



Laokhowa Bongaon Eco-Development Committee

Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary

Nagaon Wildlife Division, Nagaon

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Laokhowa Bongaon EDC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE, RGVN and CML)



July 2016

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

List of Acronyms

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
KNP	Kaziranga National Park
KTR	Kaziranga Tiger Reserve

LB	Laokhowa Burachapori, Laokhowa Bongaon
MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEF&CC	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 Management Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
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

<u>SHRUBS</u>		
<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
<u>TREES</u>		
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 fezzocugireus.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 syzzysioides. (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-thejera	<i>Garcinia pedunculata Roxb.</i>
20.	Moder	<i>Erythrina stricta Roxb.</i>
21.	Tenga-bor	<i>Ficus geniiculata. Kurz</i>
1.	Hat-thenga.	<i>Cassia occidentalis.Linn.</i>
2.	Era gosh	<i>Riccinus 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>
<u>AQUATIC PLANTS</u>		
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>
23.	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>

Table of Contents

Chapter	Title	Page No
PART – I		
1	Introduction	6
2	General Description of the Area	7
3	Village Socio-Economic Profile	10
4	Livelihood Asset Profiles and Vulnerability Context	19
5	Existing Plans and Programmes	22
PART – II		
6	Micro plan Objectives, SWOT and Gap Analysis	24
7	Village Development Plan	27
8	Livelihood Development Plan	28
9	Forest Development Plan	31
10	Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget	45
PART – III		
Tables, Maps and Appendices		

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

LAOKHOWA BONGAON 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 the Laokhowa Bongaon EDC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Laokhowa Bongaon 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(PA) 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 PA till the 1980s. Gorajan, the only range in LWS. About 300 ha 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 Burasapori 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 Laokhowa Bongaon Eco Development Committee (EDC) has been formed to cover the existing community dwelling in Laokhowa Bongaon village, a village located inside the Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary. It is in the northern eastern side of

the sanctuary. The area covered by the above EDC falls within the Laokhowa Development Block of Nagaon District of Assam. 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 2 km away from the village. However, there is no other major stream, other than the dead Laokhuwa ‘Suti’. There is one water body called Patuakata beel in the forest.

2.5 Climate

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 Laokhowa Bongaon village is located inside the Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary and is rich in natural capital with rich biodiversity around the village. 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, bamboo, cane, 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

- ◆ Illegal grazing of Livestock along the sanctuary boundaries.
- ◆ Cutting for Fuel wood inside village and along peripheries of sanctuary- results in habitat loss
- ◆ Lopping for Fodder Villages inside and outside - that leads to degradation
- ◆ Spread of Invasive Species *Mimosa pudica* and *Eichhornia crassipes* inside forest and village peripheries.
- ◆ Small Timber & Other MFP- Collection by local villagers living in the villages inside and outside, 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.
- ◆ Encroachments: The loss of forest due to encroachment mainly for agriculture and grazing animals.
- ◆ Over and uncontrolled fishing: Catching fish and 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 of the EDC

The Laokhowa Bongaon EDC was first approved for registration by the Conservator HQ wildlife on 6th May 2002. The Laokhowa Bongaon EDC was re-registered on 20th January 2010, under Nagaon Wildlife Division FDA in the jurisdiction of Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, as per the registration certificate (**Appendix III**) Bongaon EDC consist of one Forest Village, namely Laokhowa Bongaon, it was a Tangiya village (TV) and was established in the year 1959 with 32 households. In the year 1963 the Lakhowa Tangia village was re-established as the Laokhowa Bongaon forest village (FV). This forest village is located inside the LWS. The total land area under the Forest village is 491B 2K 15L. As per the jamabandi register of the forest department there were 32 families in the year 1959 belonging mostly to the Lalung community. As per the current records of the Range office in Gorajan there are presently 64 households. The house hold survey conducted in May 2016 revealed the existence of 70 households in Lakhowa Bongaon. The key information of the EDC is furnished below.

Table-A: Key Information of the EDC

Sl. No.	Particulars	Key Information
1.	Name of the EDC	Laokhowa Bongaon
2	Name of Forest Village	Lakhowa Bongaon
3	Name of the Gram Panchayat / VCDC	Bhurbanda GP
4	Name of Revenue Circle	Samaguri
5	Name of revenue Sub Division	Kaliabor
6	Name of District	Nagaon
7	Name of Forest Division	Nagaon
8	Name of Forest Range	Gorajan
9	Name of Forest Beat	Laokhowa

10	Year of formation	2010
a)	Registration. No	EDC/WLN/08
11	Description of Boundary of EDC	North:Burachapori Wildlife Sanctuary, Lawkhowa suti, Haldia suti, and Mara suti South:Leterijan West:Forest Road East: Silghat PWD road
12	Bank Account No	0780010124058

Source: EDC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in Laokhowa Bongaon, 2016

3.2 EDC Committee Members

All the adult members of the village are members of the General Body. In the Executive Committee there are nine members of which the Member Secretary is from the Forest Department. There are three female members. All the members are 50 years or below in age. Details of the Executive Committee EDC are contained in the table, which is given below. (**Appendix IV**- Executive members signed list, **Appendix V**- Group photo of EDC members)

Table-B: Brief Details of Committee Members

Name	Father/Husband	Designation	Age	Educational Qualification	Contact No.
Banjit Lalung	Lt. Kushal Lalung	President	29	B.A.	8011322878
A.K. Noushad Ahmed	Md. Lokman Ali	M. Secretary	35	B.A.	9954276181
Abhijit Sharmah Konwar	Lt. Gulak Sharmah	Member	24	H.S	9678161294
Puna Bordoloi	Akan Bordoloi	Vice President	35	VIII	8011741533

Bharati Konwar	Pameswar Konwar	Member	45	H.S.L.C	9957658320
Joya Kutum	Lt. Jugen Kutum	Member	40	IX	9854647332
Susen Mandal	Shashi Kt. Mandal	Member (A.P. Member)	35	IX	9957184721
Lakhan Ch. Mandal	Raj Mohan Mandal	Member (Govt. Gaonbura)	50	IX	8011741305
Maneshwar Konwar	Faniram Konwar	Member	40	IX	8011472477

Source: EDC Records

3.3 Household and Population Composition

The village has 64 households, of which 48 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table C: Demographic Profile of EDC

Caste/Community	Household	Male	Female	Total
General	0	0	0	0
OBC	3	8	7	15
SC	1	4	1	5
ST	54	152	139	291
Minority	0	0	0	0
Others	6	14	10	24
Total	64	178	157	335

The total population is 335 with 178 male members and 157 females. The village is dominated Lalung(ST) community. There is only one SC family. The average number of persons per household is 5.

Table D: Age Group Distribution

Age Class	< 5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60 years	>60 years
Male	9	69	83	31	8
Female	11	42	47	28	9
Total	20	111	130	59	17

There are more male members than females but in the age group of less than 5 years there are more females. The village has got majority of the population in productive age of 18-45 years.

3.4 Education and Skill Development

The education profile of the EDC is given in table E below.

Table E: Educational Profile of EDC

Age Class	KG/ Nursery	Up to IV	V- VII	VIII -IX	X- XII	Graduate	Masters	Illiterate
<25 years	20	16	35	51	6	1		31
>25 years			57	48	21	3	1	47
Total	20	16	92	99	27	4	1	78

The adult female literacy is very low as compared to men. However in the younger age class, the village shows almost equal number for male and female literacy. About 76.85 % of the population is literate. About 29% of the population has educational qualification of middle level i.e class VII – IX.

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:

1. Weaving
2. Carpentry
3. Agricultural activities
4. Bamboo
5. Livestock Rearing

Government has been active in promoting formal skills development programmes in the country as well as in the state.

A weaving training programme was conducted by WWF in the year 2016 for the tribal women of women. Sericulture department provided a weaving centre in the year 1995. However the weaving centre is now in dilapidated condition.

3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on agriculture and livestock rearing. It is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:

Crop Land: 50 %

Tree Cover: 37 %

Home stead and home garden 13%

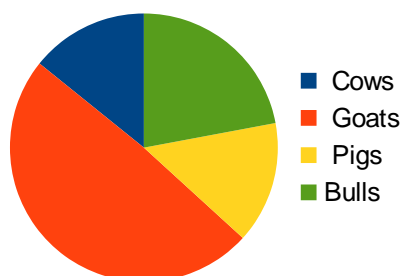
3.6 Land Holding Pattern

The type of households as per land-holding is given below:

- 40.62 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha);
- 6.25% of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).

3.7 Livestock

The total number of livestock in the village is 808. The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:



3.8 Village Infrastructure

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			20km	Highway
2	Bus stand	Outside	2	1	
3	Primary School	Inside the village	1		
4	Middle School	Outside the village	1	2	
5	High School	Outside the village	1	2	
6	HS School	Outside the village	1	8	

7	College	Outside the village	1	20	
8	Electricity	40 HH			
9	Primary Health Care	Outside the village	1	2	LB PHC
10	Cooking Gas		16 HH	25	Samaguri Distributer
11	Public Transport	Outside the village		1km	
12	Post Office	Outside the village	2	1	
13	Bank	Outside the village	2	8	
14	Drinking Water source	Inside	44 Hand pump		
15	Anganwadi Centre	Inside	1		Shikhu sansad
16	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside the village	1	2	Bhurbandha GP
17	Revenue Circle Office	Outside the village	1	16	
18	Police Station	Outside the village	1	8	
19	Forest Beat Office	Inside	1		Lakhowa beat
20	Forest Range Office	Outside the village		15	
21	District Head	Outside		30	

	Quarter				
22	Houses with Electricity		46		
23	Temple	Inside			Shiv mandir
24	Namghar	Inside			

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: There are minimal educational and health facilities. Public transport is not available, and the community members have to use bicycles to move around.

Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Gram Panchayat office, Revenue office, Forest Beat office etc.) are located at a considerable distance, which gets amplified as the villagers do not have access to regular public transport from either the habitation or from nearby areas.

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 Agriculture / Crops

The following are the main crops grown in the village:

Kharif Crops: Sali Paddy, Oilseeds, Jute

Rabi Crops: Vegetables

The maximum numbers of households are involved in growing crops like Boro paddy, Jute and other vegetables. The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:

- Boro Paddy: Production : 19680 kg , Yield : 2400 kg /ha
- Sali Paddy: Production : 122040 kg, Yield : 5400 kg/ha
- Jute : Production : 4800 kg Yield : 1200kg/ha

3.10 Fodder Availability

The village depends on the nearby forest for fodder.

- Forest area
- Local village area

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- Grocery / PDS: at 2 km away
- Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: very near to village
- Major Market: at 8 km away

3.12 Water Resources

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

- Brahmaputra river (Water Availability: Perennial)
- Patua Kata Beel (Water Availability: Perennial)

3.13 Energy Consumption

The major sources of energy in the village are listed below:

- Fuel wood: - Households Depending: 45 Nos. Source: Local village, Forest
- Kerosene: - Households Depending: 40 Nos. Source: Market
- LPG: - Households Depending: 15 Nos. Source: Gas agency

3.14 Socio-economic Status

Social set-up: The Laokhowa Bongaon FV is primarily a tribal village consisting mainly of indigenous communities belonging to Lalung community. Besides Lalungs, it is also inhabited by other communities in much smaller numbers namely caste Hindu Assamese, Nepali and OBC communities.

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihoods are agriculture, piggy, poultry, goatery and dairy farming. Most households earn Rs.96, 000 to Rs.1, 44,000 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 ie 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: For human capital assessment, six parameters were considered, namely:

- Percentage of population in working age class (18 to 60 years)
- Literacy % of the village (Literate population)
- Education level of the village (% of persons passed high school and above)
- Sex ration (no. of females per 100 males)
- No. and level of skilled persons

An analysis of these parameters reveals that the village has a high percentage of people (about 60%) in the productive age class. The literacy rate is also high. About 39% of the population has an education level of high school and above. The sex ratio (87.22) is slightly on the lower side. Both male and female are in traditional skills of farming, weaving and bamboo-craft. However, due to lack of training and technical inputs, these activities are at subsistence level. A sizeable number of youth have migrated to other states like Kerala and Bengaluru, and work as security guards. The human capital is of moderate to high level in the village. It could be further enhanced by plugging the existing gaps by enhancing training and skill development. This would increase their motivational level as well.

Physical Capital: The gaps in physical capital was assessed from some of the common infrastructural elements such as presence and absence of schools, roads, post office, banks, PHC, Anganwadi centres, play grounds etc, and their nearness to the village and physical conditions. The village appears to have access to

primary and middle schools within 1 and 3 km radius respectively. It also has access to the Post Office, PHC, Bus Stand etc. within 1 to 2 km. There is a bank branch within 8 km of the village. There is a MDR close to the village, but the road condition is very poor. The village also has large playground and crematorium ground. 44% of the houses are either semi pucca or pucca. 69% of the houses have access to electricity. However, the markets are far off. The gap in terms of poor quality and low maintenance of the infrastructure could be enhanced by up gradation of the existing facilities like schools, PHC and roads.

Natural Capital: The village is rich in natural capital. Each family has about 15-20 bighas of agricultural land. The forests in and around the village are a rich source of firewood, fodder, thatch grass, NTFP which helps the people of the village meet their everyday nutritional and livelihood needs like fodder for cattle etc. Rich biodiversity in the form of variety of flora and fauna exists in the forests of Laokhowa. The wild animal population of elephants and wild boars however destroy crops and damage property, sometimes causing injury to man and cattle. The Forest and wetland ecosystem provide the village with ecosystem services like regulatory, provisioning and recreational. The low lying land is however water logged during the rainy season causing damage to crop and becomes a fertile ground for parasite breeding causing diseases. The problems of animal depredation can be tackled by introducing power fencing and alternate cropping pattern. The Natural capital can be leveraged to improve livelihoods by taking up eco-tourism.

Social Capital: The existing social network, relationships of kin and traditional social sanctions binds the society together. People are united and peace loving. The community has a rich cultural heritage. They participate in community functions and festivals. Religious functions are celebrated together with all members of different communities without discrimination and people also make donations for religious functions and celebrations. The people have created a community fund called Gram Unnayan samiti fund. They have a bank account in the name of the village development community in the Assam Gramin Vikas Bank, which is about 6 km from the village. Few vices of alcoholism exist. Not promoting women's education which existed earlier is slowly reducing with more and more girls now enrolling in schools and colleges.

Financial Capital: The financial capital assets in the village are moderate with only 3 banking institutions that are located at a distance from the village. There are 5 SHG's that are involved in livelihood and income generation activities like Pithat making and weaving. They need skill upgradation and proper market linkage.. Few women have bank accounts in their name. Few people have savings. The village has a community fund and a bank account in the name of Gaon Unnayan samiti in the Assam Gramin Bank at Naltoli, 6 km from the village. The people voluntarily contribute towards the community fund. Gaps existing in the Financial capital could be reduced by working towards financial inclusion of the people through SHG formation, awareness on importance of savings and accounts keeping.

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

The village faces two major types of vulnerabilities. The first one is floods as the village is within 2 km proximity of the river Brahmaputra, and lies in the flood plain. About 170 bighas of land in the village is water logged. Another major threat is from the wildlife depredation, the village being in close proximity of the Laokhowa WLS. The village is often visited by elephants, tiger, buffalo, wild boar and other animals. Of these, elephants, wild boar and buffalo cause widespread damage to crop and property. The number of families affected by various types of vulnerabilities is depicted in the chart below:-

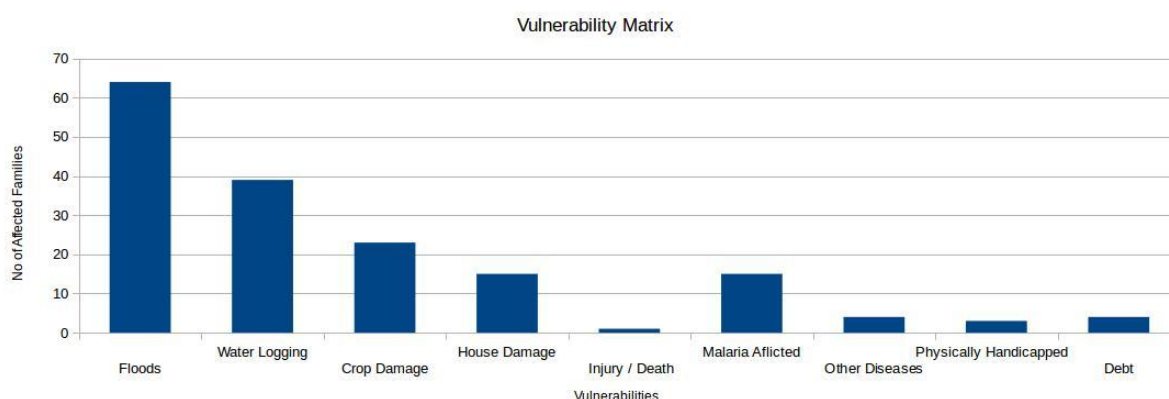


Chart No. 4: Vulnerability Chart

4.4 Seasonality

The seasonality calendar of crops grown and vulnerability due to floods, elephant depredation was prepared through participatory approach. Boro paddy is cultivated from Jan – May and Sali paddy is cultivated from September to December. Rabi crops are grown from October to January. Jute is grown from February to July. People also grow mustard from January to April.

The area is affected by floods and flood water keeps rising and reseeding for five months in a year. Many low lying areas remain water logged for a long time. During July to October flood water damage crops and road communication is disrupted. Many houses are affected by flooding. Damage of crops by elephants and attacks by wild boar is common when the paddy crop starts maturing.

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

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.

5.4 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	Remain ing 12 EDCs	HQ, LWLS, BWLS	7.00	6 EDCs	HQ, LWLS, BWLS
b.	Eco-development activity as per Microplan for EDCs	25.00	5 EDCs	HQ, LWLS, BWLS			
c.	Forest Villages (Tribals): Power Tillers, Handlooms etc	5.00	8 village s	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	10.80	3squad s @300	HQ, LWLS,	7.26	3 squads	LWLS, BWLS

	Squads(LPS) involved in patrolling		0/indl/ month	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 and public awareness: co- existence			HQ, LWLS, BWLS			HQ, LWLS, 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

**LAOKHOWA BONGAON 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:-

- (a) 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;
- (b) Collection of the baseline data on the community and its contexts as per the available formats;
- (c) Validation of collected information through community discussions held thereafter; and
- (d) Preparing the outline of the Action Plan as per the community participation and feedback.

The micro-plan has been compiled by RGVN based on the project guidelines. The document has been discussed and finalized for adoption in July 2016 with the EDC members and the local Forest Department Officials.

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:

- Lack of infrastructure.
- No proper protection from Floods
- Poor road communication.
- 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. Low population
- ii. Homogeneous community
- iii. Traditional skill
- iv. Higher agricultural land compared to population

Weaknesses:

- i. Moderate alcoholism
- ii. Lack of market
- iii. Poor skills
- iv. Inactive male population
- v. Lack of access to bank loans

Opportunities:

- i. Weaving expansion
- ii. Piggery modernization
- iii. Young entrepreneurs
- iv. Small scale industry like Agarbatti, pickle making

Threats:

- i. Flood
- ii. Animal depredation (elephant)
- iii. Price rise in markets
- iv. Traditional social conservatives
- v. Remote location of village

6.4 PRA Exercise

Team from RGVN, Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Laokhowa Bongaon village as follows:

Date: 17/5/2016 **Location:** Laokhowa Bongaon
Numbers Present: 30

In Presence of: EDC members, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc. **Appendix VI& VII** list of members present during PRA and FGD. **Appendix VIII A to VIII D** gives the PRA maps.

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:

- 5 Participatory Planning
- 6 Participatory tools & Methods
- 7 Importance of Microplanning and role of EDC/ JFMC
- 8 Environmental issues
- 9 Climate change and Climate variation
- 10 Ecological balance and Ecosystem management (traditional and scientific)
- 11 Sustainable livelihood Framework
- 12 Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- 13 Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
- 14 Marketing and Value addition
- 15 Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- 16 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 cites, artisans villages and participation in melas, trade fairs etc.

7 Village Development Plan

For village development the community proposes to take up a number of entry point activities. The entry point activities include infrastructure development and Skill development and both are directly linked with each other.

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 (to make pucca road from forest beat office to Mr Akon Bordolio's houser) of village roads connecting to markets and other important centre like health centre, schools etc. The present status of roads and communication is very poor, which has been hampering in socio-economic development for many years.
- (iii) Solar street lights could be good benefit for the village as there is frequent depredation of animals. Moreover it would help in alternate electrification for the households as there are no proper electricity facilities in the village.
- (iv) Since most of the villagers are engaged in agricultural activities provision for irrigation facilities like pump sets would help in boosting rabi crops production like Boro paddy, vegetables etc.

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 of EPA

Rank	EPA	Location/Route
1	Training centre of weaving/tailoring	Bongaon L.P. School ,GPS- 26°32' 2.4" N, 92° 47' 4.1" E, Size- 50x40 sq ft
2	Sanitation facility in each H/H	To provide pucca latrines in each household
3	LPG Connection	To BPL families
4	Village road development	From Beat Office to Village end point (1.5km)
5	Man-animal conflict mitigation measure	Require power fencing between village and forest boundary (3km)
6	Flood protection measures	Requires two 200 sq. m. highland to take shelter during flood inside the village Location- one near Namghar - One near main road second turning
7	Community Hall with Office of EDC	Near Namghar, 26°32'06" N,92°47'30" E Size: 50x40sq ft
8	Solar street lighting	Throughout the village
9	Repair of Namghar	Renovation of floor and wall, 26°32'06" N , 92°47'30" E

[Signature]
Divisional Forest Officer
Nagaon Wildlife Division
Kalmari, 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 Livelihoods & Skills Development

1. Piggery
2. Weaving
3. Tailoring and Handicrafts
4. Dairy farming
5. Computer training
6. Driving
7. Eco-tourism

8.2 Livelihood Opportunity

Livelihood Opportunities were identified as follows:

- Agriculture & Horticulture
- Livestock
- Skills Development
- Credit Facility

8.3 Agriculture and Horticulture

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

The main constraints are:

- (a) Low production
- (b) Lack of market opportunities
- (c) Pest and disease attack

The opportunities are:

- (a) Commercialisation of agricultural crops
- (b) To diversify into other agricultural crops specially oilseeds as well as improve production of horticultural crops
- (c) Organic farming

8.4 Livestock

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

The main constraints are:

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

The opportunities are:

- (a) Piggery modernization
- (b) Dairy farming
- (c) Poultry & Duckery

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of value addition/ processing/ packaging
- (b) Lack of marketing linkage
- (c) Being a EDC within PA

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) Inactive male population
- (c) Lack of access to modern tools and implements

The opportunities are:

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

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints are;

- (a) Lack of access to bank loans
- (b) Lack of knowledge about different schemes launched by government for providing loan
- (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 to the EDC

8.8 Strategic Interventions

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

1. Piggery
2. Weaving
3. Tailoring and Handicrafts
4. Dairy farming
5. Computer
6. Driving
7. Eco-tourism

8.9 Income Generating Activities

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

1. Piggery
2. Weaving
3. Tailoring and Handicrafts
4. Dairy farming

8.10 SHG Activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving
2. Tailoring and Embroidery
3. Handicrafts
4. Piggery

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure trips are planned:

1. Tripura – JFMC areas (Churaibari)
2. Good practices/ project of JFMC/EDC/ Livelihood in North East and other states of India
3. Participation in Melas and Fair like SARAS MELA and other melas organised by TRIFED
4. Trips to nearby countries for training on bamboo and handicraft/furniture making

8.12 Convergence

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

- i. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment
- ii. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- iii. Rashtriya Krishi Sinchay Yojana (RKSJ) - for irrigation, including watershed development
- iv. National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- v. Skills Development schemes
- vi. Prime Minister Ujjwala Yojana
- vii. NRLM
- viii. NRHM
- ix. Bamboo Mission
- x. 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 of Bongaon EDC

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared jointly by the Forest department and a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of Bongaon 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 categories of land:-

- (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

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 Bongaon EDC

Name of Forest Produce	How met at Present	Remarks
Firewood	Sanctuary area and homestead	Illegal collection
Timber for House	Sanctuary area & Market	Illegal collection
Small timber for Implements	Sanctuary area & Homestead, Market	Illegal collection
Pole / Bamboo	Sanctuary area, Homestead	Illegal collection
Fodder	Homestead & Sanctuary area	Illegal collection
NTFP	Sanctuary area	Illegal

		collection
Thatch grass	Sanctuary area & Market	
Other _____	Sanctuary area & Market	Illegal collection

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

Name of Forest Produce	Household Requirement	Community Requirement (Kg per annum)	Market Value
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 Bongaon EDC have been summarized below.

Table-2: Protection Problems of the Bongaon EDC

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

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

In the Bongaon EDC, the main reasons for degradation of forest are illegal grazing and illicit felling of trees.

9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Bongaon 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 twofold, 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

- Irregular payment of wages and honorarium
- Issue of uniform and shoes
- Issue of training and skilling
- 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:

- There should be enforcement of minimum wages/ honorarium
- The squad should be made at par with Home Guards
- The squad should be well armed with weapons and other equipment such as night vision devices.
- Regular training and motivational camps to be held for the LPS
- EDC to monitor the works and performance of the LPS youths every month.
- 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 caused havoc with the wildlife sanctuary. In order to prevent further degradation of the habitat, the following measures are prescribed:

1. All the EDC households to be supplied with LPG for cooking
2. All the EDC household to be supplied with alternate sources of energy for lighting etc. such as solar/ wind/ hybrid energy solutions

3. The grazing pressure should be reduced gradually by making grazing plan
4. The EDC should impose strict actions 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 the 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 blank areas. 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 encroachment beyond the notified village boundaries as well as from the notified sanctuary areas.
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 on the slopes of the embankment
4. Fuel wood 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 Department, and at slightly higher prices to others. An MOU to be entered into by the EDC and DFO/ Forest department in this regard.
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 desilted 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 desilted.
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. The EDC president's certification should be sufficient to certify that the damage has occurred.

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

1. 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
 2. 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.
 3. 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.
 4. Stall feeding may be promoted by the Forest Department
 5. Dairy Development activities to be taken up by the EDC using high milk yielding cows.
 6. There should be a conscious plan by the EDC to regulate grazing in consecutive years
 7. All cattle to be immunized regularly and the EDC should monitor the same. No unimmunized cattle should be allowed to be grazed.
 8. 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/Corp
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/ vermicompost	√	√	√	√	√	√

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
	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		
	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	WATSAN		
10	Health Infra		
11	High land(shelter from flood)		
12	Power fencing in village boundary		
13	Renovation of Namghar		
	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		

10.3 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 center 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 generator 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.

**BONGAON ECO DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
LAOKHOWA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, NAGAON
WILDLIFE DIVISION
Micro-Plan
(2016-17 to 2026-27)**

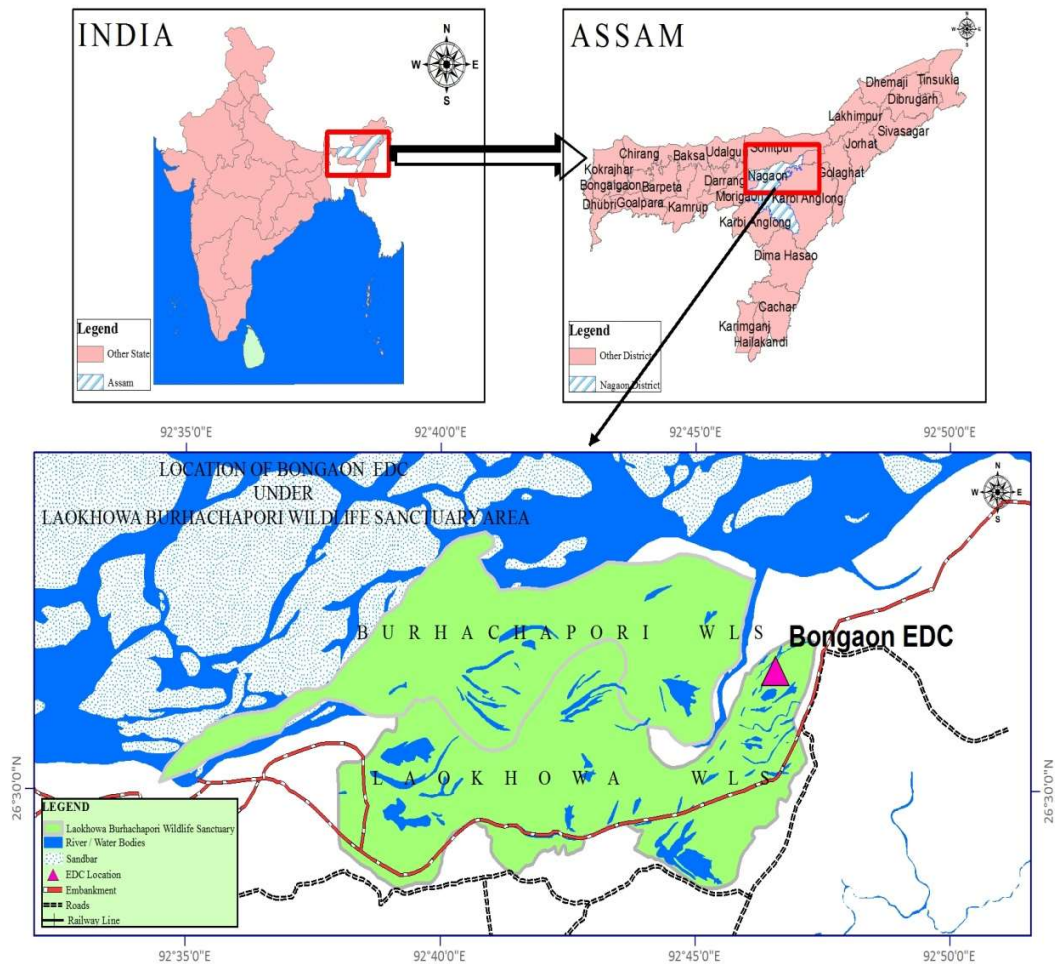
PART - III

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix No	Title
I (A)	Location Map of EDC in India
I (B)	Location Map of Laokhowa Bongaon
II	Approach to the EDC
III (A)	EDC Registration certificate
III (B)	MoU/ Resolution Certificate
IV	Executive Members of Laokhowa Bongaon EDC
V	Executive members group Photo of Laokhowa Bongaon EDC
VI (A)	List of members present during PRA (Signed list)
VI (B)	List of members present during FGD (Signed list)
VII(A)	Community map of New Laokhowa Bongaon EDC
VII(B)	Resource map of New Laokhowa Bongaon EDC
VII(C)	PRA-Hazard map of New Laokhowa Bongaon EDC
VII(D)	Venn Diagram
VIII	Entry point activities of New Laokhowa Bongaon EDC
IX(A)	Training list of New Laokhowa Bongaon EDC(Proposed)
IX(B)	Training list of Tailoring(Completed)
IX (C)	Training list of Weaving (Completed)
X	Photographs
XI	GPS Coordinates
XII	SDP Report

APPENDIX-I

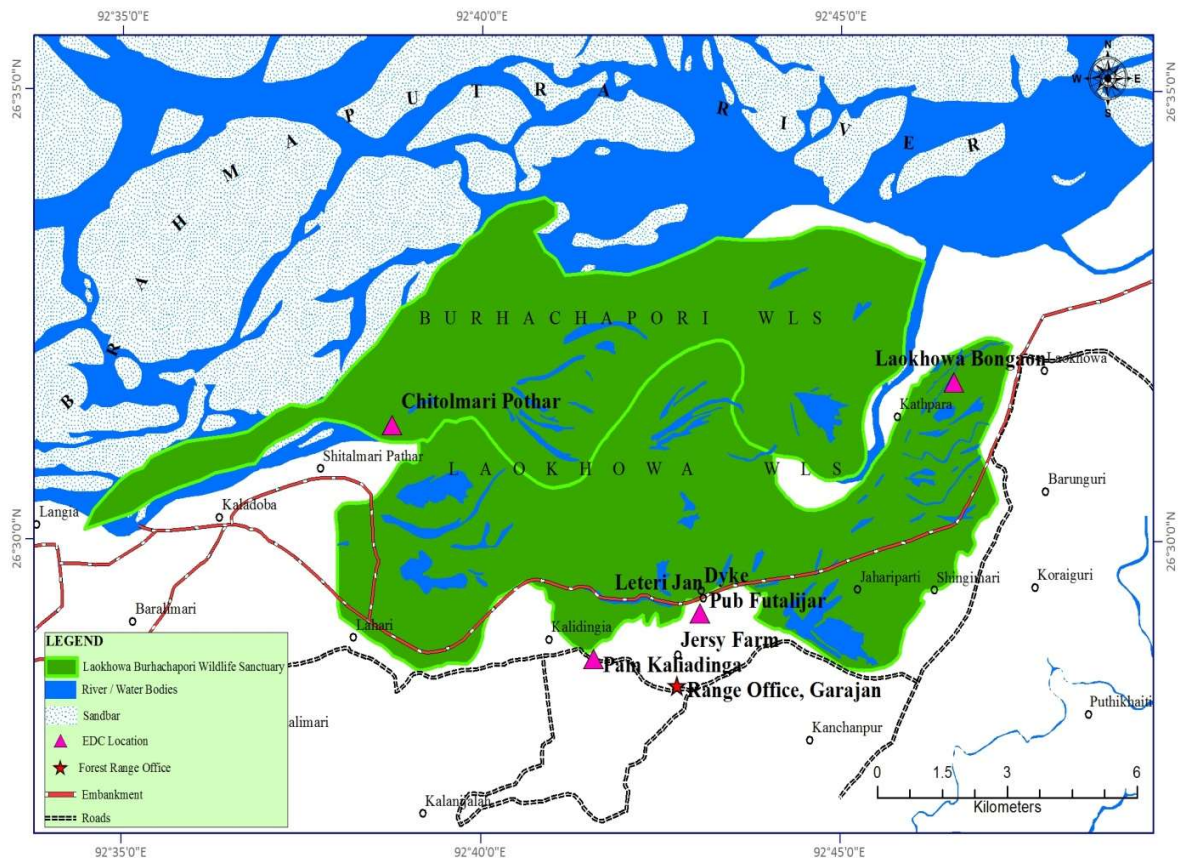
Location Map of EDC in India



APPENDIX–I (B)

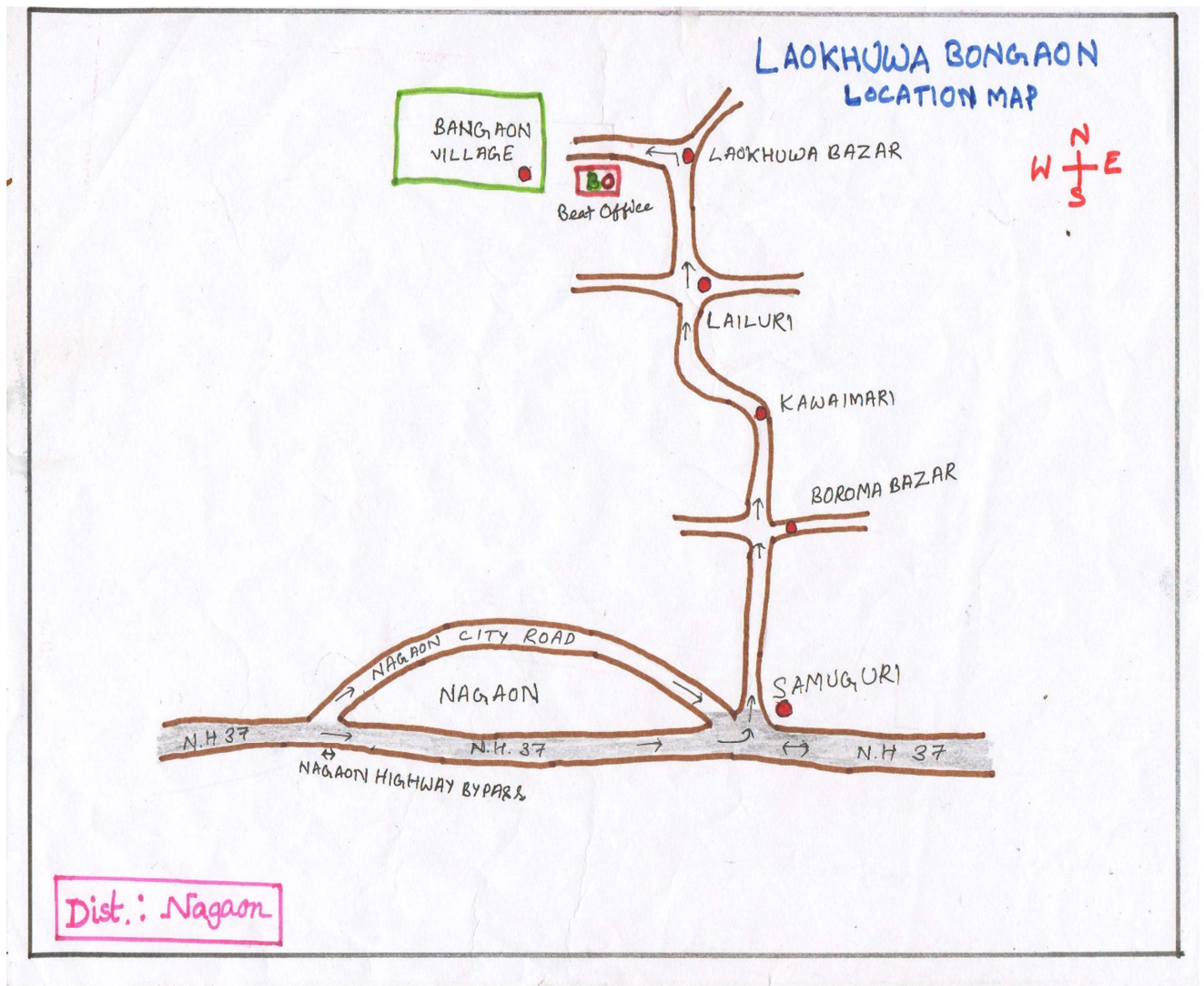
Location Map of Laokhowa Bongaon

LOCATION OF EDC'S OF LAOKHOWA BURHACHAPORI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



APPENDIX-II

Approach to EDC



APPENDIX-III (A)

EDC registration certificate

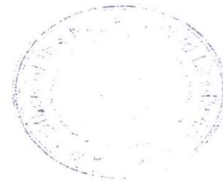
Memo No. KNP/FG.440/EDC/NAGAON WL. DIV.

Dated Bokakhat the 20th Jan. 2010



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
KAZIRANGA TIGER RESERVE
BOKAKHAT, ASSAM



CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF EDC

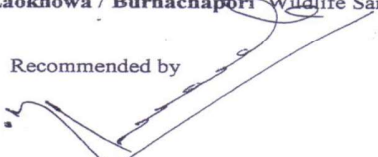
Registration No. EDC/WLN/ 08 / 2009

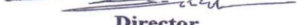
Hereby certified that LAOKHOWA BONGAON Eco Development Committee of Village LAOKHOWA BONGAON which was approved by Conservator of Forests (HQ) Wildlife as forwarded vide letter no. A/WLN/Eco-Dev.Committee/247 dated Nagaon, the 6th May/2002, under the provision of rule 7 (VII) of Assam Joint (peoples participation) Forest Management Rules - 1998, has been re-registered 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.E.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.

উপস্থিত সভ্যৰ তালিকা

..... ই, ডি, ছিৰ সাধাৰণ সভা

তাৰিখঃ- ১৭/১১/০২

স্থানঃ- নাটকোৎসৱ বনগাওঁ মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয় ।

ক নং _____ সমপূৰ্ণ নাম _____ চহী/টিপ চহী _____

মোহনৰাম বৰুৱা ।

অমলকান্ত বৰুৱা ।

ছবিমানন্দ -

শ্ৰীমন্ত শৰ্মা (সদস্য)

ভোক্তা হৰিশ চন্দ্ৰকান্ত
শ্ৰীমন্ত বৰুৱা

শ্ৰীমন্ত বৰুৱা

শ্ৰীমন্ত চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা ।

শ্ৰীমন্ত বৰুৱা

শ্ৰীমন্ত তিলোত্তমা বৰুৱা

শ্ৰীমন্ত বৰুৱা

শ্ৰীমন্ত বৰুৱা

শ্ৰীমন্ত বৰুৱা

শ্ৰীমন্ত বৰুৱা

শ্ৰীমন্ত বৰুৱা (কাৰ্য)

শ্ৰীমন্ত বৰুৱা

শ্ৰীমন্ত বৰুৱা

সদস্য সচিবৰ চহী

শ্ৰীমন্ত বৰুৱা

সভাৰ চেয়াৰপাৰ্চনৰ চহী

Contd.....

উপস্থিত সভ্যৰ তালিকা

লালিত্বেয়া বনসালী

ই,ডি,ছিব সাধাৰণ সভা

তাৰিখঃ- ১৭/১১/০২

স্থানঃ- লালিত্বেয়া বনসালী, প্ৰাথমিক বিদ্যালয়।

মিক নং- _____

সম্পূৰ্ণ নাম- _____

চহী/টিপ চহী- _____

১. আকুলি বৰদলৈ

Mr Binay Kumar

প্ৰধান বনসালী

২. অক্ষয় কোঁৱৰ

Kamlora Kumar

৩. অক্ষয়

৪. অক্ষয়

৫. অক্ষয়

৬. অক্ষয়

৭. অক্ষয়

৮. অক্ষয়

৯. অক্ষয়

১০. অক্ষয়

১১. অক্ষয়

১২. অক্ষয়

১৩. অক্ষয়

১৪. অক্ষয়

১৫. অক্ষয়

১৬. অক্ষয়

১৭. অক্ষয়

Contd.....

উপস্থিত সভ্যৰ তালিকা

..... ই,ডি,ছিৰ সাধাৰণ সভা

তাৰিখ:- ১৭/৪/০২

স্থান:- গাভীঘোড়া বজাৰ প্ৰাথমিক বিদ্যালয় /

নং _____

সম্পূৰ্ণ নাম _____

চহী/টিপ চহী _____

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ (স্বাক্ষৰ)

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

সদস্য সচিবৰ চহী

কল্যাণী কোৱৰ

সভাৰ চেয়াৰপাৰ্চনৰ চহী

APPENDIX-IV

Executive Members of Laokhowa Bongaon E.D.C.

SL. No	NAME	PRESIDENT/MEMBER M. SECRETARY	VILLAGE
1	BANJIT LALUNG	PRESIDENT	LAKHOWA BONGAON
2	A.K. NOUSHAD AHMED	M. SECRETARY	
3	ABHIJIT SHARMA-KONWAR	BEAT OFFICER MEMBER	LAKHOWA BONGAON
4	PUNA BORDOLOI	MEMBER	- DO -
5	LAKHAN CH. MANDAL	- DO - Govt. Groundwork	3 No BAHUR BANDHA
6	SUSEN MANDAL	MEMBER AP MEMBER OF GRAM PANCHAYAT	- DO -
7	MAHESWAR KONWAR	MEMBER	LAKHOWA BONGAON
8	BHARATI KONWAR	- DO -	- DO -
9	JAYA KUTUM	- DO -	- DO -



Banjit Lalung
President / M. Secretary
Laokhowa Bongaon
EDC. Dev. Committee

A. K. N. Shad
29.6.16
M. Secretary
Laokhowa Bongaon
EDC. Dev. Committee

APPENDIX–V

Executive members group Photo of Laokhowa Bongaon EDC



Name of Executive Members from Left to Right: 1. Abhijit Sarma Konwar 2. Banjit Lalung 3. A.K.Noushad Ahmed 4. Puna Bordoloi 5. Lakhan Mandal 6. Susen Mandal 7. Moheshwar Konwar 8. Bharat Konwar 9. Jaya Kutum

APPENDIX-VI (A)

List of members present during PRA

PRA				
Members present: Venue:- Lorokhoa Bongoan				
Date:- 17/5/2016, Timing:- 10:45				
Sr.No.	Name/Organization	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
1	Bomijit Lalung	E.D.C. President	9811322298	B
2	A.K. Nishad Thakur	Member Secy L.O. EDC	9954276181	A.K. Nishad
3	Bharat Kumar		9952658920	Bharat
4	Panna Bordoloi	E.D.C. Member	8011741533	Panna
5	Palashmoni Bordoloi	E.D.C. Member	7896137741	Palashmoni
6	Pranab Nath	E.D.C. Member	8011012471	Pranab Nath
7	Banjel Lalung	E.D.C. President	8011324878	Banjel
8	Jamaj Kumar			Jamaj Kumar
9	Jamali Bordoloi			Jamali
10	Manoj Kumar		786101341	Manoj
11	Soma Kumar			Soma
12	Soma Kumar	E.D.C. Member	9861547932	Soma
13	Rubika Kumar		0678270507	Rubika Kumar
14	Imoni Bordoloi			Imoni
15				
16	Kesari Bordoloi			Kesari
17	Bela Kumar			Bela
18	Dr. Anil Kumar			Dr. Anil Kumar
19	Dr. Anil Kumar			Dr. Anil Kumar
20	Dr. Anil Kumar			Dr. Anil Kumar
21	Dr. Anil Kumar			Dr. Anil Kumar
22	Dr. Anil Kumar			Dr. Anil Kumar
23	Dr. Anil Kumar			Dr. Anil Kumar
24	Dr. Anil Kumar			Dr. Anil Kumar
25	Dr. Anil Kumar			Dr. Anil Kumar
26	Sai Tadas Kumar			Sai Tadas Kumar
	Dr. Anil Kumar		7896913921	Dr. Anil Kumar
	Bipul Kumar	Dr. Anil Kumar		Bipul Kumar
	Manoj Kumar	Dr. Anil Kumar		Manoj Kumar
	Rahul Kumar	Dr. Anil Kumar		Rahul Kumar

APPENDIX-VI (B)

List of members present during FGD

<p style="text-align: center;"> <u>FGD</u> MINUTES OF THE MEETING, LAKHOWA BONGAON EDC - </p> <p style="text-align: right;"> classmate Date 16/05/2016 Page </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Venue - Namagar, Bongaon</p>				
S.No.	Name	Organization	Designation	Signature
1.	A.K. Nouzhad Ahmed	Member Secy EDC	Forester-1	A.K. Nouzhad
2.	Shri Kanthe Soar Konwar	Service		Shri Kanthe Soar
3.	MMS Marani Bora	President SHG		MMS Marani
4.	ADITYA Konwar			ADITYA
5.	Jadab Konwar			Jadab
6.	Maheswar Konwar	E.D.C.	Member	Maheswar
7.	Puna Bordoloi	Panchajyoti Club and Library	President	Puna
8.	Poornab Bordoloi L.P.S.	L.P.S.		Poornab
9.	Bijoy Bordoloi	Panchajyoti Club and Library	Member	Bijoy
10.	Palash Bordoloi	- DO -	Member	Palash
11.	Anjan Jyoti Konwar	Panchajyoti Club and Library	Member	Anjan
12.	Nitul Bordoloi	- DO -	- DO -	Nitul
13.	Biju Konwar	- DO -	- DO -	Biju
14.	Biswajit Konwar	- DO -	- DO -	Biswajit
15.	Arup Konwar	- DO -	- DO -	Arup
16.	Rupjyoti Konwar	- DO -	- DO -	Rupjyoti
17.	Hemjyoti Konwar	- DO -	- DO -	Hemjyoti
18.	Pollob Konwar	- DO -	- DO -	Pollob
19.	Jitu Bordoloi	- DO -	- DO -	Jitu
20.	Amrit Konwar	- DO -	- DO -	Amrit
21.	Deepjyoti Bordoloi	- DO -	- DO -	Deepjyoti
22.	Buddha der Lalung			Buddha der
23.	Babdhon Bordoloi			Babdhon
24.	Baliram Konwar			Baliram
25.	Aloka Bordoloi			Aloka
26.	Junali Konwar	SHG	President	Junali Konwar
27.	Chandramika Bordoloi	SHG	Secretary	Chandramika
28.	Pallab Jyoti Bora			Pallab Jyoti
29.	Bharati Konwar	E.D.C	Member	Bharati Konwar

Continued...

APPENDIX-VI (B) (Continued...)

List of members present during FGD

31.	Banjit Lalung	E.D.C. President	
32.	Abhijit Shorona	E.D.C. Member	
33.	Puna Konwar		শ্রী পুনা কোন্‌ৱ
34.	Bharadi Konwar		শ্রী ভারদী কোন্‌ৱ
35.	Bineta Konwar		শ্রী বিনেতা কোন্‌ৱ
36.	Chandrawati Konwar		শ্রী চন্দ্রাবতী কোন্‌ৱ
37.	Nijara Konwar	SHG	President শ্রী নিজরা কোন্‌ৱ
38.	Dipika Konwar	SHG	Member শ্রী দীপিকা কোন্‌ৱ
39.	Manikam Patra		শ্রী মানিকাম পাত্র
40.	Jaya Kutum	SHG	Member শ্রী জয়া কুতুম
41.	Mangdasme RGVN		
42.	Rituh Sahany	"	শ্রী রিতুহ সাহানী
43.	Dipukan Kalita.	"	শ্রী দীপুকান কলিতা

APPENDIX–VII (A)

Community map of Laokhowa Bongaon 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. Bonjit Lalung, S/O Lt Kushal Lalung 801132878
4. Abhijit Sarma, S/O Golok Sarma, 9678161294

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

APPENDIX–VII (B)

Resource map of Laokhowa Bongaon EDC



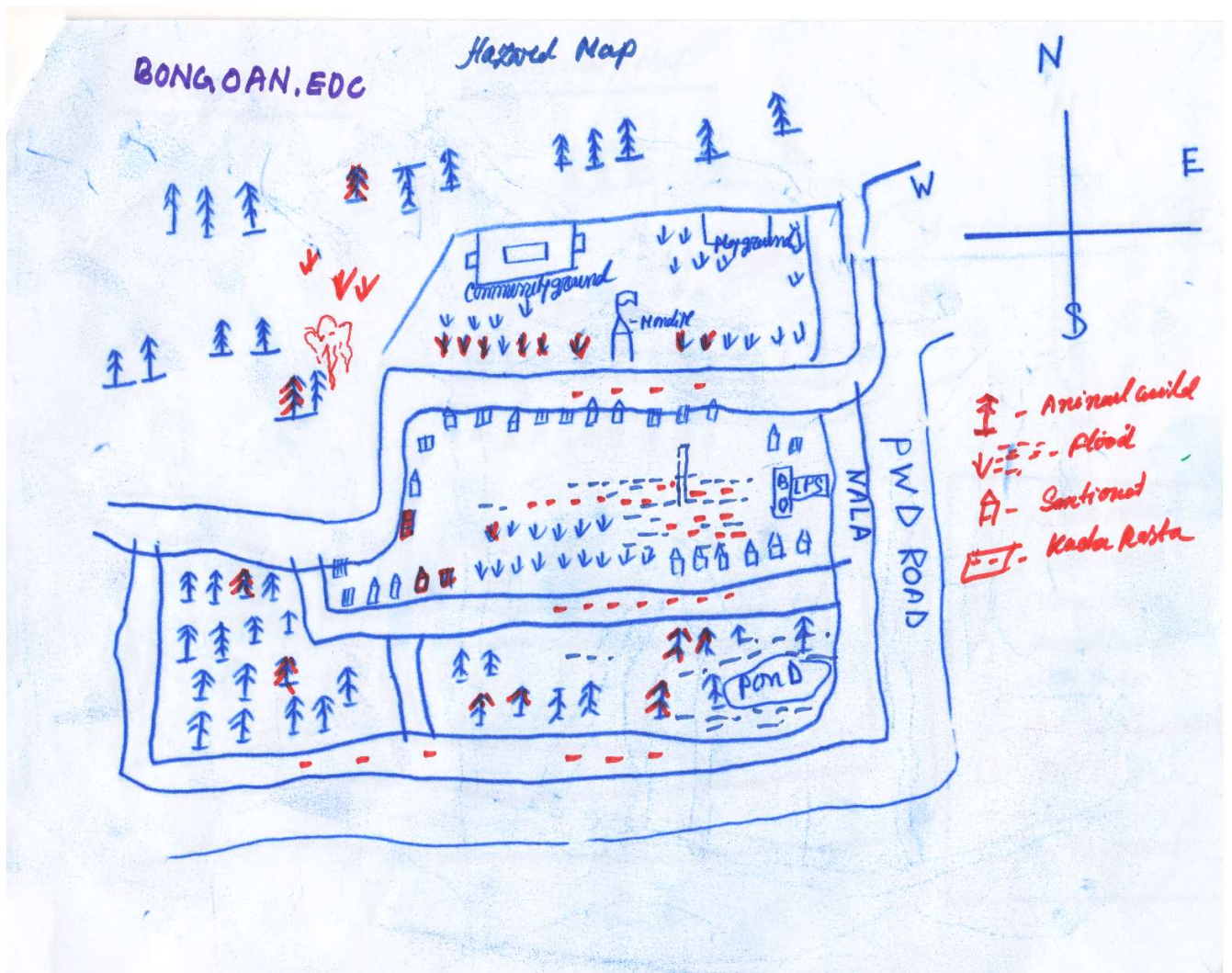
Name of the facilitator

1. Manoj Sarma, S/O K.C Sarma , Phn No – 9401581233.
2. Ritul Sahary, S/O Lt Jew Ram Boro, Phn No – 9864211676.
3. Bonjit Lalung, S/O Lt Kushal Lalung 801132878
4. Abhijit Sarma, S/O Golok Sarma, 9678161294

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

APPENDIX–VII (C)

Hazard map of Laokhowa Bongaon EDC



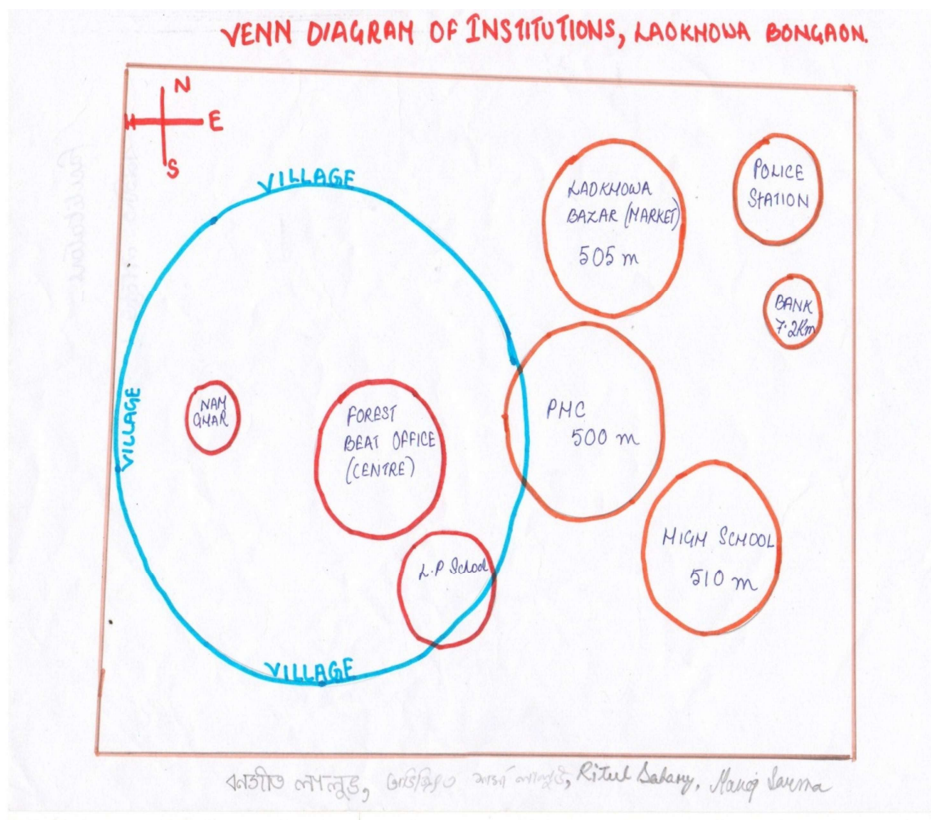
Name of the facilitator

1. Manoj Sarma, S/O K.C Sarma , Phn No – 9401581233.
2. Ritul Sahary, S/O Lt Jew Ram Boro, Phn No – 9864211676.
3. Bonjit Lalung, S/O Lt Kushal Lalung 801132878
4. Abhijit Sarma, S/O Golok Sarma, 9678161294

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

APPENDIX–VII (D)

Venn Diagram of Laokhowa Bongaon



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. Bonjit Lalung, S/O Lt Kushal Lalung 801132878
4. Abhijit Sarma, S/O Golok Sarma, 9678161294

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

APPENDIX-VIII (A)

Entry Point Activity

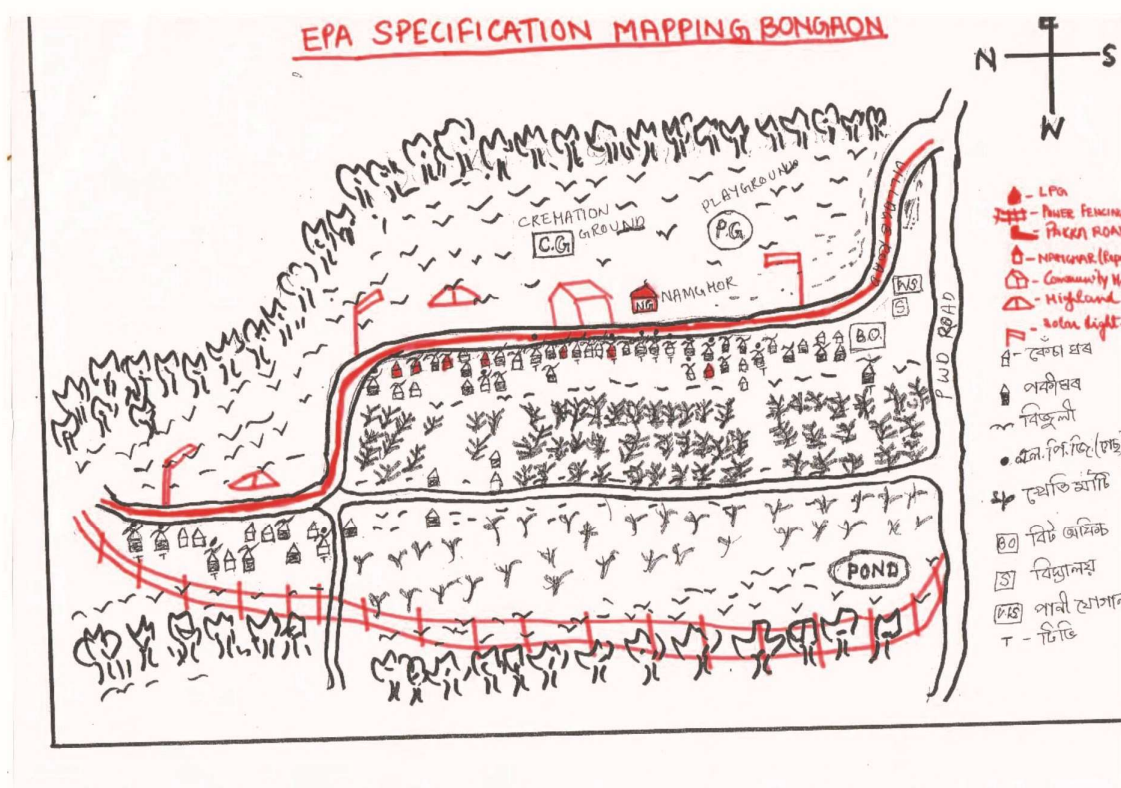
Ranking of EPA

Rank	EPA	Location/Route
1	Training centre of weaving/tailoring	Bongaon L.P. School ,GPS- 26°32' 2.4" N, 92° 47' 4.1" E. Size- 50x40 sq ft
2	Sanitation facility in each H/H	To provide pucca latrines in each household
3	LPG Connection	To BPL families
4	Village road development	From Beat Office to Village end point (1.5km)
5	Man-animal conflict mitigation measure	Require power fencing between village and forest boundary (3km)
6	Flood protection measures	Requires two 200 sq. m. highland to take shelter during flood inside the village Location- one near Namghar - One near main road second turning
7	Community Hall with Office of EDC	Near Namghar, 26°32'06" N,92°47'30" E Size: 50x40sq ft
8	Solar street lighting	Throughout the village
9	Repair of Namghar	Renovation of floor and wall, 26°32'06" N , 92°47'30" E

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

APPENDIX-VIII

Entry point activities of Laokhowa Bongaon EDC



APPENDIX-IX (A)

Training list of Laokhowa Bongaon EDC (Proposed)

SL No	NAME	AGE	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	TRAD	PLACE	Phone No
1	SHIKHA MONI KUTUM	19	H.S. pass.	COMPUTER	LOCAL	7399367396
2	PUNA BORDOLOI	34	VIII pass	DRIVING	LOCAL	8011741533
3	LAKMI KONWAR	21	VIII pass	GOATERY	LOCAL	
4	BISWAJIT KONWAR	23	VI pass	DRIVING	LOCAL	
5	PALASH MONI BORDOLOI	31	IX Pass	BEE KEEPING	LOCAL	7896137741
6	SUNESWAR KONWAR	30	VI Pass	POETRY	LOCAL	7896353848
7	BAGUL KONWAR	36	VI Pass	CARPENTER	LOCAL	8031373031
8	PALLAB JYOTI BORA	18	H.S. PASS	COMPUTER	LOCAL	9957701819
9	BASANTA BORDOLOI	22	VII Pass	DRIVING	LOCAL	
10	SIMA KONWAR	35	VIII Pass	WEAVING	LOCAL	7086850565
11	RUBI KONWAR	25	H.S. PASS	WEAVING	LOCAL	9678270507
12	ADITYA KONWAR	21	VIII PASS	DRIVING	LOCAL/OUT SIDE	9967369163
13	BIJU KONWAR	22	VIII PASS	DRIVING	OUT SIDE	9028436073
14	PRANAB BORDOLOI	38	IX Pass	DRIVING	OUT SIDE	8134886352
15	ANJAN JYOTI KONWAR	33	IX PASS	DRIVING	LOCAL	9954606281
16	MANUJ NATH	23	IX PASS	DRIVING	OUT SIDE	9678620788
17	DIPANKAR BORDOLOI	22	H.S.	DRIVING	OUT SIDE	9957658320
18	SUN MONI KONWAR	26	H.S.L.C.	PIGGERY	LOCAL	2876763415
19	ABHIJIT SAARNA KONWAR	24	H.S.	DRIVING	OUT SIDE	9678161294
20	BANJIT LALUNG	29	B.A.	DAIRY	OUT SIDE	2011322878

President/Secretary
Eco Development Committee
Laokhowa Bongaon
3/06/16

President/Secretary
Eco Development Committee
Laokhowa Bongaon
3-06-16

APPENDIX-IX (B)

Tailoring Training list of Laokhowa Bongaon EDC (Completed)

LIST OF TRAINEES FROM LAOKHOWA BONGAON E.D.C.									
S.L. No.	NAME	FATHER/HUSBAND	AGE	SEX	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	HOUSE NO	NAME OF TRADE	ONSITE/OFFSITE	REMARKS
1	MIRA LALUNG	SANKAR DEV LALUNG	30	FEMALE	VIII	276	TAILORING	ONSITE	
2	GITU MONI KONWAR	INDRA KONWAR	35	- DO -	V	268	- DO -	- DO -	
3	SYAMALI BORDOLOI	ZONTI BORDOLOI	17	- DO -	VIII	261	- DO -	- DO -	
4	SUNU MONI KONWAR	RUNUMAI KONWAR	18	- DO -	VII	274	- DO -	- DO -	
5	ATANTI KONWAR	BHUBAN KONWAR	15	- DO -	VIII	281	- DO -	- DO -	
6	POMPI BORDOLOI	RANJAN BORDOLOI	27	- DO -	H.S.	250	- DO -	- DO -	
7	PADUMI BORDOLOI	BHABEN BORDOLOI	27	- DO -	B.A.	279	- DO -	- DO -	
8	BOBITA BORDOLOI	HIREN BORDOLOI	25	- DO -	H.S.	282	- DO -	- DO -	
9	SURABHI KONWAR	RAJIB KONWAR	22	- DO -	VIII	247	- DO -	- DO -	
10	RITUMONI KONWAR	RUPJYOTI KONWAR	20	- DO -	VII	252	- DO -	- DO -	
11	MAYA KONWAR	JADAB KONWAR	24	- DO -	VII	294	- DO -	- DO -	
12	JOISREE BORDOLOI	BASANT BORDOLOI	20	- DO -	VI	254	- DO -	- DO -	

Banjik Lalung
 President / M. Secretary
 Laokhowa Bongaon
 Committee

Banjik Lalung
President / M. Secretary
Laokhowa Bongaon
EDC Committee

APPENDIX-IX (C)

Weaving Training list of Laokhowa Bongaon EDC (Completed)

NAME OF THE E.D.C. LAOKHOWA BONGAON E.D.C.

LIST OF TRAINEES FROM E.D.C

SL NO	NAME	AGE	SEX	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	NAME OF TRADE	ON SITE/OFF SITE	REMARKS
1	NARANI BORA	35	FEMALE	X	WEAVING	ON SITE	
2	SIMA KONWAR	35	F	VIII	- Do -	- Do -	
3	TARALI KONWAR	32	F	IV	- Do -	- Do -	
4	MAMANI KONWAR	30	F	VII	- Do -	- Do -	
5	HEMANTI KONWAR	18	F	IX	- Do -	- Do -	
6	RENUKA BORDOLOI	18	F	VIII	- Do -	- Do -	
7	CHAMPA KONWAR	30	F	VI	- Do -	- Do -	
8	MAUSUMI KONWAR	22	F	VII	- Do -	- Do -	
9	USHA KONWAR	35	F	V	- Do -	- Do -	
10	DHANMALA KONWAR	25	F	V	- Do -	- Do -	
11	MIRA LALUNG	30	F	VIII	TAILORING	- Do -	
12	GITUMONI KONWAR	35	F	V	- Do -	- Do -	
13	SYAMALI BORDOLOI	17	F	VIII	- Do -	- Do -	
14	SUNUMONI KONWAR	18	F	VII	- Do -	- Do -	
15	AJANTI KONWAR	15	F	VIII	- Do -	- Do -	
16	POMPI BORDOLOI	27	F	H.S.	- Do -	- Do -	
17	PADUMI BORDOLOI	27	F	B. A.	- Do -	- Do -	
18	BOBITA BORDOLOI	25	F	H.S.	- Do -	- Do -	
19	SURABHI KONWAR	22	F	VIII	- Do -	- Do -	
20	RITUMONI KONWAR	20	F	VII	- Do -	- Do -	

Atc
President / M. Secretary
Laokhowa Bongaon
ECO. Dev. Committee

Banjil Laheng
President / M. Secretary
Laokhowa Bongaon
ECO. Dev. Committee

Sum
Divisional Forest Officer
Jagannath Wildlife Division
Kamrup, Assam

APPENDIX-X

Photographs



Betel nut orchard



Weaving



Bamboo Product



Firewood stock for consumption and sale



PRA mapping



Piggery

APPENDIX–XI

GPS Coordinates

1. N = $26^{\circ} 31' 59.703''$
2. E = $92^{\circ} 47' 3.214''$

APPENDIX–XII

Skill Development Programme at Laokhowa Bongaon

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 at Laokhowa Bongaon EDC under Nagaon Wildlife Division.

Name of the trade	Start Date	End Date	No of Equipments /Cost	No. Of Trainees	Name of the Master Trainers/ Affiliation
Tailoring	14-07-2016	18-08-2016	4 (Usha Sewing Machine) Rs 26,412/-	12	Mrs. Minati Devi
Weaving	14-07-2016	18-08-2016	2 Jacquard Looms Rs 57,524/-	20	Jayanta Das Jogi Pathak

A skill development program on tailoring and weaving was inaugurated on 14th July, 2016 at Laokhowa Bongaon Forest village. The programme was inaugurated by Mr. Jitendra Kumar, DFO, Nagaon Wildlife Division. The programme started with plantation of tree saplings. Among those present on the occasion included K,S Dekaraja, AFC of Burhasapori, Mr. J Bordoloi, Range Officer of Gorajan Range, Bonjit Lalung, President of Laokhowa Bongaon EDC and RGVN officials. The programme started with plantation of tree saplings. .

Raw materials: Accessories for looms, 2 warping drums, 18 kg yarns for looms, designs for looms, 100 metre cotton cloths, 10 measuring tapes, 100 spools of thread, scissors and cutting scale, bobbin case and bobbins, black board , chalk , 1 rim blank paper, pencils and erasers, tool, chairs etc.

PEOPLE'S VOICES-

Padumi Bordoloi, a trainee of tailoring expressed her heartfelt thanks to the RGVN team for taking up such skill training programmes which have given them a new and better prospect of earning their livelihood.

Whereas, **Marami Bora**, a trainee from weaving expressed her happiness saying, she is very proud to have joined and completed the training. She also has a dream to open her own weaving centre in near future.

PHOTO GALLERY



Fig: Trainees of weaving and tailoring at Laokhowa bongaon

Tailoring Training List of Laokhowa Bongaon EDC

Sl. No	Name	Father's /Husband's Name	Sex	Age	Education Qualification	Name of Trade
1	Mira Lalung	Sankar Dev Lalung	F	30	VIII	Tailoring
2	Gitu Moni Konwar	Indra Konwar	F	35	V	Tailoring
3	Syamali Bordoloi	Zonti Bordoloi	F	17	VIII	Tailoring
4	Sunumoni Konwar	Runumai Konwar	F	18	VII	Tailoring
5	Ajanti Konwar	Bhuban Konwar	F	15	VIII	Tailoring
6	Pompi Bordoloi	Ranjan Bordoloi	F	27	HS	Tailoring
7	Padumi Bordoloi	Bhaben Bordoloi	F	27	BA	Tailoring
8	Babita Bordoloi	Hiren Bordoloi	F	25	HS	Tailoring
9	Surabhi Konwar	Rajib Konwar	F	22	VIII	Tailoring
10	Ritamoni Konwar	Rupjyoti Konwar	F	20	VII	Tailoring
11	Maya Konwar	Jadab Konwar	F	24	VII	Tailoring
12	Joishree Bordoloi	Basant Bordoloi	F	20	VI	Tailoring

WEAVING TRAINING LIST OF LAOKHOWA BONGAON EDC

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Sex	Education Qualification	Name of Trade
1	Marami Bora	35	F	X	Weaving
2	Sima Konwar	35	F	VIII	Weaving
3	Tarali Konwar	32	F	IV	Weaving
4	Marami Konwar	30	F	VII	Weaving
5	Hemanti Konwar	15	F	IX	Weaving
6	Renuka Bordoloi	18	F	VIII	Weaving
7	Champa Konwar	30	F	VI	Weaving
8	Mausumi Konwar	22	F	VIII	Weaving
9	Usha Konwar	35	F	V	Weaving
10	Dhanmala Konwar	25	F	V	Weaving
11	Mira Lalung	30	F	VIII	Weaving
12	Gitu moni Konwar	35	F	V	Weaving
13	Syamali Bordoloi	17	F	VIII	Weaving
14	Sunu Moni Konwar	18	F	VII	Weaving
15	Ajanti Konwar	15	F	VIII	Weaving
16	Pompi Bordoloi	27	F	H.S	Weaving
17	Padumi Bordoloi	27	F	B.A	Weaving
18	Bobita Bordoloi	25	F	H.S	Weaving
19	Surabhi Konwar	22	F	VIII	Weaving
20	Ritumoni Konwar	20	F	VII	Weaving