



Chitolmari Pathar (East) Eco-Development Committee

Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary

Nagaon Wildlife Division, Nagaon

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Chitolmari Pathar EDC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE, RGVN and CML)



July 2016

[Signature]
Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon Wildlife Division
Chitolmari Pathar, Nagaon, Assam

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AfD	Agence Franchise de Developpement
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CF	Conservator of Forests
CML	Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood
COMPELO	Consulting Services for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
DCF	Deputy Conservator of Forests
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
EDC	Eco-Development Committee
EPA	Entry Point Activity
FCA	Forest (conservation) Act, 1981
FD	Forest Department
FRA	Forest Rights' Act
FV	Forest Village
FYP	Five Year Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gaon Panchayat
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee

MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODR	Other District Roads
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PHC	Primary Health Center
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RGVN	Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi
RO	Range Officer
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
TV	Taungya Village
TV	Television
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

Glossary of Vernacular Name of Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, Other Plants

S.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name
TREES		
1.	Baghnola	<i>Litsaea sebifera.Pers.</i>
2.	Azar	<i>Legerstromia flosregance.Pers.</i>
3.	Jia	<i>Lannae grandis.A.Rich.</i>
4.	Laru-bandha	<i>Mallotus fezocugireus.Muell & Arg.</i>
5.	Xarua	<i>Streblus asper.Lour</i>
6.	Udal	<i>Sterculia villosa.Roxb.</i>
7.	Kolajamu	<i>Syzygium cumini (L) Skeels.</i>
8.	Amera	<i>Spondium pinnata L.f. Kurz.</i>
9.	Khud-jamu	<i>Sezizium syzysoides. (Miq) Merrill & Perry.</i>
10.	Bhomora	<i>Terminalia bellirica.Roxb.</i>
11.	Xilikha	<i>Terminalia chebula.Retz</i>
12.	Teteli	<i>Tamarindus indica.Linn</i>
13.	Bhelkor	<i>Trewia nudiflora. Linn</i>
14.	Bogori	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana.Lamk</i>
15.	Kodom	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba.Miq.</i>
16.	Gomari	<i>Gmelina arborea.Linn.</i>
17.	Dhutkhuri	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica. Wall</i>
18.	Cheleng	<i>Sapium baccatum Roxb.</i>
19.	Bor-thekera	<i>Garcinia pedunculata Roxb.</i>
20.	Moder	<i>Erythrina stricta Roxb.</i>
21.	Tenga-bor	<i>Ficus geniiculata. Kurz</i>
SHRUBS		
1.	Hat-thenga.	<i>Cassia occidentalis.Linn.</i>
2.	Era gosh	<i>Ricinus ommunis.Linn</i>
3.	Garakhia koro	<i>Hibiscus ablemoschus.Linn</i>
4.	Kuchia-kata	<i>Mimosa rubicaulis-Lamk.</i>
5.	Pani-Bhotora	<i>Ipomaea cornea. Jack</i>
6.	Xon-borolua or sokamara	<i>Urena lobota. Linn</i>
7.	Dighalati	<i>Litsaea salicifolia.Roxb.</i>
AQUATIC PLANTS		
1.	Nekori	<i>Euryale Ferox.Salisb</i>
2.	Bih Meteka	<i>Eichorina Crassipes (Mart) Solms</i>
3.	Xaru puni	<i>Hydrilla Verticillata.Casp</i>
4.	Kolmou	<i>Ipomaea Aquatica. Forsk</i>
5.	Tal-juria	<i>Ludwingia Adscendens (L). Hara</i>
6.	Pani meteka	<i>Monochoria Hastata(L).Solms</i>
7.	Bhet	<i>Nymphaea Nouchali.Burm.F.Syn</i>
8.	Borpuni	<i>Pistia Stratiotes (Linn)</i>
9.	Xingori	<i>Trapa Natans (L). Var</i>
10.	Xarpil Ban	<i>Vallisneria Spiralis.Linn</i>
11.	Puni	<i>Azolla Pinnata.R.Br.</i>

GRASS		
1.	Kauri-moni	<i>Coix Lacryma.Linn</i>
2.	Keya bon	<i>Koeleria Brevifolia(Willd)Spreng.</i>
3.	Lokocha Bon	<i>Hemarthia Compressa.(Linn.F)R.Br</i>
4.	Erali Bon	<i>Leersia Hexandra Swartz</i>
5.	Ikora	<i>Phragmites Kakra.(Retz).Trin.</i>
6.	Ulukher	<i>Impereta Cylindrica.(Linn)P.Beauv.</i>
7.	Sonkher	<i>Pollinia Cilata.Trin.</i>
8.	Dol.	<i>Arundo Donax.Linn</i>
9.	Birina	<i>Erianthus Ravannae (Linn)P.Beauv</i>
10.	Duboribon	<i>Cynodon Doctylon Pers.</i>
11.	Floating grass.	<i>Hygrarphilla Aristata.Nees</i>
12.	Murphula bon	<i>Cyperus Iria.Linn.</i>
13.	Bonguti	<i>Chrysopogon Acciculatus.Trin.</i>
14.	Balocha Bon	<i>Eleusine Indica.Gaertn</i>
15.	Japha Tora	<i>Chenopodidum album.Linn</i>
16.	Mati-kaduri	<i>Euphorbia hitra.Linn.</i>
17.	Chawl dhowl.	<i>Enhydra fluctuans.Lour</i>
18.	Khutura Jom-	<i>Hydrocotyle asiatica Linn.</i>
19.	Lakhuti Kona-	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides.Link</i>
20.	Ximalu Bhetua	<i>Impatiens jurpia.Hk.f.&Th.</i>
21.	Xak Go-naharu	<i>Leea crispa.Willd</i>
22.	Dudhi bon	<i>Leacus lanata</i>
023.	Helochi Bor-	<i>Marsilea qudrifolia</i>
24.	Manimuni	<i>Mimosa pudina.Linn</i>
25.	Xaru-	<i>Polygonus glabrum</i>
26.	Manimuni	<i>Phalaris arundinacea.Linn</i>
27.	Dam deuka	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus.Linn</i>

CHITOLMARI PATHAR (EAST) ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
LAOKHOWA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, NAGAON WILDLIFE DIVISION

Micro-Plan
(2016-17 to 2026-27)

Livelihood Development Plan & Forest Development Plan

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**CHITOLMARI PATHAR (EAST) ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
LAOKHOWA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, NAGAON WILDLIFE DIVISION**

**Micro-Plan
(2016-17 to 2026-27)**

PART - I

1. Introduction

1.1 About the Project

The vision of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC) is ‘to enable sustainable forest and biodiversity conservation and management in Assam through multi-scale integrative planning and involvement of forest dependent communities in target areas and giving fillip to their livelihood activities through sustainable use of forest and non-forest resources’. The project’s objective has been stated as: ‘In collaboration with the forest dependent communities, to restore forest eco-systems to enhance the forest dependent community’s livelihoods and ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity’.

The above project is being mainly funded by the *Agence France de Développement* (AFD) - i.e. the French Development Agency, with co-funding from the Government of Assam. The Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society (APFBC Society) has the mandate for planning, implementation, monitoring, coordination and management of all the activities under the above mentioned project.

1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

In order to promote livelihood activities through market potential based value addition; the present project intends to take up activities like entrepreneurship promotion, product processing value addition and marketing under this project. This has become necessary on account of the pressures on existing forest resources due to the growth of population. There is a need to explore value addition to the existing forest and biodiversity products and services, based on the market potential. In addition, non-forest based livelihoods need to be explored and the capacities of the community members need to be built-up through skills development initiatives.

A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati, Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (RGVN) and Centre for Microfinance and Livelihood (CML) has been formed to implement (*inter-alia*) the micro-planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as ‘Consortium for Micro Planning and Enhancing Livelihood

Opportunities’ - COMPELO in short.

As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes **‘various operations of village and forest development ... livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping sustainable forest management as the broad objective’**. It includes both forest development and livelihood development.

1.3 Micro-Plan for Chitolmari Pathar (East)

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Chitolmari Pathar (East) EDC, which is located in the Nagaon district of Assam. The EDC falls under the jurisdiction of the Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary under Nagaon Wildlife division. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

2. General Description of the Area

2.1 General Description

Laokhowa WLS (LWLS) is located between latitudes 26°28'31.85"N to 26°32'13.95"N and longitudes 92°37'57.91"E to 92°47'23.27"E having a total area of 70.1 sq.km in Nagaon district.

The Laokhowa WLS is a historic Protected Area of Assam, and shares its northern boundary with it. It was declared as a Reserved Forest around the same time as Kaziranga and Manas and it used to be an important rhino bearing Protected Area till the 1980s. Gorajan, is the only range in LWS. About 300 hac of the sanctuary is affected by encroachment mainly in the southern part. The sanctuary has 1 forest village and 7 taungiya villages inside the LWL sanctuary, covering an area of about an area of about 696.57 ha. These villages have already been provided with settlement rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

This sanctuary is bordered by human dominated areas on all the sides except the north and has about 9 villages in its fringe. It is situated in the extreme northern boundary of Nagaon district and the southern boundary of Sonitpur district and is bounded by Burachapori Wildlife Sanctuary, Lawkhowa suti (wetland), Haldia suti (wetland), and Mara suti (wetland) in the north, Nagaon –Silghat PWD road in the east, Leterijan (wetland) in the south and forest road in the west. The Burachapori and Lakhowa WLS together have 1 forest village, 33 fringe villages and 7 tanungya villages.

Cattle rearing is common, as per the survey conducted in 2013, by the Nagaon Wildlife Division, there were 24,846 cows, 23,142 bullocks and 1025 buffalos in the fringe villages majority of which graze in the two sanctuaries.

Geomorphologically, the Sanctuary consists of basically a flat land and the monotony of the plain is to a certain extent broken by the presence of wetlands. The land has gentle slope from south to north and east to west. It is a part of Brahmaputra valley.

2.2 Location

The Chitolmari Pathar (East) Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Chitolmari Pathar (East) village. The village is chipped between two sanctuaries Laokhowa and Burachapori Wildlife sanctuary to the north, south and East. The location Map is given in **Appendix I** and **Appendix II** gives the Approach Map of the EDC.

2.3 Soil Type

The soil of the area is mostly alluvial deposits of the river Brahmaputra. Soil is generally fertile, clay loam mixed with silt. The soil type of the project area includes alluvial deposits of the river Brahmaputra and generally clay loam mixed with silt and fertile soil. The soil can support different kinds of crops, as the soil is reported to be fertile on the whole.

2.4 Water

The Brahmaputra River is just 1 km away from the village. There is also a stream called Badshamuri mukh at 1km distance.

2.5 Climate: Temperature & Rainfall

The maximum **temperature** during the summer is 33.8° C. The minimum temperature during the winter is 9.6° C.

The annual **rainfall** is about 2000 mm. About two-thirds of the rainfall usually occurs during the rainy season (June-September). The relative humidity varies between 65-95% and is lowest during the month.

2.6 The Eco-system and Biodiversity

The main tree species are *Bombax cieba*, *Albizia procera*, *Trewia nudiflora*, *Largerstroemia reginae* etc. The WLS can yield a range of NTFP like spices, leafy vegetables, ferns, medicinal plants, thatch, fodder, broom grass etc. The ecosystem of the sanctuary is a unique combination of grasslands, wetlands and different riparian forest types. A number of water bodies have intersected the forest of the sanctuary and created many submerged saturated areas throughout the sanctuary. Some of the common aquatic plants found in the wetlands of the area are *Eichhornia crassipes*, *Nelumbo nucifera*, *Ipomea aquatica*, *Hemarthria compressa*, *Cynodon dactylon*,

Lemna perpusilla, Vetiveria zizanioides, Pistia stratiotes, Nymphaea nouchali, Hymenachne pseudointerrupta, Alpinia nigra, Trapa natans, etc.

2.7 Concern of Biodiversity Conservation in Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary

- a. Illegal grazing of Livestock along the sanctuary boundaries.
- b. Cutting for Fuel wood inside village and along peripheries of sanctuary- results in habitat loss
- c. Lopping for Fodder Villages inside and outside - that leads to degradation
- d. Spread of Invasive Species *Mimosa pudica* and *Eichhornia crassipes* inside forest and village peripheries.
- e. Small Timber & Other MFP- Collection by local villager, who are increasingly practicing destructive means of collection i.e., by cutting the twigs and branches for removing the product of their interest that includes fodder, fruits, leaves and others.
- f. Encroachments: The loss of forest due to encroachment mainly for agriculture and grazing animals.
- g. Illegal and uncontrolled fishing: Catching fish in recent times have begun to use explosives, which has resulted in loss or local disappearance of many of the species including fingerling and small fishes.

3. Village Socio-Economic Profile and EDC Profile

3.1 Key Information

The Chitolmari Pathar (East) EDC of village Chitalmari Pathar (East) has been registered in 2009 under the provision of rule 7 (VII) of Assam Joint (Peoples Participation) Forest Management Rules-1998, under Nagaon Wildlife Division, Nagaon in jurisdiction of Kaziranga Tiger Reserve. The key information of the EDC is furnished below.

Table-A: Key Information of the EDC

Name of the EDC	Chitolmari Pathar (East)
Name of Revenue Village	Chitolmari Pathar
Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Sutirpar Gaon Panchayat
Revenue Circle	Juria
District	Nagaon
Forest Division	Nagaon
Forest Range	Garazan
Forest Beat	Sutirpar
Year Formed	2009
Registration No	EDC/WLN/25/2009
Description of Boundary of EDC	As below North: Badsamari Mukh South: Laokhuwa Forest West: Sutirpar embankment East: Burasapori + Laokhuwa Forest
EDC Bank Account No	3113597767

Source: EDC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in Chitolmari Pathar, 2016

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee & General Body

The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the EDC are contained in the table, which is given below.

Table-B: Brief Details of Members of the Committee

Name	Age	Fathers/ Husband Name	Phone No	Designation
Md Sohor Ali	56	S/o Hussain Ali	9435784373	President
Ali Hussain	43	S/O Late Hatem Ali	9085371757	Member Secretary
Amir Hamja	35	S/o Foj Uddin	7399513757	Member
Abu Sharma	36	Yead Ali	9435237780	Member
Mohar Ali	49	Hussain Ali	9854722247	Member
Hasen Ali	58	Hussain Ali	9401356518	Member
Sahjahan Ali	25	Hajarat Ali	9613127256	Member
Jamal uddin	36	Hajarat Ali		Member
Abdul Mutalib	25	Umar Ali	9577042151	Member
Tanjima Khatun	23	Surahab Ali	8876986457	Member
Monuwara Begum	38	Mannash Ali	98592450041	Member

Source: EDC Records

3.3 Households & Population Structure

The village has 800 households*, of which 180 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table C: Demographic Profile of EDC

Caste/Community	Household	Male	Female	Total
General	800	1270	1280	2550
OBC	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	800	1270	1280	2550

The total population is 2550, of which 1270 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes only General persons.

*** The number of household collected from various sources is give below and shows variation**

Sources	Household No
Census 2011	643
Forest Department report	401
Household Survey, 2016	800

Table D :Age Group Distribution

Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male	140	350	500	180	100
Female	160	250	500	220	150
Total	300	600	1000	400	250

3.4 Education & Skills Development

Over 54.6% of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the community members have received school level education. On the other hand, relatively fewer households have college educated members.

Table E: Educational Profile of EDC

Age class	KG/ Nursery	Up to IV	V- VII	VIII -IX	X- XII	Graduate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	50	300	300	150	40	2	0	360
>25 years	50	300	150	30	8	12	2	796
Total	100	600	450	180	48	14	2	1156

Livelihood skills are usually acquired under various settings – formal & informal. In the EDC area, informal means for skills development is the traditional norm. People have traditional skills in the following areas:

- (a) Agricultural activities
- (b) Bamboo craft
- (c) Tailoring
- (d) Carpentry

3.5 Land Use Pattern

It is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:

Crop Land: 35%

Habitation:45 %

Water Bodies: 15% (incl. water logged areas)

Barren Land:5 %

3.6 Land Holdings

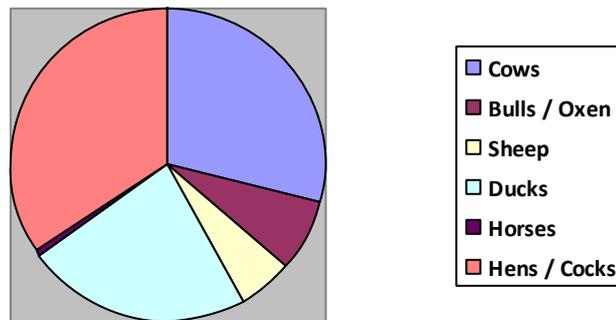
It has been seen that:

- 15% of the households are landless;
- 82.5 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha); and
- 2.5 % of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

3.7 Livestock

The total number of livestock in the village is 10805. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Livestock Population		
Sl No	Livestock	Numbers
1	Cows	1000
2	Bulls / Oxen	260
3	Sheep	200
4	Ducks	800
5	Horses	12
6	Hens / Cocks	1200



3.8 Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities

In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options. The present condition of infrastructure in the village is not satisfactory.

Table E: Physical infrastructure

Sl. No.	Infrastructure	Location (Inside village or Outside)	Number (If applicable)	Distance from Village (in km)	Remarks
1	Main Road	Outside	-	2km	
2	Bus stand	Outside	-	2km	
3	Primary School	Inside	3		
4	Middle School	Inside	2		
5	High School	Outside		2km	
6	HS School	Outside		14km	
7	College	Outside		16km	

8	Primary Health Care	Outside		2km	
9	Post Office	Outside		1km	
10	Bank	Outside		2km	Juria
11	Drinking Water source	Inside			Tube well and ring well
12	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	2		
13	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside	-	2km	
14	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	-	14km	
15	Police Station	Outside	-	2km	
16	Forest Beat Office	Outside	-	2km	
17	Forest Range Office	Outside	-	16km	
18	Railway station	Outside	-	16km	
19	Mosque	Inside	2		

From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:

Physical Infrastructure: The habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like paved roads, electricity, water supply, mobile network etc.

Education & Health Facilities: The village has access to medical and educational institute at a considerable distance.

Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Gram Panchayat office, Revenue office, Forest Beat office etc.) are located at a considerable distance.

Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at a considerable distance from the habitation. The people depend on three banks namely, Assam Gramin Vikas Bank, United Bank of India and State Bank of India

3.9 Agricultural Crops

The above shows that the following are the main crops grown in the village.

- a) Boro Paddy : Production: 400q
- b) Mustard : Production 1200 kg
- c) Vegetables : Production 1500kg

3.10 Fodder Availability

The above shows that the main sources of fodder in the village are as follows:

- (a) Forest area
- (b) Local village area

3.11 Markets

Access to the main market by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Sutirpar at 2 km away (if in other village)
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: : Sutirpar at 2 km away
- (c) Major Market: : Juria at 14 km away

3.12 Water Resources

The main water resources with the water availability is as follows:

- (a) Tube wells (Water Availability: Perennial)
- (b) Ring Well (Water Availability: Perennial)

3.13 Energy Consumption

- (a) Households Depending: 500 Nos. Source: Fuel wood from forest
- (b) Households Depending: 10 Nos. Source: LPG
- (c) Households Depending: 15 Nos. Source: Solar power

3.14 Socio-economic status

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are agriculture and fishery. Most households earn Rs. 72000 to Rs. 150000 per year.

4. Livelihood assets profiles and vulnerability contexts

This section deals with the livelihood assets and their current status in the village. The vulnerability context has also been analysed in this section.

4.1 Livelihoods Assets Analysis

As per the sustainable livelihood framework (SLF) there are five most important livelihood assets i.e. Human capital, financial capital, social capital, Natural capital

and Physical capital that are needed for livelihood enhancement in a village. The status of the five capitals have been analysed and are given below.

Human Capital:

Over 54.6% of the population is reported to be literate. Most of the community members have received school level education. On the other hand, relatively fewer households have college educated members. There are 14 graduate and 2 post graduates.

Physical Capital:

The nearest bus stand is 2 km away from the village. The village has two Anganwadi centres, three Primary schools, Middle schools in the village. There is a playground five km away from the village. Drinking water is available in the village. There are four ring wells and 500 tubewells in the village.

Natural Capital:

The Chitolmari Pathar village is under Nagaon district. Nearest river is Brahmaputra. Agricultural land is found to be suitable for different crops like rice and vegetables. But floods and animal depredation causes problem in farming. Availability of water bodies in the sanctuary provides scope fishing to villagers if provided by Forest Acts and rules.

Social Capital:

The village is headed by one headman called Gaon burha. Mosque priest, also called as Junab has high position in the society. He also plays a vital role in decision making among community members. Homogeneity among the community is also an asset for the village. The village has two mosques and two other religious institutions. There are twenty self- help groups. There is one Mahila Samiti and one youth club, two Anganwadi centres and one Sports club.

Financial Capital:

The village has access to banks which is located at a distance of 2 km at Juria. People mostly depend on SBI and PNB. About 600 persons have bank accounts and 10 people have health insurance. Besides these few banks, people borrow loans from money lenders or rich farmers.

4.2 Livelihood Assets Pentagon

Based on the analysis and assessment of the existing five livelihood assets in the village livelihood pentagon was studied. The livelihood pentagon is not balanced and gaps could be plugged by taking appropriate livelihood strategies and actions that are mentioned in village development plan and livelihood development plan.

4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis

Various research studies have shown that even if the village is rich in the five livelihood capitals, livelihood enhancement targets are not achieved due to the existing vulnerabilities in the village.

^ In the Pub Chitolmari Pathar village there vulnerabilities exist due to which the livelihood enhancement of the communities has been suffering. The village faces three types of vulnerabilities namely, Malaria, Floods and Pest attacks. The mighty river Brahmaputra and its tributaries flood the village in the month of Jun, July and August every year. Not only men but also wild animals suffer a lot during the floods. The aftermath of floods, particularly in the month of June, July and August, lead to diseases like malaria that kills people. The third major vulnerability is the pest attack which is more severe particularly in the months of January, February, March, April and May.

4.4 Seasonality:

The people of Chitolmari Pathar (East) mostly depend on agricultural activities and fishing for their livelihood. They use to cultivate Boro paddy, mustard, jute along with rabi vegetables. Boro paddy is usually done during autumn season till early winter months. Flood during the month of June- August and Animal depredation causes various problems in the village. It ranges from damage of crops to loss of property. Elephant and wild boar seems to depredate throughout the year. Also, buffalos migrate in the fields early winter and late winter months.

SEASONALITY CALENDER OF PUB CHITOLMARI PATHAR EDC

Months	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Crops	Boro paddy											
	Mustard				Jute							
	Rabi crops										Rabi crops(vegetables)	
Hazard (Flood & animal depredation)						Flood						
	Elephant & Wild boar											
	Buffalo										Buffalo	

5. Existing Plans and Programmes

This Chapter deals with certain essential linkages with other key planning and execution mechanisms and processes which have direct bearing upon microplanning. The topmost among these is the Working Plans which provide an overall umbrella for sustainable development and forestry and wildlife conservation in forest areas of the State. In wildlife areas, these plans are known as Management Plan, and in Tiger Reserves, as Tiger Conservation Plans. In addition, there are several plan scheme components such as the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), and Scheduled Caste Component Plan (SCP) which also get implemented in forest villages through the Forest Department. There are several line departments providing health, education, power, irrigation and livelihood services. Often these departments also implement schemes in the forest villages.

After the promulgation of the Assam Joint (Peoples' Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998 in Assam, the joint forest management got initiated, and the JFMCs and EDC were constituted in 2002. Prior to this, some working plans had prescriptions for joint forest management or constituted JFM circles. However, the National Working Plan Code, 2014 gave the right impetus to the microplanning and has incorporated detailed guidelines to this effect. This Micro plan is based on the 2014 National Working Plan Code.

5.1 Brief History of EDC

In 1995-96, the Government of India decided to implement The India Eco Development Project as a five-year pilot project in 7 protected areas, *viz.* Buxa Tiger Reserve, Palamau Tiger Reserve, Ranthambore Tiger Reserve, Gir National Park, Pench Tiger Reserve, Nagarhole Tiger Reserve and Periyar Tiger Reserve with the objective of trying out the feasibility of this participatory conservation model. The IEDP envisaged eco-development as a strategy that 'aims to conserve biodiversity by addressing both the impact of the local people on the protected areas and the impact of the protected areas on local people'. In sum, the IED has been a landmark project in India. Starting as an ambitious exercise, facing civil society criticism, plagued with an agonizingly slow pick up, a serious rethink and downscaling at the MTR stage, it has finally resulted in some exceptional achievements (Project Tiger, India, 2004).

As on today there are 28 registered EDCs under the Nagaon Wildlife Division, which are under the administrative control of the FDA, Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.

Additionally, 10 EDCs have been proposed by the Nagaon Wildlife Division. Eco Development Committees will be formed in all the fringe villages bordering the WLSs and RFs under the Buffer Area of KTR. A Confederation of EDCs comprising of representatives of all the EDCs would be constituted once the remaining EDCs have been registered. In each village, Self Help Groups will be formed for different income generating activities. Existing Eco-Clubs under National Green Corps in the fringe village schools of the area will be converted to Nature Clubs. Wherever Eco Clubs are lacking, efforts would be made to constitute them. The Nature Clubs may also include institutions and organisations formed independently to educate people on environment and its values.

5.2 Forest Department initiatives in the Past

Statement of item wise expenditure under the plan scheme Project Tiger for the year 2011-12 Nagaon Wildlife Division

Item no.	Item of work	Sanctioned			Actual		
		Amount in lakh	Quantity	Location	Amount in lakh	Quantity	Location
1.	Strengthening of Infrastructure						
a.	Culverts and roads	5.00	LS	LWLS, BWLS	2.00	LS	LWLS BWLS
2.	Man-animal conflict						
a.	Compensation and Anti-depredation activities	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS
3.	Eco-development and public awareness: co-existence						
a.	Entry point activities for locals	12.00	Remaining 12 EDCs	HQ, LWLS, BWLS	7.00	6 EDCs	HQ, LWLS, BWLS
b.	Eco-development activity as per Microplan for	25.00	5 EDCs	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			

	EDCs						
c.	Forest Villages (Tribals): Power Tillers, Handlooms etc	5.00	8 villages	HQ, LWLS			
4.	RESEARCH						
a.	Conduct of workshops, training seminars etc	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
b.	Field surveys, Wildlife studies and Monitoring	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
c.	Forensic kits	0.05	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
5.	Staff development and capacity building						
a.	Fostering Eco-tourism	3.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
	RECURRING						
	Anti-poaching activities						
1.	Remuneration for Local Protection Squads(LPS) involved in patrolling	10.80	3squad s @3000 /indl/m onth	HQ, LWLS, BWLS	7.26	3 squads	LWLS, BWLS
2.	Rewards to informers	0.50	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS	0.15	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS
	Man-animal conflict			HQ, LWLS, BWLS			HQ, LWLS, BWLS
3.	Awareness, Education and Training	1.00	LS				
	Eco-development			HQ, LWLS,			HQ, LWLS, BWLS

	and public awareness: co-existence			BWLS			
4.	Exposure visits for locals	1.00	LS	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
5.	Awareness programs, meetings for locals	0.50	LS	Division	0.50	LS	Division

**CHITOLMARI PATHAR (EAST) ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
LAOKHOWA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, NAGAON WILDLIFE DIVISION**

**Micro-Plan
(2016-17 to 2026-27)**

PART - II

6. Microplan Objectives, SWOT and Gap Analysis

6.1 Microplan objectives

A village level Micro-Plan is a village development plan and forest development plan, which is need based and site specific, commensurate to available resources. As the unit of the plan is small, it is called a micro plan. The microplan tries to meet the twin objectives of:

- i. Enhancing livelihoods
- ii. Biodiversity conservation and maintaining the ecological balance

In India, micro-plans have become an integral part of the joint forest management approach adopted by the Government of India. In this context, a micro-plan is a simple document prepared with the active participation of the community members. The community (village) is the unit for such micro-planning. The document aims to link local forest based resources to local needs and programme objectives of the Forest Department. As per the JFM Guidelines of 2000, the Forest Officers and JFMC should prepare a micro plan after having detailed PRA exercise in the village. The micro-plans of the JFMC/ EDC are to be incorporated into the working plans of the Forest Department.

The present micro-plan has been prepared by members of the community, including both male and female members. This document has emerged as an outcome of the following Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process undertaken by the community and personnel of Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (RGVN) in May 2016. The various steps followed are enumerated briefly below:-

- Community meetings organized at the outset in May 2016 to discuss the objective of the project and obtaining their cooperation to gather the required information about the community and its contexts;
- Collection of the baseline data on the community and its contexts.
- Validation of collected information through community discussions held thereafter and feedback.

6.2 Need Assessment and Gap Analysis

Based on the resource assessment, capacity assessment, livelihoods assets mapping and vulnerability assessment through focused group discussions, PRA exercises, village level and household level survey, the need assessment, gap analysis and SWOT analysis was carried out. The action plan, livelihood, village development strategies and forestry development plan were conceptualized for the EDC primarily based on this analysis.

Training Need Assessment:

- a. Capacity building** of communities through regular awareness programmes on import development issues like Forests and Biodiversity, Sustainable development, climate change issues, Gender issues, Financial inclusion, importance of Water and Sanitation, Soil and water conservation, Flood management should be carried out. A mechanism for the same is proposed in the action plan for village development.
- b. Skill Development:** Conducting regular review of livelihood skills and providing specialized training on use of equipment and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

Gap Analysis:

- i) Poor transport and communication facilities
- ii) Poor traditional skill
- iii) Illiteracy
- iv) Lack of infrastructure.
- v) Poor Water and Sanitation facilities.

6.3 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis was carried out through participatory approach by involving both male and female members of the community.

Strengths

- i. Traditional skill
- ii. Hard working community
- iii. Potential NTFP

Weaknesses

- i. Illiteracy
- ii. High Population density
- iii. Low agricultural land compared to population
- iv. Poor condition of the village road

Opportunities

- i. Commercialisation of Jute
- ii. Fishery
- iii. Commercialisation of vegetables

Threats

- i. Flood
- ii. Animal Depredation
- iii. Pest attacks

6.4 PRA Exercise

Team from RGVN Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Chitalmari Pathar village as follows:

Date: 15/06/16 **Location:** 8 LP School, Chitalmari Pathar (East)

Numbers Present: 19

In Presence of: EDC members, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.

Awareness and orientation programme was conducted at village level before taking up the participatory mapping and transect walk. The main themes covered during awareness and orientation included the following:

1. Participatory Planning
2. Participatory tools & Methods
3. Importance of Microplanning and role of EDC/ JFMC
4. Environmental issues
5. Climate change and Climate variation
6. Ecological balance and Ecosystem management (traditional and scientific)
7. Sustainable livelihood Framework
8. Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
9. Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
10. Marketing and Value addition
11. Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
12. Gender Issues and gender equality

Observations: The communities actively participated during the discussions and PRA exercise. The following important points have emerged:

- (1) People expressed that the EDC/JFMC have not been very active in the past due to lack of funds and projects
- (2) There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the EDC/ JFMC in the past.
- (3) They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- (4) While some NGOs have been visiting the EDC/ JFMC they only collected data and information but did not take up any development activity.

- (5) It was for the first time that Under the APBFC the NGO has come and interacted with the community and created awareness and proper orientation not only about the project but also on the development issues including environmental and ecological aspects to growth and development.
- (6) The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock management etc.
- (7) They shared their concern over the climate variation and its ill effects on agriculture and health in the village. They are keen to learn more on the scientific facts about climate change issues.
- (8) A sense of importance was observed among the people as they understood the important role they had towards reducing causes leading to climate variation by protecting the nearby forests and a sense of ownership seems to be gripping them boosting their self esteem.

Community Need Assessment: Based on the PRA exercise, Focus group discussions, consultations with village community, EDC members, forest staff and other stakeholders the Village Development plan and Livelihood development Plan was prepared for the EDC. Through the participatory approach the community Need Assessment was carried out. The people's needs can be categorized as follows:

1. Structural Needs

2. Non Structural needs

These needs can be classified further into long term needs and short term needs. The details of the community needs are given in the village development plan.

The structural needs of the people have direct and indirect linkage with livelihood improvement. These include improvement of infrastructure like roads, school buildings, Health care infrastructure, drinking water supply system, water tanks, ring wells etc. Construction of toilets, community halls and training sheds, market sheds.

The non structural needs of the people include provision for skill training, provision of veterinary services, health care services, mobile doctors team, requirement of teachers for schools in the villages, capacity building through training and awareness

on financial inclusion, SHG and cluster formation, provision for raw materials, village maintenance & development fund/ community fund for EDC, Value addition of traditional products and marketing linkages. Exposure visits to best practice sites relating to joint forest management, community participatory project sites, artisans villages and participation in exhibitions and trade fairs etc.

7. Village Development Plan

Based on the long term – short term needs and structural - Non structural needs for village development the village development plan was developed in consultation with the Village community and EDC members and Forest staff/ member secretary of the EDC. The following are the measures planned by community members for overall development –

- (i) As the household sanitary system is poor and unhygienic, there is urgent need for provision of sanitary latrines to each household along with drinking water facility. These would help in development of the health standard of the villagers.
- (ii) There is need for improvement of village roads, especially from the house of Nur Mohammad till the house of Abdul Karim. This road connects to markets and other important centre like health centre, schools etc. A bridge is also required in Toltola stream; it connects the village with rest of the important places.
- (iii) Provision of LPG connections and to BPL families would reduce the dependence of households in fuel wood and helps in conservation of forest.
- (iv) There is no provision for electrification of the households, so solar light provision would be beneficial for the community members. This would help in reducing the daily expenditure of the households and dependency on other sources like kerosene, firewood etc.
- (v) There is no proper infrastructure for official works of the EDC, so a community hall (60/40 sq feet) is required beside the LP School.

Beside the above points the villagers choose to take up short term measurements for their development through Entry Point Activities (EPA) given the table (7.1)

7.1 Ranking

Ranking of EPA

	Village EPA as ranked	Details
1	To organize machineries for training in the field of sewing and tailorin.	Location- Near Sutir Par Beat office.
2	To set up new connection for LPG supply.	LPG for selected BPL families by EDC.
3	To set up facilities for candle/ mom small industry	Near market, Sutir Par
4	To arrange Power Pump facilities for supplying water to the crops field.	Power pump to selected farmers by EDC.
5	To arrange Jersey cattle for the production of milk.	To households selected by EDC.
6	To organize training cum seminar for better fishery.	To selected households by EDC.
7	To set up facilities for broiler farming.	To selected persons by EDC.

Sam
Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon Wildlife Division
Kalimari, Nagaon, Assam

8. Livelihood Development Plan

Effective PRA exercises and socio-economic surveys in the fringe and forest villages have been conducted with the help and support of EDC members and RGVN in order to make microplan for the village. Various Income Generating Activities (IGA) were identified through focus group discussions and PRA. Some of the important income generating activities as identified by the communities include:- pisciculture, vegetable farming, poultry, dairy farming, apiculture, mushroom farming, decentralized nursery, tailoring, small crafts, jute crafts, bamboo crafts, candle making, incense stick making, pickle making, etc. Value addition to the products can be made by processing, grading packing/ bottling and labelling professionally. Inputs, equipments, raw materials required for the IGA were identified. A marketing platform, called Van Bazar, is proposed to be established to showcase and sell products from JFMCs/ EDCs.

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and Skill Development

1. Agriculture
2. Fishery
3. Tailoring
4. Electrician

8.2 Livelihood opportunities

Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:

- Agriculture & Horticulture
- Livestock
- Skills Development
- Fishery

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints and opportunities in agriculture and horticulture sector is given below-

The main constraints are:

- (a) Flood
- (b) Poor Market Linkage
- (c) Animal Depredation

The opportunities are:

- (a) Market linkage
- (b) Commercialisation of agriculture
- (c) Organic farming

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints and opportunities in Livestock rearing is given below-

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of fodder
- (b) Lack of sufficient veterinary services
- (c) Disease after flood

The opportunities are:

- (a) Dairy
- (b) Poultry
- (c) Duckery

8.5 NTFP(Potential)

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of value addition/ processing/ packaging
- (b) Lack of marketing linkage
- (c) Lack of availability within the village boundary

The opportunities are:

- (a) Medicinal plants can be used to prepare traditional medicinal tonics
- (b) Boosting income generation
- (c) Value added product

8.6 Specialized Skills

The main constraints are:

- (a) Traditional skill level/ practices
- (b) lack of proper knowledge about different scope of development
- (c) Lack of access to modern tools and implements

The opportunities are:

- (a) Young entrepreneurs
- (b) Small scale industries like Agarbatti, Pickle making
- (c) Tailoring

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints are;

- (a) Lack of access to bank loans
- (b) High rate of interest
- (c) Poor awareness about Microfinance Institutions
- (d) Poor condition of community

The opportunities are:

- (a) Provision of coverage under different government schemes
- (b) Micro finance Institution
- (c) Motivation to form SHGs
- (d) Provision of seed money with each EDC

8.8 Strategic Interventions

Summarizing the suggested programmes at above as strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan:

1. Agriculture and allied activities
2. Bamboo crafting
3. Tailoring and embroidery
4. Handicrafts

5. Computer education to illegible villagers

6. Driving

8.9 Income Generating Activities

The main income generating activities as planned at the village are:

1. Jute cultivation
2. Tailoring
3. Livestock rearing

8.10 SHG Activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Jute Products
2. Tailoring and Embroidery
3. Handicrafts

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Good practices/ project of JFMC/EDC/ Livelihood in North East and India
2. Participation in fairs (melas) like SARAS and other exhibitions organised by TRIFED

8.12 Convergence

The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India:

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment
2. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
3. Rashtriya Krishi Sinchay Yojana (RKSY) - for irrigation, including watershed development
4. National Rural Livelihoods Mission
5. Skills Development schemes
6. Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojana
7. National Rural Health Mission
8. National Bamboo Mission

9. Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate.

The above convergence will yield synergies for the present plan, as well as help in sustaining the planned works in the post-project period.

9. Forest Development Plan

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of Chitolmari Pathar (East) EDC. The objective of this plan is to meet the dual objective of conserving forest and biodiversity and at the same time meeting the livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

The micro-plan takes into consideration the following:

- (a) Area of the sanctuary which is nearby EDC and degraded in terms of habitat quality may be assigned to habitat improvement (but principal of management tells that the fringe area of sanctuary shall be kept degraded)
- (b) Area to be planted on community lands and other lands outside the sanctuary area
- (c) The Chitalmari Pathar (East) should be relocated because –
 - i) It is chipped between two sanctuaries, Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary & Burachapori Wildlife Sanctuary
 - ii) Every year affected by Brahmaputra flood area to ring Bundh. It is located inside ring Bundh (ring dyke)
 - iii) Located on the side of Boganala (a stream flowing outside from Brahmaputra) which is causing bank erosion and shrinking agricultural and residential land. This as a result will cause encroachment of the sanctuary land.

9.1.1 Forest Village Management in the Past –NA

9.1.2 Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

The dependency of the local community on forest produce for household requirements is available in the table given at below.

Table-1(A): Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce per Household of the Chitolmari Pathar (East) EDC

Name of Forest Produce	How met at Present	Remarks
Firewood	Forest and homestead	Illegal collection
Timber for House	Forest & Market	Illegal collection

Small timber for Implements	Forest & Homestead, Market	Illegal collection
Pole / Bamboo	-	-
Fodder	Forest	Illegal collection
NTFP	Forest	Illegal collection
Thatch grass	Forest and market	Illegal collection
Other _____	NA	NA

Table-1 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the Chitolmari Pathar (East) EDC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum)	Remarks
Firewood	5256q	
Timber for House	-	
Small Timber for Implements	-	
Pole / Bamboo	-	
Fodder from Forest	4380q	
NTFP ,Thatch Grass	-	
Other _____	-	

9.2 Forest Protection Issues

9.2.1 Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of Chitolmari Pathar (East) EDC have been summarized below.

Table-2: Protection Problems of the Chitolmari Pathar (East) EDC

Type of Problem	Relevant (Yes / No)	Significant (Yes / No)
Grazing - Local Animals	Yes	Yes
Grazing - Animals from Other Area	Yes	Yes
Illicit Felling of Timber	Yes	No
Smuggling of Timber	–	–
Accidental Fires	No	No
Encroachment of Forest Lands	–	–
Others	–	–

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Wildlife Habitat

In the Chitolmari Pathar (East) EDC, the reasons for degradation of wildlife habitat are illegal felling, grazing and illegal fishing.

9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Chitolmari Pathar (East) EDC; viz. the plans for Protection, Habitat Improvement , Nursery Development, Wetland conservation, Man- Animal Conflict Reduction, Grazing Plan and Eco-Tourism Plan.

9.3.1 Protection Plan

The protection Plan is two fold, namely wildlife protection and secondly Forest protection in terms of control over grazing and illicit felling etc.

Wildlife Protection: The Protection Plan given below discusses the measures for the protection of Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary. The Forest Department has constituted Local Protection Squad (LPS) from the youth members belonging to the fringe villages. The appointments of the members are quarterly reviewed and they are also not at par with casual labours/home guards. They are part timer employed for forest protection. The members are from different EDCs discharging protection duties under the LPS. However, there are certain issues such as

1. Irregular payment of wages and honorarium
2. Issue of uniform and shoes
3. Issue of training and skilling
4. Lack of scientific methods and inputs

In view of the recent rhino translocation in Burachapori WLS, which is the neighbouring sanctuary adjacent to LWLS, the threat to the wildlife has increased many folds. The endeavour of the forest department to increase the number of Rhino's in the WLS in near future, would lead to pressure of protection and the task would heavily fall on the LPS in about 2-3 years of time. As it appears, currently, the LPS is not geared to meet up challenges of rhino poaching and is highly ill-equipped. Therefore, in view of the above, the following are prescribed:

1. There should be enforcement of minimum wages/ honorarium
2. The squad should be made at par with Home Guards
3. The squad should be well armed with weapons and other equipment such as night vision devices.
4. Regular training and motivational camps to be held for the LPS
5. EDC to monitor the works and performance of the LPS youths every month.
6. In future recruitment, the member of LPS should be considered for frontline staff for as casual labour if they wish.

Forest Protection: As revealed in the PRA, the communities are heavily dependent upon the Sanctuary for their daily requirement of firewood, grazing and timber needs. This has played a major role in destruction of sanctuary area. In order to prevent further degradation of the habitat, the following measures are could be recommended-
:

1. All the EDC households to be supplied with LPG for cooking
2. The entire EDC household to be supplied with alternate sources of energy for lighting etc. such as solar energy solutions.
3. The grazing pressure should be reduced gradually by making Grazing Plan.
4. The EDC should impose fines on the members of the village and outsiders who enter the forest without permission.
5. The EDC should enforce strict discipline so that fishing is stopped totally within the sanctuary area.
6. The EDC should ensure that timber felling inside these sanctuary should be stopped, and heavy penalty should be levied upon those who violate the norm.
7. The EDC should take active part in the restocking of the degraded areas of the sanctuary and habitat improvement plans undertaken by the Forest Department. A Habitat improvement Plan where the communities can participate has been also presented in the next section.

Habitat Improvement Plan:

The habitat of the Laokhowa Wildlife sanctuary was once very rich, and it supported a population of almost 100 rhinos in the past till early 1980s. Today there are no rhinos in the Sanctuary, and wildlife has become very scanty. In order that wildlife is rehabilitated once again; the area needs to be undertaken for habitat improvement. Once the habitat improves and wildlife is reintroduced, the tourism potential of the sanctuary will go up, and this would surely boost the tourism potential. Once the tourist inflow starts, eco-tourism would grow giving new livelihood opportunities to the communities. The village lies on the fringes of the Laokhowa WLS. There is an embankment running most part to the south of the sanctuary. All the villages are located on the southern side of the embankment. There are many water bodies and grasslands. Growth of ipomoea and water hyacinth is very rampant. In view of the

above, the following Habitat Improvement works are prescribed to be undertaken with the help of the EDC:

1. Removal of all the encroachment from the notified area of the sanctuary
2. Plantation of species suitable for wildlife in the degraded areas/ encroachment areas
3. Large plantations of fuel wood and fodder species in the village areas and the sanctuary area adjoining to village(EDC)
4. Fuelwood species could be short rotation crops of 10 to 15 years, after which the harvest should be shared with the EDC. The intermediate thinnings also need to be shared with the EDC.
5. The EDC should be involved in all habitat improvement works including weed removal and desiltation works

Nursery Development Plan: Nursery is an excellent source of livelihood arising out of forestry activities. The following are prescribed:-

1. The EDC should develop a 0.25 Ha Nursery for polypots and naked bed seedlings.
2. Each seedling could be sold at Rs. 5-8 to the neighbouring Forest Division, and at slightly higher prices.
3. The nursery should be of fruit bearing, important forest species and medicinal plants

Wetland Conservation Plan: There are several wetlands on the north and south of the embankment. These wetlands were once a very good habitat for the wildlife, especially the rhino, wild buffalo and the elephant. However, due to human interference and biotic pressure, the quality of these wetlands has got deteriorated. While the wetlands on the south of the embankment are being used by people for unscientific fishing without any restraint, the wetlands on the north side are prone to grazing and fishing too. Due to annual flooding, the wetlands are getting silted up and have lost much of their original water retention capacity. Further, there is another issue of human habitations on the fringes of the sanctuary, have got several embankments made to stop flood waters of the river Brahmaputra. While flooding may be a bane for the human populations, it's a boon for the wildlife and sanctuary.

Fringe villages lying to east and south of Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctaury has encroached Letrijan stream which is a natural boundary of Laokhowa sanctuary. It has created many natural ponds as a result of this natural flow of Letrijan and drainage of rain water has stopped in these areas. The main Laokhowa Suti, which makes the boundary of the Laokhowa wildlife sanctuary on the north and that of Burachapori wildlife sanctuary on the south, is now almost fully closed due to creation of embankment and bund on Brahmaputra at Shanti Bara area. So for wetland conservation and encroachment removal, flow of stream is required to be re-established. In view of the above, the following prescriptions/recommended are made for wetland conservation (implemented as per Wildlife Protection Act and Rule):

1. The wetlands in the village area to be de-silted thoroughly.
2. Local variety of fish alone to be cultured in the village wetlands
3. Fishing to be regularized by the EDC, and all income to be deposited in the EDC account.
4. Sprinkler irrigation to be used
5. Crops needing less water to be promoted along with organic manuring.
6. The wetlands on the north of the embankment to be de-slited.
7. The EDC should not allow any fishing outside the village areas in the sanctuary. Heavy penalty should be imposed upon the defaulters.

Man -Animal Conflict Reduction Plan: Depredation from elephants, wild buffalo, wild boar and other animals are common. Damage to human life and property is consequent in chance encounters with wildlife. To mitigate the man animal conflict situation, the following are prescribed:-

1. Small tongies/ watch towers to be created by the Forest Department to keep watch and ward on stray wildlife. The posts should be manned by people from the village on turn by turn basis.
2. Anti Depredation Squad to be created in the EDC
3. Torches & search lights, crackers and kerosene should be supplied regularly by the Department to the Anti Depredation Squads.
4. The EDC should monitor the functioning of the Anti Depredation Squad
5. All the crops should be insured regularly

6. All persons should be covered under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
7. The Forest Department should enhance the ex-gratia grant.
8. The process of awarding ex-gratia should be simplified so that the affected families do not have to wait for long to receive compensation.
9. No person should be allowed to be EDC's president for more than two terms and the tenure of term should be for 3-4 years.

Grazing Plan: The grazing pressure on Laokhowa wildlife sanctuary is very high. The following prescriptions are made for control of grazing:

- The EDC shall evolve novel methods for grazing control such as fixing the number of cattle that can graze, or allot certain areas for grazing as per rules of forest conservation
- High Yielding Variety cattle should slowly replace the existing cattle population. For this suitable scheme shall be formulated for e.g. compensation to persons selling High Yielding Variety of cows.
- The EDC should impose dis-incentives on families having large number of cattle. For e.g. they shall fix charges for grazing of cattle inside sanctuary according to slab system.
- Stall feeding may be promoted by the Forest Department
- Dairy Development activities to be taken up by the EDC using high milk yielding cows.
- There should be a conscious plan by the EDC to regulate grazing in consecutive years
- All cattle to be immunized regularly and the EDC should monitor the same. No unimmunized cattle should be allowed to be grazed.
- Information Communication and Technology (ICT) could be used to study grazing pattern and suggest corrective measures.

Eco-Tourism Plan: Currently, Laokhowa has little potential for wildlife tourism, as there are hardly any wildlife populations in the sanctuary. However, with the various translocation programmes being undertaken by the Forest Department, and good protection of the habitat, it is expected that tourism potential of the sanctuary would

be enhanced in another five years. There is currently very poor tourist infrastructure.

The following prescriptions are made in respect of eco-tourism:

1. Educational wildlife tourism has a great potential in Laokhowa which should be actively promoted by the Forest Department.
2. Home stay should be encouraged from now onwards from amongst the EDC members.
3. The Department should provide funding for creating home stay facilities by the village communities.
4. A number of eco-tourism trails should be developed with the help of Forest Department and the local communities.
5. Such eco-trails should be actively promoted by the Department.
6. Local tourist guides should be trained in tourism and foreign languages
7. Commercial tourism should be discouraged.
8. All the vehicles which shall be used for Safari shall be owned by the EDC or forest department

10. Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget

10.1.1 Roles and Responsibility Matrix

For the three sub plans namely Livelihood Development Plan, Village Development Plan and Forest Development Plan, a matrix of roles and responsibilities has been developed. The matrices have been shown below for each of the sub plans separately.

Livelihood Development Plan

Stakeholders	Planning	Manpower	Training	Funding	Production & Value Addition	Marketing	M&E (Monitoring & Evaluation)
EDC	√	√			√	√	√
NGO	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Skilling Agencies	√	√	√		√		
Forest Deptt	√	√		√		√	√
Line Deptt.	√	√		√			√

Village Development Plan

Stakeholders	EDC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	Govt of India/Corps
Solar Power	√	√	√	√		√
Solar/Hybrid Street Lights	√	√	√	√		√
Sprinkler Irrigation	√	√	√	√	√	√
LPG	√	√		√	√	√
Power Pumps	√	√	√	√		√
Training Center	√	√		√	√	√
Community Hall cum EDC Office	√	√	√			

Roads	√	√	√			
Water And Sanitation	√	√	√	√		√
School	√	√				
Health Infra	√	√	√	√	√	√
Organic farming/vermi compost	√	√	√	√	√	√

Forest Development Plan

Stakeholders	EDC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	District Admin
Forest Protection	√	√		√		
Wildlife Protection	√	√		√	√	
Habitat Improvement	√	√		√		
Nursery Development	√	√		√	√	
Wetland Conservation	√	√		√		√
Man-Animal Conflict	√	√		√		
Grazing Control	√	√	√	√		
Eco-Tourism	√	√	√			

10.2 Finance and Budget

The budget for the microplan has been prepared based on annual requirement of the three sub plans namely the Livelihood Plan, Village Development Plan and Forest Development Plan. The consolidated table is given below.

Sl No.	Plan	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1.	Livelihood Development Plan		
2.	Village Development Plan		
3.	Forest Development Plan		
	TOTAL		

Livelihood Development Plan

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1	Skill Development & Training		
2.	Dairy Farming		
3.	Poultry/ Fishery/ Duckery		
4.	Computers		
5.	Trades and Callings		
6.	Handicrafts		
7	Kits and Equipment		
8	Value Addition & Certification		
9	Packaging and Marketing		
10	Exposure Visits		
11	SHG/ JLG/ Cluster Formation & Credit		
12	Tourist Guides		
13	Eco-tourism & Home Stays		
14	Candle making factory		
	TOTAL		

Annual Village Development Plan:

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power		
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		
3.	Sprinkler Irrigation		
4.	LPG		
5.	Power Pumps		
6	Training Center		
7	Community Hall cum EDC Office		
8	Roads		
9	Water and Sanitation		
10	School		
11	Health Infrastructure		
12	Bridge		
	TOTAL		

Annual Forest Development Plan

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	0.25 Ha Nursery		
2.	50-100 Ha Fuelwood Plantation Creation		
3.	LPS Cost for 5 nos of youth from the EDC (Wages component) @ Rs. 280.00 per day or 365 days for 5 persons per annum	511,000.00	
4.	Uniform and equipment cost	60,000.00	
5.	Training of LPS	5000.00	
6.	Desiltation of water bodies	5,00,000.00	
7.	Anti Depredation Squad	5000.00	
8.	Tongi Construction (Temporary)	50,000.00	
9.	Crop Insurance	100,000.00	
10.	Life Insurance	200,000.00	
11.	Cattle Insurance	50,000.00	
	TOTAL		

10.2 Action Plans and Strategies:

Each of the **three** plans namely the Village Development Plan, Forest Development Plan and Livelihood Development Plan would require short term and long term action plans strategies in order to realize the prescriptions of the Microplan. Short term strategies should focus on activities to be taken up from 0-5 years, and long term plan should focus on activities to be taken up in 5-10 years of this Plan.

Livelihood Development Action Plan: The livelihood action plan may be divided into three parts namely, skilling, production & marketing and value addition. The most immediate want of the population is skilling. The skilling requirements needs to be viewed at basic level and advanced level. Once the trades and skill requirements have been frozen, the basic skills should be imparted within a period of 1 year for all willing members of the village both men and women in a phased manner. During this period, some of the trainees could also start production. The most marketable outputs

need to be channelized to the available markets in order to create the brand effect and assess the marketability of the production in terms of quality and value.

Village Development Action Plan: The village development action plan may be divided into the short term plan and the long term. In the short term plan activities like Solar lighting, Providing LPG connections, construction of Community hall and training centre and water sanitation needs would be addressed. In the long term plan for the village the activities like construction of schools, health care facilities would be taken up. Providing improved tools and equipments for enhancing agriculture production along with water sprinklers, power pumps would be provided.

Forest Development Action Plan: The forest development action plan comprises of the short term action plan and the long term plan. The short term plan includes formation and strengthening of forest protection squads, Nursery development, desiltation of water bodies, formation of anti depredation squads, Tongi construction and firewood plantations. In the long term action plan activities like Plantation, Crop improvement and habitat improvement would be taken up.

10.4 Institution Building, Networking and Partnership

EDC: The EDC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource centre for village and forestry development. The proposed EDC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support equipment like integrated solar electric supply system etc. Building capacity of EDC members through training programs on use of computers, maintaining and updating records/ accounts keeping and village level/ forestry data on a regular basis. The EDC office to be upgraded as a resource center, an activity and training hub. Improving their networking skills and creating awareness regarding development schemes of other departments and modalities for partnership.

CHITOLMARI PATHAR (EAST) ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

LAOKHOWA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, NAGAON WILDLIFE DIVISION

Micro-Plan

(2016-17 to 2026-27)

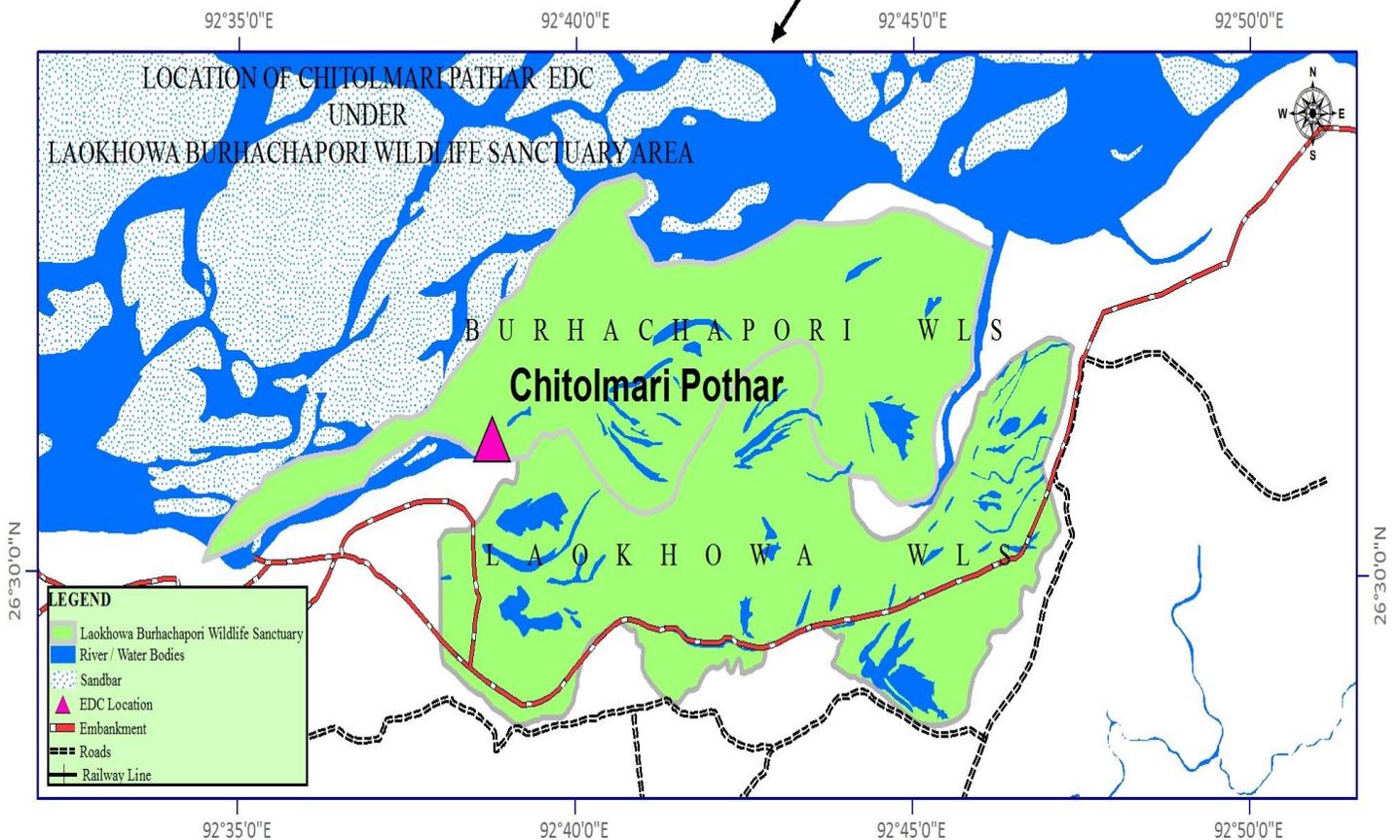
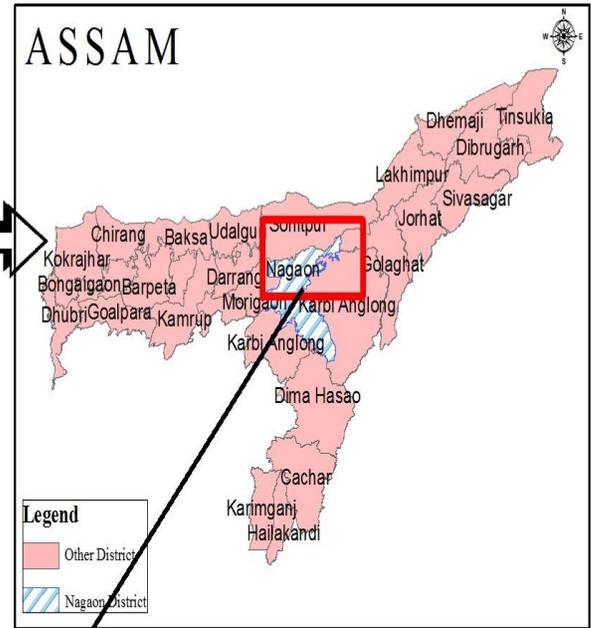
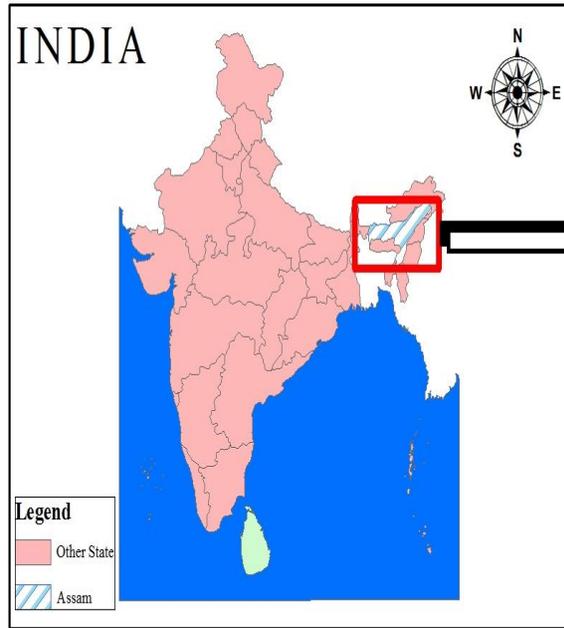
PART - III

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix No	Title
I (A)	Location Map of EDC in India
I (B)	Location Map of Chitolmari pothar
II	Approach to EDC
III (A)	EDC Registration certificate
III (B)	MoU/ Resolution Certificate
IV	Executive Members of Chitolmari pothar E.D.C.
V	Executive members group Photo of Chitolmari pothar EDC
VI	List of members present during PRA & FGD (Signed list)
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IX (B)	Training List of Tailoring (Ongoing)
X	Photographs
XI	GPS Coordinates
XII	SDP Report

APPENDIX –I (A)

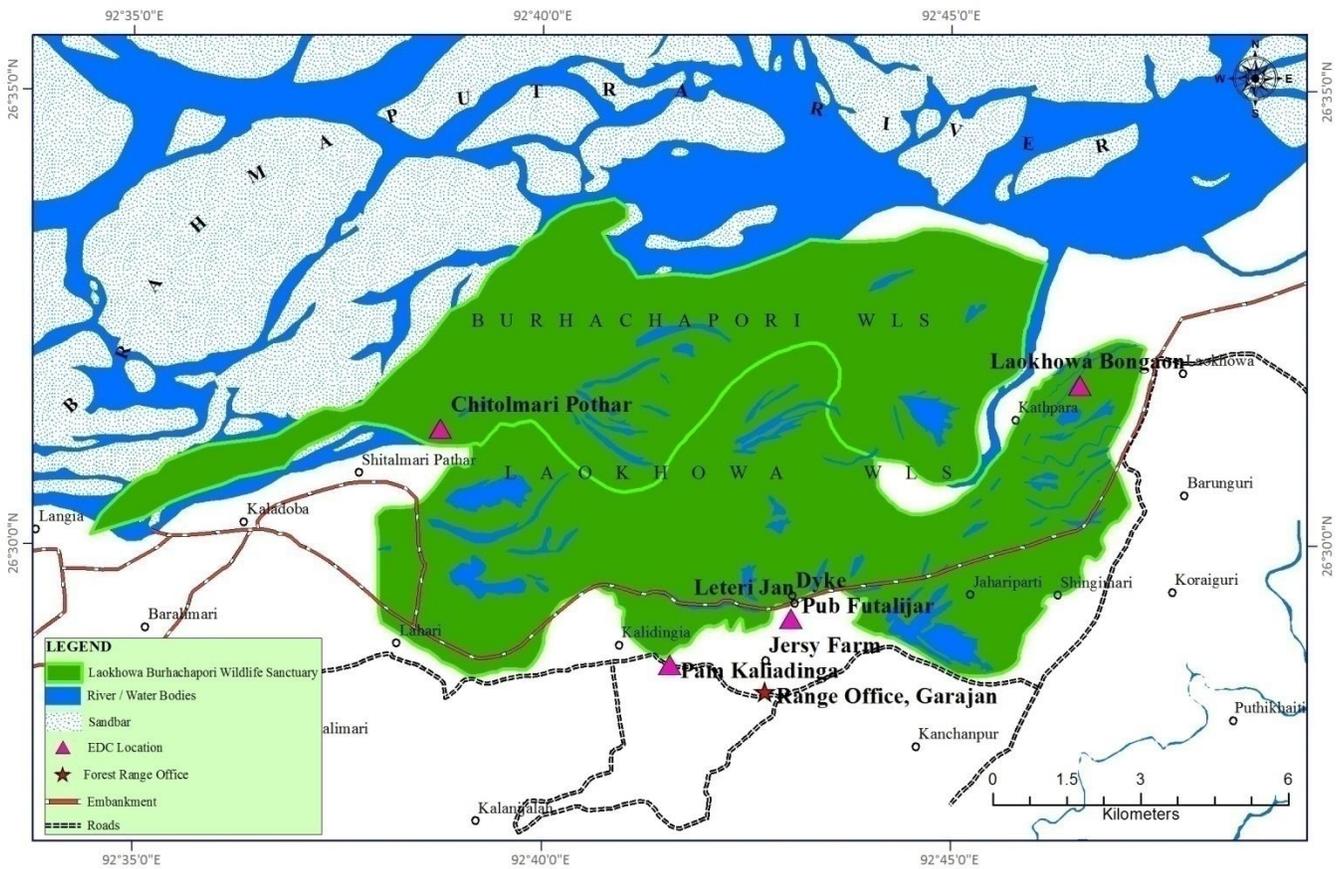
Location Map of EDC in India



APPENDIX –I (B)

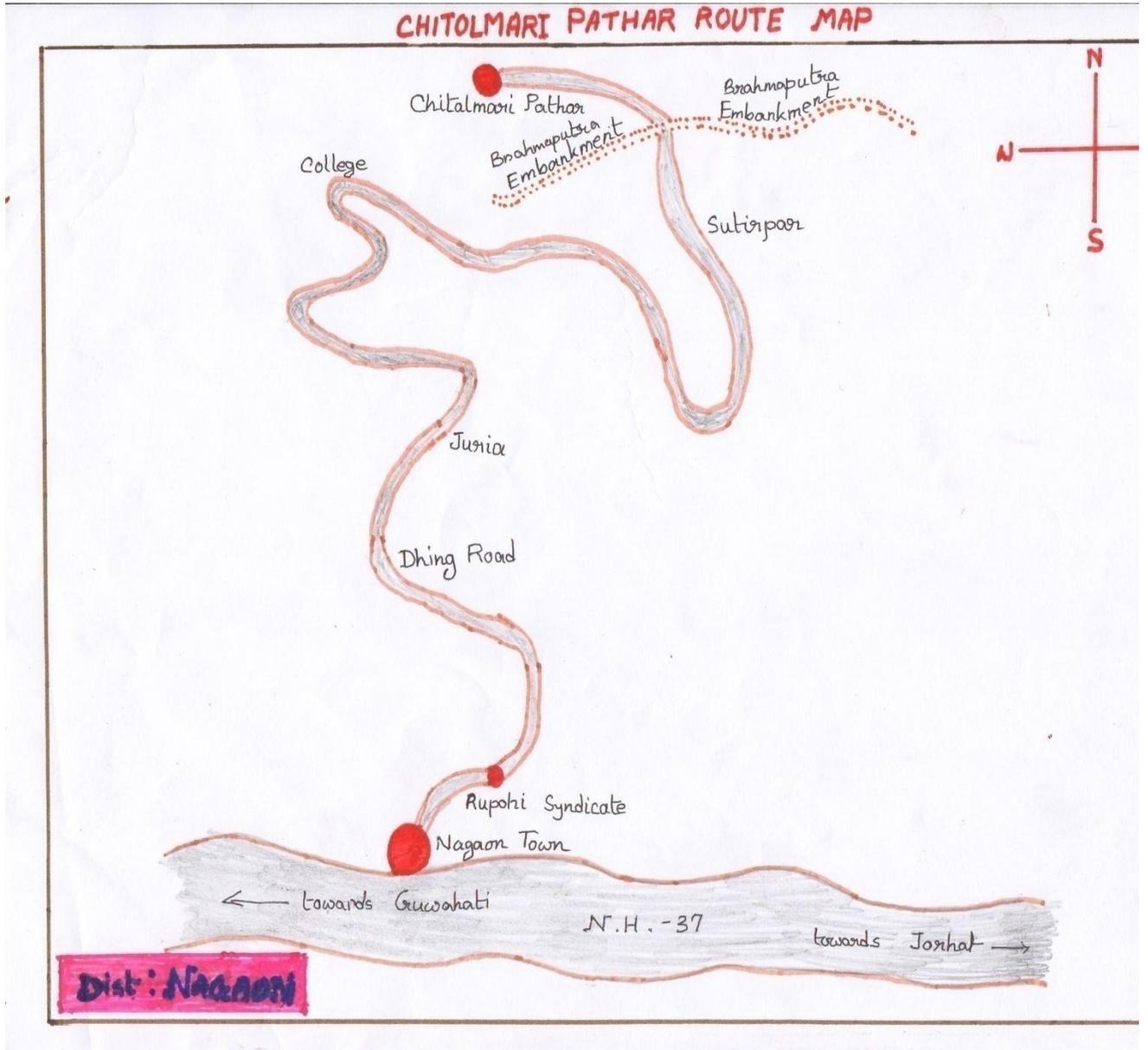
Location Map of Chitolmari Pothar

LOCATION OF EDC'S OF LAOKHOWA BURHACHAPORI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



APPENDIX -II

Approach to the EDC



APPENDIX-III (A)

EDC registration certificate

Memo No. KNP/FG.440/EDC/Nagaon W. Divn. Dated Bokakhat the 20th, Jan/2010.



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
KAZIRANGA TIGER RESERVE
BOKAKHAT, ASSAM

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF EDC

Registration No. EDC/WLN/ 25/2009

Hereby certified that CHITOLMARI PATHER(EAST) Eco Development Committee of Village... CHITOLMARI PATHER (EAST) has been registered under the provision of rule 7 (VII) of Assam Joint (peoples participation) Forest Management Rules – 1998, under Nagaon Wildlife Division, Nagaon in jurisdiction of the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.

The registration of the committee has been done to encourage peoples participation in conservation, protection and implementation of developmental works in the fringe villages of the Laokhowa / Burhachapori Wildlife Sanctuaries.

Recommended by

Approved by

D.F.O
Nagaon Wildlife Division
Nagaon
cum
C.E.O.
Nagaon Wildlife Divisional
Forest Development Agency


Director
Kaziranga Tiger Reserve
Bokakhat
cum
Chairman
Nagaon Wildlife Divisional
Forest Development Agency

N:B: Please read carefully the rules written overleaf.

APPENDIX-III (B)

MoU / Resolution Certificate

গাওঁ সভা

তাৰিখ: ৪/১০/১৯

স্থান: চি.৩৩১ গাওঁ সভা

আজি ইংৰাজী ১০/১০/১৯ তাৰিখে হিঙলধাৰী পঞ্চায়ত (E) গাৱঁৰ সচেতন বাইজৰ উদ্যোগত আৰু বন বিষয়া পৰমানন্দ পাঠক (বেঙ্গলী বিষয়া)ৰ আহ্বান ক্ৰমে লাউখোৱা বুঢ়া চাপৰি অভয়াৰণ্য সংৰক্ষণ আৰু সুৰক্ষা প্ৰদানৰ বাবে ইক ডেভেলপমেণ্ট কমিটি গঠনৰ উদ্দেশ্যে এখনি বজহুৱা সভা অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা হয়।

বন বিষয়া প্ৰীত্ৱপুৰ্ণ হাম্বুগাৰী দেৱে সভাৰ উদ্দেশ্য বাখ্যা কৰি ইক ডেভেলপমেণ্ট কমিটিৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা বাইজে লাভ কৰিব পৰা সম্ভাৱ্য সা-সুবিধা সমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোকপাত কৰে।

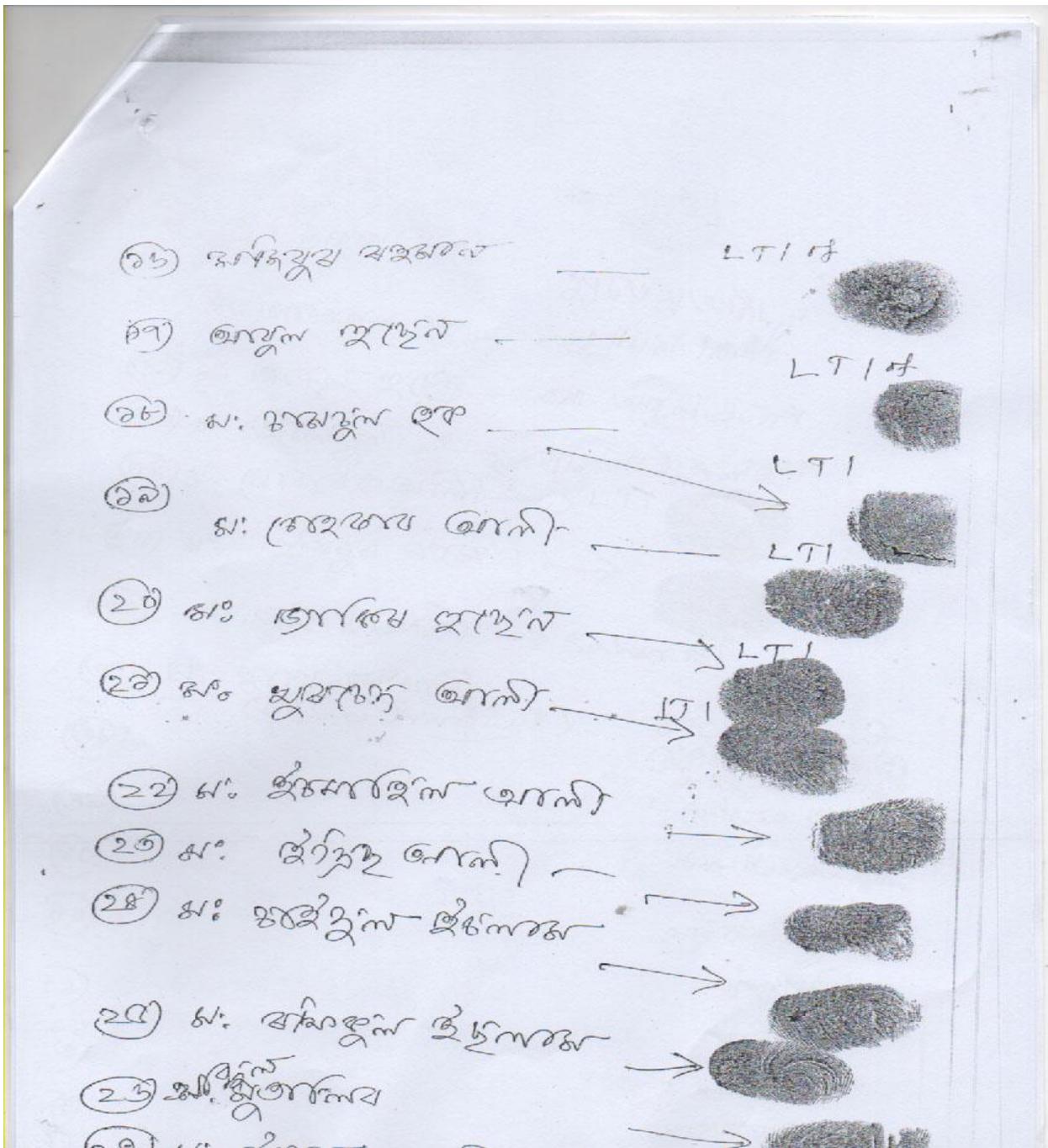
শ্ৰী/ ম: কোমলকান্তী দেৱী (সঁত্ৰপুৰ) দেৱে সভাপতিত্বত অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱা সভাখনত তলৰ প্ৰস্তাৱসমূহ সৰ্বসন্মত ক্ৰমে গৃহীত কৰি প্ৰয়োজনীয় কাৰ্যসূচী লবলৈ সংশ্লিষ্ট বেঙ্গল বিষয়াৰ জৰিয়তে লগাওঁ বন্যপ্ৰাণী সংৰক্ষণ বিষয়ালৈ প্ৰেৰণ কৰা হয়।

গৃহীত প্ৰস্তাৱসমূহ -

১) হিঙলধাৰী পঞ্চায়ত (E) ইক ডেভেলপমেণ্ট কমিটি নামেৰে এখনি সমিতি গঠন কৰা হয়।

২) লাউখোৱা-বুঢ়াচাপৰি অভয়াৰণ্য মুখলক সংৰক্ষণ আৰু সুৰক্ষা দিবলৈ সক্ৰিয় সহযোগ আগবঢ়াবলৈ সংকল্প লোৱা হয়।

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ସଂଖ୍ୟା

୦୫

(୧୦) ଶ୍ରୀ ହାତ୍ତା ଆଲୀ

(୧୧) ଶ୍ରୀ: ଆହମ୍ମଦ୍ ହୁସେନ୍ — ଶ୍ରୀ: ଆହମ୍ମଦ୍ ହୁସେନ୍

(୧୨) ଶ୍ରୀ: ଆହମ୍ମଦ୍ ହୁସେନ୍ — ଶ୍ରୀ: ଆହମ୍ମଦ୍ ହୁସେନ୍

(୧୩) ଶ୍ରୀ: ଆହମ୍ମଦ୍ ହୁସେନ୍ — ଶ୍ରୀ: ଆହମ୍ମଦ୍ ହୁସେନ୍

(୧୪) ଶ୍ରୀ: ହାତ୍ତା ଆଲୀ — LTI

(୧୫) ଶ୍ରୀ: ଆହମ୍ମଦ୍ ହୁସେନ୍ →

(୧୬) ଶ୍ରୀ: ସାହର ଆଲୀ → Sahar Ali

(୧୭) ଶ୍ରୀ: ହାତ୍ତା ଆଲୀ
(G.P. Vice President)

ଶ୍ରୀ: ଆକ୍ତରା କ୍ଷାତ୍ରୀ
(G.P. Vice President)
ଶ୍ରୀ: ଆକ୍ତରା କ୍ଷାତ୍ରୀ
: Akterra Khatri

Miss: Mozina Khatri

ଶ୍ରୀ: ଆହମ୍ମଦ୍ ହୁସେନ୍

ଶ୍ରୀ: ଆହମ୍ମଦ୍ ହୁସେନ୍

ଶ୍ରୀ: ଆହମ୍ମଦ୍ ହୁସେନ୍

" ଆହମ୍ମଦ୍ ହୁସେନ୍

" ଆହମ୍ମଦ୍ ହୁସେନ୍

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- (୨୦)
- (୨୧)
- (୨୨)
- (୨୩)
- (୨୪)

APPENDIX-IV

Executive Members of Pub Chitolmari Pothar E.D.C.

List of the Pub Chitalmari Pather EDC Committee
East -2006

Sl No	Name	Father/Husband	Sex	Age	Phon. No	Remark
1	Sohar Ali	Hussain Ali	M	56	9435784373	
2	Amir Hamja	Fojj Uddin	M	35	7399513757	
3	Abu Sama	Yead Ali	M	36	9435237780	
4	Mohar Ali	Hussain Ali	M	49	9854722247	
5	Hasen Ali	Hussein Ali	M	58	9401356518	
6	Sahjahan Ali	Hajarat Ali	M	25	9613127256	
7	Jamal Uddin	Hajarat Ali	M	36		
8	Abdul Mutalib	Umar Ali	M	25	9577042151	
9	Tarjima Khatun	Suneh Ali	F	23	8876986457	
10	Monuwara Begum	Mannesh Ali	F	38	98592450041	

(Signature)
সম্পাদক/সদস্য সম্পাদক
পুব চিতলমারী পথার ইক
ডেভেলপমেন্ট কমিটি
তারিখ: 21-07-2016

(Signature)
সম্পাদক/সদস্য সম্পাদক
পুব চিতলমারী পথার ইক
ডেভেলপমেন্ট কমিটি

APPENDIX-V

Executive members group Photo of Pub Chitolmari Pothar EDC



Name of the EDC members from left to right:

First row: 1. Sohar Ali 2. Amir Hamja 3. Abu Shama 4. Mohar Ali 5. Hasen Ali

Second row: 1. Sahjahan Ali 2. Jamal Uddin 3. Abdul Mutalib 4. Tanjima Begum 5. Monuwara Khatun

APPENDIX-VI

List of members present during PRA & FGD

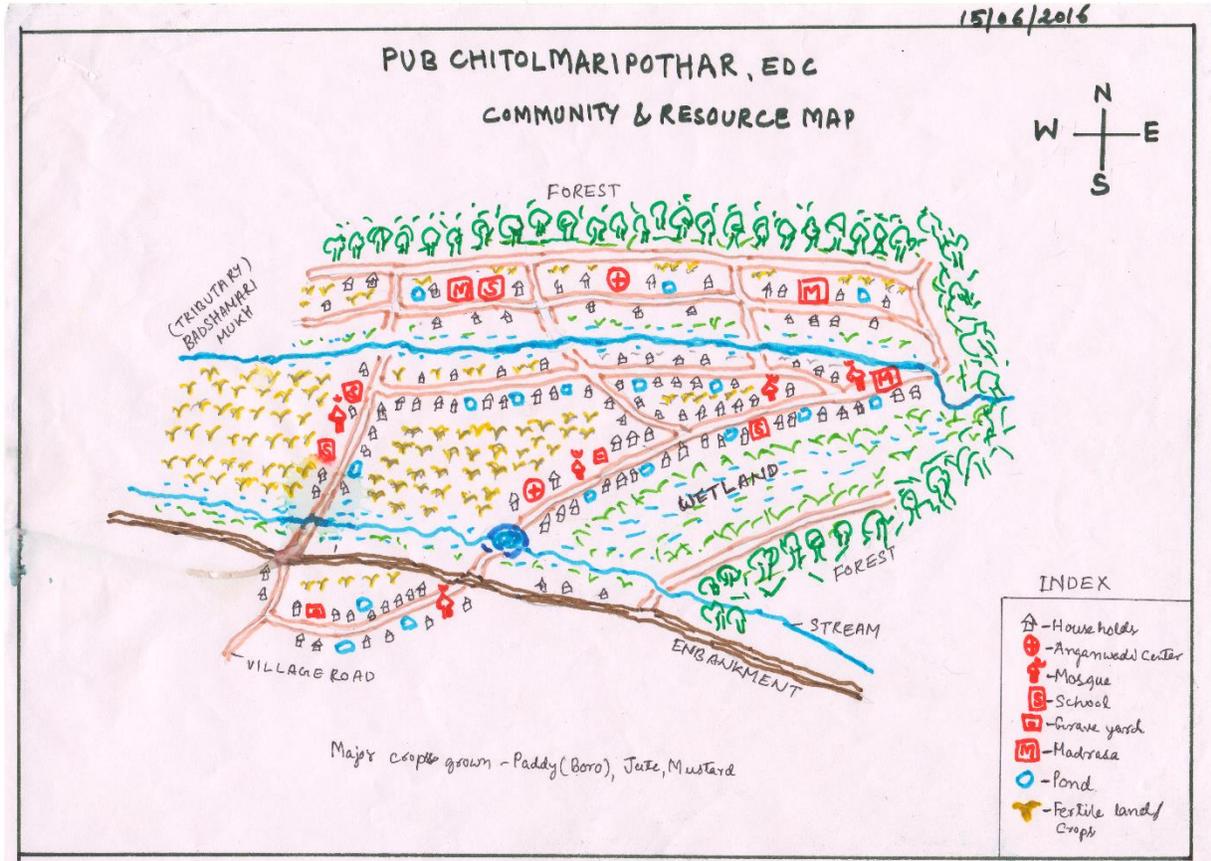
PRA & FGD.

venue - No. 8. L.P. School, Chitolmaru Patkhan 15/06/2016

No.	Name	Organization / Village	Phone No.	Signature
1.	Abdulmutalib	chitolmaru patkhan	9577042151	
2.	Chitolmaru Patkhan	chitolmaru patkhan		
3.	md. Baharul Islam	pub Fatajor		
4.	Samsul Alam	Edc president	9085658904	
5.	Abdul Kalam			
6.	Abulhasan			
7.	Sadjan Ali			
8.	Mu. Abdul Hamid			
9.	Rafiq Hussain			
10.	Salam Alam			
11.	Chitolmaru Patkhan			
12.	Chitolmaru Patkhan			
13.	Chitolmaru Patkhan			
14.	Chitolmaru Patkhan			
15.	Chitolmaru Patkhan			
16.	Chitolmaru Patkhan			
17.	Chitolmaru Patkhan			
18.	Chitolmaru Patkhan			
19.	Chitolmaru Patkhan			

APPENDIX-VII (A)

PRA-Community and Resource map of Pub Chitolmari Pothar EDC



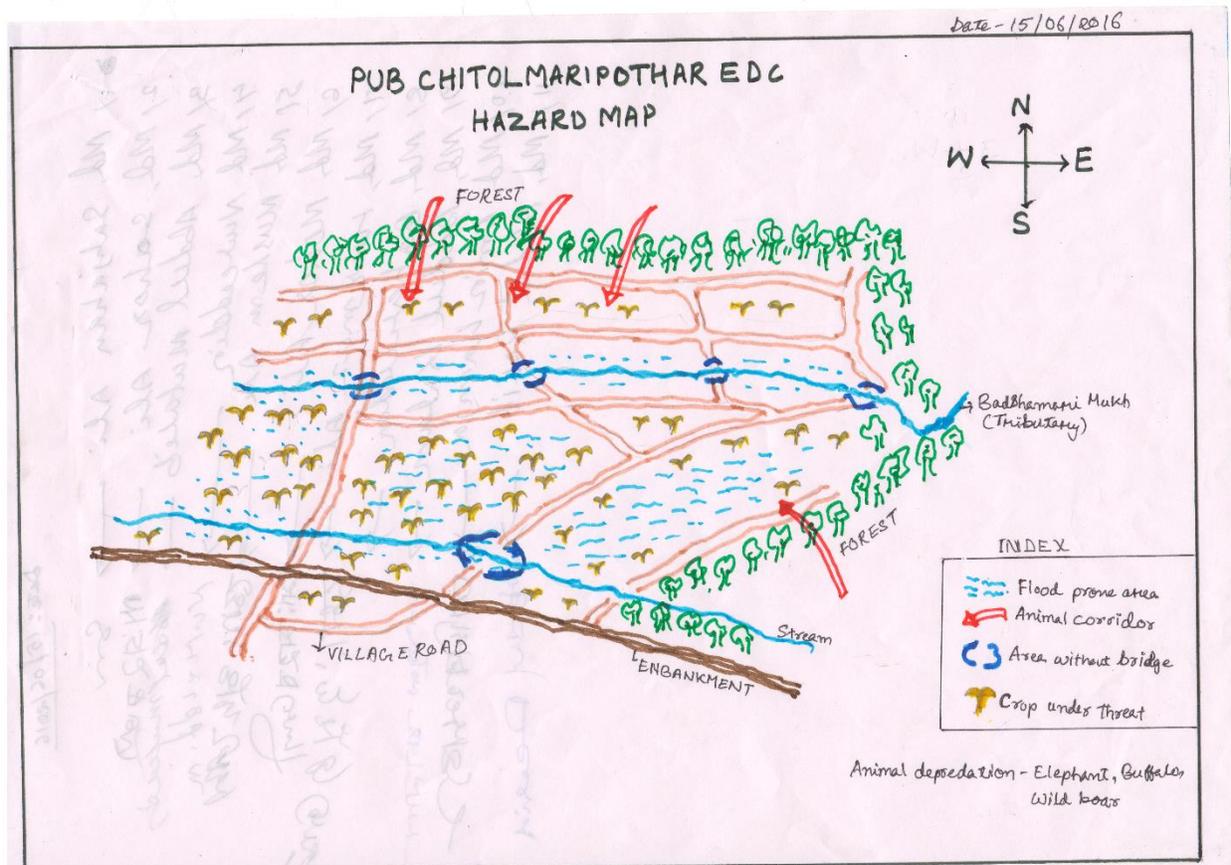
Name of the facilitator

1. Manoj Sarma, S/O K.C Sarma , Phn No – 9401581233.
2. Ritul Sahary, S/O Lt Jew Ram Boro, Phn No – 9864211676.
3. Sahjahan Ali, S/O Hajarat Ali, Ph No - 9613127256
4. Abdul Motleb, S/O Umar Ali, Phn No - 9577042151

*Detail list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix IV

APPENDIX-VII (B)

PRA-Hazard map of Pub Chitolmari Pothar EDC



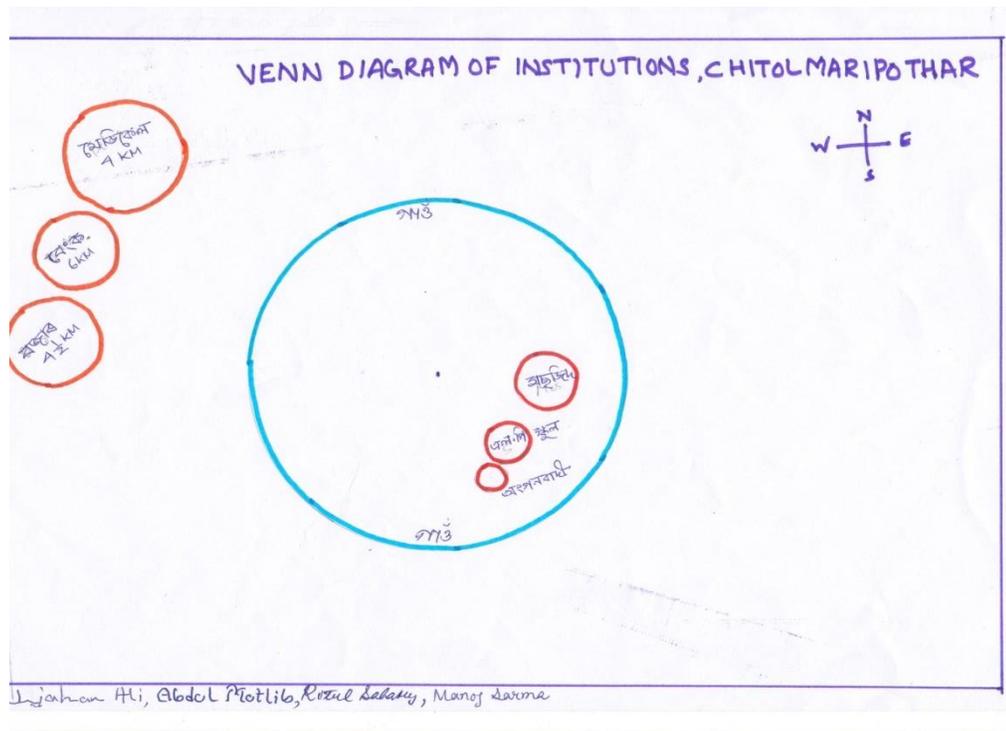
Name of the facilitator

1. Manoj Sarma, S/O K.C Sarma , Phn No – 9401581233.
2. Ritul Sahary, S/O Lt Jew Ram Boro, Phn No – 9864211676.
3. Sahjahan Ali, S/O Hajarat Ali, Ph No - 9613127256
4. Abdul Motleb, S/O Umar Ali, Phn No - 9577042151

*Detail list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix IV

APPENDIX – VII (C)

VENN DAIGRAM



Name of the facilitator

1. Manoj Sarma, S/O K.C Sarma , Phn No – 9401581233.
2. Ritul Sahary, S/O Lt Jew Ram Boro, Phn No – 9864211676.
3. Sahjahan Ali, S/O Hajarat Ali, Ph No - 9613127256
4. Abdul Motleb, S/O Umar Ali, Phn No - 9577042151

*Detail list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix IV

APPENDIX-VIII

Entry point activities of Pub Chitolmari Pothar EDC

Schemes to be included for the areas belonging to Chitolmari Pothar EDC are mentioned below :-

1. To arrange Jersey Cattle for the Production of milk
2. To arrange Power Pump facilities for supplying water to the Corps field.
3. To organize machineries for training in the field of computer, sewing and towards the production of Pickles, under capacity building.
4. To Set up new connection, for LPG supply.
5. To set up facilities for Baitar farm.
6. To set up facilities for Candel / Nam small industry.
7. To organise training cum seminar for better fishery.

স্বাঃ সত্যেন্দ্র জাতি

সহকারী অফিসার
পুঃ বিঃস্বঃ অফিস
কোচবিহার জেলা
তাঃ 30/6/2016

PH.No - 9613127256

Kum
Districtal Forest Officer
on Wildlife Division
Chitolmari, Nagaon, Assam

APPENDIX–IX (A)

Training list of Pub Chitolmari Pothar EDC (Proposed)

List of Trainees from EDC

Sl No.	Name	Age	Sex	Educational Qualification	Name of Trade	Onsite/ Offsite	Remarks
1	Mubashira Khatum	18	Female	H.S.	Tailoring		
2	Fatima Khatum	19	Female	Class- IX	Tailoring		
3	Marjina Khatum	18	Female	H.S.L.C.	Tailoring		
4	Mujahidul Haque	20	Male	H.S.L.C.	Tailoring		
5	Murshida Begum	23	Female	H.S.	Tailoring		
6	Jelekha Khatum	36	Female	Class- IX	Tailoring		
7	Minana Begum	25	Female	Class- IX	Tailoring		
8	Tanjima Begum	22	Female	H.S.L.C.	Tailoring		
9	Tajlima Khatum	20	Female	Class- IX	Tailoring		
10	Roshia Khatum	21	Female	H.S.	Tailoring		
11	Shorifa Khatum	22	Female	Class- IX	Tailoring		
12	Sirina Khatum	18	Female	Class- IX	Tailoring		
13	Parbina Khatum	18	Female	H.S.	Tailoring		
14	Farida Khatum	20	Female	H.S.L.C.	Computer		
15	Ashiqul Hoque	19	Male	H.S.L.C.	Computer		
16	Rehena Begum	22	Female	H.S.	Computer		
17	Abuboker Siddik	18	Male	H.S.L.C.	Computer		
18	Nazir Uddin	19	Male	H.S.	Computer		
19	Amran Ali	26	Male	Class- IX	Driving		
20	Arshad Ali	19	Male	Class- IX	Driving		

APPENDIX-IX (B)

Training List of Tailoring (Ongoing)

Tailoring Training List of Chitolmari Pathar (East)

Sl No.	Name of Trainees	Gaurdains Name	Sex	Age	Qualification	Name of Trade
1	Salima Khatun	Sahali	F	20	IV	Tailoring
2	Mehenegar	Hurmuj Ali	F	45	V	Tailoring
3	Mubashira Khatun	Sahjahan Ali	F	18	HS	Tailoring
4	Saleha Khatun	Hurmuj Ali	F	30	VIII	Tailoring
5	Tajhma Khatun	Ataj Kalam	F	30	V	Tailoring
6	Fazema Khatun	Mitaj Ali	F	22	IX	Tailoring
7	Narjina Khatun	Amir Hanja	F	32	VIII	Tailoring
8	Moshina Khatun	Giyashuddin	F	18	IX	Tailoring
9	Martuja Khatun	Nufuddin	F	18	IX	Tailoring
10	Parbina Khatun	Abdul Hahim	F	20	VIII	Tailoring
11	Marfuja Khatun	Babul Haque	F	25	V	Tailoring
12	Akijma Khatun	Dilwar Hussain	F	18	IX	Tailoring
13	Punolma Khatun	Rajali	F	18	V	Tailoring
14	Lalliwar Begum	Moinul Hoque	F	26	V	Tailoring
151	Janntul Fardaush	Johur Ali	F	18	X	Tailoring
16	Murshida Khatun	Mubarak Ali	F	23	X	Tailoring
17	Rehena Khatun	Johirul Islam	F	22	HS	Tailoring
18	Atika Khatun	Dul Islam	F	28	VIII	Tailoring
19	Shonla Khatun	Mainul Hoque	F	23	VIII	Tailoring
20	Kulsuma Khatun	Inshin Ali	F	35	VIII	Tailoring
21	Selirna Khatun	Sadikul Islam	F	20	IX	Tailoring
22	Momruja Begum	Sahed Ali	F	22	IX	Tailoring
23	Jamiron Nessa	Akbar Ali	F	18	VIII	Tailoring
24	Josnara Begum	Imran Ali	F	18	V	Tailoring
25	Minara Begum	Jafor Ali	F	28	V	Tailoring
26	Rushia Begum	Abul Hawal	F	24	HS	Tailoring
27	Tanjima Begum	Muklesh Ali	F	24	X	Tailoring
28	Afra Khatun	Joinal Abdin	F	18	X	Tailoring
29	Hatima Khatun	Rofik Ali	F	35	VIII	Tailoring
30	Honufa Khatun	Saidul Islam	F	24	IX	Tailoring

Signature
 Divisional Wildlife Officer
 Chitolmari Pathar Wildlife Division
 Chitolmari, Nagaon, Assam

APPENDIX X

(Photofile)



FGD with Community People



Processing Jute by the Community People



Collecting Firewoods



PRA Mapping Process



Bacha mari Tributary of Brahmaputra



Awareness Campaign

APPENDIX–XI

GPS Coordinates

N 26° 31' 16.320"

E 92° 38' 45.599"

APPENDIX–XII

SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AT CHITOLMARI PATHAR, NAGAON

A Skill Development Training Programme has been taken up under the **Assam Project on Forests and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBCP)**, with financial support from the **French Development Agency (Agence France de Development)**. RGVN, a COMPELO partner (Consulting Service for Micro planning Livelihood Opportunities) has conducted skill development programmes in Chitolmari Pathar, Nagaon Wildlife Division.

Name of trade	Start date	End date	No.of equipments	Cost	No.of trainees	Name of the master trainers/affiliation
Tailoring	4-09-2016	20-10-2016	6 (Usha Sewing Machines)	Rs 33,000/-	30	Kakli Halder

A skill development program on tailoring and weaving was inaugurated on 3rd September, 2016 at Chitolmari Pathar (Nagaon Wildlife Division). The programme was inaugurated by Jinaram Bordoloi, Range Officer, Gorajan Range. The programme started with plantation of tree saplings. Among those who were present included Mr. Abdul Ahmed, Beat officer, Sutirper Beat, Mr. Samsul Alam and RGVN officials.

Raw materials provided: 30 metres of cotton cloth, 10 scissors, 6 packet needles, 6 bobbins and bobbin cases, 100 spools of thread, black board, chalks, duster, 10 measuring tapes, chairs, and tools.etc. Also 1 filter and 2 ceiling fans were provided.

PEOPLE’S VOICES-

Atika Khatun, one of the trainees said that she was excited about the training and believed that tailoring/cutting skills would help enhance her knowledge on stitching which would further help her build up a tailoring business of her own.

PHOTO GALLERY:

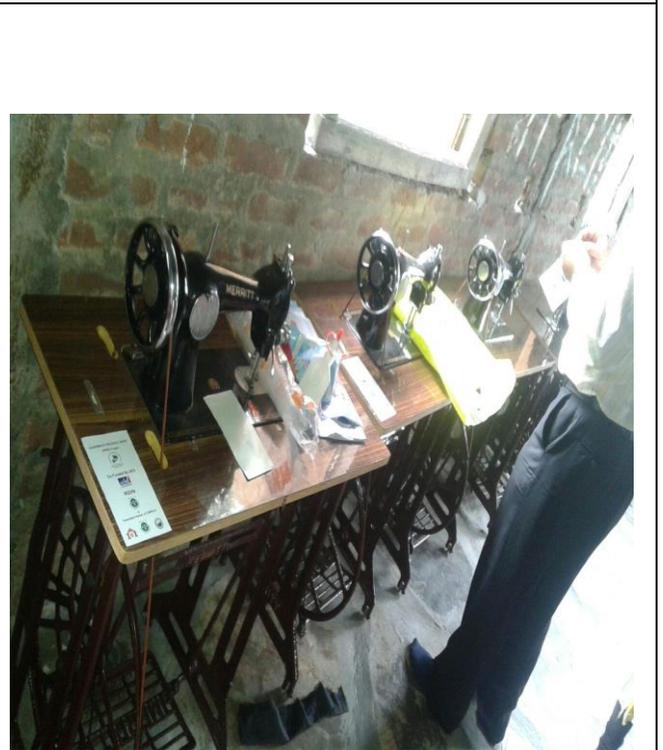


Fig: Trainees of tailoring at Chitolmari Pathar

TAILORING TRAINING LIST OF CHITOLMARI PATHAR

Sl. No.	Name of Trainees	Gaurdains Name	Sex	Age	Qualification	Name of Trade
1	Salima Khatun	Sahali	F	20	IV	Tailoring
2	Mehenegar	Hurmuj Ali	F	45	V	Tailoring
3	Mubashira Khatun	Sahjahan Ali	F	18	HS	Tailoring
4	Saleha Khatun	Hurmuj Ali	F	30	VIII	Tailoring
5	Tajhma Khatun	Ataj Kalam	F	30	V	Tailoring
6	Fazema Khatun	Mitaj Ali	F	22	IX	Tailoring
7	Narjina Khatun	Amir Hanja	F	32	VIII	Tailoring
8	Moshina Khatun	Giyashuddin	F	18	IX	Tailoring
9	Martuja Khatun	Nufuddin	F	18	IX	Tailoring
10	Parbina Khatun	Abdul Hahim	F	20	VIII	Tailoring
11	Marfuja Khatun	Babul Haque	F	25	V	Tailoring
12	Akijma Khatun	Dilwar Hussain	F	18	IX	Tailoring
13	Punolma Khatun	Rajali	F	18	V	Tailoring
14	Lalliwar Begum	Moinul Hoque	F	26	V	Tailoring
151	Janntul Fardaush	Johur Ali	F	18	X	Tailoring
16	Murshida Khatun	Mubarak Ali	F	23	X	Tailoring
17	Rehena Khatun	Johirul Islam	F	22	HS	Tailoring
18	Atika Khatun	Dul Islam	F	28	VIII	Tailoring
19	Shonla Khatun	Mainul Hoque	F	23	VIII	Tailoring
20	Kulsuma Khatun	Inshin Ali	F	35	VIII	Tailoring
21	Selirna Khatun	Sadikul Islam	F	20	IX	Tailoring
22	Momruja Begum	Sahed Ali	F	22	IX	Tailoring
23	Jamiron Nessa	Akbar Ali	F	18	VIII	Tailoring
24	Josnara Begum	Imran Ali	F	18	V	Tailoring
25	Minara Begum	Jafor Ali	F	28	V	Tailoring
26	Rushia Begum	Abul Hawal	F	24	HS	Tailoring
27	Tanjima Begum	Muklesh Ali	F	24	X	Tailoring
28	Afra Khatun	Joinal Abdin	F	18	X	Tailoring
29	Hatima Khatun	Rofik Ali	F	35	VIII	Tailoring
30	Honufa Khatun	Saidul Islam	F	24	IX	Tailoring

Nagaon Wildlife Division (Chitalmari Pathar)

S.No.	Amendments Suggested	Corrections Done
1.	The chapter on eco-sensitive zone shall be deleted	Deleted from chapter 5
2.	Linkages with Tiger Conservation Plan shall be deleted	Deleted from chapter 5
3.	Forest Development Plan a. No grazing and extraction of timber/firewood from Protected Area (PA) b. No fishing in Protected Area (PA) c. No allotment of area from PA d. Habitat improvement for community forest areas only e. No MOU for nursery development	Chapter 9
4.	The chapter of General Description of the area shall include location description	Chapter 2
5.	Village Development Plan shall be made location specific	Chapter 7
6.	Local Protection Squad (LPS)	Chapter 9
7.	Wetland Conservation Plan	Chapter 9
8	Condition of road	Chapter 6

