

Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park, Wandoor, Andaman & Nicobar Islands



ECO-DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A report

Submitted to

Department of Environment & Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Administration
Port Blair

Prepared by



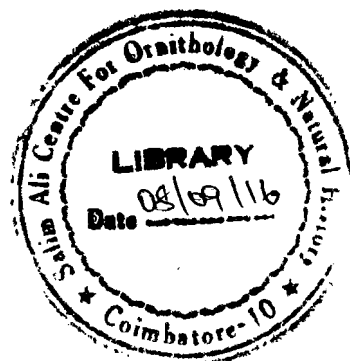
Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology &
Natural History (SACON)
Coimbatore

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By

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PREFACE

Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON) is a national Institution devoted to the cause of conservation of India's Biodiversity. Its mission is to help conserve India's Biodiversity and its sustainable use through research education and people's participation. In Andaman, SACON has conducted many research and conservation related projects in association with Department of Environment and Forests, Andaman and Nicobar Administration for more than fifteen years.

Biodiversity of Andaman Nicobar is unique due to its special insular fauna and flora both in forests and sea. Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park is one of the first Marine National Park declared for the protection of marine biodiversity in India. People around are relatively poor and the national park at present is not much contributing to the welfare of majority their life. And hence their stake and interest in Marine National Park is also less.

Through this exercise, we could reach out to a large fraction of them, discuss their problems and prospects regarding these aspects and synthesized views in a participatory way. The suggestions came out are packaged as activities suggested for eco development of the region and presented in this report.

Authors

1. INTRODUCTION

Andaman Nicobar Islands, the largest Archipelago in the Bay of Bengal, have a unique history, geopolitical location and demographic profile that contributed to its present day occupational structure and land use patterns. The geographical remoteness from the mainland, influx of tourism, ecological fragility and geological sensitivity all adds up to its unique profile. The demographic profile of these islands contains indigenous communities and settlers who came and settled here at various times in the last one and half centuries. The usual ambient conflicts of the interests between indigenous and local communities, tourists, settlers and the commercial interests exist here also.

With eighty four percent of the land area falling under forests, along with the 1962 km long coast makes the background ecological profile of the islands. There are seven national parks identified and declared for the protection of nature and natural resources in the islands. Of these, two namely, Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park (MGMNP) and Mount Harriet National Park (MHNP) are associated with the south Andaman group of Islands.

The Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park (MGMNP), Wandoor is located between $11^{\circ}22'06''$ to $11^{\circ}36'34''$ N latitude and $92^{\circ}30'00''$ to $92^{\circ}40'33''$ E longitude in the Bay of Bengal. The MGMNP, located to the South-West of the main South Andaman Island, is approximately 30 km. from Port Blair. Wandoor is the main entry point to the MGMNP, situated on the North Eastern tip of the National Park. It covers an area of 281.5 km² consisting of 15 uninhabited islands and the sea waters around and in between these islands. Since its inception the tangible economic benefits from the MGMNP has been largely

enjoyed by the outsiders, leaving out the local people living around the park in the fringing villages. Tourist boats ply from the Wandoor jetty to Jolly Buoy and Redskin Islands, the two Islands open for tourists.

Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park has got the distinction of being one of the first three Marine National Parks created in India in early eighties. It represents a unique combination of some of the richest and varied forest and marine ecosystems and habitats occurring in the tropics. Some of these are manifested in the form of dense tropical wet evergreen, moist deciduous and littoral forests occurring on the islands of this park, harboring many endemic plant and animal species. But the main feature of MGMNP are the lush mangrove forest growing in the inter tidal zone next to the dense tropical forests and the beautiful, diverse and rich fringing coral reefs and sea grass beds, occurring in the marine environs of the park. The birds, reptiles, fishes and other lower animals such as insects, butterflies, many of which are endemic, along with plant and marine biodiversity, is very well represented in the MGMNP and is unparalleled in the country. In terms of species diversity, the coral reefs and associated marine fauna of the Park, is richest amongst all marine national parks in the country. Also their association with rich tropical evergreen and mangrove forests is unique. The unique geographical and ecological features make MGMNP one of the desired destinations for ecotourism.

The most significant component of the MGMNP's rich biodiversity is the patchy coral reefs along the fringes and their associated fauna. Coral reefs not only accord protection to the coastal areas but also provide habitats for a number of animal communities, such as sponges, crustaceans, echinoderms, mollusks, reef fishes, sea turtles, sea snakes and a host of other marine organisms. But at the same time coral reefs are currently one among the most

threatened ecosystems in the world. The recent phenomenon of sea level rise and global sea warming along with excessive utilization of reef resources and other anthropogenic pressures, have resulted in decline and degradation of coral reefs around the world. By creating this marine national park in 1983, the Andaman and Nicobar administration has shown its concern for the conservation of coastal resources along with its unique biological diversity.

It is widely accepted nowadays that conservation cannot be a stand alone or hands off process. It is important to understand the ecological relationships between the land, climate and the biodiversity to appreciate the importance of conservation of animals, plants and non – living resources. National Wildlife Action Plan (1983) emphasises the need for developing appropriate management systems for protected areas with due regard to the needs of local people for ensuring their support and involvement in conservation and protection.

Lack of sustainable alternative livelihoods and absence of financial/social incentives for resource dependent communities, along with lack of integration of biodiversity and livelihood consideration in development planning around biodiversity-rich areas; have been identified as some of the root causes of threats to biodiversity. Management objectives clearly identified importance of local people in the management of the park, their involvement in awareness creation and protection activities of the park. Hence, in the approved Management plan of MGMNP the following also included along with the conservation objectives listed for the inclusive development of the area.

- Promote eco-tourism to create awareness on the need for conservation and management of the marine ecosystem on scientific lines, and for proper socio-economic development based on the principles of sustainability.
- Foster economic development which is ecologically and culturally sustainable through planning eco-development programmes with participation from villages adjoining the Protected Area.
- Promote sustainable resource use compatible with conservation and sustainable management of the MGMNP by duly involving the local communities.
- Support conservation education and interpretation programmes aimed at appreciation of the importance of conservation of biodiversity by both locals as well as tourists.

Recognizing the importance of inclusive management of MGMNP, the Department of Environment and Forests (DoEF) of A&N Administration had initiated discussions on the development of an Ecodevelopment Plan for MGMNP. Some initial works such as socio economic survey, some level of stakeholder consultation and meetings were already done in the past couple of years. DoEF has drafted the Eco Development Committee (EDC) resolution and initiated the process of Ecodevelopment Plan formulation through SACON. DoEF has entrusted SACON to facilitate the development of this ecodevelopment programme. It is prepared with a view that the plan should be a joint document of the people of surrounding area and the DoEF, charting out the policy, approach, guiding principles, microplans, benchmarks, success indicators and a timeframe for the sustainable development of the area.

All this background works paved way for the development of initial Ecodevelopment Plan for the region with the support of all stakeholders. To develop this plan, SACON has conducted the stakeholder consultations, consulted the available data and explored the eco-developmental options possible for the given area. As there is an approved Management plan enforced for the National Park, the proposed plan should be within the broad framework of the management prescriptions given in it. Method adopted by SACON is an attempt to integrate the local people's aspiration, plans and ideas for the area into the practical operational context of the MGMNP by forest department with minimal conflict of interests. SACON has conducted many consultative meetings with various stakeholders separately, conducted questionnaire surveys and identified the villages that are more affected. In four combined stakeholders meetings conducted in Manjeri and Wandoor, the basic idea of EDC and potentials were discussed. Mean while Andaman Administration notified the EDC resolution. Notification clearly states " to reduce the negative impacts of local people on biodiversity as well as negative impacts of Protected Area in the livelihood of the local people and to increase opportunities for local participation in Protected Area management the Lieutenant Governor, Andaman Nicobar Islands is pleased to decoide that the Ecodevelopment Committee (EDC) shall be constituted for this purposeof protection and development of wildlife Protected Areas (sanctuaries and National Parks)".

2. PEOPLE-PARK INTERFERENCE IN MGMNP

2.1 Occupation structure of the society, problems and potentials

Fishing and service sector dominate the occupational structure of the village people in the villages fringing the National Park. The unemployment within these villages is considerably high. Although a large number of tourists visit this MGMNP every year, the tourism industry has not made a significant impact on these villages since the tourists stay at Port Blair and visit MGMNP during day time only. Some persons are employed as part of the boat crew of private boats. A few way side restaurant owners and a few youngsters who sell tender coconuts to tourists get the benefit of tourism in MGMNP. Following are the major socio-economic activities observed in the area on an importance gradient.

1. Fisheries: Activities related to capture and culture fisheries in marine and inland waters.
2. Agriculture: Activities related to cultivation, as well as allied activities such as horticultural plantations. Majority of the agriculture is done by outsiders who has taken the land on lease and their interest on land and local ecosystems are very limited.
3. Forestry: Activities related to extraction, harvesting and regeneration of Non Timber Forest Products.
4. Manufacturing: activities related to both formal and house hold manufacturing.
5. Construction: Activities related to the building of tenements for domestic, commercial or official purposes.
6. Transport and shipping: Activities related to the operation and maintenance of transport vehicles and infrastructure.

7. Tourism: Activities related to the operation and maintenance of tourist infrastructure and facilities.

2.2. Stake holders of MGMNP.

- Forest Department: The major stake lies with forest depart as it is the legal custodian of the Marine National Park area and are responsible to conserve the biodiversity therein.
- Local Fishermen: Fishermen living in the surrounding villages are the other major stakeholders. Primary stakeholders are the fulltime fishermen. Many agriculturists have turned to fishing as one of their major occupation after abandoning the agricultural land or leasing it out to the other recent settlers / outsiders. This happened after the devastating tsunami of 2004 that transformed the socio-ecological landscape of these islands.
- Street side vendors of bags/water bottles/tender coconut etc.
- Tourism workers: workers involved in the boats plying to tourist destinations such as Jolly buoy and Red skin
- Shop owners in Wandoor: Shop owners and hotel/tea shop owners of Wandoor

2.3 General observations.

1. As of now all the tourism related activities are operated through Wandoor.
2. From Wandoor Tourists need to travel longer distance through water to reach the destination of activities.
3. Tourist activities are not linked with conservation education as of now; if it is done it would be ideal for a place like MGMNP.

4. Local people are not much benefited and hence they are not much enthusiastic/ or proud regarding the existence of this important National Park in their area.
5. Local people are not against the conservation/ protection hence doesn't entertain any ill will against National Park.
6. After the devastating tsunami, agricultural activities have reduced drastically in the islands.
7. Many of the farmers started seeing fishing as an alternate/ additional income source and shifted their occupation after the tsunami.
8. Employment opportunities are generally less in this area.
9. Given a good plan with which they can build their livelihood and develop their village and living standard, they are willing to accept.
10. They look forward for the legally binding and clearly spelt out schemes for the immediate future.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. The Approach

The success of conservation essentially depends on the ability of planners to understand the complex issues involved in conservation and to integrate these in the overall planning process of the country. The challenge is to identify and meaningfully involve the stakeholders, particularly the local communities, in the planning and implementation of such integrated conservation and development programmes. To promote sustainable use, protect diverse habitats and preserve important natural resources and ecosystems the MGMNP Management plan has identified different zones for different purposes as preservation zone,



tourist zone and multipurpose zone. In this, the tourism zone is a special use area and is set aside for tourism purposes only. The zone may confine or restrict activities such as tourist boat operation, mooring, glass bottom boat operation, swimming, snorkeling and diving by tourists. Access is restricted to permitted entry only. The tourism zone also includes islands which are areas for bird nesting, feeding or resting, habitat for wild animals such as spotted deer, reptiles and amphibians. There are three tourism zones in MGMNP, of which two zones are open to tourism now namely Jolly Buoy and Red Skin including the islands and the adjoining reef areas and the beaches. The third zone includes the reef area and the beach on the western coast of Tarmugli Island.

Activities suggested in Management plan in the tourism zone asks the department to evaluate allowable activities in existing zone and make regulatory changes as needed, Identify and evaluate areas for additional zoning and establish and implement zones if appropriate and monitor, evaluate and report on the effectiveness of zone. However, the fundamental guiding principle we have adopted in this exercise was that it should be within the frame work planned through the approved Management Plan of MGMNP.

After a series of individual and group discussion, stake holder meetings and also dependency analysis a set of feasible Eco Development Committees (EDC) are suggested with the areas from where members can join. The EDCs have to be formed facilitated and supported by DoEF. EDC has to deliberate on all the microplans and decide the course of action. Considering the potentials available in the areas and also based on the initial discussion with the stakeholders and the feasibility of the options, a set of activities are suggested as microplan for the Ecodevelopment.



Stake holders meeting in Wadoor



Stake holders meeting in Gupthapara-Manjery



Meeting with local settlers in Rutland Island



Meeting with people in Rutland Island

3.2. Ecotourism – the major Guiding principle of the MGMNP EDP

In 1996, IUCN defined Ecotourism as the ‘environmentally responsible travel and visitation to relatively undisturbed natural areas in order to enjoy and appreciate nature (and any accompanying cultural features, both past and present) that promotes conservation, has low visitor impact and provides for beneficially active socio-economic involvement of local population’.

Ecotourism is an activity that helps in understanding and appreciation of the importance of conservation, while simultaneously, involving the local communities and improving their economy, through promotion of tourism. It is an enlightening nature travel experience that contributes to the conservation of the ecosystem, while respecting the integrity of host communities. Conservation and tourist interests will work together in Ecotourism. It involves traveling to relatively undisturbed natural areas with specified objective of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals as well as any existing cultural aspects found in these areas.

The MGMNP is a unique combination of terrestrial, mangrove and marine ecosystems. The bays, coral reefs, mangroves and beaches and characteristic biodiversity make these islands of MGMNP special, and present an opportunity for promotion of Ecotourism to create awareness among people to achieve the conservation objectives. This responsible tourism can be the most potent alternative source of income for the affected people if it is well planned and implemented. Government of India’s Ecotourism guidelines has adopted the definition of the International Ecotourism Society. According to it, Ecotourism is defined as ‘responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local

- Wildlife conservation can effectively supported by rural people strengthening their livelihood options which are complementary to the conservation objectives.
- For the forest protection related works, as far as possible, service of the local people shall be used by the forest department through the duly constituted EDC
- For tourism related government works also as far as possible local people shall be given priority through the duly constituted EDC.
- Developing the sustainable livelihood and conflict resolution is a long term process and the EDC should be empowered to do that.

3.4. The Process

We have interacted with the local people to explore their ideas and aspirations for the MGMNP before we could go to discuss with them the draft Ecodevelopment microplan. As there were many attempts towards ecodevelopment the have witnessed earlier, initially it was difficult to win their faith. People are skeptical about the expected outcome of the Ecodevelopment programme, because there were many discussions and offers they have received earlier also. According to them there was nothing new at present, they were expecting at least a government notification regarding the EDCs which may become legally binding on the authorities to set the committees with seriousness. A & N Administration came up with a comprehensive notification on 8th August 2011, and we could start the real consultation works only after that.

Following are the steps we followed.

1. Consultation meetings with the selected members of the stakeholders.

2. House hold surveys and neighbor-hood level consultation meetings
3. Sittings with the NGO members and Professional Organisations in the area
4. Dependency Analysis
5. Regional Stakeholders meetings
6. Pre EDC formation meeting.

4. DEPENDENCY AND CARRYING CAPACITY

The two significant occupational group in the area are fishing and agriculture. Creation of National Park has affected the fishing community directly as many restrictions to their basic livelihood activities. Whereas the activities of agricultural community (such as over use of pesticides) can affect indirectly over a long period for the well being of the coral ecosystem of National Park. Hence both of these communities are significant in conservation of the biodiversity of the MGMNP area. As the direct dependence and immediate effect is on fishing community, priority should be given to them.

4.1 Fishing

Fishing is the major occupation of a large percent of the villagers fringing the National Park. The fishing occupation mainly includes shark fishing, shell collection and other fishing. The fishing is done by mainly hook and line, Cast net and Gill net. In summer, fishermen get the maximum catch and fish catch is less as monsoon start due to the high wind speed. Though the life of all local people is connected with the sea one way or other, obligatory relationship of MGMNP works only in the case of fulltime fishermen. According to the fishermen, their regular fishing area is not exactly within the MGMNP but the transit

rules gives them the real problems. Moreover as per their general opinion, at present the presence of the National Park does not seem to them important as it is not adding any value to their life or prosperity. AS the fishermen or the people associated with fishing activity is very high in the surrounding villages the microplan activities directly benefiting them should be given high priority.

4.2 Agriculture

Majority (more than ninety percent according to people) of the agriculturists have leased their lands to the people from outside (from Port Blair as well as from mainland). Concerns of this new famers are only quick return from agriculture and they are using pesticides and fertilizers extensively in most of the areas around the MGMNP. As they are not much concerned about the conservation of the ecosystem they were not even ready to discuss these issues in the meetings. This is a matter of concern which needs to be addressed through the EDC programme.

Though this agriculturists and their activities are not depended on the National Park, as mentioned earlier, their activities such as high usage of pesticides can create problem to the coral reefs on a long run. The approach to handle this issue shall be promotion of organic agriculture and bring back the original farmers and the real owners of the land back to agriculture through incentives.



Fish landing jetty in Wandoor;



Local vegetable sellers in Wandoor



Fish Landing Jetty in Guptapara, South Andaman



Fish Landing Jetty in Manjery, South Andaman

4.3 Dependency

Based on the verifications of demographic data available, group discussions and discussions in the various stakeholder consultation meetings, level of the dependency of the people on MGMNP is evaluated. There was consensus in the stakeholders meeting that fishermen are the most affected/dependent people in the society. However, there are a new breed of fishermen who were farmers till recently (till the tsunami). Return of these farmers back to farming particularly the organic farming is one important issue to be initiated.

Discussion of the most dependent area and people took up in the group meetings and multi stake holder meetings with a view to identify the number of EDCs feasible in the area. Gram panchayat or village level EDCs are suggested for discussions. Confusions related with the actual resource catchment of the people and their occupational/ activity boundaries made it clear that suggestion is not practical in the context on MGMNP. However all are in agreement that it is feasible to develop two geographical areas in the fringing villages are identified with greater dependency and in both these areas specific locations were also suggested and agreed upon.

Thus the following areas are identified most depended areas with regard to the dependency of the people to the Park.

4.4 Most dependant areas in Guptapara Region

1. Guptapara wards 1, 2, and 3.
2. Manjery wards 1 and 2.
3. Manglutan wards 1 and 6.

4.5 Most dependent areas in the Wandoor region

1. Wandoor Village
2. New Wandoor Village
3. North Wandoor Village
4. South Wandoor Village

4.6. Carrying capacity of Tourism.

From the survey and stakeholders meetings it is observed that there is a greater pressure of tourism in the area. During the fair season the tourist crowd gathered here is getting unmanageable. Considering the length of beach in Jolly Buoy and Redskin it is not advisable to increase the already allowed. If department support the ecotourism-conservation education plans given in this report through EDCs the crowd is again going to be increased. While discussing these issues with Stake holders there were some specific solutions came up for consideration. It is suggested in the meetings that, two or three of the existing seven boats operated from Wandoor if shifted to Guptapara region (via PongiBalu jetty) crowd can be diverted, managed and deserving people of that area will also be benefited. Distance from Pongi Balu jetty is only one third of the distance from Wandoor. So it is ecologically sensible, economically prudent and is appropriate to decide with the principle of equity. Concerned departments can decide on it based on the feasibility.

5. ECODEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (EDC) AND OPTIONS:

Considering the existing arrangements, problems of the people and conservation related issues of the National Park the following assumptions are made.

If a set of ecodevelopment activities developed in such a way that people also get benefited they will involve with full enthusiasm. As the area has very limited infrastructure, the local community should be suggested and promoted to take steps in new ways of generating additional income and identify the win-win solutions towards developing livelihood options and park management activities. For this EcoDevelopment Committees (EDC) should be made involving the village people with preference to the affected people. The Park management and EDCs should try to have a clear shared vision for the conservation – mangement of National Park and livelihood security of the stake holders.

The eco-development plan should consider the following

- A list of livelihood enhancement options – i.e., direct or indirect employment options.
- The ways to integrate these livelihood options with conservation of biodiversity and ecotourism of MGMNP
- The plans to give training of local volunteers as guides for the purpose and for managing the system.
- Infrastructural improvements schemes for locations under the banner of EDC
- Institutional mechanism to manage and working of EDC

- Carrying capacity of tourists in the Islands open to it should be based on the number of Forest staff / EDC guide available to handle the people. No team of tourists should enter National Park area unattended and unmonitored.

6. ECODEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES (EDC)

As of now all the tourism activities are centered around Wandoor. The total of more than 1000 households lives in the villages surrounding the MGMNP. Of these in some villages about 80 percent goes for fishing activities. Considering all the villages, their relative problems management options, and consensus in the multi stake holders meetings, we suggest to consider two EDCs. 1) Guptapara including Manjeri and nearby villages as given in 4.4 2) Wandoor including nearby smaller villages as given in 4.5. People from the identified areas can become the member of these committees through an undertaking. Rules and regulations of the EDC will be as per the notification 173/2011 No.CWLW/WL/170/212.

Primary responsibilities of EDCs will be the following

- Promotion of people's participation in NP management
- Interpretation of Nature at large and MGMNP at specific job.
- Give input from time to time in policy and strategy changes in National park management.
- Help DoEF in the micro planning of NP and associated area from time to time.
- Training and generation of skill for management of NP and ecoawareness programmes.
- Conflict resolution among the stakeholders.
- Administrative and financial management of EDC

7. EDC FORMATION IN MGMNP

Considering the resource user groups and the overlaps in the villages, and the education and skill of the village people available in the associated villages majority were of the opinion that the village level EDCs are not practical. Considering the geographical, demographic and occupational factors, consensus in the Stakeholders meeting was to develop two separate EDCs for guptapara and Wanoor regions with the people from the identified most depended villages of the region for developing the EDCs initially and as it progress the EDC can take decision on bringing the affected people of the other nearby areas. It is expected that about 700 people may join in the EDC 1 (suggested for the most dependent wards of Guptapara-Manjery area) and 500 in EDC 2. (Suggested for the most dependent villages of Wandoor area) in the beginning.

The following activities were conducted towards the constitution of EDC in these two suggested areas

1. Conducted a series of participatory meetings, data collection with the community as well as separate meetings with women groups and deprived sections.
2. Four combined stake holders meetings, conducted and the Concept of Eco-development is explained in detail.
3. Format for the membership is made with the help of Forest Range Officer and distributed to the stakeholders.
4. Constitution of two Eco-development committees is initiated with two adult representatives from each house-hold.

8. MICRO PLANNING:

To start the Ecodevelopment programme of MGMNP a microplan incorporating Eco-development activities are suggested below which is made in a participatory manner in consultation with stake holders. This micro plan aim at making the EDC free from dependencies on the MGMNP by the end of the funding provided by Govt. or other external sources. The micro plan also prescribe measures to be taken to make the Eco-development committee self sustainable to carry on the programme even after the end of the project.

8.1. EDC zone 1. (Guptapara- Manjeri)

8.1.1. Manjeri – Pongibalu:

Pongibalu jetty is very close to Jolly buoy and Rutland. DoEF can think about developing the Pongi balu jetty and Guptapara fish landing area for facilitating the boat traffic. After examining all relevant feasibility aspects, if DoEF decides to operationalise Pongibalu as well for the tourism activities, it will benefit the boat operators and the local people of this area.

Another potential eco-tourism prospect is the scenic forest path from Manjeri to Pongibalu along the seashore dotted with small beaches and if a system of viable ecotourism activity developed there involving some trekking from Manjeri to Phugibalu with local assistance from the people of this area, an added attraction of a simple boating involving local small boats, it may attract a lot of tourists and can create revenue for government and livelihood for local people.

8.1.2. Jolly buoy:

This Island is the most famous island for tourism at present in MGMNP. During the season about 380 visitors reach these islands in a day. Though the boats operate from Wandoor jetty this island is closer from Pongibalu. The visitors are in need of basic items such as water, tea snacks, bags, tender coconuts etc. The EDC members can make a regular plan of supply of these items in Jolly buoy and bring back and dispose the wastes if any to develop a livelihood for some of the members.

8.1.3. Self Help Groups:

It is a good idea to develop the self help groups of women stakeholders and develop many art and craft materials at the household level for branding the MGMNP which can be sold out through the shops and counters of MGMNP near Manjeri and Pongibalu and even in Port Blair. This will improve the livelihoods of the people and increase the goodwill towards the Park. Training programmes for the women EDC members for making the handicrafts and MGMNP promotion articles are suggested as an important programme to improve the livelihood and women empowerment.

8.1.4. Nature Interpretation guides:

Guides for explaining the details about the conservation of corals, fish resources and natural themes and forests of Andaman can be trained with the help of NGOs. Certified guides can work as the interpreters for the tourists. It has to be made mandatory any tourist will go inside the park only accompanied by a trained and certified guide.

8.1.5. Parking area management:

In Pongibalu/Manjeri the parking area can be developed and management can be given to EDC.

8.1.6. Toilet and refreshment facilities:

In Pongibalu/Manjeri basic amenities such as the toilet and refreshment facilities for the tourists can be developed and managed under EDC.

8.1.7. Production of Ecofriendly consumer goods:

Ecofriendly goods and MGMNP brand items can be produced by the SHGs and sold through the outlets near the jetty.

8.1.8. Employment options with DoEF.

There can be many other potential employment options with the DoEF which came in discussion such as attempting for a Sea- weed cultivation and mangrove plantation for ecorestoration, Forest and biodiversity Protection works and so on. Department can restrict/channelize the casual works under all these programmes through EDCs.

8.2. EDC zone 2 (Wandoor area)

At present major tourism activity of MGMNP happens through this area though local people are not much benefited. In this area we suggest a specific activity through a ecotourism-conservation education package in Alaxandra island. This island is already approved by the existing management plan for the tourism purpose; along with this a number of other

associated activities are also suggested as possible options for discussion with DoEF and other stakeholders.

8.2.1. Alexandra Island:

This option to open up some part of Alexandra Island, was already being discussed in some forums with regard to the involvement of local people in managing the park and ecotourism earlier. The team of SACON visited the Island and explored the potentials. There are many positive advantages (both for conservation awareness creation and livelihood generation) for this island.

- 1) It is very close to the main island and Wandoor Jetty, small fiber boats with proper safety measures can be permitted legally to operate for the tourism purpose.
- 2) There can be a very good Nature Trail path demarcated in the Island for which trained EDC guides from the local area can be employed.
- 3) The trail can end up in the beaches on the western side of the island and limited monitored beach tourism also can be promoted.
- 4) DoEF can even plan a Stay-inside the National Park programme with temporary tents duly accompanied and monitored by the trained and certified EDC guides.

Another advantage of Alaxandra Island is that there can be very short visit to the Island and trekking can be conducted there compared to the whole day programme of Jolly buoy. This will definitely be an added advantage for the tourists with lesser time.

All these can be well integrated to a comprehensive and separate set of paid programmes managed by EDC members to cater to the needs and capabilities of the visitors

concerned. Park Management activities –conservation and eco awareness works- have to be integrated into these activities. Ecotourism packages with different time slots and limited time requirements can satisfy more number of tourists and conservation enthusiasts to the region if Alexandra Island is considered for its strong potential to nurture the awareness programmes and ability to develop the local people's livelihood.

8.2.2. Jolly buoy/Redskin:

These are two Islands famous for tourism at present in MGMNP. During the season about 380 visitors visit these islands every day. They are in need of basic amenities and provisions for water, and sanitation etc. These may be developed with increased people's participation.

A detailed carrying capacity evaluation study on the existing tourist islands, Jolly buoy and Red Skin in the light of anticipated tourist influx in the coming years would be required to objectively evaluate the impacts and to develop the adaptive management strategies. Considering the size of the islands no increase in the permitted number of tourists in Jolly buoy and Red skin is suggested now.

8.2.3. Self Help Group.

As explained in the Zone 1, here also there can be the self help groups of women stakeholders and they can produce many art and craft materials at the household level for branding the MGMNP which can be sold out through the shops and counters of EDC and Interpretation center of MGMNP. This will improve the livelihoods of the people and increase the goodwill towards the Park. As suggested earlier training programmes for the women EDC members for making the handicrafts and souvenirs also are needed.

8.2.4. Nature Interpretation guides:



Young members of the EDC can be trained as NI guides for explaining the details about the conservation of corals, fish resources and natural themes. In this helps of research institutions and NGOs can be sought. Only these certified guides can accompany the tourists during their visits.

8.2.5. Interpretation Centre Shop:

Shop facility available along with the Marine Interpretation centre in Wandoor can be lend to EDC for running.

8.2.6. Parking area management:

In Wandoor the parking area management can be given to EDC.

8.2.7. Toilet and refreshment facilities:

In Wandoor the toilet facilities can be developed and managed under EDC with appropriate user fee. Refreshment facilities for the tourists may also be set up and managed through EDCs.

8.2.8. Production of Ecofriendly consumer goods:

Ecofriendly goods and MGMNP brand items can be produced using locally available resources in a sustainable manner by the SHGs and sold to tourists through the outlets near the jetty.

8.2.9. Marketing Unit: Marketing unit of produced handicrafts, promotion articles and consumer goods can also be made who professionally do the works in Wandoor as well as in PortBlair



Map of Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park showing the suggested Eco-Development Committee zone and Eco-tourism site



Beach in Tarmugali Island



Tarmugali Island



Beach in Alexandra Island



Alexandra Island

9. CREATION OF REVOLVING FUND:

For sustaining the eco-development programmes even after the end of the external / government funding, a revolving fund may be created in each eco-development village to help in continuation of the programme. The revolving fund is to be set up from the following sources.

1. Individual beneficiaries to contribute not less than 25% of the cost of the asset provided to him towards the revolving fund.
2. The value of the labour input by the members of the EDC by way of Shramadan in the community work should add towards revolving fund.
3. Thrift groups are to be encouraged under social banking.

10. BENCHMARKS AND SUCCESS INDICATORS

Taking the present scenario as the basic and starting benchmark we need to set marks to identifiable goals as success indicators of the programmes to be initiated. These indicators should be social, economical and ecological in nature. Quantified information on the following may work as success indicators of this programme

- Improved employment opportunities to local people
- Improved management practices
- Community assets created
- Extent of participatory management in decisions achieved.
- Improved benefits sharing arrangement among PA stake holders
- Reduction in the negative impacts to PA.

- Empowering local communities.
- Creation of and functioning of revolving fund by the EDCs
- Enhanced social standing
- Improved relation between park and villagers
- Rise in standard of living in local people

11. AWARENESS, CAPACITY BUILDING AND EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMMES.

Creation of environmental awareness is central to the success of Ecodevelopment programme. For which we need to train the local guides with the knowledge and skills required for that. Also need to develop a list of Do's and Don'ts with regard to area, educational film shows on threat to the environment, and descriptions of endangered species. It suggested that admission charge may be collected at these centers to help pay for upkeep of trails and other facilities, and also that, income may be derived from the sale of post cards, souvenirs publications, food and beverages. The sale of artifacts and local forest products is also appropriate and it should be pointed out to visitors that proceeds from sales can be one good source of earning for the EDCs.

Following capacity building programmes are suggested for empowerment of local communities.

11.1. Training for unemployed youth as ecotourism guides: A team of unemployed youth can be given training to identify corals, trees birds and butterflies with scientific knowledge. They can also be given training about the conservation issues of forests and corals which they can convey to the tourists reaching the National Park. The training can be taken with the help of scientific research institutions such as SACON, CARI, BSI and ZSI. They can be

certified and recognized as Nature Interpretation Guides of the MGMNP as mentioned above.

11.2. *Training to make souvenirs for women:* Special training programme for development of employments skills for women such as souvenirs and handicraft making training and an associated marketing system can develop their status and financial position.

11.3. *Women Self help groups and Women education programmes:* Development and strengthening of women self help groups and women education programmes through them shall be conducted

11.4. *Nature clubs for children:* Specific nature clubs can be developed for the local children associated with EDCs . such nature clubs should conduct programmes to develop them to responsible and conservation oriented citizens.

Annexure. I. List of local people participated in the initial PRA excercises, Group discussions

No	Name	Age	Village	Occupation
1	Bidan Mondal	36	M. Wandoor	Mason
2	Hiday Mistary	39	M. Wandoor	Shop
3	Probath Mondal	55	M. Wandoor	Fishing
4	Chandan Karmakur	25	M. Wandoor	Firebrigade
5	Jailan Biswas	55	M. Wandoor	-
6	Hamid Dutta	38	M. Wandoor	Clerk
7	Robbin Halder	36	Wandoor	Fishing
8	Mintu Halder	42	Wandoor	Fishing
9	M. Narayan	40	Andra Pradesh	Fishing
10	Shankar Baidya	42	Wandoor	Fishing
11	Sivananda Joydhav	40	Lohabarach	Panchayat member
12	Subha	45	Gupta Para	Fishing
13	Apurba Adhikari	42	Gupta Para	Fishing
14	Bijanrai	42	Gupta Para	Fishing
15	Dulal Das	40	Gupta Para	Fishing
16	Deepak Mondal	59	Gupta Para	Fishing
17	Kisan Das	53	Manglutan	Fishing
18	Ajay Das	32	Gupta Para	Fishing
19	S.Bose	45	Gupta Para	Fishing
20	Ronen Das	37	Gupta Para	Fish Seller
21	Bankim Chandra Roy	48	Gupta Para	Fishing
22	Shibu Roy	47	Gupta Para	Fishing
23	Shankar Das	56	Gupta Para	Fishing
24	Abhijeet Mondal	35	Gupta Para	Fishing
25	Jogan	46	Gupta Para	Fishing
26	Krishna Das	24	Gupta Para	Fishing
27	Modhur Shankar Mondal	48	Gupta Para	Fishing
28	Monimohan Moliike	50	Gupta Para	Fishing
29	Thappan Das	40	Gupta Para	Fishing
30	Khokan Das	56	Gupta Para	Fishing
31	Sangram Das	26	Gupta Para	Fishing
32	Tarun Das	34	Gupta Para	Fishing
33	Uttam Saha	34	Gupta Para	Cultivator
34	Bashanthi Saha	56	Gupta Para	Cultivator
35	Samar Mandal	29	Gupta Para	Shop
36	Babul Mandal	33	Gupta Para	Shop
37	Harider Nath	44	Gupta Para	Shop
38	Thatha Rao	30	Andra Pradesh	Fishing
39	Kamesh	19	Andra Pradesh	Fishing

No	Name	Age	Village	Occupation
40	S. Kumari	48	Wandoor	Directorate Health
41	Sudeep Kumar Das	34	Wandoor	Govt Service
42	A.K.Das	60	Wandoor	Shop keeper
43	Pradeep Mondal	26	N.Wandoor	Electrician
44	Dhiren Mestry	37	Wandoor	Labour
45	Bishean Lall	65	Wandoor	Electrician
46	Gori De	43	Wandoor	Teacher
47	Jagadish Das	45	Wandoor	Farmer
48	Sunil Halder	39	Wandoor	Fishing
49	Raju Mohan Das	35	Wandoor	shop keeper
50	Shiv Das	40	Wandoor	Shop keeper
51	Shamal das	55	Wandoor	Govt Service
52	Sham Biswas	36	Wandoor	shop keeper
53	Annathurai	25	N.Wandoor	Fishing
54	B. Madhav Rao	65	Wandoor	Fishing
55	Ranjeet Biswas	32	M.Wandoor	Fishing
56	Sanjeet	34	M.Wandoor	Fishing
57	Sapan Kirtania	36	M.Wandoor	Fishing
58	Nitai Biswas	42	M.Wandoor	Fishing
59	Sanjay	20	Wandoor	Fishing
60	Bapuji	63	Wandoor	Fishing
61	B.Ravikumar	18	Wandoor	Fishing
62	M.Narayan	40	Wandoor	Fishing
63	Alosinka	30	M.Wandoor	Fishing
64	Prakash Mondal	20	M.Wandoor	Fishing/Cocconut business
65	Dayal Biswas	48	N.Wandoor	Fishing
66	Bdoram Majumdar	55	N.Wandoor	Fishing
67	Jiwan Kirtunya	39	N.Wandoor	Fishing
68	Shoba Bala	65	N.Wandoor	Fishing
69	Bishnu Malik	44	N.Wandoor	Fishing
70	Sunil Biswas	39	M.Wandoor	Fishing
71	Pradeep Mondal	33	M.Wandoor	Fishing
72	Muna Ram Pahan	30	M.Wandoor	Shop/Ariculture
73	Bogirath Singh	40	M.Wandoor	Driver
74	Karthick	26	M.Wandoor	Fishing
75	Srinath Das	55	S.Wandoor	Fishing
76	Swapan Kumar Das	48	N.Wandoor	Fishing
77	Pasojt Das	24	S.Wandoor	Fishing
78	Praladh Mondal	56	S.Wandoor	Fishing
79	Chotto Ranjan Baidya	53	S.Wandoor	Fishing

No	Name	Age	Village	Occupation
80	Mintu Halder	48	S.Wandoor	Fishing
81	Krishna Kauta Baidya	49	S.Wandoor	Fishing
82	Sobha ranjan Baidya	44	S.Wandoor	Fishing
83	Dhinendra Nath Mistry	37	S.Wandoor	Fishing
84	Gopal Biswas	39	S.Wandoor	Fishing
85	Robin halder	36	S.Wandoor	Fishing
86	Binen Somnedder	52	S.Wandoor	Fishing
87	Sanjoy Halder	45	S.Wandoor	Fishing
88	Milan Halder	48	S.Wandoor	Fishing
89	Gopal Das	56	S.Wandoor	Fishing
90	Amitosh Ghosh	45	S.Wandoor	Fishing
91	Pulak Ray	20	Wandoor	Fishing
92	Samin Shikder	44	S.Wandoor	Fishing
93	Bipul Halder	56	S.Wandoor	Fishing
94	Nitai Das	65	S.Wandoor	Fishing
95	Hori Chand Mazumder	33	S.Wandoor	Fishing
96	Polash Mondal	26	S.Wandoor	Fishing
97	Sarkar Baudya	45	S.Wandoor	Fishing
98	Pravath Adhikari	63	S.Wandoor	Fishing
99	Prasanta Adhikari	27	S.Wandoor	Fishing
100	Jogan Mazumder	59	Wandoor	Fishing
101	Anup Mondal	42	Wandoor	Fishing
102	Bimal Mondal	43	N.Wandoor	Fishing
103	Sibu Mondal	47	N.Wandoor	Fishing
104	Sashedar Mondal	25	N.Wandoor	Fishing
105	Harikrishna Biswas	36	N.Wandoor	Fishing
106	Ranjit Bainagi	53	N.Wandoor	Fishing
107	Amal Mondal	40	N.Wandoor	Fishing
108	Bimal Bainagi	57	Wandoor	Fishing
109	Sasodhar Bainagi	25	Wandoor	Fishing
110	Netai Biswas	39	M.Wandoor	Fishing
111	Fotick Biswas	57	M.Wandoor	Fishing
112	Panchanan	42	M.Wandoor	Fishing
113	Hari Pada Biswas	60	M.Wandoor	Fishing
114	Bibisan Bainagi	49	N.Wandoor	Fishing
115	Lahkan Mondal	40	M.Wandoor	Fishing
116	Bishnu Pada Mondal	45	M.Wandoor	Fishing
117	Honeu Madhu	50	M.Wandoor	Fishing
118	Harishit Madhu	26	M.Wandoor	Fishing
119	Subal Biswas	30	M.Wandoor	Fishing
120	Binay Basu	35	M.Wandoor	Fishing

No	Name	Age	Village	Occupation
121	Rabi Shikder	58	M.Wandoor	Fishing
122	Swapan kertovier	38	M.Wandoor	Fishing
123	Paran Kertovier	42	Wandoor	Fishing
124	Ashim Bhatta	45	J. Wandoor	Fishing
125	Babul Bhatta	35	J. Wandoor	Fishing
126	Delip Biswas	38	J. Wandoor	Fishing
127	Rama Rao	48	J. Wandoor	Fishing
128	Umapathi	55	J. Wandoor	Fishing
129	Mada Rao	60	J. Wandoor	Fishing
130	Megnath Bainagi	43	Wandoor	Fishing
131	Shiva Mande Jaydher	42	Lohabarick	Fishing
132	Sanjit Bainagi	26	Wandoor	Fishing
133	Dejobar Mondal	39	Wandoor	Fishing
134	Bijay Mondal	38	Wandoor	Fishing
135	Pradip Mondal	25	N.Wandoor	Fishing
136	Pradeep Modal	37	S.Wandoor	Fishing
137	Pnovash Biswas	45	S.Wandoor	Fishing
138	Bivash Biswas	40	S.Wandoor	Fishing
139	Ratan Majhi	42	S.Wandoor	Fishing
140	Gonesh Joydher	37	Wandoor	Fishing
141	Ratan Majhi	29	J.Wandoor	Fishing
142	Goutam Ray	36	Lohabarick	Fishing
143	Soilen Ray	47	Hasmatabad	Fishing
144	Shyamal Biswas	26	M. Wandoor	Fishing
145	Badal Bainagi	34	N.Wandoor	Fishing
146	Deepak Biswas	36	S.Wandoor	Fishing
147	Binay Mondal	40	N.Wandoor	Fishing
148	Panchu Sarder	27	S.Wandoor	Fishing
149	Netratan Ram	27	S.Wandoor	Fishing
150	Nintu Mondal	37	Guptapara	Fishing
151	Sanker Mondal	50	Guptapara	Fishing
152	Tapan Das	34	Guptapara	Fishing
153	Nitai Das	45	Guptapara	Fishing
154	Samir Das	32	Guptapara	Fishing
155	Nityananda Dhati	42	Guptapara	Fishing
156	Gopal Burman	30	Guptapara	Fishing
157	Sushen Dhali	50	Guptapara	Fishing
158	Subash Ray	33	Guptapara	Fishing
159	Satyajit Mondal	42	Guptapara	Fishing
160	Sujit Mondal	35	Guptapara	Fishing
161	Roy	34	Guptapara	Fishing
162	Sannasi Satra	28	Guptapara	Fishing

No	Name	Age	Village	Occupation
163	Krishna Das	39	Guptapara	Fishing
164	Sudeb Ketan	20	Guptapara	Fishing
165	Tapas Das	22	Guptapara	Fishing
166	Sumhen Da	47	Guptapara	Fishing
167	Dulal Da	31	Guptapara	Fishing
168	Maninta Baila	46	Guptapara	Fishing
169	Samareesh Das	36	Guptapara	Fishing
170	Bimal Das	33	Guptapara	Fishing
171	Jeeben Ray	49	Guptapara	Fishing
172	Ashwin Ray	29	Guptapara	Fishing

Annexure. II List of participants in the Stake holder's meeting conducted in Guptapara on 27.8.11

No	Name	Address	Occupation
1	C.Murugan	Guptapara	Panchayat Secretary
2	S.S.Das	Guptapara	Pradhan gram Panchayat
3	A.Muthu	Guptapara	Panchayat Member
4	P.Alagar Swamy	Guptapara	Panchayat Member
5	Maya Devi Du	Guptapara	Panchayat Member
6	Sujala Halder	Guptapara	Panchayat Member
7	Kanaka Lata Biswas	Guptapara	Panchayat Member
8	Anil Biswas	Guptapara	Cultivator
9	Seema	Guptapara	Pvt. Work
10	Anil Mondal	Guptapara	Fisherman
11	H.R.Roy	Guptapara	Fisherman
12	Saraswati Bairagi	Guptapara	Cultivator
13	Rinku Mondal	Guptapara	Panchayat Member
14	Santi Das	Guptapara	House Wife
15	Asha Roy	Guptapara	House Wife
16	Kartik Biswas	Guptapara	Fisherman
17	Sukhen Mondal	Guptapara	Fisherman
18	Sameer Halder	Guptapara	Fisherman
19	Dulal Das	Guptapara	Fisherman
20	Sibu Roy	Guptapara	Fisherman
21	Ashim Das	Guptapara	Fisherman
22	Amari Biswas	Guptapara	Fisherman
23	Kamal Biswas	Guptapara	Panchayat Member
24	Dilip Das	Guptapara	Fisherman

No	Name	Address	Occupation
25	Haripowa Das	Guptapara	Fisherman
26	Khitish Bala	Guptapara	Fisherman
27	Binod Mondal	Guptapara	Fisherman
28	Deepak Mistry	Guptapara	Fisherman
29	Gopal Barman	Guptapara	Fisherman
30	Hari Mohan Halal	Guptapara	Fisherman
31	Robin Sutradh	Guptapara	Fisherman
32	Kartick Sutradh	Guptapara	Fisherman
33	Sudhir Das	Guptapara	Fisherman
34	Nintu Mondal	Guptapara	Fisherman
35	Dilip Mondal	Guptapara	Fisherman
36	Gandhi	Guptapara	Fisherman
37	Chittorajan Das	Guptapara	Fisherman
38	Birivehi Sarkar	Guptapara	Fisherman
39	Nitai Das	Guptapara	Fisherman
40	Abhijit Mondal	Guptapara	Fisherman
41	Susekhar Dhati	Guptapara	Fisherman
42	Sarkar Da	Guptapara	Fisherman
43	Prahl Vishnu Roy	Guptapara	Fisherman
44	Bijon Roy	Guptapara	Fisherman
45	Bidhan Mondal	Guptapara	Fisherman
46	Jagadish Das	Guptapara	Fisherman
47	Dipankar Adhik	Guptapara	Fisherman
48	Bharail Roy	Guptapara	Fisherman
49	Gopal Mazumder	Guptapara	Fisherman
50	Harasif Mondal	Guptapara	Fisherman
51	Balaram Das	Guptapara	Fisherman
52	Jogu Baisrab	Guptapara	Fisherman
53	Chandan Das	Guptapara	Fisherman
54	Asit KR Das	Guptapara	Fisherman
55	Bose	Guptapara	Fisherman
56	Deepak Mondal	Guptapara	Fisherman
57	Govindo Baisheb	Guptapara	Fisherman
58	Guru Pavo Mondal	Guptapara	Fisherman
59	Shyamal Mondal	Guptapara	Fisherman
60	Sekhar Devnath	Guptapara	Fisherman
61	Saulca Monel	Guptapara	Fisherman
62	Kalisur Ram	Guptapara	Fisherman
63	Nani Gopal Da	Guptapara	Fisherman
64	Sridam Das	Guptapara	Fisherman

No	Name	Address	Occupation
65	Ramesh Ram	Guptapara	Fisherman
66	Kani	Guptapara	Fisherman
67	Biswojit Das	Guptapara	Fisherman
68	K.K.Das	Guptapara	Pvt. Work

Annexure III. List of participants in the Stake holder's meeting conducted in Guptapara on 28.8.11

No	Name	Address	Occupation
1	Sushila Mondal	Wandoor	Pradhar
2	Anjali Madhu	Wandoor	Member
3	N.V.Harilal	Wandoor	
4	Sushil Mondal	Wandoor	Member
5	Ali Akbar	Wandoor	Range officer
6	Jyotish Ekka	Wandoor	Rane officer
7	Panchuvan Biswas	Wandoor	Fisherman
8	Badal Bairagi	Wandoor	Fisherman
9	Haren Madhu	Wandoor	Fisherman
10	Chittaranjan Das	Wandoor	Fisherman
11	Hridoy Mistry	Wandoor	Secretary
12	Paran Kirtunia	Wandoor	Fisherman
13	Saiten	Wandoor	Fisherman
14	Netai Biswas	Wandoor	Fisherman
15	Ranjit Biswas	Wandoor	Fisherman
16	Satyaban Bose	Wandoor	Fisherman
17	Shyamal Mazumder	Wandoor	Fisherman
18	Bibishan Bairagi	Wandoor	Fisherman
19	Jogen Mazumder	Wandoor	Fisherman
20	Tinku Mazumder	Wandoor	Fisherman
21	Anup Mondal	Wandoor	Fisherman
22	Haralal Madhu	Wandoor	Fisherman
23	Sanjit Halder	Wandoor	Fisherman
24	Samir Sikdar	Wandoor	Fisherman
25	Siraj	Wandoor	Fisherman
26	Krishna Kanta Baidhya	Wandoor	Fisherman
27	Samir Kha	Wandoor	Fisherman
28	Niranjan Mondal	Wandoor	Fisherman
29	Dayal Biswas	Wandoor	Fisherman
30	Krishna Mondal	Wandoor	Fisherman
31	Sudhir Biswas	Wandoor	Fisherman

No	Name	Address	Occupation
32	Nabakumar Mondal	Wandoor	Fisherman
33	Sibananda Joydhar	Wandoor	Fisherman
34	Prallad Dam	Wandoor	Fisherman
35	Bipul Roy	Wandoor	Fisherman
36	Proshojit Das	Wandoor	Fisherman
37	Ashim Bhatta	Wandoor	Fisherman
38	Madhab Bairagi	Wandoor	Fisherman
39	Annaturai	Wandoor	Fisherman
40	Bharat Mondal	Wandoor	Fisherman
41	Bipul Halder	Wandoor	Fisherman
42	Abhijit Das	Wandoor	Forest
43	Kamala Kannan	Wandoor	Forest
44	Suresh Bose	Wandoor	Fisherman
45	Narayana Parida	Wandoor	Fisherman
46	Sanjit Mondal	Wandoor	Fisherman
47	Babul Bhatta	Wandoor	Fisherman
48	Sunil Biswas	Wandoor	Fisherman
49	Shyamal Hira	Wandoor	Fisherman
50	Bishal	Wandoor	Fisherman
51	Kudiram Bala	Wandoor	Fisherman
52	Sunil Mondal	Wandoor	Fisherman
53	Balai Mazumder	Wandoor	Fisherman
54	Bishnu Pada Biswas	Wandoor	Fisherman
55	Robin Sikdar	Wandoor	Fisherman