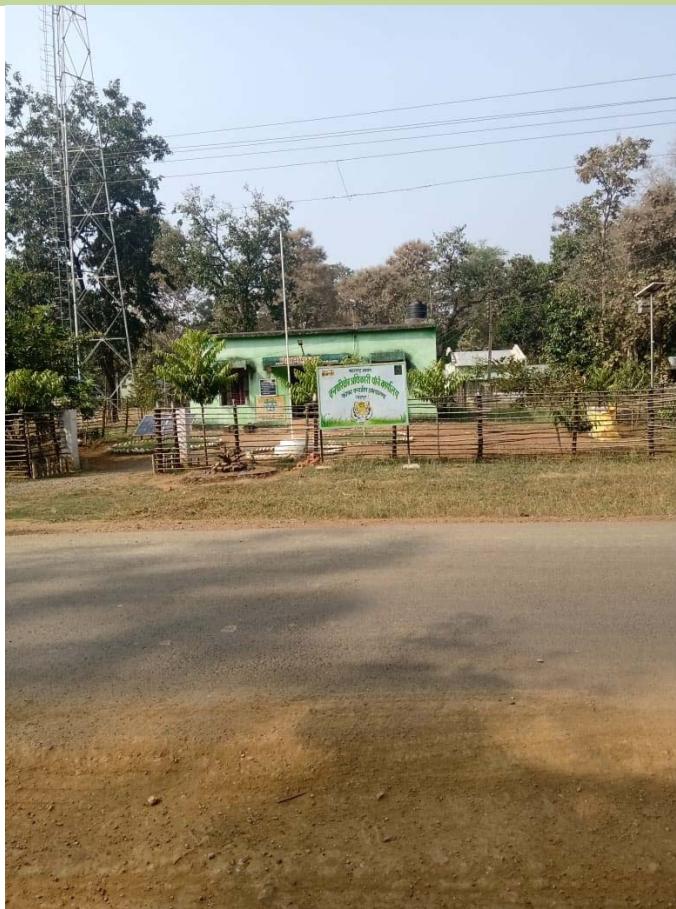
NNTR KOKA WLS

District – Gondia

Category- Wild Life Tourism

Potential- Nature education and safaris

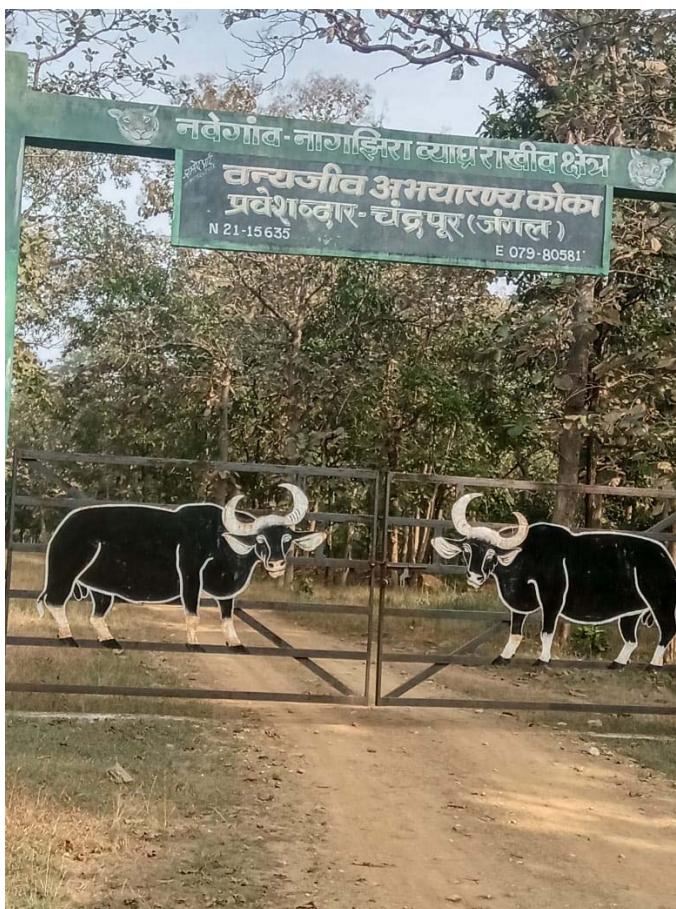




Admin Area



Informative signage on the way



Entrance gate



Instructional Signage

1	Site Name	NNTR- KOKA WLS- BHANDARA	Observations / special note
2	Date	25/12/2019	
3	Type	Wild Life Tourism. (92.34 sq. km Area of Sanctuary)	
4	Ecosystem	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest	
5	Location	Koka wildlife sanctuary is situated between Nagzira and New Nagzira in the Bhandara district.	
6	Area	Chandrapur (Jangle)	
7	Connectivity		
a	Nearist Highway	NH- 06 (17 Km) Nagpur - Pardi - Bhandara, NH-6. (60 KM)	
b	Nearest Railway station	Bhandara Road-27Km. From Nagpur Railway Station to Warthi Railway Station (Bhandara). (One hour Journey)	
c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur (90 Km) Air Facility Available upto Dr. BAI Airport, Nagpur (MS)	
d	Nearest Village	Koka	
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Chandrapur (Jangle)	
f	Nearest City	Bhandara -20Km	
8	Access Route		
9	Approach Road		
a	Transportation modes	MSRTC	
b	Aesthetic condition	Average	
c	Physical condition	Average	
d	Experiential quality	Average. Well equipped in terms of nature. Lacks in terms of Modern amenities.	
10	Entrance	Koka WLS is near to city Bhandara, local tourist visit frequently. Entry gate and ticket counter has 500 m distance, both places found are in normal aesthetic condition. Recently waiting hall has been constructed.	
a	Aesthetic condition	Average	
b	Physical condition	Average	
c	Experiential quality	Average	
11	Existing Signage		
a	No.s, size and shape , location	No particular format followed for regulating the signages. The signages are placed at right spots although can be much better in terms of aesthetic and physical conditions to match international standards.	
b	Aesthetic condition	Average	
c	Physical condition	Average	
d	Experiential quality	Average	
12	Existing Irrigation service	1 Open Well and 1 Borewell. Electricity available. No drinking water facility.	
13	Existing Light fixtures	Yes	
14	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Entry gate was avail forest trial along with guide. 9-Gypsy vehical availble @2350 per trail including guide charge.	
15	Toilet Facility	Available -1+ 1 (Bathroom & Toilet)	
16	Surrounding land uses	Agriculture & forest (Teritorial and WLS)	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc)	6 lakes Inside the Sanctuary	
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Sadada, Behada, Ajan, Garadi, Tendu, Bell, Charodi, Amala, Bamboo, Salai, Dhawada, Bharadi, Bija, Kasai, Mowai, Kusum, Nilgiri, Moha, Bahawa, Jambhul, custard apple, Mango etc.	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Tiger, Wild Dogs, Leopard, Bears, Tadas, Chinkara-Spotted deer, Bhekar, Chausinga, Neelgay, Saliander, Sambar, Bison, Monkeys, Wild Cat, Sayal etc. Birds found in majorly Gray Hornbill, Garud, SwargiyNartak, Bharadwaj, Black Drongo, Pitta, Haldya, Hariyal, Bulbul, watercrow, Gaybagala, Gray Harron, Lawa, seven Sisiter, Ratwa, Ghubad, Kingfisher- white spotted, Peacock, Nilkantha, Takkachor, Bee eater, wood pecker etc.	
20	Local Community	Gond, Kalar, Kunbi, Powar, Kohli	
a	Economic status	Average	
b	Sources of income	Agriculture and animal husbandry	
c	Activities		
d	special note		
21	Significant factor		
a	Dance	Gondi, Dandar, Mandai, Zadipatti Natak	
b	Craft	pottery, basket making, body tattooing, floor and wall painting- depicting animals, birds, human figures, hunting, dancing and festival celebration.	
c	Art	They carve memorial pillars in wood and stone for their dead. Decorative carved doors and panels to homes. Tattoo their bodies	
d	Architecture		
e	special note	Gonds were the rulers of the land occupied by them. Now the Gonds do not want to construct their houses near the cross roads as they want to remain aloof. Besides agriculture, the Gonds practice hunting.	

22	Tribal related data	Kunbis worship the god Shiva and other gods and their various incarnations, such as Vishnu and Devi
23	Any other Attraction in the area	NA
	a Religious	NA
	b cultural	Kunbis and Gondi form the major inhabitants of the region. Their homes consist of a living room, kitchen, veranda, a special room for women to use while menstruating, and a shrine for clan gods. The ghotul is central to social and religious life in Gond society. They are taught lessons of cleanliness, discipline, and hard work. They are taught to take pride in their appearance and to respect themselves and their elders. They are also taught the idea of public service.
24	Local Material to built	
25	Local food/crops/farming	Dhan, Red and Horse gram
26	Accomodation	
	a Forest department	No. Vehicles are not available for hire. Tourists need to bring your own vehicles. The vehicle they bring must not be too old, noisy or chuck out too much smoke.
	b Local	No
	Aesthetic condition	Average
	Physical condition	Average
	Experiential quality	Stay facility in forest area with basic amenities.
	c Commercial	At Bhandara
	Aesthetic condition	Good
	Physical condition	Good
	Experiential quality	Average
27	Forest Rest House	Yes- Territorial wings (7 KM at Koka) 2 suits + 2 Room
28	Type of tourist	
	a user groups with %	
	b Footfall measures	Average daily 50 to 80
	c peak season	Mar-June
	d Available activities on site	NA
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Department had sent the local youth for training to kanha, dandeli tadoba and pench. They are currently working as guides and also working at security gates.
30	Local education status	
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	Yes
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	The site has good carrying capacity in terms of further expansion. Addition in terms of an interpretation or information centre is required. Large variety of biodiverse species makes the site vulnerable hence the tourist activity needs to be tapped and eco-tourism in terms of homestays should be promoted. This would help generate remuneration to the local Gond, Kunbi and Kalar communities who are welcoming and simple basic lifestyle led example can be set through these homestays.
33	Any other factor about site	Koka wildlife sanctuary is located adjacent to Nagzira and New Nagzira in the district of Bhandara, Maharashtra state. Park provides transit zone for wildlife between Nagzira and New Nagzira. The park is spread in around 92.34 sq.km. total area. Koka acts as a buffer to Navegaon and Nagzira from Pitezhari Gate, Chorkhamara Gate, Mangezhari Gate and Umarzhari Gate.
34	Management plan	NA
35	Present govern body	Yes- EDC
	names & contacts	
36	Desctrion on	
	a Vulnerability of site	The 100sqkm Koka sanctuary, which has several villages around it, is vulnerable to forest fires. During the tendu season, many fires are intentional. Forest fires don't just destroy trees. They kill and displace wildlife, alter water cycles and soil fertility and endanger the lives and livelihoods of local communities.
	b Environmental factors	The forest department needs to be strengthened for firefighting. Without participation and the support of villagers, it is very difficult to save forests. Keeping eco-tourism in mind villagers working for EDC and forest officials need to take adequate measures of safety and security for a holistic approach by developing infrastructure facilities catering to emergency needs.
	c Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Enough footfall found in current time.
	d Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	

	e	Survey conducted by	Ravi Bhiste
	f	Officials/locals met	Ku. Varsha Hajare- Forest Guard, 9588696734

NNTR - KOKA WLS, GONDIA- WILDLIFE TOURISM

Koka WLS is part of NNTR, geography of NNTR is ideal for WLS. Koka is the first entrance gate which is just 18km from Bhandara district. Koka, Navegaon National Park, Nawegaon, Nagzira, New Nagzira & Koka WLS, Nagzira & new Nagzira WLS are interconnected through forest. Local youth is getting opportunity working as a guide and travel business, turn forest department is getting local support to protect forest from illegal activities like collection of NTF produce, fishing and fire to.

PROS

- Easy to access from all the sides. Train, Air and Road.
- Strong sighting of wild life.
- Beautiful aesthetics and surrounding forest and lake inside the WLS.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Premises still neglected according to the physical development.
- Ample Space is available for additional activities to engage the current footfall

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Entrance gate need to construct along with ticket room.
- In the entrance drinking water and primary refreshment facility.
- Additional activities to engage heavy footfall
- Nature education for both tourist and local youth.
- Proper solid waste management.
- Guidelines for tourists – which could be in printed form.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- Koka is just 14 km from NH6 , directional signages are needed on this highway.
- Informative signage are required at Bhandara Bus stand & Railway station.
- Nature information centre
- Exploring possibility of home stay at village Chandrapur (jungle) and Koka.
- Information and guided tour to Bodalkasa Dam, Pongezara & Shri Chakradhar Sawmi temple hardly reach to tourists presently.

SOCIAL NOTE

The EDC formed by the forest department is only involved in forest protection activity. The locals are not involved in any tourism activity. But there is a potential to develop wild life related activities and encourage tourists to visit the wild life areas.

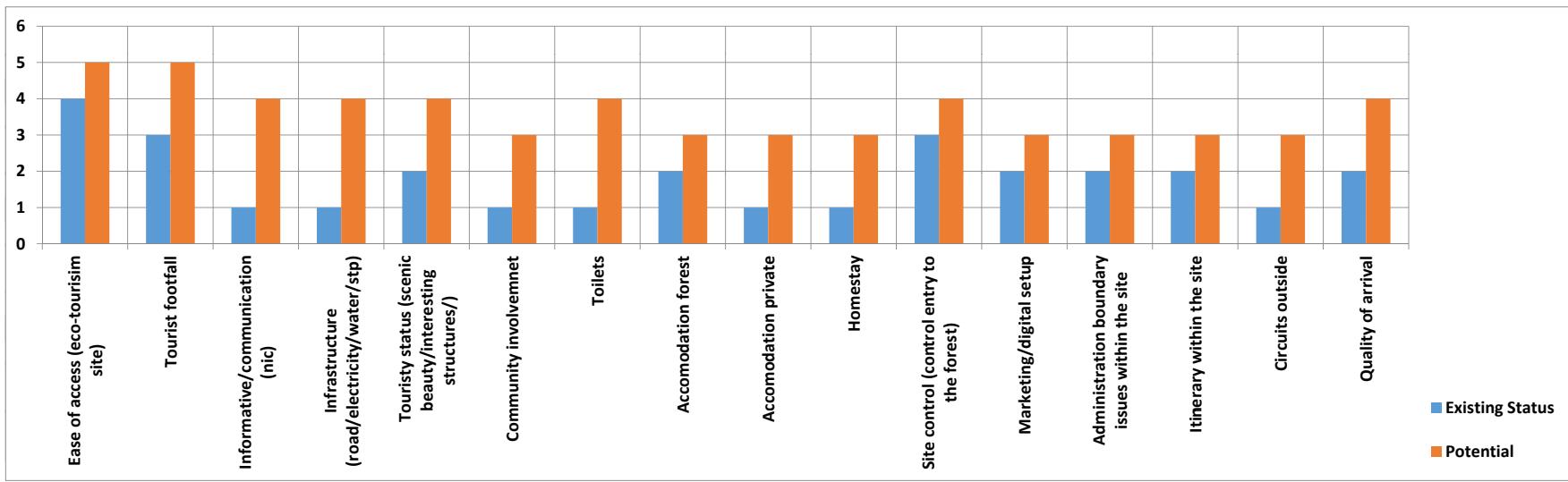
POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Navegaon Bandh, Pratapgarh, Itiadoh, Tibetan camp, Hazra Falls, Kachargad caves, Bodalkasa Dam

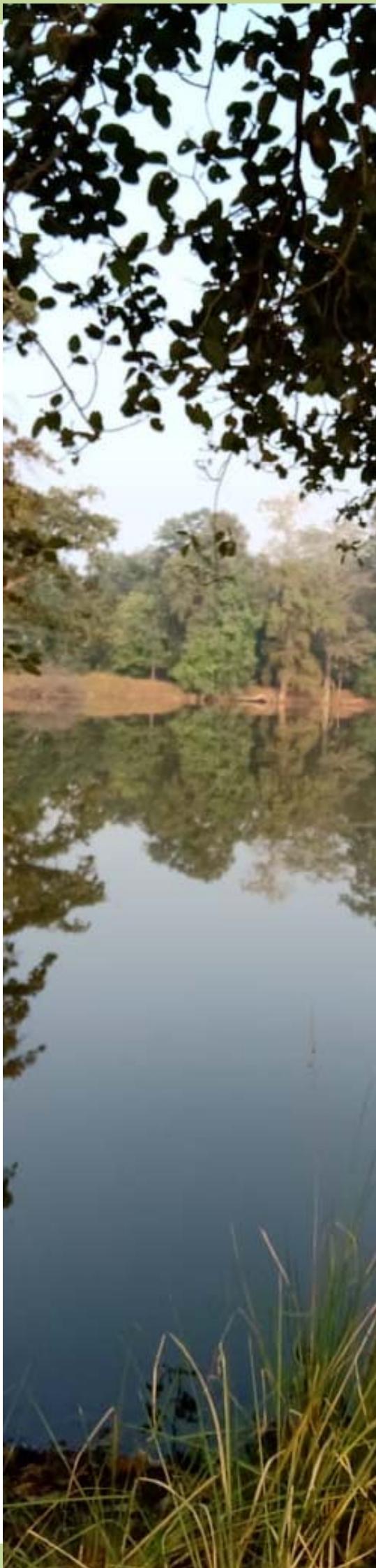
Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Kachargad Caves - Stop2: Navegaon Bandh - Stop3: Nagzira - Stop4: Bodalkasa Dam

STAY FACILITY Forest tourist Complex at Nawegaon, Nagzira, Private Resorts around Nagzira, Bodalkasa MTDC Resort

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvment	Toilets	Accomodation forest	Accomodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Koka	Existing Status	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	25	31.25
WLS	Potential	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	52	65



5b



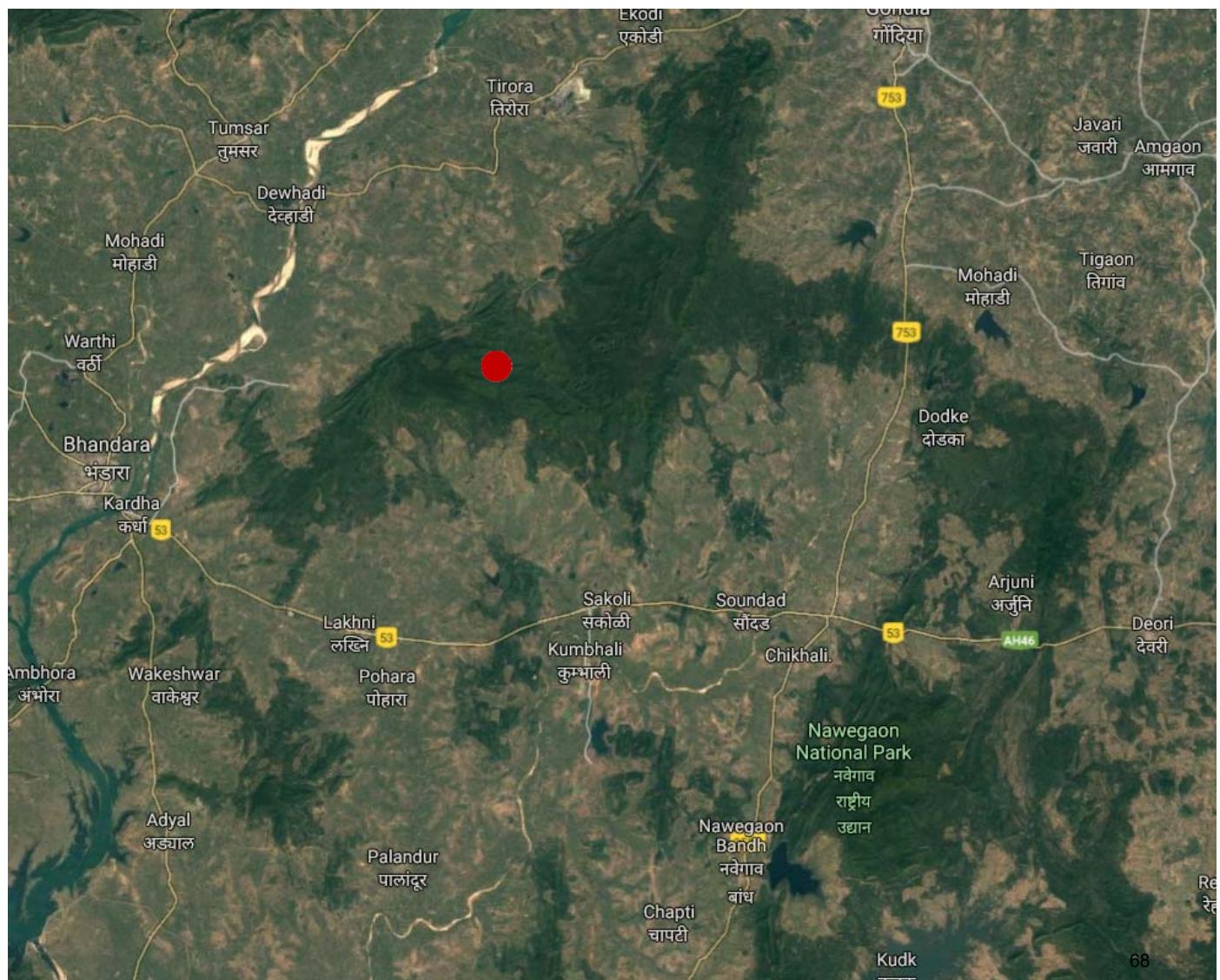
NNTR

New Nagzira, WLS

District – Gondia

Category- Wild Life Tourism

Potential- Nature education





Pitezari Gate



Chorkhamara gate



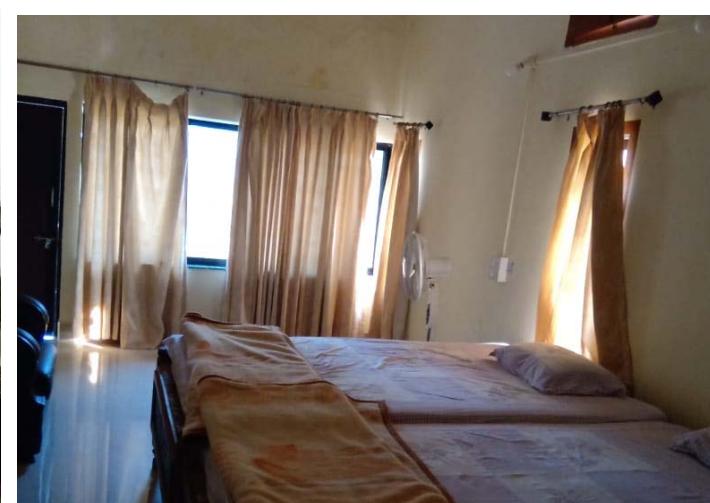
Nagzira Lake



Pause Points



Forest Rest house



Interior of Forest Rest house

1	Site Name	NNTR - NEW NAGZIRA WLS Observations / Recommendations
2	Date	24/12/2019
3	Type	Wild Life Tourism
4	Ecosystem	
5	Location	Dist. Gondia
6	Area	Bhandara-Gondia district
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	NH- 06 (11 Km) Nearest bus-stand is at Sakoli & Tirora
b	Nearest Railway station	Gondiya-65Km, Bhandara Road-60Km, Soundad 20 km, Tirora 20 km.
c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur (130 Km), Gondia (70 km)
d	Nearest Village	Pitezari, Mundipar
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Pitezari
f	Nearest City	Sakoli 11Km (Block)
8	Access Route	By road, railway and flight
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	MSRTC
b	Aesthetic condition	Good
c	Physical condition	Average
d	Experiential quality	Good
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Average. 1-Pitezari & Chorkhamara gates were found well tuned excepts Umarzari. 2- Chorkhamara & Umarzari gates were reception hall & ticket booking counter. 3- Umarzari gate specially need to treated on priority.
b	Physical condition	Umarzari gate -Poor
c	Experiential quality	Poor
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	Yes. Signages- directional, instructional and informative are inadequate. No particular or precise format followed. Rectangular, circular etc in shape.
b	Aesthetic condition	Okay
c	Physical condition	Average
d	Experiential quality	Average
12	Existing Irrigation service	1- Pitezari Gate. 1 boarwell 5HP Motor with electrification. One water cooler with filter. 2- Chorkhamara Gate. 1 boarwell 5HP Motor with electrification. 3- Umarzari Gate. Drinking sanitation water facility not available, they carrying the water can from FDCM cottages.
13	Existing Light fixtures	Yes. Pitezari and chorkhamara were elecrifacation available and in Umarzari single light oprated on solar panal.
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	All three gate were avail forest trial along with guide. 52-Gypsy vehical availble @2350 per trail including guide charge.
15	Toilet Facility	Available - 1 (Bathroom & Toilet). Available only inside the waiting hall.
16	Surrounding land uses	Agriculture & forest (Teritorial and WLS)
17	What are the natural features hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Lake. Only Bird watchers allowed with guide visit to lake.
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Sadada, Behada, Ajan, Garadi, Tendu, Bell, Charodi, Amala, Bamboo, Salai, Dhawada, Bharadi, Bija, Kasai, Mowai, Kusum, Nilgiri, Moha,Bahawa, Jambhul, custard apple, Mango etc.
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Tiger, Wild Dogs, Leopard, Bears, Tadas, Chinkara-Spotted deer, Bhekar,Chausinga, Neelgay, Saliander, Sambar, Bison, Khawalay Manjar, Monkeys, Wild Cat, Sayal etc. Birds found in majorly Gray Hornbill, Garud, Swargiy Nartak, Bharadwaj, Black Drongo,Pitta, Haldya, Hariyal, Bulbul, watercrow, Gaybagala, Gray Harron, Lawa, seven Sister, Ratwa, Ghubad, Kingfisher- white spotted, Peacock, Nilkantha, Takkachor, Bee eater, wood peacker etc.
20	Local Community	Powar, Kohli,Gond, Gawari, SC
a	Economic status	Average
b	Sources of income	Agriculture
c	Activities	
d	special note	1-New Nagzira have three entry gate Pitezari, Umarzari and Chorkhamara. Avrage 85% Gond families remaining were 15%. 2- Major livelihood support was Agriculture and now tourism was delivering alied income genration activity. Arround 37 Gypsy, 52 guide and Private Accomadation centers started in these villages.
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Gondi
b	Craft	Bamboo work
c	Art	
d	Architecture	Over the years Gondia has modernized. The vernacular style homes have been converted to Concrete brick housing with water supply and no drainage system. Only in the remote areas of Gondia the vernacular bamboo style houses are observed.

	e	special note	Not applicable
22		Tribal related data	Not applicable
23	a	Any other Attraction in the area	Not applicable
	b	Religious	Not applicable
	c	cultural	Not applicable
24		Local Material to built	Not applicable
25		Local food/crops/farming details	Paddy, Red and Horse gram and Sugarcane.
26		Accomodation	
	a	Forest department	Yes
	b	Local	Yes
		Aesthetic condition	Good
		Physical condition	Better
		Experiential quality	1-In Pitezari gate ample of accomodation facility available here. First FDCM rest houses located in two places outside & heart of sanctuary. Pitezari gate- 5 suits and 5 tents. Umarzari gate 4 suits and 5 tents (In both places tents were not in working condition) . 2- Heart of the sancturay 7 Holiday Home, Latakunj-03, Madu Kunj-02 and Loghart-03, dormatries-20 bed. 100% online booking facility available for tourist. one canteen also available. 3- Two high rented hotels Asthiya and Raghav also available at Pitezari gate, min per day charge 8000/- . 4- Pitezari and Chorkhamara stakeholder also started giving accomodation facility, arround 15 home & farm based cottages available.
	c	Commercial	Yes within village and outside 6Km.
		Aestetic condition	Good
		Physical condition	Good
27		Forest Rest House	Yes. One VIP rest house named Neelay, inside the sanctuary. 5 suits with solar opprated lighting facility. Tourist were not allowed to stay here.
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	
	b	Footfall measures	Average daily 100 to 150 (Including 3 gate)
	c	peak season	May-June
	d	Available activities on site	
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Yes. Department was sending local youth for training to Kanha, Melghat, Tadoba, Pench and Dandeli, these were delivering as role of guide in sanctuary, arround 52 persons were working in three gate.
30		Local education status	
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	Yes
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	
33		Any other factor about site	1- Chorkhamara gate, one big dam outside the sanctuary but it was under of territorial forest and here also found scope.
34		Management plan	NA
35		Present govern body	Yes- EDC
		names & contacts	Mr.Dhiraj Ramdas Dongre-President EDC-Chorkhamara
36		Desrcption on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	1- Umarzari gate to main road connect distance was 1.5 km, on the access route there is a small bridge and gets difficult to reach the site during monsoon when the area gets flooded. 2- Drinking water facility aslo is a main issue.
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	As per EDC & guides working on site, the number of tourists are on decline. The site has enough potential to accommodate provide facilities on site.
	e	Survey conducted by	Ravi Bhiste
	f	Officials/locals met	Mr. Avaghan- RFO Pitezari M Sahare- FG- Ku. P R Ambule- FG, Mr. Santosh Neware- Guide. Pitezari Gate: Ku. Umarzari Gate: Mr. M D Shahare- FG 9049925585, Mr. Rajkumar Ramteke- Guide 9021375591. Chorkhamra Gate: Ku. K A Mandhare - FG 7507927481, Mr. P G Kamble- FG 9158433118.

NNTR - NEW NAGZIRA WLS, GONDIA - WILDLIFE TOURISM

New Nazira WLS is the part of NNTR and NNTR is combined package of Navegaon National Park, Nawegaon, Nagzira, New Nagzira & Koka WLS. Bird watchers and wildlife enthusiast mostly visit NNTR. Guides are available to accompany within the sanctuary area. They are trained by forest Dept.

Overall Nagzira- Navegaon (NNTR) site has great potential to involve tourist for two or three days stay as accommodation facilities are available.

PROS

- With proper staying facilities available at the sanctuary and frequent sighting of the wild life, tourists visiting this site are satisfied.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Online access to information about the site, and booking facility is extremely important owing to remote location of the site and immense eco-tourism potential which otherwise is untapped.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- One nature interpretation center on each entrance gate.
- Informative holdings of rules, dos and don'ts.
- Ticket collection, entry fee, vehicle entrance fee all records need to generate computerized.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- Nagzira sanctuary is attached with NH6 at Sakoli, Directional Signages are required on this route.
- Chorkhamara entrance gate allotted old and new sanctuary entry passes, so this gate is the second high footfall arrived. In the entrance gate drinking water facility, wash room, waiting hall all these needed on priority.
- One canteen also runs smoothly in season.

SOCIAL NOTE

The EDC formed by the forest department is only involved in forest protection activity. The youth are trained as forest guides. But there is the potential to develop tourism related activities and encourage tourists. The site is a popular site and developing a mix of tribal related and wild life related activities along with the locals will give a huge boost to the local economy.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

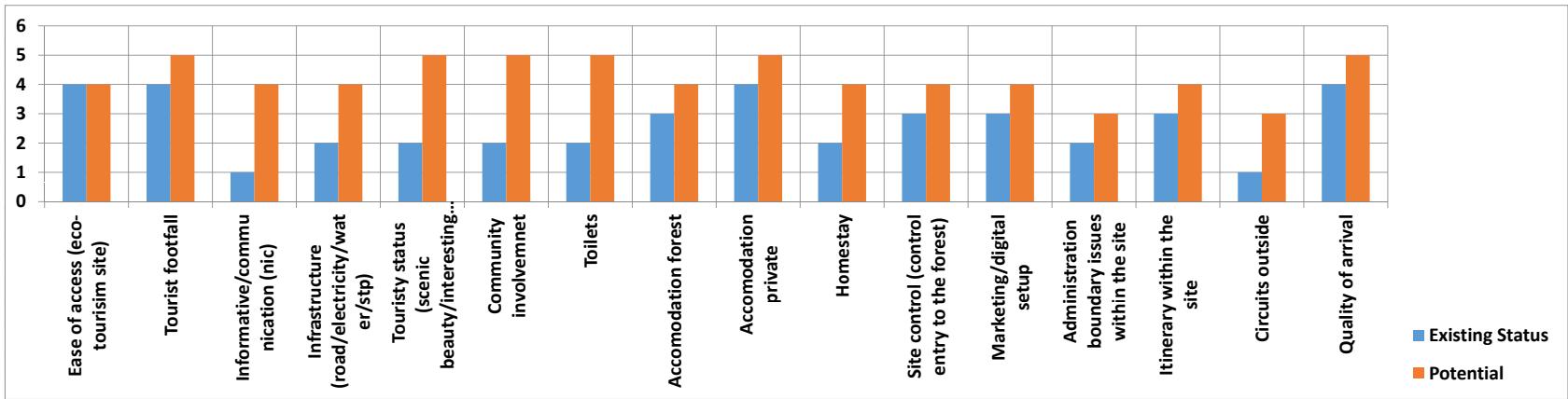
Nearby Attractions: Navegaon Bandh, Pratapgarh, Itiadoh, Tibetan camp, Hazra Falls, Kachargad caves, Bodalkasa Dam

Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Kachargad Caves - Stop2: Navegaon Bandh - Stop3: Bodalkasa Dam

STAY FACILITY

Forest tourist Complex at Nawegaon, Nagzira, Private Resorts around Nagzira, Bodalkasa MTDC Resort

		Eco-tourism site														Total	%																
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)		Tourist footfall		Informative/communication (nic)		Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)		Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)		Community involvement		Toilets		Accommodation forest		Accommodation private		Homestay		Site control (control entry to the forest)		Marketing/digital setup		Administration boundary issues within the site		Itinerary within the site		Circuits outside		Quality of arrival	
New Nagzira	Existing Status	4	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	4	5	4	2	3	4	2	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	1	4	37	46.25			
Potential		4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	3	61	76.25						



5C



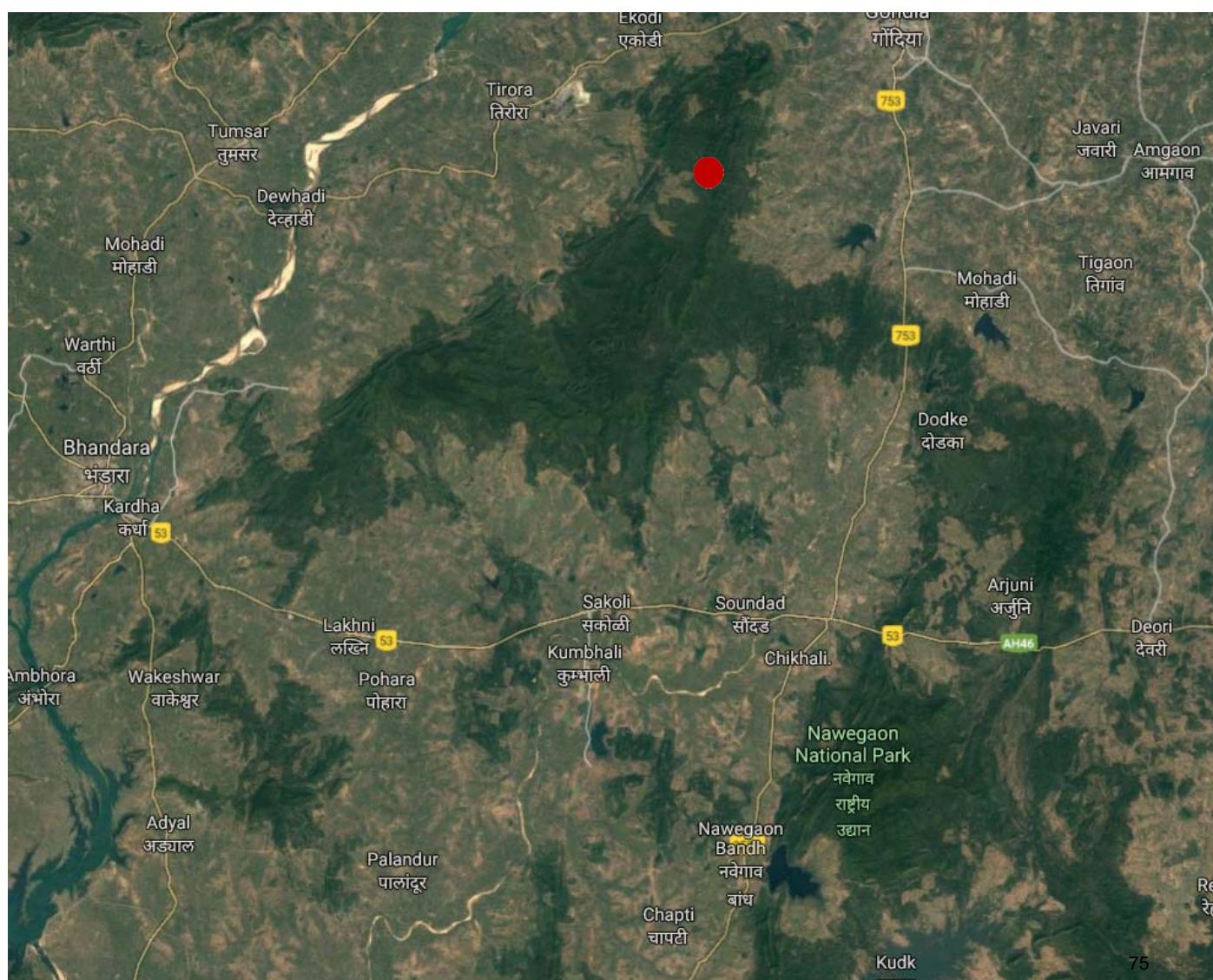
NNTR

Nagzira, WLS

District – Gondia

Category- Wild Life
Tourism

Potential- Nature education
and safari





Directional Signage



Ticket counter and waiting area



Directional Mile stone



Mangezari Gate

1		Site Name	NNTR-NAGZIRA WLS- GONDIA Observations/ Reccommendations
2		Date	25/12/2019
3		Type	Wild Life Tourism
4		Ecosystem	
5		Location	District Gondia
6		Area	Mangezari- Chorkhamara
7		Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	NH- 06	
b	Nearest Railway station	Gondiya-27Km, Bhandara Road-70Km	
c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur (175 Km)	
d	Nearest Village	Mangezari	
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Sukli dakram Km	
f	Nearest City	Gondiya-25Km	
8		Access Route	
9		Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	MSRTC and Private vehicle	
b	Aesthetic condition	Good	
c	Physical condition	Good	
d	Experiential quality	Good	
e			
10		Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Average. Can be better if it has to match for international standards.	
b	Physical condition	Average. Requires maintenance every season.	
c	Experiential quality	Average. Can be better.	
11		Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape, location	Yes. Signages- directional, instructional and informative are inadequate. No particular or precise format followed. Rectangular, circular etc in shape.	
b	Aesthetic condition	Okay	
c	Physical condition	Average. Can be better	
d	Experiential quality	Average. Can be better	
12		Existing Irrigation service	Boarwell-01 solar oprated 2 HP
13		Existing Light fixtures	Yes. All lights and Motor pump oprating on solar panel-5KV
14		Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Guided forest trails are offered. 4 No-Gypsy vehicle available at 2350/- per trail including guide charge.
15		Toilet Facility	Available - 1+1 (Bathroom & Toilet)
16		Surrounding land uses	Agriculture Approx 100Hector, remaining all sides cover with forest(Territorial and WLS)
17		What are the natural features hills, lakes, rivers, plateau, etc	Hills & Lake. Bodalkasa Dam was just 10km from Mangezari gate.
18		Local Flora Data & speciality	Teak, Sadada, Behada, Ajan, Tendu, Bell, Charodi, Amala, Bamboo, Salai, Dhawada, Bharadi, Bija, Tiwas, Sihana, Ghoti, Karu, Moha, Yerawani, Jambhul, custard apple, Mango etc.
19		Local Fauna Data & speciality	Tiger, Wild Dogs, Leopard, Bears, Spotted deer, Bhekar, Chausinga, Neelgay, Salinder, Sambhar, Khawalay Manjar, Monkeys etc. Birds found in majorly Pitta, Haldya, Hariyal, Black drongo, Kingfisher- white spotted, Peacock, Nilkantha, Takkachor, Bee eater, wood pecker, etc.
20		Local Community	Powar, Kohli, Gond
a	Economic status	Average	
b	Sources of income	Agriculture	
c	Activities	Farm based	
d	Special note	Not applicable	
21		Significant factor	
a	Dance	Gondi	
b	Craft	Bamboo work. pottery, basket making, body tattooing, floor and wall painting- depicting animals, birds, human figures, hunting, dancing and festival celebration.	
c	Art	They carve memorial pillars in wood and stone for their dead. Decorative carved doors and panels to homes. Tattoo their bodies	
d	Architecture		
e	special note	Gonds were the rulers of the land occupied by them. Now the Gonds do not want to construct their houses near the cross roads as they want to remain aloof. Besides agriculture, the Gonds practice occasional hunting.	
22		Tribal related data	Gond tribes.
23		Any other Attraction in the	Bodalkasa Dam

	a	Religious	1- A temple of Lord Shiva in Pongezara and second Shree Chakradhar Swami in Sukali dakram both holi place visited by tourist in Mahashivratri & Chitra Magh. Full of crowd that time reach to Nagzira. Both places 10 km from mangezari gate.
	b	Cultural	
24		Local Material to built	
25		Local food/crops/farming details	Dhan, Red and Horse gram
26		Accomodation	
	a	Forest department	None. MTDC Stay Facility available.
	b	Local	None
		Aestetic condition	Private stay facilities are okay, good
		Physical condition	Okay
27		Experiential quality	Accomodation facility near Bodalkasa dam. MTDC resort aviable for tourist. 8 km from Mangezari. Online booking available.
	c	Commercial	At Gondia
		Aesthetic condition	Okay
		Physical condition	Okay
		Experiential quality	Okay
		Forest Rest House	None
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	
	b	Footfall measures	Average daily 100 to 150
	c	peak season	February to May is the peak season, although open from October to June
	d	Available activities on site	None.
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Yes. Department arranges training for stakeholder and delivering as a Guide role in sanctuary. One wash room is constrcuted for tourists.
30		Local education status	Primary School- ZP, onwards Sukli Dakhram
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	Yes
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	current tourist foot fall - carrying capacity is much more. Can be developed in much sorted fashion by proper management skills and increasing the man power through EDC by developing a separate administration under Eco-tourism banner under Forest Department. 60 to 80 Per day
33		Any other factor about site	
34		Management plan	NA
35		Present govern body	Yes- EDC
		names & contacts	
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	Site has both wildlife and territorial areas. Number of tourist vehicle entry should be limited in wildlife area. Enough space available on site to plan more activities
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	current tourist foot fall - carrying capacity is much more. Entrance road to gate needs signages installed & waiting hall with full of photos of WLS.
	d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration	
	e	Survey conducted by	Ravi Bhiste
	f	Officials/locals met	Ku. K M Bhosale- Forest Guard-8390727175. Mr. K A Pathan- Forest Labour-9673737004

NNTR - NAGZIRA WLS, GONDIA- WILDLIFE TOURISM

Nagzira WLS is the part of NNTR and NNTR is combined package of Navegaon National Park, Nawegaon, Nagzira, New Nagzira & Koka WLS. Bird watchers and wildlife enthusiast mostly visit NNTR. Guides are available to accompany within the sanctuary area. They are trained by forest Dept.

Accommodation is available in the centre of the sanctuary. Nagzira WLS has Pitezari , Mangezari and Chorkhamara entrance gate. Maximum tourists can easily access the sanctuary. But max tourists prefer to enter thru the Pitezari gate. Hence a shortfall is recorded at the Mangezari gate.

Overall Nagzira- Navegaon (NNTR) site has great potential to involve tourist for two or three days stay.

PROS

- With proper staying facilities available at the sanctuary and frequent sighting of the wild life, tourists visiting this site are satisfied.
- Other nearby attractions is Bodalkasa dam, Pongezara Temple and Shri Chakrdhar Sawmi Temple.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Online access to information about the site, and booking facility is extremely important owing to remote location of the site and immense eco tourism potential which otherwise is untapped.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Nature interpretation center at each entrance gate.
- Signage
- Ticket collection, entry fee, vehicle entrance fee etc. need proper administration.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- Directional signage and information about Nagzira sanctuary entrance gate to be made available in the main city Tourist Information Centre.
- Chorkhamara entrance gate need to have better facilities of toilet, drinking water, waiting hall
- Canteen facility needs to be enhanced.

SOCIAL NOTES

The EDC formed by the forest department is only involved in forest protection activity. The youth are trained as forest guides. But there is the potential to develop tourism related activities and encourage tourists. The locals are already involved in making bamboo craft. Concentrated efforts towards effective training in manufacturing quality products from bamboo can be a way to generated additional livelihoods thru tourism. Also FDCM Home stays are available at Kosamtandi.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

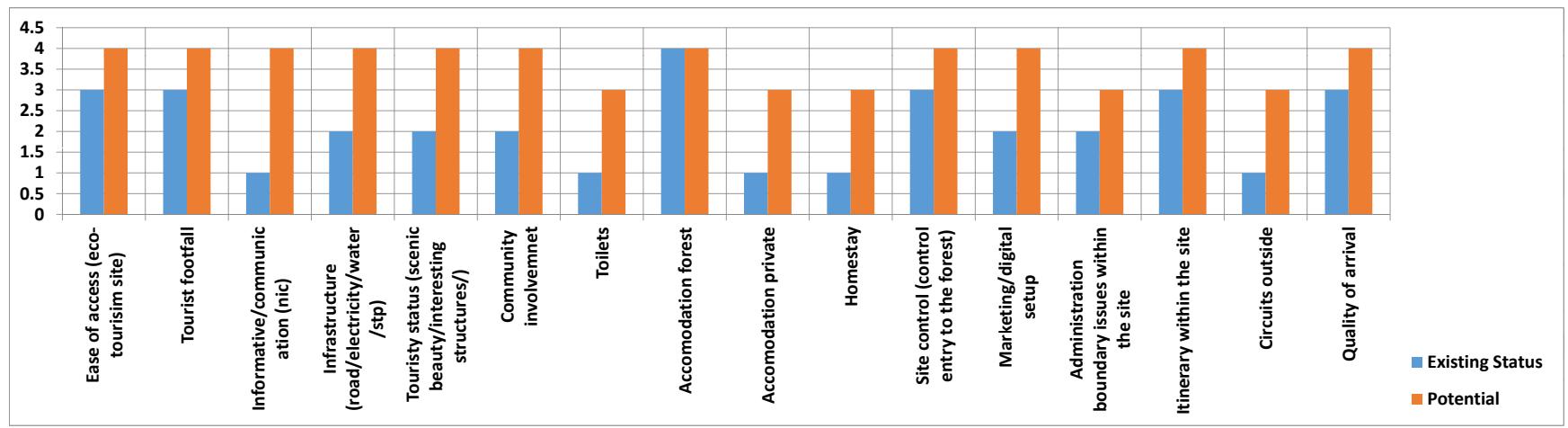
Nearby Attractions: Navegaon Bandh, Kachargad caves, Bodalkasa Dam

Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Kachargad Caves - Stop2: Navegaon Bandh - Stop3: Bodalkasa Dam

STAY FACILITY

Forest tourist Complex at Nawegaon, Nagzira, Private Resorts around Nagzira, Bodalkasa MTDC Resort

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Old Nagzira WLS	Existing Status	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	3	29	36.25
	Potential	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	52	65



5d



NNTR New Navegaon

District – Gondia

Category- Wild Life
Tourism

Potential- Nature education
and safari





Entrance Gate



Decorative Mural of tiger made



Instructional Signage



Local Housing

1	Site Name	NNTR - NEW NAVEGAON WLS -Observations /Recommendations
2	Date	23/12/2019
3	Type	Wild Life Tourism
4	Ecosystem	Dry Deciduous Forest
5	Location	Arjuni Tahsil-District Gondia. Amgaon Taluka
6	Area	Pitambar Tola
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearist Highway	NH06 Gondiya are the nearby by towns to Navegaon having road connectivity to Navegaon
b	Nearest Railway station	Gondia (64 Km) Bhandara Road (87Km) Amgaon Rail Way Station , Gudma Rail Way Station are the very nearby railway stations to Navegaon. Nagradham P.h. Rail Way Station (near to Gondiya) , Gondia Junction Rail Way Station (near to Gondiya) are the Rail way stations reachable from near by towns.
c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur (146 Km)
d	Nearest Village	Pitambar Tola
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Navegaon
f	Nearest City	Bhandara (70km), Gondia (64 km)
8	Access Route	Good
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	State transport Bus, Railway, Airway
b	Aestetic condition	Okay
c	Physical condition	Good. Primary highways are good. Secondary roads and tertiary ones need constant maintenance.
d	Experiential quality	Good
10	Entrance	
a	Aestetic condition	Good. 1-New Navegaon WLS has two entery gates Pitambar Tola and Bonde gate. Pitamber tola gate was in working condition and maintained by authority 2- Pitabar tola was near to National Highway (1Km) so that tourist were attracted here, same time cleanness and beauty of gate maitained.
b	Physical condition	Good
c	Experiential quality	Can be Better
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	Signages- directional, instructional and informative are inadequate. No particular or precise format followed. Rectangular, circular etc in shape.
b	Aestetic condition	Very simple ones- not in competition with international standards.
c	Physical condition	Okay
d	Experiential quality	Average, can be improved
12	Existing Irrigation service	Yes- one borewell, 2 HP pump- solar operated
13	Existing Light fixtures	Yes, solar base. Two days before Electric meter was installed
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/faci	No
15	Toilet Facility	Available - 1+1
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest and Agriculture
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	One water fall inside the forest. Called Dhas waterfall. Till Jan fall was found in running condition.
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Teak, Bija, Salai, Moha, Dhawada, Behada,Hirda, Sajada, Arjun, Garadi, Charodi, Amala, Tendu etc. In Grass - Bhurbhusi, Dabat, Pusarya, Bhui Neem, Ghonayal, Raan Tulas.
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Bison, Spotted deer, Chital, Nilgai, Bhedaki, Sambar, waterhog, Bear, Leopard, wild Dogs and Tiger
20	Local Community	Gond, Powar Kohli, SC
a	Economic status	Average
b	Sources of income	Agriculture- Paddy, Gram, wheat are main crops. Toddy making.
c	Activities	song and dance retell stories of Gond mythology. Cockfighting is a favourite pastime. Pardhans are designated storytellers preserving legends, myths and history making them keep oral tradition alive.
d	special note	Largest -Scheduled tribal group in India spread over in states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, chhattisgarh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha.
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Gondi
b	Craft	pottery, basket making, body tattooing, floor and wall painting- depicting animals, birds, human figures, hunting, dancing and festival celebration.

	c	Art	They carve memorial pillars in wood and stone for their dead. Decorative carved doors and panels to homes. Tattoo their bodies
	d	Architecture	Gond villages are normally near the water courses. houses are built in two rows, leaving a wide street in between. T
	e	special note	Gonds were the rulers of the land occupied by them. Now the Gonds do not want to construct their houses near the cross roads as they want to remain aloof. Besides agriculture, the Gonds practice hunting.
23		Any other Attraction in the area	not available
	a	Religious	
	b	cultural	not available
24		Local Material to built	bamboo, sal, thatch of chhind, and dwarf palm leaves
25		Local food/crops/farming details	Dhan, Masoor, Lakholi
26		Accomodation	
	a	Forest department	Yes, at Navegaon Bandh. Online booking available
	b	Local	NA
		Aestetic condition	Okay, good
		Physical condition	Okay
		Experiential quality	Good for one night stay. Can be better.
	c	Commercial	NA, At Deori
		Aestetic condition	Okay
		Physical condition	Okay
		Experiential quality	Okay
27		Forest Rest House	At Navegaon Bandh. The stay facility requires improvement. Overall Dam set within natural surroundings makes it worthwhile.
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	not available
	b	Footfall measures	Around 20 to 50, Yearly- 250
	c	peak season	April to June
	d	available activities on site	NA
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	EDC
30		Local education status	Primary School
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	Not much
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	current tourist foot fall - carrying capacity is much more
33		Any other factor about site	
34		Management plan	
35		Present govern body	Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Nagpur. The administration and management of this sanctuary comes directly under Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Gondia
		names & contacts	1- Mr. Hiraman Salame- EDC- President, 7720928351
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	NA. Being a wildlife reserve, it has its limitations to maintain sanctity of the forest species.
	b	Environmental factors	unique features of this sanctuary is the existence of diverse vegetation type ranging from dry mixed forests to deciduous forest
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	60 to 80 Per day
	d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	
	e	Survey conducted by	Ravi Bhiste
	f	Officials/locals met	1- Mr. R M Tibode- RO- 9511694721

NNTR - NEW NAWEGAON, GONDIA- WILDLIFE TOURISM

New Navegaon WLS is the part of NNTR and NNTR is combined package of Navegaon Park, new and old WLS Nawegaon, Nagzira & Koka WLS. Bird watchers and wildlife enthusiast mostly visit NNTR. Guides are available to accompany within the sanctuary area. They are trained by forest Dept.

Overall Navegaon site has great potential to involve tourist for two or three days stay.

PROS

- In Navegaon multiple ventures available for tourists like Bird watching, Wild Life along with Tiger, Bio diversities in forest etc.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Existing facilities within the premises are not aesthetically in tune with the ecosystem of the forest and are very jarring in choice of materials used.
- Bird interpretation center, Rack garden, Children Park etc. not in use.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Existing infrastructure of entrance gate, ticketing facility, informative signages, children park, bird watching Centre, Canteen are not in good condition of maintenance and upkeep. All of these need renovations in tune with eco-tourism guidelines.
- Boating Facility needs more vessels, modern equipment, professional staff to manage the activity.
- Homestay facilities near Pitambar Tola Gate can be initiated. Also Kohmara Village can have information Centre, it being entry point to the sanctuary.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- All the facilities need to have online access for booking and information purpose.
- The EDC formed by the forest department is only involved in forest protection activity. The locals are not involved in any tourism activity. Developing eco-tourism is a long drawn process involving huge efforts.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions : Navegaon Bandh, Kachargad caves, Bodalkasa Dam

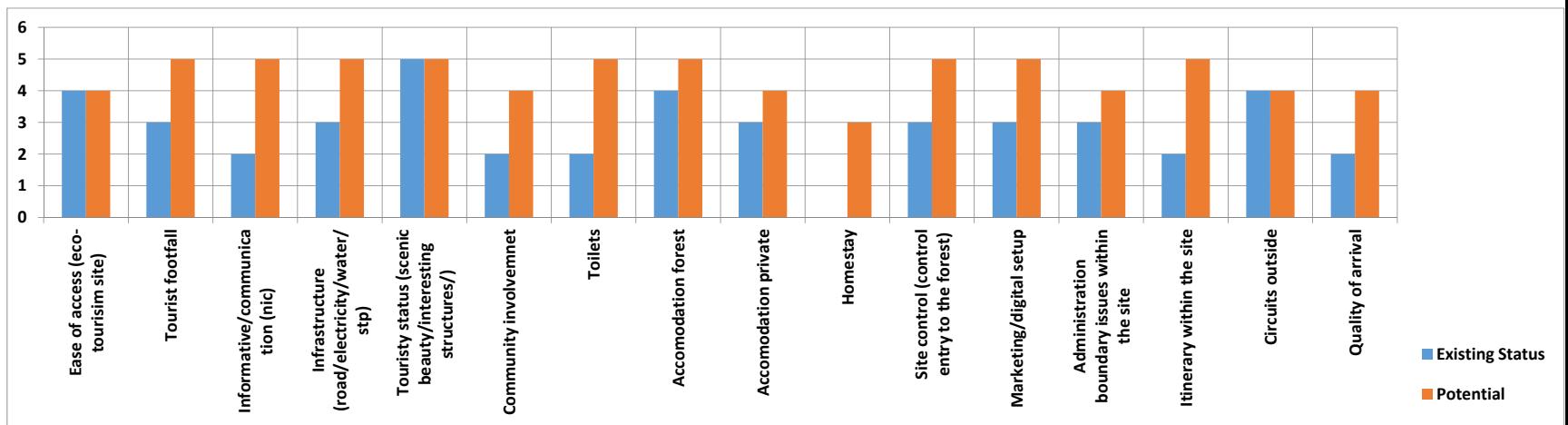
Tourism circuit:

Stop 1 : Kachargad Caves
 Stop2: Navegaon Bandh (65Km, 1.20 Min)
 Stop3 : Nagzira (80Km, 1.4 Min)
 Stop4 : Bodalkasa Dam (60Km, 1.10 Min)

Stay Facility

Forest tourist Complex at Nawegaon, Nagzira, Private Resorts around Nagzira, Bodalkasa
 MTDC Resort

															Total	%			
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival		
Navegaon	Existing Status	4	3	2	3	5	2	2	4	3	0	3	3	3	2	4	2	45	56.25
WLS	Potential	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	4	4	72	90



5e



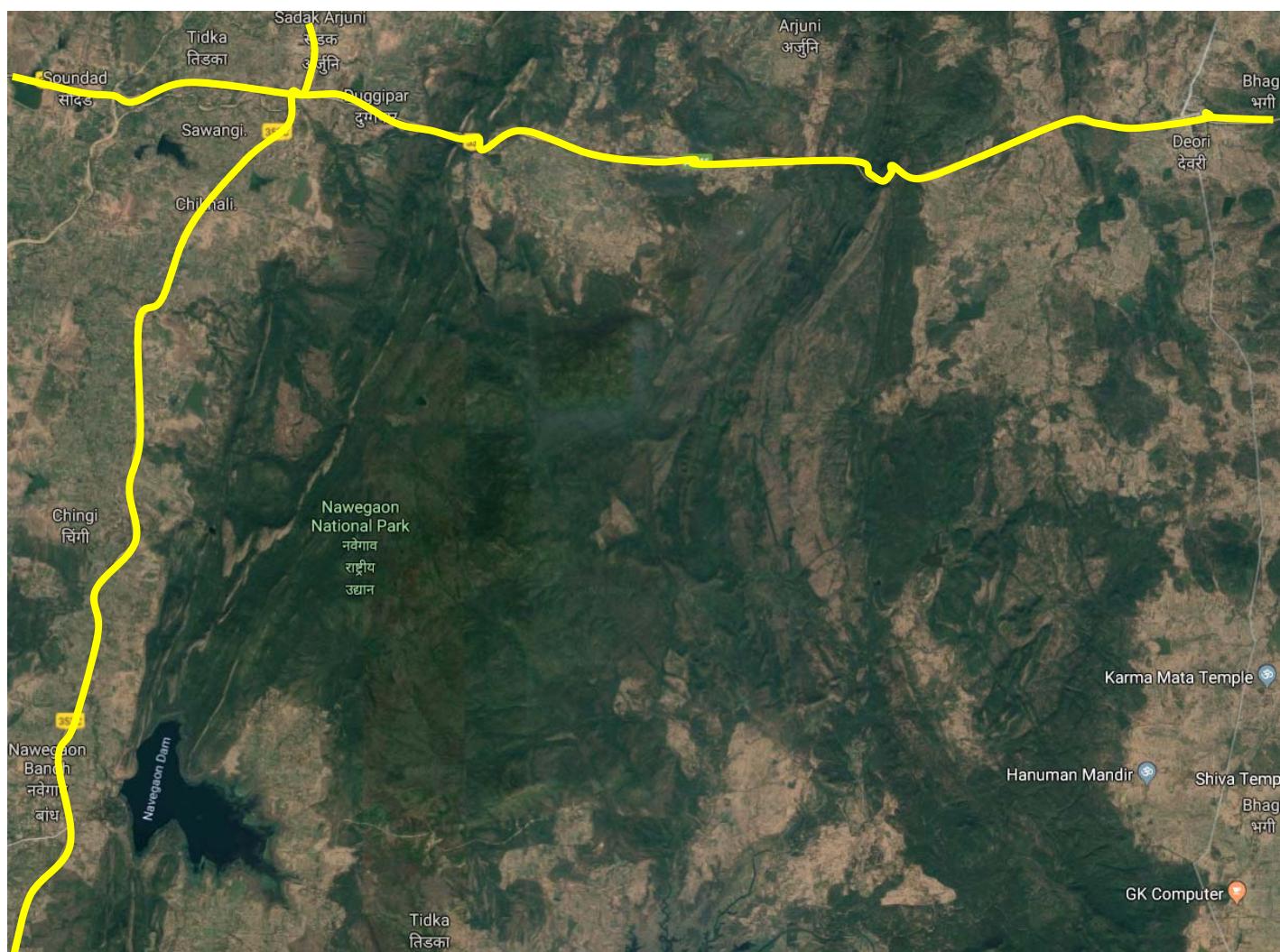
NNTR

Navegaon National Park

District – Gondia

Category – Wild Life Tourism

Potential- nature
education



NAVEGAON NATIONAL PARK



Entrance to Recreation area of Navegaon National park



Entrance of Rock Garden



Boating managed by JFM & Jetty



Open areas used for recreation, parking etc.



Children park



91
Bird Interpretation centre with camping facility –
not in use

1	Site Name	NNTR- NAVEGAON N. P. Observations / Recommendations
2	Date	17/11/2019
3	Type	Wild life Tourism
4	Ecosystem	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests The 656.36 sq km reserve comprises Navegaon National Park (129.55 sq km), Navegaon Wildlife Sanctuary (122.75 sq km), Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary (152.58 sq km), New Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary (151.33 sq km) and Koka Wildlife Sanctuary (100 sq km)
5	Location	Dist. Gondia
6	Area	Kudwa Road, Gondia
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	20 KM NH06, NH 53
b	Nearest Railway station	Dewalgaon (2 Km); Express Station Gondia (64 Km) Nagpur (120km), Raipur (185km), Gondia (45km), Sakoli (15 km)
c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur (129 Km), Raipur (200km)
d	Nearest Village	Nawegaon
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Pratapgad – 70 Kms
f	Nearest City	Bhandara (70km), Gondia (64 km)
8	Access Route	Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary one has to reach Sakoli village situated in Raipur- Nagpur National Highway No. 6.
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	State transport buses, Railway. Road is excellent (almost 4 lane) from Raipur and Nagpur.
b	Aesthetic condition	Good
c	Physical condition	Good
d	Experiential quality	Good
10	Entrance	9 entry gates into the NNTR- Pitezhari, Mangezhari, Chorakhmara Gate1, Chorakhmara Gate2, Umarzari, Chandrapur Gate, Jambhadi, Pitambartola and Kholi Entrance gate at Pitezari is designed well with animal cutouts and foliage representing the forest making for a welcoming site for the tourists.
a	Aesthetic condition	Aesthetically well placed. Although the adjoining structures are not well planned and not in sync with gate design.
b	Physical condition	Nice
c	Experiential quality	Average good
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape, location	Signages- directional, instructional and informative are inadequate. No particular or precise format followed. Rectangular, circular etc in shape. The forest department has taken adequate efforts to make the visit worthwhile to this underrated site.
b	Aesthetic condition	Average. Enough and adequate information displayed. Although there is no specific format followed and hence scattered.
c	Physical condition	Average good
d	Experiential quality	Average good
12	Existing Irrigation service	3 HP motor set for pumping on open Lake. This water is for tourists and maintain surrounding area.
13	Existing Light features	
14	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Boating and nature trails can be conducted along with forest guards/ guide
15	Toilet Facility	Available - 3+3. No water in taps when visited
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest and revenue department
17	What are the natural features hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Navegaon lake is main attraction. Hills covered with thick forest makes site picturesque
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Tiger, Bison, Antelope, Gaur, Chital, sambal, wild dogs Storks, Barbets, Woodpeckers, Hornbills, Pittas, Shrikes, Flycatchers, Cormorants and Herons. Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests- Teak, Haldu, Jamun, Kawat, Mahua, Ain, Bhel and Bhor.
20	Local Community	
a	Economic status	
b	Sources of income	Farming, Daily wage workers (construction sites and on agrarian fields) etc.
c	Activities	
d	special note	
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	
b	Craft	
c	Art	
d	Architecture	
e	special note	1-Local NTF process products and fruits available for tourist. 2-ongoing two projects found in visit one MTDC building a resort and another Hiltop Garden.
22	Tribal related data	Mix Community

23		Any other Attraction in the area	
	a	Religious	
	b	cultural	
24		Local Material to built	Soil, Bamboo
25		Local food/crops/farming details	Paddy
26		Accomodation	
	a	Forest department	Holiday Home (10), Dormitory (26 beds), Sanjay Kuti (2), VIP forest rest house for forest officials etc. Online booking available
	b	Local	
		Aesthetic condition	NA
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
	c	Commercial	Not available
		Aesthetic condition	
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
27		Forest Rest House	
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	a. Local tourist for day picknick b. Tourist come for forest stay and guided trail c. Winter bird watchers
	b	Footfall measures	Ar 500 no on Sunday. Around 25000 annualy
	c	peak season	Winter
	d	available activities on site	Boating, Childrens park, Forest Safari with own vehicle(guide need be hired)
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Boating facility is operational on site, managed by the forest department. But, the tourist footfall for boating is minimal. The forest department has trained the locals as registered forest guides.
30		Local education status	
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	Not much. Local tourist who come for picknick do not get any feel or information
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	Campare to current tourist foot fall - carrying capacity is much more
33		Any other factor about site	Hapazard planning of activities - many of them like rock garden, bird interpretation centre, conference hall are in dilapidated condition. Existing facilities are under utilised due to mismanagement Land ownership is also a issue. Many structures built by forest are on revenue lands. This need to be tackled.
35		Present govern body	Jointly - JFM and Wild Life Conservator Department
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	
	b	Environmental factors	Since the site has both wildlife and territorial areas more activities can be planned in the territorial area. It is already limited to carrying capacity.
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Site has large potential to accommodate large number of tourists. Space is available on the front side of the lake
	e	Survey conducted by	Vinit Waghe, Ravi Bhiste
	f	Officials/locals met	Mr. P T Meshram- Forest Guard

NNTR - NAWEGAON NATIONAL PARK (GONDIA)- WILDLIFE TOURISM

Navegaon Eco tourism site in the foreground of a reservoir which is a large public open space used by local population as a day picnic spot. Behind the reservoir is a dense forest area with the presence of some of the big five of India. Trained guides are available to accompany tourist within the wildlife area. However information regarding this facility is not commonly available

Many activities are planned in front area of the park like rock garden, childrens Park, bird interpretation center, conference hall, adventure sport equipment. Rest houses and dormitories are also available in good number. However, all these activities are not in tune with each other and not well maintained. This site being a national park; foot fall here is good. **There is a great scope for the improvement of footfall as space is available for additional activities.**

JFM (JFM – Joint forest management committee) is managing activity like boating. Overall Navegaon site has great potential to involve tourist for two or three days stay. Nagzira WLS is close by and has mostly wildlife area. It can be easily visited from Navegoan.

SOCIAL NOTE

The EDC formed by the forest department is only involved in forest protection activity. The locals are not involved in any tourism activity.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

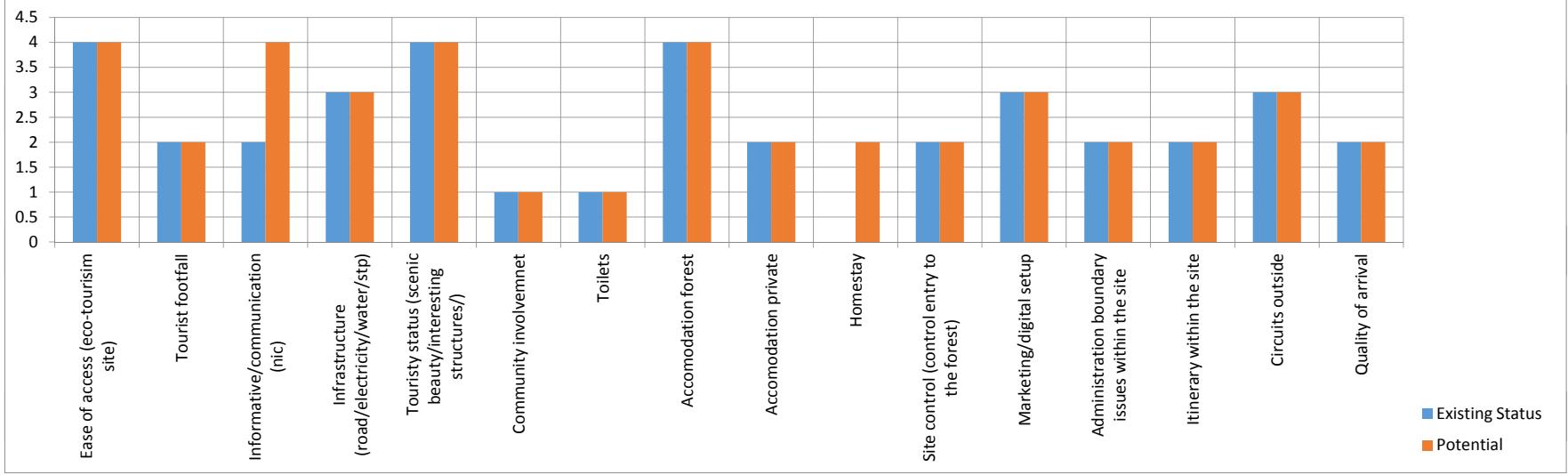
Nearby Attractions: Navegaon Bandh, Kachargad caves, Bodalkasa Dam

Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Kachargad Caves - Stop2: Nagzira - Stop3: Bodalkasa Dam

STAY FACILITY

Forest tourist Complex at Navegaon, Nagzira, Private Resorts around Nagzira, Bodalkasa MTDC Resort

																Total	%		
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvemnet	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accomodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival		
	Existing Status	4	2	2	3	4	1	1	4	2	0	2	3	2	2	3	2	37	46.25
Navegao NP	Potential	4	2	4	3	4	1	1	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	41	51.25



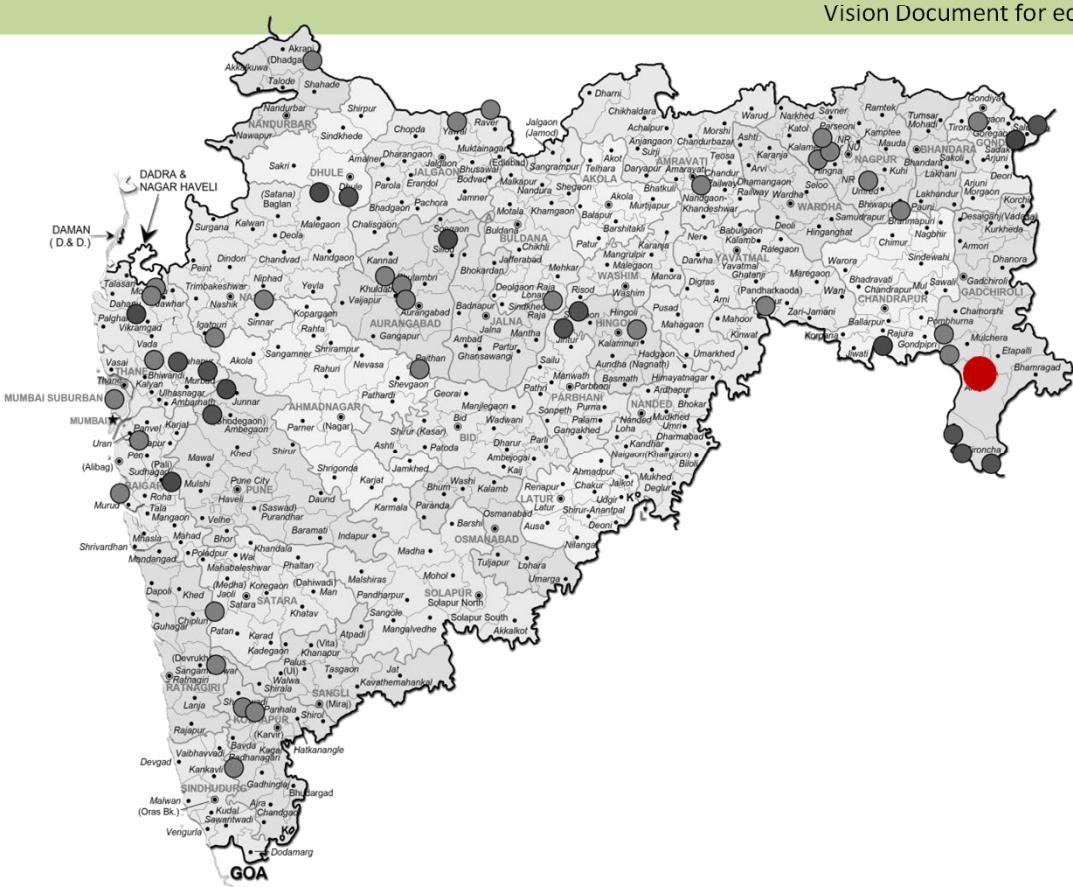
Wardham Fossil Park, Tah.Sironcha

District – Gadchiroli

Category – Heritage Tourism

Potential- Nature Education, Adventure sports, treks, bird watching







PRE-FABRICATED SECURITY CABIN ON SITE



MOBILE TOILETS INSTALLED ON SITE



WOODEN FLOORING CONNECTOR. DINOSAUR REPLICA PARK



2.5 MILLION YEAR OLD TREE FOSSILS AND OTHER FOSSILS FOUND ON SITE



INTERPRETATION CENTRE BUILT ON SITE FOR ORIENTATION



TWO ROOMS AND TWO DORMITORIES AVAILABLE ON SITE

1	Site Name	Wardham Fossil Park
		Observations / special note
2	Date	17-Nov-19
3	Type	Heritage Tourism
4	Ecosystem	Mixed Moist Deciduous Forest
5	Location	Sironcha Division, Gadchiroli District
6	Area	Area of Park 2 Ha, Area of Compartment 260 Ha
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearist Highway	NH 63 Sironcha Hyderabad
b	Nearest Railway station	Manchrael
c	Nearest Airport	Hyderabad
d	Nearest Village	Wardham
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	
f	Nearest City	Sironcha, Alapalli
8	Access Route	Pucca Road
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	Private Cars
b	Aesthetic condition	Through Forest
c	Physical condition	Good
d	Experiential quality	Good
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Poor
b	Physical condition	Good
c	Experiential quality	Average
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	Basic Signage at Entrance of Park. No information about Fossils available on site. No trained personnel to give guided tour. Needs scientifically curated information decimation. Extremely Important site as such specimens are sighted only at two or three places in India.
b	Aesthetic condition	Poor
c	Physical condition	Good
d	Experiential quality	Poor
12	Existing Irrigation service	No water Supply on Site. No electricity and Water Supply on the Site.
13	Existing Light fixtures	Two Solar Light Fixtures
14	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Ticketing cabin, Interpretation Cetre, Covered Sheds for Tree Fossils, FRP Dinosaur Replicas, Paved pathway
15	Toilet Facsility	Under Construction
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc)	Godavari river in vicinity
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Mixed Moist Deciduous Forest
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Leopard, Sloth Bear, Snakes, Shekaru, barking Deer,Spotted Deer, Fox regularly sighted on site
20	Local Community	
a	Economic status	Below Poverty Line
b	Sources of income	Agriculture
c	Activities	Agriculture,gathering from forest
d	special note	700 population
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Gond Dance and Rituals
b	Craft	
c	Art	
d	Architecture	
e	special note	2.5 million year old tree fossils and other fossils found on site.
22	Tribal related data	
23	Any other Attraction in the area	Kaleshwar Temple on River Godavari is nearby and popular in the area.
a	Religious	
b	cultural	
24	Local Material to built	Stone, Brick, Timber, Bamboo
25	Local food/crops/farming details	
26	Accomodation	

	a	Forest department	Two Rooms and two dormitories
	b	Local	NA
		Aesthetic condition	Possibility of developing homestays.
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
	c	Commercial	NA
		Aesthetic condition	
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
27		Forest Rest House	Nearest Rest House Sironcha
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	Hardly anybody knows about this place.
	b	Footfall measures	10-15 in a month
	c	peak season	
	d	available activities on site	
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Two Rooms and two dormitories and Interpretation Centre building is built. However none of these buildings are functioning or adequately designed.
30		Local education status	Village has school till standard 4th.
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	Nil
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	NA
33		Any other factor about site	Unique Site with scientific relevance.
34		Management plan	
35		Present govern body	Sironcha Division
		names & contacts	Sh Kumar Sumit, DCF
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	Fossils lying around on the site without any monitoring or security. Extremely vulnerable to vandalism.
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Not Ready without proper planning.
	e	Survey conducted by	Shruti, Nishith
	f	Officials/locals met	Forest Officials. Uday Patel, Hon. Wild Life Warden

WARDHAM FOSSIL PARK, GADCHIROLI - HERITAGE TOURISM**PROS**

- Wardham Fossil Park is One of the three to four locations in the country where fossils are so easily accessible and can be seen.
- Presence of Godavari River, Kaleshwar Temple,Sironcha, Nearness to Andhra- Telangana.

LIMITING FACTORS

- No information about the site is available to common tourist. On the site no information is made available regarding paleo history.
- No Electricity and Water Supply on Site.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Information regarding Jurassic past should be made available in interesting and interactive way. Electricity and Water Supply should be made available on Site.
- Local people should be trained to give guided tour of the exhibits.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Huge ambitious project to showcase geological past of our planet can be envisioned and planned on the lines of Jurrasic World.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Allapalli, Kanchud Gutta, Glory of Alapalli, Wardham, Somnur, Bhamragad , Pranhita, Kamalapur Elephant Park

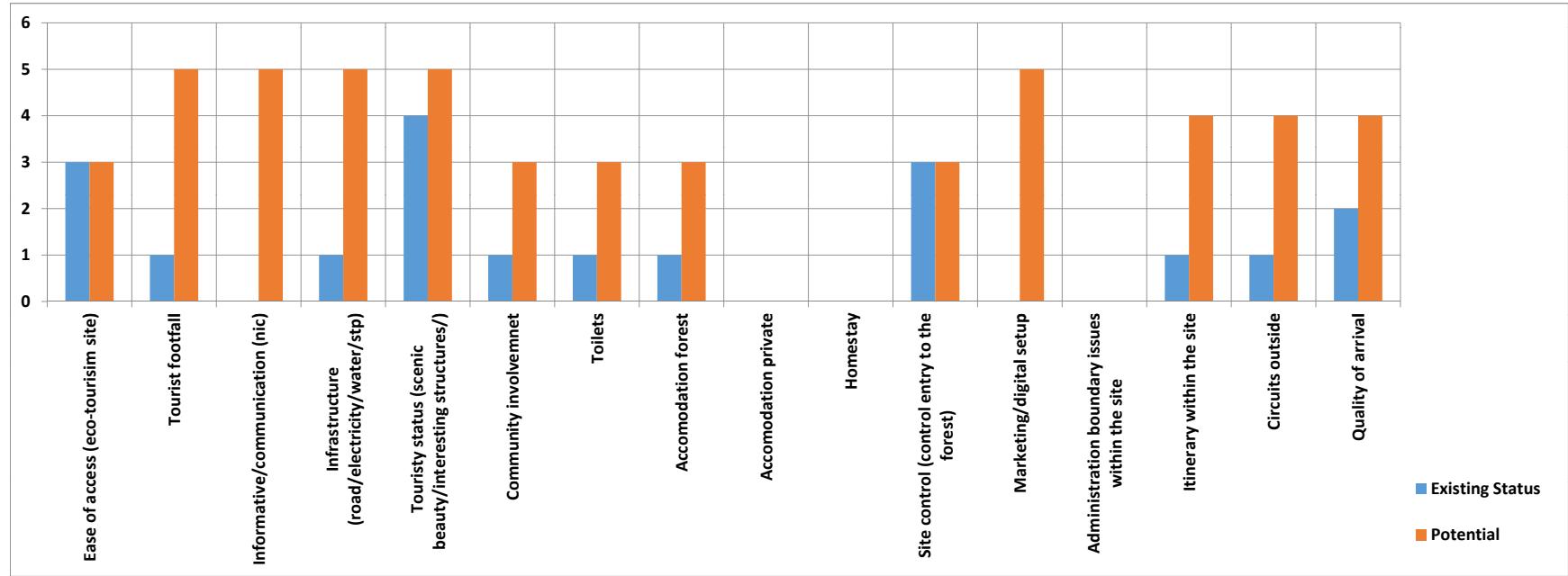
Tourism Circuit: Stop 1: Allapalli - Stop 2: Kanchud Gutta - Stop 3: Glory of Alapalli - Stop 4: Wardham - Stop 5: Somnur - Stop 6: Bhamragad - Stop 7: Pranhita - Stop 8: Kamalapur Elephant Park

Duration: 3-5 days

STAY FACILITY

Government rest house and private stay at Allapalli.

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvemnet	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accomodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	
Wardham	Existing Status	3	1	0	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	19	23.75
	Potential	3	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	0	0	3	5	0	4	4	4	52	65



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STR Koyna WLS

District – Satara

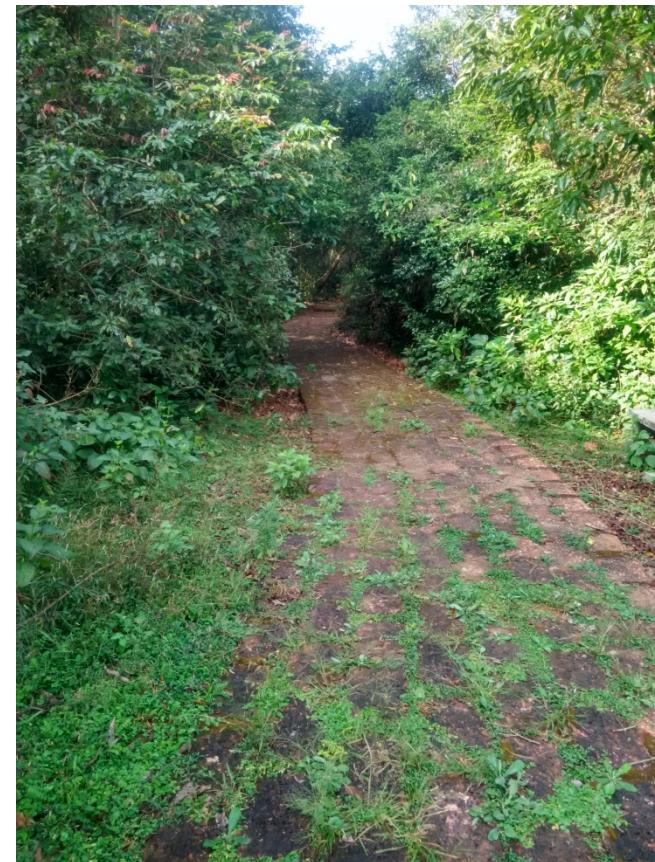
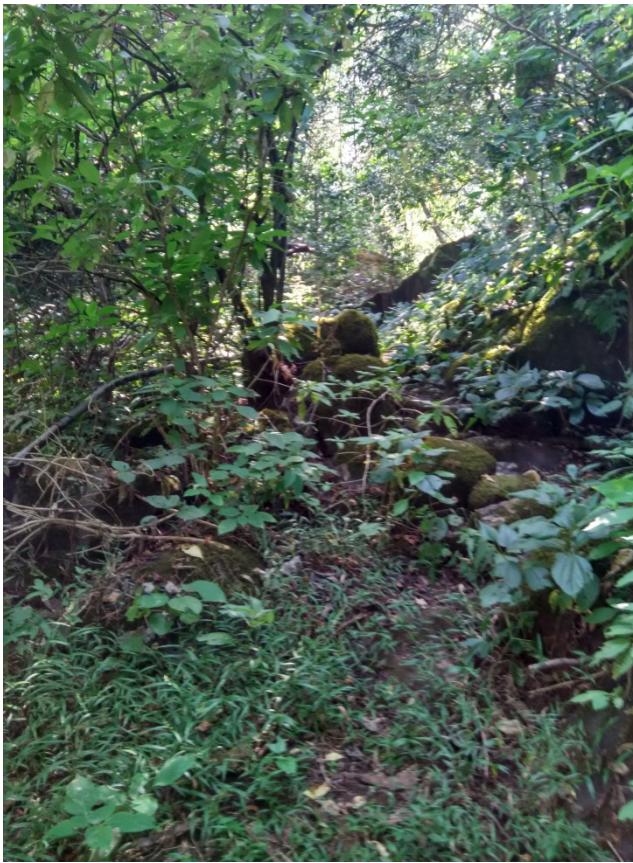
Category – Wild Life Tourism

Potential- nature education









1	Site Name	Koyana wild life sanctuary
	site-1	Navja waterfall (Ozarde)
2	Date	26 th November 2019
3	Type	Sanctuary. Koyna wild life sanctuary is located in satara district and nested in the western ghat covering an around 423.55 sq.km
4	Ecosystem	moist evergreen forest
5	Location	Tal- Patan, Dist- Satara
6	Area	
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	Guhaghar-vijapur highway
b	Nearest Railway station	satara
c	Nearest Airport	pune
d	Nearest Village	Koyna nagar
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	
f	Nearest City	Satara
8	Access Route	9 km from koyna nagar
	Nearest tourist spots	Koyna dam
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus, private vehicles
b	Aesthetic condition	View of forest al around
c	Physical condition	good
d	Experiential quality	this site is accessible directly from vehicular road. Forest department has constructed pathway in laterite. Railing needs to be provided at some points.
10	Entrance	There is proper entrance gate and board. Chowki,souvenir shop and dust bin needs to be provided.
a	Aesthetic condition	Entrance gateway of park
b	Physical condition	good
c	Experiential quality	
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape, location	only near entrance. signages regarding eco tourism are required. Also signages depicting the peculiarities of evergreen forest needs to be provided.
b	Aesthetic condition	good
c	Physical condition	good
d	Experiential quality	good
12	Existing Irrigation service	no. not required
13	Existing Light fixtures	no. not required
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	Forest chowki. Chowki,souvenir shop and dust bin needs to be provided.
15	Toilet Facility	no. required near entrance
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	hill, water fall
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus,kumbha, kinjal
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, sloth bear, barking deer, eagle, bison, wild dogs, shekru
20	Local Community	
a	Village name	Koyna nagar
b	Economic status	Middle income groups
c	Sources of income	Agriculture
d	Activities	farming, forest guards, labourer, watchmen
e	Farm product	rice, sugarcane
f	school	high school
h	SHG's	yes
i	Grampanchayat	Koyna nagar
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Lezim, varkari dindi
b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)
c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals
d	Architecture	brick load bearing structures
e	special note	youngsters are migrating to cities. Tourist can get acquainted with local traditions like lezim, phugdi, dindi, rangoli, local craft, etc through home stay.
f	Festivals	holi, diwali, ganesh chaturthi
g	caste	maratha
h	gods	all hindu gods
22	Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood
24	Accomodation	
a	Forest Rest House	no accomodation

	b	Local	Traditional houses are constructed with wattle and daub.
		Aesthetic condition	lots of private hotels and resorts nearby
25		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	All kinds of visitors. This site is attractive for researcher, bird watcher, trekkers and nature lovers
	b	Footfall measures	40000
	c	peak season	mosoon & winter
	d	available activities on site	Job opportunity - tourist guide, driver, room attendant, cook etc.
	e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	The natives/ local villagers contribute towards forest welfare through the awareness generated by Forest department. Job opportunity - tourist guide, driver, room attendant, cook etc.
	f	Local education status	Graduation
	g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness. Training is required
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	This site is in close proximity from the Main approach road by drive. Hence the inflow of tourists needs to be limited and controlled. The site is frequented by the tourists or locals aware of this site. Proper eco tourism team and management plan is required to regulate and manage heavy inflow of visitors.
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	few infrastructures are needed
	e	Survey conducted by	
	f	Forest officer/local	Forest guard - Pramod Patil - 9673886845

1	Site Name	Koyana wild life sanctuary
	site-2	Ram BanTrail
2	Date	26 th November 2019
3	Type	sanctuary. Koyana wild life sanctuary is located in satara district and nested in the western ghat covering an around 423.55 sq.km
4	Ecosystem	Evergreen forest
5	Location	Tal- Patan, Dist- Satara. This site has a religous importance. Thousands of piligrims visit this place every year
6	Area	
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	Guhaghar-vijapur highway
b	Nearest Railway station	Satara
c	Nearest Airport	
d	Nearest Village	Koyna nagar. This site is situated 9 km away from koyna nagar
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	
f	Nearest City	Satara
8	Access Route	11 km from koyna nagar. This site is accessible directly from vehicular road. But there is no internal pathway or road.
	Nearest tourist spots	Koyna dam
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus, private vehicles
b	Aesthetic condition	View of forest all around
c	Physical condition	good
d	Experiential quality	This site has a religious importance. There is tale of Lord rama related to this site. Lord rama has pierced arrow in a large stone to get water for Sita.
	Internal Road	
10	Entrance	Proper entrance gate with signages, Chowki, souvenir shop and dust bin needs to be provided.
a	Aesthetic condition	no
b	Physical condition	no
c	Experiential quality	no
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape, location	no. signages regarding eco tourism are required
12	Existing Irrigation service	no. small ponds needs to be constructed for animals with the help of bore well and solar pump.
13	Existing Light fixtures	no. not required
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	no. Following infrastructure is required - entrance gate, pathway, reshting shelter, benches, bird hides, watch tower.
15	Toilet Facility	no. required near entrance
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	hill
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus,kumbha, kinjal
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, sloth bear, barking deer, eagle, bison, wild dogs
20	Local Community	
a	Village name	Koyna nagar
b	Economic status	Middle income groups
c	Sources of income	Agriculture. Home stay is possible in this village. This site can be visited with navja waterfall.
d	Activities	farming, forest guards, labourer, watchmen
e	Farm product	rice, sugarcane
f	school	high school
g	water supply	water supply
h	SHG's	yes
i	Grampanchayat	Koyna nagar
j	cattles	
i	youth contact number	
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Lezim, varkari dindi
b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)
c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals
d	Architecture	brick load bearing structures
e	special note	youngsters are migrating to cities. Tourist can get acquainted with local traditions like lezim, phugdi, dindi, rangoli, local craft, etc through home stay.

	f	Festivals	holi, diwali, ganesh chaturthi
	g	caste	maratha
	h	gods	all hindu gods
22		Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood
24		Accomodation	
	a	Forest Rest House	No accomodation
	b	Local	
		Aesthetic condition	Lots of private hotels and resorts nearby
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	Traditional houses are constructed with wattle and daub.
	d	Other structures	This site is attractive for researcher, bird watcher, treckers and nature lovers
25		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	This site is attractive for researcher, bird watcher, treckers and nature lovers
	b	Footfall measures	
	c	peak season	Mosoon & Winter
	d	available activities on site	Job opportunity - tourist guide, driver, room attendant, cook etc.
	e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	The natives/ local villagers contribute towards forest welfare through the awareness generated by Forest department. Job opportunity - tourist guide, driver, room attendant, cook etc.
	f	Local education status	Graduation
	g	Local Awareness about eco	No awareness
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	This site is in close proximity from the Main approach road by drive. Hence the inflow of tourists needs to be limited and controlled. The site is frequented by the tourists or locals aware of this site. Proper eco tourism team and management plan is required to regulate and manage heavy inflow of visitors.
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Few infrastructures are needed
	e	Survey conducted by	Shrinivas, Sandeep
	f	Forest officer/local	Forest guard - Pramod Patil - 9673886845

1	Site Name	Koyana wild life sanctuary
	site-3	Jangli Jaigad
2	Date	26 th November 2019
3	Type	fort (@ 2957 ft)
4	Ecosystem	Evergreen forest. jangli jaygad is one of two forts of jaigad that is surrounded by thick vegetation, hence earning its name.
5	Location	Dist- Ratnagiri. this site is famous for trekking
6	Area	Koyna wild life sanquary is located in satara district and nested in the western ghat covering an around 423.55 sq.km
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearist Highway	Guhaghar-vijapur highway
b	Nearest Railway station	satara
c	Nearest Airport	
d	Nearest Village	Koyna nagar. This site is situated 15 km away from koyna nagar
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	
f	Nearest City	satara
8	Access Route	15 km from koyna nagar
	Nearest tourist spots	Koyna dam
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus, private vehicles
b	Aesthetic condition	View of forest all around. Tents can be provided on fort. This accomodation can be managed by village eco development committee.
c	Physical condition	good
d	Experiential quality	
10	Entrance	Proper entrance gate with signages, Chowki,soveneir shop and dust bin needs to be provided.
a	Aesthetic condition	
b	Physical condition	
c	Experiential quality	being at height one can experience breeze
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape, location	signages regarding eco tourism are required
12	Existing Irrigation service	small ponds needs to be constructed for animals with the help of bore well and solar pump.
13	Existing Light fixtures	Unavailable. Solar lights needs to be provided on fort. Following infrastructure is required - entrance gate, pathway, reshting shelter, benches, bird hides, watch tower.
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	Unavailable
15	Toilet Facility	Unavailable. Required near entrance
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc)	hill
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus,kumbha, kinjal
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, sloth bear, barking deer, eagle, bison, wild dogs
20	Local Community	
a	Village name	Koyna nagar
b	Economic status	Middle income groups. Home stay is possible in this village.
c	Sources of income	Agriculture
d	Activities	farming, forest guards, labourer, watchmen
e	Farm product	rice , sugarcane
f	school	high school
g	water supply	water supply
h	SHG's	yes
i	Grampanchayat	Koyna nagar
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Lezim, varkari dindi
b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)
c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals
d	Architecture	brick load bearing structures
e	special note	youngsters are migrating to cities. Tourist can get acquainted with local traditions like lezim, phugdi, dindi, rangoli, local craft, etc through home stay.
f	Festivals	holi, diwali, ganesh chaturthi
g	caste	maratha
h	gods	all hindu gods
i	any other facsility	no

22	Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood
24	Accomodation	
a	Forest Rest House	no accomodation
b	Local	Lots of private hotels and resorts are located nearby. Ghat Matha and Konkan are also visible from some of the spots here. maximum influx of tourists is from Ratnagiri and Satara. Nature enthusiasts and rock climbers come to this site in big numbers. Traditional houses are constructed with wattle and daub.
	Aesthetic condition	
	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	
25	Type of tourist	
a	user groups with %	This site is attractive for researcher, bird watcher, trekkers and nature lovers
b	Footfall measures	
c	peak season	mosoon & winter
d	available activities on site	Job opportunity - tourist guide, driver, room attendant, cook etc.
e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	The natives/ local villagers contribute towards forest welfare through the awareness generated by Forest department. Job opportunity - tourist guide, driver, room attendant, cook etc.
f	Local education status	Graduation. Training is required
g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness
h	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	Unavailable
36	Desctrption on	
a	Vulnerability of site	This site is in close proximity from the Main approach road by drive. Hence the inflow of tourists needs to be limited and controlled. The site is frequented by the tourists or locals aware of this site. Proper eco tourism team and management plan is required to regulate and manage heavy inflow of visitors.
b	Environmental factors	
c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	few infrastructures are needed
e	Survey conducted by	Shrinivas, Sandeep
f	Forest officer/local	Forest guard - Pramod Patil - 9673886845

1	Site Name	STR-Koyana wild life sanctuary
	site-4	Ozar Zara (water fall)
2	Date	26 th November 2019
3	Type	Wild Life Tourism
4	Ecosystem	Evergreen forest
5	Location	Tal -Patan, dist-Satara. Koyna wild life sanquary is located in Satara district and nested in the western ghat covering an around 423.55 sq.km
6	Area	
7	Connectivity	
	a Nearist Highway	Guhaghar-vijapur highway. This site is situated 15 km away from koyna nagar
	b Nearest Railway station	Satara. This site can become a great attraction for trekkers. So there is a possibility of creating trekkers club with the help of local village youth, under eco tourism.
	c Nearest Airport	Helwak
	d Nearest Village	
	e Nearest pada / Wadi	-
	f Nearest City	Satara
	Nearest tourist spots	Koyna dam
9	Approach Road	
	a Transportation modes	State Transport bus, private vehicles
	b Aesthetic condition	Picturesque views of natural scenery along the way while driving
	c Physical condition	Good
	d Experiential quality	This water fall can be approached by a typical forest trek. Only nature lovers and treckers can reach this place.
10	Entrance	Proper entrance gate with signages, Chowki,soveneir shop and dust bin needs to be provided.
	a Aesthetic condition	no
	b Physical condition	no
	c Experiential quality	
11	Existing Signage	
	a No.s, size and shape , location	Signages regarding eco tourism are required
12	Existing Irrigation service	Unavailable
13	Existing Light fixtures	Unavailable. solar lamps can be provided
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	Unavailable. Following infrastructure is required - entrance gate, pathway, benches, bird hides, watch tower.
15	Toilet Facility	Unavailable. Needs to be provided near entrance
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Hill
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus,kumbha, kinjal
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, sloth bear, barking deer, eagle, bison, wild dogs
20	Local Community	
	a Village name	
	b Economic status	Middle income groups. Home stay is possible in this village.
	c Sources of income	Agriculture
	d Activities	farming, forest guards, labourer, watchmen
	e Farm product	rice, sugarcane. youth is educated enough to take care of eco tourism
	f school	high school
	g SHG's	yes
	h Grampanchayat	Koyna nagar
21	Significant factor	
	a Dance	Lezim, varkari dindi
	b Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)
	c Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals
	d Architecture	brick load bearing structures
	e special note	youngsters are migrating to cities. Tourist can get acquainted with local traditions like lezim, phugdi, dindi, rangoli, local craft, etc through home stay.
	f Festivals	holi, diwali, ganesh chaturthi
	g caste	maratha
	h gods	all hindu gods
22	Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood
24	Accomodation	
	a Forest Rest House	no accomodation
	b Local	Traditional houses are constructed with wattle and daub.
	Aestetic condition	lots of private hotels and resorts nearby

	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	
25	Type of tourist	
	a user groups with %	Few visitors. This site is attractive for researcher, bird watcher, trekkers and nature lovers
	b Footfall measures	
	c peak season	mosoon & winter
	d available activities on site	
	e Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	The natives/ local villagers contribute towards forest welfare through the awareness generated by Forest department. Job opportunity - tourist guide, driver, room attendant, cook etc.
	f Local education status	Graduation
	g Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness
	h Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	Unavailable
36	Description on	
	a Vulnerability of site	This site is in close proximity from the Main approach road by drive. Hence the inflow of tourists needs to be limited and controlled. The site is frequented by the tourists or locals aware of this site
	e Survey conducted by	Shrinivas, Sandeep
	f Forest officer/local	Akshay- 8308150998

SAHIYADRI TIGER RESERVE (STR) KOYNA WLS- NAVJA WATERFALL, - WILDLIFE TOURISM SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE

Koyna wild life sanctuary forms the northern portion of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve with Chandoli National Park forming the southern part of the reserve. The sanctuary is well protected by the large extent of Shivasagar reservoir and steep slopes of the Western Ghats on both the sides. This protected area is connected by a forested wildlife corridor to Chandoli national park and Radhanagri wildlife sanctuary in the south. Due to this, Sahyadri tiger reserve has become an ideal and large habitat for tiger. Most part of the Koyna wild life sanctuary is covered with moist deciduous forest. This type of forest makes difficult regions to tigers for hunting. Whereas chandoli national park is partly covered with grasslands. So, we suggest creating grassland patches in this corridor, so that tiger population will increase.

Also we suggest proposing these patches along the routes of tourism, so the chances of sighting tiger will increase. One such location is identified near Bamnoli. There is land available on the banks of Shivasagar Lake. And tourist can enjoy sighting animals through their journey through motor boats. Whereas Chandoli National Park is covered with large patches of grasslands. Here we suggest introduction of series of pond with tree plantation along their banks. These ponds shall be arranged in such a way that they will form a corridor for movement of tiger. There are few villages situated within this tiger reserve. Home stay has already started in few villages like ambavade. In such villages, we recommend proper fencing along the periphery for the protection of villagers and tourist.

This site is situated 9 km away from Koynanagar. This water fall has its origin at Torana village. Its height is 300 ft. Koyna wild life sanctuary is located in Satara district and nested in the western ghat covering an around 423.55 sq.km. This site is accessible directly from vehicular road. Forest department has constructed pathway in laterite.

PROS

- Waterfall situated in evergreen forest
- Forest department has constructed pathway in laterite.
- There is a proper entrance gate and board showing information of site.

LIMITING FACTORS

- There is no security cabin, toilet, nature information center.
- Villagers are not trained for eco-tourism.
- No infrastructure for development of trek.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Web portal and advertisement
- Security cabin, nature information centre.
- Separate committee is required to control tourism and to secure whole area.
- Toilet, souvenir shop, cafeteria near entrance or in village
- Villagers need training for eco tourism

SOCIAL NOTE

The forest department has created one EDC but not involved in any activity. The 2 SHGs are also not involved in any activities except for internal lending. However, in the village meeting, the community has shown interest in tourism business. A lot of hand holding and training is required to bring the community up to the mark to manage home stay based eco tourism.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Tourist circuit can be planned along with Koyna and Chandoli.
- This site can be developed for one day picnic from Koyna.
- Souvenir shop and snacks counter operated by local SHG near NIC.

POSSIBLE TOURIST CIRCUITS

Stay at Koyna 3-4 days package.

Navja-Ram Ban – Jangli Jaigad- Ozra

navja waterfall, ram ban trail, jangli jaigad and ozara waterfall can be covered in single tourist circuit.

STR KOYNA WLS - RAM BAN, - WILDLIFE TOURISM

This site is situated 9 km away from Koynanagar. This site has a religious importance. Thousands of pilgrims visit this place every year. Koyna wild life sanctuary is located in Satara district and nested in the western ghat covering an around 423.55 sq.km. This site has a religious importance. There is tale of lord Ram related to this site. Lord Rama has pierced arrow in a large stone to get water for Sita.

PROS

- This site is famous for its religious importance.
- Combination of grassland and evergreen forest.
- This site can be developed for nature lovers or researchers, who can stay in tents.

LIMITING FACTORS

- There is no control on pilgrimage.
- No entrance gate, signage , pathway etc
- No infrastructure like pathway, toilet etc

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Web portal and advertisement
- Plinth for tents, toilet, signage etc
- Water body for animals drinking purpose.
- Development of trek guided by local trained youngsters.
- Villagers need training for eco tourism

SOCIAL NOTE

The forest department has created one EDC but not involved in any activity. The 2 SHGs are also not involved in any activities except for internal lending. However, in the village meeting, the community has shown interest in tourism business. A lot of hand holding and training is required to bring the community up to the mark to manage home stay based eco tourism.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Tourist circuit can be planned along with Koyna and Chandoli.
- Tent accommodation can be developed
- Water body, maintaining grassland
- Informative signage for grassland ecosystem

POSSIBLE TOURIST CIRCUITS

Stay at Koyna 3-4 days package. Navja-Ram Ban – Jangli Jaigad- Ozra

Navja waterfall, Ram ban trail, Jangli Jaigad and Ozara waterfall can be covered in single tourist circuit.

STR - KOYNA WLS-JANGLI JAIGAD, - WILDLIFE TOURISM

Jangli Jaygad is one of two forts of Jaigad that is surrounded by thick vegetation, hence earning its name. This site is famous for trekking & situated 15 km away from Koynanagar. Koynanagar is a small township developed for koyna dam workers and officials.

PROS

- This site is famous for its trekking.
- View of entire Koyna dam area.
- It has an access from Konkan also.

LIMITING FACTORS

- There is no proper access to fort from vehicular road.
- Not suitable for all types of tourist.
- No infrastructure like pathway, toilet , entrance gate, security cabin , snacks counter etc

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Web portal and advertisement
- Pathway for trekkers, plinth for tents with toilet, drinking water facility, wanter pond for animals
- Development of trek guided by local trained youngsters.
- Nature information centre and open air theatre on fort for folk art, music and dance.

SOCIAL NOTE

The forest department has created one EDC but not involved in any activity. The 2 SHGs are also not involved in any activities except for internal lending. However, in the village meeting, the community has shown interest in tourism business. A lot of hand holding and training is required to bring the community up to the mark to manage home stay based eco tourism.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Tourist circuit can be planned along with Koyna and Chandoli.
- Tent accommodation can be developed
- Water body, maintaining grassland
- Informative signage showing the history of place.

POSSIBLE TOURIST CIRCUITS

Stay at Koyna 3-4 days package. Navja-Ram Ban – Jangli Jaigad- Ozra

Navja waterfall, Ram ban trail, Jangli Jaigad and Ozara waterfall can be covered in single tourist circuit.

STR - KOYNA – OZARA WATERFALL, WILDLIFE TOURISM

This site is situated 15 km away from koyna nagar.This site can become a great attraction for trekkers. So there is a possibility of creating trekkers club with the help of local village youth, under eco-tourism.This water fall can be approached by a typical forest treck. Only nature lovers and trekkers can reach this place.

PROS

- This site is in remote area in dense forest, completely unknown.
- Perennial waterfall, scenic beauty.
- Rich in bio diversity.

LIMITING FACTORS

- There is no proper access. Only trekkers can reach to this place.
- Not suitable for all types of tourist.
- No infrastructure like pathway, toilet , entrance gate, security cabin , snacks counter etc

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Web portal and advertisement
- Pathway with railing at some places for trekkers.
- Development of trek guided by local trained youngsters.
- Nature information center with toilet, snacks counter run by SHG, security cabin etc

SOCIAL NOTE

The forest department has created one EDC but not involved in any activity. The 2 SHGs are also not involved in any activites except for internal lending. However, in the village meeting, the community has shown interest in tourism business. A lot of hand holding and training is required to bring the community up to the mark to manage home stay based eco tourism.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

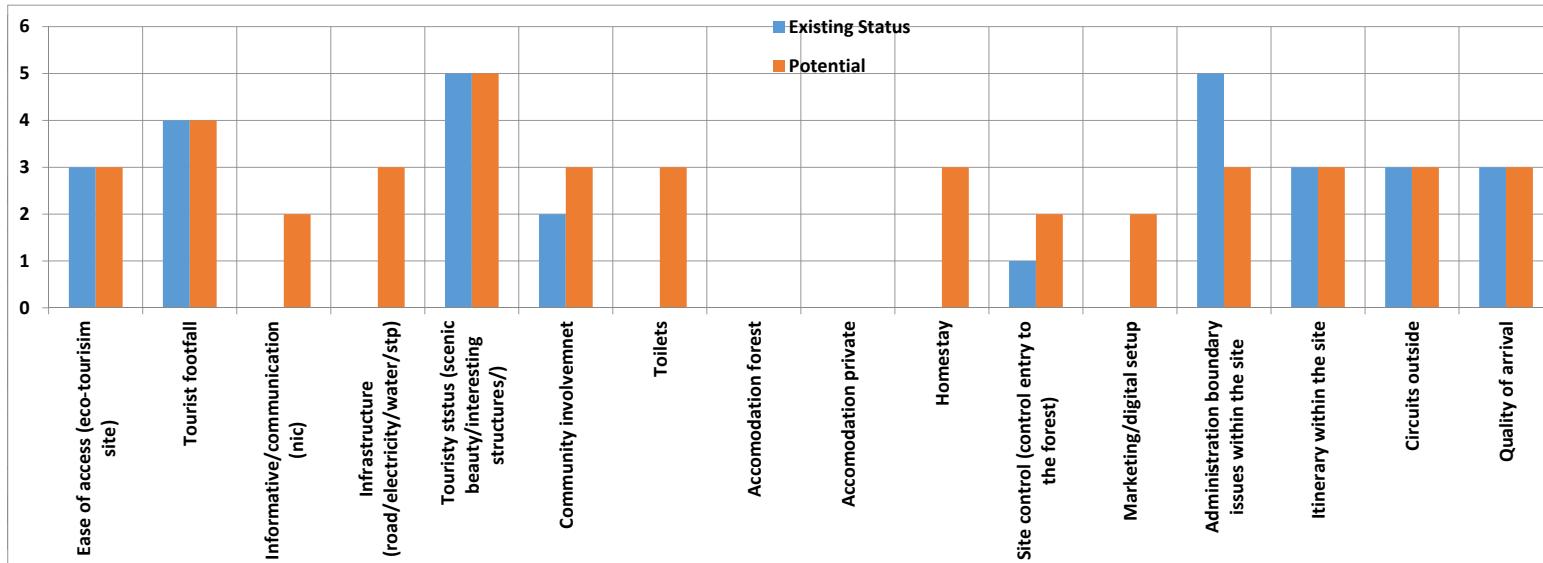
- Tourist circuit can be planned along with koyna and chandoli.
- This site can be developed as a trekking site.
- Adventure sports like valley crossing can be developed.
- Informative signage showing the importance of bio diversity.

POSSIBLE TOURIST CIRCUITS

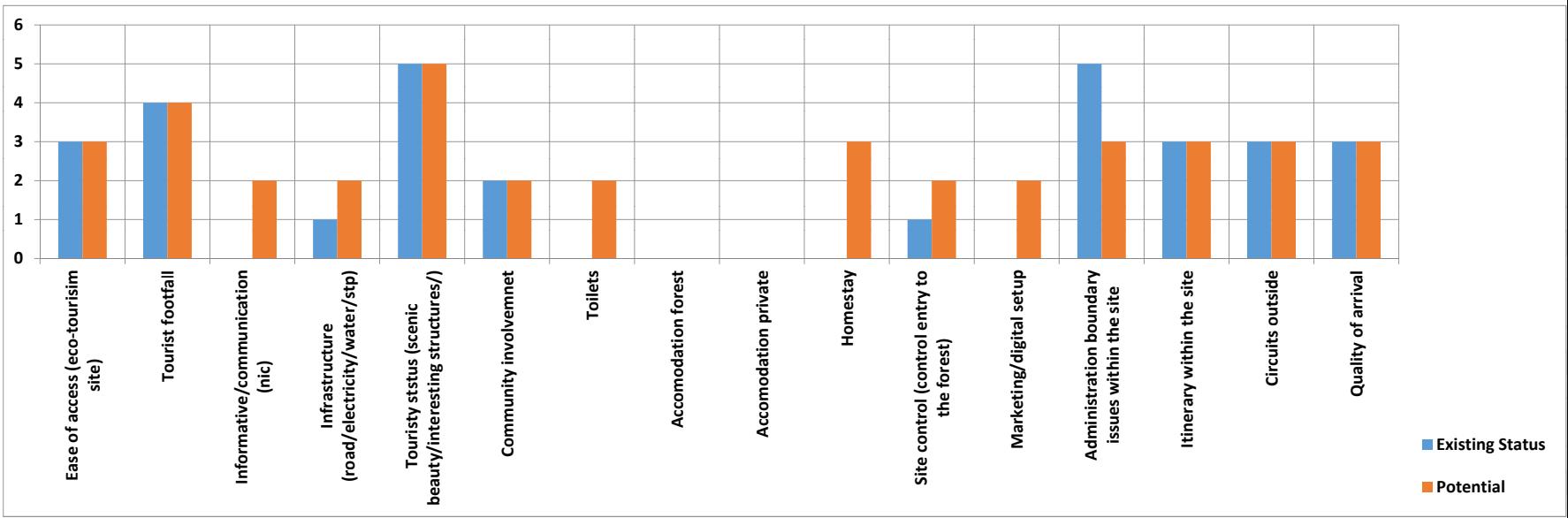
Stay at Koyna 3-4 days package. Navja-Ram Ban – Jangli Jaigad- Ozra

Navja waterfall, Ram ban trail, Jangli Jaigad and Ozara waterfall can be covered in single tourist circuit.

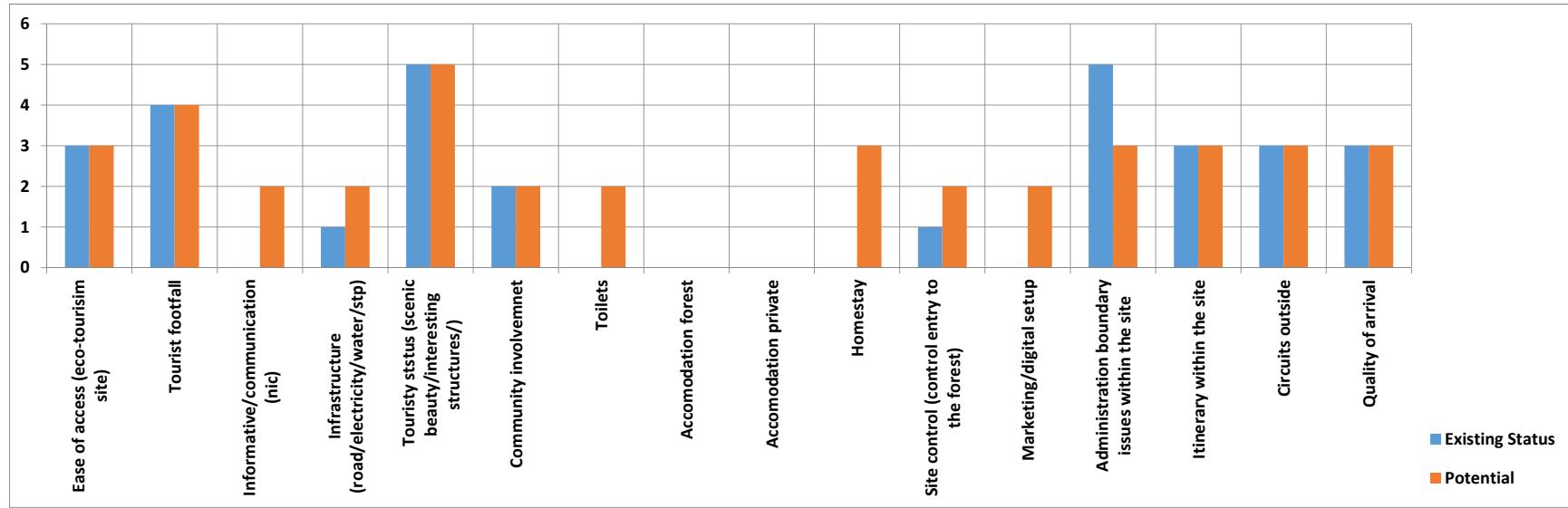
															Total	%
Navja waterfall	Existing Status	3	4	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	36.25
	Potential	3	4	2	3	5	3	3	0	0	3	2	2	3	42	52.5



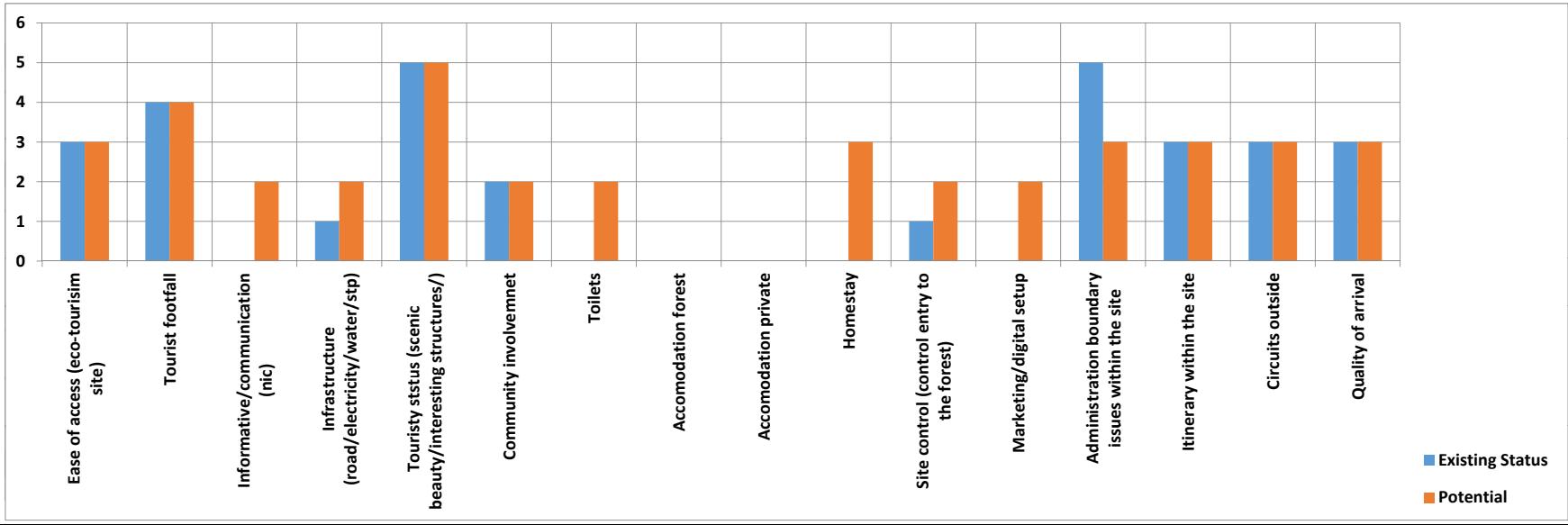
																Total	%	
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Tourist status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvemnet	Toilets	Accomodation forest	Accomodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	
Ram Ban	Existing Status	3	4	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	3	30	37.5
	Potential	3	4	2	2	5	2	2	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	3	39	48.75



		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)		Tourist footfall											
Jangli	Existing Status	3	4	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	30	37.5
Jaigad	Potential	3	4	2	2	5	2	2	0	0	0	3	3	39	48.75



		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Ozar zara	Existing Status	3	4	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	3	3	30	37.5
	Potential	3	4	2	2	5	2	2	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	39	48.75



7b

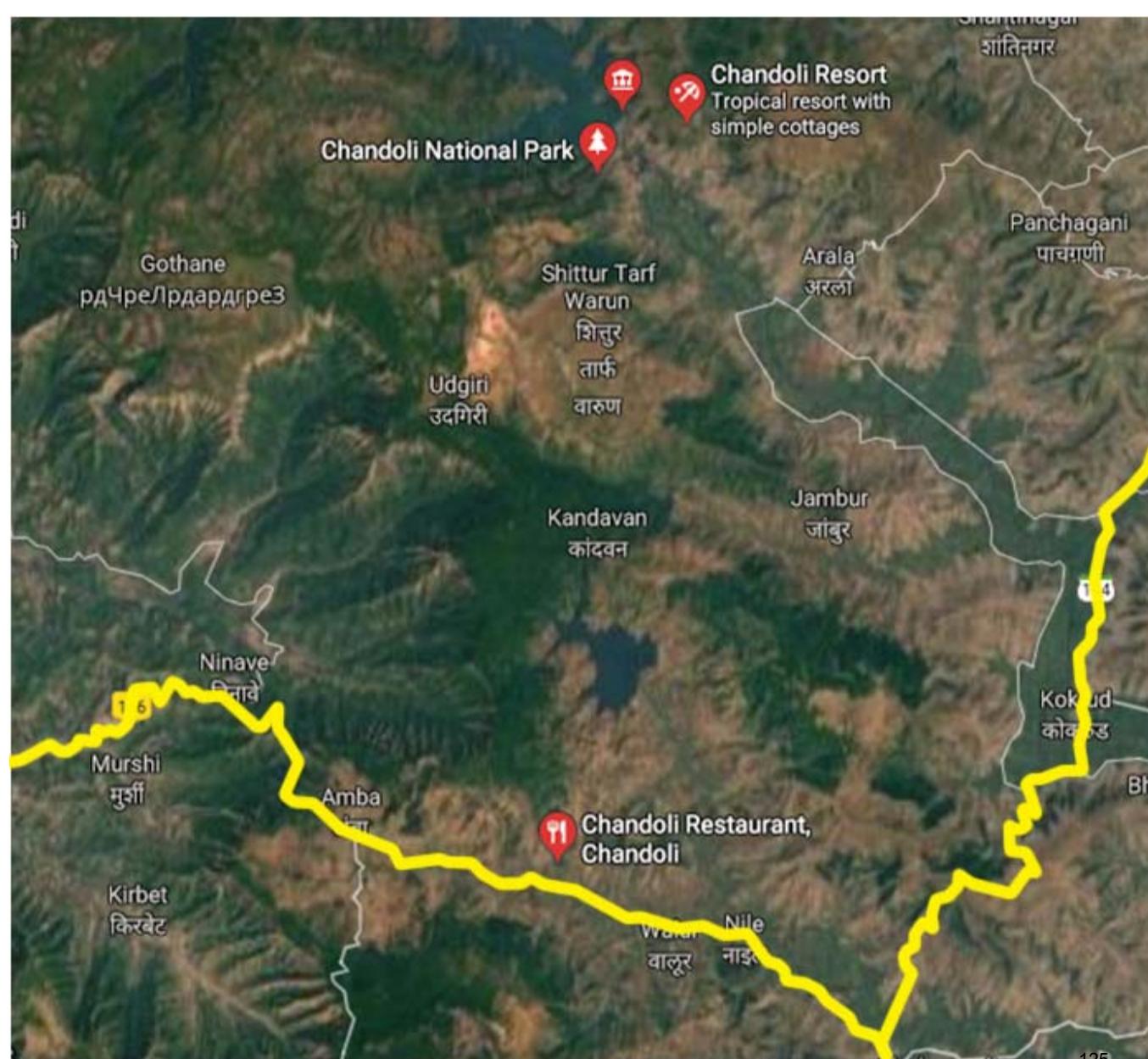
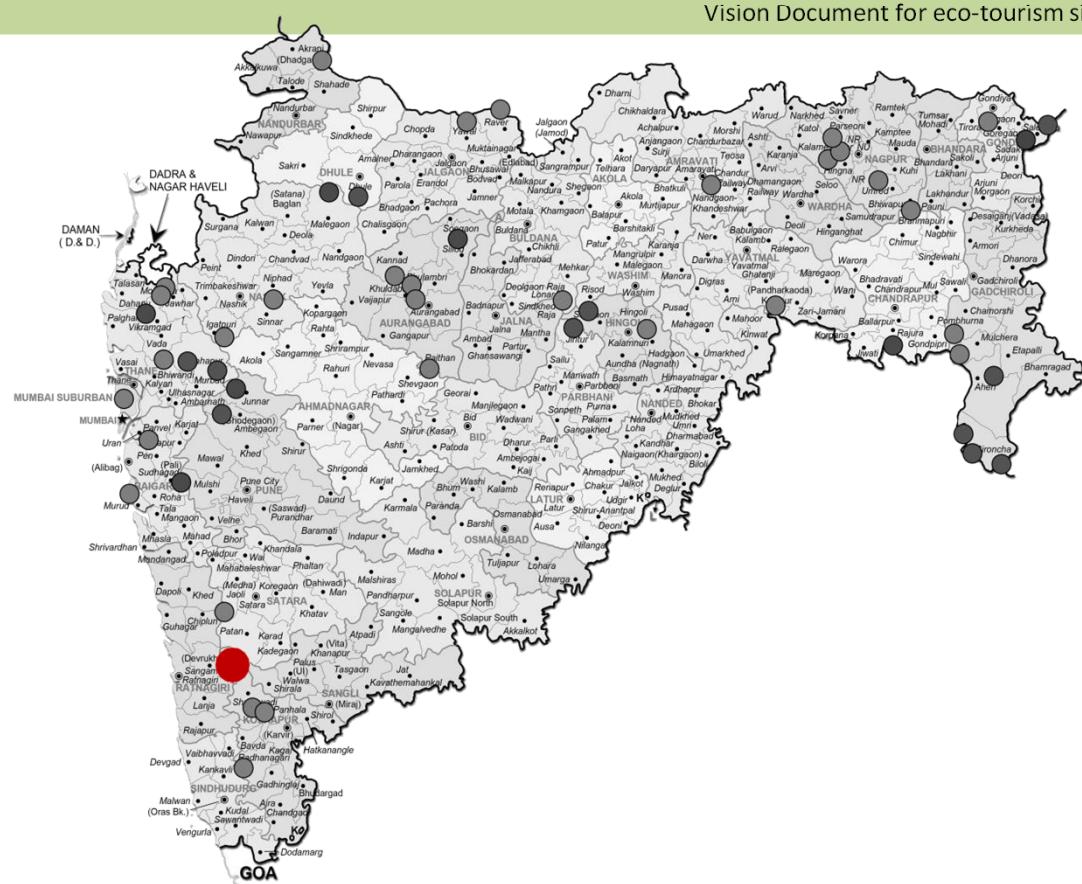
STR Chandoli WLS

District – Satara

Category –Wild Life Tourism

**Potential- Treks and
Nature education**







Entrance gate



Scenic View from the site



Informative signages



Temple on site



School



Deepstamb

1	Site Name	Chandoli National park	
	site-1	Mandur (chandoli dam view)	
2	Date	27 th November 2019	
3	Type	National park	
4	Ecosystem	Moist deciduous forest with grasslands	
5	Location	Tal- sirala, District Sangli	
6	Area		
7	Connectivity		
a	Nearest Highway	Guhaghar-vijapur highway	The park is spread over an area of 310 sq.km. and it is well connected from kolhapur highway. Nearest
b	Nearest Railway station	Sangli	famous tourist places are a) Panhala fort b)
c	Nearest Airport	Kolhapur	
d	Nearest Village	Mandur	Rankala lake
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Varnavati (forest premises)	
f	Nearest City	Satara	
8	Access Route	35 km from Satara	
	Nearest tourist spots	Chandoli dam	
9	Approach Road		
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus, Private vehicles	
b	Aesthetic condition	View of forest al around	
c	Physical condition	Typical forest road. Drive through national park is really a good experience between October to February.	
d	Experiential quality	Possibility of sightng of bison, deers, wolf etc	
10	Entrance	Chandoli has a very nice entrance gate with security chowki. Nice models of animals are placed near entrance. But by introducing some landscaping this entrance can become more inviting. Souvenir shop, snack counter, toilet and nature information center needs to be introduced near entrance.	
a	Aesthetic condition	attractive	
b	Physical condition	good	
c	Experiential quality	good	
11	Existing Signage		
a	No.s, size and shape, location	Few signages only near entrance. Need for informative signages giving information on the peculiarity of grassland ecosystem, can be placed at regular intervals. Also the signage showing information of grassland ecosystem flora and fauna needs to be placed at regular interval.	
12	Existing Irrigation service	no. Small ponds needs to be constructed for animals with the help of bore well and solar pump.	
13	Existing Light fixtures	no. solar lights can be provided near tents.	
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	entrance gate, security cabin. Souvenir shop, snack counter, toilet and nature information center needs to be introduced near entrance.	
15	Toilet Facility	can be proposed near entrance.	
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc)	hill, grassland	
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus,kumbha, kinjal	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, sloth bear, barking deer, eagle, bison, wild dogs, shekru, tiger. Chandoli can become a study center for the research of insects and reptiles.	
20	Local Community		
a	Village name	Mandur (population -600)	
b	Economic status	Middle income groups	
c	Sources of income	Agriculture. Home stay is possible in this village which can add up to additional income	
d	Activities	farming, forest guards, labourer, watchmen	
e	Farm product	rice , sugarcane,maze,tur,ground nut	
f	school	primary school	
g	water supply	water supply	
h	SHG's	2	
i	Grampanchayat	mandur	
j	cattles	100	
21	Significant factor		
a	Dance	Lezim, varkari dindi. Tourist can get acquainted with local traditions like lezim, phugdi, dindi, rangoli, local craft, etc through home stay.	
b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)	
c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals	
d	Architecture	brick load bearing structures, wattle & daub	
e	special note	youngsters are migrating to cities.	
f	Festivals	holi, diwali, ganesh chaturthi, village goddess- shevta devi	
g	Caste	Maratha	
h	Gods	All hindu gods	
22	Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood. Traditional houses are constructed with wattle and daub.	
24	Accomodation	Forest Rest House	
a	Forest Rest House	No accomodation	

	b	Local	Following options of accomodation can be arranged a) tents in grassland b) Home stay in village
25		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	all kinds of visitors. this site is attractive for researcher, bird watcher, treckers and nature lovers
	b	Footfall measures	25000
	c	peak season	mosoon & winter
	d	available activities on site	
	e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Job opportunity generated by forest department towards villagers on a small scale. Job opportunity - tourist guide, driver, room attendant, cook etc.
	f	Local education status	Graduation
	g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	Lack of awareness. Training is required
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	This site is in close proximity from the Main approach road by drive. Hence the inflow of tourists needs to be limited and controlled. The site is frequented by the tourists or locals aware of this site. Proper eco tourism team and management plan is required to regulate and manage heavy inflow of visitors.
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Few infrastructures are needed
	d	Survey conducted by	Shrinivas, Sandeep
	e	Forest officer/local	RFO Langote- 8805576069, RFO Kharade- 9923233531

1	Site Name	Chandoli National park Udgiri-Hadkyachi mal
	site-2	
2	Date	27 th November 2019
3	Type	National park
4	Ecosystem	moist deciduous forest with grasslands. Peculiarities of grassland ecosystem- variety of grasses, butterflies and insects. Animals like hare,wolf, monitor lizard, snakes, deers, bisons, sambar etc.
5	Location	Tal- Shahu wadi, Dist- Kolhapur
6	Area	
7	Connectivity	
	a Nearest Highway	Guhaghar-vijapur highway. The park is spread over an area of 310 sq.km. and it is well connected from kolhapur highway. Nearest famous tourist places are a) Panhala fort b) Rankala lake
	b Nearest Railway station	kolhapur
	c Nearest Airport	kolhapur
	d Nearest Village	udgiri
	e Nearest pada / Wadi	
	f Nearest City	malakapur
8	Access Route	35 km from satara
	Nearest tourist spots	chandoli dam
9	Approach Road	
	a Transportation modes	State Transport bus , private vehicles
	b Aesthetic condition	View of forest all around
	c Physical condition	good
	d Experiential quality	good. Drive through national park is really a good experience between october to february. Sighting of
10	Entrance	Chandoli has a very nice entrance gate with securitu chowki. Nice models of animals are placed near entrance. But by inroducing some landscaping this entrance can become more inviting. Souvenir shop, snack counter, toilet and nature information center needs to be introduced near entrance.
	a Aesthetic condition	attractive
	b Physical condition	good
	c Experiential quality	good
11	Existing Signage	
	a No.s, size and shape, location	few signages only near entrance. Signages depicting the peculiarity of grassland ecosystem , can be placed at regular intervals. Also the signage showing information of grassland ecosystem flora and fauna needs to be placed at regular interval. E.g insect, birds, snakes
	b Aesthetic condition	Average, can be improved
	c Physical condition	Average, can be improved
	d Experiential quality	Average, can be improved
12	Existing Irrigation service	Small ponds needs to be constructed for animals with the help of bore well and solar pump.
13	Existing Light fixtures	Solar lights can be provided near tents.
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	entrance gate, security cabin. Souvenir shop, snack counter, toilet and nature information center needs to be introduced near entrance.
15	Toilet Facility	Can be proposed near entrance.
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	hill, grassland
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Bheda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus,kumbha, kinjal
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, sloth bear, barking deer, eagle, bison, wild dogs, shekru, tiger. Chandoli can become a study center for the research of insects and reptiles.
20	Local Community	
	a Village name	Udgiri (population -1265)
	b Economic status	Middle income groups
	c Sources of income	Agriculture
	d Activities	Agriculture, forest guards services and other allied services. This site is situated close to famous temple of kalkai devi. Thousands of people visit this temple every year. There is a accomodation facility deveoped by temple trust.
	e Farm product	rice,maze, wheat
	f school	primary school
	g water supply	water supply
	h SHG's	2
21	Significant factor	
	a Dance	Lezim, varkari dindi. Tourist can get acquainted with local traditions like lezim, phugdi, dindi, rangoli, local craft, etc through home stay.
	b Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)
	c Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals
	d Architecture	brick load bearing structures, wattle & daub
	e special note	youngsters are migrating to cities.
	f Festivals	holi, diwali, ganesh chaturthi, village goddess- shevta devi

	g	caste	maratha
	h	gods	all hindu gods
22		Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood
24		Accommodation	
	a	Forest Rest House	no accomodation
	b	Local	Traditional houses are constructed with wattle and daub.
	c	Aesthetic condition	no accomodation
	d	Commercial	Following options of accomodation can be arranged a) tents in grassland b) Home stay in village
25		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	Exact number/ footfall data unavailable. This site is attractive for researcher, bird watcher, trekkers and nature lovers
	e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Job opportunities created by Forest department on a minimal level. Job opportunity - tourist guide, driver, room attendant, cook etc.
	f	Local education status	Graduation
	g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	Lack of awareness. Training is required
	k	Present govern body	Forest guard - Kharade - 9923233531
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	This site is in close proximity from the Main approach road by drive. Hence the inflow of tourists needs to be limited and controlled. The site is frequented by the tourists or locals aware of this site. Proper eco tourism team and management plan is required to regulate and manage heavy inflow of visitors.
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Few infrastructures are needed
	d	Survey conducted by	Shrinivas, Sandeep
	e	Forest officer/local	RFO Langote- 8805576069, RFO Kharade- 9923233531

1	Site Name	Chandoli National park
	site-3	Amba Ghat (Devrai & Kadvi dam)
2	Date	27 th November 2019, Ambeswar temple devrai
3	Type	Wild Life Tourism
4	Ecosystem	moist deciduous forest with grasslands
5	Location	Tal- Shahu wadi, Dist- Kolhapur
6	Area	Sacred groove (Devrai) is a best example of bio diversity. Best part is , this sacred groove is completely managed and protected by villagers.
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	Guhaghar-vijapur highway
b	Nearest Railway station	Kolhapur
c	Nearest Airport	Kolhapur
d	Nearest Village	Udgiri
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	
f	Nearest City	Malakapur
8	Access Route	
	Nearest tourist spots	vishalgad (17 km), Pawan khind (12 km), the park is spread over an area of 310 sq.km. and it is well connected from kolhapur highway. Nearest famous tourist places are a) Panhala fort b) Rankala lake
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus, private vehicles
b	Aesthetic condition	View of forest all around
c	Physical condition	good
d	Experiential quality	This site close to malkapur city. So the drive to this site is through urban area on high way.
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	vehicular road
b	Physical condition	good
c	Experiential quality	Average, can be improved. Chandoli has a very nice entrance gate with security chowki. Lifesize models of animals are placed near entrance mocking the actual forest scene
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	informative signage near entrance of devrai.
b	Aesthetic condition	signage depicting the importance of sacred groove is required . This site can be developed as a special site both for tourist and pilgrims.
c	Physical condition	Average, can be improved.
d	Experiential quality	Average, can be improved.
12	Existing Irrigation service	no. not required
13	Existing Light fixtures	no. solar lights provision near tents can be adopted.
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	no. Souvenir shop, snack counter, toilet and nature information center needs to be introduced near entrance.
15	Toilet Facility	no. can be proposed near entrance.
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	hill, grassland
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus,kumbha, kinjal. sacred groove is a habitat of lots of birds, insects and mammals.
20	Local Community	
a	Village name	Amba (population -2100)
b	Economic status	Middle income groups
c	Sources of income	Agriculture
d	Activities	farming, forest guards and other allied services. Home stay is possible in this village.
e	Farm product	rice, maze, wheat
f	school	high school
g	water supply	water supply
h	SHG's	2
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Lezim, varkari dindi
b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)
c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals
d	Architecture	brick load bearing structures, wattle & daub
e	special note	youngsters are migrating to cities. Tourist can get acquainted with local traditions like lezim, phugdi, dindi, rangoli, local craft, etc through home stay.
f	Festivals	holi, diwali, ganesh chaturthi, village goddess- shevta devi
g	caste	maratha
h	gods	all hindu gods

	i	any other facility	no
22		Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood. Traditional houses are constructed with wattle and daub.
24		Accommodation	
	a	Forest Rest House	no accommodation
	b	Local	
		Aesthetic condition	no accommodation
25		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	no visitors
	b	Footfall measures	
	c	peak season	
	d	available activities on site	
	e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Jobs are given to villagers for forest labourer. Following options of accommodation can be arranged a) Redevelopment of existing forest rest house b) Home stay in village
	f	Local education status	Graduation
	g	Eco tourism awareness	No awareness. Job opportunity - tourist guide, driver, room attendant, cook etc.
	h	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	No
36		Description on	
	a	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	New additions to existing infrastructure required. Thousands of tourist visit this place every year, but there is no proper regulation to handle and manage various types of tourist. Proper eco tourism team and management plan is required.
	b	Survey conducted by	Shrinivas, Sandeep
	c	Forest officer/local	RFO Langote- 8805576069, RFO Kharade- 9923233531

STR - CHANDOLI NP – MANDUR - WILDLIFE TOURISM

This site has highest point, from where one can have a beautiful view of Chandoli dam. The Chandoli National Park is spread over an area of 310 sq.km. And it is well connected from Kolhapur highway. Nearest famous tourist places are a) Panhala fort b) Rankala lake. Drive through national park is really a good experience between October to February. Chandoli has a very nice entrance gate with security chowki. Nice models of animals are placed near entrance.

PROS

- Ideal example of grassland eco system.
- Villagers of Mandur are actively involved forest department work. SHG and youngsters are active.
- Dam view site is open grassland, ideal for tents. Sighting of bison, dears etc.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Water scarcity in summer.
- Dam view site is far from village Mandur, can be approached only by vehicle.
- No infrastructure like pathway, toilet , entrance gate, security cabin , snacks counter etc

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Web portal and advertisement
- Plinth for tent accommodation.
- Development of trek guided by local trained youngsters.
- Nature information centre with toilet, snacks counter run by SHG, security cabin etc

SOCIAL NOTE

The Forest Department has created EDCs but they are not involved in any tourist activity. The SHG also does not do any activity except for internal lending. The community has no particular skill or craft. The community can be trained in home stay based tourism; however, it will be a tedious process and will require quite a bit of handholding.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Tourist circuit can be planned along with Koyna and Chandoli.
- This site can be developed as a tent accommodation with open air theatre.
- Along with tent accommodation, home stay can be planned in Mandur village.
- Nature information centre describing the importance of grassland ecosystem and its importance to the environment needs to be developed.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Panhala and other spots in Kolhapur

Tourisms circuit: Stop 1: Panhala - Stop 2 :Bhavani Mandap

STAY FACILITY

2-3 days Package with stay in Kolhapur City

Mandur, Udgiri-Hadkyacha Mal and Amba ghat & Kadvi dam can be covered in single tourist circuit.

STR- CHANDOLI NP- UDGIRI-HADKYACHA MAL - WILDLIFE TOURISM

This site has Peculiarities of grassland ecosystem- variety of grasses, butterflies and insects. Animals like hare, wolf, monitor lizard, snakes, Deers, Bison, Sambar etc. the park is spread over an area of 310 sq.km.and it is well connected from Kolhapur highway. Nearest famous tourist places is a) Panhala fort b) Rankala lake.Drive through national park is really a good experience between October to February. Sighting of bear, bison, and deer is possible

PROS

- This site can become a research centre of grassland eco system.
- This site is situated close to famous temple of Kalkai devi. Thousands of people visit this temple every year. There is an accommodation facility developed by temple trust.
- Tourist can get acquainted with local traditions like Lezim, Phugdi, Dindi, Rangoli, local craft, etc through home stay.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Being religious site, pilgrimage can overcome eco tourism.
- No infrastructure like pathway, toilet , entrance gate, security cabin , snacks counter etc
- No awareness in villagers regarding eco tourism.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Web portal and advertisement
- Plinth for tent accommodation.
- Villagers need to be trained and make aware towards nature.
- Nature information centre with toilet, snacks counter run by SHG, security cabin etc

SOCIAL NOTE

The Forest Department has created EDCs but they are not involved in any tourist activity. The SHG also does not do any activity except for internal lending. The community has no particular skill or craft. The community can be trained in home stay based tourism; however, it will be a tedious process and will require quite a bit of handholding.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Tourist circuit can be planned along with Koyna and Chandoli.
- This site can be developed as a tent accommodation with open air theatre.
- Along with tent accommodation, home stay can be planned in Udgiri village.
- Informative signage showing the importance of grassland ecosystem.
- Nature information centre describing the importance of grassland ecosystem and environmental niche.
- All structures can be constructed in vernacular architecture.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Panhala and other spots in Kolhapur

Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Panhala - Stop 2: Bhavani mandap

STAY FACILITY 2-3 days Package with stay in Kolhapur City

Mandur, Udgiri-Hadkyacha Mal and Amba ghat & Kadvi dam can be covered in single tourist circuit

STR-CHANDOLI NP-AMBA GHAT & KADVI DAM, WILDLIFE TOURISM

Ambeswar temple devrai. Sacred groove (Devrai) is a best example of bio diversity. Best part is, this sacred groove is completely managed and protected by villagers. This site close to Malkapur city. So the drive to this site is through urban area on high way. Signage depicting the importance of sacred groove is required. This site can be developed as a special site both for tourist and pilgrims. Sacred groove is a habitat of lots of birds, insects and mammals.

PROS

- This site can become a research center to understand sacred groove.
- Sacred groove is an example public participation in conservation.
- Rich bio diversity, cooperation of villagers, easy access.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Diminishing gap between pilgrimage and eco-tourism is a challenge.
- This site is very close to urban area e.g Malakapur
- No awareness in villagers regarding eco-tourism.
- All youngsters are migrating to urban areas like Malakapur, Kolhapur etc.

SOCIAL NOTE

The Forest Department has created EDCs but they are not involved in any tourist activity. The SHG also does not do any activity except for internal lending. The community has no particular skill or craft. The community can be trained in home stay based tourism; however, it will be a tedious process and will require quite a bit of handholding.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- This site can be developed as an added destination for the tourists visiting Kolhapur
- Income generation can be developed in rural area through home stay.
- Informative signage showing the importance of sacred groove.
- Nature information centre describing the importance of sacred groove and environmental niche.
- All structures can be constructed in vernacular architecture.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Panhala and other spots in Kolhapur

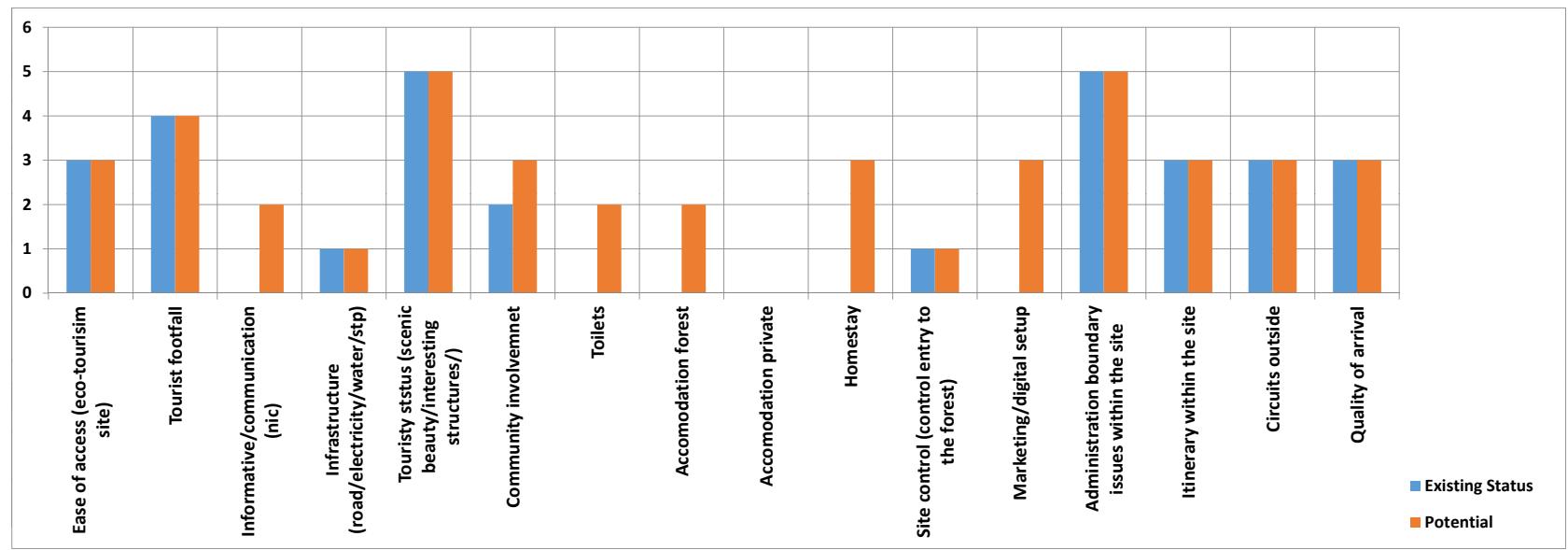
Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Panhala - Stop 2: Bhavani mandap

STAY FACILITY

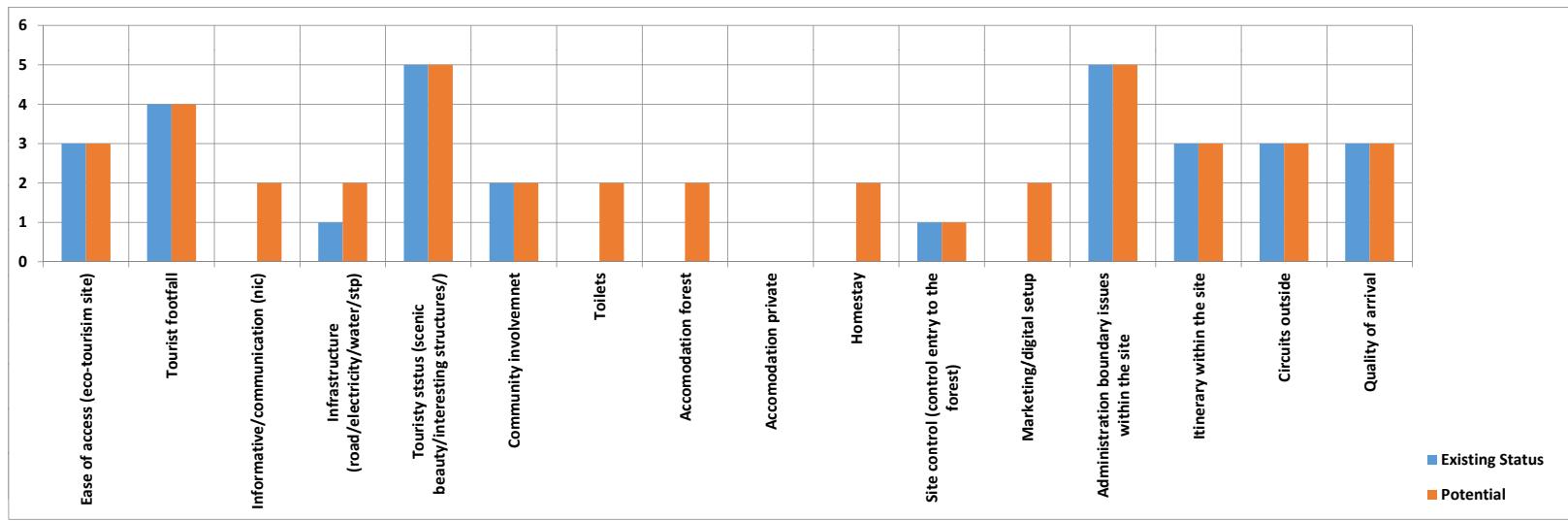
2-3 days Package with stay in Kolhapur City

Mandur, Udgiri-Hadkyacha Mal and Amba ghat & Kadvi dam can be covered in single tourist circuit

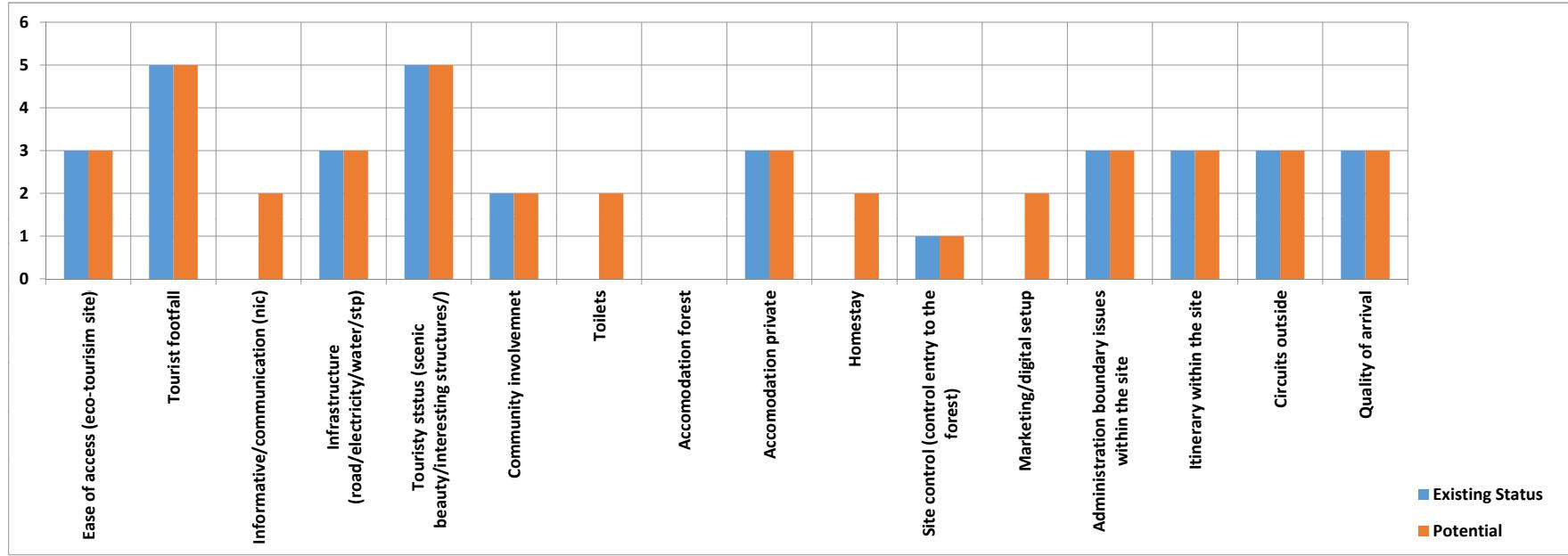
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy ststus (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvment	Toilets	Accomodation forest	Accomodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Mandur	Existing Status	3	4	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	3	3	30	37.5
	Potential	3	4	2	1	5	3	2	2	0	3	1	3	5	3	3	3	43	53.75



																	%
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)															
		Tourist footfall															
Udgiri-Hadkyacha mal	Existing Status	3	4	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	30	37.5	
	Potential	3	4	2	2	5	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	3	30	51.25	



															Total	%		
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)			Tourist footfall			Informative/communication (nic)			Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)			Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)				
Amba Ghat	Existing Status	3	5	0	3	5	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	34	42.5		
	Potential	3	5	2	3	5	2	2	0	3	2	1	3	3	42	52.5		



7c

STR

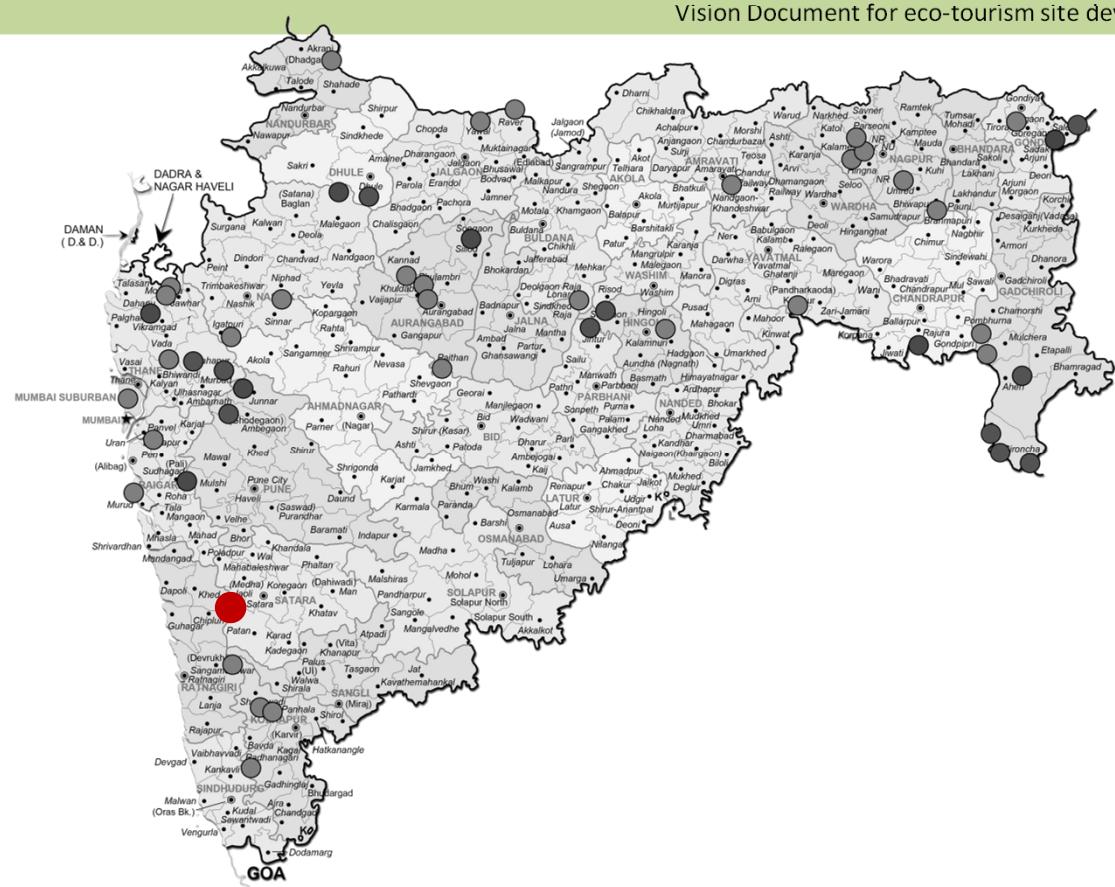
Koyna WLS (Bamnoli)

District – SATARA

Category – Wild Life Tourism

Potential- Nature Education,
Boating, bird watching









1	Site Name	STR - Koyana WLS-Bamnoli. Observation & Special Note	
	Site-1	Ambavade	
2	Date	28th November 2019	
3	Type	Wild LifeTourism	
4	Ecosystem	Moist evergreen forest on the banks of shivsagar reservoir	
5	Location	Tal- Patan, Dist- Satara	
6	Area	Koyna wild life sanctuary is located in satara district and nested in the western ghat covering an area around 423.55 sq.km	
7	Connectivity		
a	Nearest Highway	Satara - sangli highway. This site is situated on the banks of shivsagar reservoir.	
b	Nearest Railway station	Satara	
c	Nearest Airport	Pune	
d	Nearest Village	Bamnoli	
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Bamnoli is 35 km from satara.	
f	Nearest City	satara.	
8	Access Route	Bamnoli is 35 km from satara.	
	Nearest tourist spots	Vasota fort	
9	Approach Road		
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus, private vehicles	
b	Aesthetic condition	View of forest all around	
c	Physical condition	Good. Ambavde can be approached from Bamnoli by lanch. It is a 1 hour journey through the reservoir. One can experience dense forest on both the banks of reservoir in this journey.	
d	Experiential quality		
10	Entrance		
a	Aesthetic condition	There is proper entrance gate and board. There is a security cabin and ticket counter near entrance. Dust bin, drinking water, soveneir shop can be proposed.	
b	Physical condition	good	
c	Experiential quality		
11	Existing Signage	Signages regarding eco tourism are required. Also signages depicting the peculiarities of evergreen forest needs to be provided. Also the signage depicting the information of history of Vasota fort needs to provided.	
a	No.s, size and shape, location	only near entrance	
b	Aesthetic condition	good	
c	Physical condition	good	
d	Experiential quality	good	
12	Existing Irrigation service	no. not required	
13	Existing Light fixtures	no. not required	
14	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Forest chowki. Nature information center, soveneir shop, dust bin snacks counter, needs to be provided, which can be operated by SHG.	
15	Toilet Facility	Currently there is no facility provided. Required near Entrance	
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Hill, Reservoir. This site is a best example of combination of forest ecosystem and aquatic ecosystem.	
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus,kumbhi, kinjal. Moist deciduous forest is full of trees, shrubs, climbers, creepers , orhids etc.	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, sloth bear, barking deer, eagle, bison, wild dogs, shekru, Mouse deer.	
20	Local Community		
a	Village name	Ambavde (population - 200)	
b	Economic status	Middle income groups	
c	Sources of income	Agriculture	
d	Activities	Farming, forest guards, labourer, watchmen, Agro-tourism	
e	Farm product	Rice, Nachni	
f	school	high school	
g	water supply	water supply	
h	SHG's	2	
i	Grampanchayat	Kargaon	
21	Significant factor		
a	Dance	Lezim, varkari dindi	
b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)	
c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals	
d	Architecture	Brick load bearing structures	
e	special note	Youngsters are migrating to cities. Tourist can get acquainted with local traditions like lezim, phugdi, dindi, rangoli, local craft, etc through home stay.	
f	Festivals	holi, diwali, ganesh chaturthi	
g	Caste	maratha	
h	Gods	all hindu gods	

22	Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood
24	Accomodation	
	a Forest Rest House	no accomodation. home stay is possible in this village.
	b Local	lots of private hotels and resorts nearby
	Aestetic condition	Traditional houses are constructed with wattle and daub technique.
	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	
25	Type of tourist	
	a User groups with %	Visitors are family, trekkers etc. This site attracts researchers, bird watchers, trekkers and nature lovers
	b Footfall measures	Approximately 25000 annually
	c peak season	Winter and Spring
	d available activities on site	
	e Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Jobs can be allotted to villagers being native as Forest labourer. Job opportunity - tourist guide, driver, room attendant, cook etc.
	f Local education status	SSC to Graduation
	g Local Awareness about eco tourism	Lacks awareness. In depth training in Eco-tourism required
	h Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	Not available
	k Present govern body	Vanpal - Kumbhar - 9404998462
	Names & contacts	
36	Description on	
	a Vulnerability of site	This site is in close proximity from the main road. Flow of tourist needs to be controlled. There should be adequate consideration given to the developmental activity on site and around by the Government being a wildlife sanctuary. Tourism alone cannot attain the development of this place as per the present developmental processes. Provision of nature trail for tourists as development asset alone would not serve the purpose. The Koyna backwater lake area has the highest potential to be developed and taken into consideration. Ozarde waterfall and Vasota Fort need to be highlighted and developed as an natural ecotourist place. Thousands of tourist visit this place every year, but there is no proper regulation to handle and manage various types of tourist. Proper eco tourism team and management plan is required.
	b Environmental factors	
	c Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	New addition to existing infrastructure required
	e Survey conducted by	Shrinivas, sandeep
37	Forest Officer	

1	Site Name	Bamnoli - Koyana WLS	
	site-2	Umbarewadi- waterfall & devrai	
2	Date	28 th November 2019	
3	Type	wild life sanctuary	Koyna wild life sanquary is located in satara district and nested in the western ghat covering an area of around 423.55 sq.km
4	Ecosystem	moist evergreen forest on the banks of shivsagar reservoir	
5	Location	Tal- Patan, Dist- Satara	
6	Area		this site has a beautiful water fall and devrai of umbaradevi
7	Connectivity		
a	Nearist Highway	satara - sangli highway	Sacred groove (Devrai) is a best example of bio diversity. Best part is , this sacred groove is completely managed and protected by villagers.
b	Nearest Railway station	satara	
c	Nearest Airport	pune	
d	Nearest Village	bamnoli	
e	Nearest pada / Wadi		Bamnoli is 35 km from satara.
f	Nearest City	satara	
8	Access Route	Bamnoli is 35 km from satara.	
	Nearest tourist spots	vasota fort	
9	Approach Road		
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus , private vehicles	Umbarewadi waterfall and devrai is accessibl by road. Cycle trek can be arranged from umbarewadi to waterfall (10 km)
b	Aesthetic condition	View of forest al around	
c	Physical condition	good	
d	Experiential quality		
10	Entrance		
a	Aesthetic condition	Entrance gateway of park	there is proper entrance gate and board. Nature information center, Dust bin, drinking water , soveneir shop can be proposed.
b	Physical condition	Good	
c	Experiential quality		signages regarding eco tourism are required. Also signages depicting the peculiarities of evergreen forest needs to be provided. Also the signage depicting the information of history of vasota fort needs to provided.
11	Existing Signage		
a	No.s, size and shape , location	Only near entrance	
b	Aesthetic condition	Good	
c	Physical condition	Good	
d	Experiential quality	Good	
12	Existing Irrigation service	no	not required
13	Existing Light fixtures	no	not required
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/fas cilities	Forest chowki	Nature information center, soveneir shop, dust bin snacks counter, needs to be provided , which can be operated by SHG.
15	Toilet Fasility	no	required near entrance
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	hill, reservoir	this site is a best example of combination of forest ecosystem and aquatic ecosystem.
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus,kumbha, kinjal	evergreen forest Is made up of evergreen trees. This forest is full of trees, shrubs, climbers, creepers , orhids etc.
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, sloth bear, barking deer, eagle, bison, wild dogs, shekru	
20	Local Community		
a	Village name	Umbarewadi (population - 700)	
b	Economic status	Middle income groups	Home stay is possible in this village. 10 km long cycle trek is possible from umbarewadi to this waterfall.
c	Sources of income	Agriculture	
d	Activities	farming, forest guards, labourer, watchmen	
e	Farm product	rice ,nachni	
f	school	high school	
g	water supply	water supply	
h	SHG's		2
i	Grampanchayat		kargaon
21	Significant factor		
a	Dance	Lezim, varkari dindi	Tourist can get acquainted with local traditions like lezim, phugdi, dindi, rangoli, local craft, etc through home stay.
b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)	
c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals	
d	Architecture	brick load bearing structures	
e	special note	youngsters are migrating to cities.	
f	Festivals	holi, diwali, ganesh chaturthi	
g	caste	maratha	

	h	gods	all hindu gods
22		Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood
24		Accomodation	
	a	Forest Rest House	no accomodation
	b	Local	home stay is possible in this village.
		Aesthetic condition	lots of private hotels and resorts nearby
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
25		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	all kinds of visitors
	b	Footfall measures	25000
	c	peak season	mosoon & winter
	d	available activities on site	
	e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	jobs are given to villagers for forest labourer
	f	Local education status	Graduation
	g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness
	h	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	No
	k	Present govern body	vanpal - kumbhar - 9404998462
		names & contacts	
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	This site is close to main road. Flow of tourists needs to be control.
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	few infrastructures are needed
	e	Survey conducted by	shrinivas, sandeep

STR- KOYNA WLS-AMBVAADE, BAMNOLI- WILDLIFE TOURISM

Koyna Wild Life Sanctuary forms the northern portion of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve with Chandoli National Park forming the southern part of the reserve. The sanctuary is well protected by the large extent of Shivasagar reservoir and steep slopes of the Western Ghats on both the sides. This protected area is connected by a forested wildlife corridor to Chandoli National Park and Radhanagri wildlife sanctuary in the south. Due to this, Sahyadri tiger reserve has become an ideal and large habitat for tigers. Most part of the Koyna wild life sanctuary is covered with moist deciduous forest, making it difficult for tigers to hunt in these regions.. Whereas Chandoli National Park is partly covered with grasslands. So, we suggest to create grassland patches in this corridor, so that tiger population will increase. Also, we suggest proposing these patches along the routes of tourism, so the chances of tiger sighting will increase. One such location is identified near Bamnoli. There are few lands available on the banks of Shivasagar lake, where grassland can be created. And tourist can enjoy sighting animals through their journey through motor boats.

There are few villages situated within this tiger reserve. Home stay is already started in few villages like Ambavade. In such villages, we recommend proper fencing along the periphery for the protection of villagers and tourist. Bamnoli is situated in Koyna wild life Sanctuary which is located in Satara district and nested in the western-ghat covering an around 423.55 sq.km. This area comes under the backwater of Shivasagar reservoir. Bamnoli is just 35 km from Satara. Bamnoli & Ambavade villages can be taken for eco-tourism. Ambavade can be approached from Bamnoli by launch. It is a 1 hour journey through the reservoir. One can experience dense forest on both the banks of reservoir in this journey.

PROS

- This site is situated on the banks of reservoir, which is surrounded by dense forest.
- Villagers of Ambavade already practicing eco-tourism through home stay managed by SHG.
- This site is close to famous Vasota fort.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The only access to Ambavade village is through water by launch.
- Villagers are not trained for eco-tourism.
- Staff is insufficient to handle future footfall. Local strength is ignored.
- Due to hilly terrain and huge water body providing infrastructure is difficult.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Web portal and advertisement to be done in Satara.
- Local youngsters and SHG's need to be trained for home stay.
- Separate committee is required to control tourism and to secure whole area.
- Pathway for trail, toilet, solar lights, nature information centre, snacks counter operated by SHG.
- Eco tourism guidelines shall be displayed on boards.

SOCIAL NOTE

Pros

- Community already involved in Homestay activity
- 1 EDC is formed and is active in tourism activity
- Only a single SHG formed but is not involved in any activity.
- Fishing is the major skill of the community
- Unity amongst the community

Potential

- More home stays can be developed
- Fishing based activities can be developed
- Youth can be trained in conducting guiding; cycling, boating and village walks
- SHG can be trained in manufacturing home based products which can be sold to the visiting tourist.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Tourist circuit can be planned along with vasota fort.
- Home stay along with forest trail.
- Souvenir shop and snacks counter operated by local SHG at Bamnoli.
- Bird hides, watch towers & pagoda for nature lovers and researchers.
- Well-equipped staff for management and security of forest.
- Nursery of indigenous plants can be proposed.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Ajinkyatara Fort, Kaas- Pathar

Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Kaas pathar - Stop 2: Ajinkyatara Fort

STAY FACILITY

3-4 days Package with stay at Satara City

Tourist can visit Vasota fort and Umbarewadi , which are few kilometers away from this site. Vasota fort is a well-known tourist place. Whereas Umbarewadi has potential to become eco tourism site.

STR- KOYNA WLS - UMBAREWADI, BAMNOLI - WILDLIFE TOURISM

Umbarewadi is 10 km away from Bamnoli. Unlike Bamnoli, this site is in hilly area and away from reservoir. But there is a beautiful waterfall and sacred grove in this area. Two to three day visit can be planned comprising Umbarewadi, Bamnoli, Ambavade and Vasota fort.

PROS

- Sacred grove
- Waterfall
- Trek can be planned joining sacred grove and water fall.

LIMITING FACTORS

- There is no proper entrance and defined area.
- Villagers are not trained for eco-tourism.
- No infrastructure for development of trek.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Web portal and advertisement
- Pathway for trek, entrance gate with nature information center.
- Separate committee is required to control tourism and to secure whole area.
- Toilet, souvenir shop, cafeteria near entrance or in village
- Villagers need training for eco tourism

SOCIAL NOTE

Pros

- 1 EDC is formed
- Forest department has provided sewing machines and farming equipment
- 3 SHGs present; involved in stitching cloth bags
- For the meeting people from all the castes were present.

Cons

- The community does not possess any special skill or craft
- Community is not involved in any tourism activity

Potential

- Home stay based tourism can be developed but it will be a tedious process.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Tourist circuit can be planned along with Bamnoli.
- Home stay along with cycle trek.
- Souvenir shop and snacks counter operated by local SHG near NIC.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Ajinkyatara Fort, Kaas Pathar

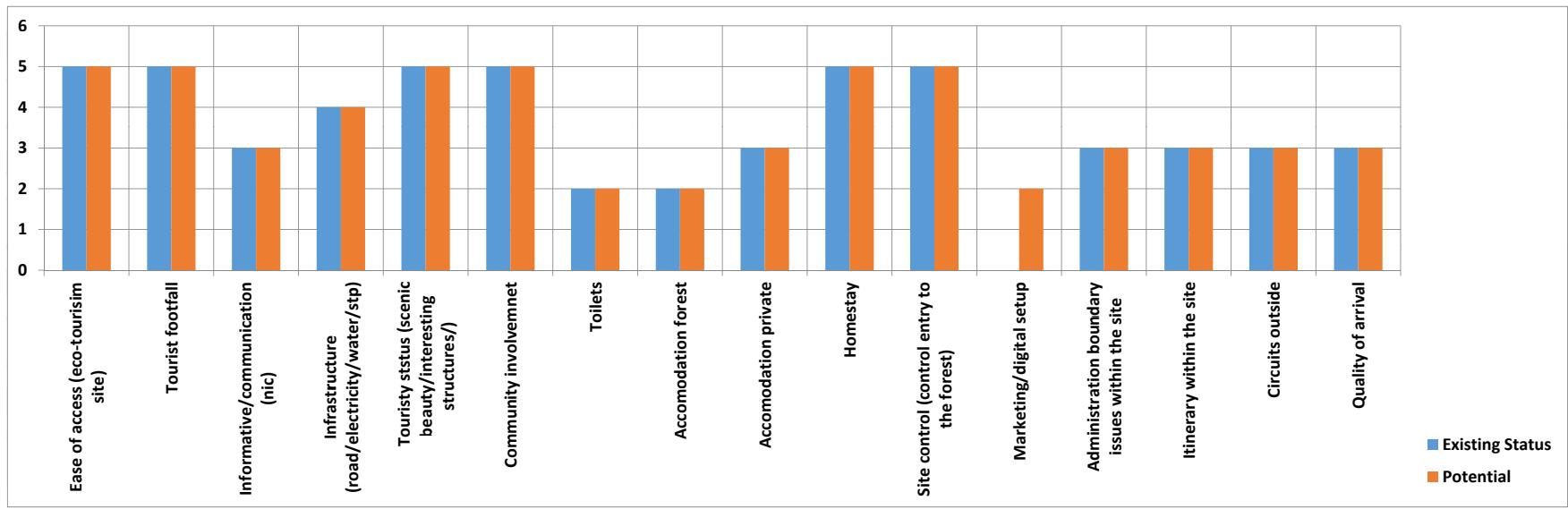
Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Kaas pathar - Stop 2: Ajinkyatara Fort

STAY FACILITY

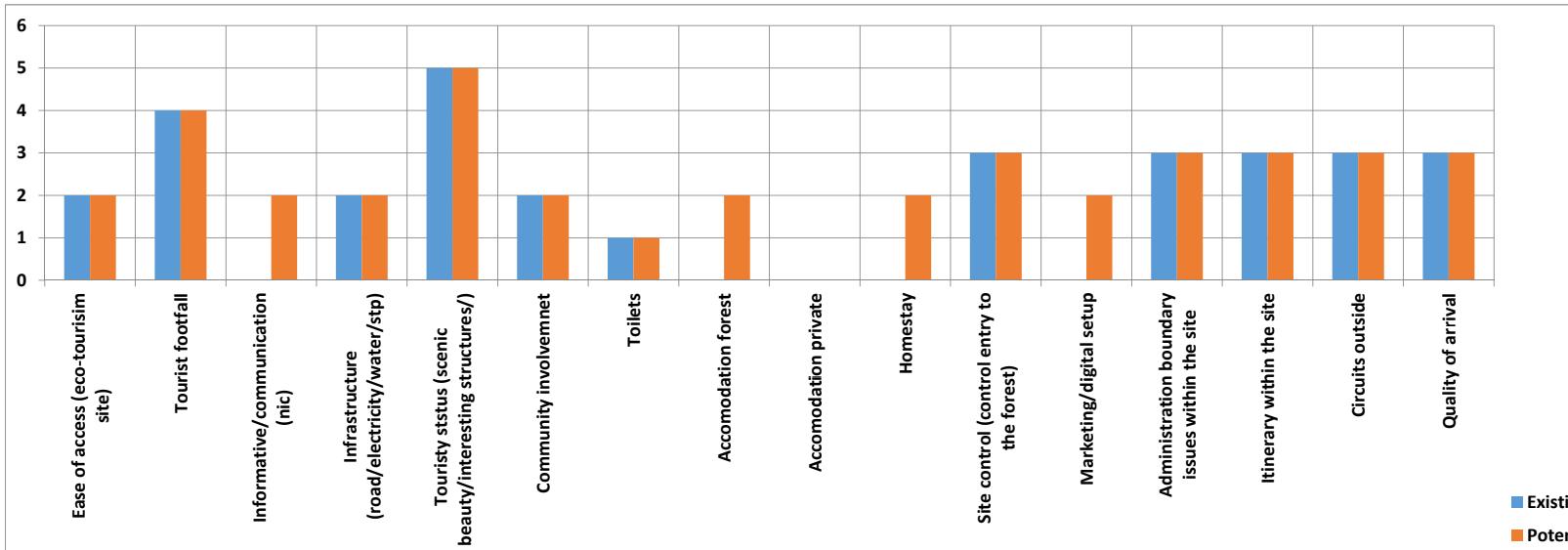
3-4 days Package with stay at Satara City

Similar to Ambavade , Umbarewadi can also be connected with Vasota fort.

		Eco-tourism site														Total	%												
		Tourist footfall							Community involvement							Toilets			Marketing/digital setup		Administration boundary issues within the site		Itinerary within the site		Circuits outside		Quality of arrival		
		Existing Status		Potential		Existing Status		Potential		Existing Status		Potential		Existing Status		Potential		Existing Status		Potential		Existing Status		Potential		Existing Status		Potential	
Ambavade	Existing Status	5	5	3	4	5	5	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	3	3	3	3	3	56	70					
	Potential	5	5	3	4	5	5	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	3	3	3	3	3	58	72.5					



		Eco-tourism site																			
		Facilities							Management												
		Existing Status		Potential		Existing Status		Potential		Existing Status		Potential		Existing Status		Potential		Existing Status		Potential	
		2	4	0	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	3	3	31	38.75		
Umbarewadi	Existing Status	2	4	2	2	5	2	1	2	0	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	39	48.75		
	Potential	2	4	2	2	5	2	1	2	0	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	39	48.75		



7d

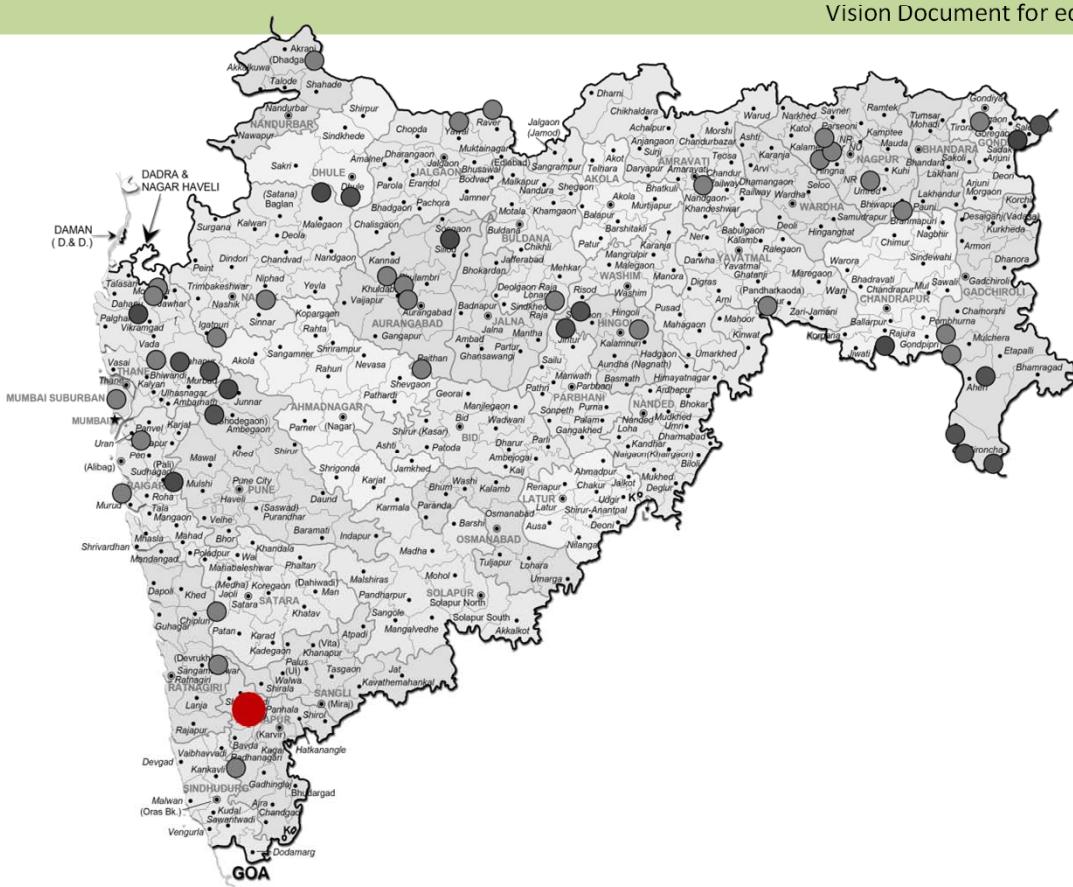
STR Radhanagri WLS

District – Kolhapur

Category – Wild Life
Tourism
UNESCO World Heritage Site

Potential- Safari and
nature education







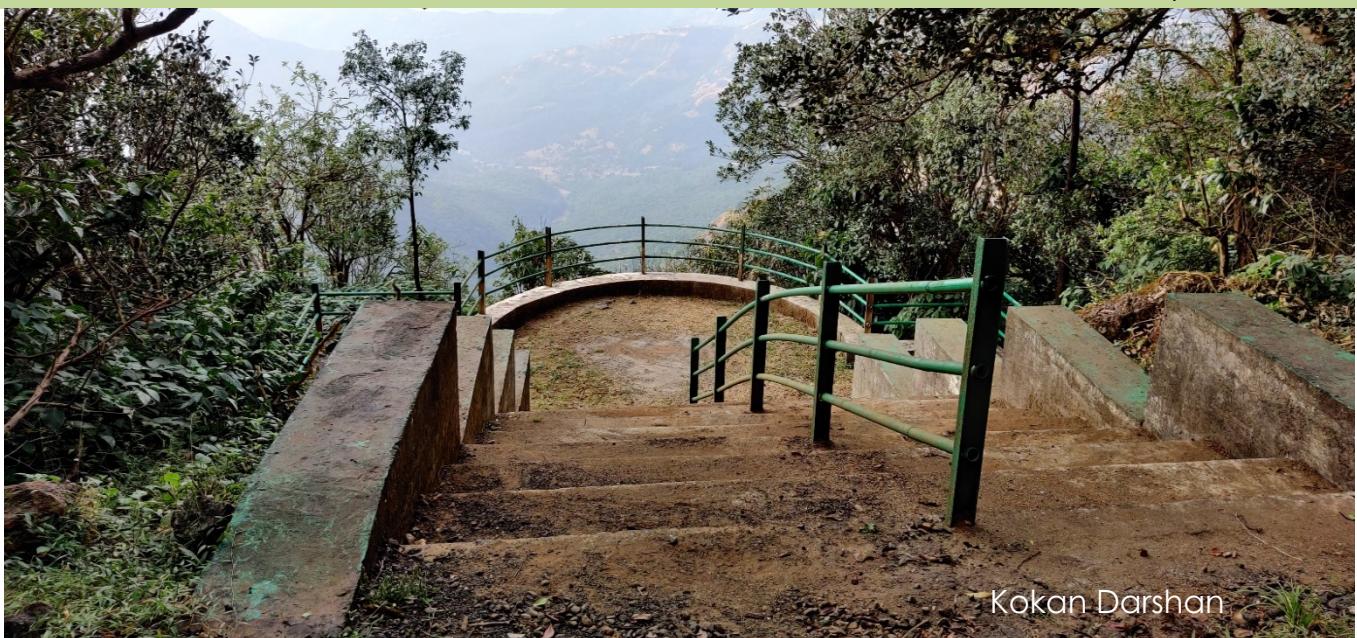
Radhanagri Dam, Laxmi Talao



Bamboo Pause point



Waghacha pani - View taken from watch tower



Kokan Darshan



Saware Sada



Dilapidated Watchtower at
Saware Sada

1	Site Name	Radhanagri WLS- Observations / Reccommendations
2	Date	29th November 2019, Radhanagri Ecotourism site
3	Type	WildlifeTourism, UNESCO Site.
4	Ecosystem	Tropical evergreen forest, very typical of Western ghats. The evergreen forest is host to diverse flora fauna and wildlife animals
5	Location	Kolhapur District. Site has been recently developed and maintained by Vertice Adventures Pvt. Ltd. A project by Joint Forest Management Committee Jeur.
6	Area	35100 hectares. The Visitor area is limited to 22 kms within the forest zone. Rest of the expanse is the major core forest area.
7	Connectivity	
	a Nearest Highway	Kolhapur - Ratnagiri highway (NH 166) SH 116 directly connect Kolhapur to Dajipur via Radhanagari and tourists travelling from Mumbai or Pune are first required to reach Kolhapur in order to visit Radhanagri Wildlife Sanctuary.
	b Nearest Railway station	Kolhapur Railway station. Nearest railway station is Kankavli which is at the distance of 490 k.m. from Mumbai.
	c Nearest Airport	Kolhapur Airport. Nearest airport is Kolharpur, 80.K.M from here.
	d Nearest Village	Dajipur is 32km from Radhanagari. Dajipur is 32km from Radhanagari. Radhanagari which is 61km from Kolhapur.
	e Nearest pada / Wadi	Durgmanwad. Radhanagri is the closest. Durgmanwad is 7kms from Radhanagari
	f Nearest City	Kolhapur City. Kolhapur is a city in Maharashtra ruled by the Maratha Bhosale clan famous for great
8	Access Route	Roadway. Roadway works the best in terms of travel.
9	Approach Road	
	a Transportation modes	State Transport Buses or PVT vehicle. Due to recent prolonged rainfall and flooding in Kolhapur the
	b Aesthetic condition	Excellent
	c Physical condition	Good
	d Experiential quality	Good
10	Entrance	
	a Aesthetic condition	Good. For the entry there is a check post with ticketing, but there isn't any entrance arch or avenue
	b Physical condition	Good
	c Experiential quality	Good
11	Existing Signage	
	a No.s, size and shape , location	Ample numbers of Informative, Directional and instructional signage are installed at various points on site and along the way from base point to 22 kms forest safari. The site has few of instructional signage but adequate number of informative and directional signages.
12	Existing Irrigation service	Govandsari Kurli Dam reservoir, Dhamni Dam reservoir, Laxmi Talao, the reservoir lake of the Radhanagari Dam

13	Existing Light fixtures	Light fixtures installed at important nodes where required avoiding extra stark lighting effect which distracts night life of flora fauna. Light fixtures in and around Dajipur wildlife reserve and neighboring villages are sufficient. Although proper street lights should be installed along main secondary and tertiary roads.
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/	Watch towers, view points
15	Toilet Facility	One toilet block on site. Rest individual toilets are attached to forest stay facilities. Basic necessity for public toilets is required across the site. Apart from the hotels and home stays, toilet facility is unavailable.
16	Surrounding land uses	Laxmi Talao, Bhagvati devi temple, Gagangiri Maharaj Math, Dajipur village, Dajipur wildlife safari, Nature education, trek, farming, homestays. Tourists who flock to Dajipur and Radhanagari also prefer visiting allied sight seeing places for rejuvenation. Although these sites are remotely placed are unknown.
17	What are the natural features- hills, lakes, rivers, plateau, etc	Radhanagari dam reservoir, wildlife sanctuary, biodiverse flora fauna- giant squirrel, indian bison, cheetah, tiger etc.math of swami gagangiri maharaj, phonda ghats at 1200 mts above sea level. Cooler environment, tourists flocking in from Pune, Mumbai and majorly Kolhapur for safari sighting rare flora and fauna.
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Anjanji, Jambul, Hirda, Awala, Pisa, Ain, Kinjal, Amba, Kumbha, Bhoma, Chandala, Katak, Nana, Umbar, Jambha, Gela, Bibba, Karvi, shikekai, karvand, ranmiri (orange climber), Tamalpatra Cinnamomum tamala, (toran), dhayati (fire-flame bush), kadipatta (curry tree), murudsheng (Indian screw-fruit), bamboo. Large numbers of ephemeral bulbs of seasonal plants are also found here. Chimati, Pendra, Rameta etc are species which do not allow other species to grow. Tourists flock here to get a glimpse of these exotic species.
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Indian Bison (Gaur), Shekru (Giant Squirrel), Indian Leopard, Tiger, Sloth Bear, Paradise flycatcher, Sambar, Bhekar, wild boar, wild dogs. Eagles, Quails, doves, Sandpipers, vultures, owls, bulbul, warbles, sunbirds, horn bill, Indian Blue Robin, Malabar whistling thrush. Reptiles like viper, gunther's cat skink and amphibians like Bombay bush frog, deccan ground gecko are spotted also. Also, varied species of butterflies. Sighting of these species is a treat for the eyes. Dajipur being a tropical rainforest and dense three to five tiered level of plant species, bio-diverse fauna flock here as per their seasonal and behavioural habit in this habitat. Maintaining and preserving this habitat from overcrowding and excessive footfall.
20	Local Community	The community is in tandem with forest officials and VEDC. The group at community level helps the locals with start ups and initiatives for Eco-tourism. The Forest officials of the region are sensitive and thorough with the diversity.
a	Economic status	Farming, animal husbandry.
b	Sources of income	Farming, VEDC (Village Eco-development committee) allows growth of locals for running businesses
24	Local Material to built	Brick, Jamba stone, Bamboo
25	Local food/crops/farming	Sugarcane and rice are major crops. Sugar and jaggery are major products. Ichalkaranji is the major
26	Accommodation	

	a	Forest department	Forest rooms/ stay, Tenting facility. With the fact in mind that it is a reserved forest area, available stay facility provided by forest department is appropriate. Minimal carbon footprint and simple basic requirements are well taken care of. Homestays need to be propagated more which would in turn be an additional income factor for locals other than farming. Hotels developed by private land owners are seen more in numbers with restaurant facility.
	b	Local	Homestays available in Dajipur area
		Aesthetic condition	Good
		Physical condition	Good
		Experiential quality	Good
	c	Commercial	Good
		Aesthetic condition	Good
		Physical condition	Good
		Experiential quality	Good
27		Forest Rest House	Good. The forest rest house facility at Dajipur is the best located closest to the forest offers 2 rooms with attached toilet blocks. Tenting facility (3 nos.) provision helps tourists to choose between room stay or outdoor camping. The Irrigation Department's Inspection Bungalow near the Radhanagari Dam, has 2 VIP suites and 2 ordinary rooms. It offers good views of the reservoir. PWD Rest House at Radhanagri offers two rooms. No food facility available here. Food arrangements are sorted by VEDC locals. Forest needs to add up rooms for betterment of public. Also a forest kitchen area can be developed to manage the hungry footfall, tourists which are passerbys and one day tourists.
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	
	b	Footfall measures	Mostly on weekends and holidays. Throughout the year except rainy season. The Dajipur wildlife sanctuary is shut during the rainy season.
	c	peak season	Winters are best to visit Dajipur. Post monsoon months attract a lot of tourists from neighbouring regions.
	d	available activities on site	Viewing points, stay, wildlife safari. VEDC staff and forest rangers share across a great deal of information with the tourists and locals. They are well aware of the behavioural pattern of the species.
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Basic minimal interventions built up reducing carbon footprint. Operation and Maintenance well taken care of by the forest officials.
30		Local education status	The locals are well educated 10-12th pass or graduates.
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	Good. Well aware and equipped. VEDC staff and forest rangers are knowledgeable locals concerned and aware for Eco-tourism.
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	Can still be developed into well eco-tourism site with more stay facilities
33		Any other factor about site	The Radhanagir WL Sanctuary is sensitive zone. Hence any bolstrous construction activity or heavy footfall needs to be curbed.

34	Management plan	Currently the forest officials are trying level best to attain hold. But still has loose ends.
35	Present govern body	Forest Department Kolhapur, Maharashtra Government
36	Description on	
	a Vulnerability of site	Being a wildlife sanctuary, forest reserve and eco-sensitive, Radhanagri WLS should be preserved and conserved. The footfall should be tapped is the only way to retain sanctity.
	b Environmental factors	Tourist footfall needs to be tapped and controlled for maintaining the sanctity of the biodiverse sanctuary. Ban on plastic use, promoting homestays can add to preserving environment.
	c Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Positive. Site has the potential to handle large crowd as it has basic necessary facilities, multiple areas adventure activities for visiting tourists and has availability of local guides.
	e Survey conducted by	Priyanka, Sumeet
	f Officials/locals met	Namdeo Patil- Vanpal

STR-RADHANAGRI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY- - WILDLIFE TOURISM

Radhanagri WLS is UNESCO recognized site in Kolhapur district and lies near the Kolhapur -Kankavli highway. It is best known for the Bison wildlife sanctuary and the Gagangiri Maharaj math in Gaganbawda. Cooler environment, tourists flocking in from Pune, Mumbai and majorly Kolhapur for safari sighting this rare flora and fauna makes is eco-tourist site.

PROS

- Laxmi lake backwaters are seen from the site. There are various spots in the sanctuary with abundance of natural and scenic beauty. The site extremely rich in its wildlife population and bio-diversity.
- Forest department in collaboration with the locals perform safari and site seeing activity.
- Ample numbers of Informative, Directional and instructional signages are installed at various points on site and along the way from base point to 22 kms forest safari. Toilet facility is available.
- Large numbers of ephemeral bulbs of seasonal plants are also found here. Wildlife like Indian Bison (Gaur), Shekru (Giant Squirrel), Indian Leopard, Tiger, Sloth Bear and variety of butterflies are found. Basic minimal interventions built up reducing carbon footprint. Operation and Maintenance well taken care of by the forest officials.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The Road conditions is poor.
- Toilet facility is limited and needs improvement.
- Homestay needs to be propagated more which would in turn be an additional income factor for locals other than farming. Hotels developed by private land owners are seen more in numbers with restaurant facility.
- The electrical lighting is very harsh and distracts the night life.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Eco friendly mode of transport for safaris within the forest area.
- Directional signages
- Appropriate Lighting facility

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Awareness regarding Eco-tourism within locals
- Online Presence and booking facility
- Human Resource and Logistical System to maintain the entire facility.
- Local involvement in developing homestays

SOCIAL NOTE

The Forest department has formed 1 EDC. And has supported the locals in managing hotel business and conducting safaris in the jungle. There are no SHGs involved in any activity except for culinary. However, as the site is already a popular destination and as the locals understand the value of tourism; home stays can be developed and other tourism related activities like village walks, jungle trails, can be developed which will add to the livelihoods opportunities.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

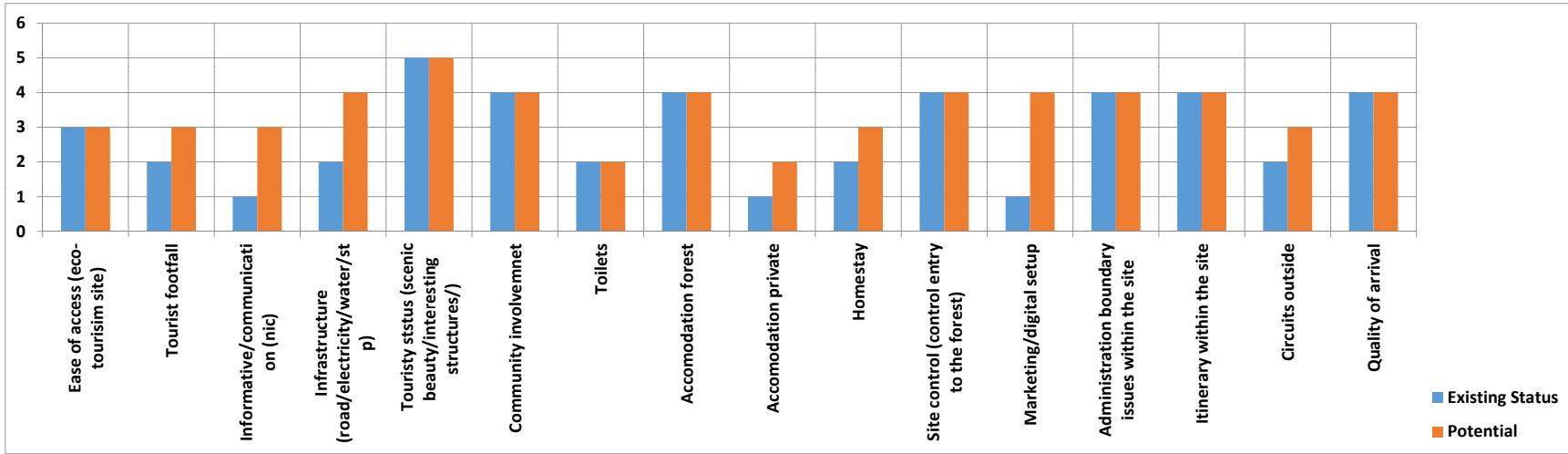
Nearby Attractions: Panhala Fort, Bhavani mandap, Mahalaxmi mandir, Kanheri math, Jyotiba temple

Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Bhavani mandap - Stop 2: Mahalaxmi mandir - Stop 3: Panhala Fort - Stop 4: Kanheri Math

STAY FACILITY

Private Guest houses in Kolhapur city Or Camp at Radhanagri Sanctuary with little Homestay facility at Dajipur.

	Ease of access (eco-tourism site)		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)													
Dajipur	Existing Status	3	2	1	2	5	4	2	4	1	2	4	1	4	45	56.25
	Potential	3	3	3	4	5	4	2	4	2	3	4	4	4	56	70



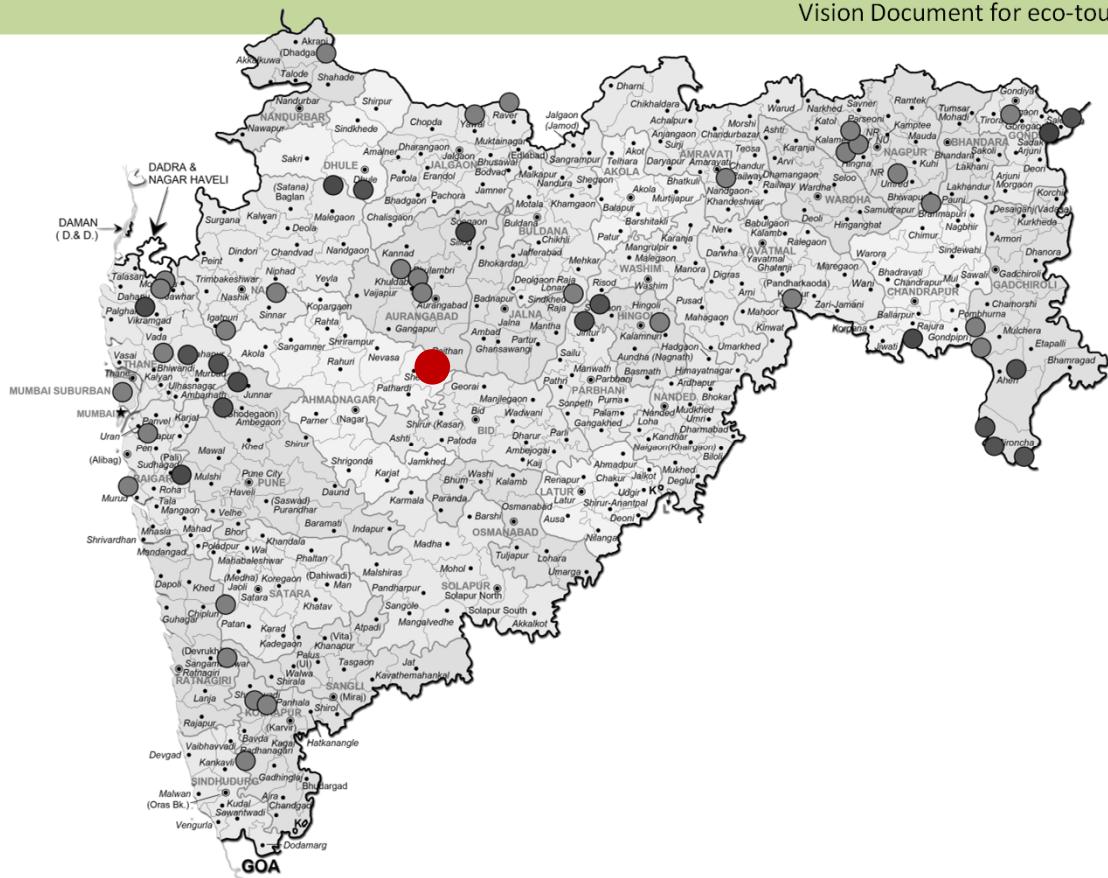
Jayakwadi Paithan WL Sanctuary

District – Aurangabad,

Category – Wild Life Tourism

**Potential- Nature Education ,
Bird watching**







Entrance gate for the site assigned for Infrastructure



Entrnace gate for Da and WildLife Reserve



Security Cabin



Guest House



Informative Signages near the Dam



Lamp Post



View of Waghur River edge



WATCH TOWER



Flora and Fauna

1	Site Name	Jaikwadi Bird Sanctuary
2	Date	14th November 2019
3	Type	Wild Life Tourism
4	Ecosystem	Wetland
5	Location	District Aurangabad
6	Area	Sanctuary area 33979.35 Ha and infrastructure development area 10Ha. Most of the area within the sanctuary is water reservoir. A land of 10 HA is available on the down side of dam which is allocated for infrastructure development by the Forest Department
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	Aurangabad Paithan Highway (NH148)
b	Nearest Railway station	Aurangabad
c	Nearest Airport	Aurangabad
d	Nearest Village	Paithan. Municipal Council
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	None
f	Nearest City	Aurangabad
8	Access Route	56 kms From Aurangabad by road
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes (from Mahad)	Local bus Private vehicles
b	Aesthetic condition	No scenic view
c	Physical condition	Good
d	Experiential quality	None
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Poor. Entrance to the Forest area near the sanctuary is through irrigation department dam wall. The forest gate is not well defined.
b	Physical condition	Poor. There is no boundary demarcation for the sanctuary and hence no defined entrances.
c	Experiential quality	Multiple entry points with no defined entrance.
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	signages are provided on the existing lamp posts on the dam.
b	Aesthetic condition	Few informative signages. Few informative signages are present. However, different types of signages like directional, informational and instructional signages should be added.
c	Physical condition	
d	Experiential quality	Informative
12	Existing Irrigation service	none. not required as wetland
13	Existing Light fixtures	None
14	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	none
15	Toilet Facility	none
16	Surrounding land uses	Agriculture, Water Pumping Station
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateau, etc	wetland, natural roosting islands
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Babul, Neem, Nilgiri, Chinch, Mango. present on the 10 HA land for infrastructure
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	flamingo, egret, stork, ducks, kingfisher, teal, cranes, etc Huge variety of local and migratory birds are observed
20	Local Community	
a	Economic status	Caste- Maratha, Muslim, Brahmin, Dalit
b	Sources of income	Agriculture, tourism, service
c	Activities	agriculture, tourism
d	special note	
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Kirtan, bhajan, bharud, jagar
b	Craft	weaving Paithani saree
c	Art	
d	Architecture	several old wadas are present in the town.
e	Special note	a cultural circuit can be developed focussing on the art- Paithani saree, architecture- wadas, food- dal batti and culture- kirtan, bhajan, etc.
22	Tribal related data	none
23	Any other Attraction in the area	Dnyaneshwar Garden, Nath Sagar Dam, Jain Mandir, Teerth Sthambh, Sant Maulana Dargah. Shani amavasya is celebrated at a huge scale in Jain Mandir.
a	Religious	Paithan is well known as Dakshin Kashi for performing last rites rituals
b	cultural	Shiral Utsav, Nath Shasthi, Hari naam Saptah
24	Local Material to build	

25	Local food/crops/farming details	kharif and khair, sugarcane
26	Accomodation	
	a Forest department	Not available
	b Local	many dharamshalas for visitors are available. Hence no accomodation facility is required
	Aesthetic condition	Not available
	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	
	c Commercial	Not available
	Aesthetic condition	
	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	
27	Forest Rest House	Available - 2 rooms
28	Type of tourist	
	a user groups with %	kids, Families, youngsters, local and tourist
	b Footfall measures	2000-3000 weekdays, 4000-5000 weekends and vacations. Most of the footfall is for the dam area
	c peak season	November, December and Weekends
	d available activities on site	watchtower
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	signages
30	Local education status	20-25 schools, medical college
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	low
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	None
33	Any other factor about site	site is in very good natural undisturbed state. the eco tourism should be limited to minimum and low impact development like watchtowers. Interpretation center for tourists can be developed in the 10 HA land for infrastructure.
34	Management plan	present
35	Present govern body	Forest department office at Paithan
	names & contacts	DFO- RR Kale - 9822225754, ACF - Nale- 9423861363, RFO- Bhise - 9404981359
36	Description on	
	a Vulnerability of site	low. currently farming is carried out in small scale on the mudflats. Also fishing is carried out by the locals in a small scale. However this is currently not disturbing the ecosystem of the site.
	b Environmental factors	wetland is in very good natural undisturbed state
	c Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	cannot take load of tourism
	d Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration	currently there is no demarcation of boundary of the sanctuary. But this is not of threat in the current situation.
	e Survey conducted by	Sandip, Stuti, Sailee
37	Forest Officer	DCF- R.R. Kale 7620089202

JAIKWADI BIRD SANCTUARY, AURANGABAD - WILDLIFE TOURISM

Jaikwadi is known as a bird sanctuary near Paithan town adjoining the Jaikwadi dam, with a sanctuary area of 33979.35 hectares. Most of the area within the sanctuary is water reservoir. The wetland is surrounded by rich agricultural fields and attracts a large number of local and migratory birds every year. A land of 10 hectares is available on the down side of dam which is allocated for infrastructure development by the Forest Department.

PROS

- It is very close to Paithan town which is a popular tourist destination and sanctuary can easily be integrated with existing tourist circuits.
- The area is very scenic due to the wetlands and fields and has a large number of bird sightings, especially during migratory season.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Entrance to the Forest area near the sanctuary is through irrigation department dam wall. The forest gate is not well defined.
- There is no boundary demarcation for the sanctuary and hence no defined entrances.
- Though a large number of tourists visit the area, most of the footfall is for the dam area and few visitors actually visit the area as a bird sanctuary.
- No orientation is available for the visitors to the area.
- Large bird sightings are seasonal during migratory periods from November to February.
- As most of the sanctuary is actually the water spread, only limited land is available for any development and that is also highly prone to flooding during monsoon.
- There is no infrastructure currently developed at the sanctuary or eco tourism site.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Orientation of the tourists on arrival highlighting the specialty of the sanctuary, flora and fauna, community involvement and instructions to tourists.
- Few informative signages are present along the dam wall. However, different types of signages like directional, informational and instructional signages should be added.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- A Nature Interpretation Center and tourist information center can be developed at the designated eco tourism site on the downside of the dam. Access to the sanctuary should be through the interpretation center after proper orientation.
- Aesthetic and materials for any development especially at the sanctuary area should be in tune with the natural settings and environment. Use of local materials and techniques should be encouraged.
- As the site is significant place to observe birds it demands noise control parameters.
- The site is very Eco sensitive it will need strict control and good management to develop Eco tourism.
- A cultural circuit can be developed for the Paithan town, focusing on the art- Paithani saree, architecture- wadas, food- dal bati and culture- kirtan, Bhajan, etc.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

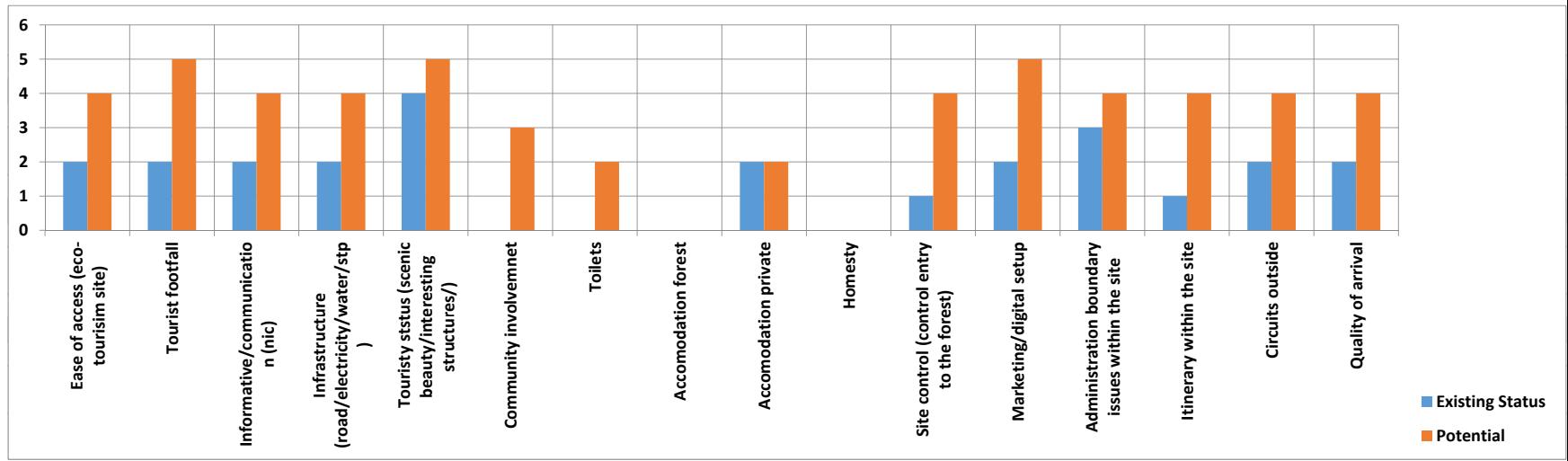
Nearby attractions: Dyaneshwar Garden, MSSIDC Paithan Weaving Centre, Old style wadas in old town

Tourism Circuit: Stop 1 – Dyaneshwar Garden - Stop 2- Paithan saree Complex

STAY FACILITY

Paithan being famous religious place it has many private lodges and hotels.

																	Total	%
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy ststus (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvemnet	Toilets	Accomodation forest	Accomodation private	Homesty	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	
jayakwadi	Existing Status	2	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	3	1	2	25	31.25
	Potential	4	5	4	4	5	3	2	0	2	0	4	5	4	4	4	54	67.5



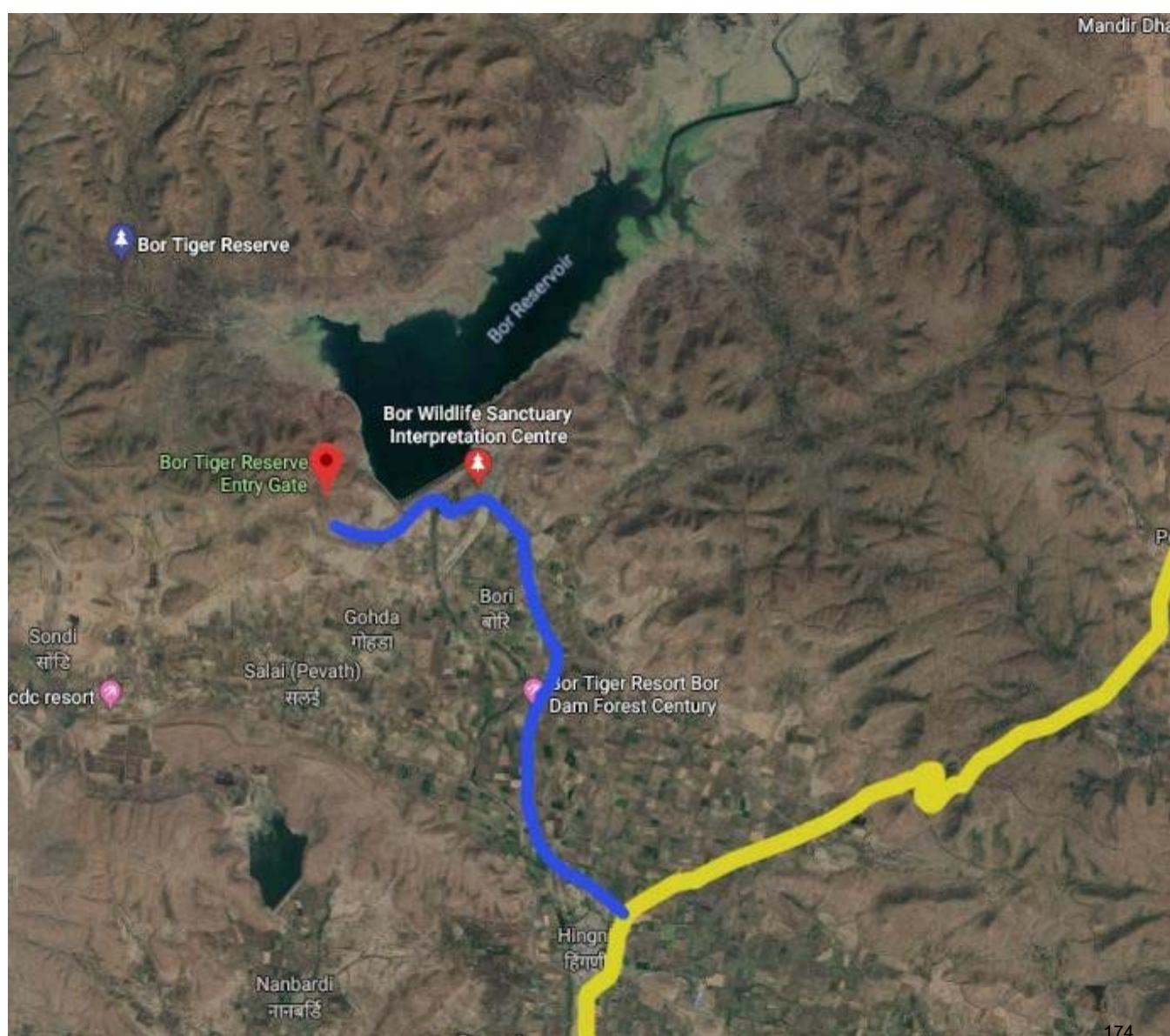
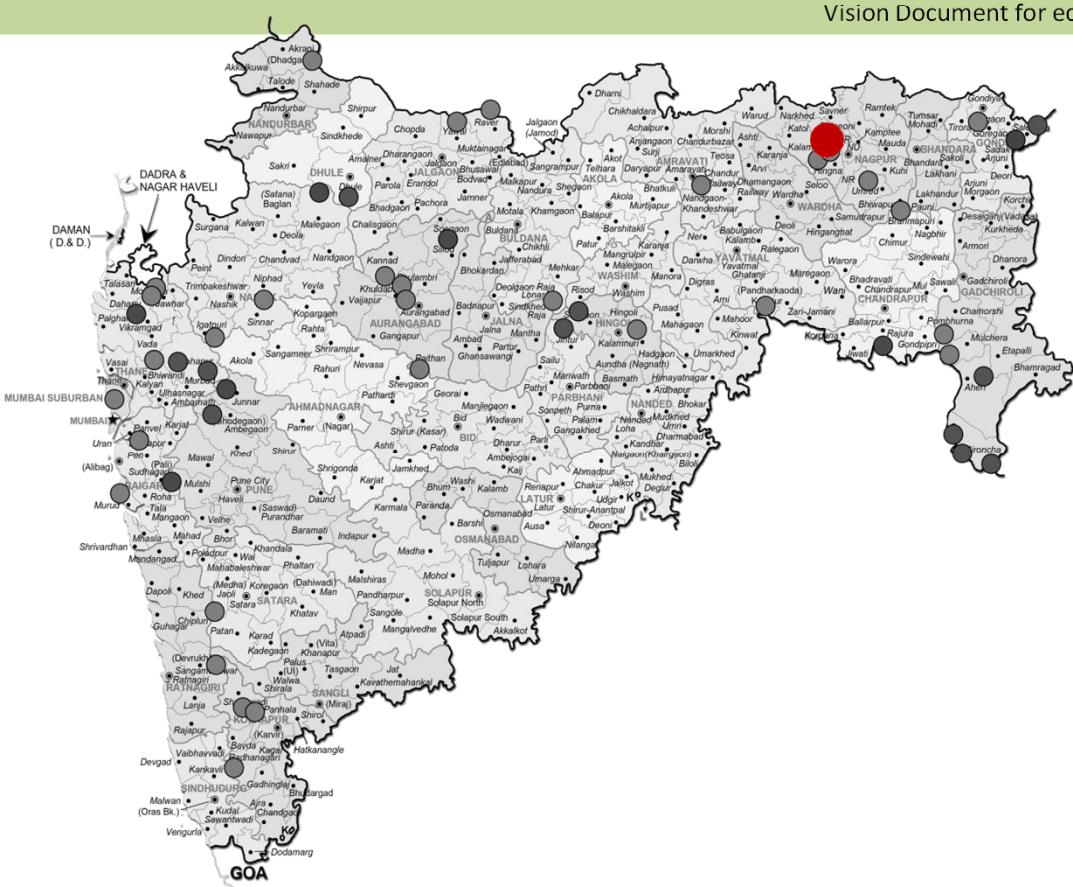
Bor Tiger Reserve (Bor WLS, NewBorWLS, Extended Bor WLS)

District – Nagpur

Category – Wild Life Tourism

Potential- Nature Education, Adventure sports, treks, bird watching







ENTRANCE GATES

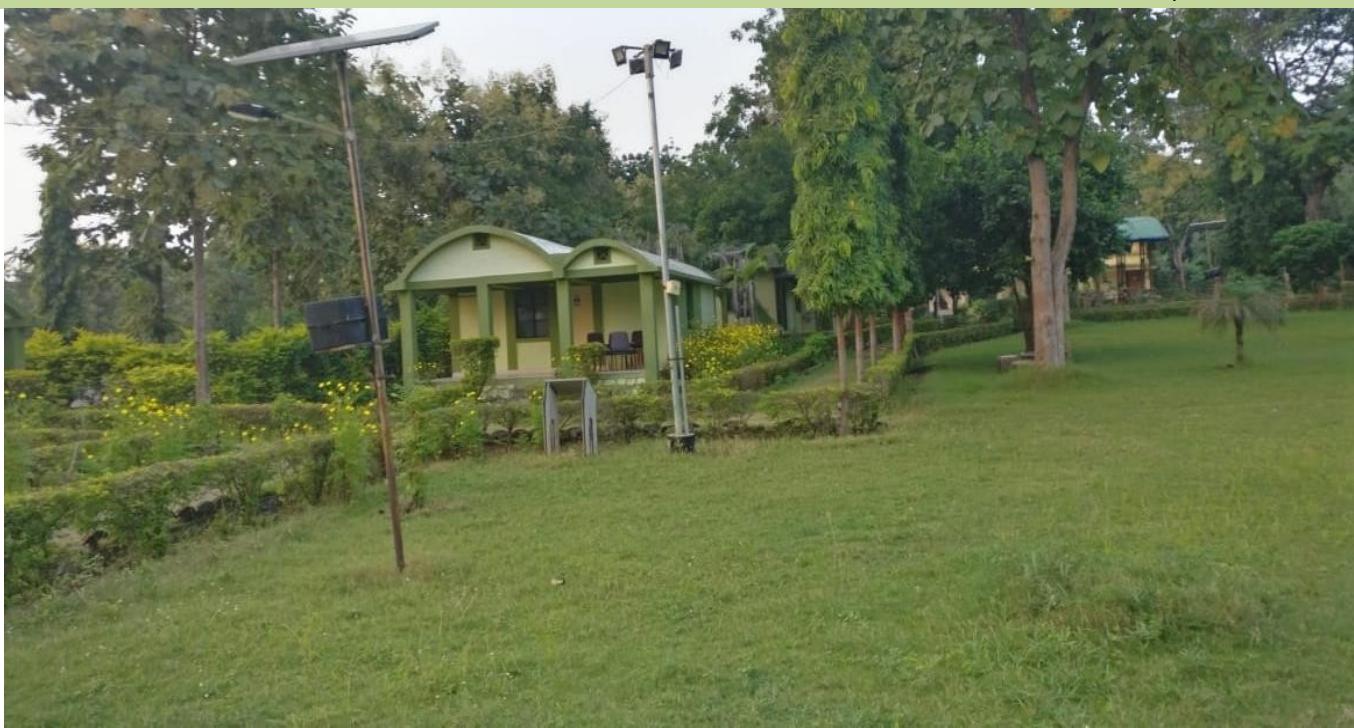


DRINKING WATER PROVISION:
Which needs to be maintained and restructured

Signages



Shade Structure



Stay Facility



Souviner Shop



Interiors of Cottages



Stay Facility

1	Site Name and date of site visit		Bor Tiger Reserve
2	Type of ecosystem / usage in forest land (Sanctuary /water body/ historic/ from 8 types they have given)		Wild life sanctuary
3	Location		Wardha
4	Area		121.1 sq.km.
5	Connectivity (Name and Distance in Km)	Nearest highway	Nagpur Wardha highway
		Nearest railway station	Wardha
		Nearest airport	Nagpur
		Nearest village / pada	Hingani
		Nearest city	Wardha
6	Access routes (no. and names)		Two Eco sites at two different entry points Bor dam and Navargaon /Adegaon entry (check) The entry from the Bor dam side has the Eco center managed by the FDMC forest corporation
7	Approach road	Transportation modes available. And preferences	Regular buses to Bor Wildlife Sanctuary are available from cities like Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Akola, Amravati, Wardha. Hingi (Hingani) is the nearest bust stand from the sanctuary located at a distance of around 5 km. from Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur Wardha can be easily reached by state transport corporation buses and from Wardha different Hingani can be reached by local buses. From Hingani bus stands tourist cars and jeeps can be hired those will take tourists directly to the sanctuary.
		1)Aesthetic condition note	There are hardly any facilities provided
		2) Physical condition note	The office is not meant for tourists
		3) Experiential quality note	Forest view
8	Entrance	Description	Signage available at the entrance
		1)Aesthetic condition note	
		2) Physical condition note	Sufficient but not impact full
		3) Experiential quality note	
9	Existing signages	Nos. , Size and shape, locations	Insufficient and inadequate signages exist at both the locations
		1)Aesthetic condition note	Bad
		2) Physical condition note	poor

		3) Experiential quality note	
10	Existing irrigation service note	Condition : installation year / no of equipment / aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations	Very severe water scarcity during summers Rearing of Kadaknath hens and cocks Non irrigated agricultural land
11	Existing lighting fixtures note	Condition : installation year / no. of fixtures/ aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations	The site under the Forest Corporation at one entry is well designed and managed with basic facilities and water and electrical supply complete with all fixtures .But the site under EDC definitely needs proper management and upkeep .
12	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Condition note and SWOT	The tiger safari is only three hours this is a disadvantage . Tourist engaging NIC and basic facilities need to be developed by the Forest corporation site . otherwise it's a long drive for no tiger sighting and short safari – 6-9 and 3-6
13	Toilet Facility	Condition note and SWOT	Condition is not satisfactory
14	Surrounding land uses		Farm lands
15	What are the natural features (Hills, lakes, river, plateau, etc)		Hills, plateau
16	Local flora data and speciality		Teak wood species and Butea monosperma
17	Local fauna data and speciality		
18	Local community	Economic status	
		sources of income	
		activities	
		special note	The community is mixed HINDU and muslim Gond community
19	significant factors (dance/craft/ art/ architecture)		Poga dance on festivals with the Ghongade daphali and pava (bansuri)
21	Tribal related data		
22	any other attraction in the area : religious/ cultural etc		Diwali is the main festival.
23	Local material for built		
24	Local food / crops / farming details		
25	Types of accommodation available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , Nos., material, location,	Forest dept: Condition note and SWOT	It is a fully equipped and well managed site with independent cottages dormitories, kitchen and dining facility garden area etc But this site ius under the JFM .

	Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	Local : Condition note and SWOT	
		Commercial : Condition and SWOT	
26	Existing forest rest house facility (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	Typology	
		Condition note and SWOT	The site earmarked for ecotourism has been designed with basic facilities . Typical layout of cottages complete with basic utilities .It needs proper management and regular upkeep . An orientation center is missing . Detailed itenary for people to follow other than tiger safari
		Nos.	
27	Condition note on Built facility available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality, SWOT)	Reception	
		Interpretation center	A master plan is required for the additional infrastructure .Social management plans are also needed as the support from the EDC dosent seem well organised and efficient .The NIC needs upgradation
		Ticket booking counter	The entry requires upgradation
		Security elements	Parking facility souvenir shops etc etc all require restructuring and upgradation
		Food facility	
		Souvenir	
28	Types of tourists	User groups with %	friends and family group , researchers/Students
		footfall measures	
		peak season	April, May and October, November
		available activities on site	Tiger Safari, Meadows development and forest conservation fire barriers are continuous activities that can be made with tourist involvement or displays and outreach programs can be done
29	Existing measures taken by govern bodies towards Eco tourism		Salaipavat are Gowari community (cow herders) Good training imparted to EDC as forest safari guides Home stays are along the main road across the dam several home stays are coming up with outdoor eateries and shops Bori and Navagoan 2 home stays Villages have 13 guides 24 gypsies , 4 cars and the EDC has seven ladies They have 32 EDCs

30	Local education status		
31	Local awareness about eco tourism		
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any		
33	Any Other factor about site		The tiger reserve has no buffer area demarcated yet as it is territorial hence no trails or innovative forest eco activities can be developed. The derelict /dilapidated structures of irrigation dept can be taken over for tourist orientation.
34	Management plan		Not received
35	present govern body (names and contacts)		RFO : Mr Nilesh Gawande Forest officer : Nisha Singh Range officer : mr Bhakare Round officer : Mr Barange
37	Survey conducted by : Names and contact		Pallavi Latkar, Rashmi Sawant, Nishith Dharaiya

BOR TIGER RESERVE, NAGPUR - WILDLIFE TOURISM

Two entry gates Bordharan gate and Adegaon gate, one from BOR dam and another at Navargaon / Adegaon. The entry from the Bor dam side has the Eco center managed by the FDMC Bordharan Gate is the primary gate to enter Bor Tiger Reserve. It is located at 62 km from Nagpur on Nagpur Hingna Road. This gate offers morning and evening safari options. Adegaon Gate is the second important gate to enter Bor Tiger Reserve. Adegaon gate offers a longer tourism road length and also it takes you straight to Bor dam waters where animal density is high including tigers.. .

Adegaon gate has five semi-luxury tents and two suites, 500 metres away from safari gate. The tents are well equipped and have got a picturesque view with valley and hills around. However there is acute shortage of water supply.

PROS

- The forest accommodation at Bordharan Gate is a fully equipped and well managed site with independent cottages dormitories; kitchen and dining facility garden area etc .Regular buses to Bor Wildlife Sanctuary are available from cities like Nagpur, Akola, Amravati, Wardha. Tourists have an advantage of Adegaon gate as apart from increased tourism road length; it takes you straight to Bor dam waters where animal density is high including tigers.
- Tiger Safari, Meadows development, forest conservation, putting up fire barriers are continuous activities carried out by the forest department.
- Home stays are along the main road across the dam .Several home stays are coming up with outdoor eateries and shops.
- Adegaon gate has five semi-luxury tents and two suites, 500 metres away from safari gate. The tents are well equipped and have got a picturesque view with valley and hills around. However there is acute shortage of water supply.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The signages available on site are not very informative. The site faces severe water scarcity during summers at both the entry sites Bordharan and Adegaon .Tourist engaging NIC and basic facilities need to be developed and maintained efficiently. Acute shortage of water supply for the existing tourist facilities is a problem at both the entry sites.
- The tiger reserve has no buffer area demarcated yet as it is within the territorial area and hence no trails or innovative forest eco activities can be developed.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- The entry requires upgradation
- Parking facility, NIC,souvenir shops, ticket counter etc. requires restructuring and upgradation
- Toilet facility should be improved

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

State of home stay facilities by locals can be developed.

Developing in a daylong itinerary viz.

- Heritage trail,
- Evening Camp Fire with Tiger Stories.
- Online booking facility
- Human Resource and Logistical System to maintain the entire facility.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity park, Harit tekadi , Vena dam, Bor

Tiger Reserve, Ambazri Lake Wetland Park

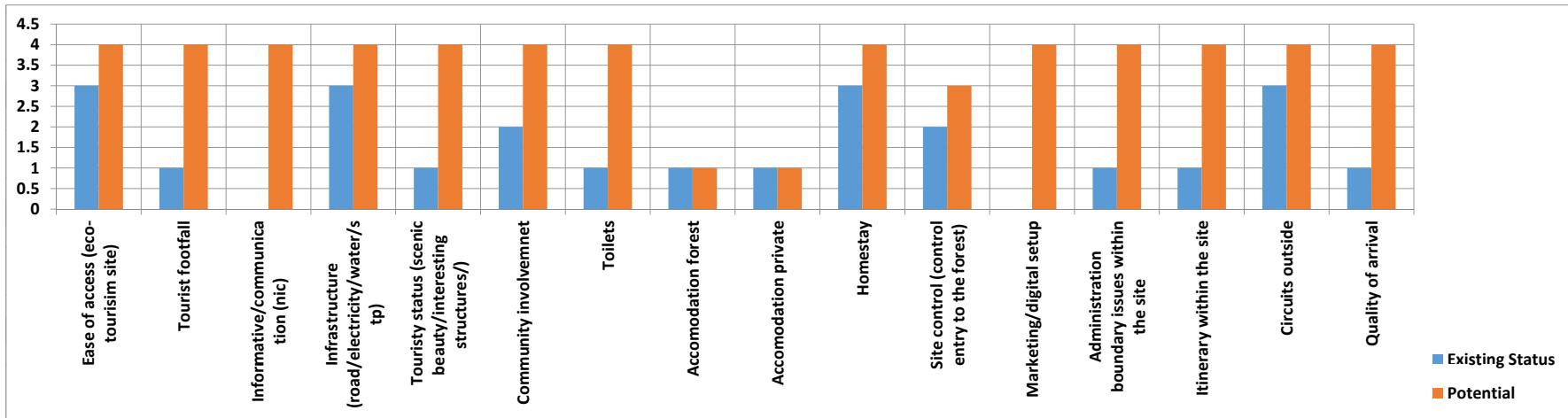
Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity park - Stop 2: Harit tekadi - Stop 3: Vena dam - Stop 4: Bor Tiger Reserve - Stop 5: Ambazri Lake Wetland Park

Duration: 3-4 Days Package.

STAY FACILITY

Nagpur city offers several types of private tourist accommodation facilities.

																Total	%		
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival		
Bor Tiger Reserve	Existing Status	3	1	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	0	1	1	3	1	24	30
	Potential	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	57	71.25



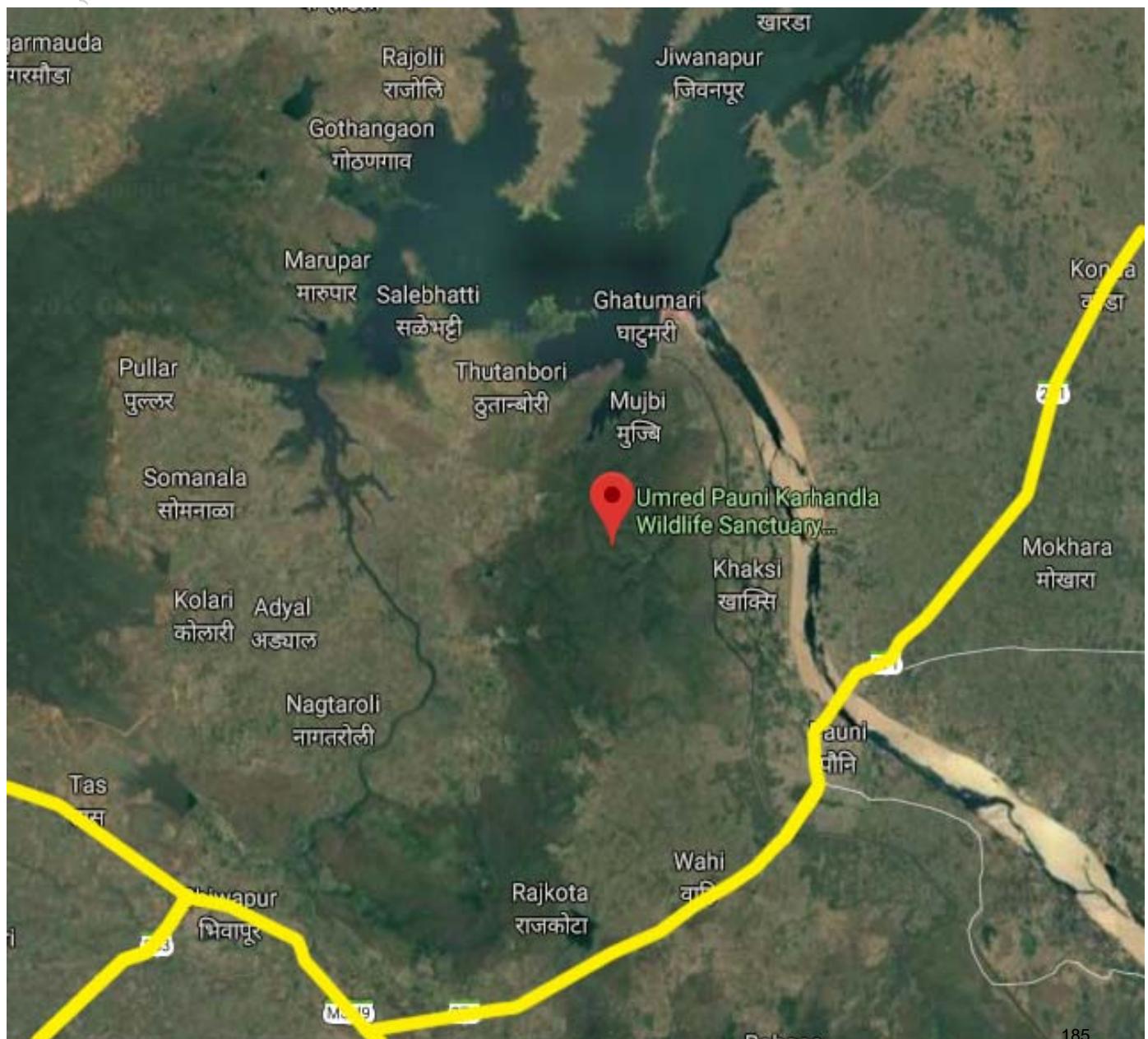
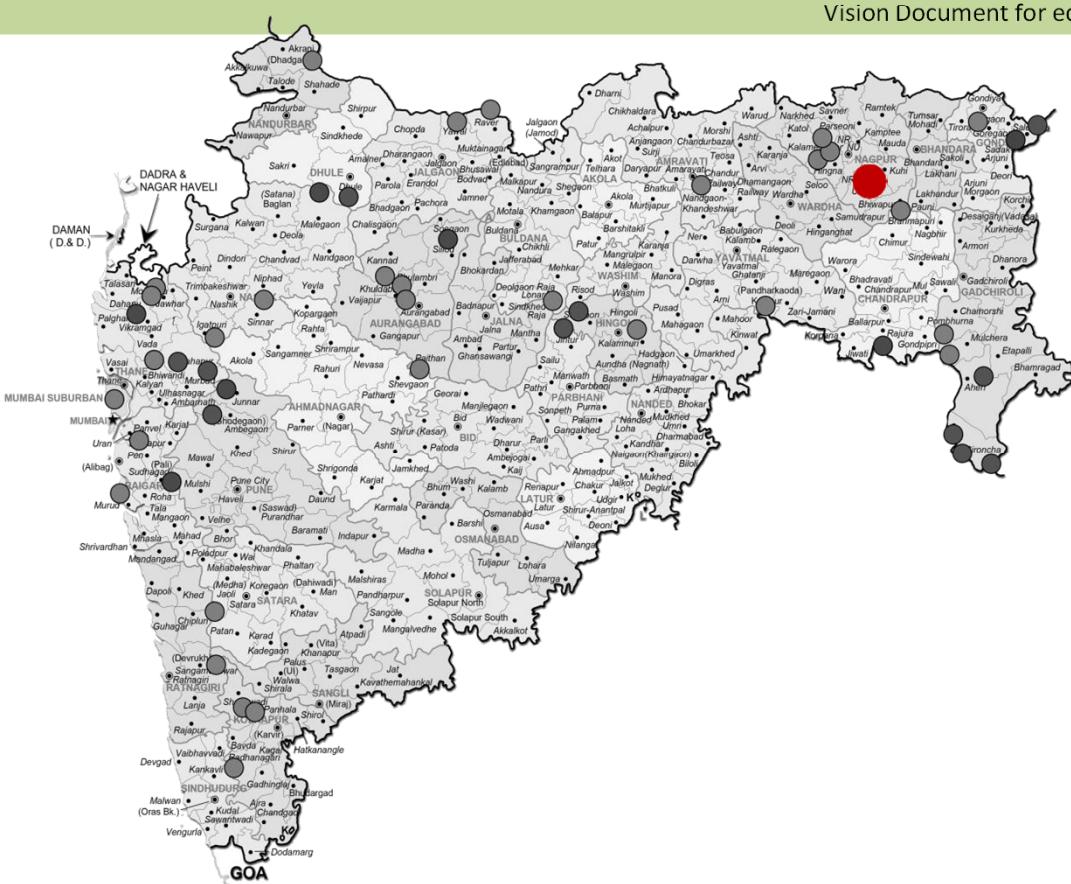


Umred Karandala WL Sanctuary

District – Nagpur

Category – Wild Life Tourism

Potential- Nature education





Rest House



Landscaping



1	Site Name	Umred Pauni Karandla WLS
2	Date	9th December 2019
3	Type	Wild Life tourism
4	Ecosystem	Dry Deciduous Forests
5	Location	Umred-Pauni-Karhandla Wildlife Sanctuary, is spread over Pauni Tahsil of Bhandara district and Umred, Kuhi and Bhivapur Taluka of Nagpur district. This sanctuary has a connection with Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve through the forest along Wainganga River
6	Area	
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	Gadchiroli Nagpur highway (MHS9)
b	Nearest Railway station	bhandara varti, nagpur
c	Nearest Airport	nagpur
d	Nearest Village	Neem Gaon, paungaon, bhalongri kavadshi.
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Khapri
f	Nearest City	Paoni
8	Access Route	<p>1. Karhandla gate – about 8 km from the Umred town</p> <p>2. Gothangaon gate – about 33 km from the Umred town</p> <p>3. Pauni gate – about 35 km from Umred town</p> <p>4. Pullar gate – about 35 kms from Umred town</p>
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	pauni
b	Aesthetic condition	very good
c	Physical condition	average
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	Need Directional Signages from Umred Town
b	Aesthetic condition	average
c	Physical condition	average
d	Experiential quality	average
12	Existing Irrigation service	yes, mainly paddy fields and wheat
13	Existing Light fixtures	very less light fixtures as of now, single phase light is provided.(More lights are not needed as it may increase light pollution and disturb the natural environment of Tigers)
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	
15	Toilet Facility	Very Poor-Need to construct more
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc)	gosekhurd Dharan, Indirasagar Lake, Bhuddha Vihar, Wainganga river
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	The forests are mainly covered with dry deciduous trees which are part of southern tropical forest. The major part of the forest is a mixture of varied plant species. Teak is predominantly found in the region
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	The varied diversity of animal species include sambar, bisons, wild dogs, nilgais, sloth bears, deer, tigers and leopards. Other animals spotted in the region are Indian small civet, wolves, Indian foxes, Ratels, Jungle cats, jackals and bluebuck.
20	Local Community	
a	Economic status	Average
b	Sources of income	Farming and Labour
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	phugadi
b	Craft	
c	Art	Rangoli
23	Any other Attraction in the area	Gosekhurd dam, Multiple lakes within the sanctuary, Wainganga river
a	Religious	Jatra in Dussehra
b	cultural	Maharastrian Culture

24		Local Material to built	Stone, wood and bamboo
25		Local food/crops/farming details	Rice and Wheat Farming with seasonal Vegetables
26		Accomodation	
	a	Forest department	NO
	b	Local	NO
	c	Commercial	Yes, In paoni
		Aesthetic condition	good
		Physical condition	good
		Experiential quality	good
27		Forest Rest House	No
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	Mixed age Groups and Interest
	b	Footfall measures	Tickets are being given to the tourists and safaris are conducted helping the measure Footfall efficently
	c	peak season	Oct. to June
	d	available activities on site	
36		Description on	
	a	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	The site is not prepared for large number of tourists as for now there is not proper stay fascility fro the forest but there are Private stay facilities which help to take the load in future
	b	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	There is a joint committee between the forest and the villagers- "Eco Development Comittee"
	c	Survey conducted by	Nisha Singh

UMRED KARHANDLA, NAGPUR- WILDLIFE TOURISM

This sanctuary has a connection with Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve through the forest along Wainganga River. The sanctuary is home to resident breeding tigers.

Location :Nagpur district and Bhandara district

Established :2013

Umred-Pauni-Karhandla Wildlife Sanctuary, is spread over Pauni Tahsil of Bhandara district and Umred, Kahi and Bhivapur Taluka of Nagpur district. This sanctuary has a connection with Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve through the forest along Wainganga River.

This wildlife sanctuary and tiger reserve is located near Umred town which is about 50 km from Nagpur on road. The Umred landscape is divided into different ranges. There are 3 major tourism gates.

1. Karhandla gate – about 8 km from the Umred town
2. Gothangaon gate – about 33 km from the Umred town
3. Pauni gate – about 35 km from Umred town
4. Pullar gate – about 35 kms from Umred town

Gypsy and Jeep Safaris are always available in Umred that help in exploring the wildlife of the forest. One can also enter the sanctuary with his/her private vehicle

PROS

- This wildlife sanctuary is located near Umred town which is about 50 km from Nagpur on road. This sanctuary houses many varieties of animals including tigers, gaurs, cheetahs, sambhar, blue bulls, monkeys etc. It also has many varieties of birds such as eagles, tree pies, owls etc.
- There are facilities like ticketing counter, cafeteria etc. Locals and guides are provided for guided tour for forest safari. Eco Tents available for accommodation are newly built, spacious & clean.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The signage is limited and can be more informative. Toilet facility is extremely poor and needs upgradation. The locals from the nearby villages lack training for providing guided tours. No canteen facility at Government Accommodation. Moreover there are no good facilities for kids and women with respect to hygiene and safety is provided.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Information about this site to visitors
- Cafeteria
- Functional Toilets
- Signages – informative and directional
- Training to locals
- Good homestay facilities

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- State of art home stay facilities
- Developing daylong itinerary viz.
- Morning birds trails
- Nature trail,
- Local cuisine for travelers,
- Good hygienic facilities like cafeteria, toilets etc.
- Human Resource and Logistical System to maintain the entire facility.

POTENTIAL TOURISM CIRCUIT

Umred-Karhandla- karhandla village- Navegaon Ramtek- Nagzira (2-3 day activity)

Tourism circuit: Stop 1- Umred Karhandla - Stop 2- Navegaon - Stop 3- Ramtek (historic temples) - Stop4- Nagzira WLSanctuary

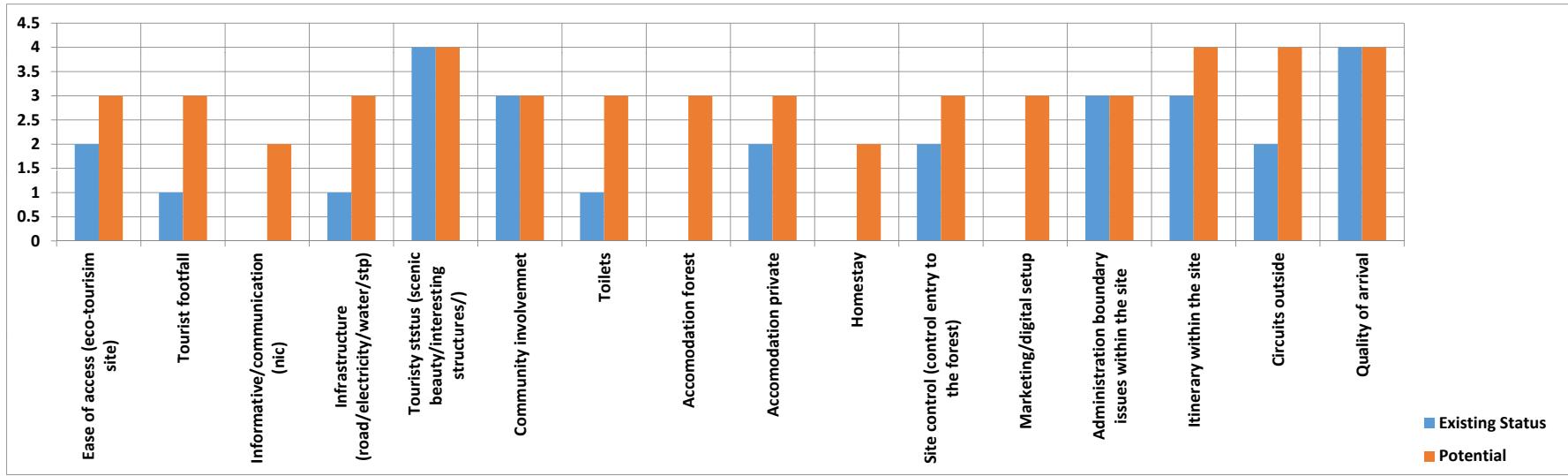
Umred Karandla –Gose Khurd Dam

Tented accommodation available at Gothangaon.

STAY FACILITY

Stay can be at Karhandla and Navegaon

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy ststus (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvennet	Toilets	Accomodation forest	Accomodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Umred	Existing Status	2	1	0	1	4	3	1	0	2	0	2	0	3	3	2	4	28	35
Karandla	Potential	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	50	62.5



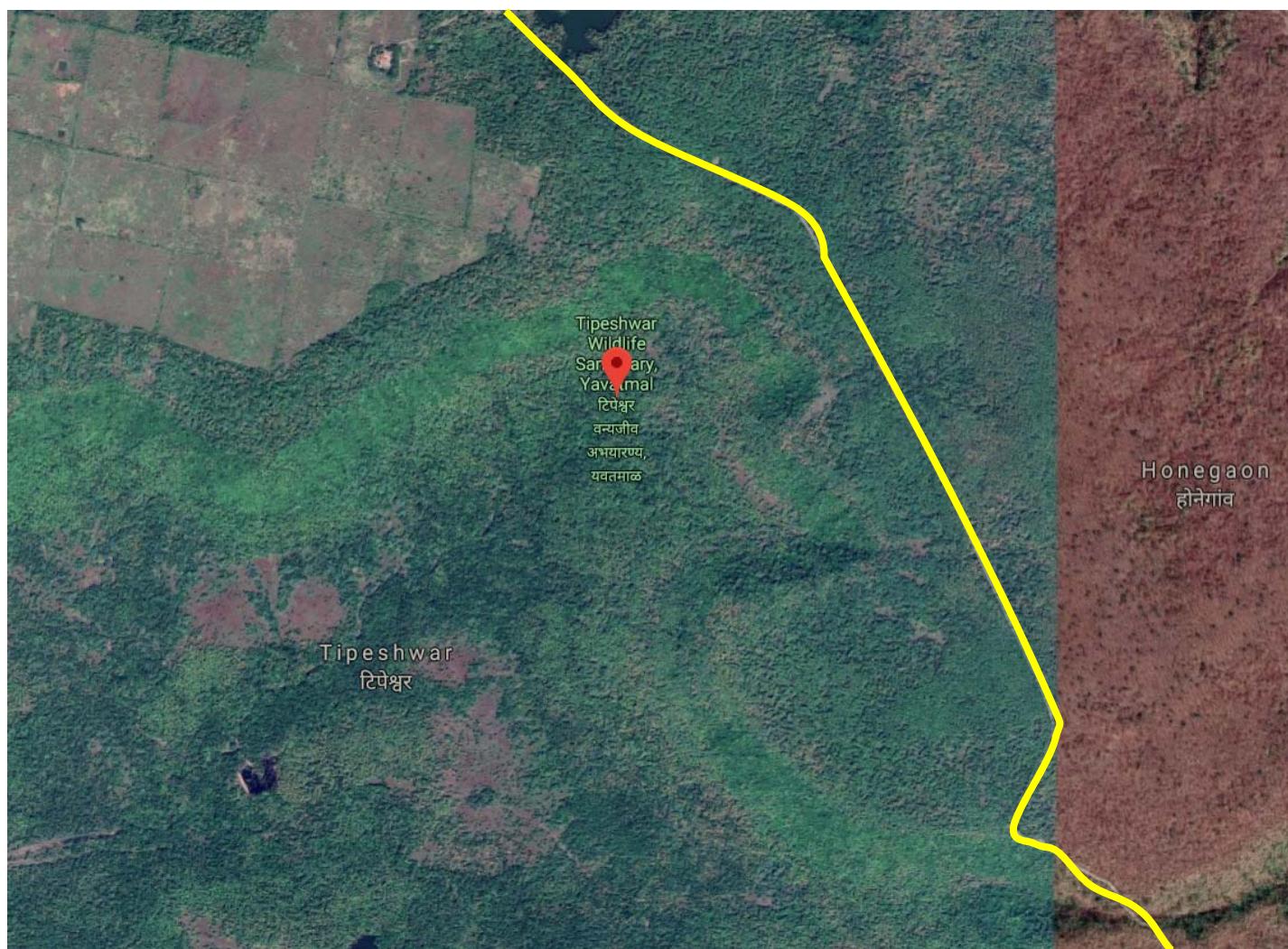
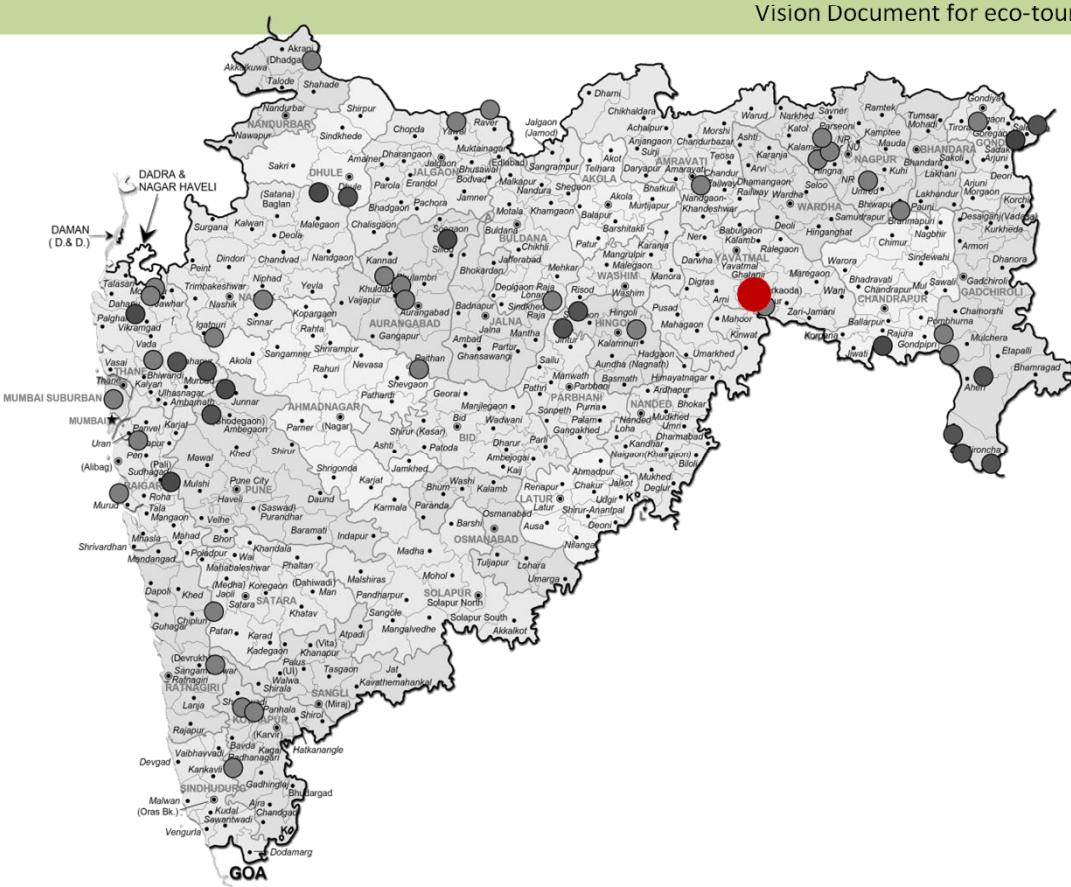
Tipeshwar WL Sanctuary

District – Yawatmal

Category – Wild Life Tourism

**Potential- Nature
Education**







Forest Rest House



Cottages for stay



Toilet Facility

1	Site Name	TIPESHWAR WILD LIFE SANCTUARY- YAVATMAL Observations / Recommendations
2	Date	12-05-2019
3	Type	Wildlife Tourism
4	Ecosystem	DRY Deciduous Forest
5	Location	Dist. Yavatmal
6	Area	Mathani- Sunna
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearist Highway	NH- 07 old- New-44
b	Nearest Railway station	Hinganghat- 74 Km & Adilabad- 50 km-SR, Dhamangaon Juncation (CR)120-KM
c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur (145 Km)
d	Nearest Village	Mathani- Sunna
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Mathani- Sunna
f	Nearest City	Yavatmal, Ghatanji- Pandharkawada
8	Access Route	
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	State transport Buses
b	Aesthetic condition	Average
c	Physical condition	Average
d	Experiential quality	Average. The beautiful scenic deciduous forests and small villages make the journey worthwhile.
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Average
b	Physical condition	Average
c	Experiential quality	Average
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape, location	Signages- directional, instructional and informative are inadequate. No particular or precise format followed. Rectangular, circular etc in shape.
b	Aesthetic condition	Very simple ones- not in competition with international standards.
c	Physical condition	Okay
d	Experiential quality	Render enough information but can be better.
12	Existing Irrigation service	Borewell-01 Each Gate 2 HP
13	Existing Light fixtures	All lights and Motor pump operating on solar panel-5KV
14	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Forest trail along with guide. Gypsy vehicle available at both gates, @2350 per trail.
15	Toilet Facility	Available - 3+3 (Bathroom & Toilet) Both gate Sunna - Mathani.
16	Surrounding land uses	Agriculture
17	What are the natural features hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Hills, Rivers, Lake
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Teak, Behada, Ajan, Tendu, Bell, Charodi, Amala, Khair, Bamboo, Salai, Dhawada etc.
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Tiger, Wild Dogs, Leopard, Bears. In deer -Spotted deer, Bhekru, Chausinga, Kalweet, Chinkara, Neelgay, Saliander etc. Birds found in majorly Pitta, Haldya, Hariyal, Black drongo, Kingfisher- white spotted, Peacock, Nilkantha, Takkachor, Bee eater, wood pecker etc. Current year one male tiger was migrated to Dnynganga wild life sanctuary. It was 1800 km distance cover by male tiger
20	Local Community	Mathani gate Tribal (kolam) and Sunna gate Mix community(Hindu & Muslim)
a	Economic status	Average
b	Sources of income	Agriculture
c	Activities	
d	special note	There is large scope for home stay, Mathani & Sunna village, as per discussion with stake holders are ready for the home stay.
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Kolam community on an annual basis organise " Gaon Bandhani" form ritual which attract the tourists from February to March
b	Craft	
c	Art	
d	Architecture	
e	special note	
22	Tribal related data	Kolam community is a scheduled tribe- an endogamous and agrarian community
23	Any other Attraction in the area	"Gaon Bandhani" Kolam Community
a	Religious	

	b	cultural	
24		Local Material to built	
25		Local food/crops/farming details	Cotton, Soyabean, Red Gram and Wheat and Horse Gram
26		Accomodation	Tipeshwar hotels or Accommodation is available at the Irrigation Rest House which includes VIP suite and a residence for 16. The park opens its gates for guests at 7 a.m. every morning and opens remain till 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. every afternoon and opens till 6 p.m.
	a	Forest department	Forest Rest House with 2 suites at Parwa.
	b	Local	
		Aesthetic condition	Very Good
		Physical condition	Very Good
		Experiential quality	Good
	c	Commercial	Yes facility available at Pandharkawada
		Aesthetic condition	Good
		Physical condition	Average
		Experiential quality	<p>2 suites and 5 rooms -Rest house at core area forest. It was built by Biritish empire still stands in good condition. Undertaken by Forest department and used for internal works. Tourist entry is not entertained here.</p> <p>Forest Department has renovated an old school located at the centre of the sanctuary. Main pourpose of renovating the temple is that it acts as a halt for tourists where they can rest and avail to rest room facility made available here.</p> <p>Mr. Yohesh Thombre developed a tourist centre just 2kms before Mathani gate. He plays a versatile role required at a sensitive place like the sanctuary and arranges for nature trail facilities outside the sanctuary premises. With the help of Agro-tourism department he has developed 4 rooms with local food variety available via online booking also and provides gypsy vehicle for safaris. At Sunna gate Mr. Uday Krishna Reddy has also develpoed agro-tourism farm facility- five rooms and one kitchen constructed charging 9500/- per day.</p> <p>There are 2 entry gates Sunna and Mathani. Both are good but Sunna is 7km from Pandhrarkawada and Mathani is 23km from pandharkawada. Tipeshwar booking entry is available and entry for travelling by gypsy or private car from both, Sunna and Mathani Gate. It is compulsory to hire a tourist guide. They charge you Rs. 300 per safari.</p> <p>Sunna gate at Tipeshwar sanctuary has tremendous scope for tourists. 6 units of tiolet bathroom have already been constructed, three plinths for tenting is also made available. The intalled Solar panels run 2hp-bore well motor. Four domed shape structures are observed, which can be used for interpretation center or tourist halt/ pause points.</p>
27		Forest Rest House	At Parwa 8 km from Mathani gate.
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	
	b	Footfall measures	Average daily 60 to 120
	c	peak season	September to June
	d	Available activities on site	Waiting Hall with wash room, both gate Mathani and Sunna
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	<p>Yes</p> <p>Department has organised training for stakeholders and among of these were delivering as a Guide role in sanctuary, arround 25 interested locals were trained as guides working at both gate.</p>
30		Local education status	High School- ZP
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	<p>Yes</p> <p>Mr. Yohesh Thombre developed a tourist centre just 2kms before Mathani gate. He plays a versatile role required at a sensitive place like the sanctuary and arranges for nature trail facilities outside the sanctuary premises.</p>
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	
33		Any other factor about site	
34		Management plan	NA
35		Present govern body	Yes- JFM
		names & contacts	Mr. Prakash Atram- Gide, Mathani Gate
36		Description on	

	a	Vulnerability of site	At the entrance of Sunna village an open area restaurant is seen. Unfortunately these facilities though undertaken by Sunna village Panchayat, is not supported by the SHG members due to internal disputes hence the area remains redundant and unused infrastructure. Both Sunna and Mathani villages are connected with National Highway, but no signages installed by department wherein 99% tourist fail to reach the sanctuary in first attempt. Same condition with Mathani tourist entrance either reach Parwa or Pandharkawada.
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Carrying capacity can be developed
	d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	
	e	Survey conducted by	Ravi Bhiste
	f	Officials/locals met	Mr. Amar Sidam- Range Forest Officer- 9420050124,

TIPESHWAR WILD LIFE SANCTUARY – YAVATMAL -WILDLIFE TOURISM

Tipeshwar wild life sanctuary is the most attractive sanctuary for tiger lovers.

PROS

- Visitors can complete the visit in a day.
- Two gates are available for entry and both gates are adorned with beautiful scenery.

LIMITING FACTORS

- At both the gates, approach roads, entrance, road side signage not maintained properly.
- First impression of the site is negative.
- Primary facility and drinking water available at Sunna gate, but Mathani gate lacks the same.
- Accommodation and food facility not available.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Proper signage at both the gates.
- Waiting hall to be converted into information centre.
- In Sunna village SHG group can be encouraged to open the canteen facility. EDC.
- Children activity can be started on an immediate basis.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Additional activities to engage heavy footfall.
- Old forest rest house can be refurbished into a stay facility.
- Old school can be refurbished into a Canteen and Tourist facility centre.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Isapur Bird Sanctuary, Painganga WLS

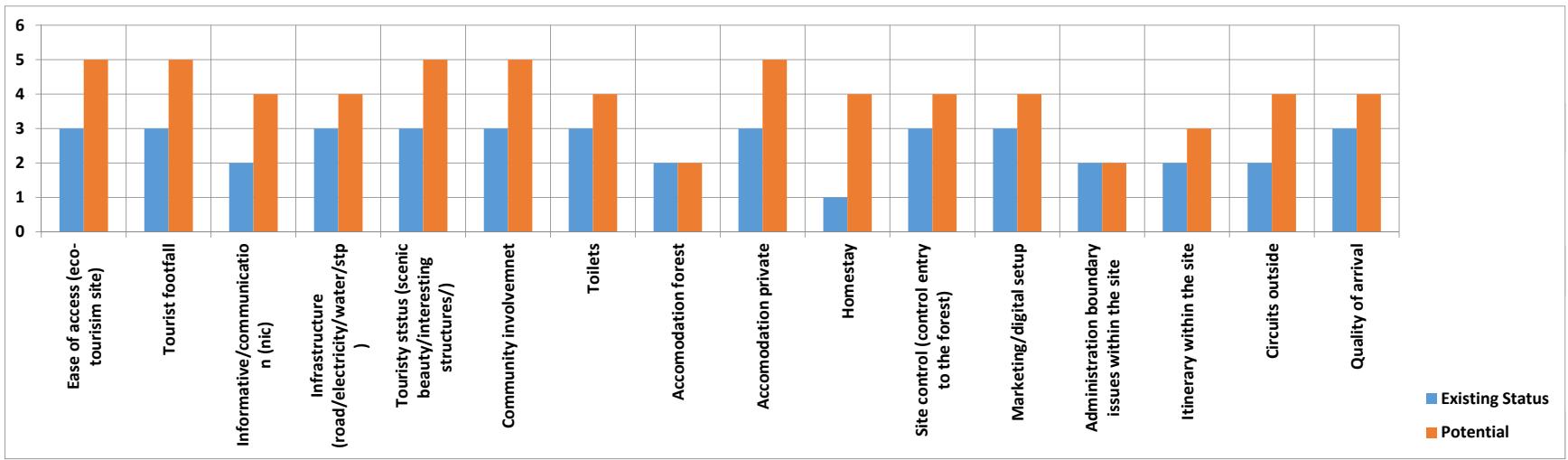
Tourism Circuit: (distances from Tipeshwar wildlife sanctuary) Stop 1: Isapur WLS - Stop 2: Painganga WLS - Stop3: Mahurgad - Stop4: Kalamb

Duration: 2 days

STAY FACILITY

Stay Facility at Pandharkawda

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Tourist status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Tipeshwar WLS	Existing Status	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	39	48.75
	Potential	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	2	5	4	4	4	2	3	4	4	61	76.25



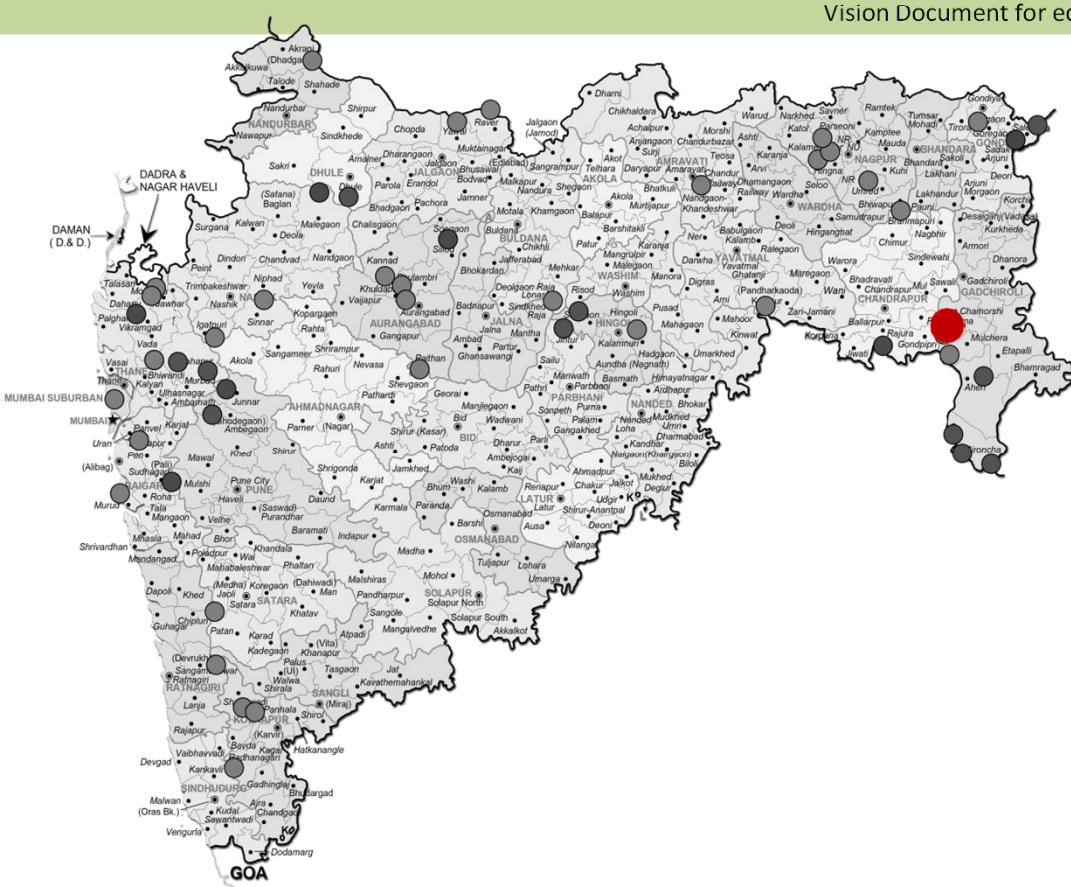


Chaparala WL Sanctuary

District – Gadchiroli

Category – Wild
Life Tourism

Potential- Nature
Education, Adventure
sports, treks, bird watching
nature education





Gated Entrance Archway



House for the dead Shed



House for the Dead



Spill out space



Watch Tower



Signage



Community Involvement



Social - Local Activities



Local Earthen Homes

1	Site Name	Chaprala WL Sanctuary: Observations / Recommendation
	site	Hanuman mandir (sangam of vardha & Vainganga rivers)
2	Date	16 th November 2019
3	Type	Wild Life Tourism
4	Ecosystem	Moist deciduous forest
5	Location	District Gadchiroli. The chaprala wildlife sanctuary is located In the gadchiroli district of maharashtra. Markhanda and pendigundam hills flank the sanctuary from north east and south and the pranhita river flows along its western boundry.
6	Area	134.78 sq.km
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearist Highway	chandrapur- Allapalli 44 km from Gadchiroli
b	Nearest Railway station	Ballarpur- 14 km from Chamorshi
c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur
d	Nearest Village	Dhanur
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Asti
f	Nearest City	Chamorshi
8		
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus ,Pirvate vehicles
b	Aesthetic condition	View of forest all around
c	Physical condition	Typical Forest pathway
d	Experiential quality	chaprala has an access from highway number 353C. But internal road is typical forest vehicular road. It forms an avenue flanged by deciduous trees on both sides.
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	2 Forest Guest houses available with entrance gate- two columns and simple name plate design. The design is average and is not inviting. The administration office and permitted entry gate is much elaborately designed as can be seen easily from the Main approach Road.
b	Physical condition	Average
c	Experiential quality	Average
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	few signages near sangam are present however More signages are required which will increase the love and awareness towards nature. Signages representing cleanliness are required.
b	Aesthetic condition	average, can be improved.
c	Physical condition	average, can be improved.
d	Experiential quality	average, can be improved.
12	Existing Irrigation service	Available small water ponds can be constructed at regular intervals for animals. Water supply can provided through bore wells with solar pumps.
13	Existing Light fixtures	No Lighting
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	Nature information center, platforms for tents are present on site. They are in extreme poor condition. Better designed structure with use of natural buliling materials such as bamboo, stone, timber would enhance the experience.
15	Toilet Facility	Currently there are no functioning toilets on site. Dilapilated toilet block exixts. Eco toilet should be provided.
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Rivers vardha & Vainganga rivers.watch tower can be provided on the bank of the river.
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus, Teak, the sanctuary has conspicuous riparian ecosystem in which population of fish, prawns and turtles thrive.
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	wild boar, jungle cats, leopard, spotted dear, barking deer, eagle, sloth bear
20	Local Community	
a	Village name	Dhanur: this is a typical tribal village. The pecularity of tribal village is " Ghotul ". It is a kind of community schools. This village very neat and clean. And villagers are ready for home stay after proper training.
b	Economic status	lower income group
c	Sources of income	Agriculture
d	Activities	farming, fishing
e	Farm product	Cotton, rice, pulses

	f	school	one primary school
	g	water supply	wells
	h	SHG's	2 no.s
	j	cattles	500
21		Significant factor	
	a	Dance	Dandar, Dhemsaa, Gero
	b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)
	c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals
	d	Architecture	Wattle & daub with cow dung finish
	e	special note	there is famous hanuman temple. Thousands of pilgrims visit this place every year. These pilgrims shall be inspired to visit nature information center by local guides.
	f	Festivals	Birsu munda (adivasi krantikari who fought against british), diwali, holi
	g	caste	gond
	h	gods	Worship of moha tree, village god - bersa pen (pen means god and bersa means big)
22		Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood
23		Local food/crops/farming details	Rice , pulses, chicken, fruits, fish. Local SHG's shall be trained to prepare varieties of recipes.
24		Accommodation	
	a	Forest Rest House	Forest guest house at Chaprala
	b	Local	
		Aesthetic condition	Home stay is possible in this village with some facilities like rooms with modern toilet, coolers, bed, dining tables etc.
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
	d	Other structures	One watch tower, canteen
25		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	Maximum school trips
	b	Footfall measures	Unknown
	c	peak season	Post monsoon
	d	available activities on site	
	e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	training for driving, guide etc is provided by forest department
	f	Local education status	childrens are learning upto HSC
	g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness
	h	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	not more than 5000 (accommodation like home stay & tent if considered)
	i	Any other factor about site	
	j	Management plan	It is necessary to encourage selective tourism, so that forest does not get disturbed. This can be done through online registration.
	k	Present governing body	Forest department office
		names & contacts	
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	There are small villages settled since ages within the forest boundary possess a threat to forest and wildlife. Cattle breeding and agriculture is the main occupation of these villagers. The forest has turned a grazing land for the wild herbivorous animals and the domesticated cattle. The natural wild fauna grazing in the forest pastures (deer etc) is getting indirectly affected due to excessive grazing of domesticated cattle grazing. This possess a huge threat to the Chaprala sanctuary
	b	Environmental factors	Presence of River, Lake, Mixed Forest, Large Herbivore Base, Migratory Birds.
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	few infrastructures are needed
	e	Survey conducted by	Rashmi sawant, shruti, nishit, shrinivas
		Forest Officer	RFO Pawar- 9404768929

CHAPRALA WLS, GADCHIROLI- WILDLIFE TOURISM

PROS

- Known Pilgrimage and wild life sanctuary at the confluence of Wardha and Wainganga rivers.
- Abundance of herbivores like Sambhar, Chital, blackbuck, Blue bull continues to provide broad prey base. Wild dogs, wild boars, common langoor are also common in the area. Rich avian fauna especially of aquatic and migratory types also frequent in sanctuary.
- Tribal population here is literate and willing to participate in ecotourism.
- Other places near Sanctuary are
 - Markandeshwar Mandir on Wainganga River
 - Kaleshwar Mandir
 - Sironcha
 - Hatti Camp, Kamlapur,
 - Kolamarka wild buffalo sanctuary

LIMITING FACTORS

- Six tribal villages inside sanctuary
- This area falls in the naxal belt.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Unfinished work for Tent pitching.
- Big size tents to be acquired.
- Separate toilet attached to every tent plinth is required.
- Interpretation Centre is in dis array needs improvement.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

Chaprala WLS can become nodal point for ecotourism activities in nearby sites.

Accommodation facilities can be developed in tribal villages as Homestay etc. However, for this to become success there has to be an agency, which can take responsibility of training and capacity, building until the enterprise becomes self-sustainable.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Markandeshwar Mandir on Wainganga River, Markandadeo Devstan Sironcha, Kolamarka wild buffalo sanctuary

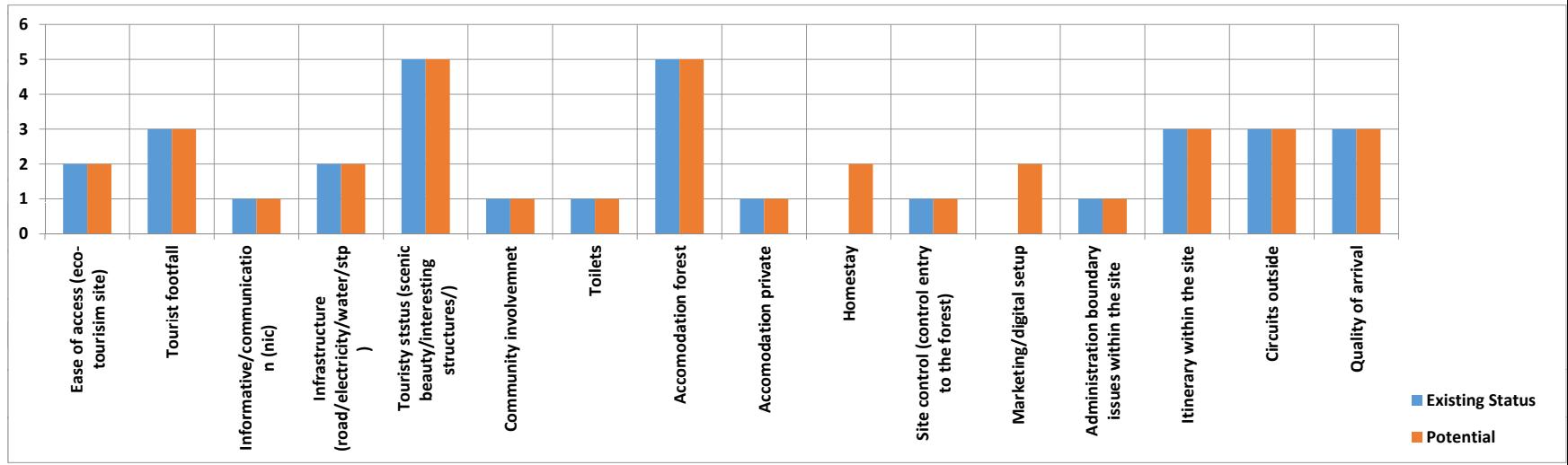
Bhamragad, Hemalkasa, Vardham Fossil Park, Shekroo Plot, Pranhita WLS,

Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Markandeshwar Mandir on Wainganga River - Stop 2: Markandadeo Devstan - Stop 3: Sironcha - Stop 4: Kolamarka wild buffalo sanctuary

STAY FACILITY

Private and government Guest houses in Allapalli

	Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Existing Status	2	3	1	2	5	1	1	5	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	3	32	40
Chaparala Potential	2	3	1	2	5	1	1	5	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	36	45



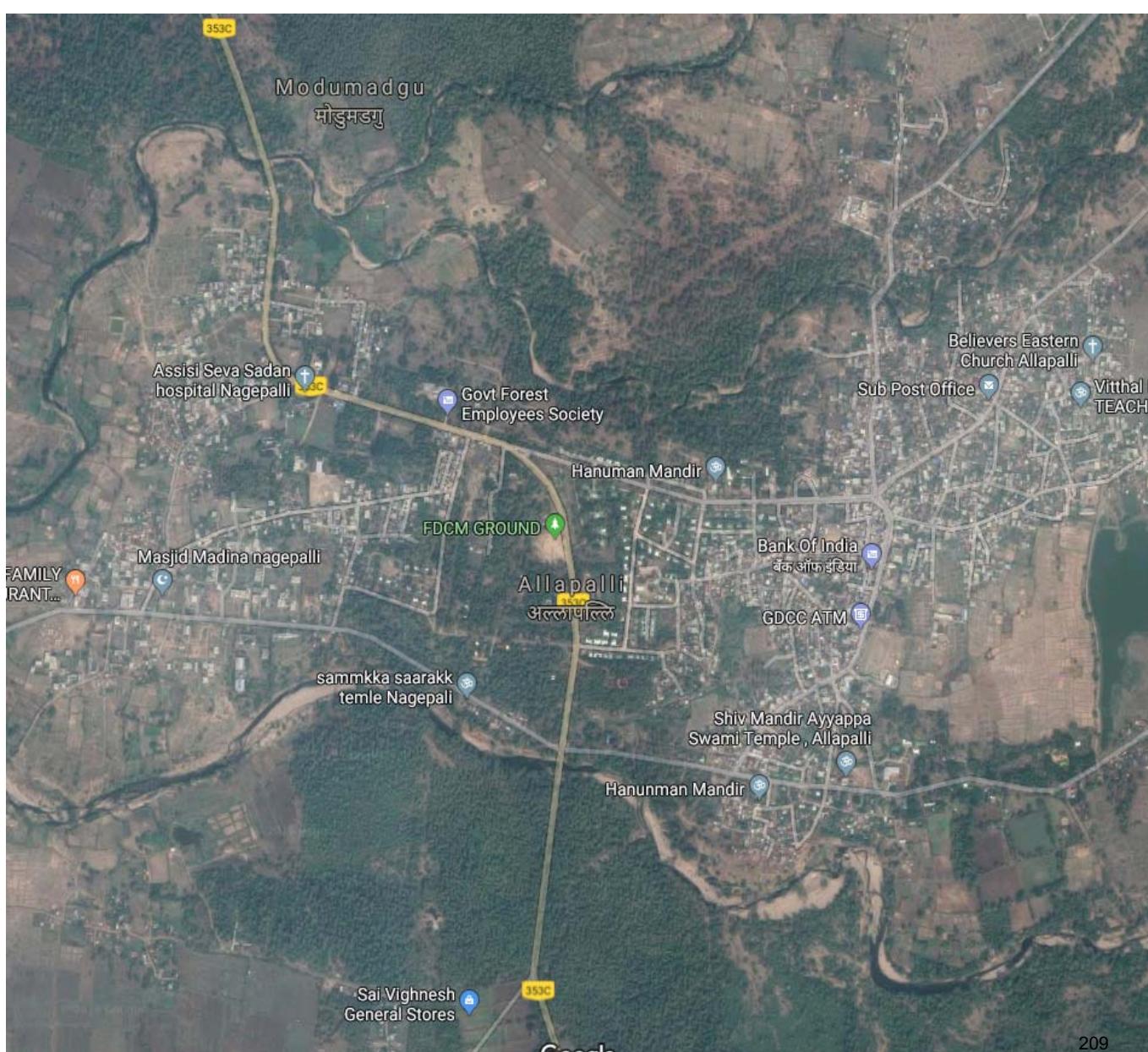
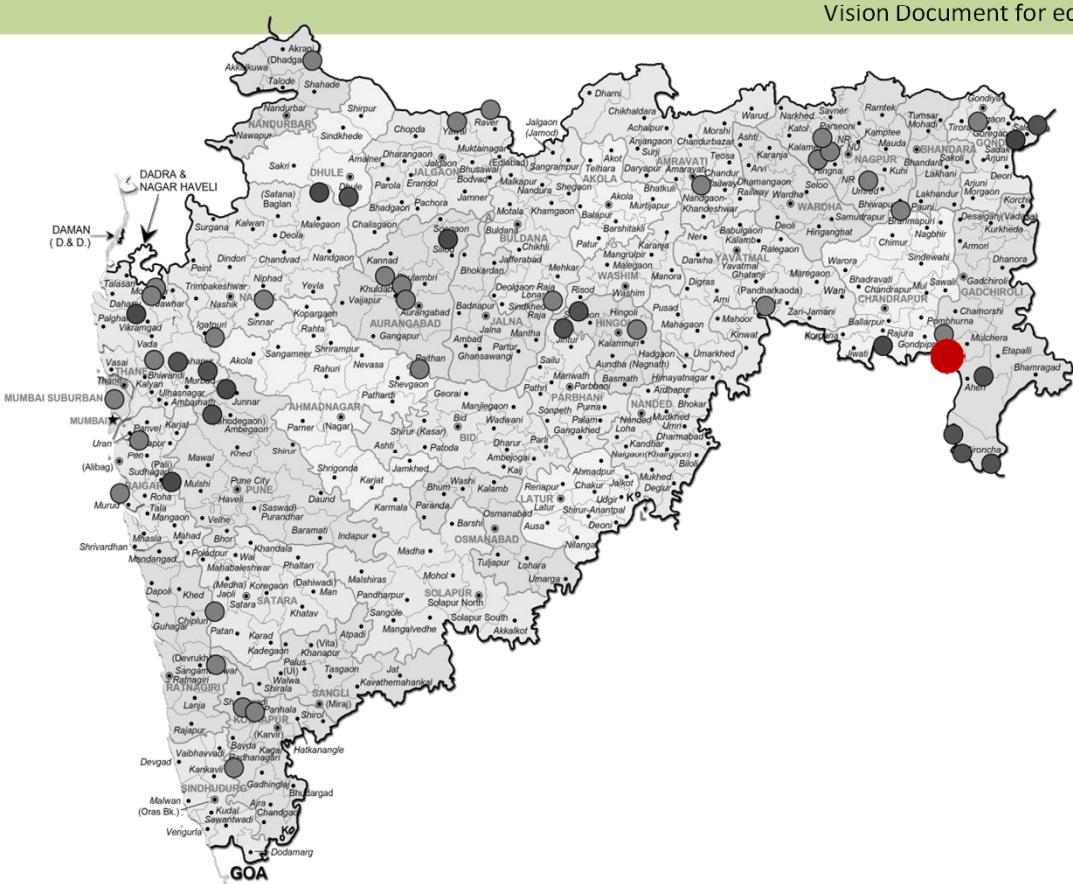


Allapalli Tourist complex

District – Gadchiroli

Category – Urban Forest/
Nature Park Tourism

Potential- Adventure
sports and nature
education





SIGNAGE ALONG HIGHWAY



TREE HOUSE PAUSE POINT

SHADED STRUCTURE FOR STAY



BAMBOO HUTS STAY FACILITY
ALONG THE WAY



VAST OPEN FIEDLS



SEMI COVERED SPACE FOR SEATING



OLD COLONIAL FOREST REST HOUSE

1	Site Name	Allapalli (Tourist Complex & Van Udyan)	
2	Date	16 th November 2019	
3	Ecosystem	Moist/Dry deciduous forest	
4	Location	District Gadchiroli	
5	Area	Allapalli is a village located in the Gadchiroli district. This is the central point for travel access to all five talukas of the southern Gadchiroli district.	
6	Connectivity	Allapalli is connected by the state road transport services to gadchiroli, chandrapur, nagpur, gondia etc.	
a	Nearist Highway	353C	
b	Nearest Railway station	Chandrapur	
c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur	
f	Nearest City	Allapalli	
7	Approach Road		
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus , private vehicles	
b	Aesthetic condition	View of evergreen forest. Access road has a teak wood forest avenue.	
c	Physical condition	good	
d	Experiential quality	good	
8	Entrance		
a	Aesthetic condition	Forest department campus has entrance. Entrance Gate should be enhanced architecturally, security cabin, sovenir shop shall be provided near entrance.	
9	Existing Signage		
a	No.s, size and shape, location	No signages. signages depicting the information of eco tourism	
10	Existing Irrigation service	Yes, in guest house. there is a proper water supply in forest department campus.	
11	Existing Light fixtures	Yes. solar lights can be provided	
12	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	Guest house , Bamboo cottage. No facilities in van udyan. Nature information center in bamboo, security cabin, soveneir shop can be provided near entrance.	
13	Toilet Facsility	Yes. Eco toilets shall be proposed	
14	Surrounding land uses	Forest land but increasing urbanisation. Restriction on increasing urbanisation needed	
15	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateau, etc	Forest, river	
16	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus, Teak, ghost tree	3B-South Indian Moist Deciduous Forest and 5A-Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest as per the revised classification of H.G.Champion and S.K.Seth.
17	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, spotted dear, barking deer, eagle, sloth bear, tiger	This site is famous for sighting of tiger, Sloth bears are in good number. This place is rich in herbal plants.
18	Local Community		
a	Village name	Allapalii	
b	Economic status	all income group	There is a farmhouse project called "lok biradari prakalp " near this village. In this campus there is
c	Sources of income	tourism,Agriculture	facility of hospital, schools for tribals. There is also a
d	Activities	tourism,Agriculture	shop for products prepared by SHG's.
e	Farm product	Cotton, rice, pulses	
f	school	schools, colleges	
19	Significant factor		
a	Dance	Dandar, Dhemsaa, Gero	
b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)	Community center can be developed in this village for
c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals	performance of folk dance and songs. Small museum
d	Architecture	wattle & daub with cow dung finish	needs to be set up depicting the culture of tribals.
e	special note	villages are neat,clean & nicely arranged	
f	Festivals	Birsa munda (adivasi krantikari who fought against british), diwali, holi, ugadi	
g	caste	Scheduled Tribe- Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Rajgond, Pathar, Kahar, Godia,Dhimar, Sorhia and Raikwar	
h	gods	worship of moha tree, village god - bersa pen (pen means god and bersa means big)	
20	Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood	all structures like nature information center, community center and museum shall be constructed in vernacular architecture.
21	Local food/crops/farming details	rice , pulses, chicken, fruits	
22	Accomodation		

	a	Forest Rest House	guest house and bamboo cottages
	b	Local	lots of private hotels, lodging etc Accomodation is not an issue
23		Type of tourist	
	b	Footfall measures	Post monsoon
	c	Peak season	
	d	available activities on site	Nature information center shall be provided in van udayan
	e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Jobs can be allotted to villagers as forest labourer. This site is good for bird watchers and researchers.
	f	Local education status	Learning upto HSC
	g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness
	h	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	No
	i	Any other factor about site	It is necessary to encourage selective tourism, so that forest does not get disturbed. This can be done through online registration.
	j	Management plan	
	k	Present governing body	Forest department office
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	The site is located in remote area and is not easily accessible.
	b	Environmental factors	The site lacks security provision.
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	
	e	Survey conducted by	Rashmi Sawant, Shruti, Nishit, Shrinivas
37		Forst officer	RFO Landge 9637558885, RFO Mohite 9970400401, RFO More 9421718451

ALAPALLI, GADCHIROLI- LANDSCAPE TOURISM

PROS

- Last big town from Maharashtra side in forested area of Gadchiroli.
- Well established Forest Dept.Facilities.
- Allapalli is a village located in the Gadchiroli district. This is the central point for travel access to all five talukas of the southern Gadchiroli district.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Ecotourism Site in Alapalli is underdeveloped. Presently it is a merely a garden plot with scant play area for children.
- The Cottage facility is under construction.
- Accommodation facilities under forest department jurisdiction are not accessible to common citizens. Government officials occupy most of them for all the time.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Existing facility of bamboo hut accommodation can be enhanced with entrance Gate should be enhanced architecturally, security cabin, souvenir shop shall be provided near entrance. Also online booking facility should be made available. Provision of safari vehicles to take tourist to nearby sites of ChapralaWLS, Sironcha circuits.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Allapalli is urbanized hence can be developed as the central point for accommodation and tourist facilities. This will ensure minimum disturbance to core forest and sites situated there.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

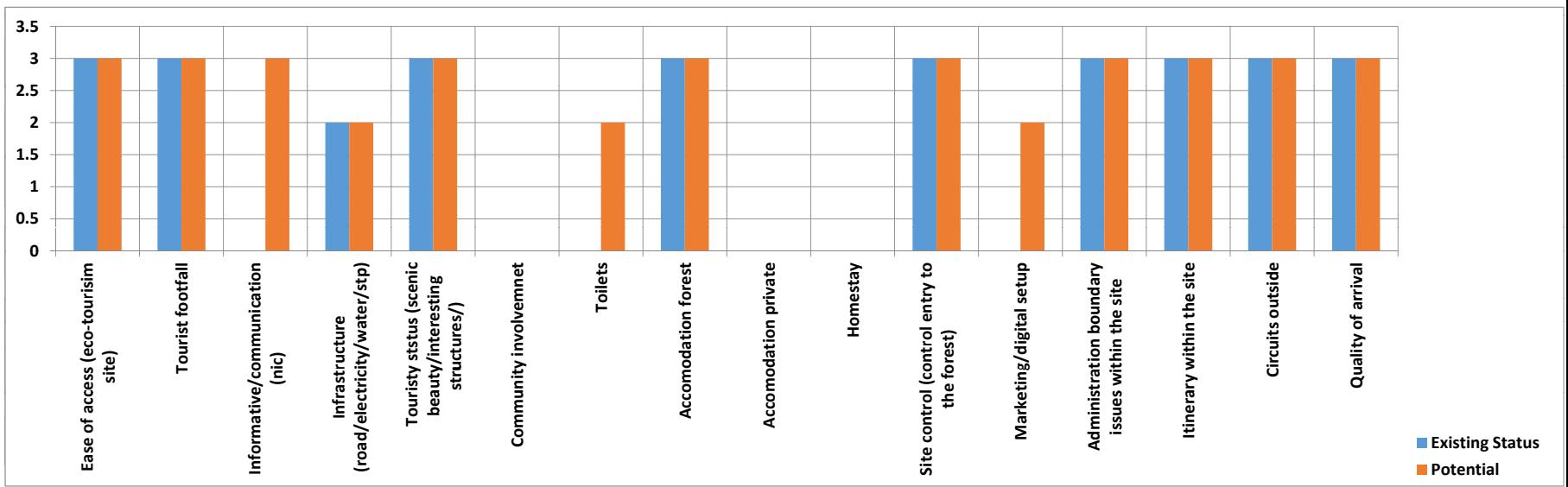
Nearby Attractions:

Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Allapalli - Stop 2: Glory of Alapalli Bhamragad - Stop 3: Wardham, Somnur,Kamalapur Elephant Camp etc

STAY FACILITY

Private Guest houses are available at Allapalli in Gadchiroli .From here all the sites can be visited in 3 to 5 days Allapalli – Kanchan Gutta – Glory of Alapalli – Wardham Fossil park– Somnur – Bhamragad – Pranhita - Kamalapur Elephant Park

																Total	%
Allapalli	Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	3	3	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	29	36.25	
	Tourist footfall																
	Informative/communication (nic)																
	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)																
	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)																
	Community involvement																
	Toilets																
	Accommodation forest																
	Accommodation private																
	Homestay																
	Site control (control entry to the forest)																
	Marketing/digital setup																
	Administration boundary issues within the site																
	Itinerary within the site																
	Circuits outside																
	Quality of arrival																



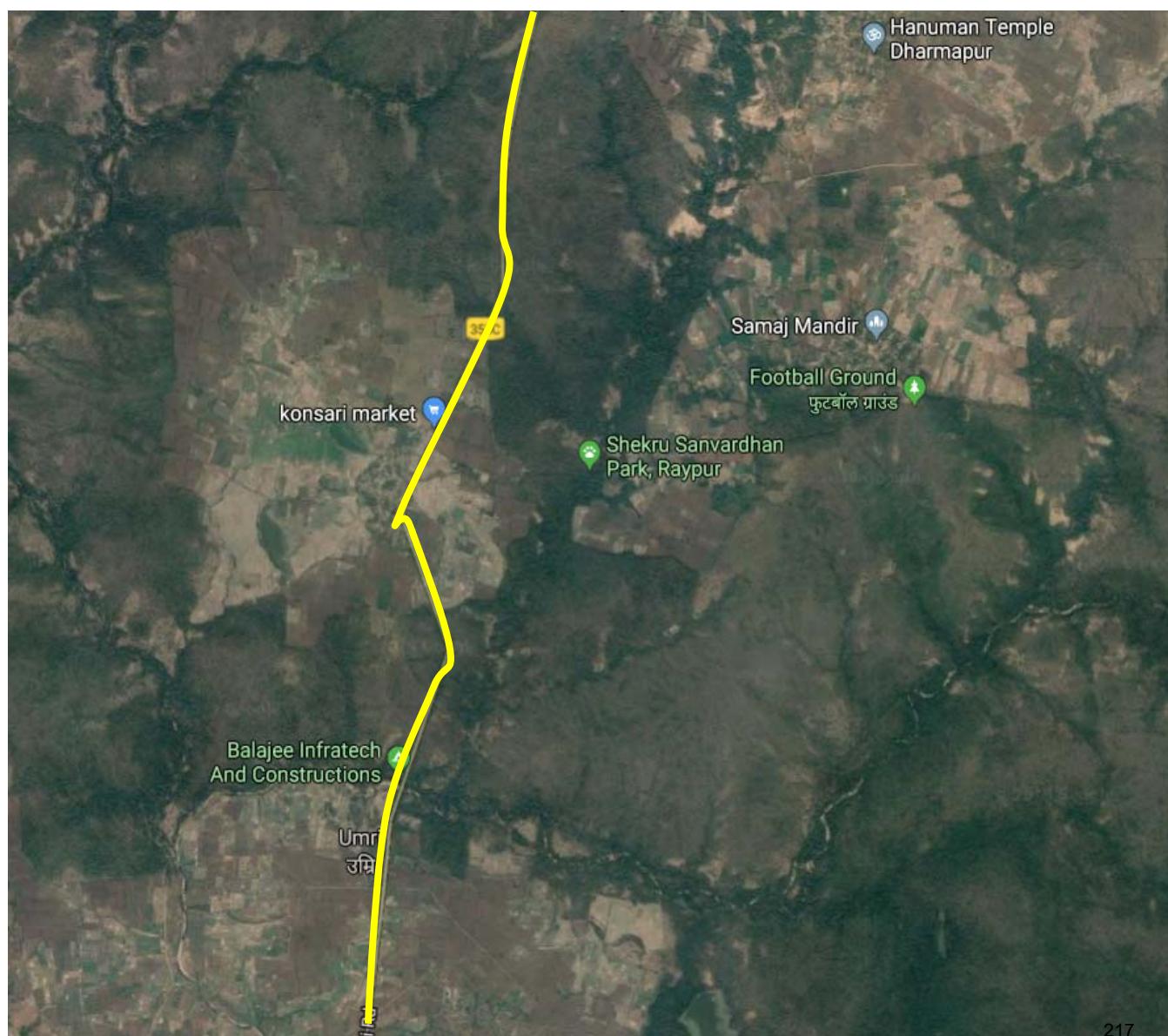
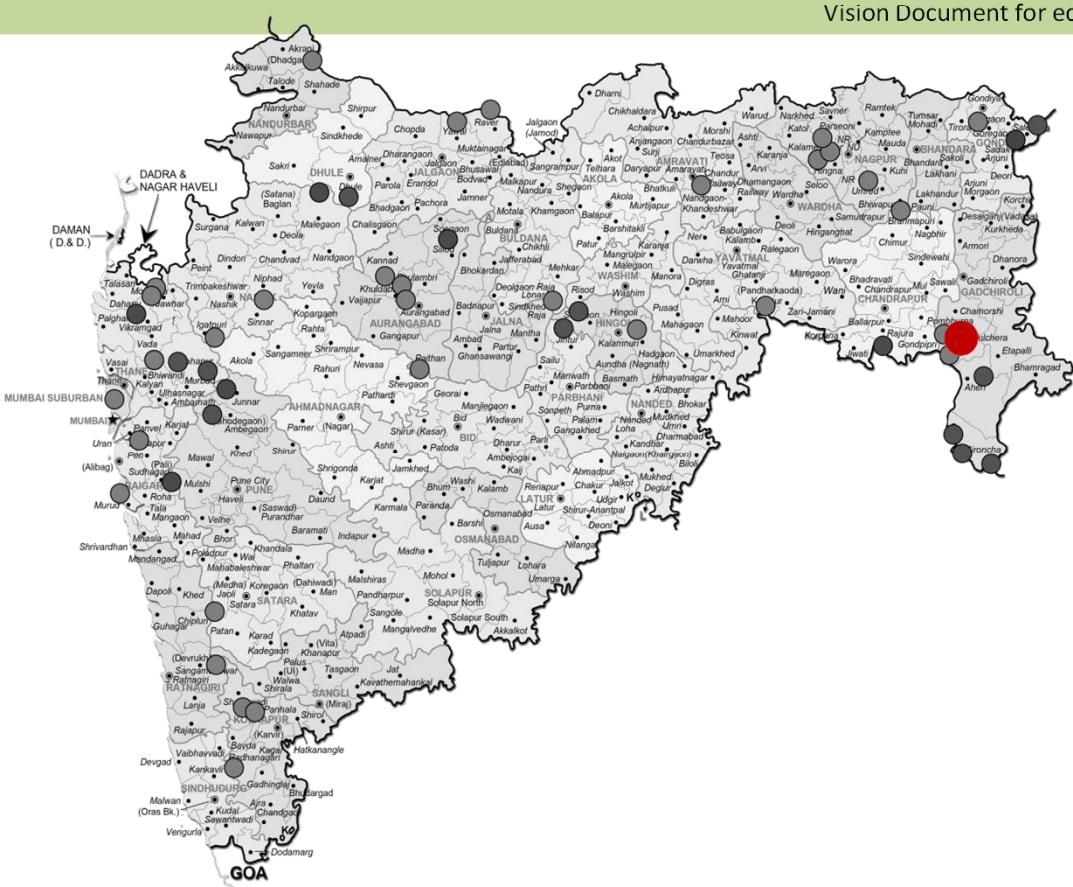
Shekru Conservation Reserve, Konsari

District – Gadchiroli

**Category – Wild
Life Tourism**

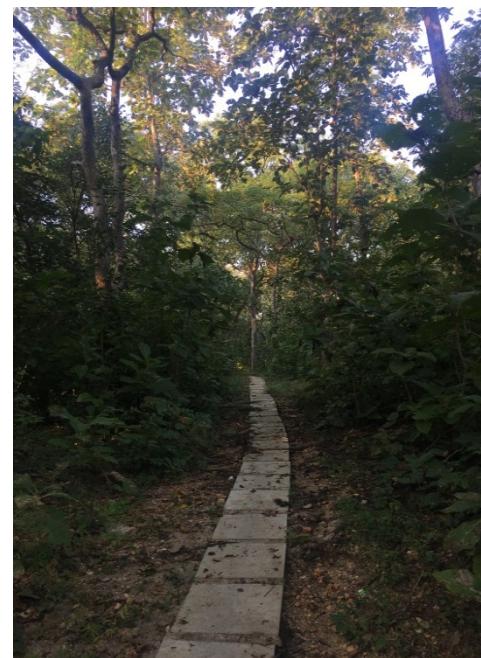
Potential- Nature
Education, Adventure
sports, treks, bird watching







Shekru Park Entry



Paved Pathway towards Trail



Pathway



Watch Tower



Local Wooden Shed on site



RURAL TRIBAL HOME

1		Site Name	Shekru Park Observations / Recommendation
2		Date	16 th November 2019
3		Type	Wildlife Tourism
4		Ecosystem	Tropical evergreen forests
5		Location	Dist, Gadchiroli. the chaprala wildlife sanctuary is located In the gadchiroli district of maharashtra. Markanda and pendigundam hills flank the sanctuary from north east and south and the pranhita river flows along its western boundry.
6		Area	30 Ha
7		Connectivity	
	a	Nearest Highway	National Highway 353C - 4minutes drive from Shekaru park (1.3kms)
	b	Nearest Railway station	Chandrapur 14 km from chamorshi
	c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur (229kms) 4hours 38 minutes from shekaru park
	d	Nearest Village	Raipur
	e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Raipur
	f	Nearest City	Chandrapur
8		Access Route	From chandrapur
9		Approach Road	shekru park is close to chaprala sanctuary (10-15 km)
	a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus.
	b	Aesthetic condition	View of forest all around
	c	Physical condition	Forest trail
	d	Experiential quality	evergreen trees all around. chaprala has an access from highway number 353C. But internal road is typical forest vehicular road. This road is flanked by evrgreen trees on both sides.
10		Entrance	
	a	Aesthetic condition	Entrance gateway of park.entrance of shekru park should be enhanced and should depict the importance of shekru.
	b	Physical condition	good
	c	Experiential quality	good
11		Existing Signage	
	a	No.s, size and shape , location	signages showing information of Name of trees
	b	Aesthetic condition	
	c	Physical condition	
	d	Experiential quality	more signages required which will depict the environmental niche of shekru. And also the importance of bio diversity.
12		Existing Irrigation service	No Irrigation.drinking water facility is required
13		Existing Light fixtures	No Lighting.few solar lamps are required near entrance.
14		Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Forest chowki

15	Toilet Facility	no. toilet is required
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc)	Perennial stream
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango, Ficus, Teak. Evergreen forest is made up of evergreen trees. This forest is full of trees, shrubs, climbers, creepers, orchids etc.
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Shekru, wild boar, monitor lizard, leopard, spotted deer, barking deer, eagle, chandi bear
20	Local Community	
a	Village name	Raipur (population-175)
b	Economic status	This village very neat and clean. And villagers are keen to undertake home stay facilities for tourists
c	Sources of income	Agriculture
d	Activities	farming
e	Farm product	Cotton, rice, pulses
f	school	one primary school
g	water supply	bore wells (2 no.s)
h	SHG's	Existing Bachat gat4 in number. However they are not actively working on any sustainable, income generating activity. There is potential in training villagers to produce products like soap, dhoop, shampoo etc. Also products based on cattle rearing.
i	Grampanchayat	Soman palli
j	cattles	400
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Dandar, Dhemsaa, Gero
b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)
c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals
d	Architecture	Wattle & daub with cow dung finish
e	special note	villages are neat, clean & nicely arranged
f	Festivals	Birsa munda (adivasi krantikari who fought against british), diwali, holi
g	caste	gond, golkar, bangali
h	gods	worship of moha tree, village god - bersa pen (pen means god and bersa means big)
i	any other facility	Currently there is no community facility present in the village. Hence community center can be developed in this village for performance of folk dance and songs. Small museum needs to be set up depicting the culture of tribals.
22	Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood
		all structures like nature information center, community center and museum shall be constructed in vernacular architecture.
23	Local food/crops/farming details	rice (rare variety), pulses, chicken, fruits

24	Accomodation	
	a Forest Rest House	no accomodation
	b Local	Home stay is possible in this village with some facilities like rooms with modern toilet, coolers, bed , dining tables etc.
	Aesthetic condition	
	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	Resting shelters are required at regular intervals. This place is full of birds so bird hides can be provided.
	d Other structures	one watch tower is present.
25	Type of tourist	
	a user groups with %	maximum school trips, nature lovers
	b Footfall measures	different tourist groups needs to be managed and operated by different groups . Such group of guides can be trained from local youngsters.
	c peak season	mosoon & winter
	d available activities on site	
	e Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Currently jobs are given to villagers for forest labourer however there is huge potential in training them as eco guides assisting the tourist in bird watching and nature trail activities.
	f Local education status	children are learning upto HSC
	g Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness
	h Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	No such studies are in place. It is necessary to encourage selective tourism, so that forest does not get disturbed. This can be done through online registration.
	i Any other factor about site	This site has tremendous appeal for people with scientific interests in the eco system studies.
	j Management plan	
	k Present govern body	Forest department office
	names & contacts	
36	Desctrption on	
	a Vulnerability of site	This site is close to main road. Flow of tourist needs to be control. The core zone should be marked on site and entry should be limited and guarded.
	b Environmental factors	
	c Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	few infrastructure measures are needed. Once the core areas and buffer areas will be properly demarcated more activities can be conducted in the buffer zone so that the core area remains protected.
	e Survey conducted by	Rashmi Sawant, Shruti, Nishith, Shrinivas

SHEKARU CONSERVATION PARK, RAIPUR, GADCHIROLI - WILDLIFE TOURISM

Nice Patch of miscellaneous forest with perennial water body. Easy sighting of Shekaru and many other birds and insects.

PROS

- Presence of trails, machans, and water body.
- Nice drivable road from Chandrapur.

LIMITING FACTORS

- No stay facility on site.
- For inclusion of this site, stay facilities at Chaprala will have to be developed.
- Currently no food available at Site
- Fear of Naxalites prevalent in common public.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Information about this site to be made available to tourists already visiting Tadoba.
- Community managed Food Stall
- Toilet facility
- Guided Trails

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Development of trails with information about flora and fauna.
- Scientific community can be targeted as potential visitors.
- Networking with researchers and institutes working on vulnerable species present in this site.
- Development of facilities required for scientific inquiry.

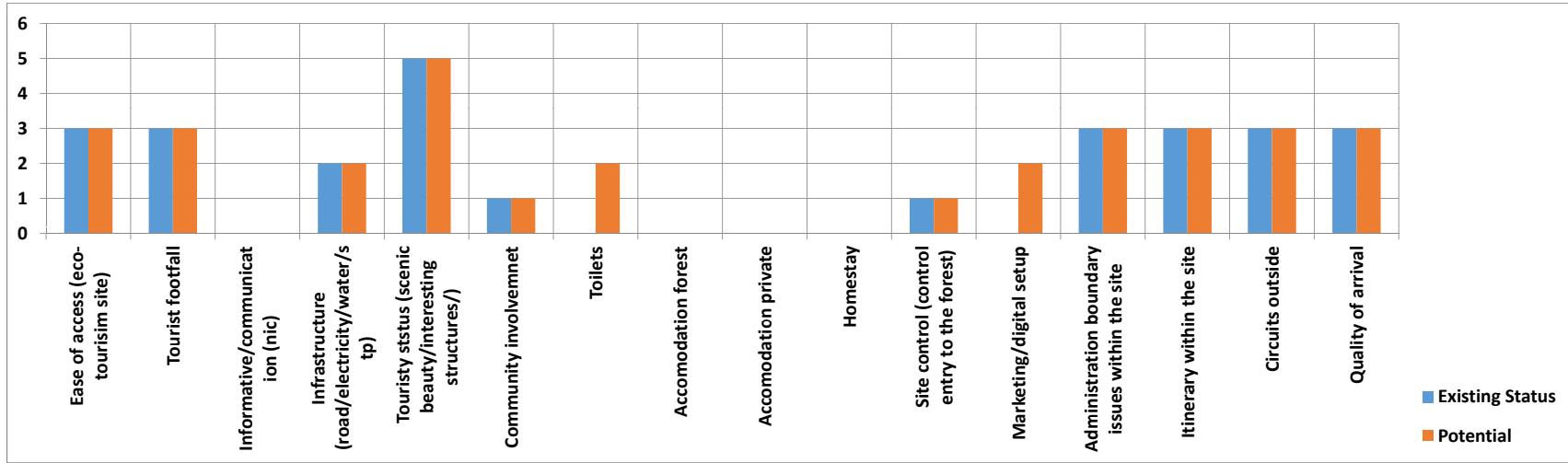
POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Chaprala wls– Shekaru Park-Allapalli-Bhamragad-Sironcha

STAY FACILITY

Stay at Chaprala 2-3 days Package

		Sekru Conservation Reserve																																			
		Existing Status							Potential																												
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)		Tourist footfall		Informative/communication (nic)		Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)		Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)		Community involvement		Toilets		Accommodation forest		Accommodation private		Homestay		Site control (control entry to the forest)		Marketing/digital setup		Administration boundary issues within the site		Itinerary within the site		Circuits outside		Quality of arrival		Total		%	
Sekru Conservation Reserve	Existing Status	3	3	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	3	3	27	33.75													
	Potential	3	3	0	2	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	3	31	38.75													

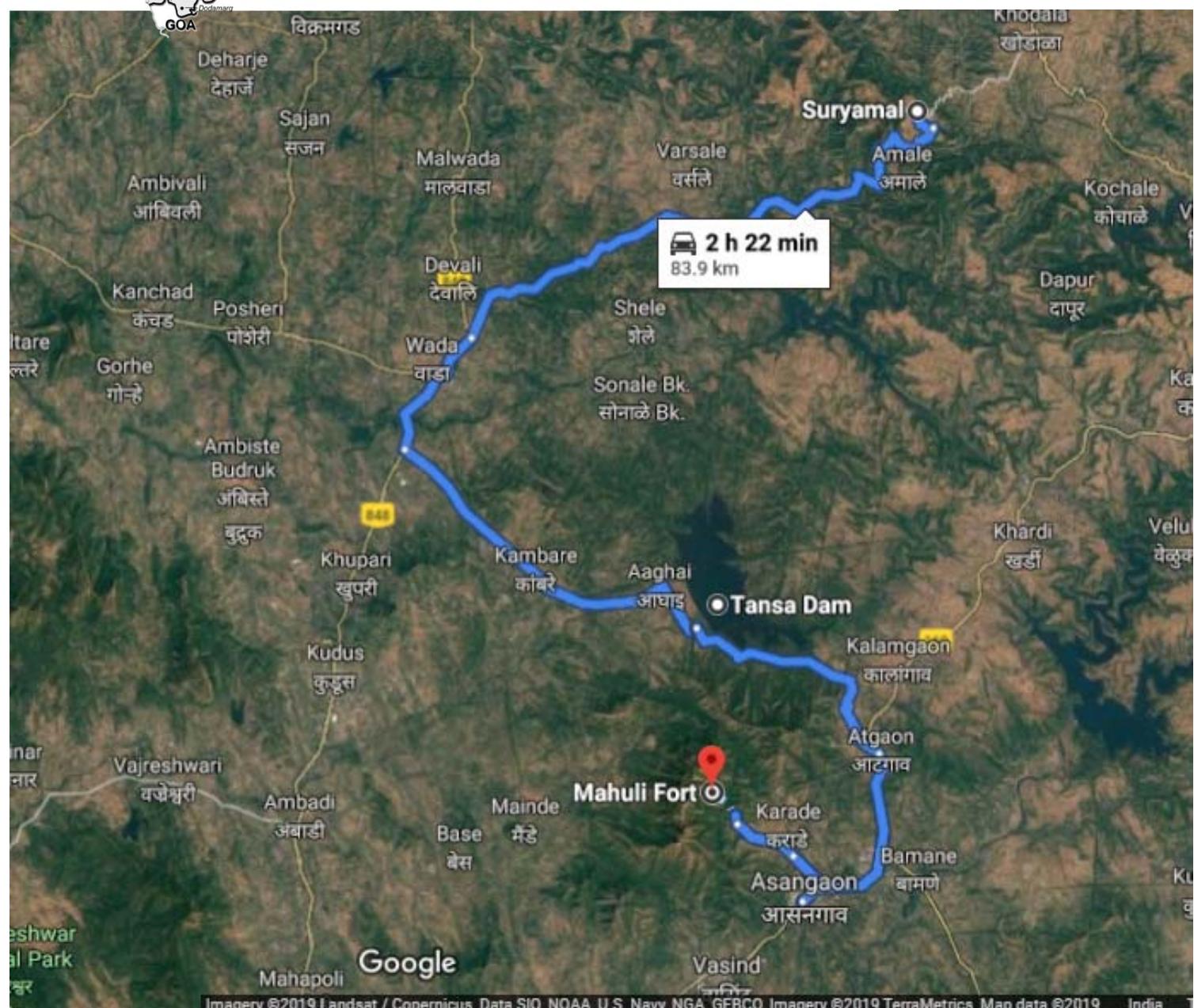
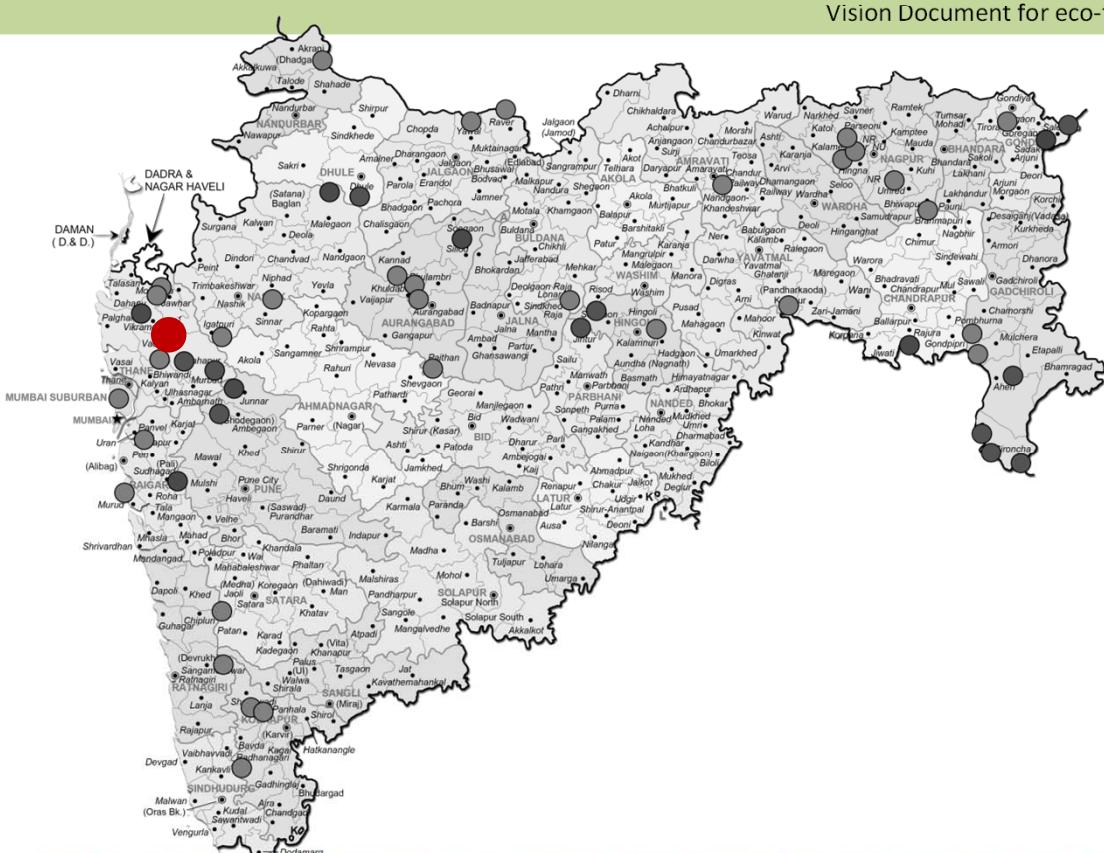


Tansa WLS

District – Thane

Category – Wild Life Tourism

Potential- Adventure sports
and nature education



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1. SURYAMAL



The eco-tourism site is located within the Pada



Dormitories built on the eco-tourism site



Officers house not in use



Pathways and railings



Entrance to the eco-tourism site



Kitchen which is run by the Bachat Gat by the women of the pada.



Sunset point around 2KM for the site



Rest House

2. TANSA



The eco-tourism site is near the Lake consisting of NIC, amenities and landscape



Water body as landscape element



Signage outside and many informative signages inside the site.



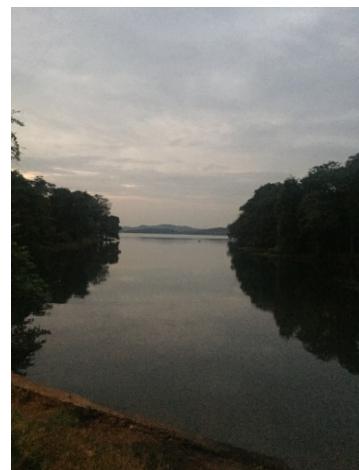
Rest houses around 10 mins from the site



Rest-shelters and toilets(behind)



Children Play area



View of Tansa lake at walking distance from site.



1	Site Name	Tansa Wild Life Sanctuary	Observations / special note
2	Date	31 st Oct 2019	
3	Type	Wild Life Tourism	
4	Ecosystem		
5	Location	Thane	
6	Area	Suryamal, Tansa lake, Mahuli fort	
7	Connectivity		
	a Nearest Highway	Mumbai-Nasik Highway	
	b Nearest Railway station	Aatgaon	
	c Nearest Airport	Mumbai	
	d Nearest Village	Wada	
	e Nearest pada / Wadi		
	f Nearest City	Thane	
8	Access Route	From Aasongaon , From Wada	
9	Approach Road		
	a Transportation modes	private vehicle, share jeep	
	b Aesthetic condition	Mount range view, Aesthetically pleasant	
	c Physical condition	Good	
	d Experiential quality	Great scenic views on the way. Beautiful road through varying landscapes	
10	Entrance		
	a Aesthetic condition	Not impact full but sufficient at Suryamal, Very good at Tansa and Mahuli sites	
	b Physical condition	Good in condition	
	c Experiential quality	Great scenic views on the way	
11	Existing Signage		
	a No.s, size and shape , location	Not homogeneous but sufficient. the Signages throughout were sufficient in the site but need to increase number on approach roads from highway. Also some signages have incorporated with warli painting are good aesthetically. Mahuli fort has sufficient signages but at Suryamal it is not aesthetically effective also not sufficient.	
	b Aesthetic condition	Good	
	c Physical condition	Good	
	d Experiential quality	Good	
12	Existing Irrigation service		
13	Existing Light fixtures	Tansa site, Mahuli and Suryamal has no toilets on approach roads but has sufficient facility on Eco tourism the	
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/fac	site. No irrigation facility observed.	
15	Toilet facility	Sites has sufficient toilet facility but on approach road there is need to have toilet facility on sufficient intervals	
16	Surrounding land uses	Farmlands and residential	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateau, etc	All of them. Suryamal is on plateau settlement, Tansa has water body and Mahuli trek has all hilly terrain	
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Aamla gaon has floral farming of Mogara and Jhendu	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	The site has precious bird specie habitat called forest owl	
20	Local Community		
	a Economic status	Medium	
	b Sources of income	Farming , Eco tourism at mahuli site	
	c Activities	Farming	
	d special note		
21	Significant factor		
	a Dance	Tarpa Nrutya	
	b Craft	Bamboo craft	
	c Art		
	d Architecture		
	e special note		
22	Tribal related data		
23	Any other Attraction in the area		
	a Religious		
	b cultural		
24	Local Material to built		
25	Local food/crops/farming details	Chawali, Moong, harbara	
26	Accommodation		
	a Forest department	Dormitories at Suryamal in good condition as well as Dormitories at Mahuli fort site are good in conditions	
	b Local	Home stay available at mahuli fort site	

	Aesthetic condition	
	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	
c	Commercial	Private stay is available at Aasongaon which is relatively far from eco tourism sites
	Aesthetic condition	
	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	
27	Forest Rest House	Available at Suryamal and Tansa lake site
28	Type of tourist	
a	user groups with %	
b	Footfall measures	Mahuli site has trekkers on more numbers, Tansa site has researchers and common people for sight seeing, Suryamal has less visitor record since it is not popular
c	peak season	Winter for Suryamal and Tansa and Monsoon ans winter for Mahuli
d	available activities on site	Suryamal: Staying facility , Dance craft activity by local bachat gat. Tansa site has landscape developed for tourist visit. It has NIC and children play area Mahuli site has trekking as a primary activity along with seminar hall and stay facility
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	At suryamal there is Sun set point which has good potential to attract the tourist. Both Tansa and Mahuli fort site also has good facility and maintenance to serve tourists.
30	Local education status	Not very high
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	yes
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	
33	Any other factor about site	Suryamal site has good potential to become successful eco tourism site. The facilities are already available as well as the Bachat gat seems active. Only some enhancement in existing set up can increase the footfall.
34	Management plan	Available
35	Present govern body	
	names & contacts	
36	Description on	
a	Vulnerability of site	
b	Environmental factors	
c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	
d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundary on paper and on	
e	Survey conducted by	Richa Raut, Anagha Palekar
f	Officials/locals met	Rtd Forester CCF : Mr Dike Forest officer : Mr Mhase

TANSA WLS, WILDLIFE TOURISM**PROS**

- Beautiful road through varying landscapes in Suryamal,
- Aamla gaon does horticulture of Mogara and Jhendu. (Jasmin and Marigold)
- The site has precious bird species habitat called forest owlet.
- Tansa park has various age groups of people visiting it for educational and recreational purpose.
- Dormitories at Suryamal are in good condition as well as Dormitories at Mahuli fort site are good in conditionsThe park is located at the overflow of the Tansa Dam (at the tip) which also enhances the visual experience.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Tansa site, Mahuli and Suryamal have no toilets at the approach roads but has sufficient facility on the Eco tourism site.
- Local transportation to each site is very limited.
- Mahuli fort has sufficient signage but at Suryamal lacks good signage.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Better Directional Signages on the way as the range tends to fluctuate and cannot use maps in such case
- Additional Toilets.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

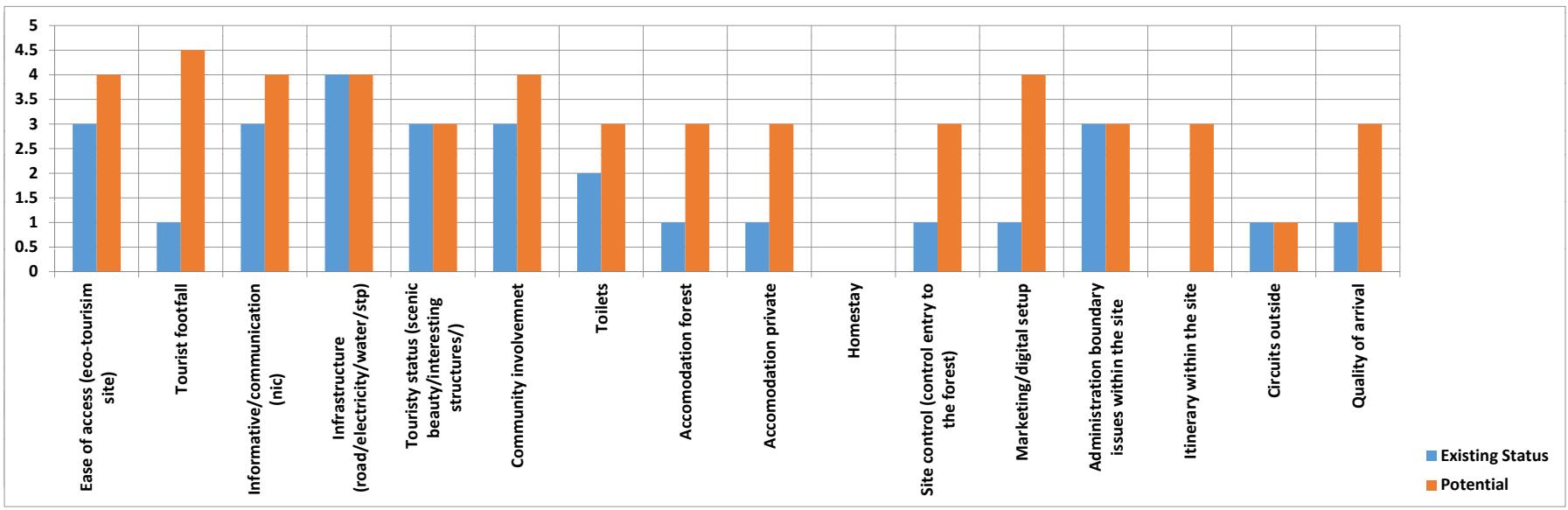
- Suryamal site has good potential to become successful eco tourism site. The facilities are already available as well as the Bachat gat seems active. Only some enhancement in existing set up can increase the footfall.
- Mahuli site has trekkers on more numbers, Tansa site has researchers and common people for sightseeing, Suryamal has less visitor record since it is not popular, hence should be brought in mainstream.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions- (From Tansa)

Stop 1- Modak Sagar - Stop 2 -Bhivali Waterfall

		Tansa																																			
		Existing Status							Potential																												
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)		Tourist footfall		Informative/communication (nic)		Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)		Tourist status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)		Community involvement		Toilets		Accommodation forest		Accommodation private		Homestay		Site control (control entry to the forest)		Marketing/digital setup		Administration boundary issues within the site		Itinerary within the site		Circuits outside		Quality of arrival		Total		%	
Tansa	Existing Status	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	4	3	3	0	1	1	1	28	35						
	Potential	4	4.5	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	49.5	61.875								



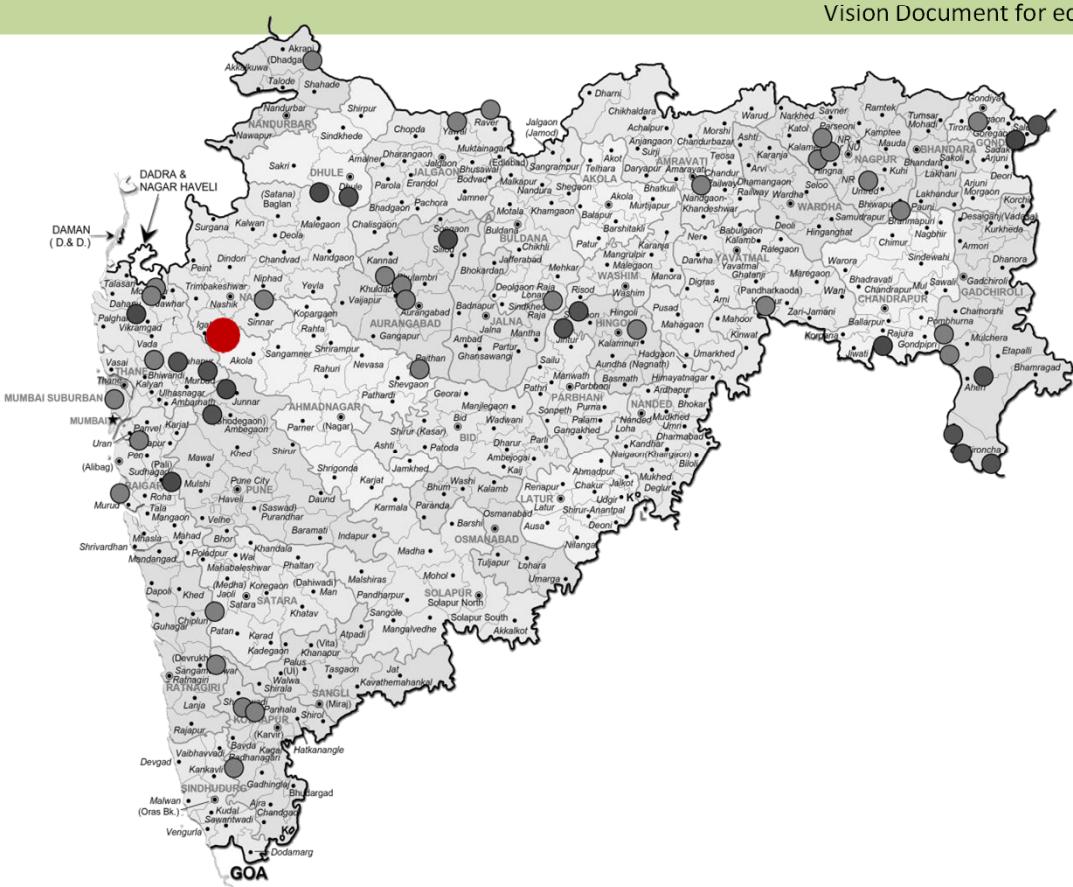


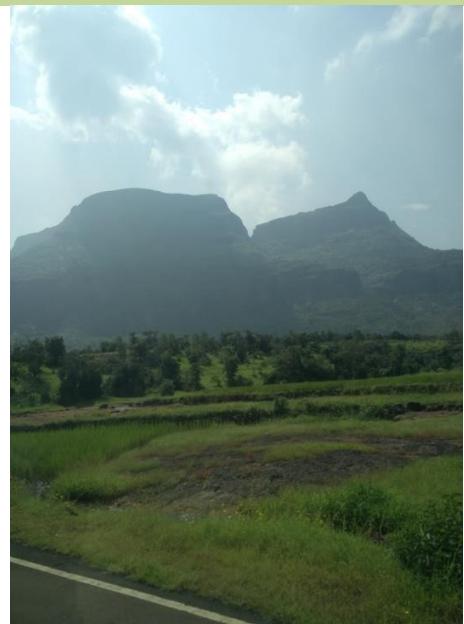
Kalsubai Harishchandragarh WL Sanctuary

District – Nashik

Category – Wild Life Tourism

Potential- Adventure sports
and nature education





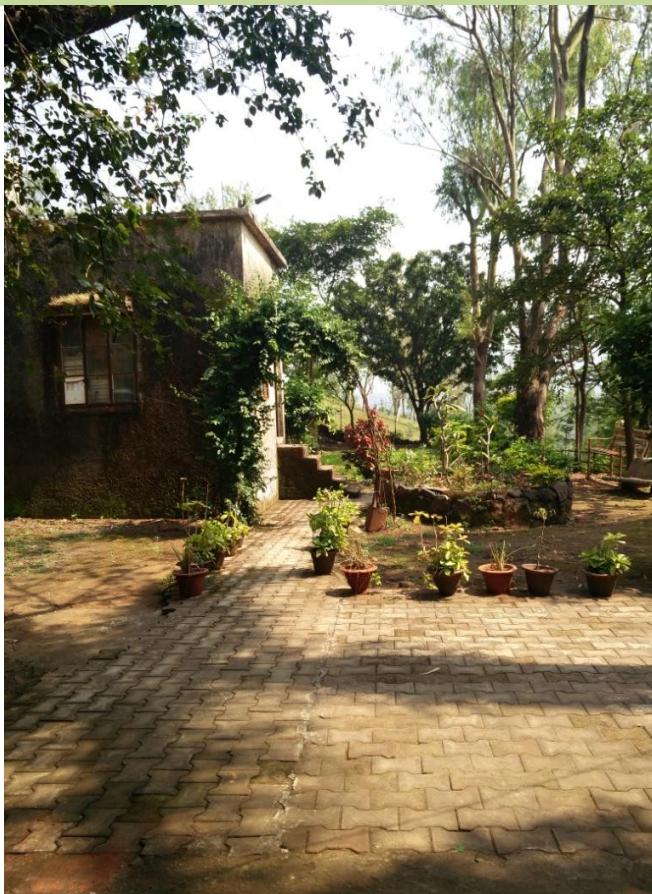
Approach Road Halt Point



Seating area overlooking Bhandardara Dam



Staying Facility



Kitchen and meeting facility



Dormitories



Pause Point



Shaded Structures at Kokan Kada



Toilet Facility



Road to Pinjar Island



Eco Touris City



Interior of Eco Tourism City



Platform For tents

Harishchandra-Kalsubai WL Sanctuary			
1	Site Name and date of site visit		Harishchandra-Kalsubai sanctuary 11th October 2019
2	Type of ecosystem / usage in forest land (Sanctuary /water body/ historic/ from 8 types they have given)		Wild life Tourism
3	Location		At Ahmednagar District
4	Area		361.81 sq.kms.
5	Connectivity (Name and Distance in Km)	Nearest highway	Mumbai Nashik express way
		Nearest railway station	Igatpuri
		Nearest airport	Pune
		Nearest village / pada	It contains 24 villages inside the sanctuary
		Nearest city	Nasik
6	Access routes (no. and names)		2 : Pimpri fata , Ghoti road
7	Approach road	Transportation modes available. And preferences	public transportation is available. But preference is private vehicle
		1)Aesthetic condition note	Scenic road
		2) Physical condition note	good in condition
		3) Experiential quality note	The road inside the site gives scenic view of waterfalls in monsoon and forest throughout the year
8		Description	
	Entrance	1)Aesthetic condition note	Entry points are not impactful / effective
		2) Physical condition note	present physical condition of entrance isn't that effective
		3) Experiential quality note	not impressive
9	Existing signages	Nos. , Size and shape, locations	Signages are not uniform/ homogeneous throughout the site
		1)Aesthetic condition note	Aesthetically good with green background
		2) Physical condition note	Moderate in condition
		3) Experiential quality note	was not impactful
10	Existing irrigation service note	Condition : installation year / no of equipments / aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations	It is a huge area to provide irrigation system everywhere. Eco city has its own sprinkler system to water the plantation. No other significant irrigation has been observed.
11	Existing lighting fixtures note	Condition : installation year / no. of fixtures/ aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations	Interpretation center, Toilet blocks, Eco city has lighting facility wherever needed.
12	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Condition note and SWOT	Several informal eateries. Small local/ native locals cater to tourist footfall with food/catering services. These locals provide food during monsoon season along the way
13	Toilet Facility	Condition note and SWOT	No toilets on the way of sanctuary. One can find toilet facility at forest rest house site
14	Surrounding land uses		highway, residential, agricultural
15	what are the natural features (Hills, lakes, river, plateau, etc)		Hills, waterfalls

16	Local flora data and speciality		-
17	Local fauna data and speciality		giant squirrel
18	Local community	Economic status	low
		sources of income	farming , providing staying facility to tourists
		activities	Farming
		special note	This community has potential to become a part of Eco tourism. They are already providing stay facility in some extend
19	significant factors (dance/craft/ art/ architecture)		No Significant factor is observed. The natural elements are dominating significantly such as thick canopy forest, streams on the way, small waterfalls, constant mountains as the backdrop
21	Tribal related data		The localite in the sanctuary are pretty mainstreamed people. They have basic facilities. They do farming as their occupation, They sell rice to the tourists, they also provide homestays. Overall people here are willing to participate in the eco tourism.
22	any other attraction in the area : religious/ cultural etc		No. There is one island in the sanctuary though which is one of the attraction point
23	Local material for built		Bricks, Manglore tiles
24	Local food / crops / farming details		Rice, Oil beans
25	Types of accommodation available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , Nos., material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	Forest dept: Condition note and SWOT	Forest dept. Has rest houses in the site which are good in condition with kitchen facility. Also have dormitories with separate toilets as well as kitchen facility
		Local : Condition note and SWOT	Local accommodation is available on certain places. They have made plinth platforms for tents with separate toilet facility and food provision.
		Commercial : Condition and SWOT	Commercial accommodation is available at the highway which is just at 2 hours from sanctuary
26	Existing forest rest house facility (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	Typology	Two rooms with attached toilet and balcony
		Condition note and SWOT	It is at good location, gives the experience of staying in forest, Safety as well as garbage issue can occur as it is very isolated and near to the private land., It can be favourite tourist staying option as it is near to the sanctuary
		Nos.	4 rooms + 2 Dormitories
27	Condition note on Built facility available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality, SWOT)	Reception	No reception is available. No orientation is available for new visitor
		Interpretation center	Interpretation center is under construction. Threat is its location. It is not easy approachable for new visitor
		Ticket booking counter	at check posts, have opportunity of enhancement
		Security elements	Not sufficient

		Food facility	Available , Local food gets served by local community people
		Souvenir	Not available
28	Types of tourists	User groups with %	Friends/family groups 80% ; Researchers 20%
		footfall measures	Bhandardara has moderate footfall specially in monsoon season.
		peak season	Mansoon season
		available activities on site	Camping at the dam, Trekking at Harishchandra gad and Kalsubai, Waterfall Sites, Shekaru Observation
29	Existing measures taken by govern bodies towards eco tourism		They have incorporated with local communities to run Eco city as well as other home stays.
30	Local education status		Need to be surveyed on bigger scale to have exact measure.
31	Local awareness about eco tourism		Noticeable, People here are aware about employment opportunities from eco tourism
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any		No survey has been conducted
33	Any Other factor about site		No
34	Management plan		Received
35	present govern body (names and contacts)		Mr Phansadkar
36	Description on	Vulnerability of site	Unplanned and wrong materials for construction can harm the biodiversity on site. The site has habitat of Giant squirrel which is precious, Any further development needs to be taken care of the animal habitat available on site.
		Environmental factors	It is a ecologically rich WLS. It has good potential to have eco tourism sites.
		Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Yes the site has good potential to become a Eco tourism site indeed
		Acumen action: Understanding the Administration governing policy as per sites. Factors such as Administration boundary on paper and on land.	No issues have been observed
37	Survey conducted by : Names and contact		Pallavi Latkar, Rashmi Sawant, Shruti Barve, Stuti Boranar, Anagha Palekar, Deepshikha

HARISHCHANDRA-KALSUBAI WL SANCTUARY- WILDLIFE TOURISM

Harishchandra- Kalsubai sanctuary is a popular local tourist destination for families and trekkers. It is a large sanctuary encompassing 361.81 sq. kms. area and includes the Bandardhara lake formed due to the Bandardhara dam.

PROS

- The area is very scenic due to the hills and lake and hence popular for trekking and camping along with day picnics. The site has good potential for developing Eco tourism.
- There are 24 villages inside the sanctuary. There is good community involvement and interest towards eco tourism activities.
- There are a number of home stays and camping sites already being run by local individuals, some of them through forest eco tourism initiatives.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Interpretation center is currently being developed in the forest site near Bandardhara dam. This location is away from the entry to the sanctuary. Hence there is a threat that it will not be visited by most of the visitors coming to the sanctuary as it is an optional activity and not easy approachable for new visitor.
- No reception or orientation is available for new visitor at the entrance to sanctuary.
- No proper entrance gate to sanctuary indicating its arrival.
- No defined itinerary or routes or circuits for the tourist
- No adequate infrastructure and facilities like toilets

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Defined itinerary, routes and circuits for the tourist may be planned and information provided on the same through brochures and maps.
- Informative signages of local flora and fauna are required at regular intervals along the route and at tourist points highlighting the specialty of the sanctuary.
- Guidelines for tourists – which could be in printed form along with the ticket
- An Eco city with 10 rooms for stay facilities is developed at Ghatghar. However maintenance and upkeep of the facilities should be looked into.
- Stay facilities for tourists has been planned at Panjare along the lake edge. However the work is not yet completed and facility is still not in use.
- Web portal of site

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- Quality of arrival can be upgraded by providing proper signage, entrance gate and information to the tourists on available itinerary and activities on site.
- The activity can be encouraged through guided tours only controlling access to the sanctuary as well as providing income to the locals as guides.
- Infrastructure planning for the tourists is required integrated with waste management plans for sewerage and solid waste.
- Aesthetic and materials for any development should be in tune with the natural settings and environment. Use of local materials and techniques should be encouraged.

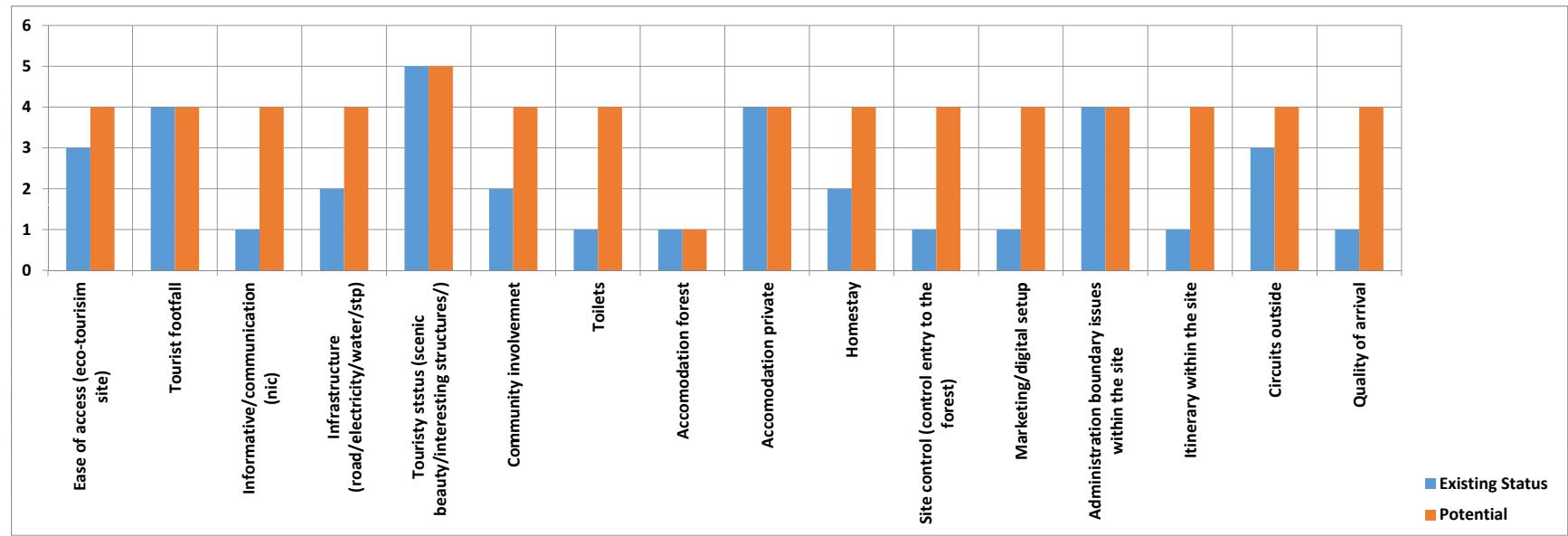
POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Stop 1- Igatpuri - Stop 2- Bhandara.

STAY FACILITY

Stay facilities in Igatpuri or at Bhandara.

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)		Tourist footfall		Informative/communication (nic)		Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)		Touristy ststus (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)		Community involvement		Toilets		Accomodation forest		Accomodation private		Homestay		Site control (control entry to the forest)		Marketing/digital setup		Administration boundary issues within the site		Itinerary within the site		Circuits outside		Quality of arrival		Total		%	
Kalsubai Sanctuary	Existing Status	3	4	1	2	5	2	1	1	4	2	1	4	1	4	2	1	4	2	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	36	45									
	Potential	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	62	77.5									



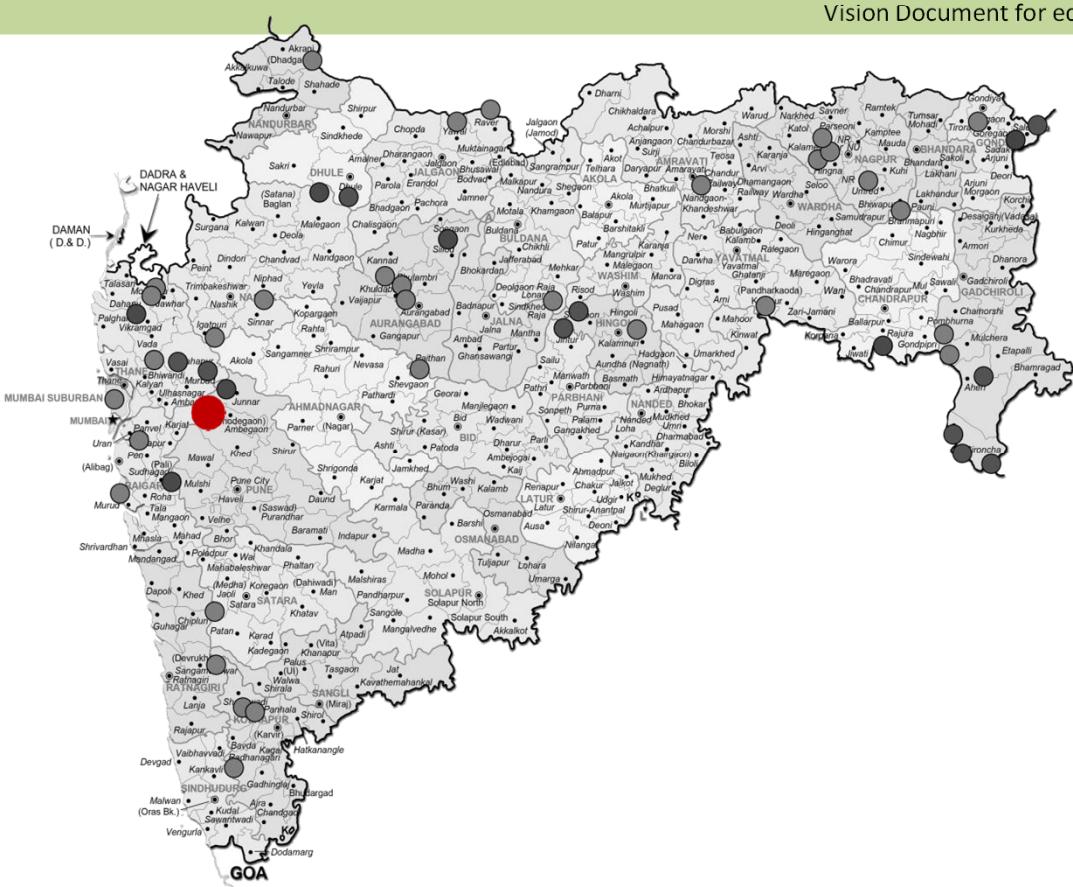
Bhimashankar WL Sanctuary

District – Pune

Category – Wild Life tourism

Potential- Adventure sports
and nature education







Benches



Sip Tank



Entrance For NIC



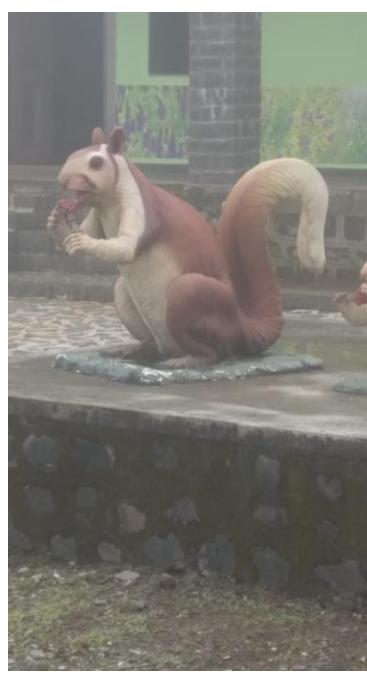
Stay Facility



Nature Interpretation Centre



PAVEMENT AND ROCK
PITCHING



LANDSCAPE
ELEMENTS

1	Site Name	Bhimashankar WLSanctuary
2	Date	23 Oct. 2019
3	Type	Wild life Tourism.
4	Ecosystem	Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary is the home of the Giant Flying Squirrel. Has good biodiversity and is known for its diverse flora and fauna
5	Location	Pune
6	Area	260 sq.km
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	Pune Nashik Highway
b	Nearest Railway station	Pune
c	Nearest Airport	Pune
d	Nearest Village	Dimbi village via Junner
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	
f	Nearest City	
8	Access Route	
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes (from Mahad)	Landmarks /significant landuses along the road and near approach • After chakan Rajguru nagar khed has a significant historical background also known after the freedom fighters from this village
b	Aesthetic condition	• Sultan Manzil
c	Physical condition	• Hutatma babas village
d	Experiential quality	• Bhimashanker Ayurvedic Hospital and Research center
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	There is no significant entry area or landmark for the site .The site has its own natural inherent scenic beauty imparting a sence of arrival and sense of entering into a large wild life sacctuary .Being away from urban settlements is an advantage for the WLS. Tourist orientation and plaza very much needed for both sites -Ahupe and the Bhimashakar sanctuary .
b	Physical condition	
c	Experiential quality	
11	Existing Signage	All the exisitng signages or arches need to be done appropriately . They are either dilpidates or absent altogether. For both the sites there is no sense of arrival nor appropriate signages.
a	No.s, size and shape, location	
b	Aesthetic condition	
c	Physical condition	
d	Experiential quality	
12	Existing Irrigation service	NA
13	Existing Light fixtures	The lighting along the road is minimal The site previously owned by the MTDC has now been transferred to the Forest department . New Interpretation center and new accomodation facilities have been made at this site.
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	The new addiotions on this site are totally out of sync. They are not aligned or aethetically placed to accommodate the old existing structures .Hence All the additions though independently good are creating a complete chaos on site .
15	Toilet Facility	there are several toilets at the Interpretaion center as well as near the temple complex .But all need maintenance and upgradation .The new site that is being developend as an Interpretaion center is a good one .Though the focus is not on conservation and ecotourism. This needs to be revosted in view of the Eco tourism policy. A proper master plan needs to be made to use all the exisiting facilites and upgrade and restructure all and create a much needed tourist orientation center
16	Surrounding land uses	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateau, etc	
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	All the plateaus of this Bhimashanker forest have Kaas pathar like flora
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	
20	Local Community	
a	Economic status	The local communities here are dependent on the religious tourism more than the forest produce or conservation activiites.
b	Sources of income	
c	Activities	The communities are engaged in agricultural activiites and all the activiites related to religious tourism .This being one of the Jyotirlingam sites. The economic status as of now cannot be guaged as such because of the mix of both the activities and the heavy tourist influx and revenue that is generated during the festivals .
d	special note	
23	Any other Attraction in the area	Kodewala waterfall is another tourist attraction the approach road is thru dense forest the habitat of the shekaru . No facilities for tourists yet. Bhorgiri gad is another tourist point. Nagphani Kada here has the best Vanrai sacred grove Gupt vana rai the best in the western ghats
a	Religious	
b	cultural	
24	Local Material to built	
25	Local food/crops/farming details	

26		Accommodation	
	a	Forest department	<p>8 rooms 2 Tent houses 1 canteen 2 VIP suites</p> <p>The 100 year old Forest rest house is only for officers and Gov VIPS approach road is thru a Vanrai and shekaru habitat</p>
	d	available activities on site	
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	<p>The NIC is just enough for flora fauna info at both the places although additions can be done.</p> <p>The Forest NIC eco tourism site has NIC , and almost all facilities as it was an MTDC site now taken over by the Forest Currently it is being completely renovated with eco facilities and new NIC etc called the Nisarga Parichay Paryatak Sankul .</p>
30		Local education status	
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	
33		Any other factor about site	
34		Management plan	<p>Received.The plan does not emphasise on the eco tourism or conservation with respect to the eco tourism.</p> <p>Complete management plan is being made by the Directorate of Town planning. This needs to be looked into and value addition to be made at the regional level for such an important rich, scenic and magnificent reserve that Bhimashanker is .</p>
35	a	Present govern body	The NIC is just enough for flora fauna info at both the places although additions can be done.
	b	names & contacts	Shri Rameshkumar, DCF-9403593737
	c	Survey conducted by	Pallavi Latkar, Rashmi Sawant,Dipti Mathur

BHIMASHANKAR WLS, PUNE - WILDLIFE TOURISM**PROS**

- Nestled in the Western Ghats (Sahyadri ranges) of Maharashtra Bhimashankar sanctuary is one of the top biodiversity hotspot out of the 12 recognised in the world. It hosts 9 tribal villages.
- Ambegaon and Khed talukas of Pune district are the closest.
- The site is home to the Indian Giant Squirrel (*Shekaru*) a state animal and diverse endemic and specialized flora and fauna, precious bird species and carnivores animals.
- The biodiesel Bhimashankar wildlife sanctuary over the years has retained and preserved a cluster of sacred groves for generations acting as a gene pool, thanks to the topographic and climatic conditions of Western Ghats.
- The NIC is just enough for flora fauna info at both the places although additions can be done. The Forest NIC eco tourism site has NIC, and almost all facilities as it was an MTDC site now taken over by the Forest Currently it is being completely renovated with eco facilities and new NIC etc called the Nisarga Parichay Paryatak Sankul.
- The 100 year old Forest rest house comprising of 8 rooms, 1 canteen, 2 VIP suites and 2 Tent houses is only for officers and Gov VIPS approach road is through a Vanrai and shekaru habitat.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Kodewala waterfall is another tourist attraction the approach road is through dense forest the habitat of the Shekaru . No facilities for tourists yet. Bhorgiri gad is another tourist point. Nagphani Kada here has the best Vanrai sacred grove Gupt vana rai the best in the western ghats.
- Local transportation to site is limited.
- Tourist orientation and plaza very much needed for site.
- There is no sense of arrival not appropriate signages.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

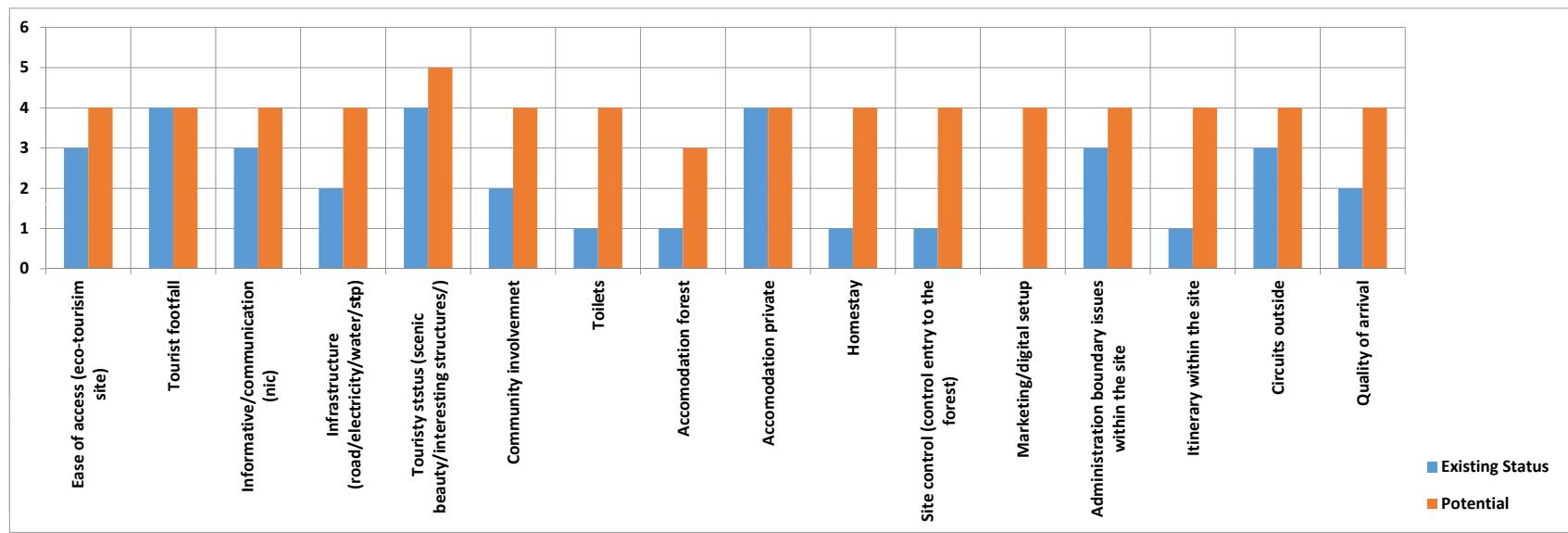
- Better Directional Signages on the way as the range tends to fluctuate and cannot use maps in such case
- Toilet facility.
- Homestay facilities would be much appreciated by the tourists which would retain the holistic nature of the site.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- Tourist orientation and plaza very much needed for both sites.
- Proper management plan needs to be chalked out for bringing this site on top of the map of Maharashtra.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Stop 1- Gorakhgad fort- Stop 2 -Siddhagad fort



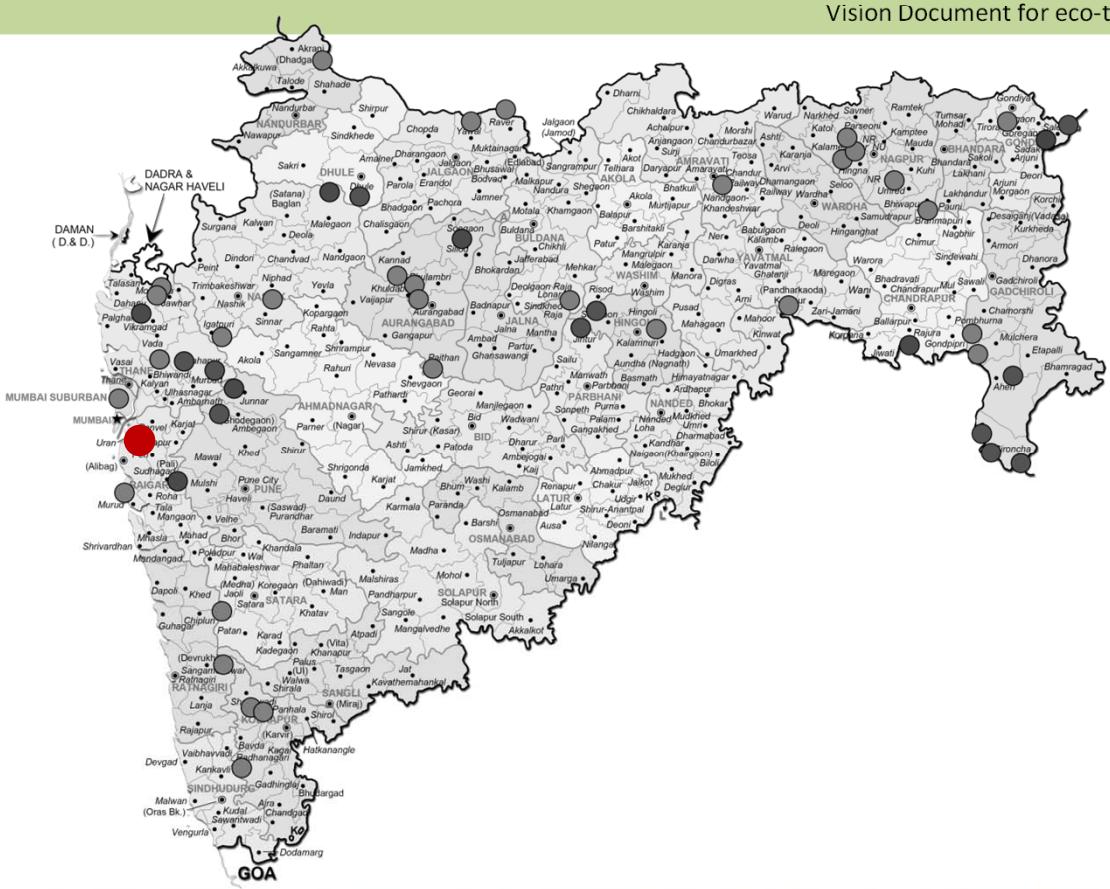
Karnala WL Sanctuary

District – Raigad

Category – Wild Life Tourism

Potential- Nature Education,
Adventure sports, treks, bird
watching



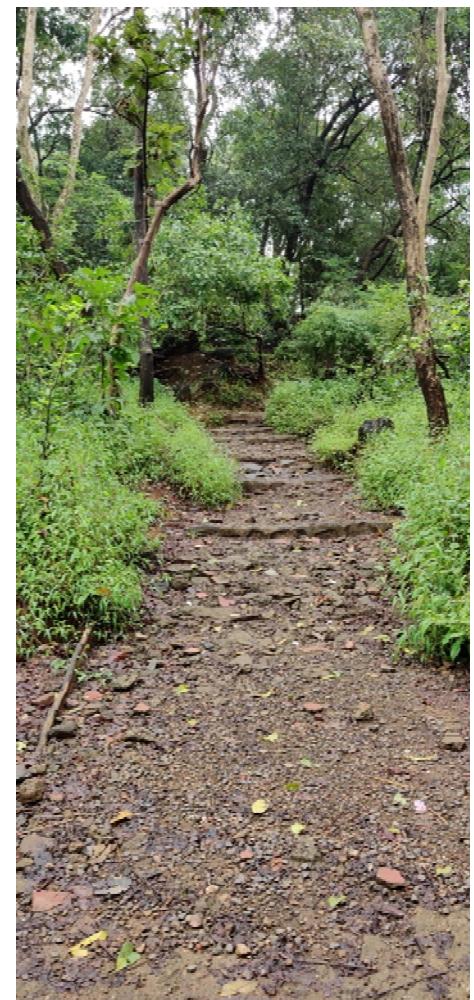




PAIWAT FOR NATURE TRAILS



ALREADY BUILT STAGES IN THE RESERVE



ECO TOURISM SITE PROPOSED



ECO TOURISM SITE PROPOSED

PAIWAT FOR NATURE TRAILS
DETORIATES WHEN GOES
AWAY FROM BASE SITE



SIGNAGE FOR NATURE TRAIL



COTTAGES ON THE SITE 2NOS



ECO TOURISM SITE



AMPLE AMOUNT OF SIGNAGES



WATER SAUCERS FOR BIRDS IN SUMMER

1	Site Name	Karnala Wildlife Sanctuary	
2	Date	24 nd october 2019	
3	Type	Wild Life Tourism	
4	Ecosystem	Mixed Deciduous forest and comprises of 5 distinct microhabitats namely- Grassy, Raiparian, Evergreen, Deciduous and Rocky	
5	Location	District Raigad	
6	Area	14.12 sq.km	
7	Connectivity		
	a Nearest Highway	Mumbai Goa Highway (NH-66) that passes through the heart of this forest. Panvel-Kochi-Kanyakumari Highway	
	b Nearest Railway station	Panvel	
	c Nearest Airport	Panvel	
	d Nearest Village	Kalhe, Ransai	
	e Nearest pada / Wadi	Kalhe, Ransai	
	f Nearest City	Panvel	
8	Access Route	From Panvel	
9	Approach Road		
	a Transportation modes	State Transport bus	There is a tar road near entrance. Canteen, dormitory, cottages are accessible through this tar road. But all trails are in natural state but quit wide. Since the slope is gentle, trails are comfortable.
	(from Mahad)	Auto rickshaw	
		Pirvate vehicles	
	b Aesthetic condition	View of Sahyadri ranges & Karnala Fort	
	c Physical condition	Typical Forest pathway	
	d Experiential quality	No steps but gentle slope	
10	Entrance	Following services required at entrance of trails	
	a Aesthetic condition	View of Sahyadri ranges & Raigad Fort	a) entrance gate with security cabin and ticket counter
	b Physical condition	There is no proper entrance	b) map of trail, board showing the history
	c Experiential quality	There is no proper entrance	c) resting shelter, dust bin
11	Existing Signage		d) Bird hides
	a No.s, size and shape, location	There are signages near entrance but not near trails	
	b Aesthetic condition	Informative signages of local flora and fauna is required at regular intervals	
	c Physical condition		
	d Experiential quality		
12	Existing Irrigation service		
13	Existing Light fixtures		
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	There is a electrification, water supply facsility near entrance, canteen , cottages and dormitory. But no such facility near trails. There are toilet but no sewage or waste water treatment plant. Sewage treatment plant and waste water treatment plant is needed.	
15	Toilet Facility		
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Hills, streams. This trail can become special attraction for trekkers club and nature clubs.	
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Karanj, kadamb, mango, jack fruit,	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, Variety of birds	
20	Local Community		
	a Economic status	Caste- kunbi, adivasi	
	b Sources of income	Agriculture, tourism	
	c Activities	Farming, tourism	
	d special note	Canteen is run by SHG of nearby village called kalhe. Labourers come from village ransai.	
21	Significant factor		
	a Dance	Balya dance, Lezim, Phugdi	
	b Craft		
	c Art		
	d Architecture	Brick house, wattle & daub. Present architecture of hotels and residential houses have lost their connection with local tradition and local climate. Fortunatly there are few structures in villages which shows vernacular character.	
	e special note	Bird watching, Nature Photography	
22	Tribal related data		
23	Any other Attraction in the area	there is a big festival called holi (shimga) celebrated every year in neighboring villages. On this day villagers carry out big procession (palkhi)of village goddess . This can become a great attraction for tourist.	
	a Religious		
	b Cultural		
24	Local Material to built	Stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood	

25	Local food/crops/farming details	Rice, pulses
26	Accomodation	
	a Forest department	available
	b Local	Home stay is possible at village kalhe.
	Aesthetic condition	Not available
	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	
	c Commercial	Available (Kshanbhar Vishranti)
27	Forest Rest House	Available
28	Type of tourist	
	a user groups with %	Only youngsters
	b Footfall measures	
	c peak season	Monsoon & winter
	d available activities on site	
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	
30	Local education status	
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness
35	Present govern body	Forest department office
	Names & contacts	
36	Desctrion on	
	a Vulnerability of site	There is no proper security gate to Trails. So there is a chance of uncontrolled crowd entering for nature trail. This will disturb biodiversity.
	e Survey conducted by	Sumeet, Shrinivas, Sandip
37	Forest officer	RFO Waghamare 9273313469

KARNALA BIRD SANCTUARY, RAIGAD - WILDLIFE TOURISM

The karanala bird sanctuary is located in panvel taluka of raigad district, outside Mumbai. The sanctuary is centered on the historic karanala fort. This sanctuary is home of over 222 species of birds of which 161 are resident species. The karnala fort is located on the top of the hill in the sanctuary. It is about 1 hr medium hard trek to karanala fort.

PROS

- This sanctuary is well accessible from Mumbai and pune.
- All basic infrastructures like nature information centre, accommodation with toilets, canteen and pathways are available.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Disturbing noise of Mumbai goa express way. Increasing urbanization along the boundaries of sanctuary.
- Present entrance area is slowly getting converted into amusement park, which is adding noise pollution. (not good for birds)
- There is no control over inflow. (no registration process)
- Buffer zone is slowly diminishing.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Web portal and advertisement with online registration facility.
- All boundaries of sanctuary need fencing and security cabin at regular interval.
- Local youngsters and SHG's need to be trained and involved.
- Entrance area need to be redesigned.
- Eco tourism guidelines shall be displayed on boards.

SOCIAL NOTE

Karnala being a popular tourist destination; the community is already involved in managing the canteen in the Bird sanctuary. The SHGs also manage some tea and food stalls for the visiting tourists. The community can be further trained in quality tourism e.g managing birding activities; managing specialized seasonal food stalls. Cultural shows in “ balya ” dance can be organized for the tourists.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Knowledge of environmental niche and bio diversity should be incorporated in Nature information center.
- Nature trails guided by local youngsters.
- Bird hides, watch towers & pagoda for nature lovers and researchers.
- Entrance are should be designed in such a way that it will become noise pollution free. Canteen, garden etc should be shifted to boundary.
- Nature friendly water ponds, watch tower, benches, pagoda etc.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUITS

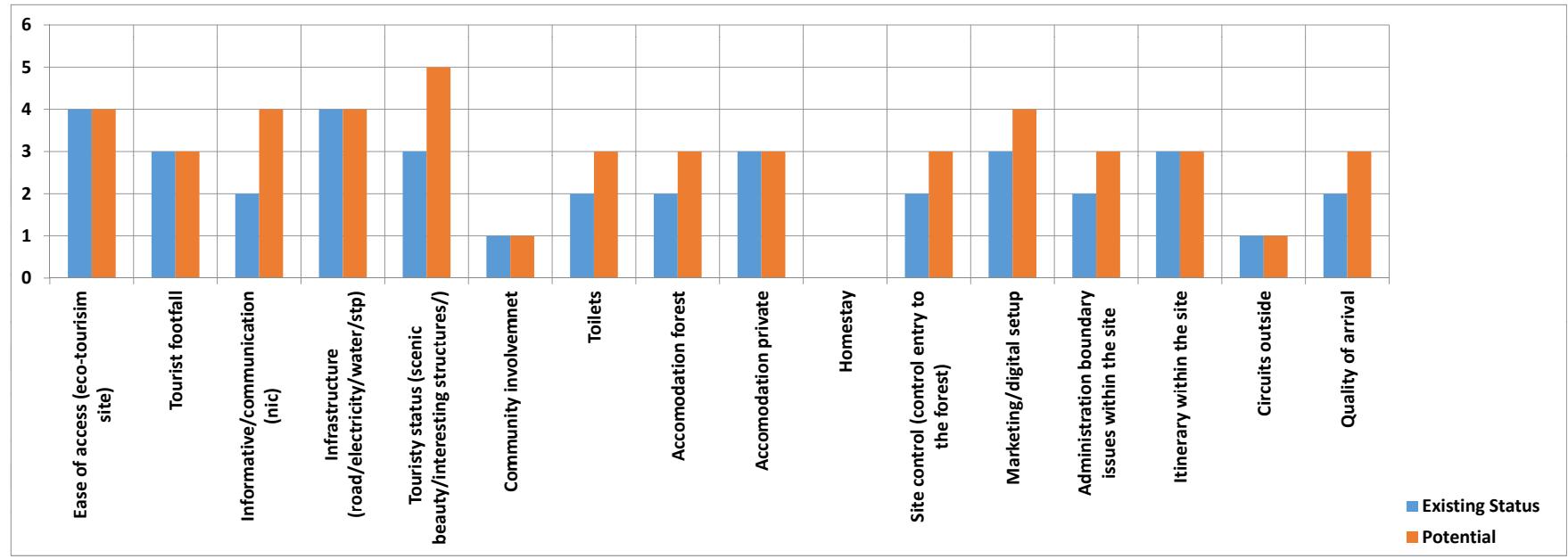
Nearby Attractions: Prabalgad, Matheran

Tourist Circuit: Stop 1- Prabalgad - Stop 2- Matheran

STAY FACILITY

Stay at Karnala in Forest Guest house or Camping at Prabal Machi or Villas in Matheran. This sanctuary can have a circuit with Yusuf Meher Ali centre.

		Karnala														
		Eco-tourism site							Tourist footfall							
		Informative/communication (nic)				Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)			Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)			Community involvement				
Karnala	Existing Status	4	3	2	4	3	1	2	2	3	0	2	3	4	37	46.25
	Potential	4	3	4	4	5	1	3	3	3	0	3	4	3	47	58.75



Shivneri Killa Historical Place, Junnar

District – Pune

Category – Heritage Tourism

Potential- Adventure sports
and nature education





Accommodation on site, needs maintenance



Seminar Hall,
Structure needs
maintenance



Access Road to
the site



Contour trenching all around the site, with basalt rock in chain mesh



Existing plinths for shivneri mountain model with covering made up of corrugated sheet



Shivneri Fort- Observations/ Reccomendations	
1	Shivneri near Junnar Heritage Tourism
2	the site is at the foothills of mountain near junnar looking at junnar caves and fort
3	Junnar
4	pune district
5	Connectivity (Name and Distance in Km) Nearest highway pune Nearest airport Junnar gaon Nearest city
6	Access routes : two routes can be taken one from ounre city to junnar which is about 90 kms or from
7	Approach road Transportation modes available are by bus or private vehicle The roads are aesthetically pleasing with scenic views and ghat while reaching Junnar city The roads condition is good The road have beautiful enduring open farms, greenery and tunnels near ghats
8	Entrance The entrance is grand and gives an impact of marathi style setting of the site the entrance is made up of stone claded wall and has a GI gate. The wall resemble the fortified wall of the fort
9	Existing signages 5-6 signages on simple rectangluar boards The sigage could also match the historic style of architecture present in a vicinity.
10	Existing irrigation service note Condition : A artificial pond forming a collection point from all the slope drains according to topographic conditions is built on site.
11	Existing lighting fixtures note Condition :there are sufficient light fixtures installed in year 2017 . The light poles are observed at the entrance and the area surrounding it. But are missing towards the dense vegetative patch of the site
12	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities gazebos, pathways, retaining walls etc are present on site
13	Toilet Facility Toilet facility is minimal and requires modification
14	Surrounding land uses : Agricultural land, Over looks the Junnar caves
15	The natural feature of the site includes mountain view of Junnar caves and shivneri fort
16	Local flora data and speciality : The local flora incudes various trees and shrubs. There are also certain fruit and floral plants planted near the retaining walls
17	Local fauna data and speciality
18	Local community Economic status sources of income activities special note
19	significant factors : The tribals and locals prepare arts and craft objects.
21	Tribal related data
22	any other attraction in the area : Religious and cultural event are celebrated like Shivaji's birthday, Social activities for Shiv Jayanti etc
23	Local material for built : Stone and Bamboo
24	Local food / crops / farming details
25	Types of accommodation available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , Nos., material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality) Forest dept: Guest houses with 3 bedrooms and kitchen and toilet facility is available. Local : guest room for servant room is provided for the locals who work on site Local : two residential unit block types are avaiable with toilet facility is available
26	Existing forest rest house facility (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , material, The rest house are comfortable, air conditioned and has a bungalow or guest house feel to it. There 2 types of guest houses with attached toilet facility. However, the house rooms for tourist appears small and clostophobic

	location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	
27	Condition note on Built facility available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality, SWOT)	Reception : No prominent Reception Counter or ticketing counter observed
		Interpretation center : Multipurpose hall is present which can be used as interpretation centre.
		Ticket booking counter: No Ticketing counter seen on site
		Security elements : Two entrance gate act as security check points on site
		Food facility : Nocanteen or food stall available on site
28	Types of tourists	Souvenir : Absent
		Maximum footfall belongs to students, Tourist and Travellers visting Shivneri fort
		footfall measures
		Novemnber to May
29		Exhbition of different fort on site (modles), Nature trail, Bird watching and nature activities
		Existing measures taken by govern bodies towards eco tourism : development of the site for stay and recreational facility for Tourist in accordance with forest conservation guidelines and Eco-tourism
		Local education status : The locals are educated and can communicate well
30	31	Local awareness about eco tourism : the locals of the site are aware of the historic context and identity of the site. However, awareness towards eco-tourism needs to be developed.
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any
33	34 35 36 37	Any Other factor about site : Water management techiques and other education specific activities can be observed as site is enriched with natural topographic form.
34		Management plan
35		present govern body (names and contacts)
36		Vulnerability of site : Requires eco-toilet blocks, Eco - stays. The site also requires retaining walls that highlight walkways along the undulate topography
37		Lack of toilet facility and eateries. No dustbins and signages present
		Readiness of the site to take load of tourism : Requires development and management to take tourism load
		Acumen action: Understanding the Administration governing policy as per sites. Factors such as Administration boundary on paper and on land.
37		Survey conducted by : Sachin, Rahul, Sumeet and Sailee

SHIVENERI FORT, PUNE – HERITAGE TOURISM

The site is at the foothills of mountain near Junnar in Pune district. The Shivneri fort and caves are seen from the site.

PROS

- The roads are aesthetically pleasing with scenic views and ghat while reaching Junnar city. The entrance is grand and gives an impact of Marathi style setting of the site. An artificial pond forming a collection point from all the slope drains according to topographic conditions is built on site.
- Gazebos, pathways, retaining walls, Auditorium hall and forest guest house etc are present on site. Maximum footfall consists of students, Tourist and Travelers vesting Shivneri fort.
- Architectural models of Shivaji Maharaj's forts are arranged in Gazebos along the site.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The locals of the site are aware of the historic context and identity of the site. However, awareness towards eco-tourism needs to be developed. The guest house for tourists not up to the mark. No prominent Reception Counter or ticketing counter observed.
- The light poles are observed at the entrance and the area surrounding it, but are missing towards the dense vegetative patch of the site. There is a lack of toilet facility and eateries. No dustbins and signages present on the site.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Directional and informative signages
- Appropriate Lighting facility
- Eco-toilets
- Exhibition space for local art and handicrafts
- Pathways and pause points.

SOCIAL NOTES

The forest department has formed EDC and has provided gas connections to the villagers. The locals manage few stalls at the site. The existing SHGs are not involved in any tourist activity or any other product making activities. However, in the village meeting; the community has shown interest in tourism. Shivneri being a very popular tourist place, introducing eco tourism to the villagers can be a good opportunity. Historical tourism can be a point of development and an interest to the tourist.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Need of planning day long itinerary plan for the site by incorporating Nature and guided trails for fort and site.
- Awareness regarding Eco-tourism within locals
- Museum to portray history of Marathas,
- Auditorium and exhibitions space
- Activities like light and sound show, Ticketing and reception facility
- Adventure activities in forest eco-sensitive area

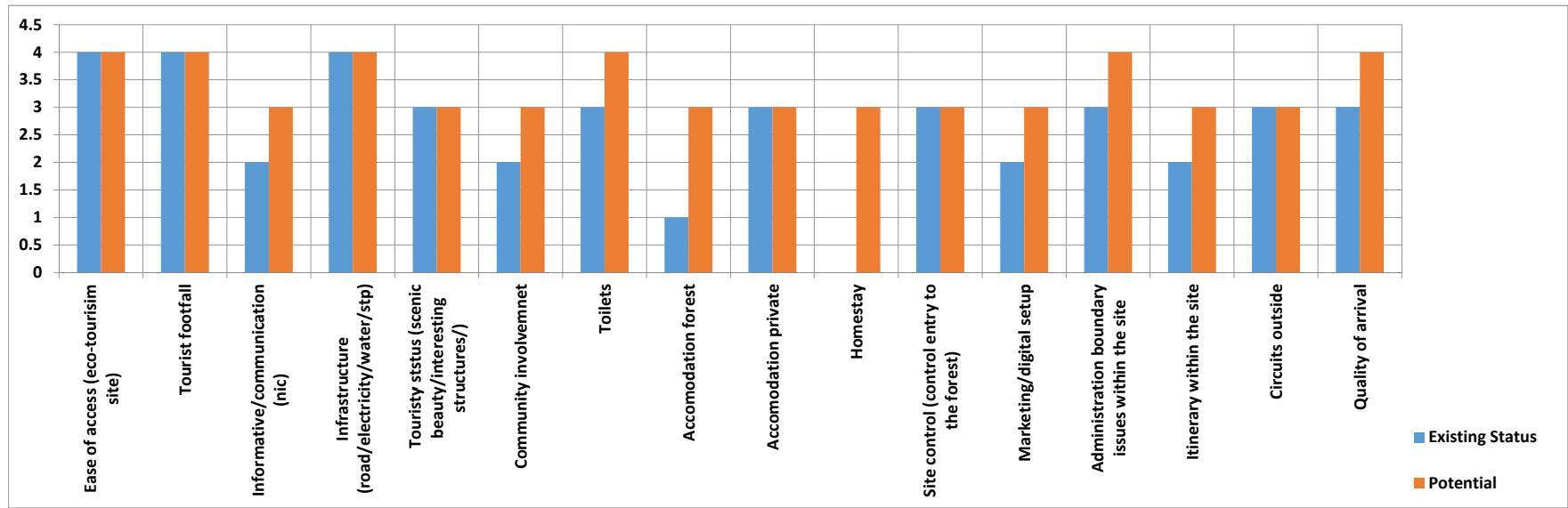
POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUITS

Nearby Attractions- Naneghat Trekking Point, Ganpati Leniyadri, Malshej Ghat,
Tourism circuit: Stop 1 : Naneghat Trekking Point - Stop 2 :Ganpati Leniyadri - Stop 3 :Malshej Ghat

STAY FACILITY

Stay is possible in Junnar village or MTDC at Malshej Ghat

	Existing Status	4	4	2	4	3	2	3	1	3	0	3	3	42	52.5
Shivneri	Potential	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	54	67.5

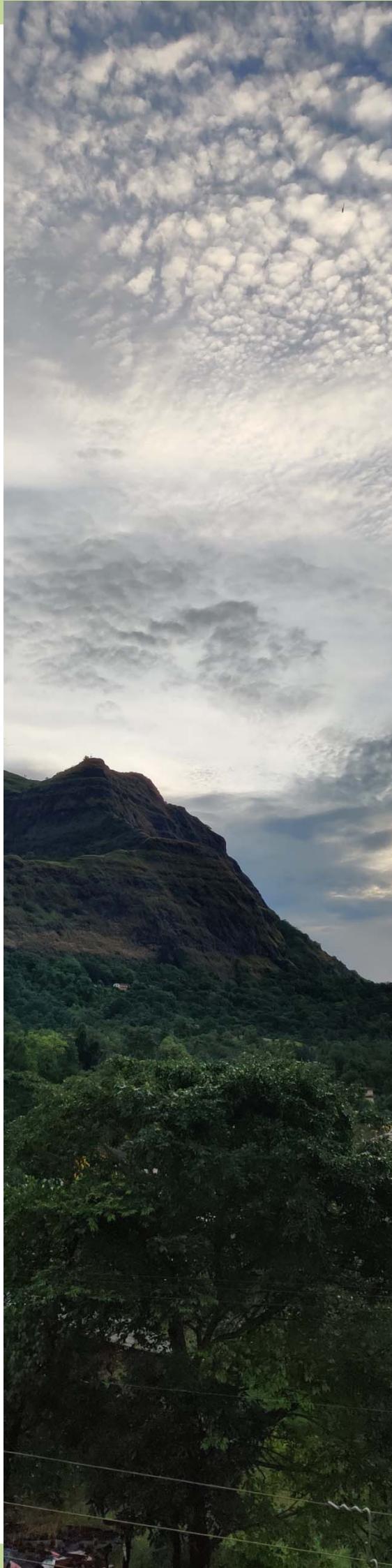


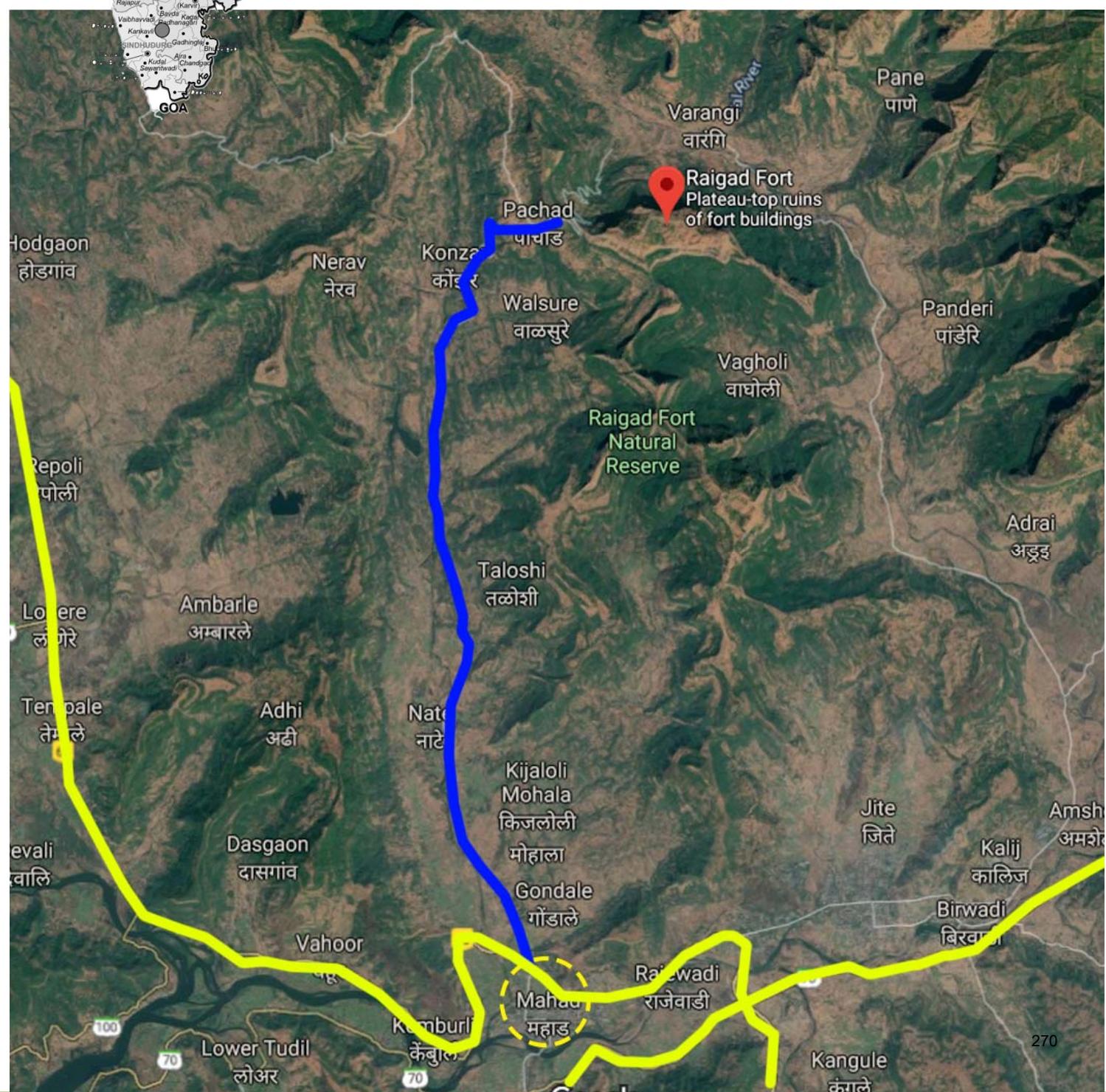
Raigad killa Parikrama, Raigarh

District – Raigad,

Category – Heritage Tourism

Potential- Adventure sports
and nature education







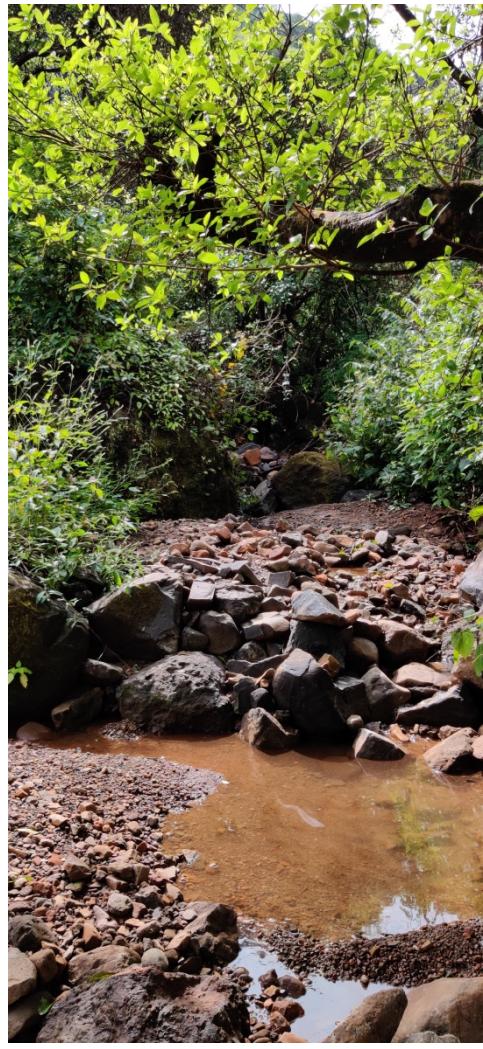
APPROACH ROAD AT PACHAD



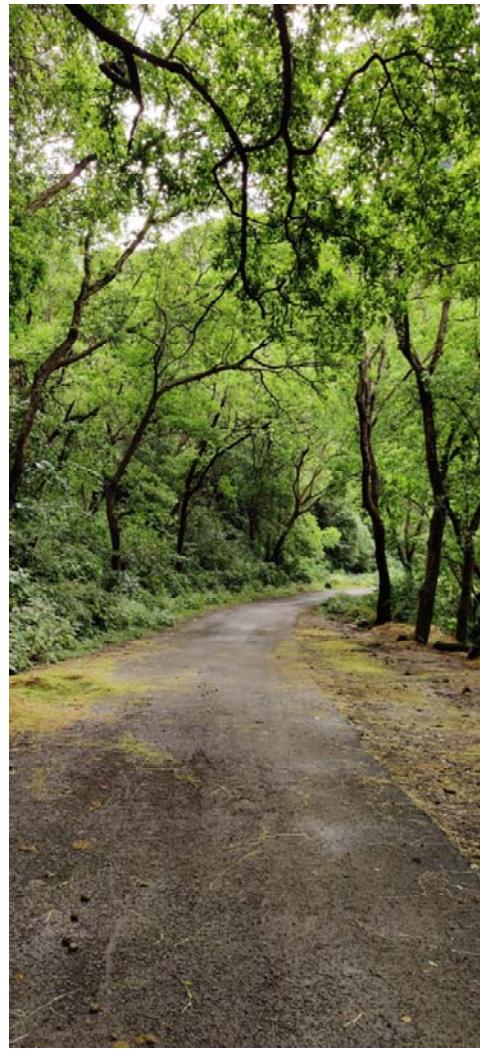
RAIGAD WADI AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL WITH E.T. POTENTIAL



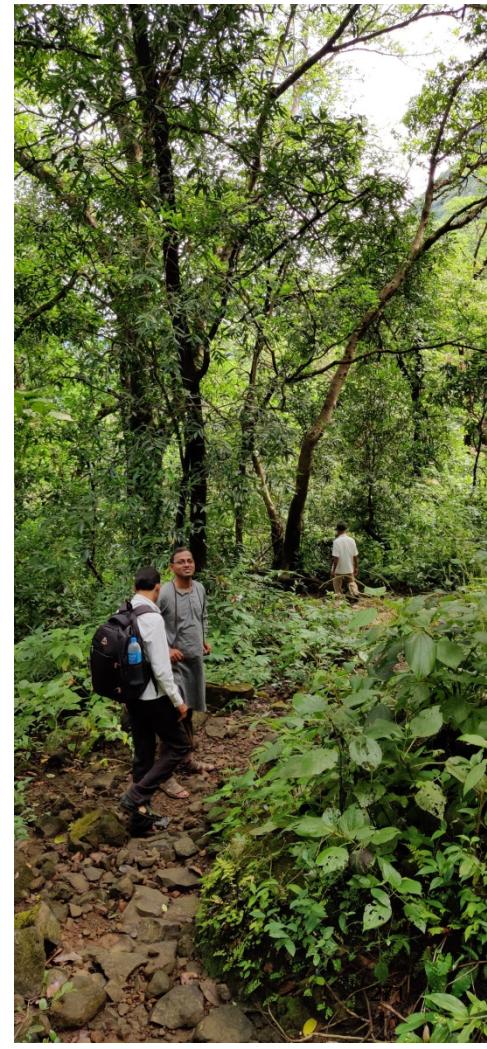
ONGOING CONSTRUCTING AT CHITTA DARVAJA



E.T. SITE AT RAIGAD



ACCESS ROAD TO E.T. SITE



E.T. SITE AT RAIGAD

1	Site Name	Raigad Parikrama District- Raigad		
2	Date	22 nd October 2019		
3	Type	Heritage Tourism		
4	Ecosystem	Moist deciduous forest		
5	Location	District Raigad		
6	Area	200 m out of 16 Km Length		
7	Connectivity			
a	Nearest Highway	Mumbai Goa Highway (NH- 66)		
b	Nearest Railway station	Veer		
c	Nearest Airport	Panvel		
d	Nearest Village	Pachad		
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Raigad Wadi		
f	Nearest City	Mahad		
8	Access Route	From Mahad (only one)		
9	Approach Road			
a	Transportation modes (from Mahad)	State Transport bus (6 no.s daily) Auto rickshaw Private vehicles	There is no proper identification of parikrama, only few youngsters of organisation like shiv pratishtan, do this parikrama twice in a year. They carry mashal (TORCH) from fort and run through this parikrama on shiv jayanti.	
b	Aesthetic condition	View of Sahyadri ranges & Raigad Fort		
c	Physical condition	Typical Forest pathway (slope 30-45)		
d	Experiential quality	No steps, steep slope, hence tiring, better for trekkers		
10	Entrance	Following services required at entrance		
a	Aesthetic condition	View of Sahyadri ranges & Raigad Fort	a) entrance gate with security cabin and ticket counter	
b	Physical condition	There is no proper entrance	b) map of parikrama, board showing the history	
c	Experiential quality	There is no proper entrance	c) dust bin	
11	Existing Signage			
a	No.s, size and shape, location	No signages		
b	Aesthetic condition	No signages. Informative signages of local flora and fauna ia required at regular intervals		
c	Physical condition	No signages		
d	Experiential quality	No signages		
12	Existing Irrigation service	No Irrigation		
13	Existing Light fixtures	No Lighting	Parikrama path is a typical jungle pathway with slope of 30-45 slope. This pathway has a very less width (4'). Reconstruction of pathway by introducing steps wherever required , is needed. Railing is required at some places. Resting points and one snacks counter is required. snacks counter will be operated by SHG.	
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	No existing services		
15	Toilet Facility	No toilet		
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land		
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Hills. This parikrama can become special attraction for trekkers club.		
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Karanj, kadamb, mango, jack fruit,		
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard,		
20	Local Community		tourism is seasonal and foot fall is very less. So lots of youngsters are migrating to mahad or mumbai. But there is a small wadi nearby, called hirkinichi wadi. This village is very rich in livestock and all youngsters are there in village. Therer is a scope for setting up small buisness based on milk product by SHG.	
a	Economic status	Caste- kunbi, dongar koli,maratha		
b	Sources of income	Agriculture, tourism		
c	Activities	farming, tourism		
d	special note			
21	Significant factor		Present architecture of hotels and residential houses have lost their connection with local tradition and local climate. Fortunatly there are few structures in villages which shows vernacular character.	
a	Dance	Balya dance, Lezim, Phugdi		
b	Arts & Craft			
c	Architecture	Brick house, wattle & daub		
23	Any other Attraction in the area	There is a big festival called holi (shimga) celebrated every year in neighboring villages. On this day villagers carry out big procession (palkhi)of village goddess . This can become a great attraction for tourist.		
a	Religious			
b	cultural			
24	Local Material to built	Basalt Rock,Laterite , mud, bamboo, teak wood		

25	Local food/crops/farming details	Rice, Pulses	
26	Accomodation		
a	Forest department	Not available	Parikrama is close to Raigad wadi (2 km). There is a possibility of home stay in wadi. This wadi has very rich historical importance. Villagers told us number of tales of shivaji maharaj and sambhaji maharaj times, which are related to this wadi. There are SHG available in this wadi and they are very active, so there is a scope to train them to become self sustainable through eco tourism.
b	Local		
	Aesthetic condition	Not available	
	Physical condition		
	Experiential quality		
c	Commercial	Not available	
	Aesthetic condition		
	Physical condition		
	Experiential quality		
27	Forest Rest House	Not available	
28	Type of tourist		
a	user groups with %	Only youngsters	
b	Footfall measures		
c	peak season	Mosoon & Winter	
d	available activities on site	Shiv jayanti & Shiv Rajyabhishek	
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness	
35	Present govern body	Forest department office at Mahad	
	names & contacts		
36	Desctrption on		
a	Vulnerability of site	There is no proper security gate to parikrama. So there is a chance of uncontrolled crowd entering into the parikrama. This will disturb biodiversity.	
b	Environmental factors	Right now parikrama is rarely used, so there is no direct impact on environment	
c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Cannot take load of tourism	
e	Survey conducted by	Sumeet, Shrinivas, Sandip	

RAIGAD PARIKRAMA, RAIGAD – HERITAGE TOURISM

Raigad is a hill fort situated in Mahad, Raigad district of Maharashtra, India. Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj made his capital at Raigad in 1674. There is a parikrama path around fort. Part of this parikrama path is identified for eco tourism site. Few youngsters of organization like Shiv Pratishtan, do this parikrama twice in a year. They carry mashal (light) from fort and run through this parikrama on Shiv Jayanti.

PROS

- This site is a part of world famous heritage Raigad fort.
- Villagers of Pachad and Raigad wadi , are emotionally attached to this site

LIMITING FACTORS

- Lack of infrastructure to handle current tourist inflow.
- Parikrama path is not in use, that's why completely ignored.
- Staff is insufficient to handle future footfall.
- Due to hilly terrain providing infrastructure is difficult.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Web portal and advertisement
- Pathway for trail, toilet, solar lights, nature information centre, snacks counter operated by SHG.
- Local youngsters and SHG's need to be involved.
- More staff is required to control tourism and to secure whole area.
- Eco tourism guidelines shall be displayed on boards.

SOCIAL NOTES

The village Pachad is a popular tourist place. The ' Gavali' community in Raigadwadi is therefore involved in tourist activity. They sell buttermilk to the tourists who visit to climb the fort. The forest department has formed EDC and has provided gas connections to the villagers. The existing SHGs are not involved in any tourist activity or any other product making activities. However, in the village meeting; the community has shown interest in tourism. Raigad being a very popular tourist place, the market potential is huge to develop home stay based eco tourism.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Nature information centre at the entrance of Raigad fort. (to spread knowledge of environmental niche)
- Nature trails / Parikrama guided by local youngsters.
- Souvenir shop and snacks counter operated by local SHG.
- Home stay in neighbouring village. Cultural programs arranged by local youth to display local tradition and culture.
- Bird hides, watch towers & pagoda for nature lovers and researchers.
- Well-equipped staff for management and security of forest.
- Nursery of indigenous plants can be proposed.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUITS

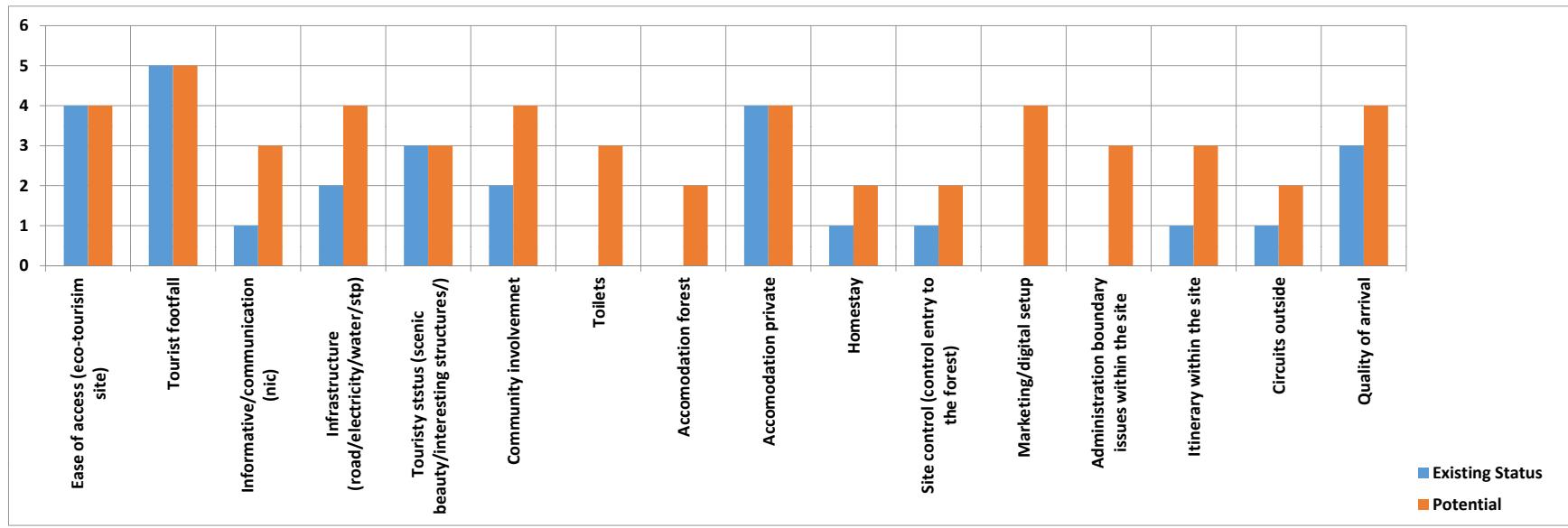
Nearby Attractions: Mandle Watterfall, Kondicha Taak waterfall

Tourist Circuits: Stop 1- Kondicha Taak waterfall - Stop 2- Mandle Waterfall

STAY FACILITY

Stay is possible at Raigad Fort Foothills with Numerous Private Stays and at Mahad Town. Raigad fort can have a circuit with Mahad chavdar lake , which is 10-15 km away.

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Raigad	Existing Status	4	5	1	2	3	2	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	28	35
	Potential	4	5	3	4	3	4	3	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	2	4	52	65



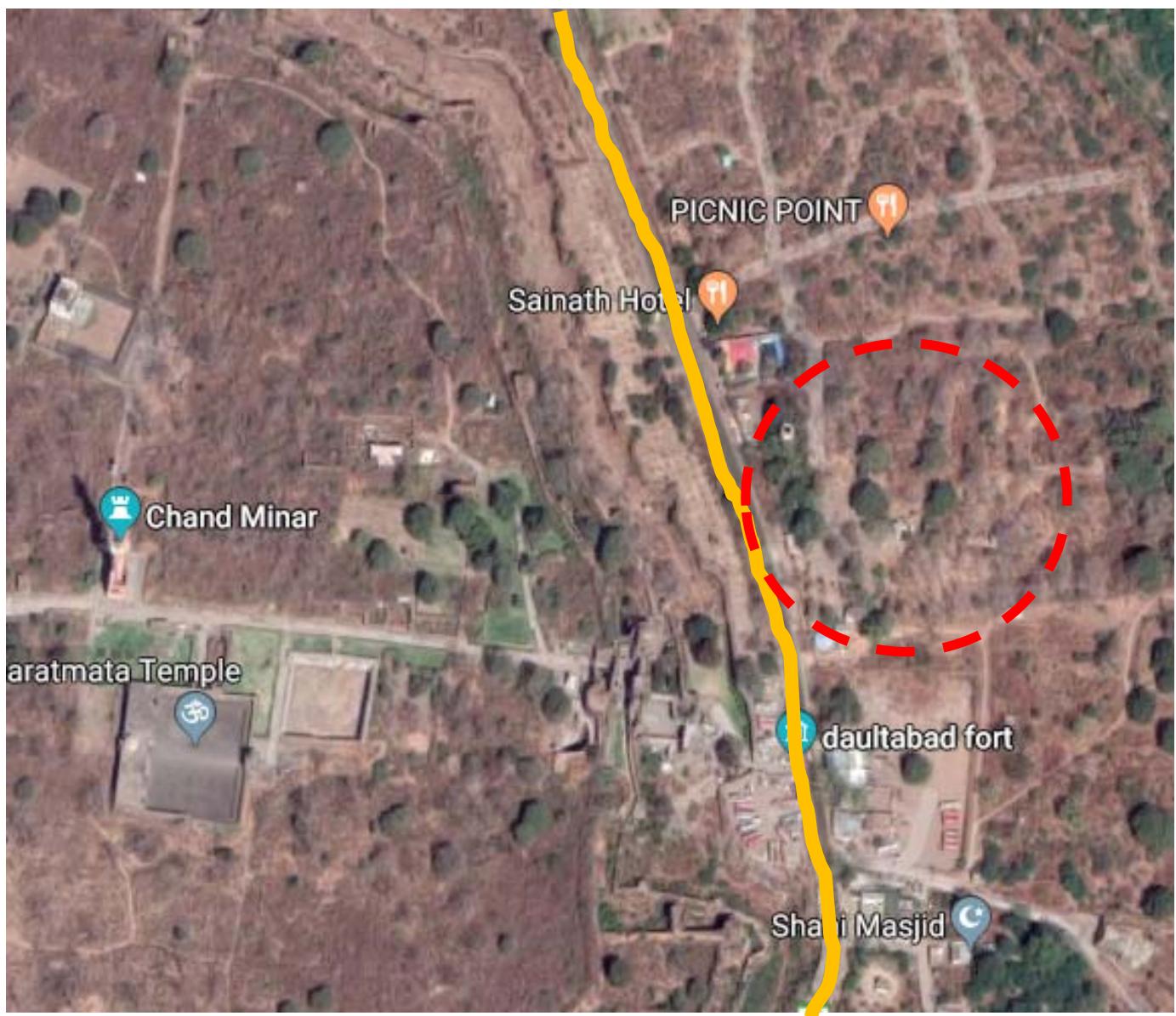
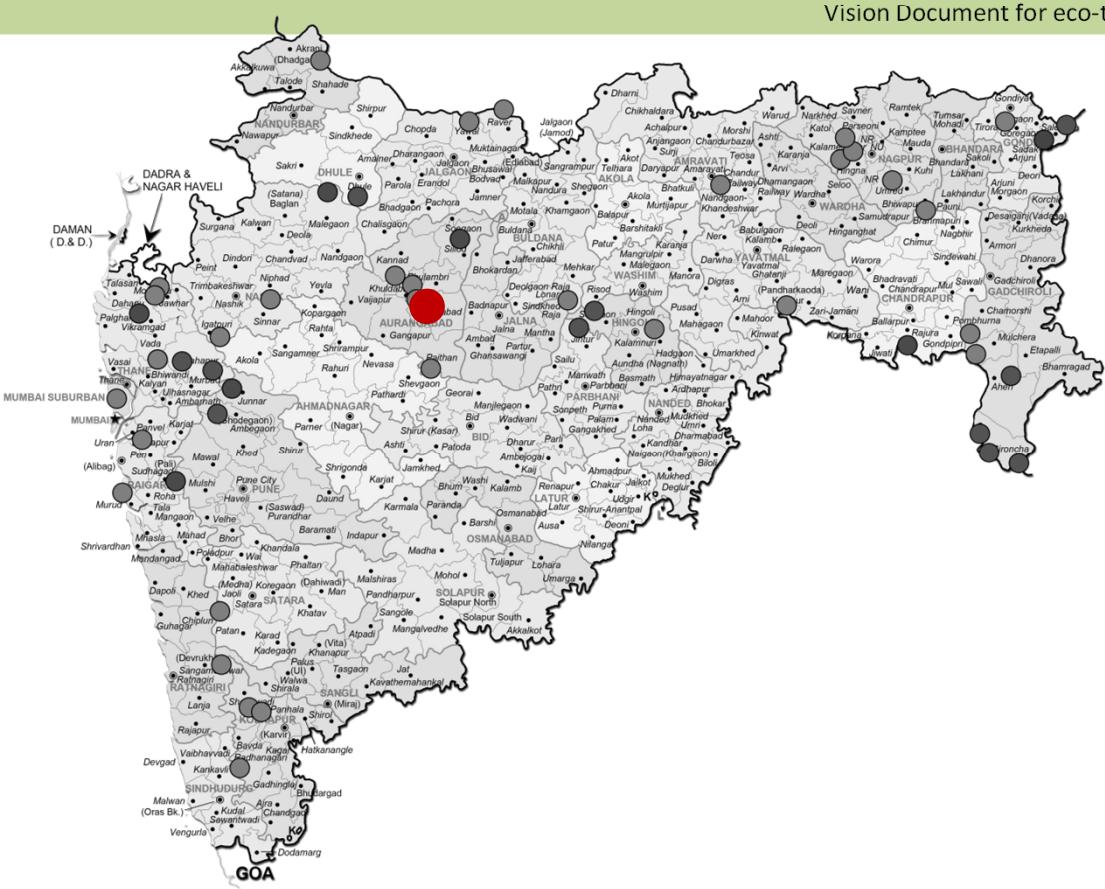


Daulatabad Van udhyaan

District – Aurangabad

Category – Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism

Potential- garden and nature education





SCENIC VALLEY VIEW ALONG THE ACCESS ROAD



NATURE TRAIL



ENTRANCE GATE WITH SECURITY CABIN AND TICKET COUNTER



PARKING AND CHILDREN'S PLAY GROUND



RICH FLORA WITHIN THE FOREST





EXISTING STRUCTURE WITH SEATING



WATCH TOWER



OVERHEAD WATER STORAGE TANK



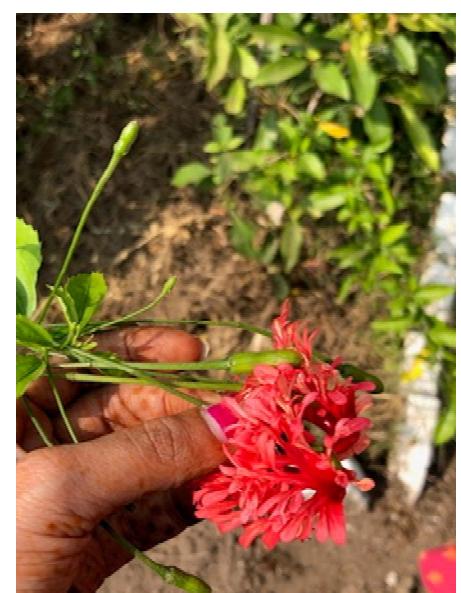
MIYAWAKI PLANTATION



FRUIT TREES ON SITE



INFORMATIVE SIGNAGES



FLORAL PLANTS



EXIT GATE AND CANTEEN AREA WITH REST ROOMS



EXISTING TOURIST ATTRACTIONS – DAULATABAD FORT

1	Site Name	Daulatabad Van Udyan
2	Date	13th November 2019
3	Type	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism
4	Ecosystem	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest
5	Location	Dist, Aurangabad
6	Area	8.5 HA
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	Solapur Dhule Highway (NH211)
b	Nearest Railway station	Aurangabad
c	Nearest Airport	Aurangabad
d	Nearest Village	Daulatabad gao, Abdimandi, maliwada
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	None
f	Nearest City	Aurangabad
8	Access Route	11 kms From Aurangabad by road
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes (from Mahad)	Local bus Private vehicles
b	Aesthetic condition	No scenic view
c	Physical condition	Good
d	Experiential quality	None
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Good and informative
b	Physical condition	good
c	Experiential quality	Multiple entry points with different unconnected activities like parking, eatry, ticketing and temperory tent plinths.
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape, location	Few signages
b	Aesthetic condition	Good informative signages -few signages are present. However, different types of signages like directional, informational and instructional signages should be added.
c	Physical condition	The materials of the signage is suitable for the site context.
d	Experiential quality	Informative
12	Existing Irrigation service	Existing overhead water tank -However, there is scarcity of water and external water source like tanker is arranged for irrigation at times.
13	Existing Light fixtures	None
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	Children's play area with equipments, cafeteria structure, existing plinths for tents
15	Toilet Facility	2 no. of toilet blocks
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land and fort
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateau, etc	Kham river
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Neem, Chinch, Semal, Glarcidia, Lokhandi, badam, Sag, Bamboo
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Deer, peacock, monkey, butterflies
20	Local Community	
a	Economic status	Caste- Maratha, kumbhar, Muslim and Buddhist
b	Sources of income	Agriculture, tourism, Brick kilns, daily wage labours(guide) in Aurangabad
c	Activities	Brick kilns, tourism
d	special note	
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Kirtan
b	Craft	
c	Art	
d	Architecture	
e	special note	
22	Tribal related data	
23	Any other Attraction in the area	Daulatabad Fort
a	Religious	Janardan swami paduka, Datta mandir, Hanuman mandir and vitthal rakhumai mandir

	b	cultural	
24		Local Material to built	Rock
25		Local food/crops/farming details	
26		Accomodation	
	a	Forest department	Not available
	b	Local	
		Aesthetic condition	Not available
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
	c	Commercial	Not available
		Aesthetic condition	
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
27		Forest Rest House	Unknown
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	kids, Families, youngsters, local and tourist
	b	Footfall measures	However, the footfall of the Daultabad fort is about 1000 people per day which can visit the site.
	c	peak season	November, December and Weekends.
	d	available activities on site	Children's play area, Seating, Eatry space, Ticket counter, Entrance gate, Parking, Plinths for tents
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Miyawaki forest technique is successfully implemented in a 20mx20m area of land as a pilot project. Near about 42 species of fruit and flowering plants are included in it.
30		Local education status	Anganwadi to Schools upto 12 std
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	low
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	None
33		Any other factor about site	The site has good dense forest with large variety of species. The infrastructure present on site is not utilised due to lack of activities for the tourist.
34		Management plan	present
35		Present govern body	Forest department office at Khultabad
		names & contacts	Vanrashak - Kamli - 9011573355
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	
	b	Environmental factors	The site has good dense forest with large variety of species.
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	cannot take load of tourism
	d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	
	e	Survey conducted by	Sandip, Stuti, Sailee
37		Forest Officer	

DAULATABAD VAN UDYAN, AURANGABAD – URBAN FOREST/NATURE PARK TOURISM

Daulatabad is a popular tourist destination and has potential for attracting national as well as international tourists. However very small number of tourists visits the Van Udyan, due to no information about the site as well as not many activities for the tourists.

PROS

- The site is exactly opposite the approach to Daulatabad fort. Hence, it has good visibility and easy approach for attracting tourist.
- Miyawaki forest technique is successfully implemented in a 20mx20m area of land as a pilot project. Near about 42 species of fruit and flowering plants are included in it. This can become as tourist attraction to showcase educational and forest activities.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The site has significance due to proximity to another tourist destination, and as such does not have much scenic value.
- Currently there are not many activities for attracting and engaging the tourists visiting the site.
- As the site is opposite Daulatabad fort, most of the visitors to the site are accompanying elderly tourists that are unable to climb the fort and locals using the children's play area and seating.
- Multiple entry points with different unconnected activities like parking, eatery, ticketing and temporary tent plinths.
- Existing infrastructure like cafeteria and plinth for camping are present but not in use.
- Being close to Aurangabad town where work is easily available, community involvement is low.
- There is not much scope for homestays in nearby villages.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Additional activities to engage heavy footfall
- Nature education for both tourist and local youth
- Brochures and Map of the area highlighting the activity spaces and attractions for the tourists should be provided.
- Informative signage of local flora and fauna is required at regular intervals along the nature trail.
- Guidelines for tourists – which could be in printed form along with the ticket
- Web portal of site

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

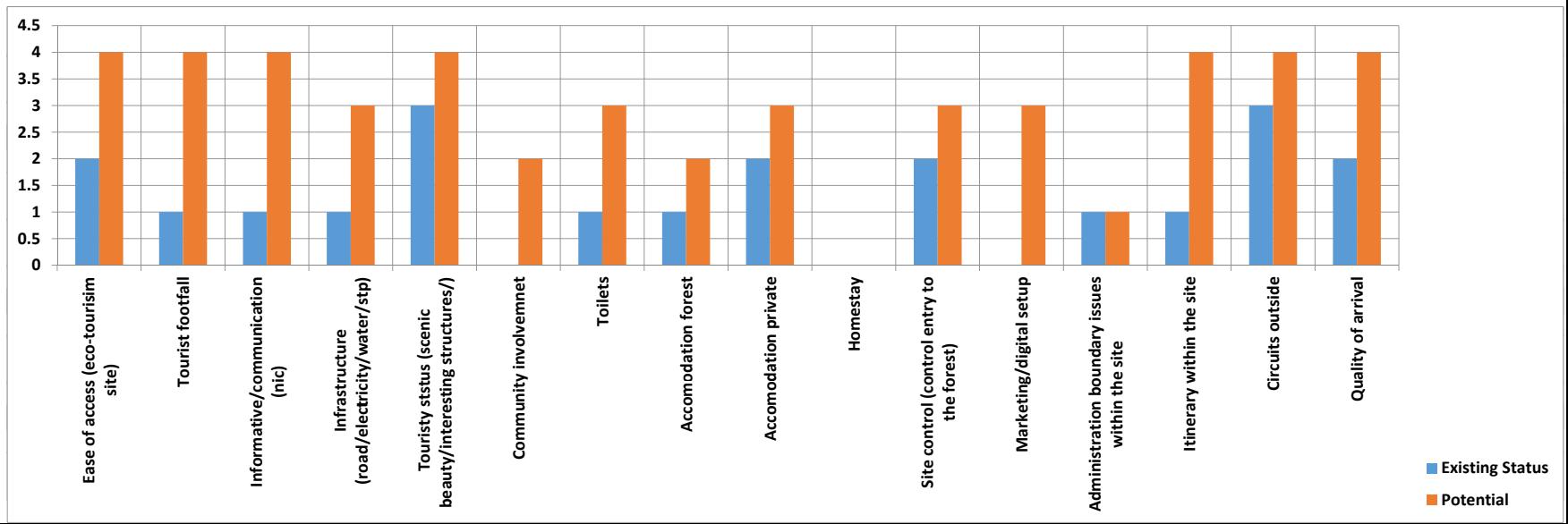
- The site has very good potential due to high footfall from the Daulatabad fort and this should be explored. The site needs to be developed with more activities for engaging the tourist, attractive and informative signage and enhanced infrastructure.
- Currently there are multiple entry points with no clear sequence of activities and information for the tourists. A single point of access should be maintained.
- Quality of arrival can be upgraded by providing proper signage, entrance gate and information to the tourists on available itinerary and activities on site.
- Waiting area acting as a visitor centre for the tourist

- Nature information centre - which would facilitate about regional and local natural history and connectivity of people with forest.
- The site has good dense forest with large variety of species. Pathways for nature trails, eco-tourism activities for tourist should be developed.
- Miyawaki forest technique is successfully implemented in a 20mx20m area of land as a pilot project. Near about 42 species of fruit and flowering plants are included in it. This can become as tourist attraction to showcase educational and forest activities.
- Few good signages are present on site. However, different types of signages like directional, informational and instructional signages should be added.
- There is an existing overhead water tank. However, there is scarcity of water and external water source like tanker is arranged for irrigation at times. Rain water harvesting planning and techniques can be implemented successfully for water management.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby attractions- Ajanta Caves, Verul Daulatabad, Jaikawadi Bird WLS etc

																Total	%	
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	
Daulatabad	Existing Status	2	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	21	26.25
	Potential	4	4	4	3	4	2	3	2	3	0	3	3	1	4	4	48	60



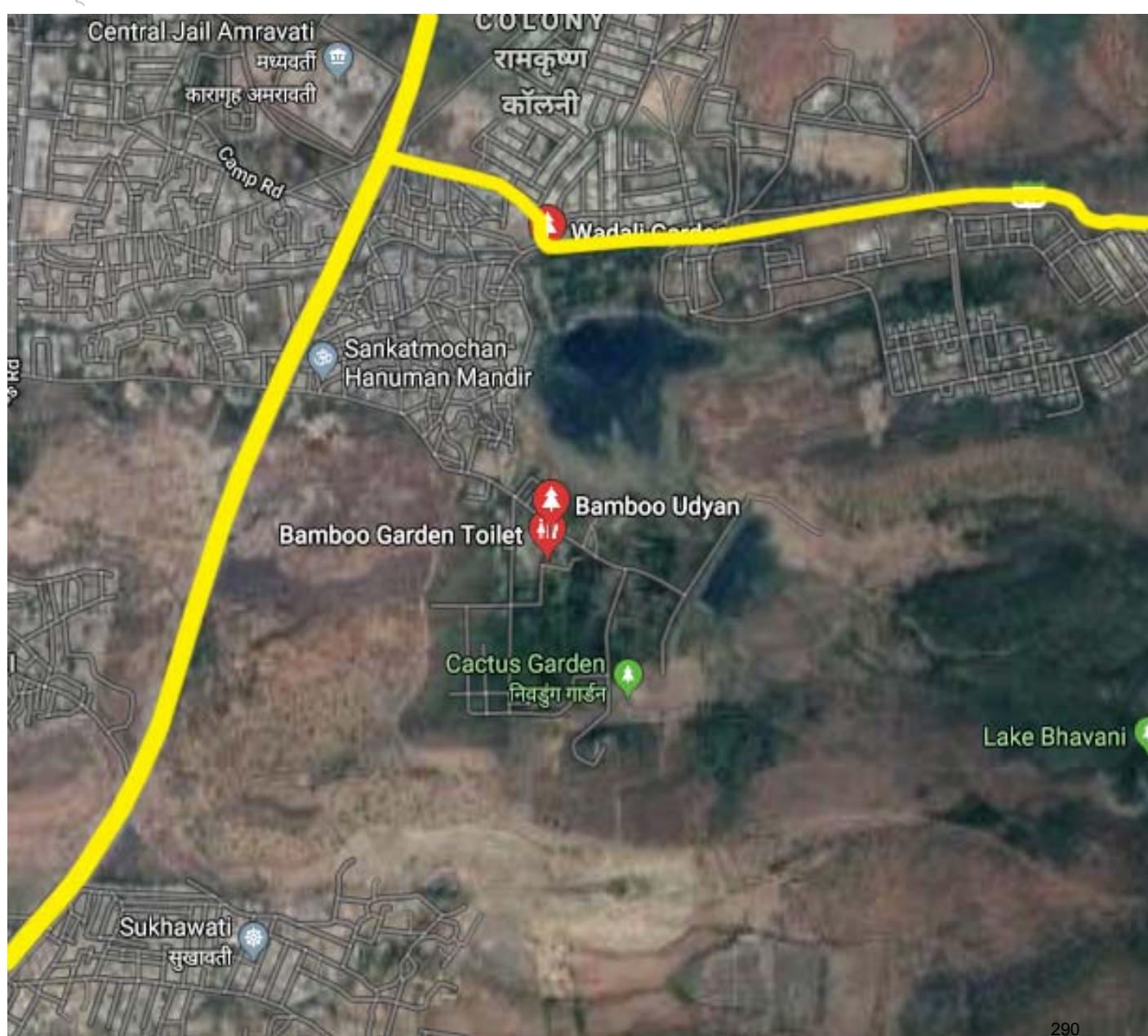
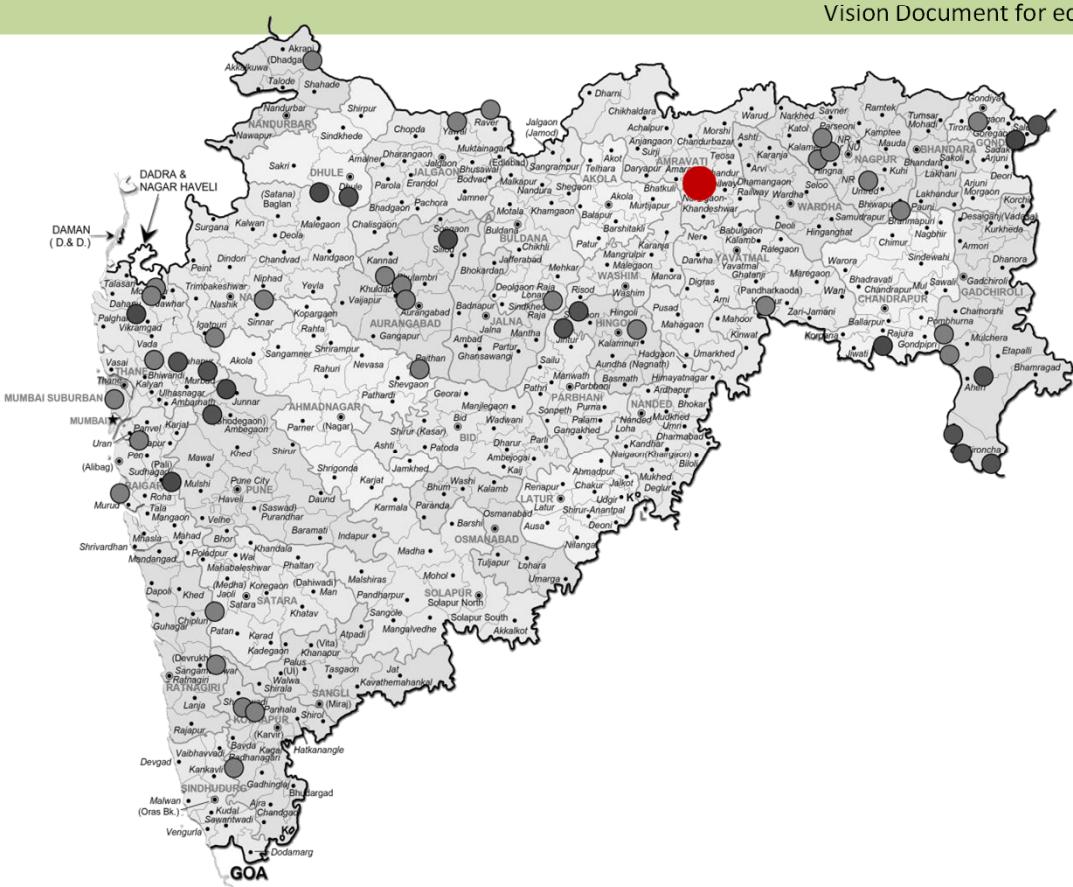
Bamboo Garden, Wadali, Amravati

District – Amravati

Category – Park Tourism

Potential- Adventure sports and nature education







Entrance Gate



Decorative Bamboo Gate



Viewing Deck



Bamboo Deck



Directional Signage



Rest house



Wadali Talav



Wadali Talav

1	Site Name	BAMBOO GARDEN- WADALI, AMRAVATI- Observations / Recommendations	
2	Date	12-06-2019	
3	Type	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism. Largest collection of bamboos in India. It is the only garden in the state which has so many species. Adventure sports for adults and kids are major attraction in Bamboo Garden. There is 20 ft high sky-wall and also series of many other fun and adventure activities. There are also a series of fun adventure activities for tourists.	
4	Ecosystem	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests	
5	Location	District Amravati	
6	Area	Wadali- Amravati	
7	Connectivity		
a	Nearist Highway	NH 06	
b	Nearest Railway station	Amravati- 4 KM, Badanera Juncation (CR) 12 KM	
c	Nearest Airport	Amravati Airport, located at Belora, roughly 15 Kms from Amravati Town, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport in Nagpur, 136 Kms from the town	
d	Nearest Village	Amravati- Wadali	
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Wadali	
f	Nearest City	Amravati	
8	Access Route		
9	Approach Road		
a	Transportation modes	State transport buses, Railway	
b	Aesthetic condition	Good	
c	Physical condition	Good	
d	Experiential quality	Good	
e			
10	Entrance		
a	Aesthetic condition	Good	
b	Physical condition	Good	
c	Experiential quality	Can be much better.	
11	Existing Signage		
a	No.s, size and shape, location	Signages- directional, instructional and informative are inadequate. No particular or precise format followed. Rectangular, circular etc in shape. Can be made interesting since it's a bamboo udayan with many activities attracting tourists and children.	
b	Aesthetic condition	Poor	
c	Physical condition	Average	
d	Experiential quality	Average	
12	Existing Irrigation service	Open Well-04 10 HP, Boarwell-01 10 HP	
13	Existing Light fixtures	Yes	
14	Other existing	Bamboo garden (83 Varities), Lotus garden, Caktus Garden, Lake for Bird watchers etc.	
15	Toilet Facility	Available - 3+3	
16	Surrounding land uses	Sourrounding land three side cover with forest and one side habitant of city. W-S-N forest land and E side City	
17	What are the natural features (Hills, Rivers and scrubs bushes forest	
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Teak, Baboo, Sandal, Palas, Aajan, Salai, Bor, Sitaphal, Jambhun	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality		
20	Local Community	Urban	
a	Economic status	Not applicable	
b	Sources of income	Not applicable	
c	Activities	Not applicable	
d	special note	Not applicable	
21	Significant factor	Urban	
a	Dance	Not applicable	
b	Craft	Not applicable	
c	Art	Not applicable	
d	Architecture	Not applicable	
e	special note	Not applicable	
22	Tribal related data	Not applicable	
23	Any other Attraction in the area	Ama Festival in Navratrai (Oct- Nov), MTR	
a	Religious	Not applicable	
b	cultural	Not applicable	
24	Local Material to built	Not applicable	
25	Local food/crops/farming	Not applicable	
26	Accomodation		
a	Forest department	Forest Rest Hounse with 5 suites. Not for tourist, its purely used for departmental officials during halt.	
b	Local	No	
	Aesthetic condition	Good	

	Physical condition	Average. Requires maintenance.
	Experiential quality	Good
c	Commercial	Yes, 3 Star Hotels available
	Aesthetic condition	Excellent
	Physical condition	Excellent
	Experiential quality	Excellent
27	Forest Rest House	Forest Rest Hounse with 5 sute
28	Type of tourist	
a	user groups with %	Not available
b	Footfall measures	Average daily 800, 15th Aug- 26th arround 11000 to 13000
c	peak season	JAN to JUN
d	Available activities on site	All instruments made from Bamboo See Saw, swing, pogada, Rope way, Mini Train, Cycling
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	(1) Urban body is formed by forest department.
30	Local education status	Excellent
31	Local Awareness about eco	NA
32	Carrying capacity studies done	Campare to current tourist foot fall - carrying capacity is much more
33	Any other factor about site	1- Open class room for students and researchers regarding bamboo species. 2- No online website, tourists plan a visit based on you-tube videos, blog posts etc. 3- Adequate watersupply and storage is observed in the Bamboo garden due to linked chainage of 3 areas- Upper catchment area Bhavani dam, Futaka dam located centrally and lower side Wadli dam.
34	Management plan	Yes
35	Present govern body	Yes
	names & contacts	Mr. Kailas Bhumbla- Range Forest Officer- 8625049506, Mr. P. K Bawane- RO-94052148242
36	Description on	
a	Vulnerability of site	The Bamboo garden requires maintenance. For quality assessment and quality control operation and maintenance would play crucial role. Lack of signages and information on varied bamboo species. Dedicated picnic spots should be allotted in the garden to avoid littering and congregation of crowd at one place.
b	Environmental factors	Dense bamboo variety adds to the beneficial factor to environment.
c	Readiness of the site to take	Around 750 to 1000
d	Acumen action :	
e	Survey conducted by	Ravi Bhiste, Sandip Sawant
f	Officials/locals met	Mr. P. K Bawane- RO- 94052148242 Mr. Sheikh Iqbal- FG 9604913304

BAMBOO GARDEN, WADALI - AMRAVATI – URBAN FOREST/NATURE PARK TOURISM

A beautiful garden located in Amravati city on the downstream of three lakes. Garden is developed very well with ample information. 83 varieties of bamboo found in the garden.

PROS

- Ideal place for all segments of tourists.
- Forest department working together successfully.
- Beautiful forest area and surrounding lake area.
- Bamboo Interpretation center is very effective.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Garden location within the city area.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Canteen and Toilette facility to be developed.
- Online information and website required for the site.
- Boating plan, already designed needs to be implemented.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Clean, hygienic canteen facility to be developed within the garden.
- Proper Signage on the approach road to the garden.
- Proper timings to be maintained at the gate restricting the tourist to certain visiting hours.
- Boating to be developed on a priority basis.
- Nature trail to be developed.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby attractions: Melghat Tiger Reserve

Tourism Circuit: Stop 1: Melghat Tiger Reserve - Stop2: Kondeshwar - Stop3: Taponeshwar - Stop4: Nandgaon Khandeshwar - Stop5: Kaundhanypur - Stop6: Ridhapur - Stop6: Naldamyanti Sagar Dam-Morshi - Stop7: Ner Pingalai Gad –Stop8: Amba Mata Temple- Amravati

Duration: one day

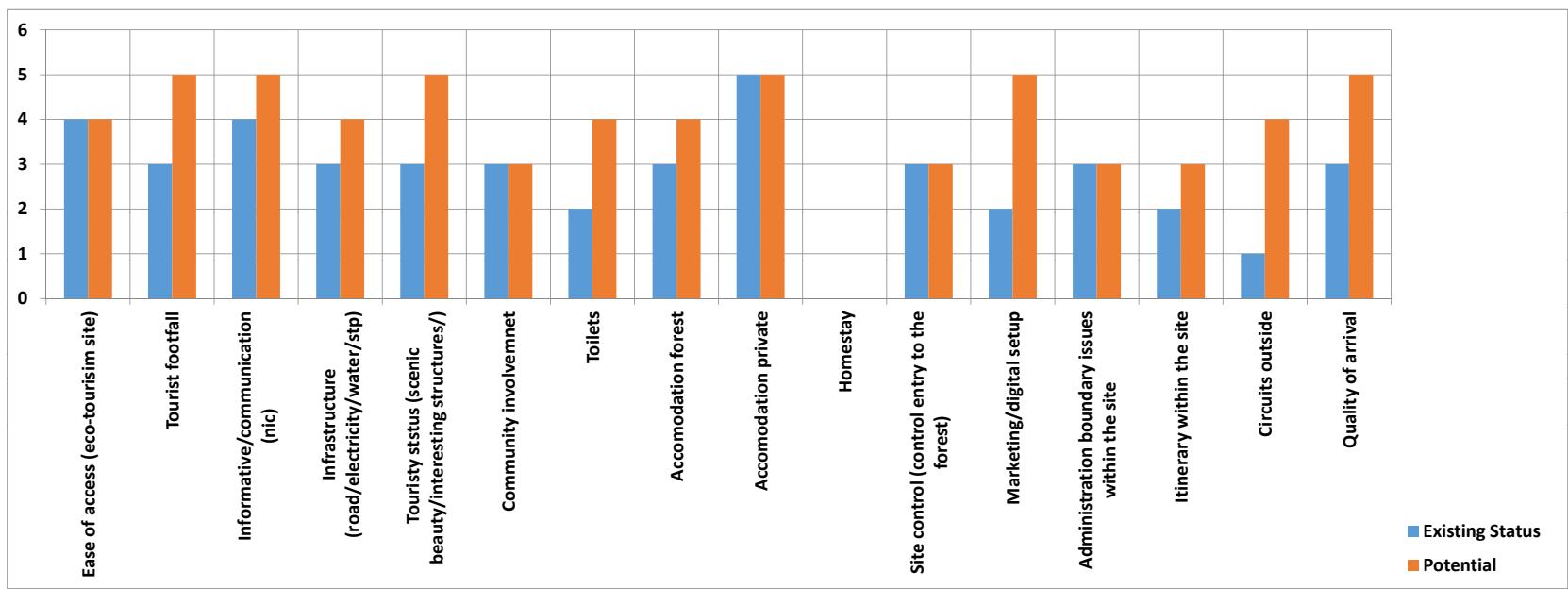
STAY FACILITY

Homestay and private stays at Amaravati

One day excursion with stay at Amaravati

2-3 days tour can be combined with Melghat Tiger Reserve.

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%	
Bamboo Garden Amravati	Existing Status	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	5	0	3	2	3	3	2	1	3	42	52.5
	Potential	4	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	0	3	5	5	3	3	4	5	59	73.75



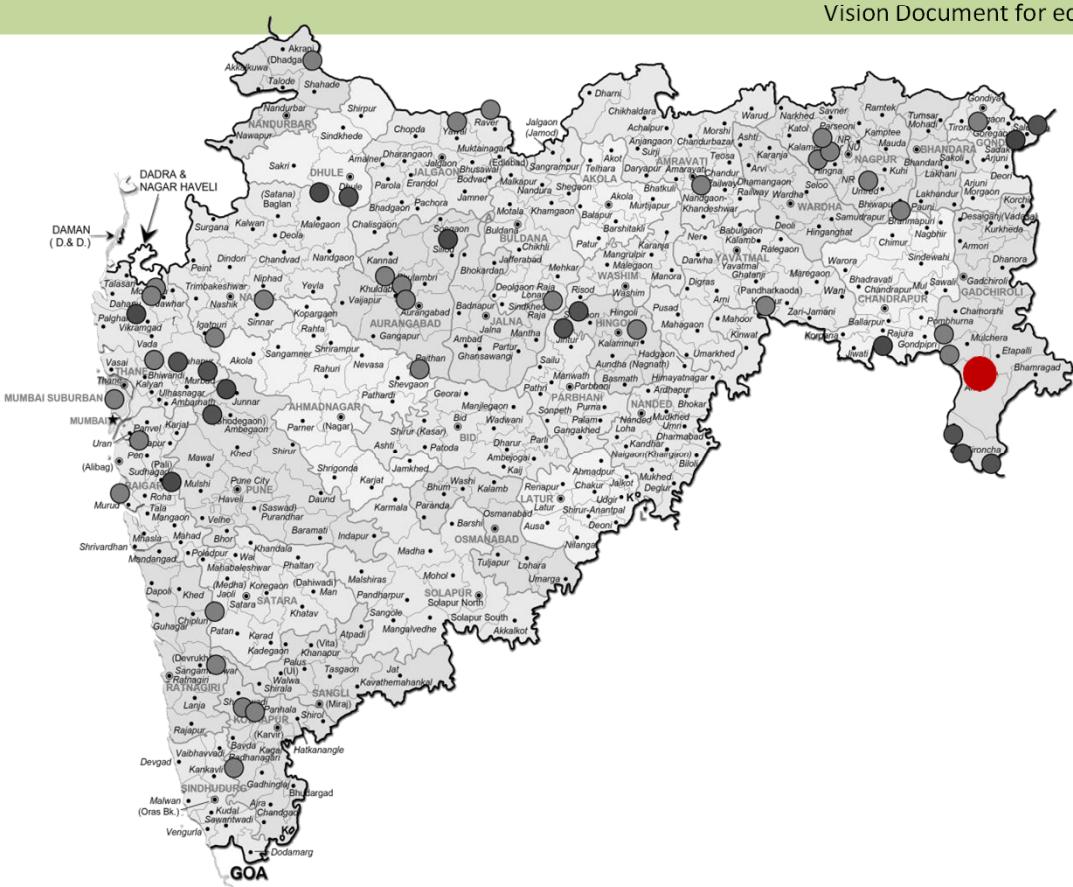
Chandangutta , Pranhita WLS

District – Gadchiroli

**Category – Landscape
Tourism**

**Potential- Nature
Education,, bird watching**







Canyon made by river



Rock formations



Canyon made by river



View From canyon



Grasslands beside

	Site Name	Kanchangutta, Pranhita WLS
		Observations / Recommendation
1	Date	17 th November 2019
2	Ecosystem	Wild Life Tourism
3	Location	District Gadchiroli. this beautiful site is 27 km from Allapalli
4	Area	unknown
5	Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	Chandrapur- Allapalli National Highway 353C
b	Nearest Railway station	Chandrapur
c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur
d	Nearest Village	Pottagudam
f	Nearest City	Chandrapur
6	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus upto pottagudam
b	Aesthetic condition	View of Rocks all around
c	Physical condition	Not good
d	Experiential quality	Kanchan gutta is a hilly area with a source of river. River bed is a rocky area , which is spread across a large area. This river is 5 km from nearest village. This 5 km distance, is a complete tough treck through rocks & boulders.
7	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Currently no entrance gate on the site. However entrance Gate should be provided in village pottagudam.
8	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	no signages at present however signage required near entrance depicting the importance of rocky eco system. Also signages depicting the description of flora and fauna found in rocky area.
9	Existing Irrigation service	No Irrigation. Ddrinking water facility can be provided near entrance
10	Existing Light fixtures	No Lighting. solar lights can be provided near entrance gate.
11	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	no facility. Nature information center, security cabin, soveneir shop can be provided near entrance
12	Toilet Facility	no toilet facility on site.
13	Surrounding land uses	Forest land
14	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Rocky terrain and River .
15	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus, Teak, ghost tree.evergreen forest Is made up of evergreen trees. This site is a best habitat for moniter lizard, sloth bear and all mammals which like to stay in caves and crevices
16	Local Fauna Data & speciality	wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, spotted dear, barking deer, eagle, sloth bear
17	Local Community	
a	Village name	Pottagudam (language - tamil)
b	Economic status	Lower income group
c	Sources of income	Agriculture
d	Activities	farming
e	Farm product	Cotton, rice, pulses
f	school	one primary school
g	water supply	bore wells (2 no.s)
h	SHG's	1 no.s
18	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Dandar, Dhemsaa, Gero
b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)
c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals
d	Architecture	wattle & daub with cow dung finish
e	special note	villages are neat,clean & nicely arranged
f	Festivals	Birsia munda (adivasi krantikari who fought against british), diwali, holi, ugadi
g	caste	gond
h	gods	worship of moha tree, village god - bersa pen (pen means god and bersa means big)
22	Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood

23		Local food/crops/farming details	rice , pulses, chicken, fruits
24		Accomodation	
	a	Forest Rest House	no accomodation
	b	Local	
		Aesthetic condition	Home stay is possible in this village with some facilities like rooms with modern toilet, coolers, bed, dining tables etc.
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
25		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	This place is unknown to tourist
	b	Footfall measures	
	c	peak season	
	d	available activities on site	
	e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Jobs can be given to villagers for forest labourer
	f	Local education status	childrens are learning upto HSC
	g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness
	h	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	No
	i	Any other factor about site	It is necessary to encourage selective tourism, so that forest does not get disturbed. This can be done through online registration.
	j	Management plan	
	k	Present govern body	Forest department office
		names & contacts	
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	This site is in remote area
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	few infrastructures are needed
	e	Survey conducted by	Rashmi Sawant, Shruti, Nishith, Shrinivas
	f	Forest officer/local	RFO Landge- 9637558885

KANCHANGUTTA, PRANHITA WLS, GADCHIROLI- WILDLIFE TOURISM

PROS

- This beautiful site is 27 km from Allapalli.
- Presence of Tribal Village with Ghotul (Cluster) kind of arrangement of houses.
- It is a neat and clean village ; cultural traditions of song and dance are alive.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Kanchan gutta is a hilly area with a source of river. River bed is a rocky area , which is spread across a large area. This river is 5 km from nearest village. This 5 km distance, is a complete tough trek through rocks & boulders.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Signage required near entrance depicting the importance of rocky eco system. Also signage depicting the description of flora and fauna found in rocky area.
- Drinking Water Facility
- Solar electricity
- Toilets

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- It is necessary to encourage selective tourism, so that forest does not get disturbed. Incorporation with Alapalli Circuit.
- Development of Adventure Sport and Camping Activities with the help of Villagers.
- Online presence and booking facilities etc.
- Can be marketed as Cinematographic location to film industry.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Allapalli, Kanchud Gutta, Glory of Alapalli, Wardham, Somnur, Bhamragad , Pranhita, Kamalapur Elephant Park

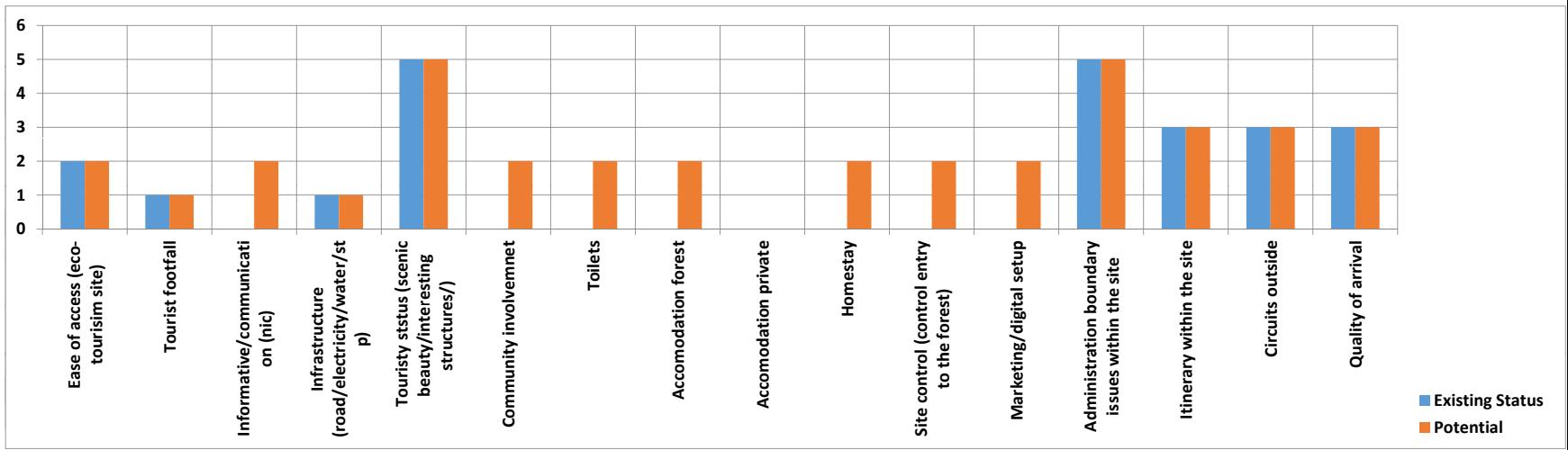
Tourism Circuit: Stop 1: Allapalli - Stop 2: Kanchud Gutta - Stop 3: Glory of Alapalli - Stop 4: Wardham - Stop 5: Somnur - Stop 6: Bhamragad - Stop 7: Pranhita - Stop 8: Kamalapur Elephant Park

Duration: 3-5 days

STAY FACILITY

Homestay and private stay at Alapalli.

		Kanchud Gutta																																			
		Existing Status			Potential			Existing Status			Potential			Existing Status			Potential			Existing Status			Potential			Total		%									
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)		Tourist footfall		Informative/communication (nic)		Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)		Touristy ststus (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)		Community involvemnet		Toilets		Accomodation forest		Accomodation private		Homestay		Site control (control entry to the forest)		Marketing/digital setup		Administration boundary issues within the site		Itinerary within the site		Circuits outside		Quality of arrival		Total		%	
Kanchud	Existing Status	2	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	28.75							
Gutta	Potential	2	1	2	1	5	2	2	2	2	0	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	5	3	3	3	3	37	46.25											



24a

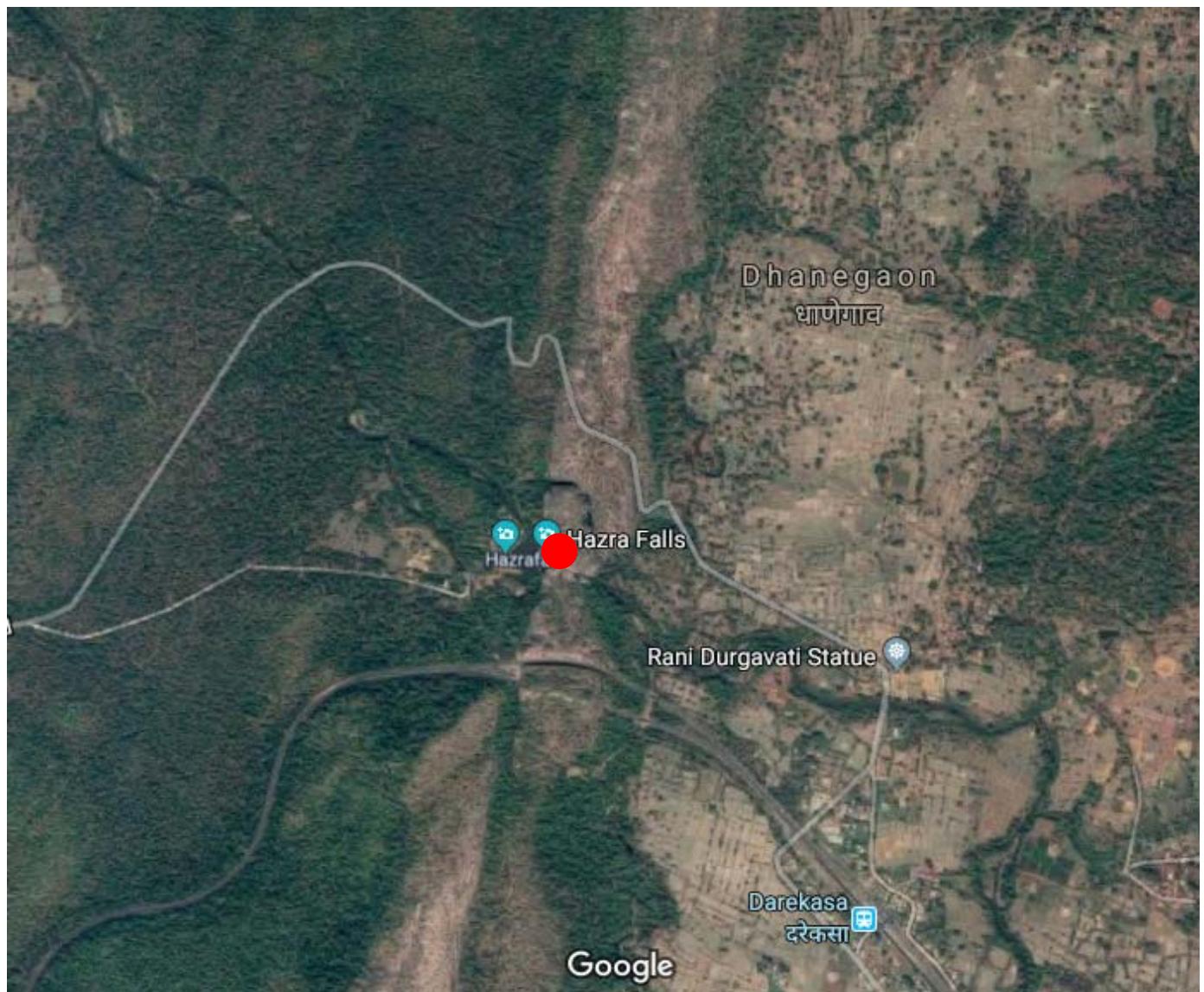
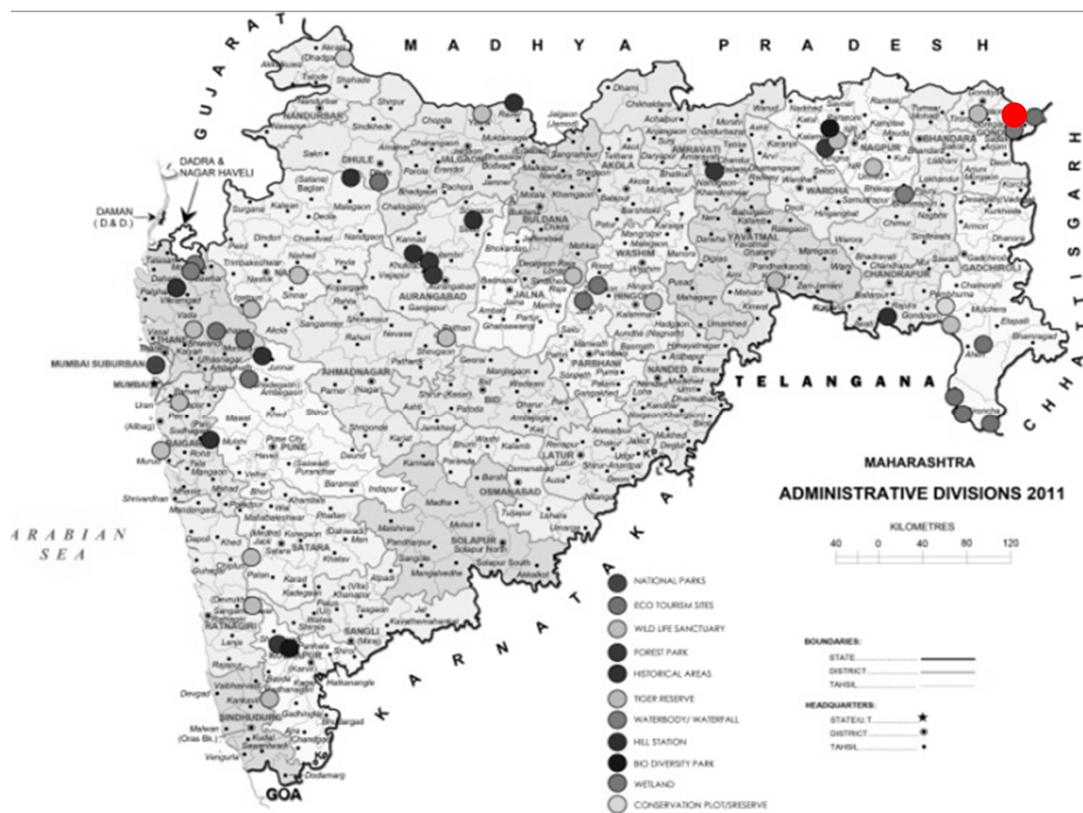
Hazara Falls, Gondia

District – Gondia

Category – Adventure Tourism

Potential- Adventure Sports and
nature education







Gondia – Salekasa Road - Signage



Entrance – Hazra Falls



Hazra Fall – Grassroots team with Forest officials



Bamboo structures created by JFM



Trained local youth under JFM



Zip Line



Adventure Sports



Restaurants run by Locals



Newly built toilet block



Solar Panels -Only source of electricity – used to run 2HP pump



Regulations

HAZRA FALLS- Observations / Recommendations		
1	Site Name	HAZRA FALLS- Observations / Recommendations
2	Date	16/11/2019
3	Type	Adventure Tourism
4	Ecosystem	Moist - Dry Deciduous Forest
5	Location	Gondia district
6	Area	
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	NH06 (38 KM)
b	Nearest Railway station	Salekasa (9 Km); Express Station Gondia (52 Km)
c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur (186 Km)
d	Nearest Village	Navatola, Dhanegaon
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	
f	Nearest City	Gondia
8	Access Route	Gondia - Salekasa - Dongargarh Road
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	State transport buses are available from gondia to Salekasa. Auto and other private vehicles are also available from Salekasa
b	Aesthetic condition	Good
c	Physical condition	It is observed that almost 90% of tourist are coming using their own vehicles. Two lane tar road from Gondia to Salekasa to Hazra falls is in good condition.
d	Experiential quality	Good
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Last 2 km of approach road are through forest.
b	Physical condition	
c	Experiential quality	
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	Aorund 3 to 4 no of signages found allong Gondia- Salekasa Road mentining Hazra Falls. Singaes are in good condition. No impressive signages found at entrance gate and activity area
b	Aesthetic condition	Average
c	Physical condition	Average
d	Experiential quality	
12	Existing Irrigation service	Bore well - 2 HP pump working on solar power. This water is supplied for drinking, gardening and toilet purpose
13	Existing Light fixtures	No light fixtures as site closes at sunset
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	Adventure sports - Zip Line, High rope course, Low rope course. Two resturants presently run by locals very well managed under JFM (Joint Forest Management Committee). Alomost 35 youth are employed partially or fully to manage adventure sports and overall tourist activities at site. At the entrance gate electronic device is installed to maintain tourist entry records in turn showing growth rate of tourists each year. Whatever earnings collected from JFM from tourist it is divided in 40/60 %ratio among them. Local community carves and sells a wooden glass from Bija Tree {Botanical name : Pterocarpus marsupium Common Name : Bija)- which is used by dibetic persons.
15	Toilet Facility	Available - 3+3. Newly built hence in good condition
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Hills, Rivers
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	
20	Local Community	
a	Economic status	
b	Sources of income	Almost 60% youth from surrounding 4 to 5 villages are employed at Hazra falls. Few of them are trained for maintaining course through forest department. Others are employed at restaurants, providing transport etc. In the villages locals are laboueres or have their own fields paddy farming and other seasonal crops attaining economic status.
c	Activities	
d	special note	
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Gondi dances
b	Craft	Bamboo is easily available. Locals are trained in bamboo crafts at Chandrapur bamboo research and training centre run by forest department. These product can have an outlet at site.
c	Art	
d	Architecture	
e	special note	Value addition of NTFP (non timber forest products) can also be good economic activity
22	Tribal related data	

23	Any other Attraction in the area	
	a Religious	Kachagarh Caves festival in Feb
	b cultural	
24	Local Material to built	Houses in the nearby villages are constructed using soil. Bomboo is also one of the available material. Many temporary structures at site are made out of bamboo.
25	Local food/crops/farming details	Rice is main crop
26	Accomodation	
	a Forest department	
	b Local	
	Aesthetic condition	
	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	
	c Commercial	
	Aestetic condition	No accomodation available at site. For security reasons site is run only in day time. Also nearest town Salekasa has not much accomodation facilities for tourists. Additional attractions along with home stays can be generated in nearing villages like Navatola. Many of the houses are still in mud; in traditional style.
	d Physical condition	
	e Experiential quality	
27	Forest Rest House	
28	Type of tourist	
	a user groups with %	
	b Footfall measures	4 to 5 thousand on average week-end. Around 1.4 lakhs annualy
	c peak season	26,505 tourist on 15Aug2019
	d available activities on site	Adventure sports - Paid activities - Zip Line, High rope course, Low rope course.
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	JFM is formed by forest department. Committee has 21 locals and one forest official representative
30	Local education status	Most of the youth engaged at Hazra fall were 12th pass
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	JFM is working very well under forest guidance. Good earning through adventure tourism. Hence villagers also help in forest protection.
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	No
33	Any other factor about site	For security reasons, night halt at site is not advisable
34	Management plan	There are suggestions for future expansion of activities. Along with adventure sports there is also scope in processing of non-timber forest products
35	Present govern body	JFM
	names & contacts	
36	Description on	
	a Vulnerability of site	
	b Environmental factors	Site has limited area surrounded by thick forest and hills.
	c Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Areawise expansion is not advisable. Maximum utilisation of present area adding more activities can be done.
	d Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	Present JFM is working very well.
	e Survey conducted by	Vinit Waghe, Ravi Bhiste
	f Officials/locals met	Mr. Elamkar- RFO

HAZRA FALLS, GONDIA – ADVENTURE TOURISM

One of the finest examples of eco-tourism managed by the community. Forest department has taken initiative to install many adventure sports equipment. Also trained local youth to manage them. Site has heavy footfall from surrounding regions for day pick-nick.

Local youth is getting job opportunity in turn forest department is getting local support to protect forest from illegal activities, forest fire etc.

PROS

- Strong community support
- Beautiful aesthetics and surrounding forest

LIMITING FACTORS

- Available space to expand facilities and activities is less and the site has increasing footfall. Hence careful design consideration is required.
- For security reasons site cannot be used for night camping

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Training of next batch of local youth of adventure sports
- Additional activities to engage heavy footfall
- Nature education for both tourist and local youth
- Proper solid waste management
- Guidelines for tourists – which could be in printed form along with the ticket
- Web portal of site

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- There is a need of nature information Centre at the site which would educate people about regional and local natural history. Old plinth is present on the site which can be used for this purpose.
- Guided nature trails can be developed.
- Home stay facility at village Navatola can be created with proper training to the locals.
- Cultural antiquity of Gonds in form of their folk dance, song, paintings have huge tourism potential which is currently unexplored.
- Kacharagadh Caves are globally relevant to many tribal communities originating from *Gondavana* Past. This cultural heritage needs conservation as well as awareness generation. Extremely important site for anthropologist and researchers.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

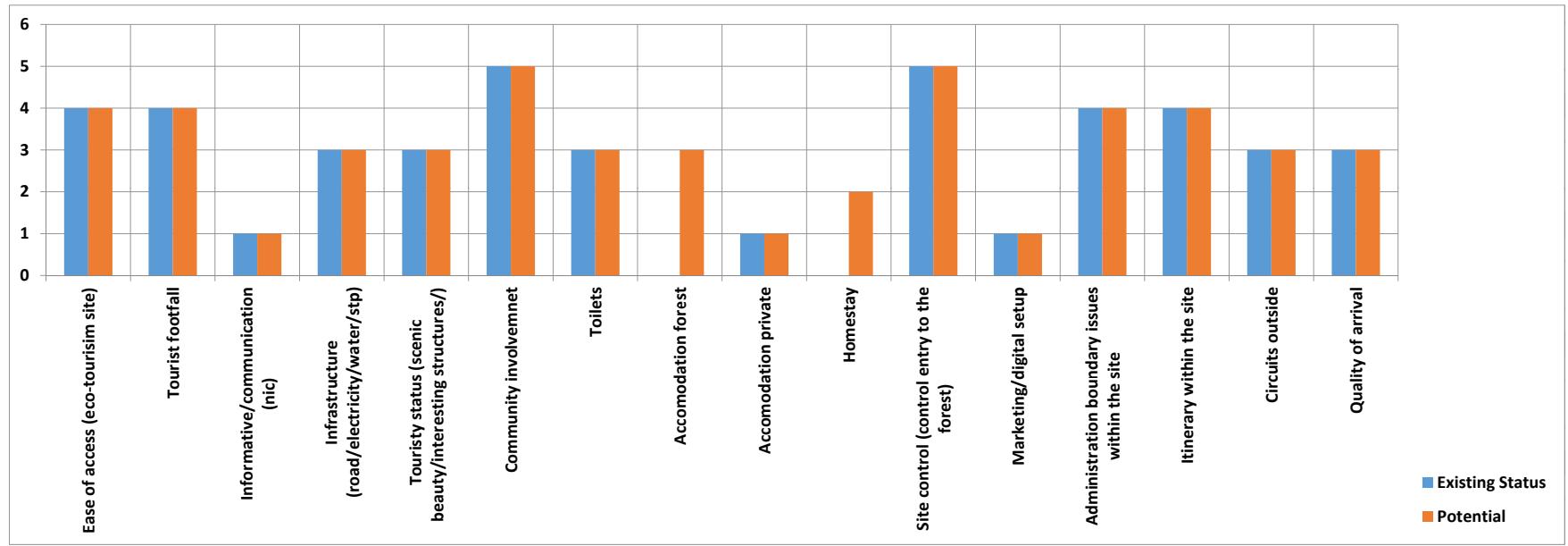
Nearby Attractions: Navegaon Bandh, Kachargad caves, Bodalkasa Dam

Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Kachargad Caves - Stop2: Navegaon Bandh - Stop3: Nagzira - Stop4: Bodalkasa Dam

STAY FACILITY

Forest tourist Complex at Nawegaon, Nagzira, Private Resorts around Nagzira, Bodalkasa MTDC Resort

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
	Existing Status	4	4	1	3	3	5	3	0	1	0	5	1	4	4	3	3	44	55	
Hazara falls	Potential	4	4	1	3	3	5	3	3	1	2	2	5	1	4	4	3	3	49	61.25



24b

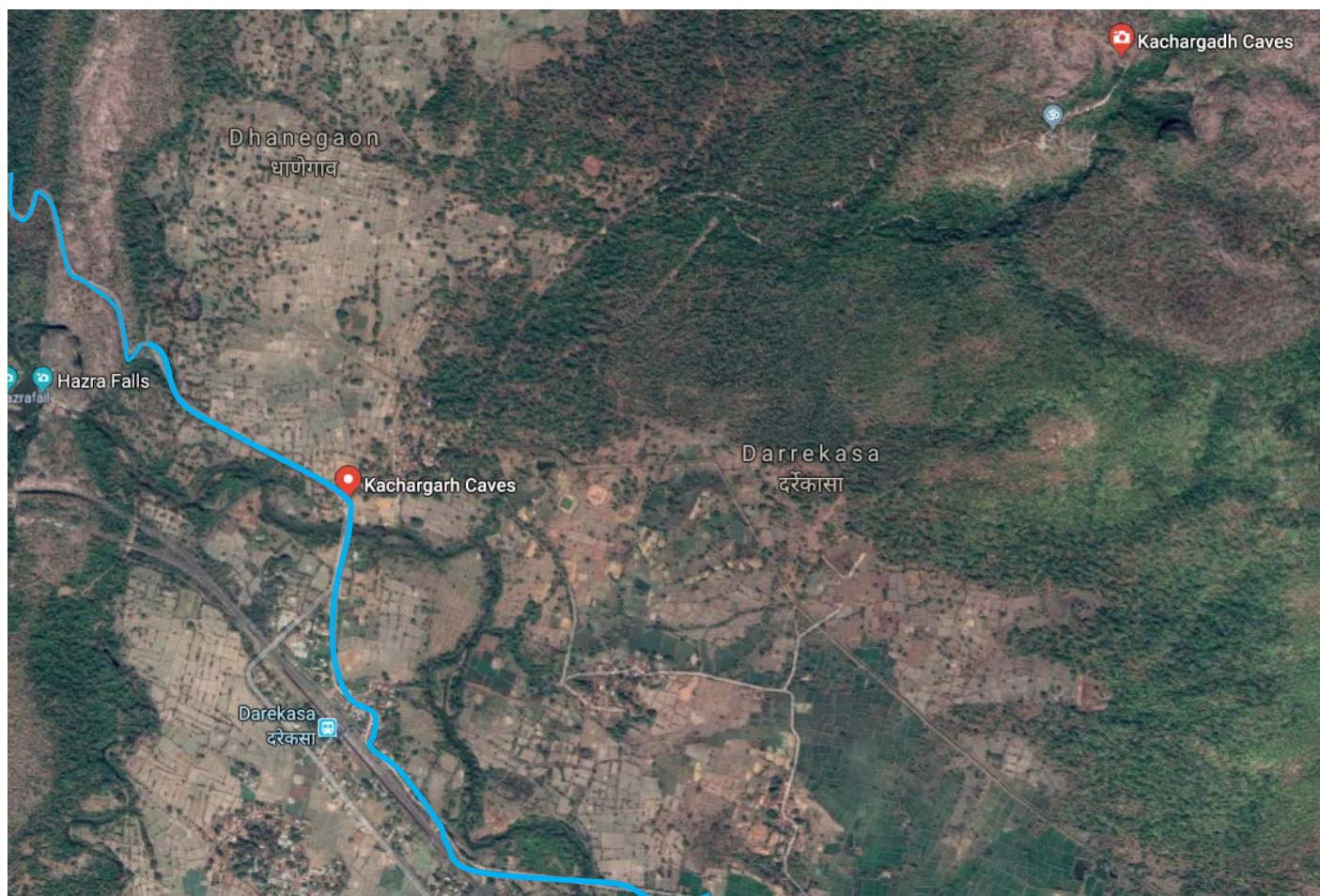


Kacharagad caves,Gondia

District – Gondia

Category – Adventure Tourism

Potential- Adventure Sports and
nature education

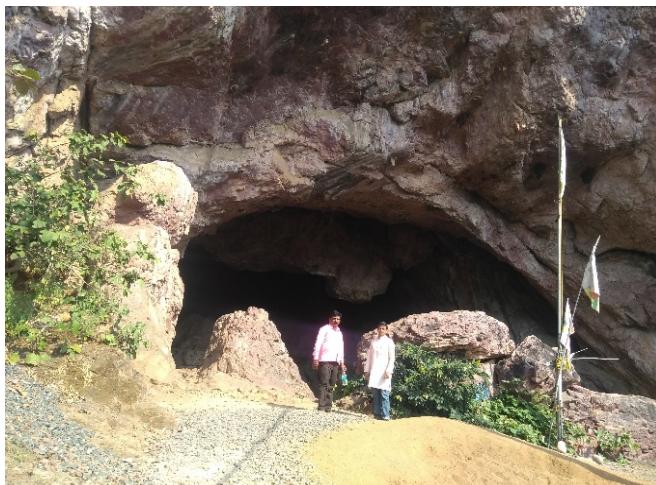




Place of Gond gathering – on the way to Kachargadh



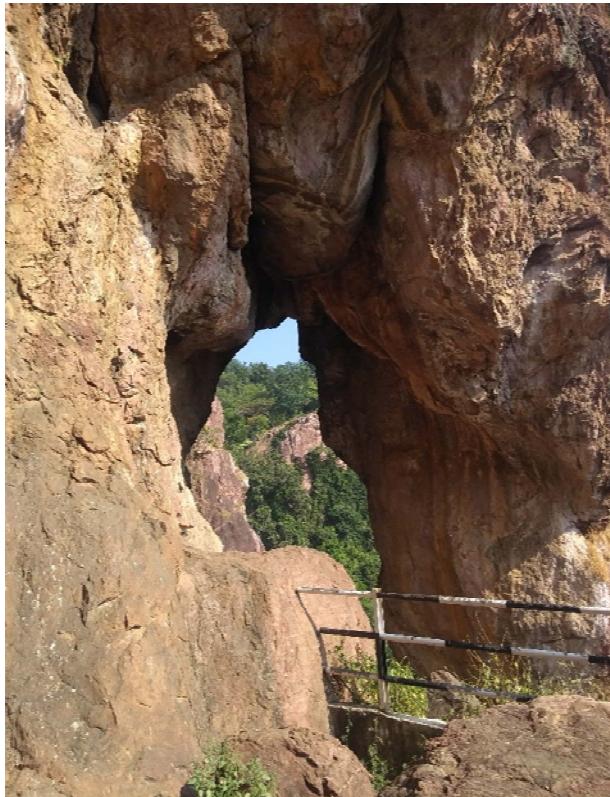
On the Way



Cave



Place of Worship



Beauty of Rocks and Forest



1	Site Name	KACHARGADH CAVES- Observations / special note
2	Date	16/11/2019
3	Type	Adventure Tourism
4	Ecosystem	Moist Deciduous Forest
5	Location	District Gondia
6	Area	
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	Nagpur-Raipur Highway around 230 km
b	Nearest Railway station	Salekasa (14.5 Km) from Kachargad caves via Dongargarh Road; Gondia Junction (62.8 Km) 1hour 51 minutes via Dongargarh Road passing Salekasa-Amgaon-Khamari villages
c	Nearest Airport	Birsit Airport-Gondia (53.4 Km) 1hour 23 minutes via internal tertiary road and 1hour 53 minutes (73.3 Km) via Tiroda- Gondia Balaghat Road, Raipur Airport (165 Km) 3hours 38 minutes via AH46 Mumbai Kolkata Highway, Nagpur Airport (212 Km) 4hours 16 minutes via AH46 Mumbai Kolkata Highway
d	Nearest Village	Dhanegaon, Darrekasa, Banjari
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	
f	Nearest City	Gondia 59.4 kms via Amgaon - Salekasa road
8	Access Route	Gondia - Salekasa - Dongargarh Road. Cave is not tourist destination. It is more pilgrimage for Gond tribe. So people gather during month of february for annual festival. Rest of the year footfall is nominal.
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	State transport buses are available from gondia to Salekasa Auto and other private vehicles are available from Salekasa
b	Aesthetic condition	Nice pathway through thick forest
c	Physical condition	Nice pathway through thick forest
d	Experiential quality	good
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Simple barrier at entrance
b	Physical condition	
c	Experiential quality	Nothing much done
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	Simple signages on road, nothing at site
b	Aesthetic condition	Average
c	Physical condition	Good
d	Experiential quality	
12	Existing Irrigation service	Bore well. This water is supplied for drinking, gardening and toilet purpose
13	Existing Light fixtures	No light fixtures as site closes at sunset
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	Stepped pathway upto caves
15	Toilet Facility	Available at festival ground area
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Hills, Rivers
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	
20	Local Community	Tribal
a	Economic status	
b	Sources of income	Paddy, Labour work
c	Activities	
d	special note	
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Gondi Dance. Festival in month of Feb
b	Craft	
c	Art	
d	Architecture	
e	special note	
22	Tribal related data	
23	Any other Attraction in the area	
a	Religious	Kachagarh Caves festival in Feb
b	cultural	
24	Local Material to built	Houses in the nearby villages are constructed using soil. Bomboo is also one of the available material. Many temporary structures at site are made out of bamboo.
25	Local food/crops/farming details	Rice is main crop
26	Accomodation	No accomodation available at site. For security reasons site is run only in day time. Also nearest town Salekasa has not much accomodation facilities for tourists.
a	Forest department	
b	Local	
c	Aesthetic condition	
d	Physical condition	
e	Experiential quality	
f	Commercial	

	Aesthetic condition		
	Physical condition		
	Experiential quality		
27	Forest Rest House	No	
28	Type of tourist		
a	user groups with %		
b	Footfall measures	Mainly in February - more than 1 lac people	
c	peak season	Winter	
d	available activities on site	No	
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	No	
30	Local education status	SSC & HSC	
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No. as it is religious location local bodies are not much interested in general tourism	
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	No	
33	Any other factor about site	For security reasons, night halt at site is not advisable	
34	Management plan	Not available	
35	Present govern body	Local religious body	
	names & contacts		
36	Desctrion on		
a	Vulnerability of site		
b	Environmental factors	Site has limited area surrounded by thick forest and hills.	
c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Security concerns, open area availability	
d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.		
e	Survey conducted by	Vinit Waghe, Ravi Bhiste	
f	Officials/locals met	Mr. Elamkar- RFO	

KACHARGADH CAVES, GONDIA – ADVENTURE TOURISM

Kacharagadh Caves are globally relevant to many tribal communities originating from *Gondavana* Past. This cultural heritage needs conservation as well as awareness generation. Extremely important site for anthropologist and researchers.

Thousands of tribal from all over world gather here in month of February for religious fair. Site has significant geological structures forming natural caves. This natural heritage also needs to be brought out along with cultural and religious heritage.

PROS

- Natural heritage with significant geological formations
- Great cultural heritage – considered as origin of Gond Tribe
- Beautiful aesthetics and surrounding forest

LIMITING FACTORS

- Space limitation for activities as terrain is hilly and covered with thick forest. No much open spaces available
- Festival and temples are managed by local committee. Tribal community is not much inclined to encourage tourism at their important religious site.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Well-designed signages and information Centre highlighting its cultural as well as natural heritage
- Nature education for both tourist and local youth
- Guided Nature trails.

There are security considerations for this site owing to its remoteness and Naxalite past. However providing decent sanitation facilities and food supply through JFM will encourage tourist footfall.

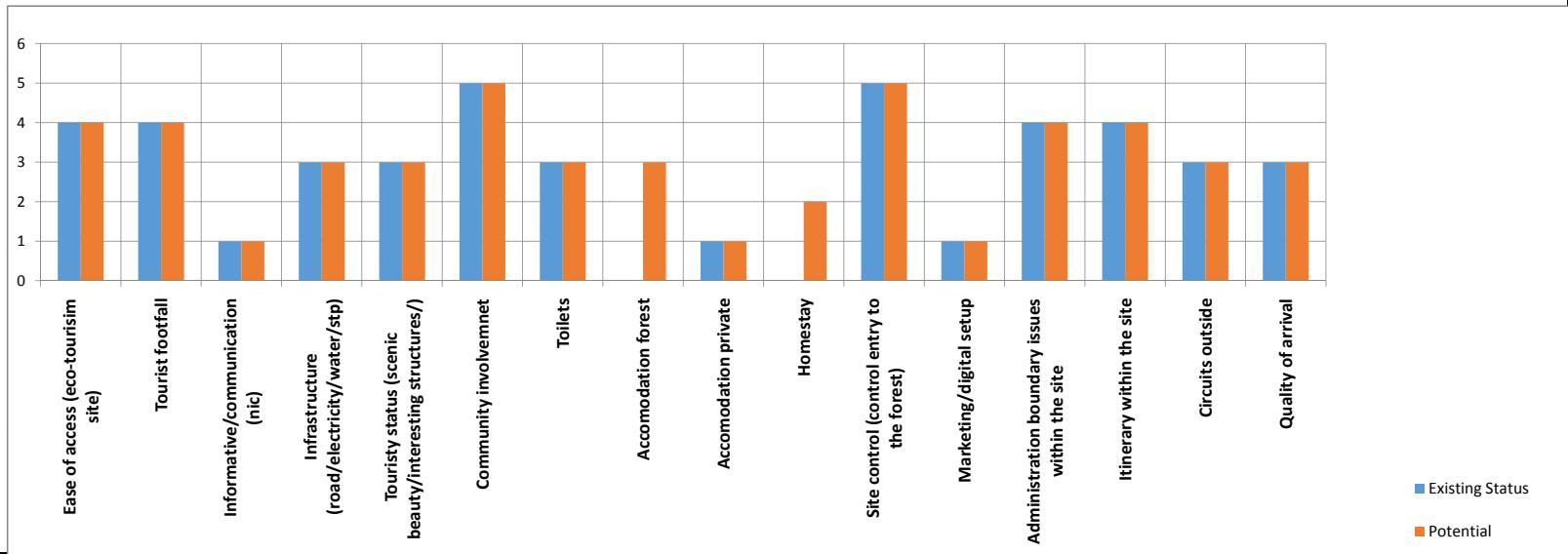
POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Navegaon Bandh, Kachargad caves, Bodalkasa Dam

Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Kachargad Caves - Stop2: Navegaon Bandh - Stop3: Nagzira - Stop4: Bodalkasa Dam

STAY FACILITY Forest tourist Complex at Nawegaon, Nagzira, Private Resorts around Nagzira, Bodalkasa MTDC Resort

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%	
Kachargad Caves	Existing Status	4	4	1	3	3	5	3	0	1	0	5	1	4	4	3	3	44	55	
	Potential	4	4	1	3	3	5	3	3	1	2	5	1	4	4	3	3	49	61.25	

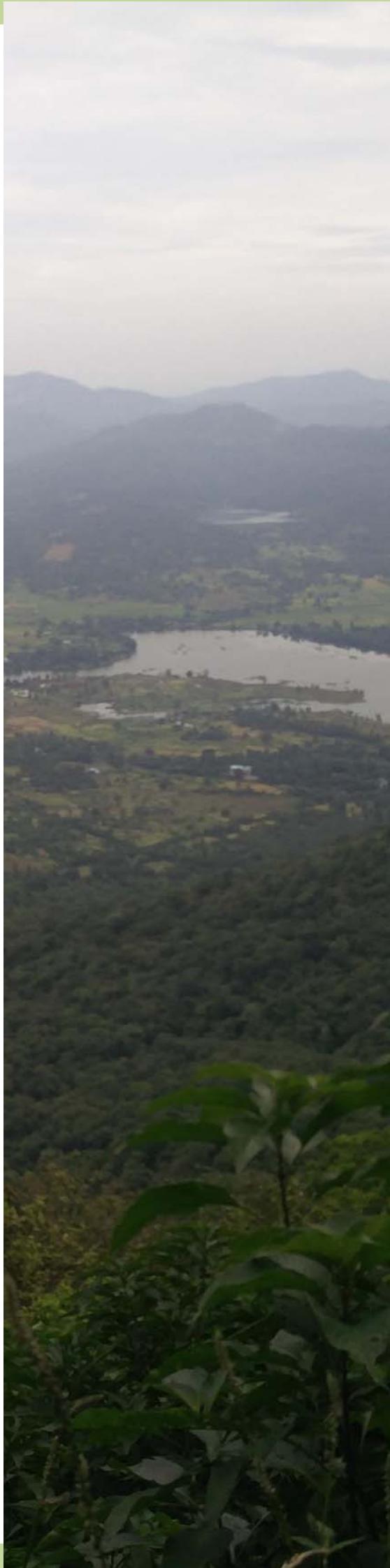


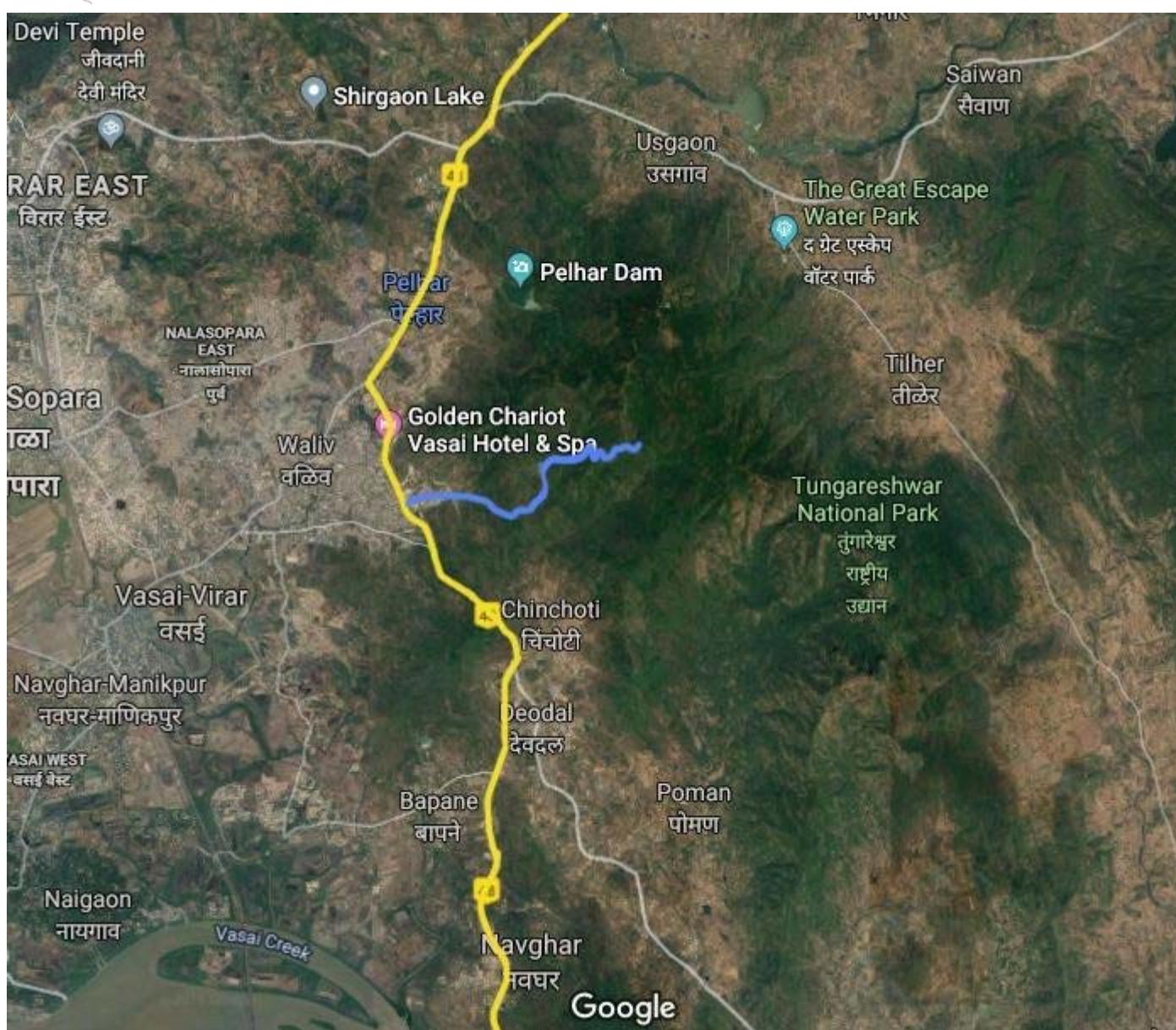
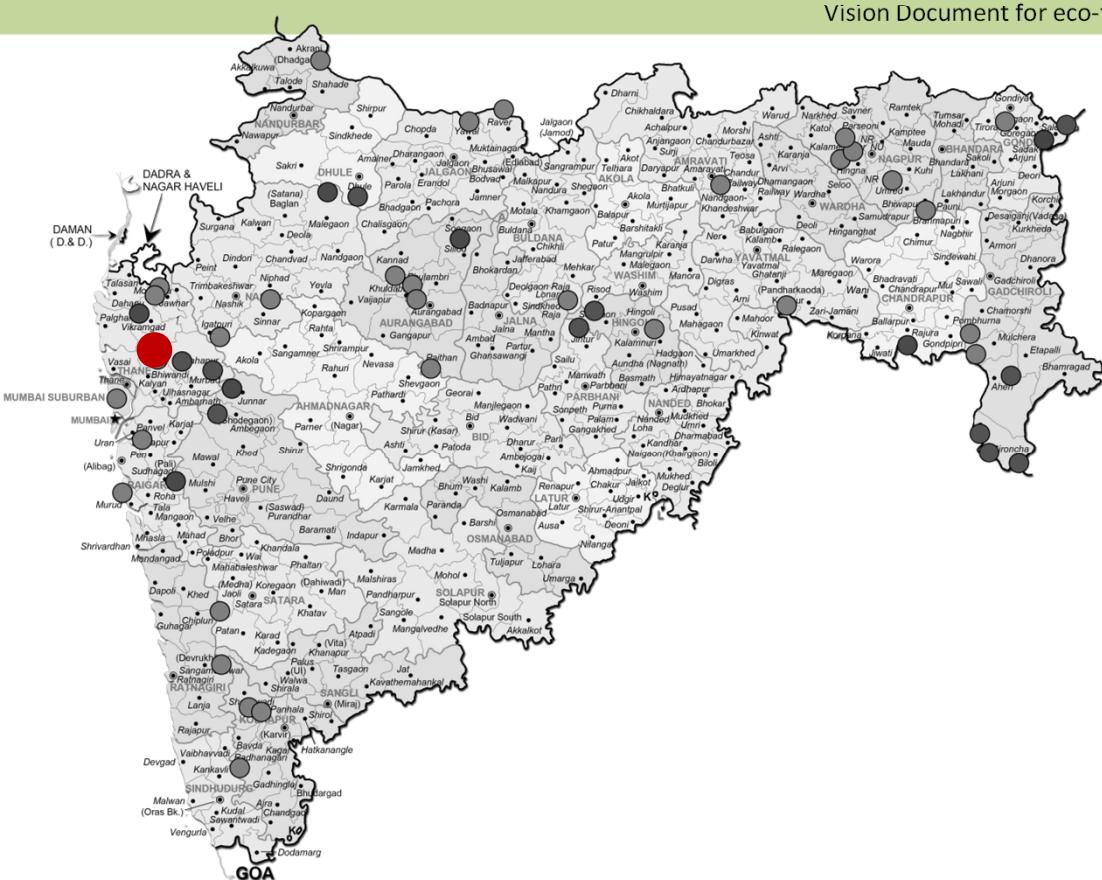
Tungareshwari WLS

District – Thane

Category – Wild Life Tourism

Potential- Adventure sports
and nature education





1.SATIVALI MAIN GATE-TUNGARESHWAR TEMPLE, AND SURROUNDING AREA



The main gate from the western express highway



The base village



Approach road towards the temple



Check post with adjoining NIC



Nature interpretation centre



Towards temple



Entrance to the temple



2.ISHWARPURI TEMPLE AREA



Approach road to the temple from a pada



Entrance to the temple



Around the temple



Within the temple complex



Within the temple complex



Temple complex



Water spring within the temple complex



Around the temple
Grassroots Research & Consultancy in association with Culture Aangan

3. THE AREA AROUND THE CHINCHOTI WATERFALL



Approach road to the Chinchoti waterfall along with the signage



View along the road towards the site



Development along



Development along



Base/Start point of the trek towards the waterfall



Pathway towards Chinchoti Waterfall



Base/Start point of the trek towards the waterfall
Grassroots Research & Consultancy in association with Culture Aangan

Tungareshwar WLS- Observations & Special Note			
1	Site Name and date of site visit		Tungareshwar 26th Oct. 2019
2	Type of ecosystem / usage in forest land (Sanctuary /water body/ historic/ from 8 types they have given)		WildLife Tourism, Deciduous forest.
3	Location		Palghar
4	Area		Not available
5	Connectivity (Name and Distance in Km)	Nearest highway	Mumbai-Ahmedabad highway
		Nearest railway station	Vasai
		Nearest airport	Mumbai
		Nearest village / pada	Chinchoti
		Nearest city	Mumbai
6	Access routes (no. and names)		from Mumbai
7	Approach road	Transportation modes available. And preferences	Walk (highway to base village to temple) , Auto rikshaw, Private vehicle
		1)Aesthetic condition note	View of Mountain ranges
		2) Physical condition note	Typical Forest pathway
		3) Experiential quality note	Gives feel of jungle trail with the constant view of river
8	Entrance	Description	There is entrance from highway which is just an MS arch with the name
		1)Aesthetic condition note	From the highway
		2) Physical condition note	The road is in bad condition passes through a village (at times looks like encroachment)
		3) Experiential quality note	It doent have any impact as a node.
9	Existing signage	Nos. , Size and shape, locations	No appropriate signages
		1)Aesthetic condition note	
		2) Physical condition note	
		3) Experiential quality note	
10	Existing irrigation service note	Condition : installation year / no of equipment / aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations	No irrigation services
11	Existing lighting fixtures note	Condition : installation year / no. of fixtures/ aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations	No lighting services
12	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Condition note and SWOT	No othe facility have been observed
13	Toilet Facility	Condition note and SWOT	No toilet facility
14	Surrounding land uses		Forest land
15	what are the natural features (Hills, lakes, river, plateau, etc)		Hills, Streams. this trails can become special attraction for trekkers club and nature clubs.
16	Local flora data and speciality		Needs to be surveyed
17	Local fauna data and speciality		Needs to be surveyed
18	Local community	Economic status	
		sources of income	

no	activities special note		No community involved. Rather encroachment has been observed. So no significant cultural aspects or food types have been defined.
19	significant factors (dance/craft/ art/ architecture)		
21	Tribal related data		
22	any other attraction in the area : religious/ cultural etc		
23	Local material for built		
24	Local food / crops / farming details		
25	Types of accommodation available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , Nos., material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	Forest dept: Condition note and SWOT	No forest accomodation has been observed
		Local : Condition note and SWOT	No local accomodation has been observed
		commercial : Condition and SWOT	No commercial setup has been observed
26	Existing forest rest house facility)	Typology Condition note and SWOT	No forest rest house has been observed
27	Condition note on Built facility available	Reception, Admin, ETC.	It has checkposts which are moderate in condotions but the interpretation centers are not maintained. Much refurbishment work nees to be done,
28	Types of tourists	User groups with %	Religious. They visit during specific events
		footfall measures	caters to very few tourists
		peak season	Monsoon
		available activities	Temples and view points
29	Existing measures taken by govern bodies towards Eco tourism		Govern body has took efforts to clean up some area on the hill which was under religious use
30	Local education status		Need to be surveyed
31	Local awareness about Eco tourism		No awareness
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any		Havent conducted a survey
33	Any Other factor about site		The site has religious impact. It has some temples which conduct major events on selective ocassion.
34	Management plan		Not received
35	present govern body (names and contacts)		Forest department office
36	Description on	Vulnerability of site	The site has been attached with people on religious aspects. It will be difficult to introduce new activities in the region.
		Environmental factors	The site is a rich forest. Conservation needs to be prime agenda of any development on the site,
		Readiness of the site to take	Have potential to cater tourism on site

	Acumen action: Understanding the Administration governing policy as per sites. Factors such as Administration boundary on paper and on land.	Dispute in between people and forest governing body over a land ownership and usage.
37	Survey conducted by : Names and contact	Anagha Palekar, Richa Raut, Deepshikha
38	Forest Officer	Lakshman Hambre 08208934592 Mr.Tonde (RFO) : 09096034571

TUNGAreshwar WLS, Thane- WILDLIFE TOURISM

Located outskirts of Mumbai, it is known as an extended part of Sanjay Gandhi National Park. But it nestles many more sensitive wildlife and forest regions. There are four sites in the sprawl of Tungareshwar which have been identified as eco-tourism sites.

1. Sativali Main Gate-Tungareshwar Temple, and Surrounding Area
2. Ishwarpuri Temple Area
3. The Area around the Chinchoti Waterfall
4. Strip of Parol Gate to Parshuram Kund and Surrouding Area

PROS

- Each of the sites (identified as eco-tourism sites) has beautiful scenic views.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Each of the sites (identified as eco-tourism sites) is located approx. 2 hours from each other. Developing circuits within the tungareshwar site is difficult.
- Each site caters to a specific group of people. For example: the two sites identified deals with area around the temple precinct catering to the religious group of people.
- Local transportation to each site is very limited.
- The approach road to the Chinchoti Waterfall is in not established. There are no signages or any facilities provided to direct the user to the site.
- The strip of Parol gate to Parshuram Kund has no infrastructure for pedestrians.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Each of the sites (identified as eco-tourism sites) needs to upgrade the infrastructure in terms of proposed tourism.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- The site could be upgraded to meet the basic infrastructure and conserve the environment which could be enjoyed and explored by the nature enthusiast.

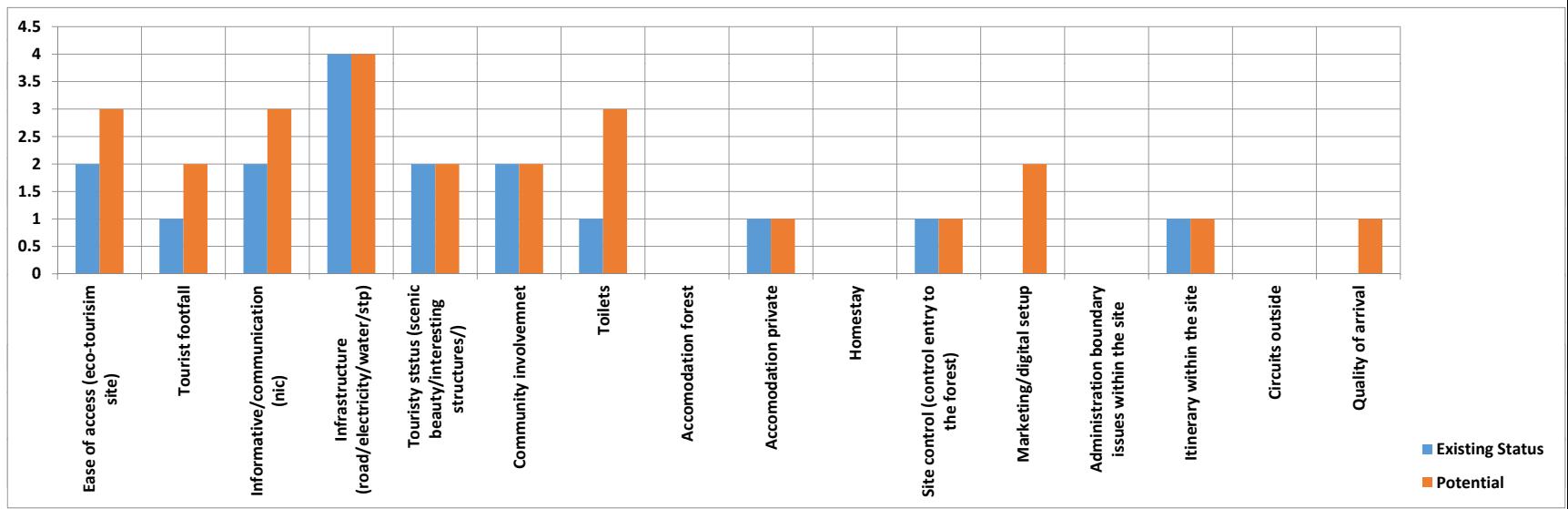
POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby attractions-Mahuli fort, Suryamal, Quarry Pada, Tansa WLS

STAY FACILITY

Stay for 2 days with stay at Tansa Rest house and stay at Suryamal Rest house

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
	Existing Status	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	17	21.25
Tungareshwar	Potential	3	2	3	4	2	2	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	25	31.25



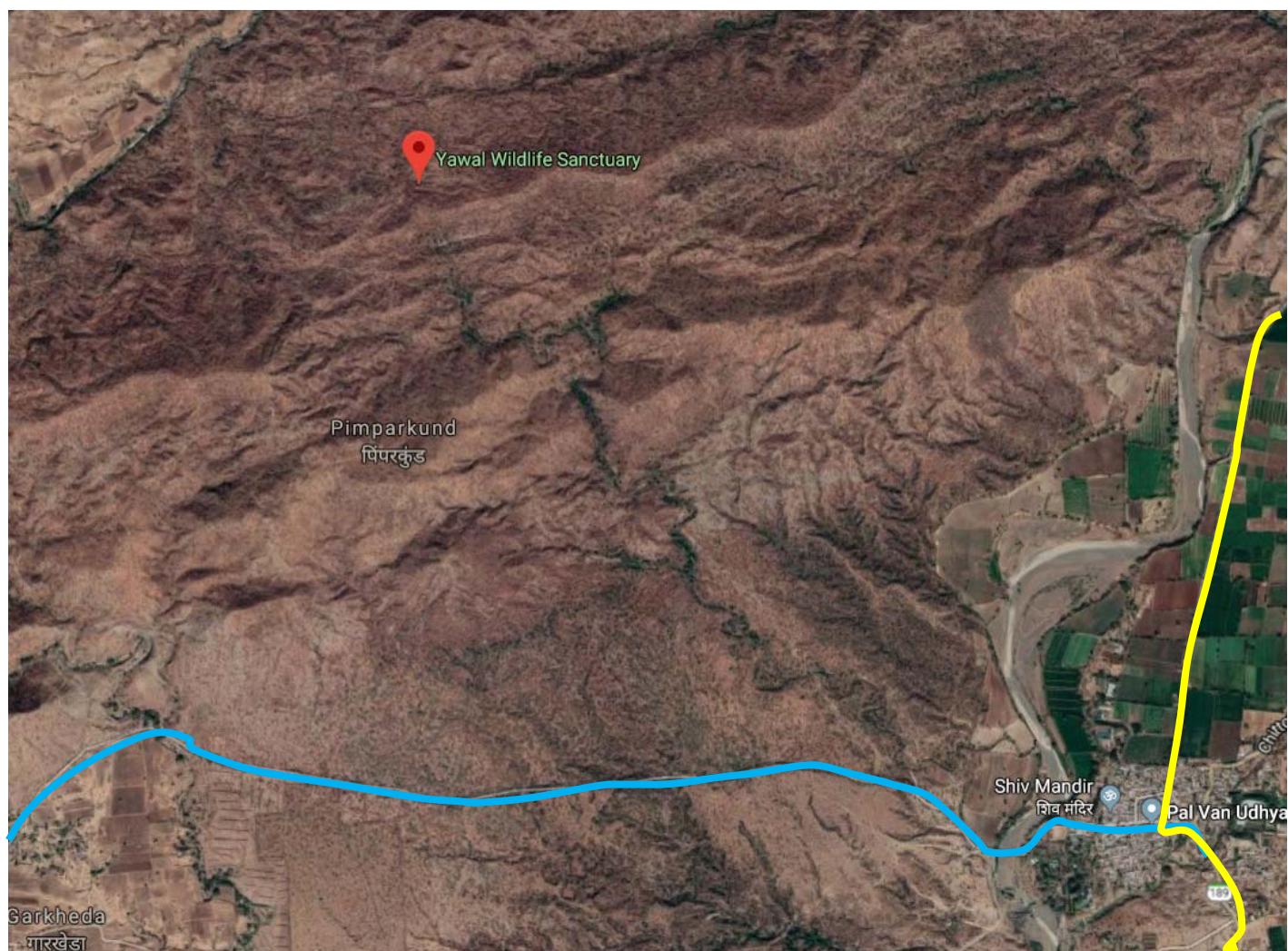
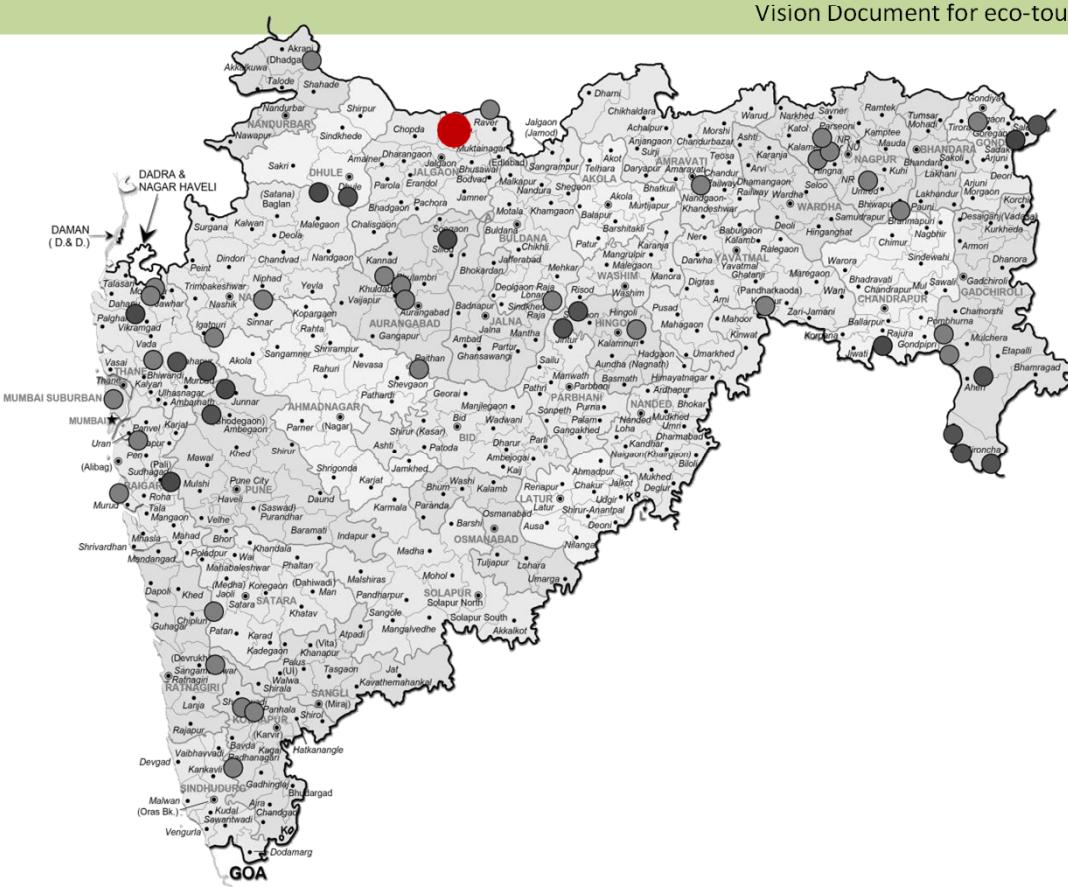
Yaval WLS

District – Jalgaon

Category – Wild Life Tourism

**Potential- Nature
Education**







Forest Rest house



Local houses



Tent and storage shed



Watch Towers



Covered sheds



Gazebos at viewing point

1		Site Name	YAWAL WILD LIFE SANCTUARY- JALGAON- Observations / Recommendations
2	Date	12-09-2019	
3	Type	WILD LIFE Tourism (178 square kilometres (69 sq mi)	
4	Ecosystem	Dry Deciduous Forest	
5	Location	Yawal Tehsil, Jalgaon district, Maharashtra, India	
6	Area	Pal	
7	Connectivity		
a	Nearist Highway	NH -06 (50Km) State Highway-No189 bhusawal - chittodgad	
b	Nearest Railway station	Raver- 25 KM, Bhusawal Junction- 50(CR) and Barhanpur- 45 KM	
c	Nearest Airport	Jalgaon Airport 50 kilometers away Aurangabad-240km, Nasik-300km, Indore-280km	
d	Nearest Village	Pal	
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Garbardi	
f	Nearest City	Raver (Block)	
8	Access Route	By Road, railway and flight.	
9	Approach Road		
a	Transportation modes	State transport buses, Railway	
b	Aesthetic condition	Not good	
c	Physical condition	Average	
d	Experiential quality	Average	
10	Entrance		
a	Aesthetic condition	Average	
b	Physical condition	Average	
c	Experiential quality	Average	
11	Existing Signage	None. Through out sanctuary no signages found. 6 to 8 pagodas are installed along road side aiding as pause points.	
a	No.s, size and shape, location	Yes. Signages- directional, instructional and informative are inadequate. No particular or precise format followed. Rectangular, circular etc in shape.	
b	Aesthetic condition	Okay	
c	Physical condition	Average. Can be better	
d	Experiential quality	Average. Can be better	
12	Existing Irrigation service		
13	Existing Light fixtures	Yes. But partially available, solar panels installed for running source for lights.	
14	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities		
15	Toilet Facility	Only available at Range forest officers Office.	
16	Surrounding land uses	Agriculture and forest	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc)	Rivers and lake (Nera 8Km Sukhi Dam) Dam department was developed eco tourism named- Dhanwantari garden recently at Garbardi, here for accommodation two tent and 2 kuties with attached sanitation facility. 2- Boating facility was also available. 3- Huts/ Tents available @1000/- per day.	1-Near Sukhi
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Amala, Tendu, Charoli, Bell, Jambhul, Gum tree- Dhwada & Salai. Major canopy cover Teak, Ajan, Salai	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Tiger, Lepord, Bear, Tadas, Chausinga, Spotted deer, Salindar and common Nilgai-wild Pigs	
20	Local Community	100% Pawara- (Barela) Tribal	
a	Economic status	Average	
b	Sources of income	Agriculture labour and collection of Gum from forest.	
c	Activities	Agriculture-Jawar, maize, Rice, Udid, Mugh, Tur, agro-forestry, rearing animals like cows, Bullocks, Buffelows, Goat and Poultry	
d	special note	Their tribal culture is preserved by the environment of the satpura	
21	Significant factor		
a	Dance	Not available	
b	Craft	Not available	
c	Art	Not available	
d	Architecture	Not available	
e	special note		
22	Tribal related data	Pawra(Barela) 100%	
23	Any other Attraction in the area	From Pal 40km ahead in MP- Shirvel village, holy palce of Shiv Mandir. Beautiful sourrounding with 150 feet water fall. Sukhi Dam	

	a	Religious	Their deities concern with hills, forest, animals and forest materials. They are worshippers of Baghdev (God Tiger), Indal (God-Indra), Surya (Sun), Chandra (Moon), Peaks big trees, clouds, cow, bullocks etc. Their main festivals are the Holly, Indal etc. Nilipi (worship of village boundary) Mukay (worship of agricultural food grain) ola pujatala (worshiped to agricultural instruments).
	b	cultural	Bhagura Bazar- March
24		Local Material to built	Bamboo and Grass
25		Local food/crops/farming details	Bringal (Bharit and Thecha) Rice Gram Jowar (Kalnyachi Bhakar + Thecha) Kharif crop- Soyabean-Brown-Red Gram and in Rabbi Wheat and Horse
26		Accomodation	
	a	Forest department	Three villages are set amidst the middle of the sanctuary namely- Langada Ambaa, Jamanya and Gardya. Home stay facilities will be appropriate source of remuneration / economy in this area if taken up by villagers. Pal, earlier a hill station but during summer seasons the temperature hits 45 degrees making it inconvenient and inhabitable for tourists or locals. Local tribes can arrange for folklores and performances alongwith arrangement for local food preparations. Old Forest quarters and PHC Building is seen at Langada Amba and Jamanya which can be refurbished and used as Nature Interpretation centre or Information center.
	b	Local	No
		Aesthetic condition	Good. But can be better.
		Physical condition	Good. But can be better.
		Experiential quality	Good. But can be better.
	c	Commercial	Yes, At Raver (Block)
		Aesthetic condition	Good
		Physical condition	Good
		Experiential quality	Good
27		Forest Rest House	Yes, at Langada Ambaa(2 suits) And Pal Rest House with 4 suits.
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	
	b	Footfall measures	As per verbal discussion 100 to 150 tourist per month.
	c	peak season	October to June
	d	Available activities on site	
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	EDC formed by forest department.
30		Local education status	Primary
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	NA
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	As per current condition here is a big big scope
33		Any other factor about site	
34		Management plan	Yes
35		Present govern body	Yes
		names & contacts	
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	Site has both wildlife and territorial areas. Number of tourist vehicle entry should be limited in wildlife area. In territorial more activities need to be planned as space is available
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	carrying capacity is much more. Entrance road to gate needs signages installed & waiting hall with full of photos of WLS.
	d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration	
	e	Survey conducted by	Ravi Bhiste, Sachin Sawant
	f	Officials/locals met	Mr. Mehatre Sir- RFO- 8275882252 , Mr. Ayub Tadwi- Round Officer- 9621020513

YAWAL WLS- JALGAON- WILDLIFE TOURISM

Yawal wild life sanctuary is divided in two side first direct entrance from Yawal roadand second Pal.

PROS

- It's a beautiful wild life sanctuary with aesthetic biodiversity of forest.
- For tourist its multidimensional package because Pal Hill station is the part of wild life sanctuary and beautiful Shiv temple at Shirwel 23 KM (MP) with 100 feet water falls available there.

LIMITING FACTORS

- WLS is open for anyone without any control of legal entity.
- The entrance in sanctuary controlled by the authority but no restriction on the movement of people.
- Because inside the sanctuary revenue villages still habitant and connectivity of MP goes through sanctuary, so heavy traffic found on connected roads on both sides of Yawal and MP.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Proper signage at the entrance of the sanctuary.
- Entry fees collection need to start and safari track need to be designed.
- At the entrance gate waiting hall, ticket collection room, drinking water and sanitation facility need to be arrange.
- Signage of local flora, fauna at the gate and inside the sanctuary to be installed.
- Control the traffic by limiting the hours.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- With proper information made available, the footfalls can be increased.
- The villages within the sanctuary can be developed as home stays.
- Garden at Sukhi River to be properly maintained. The tented accommodation to be refurbished.
- Boating to be started in Sukhi River.

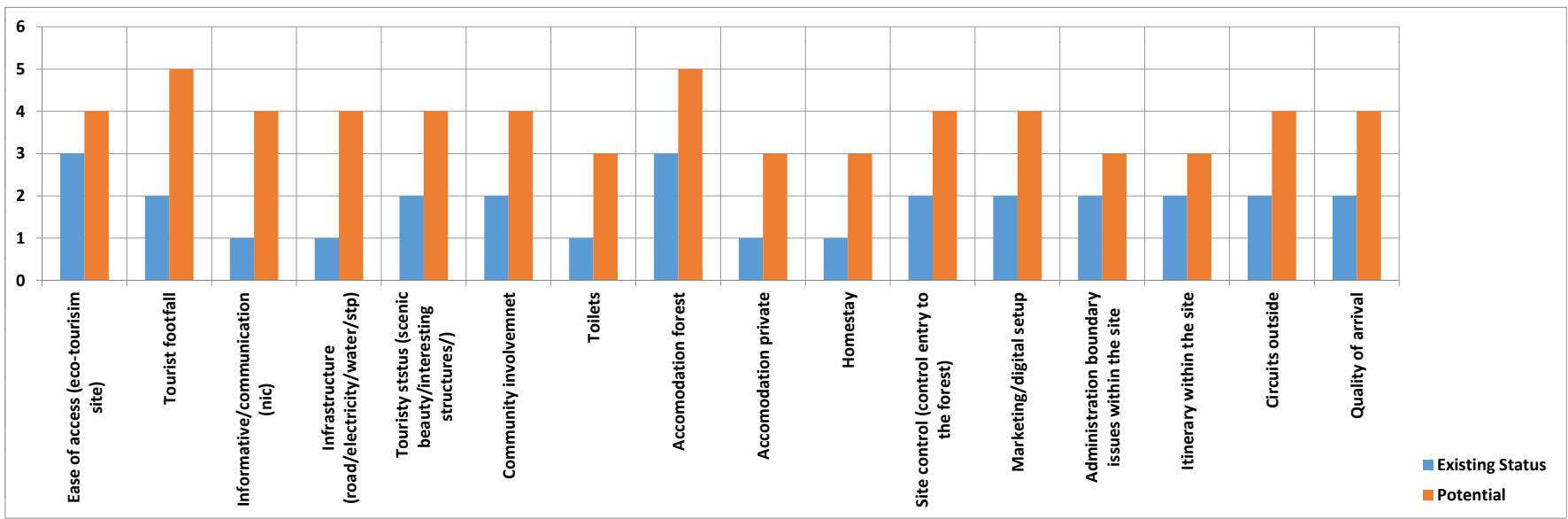
POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Pal Hil Yawal WLS – Raver- Gandhi Research Foundation

STAY FACILITY

Stay at Jalgaon 2-3 days itinerary with stay at Raver and visit to Aner dam WLS

															Total	%
	Ease of access (eco-tourism site)															
	Tourist footfall															
	Informative/communication (nic)															
	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)															
	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)															
	Community involvement															
	Toilets															
	Accommodation forest															
	Accommodation private															
	Homestay															
	Site control (control entry to the forest)															
	Marketing/digital setup															
	Administration boundary issues within the site															
	Itinerary within the site															
	Circuits outside															
	Quality of arrival															
Yawal sanctuary	Existing Status	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	27	33.75
	Potential	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	3	3	4	3	3	58	72.5



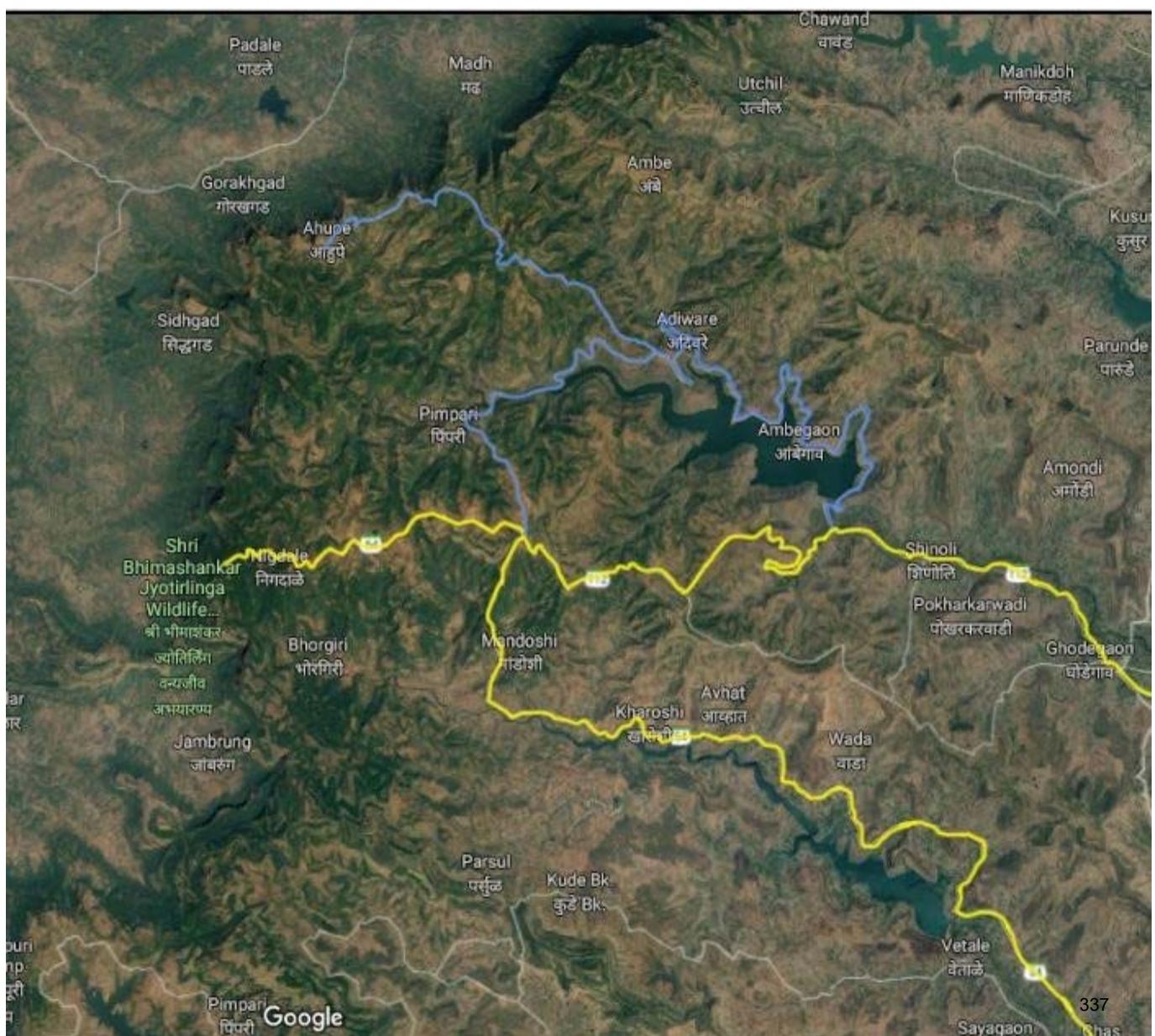
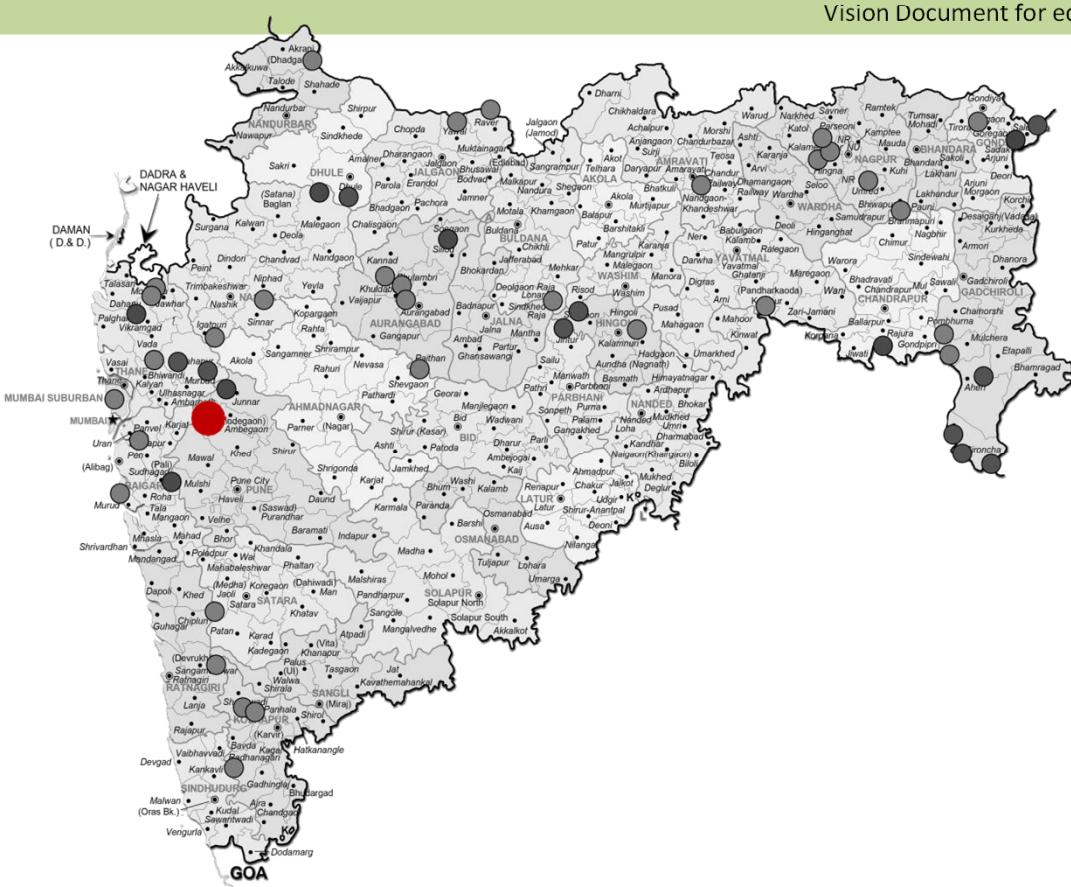
Ahupe BhimaShankar

District – Pune

Category – landscape
Tourism

Potential- Adventure
sports and nature
education







BENCHES



STP TANK



ENTRANCE OF NIC



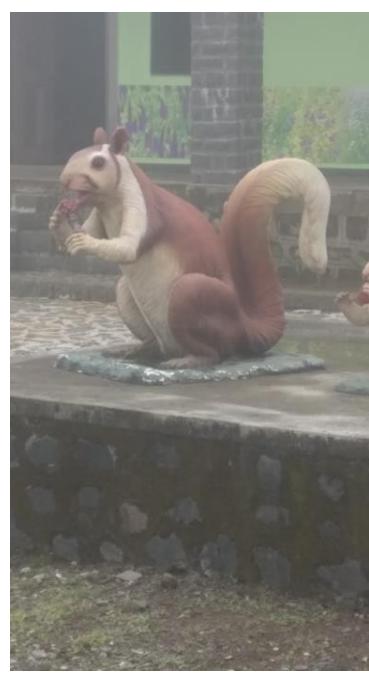
STAYING FACILITY



NATURE INTERPRETATION CENTER



PAVEMENT AND ROCK PITCHING



LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

1	Site Name	Ahupe Bhimashankar
2	Date	22 Oct. 2019
3	Type	Adventure and Landscape Tourism
4	Ecosystem	Moist Evergreen
5	Location	Pune
6	Area	
	a Nearest Highway	One route to Bhimashankar from Pune is via Manchar. Another route is from Rajgurunagar (alias Khed) via Wada.
	b Nearest Railway station	Talegaon
	c Nearest Airport	Pune
	d Nearest Village	Tripad
	e Nearest pada / Wadi	
	f Nearest City	
8	Access Route	
9	Approach Road	Approach road is via Chakan pune district or via Malshej ghat Murbad. Ghodegaon is the main town/ semi urbanised settlement which itself is 2hours away from the sites
	a Transportation modes (from Mahad)	
	b Aesthetic condition	Distance from Dimbe dam to Ahupe is 50 km the road is a scenic linear one all along the clear backwaters (excellent opportunity for walking paths /cycling tracks etc picnic points rest rooms) Opportunity for Walkathon festivals
	c Physical condition	
	d Experiential quality	
	e	
10	Entrance	There is no significant entry area or landmark for the site .The site has its own natural inherent scenic beauty imparting a sence of arrival and sense of entering into a large wild life sacctuary .Being away from urban settlements is an advantage for the WLS
	a Aesthetic condition	
	b Physical condition	
	c Experiential quality	
11	Existing Signage	There are no significant signages to guide the tourists
	a No.s, size and shape , location	
	b Aesthetic condition	
	c Physical condition	
	d Experiential quality	
12	Existing Irrigation service	Ahupe village and the settlements around the Ashram school have electricity but with a lot of problems .Solar lighting is not seen .The tended accomodations are away from the village settlements making it a matter of concern with respect to safety and security for families and in case of emergencies .
13	Existing Light fixtures	
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	
15	Toilet Facility	barely minimum and in very bad condition
16	Surrounding land uses	Majorly Industrial and farmhouses with farmlands around .The landscape is immensely secnic with all the surrounding hills covered with dense tree cover .Unfortunately for Bhimashaker area Chakan is a Industrial area – category of heavy industries and hence typically the entire approach road is dotted with the peculiar landscape of normal settlements and amenities for the workers and haphazard construction activities in the area.
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateau, etc	Hilly terrain with farmlands on the lower slopes with dense forest on the upper areas and gorges and valley .Lake rives backwaters and waterfalls make it a unique setting
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Species overall excellent biodiversity /uninterpreted forest like Bhadardara also because of the elevation and difficult slopes
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Pisori –small but same as deer is on the verge of extinction , Porcupine and the Fying squirrel Bhoker and more flagship species in the catalogue given
20	Local Community	Youngsters don't want to engage in farming Nor do they want to leave their village EDC is already doing courses in sewing , typing , computers at Ghodegaon 2hrs away 65 km
	a Economic status	
	b Sources of income	
	c Activities	

	d	special note		
21		Significant factor		Bharud – they are already famous for their Bharud -40 participants. There is Bhairavnath kala natya mandal ahupe exists.
	a	Dance		
	b	Craft		
	c	Art	Bharud art	
	d	Architecture	The old farmhouses have a typical built form but with increasing number of houses being built in cement and concrete the original architectural style will no longer remain	
	e	special note	Holi festival is the most celebrated festival	
22		Tribal related data		
23		Any other Attraction in the area	In the forests they worship all the Gods that are named after the trees, caves, fruits etc like Gadadubai , vanaspai, varsbai,Umbaria	
	a	Religious		
	b	cultural		
24		Local Material to built		
25		Local food/crops/farming details	Rice, Varai, Nachani . Mangoes karvande in abundance and make pickles,Hirda also is procured here.	
26		Accommodation		
	a	Forest department	The three tents were handed over to the EDC	
	b	Local	2- 3 houses have home stays, Three tended accommodations.Trekking route from Ahupe to Ghoragad is famous . There are local eateries like home facilities for trekkers 2.5 hours trek	
		Aesthetic condition	currently in very bad shape	
		Physical condition		
		Experiential quality	were designed as isolated cottages /tents with built toilets to suit the needs of the tourists but have not sustained the harsh climatic conditions The tented accommodations require good maintenance but here somewhere due to lack of proper management the EDC gave up and has resulted in the complete deterioration of the facility that was quite recent and well implemented	
	c	Commercial		
		Aesthetic condition		
		Physical condition		
		Experiential quality		
27		Forest Rest House		
28		Type of tourist		
	a	user groups with %	50 % religious 50 % trekking/ tourists/ researchers	
	b	Footfall measures		
	c	peak season	Monsoon (July- August) Winter (September- December)	
	d	available activities on site		
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards Eco tourism	Also given proper training . Kondwali youngsters were given training at the Darjeeling Mountaineering school EDC has received training from the Guardian Premium Institute of mountaineering	
30		Local education status	Ashram resident school	
33		Any other factor about site	Stake holder's participation in the form of CSR from all these industries can be made mandatory	
34		Management plan	The management plan is not specifically oriented towards ecotourism .The plan is very general and does not specify /address the exact requirements to run the ecotourism at Ahupe efficiently and to sustain it .	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	the Locals are ready to work on the ecotourism initiative started by the Forest department . But as we observed intense mobilisation of manpower , proper management ,marketing and financing will be needed to sustain ecotourism in this distant location	
	d	Survey conducted by	Pallavi Latkar, Rashmi Sawant,Dipti Mathur	
	e	Officials/locals met	Forest Guard : Mr Atul Waghore Rtd Forester CCF : Mr Phatangde Forest officer : Mr Lohane	

BHIMASHANKER WLS – AHUPE, PUNE – ADVENTURE and LANDSCAPE TOURISM

Ahupe is known for its scenic beauty and favorite site for trekkers. It is part of Bhimashanker WLS that has huge territorial forest around Chakan.

The approach road is dotted with the peculiar landscape of informal settlements and amenities for the workers and haphazard construction activities in the area.

PROS

Ahupe has unique and picturesque setting. It has excellent biodiversity with uninterrupted Bhandardara forest, Ahupe Ghat and village area. There are Scenic and clean backwaters along the Dimbe Dam road from Ahupe.

Ahupe Ghat is the mountain pass between Ahupe village in Ghat section and Khopivali in Konkan side in Maharashtra. The lush greenery of the monsoon, the floating clouds and the innumerable waterfalls together forms a landscape which is nothing short of a canvas painting.

There is an ashram resident school at Ahupe. Village named Tripad present in close vicinity has 2-3 Homestay. The youngsters of the village indulge in such Homestay activities.

Landmarks /significant landuses along the road and near approach

- After Chakan, Rajgurunagar ,Khed has a significant historical background also known for the freedom fighters from this village
- Sultan Manzil
- Hutatma babas village
- Bhimashanker Ayurvedic Hospital and Research center
- Bhimashanker MTDC
- Blue bell prep school
- Sahyadri International school –conducts yearly treks
- Astrophysics Institute and research center
- Dimbe dam (ambegaon)
- Landslide martyr town and memorial
- Shivkalin water tanks / khadki taki

LIMITING FACTORS

- However, the tourist coming to Ahupe will only get interested in bio-diversity and nature education until the approach road is provided with pause points and signages.
- At the same time Stake holders participation in the form of CSR from all these industries is limited.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Pause points and signages
- Cafeteria and eateries
- Functional Toilets
- Guided trails

SOCIAL NOTE

The forest department had constructed tented accommodation and allowed the community to manage ; however, it has been a failed attempt. A couple of families let out rooms and provide food to the visiting tourists but they are not of good quality. The potential for developing Ahupe as an eco tourism site is very good. The community needs to be trained efficiently in home stay management and hospitality.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

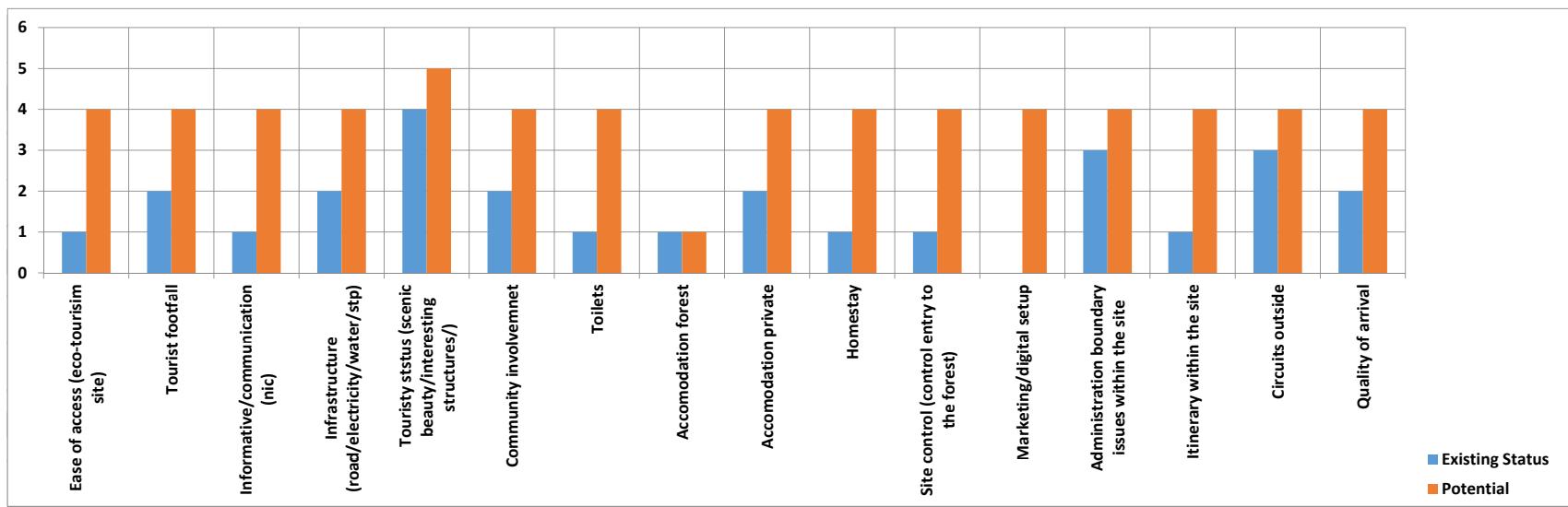
- State of art home stay facilities at the Tribal village.
- Opportunity for Walkathon festivals
- Picnic spots
- Cycle tracks
- Walking paths
- Guided trails
- Trekking

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUITS

Nearby Attractions: Trimurti Waterfall, Dimbhe Dam

Tourist Circuit: Stop 1- Dimbhe Dam - Stop 2- Trimurti Waterfall-

		Eco-tourism Site Assessment																	
		Facilities		Infrastructure		Community		Accommodation		Marketing		Administration		Tourism Services		Total	%		
		Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Total	%		
Ahupe	Existing Status	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	3	1	3	27	33.75	
Bhimashankar	Potential	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	62	77.5		
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)												Quality of arrival					
		Tourist footfall		Informative/communication (nic)		Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)		Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)		Community involvement		Toilets		Accommodation forest		Site control (control entry to the forest)		Administration boundary issues within the site	
		Accommodation private		Homestay		Marketing/digital setup		Itinerary within the site		Circuits outside									



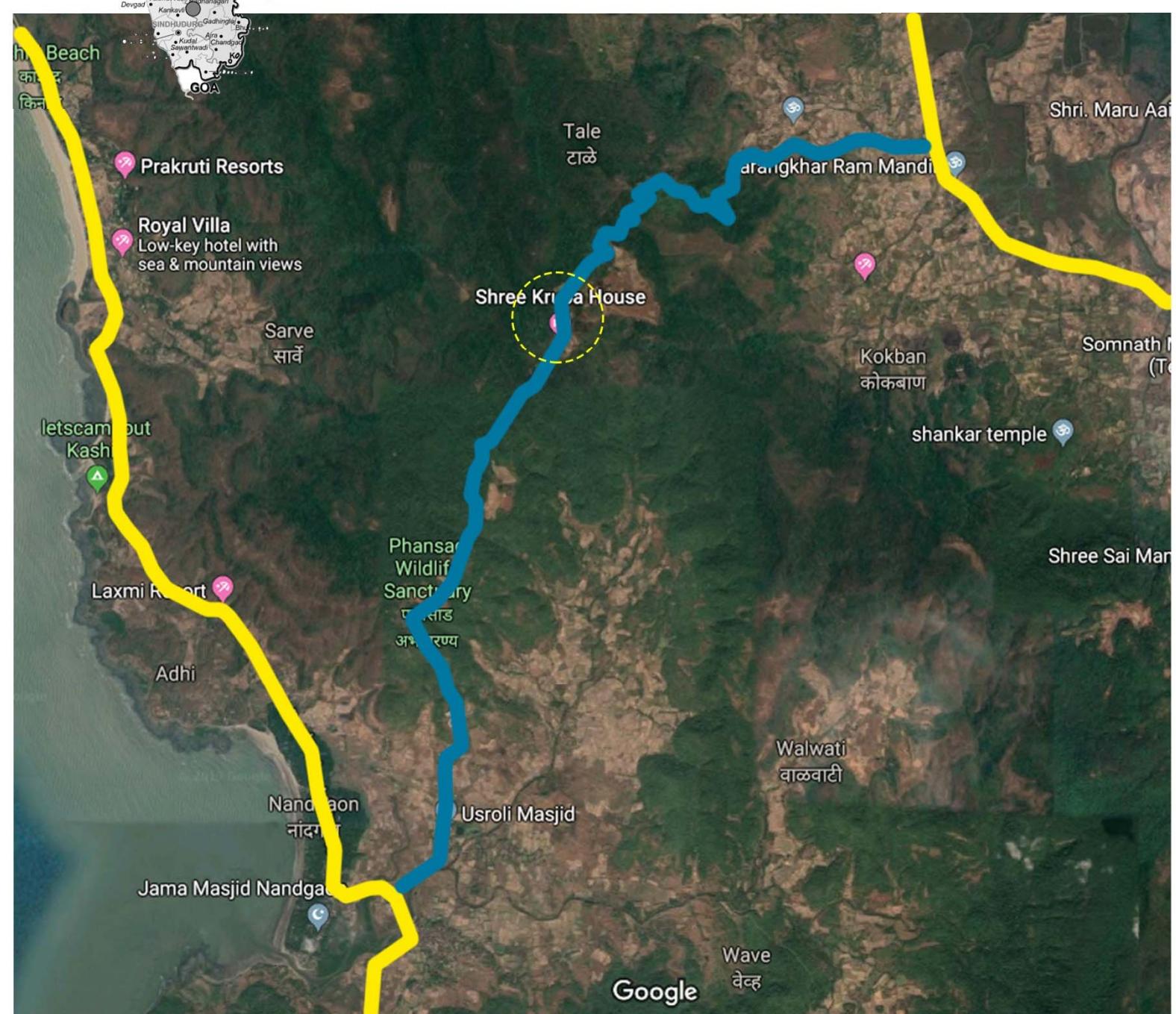
Fansad WLS

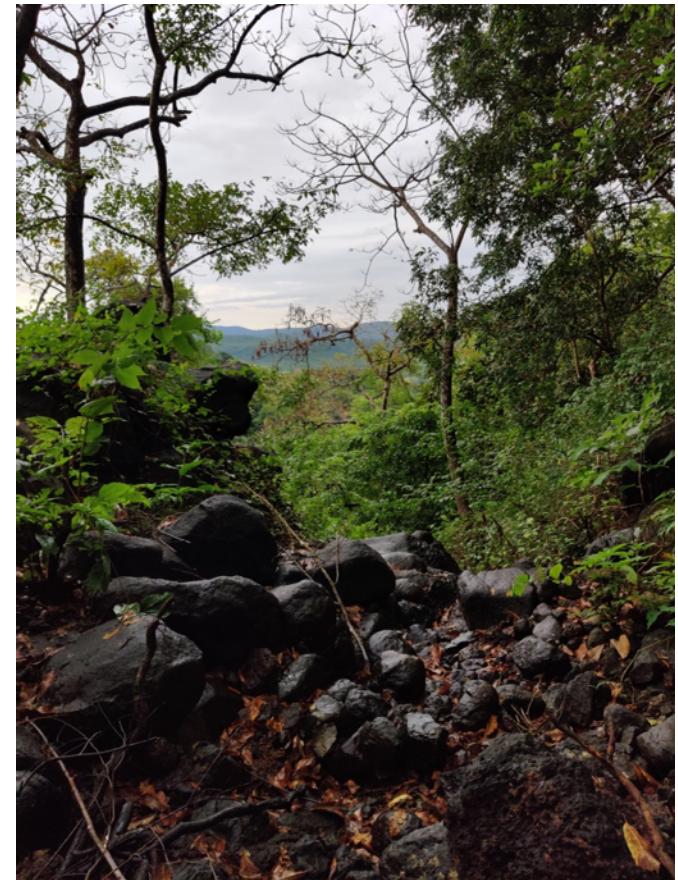
District – Raigad,

Category – Wild Life Tourism

**Potential- Nature Education
,Safaris**







CHIS MAAL TREK ON THE SOUTHERN PART OF PHANSAD



MAAL SAFARI ON THE NORTHERN PART OF PHANSAD, NEAR CHIKHAL GAAN



OCEAN OVERLOOKING PLATUE NEAR SARVE GAON

Phansad WL Sanctuary- Observations & Recommendations			
1	Site Name	Phansad WL Sanctuary- Observations & Recommendations	
2	Date	23 nd october 2019	Four different sites are identified for eco tourism
3	Type	Wildlife Tourism	a) Chinch mal
4	Ecosystem	similar to that of Coastal Woodland Ecosystem of Western Ghats	b) Series of three mal
5	Location	District Raigad	c) Site near serva village
6	Area	53 sq.kms	d) site near kol mandala
7	Connectivity		
a	Nearist Highway	Murud Alibaug road	
b	Nearest Railway station		
c	Nearest Airport	Panvel	
d	Nearest Village	Supegaon	
e	Nearest pada / Wadi		This site is close to sea. So there is chance to connect it with mumbai through sea route. Local authorities are trying for this option at political level.
f	Nearest City	Murud and Alibaug. 140 km (87 mi) from Mumbai	
8	Access Route	From Roha Alibaug road	
9	Approach Road		
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus from Mumbai, Roha & Alibaug. Sanctuary is situated on roha alibaug road. But it is 6 km away from road. There is bypass road to murud, which approaches to sanctuary. But because of this bypass road , sanctuary is divided in two parts and therer is a disturbance due to increasing traffic.	
b	Aestetic condition	View of Sahyadri ranges	
c	Physical condition	Tar Road	
d	Experiential quality	Road is in good condition	
10	Entrance		
a	Aestetic condition	6 km drive through forest to reach entrance. Entrance has proper gate and security cabin but not inviting. Some landscaping needs to be done.	
b	Physical condition	Tar Road	
c	Experiential quality	Vehicular road is passing through sanctuary, people use this road as a short cut to reach murud. Increasing traffic needs to be control.	
11	Existing Signage		
a	No.s, size and shape, location	Few signages but not enough. Threre is no entrance, signage, gate , security to newly identified eco tourism site mentioned above.	
b	Aestetic condition		
c	Physical condition		
d	Experiential quality		
12	Existing Irrigation service	well, bore well with solar pump	All four sites needs following services
			a) entrance gate with security cabin
13	Existing Light fixtures	Near entrance	b) signages and rest shelter at regular interval
			c) inroduction of steps whererver required
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	childrens play area , nature information center, tents, canteen, cottages, dormitories.	d) tar road with water supply line for water ponds, so that in summer small grassland can be created for herbivorous animals.
15	Toilet Facility	yes	
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc)	Hills, streams, sea facing	
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Karanj, kadamb, mango, jack fruit, anjani	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, sambar, barking deer, shekaru, Vultures	
20	Local Community		
a	Economic status	Caste- kunbi	
b	Sources of income	Agriculture, tourism	
c	Activities	Farming, tourism	
d	special note		
21	Significant factor		
a	Dance	Balya dance, Lezim, Phugdi	
d	Architecture	Brick house, wattle & daub	
24	Local Material to built	Stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood	
25	Local food/crops/farming details	Rice , pulses	
26	Accomodation		
a	Forest department	Tents , cottages, dormitory. Home stay can be provided at serva point and kol mandala point, which can be operated by SHGs.	
b	Local		
	Aesthetic condition	Home stay at two places available in supegaon	
	Physical condition	Snacks counter and souvenir shop can be provided at serva point	
	Experiential quality		
c	Commercial	Not available. There is a space for Nature Information Center, canteen at kol mandala point.	

	Aesthetic condition	
	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	All these facilities can be run by SHGs
27	Forest Rest House	Available
28	Type of tourist	
	a user groups with %	Mixed group. Chinchmal site can be developed for trekking
	b Footfall measures	
	c peak season	Winter & summer
	d available activities on site	
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	3 sites require solar pump with sprinkler system to prepare green meadows in summer for herbivorous. Due to lack of green grass , herbivorous animals like deers and sambar get attracted by agricultural crop.
30	Local education status	
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	Lack of awareness
35	Present govern body	Forest department office at Mazgaon
	e Survey conducted by	Sumeet, Shrinivas, Sandip
36	Forest Officer	RFO Dighe 9130375008

PHANSAD SANCTUARY, RAIGAD- WILDLIFE TOURISM

Phansad wildlife sanctuary is situated in Murud and Roha taluka of Raigad district. It consists of 6,979 ha of forest, grassland and wetland. This site is close to sea. So there is chance to connect it with Mumbai through sea route. Sanctuary is situated on Roha-Alibaug road. But it is 6 km away from road. There is bypass road to Murud, which approaches to sanctuary. But because of this bypass road, sanctuary is divided in two parts and there is a disturbance due to traffic.

PROS

- The sanctuary has a significant geographical location. One side coastal boundary and other side hill.
- This sanctuary is a best example of coastal woodland ecosystem of the Western Ghats.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Increasing urbanization along the boundaries of sanctuary.
- Absence of infrastructure to develop eco-tourism.
- Staff is insufficient to handle future footfall.
- Traffic is increasing on the Road passing through the sanctuary.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Web portal and advertisement
- All boundaries of sanctuary need fencing and security cabin at regular interval.
- Local youngsters and SHG's need to be trained and involved.
- More staff is required to control tourism and to secure whole area.
- Eco tourism guidelines shall be displayed on boards.

SOCIAL NOTE

Fansad- Supegaon

The community is very active in tourism activity. It is involved in managing the forest guest house and tented accommodation. 1 SHG is involved in managing the forest restaurant. The community is also very active culturally. The Malin dance is very popular. Further, the women are specialized in weaving 'godadi' (blankets) This is a very hot spot. The community requires specialized training in housekeeping and activity handling to make the product offering more quality oriented to the tourist.

Fansad- Sarvegaon

In this village though the Forest Department has formed the EDC; it is not involved in any tourism activity. There are 6 SHGs and they manage the Nursery in the area and grow different variety of spices. The village is specially known for its preparation of chicken dishes- Daryache chicken and Popti being the 2 recipes. The community is also culturally rich. Women specialize in Sangeet, Marwin and Bunati dances. This is a very rich village and a hot spot in terms of tourism. There is huge potential to develop home stay based eco tourism which will involve the entire community.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Knowledge of environmental niche and bio diversity should be incorporated in Nature information centre.
- Nature trails guided by local youngsters.
- Souvenir shop and snacks counter operated by local SHG.
- Home stay in neighbouring village. Cultural programs arranged by local youth to display local tradition and culture.
- Bird hides, watch towers & pagoda for nature lovers and researchers.
- Due to lack of green grass, herbivorous animals like deer and Sambar get attracted to agricultural crop.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Kashid Beach, Murud - Janjira fort

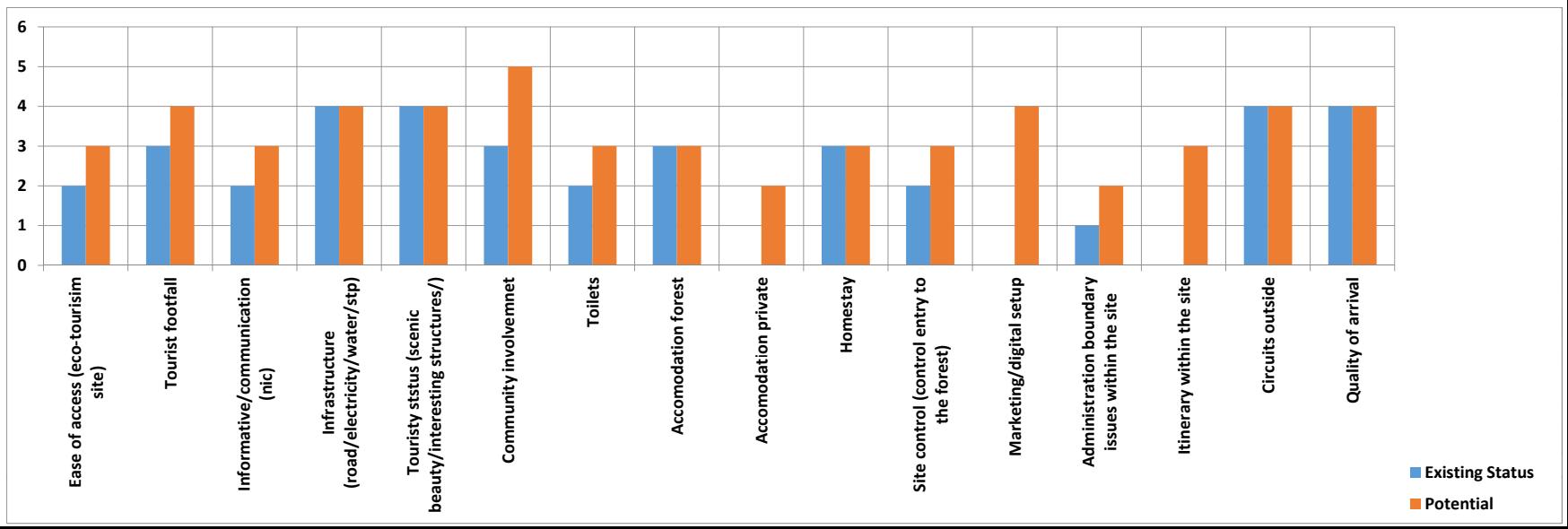
Tourist Circuit: Stop 1- Kashid Beach - Stop 2- Murud - Janjira fort

STAY FACILITY

Stay at Phansad sanctuary in tents or dorms or private stay at Alibaug

Itinerary within - Chinch mal, Series of three mal, Site near serva village, site near Kol Mandala. this sanctuary can have a circuit with Murud beach which situated on the boundary.

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Phansad	Existing Status	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	3	0	3	2	0	1	0	4	37	46.25	
	Potential	3	4	3	4	4	5	3	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	4	54	67.5	



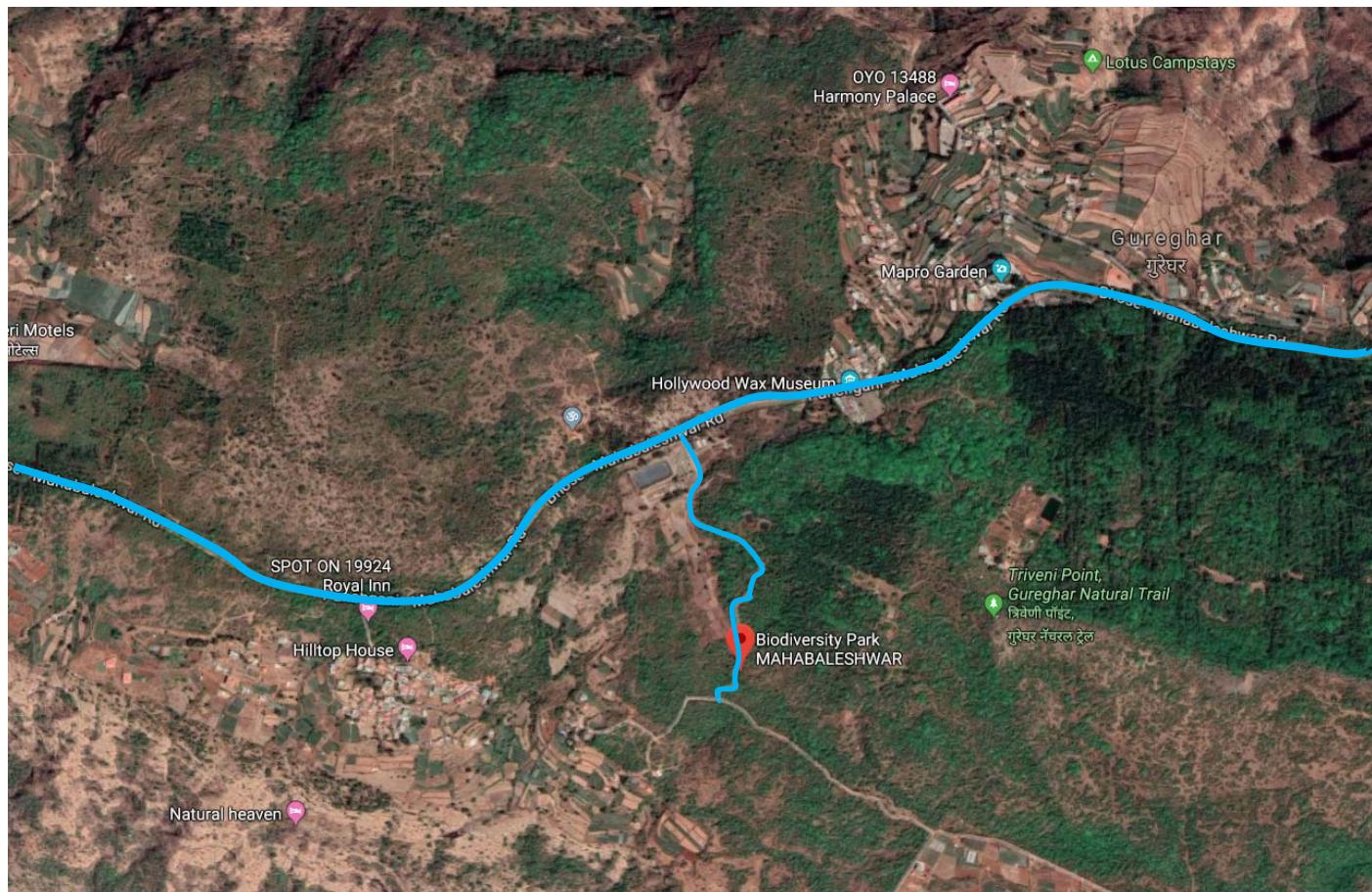
Mahabaleshwar Biopark

District – Satara

**Category – urban forest /
nature park tourism**

Potential- Nature education







Entrance gate



Signage



Open area



Secondary Gate



Internal Spaces



Open Areas

1	Site Name	Uttamrao Patil Bio Diversity Park, Mahabaleswar	
2	Date	25 th November 2019	
3	Type	Urban Forest/Nature Park	
4	Ecosystem	Semi evergreen forest	
5	Location	Tal-Javli, Dist-Satara	
6	Area	200 Acre	
7	Connectivity		
	a Nearist Highway	Mahabaleswar panchgani highway. This site is situated exactly at the center of mahabaleswar and panchgani. So it is well accessible by road.	
	b Nearest Railway station	Satara	
	c Nearest Airport		
	d Nearest Village	Bhutghar	
	e Nearest pada / Wadi	Raipur	
	f Nearest City	Mahabaleswar	
8	Access Route	From mahabaleswar	
	Nearest tourist spots	Mahabaleswar, panchgani	
9	Approach Road		
	a Transportation modes	State Transport bus , private vehicles	
	b Aesthetic condition	View of forest all around	
	c Physical condition	Good	
	d Experiential quality	Forest department has developed small trails at some points, but those are not enough , proper pathways are required to cover all good sites.	
10	Entrance	There is proper entrance gate and board, chowki etc. soveneir shop can be provided at the entrance.	
	a Aesthetic condition	Entrance gateway of park	
	b Physical condition	good	
	c Experiential quality		
11	Existing Signage		
	a No.s, size and shape , location	Lots of signages are provided. signages regarding eco tourism is required	
	b Aesthetic condition		
	c Physical condition		
	d Experiential quality		
12	Existing Irrigation service	yes, well (2no.s), bore well (2 no.s) irrigation and lighting facilities are not enough. Solar pumps near ponds and solar lamps at regular intervals are required.	
13	Existing Light fixtures	solar lights are provided at some points	
14	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Forest chowki	
15	Toilet Facility	no	
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	hill, artificial pond	
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus, Teak, ran wangi	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, spotted dear, barking deer, eagle, bison	
20	Local Community		
	a Village name	Bhutghar , population -500	
	b Economic status	Middle income groups	
	c Sources of income	Agriculture	
	d Activities	farming, forest guards, labourer, watchmen	
	e Farm product	strawberry, potato, bins, wheat	
	f School	one primary school	
	g Water supply	bore wells (2 no.s)	
	h SHG's	5 no.s	
	i Grampanchayat	Bhutghar	
	j cattles	400	
	i youth contact number	Abhijeet Mankumare - 9604365647 this youth has contributed a lot in development of biodevercity park, but today he is unemployed. He can become a part of eco tourism	
21	Significant factor		
	a Dance	Lezim, Vrkari dindi	

	b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)
	c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals
	d	Architecture	Wattle & daub with cow dung finish, brick
	e	special note	Youngsters are migrating to cities.
	f	Festivals	Holi, Diwali, Ganesh chaturthi
	g	Caste	Maratha koli
	h	Gods	All Hindu Gods
	i	any other facility	No
22		Local Material to built	Stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood
24		Accomodation	
	a	Forest Rest House	No accomodation
	b	Local	Lots of private hotels and resorts nearby
		Aesthetic condition	
	d	Other structures	One watch tower
25		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	Only school and college trips and few visitors
	b	Footfall measures	
	c	peak season	Moosoon & winter
	d	available activities on site	
	e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Jobs are given to villagers for forest labourer
	f	Local education status	Childrens are learning upto HSC
	g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness
	h	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	No
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	This site is close to main road. Flow of tourist needs to be control.
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Few infrastructures are needed
	e	Survey conducted by	Shrinivas, Sandeep
	f	Forest officer/local	Bhise- 8999929769

UTTAMRAO PATIL BIO DIVERSITY PARK, MAHABALESWAR – URBAN FOREST/NATURE PARK TOURISM

Forest department has done very good attempt to create a showcase of bio diversity. Following gardens (5 acre each) are created in this park- a) Butterfly garden b) Berries garden c) Climbers and Creepers d) Orchid garden e) Herbal Garden f) Spices garden g) Palm garden etc. This is a complete 5 km trek through this entire garden. Each garden is provided with informative signage. Each signage gives detail information about plant e.g. botanical name, medicinal use, types etc.

As the thick dense forest is bifurcated the chances of sighting the bison, wild boar, wild dog or sometimes leopard is increased.

PROS

- This site can become a source of knowledge to understand the environmental niche of each organism on this earth.
- There is a support of youngsters and SHG's of neighboring village.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Due to lack of vision, forest department is investing in garden; children's play area etc. because of this, bio diversity park is getting ignored.
- Importance was not given to advertisement of this park, so footfall is less.
- Staff is insufficient to handle future footfall. Local strength is ignored.
- Due to hilly terrain providing infrastructure is difficult.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Web portal and advertisement in Mahabaleswar.
- Local youngsters and SHG's need to be involved.
- More staff is required to control tourism and to secure whole area.
- Pathway for trail, toilet, solar lights, nature information centre, snacks counter operated by SHG.
- Eco tourism guidelines shall be displayed on boards.

SOCIAL NOTE

An extremely popular destination. However, the EDC and the SHG are not involved in any tourism activity. The villagers are involved in growing strawberries. There is huge potential for developing strawberry tourism like creating visits to the field; lunch in the field, home stays etc. Though, the villagers will need a lot of training and hand holding it is worth starting the project. The area is also rich in orchids and medicinal plants. The community can be trained in developing various products from the medicinal plants; which can be an additional source of livelihood.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Nature information centre (to spread knowledge of environmental niche)
- Nature trails guided by local youngsters.
- Souvenir shop and snacks counter operated by local SHG.
- Home stay in neighbouring village. Cultural programs arranged by local youth to display local tradition and culture.
- Bird hides, watch towers & pagoda for nature lovers and researchers.
- Well-equipped staff for management and security of forest.
- Nursery of indigenous plants can be proposed.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

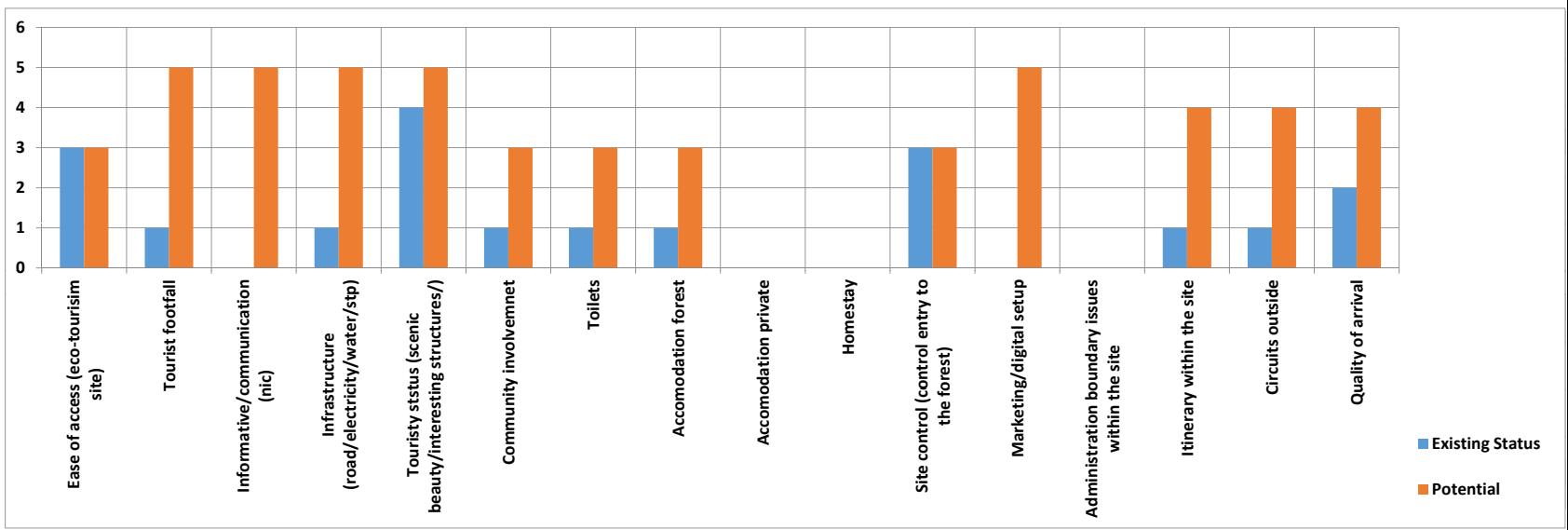
Nearby Attractions: Mapro Farms, Cheese factory , Kas Pathar, Chandan Vandana Forts

Tourism circuit: all within the vicinity

STAY FACILITY

Both mahabaleswar and Panchgani , are at 5 km distance from this site. Tourist can also have an option of home stay in village Bhutghar, which is just 1 km away.

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Mahabaleshwar	Existing Status	3	1	0	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	19	23.75
	Potential	3	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	0	0	3	5	0	4	4	4	52	65



30a

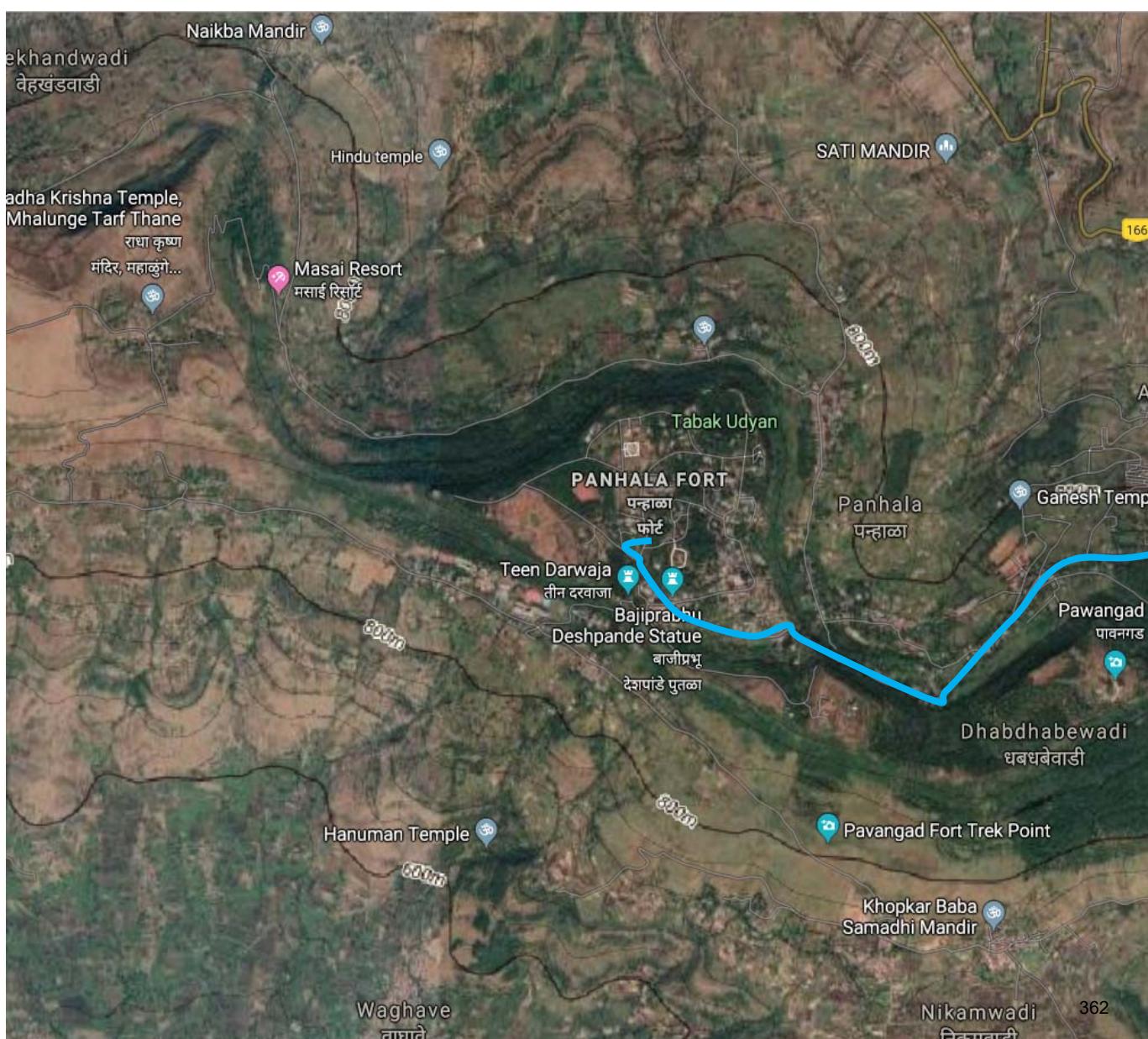
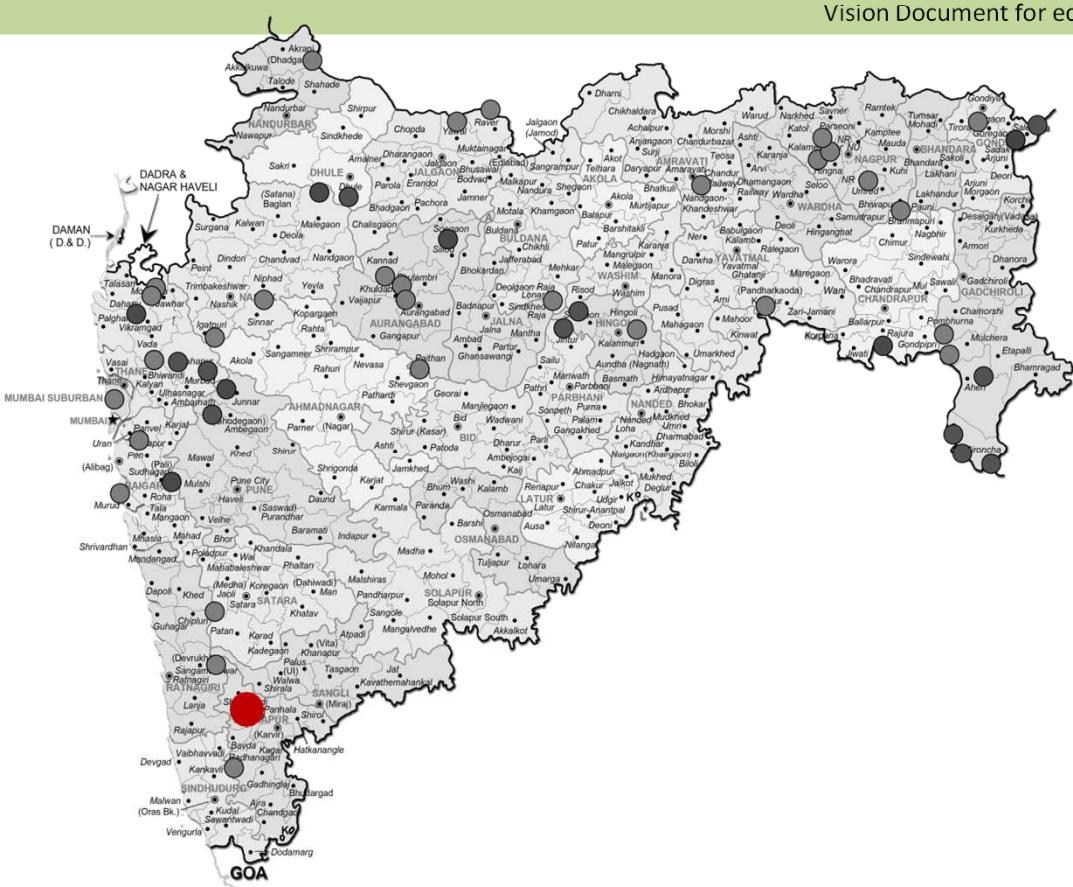


Panhala Fort

District – Kolhapur

Category – Historic Tourism

Potential- Nature education, history, treks

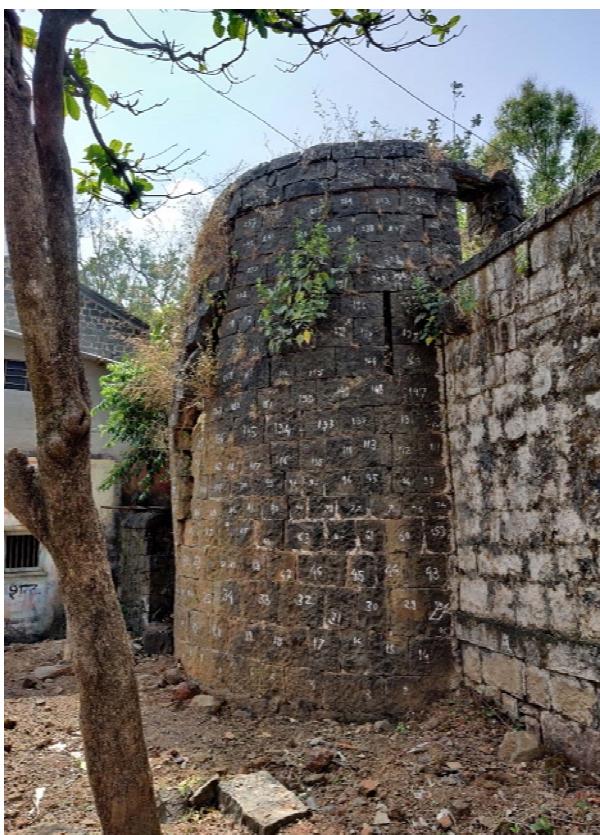




Sambhaji Maharaj
mandir



Old horse stable and lifted
varanda at Shahu maharaj
Temple



Stone marked with Numbers
for restoration



Tree museum at
Panhala



Pause point



Artificial pond for wild animals



View offered for Top point of Panhala Fort

1	Site Name	Panhala Fort- Observations / special note
2	Date	28th November 2019
3	Type	Heritage Tourism
4	Ecosystem	
5	Location	Kolhapur District. Site was recently received to the territorial forest department from the kolhapur corporation and is not open to public.
6	Area	2.98 hectares
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearist Highway	kolhapur - Ratnagiri highway (NH 166)
b	Nearest Railway station	Kolhapur Railway station
c	Nearest Airport	Kolhapur Airport
d	Nearest Village	
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	
f	Nearest City	Kolhapur City
8	Access Route	Roadway
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes (from Kolhapur city)	State Transport Buses or PVT vehicle
b	Aesthetic condition	Very Good
c	Physical condition	Satisfactory
d	Experiential quality	Due to recent prolonged rainfall and flooding in Kolhapur the Road conditions are gone bad
10	Entrance	For the entry there is a check post with ticketing, but there isn't any entrance arch or avenue to distinguish between the fort area and other.
a	Aesthetic condition	none
b	Physical condition	none
c	Experiential quality	none
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	Mostly on corners for direction. The site has more of directional signages but less of informative
12	Existing Irrigation service	
13	Existing Light fixtures	None. Site has recently been allotted to the forest department hence none of the facilities are present.
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	
15	Toilet Facility	None on ET site
16	Surrounding land uses	Food Court, Fort area visit, resorts and farm houses of private land owners
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Site is located on the hill top making it an ideal hill station with cooler environment, has a historic lake which is still in use by the residents there.
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	
20	Local Community	
a	Economic status	
b	Sources of income	
c	Activities	
d	special note	
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	
b	Craft	
c	Art	
d	Architecture	Fort and the fort complex is made in black basalt in old maharastrian wada style
e	special note	Palkhi On dussehra being its highest footfall day
22	Tribal related data	
23	Any other Attraction in the area	
a	Religious	Mahalaxmi mandir, Bhavai Mandap
b	cultural	3 Darwaja, Andhar well, Sajao Koti, Wagh Darwaja, Tabak Udyan, Pusati Buruz
24	Local Material to built	Black basalt Rock
25	Local food/crops/farming details	
26	Accomodation	
a	Forest department	Yes
b	Local	Homestays available. homestays are less in number as their demand is low
	Aesthetic condition	
	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	
c	Commercial	Multiple resorts are made on the hill top as its an ideal hillstation, there is a resort by MTDC as well
	Aesthetic condition	
	Physical condition	

	Experiential quality	
27	Forest Rest House	facility available
28	Type of tourist	
	a user groups with %	
	b Footfall measures	Entry is ticketed and there are further more tickets in Tabak Udyam
	c peak season	Diwali and even weekends
	d available activities on site	Fort site seeing, numerous eateries, viewing areas over, Tabak udyam
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	none
30	Local education status	
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	Moderately informed
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	
33	Any other factor about site	
34	Management plan	
35	Present govern body	ASI
	names & contacts	
36	Description on	
	a Vulnerability of site	
	b Environmental factors	
	c Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Positive. Site has the potential to handle large crowd as it has food courts, multiple areas for tourists to visit and has availability of local guides
	d Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	The site is under ASI and the structural stability of some structures there don't seem up to the mark, on talking with locals it comes to our view that old structures apart from the main fort is in poor state with weekend foundation.
	e Survey conducted by	
	f Officials/locals met	RFO - Priyanka Dalvi 9518550355

PANHALA FORT, KOLHAPUR- HERITAGE TOURISM

Panhala fort is in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra. Site was recently received by the territorial forest department from the Kolhapur Corporation and is not open to public.

PROS

- Site is located on the hill top making it an ideal hill station with cooler environment, tourists flocking in from Pune, Mumbai and majorly Kolhapur for adventurous activities. Fort and the fort complex is made in black basalt in old Maharastrian wada style
- Activity facilities like fort site seeing, numerous eateries, viewing areas, Tabak udyan is ideal for tourist to spend quality time at the fort. Palkhi On Dussehra observes highest footfall. There is Food Court, Fort area visit, resorts and farm houses of private land owners in its surrounding.
- Signages are mostly at the entry points of each activity and every pause point. Homestay is available at Panhala fort area. Site has the potential to handle large crowd as it has basic necessary facilities, multiple areas adventure activities for visiting tourists and has availability of local guides.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Due to recent prolonged rainfall and flooding in Kolhapur the Road conditions are poor. Toilet facility is limited and needs improvement. Site has recently been allotted to the forest department hence no lighting facilities are present. Even if there are homestays available homestays are less in number as their demand is low.
- The site is under ASI and the structural stability of some structures there don't seem up to the mark, on talking with locals it comes to our view that old structures apart from the main fort is in poor state with weak foundation.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Information about this site to
- Functional Toilets
- Informative signages
- Lighting facility

SOCIAL NOTE

The forest department has formed EDC and have provided gas connections to the villagers. The locals are very much involved in tourism activity. They are trained to handle the adventure activities and food stalls for the tourists. The existing SHGs are not involved in any tourist activity nor any other product making activities. However, in the village meeting ; the community has shown interest in tourism.

Panhala being a very popular tourist place, the market potential is huge to develop home stay based eco tourism. It can also be developed as a camp site wherein the tourists can get the feel of staying in the tents managed by the villagers.

Direction to go – possibilities

- Awareness regarding Eco-tourism within locals
- Online Presence and booking facility
- Human Resource and Logistical System to maintain the entire facility.
- Local involvement in developing Homestay

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

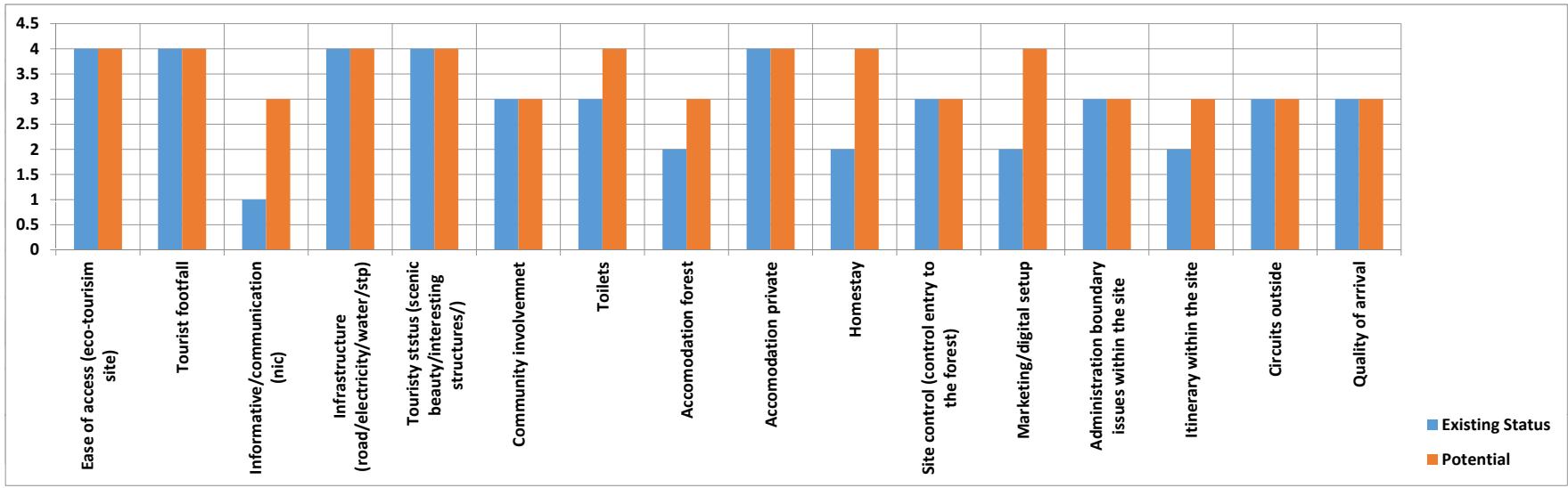
Nearby Attractions: Bhavani mandap, Mahalaxmi mandir, Kanheri math, Jyotiba temple

Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Bhavani mandap - Stop 2: Mahalaxmi mandir - Stop 3: Kanheri Math

STAY FACILITY

Private Guest houses in Kolhapur city Or MTDC guest house at Panhala fort

		Panhalā																																			
		Eco-tourism site							Tourist footfall																												
		Existing Status		Potential		Informative/communication (nic)		Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)		Tourist status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)		Community involvement		Toilets		Accommodation forest		Accommodation private		Homestay		Site control (control entry to the forest)		Marketing/digital setup		Administration boundary issues within the site		Itinerary within the site		Circuits outside		Quality of arrival		Total		%	
Panhala	Existing Status	4	4	1	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	2	3	4	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	47	58.75										
Panhala	Potential	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	56	70											



30b

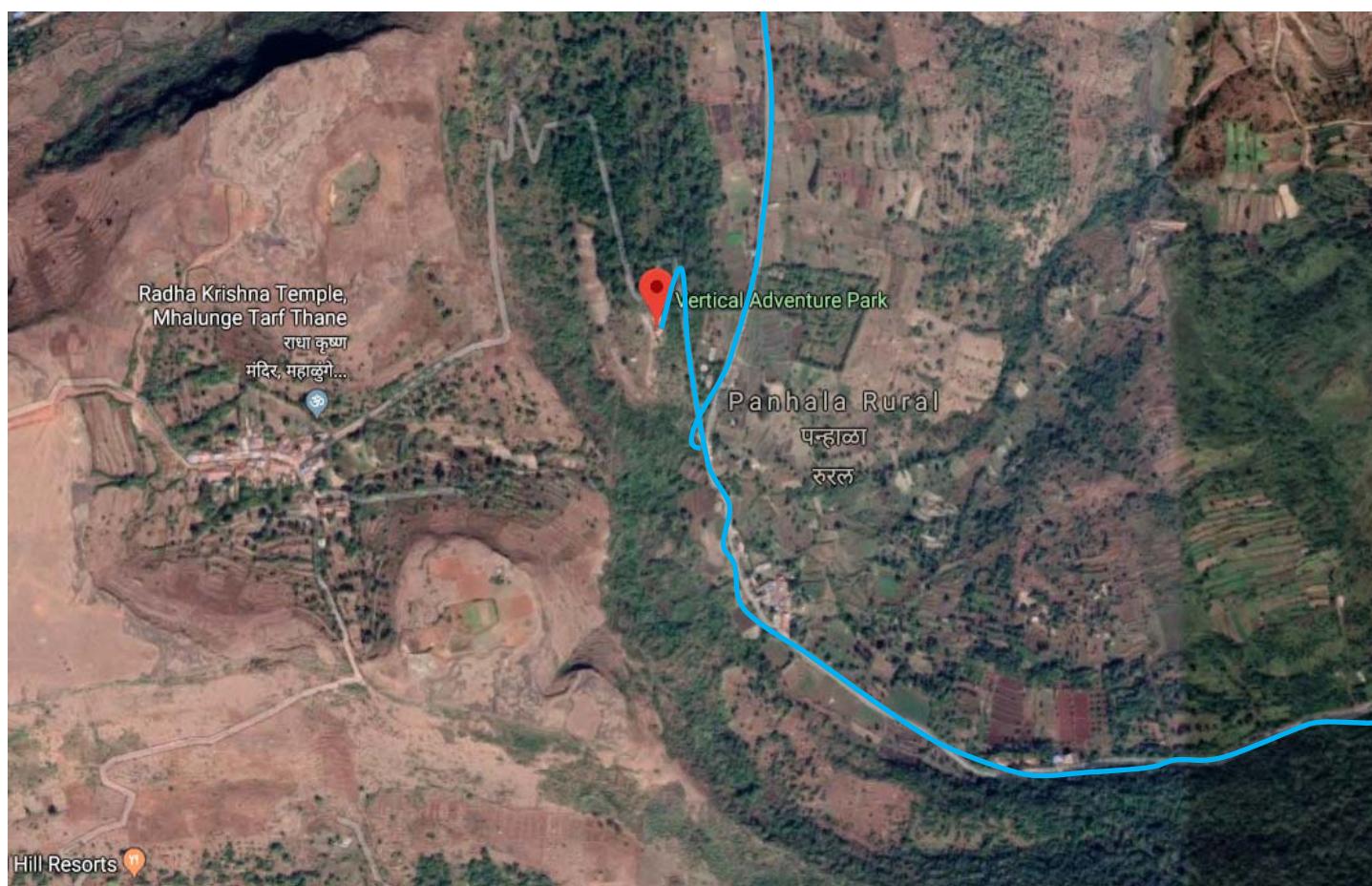
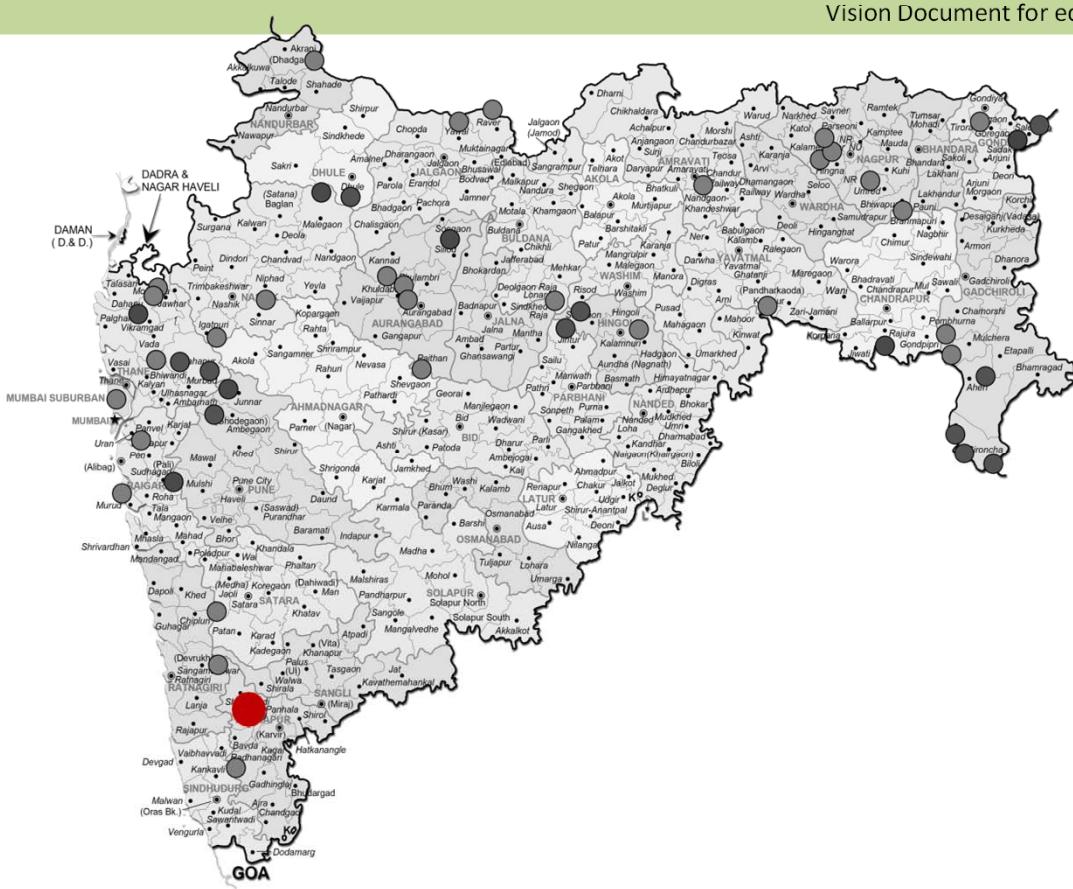


Jeur Village

District – Kolhapur

Category –Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism

Potential- Adventure sports and nature education





Pathway made up of Jambha a.k.a. Chira a.k.a. Laterite to connect different activities on site



Stone bund channelising non perennial water into rice cultivation



View from the site



Semi open sheds built for stay, tents are placed within these Sheds



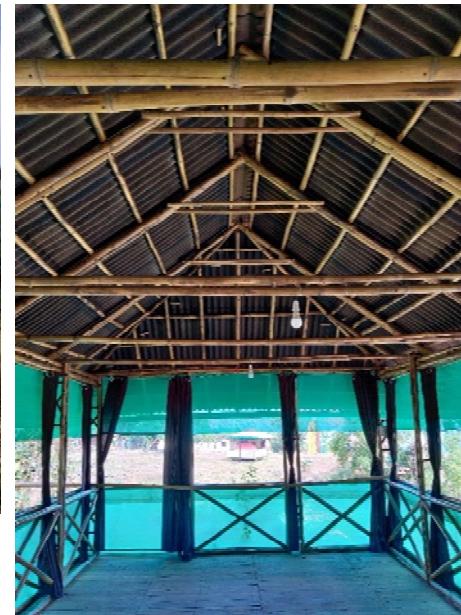
Various activities sprawled along the site



Entry , Kitchen and Toilet facility



Shaded Pause points along the path



Bamboo shed for orientation and activities



Facilities on site

1	Site Name	VERTICAL ADVENTURE PARK, JEUR- Observations / Reccommendations
2	Date	28th November 2019, Jeur Adventure Tourism site
3	Type	ADVENTURE PARK. Vertical Adventure Park- Masai Pathar Panhala: Zip line, High rope course, Bunjee ejection, sports climbing, slack line, Rappling
4	Ecosystem	
5	Location	Kolhapur District. Site has been recently developed and maintained by Vertice Adventures Pvt. Ltd. A project by Joint Forest Management Committee Jeur.
6	Area	9.14 hectares. The public access area is limited to the adventure sports arena.
7	Connectivity	
	a Nearest Highway	Kolhapur - Ratnagiri highway (NH 166). SH 116 directly connect Kolhapur to Dajipur via Radhanagari and tourists travelling from Mumbai or Pune are first required to reach Kolhapur in order to visit Dajipur Wildlife Sanctuary.
	b Nearest Railway station	Kolhapur Railway station. Nearest railway station is Kankavli which is at the distance of 490 k.m. from
	c Nearest Airport	Kolhapur Airport. Nearest airport is Kolhapur, 80.K.M from here.
	d Nearest Village	Dajipur is 32km from Radhanagari. Radhanagari which is 61km from Kolhapur.
	e Nearest pada / Wadi	Jeur village sits beneath the hill top plateau where adventure sport activities are placed.
	f Nearest City	Kolhapur is a city in Maharashtra ruled by the Maratha Bhosale clan famous for great valour and religious
8	Access Route	Roadway works the best in terms of travel.
9	Approach Road	
	a Transportation modes	State Transport Buses or PVT vehicle. Due to recent prolonged rainfall and flooding in Kolhapur the
	b Aesthetic condition	Good
	c Physical condition	Very Good
	d Experiential quality	Very Good
	e	
10	Entrance	
	a Aesthetic condition	None. For the entry there is a check post with ticketing, but there isn't any entrance arch or avennu to distinguish between the fort area and other.
	b Physical condition	None.
	c Experiential quality	Fair.
11	Existing Signage	
	a No.s, size and shape , location	Mostly at the entry points of each activies. An informative signage at the entry Pause point. The site has few of instructional signage.
12	Existing Irrigation service	
13	Existing Light fixtures	Since solar lamps are installed across. Solar Lamp posts installed at various points
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/	
15	Toilet Facility	One toilet block on site. One toilet block provision can be renovated and equipped to handle the load of tourists.

16	Surrounding land uses	Food Court, Fort area visit, resorts and farm houses of private land owners. Tourists who flock to Dajipur and Radhanagari also prefer visiting Jeur adventure tourism for rejuvenation. The small Jeur village has a rural set up till date. The homes can be suggested for homestay facilities and activities to enjoy simple rural setting.
17	What are the natural features hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Site is located on the hill top making it an ideal hill station with cooler environment, tourists flocking in from Pune, Mumbai and majorly Kolhapur for adventurous activities. Cooler environment, tourists flocking in from Pune, Mumbai and majorly Kolhapur for safari sighting rare flora and fauna.
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Species found in this area are indigenous birds and animal species.
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	The species found in and around the area of Dajipur are Indian Bison (Gaur), Shekru (Giant Squirrel), Indian Leopard, Tiger, Sloth Bear, Paradise flycatcher, Sambar, Bhekar, wild boar, wild dogs. Eagles, Quails, doves, Sandpipers, vultures, owls, bulbul, warbles, sunbirds, horn bill, Indian Blue Robin, Malabar whistling thrush. Reptiles like viper, gunther's cat skink and amphibians like Bombay bush frog, deccan ground gecko are spotted also. Also, varied species of butterflies. Dajipur is 3 hours around 100 kms from Jeur. Sighting of these species is a treat for the eyes. Dajipur being a tropical rainforest and dense three to five tiered level of plant species, bio-diverse fauna flocks here as per their seasonal and behavioural habit in this habitat. Maintaining and preserving this habitat from overcrowding and excessive footfall.
20	Local Community	
	a Economic status	Activity guides are local boys trained by Vertice Adventures Pvt. Ltd- maintenance operators of Vertical Adventure park. The expertise staff are well informed about the activities and help the tourist feel relaxed while performing treacherous activities.
	b Sources of income	Farming, few of the locals are involved in adventure sports work.

21	Significant factor	
	a Dance	
	b Craft	Kolhapuri chappals
	c Art	
	d Architecture	Locally available material used to keep the area as eco-sensitive possible. Use of Bamboo for semi-open spaces is made too.
	e special note	This community is already participating in Eco tourism management. Though home stay are not yet proposed.
22	Tribal related data	
23	Any other Attraction in the area	Panhala fort
	a Religious	Panhala fort hosts temples and shrines
	b Cultural	The Jeur and Panhala fort being small village and latter hosting settlement since centuries has lot to offer in terms of cultural activities in temples such as palkhis, bhajans and powadas, Shiv ratri and new moon.
24	Local Material to built	Brick, Jamba stone, Bamboo
25	Local food/crops/farming	Wheat, Jowar, Sugarcane
26	Accomodation	
	a Forest department	yes, tenting facility. homestays are less in number as their demand is low. Hotels developed by private land owners are seen more in numbers.
	b Local	homestays available at panhala fort area
	Aesthetic condition	Okay
	Physical condition	Good
	Experiential quality	Good
	c Commercial	Basic tenting and camping facilty available on site
	Aesthetic condition	okay
	Physical condition	Good
	Experiential quality	Good
27	Forest Rest House	None.
28	Type of tourist	
	a User groups with %	
	b Footfall measures	Mostly on weekends and holidays
	c Peak season	Diwali and even weekends
	d Available activities on site	Viewing points, Masai Pathar, Adventurous activities, camping,
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Solar street lights and camping facility bringing tourists close to nature. Pause points built using locally available materials reducing carbon footprint.

30	Local education status	Primary school. For Secondary school and higher education locals prefer Kolhapur. The attendees here at Adventure park receive timely training for guiding and safety of tourists. They are well equipped during peak seasons and are well informed.
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	Moderately informed. The area in and around Jeur village requires equal attention as its counterpart Dajipur and Panhala fort. Eco sensitive status - needs to be imparted for retaining holistic approach.
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	Can still be developed into well eco-tourism site with more stay facilities
33	Any other factor about site	The entrance area needs to be highlighted. Orientation arena needs to be elaborate and landscaped with indigenous species. Signages are a must with site plan for choosing the activity map.
34	Management plan	No
35	Present govern body	Forest Department Kolhapur, Maharashtra Government
36	Description on	
a	Vulnerability of site	
b	Environmental factors	Tourist footfall needs to be tapped and controlled for maintaining the sanctity of the Jeur village and surrounding areas which are biodiverse. Ban on plastic use, promoting homestays can add to preserving environment.
c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Positive. Site has the potential to handle large crowd as it has basic necessary facilities, multiple areas adventure activities for visiting tourists and has availability of local guides.
e	Survey conducted by	Priyanka, Sumeet
f	Officials/locals met	RFO - Priyanka Dalvi

VERTICAL ADVENTURE PARK, JEUR - KOLHAPUR- ADVENTURE TOURISM

Jeur is Adventure Park in Panhala region of Kolhapur known as vertical adventure park. site has been recently developed and maintained by Vertical Adventures Pvt. Ltd. A project by Joint Forest Management Committee Jeur.

PROS

- Site is located on the hill top making it an ideal hill station with cooler environment, tourists flocking in from Pune, Mumbai and majorly Kolhapur for adventurous activities.
- Use of Bamboo and other locally available materials are used for making semi-open and covered structures. solar street lights and camping facility brings tourists close to nature.
- Signages are mostly at the entry points of each activity and every pause point. Homestays are available near the site.
- The site has the potential to handle large crowd as it has basic necessary facilities, multiple areas adventure activities for visiting tourists and has availability of local guides.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Due to recent prolonged rainfall and flooding in Kolhapur the Road conditions are poor. Toilet facility is limited and needs improvement. There is a check post with ticketing facility at entrance, but it requires an element that distinguishes between fort area and its surrounding. Even if there are Homestay available Homestay are less in number as their demand is low.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Information about this site to
- Cafeteria near Fort
- Functional Toilets

SOCIAL NOTE

The forest department has formed EDC and have provided gas connections to the villagers. The locals are very much involved in tourism activity. They are trained to handle the adventure activities and food stalls for the tourists. The existing SHGs are not involved in any tourist activity nor any other product making activities.

However, in the village meeting; the community has shown interest in tourism. Panhala being a very popular tourist place, the market potential is huge to develop home stay based eco tourism. It can also be developed as a camp site wherein the tourists can get the feel of staying in the tents managed by the villagers.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- Online Presence and booking facility
- Human Resource and Logistical System to maintain the entire facility.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

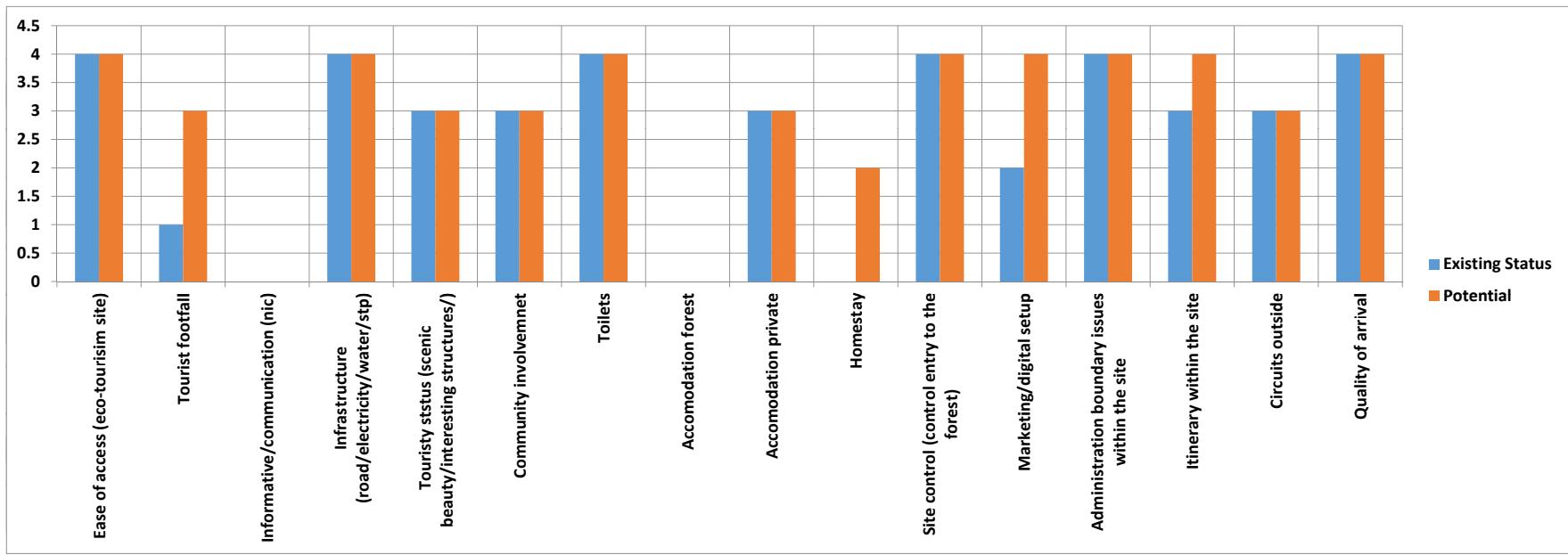
Nearby Attractions: Bhavani mandap, Mahalaxmi mandir, Kanheri math, Jyotiba temple

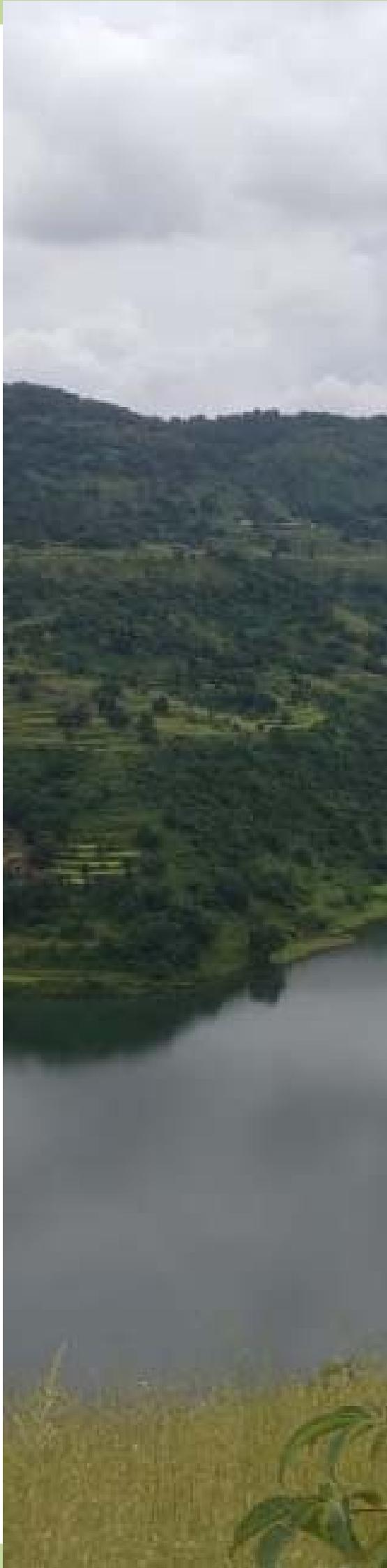
Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Bhavani mandap - Stop 2: Mahalaxmi mandir - Stop 3: Kanheri Math

STAY FACILITY

Private Guest houses in Kolhapur city or resorts and MTDC resort at Panhala fort

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Jeur	Existing Status	4	1	0	4	3	3	4	0	3	0	4	2	4	3	3	42	52.5	
	Potential	4	3	0	4	3	3	4	0	3	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	49	61.25



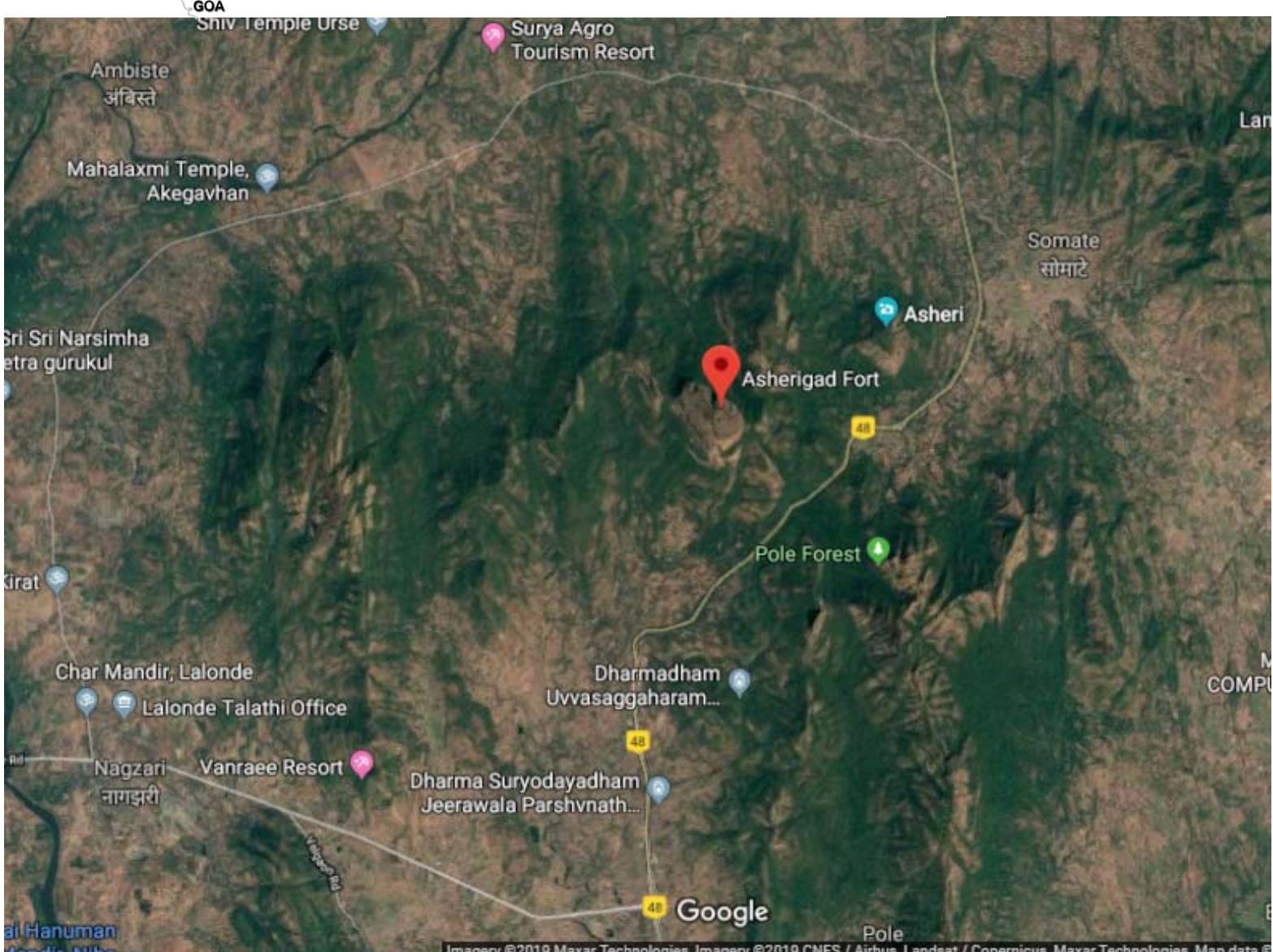
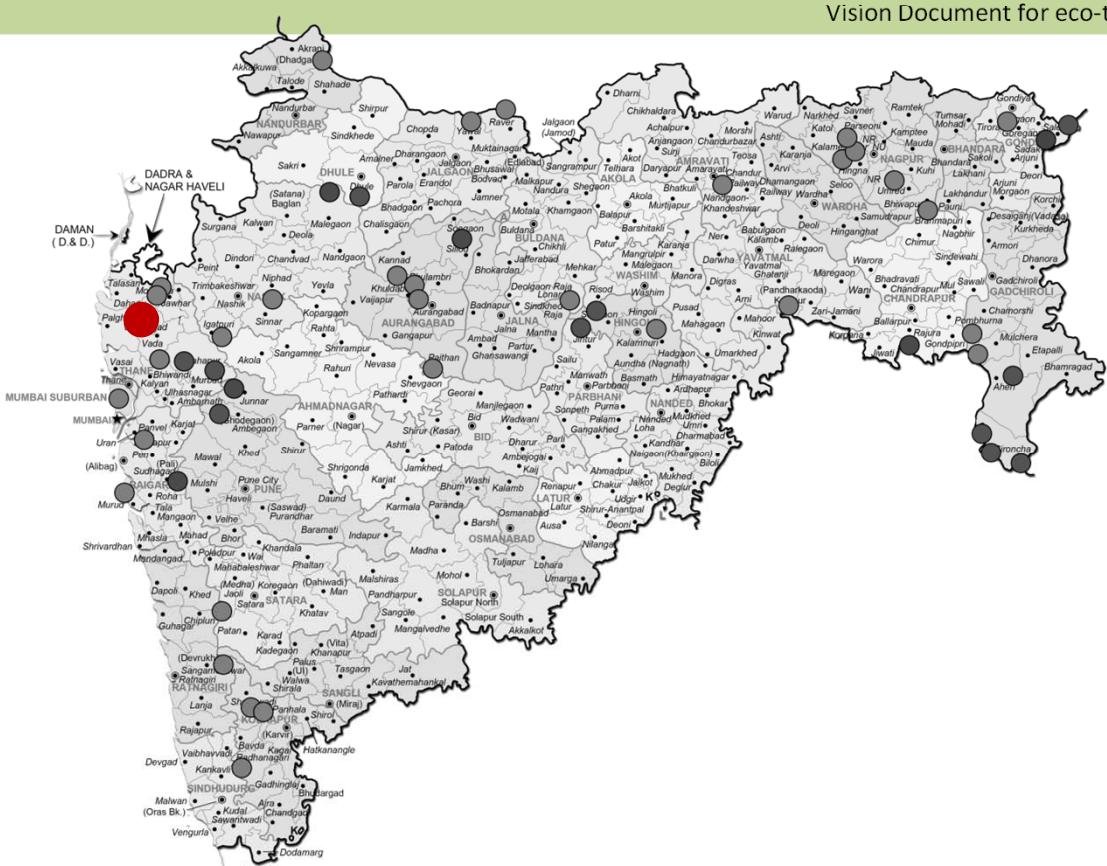


Asherigad, Manor, Dahanu

District – Palghar

Category – Heritage Tourism

Potential- Adventure sports
and nature education



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Approach Road towards the trek



Proposed Ticket counter



Excavation done for landscape/garden



Proposed benches and signages



Pathway for the trek



Proposed Pagoda/rest shelter



Pada at the base from where the trek starts



Small shop to provide water/snacks in Pada

1	Site Name	ASHERIGAD- Observations / special note	
2	Date	23.10.2019	
3	Type	Heritage Tourism	
4	Ecosystem	Deciduous forest	
5	Location	District Palghar	
6	Area		
7	Connectivity		
a	Nearest Highway	Mumbai-Ahmedabad highway	
b	Nearest Railway station	Boisar	
c	Nearest Airport	Mumbai	
d	Nearest Village	Khodkona	
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Khodkona	
f	Nearest City	Mumbai	
8	Access Route	From Mumbai	
9	Approach Road		
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus	The turn one takes from the highway till the base village, one completely disconnects from the city life. Beautiful dense cover and pathways. The road is a bit rough till the base village, from there as one starts trekking the steps are now being made by the forest department
		Auto rickshaw	
		Private vehicles	
b	Aesthetic condition	View of Mountain ranges	
c	Physical condition	Typical Forest pathway	
d	Experiential quality	Steps but gentle slope	
10	Entrance	Following services required at entrance of trails	
a	Aesthetic condition	Only one side showing the location of the site. No defined entrance	a) entrance gate with security cabin and ticket counter
b	Physical condition	There is no proper entrance	b) map of trail, board showing the history
c	Experiential quality	There is no proper entrance	c) resting shelter, dust bin
11	Existing Signage		d) Bird hides
a	No.s, size and shape , location	There are many signage located throughout the area. 1. The main signage about the fort is located at the Mumbai -Ahmedabad express highway. 2. Directly the next signages are the beginning and along the trek, about the flora and fauna and social messages	
b	Aesthetic condition	Could incorporate information	
c	Physical condition	fairly good condition	
d	Experiential quality	Could incorporate information	
12	Existing Irrigation service	No irrigation services	
13	Existing Light fixtures	No lighting services	
14	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	There are few interventions seen on site, benches,rest shelters and landscape/garden being installed and work-in progress	
15	Toilet Facility	No toilet facilities	
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateau, etc	Hills, streams. This trails can become special attraction for trekkers club and nature clubs.	
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Paalsh, mahua,jackfruit,sagwan	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Indian hare,	
20	Local Community		
a	Economic status	Adivasi	
b	Sources of income	Agriculture, tourism	
c	Activities	farming, tourism	
d	special note	Farming, helping the tourism flourish by providing services like arrangements of food	
21	Significant factor		
a	Dance		
b	Craft		
c	Art	Warli	
d	Architecture	Brick house, wattle & daub	
e	special note		
22	Tribal related data		
23	Any other Attraction in the area	Vaghya dev tribal god,Portuguese post of arms engraved in rock on the Fort, caves on the top of the fort, kunds, forest	
a	Religious		
b	cultural		
24	Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood	

25	Local food/crops/farming details	rice , pulses
26	Accommodation	
	a Forest department	Not available
	b Local	Home stay is possible at Village Kalhe located in Panvel Tehsil
	Aesthetic condition	Not available
	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	
	c Commercial	Not available
	Aesthetic condition	
	Physical condition	
	Experiential quality	
27	Forest Rest House	Not available
28	Type of tourist	
	a user groups with %	Only youngsters
	b Footfall measures	
	c peak season	monsoon & winter
	d available activities on site	
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	
30	Local education status	
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	
33	Any other factor about site	
34	Management plan	
35	Present govern body	Forest department office
	names & contacts	
36	Description on	
	a Vulnerability of site	There is no proper security gate to Trails. So there is a chance of uncontrolled crowd entering into the parikrama. This will disturb biodiversity.
	b Environmental factors	
	c Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	
	d Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundary on paper and on land.	
	e Survey conducted by	Richa Raut & Anagha Palekar
37	Forest Officer	T.P. Kalbhor 09960918047 M.R. Patil: 9145300162 F.G. Salunkhe 09823716594

ASHERIGAD, DAHANU – HERITAGE TOURISM

Located adjacent to the Mumbai-Ahmadabad Highway, it is known for a trekking site.

PROS

- The base of the fort has a gated settlement that takes care of the tourists/trekkers in terms of guiding them towards the peak, providing food and giving necessary information.
- There are various design elements added on site, providing an aid to trekking like, ticket counter is being installed.
- Various signages on flora fauna is being displayed which provides information while trekking,
- Steps are being constructed which eases the treks,
- Benches are provided at regular intervals and resting shelters are under constructions.
- A landscape garden is proposed which was under construction.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The other sites are far to propose as a circuit.
- The footfall generally consists of enthusiastic trekkers.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- The landscaped garden needs to be completed.
- There is a need to propose more engaging activities????? catering to all kinds of user group in the sites.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

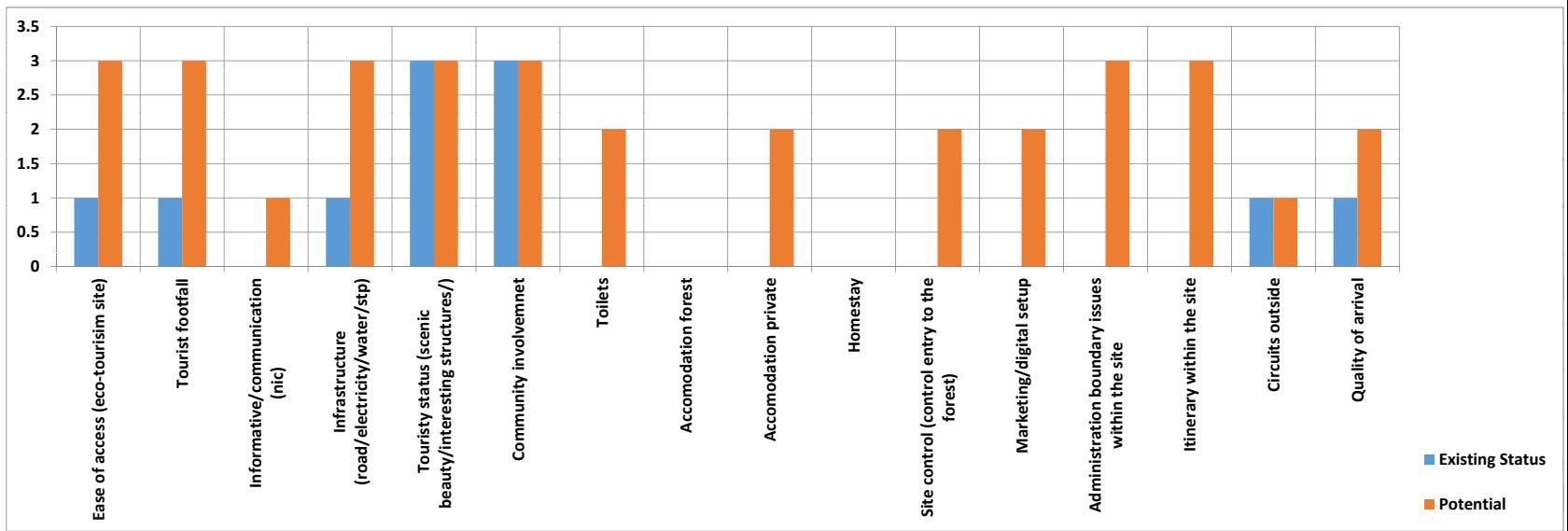
- The site could upgrade to meet the basic infrastructure and conserve the environment which could be enjoyed and explored by the nature enthusiast.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

One day picnic from Mumbai, Dahanu, Palghar.

STAY FACILITY

No proper stay available, but there is possibility to have tent stay



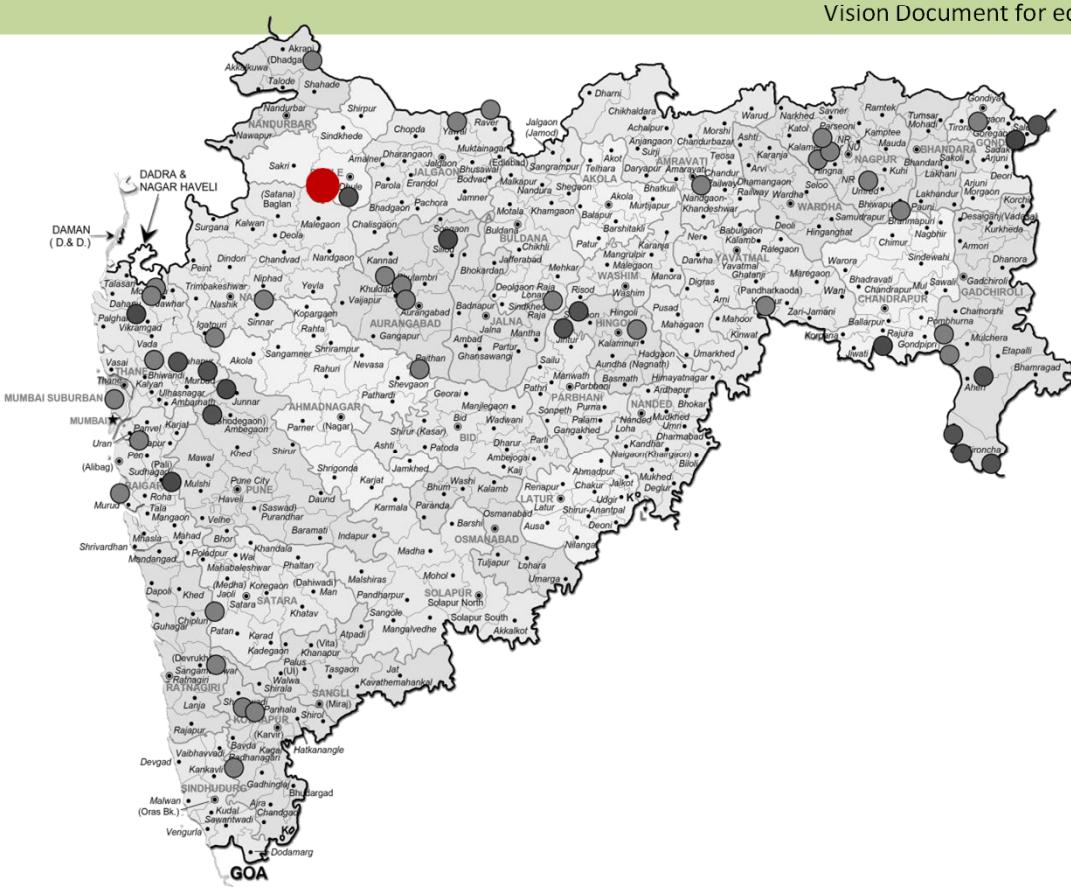
Galna Killa Historical Place, Nashik

District – Nashik

Category – Heritage Tourism

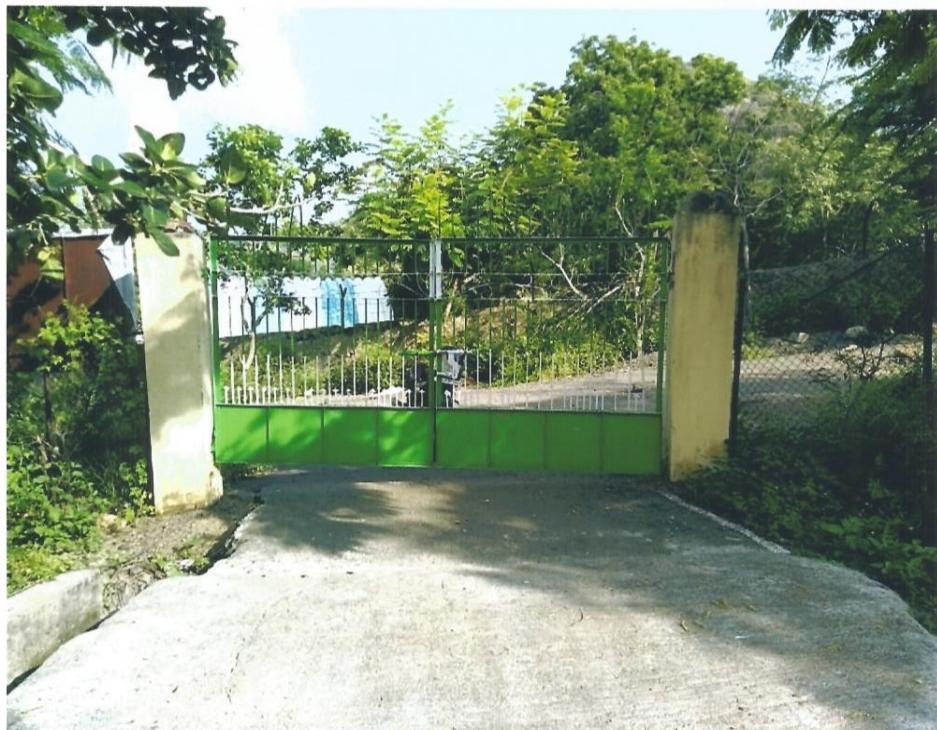
Potential- Trek, Seminars







STAYING FACILITY



GATE



WATER TANKS



REST SHELTER



FENCING



FENCING



CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA



PAVEMENT



FAÇADE TREATMENT



SIGNAGE



MULTI PURPOSE HALL

1	Site Name	Galna killa
2	Date	
3	Type	Historical
4	Ecosystem	Dry deciduous
5	Location	Dist, Nashik
6	Area	This fort is located in Malegaon taluka of Nashik district. The base village Galna is well connected by motorable road to Malegaon and Dhule. Regular buses ply from Malegaon to Dongarale village. Dongarale village is 30-15 km from Malegaon as well as Dhule. Dongarale to Galna distance is 4 km
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearist Highway	NH 10
b	Nearest Railway station	
c	Nearest Airport	Mumbai
d	Nearest Village	Dongarale village
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	
f	Nearest City	Nashik
8	Access Route	By Road
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus or pvt vehicle
b	Aesthetic condition	Average
c	Physical condition	Average
d	Experiential quality	Average
e		
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Average-no proper entrance archway or gate is built, just a simple property gate is made.
b	Physical condition	Average
c	Experiential quality	Average
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	Circular informative signages -circular signages with information abt the local species is given
b	Aesthetic condition	good
c	Physical condition	good
d	Experiential quality	good
12	Existing Irrigation service	
13	Existing Light fixtures	Sufficient enough
15	Toilet Facility	its present and good condition
16	Surrounding land uses	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Falls at the foot hills of the fort and is very well maintained with strict baricading
20	Local Community	
a	Economic status	Well to do community
b	Sources of income	Major income is from farming and labour
21	Significant factor	Usual maharastrian culture, consisting of fudgi and rangoli, and danceforms
26	Accomodation	
a	Forest department	Very good
b	Local	Rest houses are present
	Aesthetic condition	Good
	Physical condition	Good
	Experiential quality	Good
28	Type of tourist	
a	user groups with %	All groups of people from old to youngsters come here
b	Footfall measures	Strict entry point is demarcated
c	peak season	Monsoon
d	available activities on site	
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	The nature

30	Local education status	10th to 12th
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	very less
36	Description on	
a	Vulnerability of site	Site needs constant maintenance as its at the foothills and during monsoon a lot of plants grow
b	Environmental factors	
c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Site is ready to take the load
d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	Addition of some activity other than the usual play ground will be helpful to attract the tourists.
e	Survey conducted by	

GALNA KILLA, NASHIK – HERITAGE TOURISM

This fort is located in Malegaon taluka of Nashik district. The base village Galna is well connected by motorable road to Malegaon and Dhule. Regular buses ply from Malegaon to Dongarale village. Dongarale village is 30-15 km from Malegaon as well as Dhule. Dongarale to Galna distance is 4 km

PROS

- Historical importance of the fort pulls tourists towards it.
- It becomes a heaven for local bird species.
- Very close proximity to the NH10 Highway making it extremely easy to access via road
- Site is sparsely crowded which makes the location very peaceful and enjoyable.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Proper management of marketing and branding for site is needed for tourists other than Dhule and Nashik

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Directional and informative signage
- Appropriate Lighting facility
- Eco-toilets

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

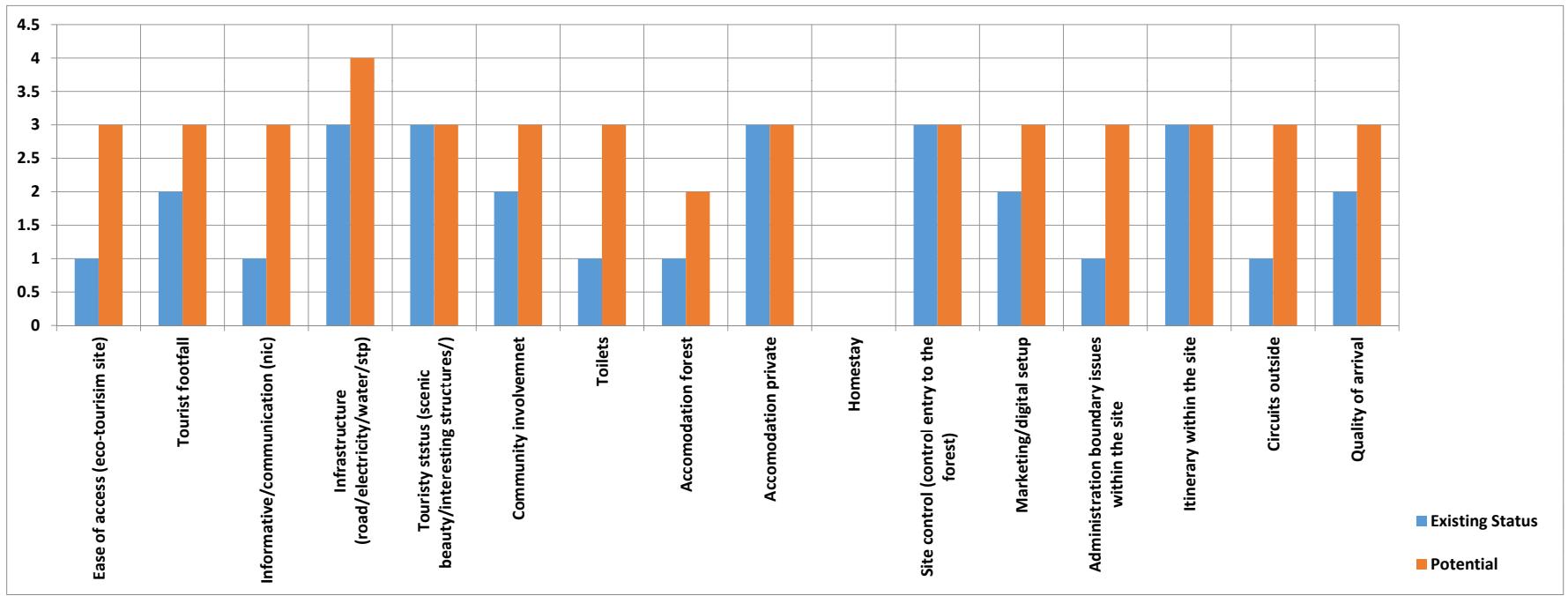
Can introduce Publicity in neighboring districts like Nashik and Dhule.

Activities needs to be added to make it a full 1 day or 2 day experience with nature trails, sports and camping

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

The site can be packaged along with Laling reserve with stay at Dhule city.

		Assessment of Eco-Tourism Site Status																
		Assessment of Eco-Tourism Site Status																
		Assessment of Eco-Tourism Site Status																
Galna Killa		Existing Status	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	0	3	2	1	3	29	36.25
Galna Killa		Potential	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	0	3	3	3	3	45	56.25



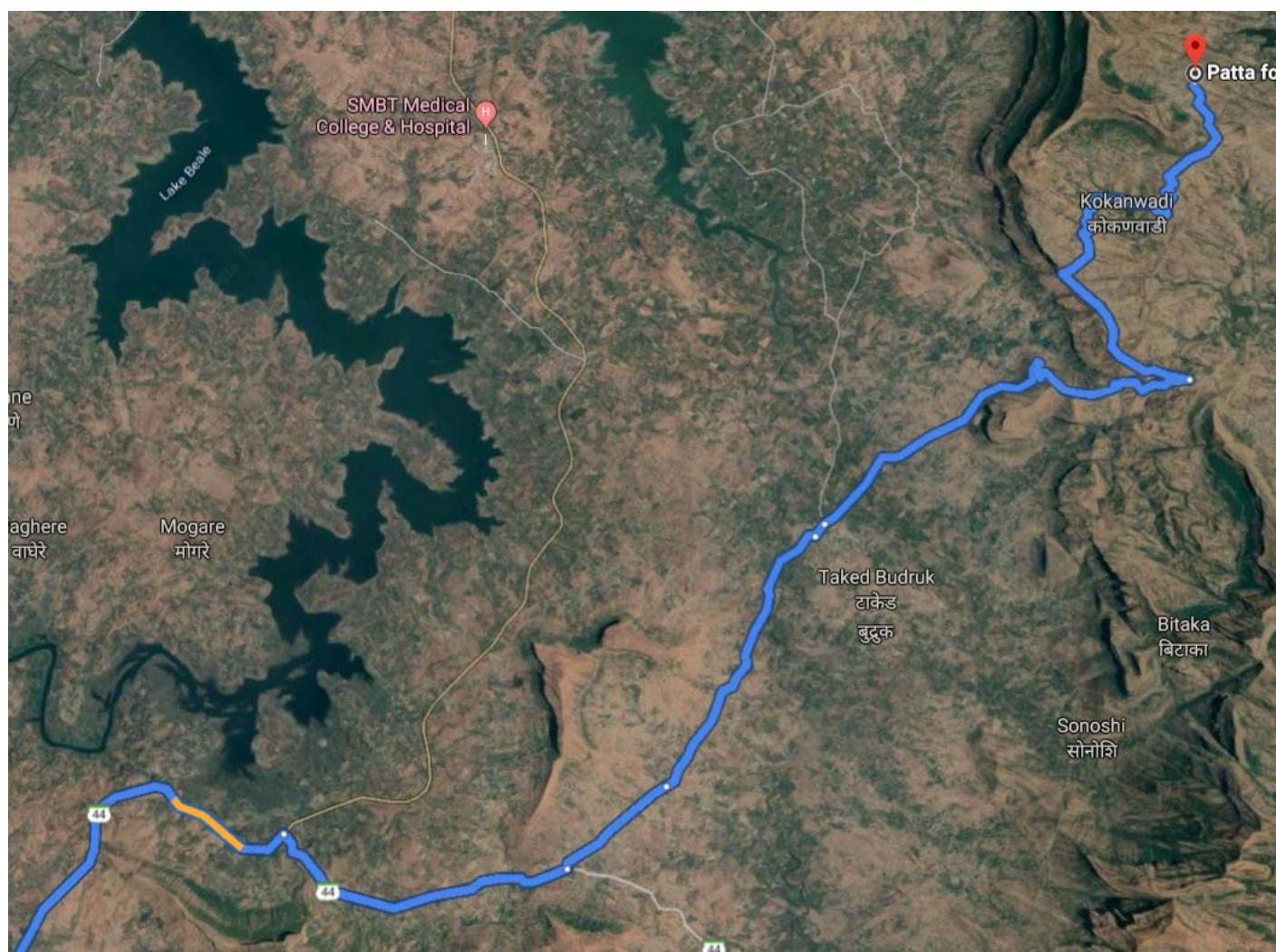
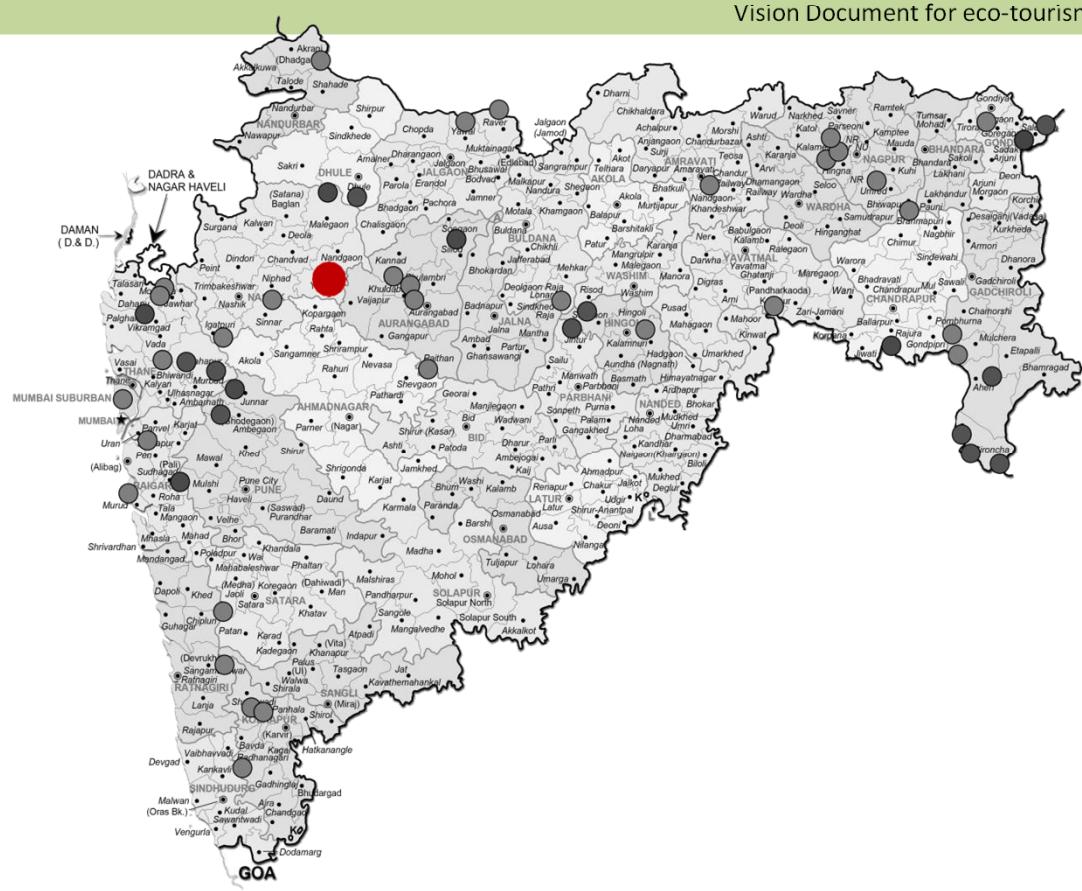


Patta Killa (Vishramgad) MaujeTirde, Tq. Akole

District – Nashik,

Category – Heritage Tourism

Potential- Nature education, Treks, Camping, Religious gathering





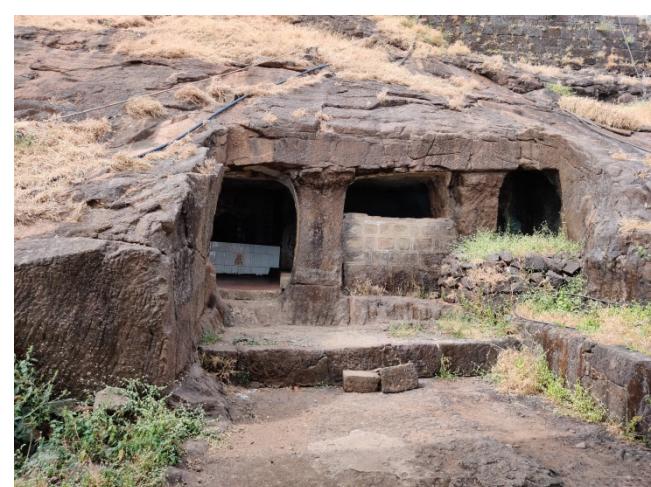
Toilets at regular intervals



Forest Guest House



Rock Cut tanks from Shivaji
Maharaj Era



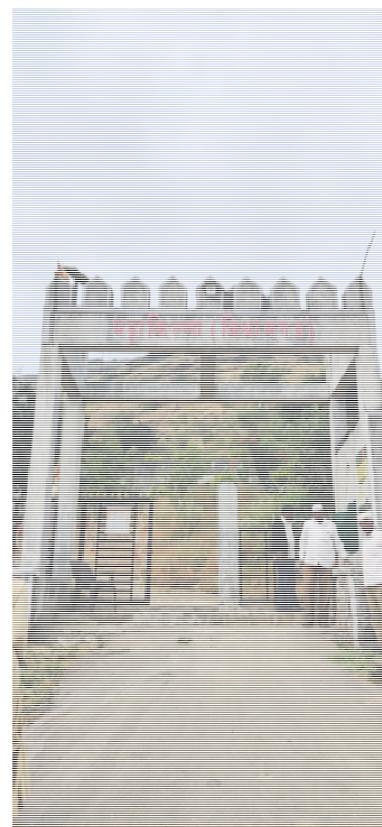
caves



Eco Tourism site gate



Gazebos made
at intervals



Main Entry with ₃₉₉
ticketing counter

1	Site Name	Patta Killa (Vishramgad)
	Type	Heritage Tourism
2	Date	5th December 2019
4	Ecosystem	Deciduous Forest
5	Location	Nashik
6	Area	
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearist Highway	Nagpur Aurangabad Mumbai Highway
b	Nearest Railway station	Nashik Railway Station
c	Nearest Airport	Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport
d	Nearest Village	Sinner
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Pattawadi, Konkanwadi
f	Nearest City	Nashik
8	Access Route	By Road
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	By Private Car or bike.
b	Aesthetic condition	Very Good
c	Physical condition	Good
d	Experiential quality	Good
e		
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Average
b	Physical condition	Good
c	Experiential quality	Average
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	No signages
12	Existing Irrigation service	Yes
13	Existing Light fixtures	Basic light fixtures like bulbs on the pathway and good light fixtures within the rooms and structures.
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	
15	Toilet Facility	yes, very good at intervals
16	Surrounding land uses	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Windmill Farms on the mountain and farming on the foothills of the mountain
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	As the mountain top has only basalt rock and least of soil, its very hard for trees or bushes to sustain only grass is there on the top.
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	
20	Local Community	
a	Economic status	
b	Sources of income	farming and labour
c	Activities	
d	special note	Villagers do rice farming in season and when the season goes they turn back to doing labour in others field or to the city
21	Significant factor	The usual traditions and cultural aspects found in maharastrian households.In seasons they have Wild vegetables to eat.
a	Dance	
b	Craft	
c	Art	
d	Architecture	
e	special note	
22	Tribal related data	No tribals
23	Any other Attraction in the area	
a	Religious	There are various temples and caves in the site which are still worshiped by people

	b	cultural	Being the final resting fort by Shivaji maharaj in his days of sickness, a lot of crowd come there on the event of shiv jayanti about 10 thousand
24		Local Material to built	Basalt Rock
25		Local food/crops/farming details	Rice
26		Accomodation	
	a	Forest department	Forest Rest house
	b	Local	No stays
	c	Commercial	one hotel present at site
		Aesthetic condition	good
		Physical condition	good
		Experiential quality	good
27		Forest Rest House	Forest Rest house
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	
	b	Footfall measures	Ticket of worth 5rs is being charged to keep an account
	c	peak season	winter -(Nov- march)
	d	available activities on site	
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	They have restored the site beautifully keeping the natural elements intact. Created retaining gabion walls and have restored pathways and structures by removing sludge from the rooms and also cleaning the tanks on the top of the mountain, which are today fully functional and is used by the forest and the padas below
30		Local education status	SSC to HSC
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	Average
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	
33		Any other factor about site	
34		Management plan	
35		Present govern body	Forest Joint Committee -This Committee is made between the forest department and the Villagers in order to take decisions and create fund for necessary measures.
		names & contacts	
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	Sites current situation is all the rock walls of vishramgad have fallen and the ones those r left are not in good state. A rock is present on the slope on the hill which is balanced on a tip naturally and needs to be removed or else it may damage the site.
	b	Environmental factors	extreme fog and rain in the monsoon hence the site stays closed or the cowd doesn't enter.
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	the RFO suggested the site has potential to carry out Adventure sports like zipline and camping on the top plateau of the hill, there is a need of railing along the edge of the site for safety purposes.
	d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	This Committee is made between the forest department and the Villagers in order to take decisions and create fund for necessary measures.
	e	Survey conducted by	Sumeet Patil, Sachin Waghmare, Rahul Tambwekar
	f	Officials/locals met	RFO Jayram Gondke

Patta Killa (Vishramgad) MaujeTirde, Tq. Akole – HERITAGE TOURISM

The fort has a significant historical importance as this was the final resting fort for Shivaji Maharaj. The site lies in the territorial forest area and has abundance of windmills around it on the way to the eco tourism site which makes a great entering experience.

PROS

- Site is located at a height and is extremely windy
- The site has access to fresh and naturally cold water stored in the dams of the fort, which are recently restored and are in perfect condition. Gives fresh water 12 months.
- The site has an interpretation center at top which is restored beautifully with murals.
- There is extreme crowd on the days of Shiv jayanti.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The site is not so popular and is known by selected locals and college goers. There are no signages on the way and or highway to give attention to this site. The site is secluded and has just one hotel, which is run by the locals.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Adequate signages
- Camping facility on the top
- Eating facility in the vicinity.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

Awareness regarding Eco-tourism within locals

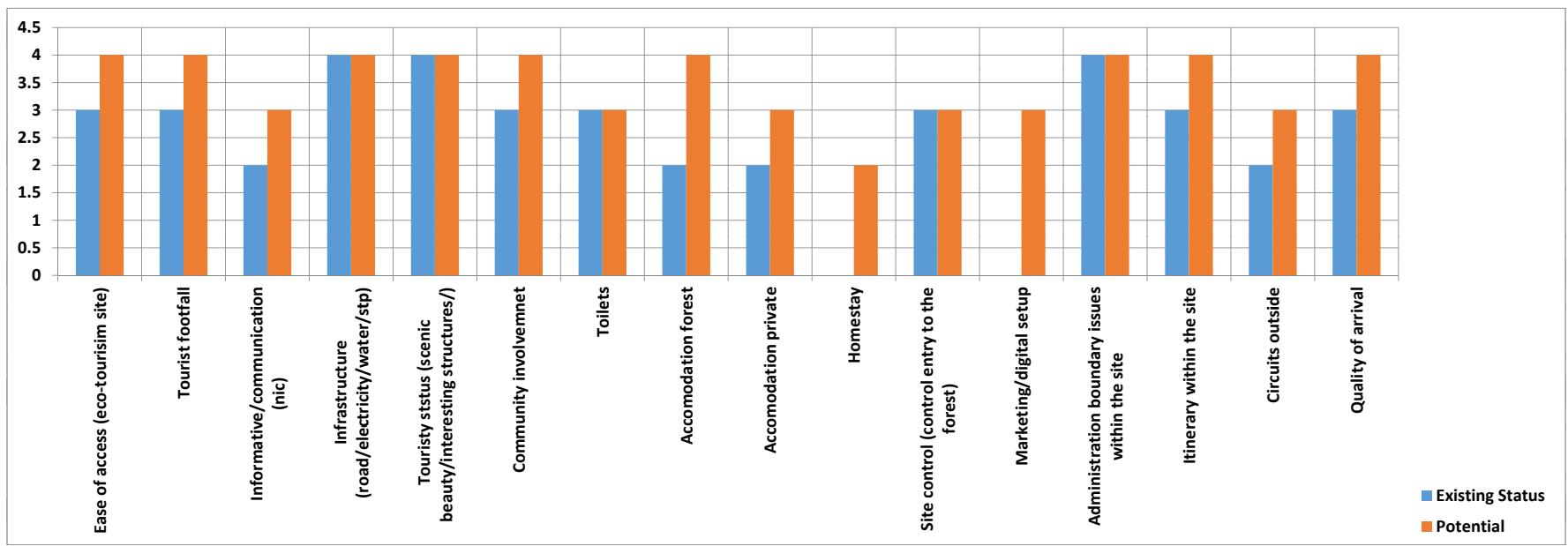
Online Presence and booking facility

Human Resource and Logistical System to maintain the entire facility. Local involvement in developing homestays

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

One day visit from Nasik, can be combined with religious places like Shirdi

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Patta	Existing Status	3	3	2	4	4	3	3	2	2	0	3	0	4	3	2	3	41	51.25
Killa	Potential	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	56	70



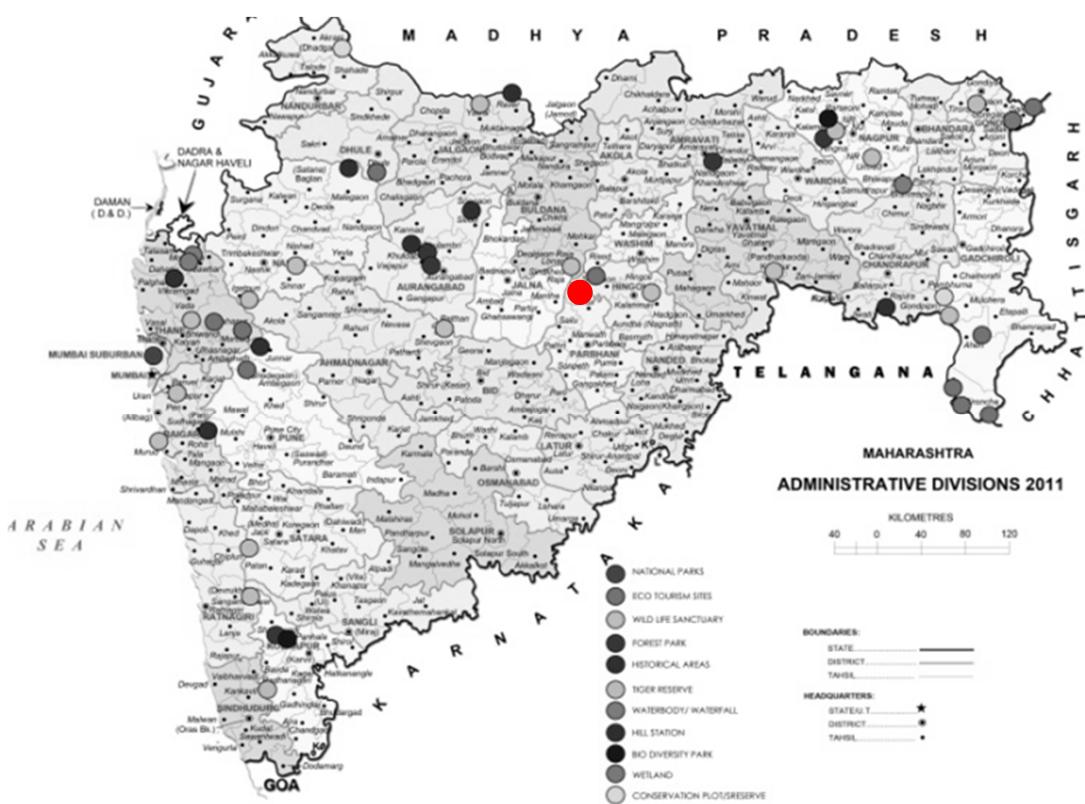


Nemgiri, Jintur, Dist. Parbhani

District – Parbhani

Category – Urban Forest/
Nature Park Tourism

Potential - Local tourism,
Picnic spot





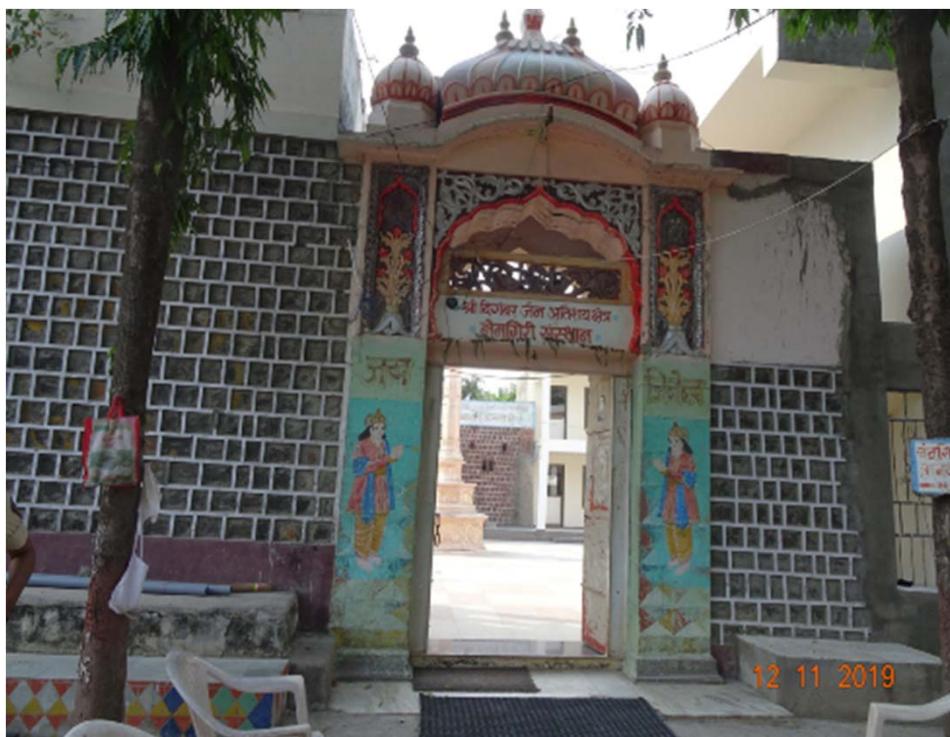
View of Jintur Nemgiri
Eco-tourism Site



Forest pond
constructed by forest
department



Gate of eco-tourism
site



View of Jintur Nemgiri Temple complex entrance



Entrance gate of temple complex



Information by ASI at temple complex

Nemgiri, Jintur, Dist. Parbhani		
1	Site Name and date of site visit	Yeldari Ecotourism site, Sengaon 11 th October 2019
2	Type of ecosystem / usage in forest land (Sanctuary /water body/ historic/ from 8 types they have given)	Ecotourism site.
3	Location	Parbhani District
4	Area	119.533 ha
5	Connectivity (Name and Distance in Km)	Nearest highway : NH 548C Lonar – Selu section Nearest railway station : Parbhani Nearest airport : Aurangabad Nearest village / pada : Yenoli Nearest city : Jintur
6	Access routes (no. and names)	Jalna-Jintur Road, Yeldari-Jintur Road
7	Approach road	Transportation modes available. And preferences : State transport bus is available till Nemgiri. But to public transport upto ecotourism site. 1) Aesthetic condition note : - 2) Physical condition note : In good condition 3) Experiential quality note : Jintur hill ranges, parched landscape
8	Entrance	Description : 1) Aesthetic condition note : OK 2) Physical condition note : OK 3) Experiential quality note : The gate leads to nothing.
9	Existing signages	Nos, Size and shape, locations : No signages 1) Aesthetic condition note : - 2) Physical condition note : - 3) Experiential quality note : -
10	Existing irrigation service note	Condition : installation year / no of equipments / aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations : No irrigation. But the rain water harvesting and management on site is done via ponds and bunds.
11	Existing lighting fixtures note	Condition : installation year / no. of fixtures/ aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations : -
12	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Condition note and SWOT : -

13	Toilet Facility	Condition note and SWOT	-
14	Surrounding land uses		Highway, agricultural, barren land.
15	what are the natural features (Hills, lakes, river, plateau, etc)		Jintur hill range (low), parched landscape
16	Local flora data and speciality		-
17	Local fauna data and speciality		-
18	Local community	Economic status	low
		sources of income	farming , providing staying facility to tourists
		activities	Farming
		special note	No participation of local community.
19	significant factors (dance/craft/ art/ architecture)		-
21	Tribal related data		-
22	any other attraction in the area : religious/ cultural etc		Nemgiri Jain temples dating back to 17 th century AD.
23	Local material for built		Bricks
24	Local food / crops / farming details		Wheat, Soya, Jowar, Bajra, Oil seeds etc
25	Types of accommodation available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , Nos., material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	Forest dept: Condition note and SWOT	Not available
		Local : Condition note and SWOT	Not available nearby
		Commercial : Condition and SWOT	Not available nearby
26	Existing forest rest house facility (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	Typology	Not available.
		Condition note and SWOT	-
27	Condition note on Built facility available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality, SWOT)	Reception	Not available
		Interpretation center	Not available
		Ticket booking counter	Not available
		Security elements	Adequate
		Food facility	Not available
		Souvenir	Not available
		Nos.	-

28	Types of tourists	User groups with %	No tourism.
		footfall measures	-
		peak season	-
		available activities on site	Children's play area.
29	Existing measures taken by govern bodies towards eco tourism		-
30	Local education status		-
31	Local awareness about eco tourism		-
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any		-
33	Any Other factor about site		-
34	Management plan		-
35	present govern body (names and contacts)		D G Kambli (Forest guard): 9834043028
36	Description on	Vulnerability of site	-
		Environmental factors	-
		Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	-
		Acumen action: Understanding the Administration governing policy as per sites. Factors such as Administration boundary on paper and on land.	-
37	Survey conducted by : Names and contact		Meera Malegaonkar

NEMGIRI JINTUR, PARBHANI -- URBAN FOREST/NATURE PARK TOURISM

Nemgiri is a place in Jintur taluka of Parbhani district of Maharashtra state of India. Nemgiri is particularly known for its Jain temple which is protected by state government and Archaeological Survey of India.

PROS

- The Nemgiri eco-tourism site has Jain temples dating back to 17th century AD. The approach road gives a scenic view of Jintur hill ranges and parched landscape.
- Facilities like gate entrance and Children's play area is present on site. Rain water harvesting and management on site is done via ponds and bunds.
- Beautiful scenic view and picnic spots for tourist are available on site.

LIMITING FACTORS

- No signages are present on site. The local community participation is limited and are not aware regarding eco-tourism. Facilities like toilet blocks, reception counter, ticketing counter etc are totally absent.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Information about this site to visitors
- Cafeteria
- Functional Toilets
- Signages – informative and directional
- Ticketing counter and reception counter

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

State of art home stay facilities

Developing daylong itinerary viz.

- Morning birding trail,
- Heritage trail,
- Local cuisine for travelers,
- Online Presence and booking facility
- Human Resource and Logistical System to maintain the entire facility.

POTENTIAL TOURISM CIRCUIT

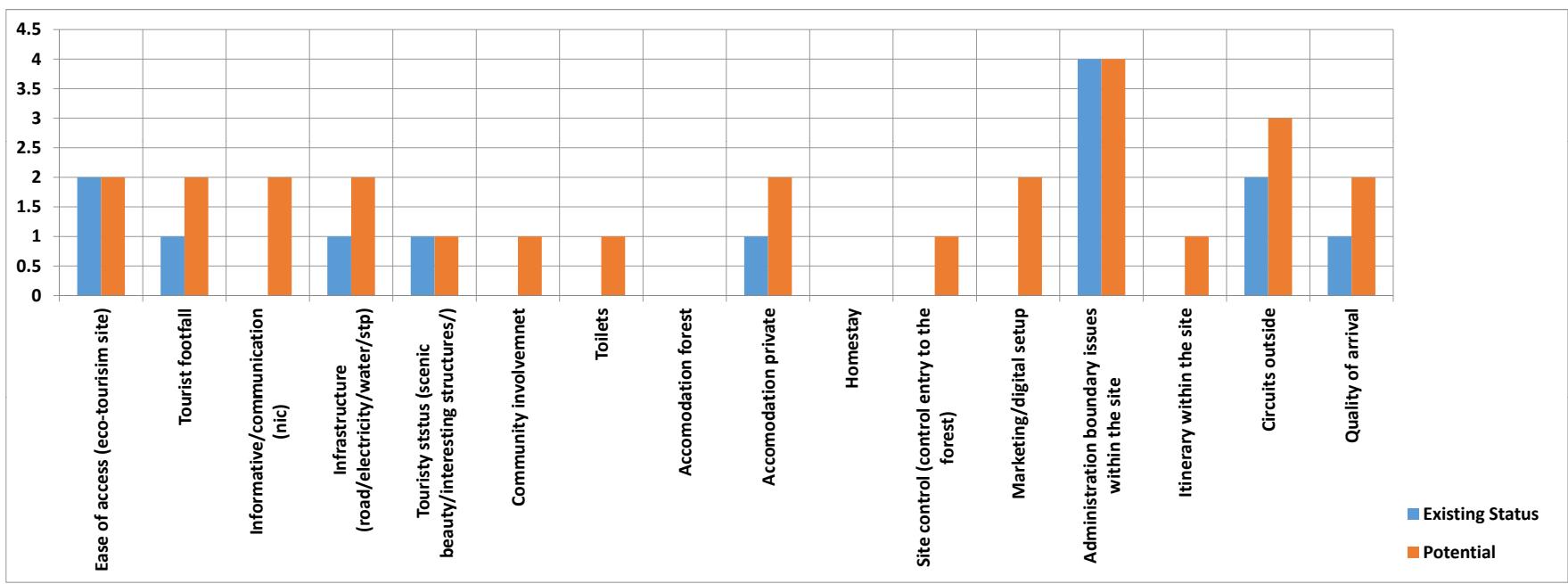
Site- Jintur Jain temples (2 days activity)

Nearest place – Jintur Jain temples and Lonar lake

STAY FACILITY

Stay can be at Jintur city

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accomodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Jintur	Existing Status	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	13	16.25
	Potential	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	2	4	4	1	3	26	32.5

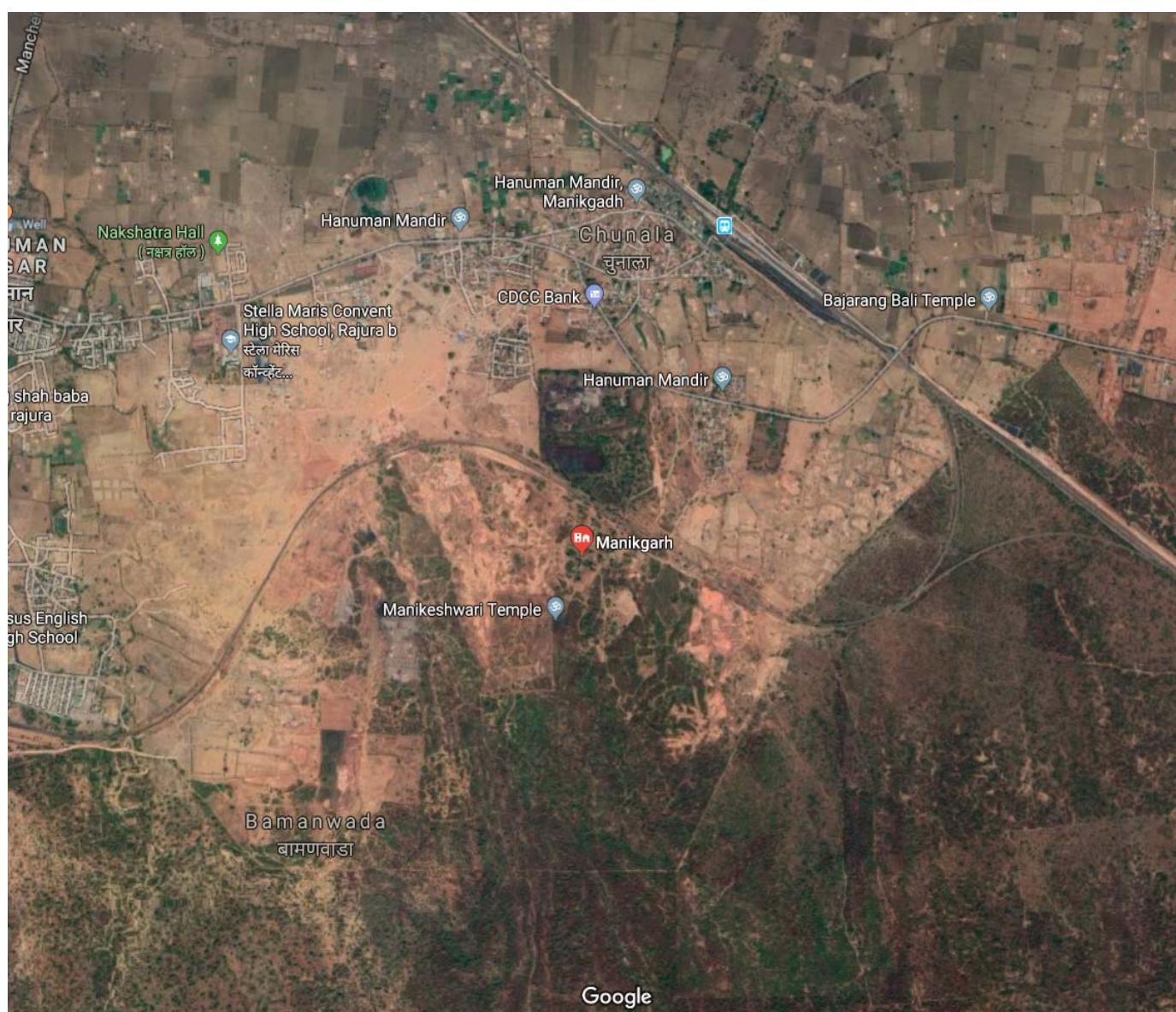
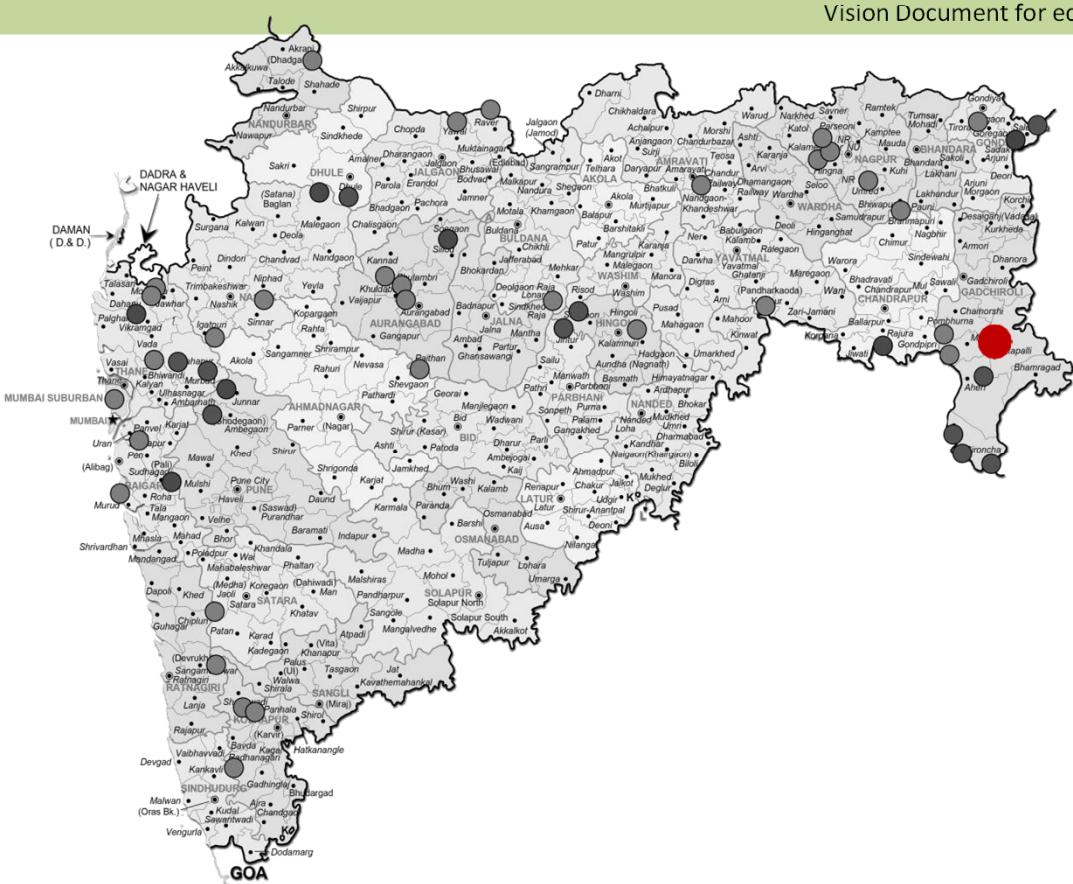


Manikgarh Fort

District – Chandrapur

Category – Heritage Tourism

Potential- Heritage fort,
History and Nature
Education, bird watching





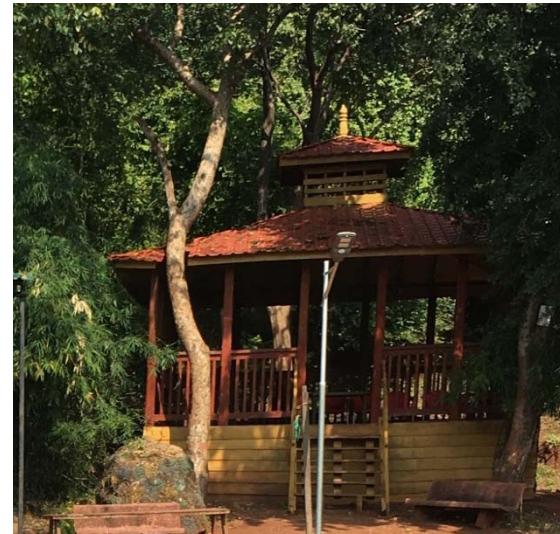
Joint Forest Committee on site



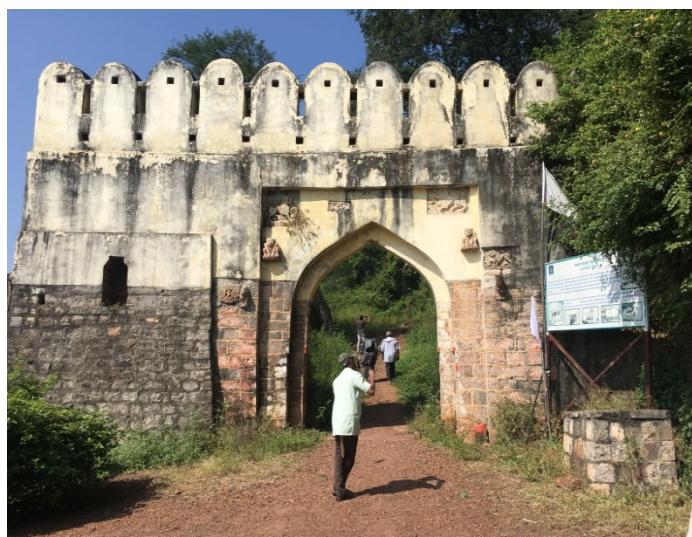
Informative and Directional Signages at junctions



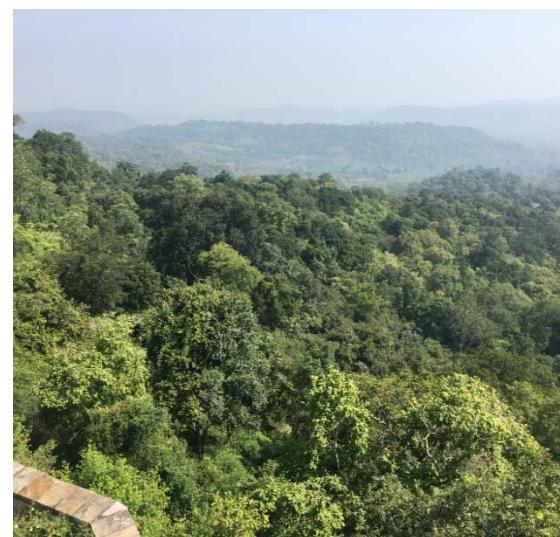
Pause Point



Pre Fabricated Gazebo



Entrance gate to Manikgarh Fort



View from Manikgarh Fort



Pre Fabricated Gazebo with locals and officials



Squinch, Arches and Domed Heritage Structures



Temple inside the fort

1	Site Name	Manikgarh Fort
2	Date	15 th November 2019
3	Type	Heritage Tourism
4	Ecosystem	
5	Location	Dist, Chandrapur
6	Area	35 Ha
7	Connectivity	
	a Nearist Highway	This site is very close to nagpur (181.8 km). That is the biggest advantage. This can become a weekend tourist destination for nature lovers of nagpur.
	b Nearest Railway station	Chandrapur (127 km) & Ballarshah
	c Nearest Airport	Nagpur
	d Nearest Village	Jivati
	e Nearest pada / Wadi	Raipur
	f Nearest City	Ballarshah
8	Access Route	From Ballarshah (44.3 km) via Nokhari and Gadchandur road
9	Approach Road	
	a Transportation modes	State Transport bus (last stop-Jivati)
		Pirvate vehicles
	b Aestetic condition	View of forest al around
	c Physical condition	Typical Forest pathway
	d Experiential quality	Combination of gentle and steep slope.Pathway leading to fort need some levelling and steps at some point. Murrum road with simple stone edge can be a better technique for pathway.
	e	
10	Entrance	
	a Aestetic condition	Proper historical entrance gateway to fort
	b Physical condition	Needs to be repair little bit , keeping heritage value
	c Experiential quality	Right now entrance gateway is in good condition, but it needs to be rejuvenate with heritage look. Some valuable features like snake representing naga dynasty needs to be used more judiciously.
11	Existing Signage	
	a No.s, size and shape , location	signages showing information of A) History B) Name of trees
	b Aestetic condition	More signages are required which will increase the love and awareness towards nature. Signages representing cleanliness are required.
	c Physical condition	
	d Experiential quality	
12	Existing Irrigation service	No Irrigation at present. small water supply line is required (with solar pump) at the top which will supply water both for animal water pond and drinking water fascility for tourist. Few solar lights will be helpful for monitoring guards and researchers as well.
13	Existing Light fixtures	No Lighting
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/fas cilities	Forest guest house is under construction near entrance, small tea stall run by villager. construction of guest house is very unpleasant and not going with local climate and culture
15	Toilet Fascility	Under construction.
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest land
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Hills
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus, Teak, ran wangi
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, spotted dear, barking deer, eagle, chandi bear
20	Local Community	
	a Village name	Marutuguda (population-198)
	b Economic status	there is water scarcity in village. Solar pumps should be provided. Tree plantation is needed. Waste water management and solid waste disposal is required. Gobar gas needs to be introduced.
	c Sources of income	Agriculture
	d Activities	farming
	e Farm product	Cotton, red rice, pulses
	f school	one primary school
	g water supply	water crises
	h SHG's	1 no.s
	i Grampanchayat	Khadki raipur
	j cattles	100
21	Significant factor	

	a	Dance	Dandar, Dhemsaa, Gero
	b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)
	c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals
	d	Architecture	wattle & daub with cow dung finish
	e	special note	villages are neat,clean & nicely arranged
	f	Festivals	Birsa munda (adivasi krantikari who fought against british), diwali, holi
	g	caste	gond
	h	gods	worship of moha tree, village god - bersa pen (pen means god and bersa means big)
	i	any other facility	Local youngsters can be trained for tourist guide, tourist vehicle driver, local dance performer, souvenir shop keeper. Local Food can be served by SHG women.
22		Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood
23		Local food/crops/farming details	rice (rare variety), pulses, chicken, fruits
24		Accomodation	
	a	Forest Rest House	under construction
	b	Local	Home stay is possible in this village with some facilities like rooms with modern toilet, coolers, bed , dining tables etc.
		Aesthetic condition	
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
	c	Commercial	Not Available
		Aesthetic condition	
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
	d	Other structures	one watch tower, three pagodas, common forest management committee office
25		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	maximum school trips
	b	Footfall measures	
	c	peak season	mosoon & winter
	d	available activities on site	
	e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	space for small tea houses is given to villagers, jobs are given to villagers for forest labourer
	f	Local education status	childrens are learning upto HSC
	g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness
	h	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	No
	i	Any other factor about site	
	j	Management plan	
	k	Present govern body	Forest department office & ASI
		names & contacts	
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	This site is close to main road. Flow of tourist needs to be control.
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	few infrastructures are needed
	e	Survey conducted by	Rashmi sawant, shruti, nishit, shrinivas
	f	Officer/Local met	

MANIKGARH, CHANDRAPUR - HERITAGE TOURISM

Manikgarh is a hill fort built in 9th Century by a Tribal King. There is an ongoing dispute between Madiya and Gond tribes claiming ancestry of the fort. However, totemic symbols of both the tribes can be seen on the entrance fortification.

PROS

- Manikgarh has unique and picturesque setting. It is within drivable distance from Tadoba, which being an established Tiger Reserve Site has lot of national and international tourist footfall.
- Manikgarh being near to industrial area of Ballarpur, establishing minimum comfort levels required by the international and national high-end tourist is possible with certain focused measures.
- There is a Vishnu Temple, worshipped by tribal dating back to 9th century.
- Village community is united and at present manage ticketing and tea stall at the fort.
- Village has traditionally built houses, agriculture, and presence of dance and folk songs performed at different occasions.

LIMITING FACTORS

- If the tourists visiting Tadoba are to be diverted then a very strong alternate tourism product will need to be developed. This tourism experience ought to be special and exciting which will then pursue the tourist to extend her/ his stay beyond Tadoba.
- Also, very strong signage need to be set up.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Information about this site to Tadoba visitors
- Cafeteria near Fort
- Functional Toilets

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

State of art home stay facilities at the Tribal village at the base of the fort.

Developing interiors of the fort in a daylong itinerary viz.

- Morning birding trail,
- Heritage trail,
- Vishnu Temple and Adjoining Tank to be cleaned and curated,
- Local cuisine upgraded and presented to fancy travelers,
- Evening Camp Fire with Jungle Stories.
- Online Presence and booking facility
- Human Resource and Logistical System to maintain the entire facility.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

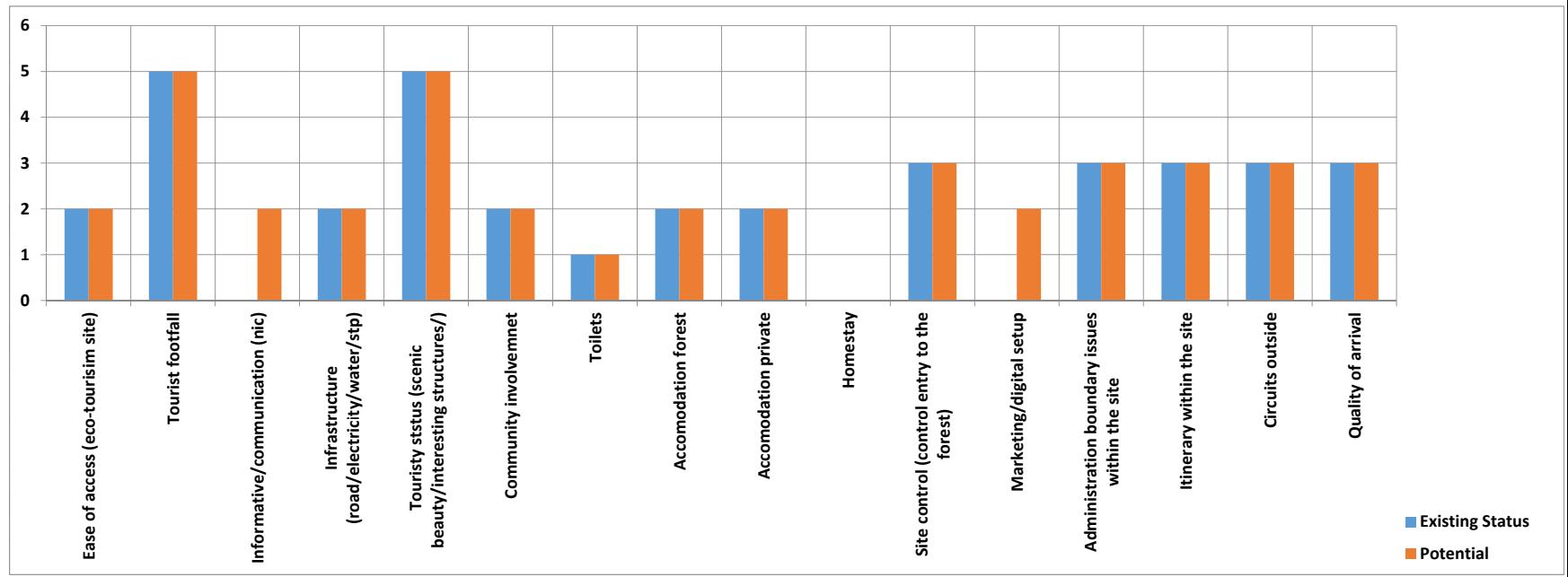
Nearby Attractions: Tadoba Andhari TR, Chandrapur super Thermal power Station, Markanda Temple, Ballarsha Timber Depot, Mahakali Temple Chandrapur, Chanda Fort

Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Tadoba TR - Stop 2: Chandrapur super Thermal power Station

STAY FACILITY

Home stay facility can be developed in the nearby villages.

Manikgad Fort	Existing Status	2	5	0	2	5	2	1	2	2	0	3	0	3	36	45	
	Potential	2	5	2	2	5	2	1	2	2	0	3	2	3	3	40	50



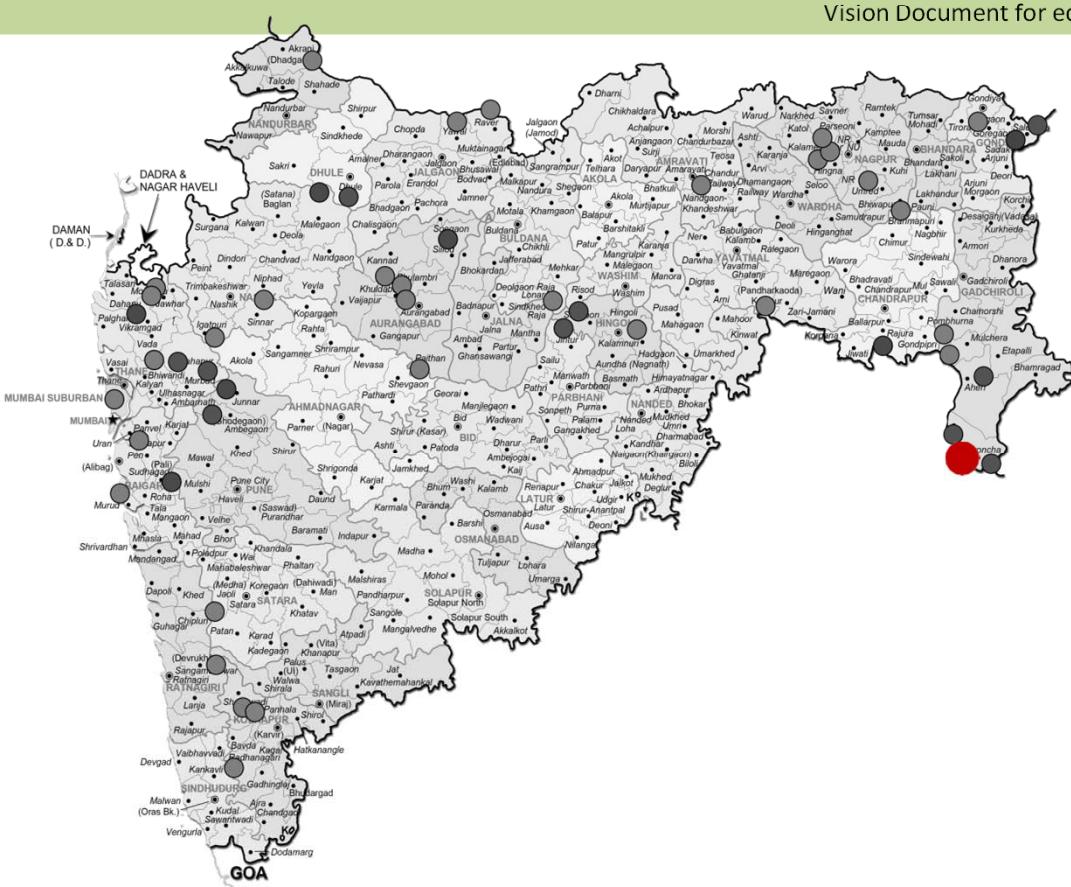


Somnur Sangam Border of Telangana, Chattisgad and Maharashtra

District – Gadchiroli

**Category – Landscape
Tourism**

Potential- Nature
Education, Adventure
sports, Treks, Bird watching





Entrance Gateway



ROCKY OUT CROP AND RIVER CONFLUENCE WITH HUGE SAND BAR ON LITTLE HIGHER ELEVATION THAN WATER BED. NEAR BY HILL COVERED WITH MISLAENEUS VEGETATION AND SOMNUR TEMPLE



NATURAL LANDSCAPE AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT WITH LOCAL INTERACTION ON SITE



Entry Signage



Play Area



Watch Tower on site



Landscape on site



Mobile Toilets installed on site

1	Site Name	Somnur Sangam
		Observations / special note
2	Date	17-Nov-19
3	Type	Landscape Tourism
4	Ecosystem	Agriculture Land, River Confluence, Mislaeneous Forest on Hill
5	Location	Sironcha Division, Gadchiroli District
6	Area	50 Hectare
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearist Highway	NH63 Sironcha- Hyderabad
b	Nearest Railway station	Manchra 80 km away
c	Nearest Airport	Hyderabad 250 km away
d	Nearest Village	Somnur
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Somnur
f	Nearest City	Allapalli
8	Access Route	By Road
9	Approach Road	State Road till Sironcha, Kaccha Road till Somnur
a	Transportation modes	Private Vehicles
b	Aesthetic condition	Excellent
c	Physical condition	Rudimentary Shed and Play Area on ecotourism Site
d	Experiential quality	Experience of River Confluence and Trail Leading to Temple on Hill is very Good.
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	RCC Arched Gateway Erected on Road, Aesthetically not impressive.
b	Physical condition	Average
c	Experiential quality	Poor
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	Few Small Sign Boards near the site
b	Aesthetic condition	Poor
c	Physical condition	Poor
d	Experiential quality	Poor
12	Existing Irrigation service	Hand Pump Available on Site. River is perrenial. No mechanised watersupply system in place.
13	Existing Light fixtures	Single Phase Electric Supply, inadequate Light poles on site
14	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Play area fenced off with entry gate and few play equipments like swing and slide. Four sand bikes, Three Tents purchased by Forest Department however not seen on site.
15	Toilet Facility	Mobile Toilet available on Site
16	Surrounding land uses	Agricultural land
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Rocky out crop and river confluence with huge sand bar on little higher elevation than water bed. Near by hill covered with mislaeneous vegetation and Somnur Temple.
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Mixed Moist Deciduous Forest.
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Prawns and Aquatic fauna, Presence of wild buffalow, Sloth Bear, Migratory Birds seen in riverbed from Dec-March
20	Local Community	Gond, Maher 80 Houses in Village
a	Economic status	Below Poverty Line, 5 TV sets in Village, 6 two wheelers, Every House has atleast one mobile phone
b	Sources of income	Agriculture, Tea Stalls during Festival Period
c	Activities	Agriculture, Hunting Gathering, Fishing
d	special note	Local Community is very keen for economic development tourism would bring. Connectivity of village, Health and Sanitation are big concerns. Large number of cattle available however complete absence of milk and dairy in their staple diet. Cotton is grown. Area has influence of naxal activities however naxal prominence is reducing.
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	Rela Dance
b	Craft	Musical Instruments like Dholak, Sanai
c	Art	
d	Architecture	Mud Houses
e	special note	Only one Rowing Boat is available to cross the river. Its Auctioned for yearly rent. Cost of that boat is ₹20000/-
22	Tribal related data	

23		Any other Attraction in the area	
	a	Religious	Annual Festival (Mahashivratra) at Somnur Temple attracts many local pilgrims
	b	cultural	
24		Local Material to built	Mud, Thatch Roof
25		Local food/crops/farming details	Food Speciality Prawns and Other local Fishes, Bamboo Shoots, Mushrooms, Leafy Vegetables from Forest, Kuda Flowerlets cooked.
26		Accomodation	
	a	Forest department	Three Tents
	b	Local	NA
		Aesthetic condition	Homestay Facilities can be developed with proper training and integration of village community.
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
	c	Commercial	NA
27		Forest Rest House	NA
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	Local Pilgrims
	b	Footfall measures	50 on Weekends and Holiday
	c	peak season	5000-6000 on Mahashivratri
	d	available activities on site	Temple, Picnic, Sand Bike
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Provision of Mobile Toilet, Sand Bike, Tent, Children Play Area, Shed. However no training is given to villagers about riding the bikes.
30		Local education status	School till 4th Std.
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	Nil
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	No
33		Any other factor about site	Basic amenities like Primary Health Centre, Pucca Road, Bank extension etc are not available for villagers
34		Management plan	NA
35		Present govern body	
		names & contacts	Sh Kumar Sumit, DCF- 07131-233009
36		Descrption on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	Adivasi Population in village is completely unaware of urban tourist. Do not have exposure to concepts of eco tourism and evils of touristic activities.
	b	Environmental factors	River Confluence currently unpolluted and sublime. Connected with sancturies in chattisgarh area and telangana state. Continuous wild life corridor should be kept in consideration while planning any development activities.
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	No pucca road to reach the site
	d	Acumen action :	Access to river is through privately owned agricultural land. Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.
	e	Survey conducted by	Shruti, Nishith
	f	Officials/locals met	Uday patel , Village Sarpanch,

SOMNUR SANGAM, GADCHIROLI- LANDSCAPE TOURISM

PROS

- Scenic Beauty of the site.
- Confluence of Rivers Indravati and Godavari.
- Farthest Tip of Maharashtra where you can see Lands of Maharashtra, Telengana and Chattisgarh from one vantage point.
- Annual Fair to Somnur Temple drawing 5000-6000 pilgrims.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Access to river is through private land.
- No pucca road reaching to the site. Road condition is bad.
- Past history of Naxal operative Belt

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Functional Toilets.
- Primary Health Centre in village
- Easily affordable facilities to cross the river.
- Till such time these basic requirements are not available locals are not going to be interested in Eco Tourism Development.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- This location is extremely important due to proximity to neighboring states.
- Forest produce such as timber, wild life is rampantly traded illegally.
- Sensitive development of ecotourism in the area is and can be the ideal answer to multitude of issues that exist. However this also needs careful planning and execution.
- It is highly recommended that integrated development for ensuring healthy sustainable lifestyle of the indigenous people should be the goal. Proper feasibility study and analysis, community consultations must be conducted by multi-disciplinary team involving environmental Consultants, Social Scientist, Architects and Planners.
- Till such time this kind of thoughtful proposal is not prepared no hasty, point solution developmental activities should be permitted.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

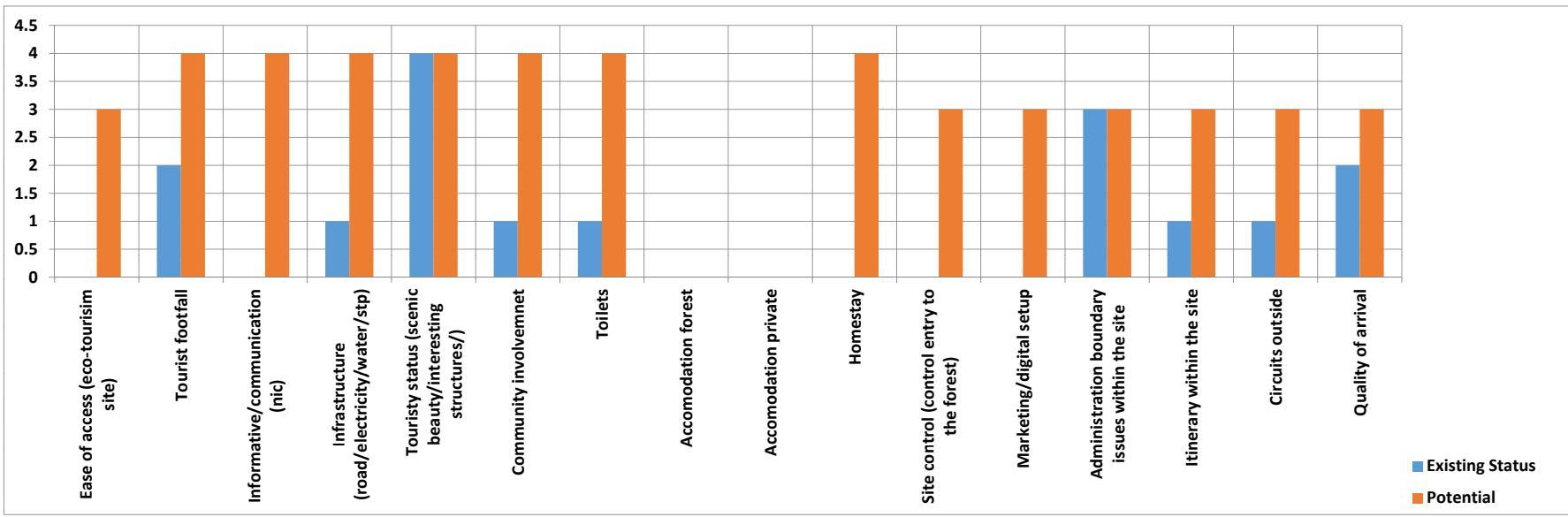
Nearby Attractions: Bogatha Waterfalls ,Medigadda pump house,Kamlapur Hathi camp

Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Medigadda Pump house - Stop 2: Somnur Sangam - Stop 3: Bogatha waterfalls (via bholpatnam) - Stop 4: Kamlapur Hathi camp .

STAY FACILITY

Private Guest houses near Medigadda pump house at Metpalle and Bhopalpatnam.

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)		Tourist footfall		Informative/communication (nic)		Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)		Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)		Community involvement		Toilets		Accomodation forest		Accomodation private		Homestay		Site control (control entry to the forest)		Marketing/digital setup		Administration boundary issues within the site		Itinerary within the site		Circuits outside		Quality of arrival		Total		%	
Sommur	Existing Status	0	2	0	1	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	2	16	20						
	Potential	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	49	61.25	%							



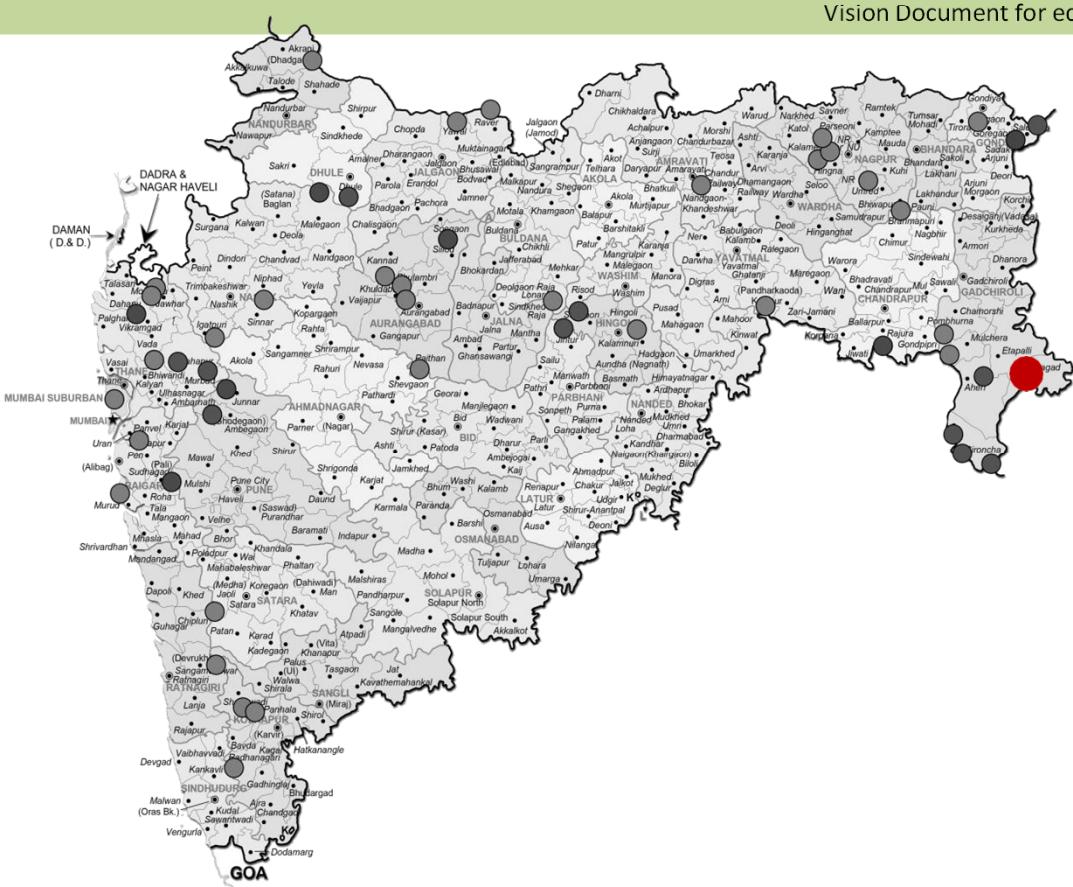


Triveni Sangam, Bhamragad and Van Udyaan

District – Gadchiroli

Category – Landscape Tourism

Potential- Adventure sports and nature education





ENTRANCE ARCHWAY



ECO- BAMBOO REST HOUSE FACILITY
FOR TRAVELLERS



OLD COLONIAL REST HOUSE



POND



LOCAL VILLAGER HOUSES

		Site Name	Bhamragad (Triveni sangam)
			Observations / Recommendation
1		Date	17 th November 2019
2		Ecosystem	5A Southern tropical dry deciduous forests and 3B South Indian moist deciduous forests categories as per revised classification of forest type of India by H.G Champion and S.K Seth
3		Location	Dist, Gadchiroli.This site is situated on the banks of confluence of three rivers. A) Indravati B) Pearl Kota C) Pamul Gautami. Forest department guest house is situated near this site.
4		Area	unknown
5		Connectivity	
	a	Nearist Highway	Allapalli-Bhamragad
	b	Nearest Railway station	Chandrapur
	c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur
	d	Nearest Village	Hemalkasa
	f	Nearest City	Allapalli
6		Approach Road	
	a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus upto Bhamragad
	b	Aesthetic condition	View of evergreen forest
	c	Physical condition	good
	d	Experiential quality	This site is 65 km from Allapalli. Road is very good and the one can experience nice dense forest on both side of the road. There Is always a possibility of sighting of wild animal in this route.
7		Entrance	
	a	Aesthetic condition	Forest department campus has entrance. Entrance Gate is required at triveni sangam
8		Existing Signage	
	a	No.s, size and shape , location	Currently no signages on site. However signage required near entrance depicting the importance of conspicuous riparian ecosystem. Also signages depicting the description of flora and fauna found in this ecosystem.
9		Existing Irrigation service	yes , in guest house also there is a proper water supply in forest department campus.
10		Existing Light fixtures	yes present at few locations. However solar lights can be provided near triveni sangam
11		Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	no facility near sangam. Nature information center, security cabin, soveneir shop can be provided near entrance. Platforms for tents can be provided near sangam.
12		Toilet Facsility	yes toilet is present near cottage. However one toilet can be provided near proposed tent site.
13		Surrounding land uses	Forest land
14		What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	confluence of three rivers.
15		Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus, Teak, ghost tree. evergreen forest Is made up of evergreen trees. This site is famous for sighting of tiger. Sloth bears are in good number. This place is rich in herbal plants.
16		Local Fauna Data & speciality	wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, spotted dear, barking deer, eagle, sloth bear, tiger
17		Local Community	
	a	Village name	Bhamragad,Hemal kasa
	b	Economic status	Lower income group
	c	Sources of income	Agriculture
	d	Activities	farming
	e	Farm product	Cotton, rice, pulses
	f	school	one primary school
	g	water supply	bore wells (2 no.s)
	h	SHG's	One SHG is present. there is a farmhouse project called "Lok Biradari Prakalp " in this village. In this campus there is facility of hospital, schools for tribals. There is also a shop for products prepared by SHG's.
18		Significant factor	
	a	Dance	Dandar, Dhemsaa, Gero
	b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)
	c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals
	d	Architecture	wattle & daub with cow dung finish
	e	special note	villages are neat,clean & nicely arranged
	f	Festivals	Birsia munda (adivasi krantikari who fought against british), diwali, holi, ugadi
	g	caste	Madia Gond
	h	gods	worship of moha tree, village god - bersa pen (pen means god and bersa means big)

22		Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood. all structures like nature information center, community center and museum shall be constructed in vernacular architecture.
23		Local food/crops/farming details	rice, pulses, chicken, fruits
24		Accomodation	
	a	Forest Rest House	Rest house of forest department is strategically located at the confluence of three rivers namely Indravati, Pamal gautami and Pearl kota adjecent to taluka headquarter Bhamragad. The rest house is old style mostly made from natural wooden logs, requires maintenance.
	b	Local	Home stay is possible in this village with some facilities like rooms with modern toilet, coolers, bed , dining tables etc. Tents can be provided and tourism can be managed by villagers near triveni sangam.
		Aestetic condition	
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
25		Type of tourist	
	b	Footfall measures	Currently tourist footfall is very less.
	c	peak season	
	d	available activities on site	
	e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Forest Officers are willing to work with locals to create home stay facilities. However this needs proper training and maintenance.
	f	Local education status	childrens are learning upto HSC
	g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness
	h	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	No Studies done
	i	Any other factor about site	
	j	Management plan	
	k	Present govern body	Forest department office
		names & contacts	
36		Descrption on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	Visiting such virgin forest and tribal area is unique experience. 65 km drive through miscellaneous forest takes one back in time by 10000 years, when earth did not know phenomenon like city or urbanization. However this exotic experience should not be commoditized. It is highly recommended that integrated development for ensuring healthy sustainable lifestyle of the indigenous people should be the goal. Proper feasibility study and analysis, community consultations must be conducted by multi-disciplinary team involving environmental Consultants, Social Scientist, Architects and Planners.
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	
	e	Survey conducted by	Rashmi sawant, shruti, nishit, shrinivas

BHAMRAGAD TRIVENI SANGAM,GADCHIROLI - LANDSCAPE TOURISM**PROS**

- There is a famous project called "Lok Biradari Prakalp" at Hemalkasa set up by Baba Amte and Dr. Prakash Amte, near this village. In this campus there is facility of hospital, schools for tribals. There is also a shop for products prepared by SHG's.
- This place is famous in Maharashtra because of Dr. Prakash Baba Aamte. Niche tourism to see his social work is already established.
- Also Bhamragad has confluence of Three Rivers Indravati, Pearl Kota and Pamul Gautami.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Extreme interior location.
- Influence of Naxal activities.
- Tribal Population residing near Bhamragad is completely dependent on forest and completely untouched by forces of Urbanisation. It is a responsibility of the developing agency to cater to this population and their uniqueness with highest level of sensitivity.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

Nil

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

Visiting such virgin forest and tribal area is unique experience. 65 km drive through miscellaneous forest takes one back in time by 10000 years, when earth did not know phenomenon like city or urbanization. **However this exotic experience should not be commoditized.** It is highly recommended that integrated development for ensuring healthy sustainable lifestyle of the indigenous people should be the goal. Proper feasibility study and analysis, community consultations must be conducted by multi-disciplinary team involving environmental Consultants, Social Scientist, Architects and Planners.

Till such time this kind of thoughtful proposal is not prepared no hasty, point solution developmental activities should be permitted.

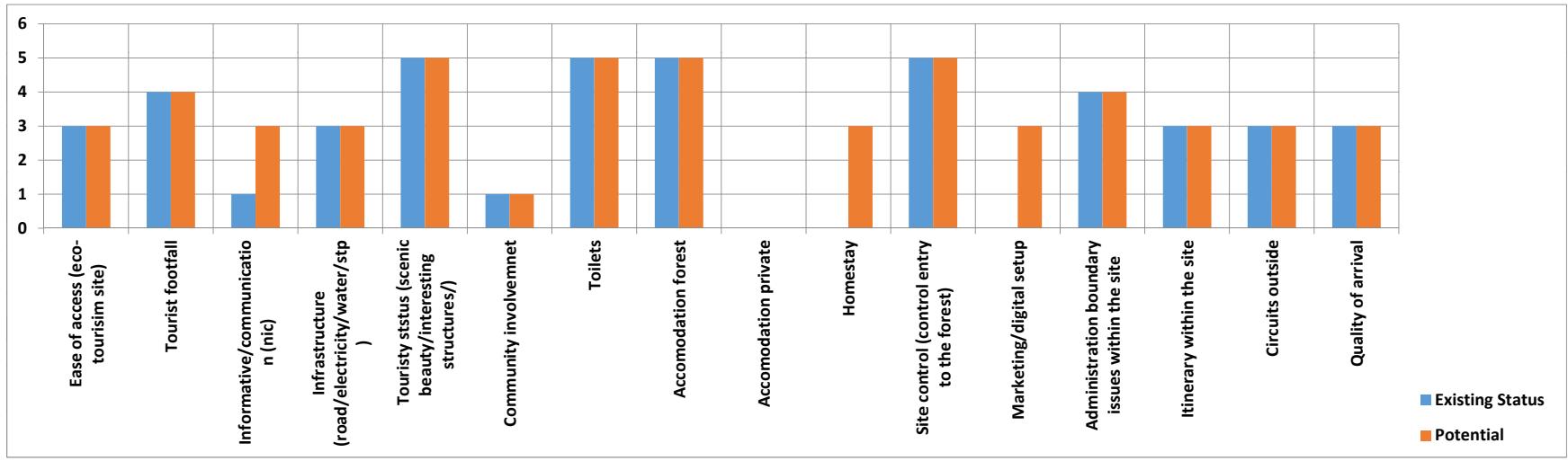
POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Allapalli – Kanchan Gutta – Glory of Alapalli – Wardham – Somnur – Bhamragad – Pranhita - Kamalapur Elephant Park

STAY FACILITY

Stay at Alapalli 3-5 days.

															Total	%		
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvemnet	Toilets	Accomodation forest	Accomodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	
Triveni Sangam	Existing Status	3	4	1	3	5	1	5	5	0	0	5	0	4	3	3	45	56.25
Triveni Sangam	Potential	3	4	3	3	5	1	5	5	0	3	5	3	4	3	3	53	66.25



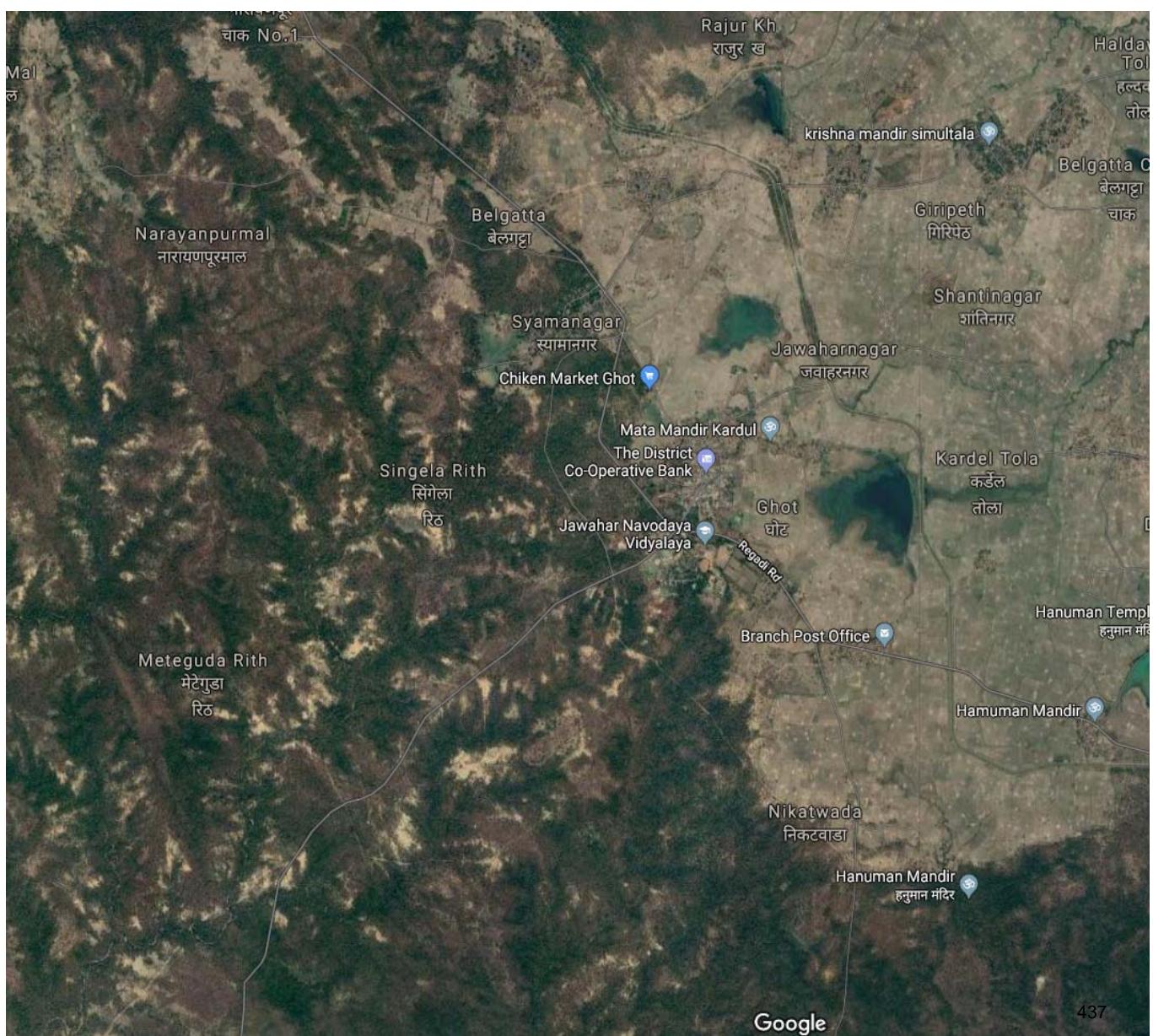
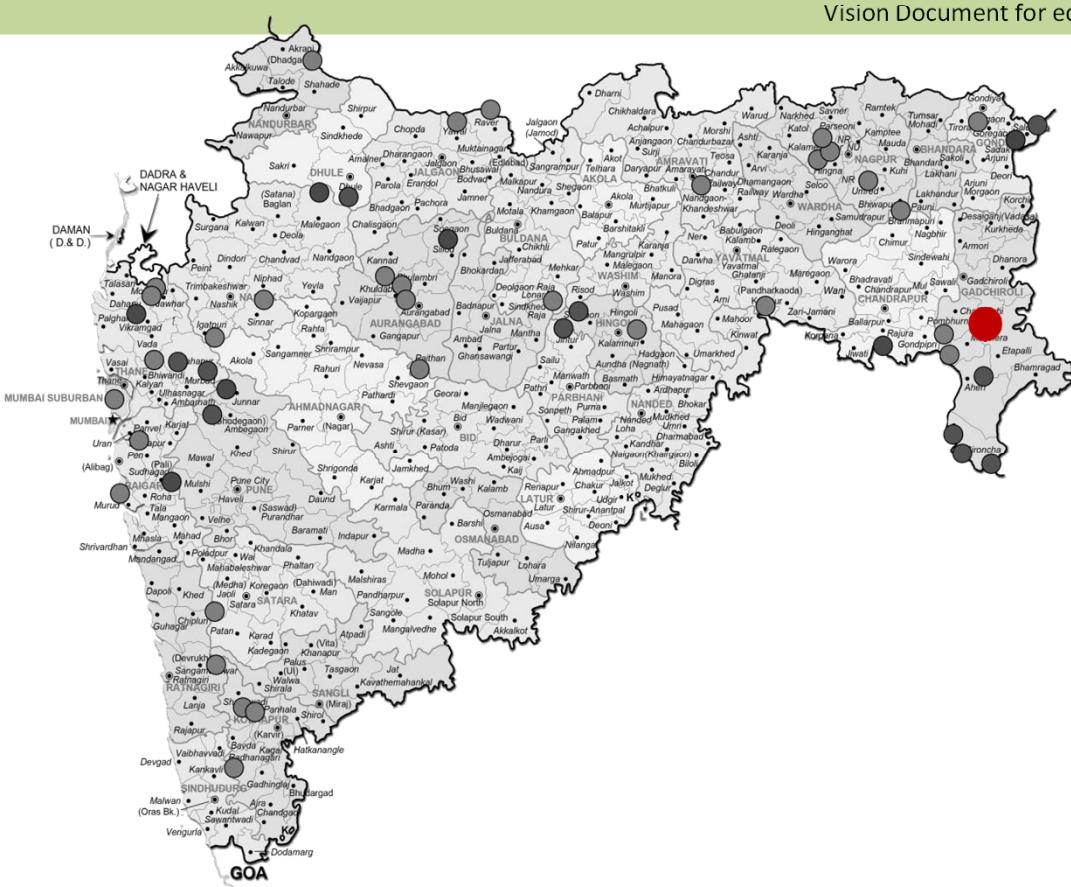
Ghot Biodiversity Park

District – Gadchiroli

Category – Urban Forest/
Nature Park Tourism

Potential- Nature
Education, Adventure
sports, treks, bird watching







APPROACH ROAD



GARDEN DEVELOPED ON SITE



WATERBODY ON SITE



RESTING SHED AND PLAY EQUIPMENTS



NEW FACILITIES BEING CONSTRUCTED



SEATING "KATTA" ALONG EXISTING TREES

	Site Name	Biodiversity Park, Ghot. District Gadchiroli, Tal-Chamorshi. Observations / Recommendation	
1	Date	18 th November 2019	
2	Ecosystem	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism	
3	Location	This dam is also called Dina Dam, because it is on river dina. This Dam is 25 km from Chamorshi. There is Boidiversity Park developed in the backwaters of this river.	
4	Area	Unknown.	
5	Connectivity		
a	Nearest Highway	353C	Forest department has developed nice childrens park near dam.
b	Nearest Railway station	Chandrapur	
c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur	Chamorshi is 100 km from allapalli. Chamorshi is famous for Markandeswar temple.
f	Nearest City	Chamorshi	
6	Approach Road		
a	Transportation modes	State Transport bus, private vehicles	
b	Aesthetic condition	View of evergreen forest. Access road has a evergreen forest avenue.	
c	Physical condition	good. sighting of wild dogs, deers, sambar etc	
d	Experiential quality	good	
7	Entrance		
a	Aesthetic condition	Forest department campus has entrance, therer is no entrance gate for bio reserve. Entrance Gate should be enhanced architecturally, security cabin, sovenir shop shall be provided near entrance. Separate entrance shold be provided for trail in bio reserve	
8	Existing Signage		
a	No.s, size and shape, location	No signages. Signages depicting the information of bio reserve	
9	Existing Irrigation service	Yes. There is a proper water supply in forest department campus.	
10	Existing Light fixtures	Yes. Solar lights can be provided	
11	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Small canteen , guest house is under construction. Nature information center in bamboo, security cabin, soveneir shop can be provided near entrance.	
12	Toilet Facility	No. Eco toilets shall be proposed	
13	Surrounding land uses	Forest land but increasing urbanisation. Restriction on increasing urbanisation needed	
14	Natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateau etc	Forest, River. Bio reserve should be highlighted through signages	
15	Local Flora Data & speciality	Behda, Hirda, Mango,Ficus, Teak, ghost tree	A Bio reserve is a ecosystem with plants and animals of unusual scientific and natural interest. Purpose of this reserve is to promote management, research and education of ecosystem conservation.
16	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Wild boar, moniter lizard, leopard, spotted dear, barking deer, eagle, sloth bear, tiger	
17	Local Community		
a	Village name	Regadi (population -2000)	there is a famouse project called "lok biradari prakalp " in this village. In this campus there is facility of hospital, schools for tribals. There is also a shop for products prepared by SHG's.
b	Economic status	All income group	
c	Sources of income	Tourism,Agriculture	
d	Activities	Tourism,Agriculture	
e	Farm product	Cotton, rice, pulses	
f	school	Schools, Colleges	
18	Significant factor		
a	Dance	Dandar, Dhemsa, Gero	community center can be developed in this village for performance of folk dance and songs. Small museum needs to be set up depicting the culture of tribals.
b	Craft	Bamboo work (mat, baskets etc)	
c	Art	Rangoli, Traditional decoration in festivals	
d	Architecture	Wattle & daub with cow dung finish	
e	Special note	Villages are neat,clean & nicely arranged	
f	Festivals	Birsa munda (adivasi krantikari who fought against british), diwali, holi, ugadi	
g	Caste	Gond, Madiya, Bangali	Worship of moha tree, village god - bersa pen (pen means god and bersa means big)
h	Gods		
22	Local Material to built	stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood	All structures like nature information center, community center and museum shall be constructed in vernacular architecture.
23	Local food/crops/farming details	rice , pulses, chicken, fruits	
24	Accomodation		Bamboo cottages can be constructed for accomodation in park.
a	Forest Rest House	No accomodation	
b	Local	Lots of private hotels, lodging atc	
25	Type of tourist	Nature treck needs to be develop through bio reserve	
b	Footfall measures	Post monsoon	
c	Peak season		
d	Available activities on site	Nature information center shall be provided	
e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Jobs can be given to villagers for forest labourer. This site is good for bird watchers and researchers.	
f	Local education status	Childrens are learning upto HSC	
g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	No awareness	

	h	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	No. It is necessary to encourage selective tourism, so that forest does not get disturbed. This can be done through online registration.
	i	Any other factor about site	
	j	Management plan	
	k	Present govern body	Forest department office
36		Desctrption on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	This site is in remote area. Core zone should be marked and strictly prohibited
	b	Environmental factors	Separate security cabins shall be provided both for buffer zone & core zone
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	
	e	Survey conducted by	Rashmi sawant, Shruti, Nishith, Shrinivas

GHOT BIOPARK, GADCHIROLI - URBAN FOREST/NATURE PARK TOURISM

PROS

- Presence of Huge Earthen Dam on River Dina.
- Picturesque Location.
- Accessible road.
- Near to Chaprala WLS.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Forest Dept has developed a Biopark and a children park and is in process of building two rooms for accommodation. However choice of material for these works is not Eco sensitive and merging with the landscape instead this structure standout as eye soar due to their jarring colours and use of concrete.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Information on bio diversity where the site is situated should be given using innovative media.
- Food and Beverage should be made available on the Site.
- Functional Toilets need to be built.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Home stays can be developed in the Ghot village.
- This can be valuable addition to develop Chaprala-Alapalli Circuit for Ecotourism.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Chaprala WLS, Shekaru Park

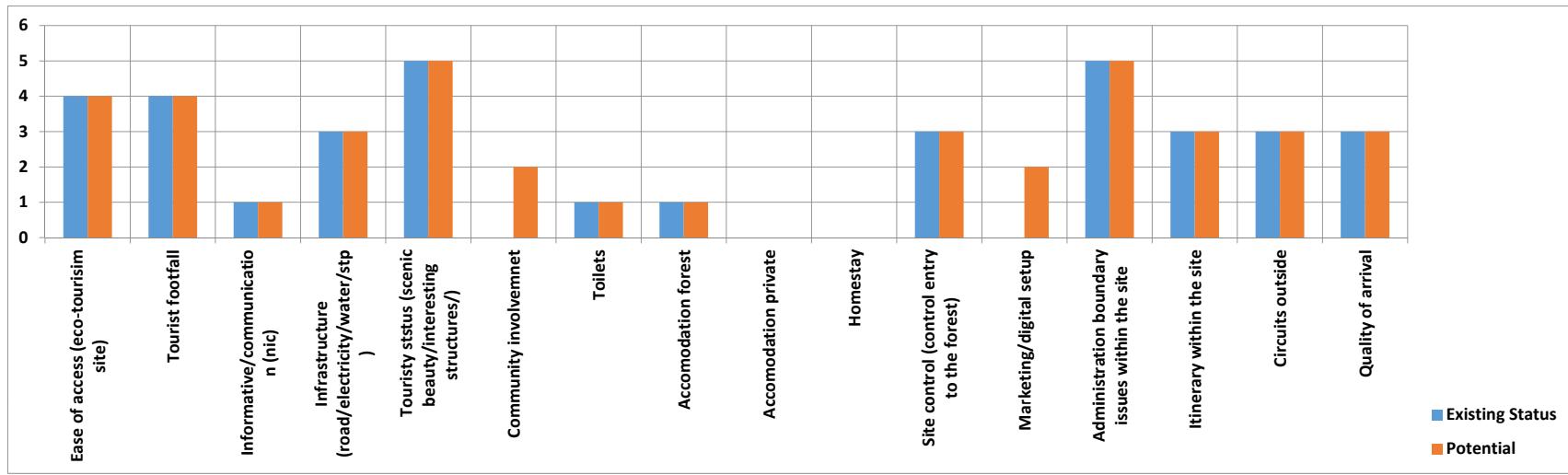
Tourism Circuit: Stop 1: Chaprala WLS - Stop 2: Shekaru Park

Duration: 2-3 days Package

STAY FACILITY

Stay at Chaprala WLS 2-3 days Package

		Tourism Infrastructure & Services																						
		Infrastructure							Services															
		Access		Footfall		Communication			Accommodation		Tourism		Community		Marketing		Administration		Itinerary		Circuits		Arrival	
Ghot	Existing Status	4	4	1	3	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	3	3	36	45				
(Regadi Dam)	Potential	4	4	1	3	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	3	40	50				



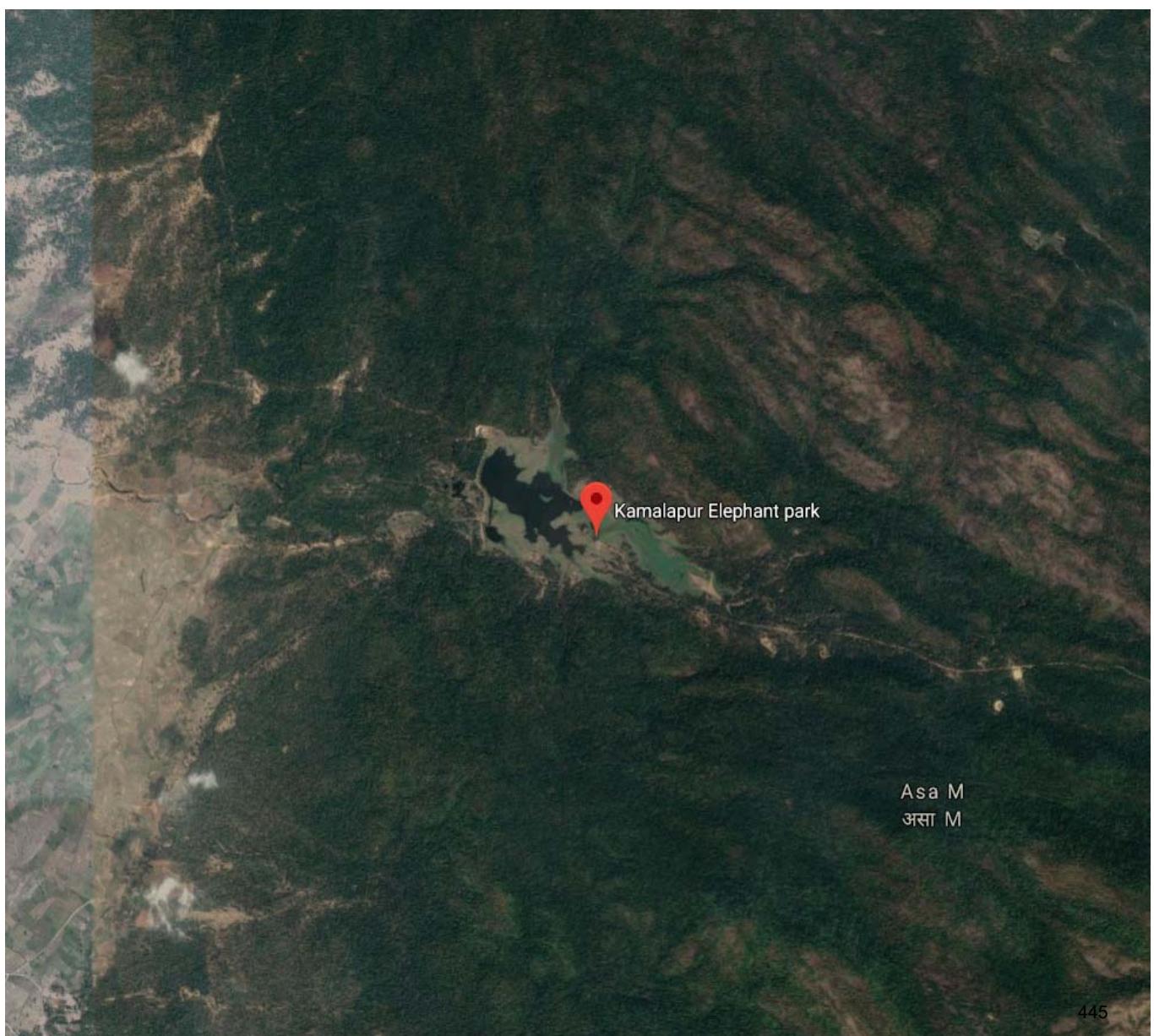
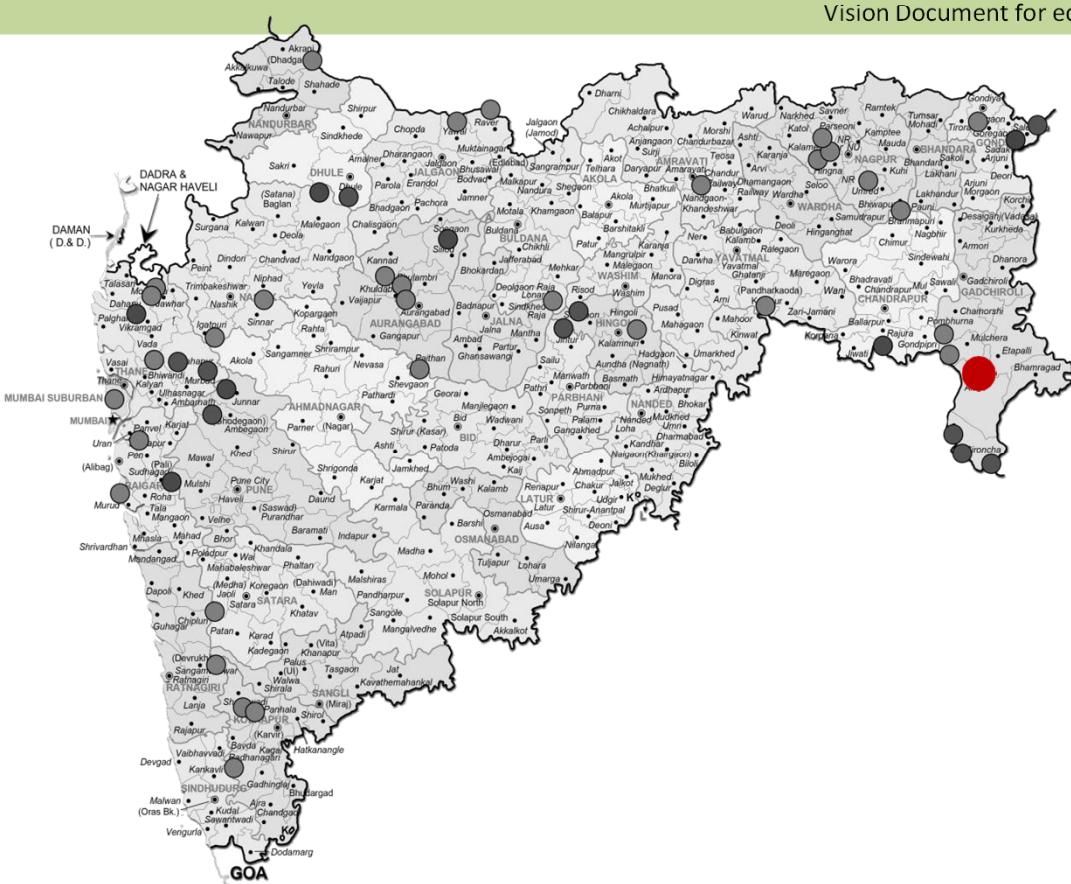


Kamlapur Elephant Camp

District – Gadchiroli

**Category – Wild Life
Tourism**

Potential- Nature
Education, Adventure
sports, treks, bird watching





WATERBODY AT KAMALAPUR ELEPHANT CAMP RESERVE



INFORMATIVE SIGNAGE AT THE ENTRANCE GUIDING TOURIST TO FOLLOW AT KAMALAPUR CAMP



LOCAL HUTS AND FIELDS ON SITE



BAMBOO FENCINGON SITE FOR SECURITY. TODDYPALMS CULTIVATED ON SITE

1	Site Name	Kamalapur Elephant Camp
		Observations / special note
2	Date	17-Nov-19
3	Type	Wild Life Tourism.
4	Ecosystem	Natural Lake and Semi Evergreen Deciduous Forest
5	Location	Aheri-Sironcha
6	Area	
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearist Highway	NH63
b	Nearest Railway station	Manchrael
c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur/ Hyderabad
d	Nearest Village	Kamalapur
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	
f	Nearest City	Alapalli
8	Access Route	By Road
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	Private Cars
b	Aesthetic condition	Excellent
c	Physical condition	Good
d	Experiential quality	Good
e		
10	Entrance	Small Entrance Gateway
a	Aesthetic condition	Poor
b	Physical condition	Good
c	Experiential quality	Average
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape , location	Few Small Size Sign Boards on the way
b	Aesthetic condition	Average
c	Physical condition	Average
d	Experiential quality	Average
12	Existing Irrigation service	
13	Existing Light fixtures	Presence of Lights on the site
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	Elephant Enclosures, Shed for tourist
15	Toilet Facsility	Toilet is built
16	Surrounding land uses	Conservation Reserve
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Navin Talav
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	Mislaeneous Forest with presence of wetland.
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Wild Buffallo, Vulture, Migratory Birds, Sloth Bear
20	Local Community	Gond
a	Economic status	
b	Sources of income	
c	Activities	
d	special note	Elephants in the camp were service elephants now out of work of logging. Village has special emotional attachment with the elephants. They protested against transfer of those elephants to another locale and made sure that elephants get shelter in their own site.
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	
b	Craft	

	c	Art	
	d	Architecture	Typical vernacular house form with mud walls and thatch roofs.
	e	special note	Agrarian Landscape interspersed with toddy trees
22		Tribal related data	Gond
23		Any other Attraction in the area	Local Tribal trained to manage vulture restaurant in nearby village. Population of Vultures grown from 5-6 individuals to 300 plus.(Chellewada)
24		Local Material to built	Stone, Bamboo, Timber, Mud
25		Local food/crops/farming details	Rice, Toddy
26		Accomodation	
	a	Forest department	NA
	b	Local	NA
		Aesthetic condition	
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
	c	Commercial	NA
		Aestetic condition	
		Physical condition	
		Experiential quality	
27		Forest Rest House	NA
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	Local, Domestic Tourist
	b	Footfall measures	daily 15 Cars, Weekend 40 Cars
	c	peak season	
	d	available activities on site	
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Elephant Camp with basic amenities.
30		Local education status	Primary Education
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	Fairly good
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	NA
33		Any other factor about site	Kolamarka Bio Reserve in Vicinity. Presence of water body attracting migratory birds to the site.
34		Management plan	
35		Present govern body	Forest Dept.
		names & contacts	
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	
	b	Environmental factors	Continuous Green corridor with Pranhita Sanctury, Kolamarka Conservation Reserve.
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Fairly Good
	e	Survey conducted by	Shruti, Nishith
	f	Officials/locals met	Shri Hari Gurjal, Local Vulture Friend, Forest Staff at the camp, Uday Patel wild Life Warden Gadchiroli.

KAMALAPUR ELEPHANT CAMP, GADCHIROLI- WILDLIFE TOURISM

PROS

- Very much accessible site, Drive to the camp is a treat to eyes while passing through Kolamrka Bio Reserve and coming to huge lake at Kamalapur. Village community is united and has association with the elephant. Also successful experiment of Vulture Restaurant is to the credit of Local villagers and forest officials. Presence of Migratory birds also is highlight of the site.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Not much information is available about the site at nodal points such as Alapalli, Chaprala etc.
- No food and beverage available at the site.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Information Communication to potential tourist so that they can plan their travel is extremely necessary.
- Provision of some kind of refreshments is required on Site.
- Local guides to take tourist around in Bio reserve for Trails etc.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

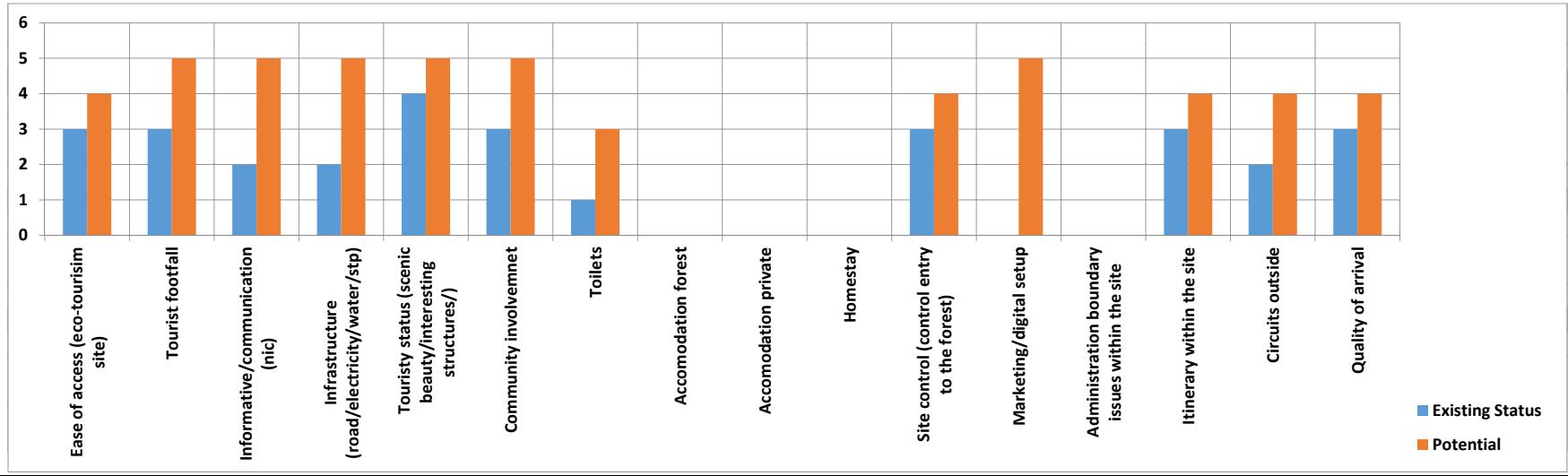
Tourist circuits from Alapalli need to be developed with proper marketing of possible itinerary, accommodation facilities at Alapalli, Online presence and booking facilities. Also niche tourism for scientist working in field of wildlife can be envisaged by publishing scientific papers based on the work of Vulture Restaurant, Elephant Camp, etc.

POTENTIAL TOURISM CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Somnur Sangam, Gandhari Killa, Ramagundam Landmark, Ramagiri Fort

Tourist circuit Stop 1: Kamlapur Hathi camp - Stop 2: Somnur Sangam

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Kamlapur	Existing Status	3	3	2	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	3	29	36.25
	Potential	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	0	0	0	4	5	0	4	4	4	53	66.25





Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity Forest Park at Vena, Kalmeshwar

40

Category – Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism

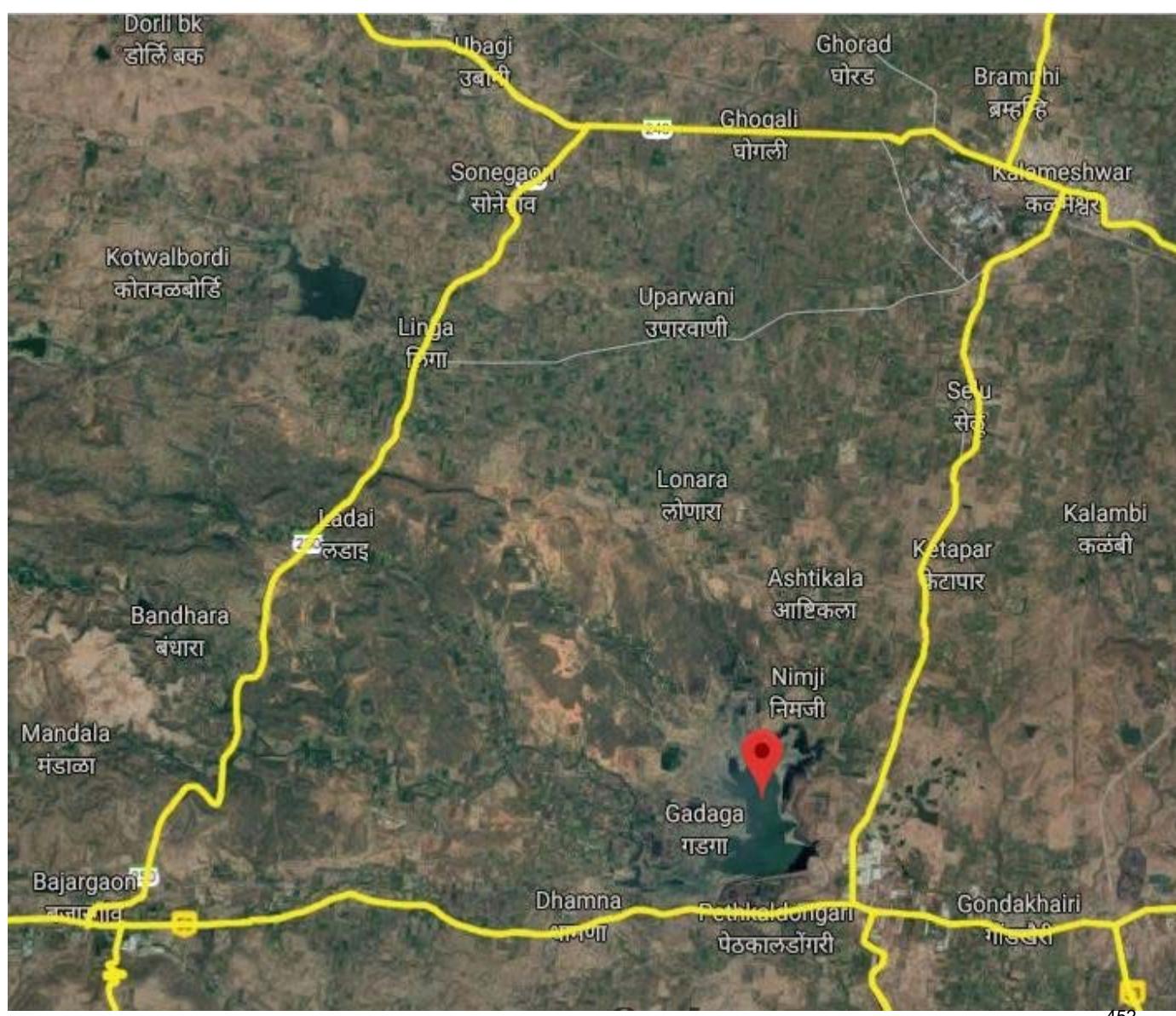
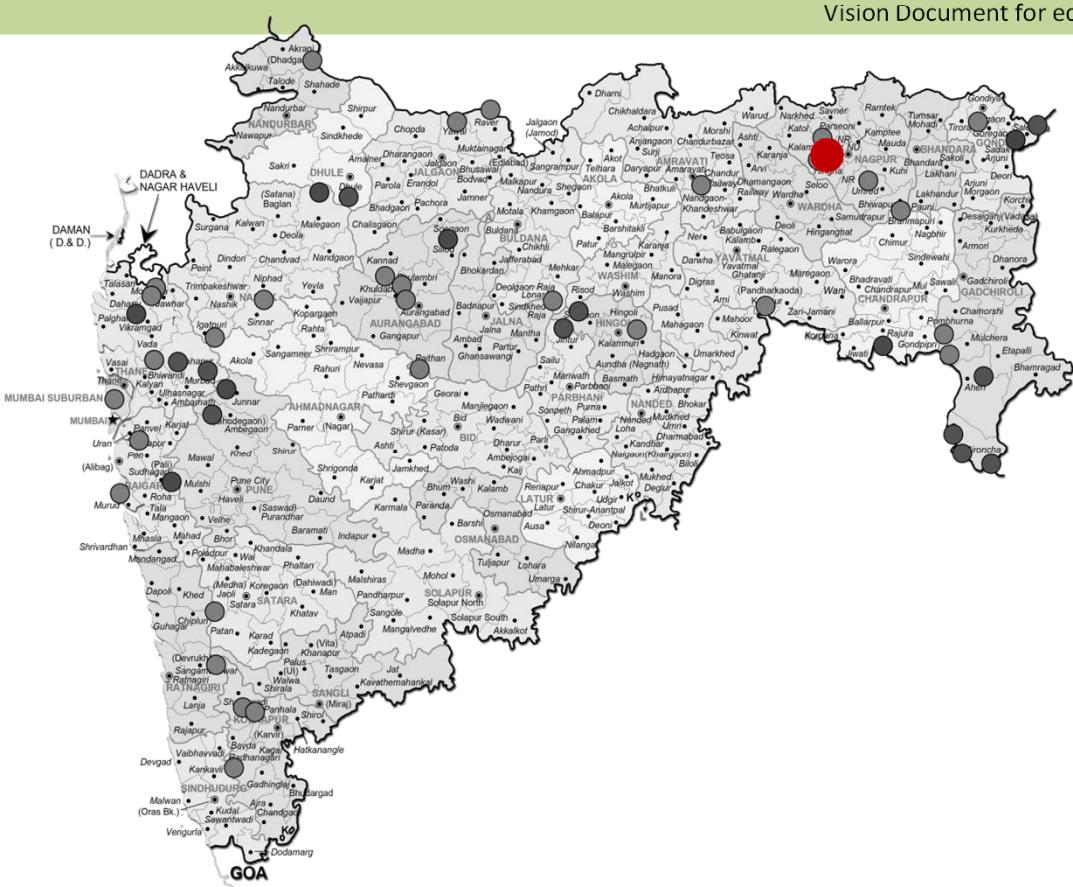
Nimji Vena, Taluka Kalmeshwar

41

Category – Wild Life Tourism

District – Nagpur

Potential- Nature education





DESIGNED WATER BODY



LANDSCAPE DESIGN ELEMENTS



PLAY EQUIPEMENT



FENCING AND GATE



SIGNAGE

1	Site Name	Nimji - Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity Park Vena		
2	Date	Oct. 2019		
3	Type	Forest Park. The forest park has been recently opened to public . The works are still in progress. Several attractions are underway .The entire focus /theme is in tune with the purpose and objectives of a biodiversity urban park. The park has a large area includind a manmade waterbody and a natural stream. This is bringing in a lot of birds and butterflies to this site .		
4	Ecosystem			
5	Location	Nagpur		
6	Area			
7	Connectivity			
	a Nearest Highway	MH SH 248 Nagpur-Katol-Warud. MH SH Kalmeshwar-Gondkhari connecting Kalmeshwar with National Highway 6 (India)(old numbering) , 12 km south of the city	MH SH 248 Nagpur-Katol-Warud is passing through Kalmeshwar town.	
	b Nearest Railway station	Kalmeshwar		
	c Nearest Airport	Nagpur	The site is on a busy highway . Hence a buffer area needs to be created .The approach road has a busy industrial zone on one side , which is growing and expanding without consideration for the ecological corridors or even the need for the service /workers colonies that will be needed in such areas . Unless planned inadavance this road will see the haphazard growth of unregularised sheds and eateries all along the way	
	d Nearest Village	Kalmeshwar		
	e Nearest pada / Wadi	-		
	f Nearest City	Nagpur		
8	Access Route			
9	Approach Road			
	a Transportation modes			
	b Aesthetic condition			
	c Physical condition	Good condition		
	d Experiential quality	Good experiential quality		
10	Entrance			
	a Aesthetic condition	The current entrance is designed .		
	b Physical condition	It is newly constructed and not many tourists visiting the site .		
	c Experiential quality			
11	Existing Signage			
	a No.s, size and shape , location	Not sufficient signage		
	b Aesthetic condition	No Homogeneous signage		
	c Physical condition			
	d Experiential quality			
14	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	The park has various interesting features for all age groups Basic facilities will be needed canteen , rest rooms and drinking water facilities The park needs several more facilities and infrastucture to sustain what is already existing		
15	Toilet Facility	Not sufficient, Not standard		
16	Surrounding land uses	farmland, residential		
	b Sources of income	Occupation is farming and proximity to Industrial area have opened up new work opportunities		
	c Activities			
	d special note	No health center only Anganwadis give basic health care. 1. Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity park 2. Harit tekadi 3. Vena dam	Three sites nearby	
21	Significant factor			
	a Dance			
	b Craft			
	c Art			
	d Architecture			
	e special note	The biodiversity park is a good site for the one day excursions .Being close to the urban center it needs to provide for good interpreration and guided walk in the park to educate and hold on to the interest in the ecosystems rather than looking for recreation .The adventure sports elements should not be encouraged here .		
22	Tribal related data			
23	Any other Attraction in the area	Focusing on the ecological values will be the key to the further sustaintance of the uniqueness of the site		
	a Religious			
	b cultural			
24	Local Material to built			
25	Local food/crops/farming details			
26	Accommodation			
	a Forest department			
	b Local	Nimji village has a very close knit community Home stays are possible		
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards Eco tourism	Meeting with the Sarpanch and lady admin council officer and villagers showed eagerness to work jointly with forest to provide eco tourism facilities in their village The JFMC has already received awards for the work		
30	Local education status	Primary school upto 4th		

31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	The villagers are very keen to work with the forest dept
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	
33		Any other factor about site	Once the circuit of the vena dam boating facility , harit tekadi and biodiversity park are developed this can provide for a good one or two days tourism
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Harit tekadi under taken by the jmfc near the Vena dam is excellent BIRDING and picnic spots can be developed along with basic amenities ticketing and security booths
	e	Survey conducted by	Pallavi Latkar, Rashmi Sawant, Nishith
	f	Officials/locals met	Mr Talekar

NIMJI / UTTAMRAO PATIL BIO DIVERSITY PARK, NAGPUR- WILDLIFE AND URBAN FOREST/NATURE PARK TOURISM

There are 3 sites near Nimji village in Nagpur. The three sites area

1. Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity park
2. Harit tekadi
3. Vena dam

That all together forms an excellent circuit for full day activity

PROS

- The park has various interesting features for all age groups. The approach roads have scenic view and experiential quality. Nimji village has a very close knit community. The primary occupation is farming and proximity to Industrial area has opened up new work opportunities.
- Harit tekadi under taken by the SFDnear the Vena dam can be an excellent Birding and picnic spots. Once the circuit of the vena dam boating facility, harit tekadi and Uttamrao Patil biodiversity park are developed this can provide for a good one or two days' tourism.Forest Officer and the villagers are enthusiastic to work in collaboration with forest dept. to provide eco-tourism facilities in their village. The JFMC has already received awards for the same.

LIMITING FACTORS

- No proper stay facility available. No basic health care facility available.
- Toilet facilities do not match required standard and quantity. The signages are minimal and can be more informative.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Information about this site to visitors
- Cafeteria
- Functional Toilets
- Signages
- Home stay facilities with local involvement

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

Development of homestay facilties

Developing 1-2 day tourism circuit itinerary viz.

- Morning birding trail,
- Heritage trail,
- Picnic spots and camping places
- Online Presence and booking facility
- Human Resource and Logistical System to maintain the entire facility

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity park, Harit tekadi, Vena dam, Bor Tiger Reserve, Ambazri Lake Wetland Park

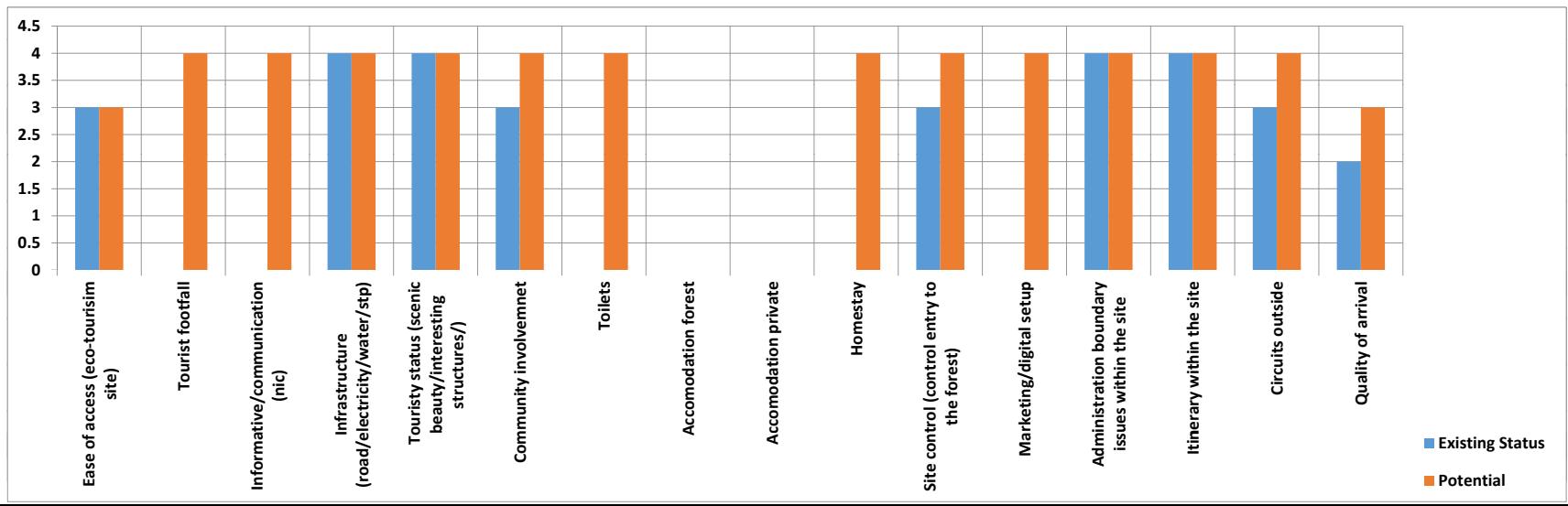
Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity park - Stop 2: Harit tekadi - Stop 3: Vena dam - Stop 4: Bor Tiger Reserve - Stop 5: Ambazri Lake Wetland Park

Duration: 3-4 Days Package.

STAY FACILITY

Homestay and Private stay in Nimji Village or Nagpur City.

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Uttamrao Biodiversity Park	Existing Status	3	0	0	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	4	4	3	30	37.5
	Potential	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	54	67.5



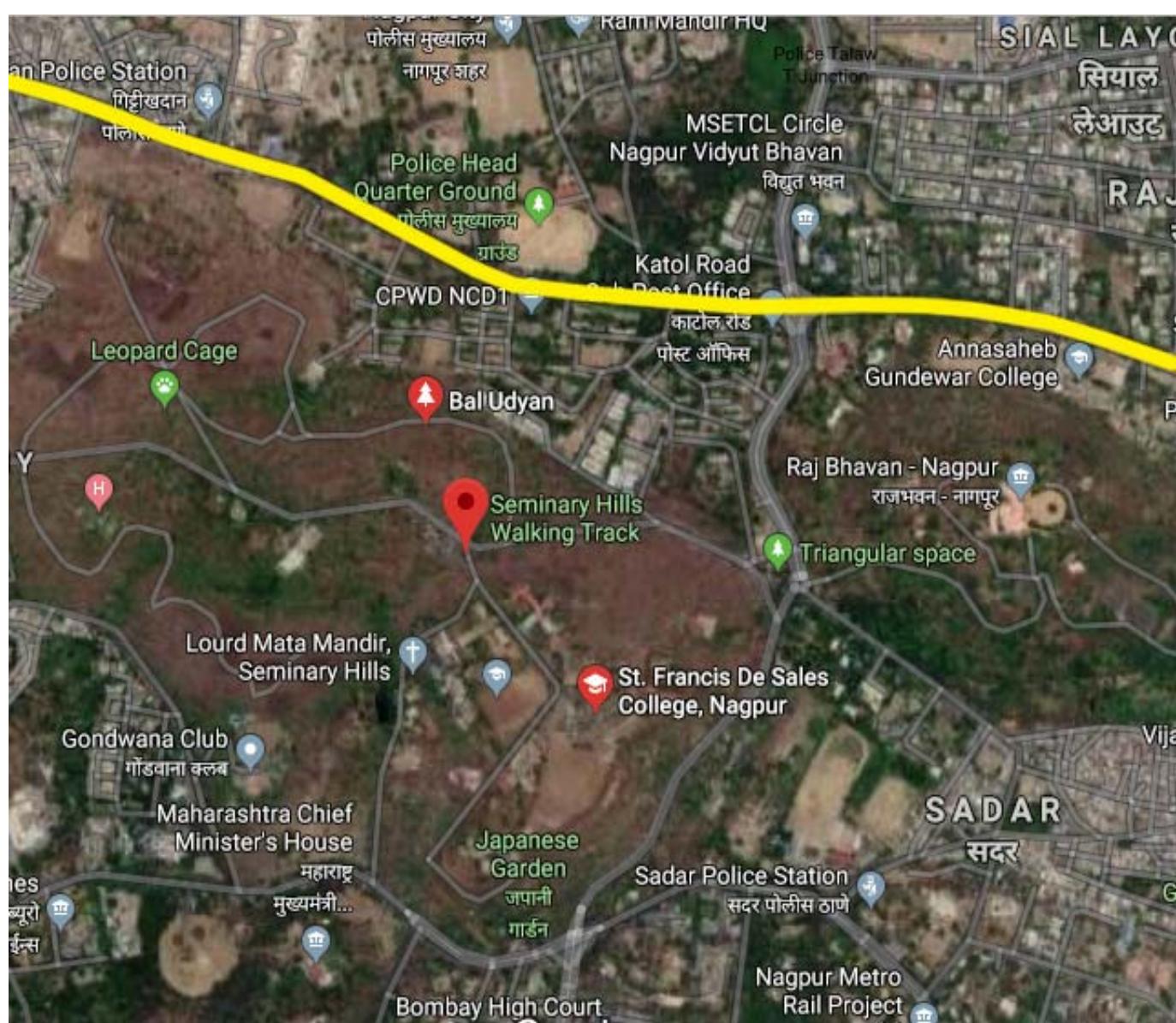
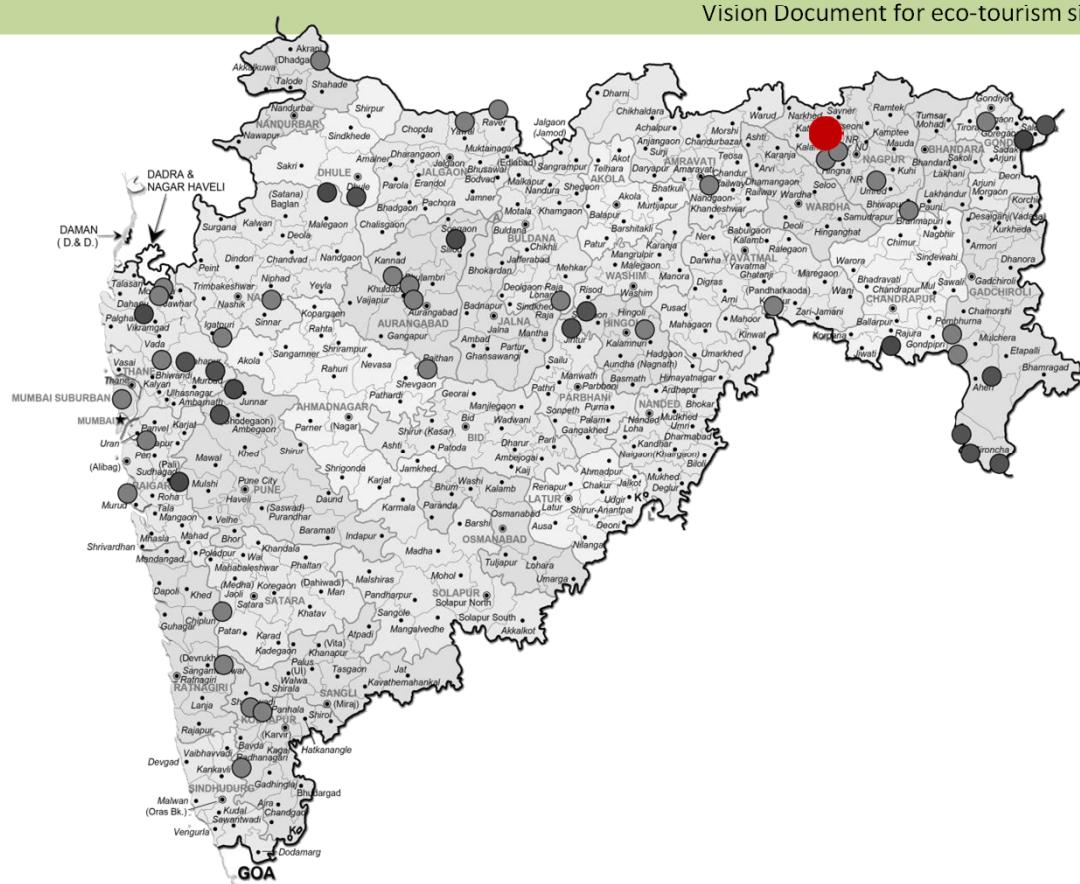


Semenery Hills Forest Park

District – Nagpur

Category- Urban Forest/
Nature Park Tourism

Potential- Nature
education





Entrance gate 1



Tourist Information Centre



Sculpture at Pose Points



Informative signage



Animal Ambulance



Fountain view



Sculpture at Entrance Gate

1	Site Name	Seminary Hills Forest Park-Nagpur. Observations/ Reccomendations	
2	Date	11th December 2019	Seminary hills is beautiful site amidst the urban area
3	Type	Urban Forest/nature Park	of Nagpur .A very popular destination amongst
4	Ecosystem	Disturbed ecosystem due to dense urban fabris and many interventions	morning ad evening walkers /joggers .The site has a very rustic look with tall semi evergreen fully grown tress but very less undergrowth .
5	Location	Nagpur city	
6	Area	more than one sq km	
7	Connectivity		
a	Nearist Highway	Nagpur city main road civil lines road	
b	Nearest Railway station	Nagpur	
c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur	
d	Nearest Village	Nagpur	
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	NA	
f	Nearest City	NA	
8	Access Route	Being within the city and only 6km away from core city it is easily accesible to the urban population. Being easiliy accessible via good roads through the civil lines .walkable as well as any private vehicles	
9	Approach Road	Is in very good condition being one of the main roads	
a	Transportation modes	Public as well as private vehicles	
b	Aesthetic condition	good	
c	Physical condition	good	
d	Experiential quality	Being a regular city traffic road it does not contribute to the forest experencial quality	
10	Entrance		
a	Aesthetic condition		
b	Physical condition		
c	Experiential quality	Requires more restoration measures. The true forest quality is under threat.	
11	Existing Signage	Many attempts are made though will require improvetn and homogenety in terms of looks and material used. All these interventions are adhoc and not implemented through proper master planning and central concepts .Currently the city authorities are proposing to conduct open discourses with the stake holders for the further development and improvement of area.	
a	No.s, size and shape, location	Since the areas are divided into seberal recreational zones the number and sizes are varied	
b	Aesthetic condition	Some are good and some require a lot of improvement	
c	Physical condition	Some are good and some require a lot of improvement	
d	Experiential quality	Bad	
12	Existing Irrigation service	Not systematic . Being in the city water is available but not used optimally	
13	Existing Light fixtures	Sufficient but not homogenous as there are may old an overlapping ones	
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	The facilities are minimal. For the main garden area they are somewhat maintained .But the botanical garden , the japanene garden areas childrens play etc areas are not sufficient and are ill maintained	
15	Toilet Facility	The park area has some facilities but are of Poor quality	
16	Surrounding land uses	Completely surrounded by urban mixed landuse	
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Seminary hills is a hillock with good undulating landforms . The trails and the walks are good at all the places on one side of the road . The two sides are completely different in character .	
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	These are a mix of forest trees .on the green nature trails the teak plantation is good	
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Being in the city the fauna is completely disturbed .	
25	Type of tourist		
a	user groups with %	This is a hugely popular site for locals	
b	Footfall measures	Each and every recreational activity here is used to its maximum .	
c	Peak season	On weekends and early monings and evening all the parts of the seminary hills are over crowded. Except for the trails	
d	Available activities on site	Many basic recreational activities have been provided	
e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	The facilites are not in resonance with the eco tourism mandate . Currently the site exists like any other urban recreational open space .	
f	Local education status		
g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	If the site has to be developed as an Eco tourism destination , then several grassroot changes will have to be made viz.physical as well as social perceptions to the site.	
h	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	Certain plans are underway, these do not focus on ecotourism as such .Most of the components cater towards to the requirements of the urban population recreational needs.	
36	Description on		
a	Vulnerability of site		
b	Environmental factors		

	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	
	d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	Seminary hills is a green zone within the city of Nagpur. The green zone is under the protected forests within the urban settlements of the prestigious areas of Nagpur city . A zone surrounded by typical high density town with heavy traffic roads and mixed landuse in the immediate surrounding. The garden sides or the parts that are already developed as recreational gardens can be maintained with appropriate facilities . But the hills and the trails through the wooded areas can be protected and enhanced. Nature trails with guides /naturists can be developed on the hilly areas this site has to be dealt with differently for ecotourism since its mainly catering to the local population
	e	Survey conducted by	Pallavi Latkar

SEMINARY HILLS, NAGPUR – URBAN FOREST/NATURE PARK TOURISM

Seminary hills are a green zone within the city of Nagpur. The green zone is under the reserved forests within the urban settlements of Nagpur city. A zone surrounded by typical high density town with heavy traffic roads and mixed landuse in the immediate surrounding. Seminary Hill is a small hillock located approx 6 kms away from the Nagpur city centre. The hillock gets its name from the seminary of St. Charles. From the top of Seminary Hill, one can get an awe inspiring view of Nagpur.

PROS

- The site is an excellent green zone with dense plantation as well as contoured landforms .There seems to be several attempts to create various activities like recreational activities within the site. The facilities provided are for activities mainly in the morning and evening time or on a holiday.
- The best part about this site is that it has a heavy footfall. The public coming here seem to value nature. They are also keen on keeping it intact.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The site itself is divided by a heavy vehicular road.
- The hilly areas /the hillocks are still serene and well protected but the site edges are already facing the impacts of urbanization
- The demand for recreational activities is more than the demand for opportunities to appreciate the nature .The stake holders being urban dwellers the priorities seems different here.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

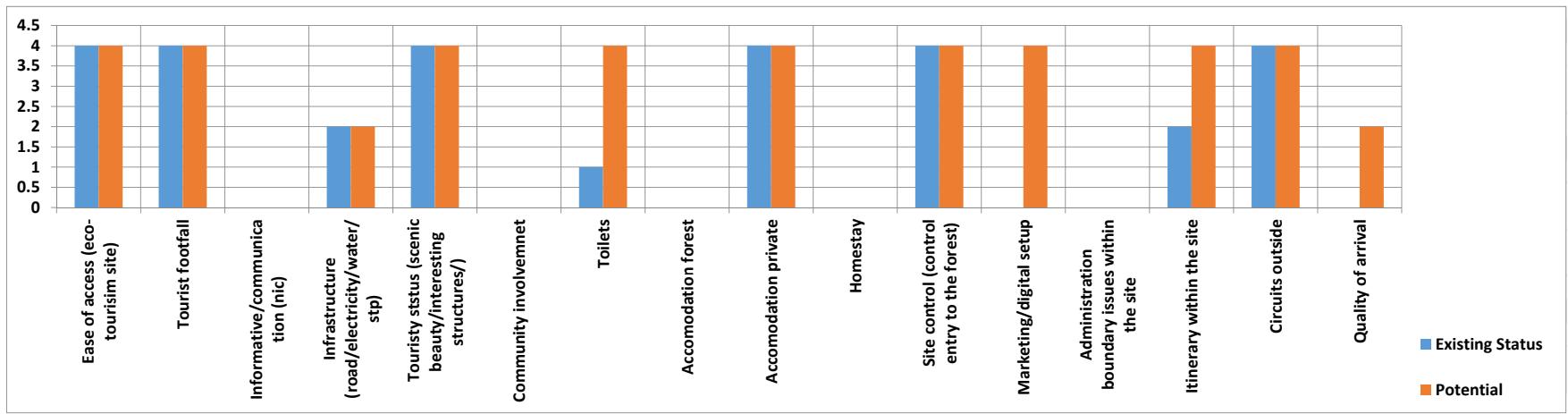
- The site requires upgradation particularly the railway track and the childrens play areas
- The garden areas facilities need maintenance including the water bodies and large fountains that are currently ill maintained
- Appropriate Signages are a must
- Owing to the large footfall management of all the activities need to be done on regular basis

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

This forest green zone is a boon to the city at the same time rather than fulfilling the demands for recreational activities within the site this site should be treated as an opportunity to sensitize people towards the forest environment .Rather than increasing hard components into the site it would be wise to cultivate an eco friendly environment through the introduction of soft components and maintenance of existing facilities.The site is close to the main Forest department in Nagpur. Various outreach program in bio diversity, nature and forests can be developed for students and general public.Annual Fruit and vegetable festival will attract more tourists especially from other cities.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT Nearby Attractions: Ambazari, Gorewada, Vena, Nimji
Duration: One day.

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Tourist status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%	
Semenary Hills	Existing Status	4	4	0	2	4	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	2	4	0	29	36.25
	Potential	4	4	0	2	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	4	2	40	50



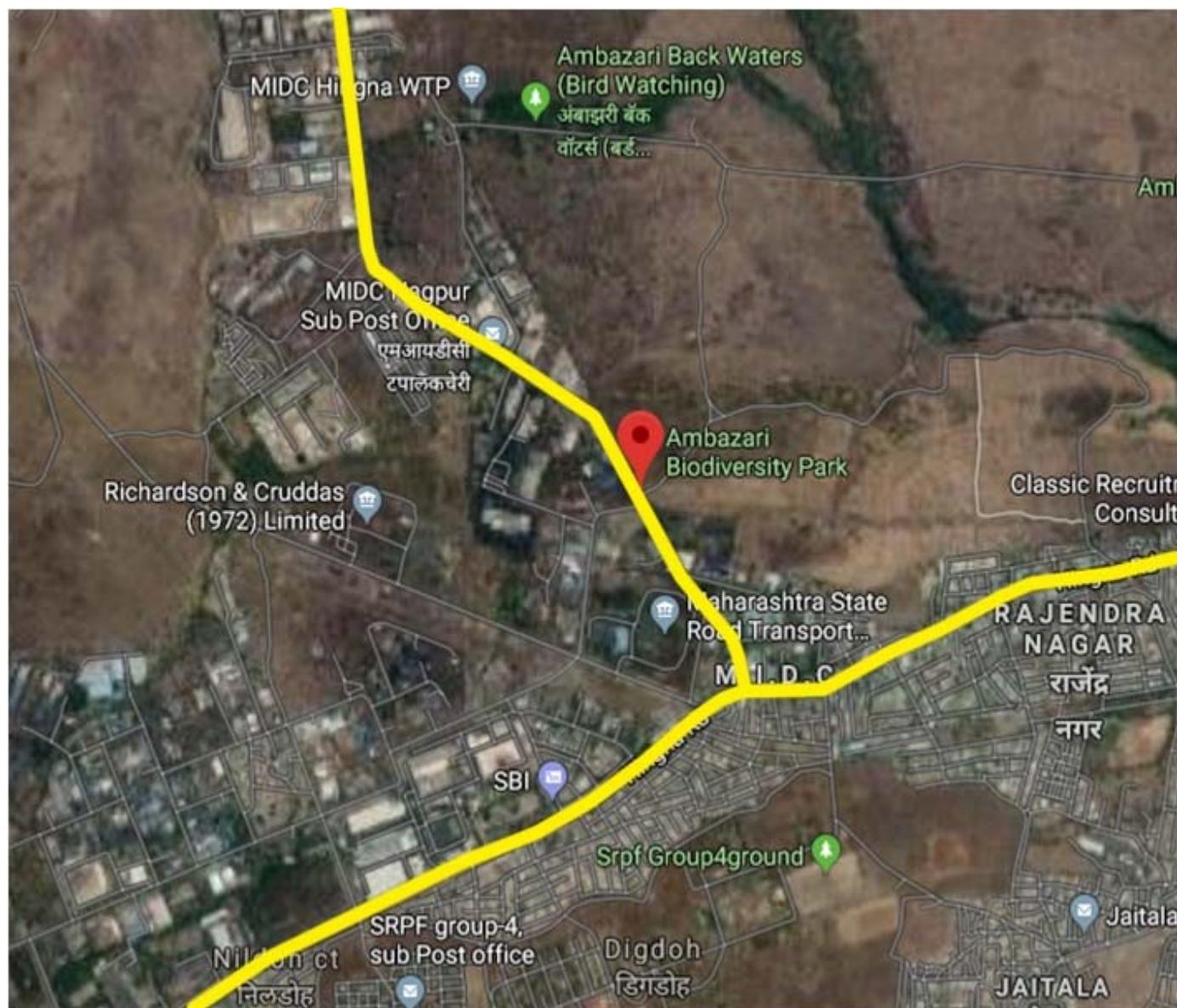
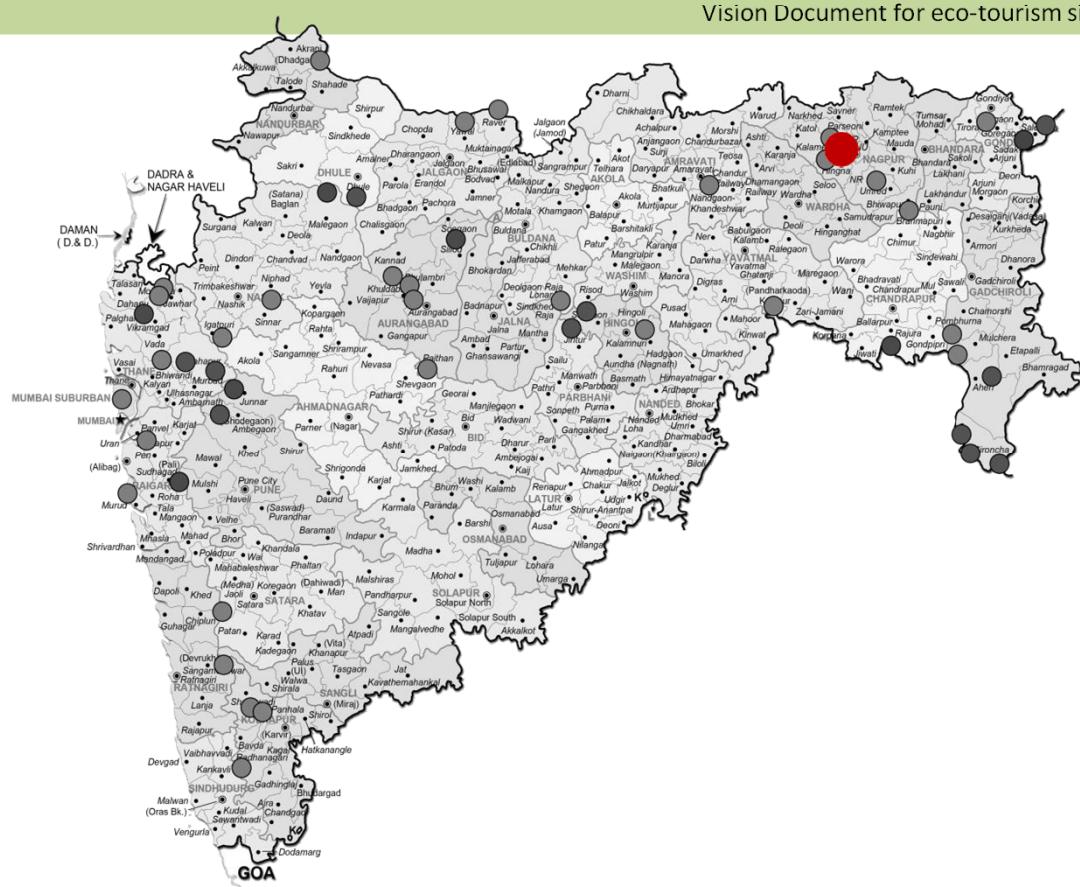
Ambazari City Forest Park

District – Nagpur

Category-Urban Forest/
Nature Park Tourism

Potential- Adventure Sports
and Nature education





1	Site Name	Ambazari City Forest Park- Observations / Recommendation
2	Date	11th December 2019
3	Type	Urban Forest/Nature Park Tourism
4	Ecosystem	Disturbed ecosystem due to dense urban fabric and many interventions within the park and in the surrounding vicinity .The lake ecosystem is comparatively less disturbed as it has been identified /protected under the NLCP (the nationl /state lake conservation program in 2010) and is also protected under Reserve Forest Section 20 of the Indian Forest Act 1927 as Wetland birds and species are seen all along the edges.
5	Location	Nagpur city
6	Area	756.51 hectares
7	Connectivity	
	a Nearist Highway	Hingana Road
	b Nearest Railway station	Nagpur
	c Nearest Airport	Nagpur
	d Nearest Village	Nagpur
	e Nearest pada / Wadi	NA
	f Nearest City	NA
8	Access Route	being within the city and only 6km away from core city it is easily accesible for the urban population
9	Approach Road	Is in very good condition being one of the main roads.Though the approach road is along research Institutions and the MIDC area of Nagpur it is not a congested approach.Fairly well maintained bitumen road .
	a Transportation modes	Being near the MIDC area there is public transportation available.But now that the park has opened up for general public private vehicles are more convinient
	b Aesthetic condition	The road offers view of surrounding landscapes
	c Physical condition	good
	d Experiential quality	Being a regular city traffic road it does not contribute to the forest experencial quality But nonetheless it has big tree plantations along making it a good experience compared to the inner city of Nagpur
10	Entrance	
	c Experiential quality	The Ambazari lake is not seen form the entrance area .The entrance area is currently being developed and much more can be done to make the entrance area more receptive and welcoming to the public
11	Existing Signage	many attempts are made though will require improvemt and homogenety in terms of looks and material used
	a No.s, size and shape , location	The work of the wetland park is underway . There are multiple signages being proposed and place already .
	b Aesthetic condition	Some are good and some require a lot of improvement
	c Physical condition	The weather is harsh and hence already some signages are giving way .
	d Experiential quality	Needs a lot of improvement
12	Existing Irrigation service	The forest department has undertaken massive plantations in this area through the Joint Forest management and the communities around . Attempts are being made to nurture the plants.Water from Ambazari lake is being used
13	Existing Light fixtures	sufficient but not homogenous. Proposal to upgrade is underway
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	The Forest department has prepared a phase wise development plan for the area as a Wetland Urban park .
15	Toilet Fascility	Poor
16	Surrounding land uses	completely surrounded by urban mixed landuse
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc)	The entire area comes under the Ambazari catchment and has an interesting undulating profile sloping towards the lake . Glimpses of the lake at intermediate points makes it very interesting .
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	These are a mix of forest trees planted recently on the green nature trails that are created
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	Spot-billed Pelicans, Indian Darter, Grey Heron, Night Heron, Spot Billed Duck, Woolly-necked Stork, Eurasian Horned Owl, Kingfishers, Bee-eaters and Waterhen, Flap-shell Turtles, Pond Turtles and Chequered Keelback Water Snakes and Chitals
20	Local Community	

	a	Village name	The area within the city limits of Nagpur. All the communities are engaged in urban activities and are not dependednt on this forest area for their livelihood
	b	Economic status	
	c	Sources of income	
	d	Activities	The area within the city limits of Nagpur .All the communities are engaged in urban activities and are not dependent on this forest area for their livelihood
	e	Farm product	
	f	school	
	g	water supply	
24		Accomodation	NA
25		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	This is a hugely popular site for locals
	b	Footfall measures	each and every recreational activity here is used to its maximum .
	c	peak season	On weekends its mostly popular between the city dwellers to go towards the lake for a getaway.
	d	available activities on site	Nature trails under the guided by the Naturists are being encourages by the Forest department
	e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	The Phase wise development for this area is underway. Already Phase one which included Watch towers and bird hides trails and decks has been implemented
	f	Local education status	
	g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	Local awareness is not as much as needed
	h	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	None such studies have been done. But eventually will have to be undertaken once the facilities developed. Being in an urban center the response will surely be good and footfall will increase considerably
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	The Ambazari Lake is protected and is being rejuvenated by the Nagpur Municipal Corporation under the National Lake Conservation Program. The catchment area of the Lake which is about 800 hectares is a reserved forest zone. The department is carrying out several restoration measures for the revival of biodiversity. This Forest zone is also currently being developed as a wetland park
	b	Environmental factors	Currently since the area is being developed as an ecotourist destination the lake and the adjoining forest cover can be rejuvenated
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	
	d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	Ambazari is a WaterBody within the city of Nagpur. The green zone is under the protected forests within the urban settlements of the prestigious areas of Nagpur city . A zone surrounded by typical high density town with heavy traffic roads and mixed landuse in the immediate surrounding .
	e	Survey conducted by	Pallavi latkar

AMBAZARI FOREST, NAGPUR – URBAN FOREST/NATURE PARK TOURISM

Ambazari Lake is situated near the Southwest border of Nagpur, in the state of Maharashtra, India. It is one of the 11 lakes in Nagpur and is the largest lake in the city. The Nag River of Nagpur originates from this lake. This was built in the year 1870, under Bhonsle rule, for supplying water to the city. Government officials and eminent people were supplied water through clay pipes. The lake was used to supply water to Nagpur for over 30 years. Due to pollution, it is not currently used as a water supply. Recently the forest area, the catchment of the lake has been developed as an eco tourism destination offering excellent trails in the wetland of this lake.

PROS

- The site is within reach for all the residents of Nagpur .Easily approachable from the MIDC road. It has all the facilities needed for an eco tourism site and is currently very well managed by the JFMC. The site is rich in biodiversity and particularly the wetland avifauna. The interventions are green eco friendly and appropriate for a site like this.
- The maintenance and management of the site has generated good opportunities of income generation for the locals within the territorial forest areas.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The site is within the city and hence is vulnerable to the impacts of urbanization
- The site with its current infrastructure and facilities can serve as a only half a day trip for tourists visiting Nagpur

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- The site will require more naturalists and experts on board to conduct nature trails
- An appropriate visitor center is needed with eateries and restrooms etc.
- Buffer area needs to be created with dense plantation along the lake edges.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

The lake with its surrounding forest is a blessing for the city particularly because the entire lake catchment is under the control of the forest department and hence well protected unlike other cities where the lake catchment is completely urbanized.

The site with the limited facilities is currently being coordinated and managed well, but with the increasing footfall more facilities will be needed. The site is very well within the reach for all locals and can serve as a good learning experience of the wetland biodiversity. Interesting wetland activities can be introduced rather than promoting the site for sunset views and boating. The site needs appropriately trained personnel. Birding can be developed.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions: Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity park, Harit tekadi , Vena dam, Bor Tiger Reserve,Ambazri Lake Wetland Park

Tourism circuit: Stop 1: Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity park - Stop 2: Harit tekadi - Stop 3: Vena dam - Stop 4: Bor Tiger Reserve - Stop 5: Ambazri Lake Wetland Park

Duration: 3-4 Days Package.

STAY FACILITY Homestay and private stay in Nimji Village or Nagpur City.

		Assessment of Tourism Infrastructure and Services																
		Infrastructure			Services			Tourism Status			Community Involvement			Facilities			Overall	
		Existing Status		Potential	Existing Status		Potential	Existing Status		Potential	Existing Status		Potential	Existing Status		Total	%	
Ambazar i	Existing Status	4	2	0	2	4	3	2	0	4	0	4	0	4	38	47.5		
	Potential	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	4	4	4	56	70		

Isapur Sanctuary (Pusad)

District – Yavatmal

Category- wildlife Tourism

Potential- Nature education





Entrance gate 1



Entrance gate 2



Ticketing counter



Informative signage



Watch Tower



Wetland



Jetty





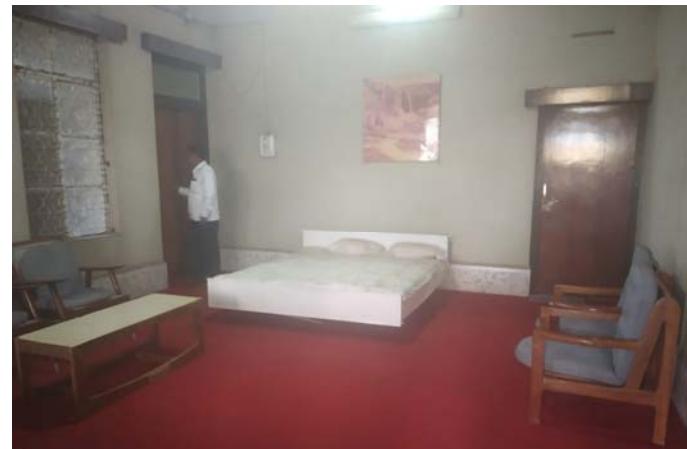
Isapur Dam



Bus Stand



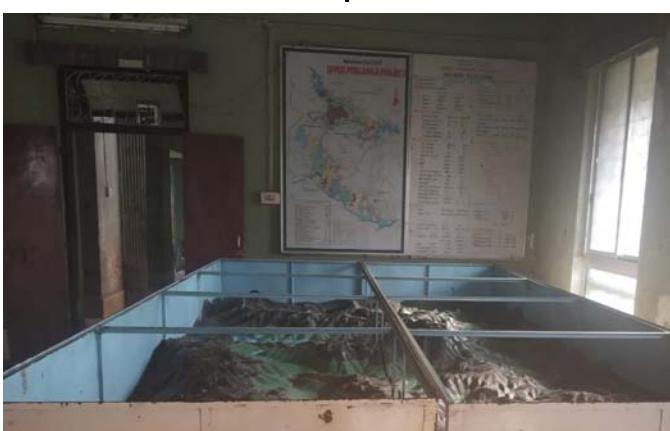
Existing Fountain



Dormitory Facility



Temple



Model of Isapur Dam

Rest House ⁴⁷⁵

1		Site Name	ISAPUR WILD LIFE SANCTUARY- PUSAD, YAVATMAL- Observations/ Recommendations
2		Date	12-04-2019
3		Type	Wild Life Tourism
4		Ecosystem	Dry Deciduous Forest
5		Location	Dist. Yavatmal
6		Area	Shembal Pimpri
7		Connectivity	
	a	Nearest Highway	NH - 361 (Vishnupuri) Nanded- Hingoli To reach Isapur we have to travel first to Shembalpimpri. Isapur is situated 4km to the west of Shembalpimpri. To reach Shembalpimpri there are 3 different routes, 1. from Pusad (27km) 2. From Umalkhed (30km) and 3. From Hingoli (41km)
	b	Nearest Railway station	Washim-80km, Hingoli-70km, Nanded Junction
	c	Nearest Airport	Nagpur (287Km)
	d	Nearest Village	Shembal Pimpri
	e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Isapur
	f	Nearest City	Pusad , Umalkhed , Washim , Mangrulpir are the near by Cities to Isapur.
8		Access Route	By road and railway
9		Approach Road	
	a	Transportation modes	State transport buses
	b	Aesthetic condition	Average. Not in great condition
	c	Physical condition	Average. Not in great condition
	d	Experiential quality	Average.
10		Entrance	None. As a wild life sanctuary or Bird watching center no glorifying entrance gate found. A list of facilities are structured by the Forest department in management plan which are not built.
	a	Aesthetic condition	Extremely poor state. The site remains unnoticed and under rated.
	b	Physical condition	Extremely poor state.
	c	Experiential quality	Extremely poor.
11		Existing Signage	
	a	No.s, size and shape, location	None. Till date the department has not taken up any action to attract tourist in the form of Entrance gate or signages of birds or wild animals existance
	b	Aesthetic condition	Almost none. Signage along highway found along highway. No signages otherwise.
	c	Physical condition	Not applicable
	d	Experiential quality	Not applicable. Site requires well developed signages for highlighting and navigating the tourists- bird watchers, researchers
12		Existing Irrigation service	Open lake - 5 HP
13		Existing Light fixtures	Yes
14		Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	None. At the time of making this dam, a colony built up by Irrigation department, which was the only infrastructure in the area, which can be redesigned, refurbished and made available catering to the tourists.
15		Toilet Facility	None
16		Surrounding land uses	Agriculture and fish farming seen on Dam.
17		What are the natural features- hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Hills, Rivers and couple of pagodas found at sight. 1-Lord Shiva Temple "Shree Anchaleshwar" in forest area, it was maintained by local stakeholders and around 60 km habitant visited frequently. Month of shravan and Mahashivratri observes major rush in this temple. 2-In forest core area one village named Gaudmanjari habited 43 families were asked to rehabilitate on the outskirts of forest. Till date no provision of electricity can be found.
18		Local Flora Data & speciality	Teak forest. Tendu, Moha, Charodi, Bell, gum tree Dhawada etc
19		Local Fauna Data & speciality	Leopards, wild dogs, spotted deer, Nilgai, Bheku, Saliandar, Peacock, Bee Eater, black drongo, dhobee, white tail woodkeeper. Due to deep water body migrated birds avoid to come here.
20		Local Community	Banjara
	a	Economic status	Average
	b	Sources of income	Farming and Migration to Western Maharashtra
	c	Activities	
	d	Special note	1- Isapur was 5th largest dam in Maharashtra having around 3.5km long earthwall, though in water distribution vidharbha stakeholders received 20% water and 80% Marathwada. 2- Around sanctuary dryland farming was done and remaining six months maximum stakeholders went to western maharashtra for sugarcane cutting. Migration is main issue found in area. 3- Shembaleshwar temple is 1km towards west of Shembalpimpri 4- Anchaleshwar temple is around 6km away from Isapur towards west of Isapur. 5- Small garden at the beginning of the wall.
21		Significant factor	
	a	Dance	Banjara, fire dance, chari dance
	b	Craft	rangoli, textile embroidery, tattooing and painting.

	c	Art	rangoli, textile embroidery, tattooing and painting.
	d	Architecture	Not available
	e	special note	Not available
22		Tribal related data	Aandh and Gond partially found.
23		Any other Attraction in the area	Not available
	a	Religious	Not available
	b	cultural	Not available
24		Local Material to built	Not available
25		Local food/crops/farming details	Cotton- Red Gram and Soyabean
26		Accomodation	
	a	Forest department	One rest house found in dam premises, that was the only place for local accomodation. 2 suites and 5 regular rooms. Condition is not good enough for stay because of poor maintenance.
	b	Local	No homestay facility available.
		Aesthetic condition	Poor
		Physical condition	Poor
		Experiential quality	Poor
	c	Commercial	35 KM at Pusad
		Aestetic condition	Average
		Physical condition	Average
		Experiential quality	Average
27		Forest Rest House	No
28		Type of tourist	
	a	User groups with %	
	b	Footfall measures	Information unavailable
	c	Peak season	January to June. Local community frequently visit to Dam area. There was no records maintain by legal entity.
	d	Available activities on site	Nothing
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	None
30		Local education status	Primary level
31		Local Awareness about eco tourism	None.
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	site can handle a lot more than currently available.
33		Any other factor about site	
34		Management plan	Yes
35		Present govern body	Yes- (JFM)
		names & contacts	Mr. Tukaram Bhojanga Jogdande- President JFM
36		Desrcption on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	With close proximity to water body and dry deciduous forest mix. The site is prone to forest fires and
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Totally can take up the load for tourism, although it remains under rated till date.
	d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	
	e	Survey conducted by	Ravi Bhiste
	f	Officials/locals met	Mr. Sachin Sawant- RFO- 9049501314

ISAPUR WL SANCTUARY- SHEMBALIMPRI- PUSAD- YAVATMAL - WILDLIFE TOURISM

Isapur dam known in Maharashtra as fifth large area acquired water body. As surrounding area cover with mainly teak forest. Bird Sanctuary.

PROS

- Natural heritage with significant geological formations
- Beautiful aesthetics and surrounding forest

LIMITING FACTORS

- It's a hilly terrain. Not much open spaces.
- Lake condition not good; shallow.
- Very hot summers.
- After Diwali local villages were started migrating for labor work.
- Not enough physical space for development.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Construction of rest house a flat land be made available.
- Second site is proposed in management plan for tracking path in Jungle,
- Empty houses which were initial built by irrigation department; can be converted into tourist stay facility.
- Boating and Fishing activities can be developed by training the local tribal youth.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

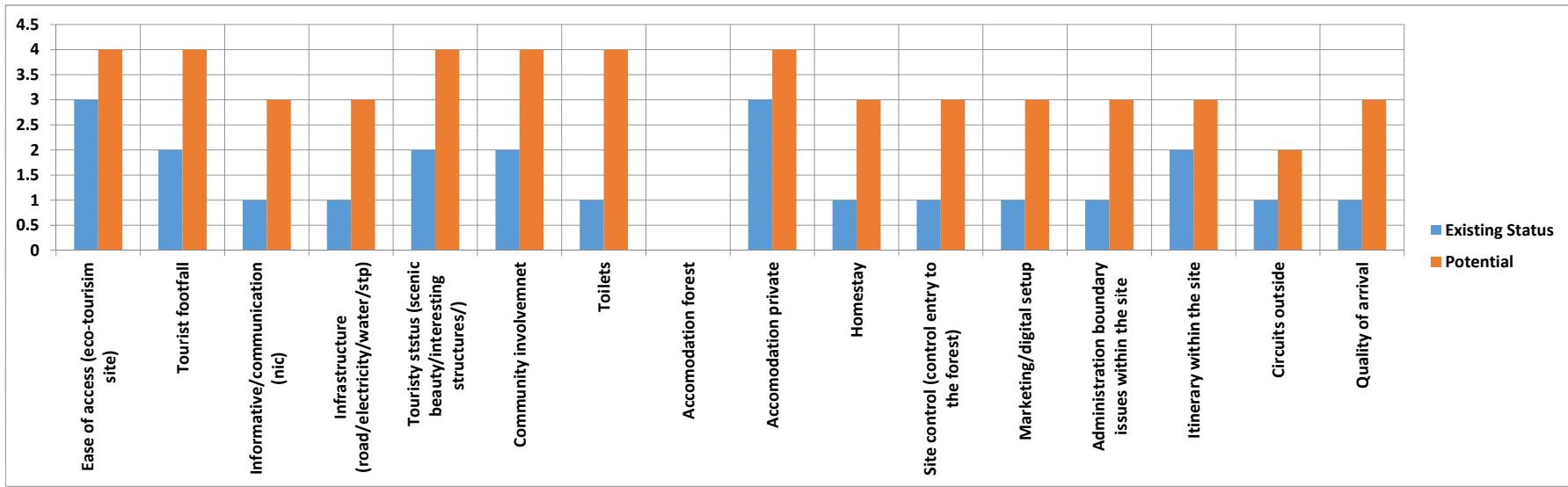
Nearby Attractions:

Tourism Circuit: Stop 1: Painganga WLS -Stop2: Aundha Nagnath- Hingoli - Stop3: Mahurgad - Stop4: Kalamb

STAY FACILITY

Govt. guest House, Private lodges at Pusad.

															Total	%	
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)															
		Tourist footfall															
		Informative/communication (nic)															
		Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)															
		Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)															
		Community involvement															
		Toilets															
		Accommodation forest															
		Accommodation private															
		Homestay															
		Site control (control entry to the forest)															
		Marketing/digital setup															
		Administration boundary issues within the site															
		Itinerary within the site															
		Circuits outside															
		Quality of arrival															
Isapur Sanctuar	Existing Status	3	2	1	1	2	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	21	26.25		
	Potential	4	4	3	3	4	0	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	47	58.75	



45a

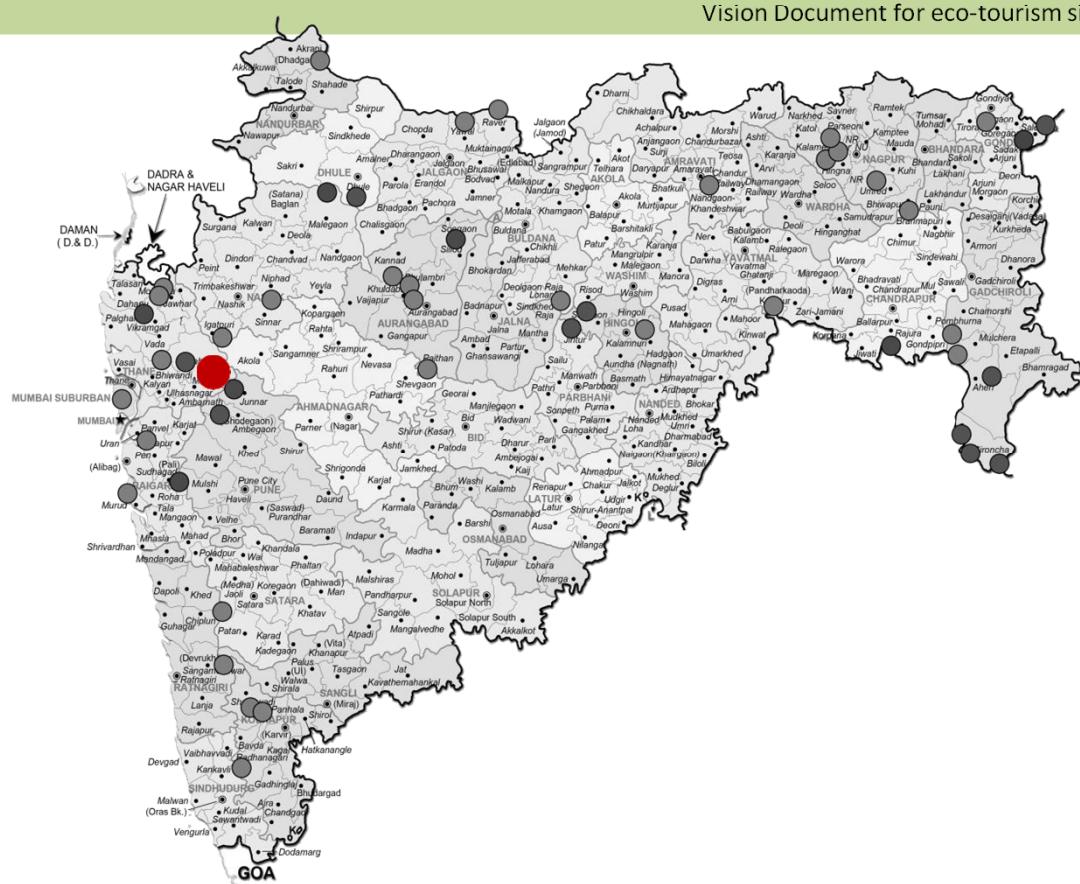


Malshej- Naneghat, (Tokawada South), Thane

District – Thane

Category- Landscape
Tourism

Potential- Trekking & Nature
education





Primary Entrance Gate



Secondary Entrance Ga



Informative Signage



Administration Office



Play Equipment



Historic Stone Water Tank Recently constructed we

1		Site Name	Malshej-Naneghat, Thane
2		Date	13th December 2019
3		Type	Landscape Tourism
4		Ecosystem	
5		Location	Thane
6		Area	more than one sq km
7		Connectivity	
	a	Nearist Highway	Mumbai Pune
	b	Nearest Railway station	pune
	c	Nearest Airport	Pune
	d	Nearest Village	Thitabi Village
	e	Nearest pada / Wadi	
	f	Nearest City	Pune
8		Access Route	via Road way only
9		Approach Road	Is in very good condition being one of the main roads
	a	Transportation modes	public as well as private vehicles
	b	Aesthetic condition	very poor
	c	Physical condition	very poor
	d	Experiential quality	very poor
10		Entrance	
	a	Aesthetic condition	Good
	b	Physical condition	Good
	c	Experiential quality	very Good
11		Existing Signage	
	a	No.s, size and shape, location	Poor
12		Existing Irrigation service	irrigation is carried out
13		Existing Light fixtures	NO proper electrical Line
14		Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	
15		Toilet Facsility	Poor
16		Surrounding land uses	irrigation and deciduous forest
17		What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc)	Manikdoh Dam
18		Local Flora Data & speciality	these are a mix of forest trees .on the green nature trails
19		Local Fauna Data & speciality	
20		Local Community	
	a	Village name	
	b	Economic status	
	c	Sources of income	Irrigation and labour
22	d	Local Material to built	Basalt Rock
23		Local food/crops/farming details	Rice and wheat
25		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	This is a hugely popular site for locals
	b	Footfall measures	Measures like allowing Locals to Put stalls in monsoon For the Travelers
	c	peak season	Monsoon, From august to september.
	d	available activities on site	
	e	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Site is Famous for the trekking crowd it receives in monsoon. Not much measures are taken To cater them. There is a souvenir shop.
36		Description on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	
	b	Environmental factors	
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Yes
	d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	The site has poor Public Presence as well as Poor access which results to lower Footfall. Need to create an online platform for such sites and easy access with directional Signages as there is Very low to No network in such areas.
	e	Survey conducted by	Pallavi latkar, Sachin Waghmare, Swapnil karnekar

MALSEJ NANEGHAT, THANE – LANDSCAPE TOURISM

Naneghat is a relatively popular tourist destination for trekking attracting mainly local tourist. However very small number of tourists visits, due to lack of information about the site as well as not many activities available for the tourists.

PROS

- The site is exactly opposite to the approach road to Ajanta caves. Hence, it has good visibility and easy approach for attracting tourist.
- The site has significance due to proximity to another tourist destination like malshej ghat, shivneri fort etc.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Currently there are not many activities for attracting and engaging the tourists visiting the site.
- The Existing surrounding area has good stay facilities including private resorts.
- There is not much scope for home stays in nearby villages

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Additional activities like nature trails, trekking etc to engage for heavy tourist footfall.
- Nature education for both tourist and local youth is required.
- There are no signage's on site. Brochures and Map of the area highlighting the activity spaces and attractions for the tourists should be provided. Also Informative signage's of local flora and fauna is required at regular intervals along the nature trail.
- Guidelines for tourists – which could be in printed form along with the ticket
- Web portal of site

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- The site needs to be developed with more activities for engaging the tourist, attractive and informative signage and enhanced infrastructure.
- Site can be approached by road but the entrance is fine but can be made more attractive and informative.
- Quality of arrival can be upgraded by providing proper signage, entrance gate and information to the tourists on available itinerary and activities on site.
- The site should be developed to showcase the various measures and activities of the forest department and engage the tourist in the forest through nature based activities.
- Waiting area acting as a visitor centre for the tourist
- Nature information centre - which would facilitate about regional and local natural history and connectivity of people with forest.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

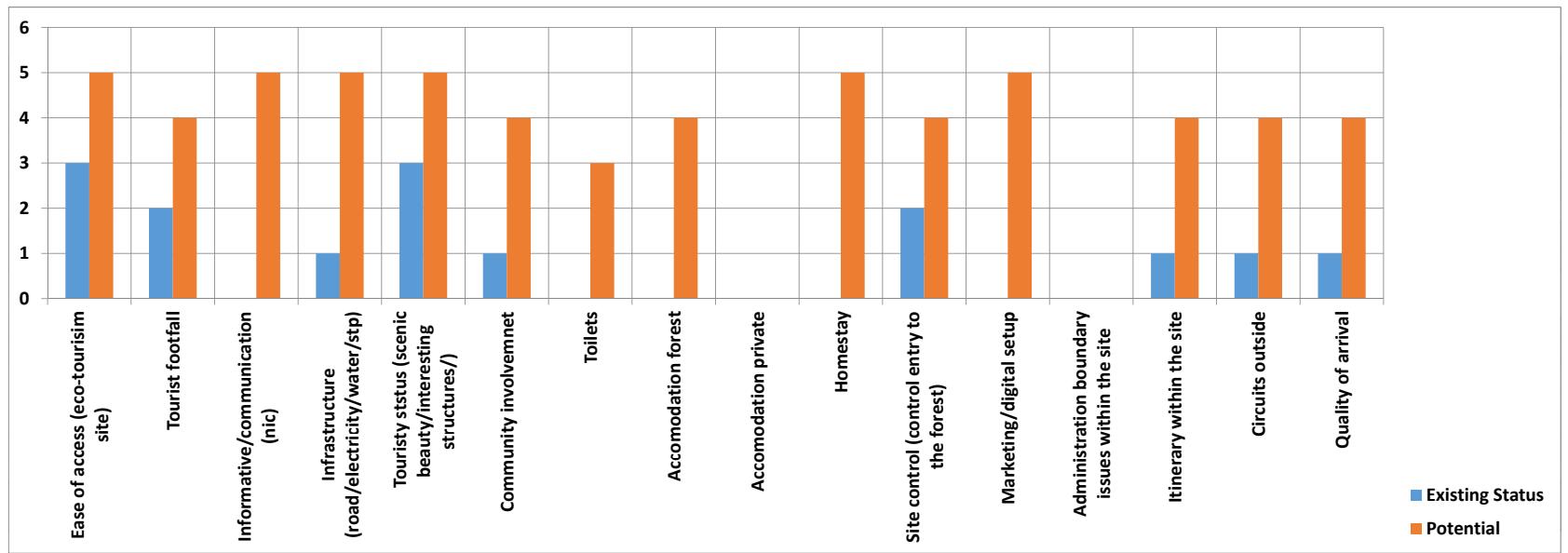
Nearby attractions

Stop 1- Shivneri Fort - Stop 2 -Tithbi Village

Naneghat is One day trek from Mumbai and Pune.

2-3 day circuit with stay at Thitabi or Junnar, Shivneri, Lenyandri Ganapati

																Total	%	
		Eco-tourism site)																
Malsej	Existing Status	3	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	15	18.75	
Naneghat	Potential	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	0	5	4	5	0	4	4	61	76.25



45b

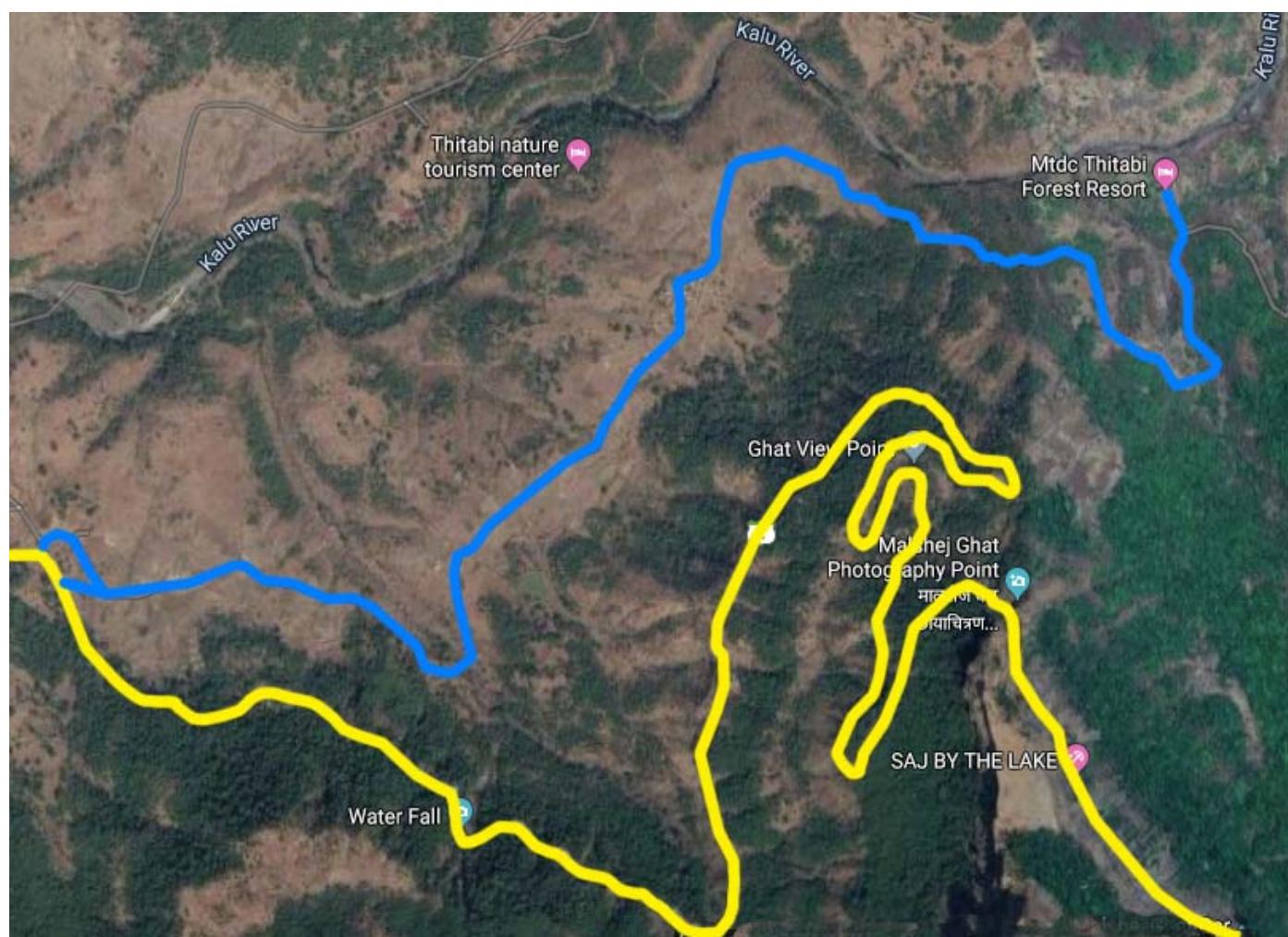
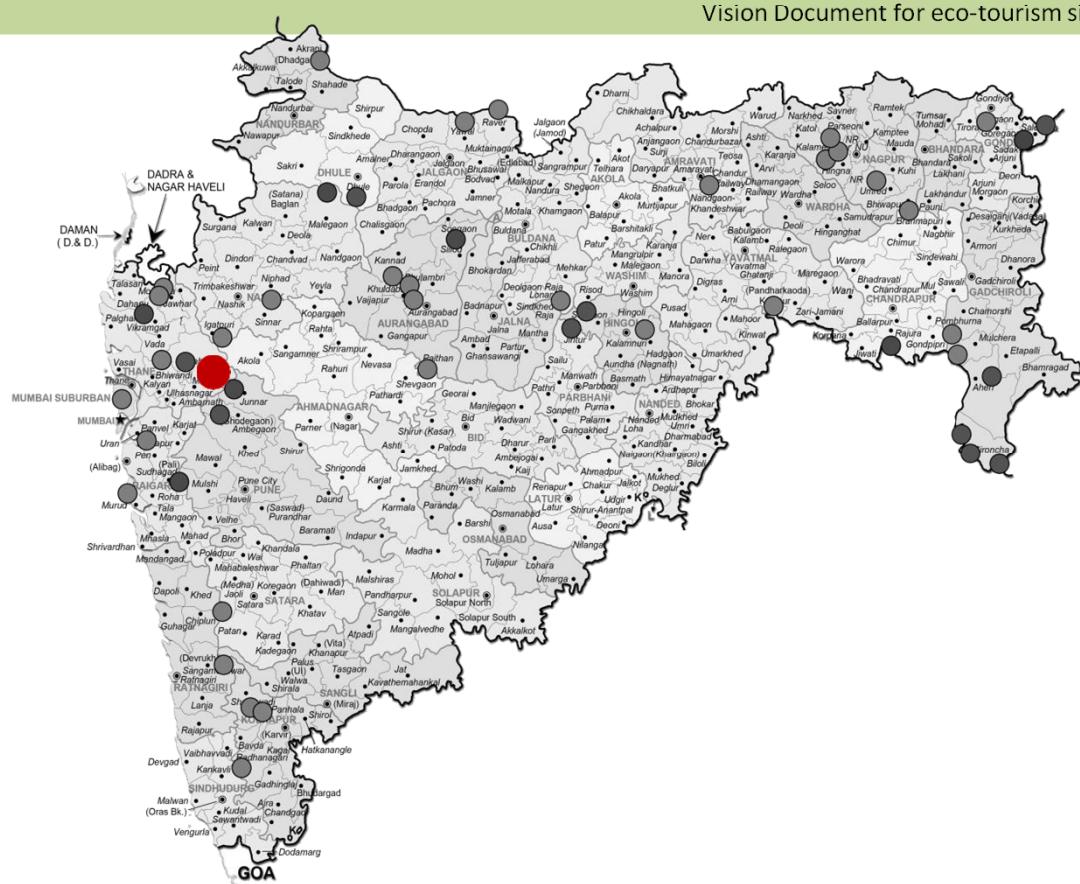
TITHBI VILLAGE ECO- Tourism Center

District – Thane

Category- Landscape
Tourism

Potential- Adventure Sports,
Nature education







Entrance gate 1



Entrance gate



Informative Signage



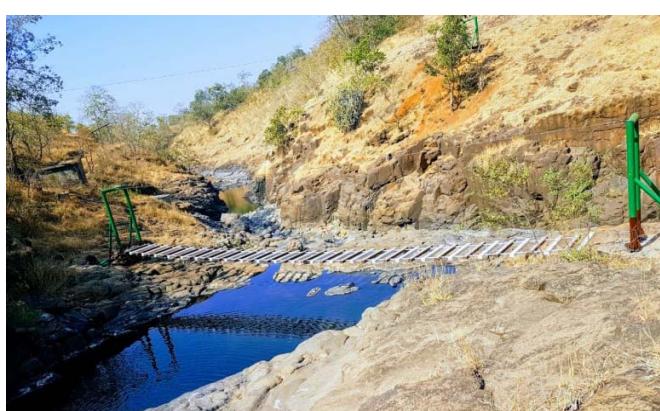
Dormitory & Tent Facility



Multipurpose Hall



Artificial Rock Climbing Wall & Watch Tower



Bridge

1	Site Name	Adventure Park, Tithbi Village
2	Date	13th December 2019
3	Type	Landscape and Adventure Tourism
4	Ecosystem	Dense Deciduous forest
5	Location	Malshej Ghat, Savarne, Thitabi Village, Taluka- Murbad.
6	Area	max. 3 acres site development
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearist Highway	Mumbai Pune
b	Nearest Railway station	Pune
c	Nearest Airport	Pune
d	Nearest Village	Thitabi Village
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Vaishakhare village
f	Nearest City	Pune
8	Access Route	via Road way only
9	Approach Road	Is in very good condition being one of the main roads . Thitabi Tarf Vaishakhare village is located in Murbad Tehsil of Thane district in Maharashtra which is well connected via Murbad road .
a	Transportation modes	public as well as private vehicles
b	Aesthetic condition	very good
c	Physical condition	very good
d	Experiential quality	extremely good location amidst the Malshej ghat
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Good
b	Physical condition	Good
c	Experiential quality	Good
11	Existing Signage	Informative Signages are present but the site lacks in Directional Signages. The site is off the main Highway. Requires appropriate signages to reach the actual site that is developed for ecotourism along the river Kalu
a	No.s, size and shape , location	8 to 10 Signages.
b	Aesthetic condition	Good
c	Physical condition	Good
d	Experiential quality	Good
12	Existing Irrigation service	Irrigation is carried out
13	Existing Light fixtures	Solar electricity is available , but with poor maintenance. Intense cut offs are experienced here .
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	
15	Toilet Facility	the accommodation facilities have enough attached toilets
16	Surrounding land uses	irrigation and deciduous forest
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Kalu River and the exotic malshej ghat makes gives the site a wonderful setting throughout the year
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	These are a mix of forest trees . Overall dense undisturbed four to five tiered forest still exists
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	All resident birds and the flora fauna of Bhimashankar wild life sanctuary are seen here
20	Local Community	
a	Village name	Thitabi Village
b	Economic status	
c	Sources of income	Irrigation and labour. Thitabi Tarf Vaishakhare village has a small population of 200 to 250 persons and about 40 families and households . They depend on the forest resources and have been roped in to maintain the ecotourism site through a proper EDC
21	Significant factor	
a	Dance	
b	Craft	
c	Art	
d	Architecture	
e	special note	
22	Local Material to built	Basalt Rock
23	Local food/crops/farming details	Rice and wheat
24	Accommodation	
a	Forest Rest House	
b	Local	The site has no forest rest houses . There cottages and dormitories recently constructed . The site is well developed with all basic amenities and including a small common kitchen and dining facility. Addition to this
	Aesthetic condition	

	Physical condition	the site also has some adventure sports facilities like rock climbing , river crossing etc
	Experiential quality	
d	Other structures	
25	Type of tourist	
a	user groups with %	This is a hugely popular site for weekenders from nashik pune and mumbai MMRregion
b	Footfall measures	
c	peak season	
d	available activities on site	
	e Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Accomodation and Adventure Sports Facilities have been provided . The site is maintained jointly by the EDC and the Agency managing the adventure sports
f	Local education status	
g	Local Awareness about eco tourism	The site is governed by 3 bodies. The Forest Department, The Adventure sports is managed Organised and managed by a Thane based Adventure sports company and the village which Provides necessary Labour And skill for Cooking and maintenance.
36	Description on	
a	Vulnerability of site	The site is away from the main roads and is slightly secluded from the hustle bustle on the murbad road such that human interference will not affect negatively .
b	Environmental factors	
c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Yes
	d Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	The site has poor Public Presence as well as Poor access which results to lower Footfall. Need to create an online platform for such sites and easy access with directional Signages as there is Very low to No network in such areas.
	e Survey conducted by	Pallavi latkar, Sachin Waghmare, Swapnil karnekar

THITABI VILLAGE, THANE- LANDSCAPE TOURISM

Thitabi site is situated in the forest area. It is a relatively unknown tourist destination attracting very less tourist till now. However very few tourists visit the thitabi site, due to lack of information about the site.

PROS

- The site in the valley adjoining the river Kalu, with plenty of natural beauty around.
- The site has significance due to proximity to another tourist destination like Naneghat trek, Malshej ghat etc

LIMITING FACTORS

- Currently there are few activities for attracting and engaging the tourists.
- There is not much scope for home stays in nearby villages
- The approach road conditions from nearby towns are very bad and need to be upgraded.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Nature education for both tourist and local youth
- There are no signages on site. Brochures and Map of the area highlighting the activity spaces and attractions for the tourists should be provided. Also Informative signage's of local flora and fauna is required at regular intervals along the nature trail.
- Guidelines for tourists – which could be in printed form along with the ticket
- Web portal of site

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

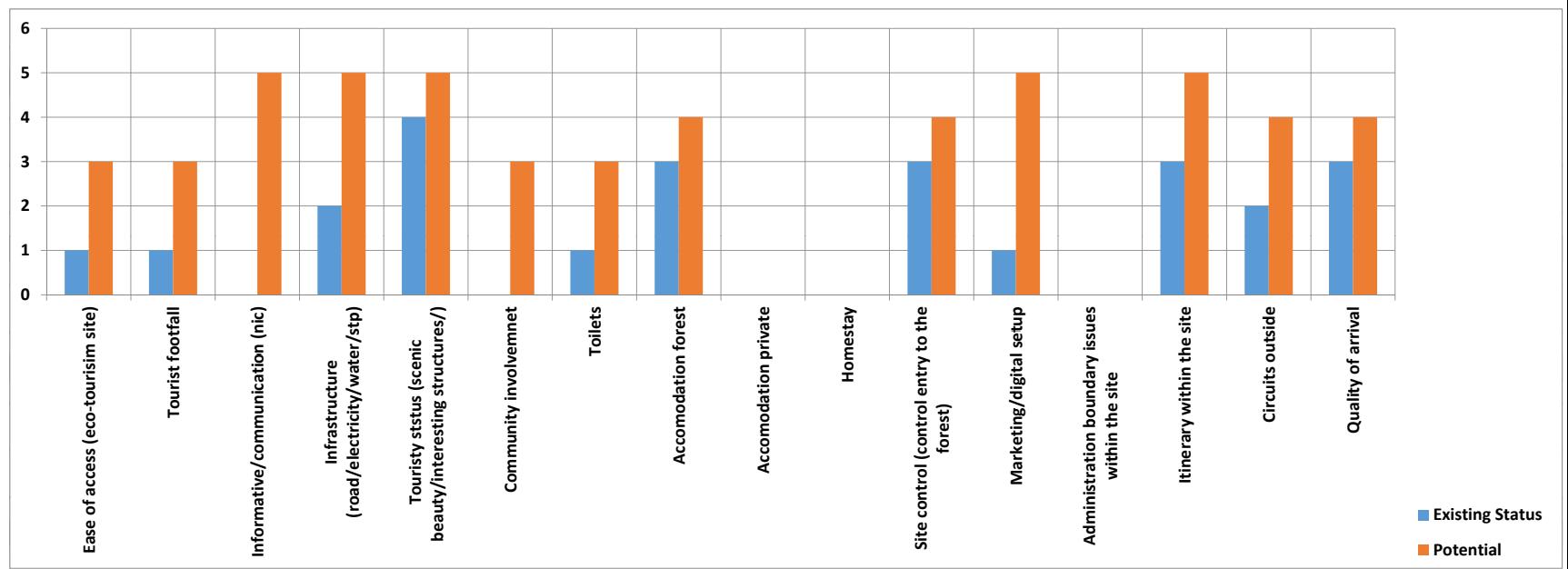
- The site needs to be developed with more activities for engaging the tourist, attractive and informative signage and enhanced infrastructure.
- Site is located 4km approx inside from the main road. Hence Entrance can be made more attractive and informative.
- Quality of arrival can be upgraded by providing proper signage, entrance gate and information to the tourists on available itinerary and activities on site.
- The site should be developed to showcase the various measures and activities of the forest department and engage the tourist in the forest through nature based activities. Bee farming can be proposed.
- Nature information centre - which would facilitate about regional and local natural history and connectivity of people with forest.
- Existing trail pathway is well developed and is suitable for the natural context. This should be maintained and not paved.
- Rain water harvesting planning and techniques can be implemented successfully for water management.
- Village walks can be developed in nearby villages of Thana and Fardapur through local community involvement.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Nearby Attractions- Naneghat Treking Point , Malsej Ghat, Shivneri Fort

Tourist Circuit: Stop1 – Malsej Ghat - Stop 2 – Naneghat Treking Point - Stop 3 – Shivneri Fort

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Tithbi	Existing Status	1	1	0	2	4	0	1	3	0	0	3	1	0	3	2	3	24	30
	Potential	3	3	5	5	5	3	3	4	0	0	4	5	0	5	4	4	53	66.25



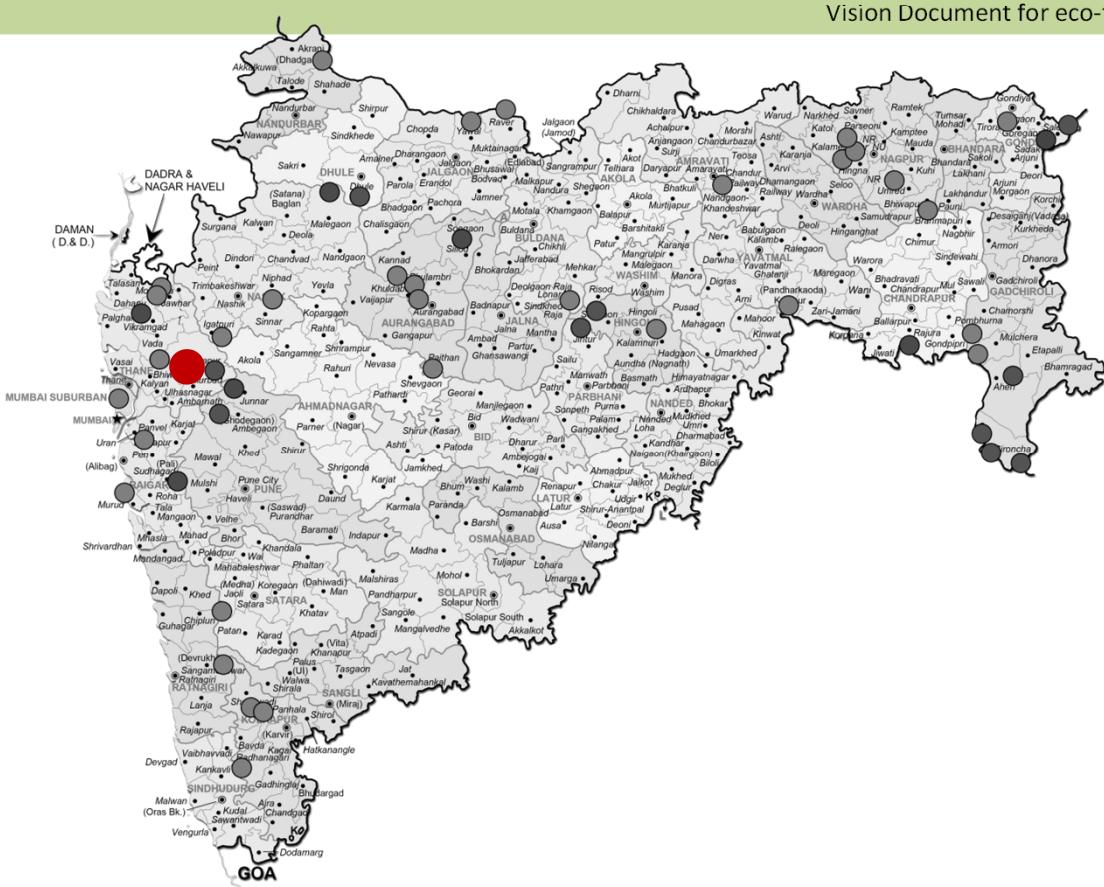
WAFA ROPEVATIKA

District – Thane

Category – Nature Tourism

Potential- Adventure sports and nature education





Bhatsa river deck,
With provision for
water sports



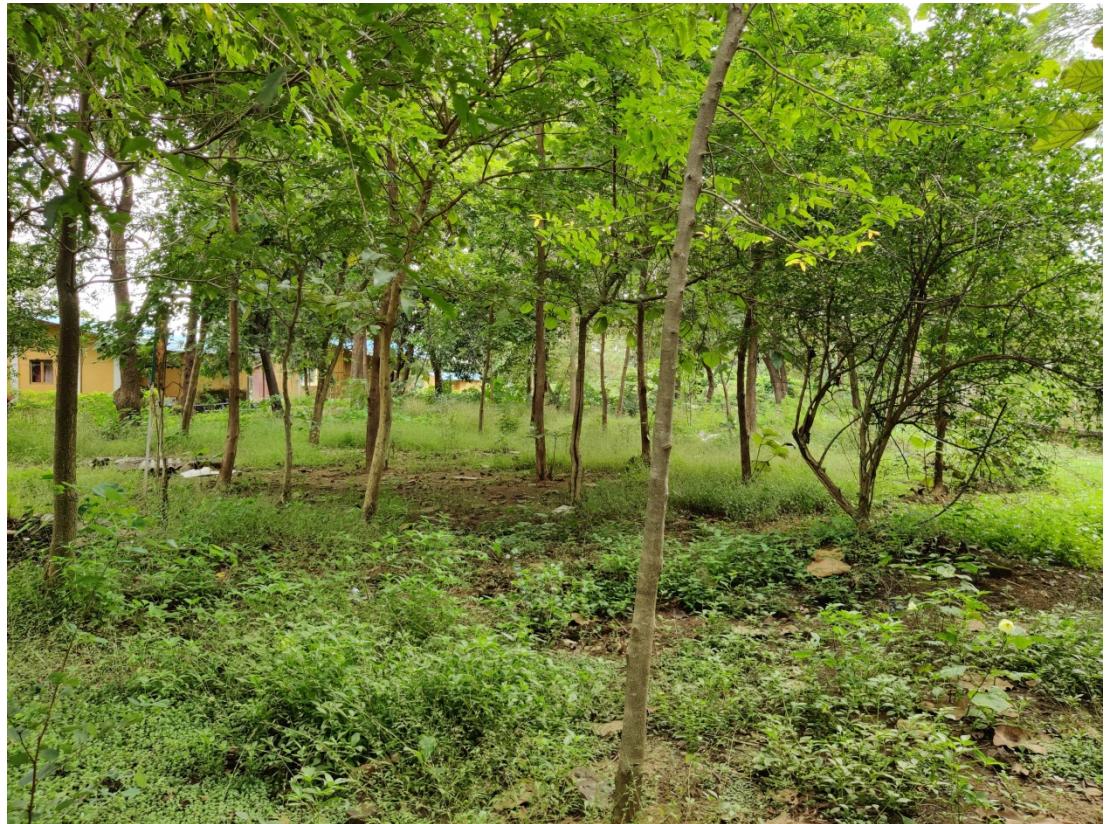
Current site with multiple structures like canteen, dorms, play room,etc

Structures made up of marine ply cladded with bamboo or karvi





Ropevatika site



Site for organic farming, carried out before but now its not being continued due to less profit

Questionnaire for Eco tourism sites

1	Wafa- Rop Vatika-Shahapur Date : 1-11-2019)	
2	River Edge Site. Birds and insects observed. Nursery plantation and dense local ecosystem within the site.	
3	Shahpur	
4	Area	
5	Connectivity (Name and Distance in Km)	Nearest highway
		Asangaon Railway station
		Nearest airport
		Bhadgal village
		Nearest city
6	Access routes (no. and names)	
7	Approach road	Transportation modes available. And preferences
		The roads have scenic view of green vegetation along the route
		Road condition is moderate
		The roadway gives a
8	Entrance	Description
		The entrance is not aesthetically pleasing
		Fence with a simple GI gate is provided with a signage
		The does not give an experience of entering into a natural eco-tourist site.
9	Existing signages	8 signages with simple rectangular signage
		Signages are not according to any theme or highlight the type of eco-system the site belongs to
		The signages are simple rectangular boards with nomenclature written on it.
10	Existing irrigation service note	No eco water management technique for irrigation identified as such.
11	Existing lighting fixtures note	Light poles present within the site where residential facility is provided. The part with nursery and dense forest has less light poles. Light poles are simple GI poles.
12	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	The site has good number of stay facility with single and double occupancy for about 10-8 people and dormitory for 20 people(10 male and female each). Facilities like Toilet, Canteen, Water sports, Fountain, Rest rooms, Multipurpose hall, childrens play area, butterfly garden, adivasi school is present within the site
13	Toilet Facility	Toilet facility is sufficient in number but requires proper maintenance and water facility. Eco-toilet unit is available on site
14	Surrounding land use -- Resort at the other edge of river Wafa gaon and agricultural private land	
15	what are the natural features-- Bhatsa river and dam	
16	Local flora is available but data survey can be carried for the same.	
17	Local fauna is available but data survey can be carried for the same.	
18	Local community	Adivasi and locals for Bhadgal gaon. Works on minimal wages
		The locals get paid for cleaning the site, Nursery and plantation maintenance, cooking etc
		however, due to low footfall the staff is reduced to half from 10 to 5.
19	significant factors - Typical house type like karvi is observed in nearby villages. A typical karvi house module is made on site for the tourist to experience the interior of karvi house and village life	
21	Tribal related data	
22	no such prominent cultural or social form observed	
23	Local material for built	
24	Bhendi, palak and someother vegetables are grown in nursery	
25	Types of accommodation available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , Nos., material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	Accommodation are sufficiently good in number and have spacious space that allow natural view of the riveredge and scenic greenery
		The rooms are maintained and fully air conditioned with toilet facility
		the rooms are affordable and dormitory facility is also available for the same

26	Existing forest rest house facility (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	Typology Condition note and SWOT Nos.
27	Condition note on Built facility available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality, SWOT)	Reception : no specific reception counter available Interpretation center : no A small ticket counter is seen at the entrance but it lacks singage and do not serve as a pause point. Security elements canteen is built with common toilet and eating facility A school for adivasi is built on site where students are taught till 10th std no souvinier shops is seen
28	Types of tourists	The tourist like students, family, and locals who visit nashik stay here 100- 150 per month peak season is November to May Sports games, butterfly garden, indoor games room, gazebo and multi prpose hall
29		Existing measures taken by govern bodies towards eco tourism : provision of eco -stay rooms, nursery spaces and activities planned on the site. Organic farming can be strated again which was previsously practised on the site
30		the locals are educated and adivasi school is built on the site which is upto 10th standard
31		The staff and locals need to focus more on eco-tourist activities than to identify the site as reccreational resort space.
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any
33		the site has dense vegetation
34		Management plan will be submitted by the officials
35		present govern body (names and contacts)
36	Description on	Vulnerability of site : good stay facility, but the the trees near the dense vegetation are cut for pathways Environmental factors the site lacks its connection to the river edge and the ecology near the river edge can be developed The site can take the load of eco-tourism as far as facilities to the tourist are provided Acumen action: Understanding the Administration governing policy as per sites. Factors such as Administration boundary on paper and on land.
37		Survey conducted by : Sumeet patil and Sailee Gosavi

WAFA ROPEVATIKA, SHAHAPUR- LANDSCAPE TOURISM

The site is located in a close proximity to Mumbai Agra highway and also close to asangaon station

PROS

- The site acts as a Plant nursery for the locality, it provides plants to nearby uttamrao Biodiversity Park
- The site has ample amount of accommodation from small cottages to dormitories.
- The kitchen is handled by the locals of the nearby padas
- The site is adjoining the Bhatsa river and various Water sports being carried out

LIMITING FACTORS

- The site has lost its main purpose to be an eco tourism center and is carrying out activities which are more oriented towards resorts
- The footfall to the site is very low so the income is affected.
- The site is not having a view of the river directly which can be its major selling point.
- Ropevatika is not made informative or interactive for the tourist

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Proper segregation of spaces as per their requirement as many rooms are empty.
- Branding and marketing to be done.
- Signages need to be repaired or renewed.

SOCIAL NOTES

The one EDC, formed by the Forest department is trained to maintain the Nursery and plantation. The women manage the cooking centre. In the community meeting organized; the locals have shown an interest in learning the tourism skills.

The community can be trained in organic farming which can become the additional livelihood. Visitors can be encouraged to buy organic vegetables. The stalls can be managed by the community. Further, nature based activities can be developed for the local school and college children.

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- The site needs to have a new image of an eco tourism site and not to pertain its old image of accommodation.
- The site has an online presence with room booking facility but is not up to the mark.
- A full day activity circuit can be conducted in the site with trek on mahuli fort
- Homestay can be developed.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUITS

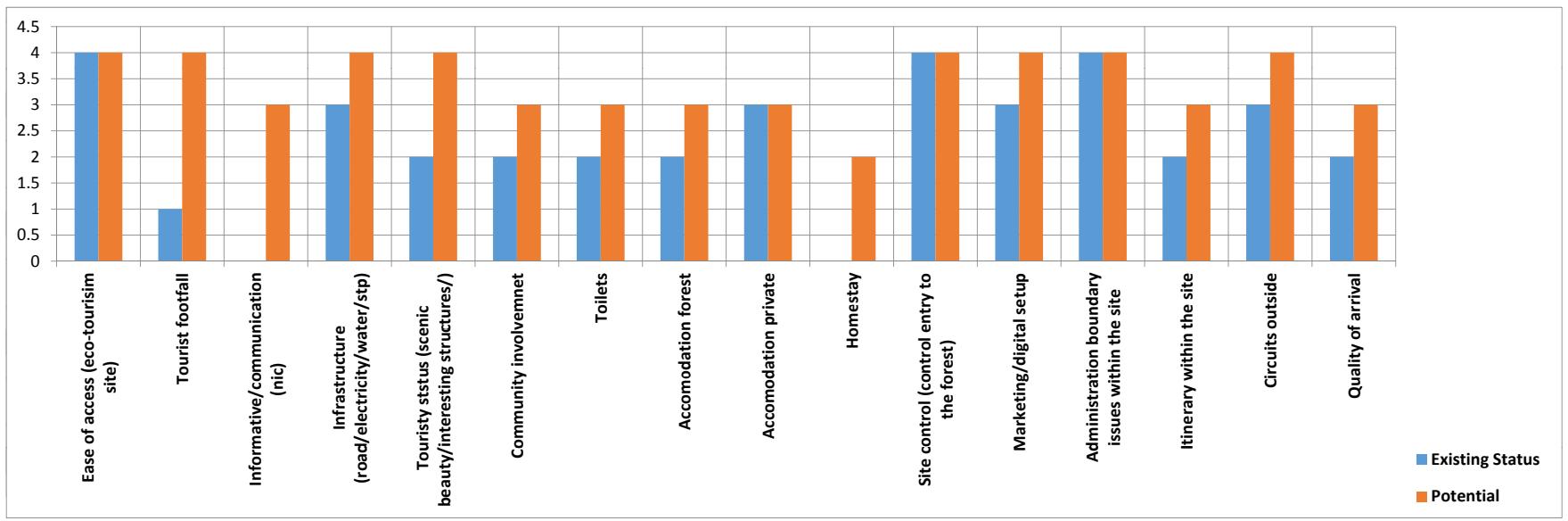
Nearby Attractions: Bhivali Waterfall, Govt. Rest House, Bhatsa

Tourist Circuit: Stop 1 - Bhatsa dam - Stop 2 - Bhivali Waterfall - Stop 3- Mahuli Fort

STAY FACILITY

Stay is possible in the facility and also at many other areas in Shahapur and Bhatsa area.

	Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	4	1	0	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	4	4	4	37	46.25
wafa	Existing Status																
Ropevatika	Potential	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	55	68.75
																Total	%



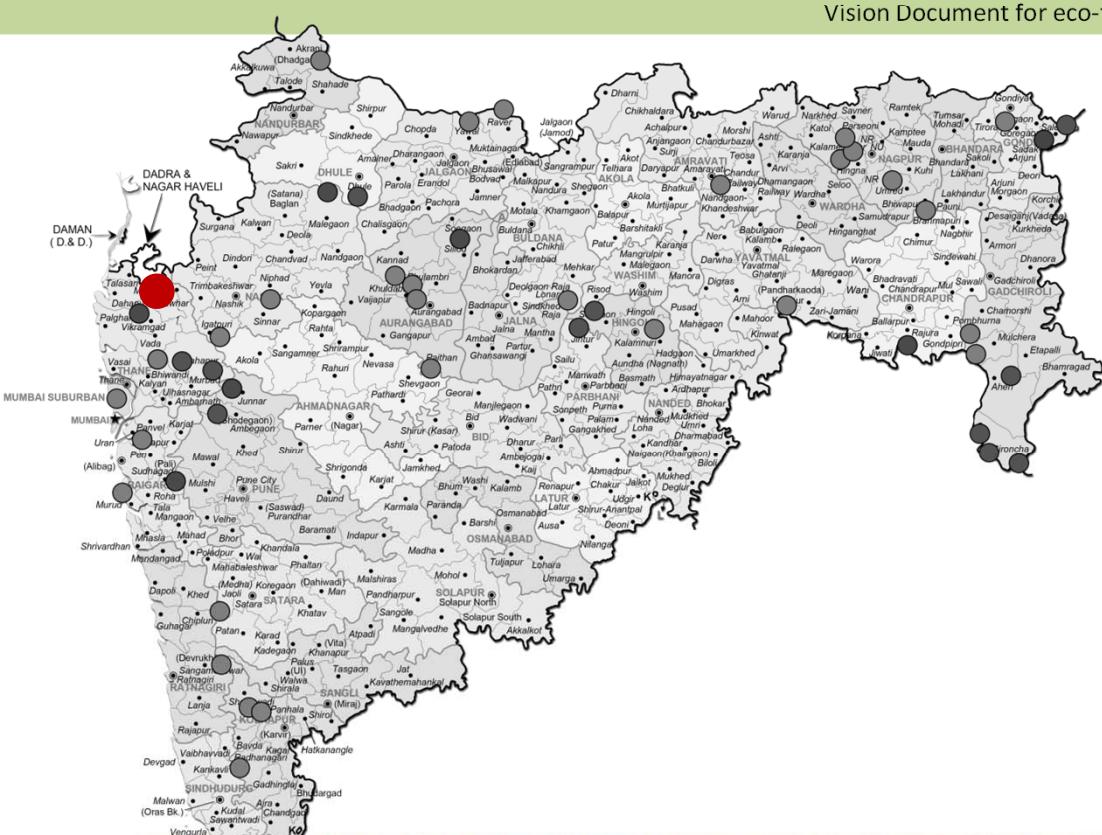


HARIPADA WATERFALL

District – Thane

Category – Landscape tourism

Potential- Adventure sports
and nature education





Harilpada before the eco-tourism site



Eco-tourism site proposed



Existing railings built on the site



Proposed steps to the viewing point



Proposed viewing point



Waterfall



Locals from the pada



Hirdapada Waterfall- Jawhar. Observations & Special Note		
1	Site Name and date of site visit	Jawhar Harilpada 22nd Oct. 2019
2	Type of ecosystem / usage in forest land (Sanctuary /water body/ historic/ from 8 types they have given)	Landscape Tourism
3	Location	Jawhar
4	Area	Not available
5	Connectivity (Name and Distance in Km)	Nearest highway Mumbai-Thane highway NH 848 Nearest railway station Jawhar Nearest airport Nashik Nearest village / pada Dabhosa Nearest city Mumbai and Nashik
6	Access routes (no. and names)	from Nashik as well as from Mumbai
7	Approach road	Transportation modes available. And preferences State transport bus, Auto rikshaw, private vehicles are available. Passes through a village. There is a scenic landscape and tribal villages along the route. The condition of road is also good. 1)Aesthetic condition note View of landscapes 2) Physical condition note Typical Forest pathway 3) Experiential quality note Steps
8	Entrance	Description There is no demarcated/proper entrance to the site 1)Aesthetic condition note There is no proper entrance 2) Physical condition note There is no proper entrance 3) Experiential quality note There is no proper entrance
9	Existing signage	Nos. , Size and shape, locations 1)Aesthetic condition note 2) Physical condition note 3) Experiential quality note No signages
10	Existing irrigation service note	Condition : installation year / no of equipment / aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations No irrigation services
11	Existing lighting fixtures note	Condition : installation year / no. of fixtures/ aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations No lighting services
12	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Condition note and SWOT There are few elements seen on site, railings, and steps leading to another view point.
13	Toilet Facility	Condition note and SWOT No toilet facility
14	Surrounding land uses	Forest land
15	what are the natural features (Hills, lakes, river, plateau, etc)	Hills and river. one can trek down to the waterfall to experience scenic view around
16	Local flora data and speciality	Needs to be surveyed
17	Local fauna data and speciality	Needs to be surveyed
18	Local community	Economic status Adivasi

		sources of income	Agriculture, tourism
		activities	farming, tourism
		special note	Disputes with the forest department. There was a training conducted to empower the local community on river/water related adventure sports
19	significant factors (dance/craft/ art/ architecture)		Art: Warli ; Architecture : Brick houses,wattle and daub use
21	Tribal related data		Not available
22	any other attraction in the area : religious/ cultural etc		Not available
23	Local material for built		stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood
24	Local food / crops / farming details		rice , pulses
25	Types of accommodation available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , Nos., material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	Forest dept: Condition note and SWOT	NA
		Local : Condition note and SWOT	NA
		commercial : Condition and SWOT	No commercial setup has been observed
26	Existing forest rest house facility)	Typology	No forest rest house has been observed
		Condition note and SWOT	
27	Condition note on Built facility available	Reception, Admin, ETC.	No infrastructure has been observed
28	Types of tourists	User groups with %	Not many people are aware about the site
		footfall measures	Not available
		peak season	Not a tourist spot yet
		available activities	None
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards Eco tourism		They have done railing wherever necessary and constructed steps till the view point
30	Local education status		Need to be surveyed
31	Local awareness about Eco tourism		No awareness
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any		Haven't conducted a survey
33	Any Other factor about site		The site has good scope to generate eco tourism. But it can easily turn into just a picnic spot than the eco tourism if not programmed/controlled well.
34	Management plan		Not received
35	present govern body (names and contacts)		Forest department office
36	Description on	Vulnerability of site	There is no proper security gate to Trails. So there is a chance of uncontrolled crowd entering into the parikrama. This will disturb biodiversity.
		Environmental factors	Rever ecology needs to be conserve on the site in any scenario
		Readiness of the site to take	Have potential to cater tourism on site

	Acumen action: Understanding the Administration governing policy as per sites. Factors such as Administration boundary on paper and on land.	People have little dispute on the topic of capacity building workshops and training allotments.
37	Survey conducted by : Names and contact	Anagha Palekar, Richa Raut
38	Forest Officer	J M Jadhav 9029194279 Ravindra Toke 08446007716 Mahamuni (forester) 9870383362

HIRADA PADA WATER FALLS-, THANE – LANDSCAPE TOURISM

Hirada pada waterfall is a popular tourist destination amongst the known and tallest waterfall of Maharashtra in Jawhar region (small hill station in Sahyadri- western ghat) of Maharashtra attracting national tourists. However handful tourists visit the waterfalls, due to no information about the site as well as not many activities for the tourists. Must visit destinations in and around Jawhar are Kalmandvi waterfall, Palusa falls, Jai vilas palace, Hanuman point, sunset point and warli art of the local tribe.

PROS

- The site is closest to Mumbai Thane highway NH 848 close by to village Jamsar and Dabhosa.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The site has no demarcated entry, lighting or carved pathways leading signages and toilet facility on site. Only simple railing and steps created leading to another site.
- Currently there are not many activities for attracting and engaging the tourists visiting the site.
- The surrounding area lacks homestay, forest rest houses or any hotel stay facility. The reason why many are unaware of this destination.
- The existing tertiary approach road passes through a village with scenic landscape and tribal villages along the route in good condition; although there is no demarcated entry to the site which requires up gradation. Only the ones aware of this beautiful waterfall trek descend the waterfall to experience scenic view.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Site development should be encouraged in locally available material such as stone, mud, bamboo and teak wood.
- Additional activities to engage controlled heavy footfall
- Nature education for both tourist and local youth
- There are no signages on site. Brochures and Map of the area highlighting the activity spaces and attractions for the tourists should be provided. Also informative signages of local flora and fauna are required at regular intervals along the nature trail.
- Guidelines for tourists for do's and don'ts with instructional signages – which could be in printed form along with the ticket
- Web portal of site

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- Homestay facilities should be made available for tourists to understand and experience history of Jawhar region dating back to 13th Century.
- With many water bodies in and around the vicinity the aqua flora and fauna thriving is high; an interpretation centre is the need of the hour.
- The site has very good potential due to high footfall from the Dabhosa waterfall and Jawhar region as a whole due to tribal community residing here which requires exploration without disturbing the locals. Since Hirapada waterfall is on 0.5kms trail, it can be easily approached on foot. The site needs to be developed with more activities for engaging the tourist, attractive and informative signage and enhanced infrastructure in locally available material avoiding concrete.

- Quality of arrival can be upgraded by providing proper signage, entrance gate and information to the tourists on available itinerary and activities on site.
- The site should be developed to showcase the various measures and activities of the forest department and engage the tourist in the forest through nature based activities.
- Nature information centre - which would facilitate about regional and local natural history and connectivity of people with forest.
- Existing trail pathway is well developed and is suitable for the natural context. This should be maintained and not paved.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

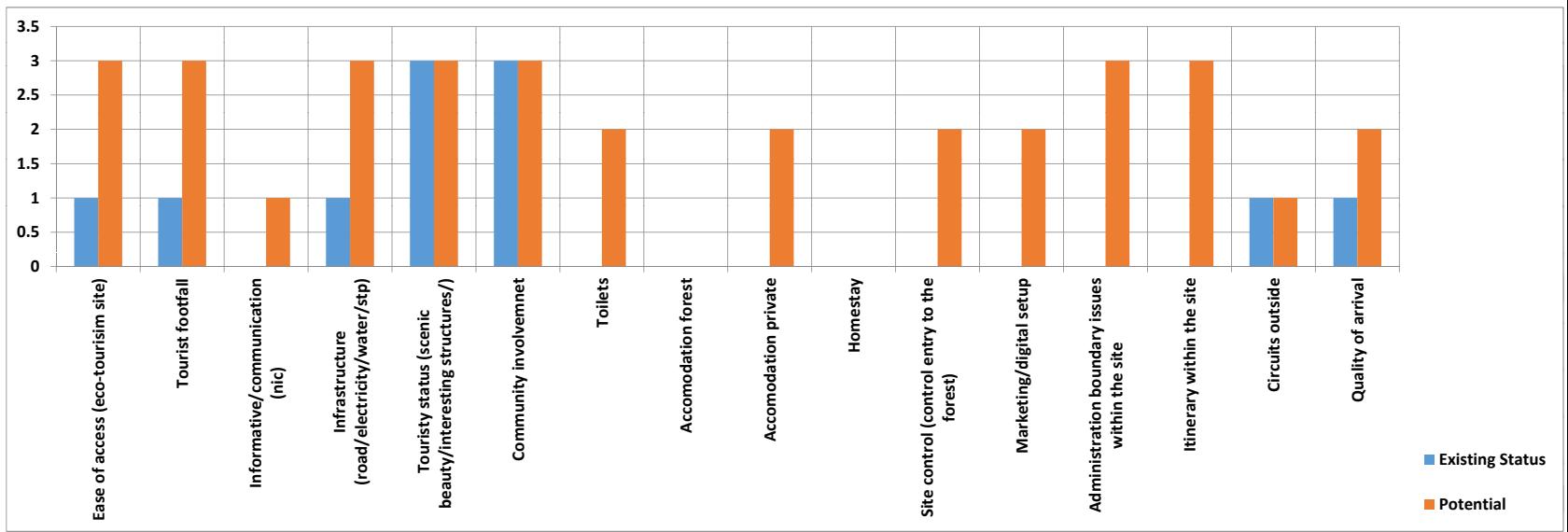
Eco tourism potential of this site is high due to its close proximity from Mumbai, Nashik and southern Gujrat. Hence this site should be developed for local population as bio diversity destination. Must visit destinations in and around Jawhar are :

- Dabhosa waterfall
- Kalmandvi waterfall
- Palusa falls
- Jai vilas palace/ Jawhar fort
- Hanuman point
- Sunset point
- Warli Painting Centre

STAY FACILITY

One day Journey till Hirarpada and stay is possible at private Rest Houses and resort in palghar.

		Hiralpada																																																
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)			Tourist footfall			Informative/communication (nic)			Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)			Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)			Community involvement			Toilets			Accommodation forest			Accommodation private			Site control (control entry to the forest)			Marketing/digital setup			Administration boundary issues within the site			Itinerary within the site			Circuits outside			Quality of arrival			Total		%	
		Existing Status		1	1	0																																												
Hiralpada		Potential		3	3	1	3	3	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	1	2	11	13.75	33	41.25																			



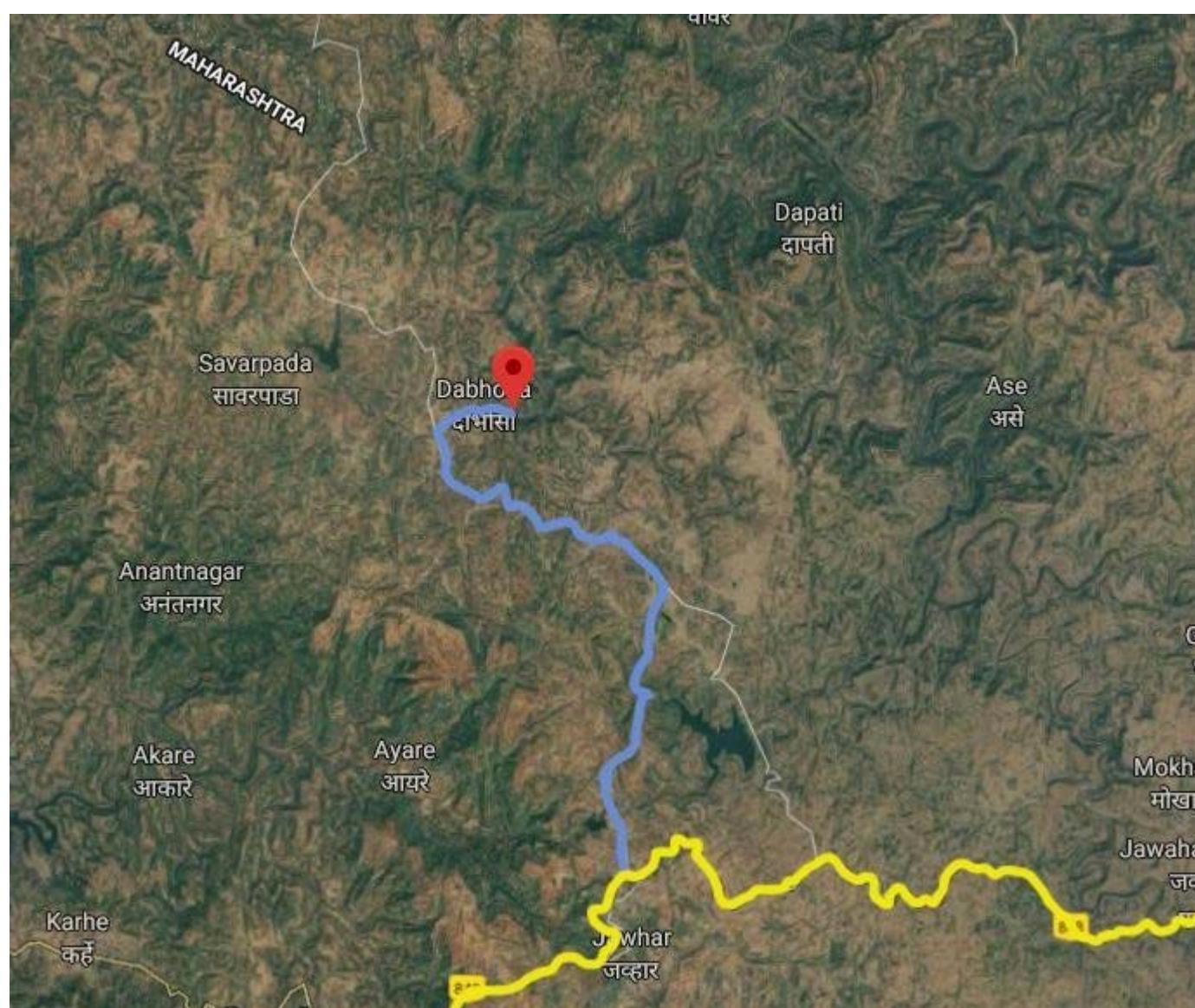
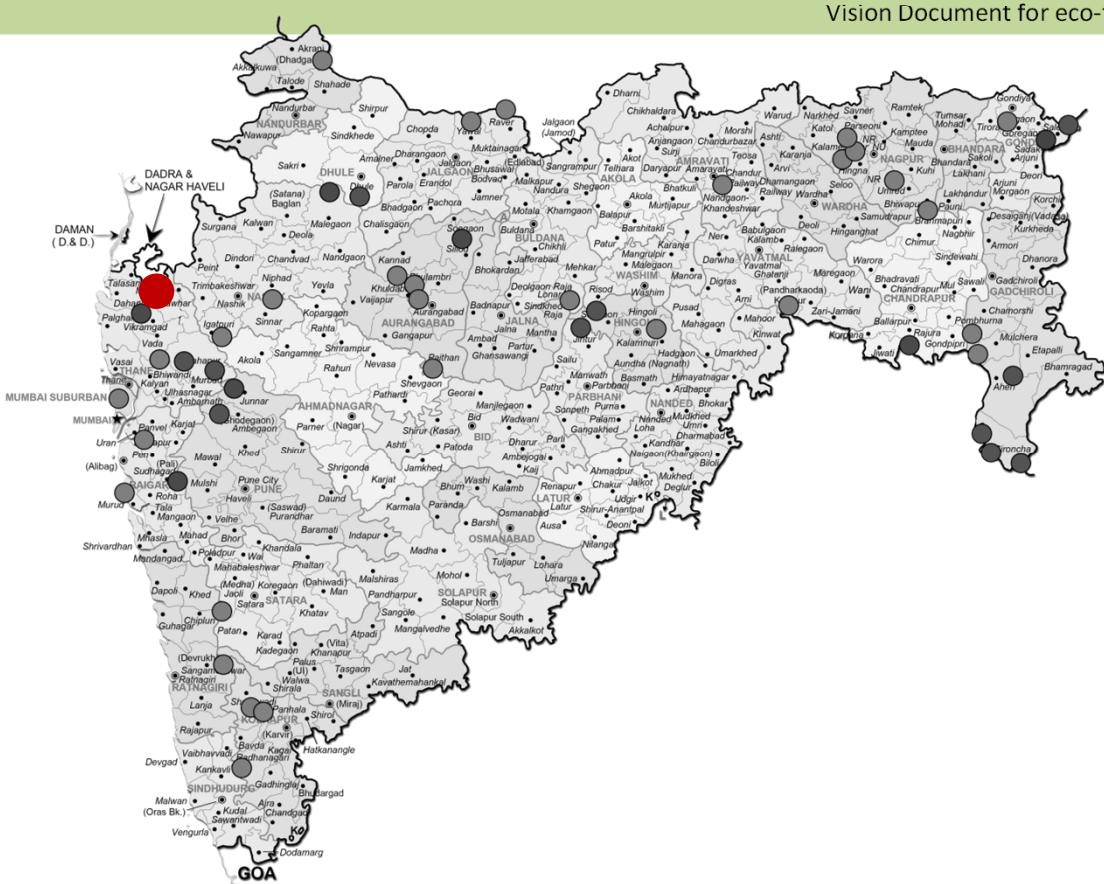
DABOSA WATERFALL

District – Thane,

Category – Landscape tourism

Potential- Adventure sports
and nature education





DABOSA WATERFALL



Approach Road towards the trek



Proposed Ticket counter



Excavation done for landscape/garden



Proposed benches and signages



Pathway for the trek



Proposed Pagoda/rest shelter



Pada at the base from where the trek starts



Dabhosa Waterfall-Jawhar.			
1	Site Name and date of site visit		Jawhar Dabhosa 22nd Oct. 2019
2	Type of ecosystem / usage in forest land (Sanctuary /water body/ historic/ from 8 types they have given)		Waterfall
3	Location		Jawhar
4	Area		Not available
5	Connectivity (Name and Distance in Km)	Nearest highway	Mumbai-Thane highway NH 848
		Nearest railway station	Jawhar
		Nearest airport	Nashik
		Nearest village / pada	Dabhosa
		Nearest city	Mumbai and Nashik
6	Access routes (no. and names)		from Nashik as well as from Mumbai
7	Approach road	Transportation modes available. And preferences	State transport bus, Auto rikshaw, private vehicles are available. Passes through a village. There is a scenic landscape and tribal villages along the route. The condition of road is also good.
		1)Aesthetic condition note	View of landscapes
		2) Physical condition note	Typical Forest pathway
		3) Experiential quality note	Approach Steps provided
8	Entrance	Description	There is no demarcated/proper entrance to the site
		1)Aesthetic condition note	There is no proper entrance
		2) Physical condition note	There is no proper entrance
		3) Experiential quality note	There is no proper entrance
9	Existing signage	Nos. , Size and shape, locations	There are few signages and one main signages on the highway where you take a turn to enter towards the site.These are standard and necessary signages.
		1)Aesthetic condition note	
		2) Physical condition note	
		3) Experiential quality note	
10	Existing irrigation service note	Condition : installation year / no of equipment / aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations	No information available
11	Existing lighting fixtures note	Condition : installation year / no. of fixtures/ aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations	The site being well developed is well lit.
12	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Condition note and SWOT	There are few landscape elements seen on site, railings, dustbins, and shops at the main area and parking spaces
13	Toilet Facility	Condition note and SWOT	No toilet facility
14	Surrounding land uses		Forest land
15	what are the natural features (Hills, lakes, river, plateau, etc)		Hills and river. one can trek down to the waterfall to experience scenic view around

16	Local flora data and speciality		Needs to be surveyed
17	Local fauna data and speciality		Needs to be surveyed
18	Local community	Economic status	Adivasis, local natives near Jawhar area
		sources of income	Agriculture, tourism
		activities	farming, tourism
		special note	Catering service by local natives by cooking traditional food items for travellers/ tourists
19	significant factors (dance/craft/ art/ architecture)		Art: Warli ; Architecture : Brick houses,wattle and daub use
21	Tribal related data		Jawhar tribal district of Palghar, 30-40 types of tribes
22	any other attraction in the area : religious/ cultural etc		Jai Vilas palace, Bhopatgad fort, Shirpamal, Bohada festival (April-May), Kalmandvi, Domzira and Hiradpada
23	Local material for built		stone, mud, bamboo, teak wood
24	Local food / crops / farming details		rice , pulses
25	Types of accommodation available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , Nos., material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	Forest dept: Condition note and SWOT	NA
		Local : Condition note and SWOT	NA
		commercial : Condition and SWOT	There is Dabhosa nature trails which provides all the required facilities, established right next to the site. Along with stay, and food, also provides water activities like kayaking, water rapling etc. They sell one -day, two -days etc, packages, caters to school children/camps. Good setup
26	Existing forest rest house facility)	Typology	Not facility available
		Condition note and SWOT	
27	Condition note on Built facility available	Reception, Admin, ETC.	Not facility available
28	Types of tourists	User groups with %	families/youth/couples/ camps
		footfall measures	Not available
		peak season	Monsoon
		available activities	-
29	Existing measures taken by governing bodies towards Eco tourism		They have done railing wherever necessary
30	Local education status		literacy rate is 66.65% Male percentage is 72.23% and female literacy rate is 59.28%
31	Local awareness about Eco tourism		No awareness
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any		Havent conducted a survey
33	Any Other factor about site		The site has good scope to generate eco tourism. But it can easily turns into just a picnic spot than the eco tourism if not programmed well.
34	Management plan		Not received
35	present govern body (names and contacts)		Forest department office

36	Description on	Vulnerability of site	There is no proper security gate to Trails. So there is a chance of uncontrolled crowd entering into the parikrama. This will disturb biodiversity.
	Environmental factors	River ecology needs to be conserve on the site in any scenario	
	Readiness of the site to take	Have potential to cater tourism on site	
	Acumen action: Understanding the Administration governing policy as per sites. Factors such as Administration boundary on paper and on land.	Need demarcation of actual available land area allowed for eco tourism.	
37	Survey conducted by : Names and contact		Anagha Palekar, Richa Raut
38	Forest Official:		J M Jadhav 9029194279 Ravindra Toke 08446007716 Mahamuni (forester) 9870383362

DABHOSA WATERFALL, THANE- LANDSCAPE TOURISM

Dabhosa waterfall is a highly popular tourist destination 16kms from Dabhosa village at a height of 1467 feet of Maharashtra attracting national tourists. However handful tourists visit the waterfalls, due to no information about the site as well as not many activities for the tourists. Must visit destinations in and around Jawhar are Kalmandvi waterfall, Palusa falls, Jai vilas palace, Hanuman point, sunset point and warli art of the local tribe.

PROS

- The site is closest to Mumbai Thane highway NH 848 close by to village Jamsar and Dabhosa. There is Dabosa nature trails which provide all the required facilities, established right next to the site. Along with stay, and food, also provides water activities like kayaking, water rapling etc. They sell one -day, two -days etc, packages, caters to school children/camps.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The site has no demarcated entry, lighting or carved pathways leading signages and toilet facility on site. Only simple railing and steps crated leading to another site.
- Currently there are not many activities for attracting and engaging the tourists visiting the site.
- The surrounding area lacks homestay, forest rest houses or any hotel stay facility. The reason why many are unaware of this destination.
- The existing approach road passes through a village with scenic landscape and tribal villages along the route in good condition; although there is no demarcated entry to the site which requires up gradation. Only the ones aware of this beautiful waterfall trek descend the waterfall to experience scenic view.
- Since there is no guided information for the site there is a chance of uncontrolled crowd entering into the parikrama. This will disturb biodiversity.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Site development should be encouraged in locally available material such as stone, mud, bamboo and teak wood.
- Additional activities like tribal tourism to engage controlled heavy footfall
- Nature education for both tourist and local youth
- There are no signages on site. Brochures and Map of the area highlighting the activity spaces and attractions for the tourists should be provided. Also Informative signage of local flora and fauna are required at regular intervals along the nature trail.
- Guidelines for tourists for do's and don'ts with instructional signage – which could be in printed form along with the ticket
- Web portal of site

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

- Homestay facilities should be made available for tourists to understand and experience history of Jawhar region dating back to 13th Century.
- With many water bodies in and around the vicinity the aqua flora and fauna thriving is high; an interpretation centre is the need of the hour.
- The site has very good potential due to high footfall from the Dabhosa waterfall and Jawhar region as a whole due to tribal community residing here which requires exploration without disturbing the locals. Since Hiralpada waterfall is on 0.5kms trail, it can be easily approached on foot. The site needs to be developed with more activities for engaging the tourist, attractive and informative signage and enhanced infrastructure in locally available material avoiding concrete.
- Quality of arrival can be upgraded by providing proper signage, entrance gate and information to the tourists on available itinerary and activities on site.
- The site should be developed to showcase the various measures and activities of the forest department and engage the tourist in the forest through nature based activities.
- Nature information centre - which would facilitate about regional and local natural history and connectivity of people with forest.
- Existing trail pathway is well developed and is suitable for the natural context. This should be maintained and not paved.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

Eco tourism potential of this site is high due to its close proximity from Mumbai, Nashik and southern Gujrat. Hence this site should be developed for local population as bio diversity destination.

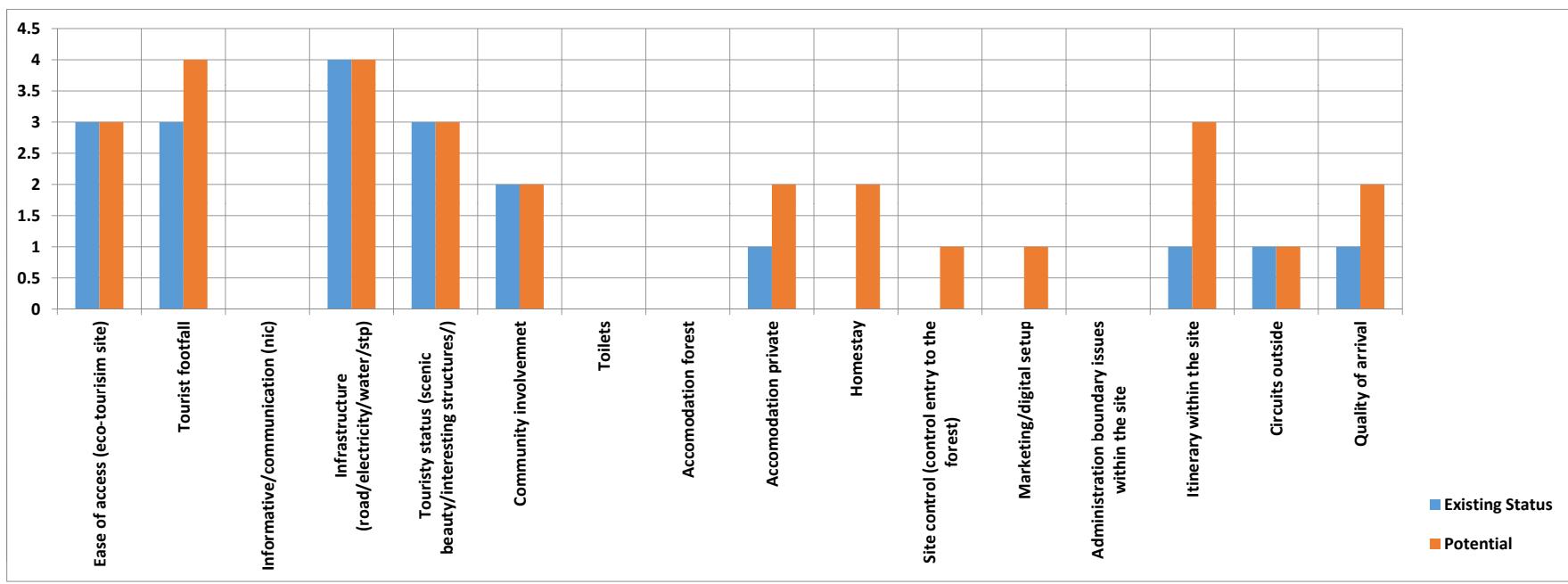
Must visit destinations in and around Jawhar are :

Hiradpada waterfall Shirpamal - Lotus Lake, Lord Shiva temple - Bhopatgad fort - Palusa falls - Sunset point

STAY FACILITY

One day Journey till Hiralpada and stay is possible at private Rest Houses and resort in palghar.

		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accommodation forest	Accommodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	Total	%
Dabosa	Existing Status	3	3	0	4	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	19	23.75
	Potential	3	4	0	4	3	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	3	1	2	28	35



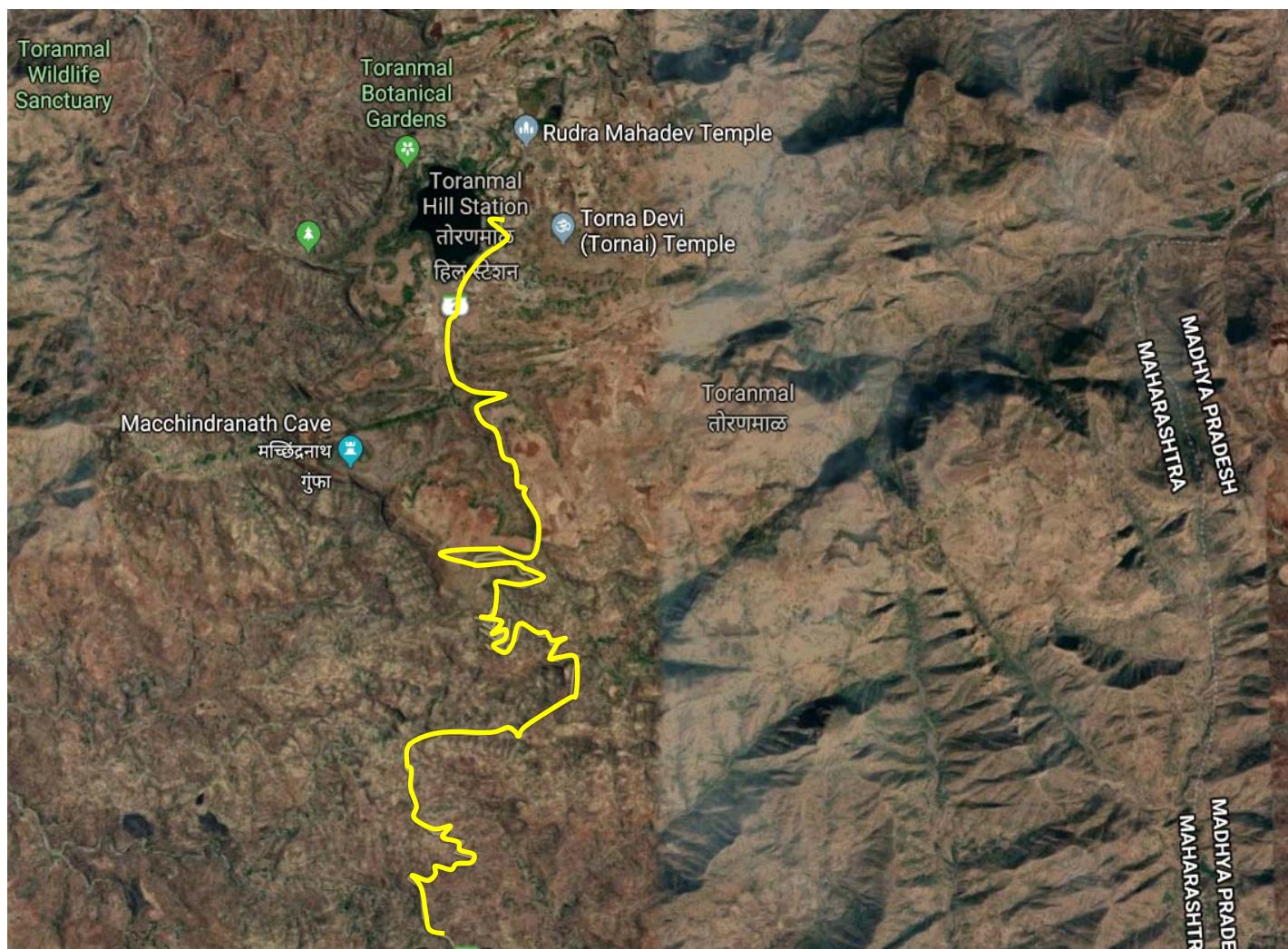
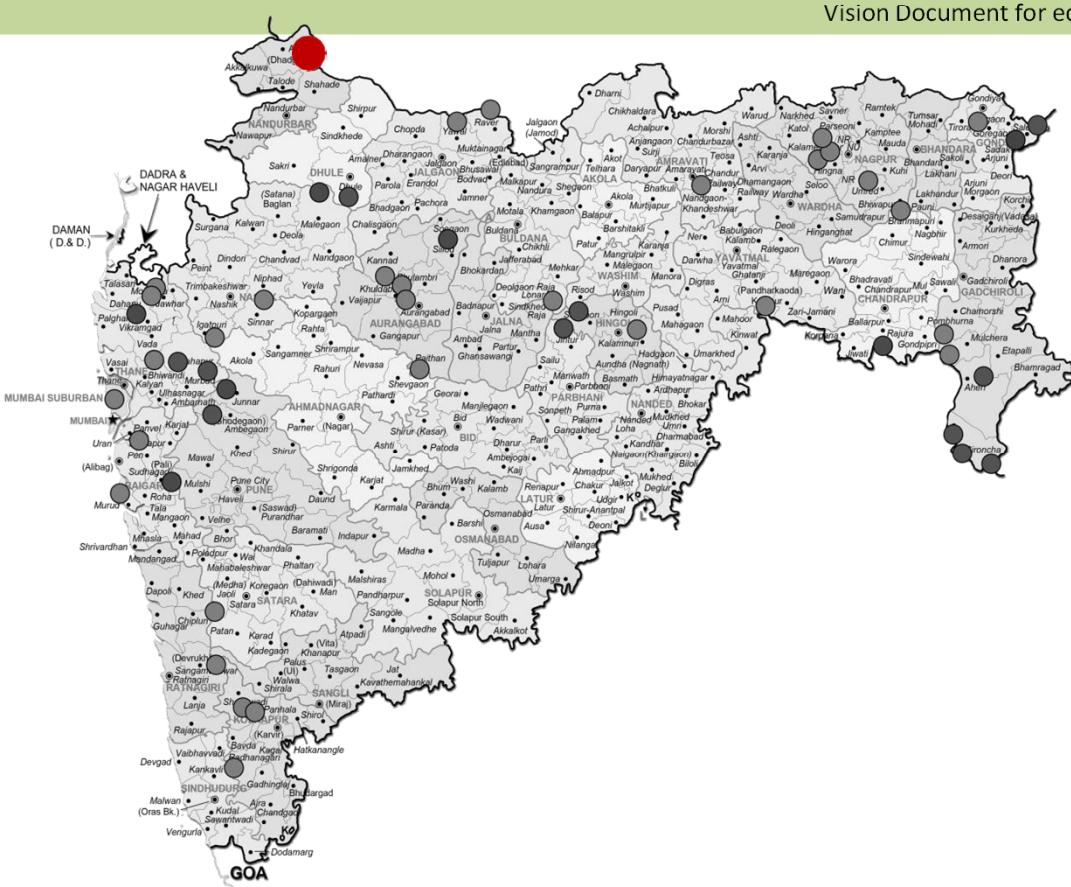


Toranmal Conservation Reserve

District – Nandurbar

**Category – Landscape
tourism**

**Potential- nature
education**





Boating in Yashwant Lake



Railing along edge path





ACCOMODATION



VIEWING DECK



522

Yashwant Lake

1	Site Name	Toranmal Conservation Reserve
2	Date	19/11/2019
3	Type	Landscape Tourism
4	Ecosystem	Toranmal Plateau is full of Virgin forest all around. The plateau is covered by ever green mixed plant species and unhunted wild animals. Modern human efforts have established Rose garden, Botanical garden, Butterfly garden, Boating facilities etc. Toranmal Hill federation has maintained good will relationships with local tribals by way of training Bamboo Works. Stop Entry of Petrol , Diesel vehicals allow only E- vehicals i.e. battery operated vehicals. This will maintain pure fresh air, wind, salubrious atmosphere. Install Solar Panels, Solar Lamps
5	Location	Tal. Dhadgaon , Dist. Nandurbar
6	Area	Toranmal Range Area = 24000 Ha , Plateau of Toranmal = 1800 Ha
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearist Highway	NH 3 Bombay – Agra
b	Nearest Railway station	Nandurbar
c	Nearest Airport	Indore
d	Nearest Village	Toranmal , Kot bandhani which area having Grampanchayats
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Burum Pada (2 km) , Khadki , Zapi, Shindi , Leghapani
f	Nearest City	Shahada
8	Access Route	NH3 -Toranmal (Maharashtra), Surat - Nandurbar - Toranmal (Gujrat),Khetiya – Toranmal (Madhya Pradesh)
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	By Roads
b	Aesthetic condition	Natural Beauty
c	Physical condition	Hilly Area
d	Experiential quality	Quite Good
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Good
b	Physical condition	Undulating
c	Experiential quality	Quite Good
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape, location	Rectangular & arrow shapes.
b	Aesthetic condition	Good
c	Physical condition	Good
d	Experiential quality	Good
12	Existing Irrigation service	Through grampanchayat well & Yashwant lake
		Solar based LED lamps & MSEB Network (Resi. House & Grampanchayat)
13	Existing Light fixtures	Private Resorts, Private Hotels, Private Holiday Homes, Private Home stay accommodation, PWD Rest house & Forest Rest House .
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	Transportation - ST (Shahada – Toranmal) Electricity – MSEB supply Water – Grampanchayat lake pipe line Roads – for view points
15	Toilet Facility	No Public toilets
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest & Agriculture
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Hill, Lake , Lotus lake , Sub river & grass land plateau

18	Local Flora Data & speciality	<p>The list of endangered species along with their status is as below in table- 1. Many "Endangered", "Vulnerable", and "Near Threatened" species of medicinal plants are found in this tract. The list of some such rare species is given below. Table- 1</p> <p>Sr. No. Endangered – EN</p> <p>1 Clorophytum arundinaceum 2 Clorophytum borivilianum 3 Eulophia nuda 4 Eulophia ramentacea 5 Oroxylum indicum 6 Santalum album</p> <p>VULNERABLE – VU</p> <p>7 Aegle marmelos 8 Gloriosa superba 9 Moringa concanensis 10 Mucuna monosperma 11 Pueraria tuberosa 12 Pterocarpus marsupium</p> <p>Near Threatened - NT</p> <p>13 Nervilia aragoana 14 Nervilia prainiana 15 Tinospora sinensis 16 Terminalia arjuna</p> <p>Many other valuable species of medicinal plants also grow in this tract. A Medicinal Plants Conservation Area has already been established in Toranmal Range as a joint venture of FRLHT, Bangalore and Govt. of Maharashtra. The MPCA covers an area of 513 ha. In Compartment No. 260 & 261 of Lengapani in Toranmal plateau, seedlings of about 50 species of medicinal plants are up for sale here. A small medicinal plant garden has been set up in the vicinity of the inspection bungalow at Toranmal which houses nearly about 100 species.</p>
19	Local Fauna Data & speciality	<p>The tract dealt with is neither rich in variety nor rich in number as far as wildlife is concerned. The tract had Aner Dam Sanctuary earlier, which has now been transferred to Dhule Forest Division.</p> <p>In this tract, wild animals, like chinkaras and barking deer occasionally cause damage to young sapling plantation. However the animals like wild dog, jackal, hyena, wolf, barking deer, sambar, neelgai and common hares are rarely found. Apart from these mammals, a number of avifauna is also found in this area.</p>
20	Local Community	
	a Economic status	Agriculture & Tourism
	b Sources of income	Agriculture & Tourism
	c Activities	Group farming of strawberry, Social Agro forestering (Moha flower collection), Tendu patta Collection (NTFP - non timber forest produce)
	d special note	Honey Collection, bamboo crafts sale, Toranmal-Ranipur-Zapi have three 3 P.H.C centres
21	Significant factor	
	a Dance	Folk Dance
	b Craft	Bamboo Craft
	c Art	Jewellery, Varli Painting
	d Architecture	Old Church 100 years old, Gorakshnath Temple, Machindranath caves
	e special note	Hill Station & second highest peak in Maharashtra

22	Tribal related data	Women's Savings Group, Toranmal Natural Tourist Federation take responsibility of Rest House Maintenance. 14 person permanently employed for collection of funds coming from Tourist, Boating in lake, entry fees collection. 1) Toranmal - 2000 2) Kotbandhni - 1000 3) Nagziri - 1300 4) Goramba - 2000 5) Ranipur - 1500 Population in Range - 5 Grampanchayat & 8 Padas
23	Any other Attraction in the area	Sitakhai Point , Sunset Point, Khadki Point, Aamdar Point, Lotus Lake , Church & Temple
	a Religious	Church, Gorakshnath Temple , Machhindranath Cave
	b cultural	Holi (Big Festival) , Bhongara Bazar (tribal people manage to get marry on this occasion. And perform Folk Dance), Diwali (Religious Fair & Tamasha)
24	Local Material to built	Stones, Bricks, Mud morter, Manglore tiles, Wood
25	Local food/crops/farming details	Corn , Rice, Fish , Wheat , Poultry & Goat farming, Gram
26	Accomodation	
	a Forest department	6 - Rest House , 6 - Tents
	b Local	Rest House, Resort, Holiday Home, Home stay accommodation
	Aesthetic condition	Good
	Physical condition	Good
	Experiential quality	Good
	c Commercial	
	Aestetic condition	Good
	Physical condition	Good
	Experiential quality	Required to upgrade
27	Forest Rest House	6 - Rest House (15 rooms), 6 - Tents
28	Type of tourist	
	a user groups with %	Picnic of students - 20 % Family Picnic - 50 % Others - Botanical Garden, Birds watchers, Zoologist & Grass land Research - 30 %
	b Footfall measures	1) Conference Hall required Rennovation of Rest Houses 5) ATM required 7) Recreation Park with Lodging & Boarding Required 2) Training Centre 4) Road Network Upgradation 6) Serving Food Quality (Catering) 3)
	c peak season	July to January
	d available activities on site	Guides do the job for following activities 2) Sight Seeing information (Botanical Garden) 1) Boating 3) Medicinal plant
29	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	M.S. Govt. formed body T.N.T.F. (Toranmal Natural Tourist Federation) take efforts for 1) Guide training Fund Collections organise Forest Veg. festival every year 2) Hospitality Course 4) Awareness about cleaning the site 3) 5)
30	Local education status	Ashram School - 2 No (Ranipur , Toranmal) up to higher secondary Execution of International English School at Toranmal have started by tribal department of Maharashtra.
31	Local Awareness about eco tourism	Responding
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	Toranmal Forest Tourism Development Project by forest Department & M.T.D.C. Maharashtra
33	Any other factor about site	Toranmal Plateau about 1800 ha. having big potential of tourism already in it.
34	Management plan	Not yet implimented
35	Present govern body	D.C.F. , Nandurbar
	names & contacts	Shri. S. B. Kewate , M. No. 9423983396
36	Desrcption on	
	a Vulnerability of site	Demanding due to poor economical status & remote area
	b Environmental factors	High Altitude Hilly area & deciduous dense forest with scenic views.
	c Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Appreciable

	d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	Attached site demarketed photos
	e	Survey conducted by	Ar. Abhay Waghmare & Eng. Shashishekhar Ahire
	f	Officials/locals met	Shri. S. K. Khune , RFO - Toranmal

TORANMAL, NANDURBAR – LANDSCAPE TOURISM

Toranmal Plateau is capped by Virgin forest all around. The plateau is covered by rich biodiversity. Forest Dept. has established Rose garden, Botanical garden, Butterfly garden Boating facilities etc. Toranmal Hill federation has maintained beneficent relationships with local tribal. They have facilitated bamboo craft training to the locals. Huge acumen of traditional knowledge regarding medicinal plants available in forest needs to be tapped.

PROS

- Abundance of Untouched natural Beauty and waterfalls
- Lies on the borders of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. and tourist from all 3 states can come.
- Provision for boating is also given in Yashwant Lake.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Access to the site is not easy also lack of signages and information at nodal points make the access further difficult.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Directional and informative signages
- Appropriate Lighting facility
- Eco-toilets

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

Online presence and better out reach is required.

Access road to be made faster for better commute.

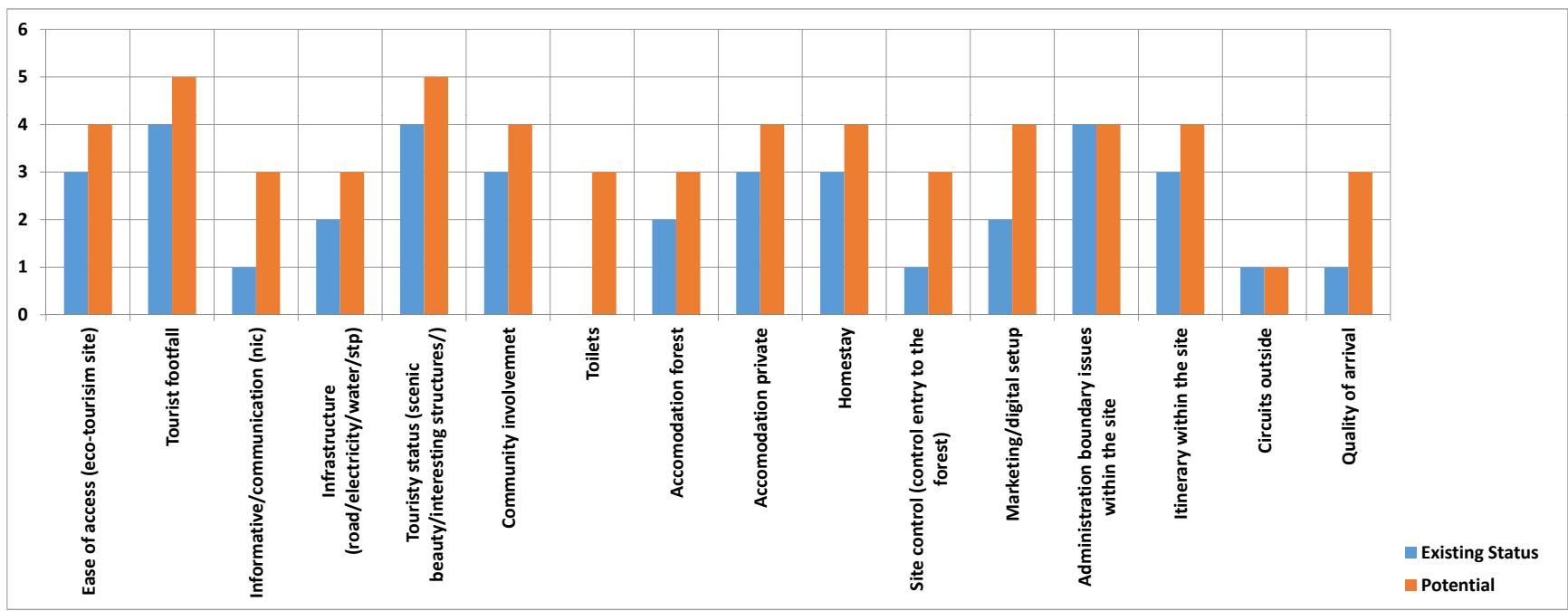
Activities needs to be added to make it a full 1 day or 2 day experience with nature trails, sports and camping

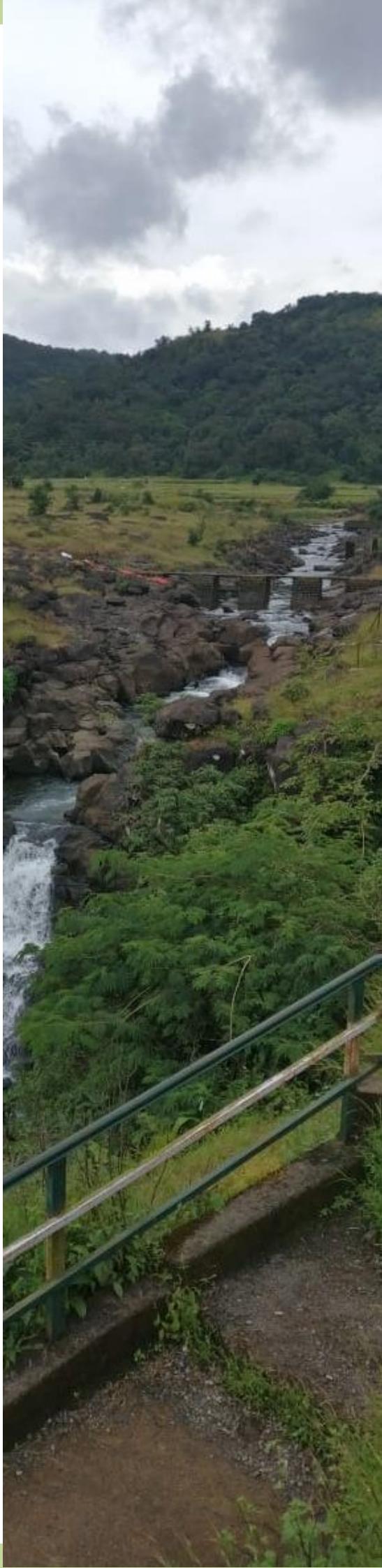
Tourist Circuit:

As the site is remotely located it can be clubbed with the natural spots like Narmada River Basin in Bhusha or Yashwant Lake or sunny Waterfall (115KM 4Hr 10Mins)

Local Attractions: Laling Fort and Park.

	Assessment of Eco-Tourism Site Characteristics															Total	%	
	Assessment of Eco-Tourism Site Characteristics															Total	%	
	Assessment of Eco-Tourism Site Characteristics															Total	%	
	Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accomodation forest	Accomodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival		
Toranmal	Existing Status	3	4	1	2	4	3	0	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	37	46.25	
	Potential	4	5	3	3	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	1	3	57	71.25



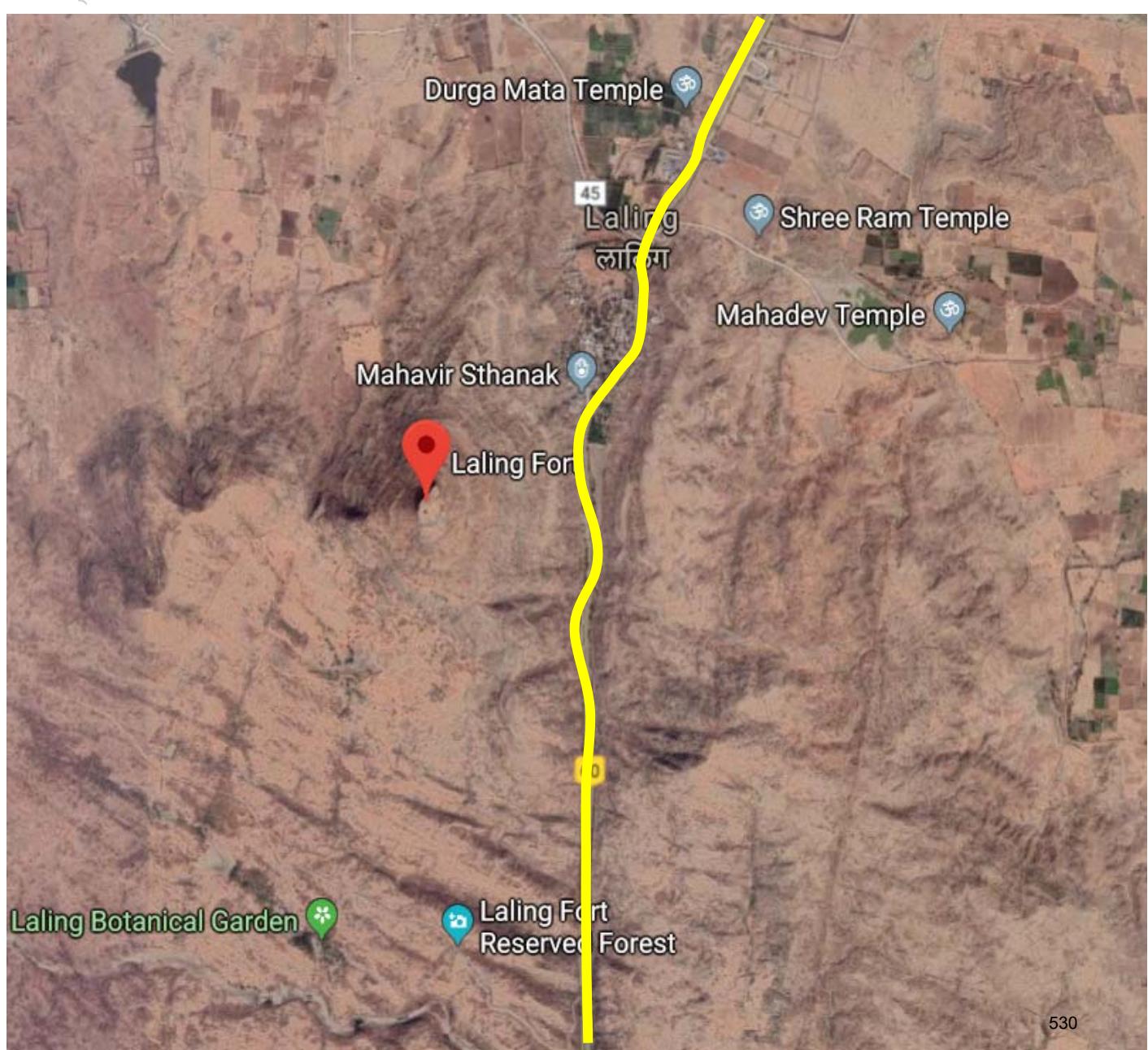
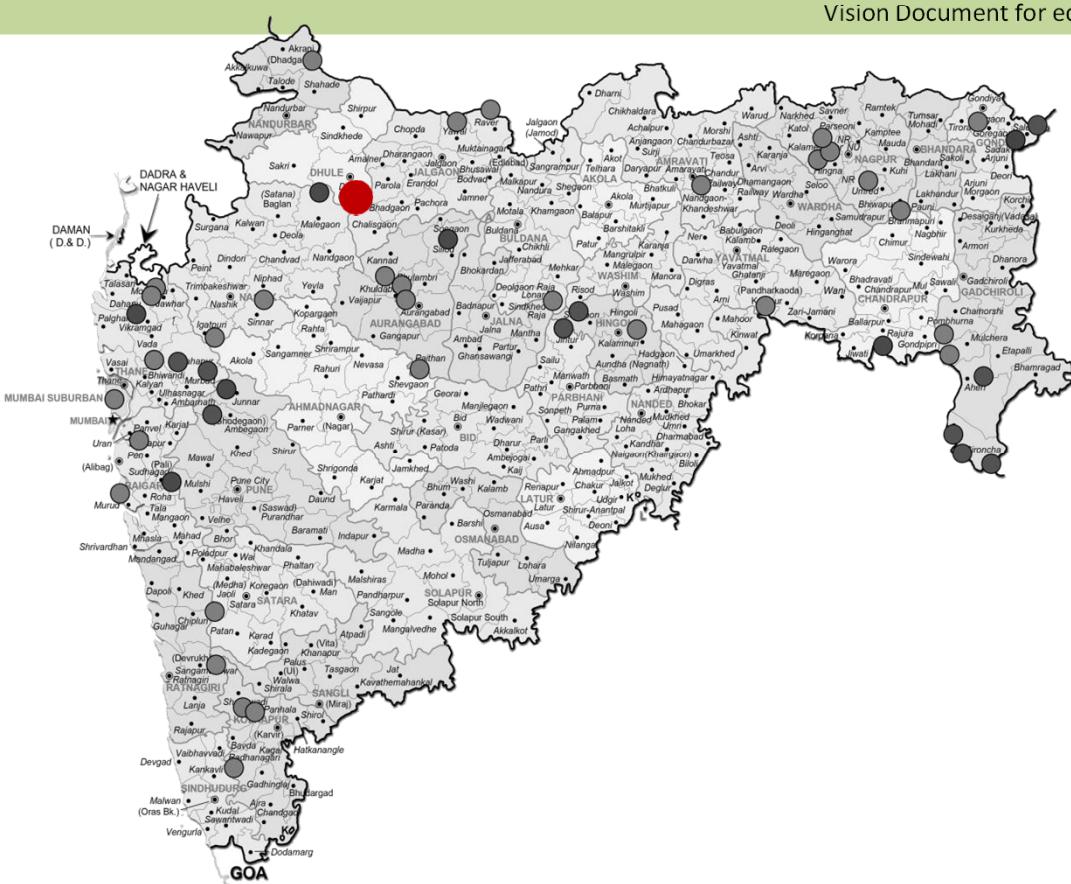


Laling Reserve, Dhule

District – Dhule,

**Category – Landscape
Tourism**

**Potential- nature
education**





GATE TO LALING FORT



EXISTNG SIGNAGE



ARTIFICIAL WATERBODY MADE ON SITE





STRUCTURES ON SITE



STONE PAVERS



VIEW OF LALING FORT



ON SITE GAZEBO

532



ENTRANCE GATE

1	Site Name	Laling Reserve, Dhulia.
2	Date	20/11/2019
3	Type	Landscape Tourism.
4	Ecosystem	A Total 137 plants species belonging to 53 families and 122 genera were collected and identified from Laling forest in which 49 plants were found to be herbs, 16 were shrubs, 47 were trees and only 07 were found to be climbers. Total 18 different cacti were identified situated in Cactus house and more than fifty medicinal plants were planted in medicinal plant garden which is developed by forest department under the scheme of conservation.
5	Location	Laling , Tal. & Dist. Dhule.
6	Area	1) Laling Bit - 1882.564 ha. 3) Sadgaon - 1327.117 ha. 2) Anakwadi - 1555.927 ha. 4) Total Range Area - 4698.328 ha.
7	Connectivity	
a	Nearest Highway	Mumbai Agra National Highway is just abutting the Laling conservation Reserve
b	Nearest Railway station	Dhule
c	Nearest Airport	Nashik 150 kms (2hours 22 minutes) via Mumbai-Agra National Highway & Aurangabad 156 kms (3hours 38 minutes) via Dhule Solapur Road
d	Nearest Village	Laling
e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Laling
f	Nearest City	Dhule
8	Access Route	W.B.M Road
9	Approach Road	
a	Transportation modes	By Roads Network
b	Aesthetic condition	Natural Scenic
c	Physical condition	Average, should be improved.
d	Experiential quality	Good
10	Entrance	
a	Aesthetic condition	Should be Upgraded
b	Physical condition	Not good
c	Experiential quality	Average
11	Existing Signage	
a	No.s, size and shape, location	Seen Rectangular, Location at turnings
b	Aesthetic condition	Old, Average
c	Physical condition	Old
d	Experiential quality	should be Upgraded
12	Existing Irrigation service	Well - 3 No's, Water ponds - Natural, by using diesel pump
		Not seen since there is no electricity supply on site.
13	Existing Light fixtures	Rock garden, Children play area, Butterfly garden, Water cascade natural, Medicinal plant garden.
14	Other existing services/fixtures/elements/facilities	
15	Toilet Facility	Two toilets & 4 fibre units in campus
16	Surrounding land uses	Forest
17	What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Hills , Anwar nala , Plateau, 3 lakes (Harnya , Garbardi, Tinkonya)
18	Local Flora Data & speciality	It is a mixed deciduous Flora. It is in perfect tune with natural factors such as sun lightintensity, water resources, soil structure & combination of minerals, wind directions, plant species are varied.
19	Local Community	
a	Economic status	Agriculture & Cattle farming
b	Sources of income	Agriculture & Cattle business, milk , labour basis
c	Activities	Goat farming & Poultry farming , Social forestry
d	special note	
d	Architecture	Laling Fort from King Shivaji era , Historical Landore Bungalow (In 1937 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar stayed here for two days)
e	special note	31st july this bungalow is full of Bhimsruti fair (coming 50,000 to 60,000 People)
20	Tribal related data	Non Tribal area
21	Any other Attraction in the area	
a	Religious	Maruti Temple , Bhimsruti Bungalow (landore)
b	cultural	Fair - 31st March , Visitors for Laling Fort, Anwar water fall , Rajkada & 3 lake points
22	Local Material to built	Stones, Timber, Mud morter

23	Local food/crops/farming details	Millet , Corn , Soybean , cotton
24	Accomodation	
	a Forest department	N. A.
	b Local	Local private Hotels & Lodging out side the range area
	Aesthetic condition	Good
	Physical condition	Good
	Experiential quality	Good
	c Commercial	
	Aesthetic condition	N.A.
	Physical condition	N. A.
	Experiential quality	N.A.
25	Forest Rest House	At Dhule
26	Type of tourist	
	a user groups with %	School & Collage trip - 40 % Family Picnic - 55 % of Grass & flowers Research - 5 %
	b peak season	Monsoon & Winter season
	c available activities on site	1) Tracking , adventure sports 2) Sight Seeing 3) Botanical garden information provided by forest employees
27	Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	Botanical garden, Cactus garden , Instruction sign board, Laling Fort renovation by Archeology Department (Puratatva Vibhag) & built the access steps towards Fort
28	Local education status	Primary & Secondary Schools at Laling.
29	Local Awareness about eco tourism	Responding
30	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	Laling Tourism Development Proposal
31	Any other factor about site	Bhimsmriti Festival (Landore Bungalow)
32	Management plan	Site demarcated - 1200 ha area
33	Present govern body	D.C.F , Dhule
	names & contacts	Shri. D. B. Shendge , M. No. 7588840777
34	Descrption on	
	a Vulnerability of site	Demanding due to lack of tourism activity in surroundings
	b Environmental factors	Environmental factors are suitable to maintain balance between Flora and Fauna and human beings and tourists. Recreation centres & Adventure Sports are attractive and lusting in all ages.
	c Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	Appreciable
	e Survey conducted by	Ar. Abhay Waghmare & Eng. Shashishekhar Ahire
	f Officials/locals met	Shri. S. G. Jadhav - Forestor Laling Shri. K. L. Kale - Forest Guard

LALING RESERVE, DHULE – LANDSCAPE TOURISM

Laling reserve is an eco-tourism site near Laling fort in Dhule district.

PROS

- Beautiful and scenic view of Laling fort is seen from the site. There is an entrance gate that looks like fort dwar to welcome the tourist to the site.
- Site consists of artificial ponds, few structures, pathways and Gazebos acting as pause points.

LIMITING FACTORS

- The signages are limited and can be more informative. The connection to the fort can be highlighted.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Information about this site to visitors
- Cafeteria
- Functional Toilets
- Signages – informative and directional
- Ticketing counter and reception counter

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

State of art home stay facilities

Developing daylong itinerary viz.

- Heritage trail,
- Local cuisine for travelers,
- Online Presence and booking facility
- Human Resource and Logistical System to maintain the entire facility.

POTENTIAL TOURISM CIRCUIT

Site- Laling fort (1 day activity)

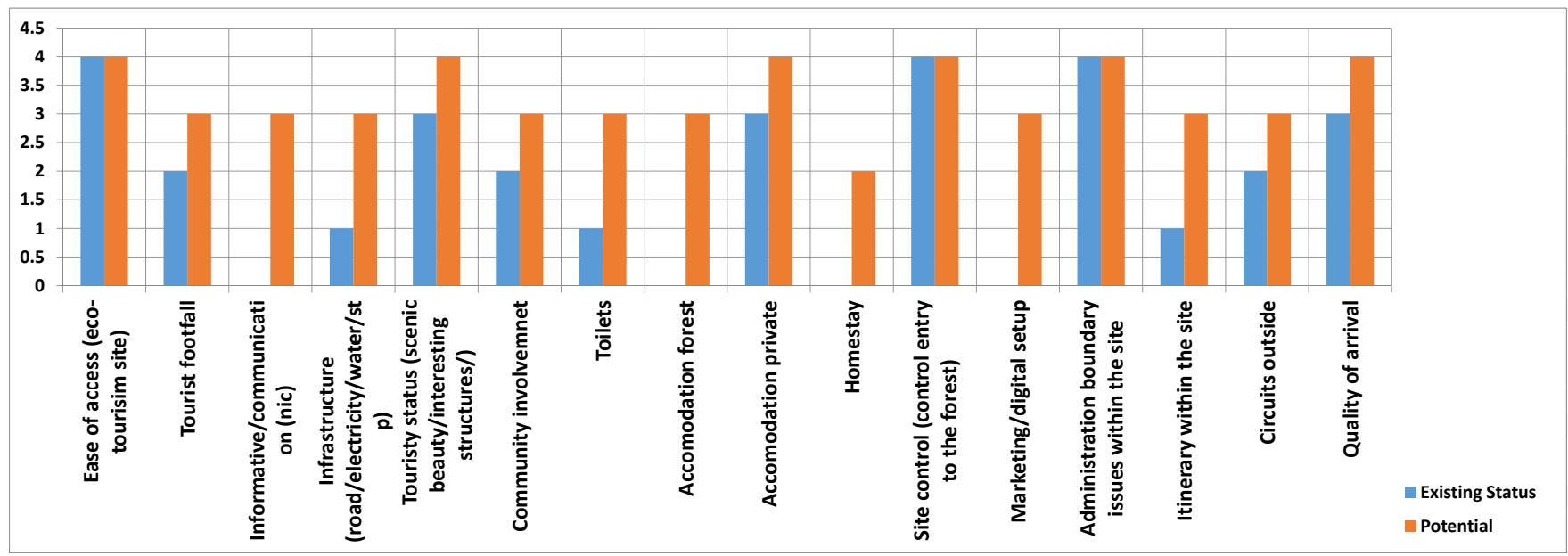
Nearest place –

Galna Killa-Dhule

STAY FACILITY

Dhule city

Laling Reserve	Existing Status	4	2	0	1	3	2	1	0	3	0	4	2	3	30	37.5
	Potential	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	2	4	3	3	53	66.25

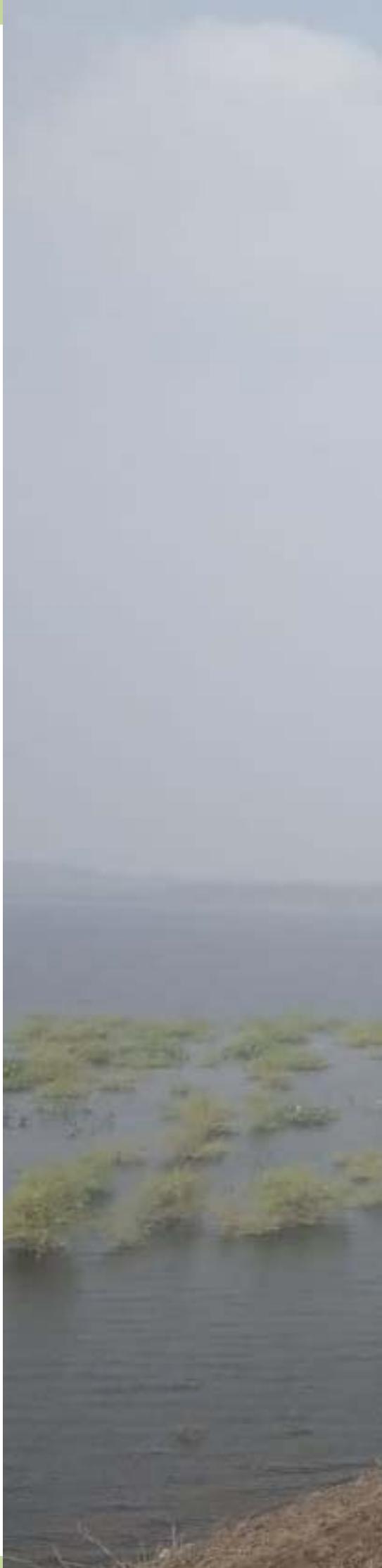


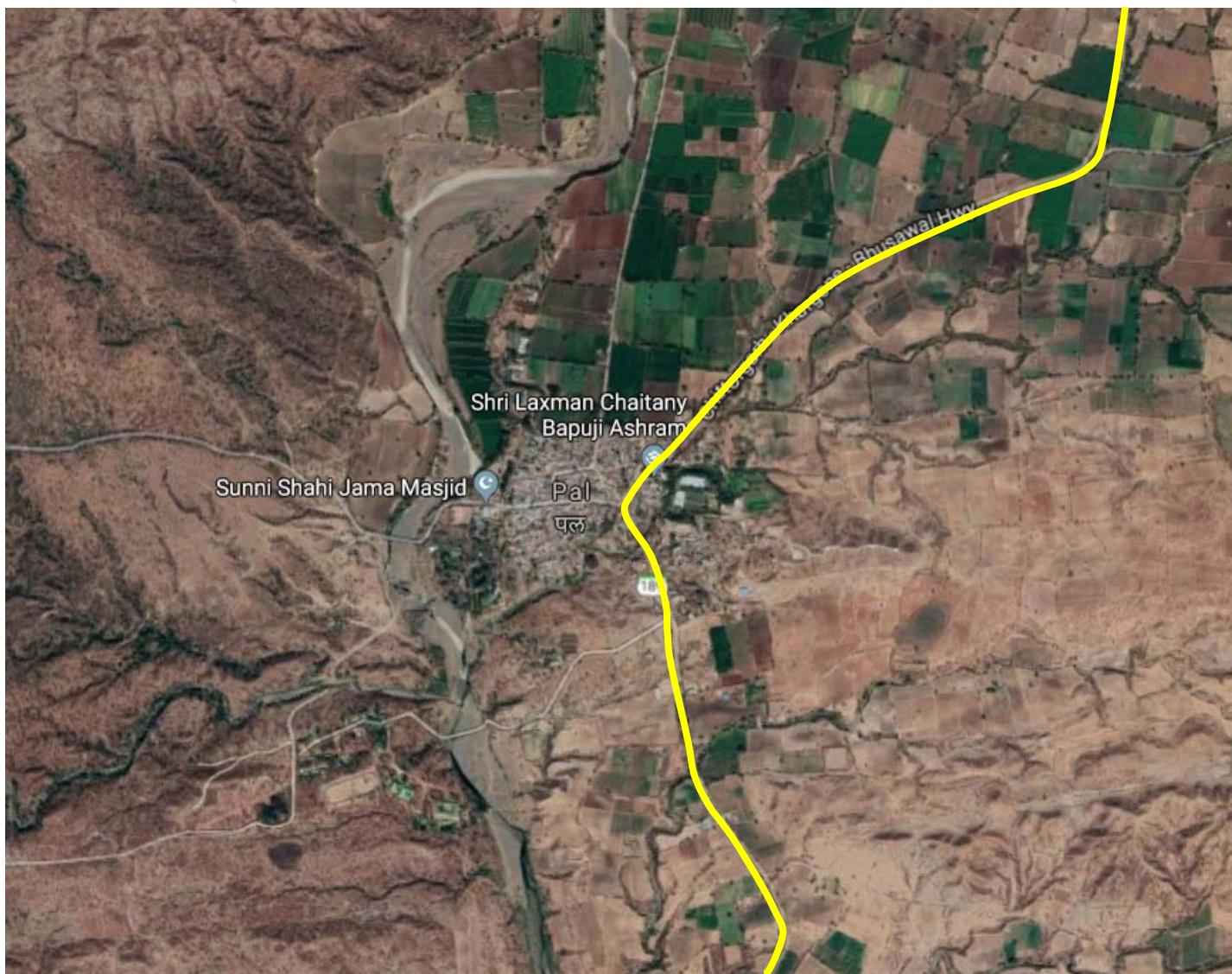
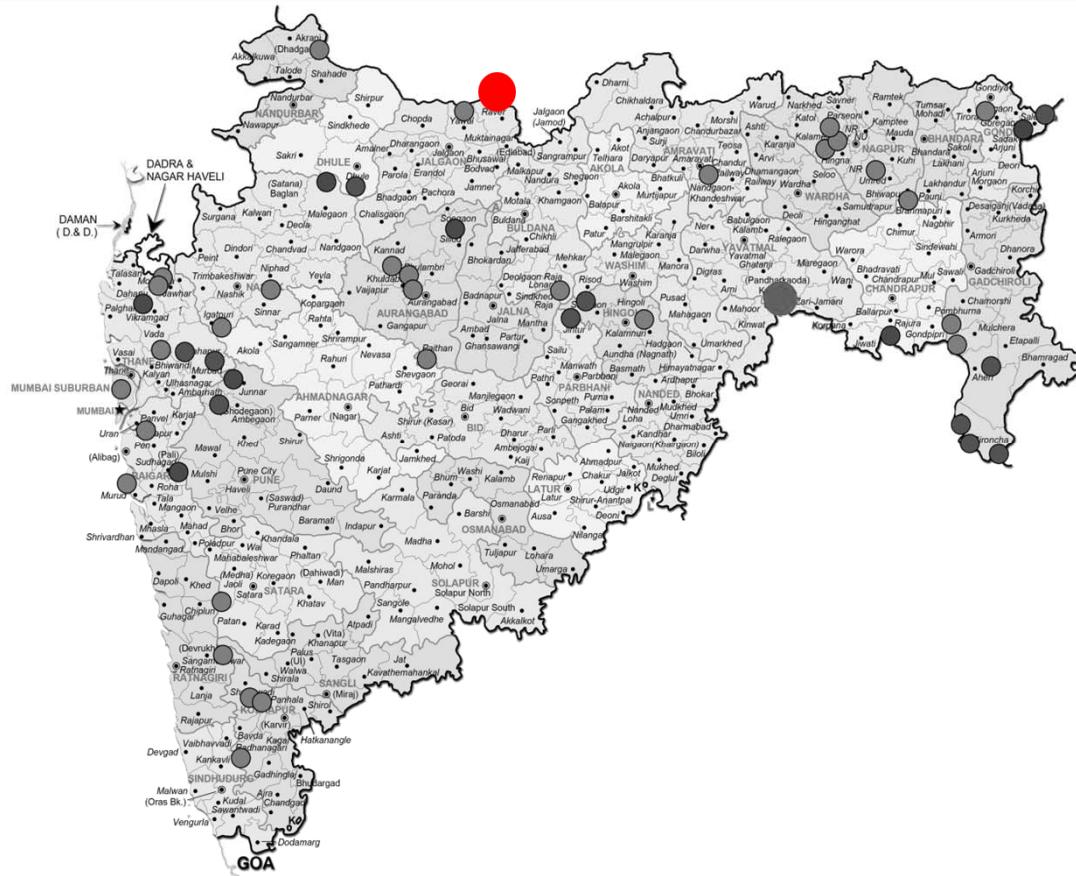
Pal Hills station, Raver, Jalgaon

District – Jalgaon

**Category- Landscape
Tourism**

Potential- Nature education







Souvenir Shop



Rest House



Play Area



Gate Towards Bridge



Gazebo At Pause points

1		Site Name	PAL HILL STATION- RAVER- JALGAON- Observations/ Recommendations
2		Date	12-08-2019
3		Type	Landscape Tourism
4		Ecosystem	Dry Deciduous Forest
5		Location	Dist. Jalgaon, Khandesh and Northern Maharashtra
6		Area	Pal
7		Connectivity	
a	a	Nearist Highway	MH SH 189, Pal, Maharashtra nearby by towns to Pal having road connectivity to Pal Raver, Savda, Faizpur are the
b	b	Nearest Railway station	Raver- 25 KM, Bhusawal Juncation- 50(CR) and Barhanpur- 45 KM There is no railway station near to Pal in less than 10 km. Raver Rail Way Station (near to Raver) , Savda Rail Way Station (near to Faizpur) , Duskheda Rail Way Station (near to Faizpur) are the Rail way stations reachable from near by towns.
c	c	Nearest Airport	Aurangabad-240km, Nasik-300km, Indor-280km
d	d	Nearest Village	Pal
e	e	Nearest pada / Wadi	Sahastraling (9 KM) , Jinsi (12 KM) , Lohare (13 KM) , Janori (15 KM) , Kusumbe Bk. (15 KM) are the nearby Villages to Pal. Pal is surrounded by Yawal Taluka towards west , Burhanpur Taluka towards East , Muktanagar Taluka towards South , Bhusawal Taluka towards South .
f	f	Nearest City	Raver (Block)
8		Access Route	MH SH 189, Pal, Maharashtra. By road and railway. Private vehicles are available from Raver and Jalgaon.
9		Approach Road	
	a	Transportation modes	State transport buses, Railway. Private vehicles are available from Raver and Jalgaon.
	b	Aesthetic condition	Average. Not great
	c	Physical condition	Average. Not great
	d	Experiential quality	Average. Not great
10		Entrance	
	a	Aesthetic condition	Good
	b	Physical condition	Good
	c	Experiential quality	Good
11		Existing Signage	
	a	No.s, size and shape , location	None
	b	Aesthetic condition	Average
	c	Physical condition	Average
	d	Experiential quality	Average
12		Existing Irrigation service	Boarwell-01 -5 HP
13		Existing Light fixtures	Yes
14		Other existing services/fixtures/elements/fac	One natural spring (Nagzira Kund) throughout years it was found active
15		Toilet Fascility	Available
16		Surrounding land uses	Agriculture and forest
17		What are the natural features (hills, lakes, rivers, plateaue, etc	Rivers and lake (Nera 8Km Sukhi Dam)
18		Local Flora Data & speciality	Amala, Tendu, Charoli, Bell, Jambhul, Gum tree- Dhwada & Salai. Major canopy cover Teak, Ajan, Salai
19		Local Fauna Data & speciality	Tiger, Lepord, Bear, Tadas, Chausinga, Spotted deer, Salindar and common Nilgay-wild Pigs. Yawal wild life sanctuaries center place was Pal Hill station.
20		Local Community	
	a	Economic status	Average
	b	Sources of income	Agriculture labour and collection of Gum from forest.
	c	Activities	
	d	special note	Almost 80% Labourers migrate to Raver block daily as daily wage workers engaged in mason work, catering, Agriculture and as staff at MIDC.
21		Significant factor	
	a	Dance	
	b	Craft	
	c	Art	
	d	Architecture	

	e	special note	
22		Tribal related data	Pawra(Barela) At the time of 1632 in Mughals Empire Bhil Tribes converted to Islam, these tribals now called as Tadwi. In Pal major community of Tadwi handling the local governing bodies.
23		Any other Attraction in the area	1-From Pal 40km ahed in MP- shirvel village, holi palce of Shiv Mandir. It was a beautiful sourrounding with 150 feet water fall. 2- Sukhi Dam 3- Wild Life Sanctuary- Yawal.
	a	Religious	
	b	cultural	Bhagura Bazar- March and Pir Baba Yatra- Dec
24		Local Material to built	
25		Local food/crops/farming details	1- Brinjal (Bharit and Thecha) 2- Jowar (Kalnyachi Bhakar + Thecha) 3- Dal Baati
26		Accomodation	
	a	Forest department	All three Forest Rest Houses are in three different locations; afar from one another. First one on the entrance, second "A" type and third Anjan rest house for the stay. (Only place for stay) (total 4 suites, 2 rooms) The forest department maintains forest garden, wild animal orphanage and museum of forest produce by forest department. In the premises of hill sation department has built up two dormitories, capacity of 16+8 bed with common sanitation of 4-4 each- attached. These dormitories were not in working condition. Canteen found here in running condition but lack of hygiene. It is mostly run on weekends, saturday & Sunday, otherwise it remains shut. Type "A" rest house totally built in teak wood is in good conditon, four beds with attached sanitation facility. Due to security reasons it is not allotted to tourists. 5- Behind the :"A" type rest house nine plinths are raised for new construction.
	b	Local	No
		Aesthetic condition	Good. Can be better.
		Physical condition	Good. Can be better.
		Experiential quality	Good. Can be better.
	c	Commercial	Yes, At Raver (Block)
		Aesthetic condition	Good
		Physical condition	Good
		Experiential quality	
27		Forest Rest House	Forest Rest Hounse with 4 suits.
28		Type of tourist	
	a	user groups with %	
	b	Footfall measures	Average daily 50 to 100, 15th Aug- 500 to 750 Entry fees collection was stop due to lac of man power as said, so throughly information received of footfall.
	c	peak season	August and September, December to February
	d	Available activities on site	1-Garden and Nagzira kund. 2- Near 8 pagodas available for tourist. 1-Sukhi river also attraction for the tourist. 2-Hanging bridge also main attraction in hill station, which was also needs maintainance.
29		Existing measures taken by government bodies towards eco tourism	(1) JFM body is formed by forest department.
30		Local education status	Anganwadi to Degree level. Around 20 km covering villages Pal was the center place.
31		Local Awareness about eco	NA
32		Carrying capacity studies done about site if any	current tourist foot fall - carrying capacity is much much more
33		Any other factor about site	1- Jandhan center was built up for handycraft goods selling shop by department with the help of JFM. Local stakeholder making a bamboo art, like Tokari, Tray, Aakash Diwa, Flower pot etc. 2- In the premises of Hill station five small garden develop, lotus garden, childern garden, Nakshtra garden etc. But lack of proper maintaince it seems like barren land. 3- Nagzira kund was also attraction off hill station.
34		Management plan	
35		Present govern body	Yes
		names & contacts	Mr. Bhurekha Shabir Tadawi- 8007358436(JFM Member)
36		Descrption on	
	a	Vulnerability of site	Not applicable
	b	Environmental factors	Not applicable
	c	Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	

	d	Acumen action : Understanding the administration governing policy as per sites . Factors such as administration boundry on paper and on land.	
	e	Survey conducted by	Ravi Bhiste, Sachin Sawant
	f	Officials/locals met	Mr. Vikas Narkhede- Round Officer, 9730213563

PAL HILL STATION- JALGAON – LANDSCAPE TOURISM

A Hill station with connectivity of WLS is classic exposure to tourists. The weather of Pall Hill station is not as cool as that of typically known lower temperatures at hill stations.

PROS

- A joint venture for tourist, staying at Hill station and exposure of WLS Yawal.
- At night experience nature harmony of Hill station.

LIMITING FACTORS

- Distance from the City
- Branding and Marketing

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- EDCs are giving local youth hotel management training these youth need to involve in the hill station premises.
- Exposure to EDC members to successful sites of community management.
- Additional activities to engage heavy footfall like adventure sport activities in garden area.
- The constellations based garden is educative for local public.
- About local stay all infrastructure are available only need to renewed.
- If tourist footfall increased then old plinths are available for work.

DIRECTION TO GO – POSSIBILITIES

- Start to collect the entry fees and maintain record.
- Dormitories repaired on priority.
- Canteen Kitchen responsibility may handover the recently trained local youth by EDCs.
- In garden start some adventure sport and installed basic see saw, zula etc.
- Common wash room repairing also on priority.
- Informative plates of planted trees in the garden.
- Nagzira kund sides also need attention, its historic information holdings installed in entrance.

POTENTIAL TOURIST CIRCUIT

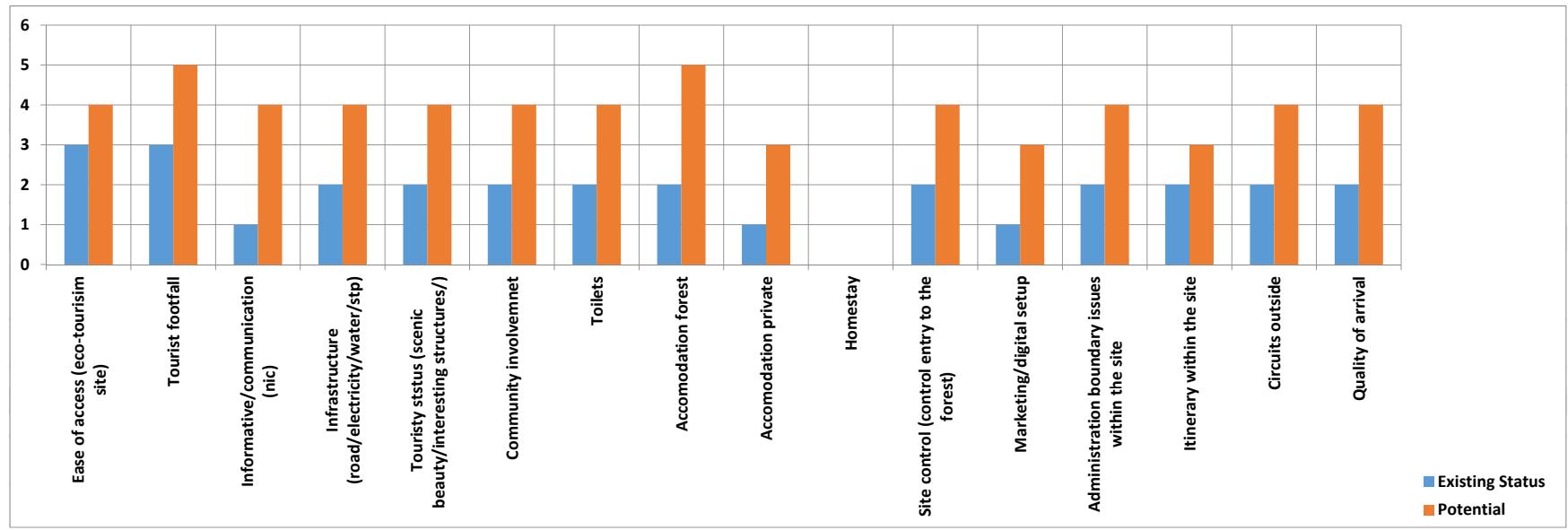
Pal Hill station – Yawal WLS and Rawal- Gandhi Research Foundation

Stop1: Muktainagar

STAY FACILITY

Stay at Jalgaon 2-3 days itinerary with stay at Pal Hill station and visit to Yawal WLS

	Ease of access (eco-tourism site)													
	Tourist footfall													
	Informative/communication (nic)													
	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)													
	Touristy status (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)													
	Community involvement													
	Toilets													
	Accomodation forest													
	Accomodation private													
	Homestay													
	Site control (control entry to the forest)													
	Marketing/digital setup													
	Administration boundary issues within the site													
	Itinerary within the site													
	Circuits outside													
	Quality of arrival													
Pal Hills	Existing Status	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	25	31.25
	Potential	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	0	4	4	52	65



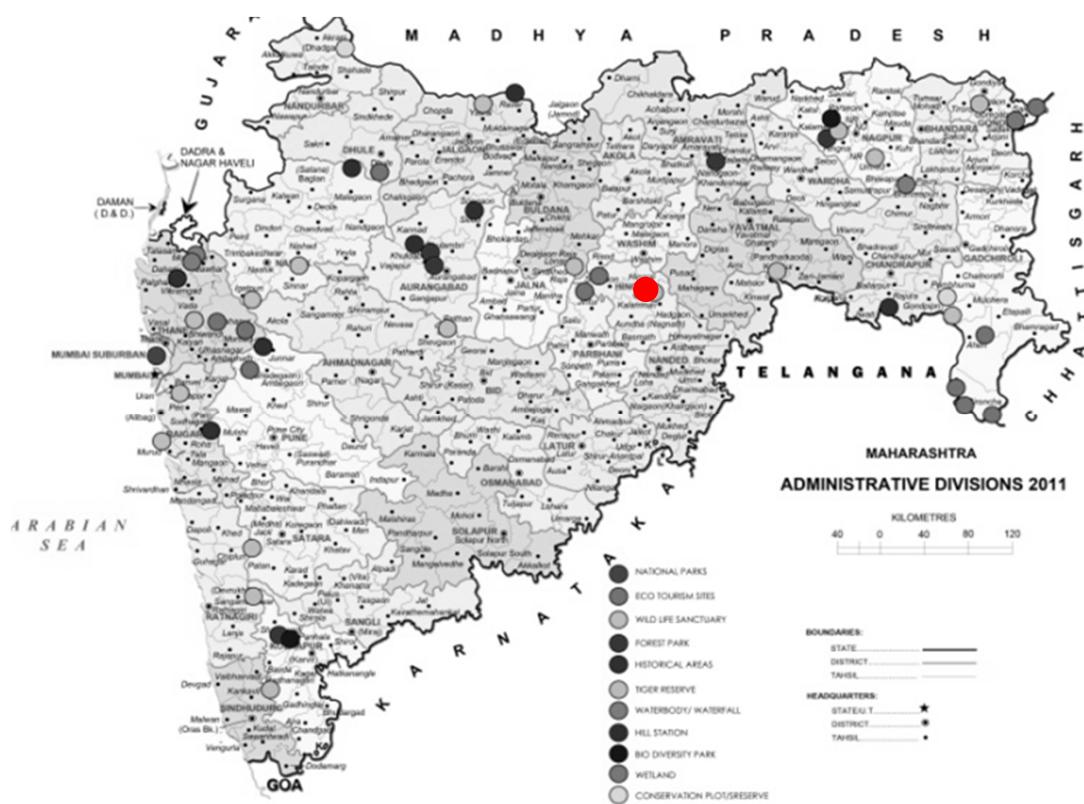


Yeldhari, Hingoli

District – Hingoli

**Category – Landscape
Tourism**

**Potential - Local tourism,
Picnic spot**





View of Yeldari Dam from Eco-tourism Site



Entrance gate



Signage & Toilet facilities



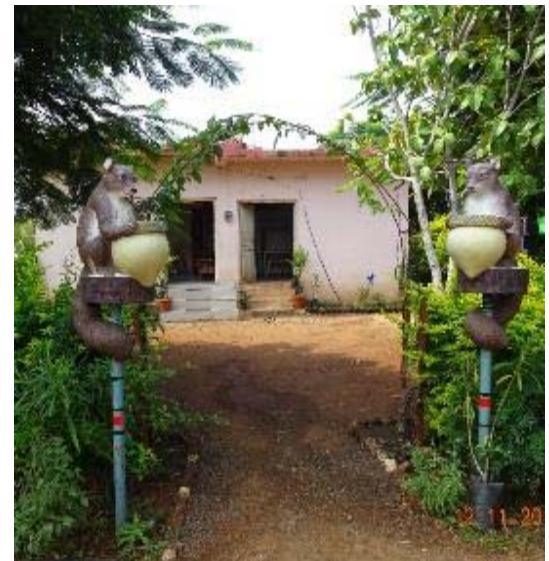
Kiosk



Children's Play Area



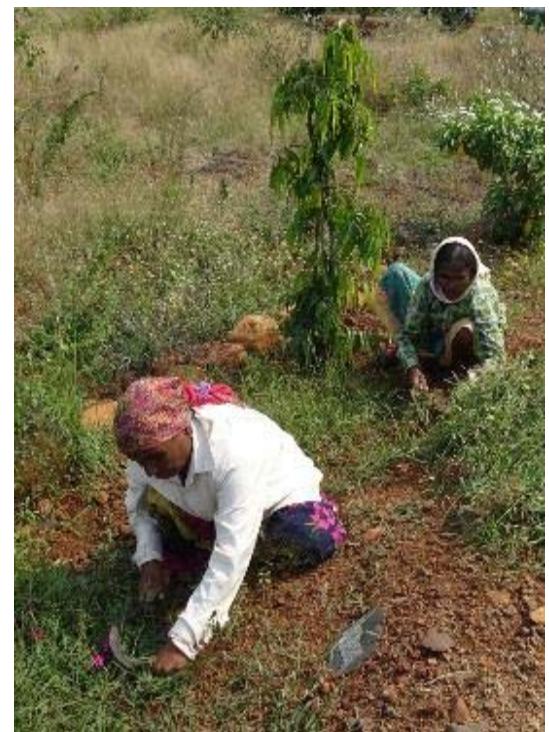
Children's Play Area



Office



Community involved in eco tourism management



Yeldari Eco tourism site (Sengaon) - Basic Data		
1	Site Name and date of site visit	Yeldari Ecotourism site, Sengaon 11 th October 2019
2	Type of ecosystem / usage in forest land (Sanctuary /water body/ historic/ from 8 types they have given)	Ecotourism site (near dam)
3	Location	Hingoli District
4	Area	8.0 Ha.
5	Connectivity (Name and Distance in Km)	Nearest highway : NH 548C Lonar – Selu section Nearest railway station : Parbhani Nearest airport : Aurangabad Nearest village / pada : - Nearest city : Hingoli
6	Access routes (no. and names)	Jalna-Jintur Road, Yeldari-Jintur Road
7	Approach road	Transportation modes available. And preferences : State transport bus is available 1) Aesthetic condition note : - 2) Physical condition note : In good condition 3) Experiential quality note : View of Yeldari dam along the route
8	Entrance	Description : 1) Aesthetic condition note : OK 2) Physical condition note : In good condition 3) Experiential quality note : OK
9	Existing signages	Nos, Size and shape, locations : Signages are provided throughout the site. 1) Aesthetic condition note : OK 2) Physical condition note : In good condition 3) Experiential quality note : OK
10	Existing irrigation service note	Condition : installation year / no of equipments / aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations : Installed
11	Existing lighting fixtures note	Condition : installation year / no. of fixtures/ aesthetic appearance / effective area/ locations : Light fixtures are provided throughout the site.
12	Other existing services/ fixtures/ elements/ facilities	Condition note and SWOT : -

13	Toilet Facility	Condition note and SWOT	Provided. In Ok condition
14	Surrounding land uses		Dam, highway, residential, agricultural
15	what are the natural features (Hills, lakes, river, plateau, etc)		Low-hills, dam
16	Local flora data and speciality		-
17	Local fauna data and speciality		-
18	Local community	Economic status	low
		sources of income	farming , providing staying facility to tourists
		activities	Farming
		special note	This community is already participating in Eco tourism management. Though home stay are not yet proposed.
19	significant factors (dance/craft/ art/ architecture)		-
21	Tribal related data		-
22	any other attraction in the area : religious/ cultural etc		-
23	Local material for built		Bricks
24	Local food / crops / farming details		Wheat, Soya, Jowar, Bajra, Oil seeds etc
25	Types of accommodation available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , Nos., material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	Forest dept: Condition note and SWOT	Not available
		Local : Condition note and SWOT	Not available nearby
		Commercial : Condition and SWOT	Not available nearby
26	Existing forest rest house facility (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality)	Typology	Not available.
		Condition note and SWOT	-
27	Condition note on Built facility available (Condition Note includes Description of physical form , material, location, Aesthetic condition, experiential quality, SWOT)	Reception	No reception is available. No orientation is available for new visitor
		Interpretation center	Not available
		Ticket booking counter	At check posts, have opportunity of enhancement
		Security elements	Adequate
		Food facility	Not available
		Souvenir	Not available
		Nos.	-

28	Types of tourists	User groups with %	School children/family groups only
		footfall measures	50 tourists/day on weekends
		peak season	Weekends, Diwali & Xmas vacations
		available activities on site	Children's play area
29	Existing measures taken by govern bodies towards eco tourism		They have incorporated with local communities to run Eco tourism management like ticketing, gardening etc
30	Local education status		-
31	Local awareness about eco tourism		-
32	Carrying capacity studies done about site if any		-
33	Any Other factor about site		-
34	Management plan		-
35	present govern body (names and contacts)		Mr Satpute (DFO, Parbhani): 7507458277 Mr. Dhage (RFO, Yeldari): 8308162982
36	Description on	Vulnerability of site	-
		Environmental factors	-
		Readiness of the site to take load of tourism	-
		Acumen action: Understanding the Administration governing policy as per sites. Factors such as Administration boundary on paper and on land.	-
37	Survey conducted by : Names and contact		Meera Malegaonkar

YELDARI, HINGOLI- LANDSCAPE TOURISM

Sengaon site is an eco-tourism center near Yeldhari dam. Dam is renovated and developed as a big reservoir and also tourist attraction spot in Parbhani district.

PROS

- The tourist will enjoy the view of Yeldari dam along the route. Signages are provided throughout the site. Light fixtures are provided throughout the site.
- This community is participating in Eco tourism management. Local communities run Eco tourism management like ticketing, gardening etc. The site has a children's play area.

LIMITING FACTORS

- As there is no reception is available, no orientation is available for new visitor. The signages can be more informative and directional.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS

- Information about this site to visitors
- Cafeteria
- Functional Toilets
- Signages – informative and directional
- Homestay facilities

DIRECTION TO GO - POSSIBILITIES

State of art home stay facilities

Developing daylong itinerary viz.

- Local cuisine for travelers,
- Online Presence and booking facility
- Human Resource and Logistical System to maintain the entire facility.

POTENTIAL TOURISM CIRCUIT

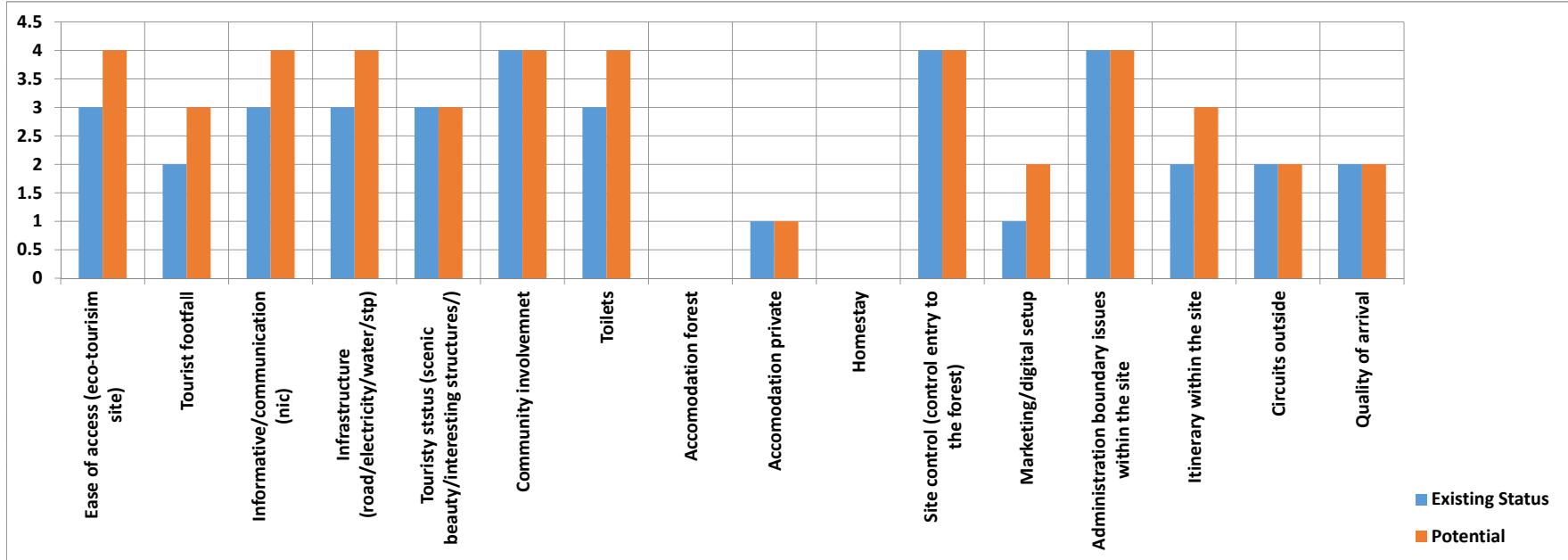
Site- Yeldhari Dam (1 day activity)

Nearest place – Yeldhari dam

STAY FACILITY

Stay can be home stays

																Total	%	
		Ease of access (eco-tourism site)	Tourist footfall	Informative/communication (nic)	Infrastructure (road/electricity/water/stp)	Touristy ststus (scenic beauty/interesting structures/)	Community involvement	Toilets	Accomodation forest	Accomodation private	Homestay	Site control (control entry to the forest)	Marketing/digital setup	Administration boundary issues within the site	Itinerary within the site	Circuits outside	Quality of arrival	
Yeldhari	Existing Status	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	0	1	0	4	1	4	2	2	37	46.25
	Potential	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	0	1	0	4	2	4	3	2	2	55



CHAPTER 4: COMPARATIVE MATRIX

This chapter covers the analytical part with the help of graphs and histograms for all the parameters considered

4.1 ANALYTICAL GRAPHS AND HISTOGRAMS

GRAPHS

The Vertical Y axis has all the 62 sites which are in the sequence given and arranged /grouped in the 5 main types of Forests indicated in five different colors.

The X axis shows the existing score (may be the overall score which is rated 0 -80 or the existing score for an individual parameter which is rated on the scale of 1-5)

As seen in the methodology chapter 2

So the color bar for each site explains two things, shows the actual existing score in dark color code and the grey color indicates the potential score and also in numbers on each horizontal bar it explains the two numbers giving an idea of the difference in actual score and the potential for that score and hence explains the status.

HISTOGRAMS

Histograms are graphs that depict actual distribution of data for a particular range /score range

The Histogram is only indicating the actual scores for that parameter .The histogram shows on the Y axis the frequency i.e. the actual number of sites and the X axis shows the range of score e.g. how many numbers of sites out of the 62 sites have scores in the 8/5 ranges on the X axis

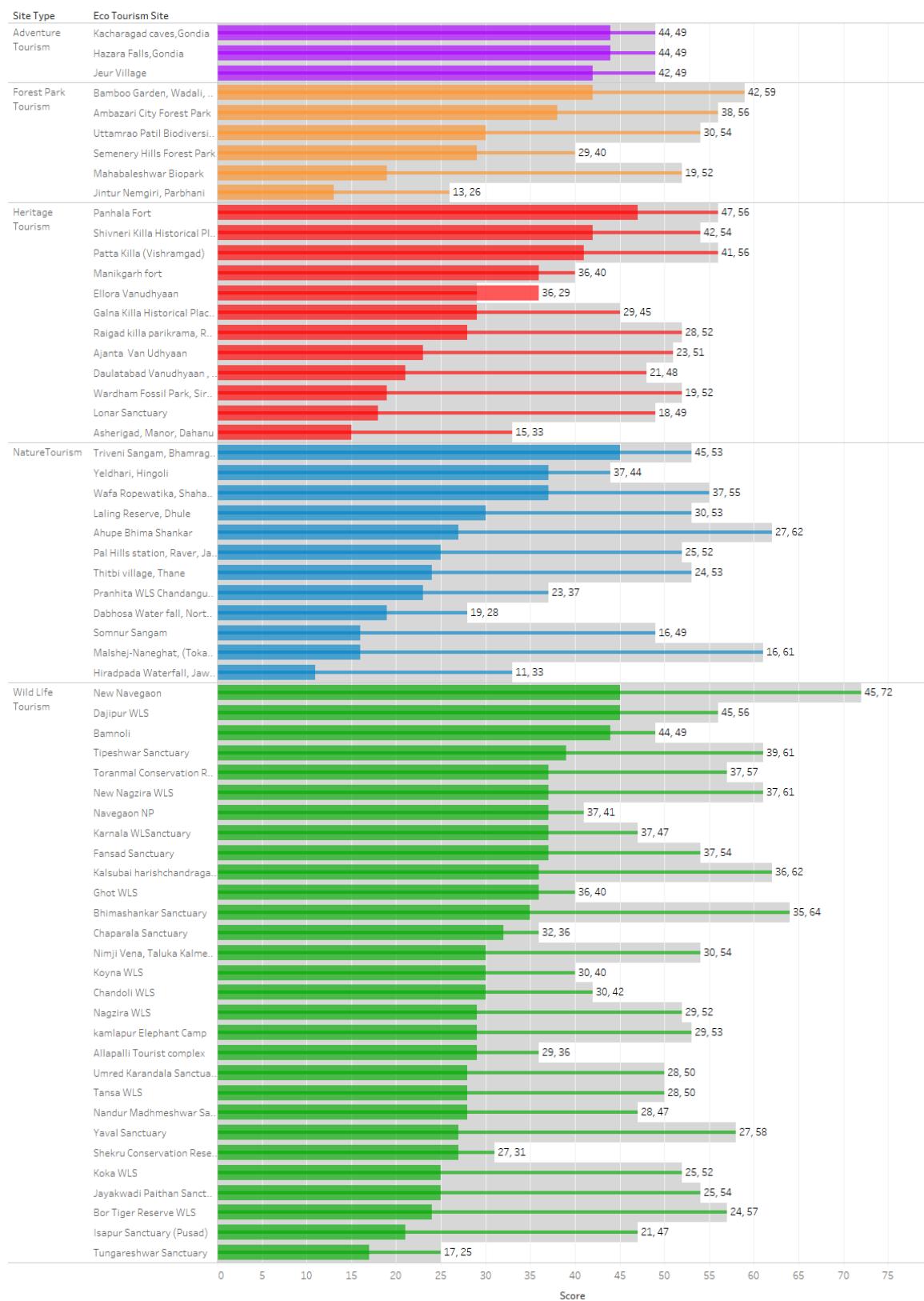
Following are the graphs and histograms for all the parameters considered for the analysis .

4.2 Gap Analysis for overall scores

The following graph and histogram compares the sites with respect to the overall scores obtained (Total of all the scores for each parameter)

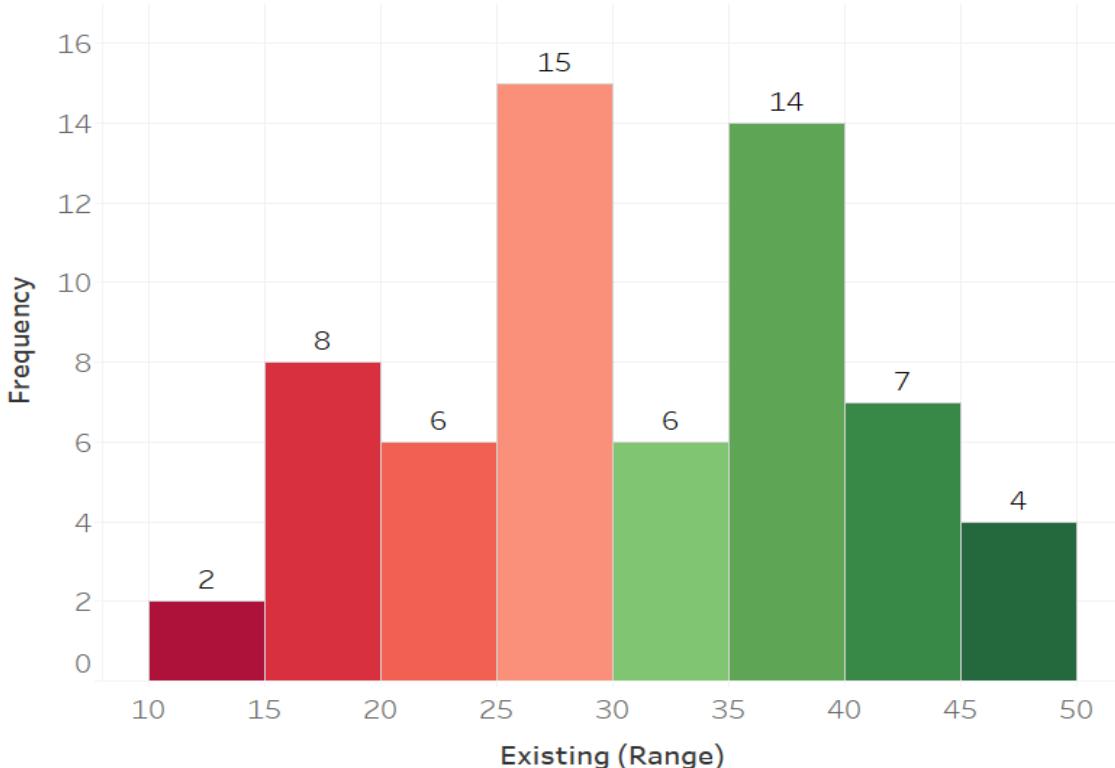
Gap Analysis: Overall Existing vs Potential

Bars = Existing Score | Lines = Potential | Labels = Existing, Potential



HISTOGRAM: OVERALL

X axis: Existing score (range with bin size 5) | Y axis: Frequency



OVERALL GRAPH indicates the cumulative scores of existing to potential parameters of each site. Showing the gap between the current scenario and where can it reach in future.

- For example, Panhala fort in Kolhapur showing 47 marks in existing and 56 in potential marks indicates that there is a gap of just 9 marks, which is a very small margin to cover hence it can be executed faster.
- On the other hand AhupeBhimashankar having existing marks as 27 and potential marks as 62 creating a gap of 35, which is a big gap to cover hence will require huge mobilisation and time on all the parameters to execute the site to its full potential.

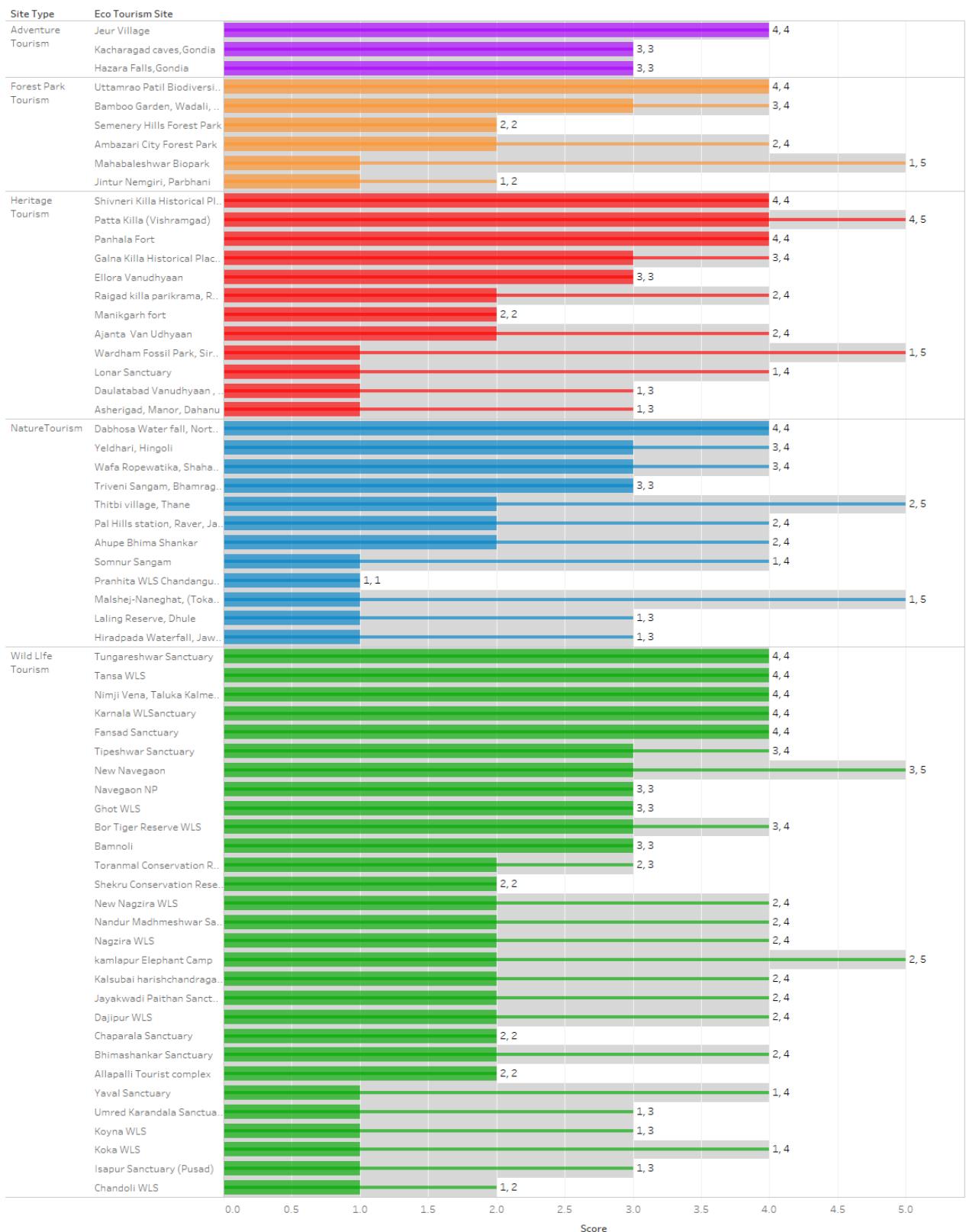
THE HISTOGRAM OVERALL for the overall graph helps us to segregate the site with respect to the overall marks given to each site. Dividing them into 8 groups of varying scores.

- On the x axis it indicates the scores for existing situation and on the Y axis indicates the number of sites
- Looking at the graph we can see that 4 sites are above 45 marks, for example Dajipur in Kolhapur has the most amenities and services to conduct Eco tourism very efficiently.
- While on the other side Hiralpada in Dahanu being within 15 marks lacks most of the amenities and services to conduct efficient ecotourism.
- The Histogram also tells us that out of 62 sites surveyed only 4 sites have a score 45-50 means barely reaching an average rating and only 15 and 14 numbers of sites with scores above 25 -30 and 35 - 45 .which means out of 62 sites only $15 + 14 = 29$ sites have just about a little better score. This exemplifies the fact that much still needs to be met for so many sites to even reach an average score.

4.3 Gap Analysis for each parameter:

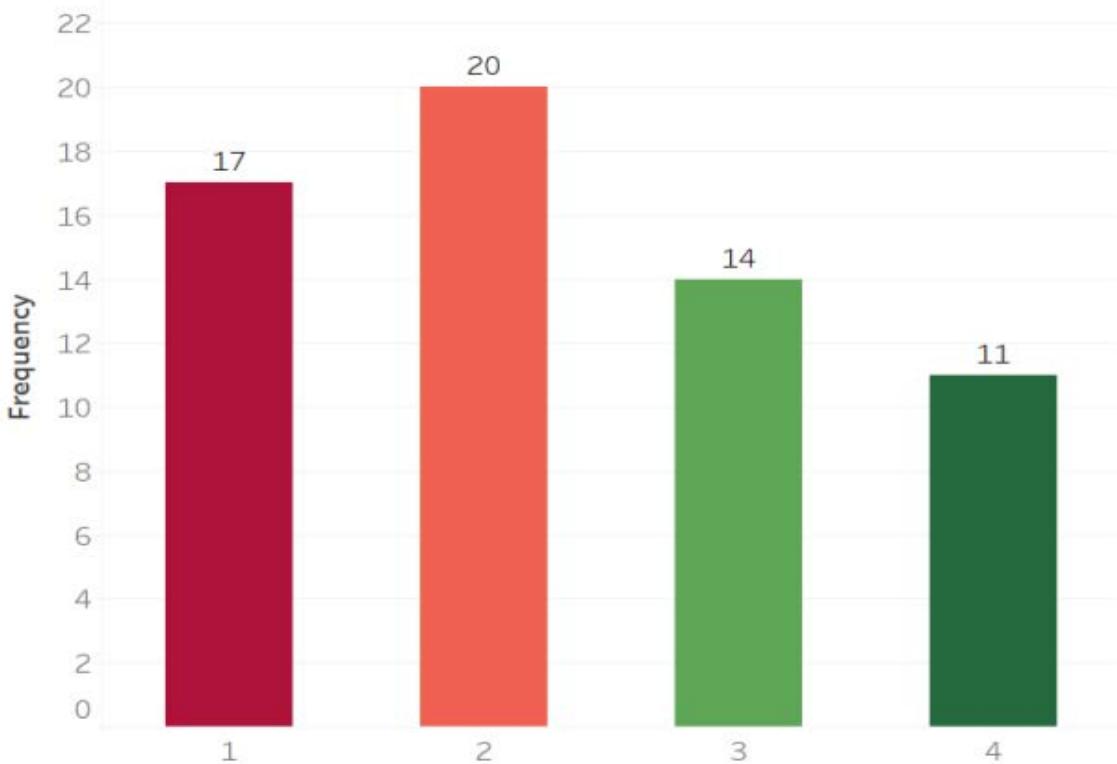
Gap Analysis: Infrastructure

Bars = Existing Score | Lines = Potential | Labels = Existing, Potential



HISTOGRAM: INFRASTRUCTURE

X axis: Existing score (range with bin size 5) | Y axis: Frequency

**INFRASTRUCTURE**

GRAPH Infrastructure – This parameter looks into the basic site utilities like water supply, electricity, drainage and roads with respect to the purpose and type of the site

For example, Bhimashankar WLS showing 2 marks out of 5 for existing and 4 out of 5 for potential, indicates that there is a need of better infrastructure to support the footfall which is not currently well catered to by the existing conditions of infrastructure.

HISTOGRAM

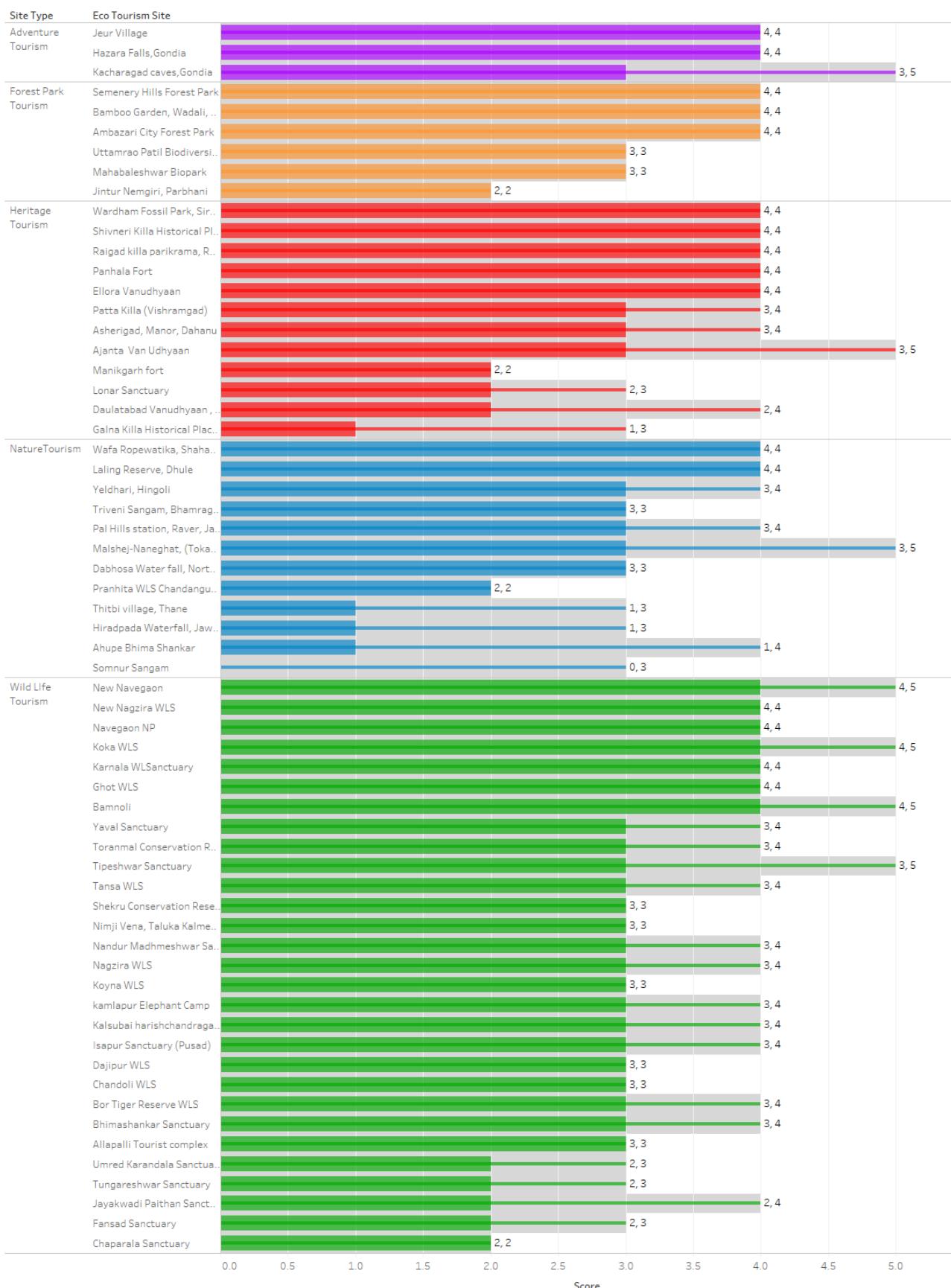
On the x axis it indicates the scores for Infrastructure on site out of 5 marks and Y axis indicates the number of sites.

As we can observe the 11 sites with 4 points For example Karnala sanctuary has good infrastructure with good quality guest cottages as forest stay making it very likable by the user.

While on the other hand Pranhita WLS has 1 mark for infrastructure making it not practical for the tourist to stay there longer or to attract the crowd.

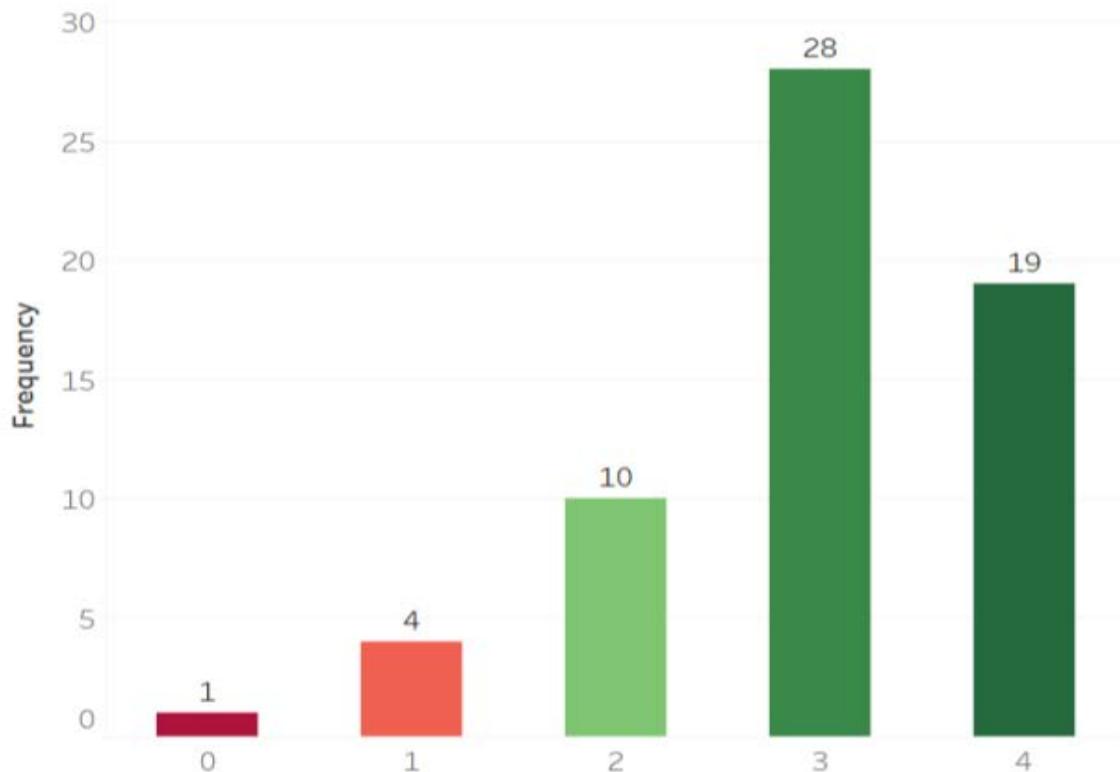
Gap Analysis: Ease of Access

Bars = Existing Score | Lines = Potential | Labels = Existing, Potential



HISTOGRAM: EASE OF ACCESS

X axis: Existing score (range with bin size 5) | Y axis: Frequency

**EASE OF ACCESS**

GRAPH: Ease of access- as the name already suggests that how simple is it for a tourist to approach the site in terms of physical condition of the road, proximity to the neighboring city , network in cell phones , ease in directions, etc.

For better understanding we can look at Gadchiroli sites like Somnursangam, as there's not a perfect route for tourists to reach hence the exhibiting score as 0 out of 5 but can be raised to 3 marks if the road is made better with directions etc

HISTOGRAM:

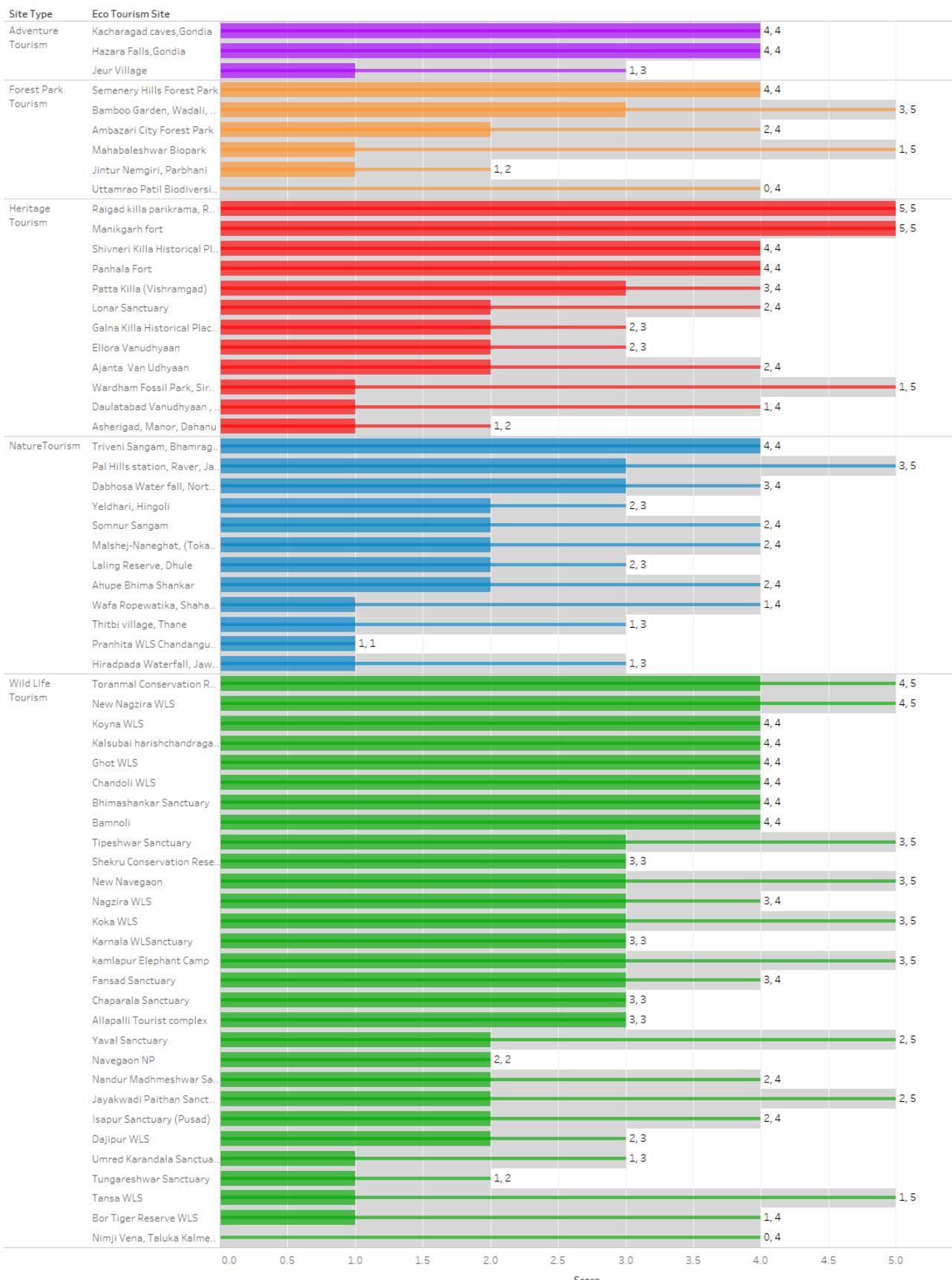
On the x axis it indicates the scores for **Ease of access** on site out of 5 marks and Y axis indicates the number of sites.

As we can observe there are 19 sites with 4 points for example Jeur Village has a proper road with easy access from the major cities where the tourist will actually come first.

While on the other hand sites in Gadchiroli have difficult access and major city is very far away from the sites, so a much filtered crowd will find it comfortable to come.

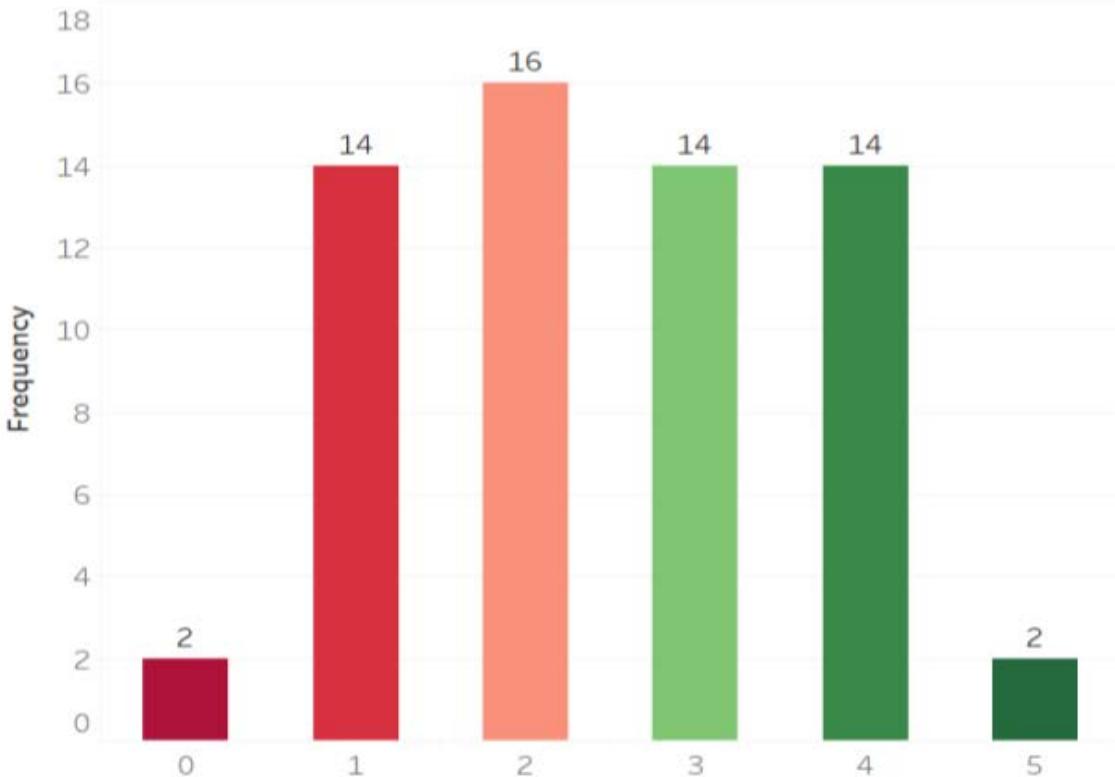
Gap Analysis: Tourist Footfall

Bars = Existing Score | Lines = Potential | Labels = Existing, Potential



HISTOGRAM: TOURIST FOOTFALL

X axis: Existing score (range with bin size 5) | Y axis: Frequency

**TOURIST FOOTFALL**

GRAPH: Tourist Footfall- The amount of tourists coming to the site in a year is calculated here (the footfall varies with change in seasons and occasions)

For example, Raigad Fort has 5 out of 5 marks as it has an enormous amount of footfall on Shiv Jayanti and there are also regular trekkers coming to this site.

HISTOGRAM:

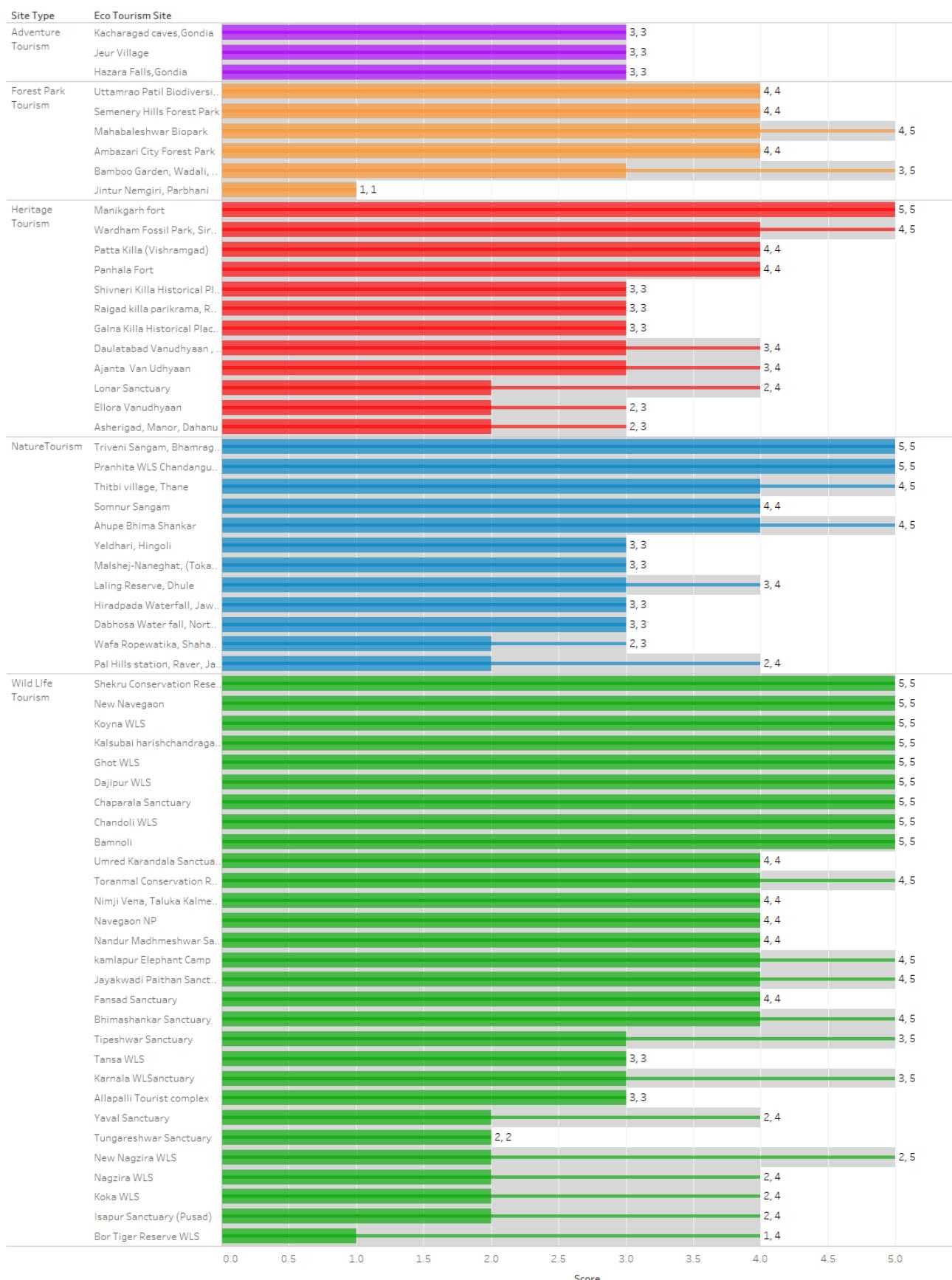
On the x axis it indicates the scores for **Tourist Footfall** on site out of 5 marks and Y axis indicates the number of sites.

As we can observe there are 16 sites above 4 points .There can be many reasons to an increase in the tourist footfall some of it being Religious, Historical or cultural aspects, For example Raigad with 5 points with max footfall during Shivjayanti .

While on the other hand sites Like Jeur village have fewer footfalls despite of being good in Infrastructure and access but lacking in marketing and public Reach, hence the low footfall.

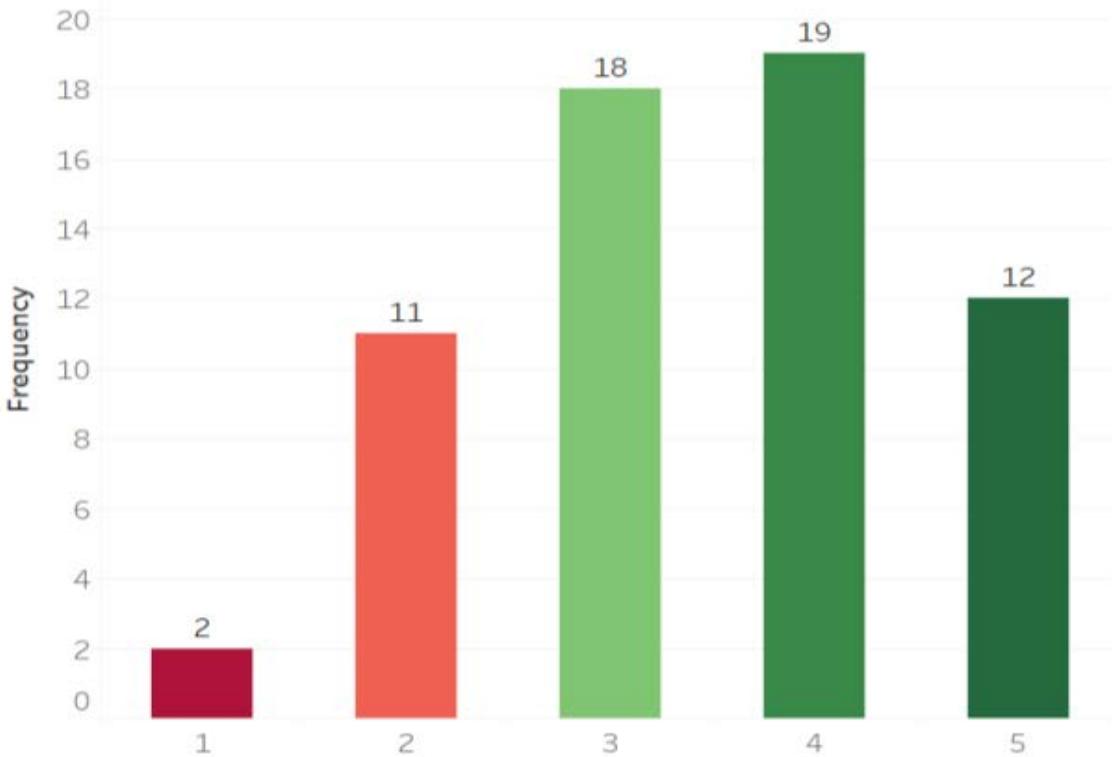
Gap Analysis: Touristy Status

Bars = Existing Score | Lines = Potential | Labels = Existing, Potential



HISTOGRAM: TOURISTY STATUS

X axis: Existing score (range with bin size 5) | Y axis: Frequency

**TOURISTY STATUS**

GRAPH: Touristy Status- Now this parameter caters to how well the site showcases its inherent natural beauty or heritage to the tourists.

For example, AhupeBhimashankar, some excellent locations within the Eco tourism sites are not accessible or highlighted /guided for the tourist like the plateau areas ,the birdsightingzones etc .Hence it indicates that they can be improved and made open for public.

HISTOGRAM:

On the x axis it indicates the scores for Touristy Status on site out of 5 marks and Y axis indicates the number of sites.

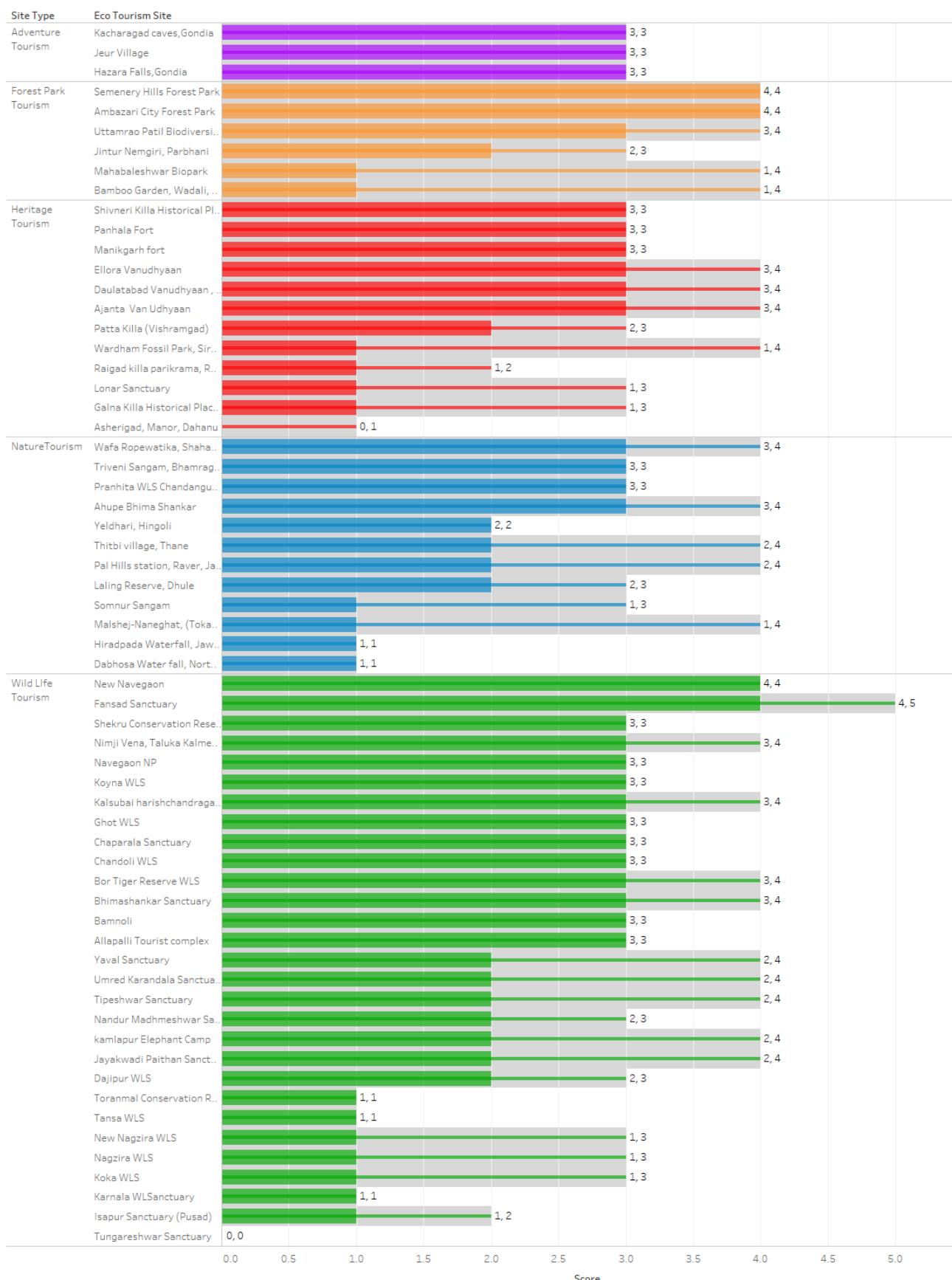
All the sites have some or the other great Touristy attractions.

As we can observe, there are 31 sites above 4 points. Some of the best sites are the ones in Gadchiroli having the most stunning untouched natural beauty and heritage.

While Jintur in Parbhani has less to offer in terms of touristy attractions hence the low marks.

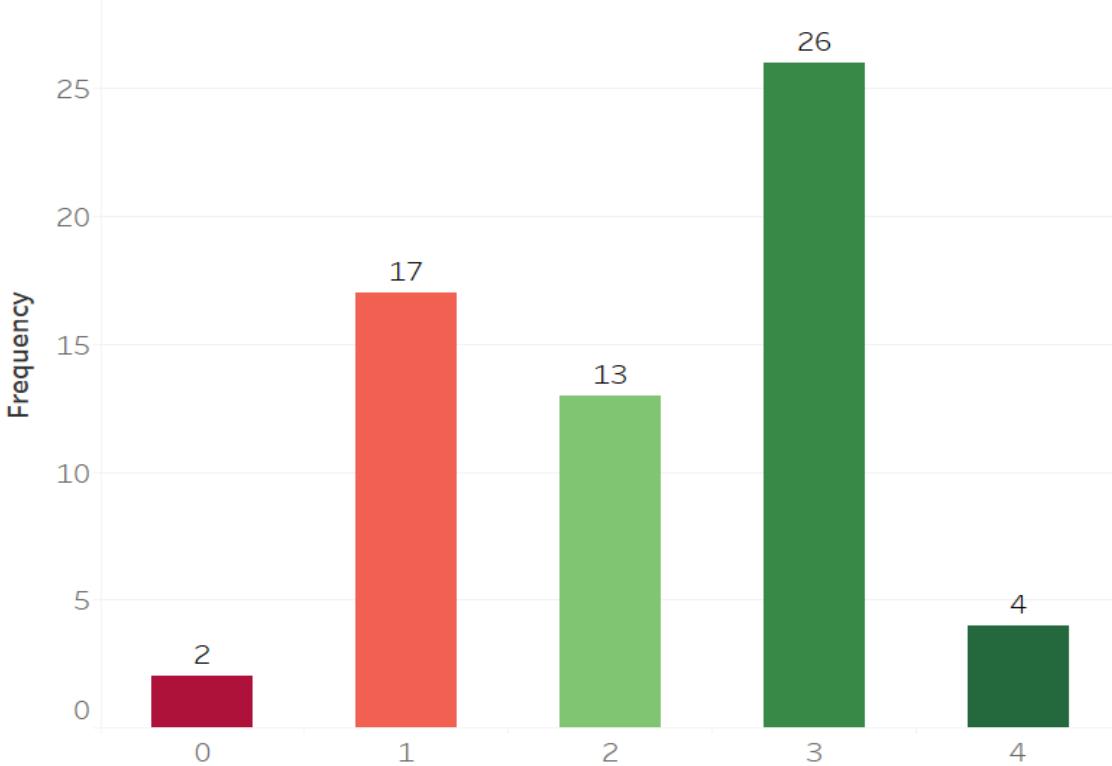
Gap Analysis: Circuits Outside

Bars = Existing Score | Lines = Potential | Labels = Existing, Potential



HISTOGRAM: CIRCUITS OUTSIDE

X axis: Existing score (range with bin size 5) | Y axis: Frequency

**CIRCUITS OUTSIDE**

GRAPH:Circuits Outside- This parameter caters to how many additional Tourism sites are around our ecotourism site that can be clubbed together to form feasible circuits.

For example, NandurMadhmeshwar is in close proximity to Shirdi, so pilgrims from Shirdi can enjoy the this unique wetland site on their way, drawing more tourists into the site.

HISTOGRAM:

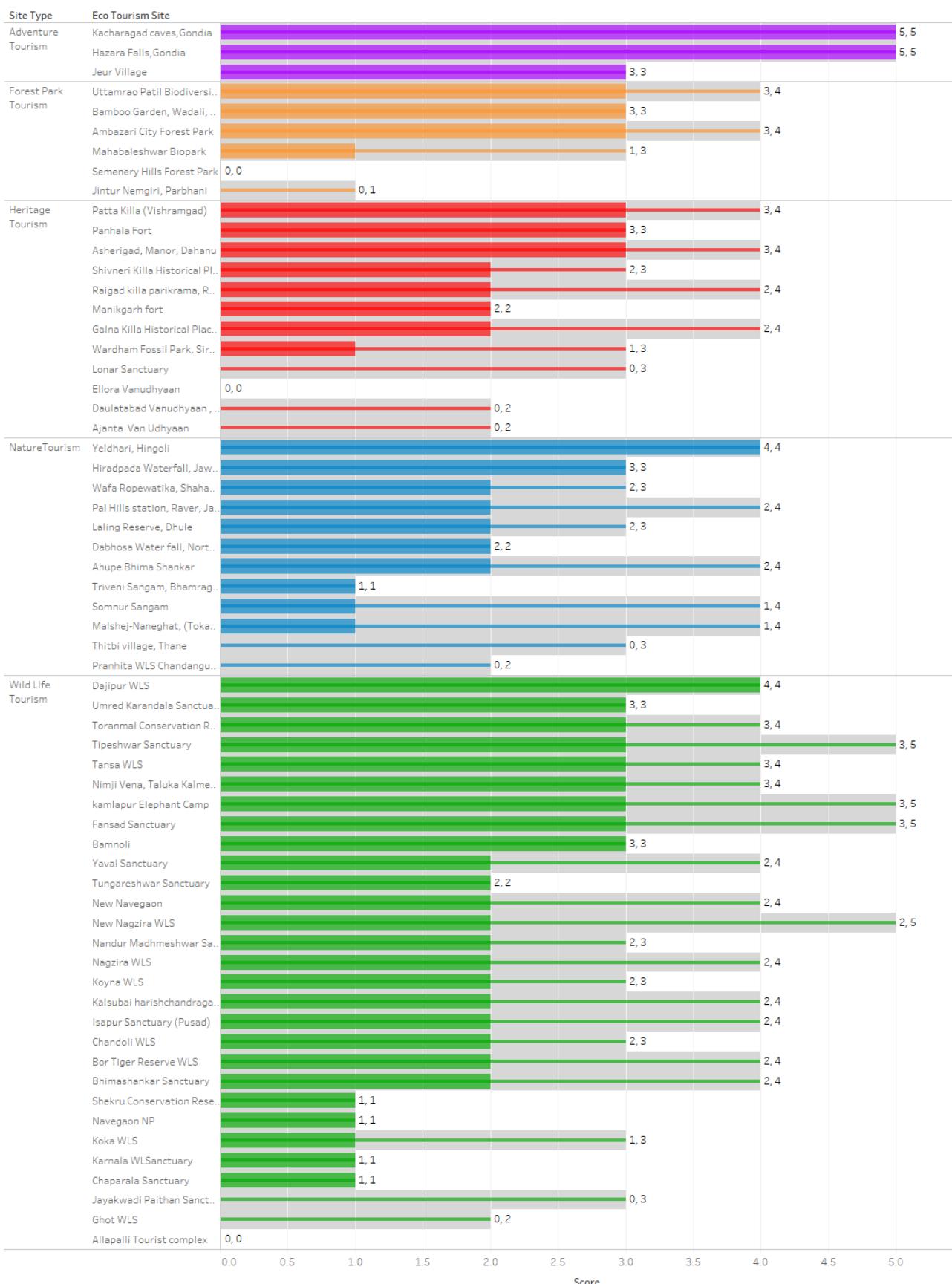
On the x axis it indicates the Scores for Circuits Outsideon site out of 5 marks and Y axis indicates the number of sites.

As we can observe there are 30 sites above 3 points. For Example, Fansad Sanctuary in Raigad has very good external circuits out of the ecotourism boundary as it's close to an already established tourist location, Revdanda and Janjira in Alibaug, giving it a lot of scope to draw in tourists easily into the site.

While Hiralphada and Dabosa waterfalls are secluded and don't have major attractions nearby.

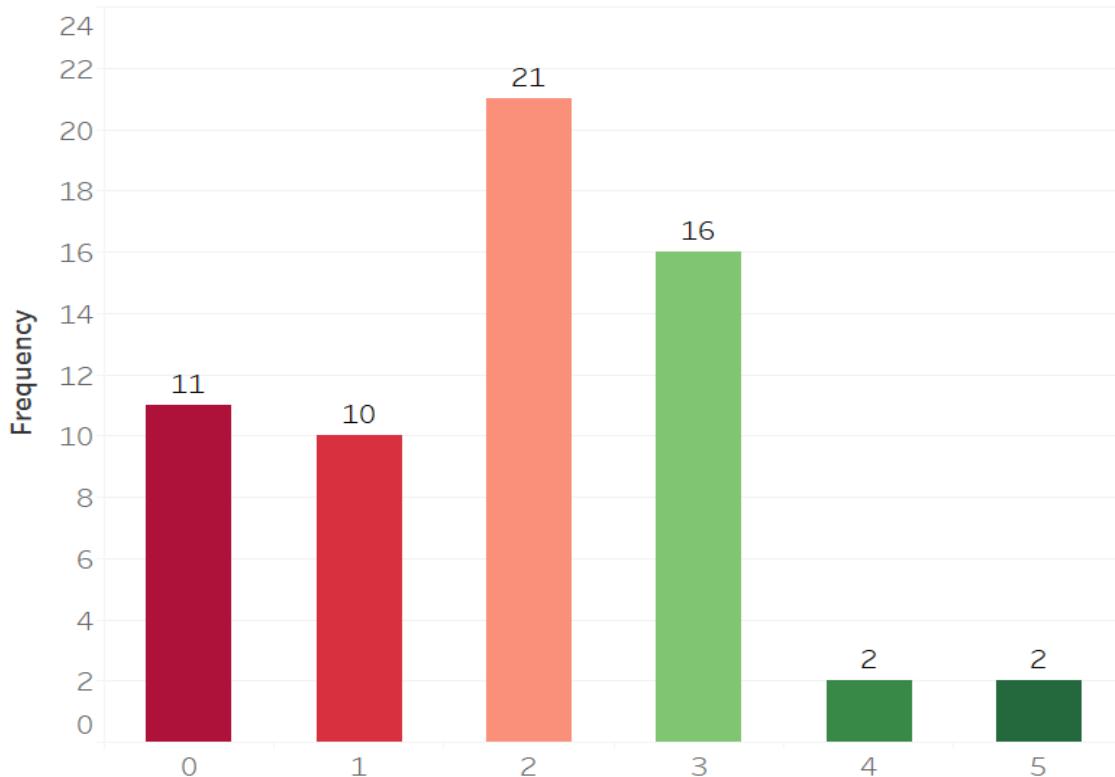
Gap Analysis: Community Involvement

Bars = Existing Score | Lines = Potential | Labels = Existing, Potential



HISTOGRAM: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

X axis: Existing score (range with bin size 5) | Y axis: Frequency

**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

GRAPH:Community Involvement – This parameter seeks to understand how well the locals within or around the site are participating in the forest activities, like in terms of running a kitchen in the ecotourism sites, drivers for safaris or guides, local craft center, various bachatgats that are formed etc all that which helps the community and gives them steady employment.

For example, Hazra falls conducts a very good Adventure Tourism programme with zipline across the fall. This whole Programme is managed by the locals who have taken Training under private agencies thereby creating a good community involvement programme. Whereas at AhupeBhimashanker the initiatives well undertaken have fallen apart due to some internal reasons

HISTOGRAM:

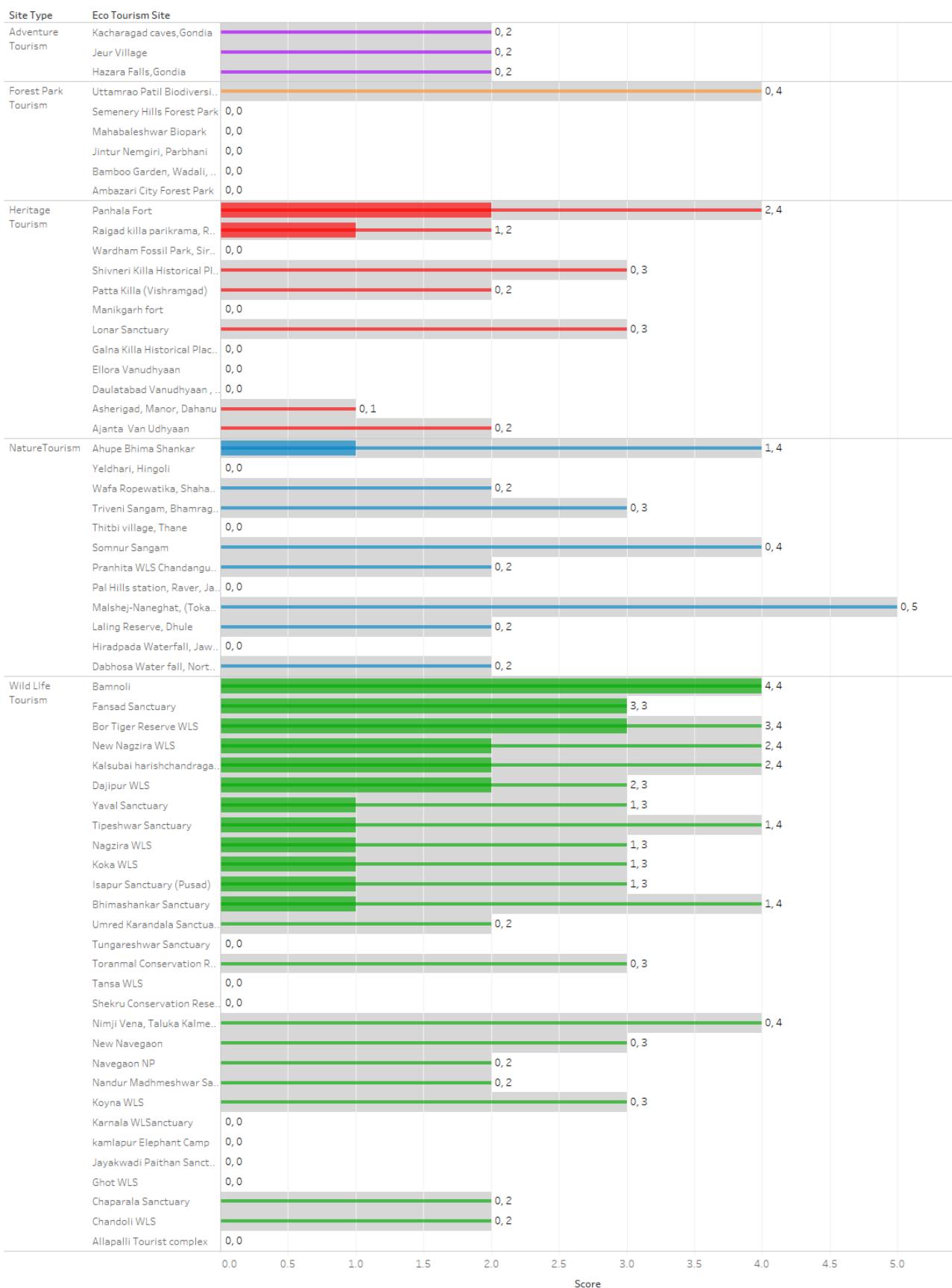
On the x axis it indicates the Scores for **Community Involvement** on site out of 5 marks and Y axis indicates the number of sites.

The overall observation from the scores and graphs indicate that the community involvement is not efficient enough. Although some of the sites have it better than others. For example, Hazra falls and Kachargad Caves in Gondia, is comparatively a better established tourist location , people love to come there and the adventure sports is carried out by the trained locals , maintaining a good relation between forest, locals and the public.

While at Tithbi village,despite being a very good site with huge potential has less community involvement because of less footfall .Hence it becomes hard for the locals to generate sustainable revenue out of ecotourism sites, thereby driving them to shift to other opportunities

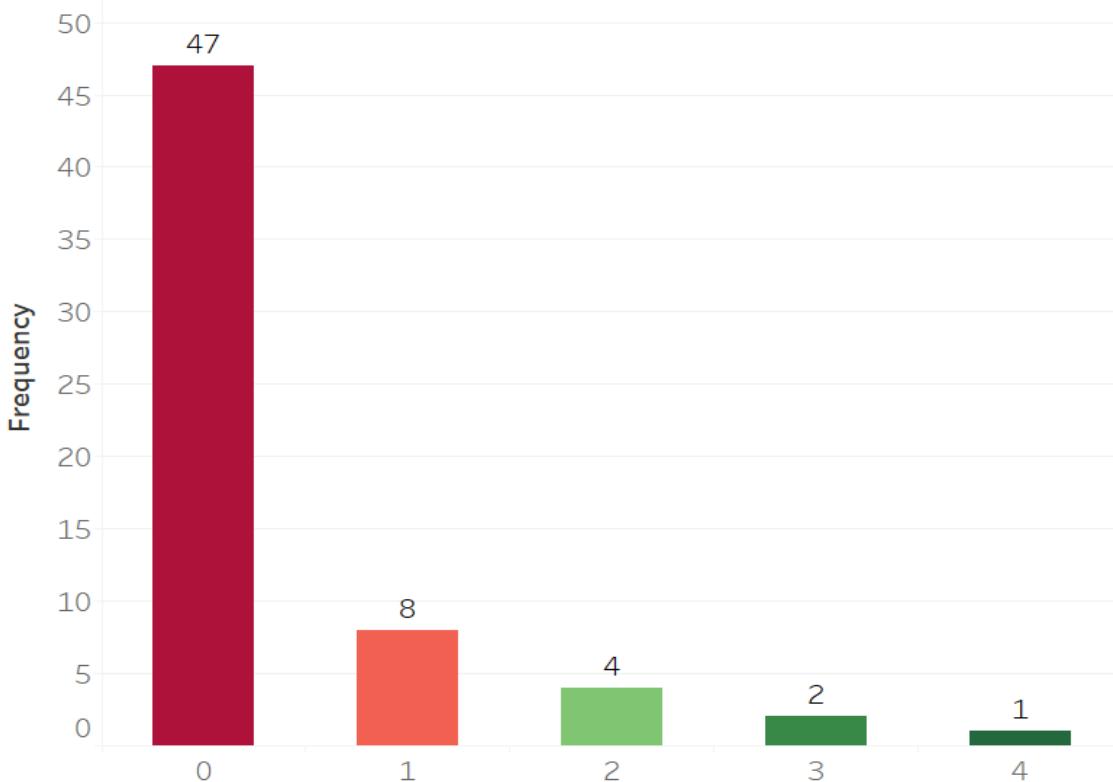
Gap Analysis: Homestay

Bars = Existing Score | Lines = Potential | Labels = Existing, Potential



HISTOGRAM: HOMESTAY

X axis: Existing score (range with bin size 5) | Y axis: Frequency

**HOMESTAY**

GRAPH:Homestay- In this parameter we analyze how many homestays are existing on the site and how much it can flourish in the respective site.

For example, Dajipur Sanctuary is already having its homestay running at a very low pace near the site. But with proper management and services like mobile range and internet on the site this can be increased.

HISTOGRAM:

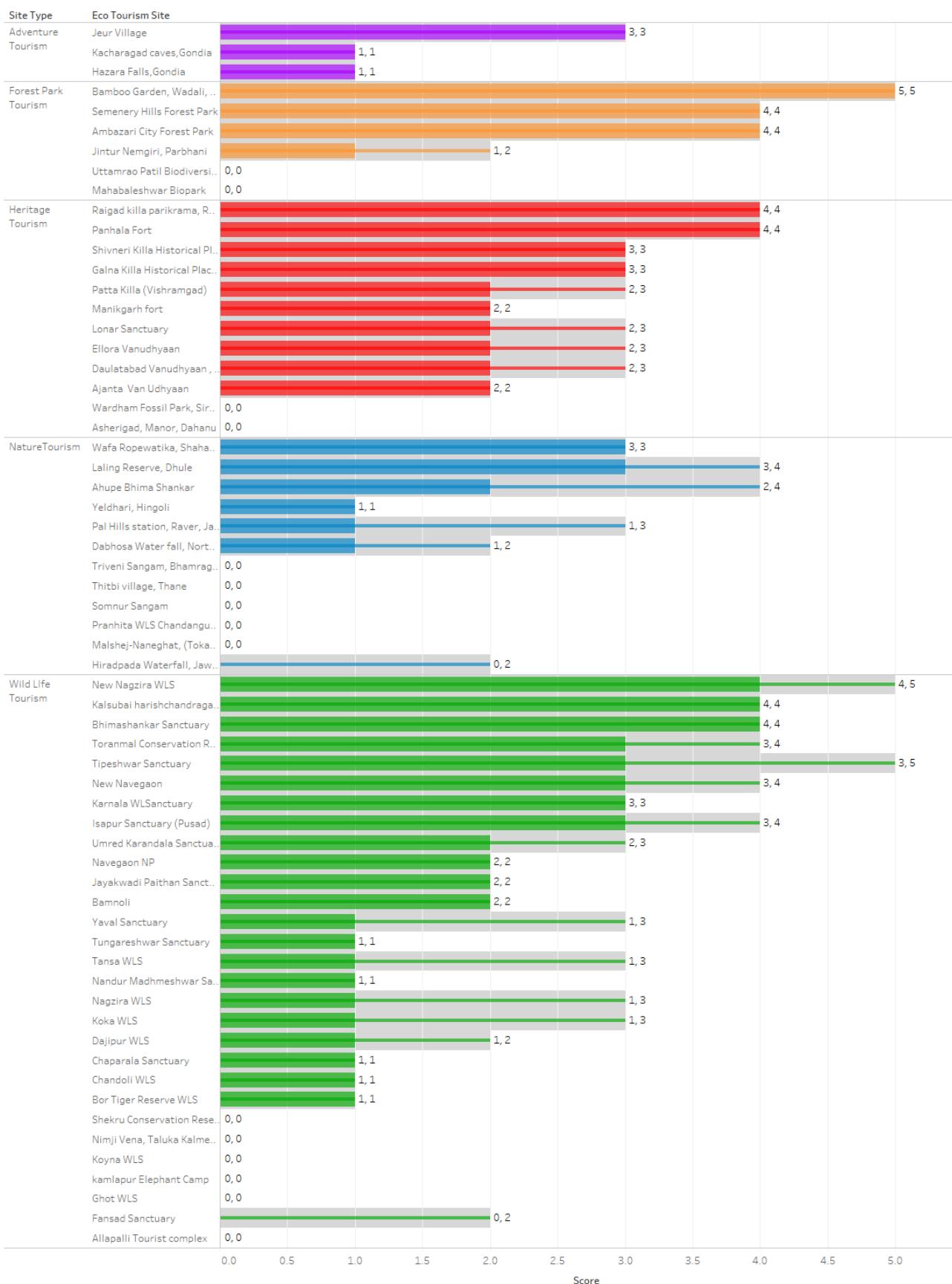
On the x axis it indicates the scores for Homestayon site out of 5 marks and Y axis indicates the number of sites.

As we can observe that only 3 sites have made it above 3 marks, For example- Bamnoli in Sahiyadri Tiger Reserve and Fansad Sanctuary in Raigad where the people live in the forest and have created adequate measures for Homestay and there is good community involvement also.

Whereas most of the other sites have no adequate measures or support from the locals to generate an efficient Homestay system.

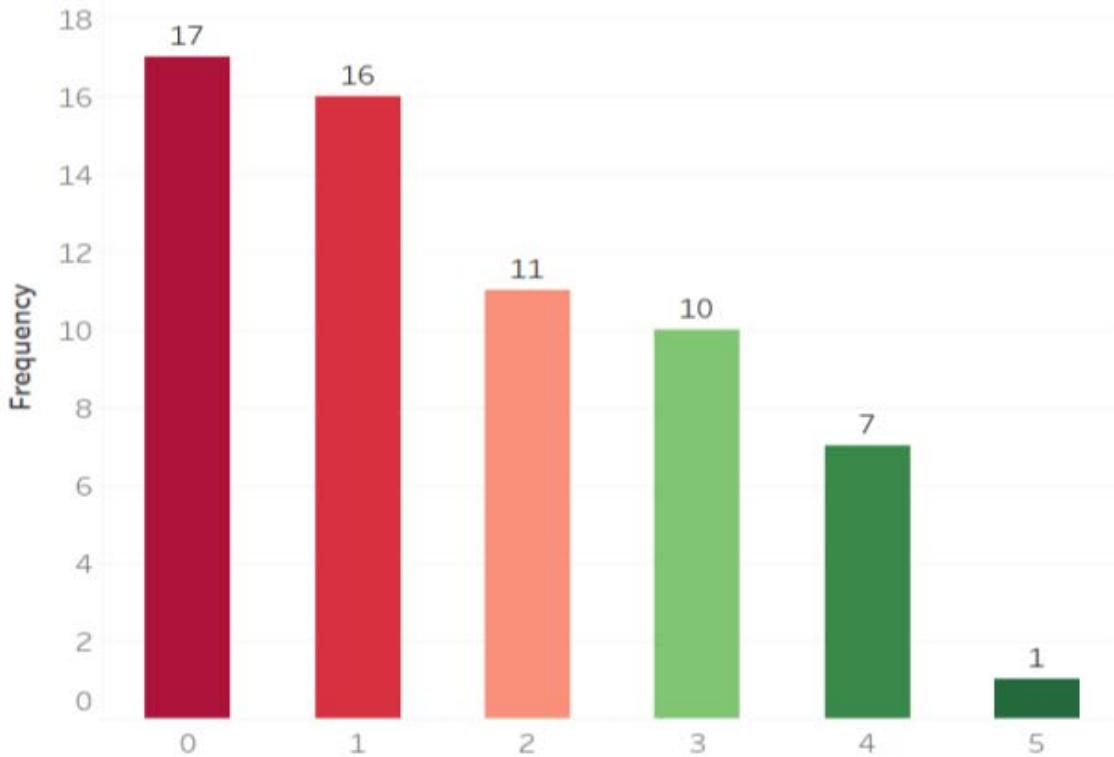
Gap Analysis: Private Acomodation

Bars = Existing Score | Lines = Potential | Labels = Existing, Potential



HISTOGRAM: PRIVATE ACCOMODATION

X axis: Existing score (range with bin size 5) | Y axis: Frequency

**PRIVATE ACCOMMODATION**

GRAPH: Private Accommodation – This Parameter caters to the availability of private accommodation around the site in the form of hotels, Lodges, Guest Houses etc.

For example, Fansad Sanctuary being very close to Alibaug there are many private accommodations around the site which would help one day tourists for enjoying the site. Also at Karnala sanctuary there are several private facilities available along the Mumbai Goa highway.

HISTOGRAM:

On the x axis it indicates the Scores for Private Accommodation on site out of 5 marks and Y axis indicates the number of sites.

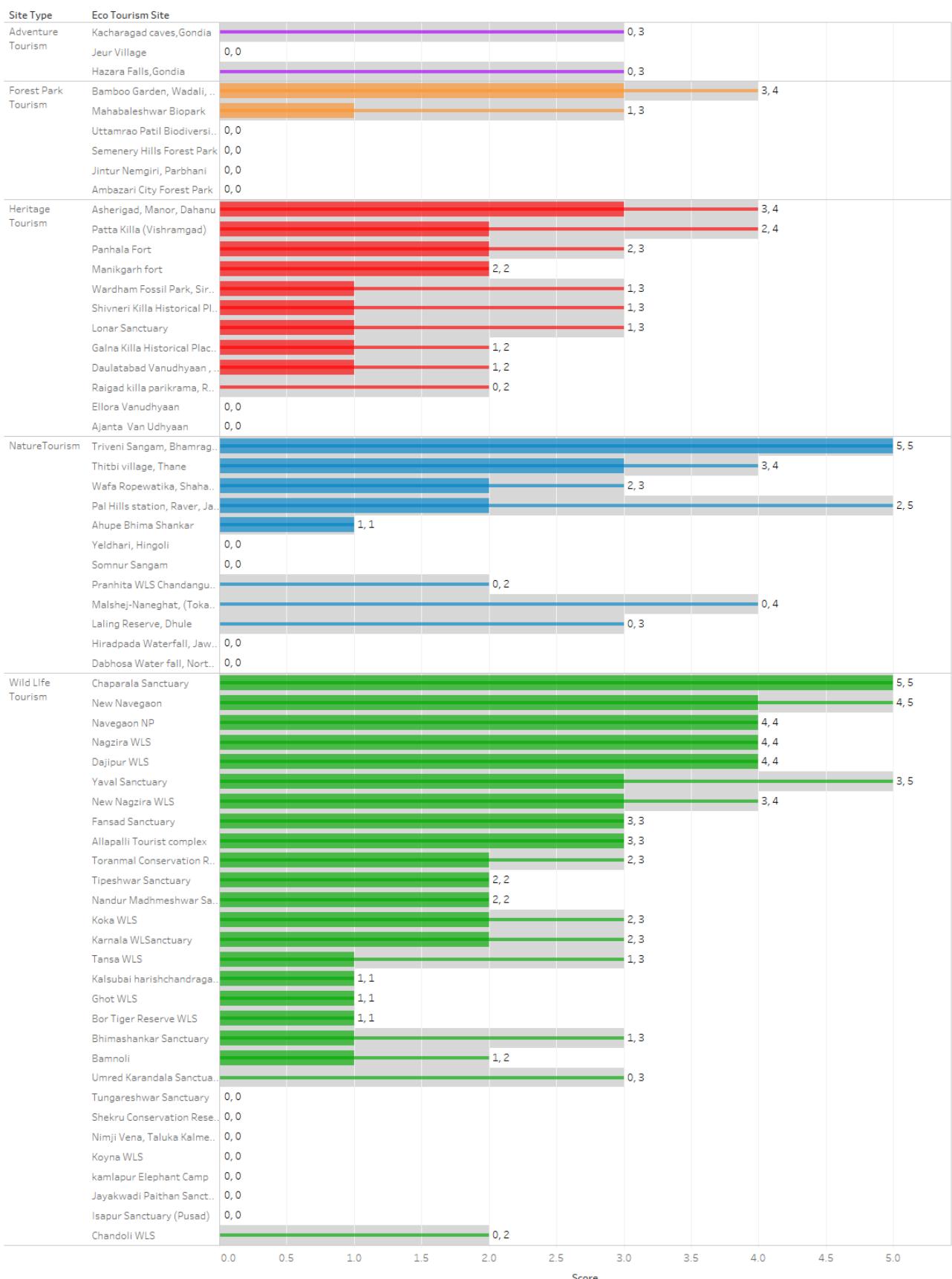
This Parameter Focuses on the adjoining stay facilities apart from the ones provided by the forest and locals, This aspect is very location specific/dependent as most of the sites are away from cities.

For example the sites above 4 points, Panhala or Raigad killahave a lot of Private properties around developed as Bungalows, Lodges and Guest houses due to its high footfall.

Whereas, the sites with less points may not require private accommodation all the time. For example, site in Dajipuris quite pristine and the stay there is adequate and efficient homestay is also possible.

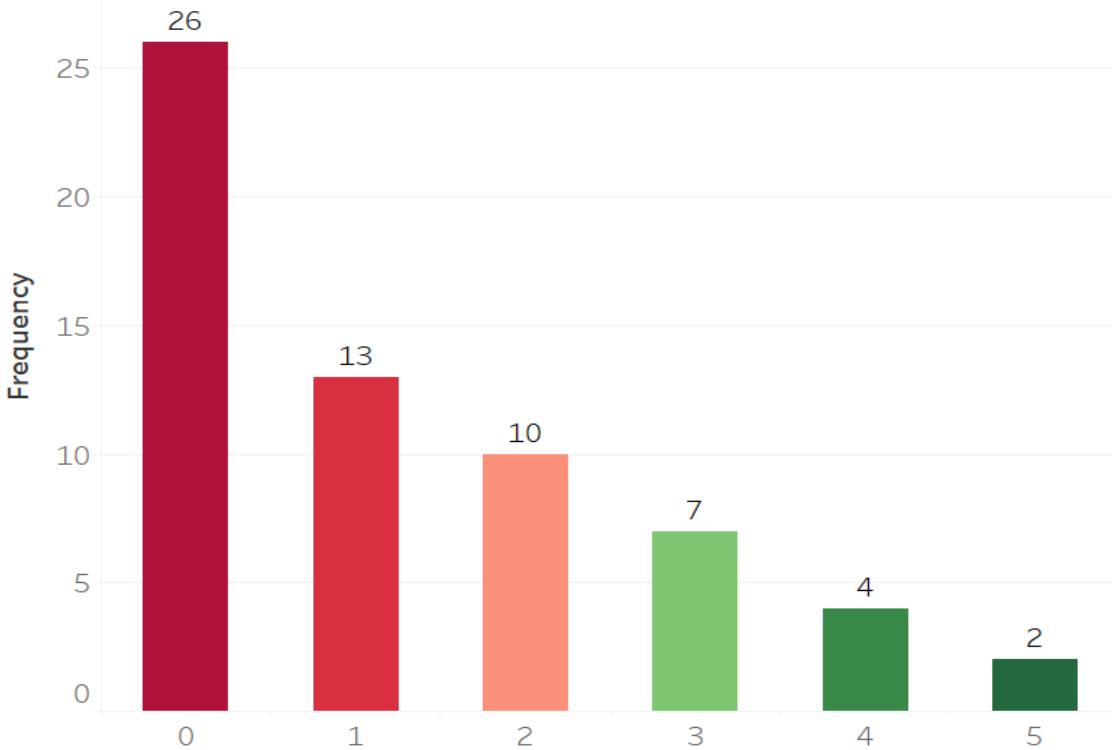
Gap Analysis: Forest Accommodation

Bars = Existing Score | Lines = Potential | Labels = Existing, Potential



HISTOGRAM: FOREST ACCOMMODATION

X axis: Existing score (range with bin size 5) | Y axis: Frequency

**FOREST ACCOMMODATION**

GRAPH:Forest Accommodation- This parameter evaluates the existing accommodation facilities in terms of numbers and quality that is needed in order to perform better.

For example, Bhimashankar sanctuary has very less accommodation with respect to the tourist footfall

HISTOGRAM:

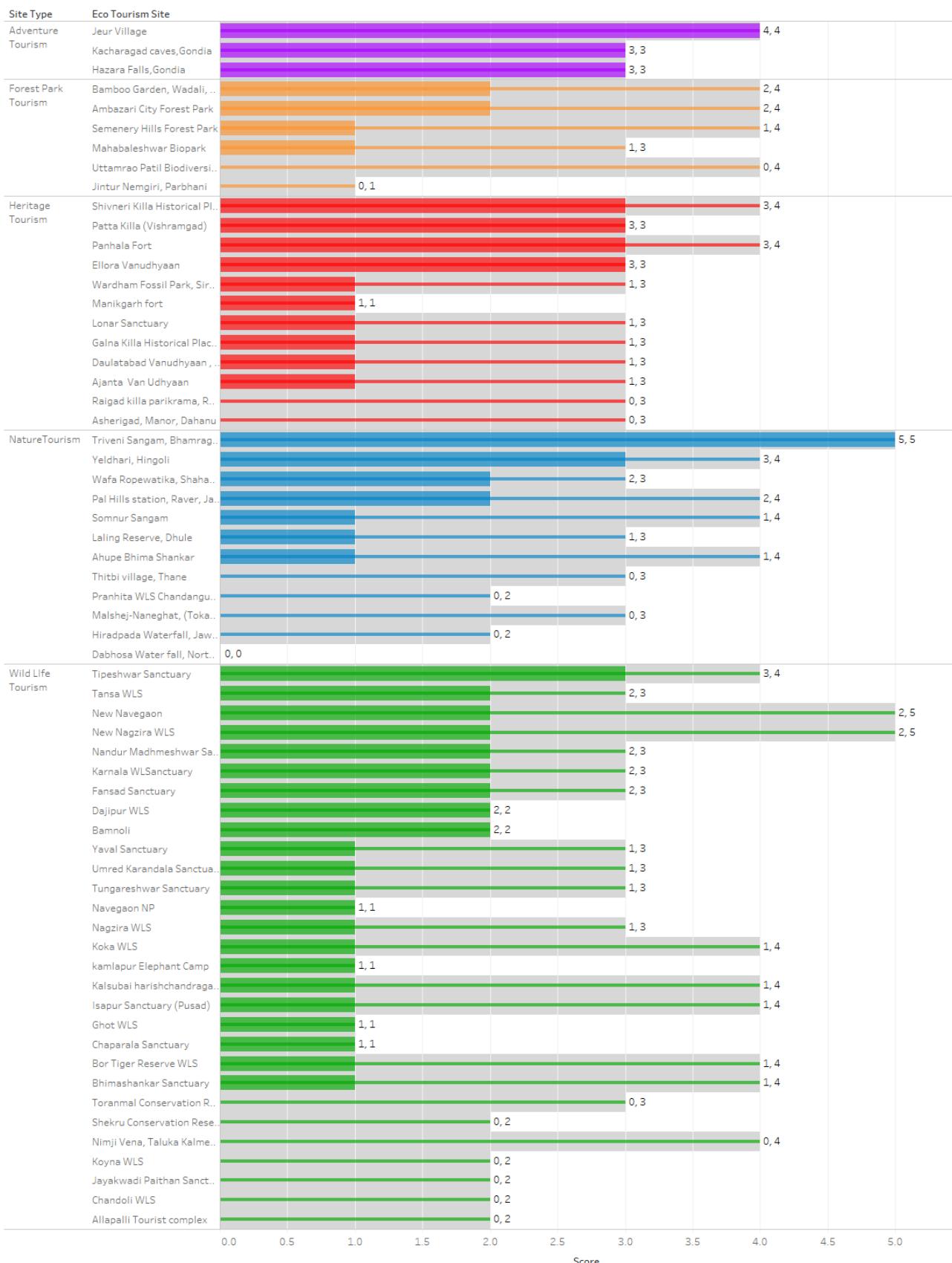
On the x axis it indicates the scores for Forest Accommodationon site out of 5 marks and Y axis indicates the number of sites.

This part focuses on the stay facilities within the site. For example, Bhamragad in Gadchiroli has good and accessible Forest Guesthouses.

While 39 sites are below 1 having no adequate Forest stay , For example Naneghat well known as good trekking site but has no Forest stays or utilities at the base.

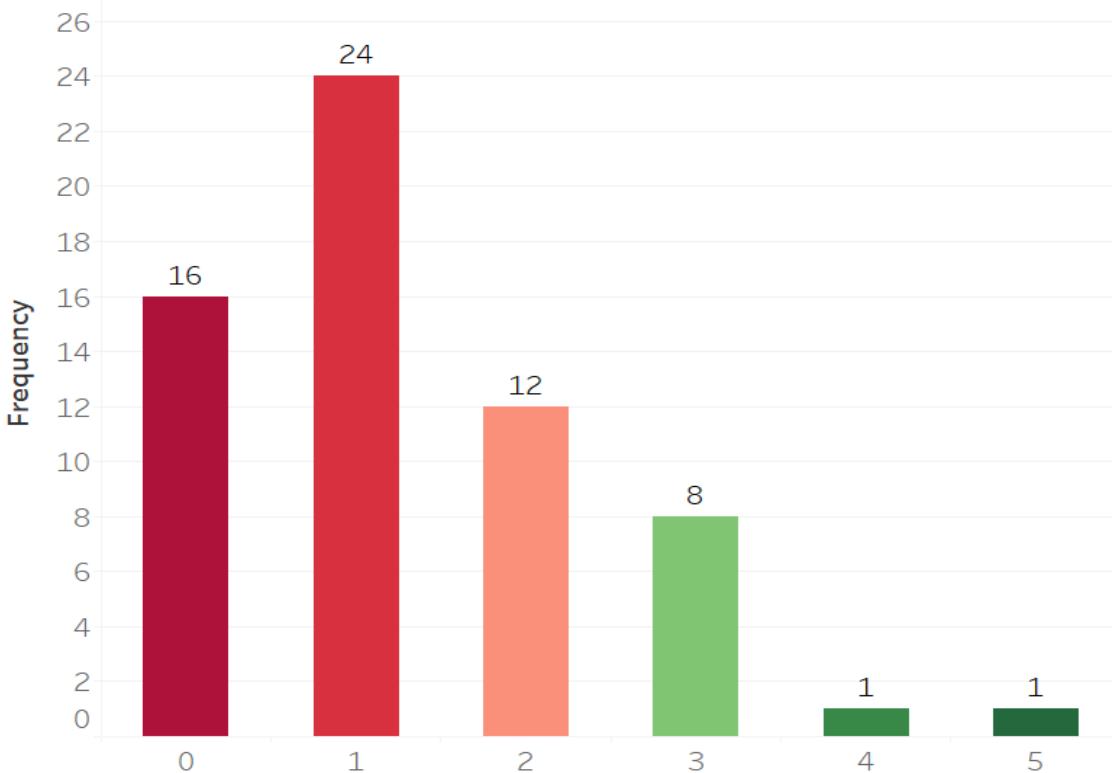
Gap Analysis: Public Utilities

Bars = Existing Score | Lines = Potential | Labels = Existing, Potential



HISTOGRAM: PUBLIC UTILITIES

X axis: Existing score (range with bin size 5) | Y axis: Frequency

**PUBLIC UTILITIES**

GRAPH: Public utilities- this parameter considers the availability and conditions of the facilities like washrooms, changing rooms, toilets, restrooms etc. for the tourists to utilize.

For example, NandurMadhmeshwar having good toilet facilities on its two sites in Chapadgao and Khangaon but lacks to provide toilets at intermediate locations for instance along on its walk within the sanctuary while on nature trails or watching the birds etchence there is scope for improvement.

HISTOGRAM:

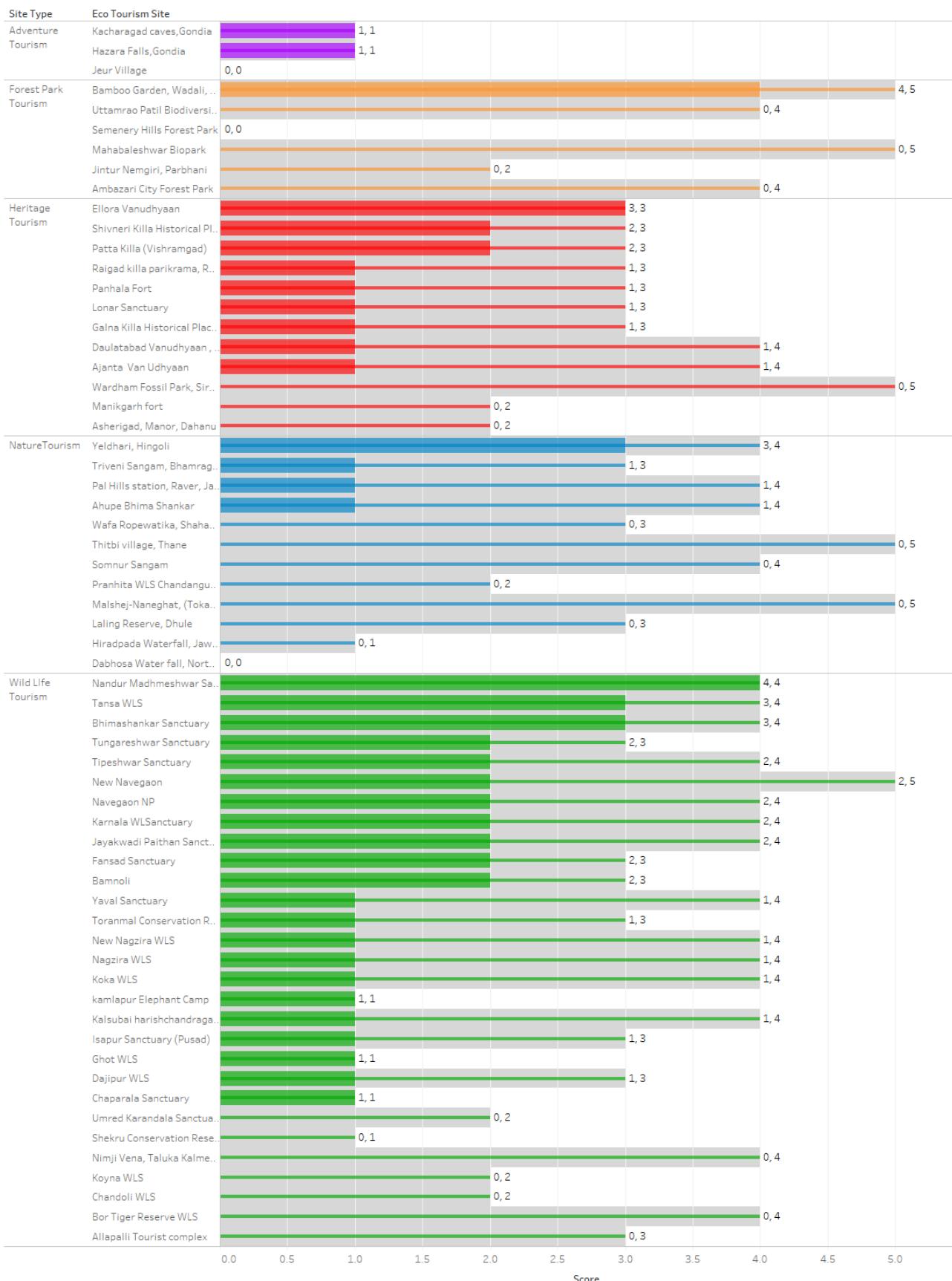
On the x axis it indicates the scores for Public Utilities on site out of 5 marks and Y axis indicates the number of sites.

As we can observe 2 sites are above 4 marks with optimum public utility services for example Jeur village in Kolhapur which has a canteen, proper washrooms and ancillary structures.

While Hiralphada waterfall and Dabosa scoring 0, having good footfall in the monsoons but have no such Public utility services.

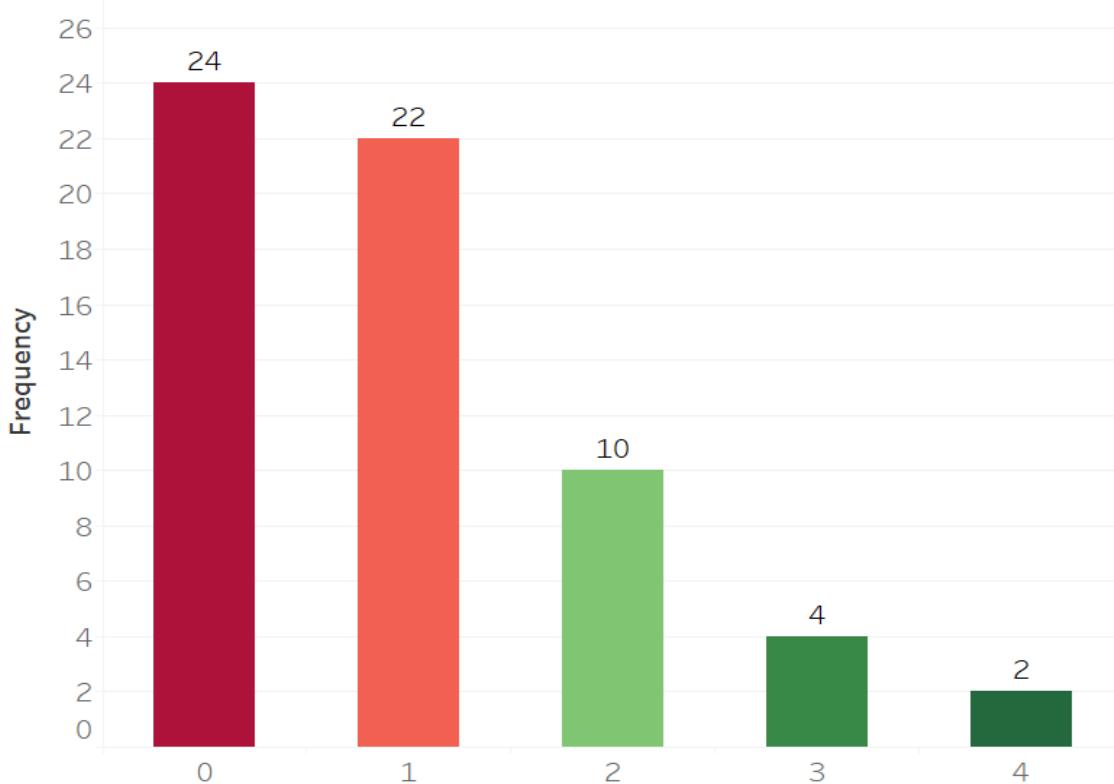
Gap Analysis: NIC

Bars = Existing Score | Lines = Potential | Labels = Existing, Potential



HISTOGRAM: NIC

X axis: Existing score (range with bin size 5) | Y axis: Frequency

**NIC(Nature Interpretation Centre)**

GRAPH:NIC (Nature interpretation Centre) –This Parameter Sees to how well the site explains itself with the help of NICs and Banners/Boards, etc and how well the site can be showcased.

For example, NandurMadheshwar showcases its natural beauty in the form of many informative boards and models of birds in its NIC for the tourist to be educated/ informed regarding the site .

HISTOGRAM:

On the x axis it indicates the scores for NIC site out of 5 marks and Y axis indicates the number of sites.

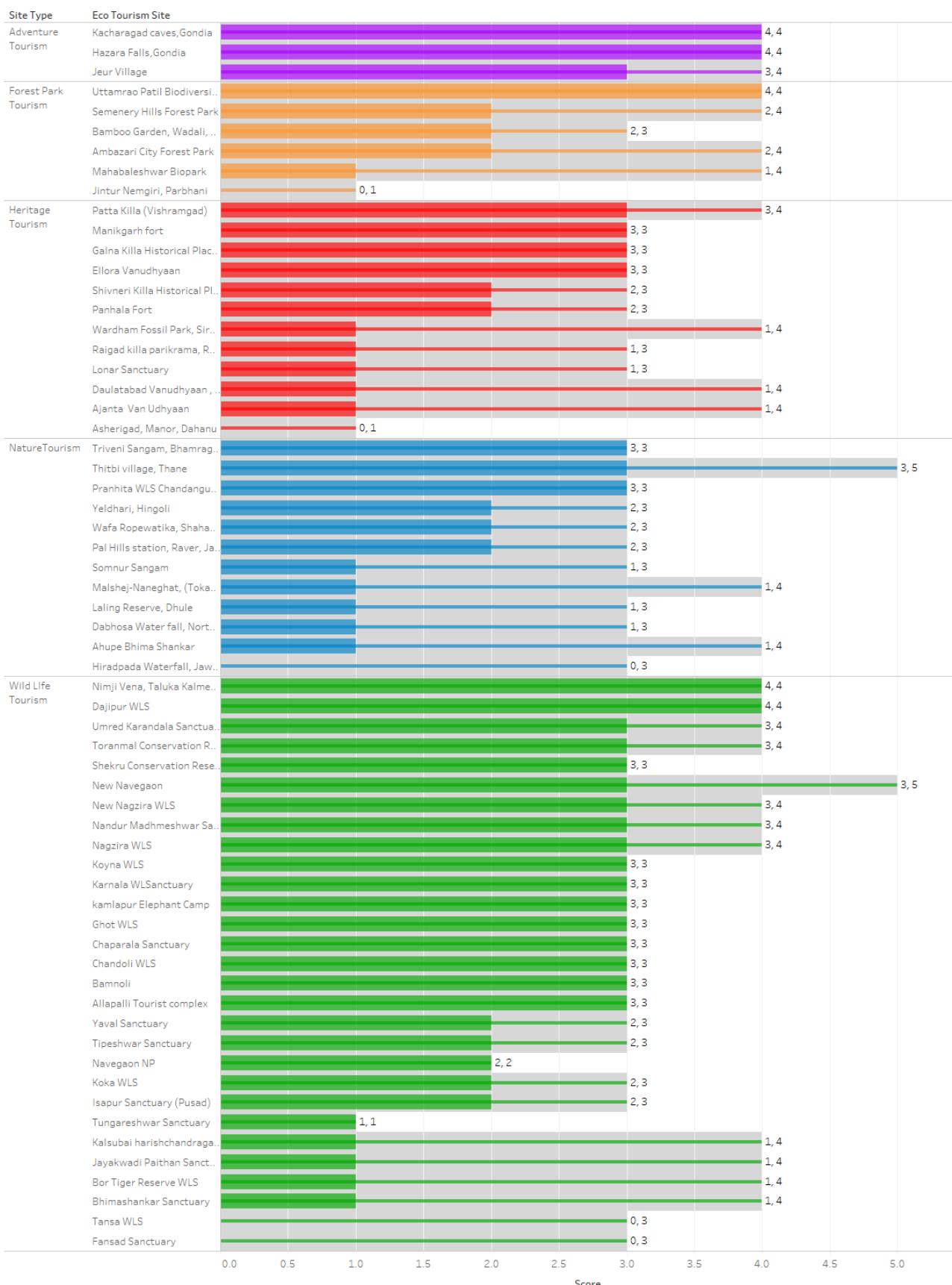
The sites needs to convey their importance to the tourist some or the other way using displays or informative signage or an entire NIC

NandurMadhmeshwar having 4 points represents a good example of NIC which has comparatively a good representation of many elements of the surrounding biodiversity along with good interpretation spaces .

While 24 sites have zero marks indicating no site Information. For example , the sites in Gadchiroli, MalsejNaneghat, etc.

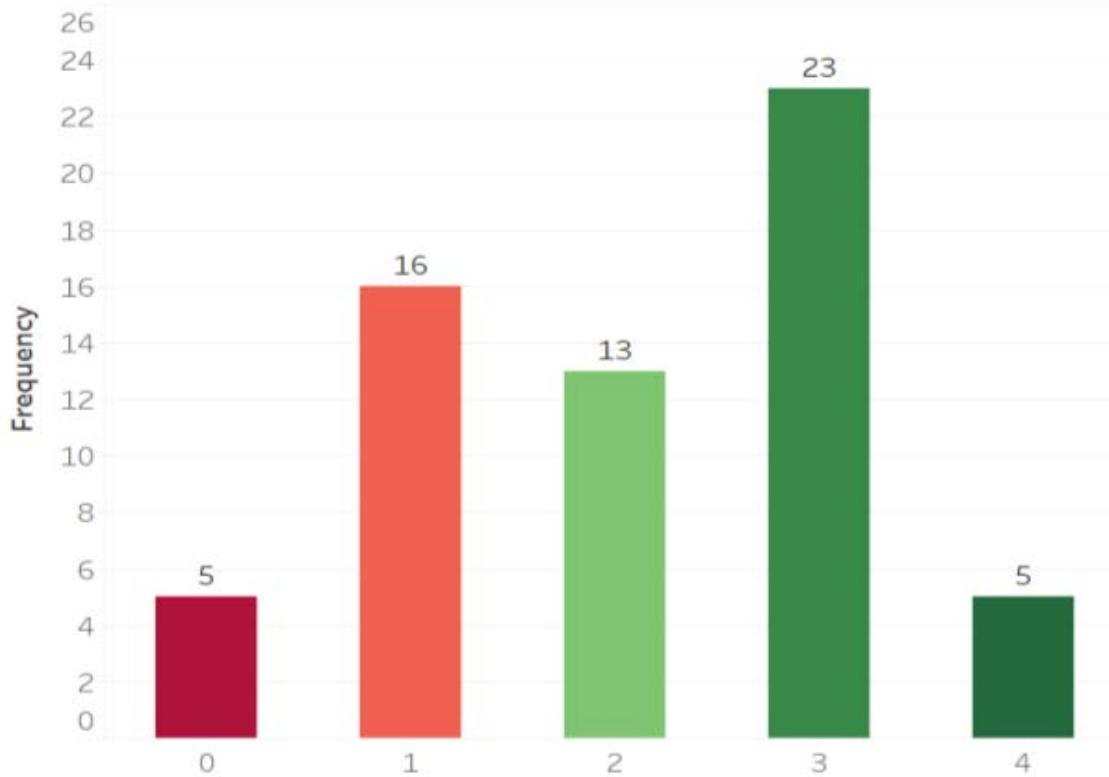
Gap Analysis: Itinerary within

Bars = Existing Score | Lines = Potential | Labels = Existing, Potential



HISTOGRAM: ITINERARY WITHIN

X axis: Existing score (range with bin size 5) | Y axis: Frequency

**ITINERARY WITHIN**

GRAPH: Itinerary Within- This Parameter deals with the aspect of tourist engagement within a site and how well can we form a circuit with those points of attraction.

For example, Fansad Sanctuary having multiple plateaus within the sanctuary and viewing areas looking towards the ocean, which are currently not accessible to the tourists , need appropriate interventions to create suitable Tourist attraction.

HISTOGRAM:

On the x axis it indicates the scores for Circuits Withinon site out of 5 marks and Y axis indicates the number of sites.

In this parameter we have considered how many sites have efficient tourist activity Circuits within the site, and if there are any, how efficient they are.

5 sites having 4 marks. For example, Nimje Verna, Kachargad caves, etc have good activity layout for the tourists keeping them occupied for an entire day.

While there are some sites that have no ancillary sites within for the tourist to explore like Asherigad in Dahanu and Jintur in Parbhani.

CHAPTER 5: CASE STUDIES

This chapter explains various case studies which gives us more insights about this project.

- 1. RECREATIONAL TRAILS IN IRELAND**
- 2. RECREATION.GOV. IN USA**
- 3. PRABALMACHI, MUMBAI**
- 4. JUNGLE LODGES AND RESORTS LTD., KARNATAKA**

5.1 OVERVIEW

Each case study analyzed talks about an interesting event or initiative taken for eco-tourism. Following are two international and two domestic case studies throwing light on various insights which can be incorporated in our vision.

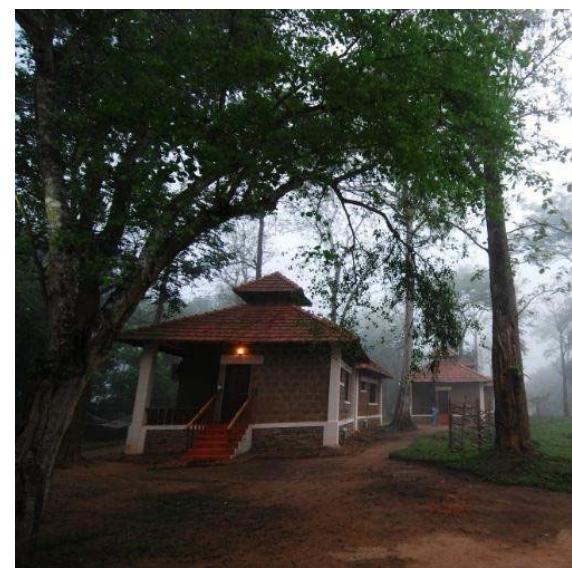
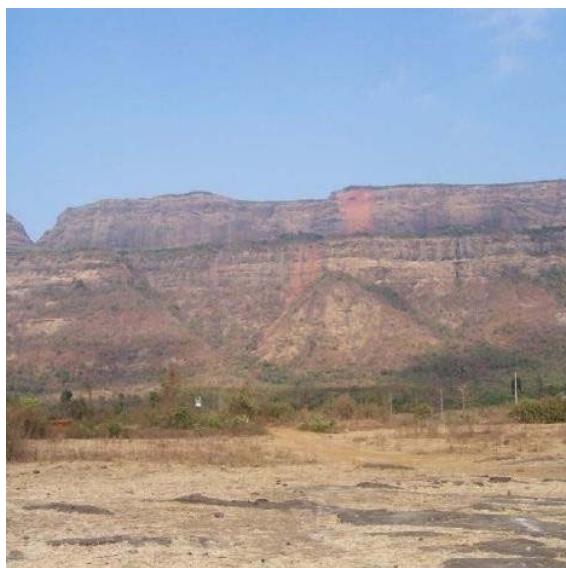


1.RECREATIONAL TRAILS IN IRELAND

Which shows systematic detailed procedure to establish trail tourism

2.RECREATION.GOV IN USA

Which shows various sites all across USA along with the facilities available for camping



3.PRABALMACHI,MUMBAI

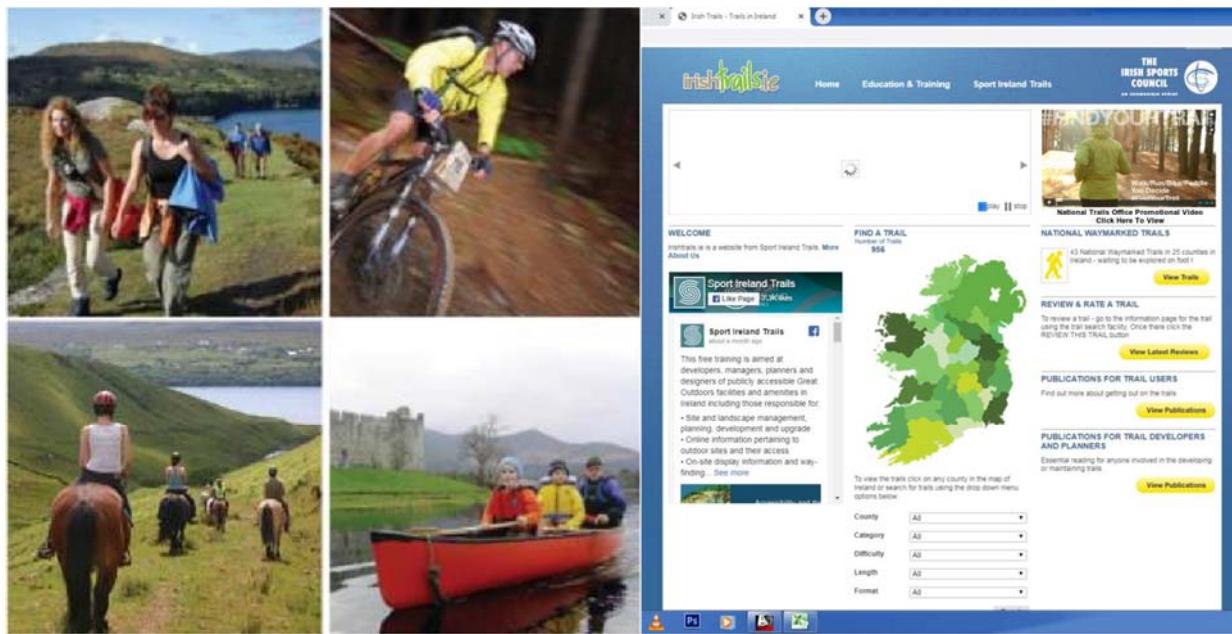
Which presents community involvement in protecting and conserving the environment/site along with practicing eco- tourism at small scale.

4.JUNGLE LODGES AND RESORTSLTD., KARNATAKA

Which shows how the governance of having resorts and lodges in a forest area & wild life sanctuaries functions

5.2 RECREATIONAL TRAILS INIRELAND

Establishing Trails as a Product to Buy in for Prospective Tourist, Visual Communication, Ease of Booking etc. Authenticity to local service provider



Website screenshot image irishtrails.ie

The Trail Planning Process



THINGS TO CONSIDER ABOUT TRAIL DEVELOPMENT

Trail Standards and Classification
Development of trail management standards and a trail classification and grading system.

National Trails Register

Management and maintenance of a register of all accredited trails in the country.

Trails Inspection Programme

Inspection of new trails and ongoing annual inspections of all accredited trails.

Walks Scheme

Support for the Walks Scheme (trail maintenance scheme) introduced by the Department of Environment, Community and Local Development and delivered by Local Development Companies.

Trail Development Advice

Provision of advice to trail developers at a pre-planning stage in a trail project.

Technical Trail Advisory Service

Provision of detailed technical advice to trail providers regarding the improvement of existing trails or the development of new trails.

Education and Training

Provision of training programmes related to the planning, development and ongoing management of trails.

Trail Promotion and Awareness Building

Ensuring that public awareness and use of trails is maximised.

Trail Research

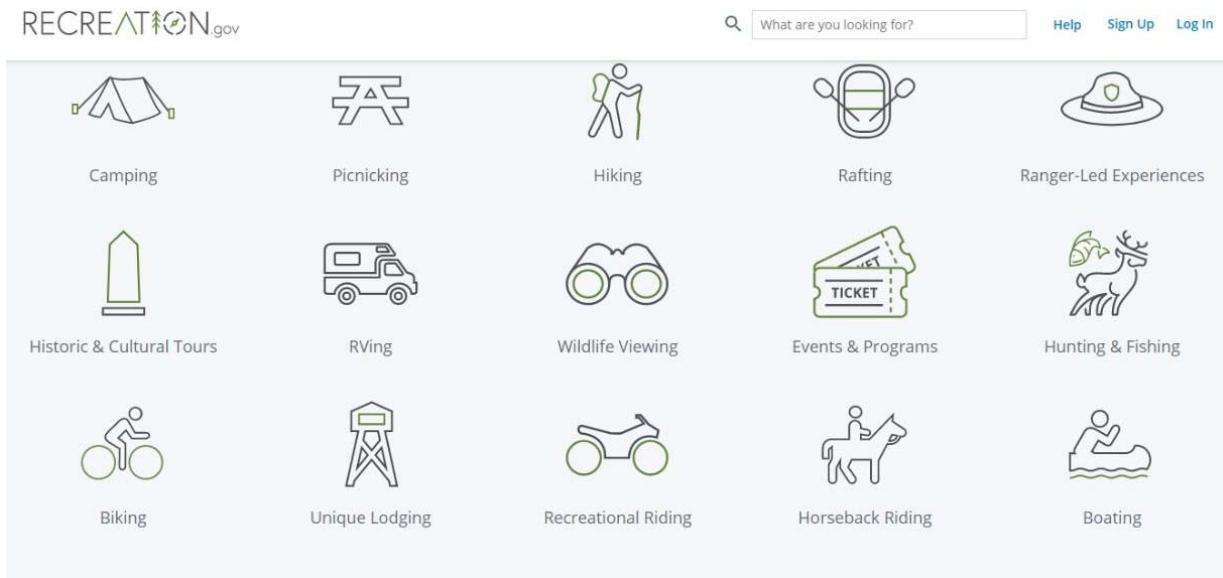
Research to inform and guide recreational trail development in Ireland.

- Categories of Trails in Ireland
- Trail User Needs
- Strategic Planning
- Land Ownership & Access
- Landowner Consultation and Agreement
- Permissive Access
- Impact on National Heritage
- Other Environmental Considerations
- Other Permissions and Permits Required
- Safety
- Irish Trail Classifications System
- Trail Grading Trail Management Standards
- Liability & Insurance
- Development Costs
- Long Term Maintenance Commitment
- Funding & Funding Applications
- Partnership Approach



5.3 RECREATION.GOV IN USA

From the website: The term "recreation" could be seen as broadly as the vast outdoors, so we want to better frame the great activities you can explore on Recreation.gov. Below you'll find just a few of the things you can do on our Federal lands, waterways, and monuments.



Website screenshot image recreation.gov

The organization of this provides a traveler or tourist to log into one website which helps one to organize the entire travel with accommodation, food and a pool of activities.

Each site provides this information along with the cost and availability.

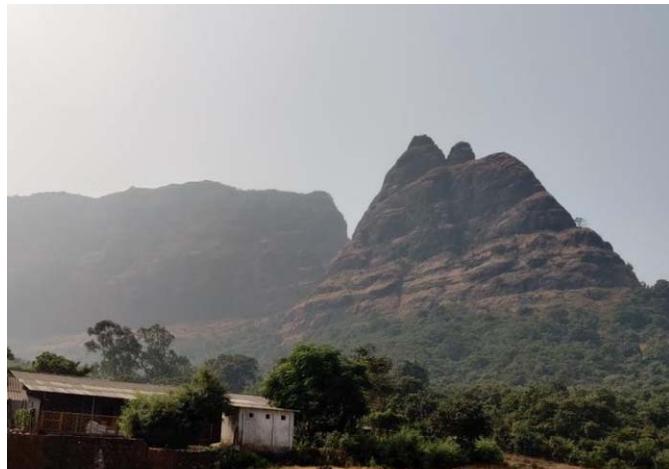
The provision of basic infrastructure is provided and the instructions are given as to how to maintain and use it. The hygiene and sanitation is taken care by the educating the tourists with proper instructions priorly on the website.

Camping host either from forest officers or community is appointed to tourists.

Across 3500 sites all across USA, each site is detailed out and provided with basic infrastructure yet simple intervention where the tourists enjoy spending more time with the nature and activities related to it.

5.4 PRABALMACHI, MUMBAI

On visiting the site and having a dialogue , Mr. NileshBhutambre who is a local at Prabalmachi and runs a small scale tourist service providing food, lodging facilities and guide services to tourists who visit Prabal Machi.



As per our interaction with locals who run a small scale tourism at Prabalmachi, where accommodation, food and travel guides/volunteers are provided to the tourists. A day or overnight stay trek itineraries are formulated by them.

The intervention done on the site is very minimal and gives maximum experience with the nature. The community has major role in this and works mutually with forest department in not only developing eco-tourism but also conserving the fort.

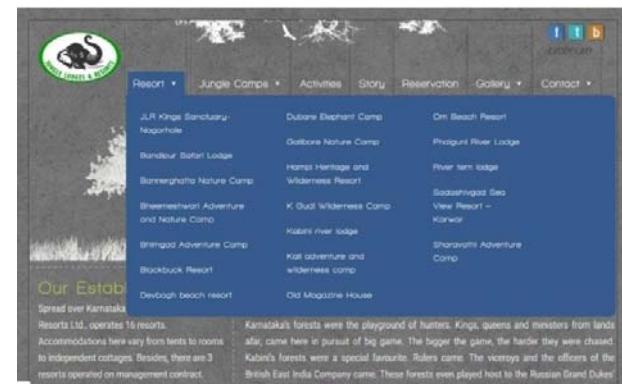
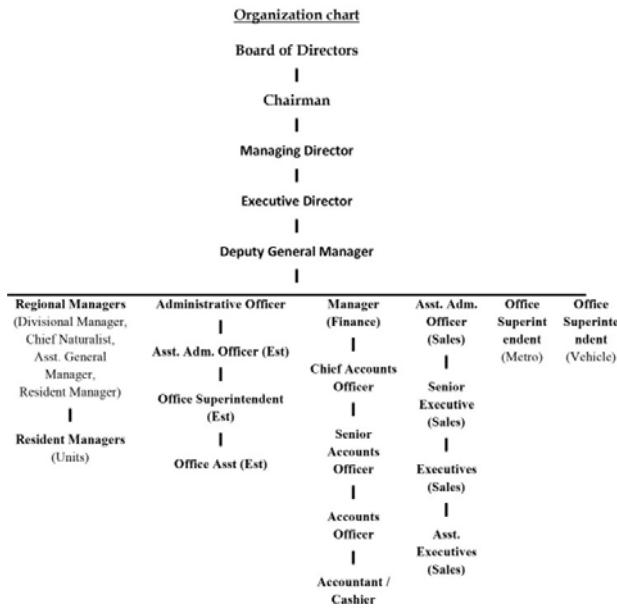
5.5 JUNGLE LODGES AND RESORTS LTD., KARNATAKA

From their website which explains the intent of JLRL: “*Part of our purpose is to help each and every one of our guest understand their role in preserving the gifts of nature. We source a large portion of our provisions from local farmers; our staff includes reformed poachers – capitalizing on their sound knowledge of the forest and wildlife for the greater good; and our guests often leave as avid endorsers of conservation. We simply don’t believe in human beings outnumbering the animals. More experience and redefined luxuries is the JLR motto. The sights, the sounds, the moments all come into play. Moments that are lost in the incessant chatter of the TV; silences that are shattered by a shrill telephone.*”

At JLR, we've pulled the plug out on TVs and phones. Out here, nothing comes between you and nature. JLR is also about cultivating your dormant sense of wonder. The sights and experiences, a JLR resort affords you, are unlike any other. And we believe that such stories must be shared.

Meal times at JLR are together times. Barring a couple of properties, all our resorts have no restaurants but instead have a group dining area called the GolGhar, where lunch and dinner buffets are served at set timings. Dinners by campfires nourish the storyteller in every one of us, past experiences have taught us.

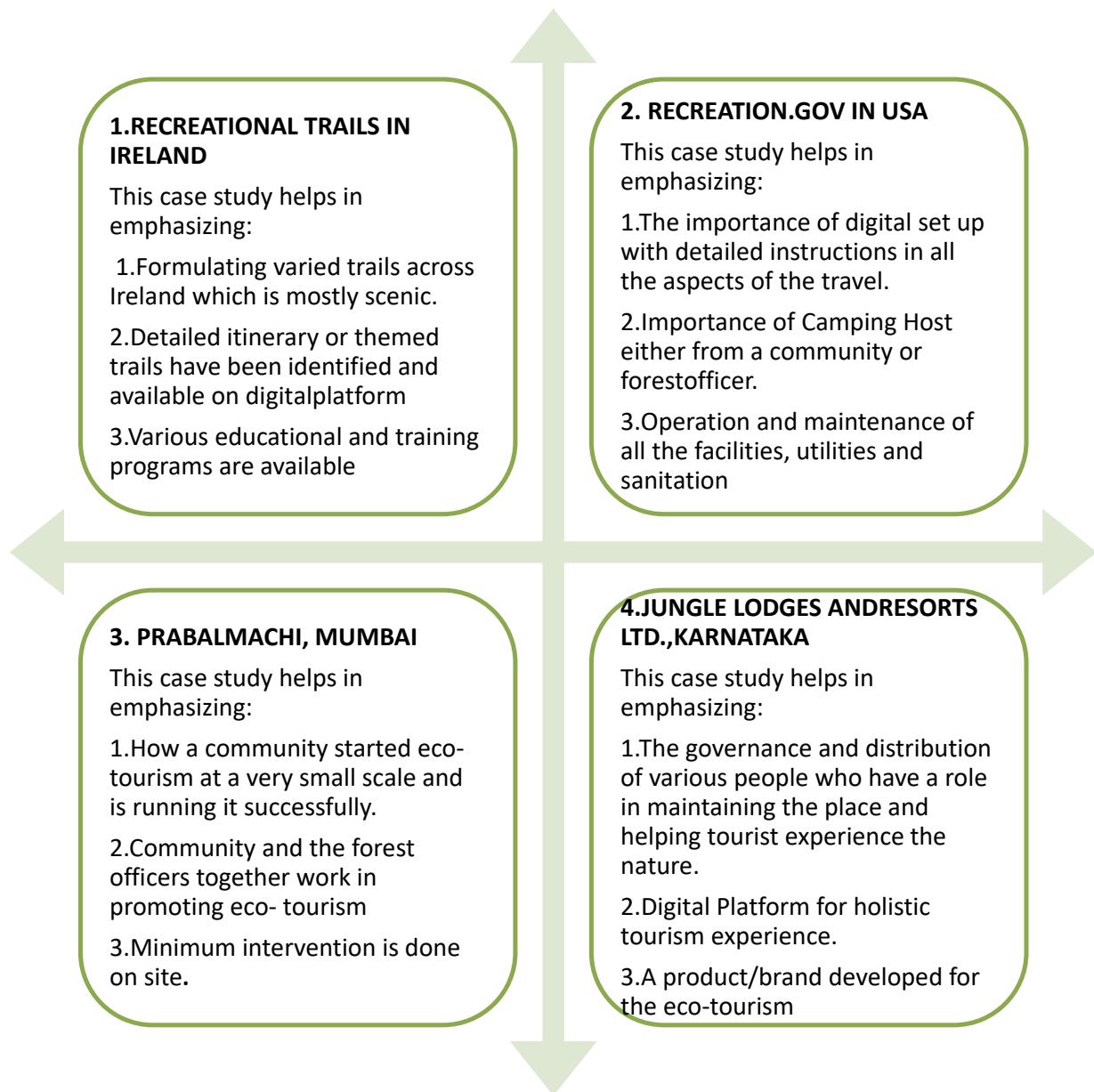
i. Particulars of JLRL organization, functions and duties



Website screenshot imagewww.junglelodges.com

5.6 INFERENCE

Each case study provided interesting insights which can be studied and considered in our proposal. These observations and takeaways are in terms of activities planning, digital setup, governance, systems, mobilization of people with small community involvement.



CHAPTER 6: WAY FORWARD

This chapter provides an analysis derived at from the various observations to suggest a perspective plan

6.1 INTERPRETATION AND REASONING OF THE OBSERVATIONS

Each site surveyed possesses a unique landscape and biodiversity worth understanding, exploring and experiencing thorough a Sustainable Ecotourism model.

Most of the tiger reserves have evolved some models which are working reasonably well yet it cannot be said for others which have good potential but attract lower footfall.

The state government has made various provisions for eco-tourism development in the state by formulating an Eco-tourism Policy in 2008 and guidelines for implementation of ET Policy in Forests and PAs in 2011. Despite all this, Ecotourism is not gathering momentum in areas outside tiger reserves in the state.

It was observed that at places, local communities were involved in ecotourism activities along with the FD yet at many places, their response was not good. Similarly, for other parameters under survey, the efforts extended by the FD could have been better. The quality of the experience offered at majority ecotourism destinations surveyed was just average and that should be a cause of concern. It therefore, requires a complete revamping of the way ecotourism is being understood and is currently conducted at the sites.

Following issues therefore, need to be given utmost priority and attention for creating a good experience for the eco-tourism and for developing a sustainable ecotourism model:

- i. Cleaner public utilities and availability of basic facilities for the tourists
- ii. Proper guidance and information to the tourists
- iii. Good signage system
- iv. Well defined itinerary for various activities
- v. Development of Tourism circuits
- vi. Better developed and managed NICs for nature awareness and education
- vii. Participation of local communities
- viii. Capacity building of local communities and forest staff
- ix. Good marketing & publicity

6.2. HOLISTIC VISION AND ITS RELEVANCE

The following diagram illustrates how various components of Ecotourism are intrinsically linked. Each component has a major role to play and at the same time cannot function without the support of the other component of the circle

This is clearly evident in the failure of some sites to take off despite of some very good measures undertaken there e.g. at Ahupe Bhimashankar, PattaKilla Vishramgad etc.



6.3 KEY PILLARS & SUCCESS FACTORS FOR DEVELOPING ECO-FRIENDLY, SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

1. Building a Brand
2. Community management
3. Environment protection
4. Capacity building of the community

1. Building a Brand - *Building a Strong Differentiating Concept*

Why Create One Brand? Start by asking yourself, "What's unique about my business, location or region?"

It's now about crafting a story and creating a unique experience unlike anyone else.

- Tourism marketing world-wide is undergoing significant change. Competition for visitors is intensifying between businesses, towns, states and countries. Each entity is aiming to grow and return greater economic benefits, so you'll need to give your visitor a great reason to visit.
- Tourism is a very competitive industry and to make a success here is essential to create a brand identity that helps to set up your presence both Online & Offline. Brand creation helps in launching several marketing strategies that build a strong brand value and business. A strong distinctive Brand creation allows us to take advantage of the communication and engagement potential of new digital technologies.
- Gives value to the destination, so that tourists or travelers are able to recognize, associate, desire to associate and share the brand identity.
- Provides a common communication platform for all the stakeholders and even local partners such as associations, local companies and hotels.
- Brand creation allows you to create a unique experiential destination imagery that helps the global tourist would inspire to experience
- Let's imagine what comes to mind when you call out names like – Incredible India, Malaysia truly Asia, Kerala 'Gods Own Country' this helps in creating an image in the minds of the tourist so they can choose their destination. Imagine the power of Brand Maharashtra!

2. Community Management-Concept Buy In, Education & Building Strong teams

Why Community Management? The involvement of the local communities indigenous to the ecotourism destination is one of the main goals of ecotourism. With the involvement of local people, ecotourism hopes to accomplish three objectives.

- First, is to empower the local communities by making ecotourism an alternative form of income for them. Many of the local communities that live near protected natural sites practice either subsistent farming or work for extractive industries such as mining, logging, fishing or slash and burn livestock productions. These practices all have detrimental impacts on local communities and often lead to environmental damage in the long-term. Ecotourism provides an alternative source of earning that has the potential to result in increasing overall standards of living as the economic stimulus is localized by the increased visitation to the site. Additionally, ecotourism will enable locals to recognize the value of the natural site and encourage them to protect natural environments so as to sustain economically viable tourism.
- Second, is to tap on the knowledge of these indigenous people who have lived near the natural site for years and may have useful information about the flora and fauna of the land. According to Ceballos-Lascurian, local people possess the 'practical and ancestral knowledge of the natural features' of the area. Studies of Folk ecology have found that the understanding of the environment is the strongest predictor for sustainable use of the common resource, in this case the natural site (Atranet. al., 1999). Therefore, seeking the advice and wisdom of the local people in planning for and actually conducting of ecotourism activities is essential.
- Finally, is to protect the degradation of the local cultures and heritage. Local communities are significantly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of tourism development as they experience the direct socio-cultural impacts of tourism. Hence, they need to be involved in the complete tourism development process, from planning, through to the implementation of tourism projects, via consultations. By allowing the locals to actively participate in the formation of the tourist operations, they are in a better position to limit tourist activities they feel might threaten their social and cultural environment and incorporate activities that could enhance their culture perhaps through education opportunities during tours.
- With the support of local communities, it is easier for ecotourism operators to ensure that informed and sustainable practices are employed during the tours. Furthermore, the close-knit local communities will ensure that they own people protect the natural sites through their own means of enforcement because it is now in their communities' interest to do so.

3. Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development -*Building a strong sustainable Environment in line with the Forest Guidelines*

- Ecotourism helps protect natural habitats and pristine environments. The wealth of poorer countries is often tied up in natural resources like forests, minerals and land that could be used for agriculture. Exploiting these resources often means altering or destroying wildlife habitats and beautiful natural landscapes. Ecotourism allows countries and communities to build their economies without harming the environment, which means that local wildlife can thrive and visitors can enjoy untouched destinations. Successful eco-tourism requires maximizing its environmental and economic benefits while minimizing ecological damage and disruption of local communities. To achieve these goals, eco-tourism development should be carefully planned from the beginning, keeping in mind these key points:
- **Ensure sustainability.** Limits on the number of tourists allowed in an area can help maintain the integrity and vitality of the site so that it can continue to draw tourists for years to come. Materials used in the construction of eco-tourism sites should be acquired in a sustainable manner. Renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, or water, rather than polluting fossil fuels, are in many cases more practical, cost efficient, and less of a strain on local resources. Tourist facilities should be constructed on the outskirts of the park boundaries to minimize deleterious environmental impacts.
- **Include local residents.** Involving local people as consultants or directors of community-based, eco-tourism projects can help ensure community support. If they lack the necessary skills to participate in the eco-tourism industry or interact with foreign tourists, the government may provide job training and education.
- **Maximize local economic benefits.** Governments must take steps to ensure revenue retention by regulating foreign investment and by encouraging local investment and employment in lodging, guide services, and other ventures.
- **Collaborate.** Government officials and eco-tourism operators should seek assistance from conservation groups and nongovernmental organizations. Such groups can provide start up funding, training, and technical assistance that can lend both legitimacy and sustainability to project.

4. Capacity Building of the Community

A revised training needs assessment to be conducted on the basis of the market-oriented value chain analysis. Further, objective and transparent criteria based on the principles of positive affirmation would be evolved to identify deserving beneficiaries. Selection of beneficiaries will follow beneficiary identification after the capacity mapping exercise. The skill gap analysis will direct the customization of the training module.

The selection process will be complemented by pre- training counseling.

Given below is the sample of the training required. Details:

1. HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT:

No of days: 2 modules of 10 days each No of participants: maximum 50

Target audience- adults- men/ women and youth Key focused areas- Personal Grooming, Etiquette, housekeeping, communications, meet and greet

Key Outcomes- learn to handle guests effectively best out of waste:

No of days- on going

No of participants- max 25-30

Target audience- mostly young girls and women Key focused areas- stitching, tailoring, embroidery, and drawing

Key outcome- create saleable products which will enhance the tourism experience and generate revenues for the group

2. ECO-TOURISM MANAGEMENT:

No of days- 2 modules of 5 days each No of participants- max 10

Target audience- youth

Key focused areas- itinerary planning, tour operations, guiding, costing the tour package, maintaining the accounts etc.

Key outcome- professionally learn to operate the tourism business

3. NATURALIST/ GUIDE TRAINING:

No of Days – 7 to 30

No of participants max 25

Target audience- Youth

Key focused areas-Introduction to the Indian subcontinent, Biogeography and biological diversity of India and current issues of their conservation.

Tour in the field for orientation. Local Biodiversity, Identification of Flora and Fauna and relationship between them. Historical background of the area. Polishing the language and story telling skills.

Key Outcome- to be able to manage a wild life tour/ trek/ trail effectively and gain customer confidence and appreciation.

4. ADVENTURE TOURISM ACTIVITIES TRAINING:

No of Days: 10

No of participants: max 50

Target audience: youth

Key focused areas: Customer management; identification of suitable locations and facilities; Necessary equipment and its maintenance; risk management; ethics; insurance etc.

Key outcome: Develop capacity to plan and manage various adventure tourism activities of adventure tourism.

5. The Economics of Ecotourism – *Preventing Cultural & Rural fabric & Village life degradation, Creating Pride in Cultural Belongingness*

There are several stakeholders that are consistently affected and impacted by the economics of ecotourism. These parties are primarily the ecotourism company, the tourist and the local community and in our case it's the Forest Department, FDCM, MEDB etc.

The economic dilemma surrounding ecotourism is to what extent the reserve forest areas may be allowed to accommodate tourist inflow without degrading the habitat. There are numerous economic benefits of ecotourism like providing tourism services, employment to the locals by involving them in developing and managing the ecotourism sites. For this, we need to work on imparting the skills and upgrading the skills of locals and thereby building their capacities to undertake various jobs to run an ecotourism project. A portion of the revenue is often received by the community. Economic gains from ecotourism are usually distributed among the several stakeholders and can have far reaching positive effects.

Have an aim to run a responsible nature-based eco-tourism project that cares the environment, local people and animals. Generate local economy through employment to locals and promote local heritage, local cuisine, community visits, tourist activities, local culture and handicrafts, local production (i.e. souvenirs, agro-products) etc.

6.3 KEY PILLARS & SUCCESS FACTORS FOR DEVELOPING ECO FRIENDLY, SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM



Any gaps in the progress of each of the pillars will result in lopsided development and therefore will affect the performance and progress of the site. These also help in understanding the areas of gaps in the existing projects that did not take off successfully.

The detailed chart given below explains how each one of the above Key pillars can be strengthened for each site. As per the site suitability and context, several ways can be adopted to enhance the inherent qualities and the existing measures already undertaken.

For example, at some sites like Toranmal, Radhanagari WLS, BorTiger Reserve, TansaWLS there are various activities that can be undertaken, but there is no guidance or assistance provided to even make the visit. At Kalsubai Harishchandragad WLS, tourists prefer to take /enroll for trekking rather than the kind of ecotourism that is being provided with new cottages and homesteads. This is because during treks there are organizers who take complete responsibility of keeping the participants engaged throughout. At Gondia and Gadchiroli, the sites have lot to offer but apart from tourist facilities they also lack promotion and branding with a concept.

The chart below illustrates various possible ways and possible components under each Key pillar that can be implemented /undertaken. Depending upon the site context and the scale of requirement, each component illustrated under each Key pillar can be customized.

THE PRODUCT	THE COMMUNITY	THE ENVIRONMENT & DEVELOPMENT	THE ECONOMICS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify 'Hot Spots' • Location development branding • Cultural story • Nature's story • Historical significance • Lodgings / Boarding / Home stays/ Sanitation qualities • Food & Entertainment • Guides –the story tellers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion potential • Destination approach/road/ accessibility • Road maps/post /maps • Digital presence • Centralized branding & Marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community representative body - Interface between the Eco Tourism Panel & Communities - Education of the Community - Identifies need gaps to present o the ETB/ETP - Concept buy-in/ Conflict management / Community issues • Responsible for community buy into socio-eco tourism concept • Economics& sign in of community • Local Produce and Sale • Cultural Show case creation • Hospitality training for Home stays • Local cultural guide straining • Training center that identifies and supports these activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Environment/ wild life / Nature • Resource Mgt • Waste MGT • Water Conservation • Forest preservation • Guidelines & Principles , Foot fall mgt • Security location • Transportation security • Private transportation after a certain point – to prevent intrusion and protect the sacredness of the forest / wild land space • Capacity development / assessment/ Caps • Assess and measure pressure on natural resources regularly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding &Collaborating partners • Earning for Community and State • Profit management &Mechanism for distribution • Clear compensation guidelines for the forest officials and local community • Villages life upgrade • Youth training & Jobs generations • Long term local community independence plan • Local Employment generation

The above chart clearly identifies the components that have to be a part of each Key pillar for the successful implementation of the Ecotourism policy in totality.

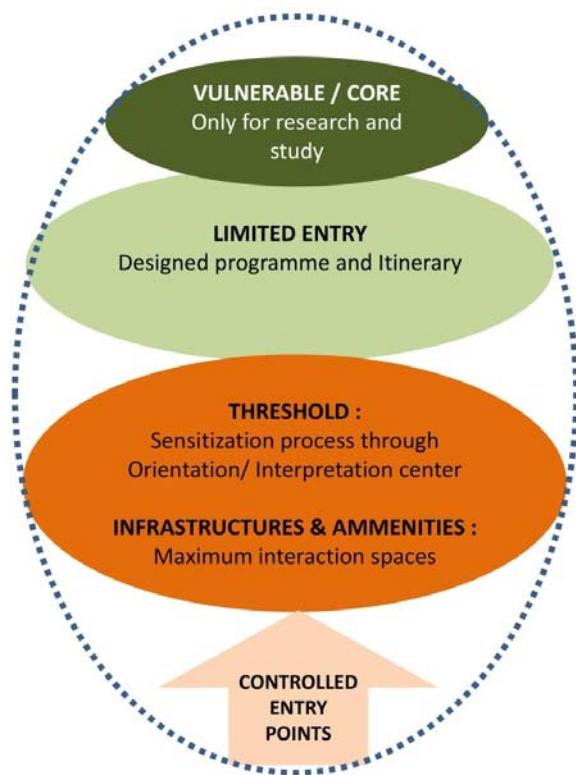
The surveys of the new developments at each site under the Ecotourism policy, when critically reviewed from this point of view show the lacunae in the existing conditions and running of the operations. Each one of the four key pillars, has an important role in the success of an ecotourism venture; any gaps in implementation of each of the pillars will hamper the effective and sustainable tourism at the locations.

6.4 PROPOSED ACTIVITY PATTERN AND VISITOR MOVEMENT INSIDE EVERY ECO- TOURISM SITE

Another important component is the Physical and Spatial aspects of each site. When it comes to physical components, it's the actual interventions on the site. These may be in the form of Interpretation centers, Entrance gates, pathways etc. These are definitely needed for any site and not only provision of the physical components but the aesthetics of these carry a lot of weightage when it comes to the visitors' experience. At the same time their spatial arrangement on site is very crucial.

These interventions /physical components have to be strategically placed. For instance sites like Lonar crater and Toranmal Conservation do not have much tourist facilities developed by the FD while on the other hand, BhimashankarWLS and Nandur Madhmadeshwar WLS have several facilities haphazardly spaced, resulting in complete dissatisfaction of the tourists. This exemplifies the fact that spatial planning plays a critical role.

One of the most important factors in spatial planning is the creation of spaces to allow for public orientation and sensitization before entering the sites. The following diagram illustrates a proposed schematic way to go about this aspect. With ideally one single entry point that has parking facilities and access with ticketed entry into the main Threshold zone. The Threshold zone should have maximum facilities and utilities for the incoming tourist. These may involve good sustainable construction of built forms that is necessary. This zone will be the most important one. From this zone the entry to the interiors /to participate in forest activities will be permitted.



CHAPTER7: ACTION PLAN

7.1 COMPARATIVE QUADRANT- FIRST STEP TOWARDS ECOTOURISM PRODUCT.

As the first step towards achieving our end result of a successful eco-tourism product, from the comparative graphs we have arrived at a quadrant explaining the method in which we can begin the process of developing an ecotourism product.

Based on the comparative ranking over 16 parameters, we understand that there are some sites which have a high potential and with limited investment can be rolled out into the market within 6 months; whereas there are some sites which have huge potential but the investment required to make them tourist ready is huge and will need time of at least 12-15 months hence such sites have been categorized in High Potential slow roll out.

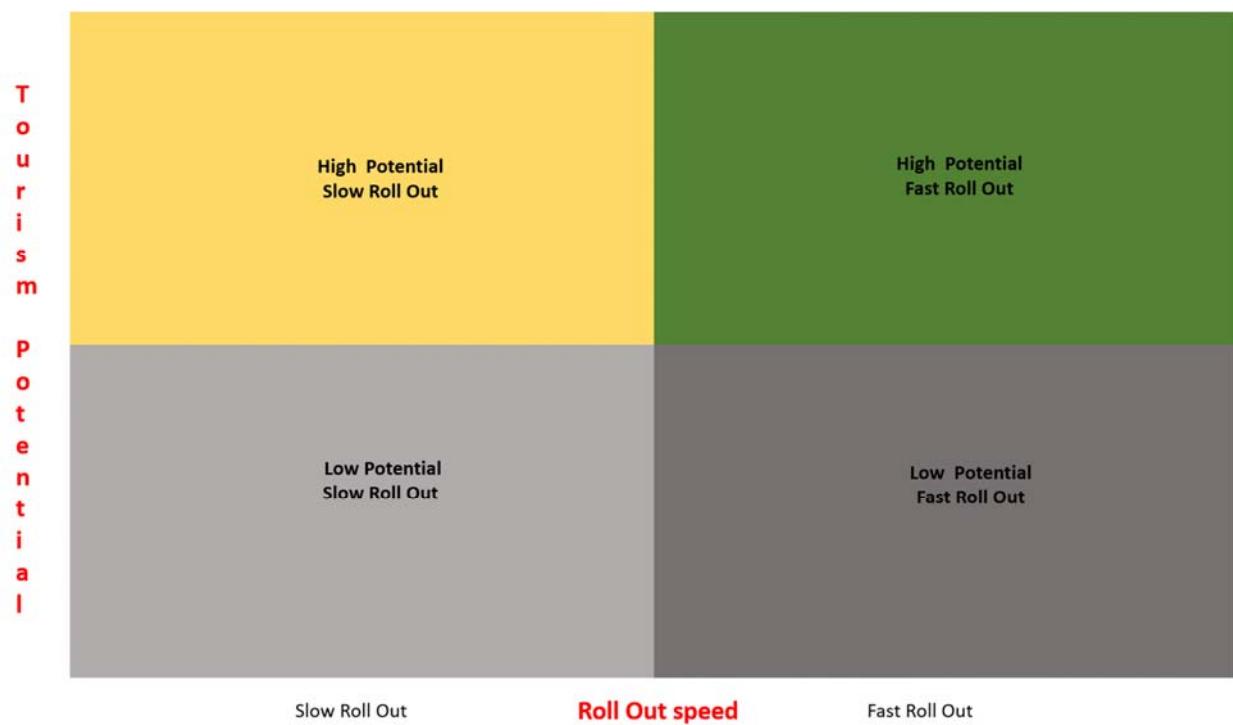
This process enables us to plan a phase wise development of all the sites; ensuring that with High Potential Quick roll out sites we can create a pilot product and launch it in the market on an immediate basis.

The overall graph indicates the overall scores and the gap to achieve the potential score. On the basis of which the sites are placed in the four quadrants.

The Following analogy in which the sites are divided into 4 quadrants are based on the following Guidelines
(Refer Comparative matrix along for justification)

- High Potential – Slow Roll Out :-** The sites with potential scores higher than 50 but the difference between their existing and potential scores is more than 15
- High Potential – Fast Roll out :-** The sites with the potential scores Higher than 50 but the difference between their existing and potential scores is less than 15
- Low Potential – Fast Roll out :-** The sites with the potential scores Lower than 50 but the difference between their existing and potential scores is less than 15
- Low Potential – Slow Roll out :-** The sites with the potential scores Lower than 50 but the difference between their existing and potential scores is more than 15

Note : The slow rollout relates to more investments needed to upgrade all the parameters



Discussion note:

List the locations in each quadrant

T o u r i s m P o t e n t i a l	<p>New Navegaon Bamboo Garden Patta Fort(Vishramgad) NNTR, New Nagzira WLS Tipeshwar WLS Kalsubai harishchandragarh WLS Bhimashankar WLS Fansad WLS Ambazari City Forest Park Wafa Forest Nursery Toranmal Conservation Reserve NNTR, New Nagzira WLS Nimji Vena, Taluka Kalmeshwar Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity Park Laling Reserve Tansa WLS</p> <p>Raigad Fort parikrama Yaval WLS Pal Hills station Adventure Park, Thitbi Ahupe Bhima Shankar kamlapur Elephant Camp Mahabaleshwar Biopark Malshej-Naneghat NNTR ,Koka WLS) NNTR, Nagzira WLS Jayakwadi Paithan Sanctuary Bor Tiger Reserve Umred Karandala WLS Wardham Fossil Park</p>	<p>Radhanagri WLS Shivneri Fort Panhal Fort Jeur Village Triveni Sangam Nandur Madhmeshwar WLS</p>
	<p>Ajanta Van Udhyaan Daulatabad Van udhyaan Isapur WLS Galna Fort Asherigad Somnur Sangam Hiradpada Waterfall</p>	<p>Dabhosa Water fall Tungareshwar WLS Biodiversity Park, Ghot Yeldhari Dam Manikgarh fort Hazara Falls Kacharagad caves Verul Van udhyaan NNTR, Navegaon NP Koyana WLS (Bamnoli)</p> <p>Karnala WLS Koyna WLS Chandoli WLS Chaparala Sanctuary Alapalli Tourist complex Shekru Conservation Reserve Chandangutta ,Pranhita WLS Semenery Hills Jintur Nemgiri</p>

Slow Roll Out

Roll Out speed

Fast Roll Out

As mentioned above the quadrant chart enables us to plan and invest appropriately in a phase wise manner ensuring that with High Potential Quick roll out sites, we can create a pilot product and launch it in the market on an immediate basis. Additionally, there are two important inferences we can draw from the above quadrants.

1. It very clearly indicates that maximum sites have good potential but will require a lot of time and investments to roll out as desired to the fullest. E.g. Pal hill station,Ahupe, Bhimashankar WLS. It also signifies that though several measures have already been undertaken at so many sites in the first quadrant (LHS top corner), they still lack in several aspects to finally be successful
2. Secondly, the quadrants also exemplify the opportunity to pick out sites with a quick roll out potential to create a brand identity and product in order to set an example for Maharashtra Ecotourism.

7.2 NEED FOR PREPARATION OF MASTER PLANS

As mentioned above, for moving ahead it is imperative to prepare a Master plan for each site that will address the gaps and give finite solutions and prepare a clear road map for the further development and management of each site. This Master Plan can then be followed while preparing the DPRs for specific areas and components as listed in a phase wise manner.

The Master Plan for the Ecotourism Site shall be in tune with the “Vision Document” for Ecotourism in Maharashtra”. It will encompass and give further direction for all four major aspects of ecotourism viz:

- Built components, Infrastructure and basic utilities(all hard components)
- Ways for Community participation, Types of Capacity building and trainings(soft components)
- Circuits, Itineraries and activities for creating nature awareness within the site
- Marketing and Governance for sustainable implementation and efficient functioning.

The Master Plan shall propose a phased roadmap for integration of the whole project in a holistic manner considering the Carrying capacity of the site and the projected footfall. In addition to this, the Master plan shall also have conceptual ideas for the overall Ambience for the Entry areas, Spatial movement patterns for pedestrian as well as vehicular movement, Spatial placement of Interpretation centers, Utilities, souvenir shops etc. types of signages with conceptual designs for the same for that particular site.

Broad outline of proposals for the Soft components like the involvement of the local communities, options for livelihood along with kind of trainings for Capacity building of local communities and the Forest Department in planning, providing and managing eco-tourism facilities. The Master plan shall also identify and propose tourism circuits comprising of areas of tourist interest around the designated/ potential eco-tourism destinations and develop suitable tourism packages along with travel itineraries.

Recommend a suitable management & operational structure for each site in terms of manpower requirement, operational guidelines and management structure in consultation with local communities, Tour Operators and Hotels/ homesteads/ Resort owners etc.

Such a complete Master plan for a site can then be taken forward for the preparation of Detail Project Report (DPR) after the approval from the Board. The DPR shall have all the components as outlined in the Master plan for both soft and hard components including detail estimates and phases of development.

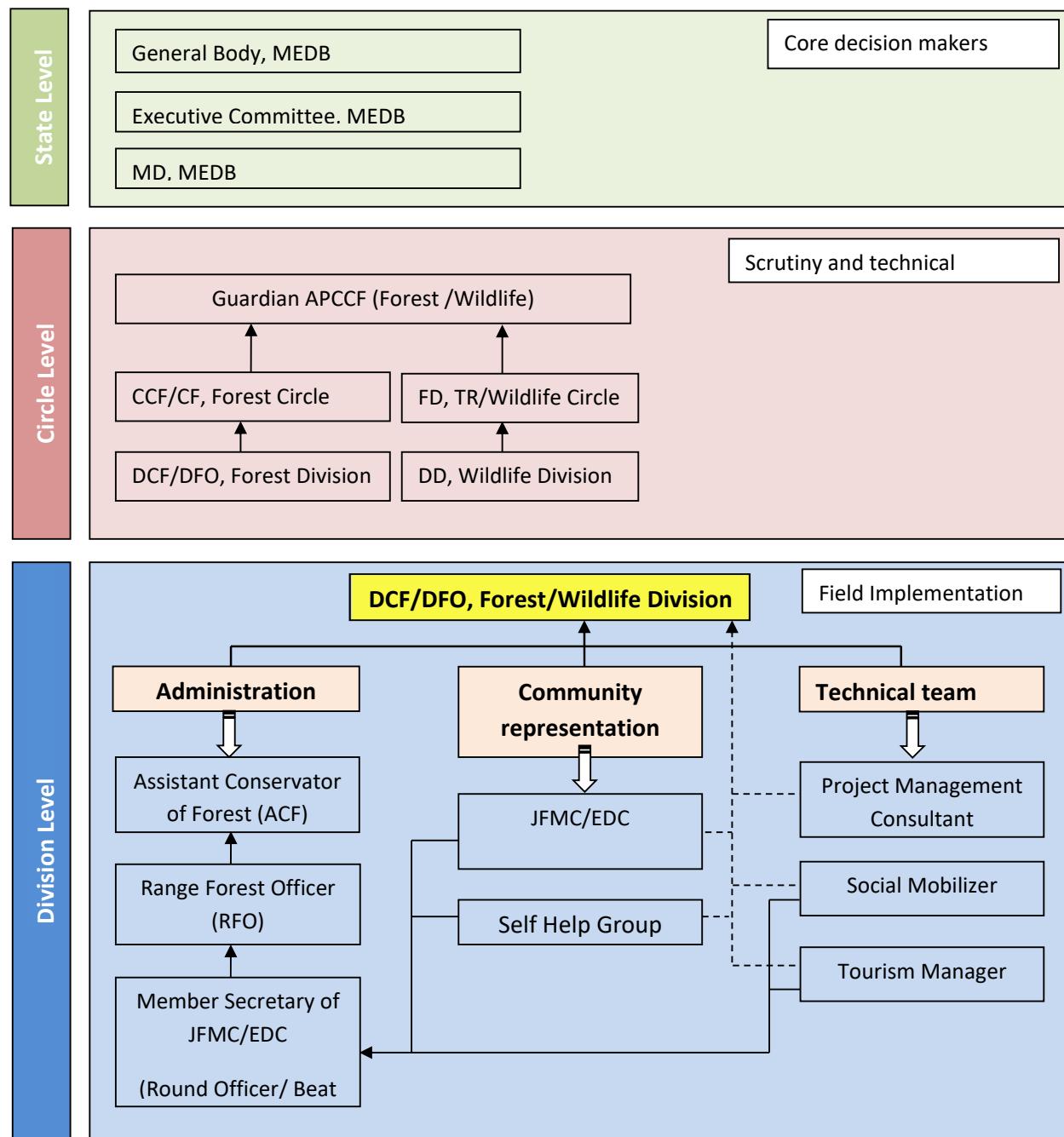
The Maharashtra Ecotourism Development Board will issue appropriate guidelines for the further action plan for the DPR.

7.3 GOVERNANCE AND PROPOSED TEAM STRUCTURE

Any action plan is incomplete without an appropriate Governing, Monitoring and Implementing structure. The current Institutional mechanism of the board requires to be strengthened with adequate manpower and associations with the right Departments.

As we discussed in Chapter 6, Management and successful implementation of Ecotourism within Forests is dependent on four main Key pillars and in order to have them rolling expertise /associations with those departments will have to be established.

THE TEAM STRUCTURE: ROLES AND FUNCTIONS AT DIFFERENT LEVEL



AN IDEAL ROLL OUT PLAN

	PREPARATORY PHASE (3 – 6 MONTHS)	ESTABLISHING PHASE (1 ST & 2 ND YEAR)	ROLL OUT PHASE (3 RD &4 TH YEAR)	SELF-SUSTAINING PHASE (5 TH YEAR ONWARDS)
DCFForest/ WL Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Identification • Preparation of Master Plan • Preparation of DPR (by PMC) • Scrutiny and approval (by MEDB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call for Tender and issue of Work order • Project Management Consultant (team shall include a Social mobilizer) ▪ Assist FD in tendering process ▪ Ensure completion of civil works as per concept designs ▪ Ensure quality as per approved specifications • Social mobilizer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engage local communities ▪ Identify suitable local persons for managing different activities 	<p>Hiring Tourism manager:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting DCF/DFO in smooth functioning of the site • Overall management of site with the help of local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project handed over to JFMC/EDC • FD act as a facilitator • Revenue sharing • Upgrading the existing facilities and activities at the site • Local level committee with DCF as head to monitor, coordinate and support • EC, MEDB for monitoring & coordination at State level

DFO : Divisional Forest Officer

DCF : Deputy Conservator of Forest

DPR : Detail Project Report

PMC : Project Management Consultant

MEDB : Maharashtra Ecotourism Development Board

FD : Forest Department

JFMC : Joint Forest Management Committee

EDC : Eco Development Committee

EC : Executive Committee

WL : Wild Life

7.3 CHANGE IN PERSPECTIVE ON ECOTOURISM

Appropriate Tag lines and Logos

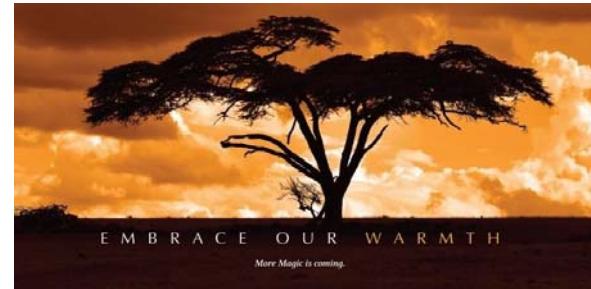
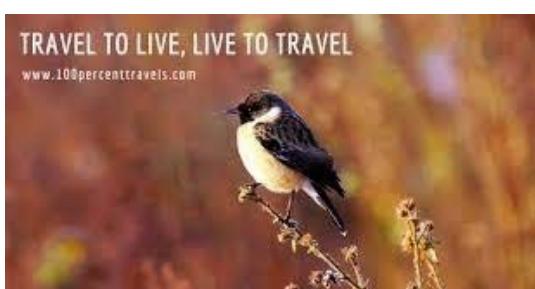
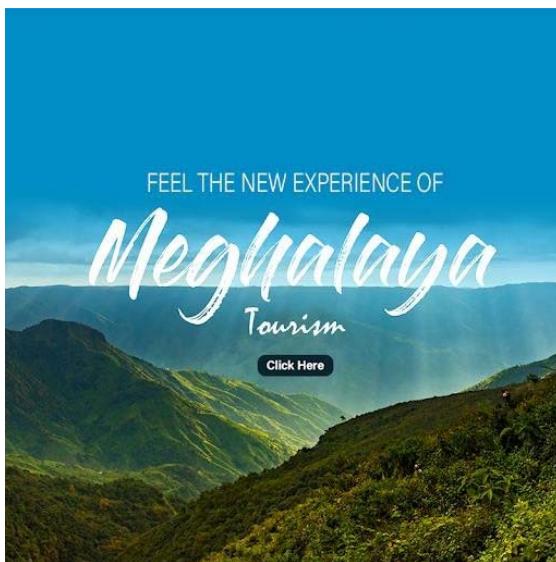
The intent is to sensitize the tourists towards the wonders of nature, allowing activities which have maximum interaction with the nature and minimum interventions.

A perspective that opens up a different kind of sensibility towards the ecosystems is needed. With tag lines that will communicate this better like





Here are some tag lines which are already in running



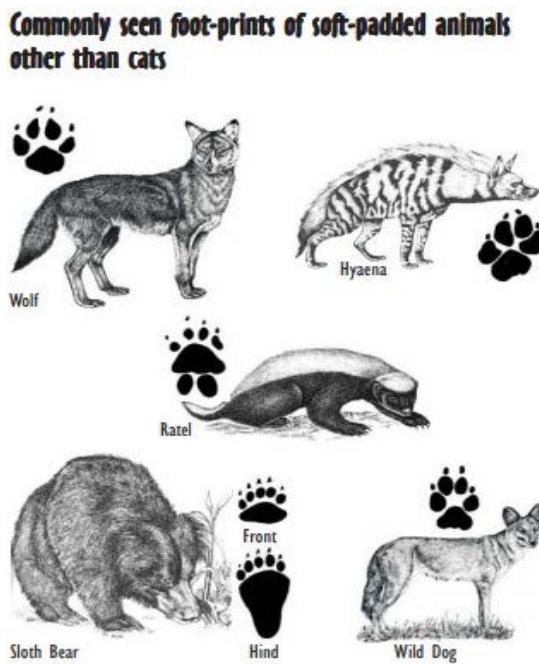


7.4 - REFERENCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS DESIGN INTERVENTIONS

- WILD LIFE TOURISM
- HERITAGE TOURISM
- LANDSCAPETOURISM
- URBAN FOREST/NATUREPARK TOURISM
- ADVENTURE TOURISM
- STRUCTURAL TREATMENT
- SIGNAGE
- SEATING
- HOMESTEADS AT ECO TOURISM SITES & CAPACITY BUILDING OF LOCAL COMMUNITY IN RURAL AREAS

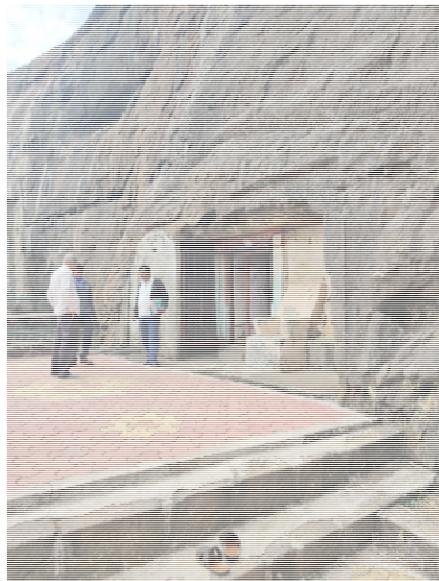
Wild Life Tourism

- Visitors to these sites come primarily with just one agenda i.e. sighting of tiger. This expectation needs to change and Wild Life tourism needs to be developed beyond the Tiger.
- We can do it by creating itineraries around species like fire-flies, *Shekaru*, birds, creating experience of co habitation in the forest along with fauna, by decoding signs of their existence. For example, curate trails observing animals cats, scratching marks on the trees, pugmarks, call of birds, floral diversity etc. This ensures that the ecotourist takes back an experience from the jungle in spite of not sighting any big animal.
- Flora is easier to observe than fauna. Guided trails through abundant variety of plants present on various wild life sites can also be extremely interesting experience. Also, seasonal changes in vegetation and color of the forest shall add value to the experience of the tourist.
- These sites have good potential to have engagement with the communities within the forests. Walk through Adivasi settlements, understanding their art forms, their traditions and culture can be experienced by the visitors.
- Different circuits should be planned based on activities and places to be seen and visitors should get to select suitable programs at the initial stage of orientation only.
- Services of guides/ Naturalists should be available to the visitors on payment basis.



Heritage Tourism

- These sites should be preserved and enhanced with minimum interventions.
- The site should showcase Local community's culture
- Historical sites should recreate the time span of that era with the help of murals, installations, infrastructure, materials, informative signages, trained guides, light and sound shows etc.
- It should preserve the habitat in which the heritage site is located
- The site should have facilities like toilets, information kiosk, accommodations, ticketing, arts and craft museum etc. Revenue generation activities like rock climbing star gazing, tents etc.
- Learning activities that encourage students to visit site for live case studies can be proposed. Site should provide cuisine of that region to visitors.
- Visitors should get to select their itinerary from the prepared circuits. Naturalists/ guides should be available on payment.



Landscape Tourism

- Nature Interpretation Centre (NIC) and guided nature Trails and Itineraries within the site form an important aspect of Landscape Tourism.
- Ideally these sites are window to look into the forest ecosystem to get sensitized and to enjoy the forest in controlled manner.
- This can be done by providing facilities like interpretation center, information kiosks, toilets, accommodations, ticketing, arts and craft museum etc.
- After entering in any eco-tourism site, three things are important.
 1. Sensitization /Orientation
 - 2.Selection of circuits / Prior booking
 - 3.Availability of a Naturalist/ a guide
- A Hill station site can be clubbed with other ecological spots in the vicinity. Generally, Hill station tourism is referred in such a way that it is only for relaxation and it gets a perspective of a resort kind of an infrastructure. But to develop a hill station as an eco-tourism site, the sensitization of visitor plays an important role. The perspective needs to be changed. The site should talk about the forest and it should be enhancing everything in nature.



URBAN FOREST/NATURE PARK TOURISM

- Urban Parks are the gateways for the city people to spend time with nature, within or near to the urban centers.
- It is imperative to give utmost attention to sanitation and hygiene and to provide top priority in any future development plan. For example, Seminary Hills forest Park located within the city of Nagpur gets 4.4 rating for tourist footfall. However, rating for Public Utilities is a mere 1.4.
- These parks should not be designed as amusement parks, rather such green spaces within the cities should be promoted by developing activities like guided nature trails, bird watching, butterfly gardens, medicinal plants garden, cycling, rock climbing, talks and shows on forests and wildlife etc.
- These urban parks can be designed as live laboratories for plants, herbs, insects etc. These parks should allow people to be cautious observers of many natural activities. For example, bird nesting, making of spider web, interrelationship of various aspects of nature ,etc.
- It can have elements derived from nature itself. It can have mock setup of different habitats of flora and fauna. For example, we can have big river bed rock as a seating, tree barks as signage etc. Basically, forest park should give the natural experiences which people cannot get in any other ordinary park



ADVENTURE TOURISM

- Sites suitable for developing activities such as Surfing, Snorkeling, white water Rafting, Rappelling, River Crossing, rock climbing etc. should be surveyed and identified depending on site settings and landscape.
- These sites are part of larger forest areas; therefore the user group should be sensitized before entering the sites.
- The visitors should be guided by trained guides, signages etc.
- Adventurous sports activities need to be clubbed with other activities such as Nature Trails, Bird watching etc.
- Isolation of the site only for the adventurous sports activities will not be beneficial to develop a circuit. The focus should be on creating a smaller circuit within, so the tourists can make at least a whole day plan.



STRUCTURAL TREATMENT

All sites visited have some or the other Infrastructural facility that must be treated or rebuilt to withstand the harsh environment and compliment the surroundings.

Some of the options for the colors and material palette are discussed here:

Material Palette: • Stone • Wood • Rammed/ Compacted Earth • Platform walking FRP Grating



- The objective of selection of material palette and color is to blend with the surroundings and sustain the harsh climatic conditions.
- Stone, wood, rammed earth- are earthy materials offering a wide range of textures and tones
- Paths and raised platforms made up of rammed earth and FRP gratings ,appropriate cut and fill techniques would allow visitors to have a walk through natural experience .
- Wooden planks, WPC –Wood plastic composite in combination with thatched cladding in linear patterns to resemble deciduous tree forest submerging within the settings.

Material Palette: • Stone • Wood • Rammed/ Compacted Earth • Platform walking FRP Grating
• Brick • Mangalore Tiles • Pebbles



- All the materials-Mangalore tiles, exposed brick masonry, glass, stone tiles and pebble stone flooring are robust image rendering materials.
- Stone tiles and pebblestone flooring used for hardscapes provide the soft texture to the overall layout
- Glass offers a good option used suitably for visitors centers /structures can give a much lighter look
- Use of Wire cut bricks with exposed masonry work for new structures as well as seating platforms and signages
- Historic structures on these sites should be restored to its former glory with use of appropriate construction techniques, traditional methods and local materials

SEATING

The sites should have enough area for resting with the seating arrangements that complement the landscape.

The seating need not be very fancy; they can be made aesthetically good and durable by using a slab of rock on green grass

Or simple low height masonry work topped with stone slab or plain cement concrete neatly finished.

The color pallet for this can match with the theme for the site



Seating can be created along the contour of a plot to merge it along with the surroundings. These seating are necessary for a site to be user friendly.



In certain scenarios seating materials like, Mild steel with powder coating or Granite topped contour seating also helps in creating the ambience and enhancing the beauty.

SIGNAGES

All sites must have adequate number of signage in order to facilitate the tourists and to maintain a disciplined environment.

The signage can be categorized into 3 types:

1. Informative
2. Directional
3. Instructional

INFORMATIVE SIGNAGE

- Informative signage is larger in size. These will have to be constructed such that they are structurally well-grounded.
- Use of the materials suggested in various combinations will make them last longer
- The information per say can be engraved or stuck onto these which can be replaced regularly
- Signage, like these where the Tourist is in direct interaction with the signage, for e.g. Signage on the Railing or Signage behind a seating.



DIRECTIONAL AND INSTRUCTIVE SIGNAGES

- These signage are extremely necessary as people don't get enough range or network in most of these sites as they are secluded and remote and at those times these signage come to the rescue directing a person to safety.
- These signage should have minimal text that is legible from a distance and must have a Logo of the site.
- The material and color palette will be the same selected for a particular site.



HOMESTEADS AT ECOTOURISM SITES AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- It's an upcoming trend within the tourists where they like to live in the original habitat houses that are local to the surroundings...



- There are certain guidelines before making a home functional enough for homestead
- The stay must be neat and tidy and it is prerequisite to having hygienic toilets and bathrooms.
- Even if home is not able to contain the tourists, they can provide them with tented accommodation or container houses keeping in mind all are clean and pest free.
- These are the bare minimum requirements needed to conduct a successful homestay system
- The tourist must be given a sense of the local living and cuisine which will be unique



- Appropriate training and capacity building will have to be undertaken for not only communities but the officers in charge also.
- Appropriate governance structure and institutional mechanism will have to be formed for each and every site
- Training to include the Local lifestyle as an itinerary /activity for the tourist. This may include farming, fishing, washing buffalos, skit plays, prayers and bhajans, preparing festive food items, etc. All these elements generate a whole package which the tourist is interested to live in and experience it.

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