

## Concerns Over Ken-Betwa Project in Panna Tiger Reserve

## Why in News?

Wildlife experts and forest officials have raised concerns that construction under the **Ken-Betwa river linking project** is severely impacting wildlife in **Madhya Pradesh's Panna Tiger Reserve (PTR).** 

## **Key Points**

- About Panna Tiger Reserve:
  - Panna is the 22<sup>nd</sup> Tiger Reserve in India and the 5th in Madhya Pradesh.
  - It lies in the <u>Vindhyan Ranges</u>, covering parts of Panna and Chhatarpur districts in northern Madhya Pradesh.
  - Panna National Park was established in 1981. It was declared a Tiger Reserve in 1994.
    - The National Park consists of areas from the former **Gangau Wildlife Sanctuary** created in 1975.
  - The forests in the reserve were once **hunting grounds for the royal families** of the former princely states of Panna, Chhatarpur, and Bijawar.
  - Flora:
    - Dominated by dry deciduous forests interspersed with grasslands.
    - In the north, the reserve is surrounded by teak forests.
    - To the east, it is bordered by Teak-Kardhai mixed forests.
  - Fauna:
    - The reserve is home to a significant population of <u>tigers</u>, sloth bears, <u>leopards</u>, and <u>striped hyenas</u>.
    - Other notable carnivores include jackals, wolves, wild dogs, jungle cats, and the rusty spotted cat.
    - The <u>Vindhya Hill ranges</u>, running from NE to SW, help connect the eastern and western populations of wildlife.
- Ken-Betwa River Linking Project Overview and Purpose:
  - The Prime Minister launched the Ken-Betwa River Linking Project in December 2024, aiming to channel excess water from the Ken River to Betwa.
  - The project seeks to provide drinking water to about 6.5 million people in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
  - Construction and Forest Impact:
    - In March 2025, authorities began constructing a road to the **Daudhan dam** site in the core Chandra Nagar range of **PTR**.
    - Trees on 15 hectares of forest land were cut, triggering wildlife migration from the affected area.
  - Wildlife Disturbance and Migration:
    - Herbivores are moving northwards, disrupting traditional territorial zones.
    - Monkeys and birds are fleeing the area due to the growing human presence and machinery at the project site.
    - The <u>National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)</u> raised concerns about forest degradation and prey scarcity in PTR
    - An April 2025 Wildlife Institute of India (WII) report showed prey density had

fallen to 6 animals/sq km — well below the ideal 30-60.

- Government Measures:
  - The displaced wildlife will be relocated to newly notified areas:
    - Ranipur Tiger Reserve (UP)
    - Rani Durgavati Tiger Reserve (MP)
    - Dr Bhim Rao Wildlife Sanctuary (MP)
  - Plans are underway to translocate prey species from other forests to PTR.
  - To mitigate the environmental impacts, the government has planned compensatory afforestation and wildlife relocation measures.
    - The expansion of the reserve by 60 square kilometers has been proposed, with land acquisition already in progress in Chhatarpur and Panna districts.
  - The Ministry of Environment approved the project with three conditions:
    - Expanding PTR's boundaries.
    - Planting 2.5 million trees as **compensatory afforestation**.
    - Monitoring tiger and leopard behaviour via radio-collaring.
  - So far, the forest department has acquired only 30% of the land earmarked for afforestation.

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