

**A PROJECT REPORT FOR THE  
" PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF SEA TURTLES "  
AT VISAKHAPATNAM**

**(AN ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME)**



**"WE CARE FOR OUR NATURE"**

**VISAKHA SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY  
TO ANIMALS (REGD.)**

**(RECOGNISED BY ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA, CHENNAI)**

PREFACE

This Project Report provides a first hand account of the reasons for the drastic reduction in the population of the Sea Turtles. The information is based on the actuals that we have gathered during the two years since we have undertaken to protect these endangered species against all odds. The coastline of Visakhapatnam is of 132 km. and the species are taking to this coast with all earnestness in real large numbers. But the predators are many making the absolute necessity to protect them closely if we are really concerned and also about the ecological balance in the Ocean and the contribution to the overall environment. The Report has been based on our actual observations and reiterate the truth and pledge for a more concerted action to save these lovely creatures from virtual extinction.

Peela Ramakrishna,  
Chairman, VSPCA,  
26.15.200, Main Road,  
Visakhapatnam-530001,  
Andhra Pradesh,  
India.

Pradeep kumar Nath,  
Secretary/Founder, VSPCA,  
26.15.200, Main Road,  
Visakhapatnam-530001,  
Andhra Pradesh,  
India.

PROJECT SUMMARY

1. Name of the Project : Protection and Conservation of  
Sea Turtles at the coast of  
Visakhapatnam, Andhra pradesh.
  
2. Society : Visakha Society For prevention of  
Cruelty to Animals, 26-15-200,  
Main Road, Visakhapatnam-530001,  
Andhra Pradesh.
  
3. Area of Operation : Covers 132 Km. encompassing 35  
villages.
  
4. Project Outlay : Rs.13.88 lakhs. (Rupees Thirteen  
lakhs and eighty eight thousand).

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PROFILE OF VISAKHA SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO  
ANIMALS (REGD)

I. Society Name : Visakha Society for Prevention of Cruelty  
To Animals.

Address : 26.15.200, Main Road, Visakhapatnam-  
-530 001, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Registered

Office : 26.15,200, Main Road, Visakhapatnam-  
-530 001, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Telephone : 564759.

II. Constitution : Registered under Societies Act XXI of  
1860/865/96- Society Number.

Date of Reg. : 20-07-1996.

Registration

Number : 865/96.

State in which

Registered : Andhra Pradesh.

III. Management :

Name : Pradeep Kumar Nath. /Founder cum Secretary)

Age : 38 years. cum Project Director

Qualifications: M.Com, M.A(Litt), M.A(Pub.Admn),  
M.A.(Politics), M.A.(Sociology),  
M.A.(Philosophy), M.L.(ENvironment),  
M.B.A.(HRD), Dip.in H.R.D., ADIM,  
CAIIB, Dip. in environment Studies,  
B.A.(Economics),  
Studying Ph.D. (International Studies).

Experience (c.v.) : He is the founder of Visakha Society for Prevention of Cruelty To Animals. He has been associated with the protection of animals, birds and the environment since childhood. He has been instrumental in halting the several incidents of illegal trafficking of wild animals and birds, finding new homes for the stray ones, providing shelter to severely injured animals in his residence, providing financial assistance to the poor people who cannot afford to spend on medicines for their pets. One of his major achievements has been the protection of Sea turtles and Dolphins since the last two years. He has all the requisite experience and knowledge in the study of the animal's habitats and this helps him to prevent and protect the species in time. He is employed in the State Bank Of India and 50% of his salary goes towards the protection of these animals and birds. His employer has been a source of encouragement and presented him appreciation letters for his noble efforts. He is associated with other leading organisations as active Life Member. He has received appreciation letters from Andhra University, State Bank Of India, and the Merit Certificate from the District Collector on the occasion of Independence Day. These are all in recognition of the service towards the animal kingdom. Having acquired academic excellence and specialised in the study of environment, their management and environmental law, he has been highly committed to the cause of protection of the wild species which are directly related to the upkeep of the environment. He has been instrumental in the protection of Sea Turtles and Dolphins against all odds since the past two years. He has been involved in the halting of illegal trading of wild animals

since the past two years. Also he has been educating the masses to protect the various flora and fauna as the subjects and objects are very intricately related. An ardent lover of nature he vehemently want to pursue to protect the nature for today, tomorrow and for the next generation. He is the Jt. Secretary of District Animal Welfare Society and Hony. Wildlife Warden of Visakhapatnam.

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\* Name : Peela Ramakrishna, (Chairman).

Age : 64 years.

Experience : He has plunged into the protection of the animals since 1956. He has sacrificed his education and is a bachelor, wholly devoted to this noble cause. He is the patron for several animal welfare organisations in India. He has been awarded the prestigious Prani Mitra Award in 1975 by the President of India. He is the recipient of the International Ahimsa Award in 1991, Sravan Belugola in 1992 and the Collector's Merit Certificate. He was the member of the State Wildlife Advisory Board from 1983 to 1994. He was the member of the Cow Protection Committee from 1982 to 1994. He is now the member of the State Animal Welfare Board of India and a member of the sub-committee constituted to nominate the Prani Mitra Award. Previously he was the member of the State Animal Welfare Board twice from 1992 to 1996 and from 1996 to 1999. He has been involved in the amendments in Animal Protection Acts, Cow slaughter Act, Endowment Act and certain prohibitions. Despite his old age he is actively involved in the protection of the animals.

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\* Name : J.Rajsekhar, (Treasurer).

cum

Age : 22 years. (Jt. Secretary).

Qualifications : B.Sc.

Experience : An ardent lover of animals and the nature, he has been involved in the protection of the animals since childhood and has been associated with the Visakha Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals since inception. Determination, dedication and commitment to the cause has catapulted him to occupy responsible posts in the Society. Especially, since the past two years he has undertaken to protect the animals and has assisted in the protection of the Dolphins and Sea turtles besides the halting of wild animals.

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\* Name : M.V.L.V.Bhaskar, (Director).

Age : 35 years.

Qualifications : B.Com, B.L.

Experience : He is intricately involved in fighting for the sake of the animals in the court. Being an advocate by profession he is doing a wonderful job in bringing the culprits nuisances in the eyes of the public by booking cases in the court.

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CREDENTIALS OF VISAKHA SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO

ANIMALS.

VSPCA is two years old. Within these period we have been able to humbly submit our fruitful efforts in saving and protecting several animals. We have formed to fight for these animals primarily against those who consider them as no existent beings. We are a group of people from various fields come together with a sense of common sense and committment and utmost dedication to contribute to these helpless creatures who are abandoned, abused, injured, sick, etc... visakhapatnam is one of the fastest growing city and it becomes all the more responsibility on us to step in and save and protect the animals who are a victim to such inhumane expansion for their comforts encroaching into these dumb friends habitats, so much so they have to beg, borrow or steal from these superior beings where compassion is a very rare commodity. However, despite all the hurdles of discouragement and ridicules from the human beings we have are very proud that we could do a lot for our speechless friends and with the cooperation of likeminded persons we hope to carry aloft the ever burning torch of VSPCA to fight vehemently for the sake of our helpless friends whose contribution to environment is more than any beings.

OUR HUMBLE EFFORTS SINCE 30TH JUNE 1996 :

70 stray Indian dogs and 20 "so called" breed dogs were provided new loving homes. Out of these 90 canine friends, 70 were females showing the animosity towards female canines.

2. 14 cases of dogs being illtreated by their owners were saved and handed over to kinder homes.
3. Halted the habit of selling puppies in very dingy and suffocating conditions, and in some cases filed a report with the police.
4. 134 good and healthy dogs and puppies were saved from the clutches of the Municipal Dog Vans and subsequently given them for adoptions.
5. 83 sick, wounded and abandoned dogs were treated and looked after at the Veterinary Hospital and afterwards provided safer homes.
6. 43 cases of lost dogs were successfully handed over to their anxious owners.
7. Provided financial aids to 143 persons who were economically weak in treating their sick and wounded dogs.
8. Conducted sterilisation to 23 dogs under very trying circumstances due to lack of infrastructure. We hope to start in a large way on procuring a place very shortly.
9. Provided financial to 326 persons towards immunisation programmes on the occasion of Zoonosis Day on 06th July in 1997 and 1998.
10. Also conducted immunisation camp in May 1998 with the sponsorship of Inner Wheel Club, a social organisation here.
11. Saved innumerable kittens from very deplorable conditions, many of them left abandoned in the dustbins and drains without their eyes being opened yet.
12. 54 young cows and 20 milk yielding she buffaloes were saved from the slaughter house.
13. 105 big sized bulls were saved from the slaughter house.

13. 07 big sized bulls and buffaloes were saved from ditches and drains and one from the tree trunk locked by her horns.

14. Frequent complaints against slaughtering of cows, she-buffaloes and young bulls were reported to the police authorities, which atrocities are against the Andhra Pradesh Cow Slaughter Act and the Prevention of Cruelty To Animals Act.

15. Protests and complaints have been made to the police authorities and Municipal Corporation against butchering and selling of meat on Saturdays, which is against the Government Order to not sell on Saturdays.

16. Several police complaints were lodged with regard to illegal slaughter houses and slaughter houses within 300 meters of educational institutions and religious places.

17. Misuse of the Camels at Appollo Riding Club, Industrial Exhibition and in Private Entertainments, were successfully dealt with by VSPCA.

18. 144 stuffed mongoose and squirrels were captured by us.

19. 135 parakeets were saved from illegal traders which were kept under dingy conditions.

20. Many cases of chickens and pigs being carried upside down were lodged with the police station. Once a month on a Sunday we conduct raids in different locations.

21. Overloading of bullock carts have been severly dealt with.

22. VSPCA has taken up with the Municipal Corporation the issue of sterilisation and immunisation of the dogs to control the dreaded disease Rabies and the population growth, where in lies the solution and not by cruelly eliminating them.

23. Awareness to the public especially children have been in the form of silent procession, conducting educative competitions, seminars, distribution of pamphlets, screening of animal related movies free and the Vegetarian Food Festival.

24. VSPCA had taken up with the Zoo authorities the deplorable conditions the animals are cared for with no Doctor on hand.

25. Several animal sacrifices have been stopped in and around Visakhapatnam.

26. The most successful project has been the protection and conservation of the endangered species - the Sea Turtles (Olive Ridleys) and also Dolphins at Visakhapatnam, Bheemunipatnam, Gannavaram and Pudimadaka Coasts.

#### OUR FUTURE :

1. To provide an exclusive natural habitat for the abandoned animals, sick and wounded animals.
2. To construct a Hospital to treat the sick and wounded animals, both small and large animals.
3. To construct a modest Hospital for the wild animals.
4. To conduct sterilisation and immunisation of the stray dogs to control their population which in turn there would be a definite reduction in the incidences of Rabies.
5. To construct a shelter for the stray cattles.
6. To have a mobile hospital to reach out in the rural areas.
7. To adopt villages and involve them to care for their animals by educating them.
8. To immediately halt the illegal trading of wild animals.
9. Above all to continue the protection and conservation of

Sea Turtles and Dolphins in a larger way and effectively.

10. To increase our efforts in stopping animal sacrifices, overloading of the bullock carts, creating awareness of being kind to the animals, to conduct seminars at schools and colleges, to stop the dissections at schools, to stop the cruel methods of imparting education to the students of pharmacy at Andhra University, to distribute pamphlets throughout the city regarding the illegal means of treating the animals both for consumption and domestication.

11. To carry out and consolidate the efforts that VSPCA had done so far.

These are some of our noble efforts in alleviating the sufferings from the distressed animals and these are some of our plans that we dream which would become a reality with our determination and commitment.

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I---BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

There are five species of Marine Turtles found in the Indian Ocean : The Green Turtle (Chelonia Mydas), Loggerhead (Caretta Carettae, Hawks bill(Eretmochely imbricate), Olive Ridley (Lepidochelys Olivacea) and the Leather Back (Dermocholys Coriacea).

All species are endangered in status included in Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The species are listed in Appendix 1 of Convention of International trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) which prohibits trade in Turtle and their products by the signatory countries.

Except Loggerheads, the remaining four species nests in the islands of Indian Ocean, out of which the Olive Ridleys nests on the East Coast of India in large numbers. Significantly, Olive Ridleys nest at Gahirmatha of Orissa between January and April and is considered as one of the major nesting ground in the world with an estimated half a million per year migrate from the Indian Ocean through the coasts of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh to their mass nesting sites at Orissa Coast.

Visakhapatnam Coast near to the Orissa Coast has become and turning out into a future major nesting ground for these species. This has been the evidence since the last two years. One of the chief reasons harboured is that the Gahirmatha nesting ground is no more suitable for these species because she is unable to lay her eggs due to immense pollution because of this mass nesting where the place is

very small to accommodate such large numbers. Visakhapatnam, thus has become an important one with a coastline of 132 kms. The city harbours many industries along its coast including the largest Steel Plant in Asia. Navigation and Fishing operations are intensive in this Zone. Her coastline spreads from Pudimadaka, a fisherman hamlet at Southern side, Bheemunipatnam, a municipal administered town at Northern side. There is also another fishing hamlet at the Gangavaram coast beside the Pudimadaka coast. The Visakhapatnam Urban Beach comprises of nearly 20 kms stretching from Coastal Battery to Jodugulupalem. The remaining kms. are very remote areas which has 25 inhabited fishermen hamlets living solely on this occupation.

The shoreline bedding of the Visakhapatnam Urban Environment is relatively rocky and sandy which is found to be suitable for the Sea Turtles nestings. Further, the shoreline is shallow and sandy with background vegetation casuarina plantations. With these conditions it has been noticed that the nestings are being preferred more in these stretches in between sandy hillocks and dunes, in the shallow areas and significantly, where the shore lights are more. The remaining part of Pudimadaka, Gangavaram, Bheemunipatnam and remote areas consist of very plain sand beaches with shallow water. In this areas also the Sea Turtles are being largely attracted as these remote beaches are very clean from every aspect.

These background have necessarily investigated their minds to come here now and in future for their eggs to hatch and we are of the strong opinion that in years to come by this

would become a major nesting ground in the world with every potential for a good and innocent environment.

But, as in every case, there are many predators which are making the conservation difficult. If not protected 99% of the nests are destroyed at every stage of their life cycle. Because of such unprecedented destruction the survival rate has drastically declined to 1%. There is the potential threat of these species becoming extinct because both in the water and land, from Parents to eggs to hatchlings they are a prey to other living beings which are accessible to them.

With this background and importance to the cause of the environment and to the fishing community, it is a must that the protection and conservation of these endangered species are taken up in right earnestness in every possible measure.

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II---OBJECTIVES

The Coast of Visakhapatnam has become a potential area for the Sea Turtles to lay their nests and this has raised the number of predators who have contributed to the dwindling situation where the survival rate of the hatchlings are a mere 1%. The helpless endangered species are at the mercy of the different predators from the point of coming to lay their eggs to the moving of the hatchlings into the sea. The mother turtles is not spared, nor their eggs and ofcourse not the hatchlings. So where is the survival.

Inorder to prevent the species from becoming extinct due to several potential reasons, it is proposed to take up a project to protet and conserve the Sea Turtles breeding population, nests and hatchlings in and around Visakhapatnam with the following objectives :

1. To survey nesting sites of Olive Ridleys in and around Visakhapatnam.
2. Relocation of nests wherever necessary and adequate protection to nests and in INSITU conditions until hatching and release of hatchlings.
3. Protection measures to migrating breeding turtles from all possible threats i.e., accidental capturing, indiscriminating killings, poaching of eggs and trade of turtle products etc.,.
4. Awareness campaign programmes among the fishermen communities for protection and conservation of Olive Ridleys and their active participation in Relocation of nests, protection of natural nests and make it mandatory for them

to use the TED facility in the fishing nets.

5. Creation of employment oppurtunities to fishermen youth in utilising their services as Local Reserve persons (LRP) in Sea Turtles Conservation Project.

6. Promotion of alternative schemes for the welfare of fishermen communities who are involved in turtle trade for their subsistence economy.

7. Obtaining better acheivements of the project, conducting of free health checkup camps at each fishermen village and providing free high protein nutritional diet to the children.

These objectives are affirmative towards the protection and conservation of the Sea Turtles. Done with extra diligence and dedication to the cause will see us acheiving the best results within a short time. This would also be a trend setter for the protection of these species in other areas where such incidences are occurring.

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SCOPE AND FOCUS

Since the past two years there has been a sudden raise in numbers of the Sea Turtles mainly the "OLIVE RIDLEYS" has been frequenting the shores of Visakhapatnam. Besides there has been rare sightings of other species like the "HAWKS BILL", "LEATHERBACK" with one nestings per season. in the past there used to be hardly a couple nestings incidents of the Sea Turtles here. But our concern to immediately protect and conserve them arises due to the innumerable nestings and coupled with the incidents of horrendous poaching of the eggs and the mother turtles. As the beach is easily open to the road they are a very easy prey even to the common animals. The eggs, the baby turtles and the parts of the mother turtles lie on a paper plate and plastic dishes open in the big market places to be sold for ommellets, soups and "delicious" curry, a celebration for the eaters. The eggs are sold for 0.50ps and the mother turtles fetches Rs.400/ to Rs.900/ depending on the size and categories. Not withstanding that they stand in the endangered list, we want to protect them because it is so evident in front of all the way they are being tortured and eaten. It is a very pathetic sight ot observe the big turtles struggling in the midst of a big fire and once she puts her head out, it is immediately chopped off, also is the incident of the mother turtles being kept turned upside down in the scorching sun for three days before she collapses, then it is still worse to see the way they wrench the shell from the body. It is extremely pathetic to see how the babies are carried away by the crows, eagles, dogs and jackals, nothing goes into the sea. Our decision to do

something for these helpless creatures has taken all the more determination due to the surprising ignorance of the concerned authorities to believe that these species are at all coming here, leave alone that they are being cruelly eaten by the many predators.

After a careful examination in the past two years we have located some places where the need to go and protect them has immediately arisen. Thus, we wish to cover the entire stretch of 132km. coastline from Bheemunipatnam to Pudimadaka. Besides we want to emphasize upon the education of the people directly connected with these species that is the fishing community. There are more than 100 fishing community villages and undertaken this onerous task most of our job will be done. Further, we want to protect them by also adopting the conservation method because left alone the eggs would be definitely destroyed as the mother lays her eggs near the banks of the sea, laying in the drainage areas, laying on the top layer of the sand. In order to have an effective protection the vulnerable nests should be shifted and under close guardings should be helped in their hatchings.

We are very concerned with the happenings to these species with no help attitude from the authorities and with no proper finance the task has become very difficult. Our concern are for the helpless ones and their contribution to the ecology balance. We are aware of their usefulness in the cause in the sea environment. We put forward our humble appeal to all concerned to extend their helping hand and help us in the cause of these lovely species and the protection of the environment.

#### IV---Relevance and Linkages

As inhabitants in marine waters, Olive Ridleys play an important role in Coastal Water systems of the Bay of Bengal during their breeding migration to the East Coasts. The oldest reptiles are valuable resources to many people of the Indian Ocean having contributed to the economic and cultural fabric of the region.

The Adult Olive Ridleys, their eggs and hatchlings serve an important link in the food chains of coastal ecosystems. They have been continuously over exploited for centuries in various parts of the world by human as a source of cheap protein diet. Most parts of Sea Turtles have potential commercial values for making ornamental articles, trophies, use of shell and calipce, skin and flippers as a renewable source of subsistence economy for the coastal people of Indian Ocean

However, despite the longstanding value of their resources, its future is in jeopardy and many turtles population have been declined to the point where they are no longer significant resources, either materially or culturally. This is mainly due to indiscriminate exploitation largely at breeding stages. All the five species of Sea Turtles in the Indian Ocean facing depletion of their population mainly due to poaching of the breeding turtles and their eggs. Now most of the nesting colonies of these turtles have been disappeared from the main land beaches by sand mining, beach erosion, roads formation, encroachments for building constructions, utilising for large scale plantations

(casuarina) and to a greater extent marine water pollution.

In recent years, the increased human interferences mainly at mass nesting habitats has resulted in nesting site fragmentation and quality deterioration of beach environment made the mass nesting population to select another suitable nesting sites more suitable for their nestings. For these reasons many of the migratory nesting turtles selected nearby suitable beach for their sporadic nesting activity. This type of nesting activity being increased in recent years at Andhra Pradesh Coastline at suitable locations very near to the Orissa Coast.

With the above importance of these species to the cause of the Ocean environment and their direct help to the fishing community, it is absolutely essential to develop the necessary infrastructure to protect them now or never before.

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V---DURATION

As the Sea Turtle breeding starts from the month of December and the consequent nestings to their choice commences from December ending to May. While the hatchings end upto June end, the arrival of the Mother Sea Turtles do come through out the year with much lesser intensity. It has been observed that the intensity of the nestings are in the months of February and March.

\* the actual protection begins from 1st December to June 30th.

\* the monitoring of the Mother Turtles coming to the shore for nesting will be throughout the year with intensity during the months From January to April.

\* the awareness and educational programmes will be from the month July to November and should be done with intensity to be more effective.

Visakhapatnam has a coastline of 132 kms encompassing 25 villages dependant on fishing as their occupation. Hence the schedule should include this innovative educational programme which would greatly benefit the protection of the sea turtles. However, our effort would be to protect and conserve these species during the months of December to June in all practicality and utter determination.

VI---PROJECT SCHEDULE (PROGRAMME)

(Policy and programmatic implications).

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-The protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles in the coast of Visakhapatnam comprising of 132 kms which consists of rocky terrains with breakages is a challenging task and which requires extreme dedication and motivation to carryout this onerous task in the face of hostile fishing communities. However, against all odds since the last two years and without any help from the concerned quarters and from any, our efforts with raw knowledge and learning from the fishermongers we have saved and put into sea about 7000/ baby hatchlings. But due to the limited resources that is the finance we were able to concentrate within a limited area. It is proposed to effectively cover every possible area with your cooperation in financial aid.

We present below a comprehensive Report of the protection schedule to be followed throughout the year.

Programme from December to November :

(as the breeding season starts from December hence we have chosen December to November as the calendar year).

I. Field Protection :

From the 1st of November, for every 25kms two persons would be appointed for careful monitoring throughout the day and night for the arrivals of the mother sea turtles. They would be responsible for the safety of the sea turtles from the time she lays her eggs till she goes into the sea. They would also be responsible for the safety of the eggs and in

consultation with the programme coordinator the eggs would be relocated or left for protection in INSITU basis depending on the conditions.

2. A wooden fencing covered all round with shady plants and leaves would be set up on the beach. The location of the fencing would be put up on the most suitable area which is idle for good hatchings and away from pollution. The fencing would measure 50 feet in length and 30 feet breadth. This fencing is meant for the relocated eggs. A watchman would be posted both during day and night. He would be suitably trained how to handle in emergency situations. The fencing would be used for the shifting of those that are in potential danger of being lost. For best results the fencing would be covered all round for any intrusions and upper portion left open for the sun to bathe upon the nests.

3. Care would be taken for lesser disturbance on the beaches for the entire period from January to April. Also, the shore lights would be shaded off so that the hatchlings are not misled and moves into the sea quickly.

4. For best results in relocating process the eggs would be relocated within 6 hours, the nests will not be located close to each other, fresh sand would be used for new nests, the nests would be relocated at exactly the same depth, temperature, same kind of sand, same distance from the sea, while relocating the eggs the eggs will be placed in the same position as was originally placed.

5. In cases of INSITU process the nests would covered with

mesh with sufficient gaps for the hatchlings. This is to prevent from predators including the human beings. But in this kind of protection, preference would be paid to the situation, surroundings and the kind of predators.

6. The hatchlings would be released in different locations to avoid the concentration of predators at one point. Further for imprinting and healthy purposes the hatchlings should be allowed to walk the distance to the sea water. these steps are mainly for the relocated nests.

7. The success rate of a nest would be found by digging up the nest after two days of the hatching. The empty shell left below are the indicators for the hatching.

## II. Awareness Campaign :

1. Posters would be distributed about the usefulness of the sea turtles to them and to the environment. Besides, banners and placards would be placed all along the beach and at vantage points in the city and villages. The write up would be based in the use of the species and also the punishment according to the law.

2. Public meeting and meeting with the Head of the fishing communities would be taken up frequently.

3. Innovative shemes in the form of street plays and folk songs based on the protection of the species would be performed at the village communities. Besides, during this

programme nutrition diet would be distributed to the village people especially the children. This programme would be done on every Thursday being a holiday for them.

4. There would be meeting with the fishing boat owners and educating them to use the TED facility to automatically release the Sea Turtles when caught in the nets.

5. Severe advertisements in media would be pursued.

6. Demonstration, exhibition, lectures would form the package for enlightening the people directly related and also to the general public who frequent the beaches and the Market places where these species parts are sold.

7. The assistance of the village communities would be asked for the protection of sea turtles at the beach. This would be an opportunity to earn.

The awareness campaign would be concentrated from the month of July instant to October end, while that of the protection and conservation would be pursued from November to June. However, regarding protection there would be no laxity even during the offseason of these sea turtles.

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VII PROJECT COST (BUDGET ESTIMATE)

Capital Cost Estimate for the "Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles" at Visakhapatnam Coast comprising of 132 kms.

Non Recurring Expenditure (Fixed Assets)

S.No.	Particulars	Estimate Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
<b>(A)</b>		
1.	Four wheel drive vehicle (Jeep - Diesel) ---(One)	3.80
2.	Video Camera------(One)	0.60
3.	SLR Camera -----(One)	0.40
4.	Binocular -----(Two)	0.20
5.	Enclosure (Fencing)-----	0.25
6.	Scientific Equipments-----	0.30
	Total =	5.55

Recurring Expenditure(Operational Costs)

<b>(B)</b>		
1.	Field Assisstants/Guards---(Nine)	2.16
2.	Travelling Charges-----	1.00
3.	Awareness campaign-----	0.75
4.	Documentation-----	0.45
5.	Miscellaneous expenses-----	0.30
	Total =	4.66

Total Projected Cost for one year (01-11-1998 to 31-10-1999).....(A+B)=	5.55
	4.66
Grand Total=	10.21

(Rupees ten lakhs and twenty one thousand only).

Justification :

Non Recurring Expenditure :

1. Vehicle : The coastline is 132 kms. The vehicle is meant for effective and continuous monitoring, carrying of the eggs in cases of relocation and to carryout the awareness campaign.

2. Video and SLR Camera : These are meant for documentation, evidence and comparisons and evaluation.

3. Binoculars : This is absolutely necessary to spot the species and save in time from the ensuing dangers.

4. Enclosure (Fencing) : In cases where the eggs are in potential danger of losing to the predators and natural conditions, the process would be to relocate the eggs in much the similar conditions as was originally laid. Thus this enclosure.

5. Scientific Equipment : Instruments as the thermometer, soil measurements, atmospheric conditionality and depth measurement are necessary to have an accurate shifting of the nests in originality.

Recurring Expenditure:

1. Field Assisstants/Guards : The guards and the field assisstants are absolutely necessary for effective coordination for the protection and conservation of the sea

turtles where the coastline is 132 kms and encompassing 25 village communities and where the beach is getting more and more accessible to the general public with the advent of heavy industrialisation here.

2. travelling charges : In order to make it an effective force to save these species and raise the conservation level. Where the shifting of eggs are necessary it is necessary to be done within six years and hence a good vehicle is required to bring in the eggs without causing any disturbance to the embryo formation in the egg and also the vehicle is meant for monitoring of the mother sea turtle.

3. Awareness campaign : In conjunction with the physical protection of the sea turtles and her eggs and hatchlings it is absolutely required that the population directly effected with this campaign have to be educated, showing them alternative earnings and developing their community. This campaign would greatly reduce the destruction of the sea turtles and help in the conservation of these species. Besides the communities the general public have to be educated regarding these species which would definitely bring down the nuisances on the beach.

4. Documentation : It includes the printing and stationery material to make a document of the Project Report which alongwith the photographic documentation is necessary for record, evidence, evaluation and comparisons.

5. Miscellaneous expenses : Includes the contingency rise

in expenses, besides expenses with regard to purchase of torches, tubs, wire mesh, tools, medical expenses, shovels etc.,.

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**BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1998 - 1999**

(from 01.11.1998 to 30.10.1999)

Rs. in Lakhs

LIABILITIES

ASSETS

Capital Grant	10.66	Fixed Assets	5.55
		Excess Expenditure over Income	4.66
		Cash on hand	0.25
		Cash in hand	0.20
	-----		-----
	10.66		10.66
	=====		=====



BALANCE SHEET FOR THREE YEARS (1998,1999,2000,2001)I. LIABILITIES ;

Particulars	0year	1styear	2ndyear	3rdyear
Capital Grant	10.66	6.81	7.01	7.15

II. FIXED ASSETS ;

Fixed Assets	5.55	---	---	---
Excess of Expenditure over Income	4.66	6.36	6.56	6.90
Cash on hand	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Cash in Bank	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Total	= 10.66	6.81	7.01	7.35

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