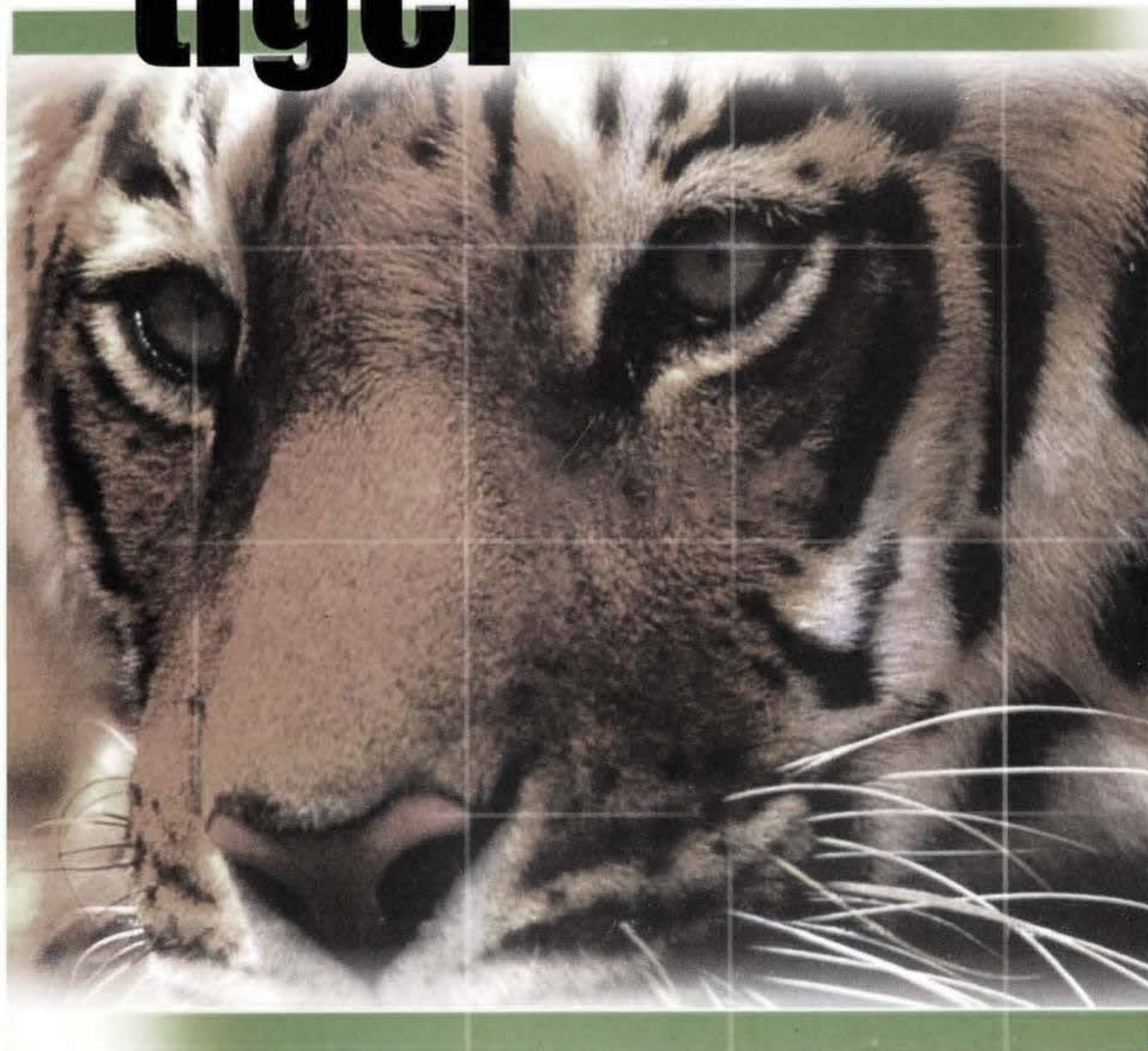




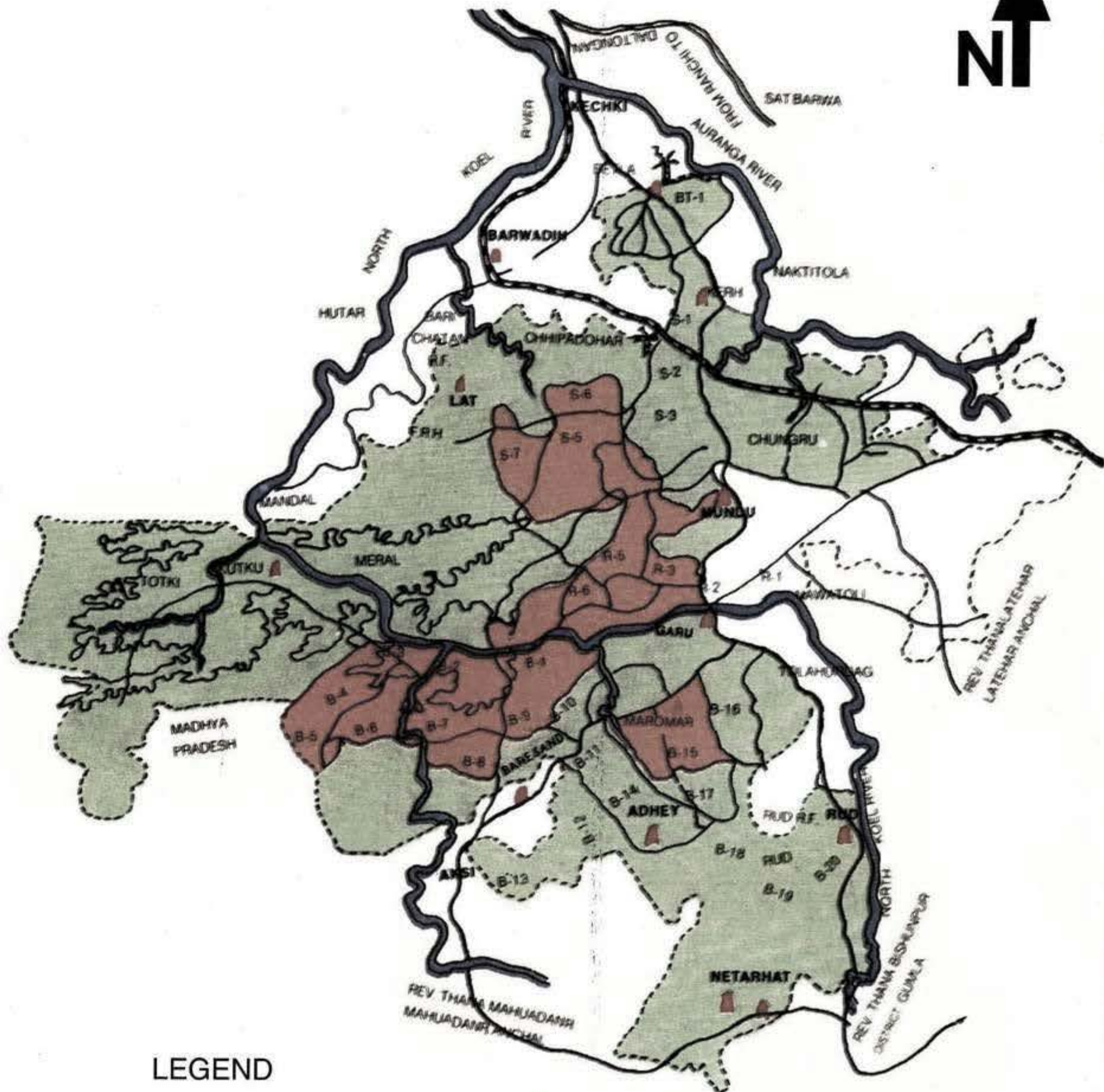
झारखण्ड सरकार

PALAMAU tiger RESERVE



**Three Decades of
Activities and Achievements**

PALAMAU TIGER RESERVE



LEGEND

- Boundary of PTR
- Periphery of CORE
- Forest Road
- River-nallahs
- Wireless Stations
- Railway Line
- Forest Rest House
- Reserved Forest Compt.
- Water Bodies



Deep, undulating hills, dense woodlands, tiger, elephants, habitats rich with endemic species, and people, living in harmony with their surrounds. That's Palamau, a showplace of nature's endless magic that must be protected from excessive exploitation.

Once upon a time blazing torches on the battlements of this great castle could be seen from far away Rohtas. The once impenetrable fortress, now known as the *purana quila* stands on a high hilltop on the banks of the swift mountain river Auranga about 20 miles from Daltonganj, and along with its twin fort called the *naya quila* on a neighbouring hilltop - stands as a symbol of the magnificent past and the primeval forests that once cloaked these hills. These ruins have tales to tell about Palamau - listen closely and you will probably hear the soft footfalls of the lord of this realm - **the tiger**.

TIGER ! TIGER !

The tiger as a species was widespread in Asia until the late 19th century. The tiger appears in the fossil record of the early Pleistocene, more than a million years ago. The carnivore adapted to diverse habitats and evolved into eight sub-species, or races, each with different size, coat pattern and skull shape. In the past 100 years with pressures from big game hunting and the destruction of habitat, numbers dwindled and some races disappeared.

Now tigers enjoy protected status throughout their range, throughout the world. When India found that its tiger population had fallen from a possible 40,000 in 1900 to fewer than 2000 by 1972, and **Project Tiger** was launched in 1973 in nine Tiger Reserves with the following objectives :

- (a) To ensure maintenance of viable population of tiger in India for scientific, economic, aesthetic, culture and ecological value.
- (b) To preserve for all times the area of such biological importance as a national heritage for the benefit, education and enjoyment of the people.

Palamau Tiger Reserve was constituted in the year 1974 and because of its rich and wide range of biological diversity, it was included as seventh Reserve



under the Scheme. As on date there are 27 tiger Reserves all over the country covering an area of approximately 37,000 sq kms.

Palamau is one of the preferred choices for Project Tiger Reserve.

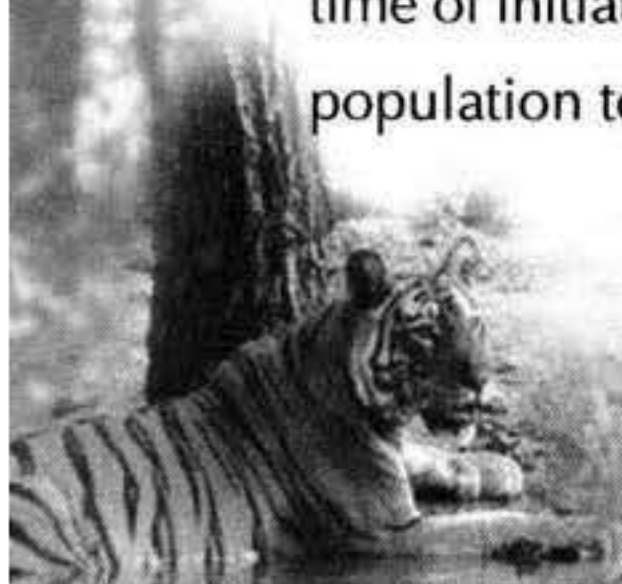
RICH BIO-DIVERSITY

Spread over 1026 sq kmt, the Palamau Reserve is home to about 47 species of mammals, 174 species of birds, 970 species of flora, 25 species of climbers, 46 species of shrubs, 17 grasses and 139 species of valuable medicinal plants. In addition to tiger and elephant population, the Reserve has 16 other important species included in Schedule -I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 - some of them are most endangered species like Ratel, Mouse deer, Pangolin, Four - horned antelope etc.

Apart from the richness of the wildlife, the real environmental value of the reserve lies in the facts that (i) it forms catchment of three main rivers of the state - namely Burha , Auranga and North Koel (ii) as per Champion & Seth classification forests of the Reserve come under 2 main types (Tropical Moist Deciduous and Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests) and 5 sub-types of forests (Moist Peninsular Sal, Dry Peninsular Sal, Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous, Aegle and Dry Bamboo Brake) and (iii) about 78 % of the forests have more than 40% crown density and rest having 10 to 40%.

Majority population living in and around the Reserve consist of tribal population including some primitive tribal groups like Korwa, Birjia, Parahaiah, Birhor Cheros, Kherwar etc.

The Tiger Population of this Reserve is 38 at present and is spatially distributed with concentration in central and south-central zones of the reserve. At the time of initiation of the project tiger population was estimated at 22. Elephant population too grew very rapidly from only 37 at initiation to 215 by 2003.



Migration routes have been traced from Kajrum to Betla, the two extreme points, and it is on record that it takes 15 to 25 days for migration to take place. Usually migration begins from Kajrum in July-August and from Betla in January-February, but varies depending on climatic change.

CLIMATE AND BIO-GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Palamau tiger reserve is spread over three districts of Latehar, Garhwa and Lohardagga and is located between latitude $23^{\circ}25'$ and $23^{\circ}55'$ North and Longitude $83^{\circ}50'$ and $84^{\circ}36'$ East.

Palamau Tiger Reserve lies in Deccan Plateau Province of Chotanagpur Plateau (6D) of the Bio-geographic Zone.

Present average rainfall is about 1000 mm against 1200 mm 40 years back - severe drought occurs every five years.

Altitude varies from 300 mt to 1140 mts above MSL.

AREA DETAILS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

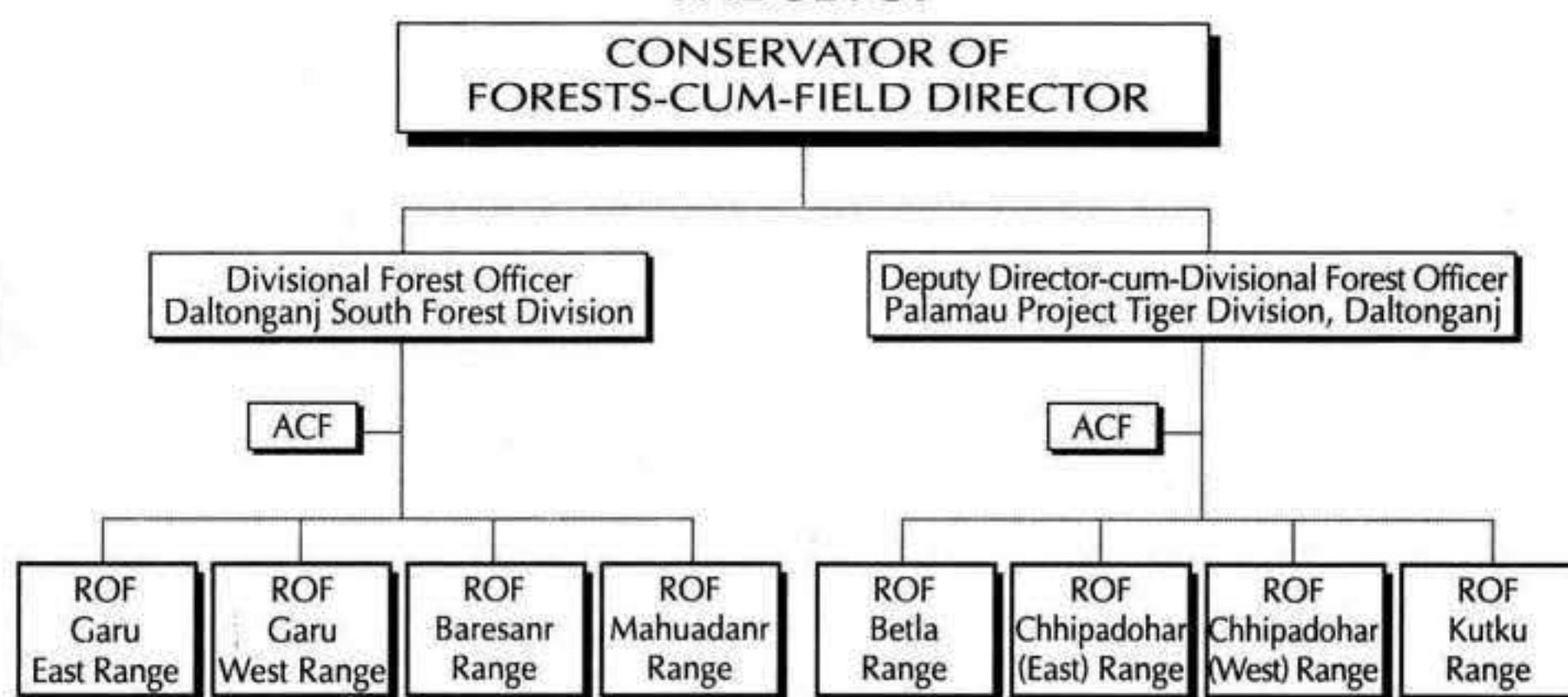
Total area of the Reserve is 1026 sq kmt out of which 979.97 sq kmt is notified as Palamau Wildlife Sanctuary on 17.07.1976 and 226.32 sq kmt out of this is notified as Betla National Park on 22.01.1996. Tiger Project Circle has two Forest Divisions - Project Tiger Division (575 sq kmt) and Daltonganj (South) Forest Division (730 sq kms) and eight Ranges under it. Although the Reserve falls in three districts most of the Reserve area (854 sq kmt) falls in Latehar district - other two being Garhwa and Lohardagga.

Except for the northern side of the Reserve which is mostly under cultivation and has Daltonganj city 20 kms from the boundary of the reserve, the Reserve is surrounded on all other three sides with rich forests of neighbouring Forest Divisions of Jharkhand and Surguja district of Chattisgarh. As such the wildlife of the Reserve remain mostly confined within the reserve except for limited and very occasional migration of elephants to Chattisgarh.

Mahuadanr Wolf Sanctuary (63 sq kmt) notified in the year 1976 (initial notification) is also under the management of the Tiger Project Circle.



THE SETUP



APPROACH, ACCESS AND ACCOMODATION

Nearest Airport	Ranchi - 165 kms. from Betla - 4 hrs. drive
Nearest railhead	Barwadih - 15 kms. from Betla - 15 mts. drive
Entry Point	Betla if coming from Ranchi or Daltonganj (Medninagar) Baresanr if coming from Netarhat / Mahuadanr
Accommodations	Betla - 4 Room Tourist Lodge, 2 room tree house, 2 FRHs with 2 rooms each, 5 room Janta Lodge, 15 bed dormitory. In addition Betla has large number of private and other accommodations. Kerh - 2 room FRH, 2 room cottage and 40 bed dormitory. Maromar - 2 room FRH, 2 room Kusumi tree house. Reserve also has extensive network of FRHs all over the park.
Road Network	Tar road cuts across the Reserve connecting Ranchi - Daltonganj NH to Netarhat (140 Kmt). Barwadih to Betla also connected with tar road.

PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT

Palamau Reserve is considered as flagship of the tiger conservation program in the country. The first tiger census done in the country was in Palamau as back as in 1932. It is being managed as per the Wildlife Management Plan since 1974-75.

The Reserve had set back in the 90's mainly due to resource constraints and deteriorating law and order situation in the area. However inclusion of the Reserve in the India Eco-development project (IEDP) in 1997 and creation of separate Jharkhand state has resulted in positive impact and development of the Reserve.

MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

- Raja Medini Roy's Fortress - the citadel mentioned at the start of this brochure - magnificent even in ruins. There are two forts the purana (old) and the naya (new) on two adjacent hilltops. Many myths and legends surround the fort.



- Lodh Waterfall
- Suga Bandh Waterfall

- Tata Hot Water Spring
- Mirchaiya Waterfall
- Visit - Betla (once capital of the powerful Chero kings), Kechki, Kerh, Maromar, Sugabandh, Bagechampa, Kamaldah and scores of other places.
- Deep forest Elephant-back-tours



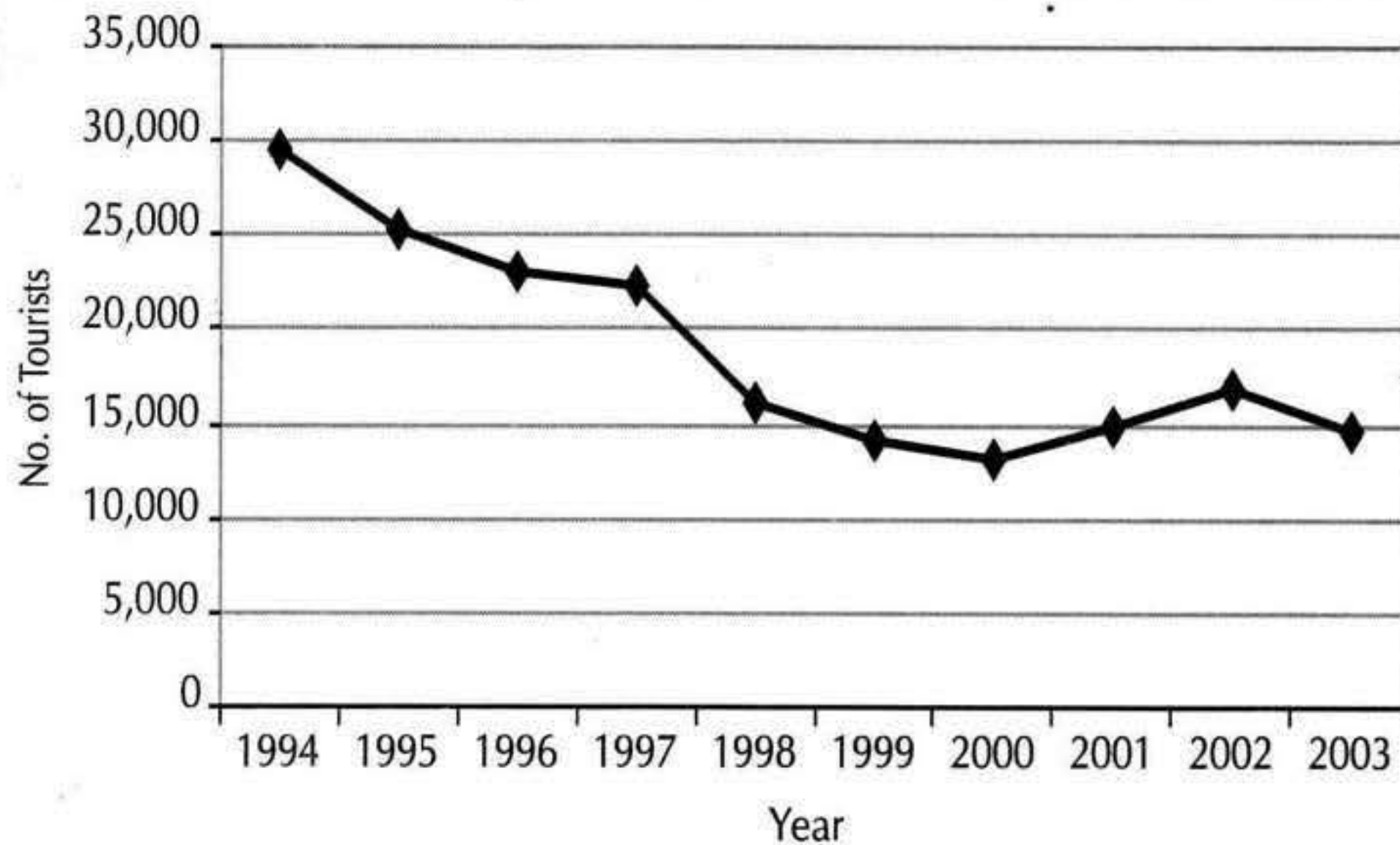
Kusumi tree house -
Maromar

- Tiger-sighting tours
- Rivers capes, hillscapes and splendid natural scenery



TOURISTFLOW

Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
No. of Tourists	29,496	25,424	23,107	22,390	16,112	14,187	13,073	14,813	16,901	14,605



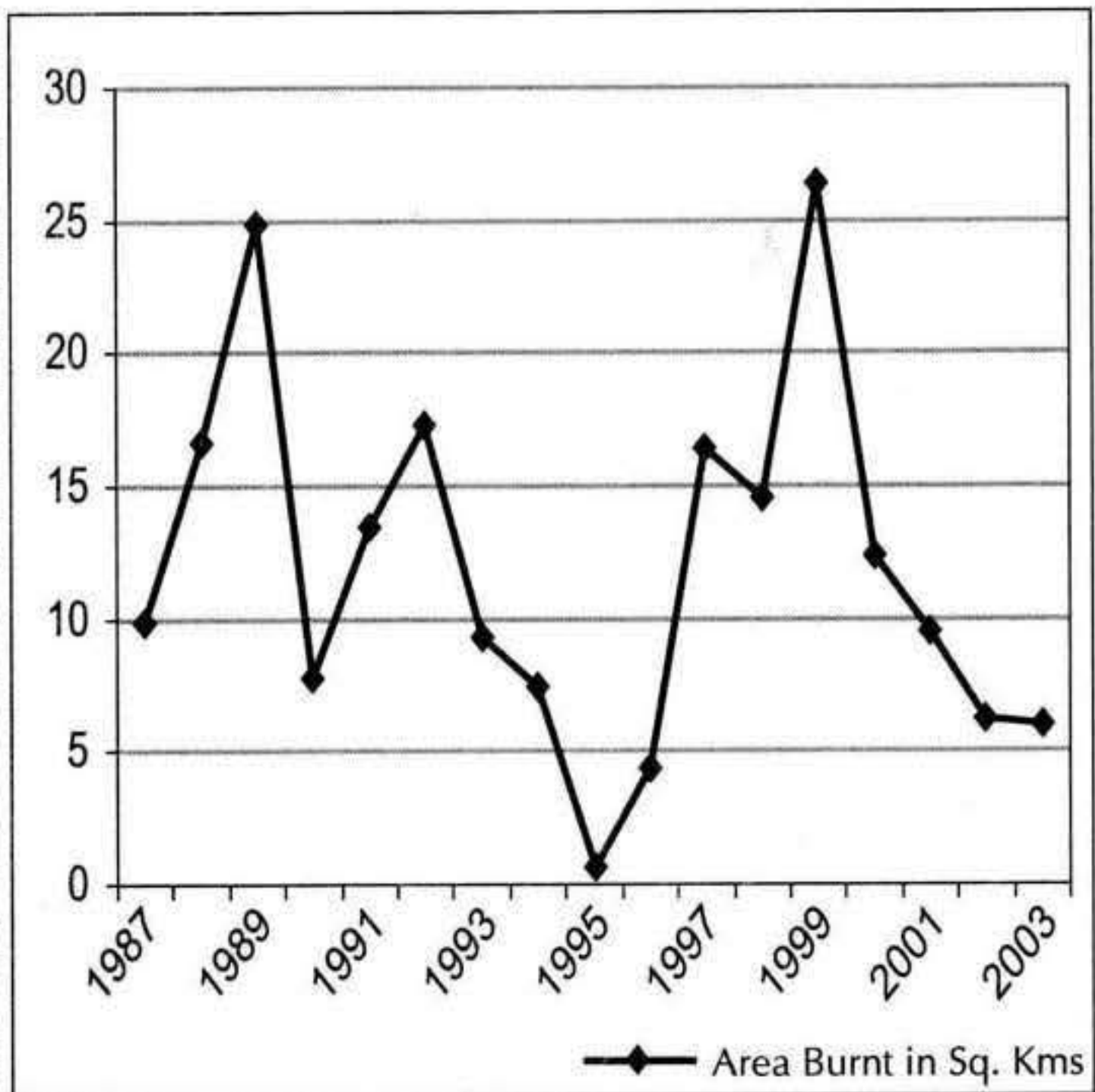
HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

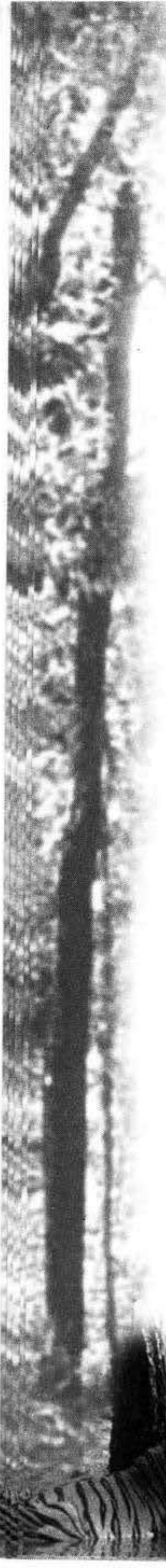


FIRE MANAGEMENT

Palamau being a very dry area is prone to fire. Fire protection measures are in practice for very long period. 10 watch towers have been constructed and are maintained for effective monitoring of fire control. 519 kmt of fire line are also maintained annually for the purpose. Two fire fighting vehicle acquired in 2003. As a result fire occurrence over the years has come down as shown next page.

Year	Area Burnt in Sq. kms
1987	9.81
1988	16.61
1989	24.87
1990	7.79
1991	13.50
1992	17.30
1993	9.27
1994	7.42
1995	0.64
1996	4.43
1997	16.42
1998	14.51
1999	26.36
2000	12.33
2001	9.57
2002	6.21
2003	6.02





new grassland created in 2003-04 as per Management Plan prescriptions. Although dense forests constitute more than 80 % of the Reserve area, overgrazing by more than a lakh of the livestock population in and around the Reserve has resulted in massive invasion of weeds like lantana in some parts of the Reserve. Weed has infested even in some of the important grasslands. To address the problem, weed eradication and grassland development schemes have been undertaken in past years on large scale.

Year	Grassland Development / Weed Eradication (in Ha)	Financial (in lakhs)
1998-99	585	7.02
1999-2000	900	13.49
2000-01	200	3.00
2001-02	200	2.97
2002-03	1800	34.90
2003-04	1755	34.02

INNOCULATION OF LIVESTOCK

Presence of large livestock population is always a cause of concern for spread of disease to the wildlife. Preventive measure of annual inoculation of livestock in and around the park has proved effective till now and no death or break of epidemic has been witnessed among the wildlife population.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

WIRELESS NETWORK

Entire Reserve has extensive network of Wireless system. There are 11 static stations covering all Range and important Beat headquarters in addition to 9 mobile sets and large number of handsets. The Network has been used since 1976 to monitor the movement of Wildlife etc through a system of daily seven time reporting.

ROAD NETWORK

In addition to the approximately 25 Kmt of tar road which connects Daltonganj (Medninagar) - headquarter of the Field Director and two DFOs – to all Range headquarters, forest road network of 772.0 Kmt is maintained by the Reserve. To facilitate and improve the mobility 93 causeways / culverts have been constructed in last 6 years against the total number of 110 identified in the current Management Plan.

Yearwise nos of culverts / causeways built

Year	No. of Causeway / Culverts
1998-99	19
1999-2000	20
2000-01	8
2001-02	10
2002-03	27
2003-04	9

BUILDING

Palamau Tiger Reserve maintains 377 buildings. Special effort has been made in last 3 years to strengthen the residential facility for the frontline staffs by constructing building as per following details.

Year	ROF Quarter	Forester Quarter	Forest Guard Quarter
2000-01	—	3	8
2001-02	—	1	—
2002-03	1	1	1
2003-04	1	1	1

In addition to the accommodation for the frontline staffs, effort has been also made to provide additional accommodation facility for the tourists by construction new Forest Rest houses at

Two room Tree House at Betla (2004)

Four Room FRH at Barwadih (2004)

Two room FRH at Garu and Mahuadanr is under construction.

Two room FRH at Garu and Mahuadanr is under construction.



EXPENDITURE OVER THE YEARS

Year	Heads									
	Non.-Plan		Plan 50:50		Plan 100%		State Plan		IEDP	
	Allot.	Exp.	Allot.	Exp.	Allot.	Exp.	Allot.	Exp.	Allot.	Exp.
1996-97	7.28	7.27	40.00	28.23	---	---	---	---	30.00	6.11
1997-98	9.22	9.02	---	---	27.95	24.75	---	---	72.60	---
1998-99	11.35	11.35	31.93	31.83	20.22	20.22	---	---	162.63	61.14
1999-00	14.35	14.25	49.40	42.24	15.56	---	---	---	301.49	126.79
2000-01	8.99	8.99	---	---	---	---	7.06	7.06	125.00	90.68
2001-02	299.15	227.14	44.68	44.68	15.59	15.78	84.27	83.00	360.00	262.09
2002-03	216.12	211.82	36.00	36.00	64.25	59.25	180.58	178.67	525.00	412.60
2003-04	239.80	238.43	33.47	28.69	19.50	19.50	241.64	226.31	308.24	259.91

POACHING CASES



There has been significant decrease in poaching cases in the Reserve despite law and order problem.

Year	Tiger	Leopard	Elephant	Bison	Others
1997	NIL	NIL	1	1	3
1998	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	1
1999	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	2
2000	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	1
2001	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	2
2002	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	4
2003	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1

During the period about 223 offenders were arrested for illicit felling and poaching.



MAN-ANIMAL CONFLICT

The entire Reserve is dotted with villages including three in the core area. The Reserve has also witnessed increase in elephant population from 22 in the year 1974 to 215 in the year 2003. Thus man – animal conflict mainly elephant degradation is bound to take place. However several steps have been taken to mitigate the problem like -

- Increase in the rates of compensation
- Creation of nearly 40 kmt. elephant proof trenches
- Deployment of anti depredation squads
- Distribution of kerosene oil, crackers to villagers

COMPENSATION RATES REVISED / ADDED FOR DAMAGE BY WILD ANIMALS

Sl. No.	Details	Rates in 1990	Revised in 2001	Revised/ added in 2002
1	Death or Permanent Disability More than 18 years of Age Less than 18 years of Age Heavy Injury More than 18 years of Age Less than 18 years of Age	20,000.00	100,000.00 33,333.00	100,000.00 50,000.00 33,333.00 16,666.00
2	Property Pacca House Total damage Katcha House Total Damage Pacca House Heavy damage Katcha House Heavy damage General Damage	1,000.00		10,000.00 6,000.00 2,000.00 1,000.00 800.00
3	Crop Compensation per Ha.	100.00		2,500.00
4.	Buffalo, Cow and Ox killing			3,000.00
5.	Calf			500.00
6.	Goat			1,000.00



WILD LIFE CENSUS

YEAR	TIGER	LEOPARD	CHEETAL	SAM BHAR	BISON	WILD BOAR	ELEPHANT	NILGAI	WILD DOG	HYENA	PEAFOWL	HARE	BARKING DEER
1992	55	60	15688	2580	727	8269	115	112	495	66	4758	1115	1867
1993	44	60	15232	2758	721	7741	119	138	435	39	4131	937	2092
1994	49	60	15318	3029	740	6890	140	52	646	41	4705	1346	1834
1995	47+3	58+3	15859	1881	593	6943	155	59	409			1260	1861
1996	40	60	13014	2158	517	8598	158	73	186	120	4196	1259	1841
1997	41+3	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1999	37-46	53-55	13134	2824	361	8679	201	79	422	125	3630	1419	2092
2000	37-46**	53-55**	12969	2389	322	9227	175	1	363	79	4349	1531	2204
2002	38-40	59-60	14375	2429	246	11378	181-199	12	389	218	4184	1934	2402
2003	36-38	62	12586	2218	249	13391	205-215	1	469	264	4072	1842	2686

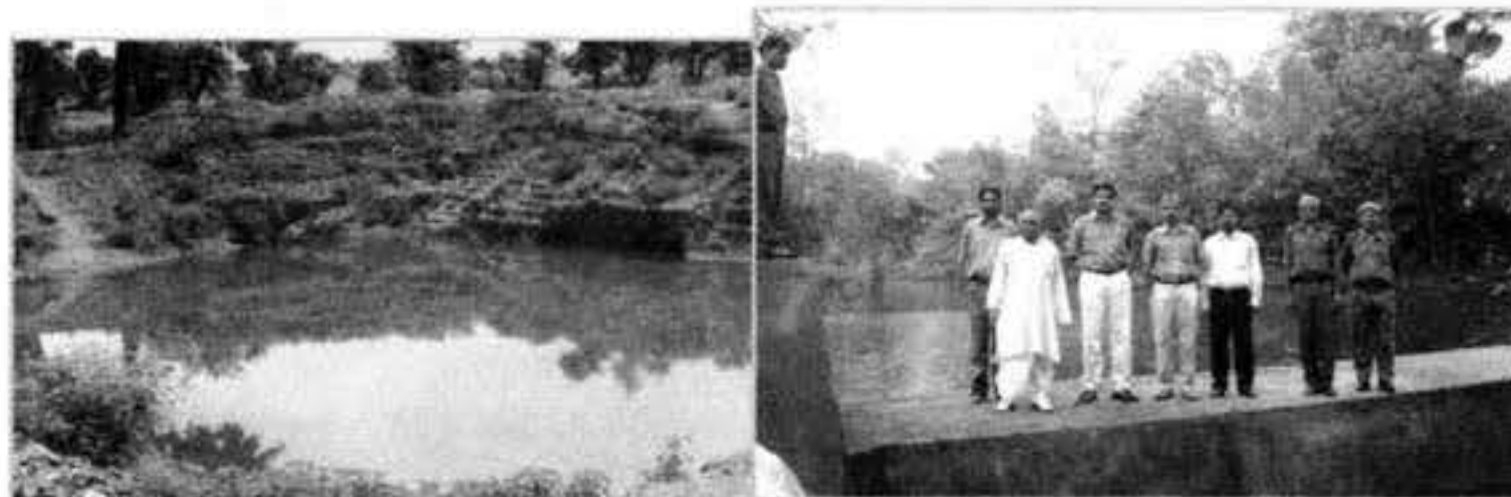
** Figures taken as in year 1999 because census for 2000 could not be done due to heavy rain just before the day of census.

MANAGEMENT & DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SOURCES

Two perennial rivers North Koel and Burha flow across the Reserve. There are several perennial streams, nallahs in the Reserve like Satnadiya, Pandra, Panchnadia etc due to which even in the pinch season water availability is good in the Reserve. To supplement the natural availability of water, 322 water holes have been created spread all over the Reserve and are maintained annually. Some big water holes / bodies like Kamadah, Teno and Garu dohar are temporary home for wild lives especially elephant in summer.

To further augment and conserve the water in lean season, Soil and Moisture Conservation activities including desilting and deepening of major water sources like Kamaldah, Teno and Garu dohar have been undertaken.

Twelve dams have been built to serve as dry-season waterholes for elephants along their migratory routes. Small multipurpose structures have been created



to increase moisture regime, conserve topsoil, and provide water for wildlife and planting stock.

GRASS LAND DEVELOPMENT / WEED ERADICATION



The Reserve has very high prey population of herbivores, thus grassland management and development is a priority activity in the Reserve. Nearly 424 ha of grasslands were created and are maintained annually. Also 53 ha of





COMPENSATION PAID FOR CATTLE KILLING / CROP DAMAGE

Year	Cattle		Crop	
	No. of Cattle Killed	Compensation Paid (in Rs.)	Area Damaged (in acre)	Compensation Paid (in Rs.)
1995-96	201	2,00,000.00	—	—
1996-97	256	2,39,750.00	42.24	21,120.00
1997-98	220	2,40,495.00	217.67	—
1998-99	266	2,99,195.00	4665.88	2,37,985.00
1999-00	232	2,32,980.00	133.57	66,785.00
2000-01	—	—	239.95	1,19,975.00
2001-02	76	77,100.00	—	—
2002-03	50	—	98.00	1,82,768.00
2003-04	66	1,00,000.00	370.05	3,54,296.00

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

To promote environmental awareness a Nature Interpretation Centre was set up at Betla in 90's. The Centre has a library which is very rich in books on wildlife, forestry and environment. It also has a conference hall with all modern facility for holding meetings, conferences and trainings of nearly 100 people. About 2500 tourists and 900 school children visited the Centre during 2003-04. Entry for school children is free. The Centre has been renovated / upgraded from time to time. During 2003-04, it has been renovated with the help of Centre for Environmental Education, Ahmedabad at a cost of Rs 9.96 lakhs.

About 10 meetings, workshops and trainings were held at the Centre during 2003-04.

A mobile publicity van is also used by the park to screen films on wildlife etc in schools, mela etc.

PERMANENT AND MEDICINAL PLANT NURSERIES

Four permanent nurseries at Barwadih, Kechki, Maromar and Aksi over one ha each were set up in the year 2001 to cater to the needs of limited plantations being done in the Reserve as well as to sell the plants to the local people. Also two medicinal plant nurseries at Barwadih and Maromar have been set up for demonstration and sell purposes.

MEDICAL CAMPS

Malaria is endemic to Palamau district. To elicit people's confidence, regular medical camps are organized by park with the help of medical and para medical support from the district. Mobile medical van is maintained and used for the purpose.

Year	No. of Medical Camps Organized	No. of Beneficiaries
2001	4	—
2002	11	—
2003	27	4889
2004	7 (upto march)	1488

MULTIDIMENSIONAL THREATS

Despite conservation and protection measures and the legendary fauna of Palamau including the great cat are vulnerable to many threats - which if left unmonitored or uncontrolled - may cause serious and lasting damage over the long term.

Many of these threat are man-related and their negative impact on the Palamau environment is alarming to say the least.

GRAZING

This is the main challenge being faced by the park as there are more than



85000 cattle in PA resulting in heavy competition between wildlife and cattle for forage. The problem is further compounded by fact that there is very little agriculture in the area and thus not much agricultural residue is available as forage.

To tackle the problem, large scale agricultural related activities like land leveling, water harvesting structures, distribution of diesel pumps etc have



been undertaken under the IEDP . This has facilitated in multi-cropping in several villages and availability of fodder out of agriculture waste is likely to increase substantially over the years. Development of pasture land over revenue land and breed improvement through artificial insemination are being proposed in the coming years to further mitigate the problem.

FIREWOOD COLLECTION

Being one of the most backward area in the state , there is total dependency



of the local people to meet their energy requirement through bio-mass i.e. firewood . To mitigate the problem, large scale distribution of fuel saving or alternative sources of energy like LPGs, pressure cookers, improved chullahs, solar lamps etc have been undertaken

in the 65 villages under the IEDP.

RAILWAY LINE

1. Truncates the entire Reserve but more importantly cuts through the migratory route of elephants in Saidupe compartment 2 and 1.
2. Particular spot having sharp bend near Jawa river overbridge has been site for accidental death of more than dozen elephants since 80's – last being in Feb 2004.



However , the Railways on persuasion after the last accident agreed to limit the speed of all trains to 25 kmt per hour, introduce continuous hooting and replacement of headlights with powerful two filament in all locomotives. This action of the Railways is likely to prevent future accidents in the section.



ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE

A high power Transmission line between Betla and Chipadohar cuts through Betla national Park and sagging lines have been responsible for 5 elephant deaths since 98-99. Jharkhand State Electricity Board is being requested for annual maintenance of the line.

LAW AND ORDER SITUATION

The deteriorating law and order situation, growth of extremists activities and almost every day road robberies over the years have not only adversely affected the management of the Reserve but is the main reason for the decrease in tourist inflow in the park inspite of several picturesque natural sites of tourist attraction. There has been several cases of assault on forest personnel/ property in the last decade - including murder of seven personnel.

PROACTIVE PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION INITIATED

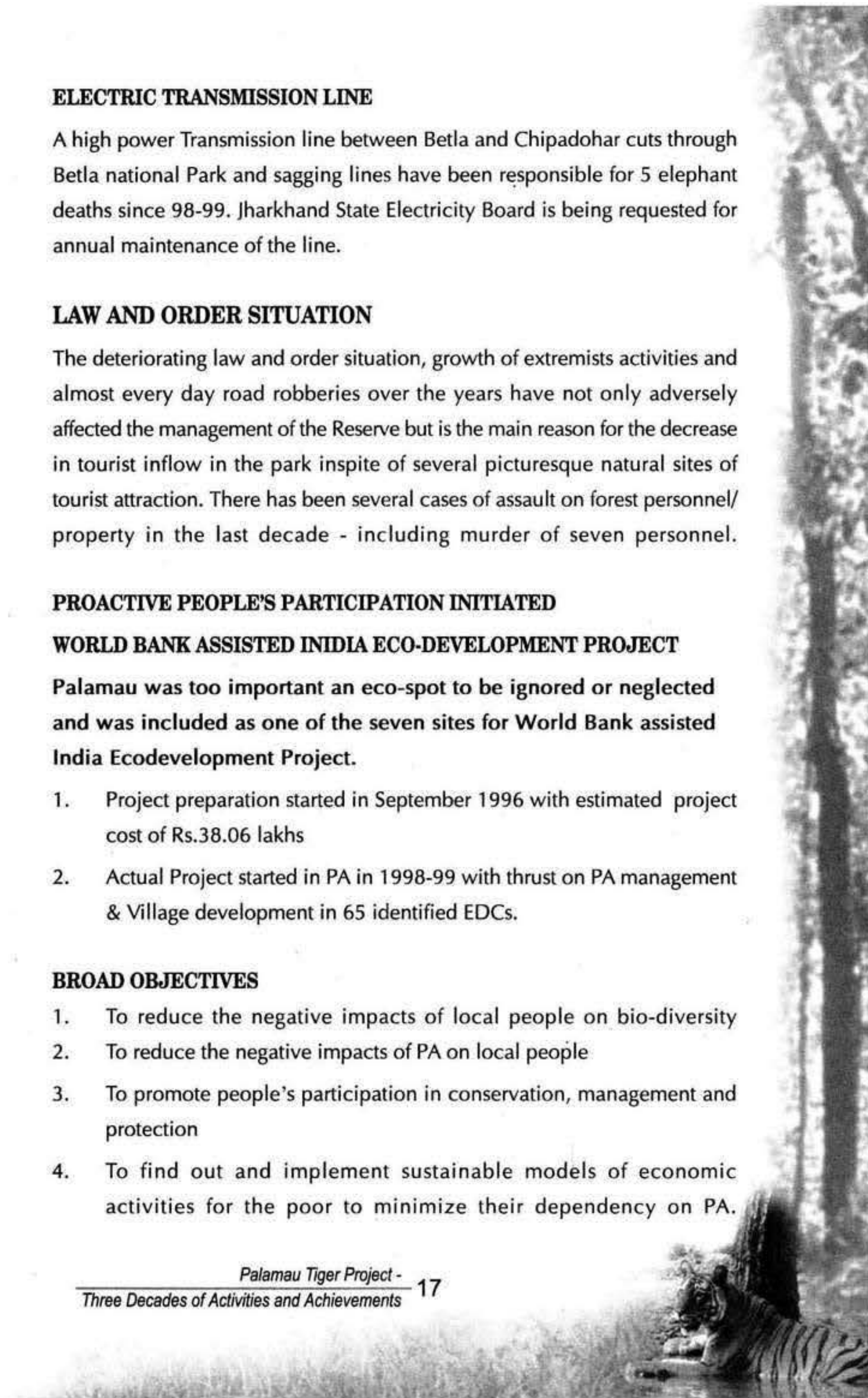
WORLD BANK ASSISTED INDIA ECO-DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

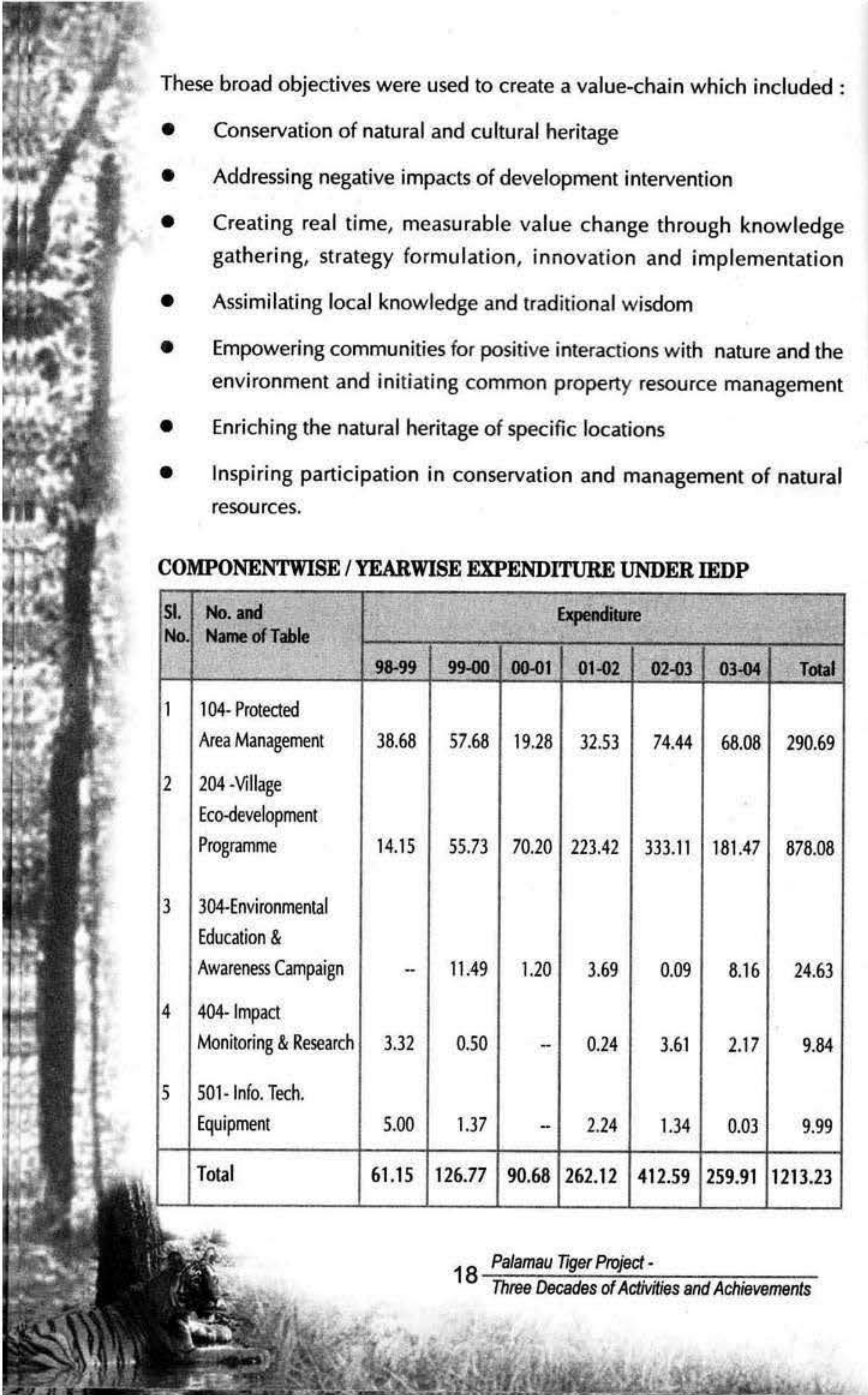
Palamau was too important an eco-spot to be ignored or neglected and was included as one of the seven sites for World Bank assisted India Ecodevelopment Project.

1. Project preparation started in September 1996 with estimated project cost of Rs.38.06 lakhs
2. Actual Project started in PA in 1998-99 with thrust on PA management & Village development in 65 identified EDCs.

BROAD OBJECTIVES

1. To reduce the negative impacts of local people on bio-diversity
2. To reduce the negative impacts of PA on local people
3. To promote people's participation in conservation, management and protection
4. To find out and implement sustainable models of economic activities for the poor to minimize their dependency on PA.



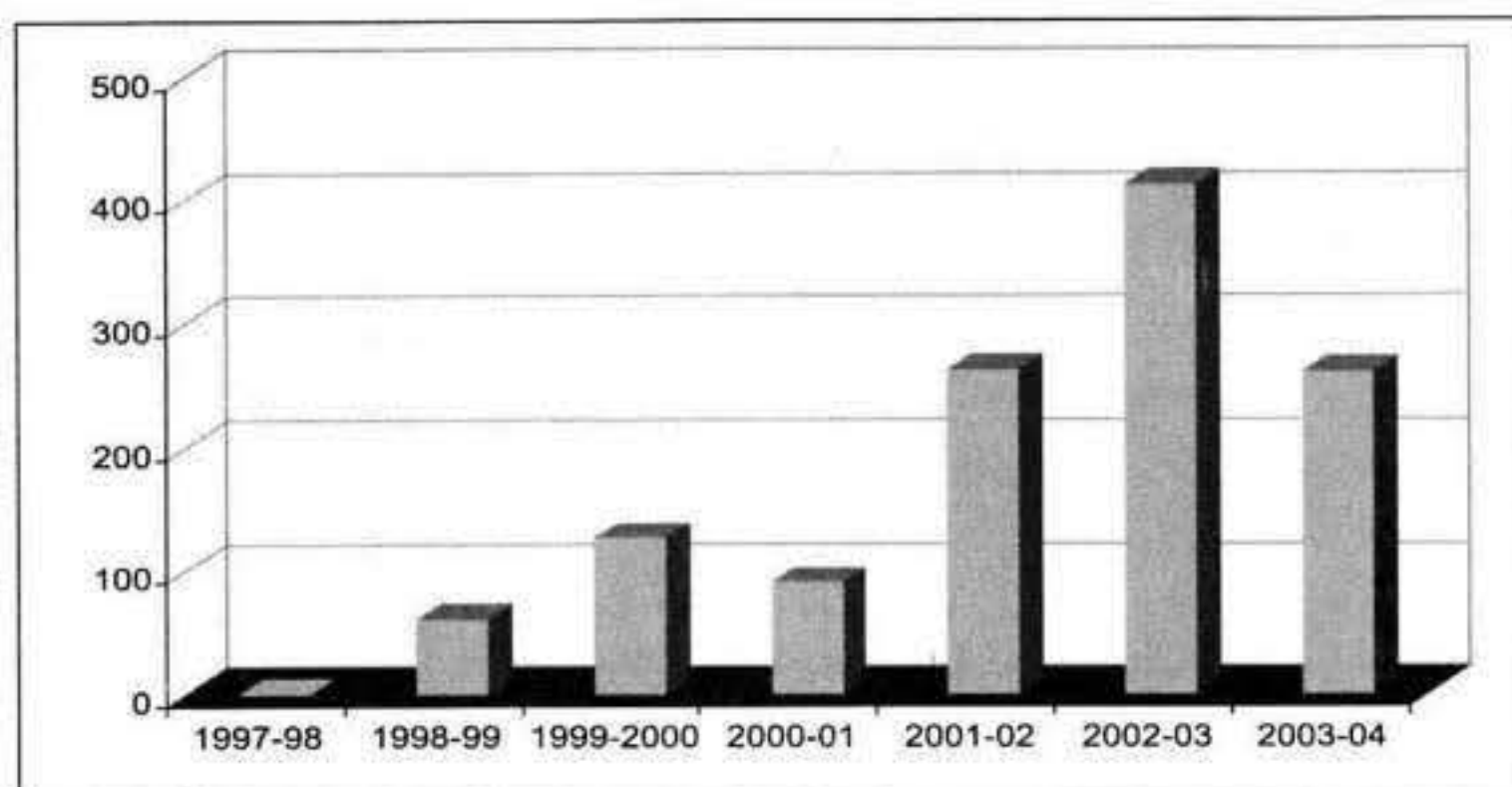


These broad objectives were used to create a value-chain which included :

- Conservation of natural and cultural heritage
- Addressing negative impacts of development intervention
- Creating real time, measurable value change through knowledge gathering, strategy formulation, innovation and implementation
- Assimilating local knowledge and traditional wisdom
- Empowering communities for positive interactions with nature and the environment and initiating common property resource management
- Enriching the natural heritage of specific locations
- Inspiring participation in conservation and management of natural resources.

COMPONENTWISE / YEARWISE EXPENDITURE UNDER IEDP

Sl. No.	No. and Name of Table	Expenditure						
		98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	Total
1	104- Protected Area Management	38.68	57.68	19.28	32.53	74.44	68.08	290.69
2	204 -Village Eco-development Programme	14.15	55.73	70.20	223.42	333.11	181.47	878.08
3	304-Environmental Education & Awareness Campaign	--	11.49	1.20	3.69	0.09	8.16	24.63
4	404- Impact Monitoring & Research	3.32	0.50	--	0.24	3.61	2.17	9.84
5	501- Info. Tech. Equipment	5.00	1.37	--	2.24	1.34	0.03	9.99
	Total	61.15	126.77	90.68	262.12	412.59	259.91	1213.23



Major expenditure (72.38%) in the project is under village Eco-development Programme

**SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN 65 EDCs UNDER
VILLAGE ECO-DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(1998-99 to 2003-04)**

1	Ponds	127	16.	Piggery	49 units
2	Ahar	52	17.	Bee Keeping	4 units
3	Bandh	32	18.	Wheat Mills	10
4	Well	236	19.	Thrasher Machine	4
5	Checkdam	55	20.	Cattle Stall	5
6	Canal	2	21.	Sewing Machine	330
7.	Lift tower	3	22.	L.P. Gas	1115
8.	Handpump	146	23.	Pressure Cooker	1689
9.	Diesel Pump	191	24.	Kerosene Stove	112
10.	Williers pump	2	25.	Solar Lantern	276
11.	Paddle Pump	93	26.	Improved Chuhlah	270
12.	Veg. Production	138 units	27.	Jansiksha	2232 Kits
13.	Fruit plants	7220	28.	Women Nursery	12 units
14.	Poultry Farm	113 units	29	Korkar (in lac Cft.)	174.32 lakh
15.	Pisciculture	12 units			



Activities done under Improved Protected Area Management

Sl. No.	Name of Activity	Physical
1	Survey & Allignment of Pillars (in Kms.)	239.5 kms
2	Repairs to earthen pillars	1308 nos.
3	Construction of Pucca Boundary Pillars	595 nos.
4	Iron chain Gate	20 nos.
5	Removal of Weed	30.5 Sq.Kms.
6.	Elephant Proof Trench	1705 Chains
7.	Silt Retention Dams / Checkdams	14
8.	Construction of Causeway	58
9.	Special Road Repair	266.5 kms.
10.	Const. of Fire Watch Towers	5 Nos.
11.	Soil Conservation	128 Ha.



VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT FUND

Against the expenditure incurred under Village Development Fund (Table 204) a sum of Rs. 165.93 lakhs has been created as corpus fund for 65 EDCs which are deposited in their bank account and the EDCs are free to utilize the fund as per the VDF rules framed in consultation with them. EDC wise fund generated and deposited in the account is as follows :-



Project Tiger Division				Daltonganj South Forest Division		
Sl. No.	Name of the EDC	House Hold	Amount deposited in the account	Name of the EDC	House Hold	Amount deposited in the account
1	Muru	108	336,342.00	Luhurtanhr	78	2,45,275.48
2	Dorami	76	209,628.00	Daldalia	75	2,37,708.68
3	Lukumkhanr	51	101,567.00	Lohargara	77	2,46,035.76
4	Kuchila	88	197,165.00	Goindi	70	2,18,763.54
5	Kuchila-1	45	141,612.00	Dhangartola	130	2,88,484.74
6	Kutmu	190	389,796.00	Samodhtola	23	74,434.76
7	Kechki West	140	300,896.00	Pandara	52	1,34,668.81
8	Kechki East	194	360,168.00	Bijaypur	65	1,59,409.38
9	Gari	163	415,072.00	Rud	132	3,09,440.58
10	Kolpurwa	92	186,561.00	Salway	75	2,24,737.77
11	Bahuwaria	113	192,165.00	Ghutuwa	76	1,74,458.85
12	Juruhar	136	296,590.00	Gopkhar	17	52,642.12
13	Hehegara	96	197,903.00	Hesag	53	1,45,572.25
14	Nawadih	55	171,976.00	Baresanr	161	3,23,304.00
15	Hosir	56	175,001.00	Aadhe	44	1,37,775.00
16	Amwatikar	58	181,327.00	Latoo	28	84,255.00
17	Kerh	110	344,251.00	Kujrum	35	99,292.00
18	Harnamanr	64	164,735.00	Paharkoncha	125	2,54,068.00
19	Morwai Kalan	156	371,037.00	Chetma	113	3,17,317.00
20	Morwai Khurd	31	96,871.00	Mayapur	168	4,25,760.00
21	Saidup (Puranidih)	30	87,348.00	Durup West	65	2,07,149.00
22	Saidup	59	138,061.00	Tissia	55	1,65,136.00
23	Saidup (Chumma Tinkoni)	31	91,618.00	Durup East	120	1,34,269.00
24	Horilong	111	263,803.00	Dauna	125	1,67,598.00
25	Mandal	63	197,177.00	Ramseli	113	1,10,011.00
26	Tatha	31	96,734.00	Mundu	134	3,46,620.99
27	Ghasedag	28	87,228.00	Heswa	45	1,41,091.28
28	Karamdih	19	59,535.00	Maromar	64	1,07,808.52
29	Tanwai	26	77,819.00	Henar	72	2,29,138.45
30	Ukamar (Ghorakaram)	79	209,277.00	Ramandag	70	2,31,665.15
31	Ukamar (Puranidih)	96	215,103.00	Ladi	84	150,201.20
32	Ukamar (Tukdaha)	48	150,370.00	Surkumi	110	201,740.41
33				Labhar	25	89,067.40





GENDER SENSITIZATION

Although the Reserve falls in one of the most backward areas of the country, rural women have been associated with the EDC working. 112 women members are in the executive committee of the EDCs and they are contributing to decision making at the EDC level. 22 Women Facilitators were trained to motivate the EDC women regarding conservations of forests etc. Gender Sensitization Trainings for EDC members, Women Facilitators and frontline staff are conducted with the help of NGOs and Women Development Coordinator, a consultant procured under IEDP. 48.3% of the EDC investment has been on women oriented activities i.e. Nursery by Women, Sewing Machine, L. P. Gas, Solar Lantern, Pressure Cooker, Improved Chuhlahs, Kerosene Stove, Jansiksha etc. Several trainings were also conducted to improve their livelihood. 28 women Self Help Groups with 10-20 members in each SHG have been constituted in the 65 EDCs to improve their economic status.

SUSTAINABILITY OF ECO-DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The World Bank assisted IEDP is closing on 30th June 2004. To ensure sustainability of the project, it is proposed to continue the village eco-development programme in 50 EDCs out of 65 existing EDCs covered under IEDP; to prepare microplan for 10 fresh EDCs in this financial year.

CREATION OF FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (FDA)

In both the Divisions, FDAs have been constituted. For the year 2003-04, Rs. 19.40 lakhs for 10 EDCs has been sanctioned for Daltonganj (South) Forest Development Agency and Rs. 22.57 lakhs for 8 EDCs in Project Tiger Development Agency by NAEB, MoEF under the National Afforestation Programme.

PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT

All together 198 EDCs covering 1153 Sq. kmt. of forests (89% of total forest area) have been constituted till March 2004 for local people.

RECIPROCAL COMMITMENT

The EDCs being funded from the India Eco-development Project have a reciprocal commitment for the protection of forest & wildlife in the park. Each

of the EDCs have constituted a patrolling squad who do voluntary patrolling and there are instances where the forest offenders caught and forest produce seized by them.

Sl. No.	Frequency of Joint Patrolling done between June – December 2003	No. of EDCs involved
1	0 to 5 times	13
2	6 to 10 times	3
3.	11 to 15 times	20
4.	More than 15	29

CAPACITY BUILDING & TRAINING OF FRONT LINE STAFF & EDC MEMBERS

Under the IEDP, 10 visits to Kanha, Ramthanbore, Buxa, Pench Periyar & KMTR of frontline staff and EDC members were organized to exchange the ideas with other park staff and EDC members and to see the implementation of the Project in the respective parks. Nearly 64 front line staff and 40 EDC members were sent to various parks.

Training of multi disciplines like Mushroom Cultivation, Sewing, Lac Production, Account Keeping, Vermi Compost, Hand Pump Repair, Bee Keeping, Pisci Culture, Jute Craft etc.

WORLD BANKS' OBSERVATION ON IMPLEMTATION OF I.E.D.P. IN PALAMAU

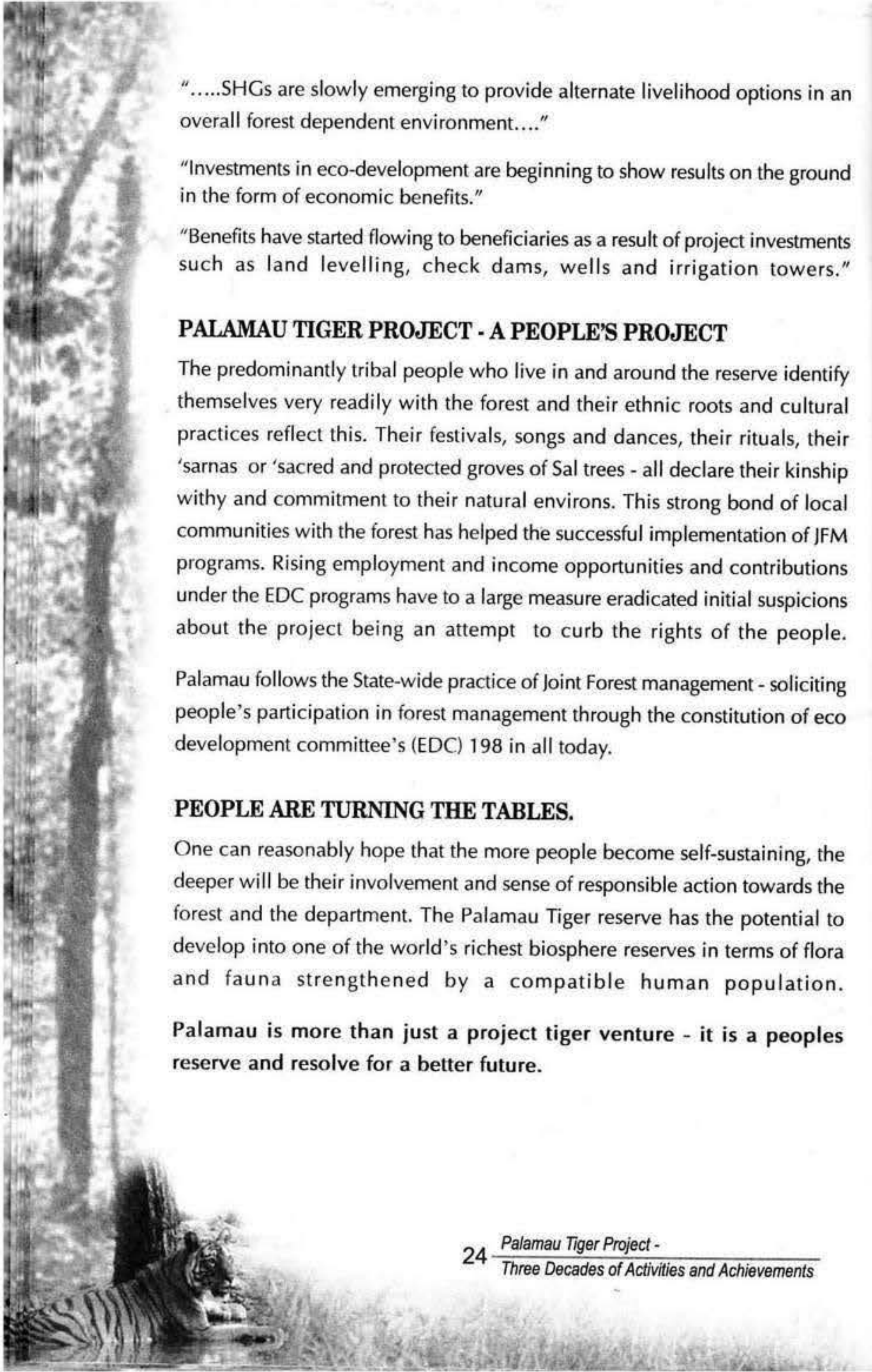


".....there is encouraging sign of village women coming to the fore and articulating their achievements and needs under the eco-development project....."

"....women's participation in the micro plan preparation and implementation

has improved,...."





".....SHGs are slowly emerging to provide alternate livelihood options in an overall forest dependent environment...."

"Investments in eco-development are beginning to show results on the ground in the form of economic benefits."

"Benefits have started flowing to beneficiaries as a result of project investments such as land levelling, check dams, wells and irrigation towers."

PALAMAU TIGER PROJECT - A PEOPLE'S PROJECT

The predominantly tribal people who live in and around the reserve identify themselves very readily with the forest and their ethnic roots and cultural practices reflect this. Their festivals, songs and dances, their rituals, their 'sarnas' or 'sacred and protected groves of Sal trees - all declare their kinship withy and commitment to their natural environs. This strong bond of local communities with the forest has helped the successful implementation of JFM programs. Rising employment and income opportunities and contributions under the EDC programs have to a large measure eradicated initial suspicions about the project being an attempt to curb the rights of the people.

Palamau follows the State-wide practice of Joint Forest management - soliciting people's participation in forest management through the constitution of eco development committee's (EDC) 198 in all today.

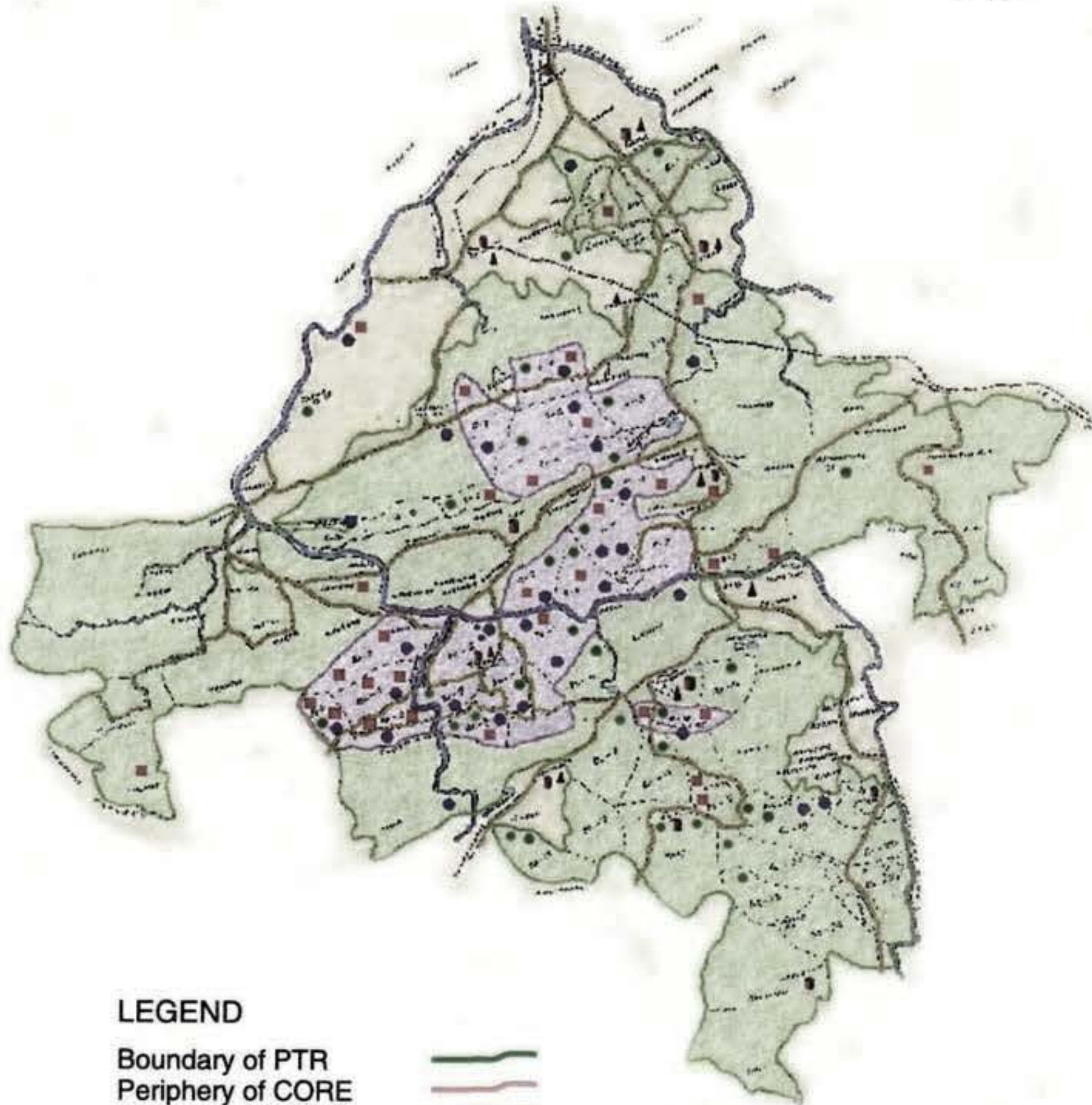
PEOPLE ARE TURNING THE TABLES.

One can reasonably hope that the more people become self-sustaining, the deeper will be their involvement and sense of responsible action towards the forest and the department. The Palamau Tiger reserve has the potential to develop into one of the world's richest biosphere reserves in terms of flora and fauna strengthened by a compatible human population.

Palamau is more than just a project tiger venture - it is a peoples reserve and resolve for a better future.

PALAMAU TIGER RESERVE

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF TIGER



LEGEND

Boundary of PTR
Periphery of CORE
Forest Road
River-nallahs
Wireless Stations
Railway Line
Forest Rest House
Reserved Forest Compt.
Water Bodies



TIGER CENSUS

Year 2000 ●
Year 2001 ■
Year 2002 ■
Year 2003 ●

The Magestic Elephants of Palamau



झारखण्ड सरकार

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND ENVIORNMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF JHARKHAND
CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS CUM CHIEF WILD LIFE WARDEN,
GOVERNMENT OF JHARKHAND
CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS CUM FIELD DIRECTOR,
PROJECT TIGER CIRCLE