Celebrating 25 years of excellence

Newsletter

Vol 8 Issue 11 November 2025



www.kiifb.org

Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board

Projects - Statistics

Department	KIIFB Approved Projects	
	No. of Projects Approved	Approved Amount (₹. in Crore)
PWD	516	₹ 34,330
Agriculture	1	₹ 21
Animal Husbandry	1	₹ 21
Ayush	2	₹ 204
Backward Classes Development Department	1	₹ 18
Coastal Shipping & Inland Navigation	19	₹ 3,518
Culture	17	₹ 500
Devaswom	2	₹ 139
Fisheries and Ports	26	₹ 643
Forest	12	₹ 634
General Education	158	₹ 3,220
Health & Family Welfare	103	₹ 6,670
Higher Education	68	₹ 2,227
Home	6	₹ 231
Industries	2	₹ 106
Information Technology	6	₹ 1,945
Labour & Skills	5	₹ 94
Local Self Government	29	₹ 835
Power	18	₹ 5,200
Planning & Economic Affairs Department	4	₹ 170
Registration	6	₹ 90
Revenue	5	₹ 95
SC/ST Development	10	₹ 182
Science & Technology Department	5	₹ 279
Sports & YA	41	₹ 956
Tourism	14	₹ 639
Transport	3	₹ 601
Water Resources	103	₹ 6,995
Total	**1183**	**₹ 70,562**

Projects under Land Acquisition Pool of ₹ 20,000 Crore

PWD-NHAI	1	₹ 6,769
Industrial Parks - 3 projects - ₹13988.63 Cr	6	₹ 16,421
Taking over of land from HNL - ₹ 200.60 Cr		
Kochi - Banglore Industrial Corridor & Global City - ₹ 2214.00 Cr		
Total	**7**	**₹ 23,190**

KIIFB Approved Projects Grand Total

Infrastructure Projects	1183	₹ 70,562
Projects under Land Acquisition Pool	7	₹ 20,000
Total	**1190**	**₹ 90,562**
Fund disbursed to projects (as on 31/10/2025)		**₹ 37,580 Cr.**

Editorial

On fourth of November KIIFB celebrated its Silver Jubilee. Why we celebrate Jubilees? It's quite interesting to trace the origin of that practice. It is related with Judaism. It has a Biblical reference too. In the Old Testament, in the Book of Leviticus (Third Book of Old Testament), Chapter 25 verses 8 to 24 it is said that there was a special year that occurred every 50th year, following 49 years of sabbatical cycles. It was a time for radical restoration intended to prevent extreme accumulation of wealth and poverty and to provide a reset for the community.

A celebration with a social purpose! Well that much about the background history of a common practice. Later people started celebrating 25th and 75th years too in the case of Institutions and organisations along with 50 and 100 years of their existence. Anyway, when KIIFB celebrated its Silver Jubilee in the presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister and other ministers and well-wishers festivity was in the air and the whole Nishagandhi Openair auditorium and the Kanakakkunnu compound was filled with friends and public representatives. The CEO presented vision for the future, and the sector wise interventions were showcased in an Augmented Reality show. All were happy to hear good words of Hon'ble Chief Minister and other speakers about the work done by the organisation, and it was a moment of satisfaction and gratitude for all members of KIIFB family. A well organised public function was appended by a Seminar Session, Quiz Competition for Engineering Students and Walkathon. Both we, the members of KIIFB family and the Nisha Gandhi and its beautiful surroundings were decked for the occasion in KIIFB BLUE!!! This issue of the Newsletter carries a report and pictures of the Silver Jubilee celebrations in which we dedicated our efforts for the development of the State.

Smt. Chithra U our Assistant Compliance Officer writes about the applicability of SEBI Regulations, 2015 in the case of KIIFB. Rahul R, Sustainability Engineer describes about the need and ways for 'Enhancing Energy Efficiency through Building Management Systems. Pin Pile Technology and the advantages of it are seen analysed in Smt. Silpa Paul, Junior Consultant's article on Pin Foundation. The initiatives of Kerala to mitigate human-wildlife conflict (of course with the financial support of KIIFB) is seen described by Smt. Ajina A, Jr. Project Engineer.

A brief description of the recently inaugurated KIIFB project - Puthur Zoological Park and the Economy and Market watch by Shri. Ajosh Krishnakumar, General Manager and tender updates are also seen included.

Another good news is also to be announced as part of Silver Jubilee updates. KIIFB Newsletter gets a Malayalam counterpart – NAVAKERALA NIRMITHI - which is a bimonthly and the first issue was released by Hon'ble Chief Minister! We can read KIIFB news in Vernacular too!!

Happy reading !! STAY TUNED

Chief Editor

Office
2nd Floor, Felicity Square,
MG Road, Statue,
Thiruvananthapuram - 695001
Kerala, India.
Phone +91 (0471) 2780900
WhatsApp +919072000430
kiifb.org

Contents

1. **KIIFB Celebrates 25 Years of Transforming Kerala's Infrastructure** 5

2. **Applicability of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 on KIIFB**
   CS Chithra U, Assistant Compliance Officer 11

3. **Enhancing Energy Efficiency through Building Management Systems**
   Rahul R, Sustainability Engineer (Electrical), ESG Wing 13

4. **PIN Foundation**
   Silpa Paul K, Junior Consultant - PSC Buildings 18

5. **Puthur Zoological Park:India's First Designer Zoo Takes Shape in Thrissur** 21

6. **Safeguarding Coexistence : Kerala's Initiative to Mitigate Human – Wildlife Conflict** 22

7. **Economy & Market Watch**
   Ajosh Krishnakumar, General Manager, Finance & Administration 27

8. **Tender Updates - October 2025** 29



Scan for downloading Newsletters

KIIFB Celebrates 25 Years of Transforming Kerala's Infrastructure

The Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB) marked its Silver Jubilee with a grand public function held on **4th November** at **Nishagandhi Auditorium**, beginning at 6:00 PM. The celebration showcased KIIFB's remarkable 25-year journey and its pivotal role in transforming Kerala's infrastructure landscape.



Events that Set the Tone

Ahead of the main event, a Walkathon and Flash Mob were held on 3rd November from 4:00 PM onwards, starting from the KIIFB headquarters and culminating at Kanakakkunnu.

The Walkathon was followed by a dynamic sequence of performances, including a Kalarippayattu demonstration, a flash mob, a fusion & sound show, and an impressive laser show. These vibrant programmes energised the celebrations and encouraged enthusiastic public participation

Public Function Highlights

The public function commenced at **6:00 PM** at Nishagandhi Auditorium.
Key highlights included:

- **Welcome address** by the **Smt. Mini Antony, ADCEO, KIIFB**
- Keynote presentation by **KIIFB CEO Dr. K.M. Abraham** on *"Navakerala Vision and KIIFB."* The presentation featured KIIFB's projects showcased through Augmented Reality, offering the audience an immersive visual experience.
- **Presidential address** by Hon'ble Finance Minister **Shri K.N. Balagopal**



Chief Minister Inaugurates the Silver Jubilee

Hon'ble Chief Minister **Shri. Pinarayi Vijayan** formally inaugurated the Silver Jubilee celebrations, describing KIIFB as a *"major driver behind Kerala's infrastructure progress over the past 25 years."*

He noted that Kerala of earlier decades lacked many modern facilities and opportunities that citizens enjoy today and emphasised KIIFB's instrumental role in bridging this developmental gap. The Chief Minister also reiterated that KIIFB, as a financial institution, stands on a strong foundation with robust governance.



Souvenir and Digital Releases

During the ceremony, the Chief Minister released:

- **The Silver Jubilee Souvenir** (English & Malayalam)
- **KIIFB's bi-monthly Malayalam news magazine**
- **KIIFB's new bot software**, enabling the public to access KIIFB-related information at their fingertips
- **The KIIFB Metaverse platform**, showcasing major KIIFB projects in an immersive digital space



Awards were also presented to:

- **Best SPVs and SPVs delivering high-value projects**











- **Winners of the Engineering Students' Quiz Competition**, held as part of the Silver Jubilee celebrations







KIIFB's Impact: 25 Years of Infrastructure Advancement

Over the past 25 years, KIIFB has approved projects worth ₹**90,562 crore** across **1,190 projects**, covering:

- Construction and infrastructure development
- Land acquisition for National Highways
- Industrial and economic infrastructure
- Procurement of medical and educational equipment

Out of the approved projects:

- **₹37,388 crore** has already been spent
- Projects worth **₹21,881 crore** have been fully completed
- Works amounting to **₹27,273 crore** are currently in progress

Additionally, KIIFB has transferred **₹5,581 crore** as the State's share for National Highway land acquisition, enabling key road widening and expansion works across Kerala.

Future Vision

Moving forward, KIIFB is gearing up to support major development projects, including the Anakkampoyil Kalladi Meppadi Tunnel Road, Coastal Highway, West Coast Canal, IURWTS, Vizhinjam–Kollam – Punalur Industrial and Economic Growth Triangle Project.

The Government has also announced its plan to entrust KIIFB with more revenue-generating projects, further strengthening its role in Kerala's growth trajectory.

A Grand Cultural Conclusion

The celebrations concluded with a vibrant and energetic performance by Rimi Tomy and her team, starting at 8:00 PM, marking a memorable end to KIIFB's Silver Jubilee festivities.



Applicability of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 on KIIFB

CS Chithra U, Assistant Compliance Officer

The Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB), a statutory body established under the Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Act, 1999 (as amended from time to time), plays a pivotal role in financing and accelerating the infrastructure growth of Kerala. In its pursuit to diversify and strengthen its funding mechanisms, KIIFB entered the capital markets by issuing debt securities, including Green Bonds and Domestic Bonds, from the financial year 2022–23 onwards. These instruments, being listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), automatically bring KIIFB under the ambit of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (LODR Regulations).

The LODR Regulations, notified by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), aim to ensure transparency, accountability, and governance standards across all listed entities. Once an entity lists its non-convertible debt securities (NCDs) on a recognized stock exchange, it is mandated to comply with the relevant provisions of the LODR Regulations, 2015.

For KIIFB, the applicability of the LODR Regulations extends across Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, and VA, along with relevant Schedules that outline reporting and disclosure formats.

The initial chapters of the LODR Regulations lay the groundwork for compliance.

- Chapter I clarifies the applicability of the regulations and defines key terms.
- Chapter II emphasizes the Principles Governing Disclosures and Obligations, requiring listed entities to act in the interests of investors, maintain fairness, and uphold integrity in disclosures.
- Chapter III, dealing with Common Obligations, prescribes requirements such as the appointment of a qualified Company Secretary as Compliance Officer, appointment of a Registrar to Issue and Share Transfer Agent, and preservation of documents for either eight years or the lifetime of the entity.

Importantly, Regulation 13 mandates registration on SEBI's SCORES platform for electronic handling and redressal of investor grievances within 21 days - a key safeguard for investor protection.

While Chapter IV generally applies to entities listing equity or convertible securities, its Regulations 16 to 27 are extended to those with outstanding listed non-convertible debt securities of ₹1,000 crore or more, categorized as High-Value Debt Listed Entities (HVDLE). KIIFB falls under this classification and is therefore required to maintain heightened governance standards.

These provisions cover the composition of the Board of Directors, mandating at least six members in the Board with a mix of executive and non-executive members, including at least one woman director and the provisions of the KIIF Act aligns with these requirements. Regular Board meetings (minimum

four meetings per year, with no more than 120 days between any two meetings) are prescribed to ensure consistent oversight.

Chapter VA, introduced in 2025, specifically codifies Corporate Governance Norms for listed entities having listed non-convertible debt securities. It builds upon Chapter IV and elaborates on aspects such as:

- Formation of Audit, Nomination and Remuneration, Stakeholders Relationship, and Risk Management Committees.
- Implementation of Vigil Mechanisms for employees and directors.
- Annual Secretarial Audit and filing of a Secretarial Compliance Report.
- Disclosure of related party transactions and corporate governance compliance reports to stock exchanges.

These provisions collectively ensure that even debt listed entities like KIIFB uphold the same corporate governance discipline expected of issuers who have listed equity.

Chapter V (Regulations 49–62) governs listed entities that have issued non-convertible securities. It encompasses a wide spectrum of continuous disclosure and procedural requirements:

- Regulation 50 requires prompt intimation of Board Meetings in advance to the stock exchanges.
- Regulation 51 mandates disclosure of material information having a bearing on performance or price-sensitive information, thereby ensuring market transparency.
- Regulation 52 deals with Financial Results and Disclosures - KIIFB must file quarterly results within 45 days of from the end of quarter (and 60 days for the final quarter), accompanied by a limited review or audit report. Entities must also submit statements on the utilization of issue proceeds, any material deviations, and half-yearly statements of assets, liabilities, and cash flows.
- Regulation 57 mandates disclosure of any default in payment of interest or redemption amounts to ensure investor awareness.
- Regulation 62 prescribes maintaining a functional website containing all disclosures, policies, financials, and contact details of key officials.

KIIFB entered the capital markets by issuing debt securities, including Green Bonds and Domestic Bonds, from the financial year 2022–23 onwards.

These disclosure norms promote consistent transparency and timely dissemination of information to investors and regulators alike.

The Schedules attached to the LODR Regulations, particularly Schedule III, specify the disclosure and reporting requirements of events. Schedule V outlines the Annual Report and Corporate Governance Disclosures, which HVDLEs like KIIFB must submit to the stock exchange in the prescribed format.

Enhancing Energy Efficiency through Building Management Systems

Rahul R, Sustainability Engineer (Electrical), ESG Wing

1. Introduction

A Building Management System (BMS), also known as a Building Automation System (BAS), is an integrated computer-based control system that monitors and manages a building's mechanical and electrical equipment such as ventilation, lighting, power systems, fire systems, and security systems. The main goal of a BMS is to ensure the operational performance of the facility, guarantee the comfort and safety of occupants, and enhance energy efficiency.

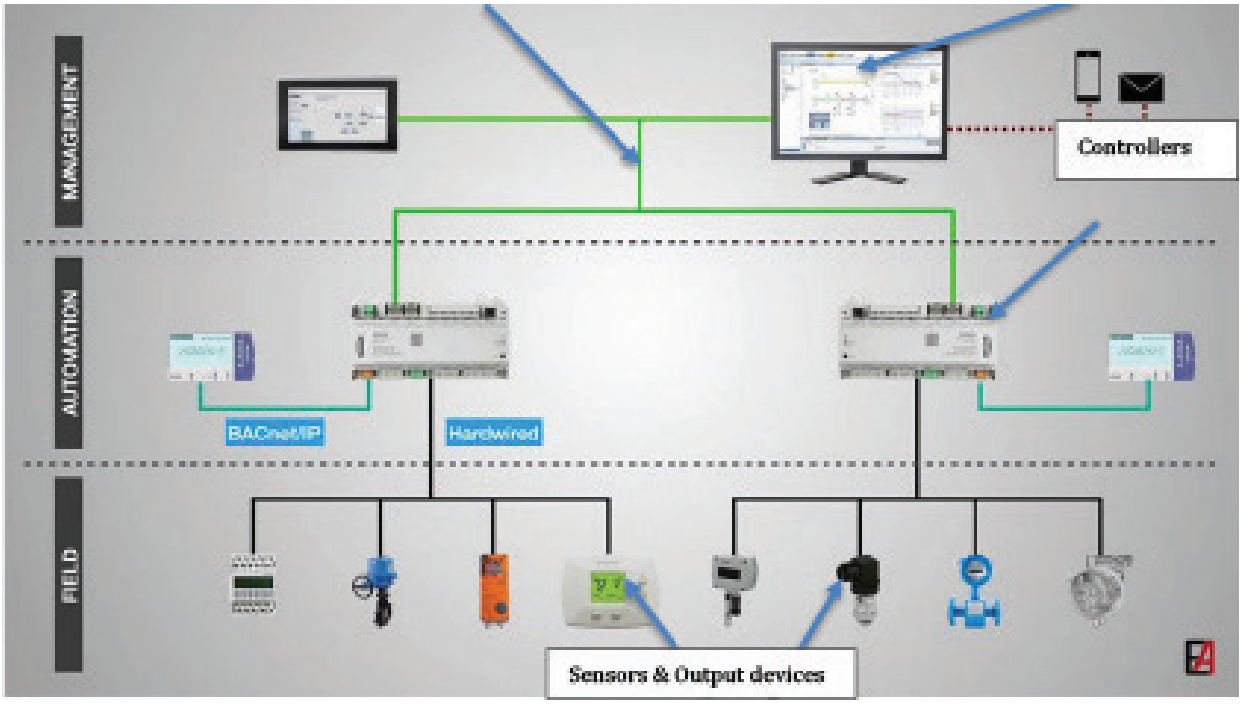
As modern buildings become larger and more complex, the need for intelligent systems that can manage energy consumption efficiently has increased. The BMS plays a vital role in optimizing building performance, reducing wastage, and supporting sustainability goals. It acts as the "brain" of a building, connecting multiple subsystems into a single platform for monitoring and control. An overview of the BMS is shown in Figure 1



The key to making a building "intelligent" is to equip it with networked sensors and actuators. BMS system link all sensors and actuators in the building with a "data cable", and enable them to share information with each other . Each device can then communicate with every other device, for example: a light switch can "talk" to a dimmer and tell it how bright to set the ceiling light; a motion sensor can tell the actuator for the corridor lighting that someone has entered the corridor, or tell the room thermostat that there is no one in the room any more, so it can turn down the temperature.

2. Components of a Building Management System

A typical BMS consists of both hardware and software components that work together to monitor and control building functions. The key components of the BMS are depicted in Figure 2.



- Sensors: Measure parameters such as temperature, humidity, occupancy, light intensity, and CO^2 levels.
- Controllers: Microprocessor-based devices that process sensor data and execute control logic.
- Output Devices: Include actuators, relays, and dampers that physically implement the control commands.
- User Interface: A graphical interface that allows facility managers to monitor system status.
- Communication Network: Links all BMS components through protocols such as BACnet or Modbus.
- Software Platform: Provides visualization, data analytics, and alarm management.

3. Functions of BMS

A BMS integrates various building systems for centralized control and monitoring. Its main functions include:

- HVAC Control: Adjusts heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning based on occupancy and weather conditions.
- Lighting Control: Uses daylight sensors and occupancy detectors to manage lighting.
- Energy Monitoring: Tracks real-time energy usage and generates performance reports.
- Security and Access Control: Integrates CCTV cameras, alarms, and access systems.
- Fire and Safety Management: Monitors smoke detectors and triggers safety protocols.

- Water and Waste Management: Controls pumps and leak detection systems.

4. BMS and Energy Efficiency

Energy efficiency is one of the most significant advantages of implementing a BMS. The system helps reduce energy wastage and operational costs through intelligent control and data-driven optimization.

- Demand-Based Operation: Operates equipment based on actual demand.
- Load Scheduling and Optimization: Staggers startup of large equipment to avoid peak demand.
- Integration of Renewable Energy: Prioritizes renewable sources when available.
- Continuous Monitoring and Analytics: Identifies inefficiencies and suggests corrective actions.
- Smart Lighting Systems: Adjusts brightness automatically based on daylight.
- HVAC Optimization: Ensures optimal temperature and ventilation control.

5. Benefits of BMS for Energy Management

- Reduced Energy Consumption: Saves 15–30% of total building energy.
- Lower Operating Costs: Reduces electricity bills and maintenance.
- Improved Occupant Comfort: Maintains consistent temperature and air quality.
- Extended Equipment Life: Prevents overuse and ensures timely maintenance.
- Data-Driven Decision Making: Enables real-time and historical data analysis.
- Compliance and Sustainability: Supports green building certifications.

6. Challenges and Future Trends

Challenges include high initial cost, integration difficulties, and cybersecurity risks. Future BMS systems will adopt AI, IoT, and cloud computing for predictive analytics, remote monitoring, and adaptive control. Self-learning algorithms and smart grid integration will make buildings more energy-efficient and sustainable.

7. Conclusion

KIIFB has adopted both GRIHA (2019) and IGBC rating systems, which include provisions for Building Management Systems (BMS) under multiple criteria—mainly related to energy efficiency, monitoring, and operations. Buildings that meet these criteria through effective BMS integration earn additional points, enhancing overall sustainability and green rating performance. This KIIFB initiative benefits green building projects by reducing energy consumption and operating costs, maintaining consistent temperature and air quality, extending equipment life, enabling data-driven decision-making, and supporting compliance and sustainability certifications.


KIIFB@25
Silver
KIIFB
@25


25


25
KIIFB


2025 നവംബർ 4, ചൊവ്വ, വൈകിട്ട് 6:00 ന്
നിശാഗന്ധി ഓഡിറ്റോറിയം
ശ്രീ. പിണറായി വിജയൻ
ശ്രീ.കെ.എൻ. ബാലഗോപാൽ


25
KIIFB@25
കിഫ്ബി
രജത ജൂബിലി








Get Ready
For
Halloween
SPOOK













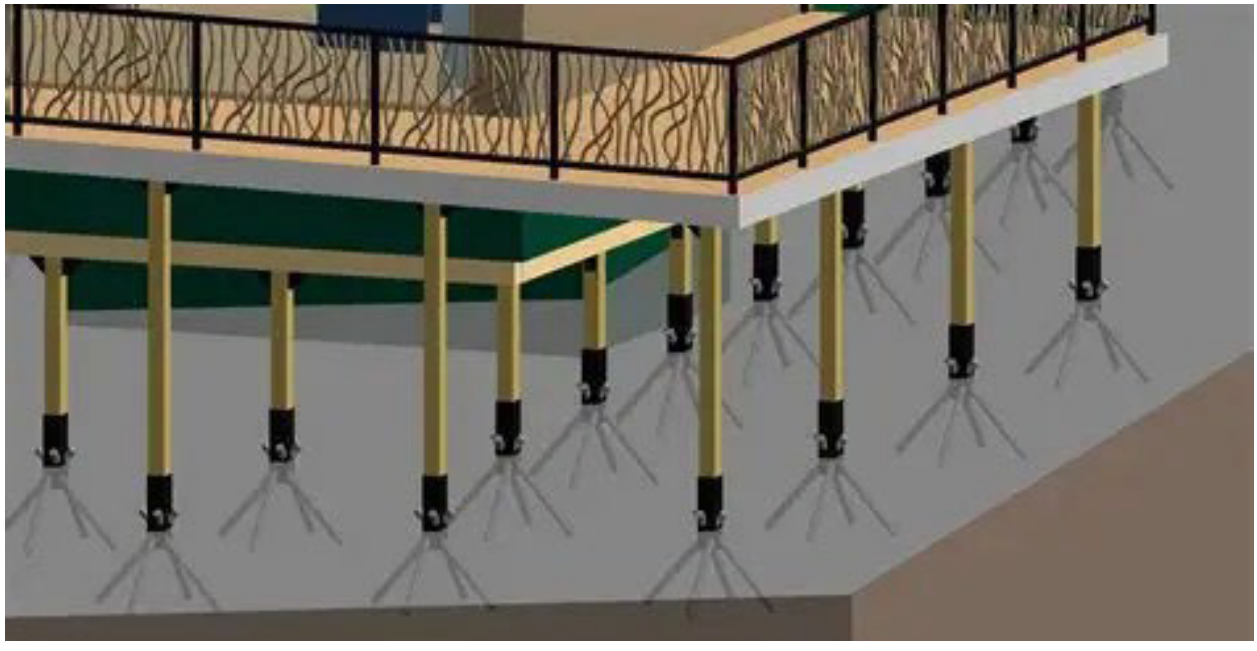

RIMI TOMY
Live

PIN FOUNDATION

Silpa Paul K, Junior Consultant - PSC Buildings

The foundation of any structure has two basic functions: to transfer the loads properly to the soil structure below and to provide a connection to the built structure above. There are two types of foundations in general: deep vertical pilings and shallow spread footings. Pilings keep existing soil strength & structure intact and are easy to install if they are not too deep. Footings spread loads more widely, but installation breaks apart the soil, weakening it and blocking or exaggerating water flow. Pin Pile Technology combines the best features of both types of foundations with the added advantage of being more sustainable. Here, micro piles are used wherein the installation equipment has a lighter footprint on soil and hence forms a low impact construction technique.

By grouping short stiff piles, which are easily driven in penetrable soils, and setting them at angles to work more like a shallow footing spread like a pyramid in the ground - an inexpensive foundation can be created, without digging. Like tree roots, the load bearing pins spread deep and wide into the ground and provide the structure with a greater bearing area and increased uplift & lateral resistance. This system was introduced by Rick Gagliano, and the foundation system comprises of a concrete head with batter (or inclined) “pins” that serve to resist vertical and lateral loads.



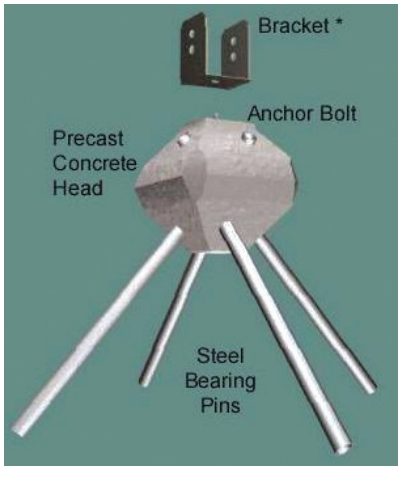
There are mainly two systems in pin foundations: Wall system and Pier system. The wall system is simple to construct by inserting a steel head collar into standard plywood or non-celled forms. A conventional concrete wall is cast without footing. Once the concrete has set and the forms are removed, small steel bearing pins are driven through the opening created by embedded collar head into the bearing soils below the wall.

The concrete wall acts like a beam that spans from one collar head to next and the bearing pins at each head collar transfers the load. The spacing of the pin pairs along the wall are determined by analysis of framing loads of the structure, and the length of pins depends on the strength and driving potential of the side soil. A buffer material separates the base of the stem walls from the surface soil so that any potential frost or expansion is not transferred to the wall.



Wall Systems

The pier system includes butterfly pier, speed pile and diamond pier among which diamond pier system is mostly recommended due to its higher load carrying capacity. A diamond pier is a unique combination of a pre-cast concrete head and steel bearing pins. Its pointed base allows movement of soil through frost action without pushing up the pier. Different brackets are available to hold different dimensions of beams or posts. The diamond pier can be used in any penetrable soil with either two or four pins per head and can be connected with a variety of post or beam depending on the project design. The Diamond Pier concrete head is the superior connector in this footing system. This high strength precast component is a driving guide, a pile lock, and a structural connection, all in one. The head maintains the pin angles so that their capacity is definable and consistent. Also, it is designed to increase its grip on the pin cluster when loaded up, down or sideways, getting stronger and tighter as loads increase. This Diamond Pier system is engineered to provide a solid, stable, and economical foundation for deck, porches, carports, walkways, ramps, stairs, sheds, gazebos etc.



Diamond Pier system

The properties of different soil types affect the bearing capacity and the length of pin required for a diamond pier. It is important to identify the soil profile within the pin depths below the ground surface especially for high-capacity project in poor soils. For determining load capacity an engineer must require angle of internal friction. The pier capacity developed in the soil will determine the spacing for individual diamond piers at post or beam locations. These spacing are determined from framing layouts, the dead and live loads which are distributed to the piers. Tall posts need adequate bracing to prevent side sway.

The patented Pin foundation footprint system uses a steel–reinforced perimeter grade beam, poured in reusable concrete forms resting on gravel bedding or pre-cast concrete. Since the existing vegetation remains in place during the entire construction process, soil continues to absorb and process rainwater as it always has, plus the building site is cleaner than excavated sites. Once the beams are in place, a jackhammer drives heavy steel pins through angled channels to depths depending on either hard or soft soil conditions. The pins criss-cross from opposite sides of the beams to provide a stable foundation. The number of pins is determined by the weight of the building and the soil profile. A mud sill is bolted to the grade beam. The Footprint system easily follows a home's irregular plan outline and accepts the region's earthquake strapping. Once the foundation is pinned down, construction of the structure proceeds as it would on any conventional building site.

With a heightened interest in sustainability, the advantages of pin foundation are that the original soil is preserved without being disturbed, so historic storm water flows are also preserved, eliminating erosion and other runoff problems common to construction site. Specific benefits are, it can be installed in areas with poor soils/drainage, high point-load bearing capacity, requires minimal disturbance, minimal equipment for installation and minimal material. It can be used in areas of subsurface obstructions or difficult ground and can be adopted for new constructions or renovation works alike. It has the potential to eliminate the need for larger sized concrete foundations thereby saving the need for additional materials and minimizing the footprint of the foundation. More research and modelling are needed in this area to further quantify the benefit so that further economy of design is possible. As the building industry continues to grow, rehabilitate, and expand, the benefits of using Pin foundation will be further realized.

Puthur Zoological Park: India's First Designer Zoo Takes Shape in Thrissur

The Puthur Zoological Park in Thrissur, spread across 340 acres, is envisioned as one of the largest zoological parks in Asia and the first designer zoo in India. The Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB) has sanctioned an amount of ₹331 crore for the development of this ambitious project under the Forest and Wildlife Department. Designed with modern facilities and a strong focus on animal welfare and habitat conservation, the park aims to provide a naturalistic environment for wildlife while offering visitors an enriching and educational experience. The park will feature open enclosures, safari zones, and eco-friendly infrastructure to ensure sustainable management of resources. The formal inauguration of the project was conducted by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 29th October 2025. Currently in its final stages of completion, the Puthur Zoological Park is expected to be opened to the public on 1st January 2026, marking a new milestone in Kerala's wildlife conservation and eco-tourism initiatives.



Safeguarding Coexistence: Kerala's Initiative to Mitigate Human – Wildlife Conflict

Ajina A, Jr. Project Engineer, Project Appraisal Division

Background

The Government of Kerala, through the Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board, has embarked on a vital initiative to address one of the most pressing challenges faced by forest-fringe communities for escalating man-animal conflict. Implemented under the Forest and Wildlife Department, the *Man-Animal Conflict Mitigation Project* focuses on creating sustainable and long-term measures to safeguard both human and wildlife populations.

Out of the total geographical area of 38,863 sq. km, the forests in Kerala occupy 11,525 sq. km being about 30% of the total area of the State. While the forest dependent community and those who live on the fringes of the forests have been living in harmony with nature and wildlife, recent conflicts with wild animals has become a cause of concern for the Government to protect the lives and property of the citizens. Human-wildlife conflict has been a major topic of discussion in various platforms, including Assembly Sessions, Legislative Subject Committee Meetings, and review meetings led by the Hon'ble Minister for Forests and the Hon'ble Chief Minister. However, the Department has faced challenges in fully addressing the issue due to budget limitations.

During Phase I of the project, the primary focus was on constructing fencing to reduce human-animal conflicts. The Forest Department identified 291 km of highly vulnerable areas across Wayanad, Malappuram, Palakkad, Kollam, and Thiruvananthapuram districts, and an amount of ₹110 crore was sanctioned for this purpose. In view of the recent incidents of human casualties resulting from wildlife encounters in Wayanad and other districts, the Government sanctioned the second phase of the project titled "Mitigating Human-Wildlife Conflict Through Community Participation" with financial assistance from KIIFB, for an amount of ₹110 crore, as per G.O. (Rt) No. 286/2024/F&WLD dated 30-06-2024.

Both Phase I and Phase II aim to reduce interactions and conflicts between people and wild animals by constructing various protective and preventive structures in high-risk regions. These include crash guard steel rope fences, rail fences, solar-powered and hanging solar fences, elephant-proof walls, check dams, watchtowers, and other supporting infrastructure. Each measure has been carefully planned based on local geography, wildlife movement, and community needs. In addition to these physical measures, the project promotes the voluntary relocation of non-tribal families living within sensitive forest zones to reduce human encroachment and ensure safer habitats for wildlife. This comprehensive initiative demonstrates the State's commitment to balancing environmental conservation with community well-being.

Key Initiatives

1) Solar Power Fence

Solar-powered fencing is installed in areas that experience frequent crop damage and property loss due to wildlife intrusion, particularly by elephants.

This system uses solar energy to power an electric energizer connected to galvanized wires, creating a mild electric pulse that deters animals without causing harm. Typically, a five-strand galvanized wire arrangement is used to ensure effective coverage and protection. The solar panels charge batteries during the day, ensuring continuous operation even at night or during cloudy weather. For the fencing to remain effective, regular maintenance is essential, especially clearing vegetation and undergrowth that may touch the wires and disrupt the current flow.



2) Rail Fence

Rail fencing serves as an effective physical barrier to prevent human-wildlife conflict in forest fringe areas. In this system, sturdy rail pillars measuring 3.5 metres in height are installed vertically at an interval of 3.25 metres. Each pillar is securely embedded in a concrete foundation, with 3 metres of its height remaining above the ground and about 1.2 metres anchored below the surface to ensure strength and durability. Two parallel horizontal rails are fixed between the pillars; one placed approximately 1 metre above the ground and the other positioned at the top of the structure to create a strong and continuous barrier. This fencing system is designed to withstand the pressure exerted by large animals such as elephants, effectively restricting their movement into agricultural lands and human settlements. The use of durable materials and reinforced concrete foundations ensures long-term stability, even in rugged or uneven terrains. Rail fencing is typically implemented in vulnerable and high-conflict zones, where incidents of wildlife intrusion and crop damage are frequent.



3) Crash Guard Steel Rope Fence

The Crash Guard Steel Rope Fence initiative, implemented by the Forest Department and funded by the Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB), plays a crucial role in reducing human-wildlife conflicts across the forest fringe areas of Kerala. Designed with durable steel ropes and robust posts, these fences act as a strong physical barrier to prevent elephants and other large animals from straying into human settlements and agricultural fields. This initiative not only safeguards human lives and property but also helps protect wildlife from retaliatory harm. The use of steel rope fencing ensures flexibility, longevity, and minimal ecological disturbance compared to traditional barriers. By combining modern engineering with ecological sensitivity, the project contributes to maintaining harmony between humans and wildlife while promoting sustainable coexistence in Kerala's biodiverse forest regions.



4) Elephant Proof Wall

The elephant-proof wall is designed to withstand wild animal pressure and human interference, serving as an effective barrier to prevent elephants from entering human settlements located along forest fringes. The wall is constructed using random rubble masonry for durability. It has a base width of 120 cm and extends 70 cm below the ground level. The superstructure rises 200 cm above the ground, built with hard stone masonry in a cement concrete mix of 1:6:12. A 10 cm thick plain cement concrete layer of 1:4:8 using coarse sand and 40 mm stone aggregate is provided at the foundation level. The top portion of the wall, 50 cm wide, is capped with a 10 cm thick reinforced cement concrete layer of 1:2:4 using 20 mm stone aggregate for added strength and stability.



5) Voluntary Relocation of Eligible Family Units

The voluntary relocation program for non-tribal families is a key initiative for reducing human-wildlife conflict in Kerala and addressing the challenges posed by climate change. The program focuses on relocating private settlements from ecologically sensitive forest areas to safer and more sustainable locations outside these critical ecosystems. By doing so, it not only ensures the safety and well-being of residents but also helps to restore and protect the natural balance of forest landscapes.

Furthermore, the restored ecosystems enhance essential environmental services such as water security, soil conservation, and biodiversity protection, contributing to long-term ecological stability. Under the program, each eligible family is provided a compensation amount of 15 lakh, in accordance with the relocation package guidelines approved by the State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) under the Rebuild Kerala Development Programme (RKDP), chaired by the Chief Secretary. The package has been carefully designed to support voluntary relocation from forested regions, ensuring that the affected families can rebuild their lives in areas with better access to basic amenities, education, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities.

Although the implementation of the program began in 2019, its initial progress was delayed due to restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, once resumed, the initiative witnessed a significant increase in participation, as many marginalized families saw it as a valuable opportunity to improve their living conditions and move away from areas affected by recurrent wildlife intrusions. This voluntary relocation program also adopts a direct benefit transfer mechanism, which ensures that financial assistance reaches the beneficiaries promptly and without intermediaries. This approach enhances transparency, accountability, and efficiency in the disbursement of funds, thereby strengthening trust in public welfare measures. Overall, the voluntary relocation program not only provides social and economic relief to vulnerable families but also contributes to Kerala's broader goals of sustainable forest management and climate resilience.

6) Hanging Solar Power Fence

The hanging solar power fence is made using strong stainless-steel T-shaped frames about 15–20 feet high, fixed firmly on the ground with concrete. These frames are connected with stainless-steel wires powered by a 12V solar system. The hanging wires, which do not touch the ground, deliver a mild, harmless electric shock when touch by elephants, creating a psychological barrier to prevent entry. The system also has an alarm that activates on contact, alerting nearby staff. These fences are custom designed based on the site and forest division requirements.



7) Ensuring Water Availability- Check Dams

It addresses the human-wildlife conflict through location-specific measures that are both socially and technically responsive. One of the key interventions proposed is the construction of concrete check dams at 45 identified sites across various Forest Divisions, including Trivandrum Wildlife, Thenmala, Achenkovil, Schendurney, Punalur, Konni, Ranni, Kottayam, Idukki, Malayattoor, Chalakkudy, Thrissur, Nenmara, Silent Valley, Nilambur (North and South), Kozhikode, Wayanad (North and South), Wayanad Wildlife, Kannur, Aralam, and Kasaragod.

These permanent structures are built across natural waterways to regulate water flow, reduce soil erosion, and conserve water. In areas prone to dry conditions or seasonal droughts, the check dams help retain water by forming small reservoirs, ensuring a consistent water source for wildlife even during lean seasons. This steady water availability supports animal survival, enhances habitat conditions for aquatic species, and contributes to the overall ecological balance of the region.

8) Improving Visibility - Solar Street Lights

Installation of solar-powered street and high mast lights in various Forest Divisions plays an important role in improving visibility and reducing human-wildlife conflicts in forest fringe areas of Kerala. These lighting systems provide reliable illumination, helping residents notice and prevent wildlife movements near settlements. The installation process includes identifying suitable locations with adequate sunlight, mounting solar panels, and setting up lithium-ion batteries for energy storage. LED lights are fixed on poles and connected through a controller that regulates battery charging, discharging, and lighting schedules. Necessary safety measures and grounding are ensured, and the system is thoroughly tested to confirm smooth and efficient operation even during low sunlight conditions.

9) Handling Strayed Animals – Radio Collars, Animal Hospice Centre & Elephant Rehabilitation Centres

10) Creation of RRTs - 4x4 Vehicles, 12 Bore Pump Action Gun, Power Saw, Protection Gears, Tranquilizers, Torch Light

11) Surveillance – Watch Towers, Camera Traps, Drones & AI Based Alert Systems



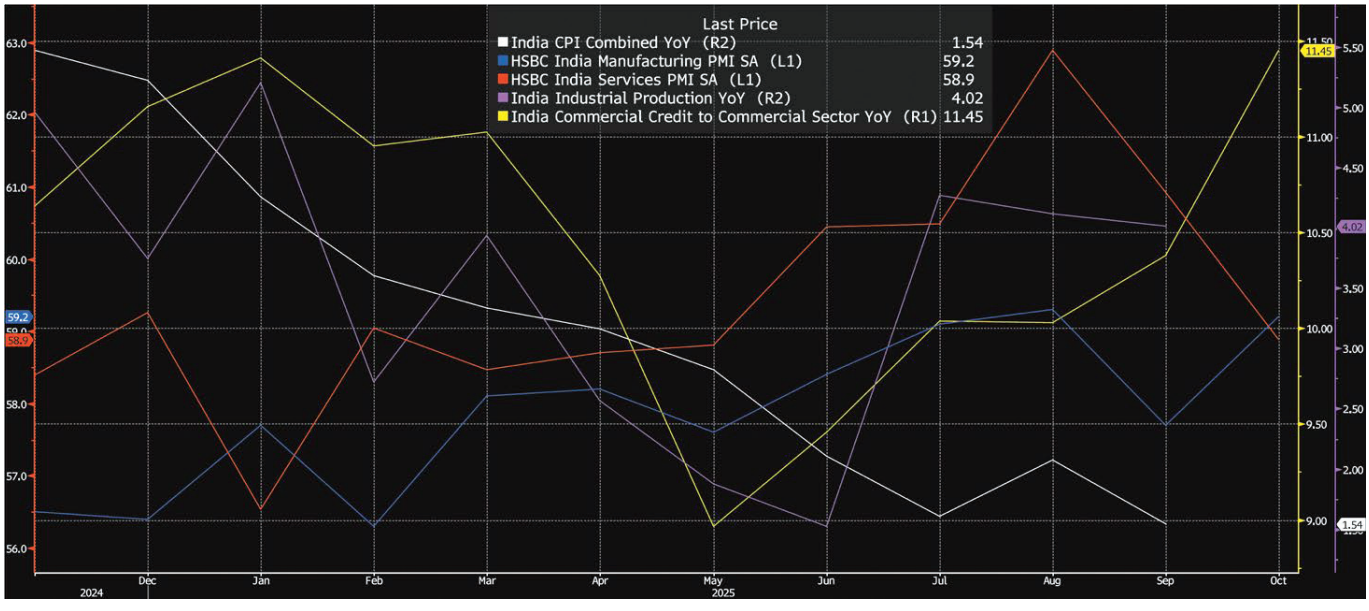
Thottappally Naluchira Bridge

Economy & Market Watch

Ajosh Krishnakumar,
General Manager, Finance & Administration

In this edition of economy & market watch, we look at a few high frequency indicators of real economic activity in the country to analyse how the Indian economy has fared during past 12 months.

The following chart shows how the India Services & Manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index (PMI), YoY growth in credit to commercial sector, YoY growth in Index of Industrial Production and retail inflation (Combined CPI YoY) fared during the past 12 months.



The HSBC India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), Seasonally Adjusted (SA), came in at 59.2 in October 2025 compared to 57.7 in September 2025 and 59.3 in August 2025 (highest during the period of study). During the period of study, the index recorded a low of 56.3 in February 2025. Moreover, Manufacturing PMI has been above 50 for all months during the period of study, indicating growth/ expansion. Additionally, it is worthwhile to note that Manufacturing PMI has consistently been above 50 for 52 consecutive months in total.

The HSBC India Services PMI (SA) came in at 58.9 in October 2025 compared to 60.9 in September 2025 and 62.9 in August 2025 (highest during the period of study). During the period of study, Services PMI hit a low of 56.5 in January 2025. It may be noted that Services PMI has also been con-

sistently above 50 for the last 51 months, indicating growth/ expansion.

Bank commercial sector credit growth on a year-on-year basis came in at 11.45% in October 2025 (highest during the period of study) compared to 10.03% in August 2025 and 8.97% in June 2025 (Lowest during the period of study). The commercial sector credit growth (YoY) was below 12 % since November 2024.

India's Industrial Production(IIP) measured on a YoY basis, recorded a growth of 4.02% in September 2025 basis provisional estimates of IIP for September 2025.The YoY growth in IIP for September 2025 is primarily attributable to the growth in Manufacturing sector (4.8% YoY), Electricity sector (3.1% YoY) and Mining sector (-0.4% YoY). During the period of study, IIP growth on a YoY basis hit a high of 5.21% in January 2025 and a low of 1.52% in June 2025.

India's headline inflation rate based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) YoY came in at 1.54% (lowest during the period of study, 8-year low) in September 2025 compared to 2.05% in August 2025 and 1.61% in July 2025. In the past 12 months, Consumer price index (CPI) inflation had slipped below the Monetary Policy Committee's target of **4 per cent within a band of +/- 2 per cent during July and September 2025.**



Groynes at Chellanam

Tender Update - October 2025

Sl. No.	SPV	Sector	Work Description	Tender Value
1	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Improvements to Hill Highway Pulluvai to Thottil-palam-Ch0/000 to Ch 28/000 in Kozhikode District-Phase I-Part TS- CH 19/700 to 21/890 -General Civil Work	₹ 74,257,439.00
2	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Airport Link improvements to chorukala Bavuparamba Nan-icherikadavu Chekkiyattukavu Mayyil Etteyar Kololam Chalode Road km 0/00 to 22/550and Taliparamba Tagore Vidyanikethan Allamku-lam Sirsyed College Brandhankunnu Road km 0/000 to 2/660	₹ 1,597,601,560.00
3	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-2016-17 Improvements of Pudukkad Mupliyam Kodali Road from Km.0/000 to 18/200 in Pudukkad LAC in Thrissur District Using FDR Technology-General Civil Work-I	₹ 599,774,296.00
4	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB Project -Improvements to Vakkethara -Kapikkad road-in Kottayam District -General Civil Work	₹ 203,577,358.00
5	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB 2016-17 Development of Hill Highway (SH 59) -Improve-ments From Pullinchode Jn to Pulikkanni Ch 14/514 to 20/ 014 in Pudukkad LAC-(Part TS 2)-General Civil Work	₹ 372,724,638.00
6	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Kannanur Chungamannam Road - 0/000- 5/200 in Palakkad District-2025-2026-General Civil Work	₹ 63,976,000.00
7	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Pathamkulam-Vaniyamkulam Road Balance work-KIIFB- Im-provements to Pathamkulam - Vaniyamkulam Road KM 0/000 to 6/050 (Vaniyamkulam-Kothakurussi) in Palakkad District-General Civil Work	₹ 112,569,372.00
8	SCTD	KSCSTE	Construction of Science Park at Kannur - Phase I (Package I)	₹ 2,619,067,819.00
9	KITCO	HED	Augmentation of Infrastructure Facilities at Govt Arts and Science College for Women at Downhill Malappuram	₹ 156,942,329.00

10	KITCO	AYS	Establishment of International Research Institute of Ayurveda Kannur Tables and Lockers	₹ 2,643,310.00
11	KITCO	AYS	Establishment of International Research Institute of Ayurveda Kannur ELV works	₹ 19,937,428.00
12	KITCO	AYS	Establishment of International Research Institute of Ayurveda Kannur for Chairs	₹ 3,673,204.00
13	WAPCOS	TSM	Development of Kovalam and Adjacent Beaches Phase 1(Renovation of existing walkway at Light House Beach and rectification works for the existing amenity centre on Corporation land)	₹ 78,363,811.00
14	HITES	HFW	Establishment of Institute For Organ and Tissue Transplant, Chevayur, Kozhikode Providing Temporary Facilities for Establishing Institute of Organ and Tissue Transplant at Pmssy Block, Medical College Kozhikode (Retender)	₹ 5,915,287.00
15	KILA	GED	KIIFB-KILA 3CR Project GHSS Aralam School Code14054 construction of new academic block of GHSS Aralam in Aralam gp under Peravoor LAC in Kannur District	₹ 33,049,518.00
16	KILA	GED	KIIFBKILA 1 CR Project GFHS KANHANGAD School code 12069Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities of GFHS Kanhangadin Kanhangad Muncipality under Kanhangad LAC In Kasargod District	₹ 10,888,949.55
17	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB- Construction of Road from Mundackal Palam Chavara Bhavan C Block in Alappuzha District-Phase I - Mundackal Palam Chavara Bhavan-General Civil Work	₹ 86,155,402.00
18	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-PWD013-Hill Highway improvements to kollengodevadakkanchery road in Palakkad district-stretch 3b from Nenmara bypass end to Thankom Junction Ch 113/150 to 128/375-Survey works and Laying Boundary stones -General Civil Work	₹ 2,870,039.00
19	KWA	WRD	KIIFB-Jal Jeevan Mission-Retrofittable Extendable - Providing household water service connections in Neelamperoor Panchayathin Alappuzha District-Pipeline Work	₹ 52,944,700.00
20	KITCO	SYA	Balance work for the Construction of Infrastructure Facilities for SARBTM Government College Koyilandi Risk and Cost	₹ 34,100,000.00

21	HITES	HFW	Establishment of Institute for Organ and Tissue Transplant, Chevayur, Kozhikode Providing Temporary Facilities for Establishing Institute of Organ and Tissue Transplant at PMSSY Block, Medical College Kozhikode	₹ 5,915,287.00
22	IITM-K	ITD	Setting up of digital science park at Technopark Pase iv, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	₹ 2,021,327,954.00
23	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Improvements to Karimannu Kulukkapara Kalliyampara Ozhalapathy Road in between Km 0/000 to 10/400 Chittur LA Constituency at Palakkad District -2025 General Civil Work.	₹ 64,923,975.00
24	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Improvements to Nedumangadu Aruvikkara- Vellanadu Road Reach II-ch 4/950 to 6/600 and Aruvikkara Junction Improvement-Part TS-General Civil Work	₹ 122,031,447.00
25	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB-Construction of Thattassery bridge-in Alappuzha District-General Civil Work	₹ 435,982,195.00
26	KRFB	PWD	KIIFB 2017-18 PWD015-100- Construction of Alathur Parakkunnam Bridge and Approach Road in Palakkad district General Civil Work	₹ 96,070,492.00
27	KSCADC	FSH	Strengthening of Fish Marketing infrastructure in Kollam District-Phase 2- Pathanapuram Fish Market in Kollam District Civil and Electrical works	₹ 13,934,037.00
28	KWA	WRD	KIIFB-Budget work 2016-17 of PWD RWSS to Nadathara-Improvements to Nadathara - Moorkkanikkara - Kannara road - Shifting Utilities of KWA and Jalanidhi in same trench from Nadathara junction to Valakkavu bridge -Reach I -Pipeline Work	₹ 22,334,734.00
29	KWA	WRD	KIIFB-Improvements to Nadathara - Moorkanikkara - Kannara Road-Utility shifting KWA Pipe lines from Chalapadam to Kannara Centre in Pananchery panchayath-Pipeline Work	₹ 12,626,595.00
30	KWA	WRD	KIIFB Replacing old and damaged 400mm premo pipe with 400mm DI K9 pipe from Lourd Matha Church Jn in Pandit Karuppan rd to Panampilly nagar for improving water supply in Dn No27 old of Kochi Corporation Old and Damaged pipe replacement Pipeline work	₹ 17,553,167.00

Fund Mobilization Status	
Particulars	**Amount (₹ Cr.)**
Contribution from Government of Kerala	24,486
Fund mobilized from financial market	36,790
Total	**61,276**

** Provisional figure as on 30-09-2025*

PRAVASI Chitty Statistics as of 31ST OCTOBER 2025

Total number of customers	232685
Total number of subscribers	67574
Total amount collected	INR 5800.98 Cr
KIIFB Deposit bond subscribed	INR 835.50 Cr
KIIFB Security bond subscribed	INR 267.15 Cr

PRAVASI Dividend Scheme

Total number of registrations	52472
Total no. of depositors	4233
Total amount deposited	INR 331.05 Cr



Printed and Published on 01/11/2025, by the Chief Executive Officer for KIIFB, Felicity Square, 2nd Floor, Opp. AG's Office, M G Road, Thiruvananthapuram 695 001 Tel: +91 471 278 0900 financeadmin@kiifb.org, www.kiifb.org